



Republic of Yemen

The All-Inclusive National Dialogue Conference's Document



National Dialogue Conference

— بالحوار نصنع المستقبل —

Sana'a
2013

National Dialogue Outcomes Document, An official translation carried out by Minister of State for Implementing the National Dialogue Outcomes, Mr.Yaser Abdullah Al-roaini.

In the Name of Allah, Most Merciful, Most Compassionate

,And hold fast, all together, unto the bond with God

“and do not draw apart from one another

True are the words of Allah the Almighty

True are the words of Allah the Almighty



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Preface

I am immensely proud to have the honor of writing this preface to the most significant document

in our modern history: The final document of the All-inclusive National Dialogue Conference, which was held during the period from March 18, 2013
.- January 25, 2014

This conference is one of a kind in the history of Yemen - from the perspective of its background, mainly: the popular peaceful youth revolution, or from the perspective of the mechanism used to prepare and organize it, or the mechanism used for the composition and representation, or the way it was managed and how the working groups were set-up, or the type of issues it tackled, discussed and developed solutions for, or the unique vision it produced - one which had marked the road of no return to tyranny or individual, tribal, or family rule, and laid a real foundation stone for building State's institutions:
.a State of rule of law, justice and equality, and responsible freedoms

Continued



This document reflects the epitome of the great Yemeni people's long-standing hopes and aspirations - ever since the dawn of the struggle for freedom and a life of dignity and salvation from tyranny and colonialism. Fifty-two years have passed since the advent of the Yemeni revolution of September 26, 1962 and October 14, 1963, and
.our people have been suffering from a vicious cycle of endless conflicts

However, our people have not given up and have continued to create unique ways to continue the struggle that reflects their ingenuity and deep-rooted civility, with the aim of realizing the objectives set out by the pioneers of this struggle in their successive revolutions. These same objectives are being embodied today in an unprecedented manner in the folds of this document, which contains the quintessence of the hopes and aspirations that would transform the country to horizons of modernization, and the spirit of the time, while adhering to Islamic values, quaint ethos - without which it would lose its soul and its very existence. Great people are those who engineer their
.rise to glory without abandoning their heritage, legacy, character, or values

This document will not see the light and will not be embodied in our lives - the people of Yemen - unless we continued serious and diligent work to implement it and apply the visions it charts for us - men, women, old, and young, in one spirit. Small differences shall not divide us, nor would narrow factionalism, or the remnants and diseases of the past. Let's be inspired by the lessons, and draw on our struggle, and constantly evoke the interests of our children and grandchildren, in this beloved homeland: one that would provide them with the shade of security, justice, freedom, equality, and a life of dignity. It's with this spirit, and only this, that we can build the new Yemen: a Yemen for which thousands of young people have made sacrificed to bring it to life from a mere dream, that was within all of us, but they made it possible... and it became possible with the completion of this vision that exists in the folds of this historic and eternal document. We will now embark to work on implementing this vision without
.any hesitation or procrastination

For everyone who has contributed in the accomplishment of this document - members of the National Dialogue Conference - we say we owe you our gratitude and full respect. You have truly lived up to the expectation of your people and didn't let them down... absolutely not. You have delivered on the trust given to you; for this, we send
.you greetings of love, appreciation, and full respect

We bid Allah to facilitate our efforts for the betterment of the lives of our people and
.the homeland, and for deliverance

May Allah be our guide to do good for our people and homeland; and may He set us
.and lead us on the right path

Abdu-Rabu Mansour Hadi

.Chairman, the All-Inclusive National Dialogue Conference



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CHAPTER I: **Introduction**



With the blessing of Allah, the evocation of the Yemeni wisdom, our deep faith on the inevitability of change, and the exemplification of the will of the people for a decent life, the All-Inclusive National Dialogue Conference (NDC) has reached its final destination: a consensus on the outcomes which will place our Yemeni homeland in the gateway to a new era of civilization; the paths for which, will be governed by a new social contract that has been formulated by the minds of Yemenis. And for the first time in our contemporary history, these minds represent all political and social constituencies in Yemen, who lined up in earnest around the dialogue table armed with scientific and transparent mechanisms.

Reflecting a high level of national responsibility and sensing the paramount importance of this critical historic juncture - and the need for the Yemen ship to set sail and steer away from conflict- the political and social constituencies converged in an All-Inclusive National Dialogue Conference. This was a moment of salvation from failure and an all-out collapse that have had their claws penetrate deep into the liver of the nation. The political and social constituencies had sensed that this moment in history manifests a profound impact on what comes next - since the present usually draws the features of a tomorrow to come for Yemen.

This new social contract is founded on the rules necessary for charting a new course for a new Yemen. It provided an opportunity for an in-depth, transparent and responsible review of all the weaknesses and the dysfunctionality of State's structures, and the negative conduct that have produced political, social and economic problems, and placed Yemen in the list of failed states on the verge of collapse.

That political failure in the management of the State has led to a plethora of crises. The most critical was one which threatened the foundations of the country's unity. A feeling of despair grew in the South from the failure to address the situation produced by the failure in Yemen at large - and in the South in particular. Voices cried out in the South, within the Southern Peaceful Movement in 2007, but found no ears to address the entitlements based on a keen national spirit. The same failure also produced six wars in the Governorate of Sa'adah and neighboring governorates causing devastating damages at all levels. It affected the stability and security of the country and witness alignments never known before in the history of Yemen. Moreover, the impact of the many failures cast shadow on the entire country, North and South, through the collapse of services, increasing rates of unemployment and tyranny of the forces close to the center of decision-making.

All of the preceding was critical and inevitable changes that have led to demands for change in 2011. These are the demands that all Yemenis agreed on as a desired solution to deliver the country out of an impasse that could

have destroyed any hope of advancement for the country or maintenance of its unity, territorial integrity and dignity of its people. For history and for the sake of future generations, the bearers of the banner of change had fueled the revolution sacrificing the cream of the crop of Yemen's youth - both males and females.

They came out to the squares full of hope in reshaping the nation to become one where they can breathe freely with dignity, justice, and equality - and be proud of it as beacon of civilization and prosperity.

When the political situation in 2011 was on the verge of a civil war, its impact will not have affected Yemen alone, but would have extended to the neighboring countries and to the international maritime lines. However, Yemen's sincere sons and constituencies found themselves side by side with the international community, specifically the States of the Gulf Cooperation Council confronting a historic and humanitarian responsible that require rapid intervention to find a political solution to defuse the confrontation and to develop a roadmap for a peaceful transition of power. These came about through the GCC initiative on April 3, 2011 in which the Gulf States sought to achieve the principle of accord that brings together all concerned parties in Yemen to ensure that a safe political transition takes place in Yemen.

This initiative was complimented by the introduction of the implementation Mechanism for the GCC Initiative prepared under the supervision of the United Nations.

On November 23, 2011, the plan for a peaceful transition of power in Yemen was signed in accordance with the GCC Initiative and Its Implementation Mechanism in Riyadh, the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia paving the way for the formation of a National Unity Government on December 7, 2011.

The GCC Initiative and the Implementation Mechanism provide for a 4-step peaceful transition of power. Overall, it urged for the preparation and implemented and the organization for a Comprehensive Dialogue Conference which would enable all the political groups and forces to partake in the historic decision-making that would produce a new future for Yemen. The Conference is to produce the inputs for drafting a new constitution by a constitution drafting commission to be established after the closing of the Conference. This is to be followed by public consultations on the draft constitution, a popular referendum to end with the adoption of a new constitution.

Thereafter, preparation would take place for the organization of general elections, which would bring the transition process to an end. This includes the establishment of a new elections commission, the preparation of a new electoral registry, and adoption enactment of a new elections law and the conduct of the elections in accordance with the new constitution.

On these bases, preparation began in earnest for the convening of the NDC, starting with the establishment of a liaison committee on May 6, 2012. One of its first tasks was to contact the different political and social groups in Yemen to prepare for the NDC. On July 14, 2012, the Technical Committee for the Preparation and Organization of the Comprehensive National Dialogue Conference was set-up. The functions of this committee were to take whatever steps necessary to prepare for the organization of the NDC on time. The Committee finished its assignment by reaching a consensus on the rule of procedures for the Conference. These defined the objectives of the NDC and outlined a set of outcomes that the Conference is supposed to produce. These outcomes were defined in the Presidential Decree issued on July 14, 2013. These include the development of foundations and principles for the drafting of the Constitution, restructuring of the State in a manner that would fill the gaps in partnership, address the Southern Question, the Sa'adah Issue and other issues of national dimensions. The Decree authorized the Conference to take actions relevant to reforms of the civil service, the judiciary, local government, develop foundations for national reconciliation and transitional justice and measures to ensure non-repetition of human rights violations and violation of the International Humanitarian law in the future. It also granted the Conference a mandate to look for means to enhance protection of the rights of vulnerable groups including children, ways and means for the advancement of women, and to contribute to identification of priorities for reconstruction and sustainable economic and social development.

The rules of procedures of the Conference also include principles for the management of the Conference, substantial issues to be discussed, representation of the political constituencies in the Conference. Representative is inclusive and gave 30% of the seats to women and 20% to youth, a move considered to be a giant leap in the political scene in Yemen.

The rules of procedures of the Conference also included a description of the different bodies of the conference, structures and decision-making mechanism which relied heavily on the principle of consensus between the different constituencies in the various working groups of the Conference at large.

Stages of the Conference

On March 18, 2013, the NDC was inaugurated in a ceremony held at the Presidential Palace in Sana'a. The President of the Republic, Marshall Abdu-Rabu Mansour Hadi, who is the Chairman of the Conference, presided over the ceremony. The Secretary General of the Gulf Cooperation Council Dr. Abdul-Latif Al-Zayani, the Envoy of the Un Secretary General, Mr. Jamal Benomar, Ambassador of the G10 sponsors of the political transition in Yemen were all present in the ceremony.

The inauguration ceremony was immediately followed by the first plenary of the Conference which continued for two weeks. Structured and non-structured political forces and constituencies took turn to express themselves and how they envisage the process of building a new Yemen.

At the end of the first plenary, a consensus was reached on the distribution of members of the conference to the nine different working groups.

The working groups began their activities by electing the chairs for their working groups and the development of plans for the first term which continued for nearly two months. The working groups were able to reach a consensus on a set of issues and decision which brought the total to 300 decisions and recommendation in rights and freedom, sustainable development, transitional justice, good governance, army and security and independent bodies.

A consensus was also reached in the Southern Question's working group and in the Sa'adah Issue working group on the roots of the two issues. Furthermore, the Southern Question working group also reached a consensus on the content of the issue.

During the second plenary of the Conference which commenced on June 8, 2013, a consensus was reached on decisions by the working groups and their mid-term report in a session which last for more than one month. Subsequently, the working groups resumed their activities in deliberating on the remaining issues included in their Workplan during the period from June 8- October 3, 2013. This led to the third plenary which convened intermittently (starting October 8, 2013 and closed January 11, 2014). During this session, the nine working groups presented the conclusions of their reports which included the final conclusions that culminated field and office work and the fruits of months of heated discussion that produced an innovative consensus on the content.

The working groups exhibited collective keenness to forge new opportunities for change. They presented their findings to the plenary one by one, heard comments of the plenary on their work which were referred to the Consensus Committee to incorporate into the body of work that compiled more than 1800 decisions.

The most important track was that of the Southern Question's working group which aimed at finding a lasting solution for the Southern issue within a federal State that ensures equitable distribution of power and wealth, a civic State where equal citizenship is the foundation together with a system of good governance that can ensure sustainable development and promotes and protects rights and freedoms.

This document presents all the findings of the working groups and is the reference point for all the agreements reached in the Conference as an input to the drafting of the constitution by the constitution drafting commission which is to be established later.



This document contains all the decisions reached by the working groups, criteria for the establishment of the constitution drafting commission and a chapter on guarantees for the implementation of the NDC's outcomes which received the consensus of all the participating constituencies in the Conference.

The NDC, while it has produced the righteous word, it presents a leading experience for a political settlement that looks far into the future promising a building of a new Yemeni democratic and modern State and the establishment of rules for security, peace and progress.

It also sends a historic message to future generations that dialogue between broadly represented political and social constituencies is the better option, the most appropriate and soundest option, the safest path to national unity to address the nation's problems.

It also establishes a fact that, for a long time, it had been absent in the governance of the country: advancement in the nation and achievement of security, stability and prosperity depends on the base of political and social participation; one that accepts the other and doesn't exclude anyone and censures monopoly of power by a certain political force, family, tribe or an individual. This process of success of the Conference were enhanced by the direct auspicious lent by the political leadership of President Abdu-Rabbu Mansour Hadi, the Chairman of the NDC. The extensive political, technical and logistical support from the states of the Gulf Cooperation Council, the Security Council of the United Nations and the European Union. These all confirm that the

CHAPTER II:
Outcomes of the NDC

Section I: Reports of the Working Groups

The Southern Issue

FIRST: MIDTERM REPORT

Introduction

The Southern Issue Working Group commenced its work on Monday April 1, 2013. During the first meeting, the group chose members of the chair by consensus, consisting of:

- Ahmed bin Farid Mohammed al-Suraimah, chair
 - Belqis Ali Saleh Al-Lahabi, first deputy
 - Mohammed Ali Abu-Lihoom, second deputy
 - Shafiya'a Mohammed al-Abd, rapporteur
1. During the first semester of the work, a committee was set up to prepare the executive plan consisting of members of the group: Radhia Shemsheer Ali, Ahmed Mohammed al-Kohlani, Mohammed Mohammed Qahtan, Ahmed Saleh al-Qane'a, Mohammed Ahmed al-Afif, Ibrahim Malik Shuja'a-ul-dinn, Ahmed Saleh A'jroum. The committee would be assisted by facilitators: Marwan al-Shaibani and Khadija al-Sarhi. The committee was tasked with drafting confidence building actions and measures within the Southern Issue WG developed in what became known as the 11-points, which were announced at the end of the first plenary session of the NDC.
 2. A quartet was set-up to follow-up with the presidium of the conference on the implementation of actions and measures, consisting of: Mohammed Ali Ahmed, Radhia Shemsheer Ali, Mohammed Mohammed Qahtan, and Yaser Ahmed al-Awadhi.
 3. A committee was set up to summarize community participation inputs, consisting of: Nadia Abdullah al-Akhram, Amani Mohammed al-Makhadhi, Nasser Obad Sharif, and Ibrahim Malik Shuja-ul'dinn.
 4. A committee to summarize the visions presented on the root causes and nature of the Southern issue was also formed, consisting of: Radhia Shemsheer Ali, Ahmed Mohammed al-Kohlani, Mohammed Ahmed al-Afif, Abdul-Rahman Omar al-Saqaf, Belqis Ali al-Lahabi, Amani Mohammed al-Makhadhi, Nadia Abdullah al-Akhram, Ali Hussein A'shal, Khalid Ibrahim Ba-Madhaf, Nasser Ahmed Obad Sharif, Ibrahim Malik Shuja-ul-dinn, and Shafiya'a Mohammed al-Abd.
 5. A number of activities were implemented, most important were the daily meetings of the WG to discuss issues included in the agenda by virtue of the executive plan for the WG. In addition, other activities were carried out during the sessions of the WG, including attending presentations by international and local experts and researchers on issues relevant to the task of the working group.
 6. The Working Group held meetings with the UN Special Envoy, Mr. Jamal Benomar and the ambassadors of the UK, Russia, Germany, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Pakistan, Malaysia, Indonesia, and the General Director of the Office of the GCC in Yemen, who visited the Working Group while in session. The Chair of the NDC, President of the Republic, also paid a visit to the Working Group. Other

members of the presidium of the NDC and the Secretary-General of the NDC also visited the Group.

7. The Working Group on the Southern Issue also requested the presence of the ministers of defense and interior and the heads of national security and political security on account of the assassinations of two air force pilots in the Governorate of Lahj to discuss the loose security situation and the assassination of a number of military, security and civilian personnel. Only the Minister of Interior responded to the request of the working group.
8. The Working Group set up a committee to follow-up on the case of the Peaceful Southern Movement detainees. This committee was chaired by Mohammed Ali al-Shadadi. Efforts made by the committee secured the release of Bajash al-Aghbari al-Subaihi, Hassan Mohammed Banan, Abdu-Rabu Salim Maharq, and Khalid Saleh bin Abdul-Manea'a.
9. The Working Group also saw a withdrawal of its chairman, Mohamed bin Farid Mohamed al-Suriamah, and a member of the WG Ahmed Saleh A'jroum; while another member, Ali Nasser al-Bukharin transferred to the Sa'adah Working Group.
10. Following the withdrawal of the previous Chair of the Southern issue Working Group, a consensus was reached to choose Mohammed Ali Ahmed Sheikh, new chair of the working group.
11. Mohammed Abdullah Awadh al-Daghari was added as a member to the group replacing Ahmed Saleh A'jroum, who withdrew.
12. During this semester, the Working Group worked on two key issues: the root causes and content of the Southern Issue, consistent with the executive plan and the schedule prepared at the start of its meetings. During the first half of the semester, the WG heard visions presented by various political groups on the root causes of the Southern Issue, and on the second half on the nature of the issue. It later went on to summarize and draw conclusions from those visions, consolidate them into one vision, and worked on achieving consensus in the group, so that that the consolidated vision can be presented to the second plenary of the conference.

Objectives of the Working Group

Overall objective of the WG during the first semester as per the adopted plan:

1. Work to study the root causes and the content (nature) of the Southern Issue.
2. Special objectives of the WG during the first semester according to its adopted plan:
3. Reach a consensus on the vision on the root causes and content of the Southern Issue.
4. Induction of the visions in the field.



5. Elaboration of the consensual vision on the root causes and content (nature).
6. Gauging the position within the community.
7. Clarification of the positions of southern parties abroad.

Resolutions by the Working Group:

The Working Group reached a consensus on the following resolutions and agreed to submit the same to the midterm plenary for adoption by the conference:

Postponement of field visits to the southern governorates, from the original schedule included in the executive plan of the group, until the implementation of the 20-points presented by the Technical Committee for the Preparation and Organization of the NDC, as well as the 11-points on confidence-building actions and measures- designed for the creation of a suitable climate - submitted by the WG to the Presidium of the NDC on 3/4/2013. These were presented to the first plenary session of the conference to pave the way for the field visits, so as to accomplish the desired objectives.

Confidence-building actions and measures and the creation of a suitable environment for resolution of the Southern Issue

Honorable chair of the All-Inclusive National Dialogue Conference;

Respected brothers, members of the Presidium of the Conference.

We, the members of the Working Group on the Southern issue, consisting of political components, the Peaceful Southern Movement, youth, and women, are required to create and prepare the ground for confidence-building and a sound climate amongst us, to be able to complete the task entrusted to us on the matter of the Southern Issue.

This can only be attained by the implementation of actions and measures in the ground, we deem them necessary, on the basis of the 20-points presented by the Technical Committee for the Preparation and Organization of the NDC, and the exchanges that have taken place during the plenary sessions held since the opening of the conference. Both have asserted the importance of securing guarantees for the implementation of the 20-points - being the entry point to dialogue on the Southern Issue.

On that basis, we believe that it is necessary to start with:

1. Condemning any expiatory Fatwas (edicts) issued during the 1994 war, and to bring those who are behind those edicts to the justice.
2. Lifting of all new signs of militarization in the streets and neighborhoods of the governorates of Aden and Hadhramaut, return of military hardware to their barracks, and immediate end to violence from any source against events for the rights of peaceful expression.
3. Release of all political prisoners of the Peaceful Southern Movement and repeal of all judgments issued against Southern figures.

4. Affirmation of the need to accelerate completion of the work of the two commissions set up in the aftermath of the 1994 war to look into the cases of forcible dismissal of civilian, military and security personnel, and grant them fair financial compensation; while keeping the public informed on a timely basis on the steps and actions taken.
5. Immediate halt to land distribution in the governorate of Aden and other Southern governorates.
6. Treatment of the martyrs and the wounded of the Peaceful Southern Movement in the same manner as their counterparts of the revolution, and immediate evacuation of the wounded for treatment abroad at the expense of the State - particularly those wounded on February 21, 2013.
7. Issuance of immediate guidance to the Ministry of Finance for payment of all entitlements and restitution to al-Ayyam Corporation, make fair compensation for the damages - both material and incorporeal - to enable it to return to publication, and release of its guard, Ahmed Omar al-Obadi al-Margashi, who is imprisoned in Sana'a.
8. Halt to all new oil-sector tenders in the South and in Mareb.
9. Halt to all concessions for fishing companies in the Southern regional waters.
10. Repossession by the State of all leased oil installations - including the Juhaif installation, nullification of all monopoly contracts in the transport of oil derivatives, cancellation of all similar contracts, and revocation of sales contracts of public tourism facilities and buildings.
11. Review of all actions and arrangements relevant to the protection of oil services companies, which contain royalties in favor of influential forces.

We are hopeful that the needed decisions will be taken immediately to facilitate our work in the Southern Issue, considering that it constitutes a just political issue and is key to the resolution of all problems facing the nation - South and North.

Issued by the Southern Issue Working Group, April 4, 2013.

Consensual Vision of the Southern Issue Working Group on the Root Causes and Nature of the Southern Issue Drawn from Summaries of Visions Presented by all Political Components.

Introduction

During the period from April-May, the Working Group on the Southern Issue - comprised of 40 members who represent the South and the North by 50% each (consistent with Paragraph 8 of Article 12 of the Rules of Procedures of the NDC, which states that the South should be represented by 50% of the members - 75% of that for the Peaceful Southern Movement) listened to readings of the political visions on the root causes and nature of the Southern Issue presented by the following political and social components: -

1. General People's Congress
2. The Yemeni Congregation for Islah Party
3. Yemeni Socialist Party
4. The Nasserite Unionist Popular Organization
5. Yemeni Al-Rachad Party
6. Ansar-ul-Allah
7. Justice and Building Party
8. Peaceful Southern Movement
9. National Council of the Peaceful Revolutionary Forces
10. National Democratic Coalition parties.
11. Independent women
12. Youth
13. Civil society organizations
14. President's List

Those who presented the previously mentioned visions responded to questions and clarified comments, observations, and short interventions directed to them by the members of the WG. All members of the WG agreed to prepare a final summary of all the visions presented on the root causes and nature of the Southern Issue based on the following considerations:

1. The visions heard on the root cause and nature of the Southern Issue dealt with the issue from different perspectives; and combined, they presented a wholistic overview of the issue. In the theoretical and political underpinnings, the visions absorbed the political plurality in existence in the country, the intellectual and political expressions, and the interests each component represents.
2. The visions on the root causes and content contained identical information, specifically in regards to the economic, human rights, and political aspects - regardless of the context of such information - considering that historic issues can be seen from different perspectives.
3. Effort made in the preparation of such visions have contributed to the inclusion of the cognitive and scientific dimension to the political analysis of the Southern Issue. This dimension, in turn, contributed to making those visions objective to a large extent, and distanced them from rigid views that oftentimes impose one-sided perspectives.
4. The contrasting views expressed in the various visions were not so critical as to prevent consolidation of the visions - and are limited quantification wise. However, they are considered essential and can't be ignored or jumped without reaching common understanding, given that they can have an impact on the nature of the solutions.

5. Gaps were seen in all the visions, whether those relevant to the root causes or to the content (nature). When measured against the agreements on key dimensions that the visions should have been based on, gaps were seen in the approach. Out of the six agreed upon dimensions (political, economic, historic, legal, cultural, social, and geographical), the visions ignored the geographical dimension. It should be noted that the geographic dimension is not confined to the natural geography, but transcends that to historic and political geography, when addressing the issue in the context of the dialectics of geography, population, and history in nation building.

Political Dimension of the Root Causes and Nature of the Southern Issue

All the presented visions confirmed that the declaration of Yemeni unification between the Yemen Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen and the Arab Republic of Yemen in May of 1990 constituted a realization of the aspirations of all Yemenis and the culmination of a long-standing struggle.

Talking about the origins and content of the southern issue does not, in any way, mean condemning a political or social party or prosecuting this or that historical period. It's rather meant to benefit from the mistakes to ensure they are not repeated in any other form. The search for and in those roots and content is intended to enable us, In the Working Group on the Southern Issue, to reach a unanimous consensus for the correct diagnosis of this truly crucial and important issue - as a just national and political issue, par excellence.

That the 1994, and the subsequent events, was considered by the majority of the visions the beginning of the Southern Issue. In that the war nullified the political partnership of the South, downscaled its status, position and presence in the political equation, in addition to the accompanying negative practices. Thereafter, the Southern Issue began to grow and its demands started to increase, becoming a political and rights issue attracting regional and international attention. However, speaking about the root causes and the content of the issue, as a just political issue, must lead to the recognition of some of the signs of the hardships and political problems that go back as far as the time of independence of the South from British colonialism on November 30, 1967 and the declaration of the establishment of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, and thereafter. This period saw a performance similar to the situation in the North that can be characterized as totalitarianisms, exclusionary and lack of recognition of the others and their right to have different views. This resulted in cycles of violence, repression, marginalization of social and political groups and forces; in addition to the adoption of policies and decisions that undermined the rights and properties of citizens.

- Yemeni unification was an agreement between two states, that were two political parties in the North and in the South. However, wrong and frivolous actions which occurred during the past period since the inception of the union, including Fatwas (edicts) that branded Southerners as infidels, convinced many in the South, that the peaceful union has been undermined and that their status in a united country - whether political,



economic, social, military or security - has been destroyed and struck to death.

- Realities of the war and the wrong practices as well as exclusions stimulated and deepened opposition sentiments of the de facto situation that lead to the emergence on 7/7/2007 of the Peaceful Southern Movement, with all of its components as a popular struggle, peaceful and all-inclusive movement, and a bearer of the Southern Issue. This emergence came after the peaceful union was aborted together with its project for advancing the country on promises of a better future based on integration and partnership for broader horizons; specifically, because there were no attempts made to address the negative impacts of the 1994 war at various levels: political, livelihoods and services.

Legal and Rights Dimensions in the Roots and Nature of the Southern Issue:

1. Lack of clarity on the foundations and the political mechanisms that the unity project was based on in 1990. The hastiness and immediate declaration of unity was not based on scientific foundations and lacked a clear prospective for building a future for the people in both states.
2. The lack of adoption of actions and measures for political and economic reforms were key reasons for taking a hasty approach to realizing unity.
3. Transitional tasks were not fully implemented during the 3-year period as designated by the unification agreement.
4. The 1993 elections didn't fulfill the requirements for the partnership between the North and the South. The gerrymandering of elections constituencies was based on population and ignored the geography. Elections were held based on single constituencies, consistent with the adopted Constitution.
5. Following the Summer of 1994 War, the union was transformed from a partnership into a dictatorship - The Presidential Council was dissolved after the war. The Constitution of the unity State which was adopted following the referendum on the 15-16 of May of 1991 was undermined, and so were the legislations enacted during the transitional period.
6. Following the 1994, thousands of Southern civilian, military and diplomatic employees were excluded and forcibly dismissed from State's organizations in contravention of the Constitution.
7. Privatization of public sector companies, corporations, and factories favoring influential people, and making female and male workers redundant, booting them, without any benefits, into unemployment - and transferred them to the Civil Service Fund.
8. Exclusion, marginalization, and undermining of the principle of equal citizenship.
9. Many people were martyred, wounded, or detained as they participated in peaceful protests and sit-ins. Some had suffered enforced disappearance for long

periods, while others had been subjected to torture and inhumane treatments by the various security organizations in contravention of the Constitution and international treaties, conventions, and accords signed by the State.

10. Violations of rights and freedoms, restrictions on the freedom of opinion and expression, (violations against the freedom of the press, journalists were persecuted and imprisoned and some of the newspapers were suspended, notably Al- Ayyam newspaper).
11. Low level of admission rates for Southerners in military and security academies and colleges: War Academy, Air force and Aviation Academy, the Police Academy, and military academies.
12. Detention and persecution of political activists and activists of the Peaceful Southern Movement, suspension of salaries and pensions for some in an arbitrary manner, as well as repressive acts in dealing with peaceful southern protests.
13. Inaction in addressing cases of military, security and civilian personnel reinstated following the 1994 war, depriving them of their legal rights.

Economic Dimension of the Root Cause and Nature of the Southern Issue

1. Liquidation of most public sector companies and corporations under the heading of the so-called privatization, layoffs, and transfer of the workers to the civil service fund.
2. Lack of provision of adequate funds by the State to develop and rehabilitate public sector corporations. Moreover, the State didn't obtain adequate guarantees from the private sector that took over these corporations for the development and expansion of their activities, in a manner that will enable them to maintain the same workforce that existed before the takeover.
3. Giving away of State farms to State officials and influential persons and layoffs of workers and beneficiaries.
4. In the aftermath of the war in 1994, influential persons and those close to the governing regime were given concessions in the oil exploration sectors.
5. Granting of most contracts for oil services to subcontractors owned by senior officials and influential persons through direct directives avoiding competitive procedures.
6. Imposition of royalties on companies working in the oil sector, some of which were collected in favor of some military commanders under the heading of security protection.
7. Lack of provision of adequate climate for investment in the development and operations of the free zone area, the container terminal, and pursuit of policies that led to the failure of the Port of Aden - by signing an unfair concession contract, mired in corruption, that led to a case of stagnancy in this pivotal port located in



the international maritime lane - depriving the country of an important economic resource.

8. Commercial firms owned by influential persons tampering with fish wealth by using illegal fishing practices and causing the following damages: Shortfall of the fisheries stocks.
 - Halt of fishing activities, which is the main source of livelihood for a large number of fishermen and the negative impact on the living conditions of their families.
 - Increased prices of fish in the local markets due to low supply.
 - Increase food gap as a result of increased demands for fish.
 - A large segment of the workers in fish factories, fish handling markets, transport and export companies relying on artisanal fishing production were adversely affected.
9. Conversion of Aden International Airport into a local airport - a matter inconsistent with the function of the city as the commercial capital of the country.
10. Give a way of a big swath of land in the southern governorates, particularly in the city of Aden, under the purported name of investment projects, but proven with time that they are fake schemes and weren't implemented.
11. Giving away of most of the open spaces, particularly along the beaches and sea resort areas, to some senior officials and influential people depriving the city of its key tourism potential.
12. State management of the economic sector in the South prior to unification, and the total absence of the private sector, which lead to lack of accumulation of capital to enable fair competition for investment opportunities created by the unity State.
13. The State in the South had been a key provider of job opportunities through the public sector. The State was responsible for the provision of basic goods for the population, and fixed prices commensurate with income. The move to the market-based economy following unification, affected the network of interests that people in the South had relied upon; consequently, leaving an adverse impact on the livelihoods of people in the southern governorates.
14. The strong centralization despite the enactment of the local authority law in the year 2000 and the inadequate funding of the law lead to lack of enforcement of the competences granted to local authorities by the law. lack of controls also worsened the situation in local administration and to the bad economic situation in the south.
15. The spread of a culture of financial and administrative corruption, which didn't exist in the Southern governorates prior to unification - due to the stern nature of the administrative system that criminalized such a behavior and imposed stiff penalties - had left a negative impact on the lives of citizens. Patterns of this behavior in the public service became prominent and were apparent in the

endemic corruption, bribery, cronyism, and illegal earnings in the various layers, functions, and services of the civilian governmental, military, and security units.

Cultural and Social Dimensions of the Roots and the Nature of the Southern Issue

1. A situation where exclusion, marginalization, allegations of treason and blasphemy were used to manage conflicts between Yemenis. This was founded mainly in the power struggles manifested in ideological and intellectual difference, and were used as justification; whether in the post establishment of the republican regimes in the two parts of the country, or during the post-unification period - a matter that has caused a major rift within Yemeni society.
2. Inability to accommodate cultural and social diversity producing a deep-rooted national crisis.
3. Glorification of a culture of wars, and rule by military force.
4. Disregard for social differences between the two states and lack of acceptance thereof by the victors of the 1994 war towards those defeated, as well the limits put on social and cultural self-expressions for Southerners.
5. Setback of the role of women and the elimination of social, cultural and political achievements by women.
6. Deliberate disregard of the realities of modern and contemporary history of the South, berating some of the symbols and leaders of the struggle, ignoring the cultural and media heritage, and exposing media and cultural institutions to annexation, marginalization and harassment; foremost among them was the case of Al-Ayyam newspaper.
7. Exercise of acts of superiority by the victors of the 94 leading to growing sentiments among Southerners that these were practices of hegemony and domination. At the same time, a culture of mutual acts of superiority between Yemenis emerged strengthening the fragmentation of the Yemeni social fabric.
8. Militarization of life in the various cities and areas in the South.
9. Plundering of many antiquities, historic manuscripts, and relics. And due the 1994 war, collections of the national museums in the South were smuggled.
10. In tandem with the post-war phase, names of some of the streets, schools, residential neighborhoods, public squares, military camps and vital institutions were changed, replacing them with new names that have no relevance to the collective memory of the South.
11. The historic name of Aden television was changed in its screen, the artistic and documentary archives of the television station was moved out, and media institutions in the South were reduced to branches of the national media organizations.
12. The culture of tribal vendettas was revived along with regional prejudices. Local markets were flooded with weapons allowing for wide-scale proliferation of weapons, as well as a deliberate disregard of the law causing widespread



- lawlessness and fragmentation of the social fabric in the South.
13. Noticeable degradation of educational and health services that used to be enjoyed by the citizens in the South, free of charge.
 14. Sports movement was subjected to inertia and neglect.
 15. The negative consequences of some of the laws that were in force in the South, such as the nationalization and agrarian reforms laws, and the adverse impact these left on some segments of Southern society.
 16. The serious and responsible work done by the Working Group on the Southern Issue, which has borne fruit and produced this consensual vision on the root causes and nature of the Southern issue, constitutes a collective achievement of a vision in search for a just solution for the Southern problem.

SECOND: FINAL REPORT

Introduction

The Working Group on the Southern Issue began the meetings of the second semester on Saturday July 14, 2013. During this period, the WG worked on a key issue: solutions and guarantees for the Southern Issue, in line with the executive plan of the WG. The WG began by discussing the time frame and an assessment of its action plan for the first semester of the Conference, which focused on the root causes and content (nature) of the issue.

The WG reached a consensus to present written visions by all political and social components in represented in the WG on solutions and guarantees. The WG further agreed on a mechanism for the presentation of the visions and the timetable. 14 visions were presented in all. They were all read to the WG, which requested a consultant to synthesize the visions and come up with an analytical summary.

On September 10, 2013, the mini-committee, emanating from the Southern Issue Working Group was formed and dubbed the 8+8. It was to discuss the summary of the visions and come up with one version on solutions and guarantees that all the political components agree on. The mini-committee began its meetings in the same day, at the presence of the assistant secretary-general of the United Nations and Special Envoy to Yemen, Jamal Benomar, and a team of international experts.

The mini-committee of the Southern Issue held 32 meetings during the period from September 10 - December 21, 2013. In addition to a meeting held at the Presidential House to sign the document held on December 23, 2013.

The mini- committee engaged in serious and in-depth discussions that, at times, extended to midnights. All options on the table were discussed on solutions and guarantees for the Southern Issue and the shape of the State. An agreement was reached on the outcomes, included herein, to ensure a just solution for the Southern Issue, from the perspective of all the components represented in the Working Group on the Southern Issue.

During this period, the mini-committee heard a number of presentations and lectures from international experts on the shape of the State, general principles for the transition process, sharing of power and wealth, and review of international experience on federalism, geographical division and other topics. The larger Working Group on the Southern issue had also heard a number of lectures on these same topics. It also received a number of Arab and international ambassadors who asserted their support for the stability of Yemen and urged the WG to reach a fair solution for the Southern Issue.

On July 17, 2013, the Working Group on the Southern Issue also met the Ministerial Committee tasked with the 20 and 11 points. Members of the WG listened to remarks by the members of the Ministerial Committee on the 20 and 11 points and the need for the government to implement them, by way of paving the way for confidence building. The 40-member strong Working Group on the Southern Issue held 25 meetings in all during the period from July 13, 2013 – January 1st, 2014. The following is a presentation of the outcomes of the Working Group on the Southern issue: solutions and guarantees.

I. Addressing the Past

On the basis of the Gulf Cooperation Council's initiative, the Executive Mechanism (the transition agreement signed in Riyadh on November 2011) and Security Council Resolutions No. 2014 and 2051, which refer that the transition process demands the participation and cooperation of all parties, including non-party groups to the GCC initiative and the executive mechanism. In consideration of the conclusions drawn by the Southern Issue's Working Group, which were adopted by the second plenary session of the NDC, and the rules of procedures of the conference, and following the lengthy discussions on all proposals and suggestions made since September 10, 2013, we, the participating political and social components in the NDC, have drawn this document, which has been adopted through the highest possible degree of consensus. In this document, we commit to resolving the Southern Issue in an equitable manner, within a unified State based on a new federal and democratic union, consistent with the principles of a State based on rights, law, and equal citizenship - to be realized through a new social contract and structures that would strengthen the unity of the new federal State, its sovereignty, independence, and territorial integrity. The new federal State would constitute a break from the troubled past, oppression, abuse of power, and control over resources.

While expressing appreciation for the contribution and sacrifices made by the Peaceful Southern Movement and the struggle by the Yemeni people for peaceful change, we aspire to building a new federal State with full recognition of the painful mistakes and the injustices committed in the South. Therefore, the government of Yemen must address these injustices, including the full implementation of the 20 + 11 points during the transition to the new federal State of Yemen. This is an integral part of our collective effort to build a new federal Yemen. Past grievances must be specifically addressed without any further delay and within a specific timeframe to be determined within

the framework of monitoring the implementation of the NDC outcomes. Funding and needed commitment for reparation must be made available, including restitution of expropriated properties, return of looted assets, and compensation for those affected. There should be guarantees in place for full implementation in accordance with the principles of transitional justice in a non-discriminatory manner - in order to lay the foundation for a future that transcends past grievances and realizes national reconciliation. Top priority must be given to families that have suffered the most. In general, guarantees must be in place to prevent a return to the past, or abuse of power and wealth, specifically as it relates to security, stability and development.

We all commit to a just and comprehensive solution for the Southern Issue that would lay the foundation for a new Yemeni State, with a federal character, based on popular will and guarantees the freedoms and well-being of all men and women. To achieve the above, we will apply the following principles:

II. Principles

1. A new constitution shall be drafted to stipulate that popular will, equality, and compliance with the highest international standards of human rights, will be the basis for the authority and legitimacy of the federal State at all levels - consistent with the requirements of a representative, participatory and deliberative democracy to ensure political pluralism and peaceful transfer of power.
2. The people are free to determine their political status, free for peaceful pursuits to achieve economic, social and cultural development through governance institutions at all levels, in accordance with the provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, which have both been signed and ratified by Yemen.
3. Each level of government shall have exclusive or participatory powers, mandates and responsibilities, to better serve the people and to be closer to them. Each level of government shall have sufficient powers and resources for effective performance of responsibilities, and able to take up an equitable share of joint responsibilities.
4. The constitution shall clearly define powers and responsibilities in the federal State. The central authority shall not interfere in the powers of the executive, legislative, judicial and administrative authorities in the lower levels of government, within the scope of its exclusive responsibilities, and only in exceptional circumstances to be clearly stated in the constitution and law - with the objective of guaranteeing collective security, key joint standards, or for the protection of a regional authority from encroachment of another authority.
5. Powers not allocated to the federal authority shall be powers of other levels of government, in accordance with provisions of the federal constitution. The competent judicial body, as stipulated by the federal constitution, shall be responsible for adjudicating all conflicts over powers and mandates of the central government, the regions and states.

6. Each region shall play a leading role in the economic development of the region. The federal system should ensure an acceptable level of dignity of life for all people and an equitable distribution of national wealth.
7. Each level of government - center, region, and state - shall have an executive and legislative authority (representative in the state level), and an autonomous financial and administrative authority, to be determined by the constitution, including proportional powers to raise taxes.
8. Natural resources are the property of the Yemeni people. The management and development of natural resources, including oil and gas, and the award of exploration and development contracts belong to the producing states in partnership with the regional and federal authorities, in accordance with the stipulation of the federal constitution. Pursuant to the same law, the responsibility of organizing local service contracts belong to the producing states authorities in coordination with the region. In all of the above, the supreme national interest shall be taken into consideration to ensure the management of natural resources in a transparent, efficient, effective and sustainable manner. Pursuant to the same law, an independent national body shall be established, to include all concerned authorities in the region, state and federal governments, tasked with the development of public policies and the enablement of producing states and regions to efficiently manage natural resources. A federal law, to be drafted in consultation with the regions and the states, shall determine the criteria and formula for natural resources revenue-sharing, including from oil and gas - in a transparent and equitable manner among all people of Yemen. Special consideration should be given to the needs of the producing states and regions, and a share should be allocated to the federal government.
9. During the first election cycle, following the adoption of the federal constitution, the South shall have a 50% representation in all leadership structures of executive, legislative and judicial bodies, including the military and security - where appointments are made by presidential or prime minister's decrees. The South shall have a 50% representation in the House of Representatives.

Inequality in the civil services and armed and security forces at the central level, shall be addressed by laws and institutions to ensure eradication of discrimination and realize equal opportunities for all Yemenis. To address the disparities in representation in employment, Southerners shall have priority in filling vacant posts and training and qualification in the civil service and the armed and security forces. Appointments shall respect the requirements for skills and qualifications of the civil service. No employee is to be arbitrarily dismissed.

Following the first elections cycle, the federal constitution shall provide for executive, judicial and parliamentary mechanisms for the protection of the vital interests of the South. These mechanisms may include veto power, special voting rights on issues considered to be of vital interests for the South; or special representation based on the formula of area versus population. It should also stipulate that no constitutional amendment related to the South

or one that changes the shape or form of the State will be possible, unless it receives approval of the majority of representatives of the South in the House of Representatives - in addition to arrangements to realize power-sharing to be defined by the federal constitution.

10. The federal constitution shall provide that all governments and State's institutions in the federal State of Yemen must activate the principle of equality, by enacting legislations and measures that include effective steps to achieve representation for women of at least 30% in the leadership structures of elected bodies and the civil service.
11. All people of Yemen, irrespective of their regional origin, belong to one nationality, and are equal in rights and duties. Every Yemeni citizen, without discrimination, has the right to own property, conduct business and work, or any other personal or legal pursuits, in any state or region of the federal State.

III. **Determination of the Regions**

The President of the Republic, Chairman of the NDC, shall set-up a committee to be headed by him and mandated by the NDC to determine the number of regions. Its decision shall immediately enter into force.

The committee shall consider the six-regions option: four in the north and two in the south, the two-regions option, and any other option in between, subject to consensus.

IV. **Arrangement for building the new federal State of Yemen**

The stage of building the federal State of Yemen shall commence with the adoption of the Constitution and shall follow a timeline ending within a period to be determined in the Constitution. The full and effective transition to the new federal State of Yemen, in accordance with the proposition above, shall require capacity building in each state and region, the establishment of new institutions, and enactment of new laws. In addition, reforms shall be adopted, including the tackling of the rights dossier in the South, ensuring the full implementation of the 20 +11 points, and the establishment of a trust fund for the South.

On that basis, Effort should be made and invested for the provision and development of needed human and material resources for responsible governance that serves the objectives referred to above, effectively and efficiently. Priority shall be given to building capacities of each state and region, enhances the responsibilities of elected officials, and the transfer of powers in an appropriate manner.

To that end, the Constitution shall provide for the establishment of a monitoring body to monitor full implementation of this stage. The body shall develop an action plan to this end, shall work in full transparency, provided that full funding and sufficient resources are made available for the implementation of the following tasks:

1. Drafting of a timeline for the implementation of arrangements for the building of the federal State.

2. Monitor the implementation of the outcomes, timetables, and criteria included in the action plan.
3. Advise the government on the capacity building program and monitoring thereof.
4. Presents recommendation to the concerned authorities as needed.
5. Publishes public reports on the progress of the implementation process, every six months, at a minimum.

The body shall be dissolved at the end of this stage, unless the Constitution provides otherwise.

V. The Role of the International Community

We request the international community to support the implementation of the NDC outcomes and the transition in Yemen; specifically, the GCC, the Arab League, the EU, the UN, the permanent five of the Security Council, the friends of Yemen group, and other donor states and organizations.

We request from the UN Secretary General to continue his good office in accordance with Security Council Resolutions 2014 and 2051. We request the Security Council, through the Secretary General, to support the Yemeni effort for the implementation of the NDC outcomes and monitoring of the progress of the transition. We further request continuation of the assistance by the United Nations, including coordination of efforts by the international community, for support to build the new Yemeni federal State.

We request the Security Council and the GCC to adopt resolutions in support of this agreement.

VI. Official Commitment

The undersigned declare their full faith and confidence that this agreement includes a fair settlement and a thorough reflection of our common understanding. We believe that this agreement is in the interest of the Yemeni people. We therefore commit ourselves to respect and support this agreement in good faith and in a future perspective, with a view to building the new democratic federal State of Yemen and the preservation of its unity, sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity.

The Sa'adah Issue

First: Midterm Report

Introduction

1. The Working Group commenced work on April 13, 2013 when Ms. Nabilah al-Zubair was elected chair of the Sa'adah Working Group. But the remaining position in the Working Groups leadership were delayed due to lack of consensus on nominees.
2. Main activities carried out by the WG was the establishment of a mini-committee consisting of all components for the writing the general plan for the WG.
 - a) Formation of a mini-committee made up of all components for the preparation of the detailed plan. The plan was prepared and adopted on April 19, 2013.
 - b) On April 20, 2013, the executive mechanism for the detailed plan was adopted. A min-committee was formed consisting of all components to collect data and documents and to summarize proposals. The mini-committee was named "the documents collection and summarization committee".
 - c) The WG issued a statement on April 22, 2013 in which it reasserted the need for continuing the de-escalation measures adopted by the TC of the NDC, calling for the implementation of the 20-points.
 - d) On April 22, 2013, adoption of the executive plan for the first stage: the root causes phase.
 - e) On April 25, 2013, a community participation committee was set up.
 - f) On April 27, 2013, a committee was set up to prepare a detailed plan for field visits.
 - g) On May 2, 2013, the remaining posts in the WG chair were filled. Abdul-Hameed Hareez was chosen first deputy chair of the WG. Mr. Khalid al-Ghaish, second deputy chair, and Mr. Waheeb Khadabish, rapporteur.
 - h) On May 13, 2013, the WG decided to restrict the first field visit to the city of Sana'a, and, if needed, another field visit to Sa'adah.
3. The main issue the WG worked on was the identification of the root causes for the Sa'adah issue and to summarize proposals presented by the political components represented in the WG.

Objectives of the Working Group

General Objectives:

1. Identification of the root causes of the Sa'adah issue.
2. Identification of the content (nature) of the Sa'adah issue.

Detailed Objectives:

1. Adoption of the general plan.
2. Adoption of the detailed plan and the executive mechanism.
3. Data and document collection on the root causes.
4. Data and document collection on the content (nature).
5. Field visits and hearings with target groups.

Resolutions by the Working Group:

The Working Group reached a consensus on the following resolutions and agreed to submit the same to the midterm plenary for adoption by the NDC:

The root causes of the Sa'adah issue can be summarized in the following:

1. Weakness of the State and failure of its institutions.
2. Weak comprehensive development.
3. Foreign interventions.
4. Penetration of ideas that have had an adverse effect on the historic coexistence between the main denominations.
5. Playing the balancing card and crises management.
6. Lack of professionalism and impartiality of the media.
7. Sayed Husain Bader-ul-Deen al-Houthi's ideological project. The aftermath of the launch of the slogan and the chant and the conflict with authorities, detentions, and failed mediation that led to the war on June 2004.



SECOND: FINAL REPORT

Introduction

The Working Group on the Sa'adah issue worked mostly in a harmonious atmosphere. Though, at times, tensions escalated, but remained within what can be considered a normal and healthy level - especially since this was a meeting that brings together factions that had been at war with each other. From the very first moment, we have been keen that our dialogue, which, by and large, was being held under a common national roof and umbrella, to seek a common ground that no one would disagree on - no matter the doctrine or sect they may be following. This common ground is the "the homeland", so that our goal becomes: the creation of "a nation big enough for all". This common ground succeeded, par excellence, in bringing us back to agreement whenever there is discord, and to bring us back to the dialogue table whenever any constituency was angered or threatened to withdraw.

Since the armed conflict broke out in Damaj, we devoted ourselves to completing this report, fully convinced that the solution to the war in Damaj and Sa'adah (the entire geographical area covered by the literature on the Sa'adah issue which span areas in five governorates) and for all the wars and crises in Yemen, would be the immediate implementation of NDC outcomes. Every solution that we introduce today to end the war in Sa'adah and Damaj specifically, will only be a temporary solution. Healing of all the various wounds in Yemen will also remain interim solutions, and there can be no lasting solution unless we move to the post- dialogue phase, which would bring about deep-rooted solutions that lay the foundations for a strong State having the capacity to carry-out its obligations towards its citizens, both males and females.

With this vision which has accommodated the entire country, the Yemen of today and of tomorrow which we all desire, we have been able to look deep into Sa'adah as an organ suffering from pain, very much the same pain the rest of the body is suffering from. Thus, the resolutions we have adopted encompass two dimensions: the first is specific to Sa'adah - the place, people, infrastructure, addressing damages and reconstruction, internal displacement, entitlements of martyrs, compensation for the wounded and reparation for all of those affected from all parties concerned and all the citizens, farmers, craftsman, the low income, children and women. We tackled everything relevant to Sa'adah as a unit or part of the entire Yemen. The second dimension has to be scaled-up to all of Yemen, since there would be no value in addressing part of the problem if the whole is ill and is incapable of securing protection or providing a service.

This approach was confirmed during the phase where we discussed the roots of the problem in Sa'adah, which consumed the entire first half of the NDC. It was useful that we gave that much time and effort on the roots, because this enabled us to define the spots of weaknesses so to be able to come up with the solutions and guarantees, knowing well what is needed, what we want, and what we are capable of doing.

Since we are engaged in an all-inclusive national dialogue, we, as a working group, proceeded on the premise that our work is part of a whole, where our resolutions and those of the other working groups make up the sum for the whole and complement each other. Likewise, other working groups, such as the Working Group on Transitional Justice, considered the resolutions passed by the Sa'adah Working Group mandatory. The same goes for the State-Building, the Good Governance, the Military and Security, and the Independent Bodies working groups, all did the same...etc. As far as the resolutions of

the Development Working Group are concerned, they are virtually our own - at most - given that one of the root causes of the problem in Sa'adah is development-related. Thus, the only thing remaining is that we want to bring to the attention of all our colleagues in the other working groups that if our resolutions had infringed on their mandates, it wasn't because we wanted to broaden our reach, but rather it was a reflection of the root causes of the Sa'adah Issue, and an urgent matter feeding into the solutions and guarantees for non-repetition - two main objectives that have to be tackled in our work during the second semester of the NDC.

This report, while it has become an accomplishment, that indicates that credit has to be given to many efforts that have been made, starting with the Technical Committee and its planning, passing through to the General Secretariat of the Conference and the precision of implementation and innovations in foreseeing the type of problems that may arise and solving them before they start, on to the Presidium of the Conference, The chair, and the deputies for the high-level of responsibility they exhibited and the commitments they made to the dialogue, Rules of Procedures, terms and conditions, and partners and outcomes. Likewise, the Consensus Committee and the chairs of the other working groups for the tasks given to them for addressing the technical problems related to the finalization of reports. We are greatly indebted to all of those who concerned themselves with the Sa'adah Issue and the resolution of the problems thereof: The Chair of the Conference, Abdo-Rabbu Mansour Hadi, his deputies, especially Dr. Yassen Saeed No'aman, Dr. Abdulkareem Al-Eryani, Mr. Saleh Habrah, Mr. Mahmoud Al-Gunaid, Mr. Mohamed Qahtan, Dr. Abdullah Lamles, Ms. Nadia Al-Saqaaf, the Secretary General of the NDC, Dr. Ahmed Awadh Ben Mubark, and his two deputies, Dr. Afrah Al-Zobah, and Mr. Yasser al-Ruaini.

Special thanks go to the International Envoy, Mr. Jamal Benomar, and his team for the attention and follow-up they gave to the working group - proceedings, and achievements - and their facilitation of the work.

Thanks go to Dr. Suad al-Marani and the facilitator of the WG, Khadijah al-Sarhi and the entire staff of the General Secretariat - especially the staff of the Working Group on Sa'adah: Mr. Ali Abdullah Munasser, director of the secretariat, and the secretarial staff: Reem Mohamed al-Najjar, Youmna al-Dhawi and Zumurudah Mohamed al-Hamdani, and to the documentation team, the security team, and the photocopying team. Special thanks go to the documentation officer, Manar Bawazir, for her diligence and patience and for documenting all the aspects of our work.

Thanks, are also due to the Working Group on Sa'adah, each and every individual and their entire constituencies. We wish that we can mention each and every one by name, for everyone - in their own way - made a special effort for reaching a consensus among the political components, and exhibited a keenness to organize the work in an orderly and harmonious fashion. I wish to ask permission of my noble working group to thank members of the solutions and guarantees sub-working group by name: - Ahmed Hameed Al-Matari - Hassan al-Humran - Hussain Ali Hazeab - Jamilah Ali Raja - Abdullah Ahmed al-Kebsi - Al-I'zzi Shuraim Hebat-Allah - Ali Nasser al-Bukhaiti - Ghaleb Mutlaq - Mabkhoot Aboud al-Shareef - Mohamed Mus'id al-Rada'ai - Mohammed Eidhah Shabibah - The Chair of the sub-working group - Abdulhameed Hareez - Khaled Amin al-Ghaish - Waheeb al-Essa'ai

Special thanks go to Yehia Mansour Abu-Usba'a who chaired the sub-working group for a month and had to leave for field work in the Committee on Damaj, and Ms. Sharfa Hussain Mohamed al-Serbi, who in spite of withdrawing from the sub-group, continued to support the sub-working group and the Working Group at large with so much effort and visions. Mr. Shaif Ahmed Hussain al-Arwa'a and Dr. Adel Qassem al-Shujaa who deputized for the heads of their constituencies a number of times in the course of our

work. Thanks go to Mr. Fadhel Mohamed Hussain al-Ja'adi from the sub-working group on the roots and all of his colleagues who were named in the solutions and guarantees sub-working groups.

Finally, and after expressing our gratitude to the sisters and brothers, the members of the NDC in the third plenary, we appeal to them to approve the report of the Working Group on the Sa'adah Issue as is, to the letter and spirit, given the special nature of the Sa'adah issue and the consensus reached by the parties concerned who have examined and conceded to every term in this report. On this occasion, the chair of the Working Group would like to confirm and point out that we observed our utmost keenness not to add or omit anything in the reports of the sub-working groups (the roots and the solutions and guarantees), not even linguistic corrections, because we felt that every word and letter in the report is important to all the constituencies.

Objectives of the Working Group

General Plan:

- Content (nature) of the Sa'adah Issue
- Solutions and guarantees for the Sa'adah Issue.

Detailed Plan:

- Adoption of the workplan for the second semester of the working group's proceedings in the Conference
- Collection of information and documents on the content of the Sa'adah Issue.
- Presentation of visions of constituencies on the content of the Sa'adah Issue.
- Presentation of the visions of the constituencies on the solutions and guarantees for the Sa'adah Issue.
- Formulation of final proposals for the solutions and guarantees.

Tasks Accomplished:

- Visions of the constituencies on the content of the Sa'adah Issue were submitted and presented.
- Proposed solutions and guarantees by the constituencies for the Sa'adah Issue were submitted and read to the WG.
- Community participation were collected and arranged through a sub-committee as part of the WG's workplan.
- A min-committee was formed to develop solutions and guarantees for the Sa'adah Issue.
- A matrix of proposed solutions was developed based on the consensus reached in the WG on the roots of the issue, and the visions for solutions and guarantees presented by the constituencies.
- Solutions and guarantees were adopted by all constituencies represented in the mini-committee.
- The WG voted on the solutions and guarantees consisting of 59 articles, as one package.
- The WG adopted 59 resolutions, as one package, on the solutions and guarantees for the Sa'adah Issue, and agreed to submit the same to the third plenary session for approval and adoption by the NDC.

Resolutions of the Working Group Presented to the Final Plenary:

The WG adopted 59 resolutions, as one package, in the solutions and guarantees for the Sa'adah Issue and agreed to submit them to the third plenary session for adoption by the NDC.

First: Solutions, Treatments, and Guarantees:

First: The members of the WG agreed that the word (State), wherever it appears in the report (is the State of national partnership in all State's organs and institution to be agreed upon by the members of the All-Inclusive National Dialogue Conference).

Second: Consensus was reached by the WG on the following resolutions for solutions and guarantees:

1. Guarantee of doctrinal and intellectual freedom and practice of rituals, and the prohibition of imposition or prevention thereof by force and by any party. The State and its organs shall be impartial and shall not foster or support - financially or morally - or provide facilities to any doctrine or thought, as ensured by the constitutions and regulated by law.
2. The State shall reinforce its presence in all parts of Yemen and in at all levels.
3. The constitution and the law shall prohibit and guarantee that no thought or doctrine would be imposed or prevented by force. The State and its organs shall remain impartial in fostering or supporting any thought or doctrine. The State is responsible to protect and maintain the prohibition of anything that incites denominational, ethnic or doctrinal tendencies and shall forsake the culture of hate and glorification of civil wars.
4. A comprehensive development program for the Governorate of Sa'adah and affected districts should be developed. It should have clear objectives and time bound for a period that doesn't exceed five years. It should have a specific and known budget, an executive program, and a timeline covering all development sectors including, higher education, agriculture and marketing, and the opening of the Aleb and Buqa'a land ports.
5. Release of all prisoners held by all parties in connection with the events, and disclosure of cases of enforced disappearance, detainees in secret detention, and abductees. Fair financial and psychological compensation shall be made within the framework of the national reconciliation and transitional law.
6. Care shall be provided to the families of martyrs, the wounded, and the disabled from all parties - civilians or members of the military and security forces. They should be accorded integrated care and monthly benefits shall be given to families of war martyrs, the wounded and the disabled.
7. A public conciliation and reconciliation and forgiveness between the residents of Sa'adah and the affected governorates and districts. This should be a conciliation where those living in fear would feel secure, all grudges removed, and anyone with grievance against one party or another would be compensated.
8. Unconditional and unrestricted return of those displaced from all sides to their homes. They should be compensated for their plundered properties and possessions, and all matters hindering their return should be removed.
9. Reinstatement of those who were forcibly removed or dismissed from their jobs or those arbitrarily transferred. Their suspended emoluments and legal entitlements



- should be paid, including promotions and allowances.
10. Approval of an urgent program for demining and mine clearances of all affected areas or war zones areas. All parties or those who have maps or information on mines should hand them over to the competent body.
 11. Develop controls for educational curriculums and private religious education, which shall be under the oversight of the State, and in line with agreements reached by all parties at the national level - in a manner that strengthens the spirit of tolerance and preserves the social fabric and national unity.
 12. Establishment of welfare and rehabilitation centers for affected persons, (those with mental or physical disabilities, women, children, and the elderly). The centers should be located in all areas affected by the war. Vocational and technical education training centers should be established to accommodate the youth.
 13. Development of constitutional provisions to criminalizes access to foreign funds under any title or consideration, and to consider that as treason. Any behavior or individual relations outside the State shall be considered an offense against national security. The State has the responsibility for the establishment of foreign relations relevant to security and sovereignty, consistent with law.
 14. Prevention and criminalization of foreign interventions in Yemeni affairs, and an end of all forms foreign support to groups or individuals.
 15. Prohibition and criminalization of the use of the army in internal conflicts.
 16. Criminalization of acts endangering Yemen's international and regional relations for personal appeasement, doctrinal or partisan tendencies, or in implementation of international wishes - in a manner that doesn't conflict with the interest of the people and national sovereignty.
 17. Disclosure of information that lays the foundation for a genuine and transparent solution of the Sa'adah Issue and assists in the solutions.
 18. Establishment of specialized, impartial, and independent committees or bodies for data collections and sorting, with the participation of representatives from the affected areas and the Sa'adah Reconstruction Fund for submission to the competent bodies.
 19. Implementation of points relevant to Sa'adah in the 20-points.
 20. Disarmament and recovery of State-owned heavy and medium weapons from all parties, groups, political parties, and individuals, which were plundered or seized nationwide simultaneously and within a specific timeframe. Possession of heavy and medium weapons through trade is prohibited; possession thereof shall only be with the State; and the possession of personal firearms shall be regulated by law.
 21. Building the decentralized State along nationalistic lines to strengthen the principles of good governance, national partnership, justice, equality, rule of law, impartiality of the security and military institutions, separation between powers and guarantee independence thereof, and protection of rights and freedoms.
 22. Restructuring of the State's military and security organs on the basis of nationalistic and scientific foundations.
 23. The decision to declare war and peace is a national decision to be taken by the parliament, and shall be regulated by the constitution and the law.
 24. Compromise of national sovereignty under any circumstances or reliance on foreign

forces in internal conflicts should be criminalized.

25. The Ministry of Information should be abolished and replaced by an independent national body with oversight over the media.
26. Respect for the public service and equal citizenship rights based on the foundations and standards of good governance. Exclusionary policies and forced removal of individuals for their political stance or opinion should be criminalized.
27. Commit the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Higher Education to address problems faced by female and male students affected by the wars in Sa'adah and other affected areas. This should be done through a flexible program to enable them to take tests on more than one year's subjects - each according to his/her capacity - to enable them to catch up to their colleagues and peers in the same age group. This should apply to all universities, and those affected by the war in Sa'adah and other areas shall be granted a 10% reduction of grade average for admission in universities as an exception for a period of ten years, starting on the date of application of this exception.
28. Launch of a livelihood support program with a specific timeline in the conflict- affected areas to improve their economic conditions, as well as endorsement of programs that support small and medium enterprises in those areas, especially the war-affected areas - tailored to levels of deprivation and needs.
29. Effective national partnership in all State's institutions through commitment to democracy, political plurality, partisan plurality and peaceful transfer of power - through free, fair and transparent elections.
30. Reaffirmation of the freedom to establish political parties, prohibition of partisan military or para-military formations, a ban on any political change by force or an armed-force, and prohibition of establishment of political parties on the basis of regional, factional, tribal, doctrinal, sectarian or vocational affiliation.
31. During the constituting phase, there should be a national partnership in the government; and thereafter, the government can be formed based on election results, to be held at the end of the constituting phase.
32. During the transitional phase, residents of Sa'adah and other war-affected governorates shall be absorbed into all State organs and institutions in par with their counterparts from other political forces.
33. The government shall develop an executive plan with a timeline for the implementation of the 20-points and the resolutions included herein, within a period not to exceed a month from the closing date of the NDC. Priority should be given to implementation of all matters relevant to the rights of the people affected by the wars.
34. Within the transitional justice and national reconciliation framework, vendettas and disputes resulting from the Sa'adah wars shall be addressed.
35. The State shall consider and treat the victims, affiliated with all sides of the Sa'adah wars, as martyrs, and shall sponsor their families and the wounded, indiscriminately and in the same manner accorded to the martyrs and the wounded of the popular youth revolution and the (Hirak) movement, through the same fund and the same Republican decree.
36. Restructuring of the political and national security organizations; their roles and responsibilities shall be defined so that they maintain the security of the country, in a manner consistent with human rights. The Judiciary and the parliament shall have



oversight over the performance of their tasks.

37. The State shall have exclusive nationwide responsibility for the collection of taxes, zakat and any fees imposed consistent with law.
38. All illegal occupants of State-owned buildings and properties, as well as private properties, no matter to what party they belong shall be evacuated. All mosques nationwide, shall be returned to their original owners who made the endowment, consistent with the will of the endower or representative. Mosques shall be subject to the oversight of an independent body responsible for the management of endowments.
39. The State shall take care of victims of armed disputes, including women and children of families other than the families of martyrs and the wounded who have lost the head of household - who were living on low-income professions and handcrafts and whose income had been affected due to the events. The State shall continue to provide welfare until they become able to forge a livelihood and have seen an improvement in their economic situation. To that end, the State shall work to enroll them in rehabilitation and vocational training programs and social security.
40. Acceleration of completion of the implementation of the republican decree for the establishment of Sa'adah University.
41. Criminalization of political parties and organizations' political activities within the military and security structures and the judiciary, and exploitation of mosques and the public service in favor of a political party or organization. Such crimes shall be considered sufficient ground for the dissolution of the party or organization.
42. The government shall compensate all institutions and libraries which have been affected by the wars in Sa'adah. Everything taken from them or expropriated, including manuscripts, books, and other things shall be returned, and compensated for any other damages.
43. Reexamination of the legal status of all Arabs and expatriates residing in the country, and legal action against them shall be taken.
44. Issuance of a republican decree to establish a consolidated fund for the welfare of the families of martyrs and wounded of the youth revolution, Hiraq, the 1994 war, the Sa'adah war, and the Tihami issue – covering all parties involved in those events - so that everyone is treated based on the same criteria.
45. The government shall commit to the implementation of the outcomes of the Working Group on the Sa'adah Issue by developing a matrix of actions for the implementation of the agreed upon resolutions, in full impartiality and transparency, to insure the application of the solutions so as to benefit all those affected and entitled – from all parties concerned - without any discrimination.
46. Citizens should enjoy full freedom, in terms of intellectual, doctrinal, and personal freedoms, and are free to practice their rituals in all areas of Yemen, irrespective of the actors wielding strong and effective influence in that area.
47. The State shall commit to support farmers through the establishment of specialized agricultural banks and to activate what existing ones. It shall provide financial support in the form of 10-years interest-free soft loans. It shall establish an export body which would be responsible for the export and storage of agricultural products, construction of dams, and the provision of modern irrigation projects for farmers.

48. The Government shall approve job grades allocated to the Governorate of Sa'adah, which were not utilized due the wars, and to compensate the Governorate for job grades whose holders were transferred and are residents of other governorates, based on a public vetting process that avails equal opportunity to all residents of Sa'adah, so as to compete for such jobs based on substantive educational qualifications.
49. The Government shall develop an emergency plan within a specific timeframe, and a clear executive mechanism, for the reconstruction of Sa'adah and Harf Sufian and other areas affected by the Sa'adah wars. The reconstruction should include all public and private properties destroyed by the war irrespective of the parties involved and to compensate those affected who lost their properties. This shall all be done through the activation of the Sa'adah Reconstruction Fund and the provision of sufficient funding from the States treasury to cover the needs.
50. The Government shall compensate anyone who was detained, imprisoned, tortured, terrorized, or abused during the wars in Sa'adah by any and all parties involved.
51. The Government shall treat the families of victims of enforced disappearance against the backdrop of the wars in Sa'adah in the same manner as the families of martyrs. And their whereabouts shall be immediately disclosed, whether dead or alive.
52. Formulation of school curriculums and teaching aid material for public and private schools, in a manner that incorporates principles of the new constitution, including common elements of various religious doctrines and schools of thoughts. Points of contention shall be removed from textbooks. A competent high national commission should be set-up to this end.
53. Any audio-visual production or any oral reference - verbal or in writing - published or broadcast in public or private forums that offends any natural or legal persons or incites against them due to color, sex, lineage, ethnicity, creed, doctrine, sect, place of birth, vocation, economic or community activity or living standards, thought, and affiliation shall be deemed racism. Racial discrimination, as defined above, shall be criminalized. Penalties shall be imposed by law against anyone who exercises such acts, at a personal level or on behalf of a government's or non-governmental entity the person is affiliated to, unless the institution publicly denounce such act and disown responsibility for the person or the racist offence.
54. The constitution shall provide that all citizens, males and females, are equal in rights and obligations, that they have the right to run for public office and shall not be discriminated against on the basis of ethnicity, color, doctrine, creed, or place of origin.
55. Ansar-u-Allah shall vacate their check-points, and stop any act that conflicts with the obligations of the State. This should be done in concert with the integration of their members in all government institutions and organs.
56. Criminalization of partisanship, sectarian and doctrinal incitement, and culture of hatred in the military and security institutions.
57. Undo the appointments made since 2004 in contravention of the law and terms of reference for a public service job, and the Functional Rotation Act, and the reinstatement of those who were forcibly removed from public service.
58. Insertion of the following text to article (8) relevant to the return of IDPs: "their return shouldn't be dependent on any other political or administrative file".

Issues of National Dimension, National Reconciliation, and Transitional Justice



FIRST: MIDTERM REPORT

Introduction

Mechanism for dealing with resolutions and comments thereto, as follows:

Resolution commented on will be discussed within the working group.

New recommendations, which weren't part of the main resolutions of the WG, will be deferred for discussion after the second plenary of the NDC.

Conflicting resolutions by the different WGs, will be referred to the Consensus Committee.

Resolutions by the Working Group:

1. The Working Group on Issues of National Dimension, National Reconciliation, and Transitional Justice will develop the principles and guidelines for the transitional justice law to be adopted before the enactment of the law.
2. The State shall commit to make compensations and reparations to all victims of terrorist operations and the military and civilian victims for errors made during the fight against terrorism in all the governorates of the Republic and to memorialize them.
3. Drafting of a comprehensive anti-terrorism national strategy, and development of an anti-terrorism law using the guidelines to be issued by the NDC during the next stage. Extrajudicial killing is to be criminalized, including drone and guided missiles strikes. Long-term confinement of suspects without trials shall be criminalized. Persons who had previously been detained on charges of terrorism, and who had not been found guilty, shall be given consideration and compensation, rehabilitation and reintegration programs should be implemented, and sufficient attention should be paid to the cases of detainees in Guantanamo Bay.
4. Drafting of the constitutional and legal texts on transitional justice shall be done in a clear and concise form so as to avoid different interpretations or misinterpretation.
5. The State shall commit to compliance with international rules and standards when designing and implementing transitional justice processes and mechanisms, in order to attain that effectively, and in a lasting manner, so as allow for application of transitional justice, realization of national reconciliation, and ratification of all international human rights accords relevant to transitional justice programs and processes.
6. The State shall respect the rights of citizens to peaceful protest, expression of their opinion, and protection of this right through legislations that guarantee protection for citizens and prevent future human rights abuses.
7. Obligate all executive, and legislative and judicial bodies and organs of the State to disclose all information, data, and documents on rights abuses of citizens and their freedoms. Anyone who conceals or does not cooperate in disclosing and revealing the truth, and handover whatever is in his/her possession, or what they knew in their former jobs or under their responsibility in their current job, shall be held into account.

8. Equal treatment of all victims of abuse without any discrimination with respect to place or time of abuse.
9. Commitment to granting the truth commission full powers in uncovering all cases of enforced disappearance, and all human rights abuses, consistent with law.
10. Admission of criminal responsibility without justification, and an institutional apology for all human rights abuses.
11. Retribution for all victims of forcible disappearance offenses and reparations thereof in a fair manner.
12. Institutional reforms of all State's organs and institutions involved in human rights abuses to ensure non-repetition.
13. Compliance with standards set by the international humanitarian law, international human rights agreements, inquiries by the UN High Commission for Human Rights, and recommendation by the UN Human Rights Council for setting up Investigation committees, and investigation procedures and trials. Technical, procedural, material and political support should be provided to initiate the process and to ensures swift and faithful implementation to punish those convicted and reparations for victims.
14. Compliance with the UN Convention Against Corruption.
15. The State shall commit to recovery of all funds and looted public and private properties, at home and abroad, due to malfeasance, abuse of power or exploitation of influence, fraud, forgery or other illegal acts, in a manner that guarantees the rights of victims and society to hold the preparator administratively and legally accountable, in accordance with national and international standards, and to ensure that a legislation prohibiting illegal transactions on property, land and funds is enacted.
16. Carry out legislative reforms in the land management legal system, specifically quick enactment of the Land Registration Act - under consideration by the Parliament since 2007 - and other relevant legislations.
17. The State shall commit to form ad hoc judicial commissions to resolve land disputes, and issues resulting from forcibly dismissals or early retirement. It shall form military and civilian commissions, and scale-up the work of these commissions to cover all governorates. These commissions shall be obligated to publish their findings for the public.
18. Military, security and intelligence institutions and agencies shall be impartial, as professional national institutions. They shall not interfere in political and civil affairs, their mission is to protect the security of the homeland and citizens, and maintain civil and social peace.
19. All previous political conflicts shall be considered part of Yemen's history; the responsibility for which, shall rest with all the parties involved. Anyone who suffered abuse or became a victim of the political conflicts, at any stage - during the rule of separate regimes or the union - shall be vindicated. The rights of all victims affected by political conflicts that took place in the



- two-parts of the country - North and South - starting 1962 in the North and 1967 in the South until the present time, shall be reaffirmed, in a manner that shall not be construed that the two September and October revolutions are being prosecuted or condemned.
20. The State shall quickly implement the 20-Points prepared by the Technical Committee for the Preparation and Organization of the NDC, and the 11-Points presented by the Southern Issue Working Group.
 21. All 2007 human rights abuses shall be included in the agenda of the Transitional Justice Working Group.
 22. Needed investigations and fact findings to uncover cases of enforced disappearance and the fate of those who went missing during the periods of previous political disputes, shall be conducted. Work should be done to ensure that the bodies of those who have died are returned to their families, and victim shall receive redress and vindication. These events shall be memorialized in the national conscience, and whatever action is needed shall be adopted to prevent repetition of enforced disappearance.
 23. Establishment of an independent national body for recovery of looted public and private funds and properties, at home or abroad. This national body shall be given exceptional powers to enable it to carry-out its functions.
 24. Scale-up the experience of judiciary commissions set up to address land disputes in the Southern governorates to the rest of the country.
 25. All political forces, civil society organizations, and other actors represented in the NDC, shall commit to denouncing all terrorism acts in all forms, manifestations and causes; and should commit not to find excuses for them or give them religious or political grounds, under any justification or pretexts, to arrive at a full-fledged commitment by all social groups and actors to an outright condemnation of terrorism and terrorist acts.
 26. The State shall commit that those indicted in the killing of peaceful protestors or members of the military and security organizations will be investigated and put on trials, together with all of those who incited such acts.
 27. Release of all detainees and prisoners, including revolutionary youth and those of the Southern Movement, as well as prisoners of thoughts; unless they have been convicted in other criminal or terrorism offenses.
 28. It's imperative that a transparent investigation be conducted into major political crimes which have left a major impact on society.
 29. The impartiality of the of military, security, and intelligence institutions and agencies, as professional national institutions that do not interfere in political and civil affairs, with a mission to protect the security of the homeland and the citizens, and maintain civil and social peace, shall be guaranteed.
 30. The State shall incorporate into relevant national legislations the International Convention for the Protection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance, which Yemen has signed.

Recommendations of the WG.

1. Quick action to name members of the independent investigation commission on the 2011 abuses in line with recommendations of the Human Rights Council, and in accordance with Republican Decree No. 140 for the year 2012.
2. The State shall sponsor the enactment of a special law to establish an independent body to deal with situation of displacement, emergencies, and disasters of any causes. The body shall be given all human and financial resources and equipment and technical supplies needed for building camps for shelters, in accordance with internationally recognized standards, to ensure that the country would have the capacity to deal with impacts of such phenomena.
3. The government must quickly take action for the reconstruction of areas and private and public buildings affected by the armed conflicts in Sa'adah, Abyan and Hajjah. In addition, it should carry out reparations and compensation for properties lost, the treatment of the wounded, and the compensation for the victim's families. It shall work at providing a life of dignity where all educational and health needs are fulfilled in areas of displacement.
4. It's imperative to reconsider provisions of the laws pertinent to senior government office holders to ensure that they are accountable and are subject to the law and the competence of control organizations.
5. The special judicial commission on land and forcible dismissals in the Southern governorates shall hasten the completion of its tasks relevant to the restitutions of public and private properties and those who were forcibly dismissed from their jobs, in accordance with the Republican Decree issued for the purpose.
6. The State shall ensure that the principles of social equity are incorporated into the body of national legislations.
7. Criminalization of expiation and allegations of treason against others, in general terms, but specifically, in political and human rights work.
8. Assertion that cases of looted public funds and lands are not subject to statute of limitations.
9. Adoption and realization of the demands and goals of youth for peaceful change and those of the Peaceful Southern Movement.
10. The government shall reinstate and adjust the status of all military and civilian employees who were forcibly dismissed from their jobs against the background of the 2011 events.
11. Establishment of a national public commission to address the situations of the families of martyrs and the treatment of the wounded in the 2011 and 2007 events, regardless of their political orientation or membership.
12. All political components in the Transitional Justice WG recommend the recognition of the Southern Issue as a political and human rights issue.

SECOND: FINAL REPORT

Introduction

The Working Group on Issues of National Dimensions, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice, represented in the sub-groups - which emanated from the WG - commenced the second semester activities on Saturday 13/7/2013, by preparing its detailed workplan for the period from July - August, 2013. The plan aimed mainly at completing the formulation of the constitutional and legal principles and recommendations for the attainment of transitional justice and national reconciliation, and find solutions for issues of national dimensions based on the following references:

- Yemeni Constitution in force.
- Executive Mechanism for the GCC Initiative, and its timeline.
- Security Council's resolutions on Yemen No. 2014 and 2051.
- International Humanitarian Law
- Rules of Procedures of the NDC
- International human rights conventions
- Lessons learnt from experiences of other countries on transitional justice with due consideration to the special nature of the Yemeni situation.
- Agreements by members of the working group.
- Any other matter that doesn't conflict with Islamic Sharia.

According to plans, the sub-groups heard presentations from a number of local and international experts on issues relevant to their mandates. The sub-groups also carried out a number of interviews and meetings in the city of Sana'a. In addition, the sub-groups conducted a number of field visits to relevant ministries and government organizations.

The sub-groups also discussed the results of their field visits and studied and analyzed all the documents which were collected, including the Constitution and laws in force. And reviewed constitutions and laws of a number of Arab and foreign countries, in order to benefit from their experiences. To that end, they prepared a number of detailed reports. The sub-groups also studied a number of public participation contributions, which were received directly by the working group or through the Community Participation Unit of the General Secretariat of the NDC. The Working Group also received a number of dossiers and lists of issues, the solutions of which, fall under the mandate of transitional justice.

In a team spirit, the diligent effort made by the Working Group produced the following content of this report: -

The WG also discussed and adopted the following concepts: -

1. **Victim:**

A victim is anyone who has been subjected to harm due to abuse, whether an individual or group or legal persons. Anyone is considered a victim if a member of the family of those subjected to damages and anyone who has faced damages during interference to assist victims or to prevent abuse of a victim. This definition also included all regions subjected to abuse.

2. **Truth telling:**

Truth telling is the overall means, actions and research done to identify all abuses, control and identifications of the causes, circumstances, source and surrounding conditions, consequences and identification of the fate of victims, admission and apologies and the identification of perpetrators; whether they be organizations, parties or individuals (in line with the mechanisms adopted by a truth and fairness commission), and in a manner that doesn't lead to provocation of vengeance, preserve social order, and takes into account during truth telling of the special nature of the impact of abuse on women and children.

3. **Memorialization:**

National memorialization is a right for future generations and is a duty of the State to learn from the past and to memorialize the victims.

4. **Abuses:**

Abuses is gross and systematic attacks on human rights by government institutions or an individual and a group acting on its own or under its protection without any legal status or authority to do so. These include abuses by armed militias, influential groups, and armed groups. The body which will be set-up by law shall pursue to uncover the truth and reparation for the victims.

5. **Accountability:**

Accountability is a set of legal mechanisms and measures provided by the transitional justice law which prevents impunity for all forms of human rights abuses. The body shall be responsible for accountability as defined by the transitional justice law.

6. **Institutional Reforms:**

Institutional reforms are a review of legislations and correction of wrongdoings. It's also a commitment to not exceed the powers granted by law to these institutions and officials of those organizations under any justifications, and removal of those responsible from all government institutions.

7. **National Reconciliation:**

National reconciliation is the political and social consensus based on the transitional justice mechanism for a transition from a situation of political conflict to a situation of peace and promotion of democracy. Accordingly, relations between all political actors would emerge with the individuals of society based on justice, and relies on the values of tolerance to remove the impacts of past conflicts and abuses.



Objectives of the Working Group

Overall Objectives:

1. Development of constitutional and legal provisions for the formulation of public policies, to attain national reconciliation and transitional justice.
2. Identification of underlying causes of issues of national dimensions, and suggest constitutional, legal and policy solutions, treatments, and strong guarantees for maintaining such solutions.

Detailed Objectives: -

1. Identification of previous political conflicts and underlying causes to identify all forms of abuse and transgressions which took place during those conflicts.
2. To uncover cases of forced disappearances in a manner that ensures retributions and reparations and call for uncovering the truth and for national memorialization.
3. Identify solutions for human rights abuses which took place between 2007-2011 and ensure truth telling and development of a database.
4. Contribution to the development of foundations for national reconciliations, closure of all files in a manner that doesn't undermine the rights of the victims, conflict with justice, and identification of guarantees for non-repetition.
5. Contributes to reforms of security, military, judicial and media institutions to ensure independence and protection of human rights and freedoms.
6. Identifications of solutions for issues of displacement and displaced persons and consequences at the national level, and preparation of effective and readiness plans to deal with any future displacement.
7. Restitution of private and public properties, at home and abroad, lost due to abuse of power.
8. Review of government policies in anti-terrorism, disclosure of abuses and the development of elements for an anti- terrorism strategy.
9. Activation of coordination and exchange during implementation between the sub-groups and other working groups on common issues.

Resolutions of the Working Group, Presented to the Third plenary: -

The working group reached consensus on the following constitutional and legal provisions and resolutions: -

Issues of National Dimension: -

Anti-Terrorism

Constitutional and legal provisions: -

1. Protection of life and elements thereof, reverence for values of religious and doctrinal tolerances, establishment of a culture of co- existence, and protection of human rights and public and personal freedoms.

2. Promotion of democratic values, freedom, political and partisan plurality and acceptance of the other.
3. Abnegation of excesses and extremism, rejection of the culture of violence and behavior, and confronting terrorist practices in accordance with national law and provisions of international law.
4. Maintenance of the interest of the homeland and Yemeni society and destiny thereof, provide the right conditions for comprehensive and sustainable development, and creation of a suitable climate for investment in various areas, in a manner that will provide protection from poverty and reduces factors that inflame terrorism and practices thereof.
5. Effective contribution to building and protection of security and peace at the national, regional and international levels, and promotion of means of cooperation and dialogue between states, people, and civilizations for the sake of protection and development of mutual benefits and interest, as well as promotion of peace and human solidarity.
6. Strengthening of social justice, equal citizenship, equity, and just solution of community disputes, realization of national partnership in power and wealth and combating ignorance, poverty, and disease.
7. Maintenance of national sovereignty and respect for the characteristics of the people of Yemen, especially issues relevant to cultural, religious and doctrinal sensitivities which are compatible with human rights.
8. Commitment of the competent government agencies to legal procedures in dealing with terrorism. It's impermissible for any military or security agency to use force outside the law.
9. The State has no right to repatriate any Yemeni citizen to another state under any justification including for charges of terrorism. The State shall make every effort to ensure fair trials before national and international Judiciary.
10. The State shall commit, in all actions designed to combat terrorism, to principles of human rights adopted in international conventions and agreement ratified by the country.
11. No cooperation agreement on anti-terrorism shall enter into force unless ratified by the legislative authority.
12. Behavior to abuse anti-terrorism resources and exploitation for settling political accounts shall be criminalized.
13. No university, institute, or school is to be opened, unless licensed by the competent authority.
14. Criminalization of the use of Yemeni territories for any purpose that would lend support or assistance to terrorist elements such as recruitment and training of Yemeni or foreign combatant to fight inside the country or abroad.
15. Criminalization of the use of the terrorism as a card to achieve political gains.
16. Absolute criminalization of extra-judicial killing.

17. The State shall commit to the ratification of the international agreement to combat torture, annexes and protocols and harmonization thereof in national legislations.
18. Criminalization of the formation and establishment of militias or armed groups outside the law.
19. Establishment of exceptional courts shall be prohibited in all circumstances.
20. Crime and punishment are personal. Hostage-taking and detention of any of the relatives of the accused or suspects on any case, including terrorism cases, shall be criminalized.
21. Commitment to deal with foreign nationals, stateless, or dual citizens implicated in terrorism crimes in accordance with national law.
22. Verification of the legal status of foreign residents to ensure that their dossiers are free from any links to terrorism crimes.
23. Criminalization of any illegal form of foreign military presence inside Yemeni territories, including the use of Yemeni territories by any foreign state for military action against any local party, foreign state, or a foreign party.
24. Any terrorism crime which takes place within Yemeni territories shall be considered and dealt with as a sovereign right that shall not be conceded.
25. Development and formulation of the national anti-terrorism strategy to include - in addition to military, security and intelligence approaches - legislative, legal, political, educational, economic and social development, cultural, media, religious awareness, education, foreign relations, and regional and international cooperation aspects.
26. Settlement of Arab issues, shall be consistent with fair international resolutions, on top of which, is the Palestinian people's cause.
27. There is a need to attain justice, respect for sovereignty, and the rights of people in freedom and human dignity - under fair and balanced international relationships.

Resolutions: -

28. The All-Inclusive National Dialogue Conference rejects all attempts to link terrorism charges to the religion of Islam, and confirms that terrorism has no religion and no nation, and holds responsible anyone working to involve Islam in this matter.
29. The government shall back and facilitate the role of human rights organizations following-up on the cases of detainees in Guantanamo Bay, the Bagram Airbase and other detention centers. It shall seek release and take appropriate measures to rehabilitate and reintegrate detainees into society.
30. The State shall make necessary contacts and communications and benefit from previous successful expertise and experiences, for the purpose of accommodating and containing any of the armed groups, on conditions they renounce violent behavior to achieve their goals, hand over their weapons to the State, resort to peace, and accept social structures and assimilate therein, and, if they so desire, join the political process.

31. Take care of and honor families of army, security and popular committees' martyrs, who were killed while performing their national duty in fighting terrorism.
32. Immediate establishment and organization of a special rehabilitation center for reintegration and rehabilitation of released detainees from foreign detention centers, and also those who are serving sentences for terrorism crimes at home, and support for national prisons and detention centers by providing specialized staff in psycho-support, social sciences and for religious leaders to be available to deal with convicts in terrorism crimes and other offenses - for rehabilitation and reintegration in society, on condition that this process is in parallel with serving

Recovery of public and private properties and land, at home and abroad, looted in abuse of power. (Assets recovery).

33. The State shall be obligated to take up urgent and quick legal measures and mechanisms for restitution of all looted land, including land forcibly taken by military, security and civilian leaders, the return of looted funds and properties of political parties and organizations, reconsideration of land given out for the so-called investment, and address the impact of improper and selective use of the law.
34. Nullification of all types of dispositions of public assets by the transitional government.
35. Obligate the State to reacquire looted heritage sites at home, looted antiquities and manuscripts, as well as those smuggled out of the country, and toughen punishments for those responsible.
36. Speedy removal of all acts of trespassing on land appropriated for airports, ports, industrial zones and boundaries.
37. Obligate the State to collect taxes due to the public treasury from large taxpayers and all companies evading payment of taxes, and acceleration of the activation of the profits tax law.
38. Ban the issuance of tax exemption decisions by any authority.
39. Enactment of a law that regulates all energy-related contractual transactions, in a manner that serves the public good, and a commitment to toughen penalties for violations.
40. Fair and immediate compensation for citizens whose land has become part of land used for eminent domain.
41. The State shall be obligated to make quick restitution of land taken by political or doctrinal motivated actions, or for any other reason by the State and have been managed by the Department of Wills and Earths in the Ministry of Endowments and Guidance - and registered in their records, to their original landlords.
42. Cancellation of all monopoly contracts in oil exploitation and related services including the transport of oil derivatives, in a manner that achieves the public good.



43. Cancellation of all concessions made to fishing companies that violate the rights of local fishermen and harm the marine environment, activate monitoring of performance of these companies and prosecute those in violation for harming the marine environment or infringing on the rights of fishermen.
44. Cancellations of all monopoly contracts for telecommunications' companies and others, and offer equal opportunities to everyone through market competition in all sectors, and in a manner that maintains the public good.
45. The State shall be obligated to disarm and recover all weapons and military equipment, looted or taken during the different conflicts, from all parties, groups, political parties and individuals.
46. Completion of the process of dealing with the impacts of the nationalization law in an equitable manner.
47. Cases of looted funds, properties and lands shall not be subject to the statute of limitation.
48. The State shall commit to removing the injustices done to the people of Tihama, carry out restitutions, and address the harms done under a collective reparation scheme. They should be given special attention in future planning in the economic, social, education and services sector, shall be accorded equitable treatment, and special care shall be given to the Tihama plains patriotic legacy – both cultural and humanitarian, in a manner that would improve the quality of life of the people of Tihama, achieves a real partnership in national power and wealth, and addresses the injustices they have been suffering from for decades and continue to do so.
49. Within a collective reparation scheme, the governorates of Mareb, al-Jawf, Mahara, the Socotra archipelago, and other populated islands shall be given greater attention by spreading education, improvement of the health situations better access to public services, improvement of quality of life, building of State's institutions and investment of the natural and cultural resources of these governorates - including special care for antiquities and heritage - in a manner that realizes national partnership in power and wealth and ensures equitable distribution of economic and social benefits in development plans and programs.
50. The State shall commit to issue an apology, reparation and fair compensation for those impacted and suffered abuses during any of the wars, and shall commit to addressing the situation of those dismissed or fired from their civilian and military jobs.
51. Restore confidence on the airport and sea port of Aden and restore their sovereign and international status.
52. The State shall commit to address the changes of names made to government buildings, public squares and streets in the southern governorates.
53. The State shall commit, and declare publicly, a commitment to the preservation of the island of Socotra as a naturally protect area, and prohibit any development harmful to the environment, vegetation, and livestock that would contribute to the loss of its natural character.

54. Restoration of the global economic status of the city of Aden, preservation of its historical heritage and antiquities and compensation for the city for the grave damages caused to landmarks, antiquities, beaches and the environment by investment projects which weren't in compliance with the laws in force at the time, or global environmental impact assessments and squatter settlements, and the restoration of its historical identity.
55. Prosecution of all those involved in issuing permits for projects, in contravention of the law in force at the time, and have caused environmental damages or harm to people- such as reclaiming land in the sea, cordoning of open spaces and beaches - especially in the cities of Aden, Mukalla and Hodeidah. Beneficiaries of those projects shall be deprived of the quite enjoyment of use of such properties.
56. Nullification of all investment agreements in the seas and coasts of Aden, Mukalla and Hodeidah which have harmed the environment and violated human rights of people to live in a sound healthy environment in the South, due to the fact that they were not in compliance with the environmental law and other legal standards in force at the time.
57. Recovery of the wealth looted from the South and nullification of all investments titles and leases granted to investment projects obtained through fraud, deception and forgery or abuse of power.
58. Hold accountable and prosecution of all those involved in seizure of the wealth in the South and the rest of Yemen, specifically from oil, the sea, and land given away through abuse of power, and forfeiture of titles thereof in favor of the State.

Issues Relevant to Internal Displacement

59. Enactment of a special law, which shall establish an independent national body to deal with cases of internal displacement due to wars, armed conflicts, and other forms of violence, or natural disasters. The body shall be given all needed human and financial resourced, and suitable places for shelter pursuant to laws in force at the time - for the purpose of providing assistant and protection of lives and the dignity of those affected.
60. Incorporation of the International agreement on displacement into national legislations.
61. The State shall commit to providing necessary protection to women, children and persons with disabilities, during and after armed conflicts, other violent situations, and in extraordinary circumstances, in accordance with the international humanitarian law.
62. Harmonization between international conventions and national legislations to ensure rights of women, children, and persons with disabilities - during armed conflicts, wars, others violent situations, and extraordinary circumstances.
63. The State shall be obligated to perform its obligation towards the return of all displaced people to their homes, and to work for the provision of decent, suitable and safe living - where health, educational, social, economic, services and other needs are met.



64. All parties involved in armed conflicts shall commit to furnishing maps of landmines they planted. The State shall survey areas of conflicts in Sa'adah, Hajjah, Amran, the central areas, and other areas, demine them, and remove all unexploded remnants of wars in these areas.
65. Immediate start of reconstructions programs in areas destroyed by armed conflicts in an urgent and comprehensive manner, activation of work in the special fund setup for reconstruction, and control over funds for Sa'adah, Abayn, Hajjah and other affected governorates. Those affected by the conflicts shall be compensated for all moral and material damages.
66. Engage representatives of those affected, civil society, and women in the reconstruction funds committees.
67. Activation of the control role on the performance of the executive unit for displaced people to ensure transparency, and review national policies to address internal displacement issue in general, as well as the performance of international, local, and regional organizations working with displaced persons.

Constitutional and Legal Principles for Transitional Justice and National Reconciliation

Truth telling:

68. Knowing and uncovering of truth about abuse is a right guaranteed by law for all citizens, political organizations, and political forces, in a manner that doesn't prejudice personal rights, with due consideration to the interest and dignity of all parties.
69. Human rights abuses shall not be subject to the statute of limitation.
70. The law shall identify transitional justice programs in adherence to international human rights rules, standards, and the International Human Rights Law, and must adhere to the following principles: -
 - a. Non-permissibility of the use of transitional justice procedures arbitrarily, including unjustified repeated summons or libel.
 - b. Non-applicability of provisions of the penal code against parties already in compliance with the body's procedures and decisions.
 - c. Ensure that human rights abusers have no impunity or evade accountability, consistent with the mechanisms set forth in the Transitional Justice Act.
 - d. Realization of the principle of admission and apology to the victims by the perpetrators.
 - e. To appropriately frame transitional justice measures and timeliness so that transitional justice programs consider the core causes of the conflict and address all abuses, including economic, social and cultural rights, such as: loss of ownership rights or deprivation therefrom, systemic discrimination and inequality on distribution of wealth, social services, spread of corruption, and in an equitable and fair manner, and must be through trusted public institutions with sound integrity.



- f. Truth telling is a cornerstone of transitional justice and no obstructions shall hinder the process.
 - g. Implementation of transitional justice programs shall be through an integrated and cohesive approach that includes all transitional justice mechanisms and measures and covers truth telling, reparation programs, institutional reforms and memorialization, through appropriate planning and intensive consultation with all stakeholders and support for truth commissions during investigation, evidence collection and protection of victims and witnesses.
 - h. Guarantee the rights of the victims
 - i. Guarantee the rights of women, children and minorities
71. Investigation and uncovering of major abuses of human rights and serious abuses of the International Humanitarian Law. Adoption of appropriate procedures to ensure that no one evades accountability. In the event any party obstructs any mechanism or action introduced by the Transitional Justice Act, or exhibits lack of cooperation, the party in obstruction shall be prosecuted. No obstruction shall constitute a hindrance to implementation of this provision with due consideration to necessary actions to punish the perpetrators of crimes against the Transitional Justice Commission, including obstruction of the functions of the Commission, deliberate provision of false information, failure to show up before the Commission, abstention from disclosure of secret information or destruction of evidence and or archives.

Victims:

72. Respect for the victims and their interests and ensure their participation in transitional justice programs by ensuring their rights to implement such programs in accordance with the standards identified by the Commission.
73. Implementation of actions that guarantee the safety and dignity of the victims and assist them.
74. Support and encouragement of witnesses and provision and protection thereof.

Women:

75. Development of special measures to ensure equity for women during conflict, disputes, and abuses, in an equitable and fair manner, in consultation with women to identify their priorities in transitional justice mechanisms.

Children:

76. Establishment of effective equity mechanism for children, protection, and strengthening of their rights. Children who have connection to armed groups or forces shall be considered victims and not perpetrators. They shall not be charged with criminal responsibility. During prosecution, they shall be treated in accordance with the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, The Covenant on the Rights of the Child, and United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice.
77. Development of appropriate policies for the rights of children of concern who are victims of flagrant crimes, guided by the best interest of a child.

Transitional Justice Body:

78. Pursuant to the Transitional Justice Act, an independent high commission, to be named the Transitional Justice Commission, shall be established. It shall enjoy legal personality and financial and administrative autonomy.
79. All former political conflicts shall be considered part of the history of Yemen, the responsibilities for which shall be incumbent on the parties of those conflicts. Any person abused as victim of conflict, at any stage during the different systems of government existing in the previous parts of the country or during the unification government, shall be vindicated. The rights of all those affected and victimized by political conflicts, that took place in the two parts of the country- North and South, must be asserted.

The Transitional Justice Commission shall commit to receiving all dossiers of different conflicts and wars between the two former parts of the country, political conflicts, military coups, civil wars, armed conflicts to study them through competent staff. It shall investigate those incidents, background, circumstances and accompanying abuses under the partition rules in the South and in the North, and under the unity State up to date of enactment the law; for the purpose of uncovering the truth, lessons learnt, address past abuses, apologies, rehabilitation and reparation for the victims and memorialization of those events in the national memory. All victims of conflicts shall be considered martyrs of the nation in the path to closure of all past dossiers of past conflicts and the achievement of comprehensive national reconciliation.

80. The commission's tenure shall be four years renewable once by a decision of the legislative authority.
81. The Commission's membership shall be between a minimum of 11 members and maximum of 15 members. It shall reflect at least 30% representation for women, 50% for the South and 50% for the North. The competent authority shall, consistent with the law, select those who meet the following conditions:
 - a. Yemeni national whose age are no less than 35 years old.
 - b. Competence, a university degree, integrity, independent, impartial and experience in the field of work of the Commission.
 - c. Shall be trustworthy and upright and shall not have been convicted in any crime that undermine honor.
 - d. Shall not have been convicted by a judicial judgement of committing violation of human rights or a corruption crime unless acquitted of such a crime.
 - e. Shall be a civilian with no absolute connection to the military or security services.
 - f. Shall not have a relative - up to the fourth degree of family relationship - or any relations through marriage or mutual interest with any perpetrator or practitioner of human rights abuses.
 - g. Members shall suspend membership in a political party or movement during tenure in the Commission.

82. All actions, solutions, and anything issued by the Commission, such as decisions or judgements shall be final and mandatory, and shall not be subject to repeal.
83. The Commission shall consider human rights violations cases. It shall develop a time frame to organize working mechanism and shall process cases in a manner that would be conducive to the reinforcement of national reconciliation.

Reparation and Rehabilitation

84. Reparation to victims of abuse is a right guaranteed by law. The State is obligated to provide all forms of sufficient and effective forms of reparation proportionate to the gravity of the abuse and the situation of each victim.
85. Reparation is a system based on moral and financial compensation or both - Rehabilitation, restitution, and integration. It can be applied individually or collectively and must take into consideration the situation of the elderly, women, children and persons of disability.
86. Victims of human rights abuses shall enjoy pursuant to this law, the right to free access to litigation, whereby the State shall pay all the costs of the litigation process.
87. Forms of reparations shall be identified in a statement of principles which shall include: -
 - a. **Restitution:** - restitution of freedom, legal rights, social status, family life return to place of residence, regain employment and restitution of properties.
 - b. **Compensation:** - Shall be valued economically and includes: -
 - 1) Physical or mental harm including pain, suffering, emotional disorder.
 - 2) Loss of opportunity, including loss of educational opportunities.
 - 3) Physical harm and loss of income including loss of potential income.
 - 4) Damage to reputation and dignity
 - 5) Cost of legal assistance, expert assistance and medical, psychological and social services.
88. Reparation at the personal level and collective reparations that include: -
 - a. Vindication through truth telling and removal of impact of abuse.
 - b. Health and psychological rehabilitation.
 - c. Social reintegration.
 - d. Settlement of legal status
 - e. Continuity of vocational education
 - f. Reparation for material and moral damages
 - g. Development and rehabilitation programs.



Establishment of a Reparation and Compensation Fund

98.

- a. The Reparation and Compensation Fund shall be one unified national fund, and It's impermissible to divide funds.
- b. The Reparation and Compensation Fund shall be subject to the Commission's oversight. It shall also be subject to the controls of relevant control agencies.
- c. The reparation function with sustainable financial implications to victims and their families shall revert to the Public Authority for the Welfare of Martyrs and Revolutionary Fighters.
- d. Revenues for the Fund shall be derived from the following: -
 - 1) Annual public budgetary allocations.
 - 2) Gifts, grants and unconditional foreign assistance.
 - 3) Unconditional donations from citizens, societies and bodies at home and abroad
 - 4) Any other resources.

Institutional Reforms:

90. Realization of the principle of transparency and compliance with judicial procedures and laws in forces in all transactions by any organs to be established in the future to ensure non-repetition of abuses, respect for human rights and establishment of a State based on rule of law.

Prevention of Non-Repetition of Abuses:

91. Settlements and guarantee of non-repetition that include: -
 - a. End to persistent abuses.
 - b. Investigations of incidence and facts and full disclosure of the truth.
 - c. Official declaration that includes final and implementable decisions that restores dignity, reputation, and legal and social rights of a victim and to all closely related persons.
 - d. Provide an apology including public admission of the incidences and responsibility.
 - e. The judiciary shall proceed with judicial prosecution of parties responsible for persistent abuses.
 - f. Organization of memorialization celebrations to commemorate and pay tribute to the victims.
 - g. Documentation of all materials and papers of transitional justice, and the Commission's decision on matters that have been presented to it, and store them as part of a national memorial archive accessible to all citizens and researchers for perusal and use to serve the interest of future generations.

- h. In addition to symbolic reparations, there shall be health, educational, and economic reparations and restitution of all citizenship rights.
- 92. Organization and promotion of training in human rights, and effective control over all relevant organs, including the armed and security forces, individual law enforcement officers, prisons and media outlets.

Enforced Disappearance, political conflicts and human rights abuses:

- 93. Disclosure of the whereabouts of victims of forced disappearances by all parties who allegedly carried out such acts.
- 94. We recommend the ratification of the Rome Basic Charter for the ICC during a period not to exceed the submission period for the Transitional Justice Act.
- 95. Establishment of a special unit in the Yemeni Research and Studies Centre to carry out objective studies of the Yemeni National Movement and political conflicts, in a manner that would set the record straight with respect to the truth about what actually happened and achieve equity and national memorials. The unit should be supported with needed technical and financial support to enable to carry-out this work.
- 96. The Commission to be established by the Transitional Justice Act shall commit to study and address all transitional just related complaints, grievances, and issues of citizens, groups, victimized political parties, victims of abuse, in an indiscriminate manner, including complaints and grievances which have not been filed with or have not reached the NDC.
- 97.
 - a. Commit the State to hand over the remains of those executed following political or criminal trials or without trials, whose remains weren't handed over to their families in both the North and the South of the country during the period covered by the Act.
 - b. All those executed following political trials or without trials shall be considered martyrs of the national movement.
- 98. Compel the State to disclose the truth about abuses, such as torture, killings and enforced disappearances throughout the course of all political conflicts and in all areas for the period covered by the Act up to the present time. Remains of those who were liquidated shall be handed over to their families and shall be considered martyrs of the homeland and the national movement. Work shall be done to bring all previous political conflicts into a closure.
- 99. The Transitional Justice Commission shall investigate all incidents and events including killings, detentions and enforced disappearances. Victims of such abuses in all governorates of the country shall be vindicated and fairly compensated and shall be eternalized in the national memory.
- 100. The State shall work, through relevant bodies, to monitor, collect, and analyze all data and statics of human rights abuses - during peace times and during political and armed conflicts - to establish an accurate and detailed database for both females and males based on gender to assist in addressing abuses.



101. Condemnation of all religious expiatory edicts designed to settle political, sectarian or doctrinal differences - issued by different parties at different stages of the history of Yemen - and criminalization of the release of such edicts in the present time or the future.
102. Anyone, proven through conclusive evidence and beyond any reasonable doubt of having been involved in human rights abuses, shall be prohibited from running for a public office or holding any senior public office.
103. Opening of all civilian and military prisons to legally competent agencies to monitor the enforcement of the law and respect for human rights and to close all illegal prisons.
104. Eternalize women's role in the national memory as a recognition of the distinguished role played by women in all stages of political and social transformations.
105. Prohibition of recruitment of children below the legal age and criminalize exploitation in political conflicts and armed disputes.
106. The government shall speed up actions for reconstructions of areas and private and public buildings affected by wars and armed conflicts in Sa'adah, Abyan, and Hajjah and other affected areas, and reparations and compensations for properties lost, treatment of the wounded, compensations to the families of martyrs, and Immediate actions to initiate peace building measures by the State as part of its obligations in Sa'adah and Abyan and the remaining turbulent or affected governorates.
107. Reconsideration of the provisions of the law on Occupants of Senior Public Posts to ensure that they are subjected to accountability, the law, and under the oversight of control organizations.
108. Scale-up the establishment of special commissions to address land issues in all governorates of the country suffering from this problem.
109. The State shall ensure that principles of social justice are incorporated into national legislations.
110. Realization of the legitimate demands and objectives of movements for change and peaceful struggle.
111. Settlement of the issues of forced dismissals in the civil service, military, and security services, and the establishment of ad hoc commissions to consider and address all of these issues.
112. The Commission shall commit to investigation and disclosure of the truth about any grievance directed against any group or sect, the material impacts of which are still tangible, and in a manner that realizes justice, equity and fulfilment of rights.
113. The State shall commit to building, protection and development of infrastructure and reconstruction of institutions destroyed by wars and armed conflicts.
114. Within the framework of collective reparations, the State shall commit to initiate government development, economic, social and political programs, and provide

equitable and equal opportunities to the residents of all governorates for enrollment in civilian or military universities, colleges and academies - at home or aboard - as well as in the diplomatic corp., courts of ministries, senior public offices of the State and the public services - to ensure a reflection of effective national partnership and fair distribution amongst all people of the nation in the various State's institutions and authorities. This shall be done in a manner that doesn't contravene terms and conditions for filling such posts and consistent with the outcomes of the Working Group on the Southern Question.

115. The Transitional Justice Act shall include the content of Republican Decree No. 140 for the year 2012 and the provisions for the establishment of a truth commission to investigate the 2011 human rights violations, consistent with decisions by the Human Rights Council and the UN Security Council.
116. The outcomes of the Working Group on the Southern Question on transitional justice shall be deemed obligatory for the work done by the Working Group on Transitional Justice, consistent with general principles of transitional justice.
117. The outcomes of the Working Group on the Sa'adah Issue on transitional justice shall be deemed mandatory for the work of the Working Group on Transitional Justice, consistent with the general principles of transitional justice.
118. The State shall commit to a condemnation of all abuses of human rights and heresy and incitement edicts, and shall address impacts thereof using a transitional justice approaches and mechanisms.
119. Development of policies and special measures to quickly compensate women and children victimized by the wars and consecutive events of use of violence and force by security and military forces.
120. Address all human rights violations and compensation to the wounded of the peaceful struggle and families of the civilian and military martyrs, in accordance with transitional justice programs and mechanisms.
121. Strengthening of the principle of reconciliation and tolerance as a principle of national reconciliation and support and promote any national initiative setting precedence in this respect.
122. Condemnation of acts of banditry, killings, kidnappings, and heavy-handed sieges in any area of the country and against any party.
123. Establishment of a government national-level body to address the situation of families of martyrs and treatment of the wounded from all parties to the conflict, with no exceptions or discrimination.
124. Uphold Yemeni characteristics and make use of the Arab and Islamic heritage in the formulation of the Transitional Justice Act.
125. Criminalization of the establishment of political parties on the basis of religion, sectarianism or doctrinal grounds.
126. With respect to the provision related to self-determination, it should be moved to the Working Group on the Southern Question, considering its relevance to the shape of the State and the Southern Issue.

State-Building



FIRST: MIDTERM REPORT

Introduction

During the period from April 1st - May 28, 2013, political, women, youth and civil society organizations entered into regular and highly responsible discussions, within the State-Building Working Group of the NDC, which commenced its sessions on Monday March 18, 2013 under local, regional and international sponsorship.

Proceeding from the overall objective of the NDC, which is: (Empowering members of the Yemeni society to determine their future in a manner that meets their aspirations), and the interim objectives of the State-Building WG, the group has been able to make tangible progress in shaping the different visions on the seven topics outlined in the Rules of Procedure Of the Conference - reflecting the overall objective of the State-Building WG to develop a systematic conception of the foundations and principles of the new Constitution.

The WG employed a scientific approach in the management of the first phase of its sessions, moving between public meetings and discussion sessions, which numbered 34 meetings in all, as well as community participation, through field landing, hearings, leveraging the opinions of academics and specialists in the concerned institutions and organizations.

During the first phase, the components in the WG shown a high sense of ownership of the seven topics outlined in the agenda, which are: 1. Identity of the State. 2. Form of the State. 3. System of governance. 4. The electoral system. 5. The administrative system. 6. The legislative authority. 7. The Judicial authority.

This report and annexure present a full picture of the visions by all political components on the ideal systems for the new State, which were on top of the agenda of the NDC. During the past two months, the State-Building WG was able to conduct a preliminary analysis of the existing regime, presentation of available alternatives from the perspective of each political components on the basis of community participation to attain the desired change which would take final shape once the WG produces its final outcomes - in the last stage of the NDC.

The WG's plan didn't aim at producing any resolutions at this stage. The WG worked to review the various visions of the political components and the presentation of many questions around those visions. The WG decided to devote the upcoming period for in-depth discussions on the visions, and to try and narrow the differences between the different visions in an attempt to secure consensus on the resolutions by the WG.

During the past period, the State-Building WG was able to make use of the available resources provided by the General Secretariat of the NDC to serve the interim tasks. However, the needs of the next stage and the increased ideas deserves broader discussion in the second plenary of the NDC.

1. Objectives of the WG and Plan:

According to the goals and plan for the Stat- Building Working Group, the Group had defined them to be as in the following:

Overall Objective:

Conceptualizing State-building: (constitutional foundations and principles)

Sub-objectives for the first phase (month 1+ month 2):

1. Fashioning a common knowledge-base for members of the WG.
2. Preliminary assessment of the existing State structures, and the visions of the political components on the topic of State-building.
3. Building effective community participation.
4. Suggest solutions for agreed upon issues in the light of first stage analysis.

2. Activities and Events:

2.1 Fashioning the knowledge-base.

During this period, the WG hosted 17 experts and ambassadors. Their interventions address all relevant issues to State-building contributing to the building of the knowledge-base: lectures, technical and advisory interventions (and in informing the members of the WG on the foundations of theoretical knowledge relevant to each aspect of State-building, specifically relevant applied experiences in different countries. This allowed the members of the WG, and representatives of the political components, to revisit their visions and the preconceptions. (See annexes No. 3 and 4).

2.1 Summary of the visions presented by the political components in the seven topics:

Based on a background of objectivity, clarity and openness in the exchange of visions on the seven key topics including the Agenda relevant to State-building: Foundations and Principles of the Constitution), and according to the adopted plan of the WG, the WG listened to readings of the visions presented by the member political components in the WG. The visions explained in details the various concepts envisioned by the various components for the future Yemeni State. The visions were so diverse and some favored a decentralized federal State, while some wanted to have a unitary State with local governance enjoying broad powers. Yet, there were some who demanded the right to self-determination. They components arrived at these concepts through their disparate analysis of the form and content for positions the future State that followed an approach adopted in the work-plan. In an atmosphere of consensus and harmony, given that the visions presented by the members of the WG were flexible and not rigid, there was the possibility that these visions would,

through objective, scientific and responsible dialogue, change into advanced formats highly agreeable to the various components - and can become a base for arriving at drafting the key components of a new consensual constitution. It was agreed that the WG will confine its meetings between the first and second plenaries of the NDC to listening and discussion the various visions and concepts. The agreement calls for a delay in deciding which resolutions the WG will make on the foundations and principles of the Constitution to a later stage, potentially the stage following the second plenary. The idea was to give ample time to discuss elements of the State-building issue to have sufficient and in-depth discussion. Moreover, it would give time for a positive incorporation of the work done by other working groups working in strongly related issues relevant to State-building. The summary of the visions and the discussion of the various topics they include are in the following:

Identity of the State.

The various components addressed the topic of State's identity in a wholistic approach and in-depth. They reviewed the historic background for the formation of the Yemeni identity - from the perspective of religion, language, and ethnicity. They also pointed out that the historic, social and cultural and Arab and Islamic identity of Yemen is an inherent and deep-rooted component. Moreover, there is the existing human interaction with civilization which relied on openness and interaction with various civilizations for complementation, in parity and on the basis of freedom, equity and equality (see the matrix of visions of the State-Building WG). It was agreed in the WG to continue the discussions and to postpone making any final decision to the stage that would follow the second plenary of the NDC.

Form of the State.

In the context of reading through the multiple and diverse visions, the form of the State which was seen as the desired form, would be one that has the capacity to respond to the social, economic, and political needs of the communities, one that is based on justice, and equal citizens is a decentralized and democratic State. There were disparate visions and the discussion spanned various forms - from a federal decentralized State to a unitary centralized State. However, the focus was on the democratic aspect of the form of the State (see the matrix of visions of the political components members of the State-Building WG). It was agreed that the discussion will continue and decision-making on the final resolutions will be deferred to the phase following the second plenary of the NDC.

System of Governance in the State:

The various visions, through details explanation for preferences on the various forms of governance, and whether they are suitable and fit the realities in Yemen, addressed various forms including a republican parliamentary system,

a presidential system or a mixed system. The focus continued to be on the democracy of the system of governance and a reassertion of the principle of separation between powers, the rule of law, and putting in place guarantees that would prevent slippage into a non-democratic system (see the matrix of visions of the State-Building WG). It was agreed that the discussion will continue and decision-making on the final resolutions will be deferred to the phase following the second plenary of the NDC.

Electoral System:

The various visions, in the framework of evaluation of previous electoral experiences in the Republic of Yemen - reviewed the shortcomings of the previous experiences in an attempt to arrive at a more democratic electoral system, one that responds to the ambitions for having broader participation of the spectrum and various segments of society, one that would guarantee prevention of monopoly of the legislative authority by those with influence, one that would make the legislative authority a realistic expression of the needs of society, its ambitions and diversity. To that end, the visions drafted their conceptualizations of the electoral system which they thought were appropriate for the Yemeni realities. They considered the specificity of the Yemeni social, political and geographical composition discussing the proportional lists system, a mixed system and others. (see the matrix of visions by the components of the State-Building WG). It was agreed that the discussion will continue and decision-making on the final resolutions will be deferred to the phase following the second plenary of the NDC.

Administrative System.

The various visions addressed the importance of adopting a financial and administratively decentralized system of administration to attain development, one that would expand local community participation, one that would be complementary to the center. They pointed out that the administrative organ shouldn't be subject to partisan or denominational control or influence, one that would preserve its independence and subordination to the laws that regulate it, would rely on the principles of transparency, integrity, effectiveness and job rotation, provided that an independent, and effective community mechanism would be installed in place to fight corruption, and that the Central Auditing and Control Organization would be placed under the oversight of the Parliament. (see the matrix of visions by the components of the State-Building WG). It was agreed that the discussion will continue and decision-making on the final resolutions will be deferred to the phase following the second plenary of the NDC.

Legislative Authority.

Preferences for the two-chambers legislative authority were discussed. The functions of each chamber or of both chambers is strongly connected to the

form of the State, and whether the State would be federal or unitary. The need for the independence of the legislative authority was asserted along with installing in place control that would prevent domination of the executive over the legislative, and that it would exercise its control function in full, in accordance with the law. (see the matrix of visions by the components of the State-Building WG - annex No.1). It was agreed that the discussion will continue and decision-making on the final resolutions will be deferred to the phase following the second plenary of the NDC.

Judicial Authority.

The various visions pointed out to the special importance of the judicial authority within the political system of the State. They also pointed out to the need to reassert the independence of the judiciary and how its system would be connected to the structures of the future State (complex or unitary). The visions also confirmed the need for a diverse judiciary with a focus on the need for a supreme constitutional court and independent administrative judiciary - All of that would within the framework of a democratic statutory electoral system to ensure the rule of law and to protect freedoms and human rights. (see the matrix of visions by the components of the State-Building WG). It was agreed that the discussion will continue and decision-making on the final resolutions will be deferred to the phase following the second plenary of the NDC.

3. 2. Community Participation:

The WG made four field visits to the governorates of IBB, Taiz, the Capital City (Dialogue Tent at al-Sabayeen Park, Sana'a University, and the Ministry of Justice), and the governorate of Maharah. (see annexes No. 5,6,7 and 8). The field team drafted evaluation reports for the field visits programs and a listing of all the issues and opinions made by the public. (see annex No.9). What was accomplished in the community participation aspect was only part of the WG's work-plan because it was not possible to carry out the complete step due to security reasons and organizational matters connected to the work by the General Secretariat of the Conference.

The WG relied on mechanisms for public participation by dividing the target groups to two: The first, people of experience, and the second, the general public with the various groups (age, sex, profession, social activity), and prepared a list of questions on all topics. The WG made contacts with the target groups through direct interviews. The target group was divided in the manner mentioned previously and considered the nature of the State-building topics, which required identification of people with experience - given that the topic is highly specialized. It also took to time to identify the challenges related to the application of constitutional provisions in previous years. One the other hand, the WG had to establish contacts with the public (in accordance with the classification above) to broaden public participation and to promote public

interaction with the Conference. Members of the WG and the Chair were availed the opportunity to meet with local experts and specialists, who were referred to in the Work-plan as people of experience. In addition, the WG members and the chair met with a number of international consultants and ambassadors from the participating countries in the sponsorship of the initiative, and who made extensive effort to informing the team on the role entrusted to it.

The WG also received many visions and contributions from citizens and research centers via social media. The General Secretariat of the Conference continuously channeled these contributions to the WG.

4. 2. Setting-up Support Committees.

There was a need for the formation of support committees to help the WG to effectively accomplish the tasks entrusted to it. The members of the WG voted unanimously to set-up four committees:

1. Documents Committee.
2. Activities Committee.
3. Media Committee.
4. Matrix Committee.

The first three committee carried out the work indicated by their title. The Matrix Committee also carried a summarization of the visions presented by the political components, organizations and individual in the State-Building WG in the seven-topics defining the objective of the WG, as follows: The identity of the State, the form of the State, governance system, electoral system, the administrative system, the legislative authority, and the judicial system.

3. Evaluation of the level of implementation of plans:

The work of the team, in this stage, was based on the implementation of three objectives as follows:

1. Fashioning a common knowledge-base for members of the WG.
2. Building effective community participation.
3. Preliminary assessment of existing State's structures.

3.1 First: Indicators for the level of implementation of the plan for fashioning a knowledge-base.

- During this period, the WG hosted 17 experts and ambassadors who addressed the different State building topics in their presentations.
- The WG received a number of background papers relevant to State-building.

3.2 Second: Indicators for the level of implementation of the plan for building community participation.

- The WG made 6 field visits to governorates.
- The WG received a number of community participation inputs through social media.

3.3 Third: Indicators for the level of implementation of the preliminary assessment of the existing State's structures.

The participating political components in the State-Building WG and individuals presented a large number of visions on the various aspects of State-building as follows:

Visions presented by the political components on the aspects of State-building:

- 22 visions in the topic of identity of the State.
- 22 visions in the topic of the form of the State.
- 17 visions on the topic of the future system of governance.
- 14 visions in the topic of the electoral system.
- 12 visions on the topic of the administrative system.
- 14 visions on the topic of the legislative authority.
- 16 visions on the topic of the judicial authority,

Resolutions by the Working Group:

The WG plan didn't contain a goal to reach any resolution at this stage. the Working Group, worked during this stage to review the various visions presented by the political components and raised a number of questions around them. Therefore, the next stage will be devoted to in-depth discussions of these visions, in an attempt to narrow differences and to try to reach the maximum level of consensus and resolutions.

SECOND: FINAL REPORT

Introduction

- Throughout the period from July 13 until December 26, 2013 the State-Building Working Group studied, with a high sense of responsibility, all issues entrusted to it: which include all matters related to the foundations and principles of the new constitution—one that would attain the ambitions and hopes of Yemenis for establishing a modern civil, democratic, and institutional State.
- During the serious and responsible discussions of all the visions and proposals made in the WG in all the 111 meetings held, the Working Group was able to reach resolutions and recommendations through consensus of the members, while some had to be referred to the Consensus Committee, and others were escalated to the Presidium of the NDC.
- Invoking those resolutions and adhering to the provisions of the rules of procedures of the NDC, the components represented in the Working Group entered into plenary discussions and break-out sessions that produced more than 13 resolutions and recommendations, despite the difficulty in the determination of some of the constitutional principles, due to the need to achieve consensus of all participating components in the NDC on: fundamental constitutional principles, on top which were identity of the State, form of the State, and the system of governance.
- This report contains various views on some of the issues that are supposed to be dealt with before the establishment of the Constitution Drafting Commission - in a manner that objectively respects the popular will, resolutions of the Working Group, the practical and transparent diagnosis of existing problems, and priorities for achievements that can readily be seen in the content and annexure of this report.
- The Working Group discussed at length the criteria for the formation of the Constitution Drafting Commission, to allow for a sufficient degree of options for monitoring and oversight over the outcomes of the Constitution Drafting Commission - in a manner that leads to a consensus draft constitution that would enjoy the majority of votes of the participants in a referendum. The State-Building Working Group was also able to contain the spillovers of conflicts that emerged in the meetings over the fundamental constitutional matters, by offering various options for solutions drawing on the public sentiments and orientation.
- The State-Building Working Group would like to present its gratitude to all who collaborated in the facilitation of its mission, starting with the Presidium of the NDC, The General Secretariat and ending with the experts, facilitators and international partners who were keen to keep abreast of the different stages of the work within the Group - until it achieved the outcomes contained herein. The Working Group highly appreciates the huge efforts made by members of its secretariat, whose names are listed herein, in coordination, documentation, and services provided to the Working Group to aid in the achievement of the desired outcomes.

Objectives and Plan of the Working Group (see annex 2):

According to the proposed objectives and plan of action for the State-Building Working Group, the group identified the objectives as in the following:

Overall Objective

Formulation of a draft proposal for State-building (constitutional foundations and principles)

Sub-objectives for the second term (July 13 -December 26, 2013)

1. Identification of elements in details for all issues relevant to State-building.
2. in-depth discussion of proposals presented to the Working Group on the seven issues in the light of the outcomes of the second plenary.
3. Reach a consensus on the various issues.
4. Formulation of a matrix of elements and issues to be incorporated into the constitution.

Resolutions of the Working Group Presented to the Closing Plenary:

The Working Group reached a consensus on the following resolutions and recommendations and agreed to submit the same to the closing plenary for adoption by the conference.

First: The preamble of the constitution:

The drafting of the preamble of the constitution rests with the Constitution Drafting Commission. It shall be drafted in a manner that the principles of the constitution are reflected pursuant to the outcomes of the NDC and shall include the principles of equal citizenship, guarantee the dignity and rights of citizenship for Yemeni males and females' citizens, social equity, and rule of law under a civil and democratic State.

On constitutional definitions:

The term "citizen" in the constitution shall be defined to mean every Yemeni citizen - male or female.

Second: Constitutional Guidelines:

The Working Group adopted the following resolutions:

Political Foundations:

1. Constitutional legitimacy and rule of law are the foundation of the governance regime in the State. The regime shall not be changed by any other mean in contravention of the provisions of the constitution. The State shall commit to guaranteeing enforcement of the rule of law for everyone with no exceptions.
2. Apply the principle of accountability and holding to account everyone who assumes a public office, including the president of the republic, the prime minister, ministers, vice-ministers, heads of agencies, organizations, institutions and public authorities and their deputies. None of these office holders shall be given immunity from being held to account. They must

provide a financial disclosure for themselves, their off-springs and wives within one month of their appointment, and another within month prior to the end of their term in office.

3. The government is responsible for taking legislative and executive measures to ensure impartiality of civilian, military and security organizations. There shall be a clear distinction between State's resources and assets and between properties of officials in the State and the ruling party/parties. It's prohibited to use or exploit public funds or resources of the State, or any of its organizations, for personal or party interests.
4. The exploitation of places of worship for the dissemination of party ideology or to call for the achievement of political interests, or incitement of hatred, violence or sedition among individuals of the public shall be prohibited.
5. The political system shall be a democratic system, based on political pluralism and a multiparty system, with the objective of having peaceful transfer of power. Political parties shall be the mainstay of political and democratic action. The freedom to establish political parties is guaranteed without the need for a permit from any administrative body. It's sufficient to have an independent body where the constituting and proclamation documents shall be deposited - and the body shall issue a document of recognition of such action. Anyone affected by the establishment of this political party shall have recourse to the judiciary. Political parties shall not be dissolved or have their activities suspended unless by a final ruling from a competent court. Change of the rights to establish political parties or the exercise of their activities or interference in their affairs shall be prohibited. No party shall be established on the basis of religion, ethnicity, sectarianism or denomination, and no party shall have any military formations or paramilitary force. The articles of association (of political parties) shall be based on principles of democracy. Parties shall commit to open decision-making regarding their activities, accounts, resources, property and investments, and how they are disbursed and utilized. Parties are prohibited from getting funding from foreign sources. Political parties may not violate the principles of the democratic political system, or act to remove it, or threaten the entity of the republic, as such are considered a crime punishable by law.
6. The receipt of any financial amounts from any foreign state by State officials, organizations, or social figure or by others, suspected of being a bribe, or payment for subordination, or for any other political purpose, whether direct or indirect periodical payments or installments, shall be criminalized.
7. The State shall adhere to the United Nations and Arab League charters and shall invoke the Universal Declaration for Human Rights, other international pacts and charters, and principles of international law ratified by the legislative authority in Yemen, and shall harmonize all laws with these pacts and charters.
8. Infringement of the freedom of thought and belief, by any party whatsoever, shall be prohibited. Any perpetrator of such an act shall be punished consistent with law.



9. Blaspheme of the religion of Islam, other divine religions, and insults of apostles and prophets shall be criminalized. Perpetrators shall be punished consistent with law.
10. The legislative, executive, and judicial authorities shall adhere to the constitutional and legal legitimacy of the democratic political system, and shall be prohibited from infringing or disrupting the pillars of this system, whether through legislative actions or practice. The Constitutional Court shall assume the protection of this system in adjudicating all relevant lawsuits.
11. Guaranteed rights of citizens to freely express their opinion and political choices and the free expression of their will - through all means of civil action, such as: protests, demonstrations, strikes, peaceful sit-ins, without the need for a prior permit, on condition that no public or private property is damaged and are free of weapons. These rights shall not be obstructed, or disparaged in any shape or form. Criminal penalties shall be proscribed for any individual who contributes to disparagement of these rights.
12. All courts shall apply codes in concordance with the fundamental rights of citizens and in accordance with the constitution – in letter and spirit. In all cases, courts shall apply constitutional provisions relevant to the fundamental human rights of citizens with direct reference to the constitution.
13. The State is to establish the armed forces, which shall be a unified national institution under the Ministry of Defense. It shall be built on national and non-regional foundations, in accordance with a doctrine that enshrines national loyalty and clarity of the fundamental mission for the army. Appointment and promotions must be ensured on purely legal and professional grounds, and should be distanced from interference in political affairs. The armed forces mission is to protect the Republic, territorial integrity and security. An individual, group, body, organization or political party is prohibited from establishing a military or paramilitary force or formation, for any purpose whatsoever or under any label. It shall be prohibited to exploit the armed forces in favor of a party, individual, family, or group. It must be protected from all forms of partisanship, racial, sectarian, regional and tribal division, in order to ensure its impartiality and optimal performance of national functions. Partisan affiliation and political activity shall be prohibited within the armed forces, and members shall not be allowed to participate in the electoral process for two consecutive election terms. The law shall prohibit the relatives of sitting presidents and heads of governments - to the fourth degree of kinship - from commanding the armed forces. All violations of this provision shall be considered a capital offence punishable by law.
14. The police are a disciplinary civilian body, with a duty to serve the people, ensure citizens' security and safety, maintain law and order and public security, public morals, and enforcement of orders issued by the judiciary. It also carries out duties imposed by laws and regulations. Emphasis should be placed on building the police and other security organizations based on national and non-regional basis, with a doctrine in which the values of national belonging are enshrined, in accordance with the fundamental mission of these organs: which is to achieve security for

citizens and the homeland and to ensure public tranquility. This shall be through appropriate training, commensurate with the tasks entrusted to it, and ensuring its commitment to the respect of human rights and maintenance of the dignity of citizens. Emphasis shall also be on the importance of ensuring that appointments and promotions are made on the basis of pure professionalism, and to distance it from interfering in political affairs. The police organ and all the security services shall be part of the Ministry of Interior.

Economic Foundations:

- 1- The State should commit to free economic activity in a matter that realizes social equity.
- 2- The State shall seek to monitor and strike an economic balance between the interests of various social groups, in a manner that realizes equity in the distribution of wealth and a balance between the interests of an individual and society.
- 3- The State shall encourage innovations and individual and private economic initiatives.
- 4- The State shall promote legitimate competition between the various economic sectors, and shall be on the lead on key strategic projects. It shall prevent monopoly and ensure the prevention of smuggling, cheating, and counterfeiting and the proliferation of any harmful products to health and the environment.
- 5- The State's economic policy shall be based on scientific economic planning, in a manner that ensures optimal use of all resources, growth and development of capacities in all economic sectors and in all economic and social development spheres, as well as within the framework of the State's General Plan. This should serve the public good and the national economy, and shall raise the standards of living for citizens, provide basic needs, and realize social equity.
- 6- The State shall guarantee freedom of movement of people, goods, trade, and investment between and in all parts of the State. It shall promote private investment in all fields.
- 7- Natural resources, of all types, sources of energy underground, on the surface, in the interior waters, regional waters, the exclusive economic area, or the continental shelves are public property of the State. The State shall ensure exploitation thereof for the public good, on conditions that revenues therefrom, shall be distributed in an equitable and fair manner throughout the country and regulated by law.
- 8- The State is responsible for dealing with cases of financial and administrative corruption and illegal gains. It shall take all legal actions to recoup funds acquired through corruption incidents - whether public or private. Anyone with interest has the right to submit legal claims on this regard. The right to recoup the funds or raise a claim shall not be subject to a statute of limitation.
- 9- Components of the public fund: land, real estate, cash, etc., at home and abroad, are to be determined by a law.



- 10- The State shall create a climate and the infrastructure for free competition for commercial and investment activities, in a manner serving the national economy. It shall enact legislations that ensures protection for producers and consumers alike, and the provision of basic good for the citizens. It shall prevent monopoly and create a conducive climate for competition and promotes private capital in development and investment in the various areas of economic and social development in accordance with the law.
- 11- The law regulates the official currency and the financial and banking system and shall determine measures, weights and scales.
- 12- In levying taxes and public duties, the best interest of society and the realization of social equity between citizens, shall be taken into consideration. Taxes shall be incremental and linked to the form of income, whereby higher income shall be subjected to higher taxes.
- 13- A certain percentage of taxes shall be allocated in favor of the establishment of special social services institutions (health insurance and social security, the Social Welfare Fund, the Retirement Fund, and prevention and treatment of chronic diseases).
- 14- Raising of public taxation, adjustments or abolishing thereof, shall be by law. No one shall be exempt from paying taxes, in whole or in part, unless meeting the situation specified by law. It's impermissible to impose on anyone to pay any other taxes, fees or other public levies unless by law.
- 15- Raising of fees and collection thereof, areas of disbursement, adjustment or exemption therefrom must not be, unless by law.
- 16- The State shall promote cooperation and saving, and shall sponsor, foster and promote the establishment of cooperative entities and activities of all types.
- 17- The law shall determine the granting of salaries, pensions, compensations, assistance, and emoluments to be paid by the State's treasury, provided that the minimum wage shall meet the needs for a dignified life, and the maximum wage shall be determined based on that.
- 18- The conclusion of concessions for the exploitation of natural resources and public utilities shall only be by law.
- 19- Public assets and property are inviolable. The State and all individuals in society shall protect and maintain. All tampering or aggression shall be considered a work of sabotage and an aggression on society as a whole. Anyone violating such inviolability shall be punished in accordance with the law. The sale, transfer of ownership of land and real estate or gratis disposition thereof shall be prohibited. It's permissible to determine the usufructuary rights for individuals and institutions, through lease for specific timeframes and transparent legal procedures.
- 20- Private property is inviolable and may be infringed only for the benefit of the public, when necessary, with fair compensation. The public confiscation of funds is prohibited, and the confiscation of private funds may only possible by a judicial order.

21. The State shall, through an independent body, collect and disburse Zakat for the purposes intended by Sharia in accordance with law.
22. The Waqfs (endowments) are inviolable. An independent body shall be established to improve and develop resources and utilization thereof in order to ensure the achievement of legitimate aims and purposes of such endowments. Any official who disposes of waqfs for purposes other than what they were originally intended for shall be punished by the penalties prescribed by law, and shall be a crime not subject to the statute of limitation.
23. The right to inheritance is guaranteed in accordance with the provisions of the Islamic Sharia and shall be mandated by law.

Social Foundations:

1. The State shall guarantee equality and equal opportunities for all citizens: politically, economically, socially and culturally, and laws shall be enacted to realize that.
2. Yemeni society is based on social solidarity that rests on justice, freedom and equality, consistent with law.
3. The State shall foster motherhood and childhood, take care of the young and the youth, and afford protection from economic and social exploitation.
4. The family is the basic unit of society founded upon religion, morals, human values, respect for mankind, and love of the homeland. The law shall maintain this entity and strengthen ties thereof.
5. The State shall take legal measures to enable women to exercise all political rights and to participate actively in public life in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.
6. Every child has the right in: A name and nationality at birth, family care or alternative care if deprived from family care, basic nutrition and a shelter, basic healthcare services, education, social services, and protection against abuse, neglect or exploitation, and protection from exploitative labor practices. A child shouldn't be allowed to perform work or provide services that are unsuitable for his/her age, or endanger his / her interests, education, physical and psychological health, or mental or social development. And must have a legal assistant, appointed at the expense of the State, in civil proceedings that would have a potential of adversely affecting the child without such assistance. A child shall not be directly or indirectly used in and shall enjoy protection in times of armed conflicts.
7. Public service is a duty and an honor for those who assume it. In the performance of their work, those in charge shall aim at achieving the public good and to serve the public. The law shall specify the terms of reference for public service and the rights and duties of those in charge.
8. Guarantee the principle of equality between all citizens in the assumption of public service jobs, based on clear criteria for qualifications and competence. Promotions shall be guaranteed through transparent, public



- and equitable procedures. Minimum wage and pensions must be set that ensures a dignified life for employees and retirees and must be adjusted periodically, in a manner that realizes the objective.
9. All citizens have the right to organize themselves politically, professionally, and in unions. They have the right in establishing scientific, cultural, social, and charitable organizations, and professional and creative federations and unions. The State shall guarantee this right and shall also adopt necessary means that enable the citizens to exercise this right. It shall guarantee total freedoms for political, cultural, scientific and social foundations and organizations.
 10. Every citizen has the right of choice of appropriate work. And has the right to establish or belong to a union that represent him/her and to participate freely in union activities and events, including the right to strike. All affected by administrative actions have the right to a clear written explanation of the action. And shall have the right of recourse to courts to challenge any action that have had an adverse effect.
 11. The State's public administration organs shall abide by the principle of transparency, and shall give rights to individuals and corporate stakeholders and the various media organizations to peruse the activities of the administration and obtain copies of documents pertinent to their work. This shall be considered an obligation in part of the administration. A suitable penalty shall be determined against any employee who preaches such an obligation, provided that this doesn't conflict with the higher interests of the State. Every person shall also have the right, through a court order, to obtain information or documents possessed by another person if deemed necessary to exercise or protect any of his/her rights.
 12. The State shall guarantee the right to education and shall directed it towards the achievement of the overall objective in sound development of an individual and good educational qualification - in a manner that achieves linkages between educational outputs and society's needs, development needs, and competition in the labor market. The State shall commit to free education and quality improvement in the various primary and tertiary educational levels. This is a right that the State shall guarantee by establishing various schools, institutes, universities, cultural and educational institutions, quality training and qualification of teachers, and furnishing of all means of support for the educational process. Basic education shall be compulsory. The State shall work at eradicating illiteracy, focus on the expansion of technical and vocational education, and shall, specifically, focus on the welfare of young people, protection from delinquency, provide upright religious, mental, and physical education, and the creation of a suitable climate for the development of talents in all fields.
 13. Water is a sovereign natural wealth. The law shall regulate means of preserving and guiding consumption thereof. It's a fundamental human right, and each citizen has the right to access clean water in sufficient volumes at a suitable price for drinking and other biological purposes. A water and food security policy must be adopted, and the State shall ensure that.

14. Every citizen has the right to an environment that is unarmful to health or wellbeing, and the State shall protect the environment for the interests of current and future generations - through legislative measures and other means to ensure a curb on pollution, preservation of environmental resources, development of natural resources, and potential sustainable use thereof - in a manner that realizes desirable economic and social development.
15. Every person has the right to access suitable housing. The State shall adopt legislative and other measures to that end. It's impermissible to evicted anyone from his/her home, or demolition thereof, unless by a conclusive court order.
16. The State shall guarantee the freedom of scientific research and literary, artistic and cultural creativity. It shall promote that and provide the means to that end. It shall promote scientific and artistic innovations and artistic creativity and shall protect patents in all of these areas.
17. Healthcare is a right of all citizens, and the State shall ensure this right by building and expanding hospitals and health institutions.
18. The State shall provide social security to all citizens in cases of illness, disability, unemployment, aging, or loss of the bread winner of a family, and shall enact all legislative and administrative measures to that end, and in particular for families of martyrs.
19. The State shall provide care for the disabled and persons with disabilities, and shall ensure rehabilitation in a manner that leads to integration in society and provide security for a dignified life.
20. The State shall bear the burden caused by natural disasters and general calamities.
21. The State shall protect and safeguard antiquities and historic monuments. Any tampering or aggression against historic monuments shall be regarded as subversion and aggression against society. And any person who violates or trades on historic artifacts shall be punished in accordance with the law, and the community shall contribute to the preservation of these monuments.
22. The State shall guarantee the welfare of Yemeni citizens living abroad, in a manner that preserves their identity, look out after their interest in countries of their residence and in their homeland, and shall guarantee their right to political participation, in particular, their right to participate in general elections.
23. The use of religious discourse in political action shall be prohibited. Any statement or act that denies a Muslim's religious belief, or that of a group or discredits political, religious or intellectual orientation in Yemen, shall be considered a crime punishable by law.

Third: Resolutions Relevant to the (Identity of the State)

The Working Group adopted the following resolutions: -

- 1- Official Name of the State:



- The Republic of Yemen, if the State continues to be unitary.
 - The Federal Republic of Yemen, if the form of the State is changed into a federal system. (It has been agreed that the form of the State will be a federal system (See report of Working Group on the Southern Issue).
- 2- Official Language:
- The Arabic language, with due care to the development of the Mahari and Socotran languages.
- 3- Relationship with the Arab and Islamic Worlds:
- Yemen is an independent and sovereign Arab and Muslim State. It's a unit indivisible, and it's impermissible to concede any part thereof. The Yemeni people are an integral part of the two Arab and Muslim nations.
- 4- Equal Citizenship:
- Citizens are equal before the law in rights and duties. There should be no discrimination on the basis of sex, race, creed, color, religion, sect, belief, opinion, or economic and social status.
- 5- International Treaties:
- The State shall adhere to the United Nation's charter, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and international covenants and treaties ratified by the legislative authority of Yemen, the Charter of the League of Arab States and principles of international law.
- 6- Source of Authority (power):
- Authority (power) is in the hands of the people and they are the source thereof. The people shall exercise this power directly through referenda and in public elections, and shall indirectly exercise it through the legislative, executive and judicial bodies.
- 7- Partisan Pluralism:
- The political system of the State shall be based on political plurality and partisan plurality, with the aim for a peaceful transfer of power. Changing the political system and any action to realize political, economic, social, or cultural objectives by violence, military force, or military coups, shall be criminalized.
- 8- The of Principle Separation of Powers:
- The political system of the State shall be based on the foundation of separation of powers.
- 9- Sources of Legislations:
- The Islamic Sharia is the source of legislations. Due diligence in the codification of the Sharia is guaranteed exclusively for the legislative authority.
- 10- Religion of the State:
- Islam is the religion of the State and Arabic is its official language.

- Yemen is a federal State, civil, democratic, independent and sovereign State founded upon equal citizenship, the will of the people, and rule of law, and is part and parcel of the Arab and Muslim nations.

Fourth: Resolution Relevant to the (Form of the State):

These shall be in according with the outcomes of the Working Group on the Southern Issue.

Fifth: Resolutions Relevant to the (System of Governance):

The system of governance is presidential. This system shall be reviewed after two election terms. The need and possibility of changing into a parliamentary system should be studied in accordance with procedures for amending the Constitution.

Sixth: Resolutions Relevant to the (Electoral System):

The Working Group adopted the following:

1- The Electoral System (closed proportional list)

Political components shall adhere to organizing their electoral lists to ensure that, at a minimum, 30% shall be women candidates for elected councils. The ranking of females in relations to male candidates shall be as follows: At a minimum one woman out of every three candidates. Lists of political components in violation of this law shall not be accepted.

2- Administration of Elections:

- a. Pursuant to the provisions of the federal constitution, an independent elections and referenda body shall be established, it should enjoy body corporate status, and financial and administrative autonomy.
- a. The elections body shall enjoy autonomy, and members shall meet the following conditions: Impartiality, integrity, transparency, efficiency, and professionalism.
- b. The independent elections body shall administer the elections and the referenda processes.
- c. The body shall take into consideration, when forming electoral committees, that such committees are not confined to one political party or specific political parties.
- d. The administrative judiciary shall be the competent authority in adjudicating elections related disputes.
- e. All competing lists vying for seats of the legislative body shall ensure equal representation (50/50) for the South and the North. (deferred until the adoption of the outcomes of the Working Group on the Southern Issue).

3- System for National legislative Elections:

- a. The legislative elections (House of Representatives) shall be conducted based on the closed proportional lists system. The law



shall determine the division of electoral constituencies.

- b. Women shall be represented in all competing lists of candidates vying for seats in the legislative body, at a minimum of 30%.
- c. Independents have the right to nominate themselves by preparing their own lists, and must have the signatures of at least five-thousand registered voters, who residents of the same elections' constituency.
- d. Every citizen, male and female, who has reached the age of 18 has the right to cast a vote.

Seven: Resolutions Relevant to the (Legislative Authority):

The legislative authority shall be made up of the following:

- 1- The House of Representatives
- 2- The Federal Council.
- 3- The National Assembly.

First: The House of Representatives:

The House of Representatives shall consist of (...) representative, to be elected through secret ballots in a free and direct elections, in accordance with the closed proportional list system.

The House of Representatives shall have the following competences:

1. Proposes, debates and adopts laws, with due considerations to the laws that must be jointly adopted with the Federal Council.
2. Grants confidence to the government and withdrawal thereof.
3. Endorsement of the State's Public Budget and appended budgets, following a debate. It should be voted upon chapter by chapter. The House of Representatives shall discuss adjustments to the budget to ensure equitable distribution of projects, scientific identification of priorities, and conservation of national resources.
4. Debates and endorsement of the State's final accounts for previous years. A chapter by chapter vote shall be conducted on the final accounts.
5. Debates and initial endorsement of legislations relevant to the organization of the State's authorities, or those relevant to fundamental human rights of citizens, more specifically the following legislations: The judicial authority law, the council of minister's law, the elections law, and the press law.
6. Monitor the performance of the executive authority. The House of Representatives shall have the powers to pass mandatory legislations on public affairs.
7. Selection of a head for the Central Audit and Control Organization.
8. Propose constitutional amendments.

Second: The Federal Council:

The Federal Council shall consist of a number of members, not to exceed 50%

of the total members of the House of Representatives. All members shall be elected through secret ballots in free and direct elections, at the region's level based on the closed proportional list system, with equal representation for the regions.

The Federal Council shall have the following competences:

1. Second reading and final adoption of legislations relevant to the organization of State's authorities, legislations relevant to fundamental human rights of citizens, and more specifically, the following legislations: The judicial authority, the council of minister, elections and the press.
2. Ratification of the results of the elections of the Supreme Judicial Council and the Constitutional Court.
3. Selection of the heads and members of autonomous bodies.
4. Confirmation of appointments of the following civilian leaders and military commanders: Governor of the Central Bank, high commander of the Armed Forces - deputies and aids, the head of the Public Authority for Civil Service, and the Attorney General.
5. Confirmation of the appointment of ambassadors of the State to other states, and permanent representatives to regional and international organizations.
6. Proposes constitutional amendments

Third: The National Assembly:

The National Assembly shall consist of the joint meeting of the House of Representatives and the Federal Council, and shall have the following competences:

1. Endorsement of the State's public policy.
2. Debates and adopts the general development plan.
3. Ratification of agreements that would have an impact on the borders of the State, entry into a union with another state, a coalition, defense, conciliation, or a peace agreement.
4. Approval of the decision to declare war or state of emergency.
5. Ratification of general amnesty decisions.
6. Election of the president of the republic (in case of a parliamentary system).
7. Discussion and adoption of proposed constitutional amendments, before being offered on a referendum.

Eligibility Requirements for a Candidate for the Membership of the House of Representatives or the Federal Council:

1. Must be a Yemeni national
2. Shall be of an age no less that twenty-five years (House of Representatives) and thirty years old (Federal Council).
3. At a minimum, has a secondary school diploma or equivalency.



4. Shall be of good moral character and behavior, hasn't been convicted in any crime of moral turpitude by a final court judgement, except if acquitted.

Some Principles Relevant to the Legislative Authority:

1. The term for the House of Representatives and the Federal Council shall be four years.
2. It's prohibited to appoint members of the House of Representative or the Federal Council in any executive office, except head and membership of the Council of Ministers. They are also prohibited from combining membership in both the legislative authority and any of the regional councils or local councils in the governorates, or any executive office in the region or local authority.
3. Women shall occupy at least 30% of the seats in elected legislative assemblies.
4. Each legislative council shall have a rule of procedures to regulate its work to be discussed and adopted by the concerned council and shall be promulgated by law.
5. The duration of an election cycle is four years.

Eighth: Resolutions Relevant to the (Judicial Authority):

1. The creation of a high judicial council capable of reforming of the various situations in the judicial authority, and will discharge its responsibilities in full autonomy.
2. The establishment of a constitutional court, having its own entity, and capable of fulfilling its mission.
3. The creation of an administrative judiciary, as an autonomous judicial body, separate from the ordinary judiciary and capable of protecting the principle of legitimacy.
4. Prohibition of establishment of extraordinary courts.
5. Provide for the independence of judges, and that there is no other authority higher than their judiciary other than the law.
6. Provide for criminalizing partisan affiliation for sitting judges, or bias in the performance of their judicial function for partisan, sectarian or factional reasons.
7. Provide for the adoption of the system of investigative judges, and confine the role of the public prosecution office to public prosecution.

Detailed Resolution Relevant to the Judicial Authority:

First: In Regard to the Supreme Judicial Council:

1. A Supreme Judicial Council shall be constituted with full competence to administer the affairs of the judicial authority. Its members shall be selected based on a mechanism that embodies the will and orientation of society in the judicial authority, and ensures the selection of suitable and competent individuals to the membership of the council. It shall have the

capacity to rectify the dysfunctional situation in the judicial authority. This can be achieved through the following mechanism:

The Supreme Judicial Council shall be elected from among senior judges, lawyers and university professors, in accordance with the following mechanism:

- a. 70% of council members to be elected by the general assembly of judges.
- b. 15% of council members to be elected by the Bar Association from among senior lawyers, provided they vacate their former jobs.
- c. 15% of law professors (at least one associate professor) are elected by a joint meeting of the public colleges' councils of Sharia, law and rights. provided they vacate their former jobs.
- d. The legislative authority shall vet the files of candidates and confirm their appointment.
- e. An order for their appointment shall be issued in a republican decree.
- f. The selection of council members shall be from among highly competent judges with sound integrity, senior lawyers, and law professors, in accordance with the provisions of the judicial authority's law.
- g. The Public Prosecutor shall be considered a member of the Council ex officio.
- h. Investigation and evidence collection authorities shall report to the Public Prosecutor, in accordance with the provisions of the criminal procedures law.
- i. The Council shall have a secretary general with the following financial and administrative responsibilities:

* The Supreme Judicial Council shall have the following mandate:

- a. Development of plans and policies for the reforms and advancement of the judicial authority's performance.
- b. Proposes and studies judicial authority related legislations.
- c. Appointment of judges and members of the public prosecution, and promotions, transfer, delegation, secondment, retirement, acceptance of resignations, suspension, and disciplinary actions. In general, the Council shall have a full financial and administrative mandate over employment affairs of judges and members of the Public Prosecution.
- d. Consideration of outcomes of periodic inspections of the actions of judges and the members of the Public Prosecution, investigate complaints lodged against them and take necessary legal actions thereto.
- e. Consideration of requests or grievances presented by the judges or members of the Public Prosecution in any of the matters related to their employment.



- f. Formulation of the judicial authority's budget and oversees implementation thereof.

Second: In Regards to the Constitutional Court:

1. An independent constitutional court shall be established.
 2. The Constitutional Court shall be elected from among senior judges, lawyers and university professors, in accordance with the following mechanism:
 - a. 70% of the members of the Constitutional Court to be elected by the general assembly of judges.
 - b. 15% of the members of the Constitutional Court shall be elected by the Bar Association, from among senior lawyers, provided that they vacate their former jobs.
 - c. %15 of law professors (at least one associate professor) are elected by a joint meeting of the public colleges' councils of Sharia, law and rights, provided they vacate their former jobs.
 - d. The legislative authority shall vet the files of candidates and confirm their appointment.
 - e. An order for their appointment shall be issued in a republican decree.
- * The Constitutional Court shall have the following mandate:
- a. Monitor the constitutionality of legislations, by-laws, regulations and ordinances.
 - b. Adjudicate cases of overlapping mandates between judicial bodies.
 - c. Adjudicate conflicts arising from two conflicting final judgments, from two different competent courts.
 - d. Adjudicate cases of conflicts over mandates between central government, federal, and decentralized bodies.
 - e. Interpretation of legislative texts in laws and regulations.
 - f. Determination of the constitutionality of draft legislations relevant to elections and fundamental human rights of citizens before passage and after.

Third: In Regards to the Establishment of an Administrative Judiciary and Mandates:

An independent administrative judiciary shall be established responsible for adjudicating administrative disputes. Its members shall have sufficient competence and expertise for the performance of their mandates. They shall receive special training for this task to enable them to perform their mandates to the fullest. The Judicial Authority's Law shall organize the composition and mandates of the administrative judiciary.

Ninth: Resolutions Related to the (Administrative System):

1. Decentralization of the financial and administrative system and adherence to the principles and foundations of good governance.

2. Foundations for the organization of the administrative structures in the federal State:

First: At the federal level:

The federal government shall perform its administrative functions adhering to a central administrative system. Using this system, it shall manage all federal administrative functions: guidance, planning, control and coordination, and shall have branches or offices as needed.

Second: At the regional level:

The authorities of the constituent territories of the federal State shall adopt a system of administrative decentralization with two main areas: Regional decentralization and institutional decentralization, in the administration of the affairs of the regions.

A. Regional decentralization:

1. Pursuant to the provisions of the Constitution, the region's territories shall be divided into local administrative units to be called governorates, municipalities, cities, or districts, and all shall enjoy "body corporate" status.
2. Administrative unit shall have elected councils to be responsible for oversight over the units and for guidance, planning and control with full independence in decision-making. They shall be subject to the controls of their respective regional government.
3. The law shall include guidance on the election of the chair and members of the councils in all units. It shall define mandates, joint responsibilities between the units and with the regional and federal governments

B- Institutional decentralization:

1. Regional law shall grant some of the critical public institutions and bodies autonomous legal body status in financial and administrative matters.

Tenth: The Constitution Drafting Commission:

Section III of Chapter II of this National Dialogue Document has been devoted entirely to the criteria and mandates of the Constitution Drafting Commission.

Recommendations:

- In Judicial Authority - Specialized courts can be established, such as a family court.
- In the electoral system - quota of each list in the seats of the legislative body shall be calculated based on the largest remainder method.
- In the electoral system - the method of calculation to decide an election to allow small parties and independent list to compete, considering the agreed upon system of government and the outcome of a scholarly study.
- Consideration of the special status of the cities of Aden and the capital city of Sana'a.

Good Governance

First: Midterm Report

Introduction

The Working Group reached a consensus on the following resolutions, noting that these outcomes should be aligned with the outcomes of the Southern Issue and the State-Building working groups. These provisions shall enter into force following the adoption of the new Constitution after a referendum.

A Constitutional Clarification: Principles of Good Governance Are:

(Accountability, transparency, responsiveness, equality and equity, efficiency and effectiveness, rule of law, expansion of participation, combating corruption, and strategy-building).

Resolutions by the Working Group:

1. In the definitions: The term (citizen) shall be defined as meaning every Yemeni citizen - male or female.
2. In addition to constitutional provisions, a national policy must be formulated to reflect a positive image of women and youth to serve in offering a discrimination-free culture.
3. The Constitution should state that no immunity would be given to those holding senior public offices, and that everyone would be subject to accountability and held into account, and that there would absolutely be no immunity in crimes of corruption and that crimes against the public rights would not be subject to the statute of limitations.
4. The Constitution should provide for the independence and transparency of control bodies and obligate them to publish their reports together with an annual report to be presented to the legislative authority.
5. The Constitution should provide for the criminalization of breaches in government procurements, tenders and bids, and introduce deterrent controls and penalties.
6. The Constitution should provide for the criminalization of smuggling in all its forms.
7. The Constitution should provide for the adoption of the principles of good governance in all State's institutions and civil society organizations.
8. The Constitution should provide that no taxes, custom tariffs, fees or levy would be raised unless by law.
9. The Constitution should provide to make it mandatory for oil and gas companies and all other companies to do conduct business in an environmentally friendly manner and the criminalization of any violations thereof. The law should provide for corporate responsibility towards local communities.
10. The Constitution should provide for the criminalization of piddling natural resources and make it mandatory that principles of Transparency International should be applied in the extraction industries.
11. The Constitution should provide for the criminalization of underground burial of any radioactive, chemical, or nuclear waste in the country.
12. The Constitution should provide for equal opportunities in the public service and the sharing of senior State's public offices between the north and south at 50% each, on condition of integrity and competence.
13. Political parties, political organizations, and civil society organization should comply with rules of internal democratization and the application of the principles of good governance within their structures.



14. An independent body shall be established comprising persons of integrity who are non-partisan to be responsible for recording the notifications for the establishment of political parties, organizations and civil society organizations.
15. The government shall provide financial support to political parties, political organizations, and civil society organizations in the State's public budget. Political parties, political organizations, individuals, and groups are prohibited from receiving any foreign funding. It's also prohibited for civil society organizations to receive any non-developmental foreign funding. Political financing for individuals, groups, or organizations shall be criminalized.
16. Criminalization of the exploitation of public funds, public media, and the State's civilian and military institutions in favor of a given political party or a certain group. The political party or government coalition shall be prohibited from sharing the public service below high-level public offices.
17. The Constitution shall ensure the freedom of citizens to organize themselves in political parties and civil society organizations, in a manner that enhances popular will. It's impermissible to establish political parties on the basis of religion, sects, ethnic groups or denominations.
18. The Constitution shall guarantee to all citizens the right to access information in full transparency.
19. Strengthening of cultural and education dimensions of the principles of good governance in the Constitution and law.
20. Women shall be represented by at least 30%, youth by at least 20% in the three branches of government.
21. The State shall guarantee that basic education shall be compulsory and free and that secondary education (general, vocational and technical) shall also be free. University education shall be free and of high quality in par with international standards, and actions to that end shall be taken.
22. The State shall commit to free health services and the enhancement and activation of the legal and executive frameworks for an integrated and comprehensive health care service, in accordance with intentional standards.
23. The Constitution should include a provision to criminalize any authority undermining the Constitution or the law and obstruction of provisions thereof.
24. The Constitution should include a provision to reconfirm the absolute separation of powers: executive, legislative and judicial - and ensure the balance between them.
25. The Constitution should include a provision to criminalize and prohibit combining power with business.
26. The Constitution should provide for neutralizing the public service and the prohibition of monopolization or exploitation thereof.
27. The Constitution should provide for the independence of the judiciary, so that a judge is the ultimate authority in the adjudication of disputes, and the establishment of a supreme constitutional court.
28. The Constitution should provide that assuming any position in the Supreme Court and the Supreme Judicial Council, shall be through direct elections by the respective general assembly - consisting of all the judges at various capacities and grades – based on a special electoral process.

SECOND: FINAL REPORT

Introduction:

1. The Working Group (Good Governance) commenced the second semester's work on 13/7/2013, corresponding to the 5th of Ramadan, 1434 H.
2. During this phase, the WG was divided into three thematic sub-working groups based on the issues deferred from the first semester:
3. Rule of Law
4. Foundations for Foreign Policy
5. Management competence and balance between power and responsibility.
6. A plan and a timeline were prepared for the second semester. This plan was amended by additions made by the sub-working groups, each in their respective theme:
7. Some of the sub-groups made field visits to the following institutions:
8. Ministry of Civil Service
9. Ministry of Foreign Affairs
10. Ministry of Emigrants Affairs
11. The Working Group organized a number of hearings.
12. The Working Group adopted 52 constitutional guiding principles, 157 legal guiding principles, and 38 decisions and recommendations.
13. The Working Group produced 19 outcomes covering constitutional guiding principles, legal guidelines and recommendations related to the shape of the State. These were submitted in the report, with a cover letter addressed to the Presidium of the Conference.

Objectives of the Working Group

Overall Objectives:

1. Achievement of a balance and prevention of overlaps between powers and responsibility.
2. Development of applied criteria and foundations to achieve coordination and sound control at the organizational level of the various units of the State.
3. Reinforce and uphold Islamic values and principles of integrity, and realization thereof amongst Yemeni citizens.
4. Development of foreign policy foundations that reflects the Arab and Islamic character and promotes the geo-political and strategic standing of the country.
5. Development of an effective mechanism for running the State's foreign policy at the level of regional and international relations.
6. Development of general principles for the management of foreign policy.
7. Current situation analysis for the rule of law.
 - a. Identification of the problem of rule of law.
 - b. Analysis of the faults and legal loop holes in the legislative system in relations to the judicial authority.
 - c. Analysis of the situation of the judicial system in relations to the application of rule of law.
 - d. Analysis of the faults and constraints resulting from interferences in the



application of the law.

e. Current situation analysis of law enforcement.

8. Engage society and State's institutions in the conversation on mechanisms of application of the rule of law.
9. Formulation of suggestions for constitutional provisions on the rule of law.

Detailed Objectives:

1. Assessment and analysis of legislations conferring powers to the authorities, and the local authority's relations with the center.
2. Identify the job description system in the State
3. Identify causes of lack of balance in power and responsibility, and overlaps.
4. Current situation analysis and assessment of the State's authorities (legislative, executive, and judicial) and determination of the relationship between them and the local authority.
5. Identify the faults in the balance between State's authorities.
6. Analysis and assessment of institutional performance of public administration and means for control.
7. Identify optimum standards and foundations for institutional performance in the public administration and controls thereof.
8. Current situation assessment and analysis of the public administration in governorates and centers.
9. Current situation analysis of the State's Public Budget and implementation thereof.
10. Current situation assessment and analysis of transparency in State's institutions.
11. Identify the causes of weak values of integrity.
12. Identify religious and educational legislations relevant to integrity.
13. Identify criteria and controls for integrity in the various State's institutions.
14. Determination of the elements of national security in Yemen.
15. Study constitutional and legal standing of Yemen's foreign policy.
16. Identify current abuses and faults in foreign policy.
17. Diagnosis of aspects of Yemen's cooperation at the Arab, regional and international levels in the political, economic, and security spheres.
18. Identify the role of the Foreign Ministry in issues of foreign aid and emigrants.
19. Assessment of international and regional agreements including border agreements.
20. Assessment of the tools used to implement foreign policy, especially diplomatic tools.

Resolutions of the Working Group Presented to the Closing Plenary

The Working group reached a consensus on constitutional guiding principles, laws, and recommendations, and agreed to submit the same to the closing plenary for adoption by the Conference:

First: Constitutional Guiding Principles: -

1. The State shall commit to a foreign policy that works to protect Yemeni national security and maintains sovereignty and independence of the nation.
2. Commitment to a balanced foreign policy that serves regional peace and security and fosters the principle of good neighborliness, cooperation and partnership to serve the common interest, in a manner that doesn't undermine Yemen's principle obligations towards Arab and Islamic issues.
3. The State shall commit to respect the UN Charter and the Charter of the League of Arab States, as well as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, international covenants, and agreements signed by Yemen, in a manner that doesn't contravene the Constitution.
4. Adoption of economic diplomacy as one of the foundations of the State's foreign policy.
5. Freedom, dignity and rights of a Yemeni individual, at home and abroad, are protected and shall not be undermined. In its foreign policy, The State shall endeavor to protect and defend thereof.
6. The State shall work to develop and expand external Arab, Islamic and International relations, in a manner that realizes the national interest. Neighboring Arab and African States are considered the strategic depth for Yemen.
7. Foreign policy shall be subject to the principle of institutionalization and rules of good governance. The head of the executive authority and the foreign minister are responsible for implementation thereof.
8. Some of foundations of the foreign policy shall be Yemen's rejection of aggression, occupation, seizure of land of others by force. The Palestinian issue shall be one of the fundamental parts of Yemen's foreign policy.
9. The Constitution shall provide for the criminalization of partisan activities in the diplomatic corps, and shall reaffirm the special character of the cadre of the foreign ministry as a special one.
10. The State shall adhere to the policy of non-intervention in the internal affairs of others, and shall reject any violations or foreign interference in the internal affairs of Yemen.
11. The Constitution shall provide that the rule of law is the foundation of governance of the State.
12. The Constitution shall provide that the legislative authority is the only body authorized to enact legislations, and that no legislation that would conflict with any constitutional provision to the letter or spirit, shall be enacted.
13. The Constitution shall provide for the full autonomy of financial and management control bodies, and that they are not be subject to the oversight of the executive authority.
14. The Constitution shall provide for integrity and competence as prerequisites for any candidate to higher level public offices, within the framework of an integrated national integrity system.
15. The Constitution shall provide for equality before the law.
16. The Constitution shall provide for the promotion of the principle of independence of the judiciary and rule of law. The judiciary should have a judicial police body to enforce judgments and the law, in a manner that protects freedoms, private and public civil rights, and human rights.



17. The Constitution shall provide for the criminalization of partisanship in the judiciary, the security forces, and the armed force.
18. The Constitution shall provide that the Supreme Judicial Council is the responsible body for the determination of a mechanism for selection of judges, accountability, and removals, and the strengthening of the Stature of the judiciary by establishing model courts and police stations.
19. The Constitution should provide for the full partnership of the civil society sector and organizations to promote community participation in comprehensive development efforts, so as to develop its role in public monitoring as a pressure tool to achieve the public interest – to balance and complement the roles of the public and private sectors.
20. The Constitution should provide for the right of defense, personally or through an attorney, and in a manner that promotes the application of the principle of stiff punitive actions against parties of an arbitrary litigation before the judiciary. It should ensure availability of funds for those unable to afford the cost of defense to realize the principle of legal assistance for the poor.
21. The Constitution should provide that the State will work to prevent vengeance, and put in place needed measures to eliminate this plague and prevent the return thereof.
22. The Constitution should define the subordination of organizations assisting the judiciary (judicial police, prisons authority, land registry, criminal evidence and forensic medicine) under the judicial authority.
23. The Constitution should provide for a ban and criminalization of all armed militias, the nullification of the legal standing of any political party or block that forms a militia or any armed formation, and regulation of carrying personal weapons and possession thereof.
24. The Constitution should provide that the criminal responsibility is personal, and no crime or punishments unless by law.
25. The Constitution should provide for the criminalization of extradition of any Yemeni citizens to a foreign state, with the exception of those who have been proven to have committed war crimes, crimes against humanity, or human rights abuses, if a trial in the country proves impossible.
26. The Constitution should provide that the State guarantees the personal freedom of citizens and protects their dignity and security, and that the law shall determine instances of restricted freedoms.
27. The Constitution shall provide for the prevention of granting rights to non-judicial State's institutions to protest against final courts judgments.
28. The Constitution should provide for criminalization of non-disclosure of the whereabouts of detainees in the various security organizations, irrespective of the charges brought against them.
29. The Constitution should provide that a person can be remanded for a period no longer than 72 hours, and shall identify authorized institutions thereto. It shall be prohibited to force a confession during interrogation. It shall also be prohibited to hold or detain a person in places other than those subject to the prisons law. Torture and inhuman treatment during arrest, remand, or imprisonment shall be criminalized.
30. The Constitution shall provide that the Constitutional Court is a higher judicial body and enjoys financial and administrative autonomy, with an independent budget part of the budget of the judicial authority. Members of the Court shall be elected by the general assembly of judges.
31. The Constitution shall provide for the principle of separation between the three powers, and shall make it a fundamental governing rule for the Constitution to regulate powers and mandates of the three authorities, and on the basis of the principle of balance, integration and cooperation between the three powers.

32. Inclusion of a provision in the Constitution stating that the constitution is the noblest form of expression of the will of the people and that everyone is equal before the law.
33. The Constitution should provide for equality in accessing justice, and shall provide specific provisions to promote defense through an attorney or the provision of legal assistance to those who cannot afford a lawyer.
34. The Constitution shall provide that the executive authority and all organizations thereof are legally and judicially responsible for all actions and mandates thereto.
35. The Constitution shall provide that the balance between power and responsibility is a governing rule.
36. The Constitution shall provide that no power is without responsibility and no responsibility without accountability, and that each authority is responsible before the people and the law for all actions and behaviors thereto, at all levels of leadership and administration.
37. The Constitution shall provide that all State's authorities are subject to the principle of good governance, functional and moral code, and code of conduct for the public service.
38. The Constitution should provide that all resources and expenditures are subject to controls and audits to achieve transparency and openness, and to define objects of payments and spending.
39. The Constitution shall provide for the formulation of a charter for a national integrity system (code of conduct) in all State's institutions, the enactment of a law that includes sanctions to punish violators, and establishment of a body responsible for administrative controls.
40. The Constitution shall provide for the definition of mandates and competences of senior leadership in the three authorities, and define the responsibility for each, in a manner that realizes the principle of good governance.
41. The Constitution shall provide for assertion of the controlling role of the legislative authority and activation thereof, and place the Central Audits and Control Organization under the full oversight of the Parliament as a subordinate body.
42. The Constitution shall provide for the accountability of the President of the Republic and the Prime Minister, If anyone commits an act in violation of the Constitutions or thwart provisions thereof or the provisions of any law in force, or commits perjury of an oath performed before the bodies authorized by the Constitution.
43. The Constitution should provide for the prevention of monopoly in all investment sectors.
44. The Constitution should provide for the criminalization of assuming a public authority or responsibility (public office) by anyone who has been convicted, through a final court judgment, of being guilty of a corruption offence, plundering public properties or public funds, exploited power for personal gains, compromised the nation's resources or sovereignty, or undermined the security and stability thereof.
45. The Constitution shall provide the following prerequisite for candidate to any of the following public offices: The President of the Republic, heads of political parties and political organization, general secretaries and all the political and leadership offices in the State:
 - a. Shall be a Muslim, in religion.
 - b. Born to both Yemeni parents
 - c. Shall not be married to an alien.
 - d. Shall not be in possession of another non-Yemeni nationality.
 - e. Shall be a university graduate.



- f. That he/she has not previously assumed the office of President of the Republic, head of a political party, speaker of the Shura Council, or Prime Minister for two terms.
 - g. Shall not be of an age less than forty years old (for the office of the President of the Republic).
 - h. Shall not have been found guilty, through a final court judgment, of any crime that breaches trust and honor, corruption, or any serious offence, unless acquitted.
 - i. Shall not be a person inaccessible to the judiciary for indictment for any abuses due to legal restrictions that may impede the due process.
 - j. Shall not have been implicated in a serious human rights offense, or violation of International Humanitarian Law, consistent with international conventions, covenants, and international laws (war crimes, genocide, or crimes against humanity).
 - k. Shall not be affiliated with the military or security institutions unless he/she had left the military or the security institutions ten years prior to the nomination (the GPC opposed the 10-year period).
 - l. Shall furnish a personal financial disclosure, for the children, and wives, declare all moveable and non-movable assets at home or abroad, and transfer the assets back to the country before nomination.
 - m. That the oath of office to be given shall contain that the nominee would comply with the Constitution, respect human rights, abide by the rule of law and the principles of good governance, and that he/she would work under full integrity and responsibility to serve the public good and not for personal gains.
 - n. Shall be qualified and known for integrity, competence and good conduct.
 - o. Shall not conduct any business activity during tenure.
46. The Constitution shall explicitly state that no immunity will be given to senior State's leadership in the three branches of government for any misconduct in public finance, the public service, State's resources, or rights of citizens.
47. The Constitution shall explicitly state that the legislative councils are to be prohibited for enacting legislations or laws that would allow conceding State's properties or real estates, gifting, or selling in freehold to anyone and under any circumstances.
48. The Constitution shall provide for guarantees for free initiative, free competition, and equal opportunities for all citizens, in a manner that would serve the promotion of social justice.
49. The Constitution shall criminalize the assumption of any sovereign authority by anyone holding another nationality besides the Yemeni nationality.
50. The Constitution shall provide for the criminalization of possession and use of interception and tapping devices against citizens.
51. The Constitution shall provide for the freedom and confidentiality of all forms of communications. It's impermissible to conduct surveillance, inspection, disclosure of content, or delay or confiscation thereof, unless by judicial order.
52. The Constitution shall provide for the prohibition against legislatures promulgating laws that derogate, restrict or degrades rights and freedoms.

Second: Legal Guidelines

1. The selection of ambassadors should be subject to professional standards and controls, in accordance with the Diplomatic Corps' Law, and the need to have equitable representation of all Yemeni regions, with due consideration to the fifty-fifty rule of sharing between the North and the South.

2. Economic issues shall be placed as top foreign policy priority, and Yemen's external relations should be leveraged to serve national sovereignty and issue of nation-building and development.
3. The ambassador is the head of the diplomatic mission, and all attaches in the mission are subordinates.
4. Relations and communications with the outside world should be regulated under the lead of the Foreign Ministry.
5. Development of legal controls for the issuance of diplomatic passports to maintain the reputation and stature of the diplomatic passport. Passports already issued shall be reviewed to verify compliance with the law.
6. There is a need to formulate clear and specific objectives for Yemen's foreign policy.
7. The powers of the President of the Republic, the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister in the formulation of foreign policy should be well-defined.
8. There is a need to establish a control and inspection unit in the Foreign Ministry to oversee the performance of Yemeni diplomacy for ensuring performance of tasks, in a manner that would lead to the achievement of objectives.
9. The head of the Yemeni diplomatic mission and all staff of the mission don't represent their political affiliation and orientation, but rather represent the interests of the Yemeni State.
10. Diplomatic missions shall be responsible for all political, economic, cultural, military and health relations under the framework of foreign relations.
11. One of the objectives of the Yemeni foreign policy is to work for the expansion of potential economic cooperation between Yemen and other states.
12. Reconsideration of the distribution of the diplomatic map based on economic and political importance, and the number of Yemeni emigrants.
13. Diplomacy should be leveraged for the protection of Yemeni identity and reinforcement of national loyalty.
14. The State shall work for qualifying and providing care to emigrants, in a manner that achieves competitive competences.
15. The State should work to combat child and human trafficking, including joining relevant international agreements.
16. Review of border agreements, exploration agreements, and agreements for the sale of natural resources and oil and gas, in a manner that doesn't cause damage to the interests and sovereignty of the nation.
17. Evaluation and restructuring of the security and intelligence organizations to ensure rule of law.
18. A sitting judge is prohibited from assuming another office while on duty. Any attempts to influence or attract members of the judiciary, by offering them secondment or administrative or political positions in the various State's organizations, shall be prohibited.
19. Every citizen has a right of recourse to a natural judge, who enjoys competence and jurisdiction. All types of exceptional and extraordinary courts shall be abolished, irrespective of whatever title they may have. The State shall ensure accessibility of judicial institutions to speed up the adjudication of cases.
20. Immediate abolishing of the Tribal Affairs Authority because it promotes tribal authority on account of the State's authority and sovereignty.



21. Take required actions to reenact legislations previously passed through presidential decrees to formalize enactment through the legislative body.
22. Enhance the roles of the media, civil society, and political parties in awareness-raising, and in a manner that ensures dissemination of legal awareness and respect for the law.
23. Strengthening of the role of the Judiciary in the full enforcement of administrative law, and in a manner that achieves full accountability of the administrative and executive organizations, and protects the rights of public, private, and mixed sectors employees.
24. It's necessary that representatives of the Public Prosecution have a constant presence in police stations for timely referral of cases to courts (the Judiciary).
25. Guarantees for the protection of policemen, staff of the judiciary and public prosecution shall be put in place to empower them to arrest criminals and perform legal duties, consistent with law.
26. Acceleration of the enactment of the personal firearms controls law.
27. Adoption of appropriate actions to reinforce the State's omnipotence over all parts of the country, regional waters, and airspace, and no other body shall be allowed to take the place of the State.
28. The role of military courts should be confined to military personnel only, and jurisdiction thereof shall not be expanded to try civilians.
29. Restructuring of the judiciary and the public prosecution and improvement of performance of the judicial administration, in a manner befitting a civic State of law and order.
30. Compliance with international standards in building an independent judiciary.
31. Issuance of the explanatory and executive regulations for all legislations to ensure sound interpretation of provisions thereof.
32. Advancement of standards of judicial inspection to cover health competence, covering both physical and mental health.
33. Every male and female citizen has the right to physical safety and compensations for harms resulting from armed conflicts and arbitrary detention.
34. Freedom of movement within the country is guaranteed for all males and females' citizens. Such guarantees are not be restricted, unless within the bounds provided by law. Freedom of entry into or exiting Yemen shall be regulated by law. No male or female citizen is to be removed or prevented from returning into Yemeni territories.
35. Each male and female citizen has a right to fair judiciary (trials) and free and fair elections.
36. The Judicial Authority Law shall include mechanisms to expanding venues for qualification and training of judges and members of the prosecution by establishing multiple specialized judicial institutes, improvement and development of the quality of education in faculties of law, and in a manner that ensures enrollment of a sufficient number of students in judicial institutes.
37. Development of a legal provision that obligates the authority to develop organizational structures of public administrative units to achieve the principle of good governance, and ensures prevention of abuse of power.
38. Enactment of a law that defines job descriptions for all State's public jobs, and defines mandates and responsibilities for each job to prevent overlaps and negligence of functional duties.
39. It should be clearly stated that all public service legislations should be made simple and clear and contain provisions that provide deterrent controls.
40. Enactment of a law that provides criteria for appointments and hiring to public service

jobs that include educational, professional and behavioral qualifications, ensure the development of manuals for all jobs and functions, and secures full impartiality of the public service.

41. Enact a law that provides for the recruitment of specialized management professionals to all public service jobs, for specific period of time, and foster a policy of job rotation to ensure recruitment of fresh talents to these units for increased productivity.
42. Enact a law that makes it mandatory to link and consolidate State's public plans with independent plans of ministries, organizations and public corporations, and commitment to the implementation of adopted plans.
43. Enact a law to shield the State's administrative apparatus from political influence, and require qualification, professionalism, integrity, experience and abilities of those hired to public jobs, as well as the adoption of the principle of public vetting of new hires in the light of such criteria.
44. Enactment of a law to prohibit projects implementation through direct commissioning, require the adoption of transparency and openness in projects implementation, and application of the Procurements Law.
45. Enactment of a law that ensures the development of a comprehensive national strategy for the State's administrative apparatus and the public and mixed sectors, where the functional roles and relationship with society at large, and the private sector and civil society are defined - and ensures the development of management competency.
46. Enactment of a law that prohibits higher authorities from issuing decrees for direct appointments in public service jobs that circumvent administrative controls and criteria stated in the Job descriptions law.
47. The law should provide that the State will assume development of national programs that respond to the administrative and functional needs for improvement of skills and qualifications of the staff, consistent with recognized criteria.
48. Enactment of a law that obligates the State to improve the competency of the administrative apparatus, in a manner that realizes efficient utilization of human and financial resources, absorption of support by international organizations and foreign states - aid and grants - and optimize utilization thereof.
49. The law shall provide for the application of the stiffest of penalties against perpetrators of corruption offences, as provided in law, including a ban from holding public service jobs.
50. The law should provide for the adoption of precise criteria to be used in processing promotions and determining legal entitlement of a public servant.
51. The law shall provide that a public service job is a right for every male and female citizen, and for the formulation of a job description document, and adjustment of the wages and bonuses ceilings.
52. Enactment of a law that makes it mandatory to comply with performance indicators and criteria for all administrative organs of the State.
53. The law shall provide for the establishment of a specialized organization for follow up on the quality of management performance in State's institutions and the private sector, assesses progress, identifies points of weaknesses and strengths, and disseminates concepts thereof.
54. Enactment of a law that makes it mandatory for the State to develop professional and educational programs to meet the training needs of unqualified staff, and creation of job opportunities for them.
55. Enactment of laws and legislations to promote contributions by the private sector within the comprehensive development framework.



56. The law should provide for the formulation of a strategy that makes partnership obligatory between the State, the private and mixed sectors, and civil society.
57. Enactment of a law to regulate mandates of the State's ministries and institutions, prevents conflicts in mandates, and defines precisely the tasks of a public servant and responsibilities thereof.
58. The law shall provide for the issuance and activation of internal regulations for all ministries and government facilities to regulate administrative and financial operations, control all recruitments and spending, and subjects them to legal and judicial accountability.
59. The law shall provide for actions and penalties to deal with abusive behavior in the administrative apparatus of the State.
60. The law shall provide for the establishment of an organization to be responsible for the absorption of foreign aid and regulations of spending therefrom, in accordance with the principles of good governance.
61. The law shall provide for a clear definition of the powers and responsibilities of the members of the security and armed forces, who shall not be given absolute powers, in a manner that realizes an efficient public administration and principles of good governance.
62. The law shall provide for a reaffirmation of the role played by various educational institutions in embedding values of integrity through periodic awareness and educational programs in all stages of the educational process. These institutions shall be obligated to develop curriculums that promote the principles of integrity and commendable Islamic values.
63. The law shall provide that authorities should be obligated to formulate a national strategy for the protection of national integrity, moral values and behavior for both government employees and citizens, promotion of Islamic values, and combating corruption.
64. The State shall guarantee full protection for witnesses, informants and law enforcement officers.
65. The law shall provide for the formulation of controls that promote the role of mosques in the dissemination of values of integrity, encourage citizens and youth to apply and comply, and the provision of needed support thereto.
66. Activation of the roles of the media, guidance, and education institutions to revive moderate Islamic culture, and activation of religious and patriotic considerations to forsake, combat, and eliminate corruption.
67. Reassertion of the right of women to equal opportunities in all areas, and actively participate in public and political life. They shall be given at least a 30% quota in control organizations similar to that of other State's authorities.
68. The law shall provide for educational, professional, political, and economic empowerment of youth, and the creation of appropriate conditions for the utilization of youth energy and skills development so that youth can play a role in the service of the homeland and national causes.
69. Application of equity in the adoption and implementation of comprehensive and sustainable development projects and the prohibition of selective treatment of regions and bodies.
70. Formulation of legal rules and foundations to prevent recurrence of crises and political conflicts, that are considered recurring factors staggering and impeding the State from performing its obligations and limit society, the various groups, private sector and civil society from engaging in the building process and in comprehensive and sustainable development.

71. Formulation of legal rules and foundations that prevents predominance of the tribe and tribal interference in the authorities of the State and mandates thereof for the sake of building a civic State.
72. Formulation of legal foundations and rules that deepen the sense of belonging and loyalty to the nation, keenness towards its destiny and reputation, revival of tolerance, brotherhood and conciliation in society, forsake hate, conflicts, vengeance and reprisal and combat calls that glorify regionalism and fanaticism or propagation thereof.
73. Development of clear and transparent legal rules to ensure equal opportunities for all citizens in business and investment and benefit from the wealth of the nation.
74. The law shall provide for support for public opinion polling centers, expansion of studies - in particular social studies and research - and promotion of specialized centers that provide advisory services and consultancy and conduct field studies on priority issues.
75. The law shall provide for the revival of a culture of self-responsibility, support and patronize values of voluntary and charitable work, embeds such values in the consciousness and behavior of citizens, and promotes and cultivates community initiatives to increase levels of community engagement in public life.
76. The law shall provide for mandatory full separation between political parties and State's structures, especially the ruling party/ or parties, prevention of the exploitation of States institutions, resources and buildings to serve the special interests of the party/s, and develop deterrent punishments to guard against that.
77. Development of legal rules and foundations to guarantee the freedom and independence of civil society organizations, labor unions and federations, professional and creative organizations, student organizations, and various cooperative associations.
78. Relationship between civil society organizations and government stakeholders must be regulated so as to define the legal status of those institutions, with an assertion of the need to have full transparency on funding resources and spending on activities by those institutions.
79. A national program must be adopted for the uplifting of the State and society to be developed in partnership between political and community forces with integrated implementation by the State's administrative apparatus, the private sector and civil society organizations.
80. Utilization of mediums of public upbringing (family, educational institutions, youth and community organizations, media and cultural institutions, and guidance and extension) to create a culture and values that asserts ties of brotherhood and solidarity among Yemenis, promote the principle of coexistence and acceptance of others within the one homeland, promotes a culture that respects the law and the constitution, and protects public funds, properties, and public institutions.
81. The law shall provide guarantees to access of information by citizens, CSO's and the media and use thereof to perform a role of control, promote aspects of transparency in public policies and administrative actions - especially those related to finance issues to enable the citizens, political parties, and stakeholders to perform their roles in the control and accountability process.
82. Through its foreign policy, Yemen should be guarded against descent into axis and regional and international polarization and alliances.
83. Development of legal rules and foundations to publicly confront all problems of the past, in a transparent manner, for reaching a consensus on how to address them, so that they don't remain a hindrance to reforms and the building of a new Yemen whenever they re-emerge: either by full amnesty or through forgetting and rise above all wounds of the past, or truth telling and reconciliation, or partial amnesty, or any other visions through consensus.



84. Enactment of a law to protect informants, witnesses and investigators in corruption cases.
85. Criminalization of intermediation, nepotism and bribery to ensure equal opportunities for all.
86. Restructuring of the Supreme National Commission for Combating Corruption, make it a subordinate to the parliament, and establishment of specialized courts and prosecution offices for corruption crimes.
87. It shall be provided that a financial disclosure law is to be enacted, and refusal to furnish financial disclosures or making them public, shall be criminalized.
88. Establishment of a high council for standards and accountability in line with international standards.
89. Development of a law for the independence and impartiality of employees of control organizations.
90. Develop a law that provides control organizations full appropriate powers to access information and documents in all government bodies and facilities.
91. Develop a law for domestic and foreign public debts and grants defining responsibilities of concerned ministries.
92. Development of a procurement law that ensures transparency and integrity in a manner that protects public funds and interest.
93. The law shall provide for harmonization of anti-corruption laws and legislations with international agreements.
94. Development of legal rules and foundations for the review of economic feasibility of foreign-aid funded economic projects that determines oversight responsibility.
95. The law shall provide for fostering transparency in loans, aid, and areas of spending through the use of the various media.
96. Enactment of a finance law to suit the new shape of the State and the State's public finance system that transforms the budget from chapters into programs.
97. The law shall provide for the restructuring of all ministries, on top of which revenue ministries.
98. Enactment of a law that supports control organizations in required technical disciplines to enable performance of roles as appropriate.
99. Development of a framework law for oil, consistent with international standards to ensure the rights of concessions to residents of producing area.
100. The law shall provide barring senior State's public officials and relatives in the first-degree, as well as, officials of the legislative and judicial authorities from participating in the State's public tenders and those of the public and mixed sectors.
101. Enactment of a law for the establishment of a high national commission for financial and administrative reforms to end waste of public funds, politicization of the public service, and grants powers in line with good governance standards.
102. The law shall provide for reform of the State's and private sector's employees wage and bonus structures with the objective of improving living standards, and meet a minimum level of sufficiency to eliminate corruption.
103. The law shall provide for obligating all public government institutions to publish documents and information related to their activities, within one month after they are written, especially those related to public spending.

104. The law shall provide for obligating government bodies, including control organizations, to make their budgets and final accounts public for debates on the various media outlets.
105. The law shall provide for the adoption of the principle of transparency in regards to the size of national wealth, public income, and various revenues.
106. The law shall provide for the adoption of the principle of transparency with respect to the conclusion of treaties, agreements, and deals.
107. The law shall provide for the presentation of the public budget to the parliament within the constitutional deadline and rejection of any complimentary budgets.
108. Review of the Central Bank's Law and those of banks owned jointly between the public and private sectors in a manner that eliminates corruption and protects public funds. The Central Bank should be given full autonomy.
109. Develop legal rules to make it mandatory for the government to develop a clear monetary policy that works for reducing the public debt.
110. Adoption of legal provisions to make it mandatory for the State to develop a long-term strategy for combating corruption.
111. Adoption and circulation of a code of conduct that regulates ethics in employee's performance of their responsibilities, and the application of the principle of rewards and punishment.
112. Development of legal rules and foundations to ensure the principle of partnership between the State, the private sector, civil society and the local authority in the identification of development needs and establishment of mechanisms to meet those needs.
113. Alignment between the role of the State and ability to strengthen its institutional capacities by reviewing the State's functions, in a manner that would lead to downsizing the State's administrative apparatus and restructuring of administrative units.
114. Development of legal foundations for the strengthening of the institutional capacity of the State to secure economic and social essentials and enable it to fulfil development obligations.
115. The law shall provide for the adoption of a fiscal and economic policy that ensures maintaining economic stability and realization of growth rates attractive for investment.
116. Development of legal rules and foundations for restructuring, establishment and designing of public management structures. The reconstitution and design of structures shall serve the realization of the fundamental functions of the State in the economy, policy formulation functions, development needs functions, and the designing of programs to combat causes of poverty and secure conditions for prompting the growth of the private sector.
117. The adoption of the principle of merit, qualification and professional standards in the process of hiring and promotion in the civil service.
118. The law shall provide for the establishment of special police unit to combat tax and customs evasion.
119. The law shall provide for the development of balanced development plans and investment programs to secure sustainable economic and social development.
120. The law shall provide for the application of the principle of equality in the public administration and criminalization of any discrimination in promotions, hiring, and entitlements resulting from joining the public service, whether on basis of gender, area, political affiliation or color.



121. The law shall provide for the elimination of all dummy tax numbers which have been given to trade and investment firms that waste public funds, and the adoption of fixed rates in ports for the purpose of levying tax and customs tariffs, where tax assessment on large taxpayers would be based on imports from abroad.
122. The law shall provide for the inclusion of gender budgeting in the State's Public Budget.
123. The law shall provide for the establishment of an international Inter-governmental commission to re-evaluate and review contracts and budgets of foreign oil producing and exploration firms.
124. The law shall provide for the establishment of a joint judicial-parliamentary commission to re-evaluate the performance of services ministries, on top of which the Ministry of Electricity and Energy.
125. Enactment of a law to protect media personnel and journalists and guarantee independence to protect freedom of expression to enable them to play a role in strengthening democracy, values of integrity and good governance.
126. Development of legal rules for the activation of the work of control departments inside each government unit to ensure public servants' compliance with sound administrative procedures and performance of their functions.
127. The political parties and organizations law shall lay down the following: -
 - a. Renewal of partisan bodies through direct periodic elections and refrain from the use of endorsements, open balloting or closed lists.
 - b. Activation of accountability and the role of control bodies inside the political parties and organizations.
 - c. Political parties and civil society organization should comply with absolute financial transparency and the provision of needed information on party or organizations resources to the public.
128. The law shall explicitly provide for the criminalization of crackdown on offices of political parties and organizations.
129. The law shall lay down the following: -
 - a. Empowerment of women in political parties and organization by giving women at least 30% representations in their governing bodies.
 - b. Partisan programs and visions shall include women rights and advancement of women's role and social status.
130. The law shall provide for the empowerment of youth below the age of 40 in governing bodies of political parties by at least 20 %.
131. The law shall provide for the rationalization of government, partisan and private media, consistent with professional standards and constitutional provisions.
132. Emphasizing in legal provisions banning the use of mosques, educational institutions, and government buildings for partisan activities, campaigns, propagation of agendas - against any party or political organization, group, or individuals – avoidance of inflaming sectarian, doctrinal or factionalism strives.
133. The law shall provide for mandatory compliance of the private sector to principles of good governance.
134. The law shall obligate the government to develop a strategy for comprehensive development to guide civil society and the private sector.
135. Redrafting of the political parties and civil society organizations' law to be consistent with the new constitution.

136. The law shall provide for engaging society in the rationalization of policies by political parties and organizations through questionnaires, public opinion polls, and public consultations.
137. The law shall provide for the criminalization of illegal financing of political parties and organizations, groups, or individual - given that it constitutes financial and political corruption.
138. The law shall provide for the compensation for affected political parties, groups, or individual and restitution of looted properties and documents.
139. The law shall provide for the reforms of the State's administrative apparatus, review of all functional appointments and promotions, and adjustment of status of those affected as per the law and code of good governance removed from criteria of partisan affiliations and loyalties.
140. The law shall provide for treating all victims of the political conflict as martyrs and strivers.
141. The law shall provide for disclosure of the fate and whereabouts of cases of forcibly disappearance and remains of victims of political conflict.
142. The law shall provide for the reinstatement of those affected and dismissed as a result of the political conflict to their jobs with fair compensations.
143. The law shall provide for amendment of tax and fiscal legislations to ensure that they contain temporary and regulated tax exemption for projects that aim for economic empowerment of women and youth.
144. The law shall provide for the provision of loan facilities to women, businesswomen, and youth.
145. Development of legal controls for the simplification of legislations, application of standards of competence for the public service, development of deterrent provisions and controls, full definition of the public service, and development of operational and functional manuals.
146. The law shall provide for the designing and strengthening of the internal control unit to be attached to the highest administrative authority.
147. The law shall provide for actions to grant public service management posts to qualified management specialists, who are known for their good reputation, for a fixed term - to ensure renewal of competence in these units and increase productivity - in a manner that enhances the principle of job rotation.
148. The law shall provide for the State to guarantee free legal assistance to enable access to judicial services by those who are unable to pay to protect their rights.
149. Development of a law that allows the leasing of State land for specific period of time for housing and investment. Leases shall be renewed consistent with the economic situation (variables), on condition that this would not undermine public rights, and that it reverts back to the ownership of the State after the expiry of the lease.
150. The law shall provide that, under no circumstance, the parliament shall not ratify any budgetary allocation in the Public budget as a lump sum, that doesn't comply with line budgetary line items, and shall make it illegal for the parliament to ratify any additional allocations that exceed allowable percentage.
151. The law shall provide that all government bodies and institutions shall maintain records of official documents and paperwork for a period no less than 35 years instead of the current five years requirement.
152. The law shall provide for obligating the State to establish a national library, the mandate of which to maintain official State's and public records and prevent destruction of any document.

153. The law shall provide that the Ministry of Finance and subsidiary financial units should not be allowed, under any circumstances, to conceal any information or data or present false data with respect to public finance or fiscal or monetary policy to the parliament and specialized committees or control bodies, local councils, other stakeholders, the media, or anyone with an interest; where the law shall criminalize such acts.
154. The law shall provide for the criminalization of all operation designed to set-aside or conceal any type of revenues or part thereof, in cash or in kind, outside the State's Public Budget.
155. The law shall provide for the criminalization of each money laundering offences. This shall include any one who acted, participated, encouraged, or abet in carrying out such act. Money laundering offences shall include money resulting from senior public office holders engaging in trad activities in contravention of the law, either directly, indirectly inside the country or abroad.
156. Enactment of a law that defines the roles and responsibilities of the Central Bank, given that it is the responsible body for control over cash flows and printing of the currency notes, and shall revert to the treasury system.
157. The law shall criminalize all types of violations related to public procurements, contracts, public works, supply contracts and financial offenses and embezzlements.

Third: Decisions and Recommendations

1. Elimination of illegal fees levied by embassies and consulates abroad, and setting up of an enquiry commission to investigate the illegal levies collected by consulates and diplomatic missions. The Government should provide the Foreign Ministry sufficient resources to ensure conduct of effective diplomacy.
2. Formulation of a law that guarantees the uniformity and competence of Yemeni diplomacy.
3. The State shall commit to the development of a political, economic, and media strategy to advance the level of performance of foreign policy and to support the effectiveness of Yemen's presence in regional and international bodies and organizations.
4. There is a need to conduct urgent legislative and administrative reforms in the Foreign Ministry, Diplomatic Corp and consular missions, in a manner that realizes the principle of good governance.
5. Setting up of a commission to review administrative and financial decisions in the Foreign Ministry.
6. Establishment of economic facilities to be attached to prisons, where prisoners - males and females - will work to be able to support their families and payback their debts while serving prison terms. The Government should be responsible for males and females' prisoners who are unable to payback their debts. It shall take appropriate actions to ensure resolution of their problems so that they are released immediately upon completing their sentences. The Government should compensate prisoners in cases where they have been imprisoned beyond their terms illegally.
7. Establishment of educational and rehabilitation centers in prison to prevent the spread of illiteracy and to ensure that the prisoners become active citizens to integrate them into society.
8. The WG recommendations the abolishing of the press court.

9. There is a need to start education and awareness-raising of security units on legal competencies and on principles of human rights so that their behavior and conducts are governed by such principles.
10. There is a need to review curriculums and to adopt rights and legal principles in the curriculums.
11. Establishment of women police stations and separate prisons for women to include kindergartens for the children who are in prisons with their mothers.
12. Establishment of model courts in urban centers of the governorates.
13. Any member of the judiciary shall be punished, when found to have affiliation to a security organization or a political party, or proven to have previously worked for any of those agencies, and shall be stripped of his/her judicial immunity.
14. Establishment of a national body for civil service to be financially and administratively autonomous and enjoys full competence and impartiality.
15. Commit all the ministries to implement the State's general economic, social and cultural plan in a concerted and integrated manner.
16. The creation of any department is prohibited without any economic or administrative need for it.
17. Establishment of required controls to downsize the overblown civil service, elimination of double dippers through the application of the retirement law and completion of electronic biometric procedures for both the civilian and military sectors within one year.
18. Strengthening of transparency, accountability and allow access to information through administrative procedures within the administrative apparatus of the State.
19. Ministries and administrative units shall be obligated to develop an organizational structure that includes simplification of procedures and to reduce the number of administrative layers to facilitate service delivery to the citizen.
20. Emphasis on the importance of the role of the private sector in economic and social development. Development of a national plan that would change the negative image of various handicrafts and to abolish the perception of degradation involved in such handicrafts.
21. There is a need to increase salaries and wages of employees in line with a systematic financial plan linked to productivity and rate of increase in the salaries, as well as on the minimum poverty threshold.
22. There is a need for the State to provide food, housing, and transport to residents of rural governorates who wish to complete their university or professional education in main governorates where colleges and technical institutes are available.
23. Assertion of the need to link financial and moral incentives to productivity, achievement of job satisfaction among employees, and application of the principle of reward and punishment.
24. Close all legal loopholes used for administrative, functional and organization deviations by employees during the performance of their duties and to have regular and periodic reviews.



25. There is a need for activation of the legislative authority's role in the aspect of maintaining balance between power and responsibility, and stop any constitutional amendments that may tip such a balance.
26. There is a need to activate the role of the judiciary in maintaining general principles that connect power to responsibility and preserve concurrence between them.
27. Establishment of a national information system capable of responding to the needs of planning, controls, and accountability.
28. All special funds within ministries and government facilities shall be subject to law and shall be regulated and controlled. Any disbursements from such funds for personal gains or illegally shall be criminalized. Anyone violating such rule shall, without any exceptions, be subjected to legal and judicial prosecution and accountability.
29. Development of regulations and penalty systems, to include all rules regulating rights and duties of the staff and organizations actions to enable discrimination between those who work and those who don't and objective accountability. Adopt the latest information systems (administrative automation) in enhancing public management.
30. There is a need to exercise due diligence in selecting the staff handling public fund, consistent with controls and standards that ensure competence and integrity, while introducing tough penalties against violators.
31. There is a need to benefit from the experience and expertise of other countries in administrative competence and human resources through the formulation of joint programs.
32. There is a need to modernize and develop the administration in all State's institutions and civil society organizations, and adoption of economic and fiscal policy incentives to increase national resources, optimum utilization thereof, rationalization of public expenditures, and achievement of a balance between revenues and expenditures.
33. There is a need to create an attractive investment environment and removal of all barriers to allow genuine participation by the private sector together with the public sector and civil society.
34. There is a need to prevent interference and overlaps of competencies between various ministries to achieve efficiency in public management.
35. Work to restructure the revenue authorities (tax and customs) in a manner that ensures eradication of financial and administrative corruption and efficiency of public management.
36. Restructuring of the Ministry of Oil and the establishment of the Yemeni Oil and Gas Company, the merger of all companies in the Ministry into this new company to be under the Ministry. The Ministry of Public Works shall be restructured to curb financial and administrative corruption and conduct the needed changes in a manner that realizes efficiency of the public management.
37. Assertion of the need to separate between the public service and private business.
38. Obligate the government to implement the Governorate of Hadhramaut's local authority's development project's matrix, and the matrix produced by the consultative meeting, held with oil companies in 2010, to be reflected in development programs with a clear timeline.

**Foundations for Building
the Army and Security
and Roles Thereof**

FIRST: MIDTERM REPORT

Introduction

The WG reached a consensus on the following resolutions, taking note that the resolutions should be in harmony and should not conflict with resolutions adopted by the Southern Issue or State-Building WGs.

Resolutions by the Working Group:

1. The armed forces belong to the people, its mission shall be protection of the country, and the maintenance of the security, unity, territorial integrity, sovereignty, and the republican system of the country. It's the State alone that establishes these forces and any individual, or body, party, entity, or group are prohibited from establishing any military or paramilitary formations, groups or organizations under any name.
2. The Ministry of Defense is responsible for the armed forces before the people and State's authorities and the law shall determine the size, structures, terms of reference, missions, human resources and assets for all of its components and shall identify the operation theater, the fixed financial and administrative system, and the transparency of controls by the legislative authority and the military inspector general.
3. The law shall organize general mobilization, reserves and shall identify terms of service, promotion, retirement and the national defense service, penalties and sanctions in the armed and security forces.
4. Review current armed, security and intelligence legislations and enact legislations that are aligned with the new constitution and requirements for the new structuring.
5. Procedures for referral to retirement may only be taken in accordance with clear statutory legislation specifying the period of retirement and financial entitlements in an equitable manner, regulated by law.
6. Terrorism is a global scourge that must be combated according to a clear national strategy in which terrorism is defined, in cooperation with the international community without prejudice to national sovereignty, but to do so in cooperation in the training and qualification of Yemeni military and security organs responsible for fighting terrorism and the development of their combat capabilities and armament without direct intervention.
7. Security is a civilian body that performs its duties in the service of the people and shall secure tranquility and protection of citizens and their freedoms and shall maintain security and public order and carry out duties set out in laws and regulations as being part of its duties, and orders by the judiciary in the manner set out in the law.
8. A high council for defense and national security shall be established, and its mission and responsibilities shall be set out in the coming period.
9. Enactment of laws to establish the high defense and national security council that clarify its mission and competences and the enactment of a law to regulate the armed forces, a law for the declaration of general mobilization and conditions thereof, a law for military service, a law for the national defense service, and a law for retirement and pensions.



10. Enactment of a law for comprehensive health insurance and social security for the members of the armed, security, and intelligence services and their families.
11. Procedures for referral to retirement may only be taken in accordance with clear statutory legislation specifying the period of retirement and financial entitlements in an equitable manner, regulated by law.
12. Enactment of laws to unify command, control and guidance commands in the security and police forces and the prohibition of discrimination in duties and rights. Completion of building the automated system, hotline connections, and the provisions of required equipment.
13. The military judiciary is an independent judicial body in its area of work, and shall be under the oversight of the Supreme Judicial Council. It shall solely be responsible for adjudicating all offenses related the armed forces and officers and members thereof. The law shall define those offenses. It's impermissible to try and civilian before a military court. Members of the military judiciary are independent in their work, can't be removed, except in situation defined by the law, and shall have the securities and privileges established for the members of the judicial bodies. Judicial committees for military officers and members of the armed forces shall have the sole competence of adjudicating all administrative disputes over decisions issued against them. The law shall how they function and how its decisions can be appealed.
14. Members of the armed, security, and intelligence services are prohibited from taking part in elections or referendum- whether in voting or nominations or organizing campaigns in favor of any of the candidates therein, to protect them from any political influence.
15. Criminalizing of partisanship by the members of the armed, security and intelligence services. The law shall define the maximum penalties to that end, including stripping their military ranking and expulsion from the service. and criminalization of any partisan activity for any political party, organization or group in the midst of the armed, security and intelligence services. The law shall set out stern penalties to that end. The exploitation of the armed, security and intercollegiate services in favor of a political party, group or individual is prohibited and shall be safeguarded from all forms of subordinations and political affiliation to ensure impartiality. Military commanders are subject to the submission of financial disclosures for the protection of public finance and for fighting corruption.
16. 16.The armed, security and intelligences services shall respect the rights and freedoms of people, and international covenants and accords that don't infringe on the sovereignty of the nation in accordance with Constitution.
17. There can be absolutely no appointments of relatives and in-laws of the President of the Republic, the Prime Minister, or the head of the legislative authority, the ministers of defense and interior and the head of the intelligence service up to the fourth level of kinship in any command position in the army, security or intelligence services during their tenure.
18. Put in place a military doctrine to be derived from the principles of the Constitution to become a professional national army with loyalty to Allah and to the homeland.

19. The members of the armed and security forces derive their legitimacy and full protection in the performance of their duties from their commitment to perform such duties in accordance with the Constitution and the law.
20. The Moral Guidance Department shall be under the direct oversight of the Minister of Defense in the new structure to ensure the activation of its role activity of the Moral Guidance and military media of the armed forces, and the development of programs, events and activities that strengthens the moral spirit and discipline, solidification of national unity, as well as, study the causes and negative impacts of low morale and disciplines and the low combat skills and training for combatants, and analyze the negative phenomena and come up with solutions in coordination with the commanders of forces, military districts, and military units. In order to safeguard morals of servicemen, enhance their positive roles, nurture their talents and creative capacities, and guide their actions towards enhancing their patriotism and development of their skills to lift the level of readiness in the armed forces and the establishment of a national military doctrine derived from the principles of the Constitution, the law, and their loyalty to God and the homeland, the genuineness of military education and essence thereof, and the strengthening of the moral spirit of the armed forces away from sectarianism, partisanship, and factionalism.
21. Enactment of laws and regulation to regulate spending and expenditures in accordance with regulations and the law and the allocated budget, budget items, and remove money from the armed forces commanders, and curb frivolous spending being made under claims and justifications of bonuses.
22. Take up punitive actions to be a deterrent and to stop financial and administrative breaches and corruption in the two military and security institutions) such as: recruitment of children, shadow soldiers, those who have quit and their salaries are continuing to be paid, those who are absent under justifications that they are in missions, control over the process of transfers of troops by a stern law, and those who have been assigned to accompany senior official illegally). The salaries and deductions or the entitlements which don't reach the soldiers or the rank and file shall be deposited in the public treasury. Quick actions should be taken to end double-dipping, in the military and the security forces, or in the military and civilian institutions by using modern technology, including the introduction of finger prints in the two security and military institutions.
23. Quick release of all prisoners and detainees in the intelligence agencies' prisons, held in contravention of the law, especially those who have completed serving their terms, or those who have received convictions, or political prisoners.
24. Transfer of convicted juveniles to especially designated detention centers, and an urgent decision to establish a juvenile reformatory for cases related to national security and combating of terrorism. Minors should be transferred to this reformatory to ensure that they receive mental rehabilitation and treatment and to be given a level of moderate Islamic Sharia science in a matter that doesn't conflict with the education curriculum, and should be given post-secondary educational level technical and academic training, such as community college. This reformatory should have judicial oversight to ensure that they are rehabilitated and reintegrated into society.
25. Removal of military camps from cities simultaneously with the disarmament of all militias and armed groups.

Recommendations by the WG.

1. Make funds available needed for the implementation of the outcomes of the restructuring process and settlements for past breaches, including return of those removed from their jobs with fair compensation, and support for the Social Welfare Fund of the armed and security forces, and the cost for the redeployment and relocation of military units in line with the new operations theater.
2. Rapid implementation of the twenty points reached by the Technical Committee for National Dialogue which were reconfirmed in the statement issued by the first plenary of the NDC.
3. Return of all southern retirees- who have been forcibly excluded and or are absent- following the 1994 war to their jobs and positions, and given all their entitlements: ranks, adjustments, and compensations for the previous periods and the application of the wage's strategy in their cases, including personnel with five-digits serial numbers, who were reinstated in 1990 and who were covered by the work of committees formed in 2006 and 2007, but their findings were not implemented.
4. Reinstatement of retirees and those forcibly excluded in the northern governorates, on top of whom those affected by the Sa'adah wars and the 1994 war, and given all their dues in full to match their colleagues. The time spent in retirement and forcible exclusion shall be counted and the wages strategy should apply.
5. In all its activities, the restructuring commission should seriously consider that mistakes of the past are not to be repeated in all forms and manifestations.
6. Allocation of hazard allows and bonuses for remote areas.
7. Graduates of military and security academies should be deployed immediately after graduation to field units of the military and security forces for a service of a minimum of four years. After that, they can be transferred to other units according to needs.
8. Application of the rotation system on all command positions in the armed and security forces. Application of the system should start with the current commanders to ensure that seniority, qualification and competence criteria are attained together with national representation avoiding cronyism and other forms such as kinship, interest or favoritism, and activation of the retirement system in accordance with the law. Control of financial expenditures and regulate spending in accordance with the regulations, the law, the budget and budgetary items. And budgetary procedures, and removal of money from the armed forces and security commanders, and curb frivolous spending under the guise and justifications of bonuses.
9. Accord full care to members of the armed and security forces off-springs and families of martyrs, the wounded and persons disabled by wars financially, educationally and health care.
10. Action to rebuild confidence between the people and the armed, security and intelligence forces.
11. The intelligence organization should be mindful of good governance practices

and principles. Interference by the intelligence organization in the work of government, security, and army organs should be absolutely prohibited. Staff of the intelligence organizations should be protected from any behavior that may lead to other bodies attracting its staff by ensuring a dignified life for them.

12. A cessation of all forms of foreign interventions, such as airstrikes etc.
13. Terrorism is a global scourge that must be combated in cooperation with the international community, and in a way that is not prejudicial to national sovereignty. But through cooperation in training and qualification of Yemeni security and military organization in the fight against terrorism and the development of capacities and armament without direct intervention.
14. Development of legal rules to unify command, control and guidance commands in the security and police forces and the prohibition of discrimination in duties and rights. Completion of building the automated system, hotline connections, and the provisions of needed equipment
15. Statutory regulations for the educational programs for members of the security forces and the police to remove remnants of wrong mobilization by political parties engaged in past conflicts, and strengthen values of patriotism, tolerance, and reconciliation: together with adoption of specific policy based on loyalty to the homeland, the rule of law, service to the citizens and the improvement of the professionalism of the staff to be based on criteria of competence and professionalisms. The security organizations and staff shall be subject to the oversight of the legislative authority in a manner that enhances national unity.

Recommendation for the Civil Defense:

- a. Adoption and implementation of the disaster mitigation general plan and to make available needed resources and to fill the gaps in this respect
- b. Completion and implementation of the operations and alert sirens project.
- c. Establishment of precincts in governorates where no precincts exist and furnish firefighting equipment for these precincts.
- a. Finalization of the statutory structures and appointments to fill the post.
- b. Procurement of diving suits and shields for personnel.

18. Recommendation for the Criminal Investigation Department:

- a. Develop the organizational structures for the work of the general headquarters and branches in the governorates.
- b. Establishment of branches in the districts where no branches exist.
- a. Establish an information network to connect the general headquarters to the branches in the governorates and the provision of sufficient number of
- b. Staff.
- c. Rehabilitation of buildings and procurement of the needed technical resources.
- d. Place suitable people in suitable positions.
- e. Strengthen capacity of the anti-narcotic unit, establish control over the land and sea borders, and address the gap in resources.



17. Recommendation on Civil Status:

Establishment of branches for the Civil Status Authority in governances, supply them with the needed equipment and financial allocations for the operations to facilitate service provisions to citizens.

20. Recommendations on the Prisons Authority:

- a. Provision of financial support for the operation and adequate provisions for food and medicine.
- b. Separation of prisoners based on offenses and age.
- a. Provision of full care to juveniles and a special prison to accommodate the large number of women.
- b. Address the issue of prisoners who have completed serving their sentences and remain in prisons.
- c. Finalization of the organizational structure of the authority and the law to enact it.
- d. Study and determine the Authority's subordination either to be under the Ministry of Justice or The Prime Ministers' Office, by taking into account other countries'
- e. Successful experiences in this regard.
- f. Prison guards' services shall be the competence of the Authority alone and end the presence of other units referred to earlier.
- g. Stern actions to prevent smuggling of drugs and weapons into prisons and impose punitive actions against offenders.

21. Recommendations for the Coast Guards Authority:

- a. Provision of adequate allocations for the Authority's operations in general.
- a. Creation of an infrastructure and maintenance workshops in areas lacking such infrastructure, especially the eastern region of the coast.
- b. Fill the personnel shortage according to the needs to run the activities.
- c. Adoption of the organizational structure of the Authority and fill vacant posts based on competence.
- d. Merger of the border guards from the Ministry of Defense and the Ministry of Interior and leave the responsibility of running land ports
- e. to the Ministry of Interior, represented by the Coasts Guards, and an end to the overlaps and conflict over competences and duties.

22. Recommendations for the Immigration and Passports Authority:

- a. Address the budget deficit the Authority is facing.
- b. Adoption of the organizational structure for the Authority and operationalize it.
- c. Action to establish an area for shelter of refugees from the Horn of Africa, and regulate their residency.

23. Recommendations for the Traffic Police and Road Safety

- a. Reconstitution of the traffic police and road safety along national lines and end to their factional positioning as it currently exists and the deployment thereof in regions and governorates as needed.
- b. Provision of the needed machinery, and communication equipment.
- c. Provision of an operational budget for running the activities.
- d. Establishment of a connection with the governorates.

24. Recommendation for the Special Security Forces:

- a. Provision of resources managing activities.
- b. Provision of a communication, reporting and guidance system.
- c. Redeployment of the force on national and scientific basis, in accordance with the needs of the governorates and regions.

25. Recommendations for the improvement of the living standard and medical services for personnel:

Formulation of a wage and salary structure to ensure improvement of monthly income for an individual and granting of due allowances to individuals such as bonuses, hazard pay, and moving expenses; with the provision of suitable food and sanitary accommodation for individuals.

- a. Provision of health insurance for the staff of the Ministry and their families.
 - b. Provision of treatment services in the Ministry's hospitals.
 - c. Provision of adequate financial allocations for the operations of hospitals.
 - d. Reconsideration of the salaries of staff in the investigation, forensics, investigations and counter crimes units to match those of the staff of the public prosecution organization.
26. Reinstatement of military and security personnel dismissed as a result of the 2011 events.
27. Treatment of martyrs, those who have passed, the wounded and the sick the same way as those who are still in the service, in terms of salaries, ranks entitlements, adjustments and settlements.
28. The time spent in forcible removal, retirements or dismissal shall not be considered to determine the retirement age (i.e. reaching the retirement age or the end of service).
29. Return of the serial numbers given to new recruits to the former owners of the numbers, and take into account the period they remained out of the service, for the purpose of determining ranks and other entitlements, but shall not be taken into account when determining retirement. The new recruits should be given new serial numbers and the time in service should be taken into account.
29. Accommodation of returnees in the units, brigades and forces in suitable command positions fit for their standing, qualifications, years of services, and previous positions they served in.
30. Procedures for referral to retirement may only be taken in accordance with clear statutory legislation specifying the period of retirement and financial entitlements in an adequate manner.



31. Legislations shall ensure a life of dignity for the retirees and a rewarding end of service bonus to enable them to lead a life of dignity. Review of military and security services legislations and regulations, salaries, pensions and retirements benefits to ensure non-repetition of what happened after the 1994 war.

32. Cancellation of the decision to merge the Retirement Fund in the Political Security with the Ministry of Interior, where each body shall be responsible for its staff.

33. Review all new appointments in the military and security services to determine compliance with national and professional standards.

SECOND: FINAL REPORT

Introduction

The Almighty God says: “Lo! This is the supreme triumph. For the like of this, then, let the workers work”. Praise by to God, the Magnificent.

There is no doubt that Yemeni wisdom was manifested in the Comprehensive National Dialogue Conference. The Conference aimed at establishing strong foundations and solid basis for building a free, decent, secure, stable life and a prosperous future; where understanding, cooperation, partnership and sincerity in words and deeds and values of justice, freedom and equality prevail. It also aimed at addressing all pending issues in a fair manner, on top of which is the Southern Question. When the conference convened in the first plenary and its members broke out into different working groups, the working group on the Building of the Foundation for the Military and Security Forces and their Roles became one of nine working groups of the Conference.

On that basis, the WG started its work in earnest with a full understanding of the huge responsibility entrusted to it and the nobility of the objective of the Conference which is reflected in the motto “Building the Future through Dialogue”.

The WG had set the following detailed objectives for the two semesters of the Conference: -

Objectives of the Working Group

Overall Objectives of the Working Group: -

1. Foundations for the building of the Army, nationally and professionally.
2. Assessment of compatibility of the outputs of efforts to restructure the military and security forces with the new foundations.
3. Role of the military in political life.
4. Security institutions as a civilian body.

Detailed objectives of the Working Group:

1. Assessment of the current situation of the Military, Security, and Intelligence Services and the status of restructuring process in place.

2. Setting of modern foundations for future building of the Military, Security, and Intelligence Services and identifications of their objectives and tasks.
3. Setting the foundations to ensure redeployment of Military Bases far out of the cities when the new operational theatre has been identified.
4. Setting foundations to eliminate the regional nature of all Military, Security, and Intelligence Services to transform them into national and professional institutions.
5. Reinstatement of all those who were forcibly dismissed and forced to retire from the military and security personnel from the South, as a result of the summer of 1994 War. Reinstatement of all military and security personnel who were dismissed and forced to retire as a result of the Sa'adah Wars and the reinstatement of military and security personnel dismissed and forced to retire from the rest of the governorates of the Republic of Yemen to their jobs. They shall also be granted just compensations for the past periods.
6. Setting the foundations for the neutralization of the Military, Security and Intelligence Services from political life.
7. Setting the foundation for a modern national military doctrine for the Army and Security Forces.
8. Setting the foundations that would ensure decent lives for the personnel of the Military and Security Forces.
9. Follow up on the implementation of the twenty point's relevant to the mandate of the Working Group.
10. Setting the foundations to guarantee full attention and welfare of the families of martyrs, the disabled and wounded veterans from both the military and security institutions.
11. Reconsideration of the military laws, including the retirement law, the Military Service Act, and the National Defense Service Act.
12. Develop proposals for military and security health, educational and vocational training facilities.
13. Reconsideration of services and economic institutions subordinates to the military and security forces.
14. Broaden and empower women to work in the Military, Security, and Intelligence Services.

The Working Group started its work on the 13/4/2013 and produced the outcomes of the first sessions; those which were included in the WG's report to the Mid-term plenary on 13/7/2013. With full confidence, full harmony and open hearts and minds, views were discussed and visions and studies were presented to the meetings of the Working Group. The WG also benefitted from effective presenters and field visits to most branches and departments and the headquarters of the Ministries of Defense and Interior, political security, National Security and visits to branches of these agencies in a number of governorates (Aden-Hadhramaut- Hodeidah). Some of the committees from the Group also paid visits and met with officials and civil society organizations

and professors and students in the universities. We have been able to decipher most of their proposals, views, concerns and issues during the first semester. Due to the lack of time, during the second semester, the members of the WG weren't able to visit the remaining governorate it planned to visit. The visits were, instead, confined to some of the facilities of the Ministry of defense, the Political Security, National Security and the Military intelligence to complement previous visits. The WG worked hard and accomplished many of its objectives. It overcome many of the constraints and obstacles and overcome all challenges. It developed policies and strategies as planned in a successful manner. These can be found in the outcomes, results, decisions, suggestions and recommendations which received consensus in the WG. Consideration were also given so that these outcomes are in line and don't conflict with the outcomes and decisions of the Working Group on the Southern Question, the State-Building Working Group, outcomes that will be approved by the Conference and are hereby submitted to the Conference for that purpose.

Resolutions of the Working Group adopted by consensus in the WG and are submitted for review and approval: -

First: Resolutions on Constitutional Principles:

1. The armed forces belong to the people: its mission is to protect the country, maintain security, unity and territorial integrity, sovereignty and the Republican System. The State has the exclusive right to establish such forces. An individual, body, party, agency, group, organization or a tribe are prohibited from establishing such formations, bands, military or Para-military organizations under any name.
2. Representation in the armed and security forces and intelligence agencies during the constituting period shall be 50% for the North and 50% for the South at the command level in the military, security and intelligence agencies and below that; 50% for population and 50 for geography.
3. The law regulates general mobilization, reserves, the armed forces and the mobilization of human, financial and moral resources for the country. They are to be prepared on sound ground to be transformed from times of peace to times of war when an external threat is anticipated. The law shall regulate the rights and obligations of the reserves, and level of other material military resources.
4. Security is a formal civilian body that performs its duties at the service of the people, ensures tranquility for the citizens, protects their rights and freedoms, maintains law and order, the implementation of matters imposed on them by law and regulations and enforcement of judicial orders in a manner specified by law.
5. A high council for national defense and national security shall be established with a mandate to in the special affairs for security the country and its safety, prepares strategies and policies to deal with external threats and internal challenges and formulates internal and external policies for the country. It shall be responsible for the determination of strategies, plans for achieving security and public tranquility and dealing with disasters and crises of all types. It shall adopt whatever is necessary to contain them and identification of sources of threats on the national security. The constitutions and the law shall specify the

structures, mandates and other tasks and responsibilities. It shall define the staffing with due consideration to civilian representation in the council.

6. A general intelligence organization shall be established by law consisting of two sectors, one external and another internal. It shall be responsible for surveillance of threats to Yemeni national security. It shall investigate all information and prepares complete folios on those threats. It shall refer such folios to competent agencies. It shall be responsible for advising the government on all matters relevant to Yemeni national security. It shall be under the oversight of the High Defense and National Security Council. The general intelligence organizations shall exercise its mandate in accordance with the law and internationally recognized principles of human rights. The law shall define the mandates and the tasks and responsibilities of the organizations. It shall be subject to the control of the legislative authority and the Central Audits and Control Organization in a manner that ensures effective role for financial control. Due considerations shall be given to the secret nature of its work. The General Intelligence Organization doesn't enjoy law enforcement powers. The head of the Organization shall be a well-known public figure, known for integrity and impartiality, the appointment of who shall be confirmed by the legislative authority.
7. The President of the Republic in a presidential system or the mixed system and the Prime Minister in the Parliamentary System is the Commander in Chief of the armed forces. The Commander in Chief declares war and general mobilization after the ratification of the legislative authority.
8. The Ministry of Defense is responsible before the people for the armed forces and before the authorities of the State. The law shall define the size, structures, job description, tasks, human resources and financial resources for all of its components. It shall define the operation theater, the financial and administrative system, transparency of financial control by the legislative authority and the control agencies.
9. The office of the Minister of Defense is a political position. The person who will assumes such office shall be appointed by the President of the Republic in the presidential or mixed systems of government or the Prime Minister in the parliamentary system and in accordance with the requirement of the public interest for the nation. The Chief of Army Staff is the military commander of the army.
10. Terrorism is a global plaque which must be combated in line with a clear national strategy that defines terrorism and in cooperation with the international community, but in a manner that doesn't undermine national sovereignty. Cooperation should be confined to training and qualification of the special counter-terrorism Yemeni security and military units, development of their capacities and combat armament without direct interference.
11. The military judiciary is an independent judicial body in its work and is attached to the Supreme Judicial Council. It specializes exclusively in adjudicating all crimes related to the armed forces, officers and members. The law shall identify those crimes and defines the other functions of the military judiciary. It is impermissible to prosecute any civilians before military courts. Members of the



military judiciary are independent, cannot be removed unless in cases defined by the law. They shall have full guarantees, rights and duties granted to the members of the civilian judicial authorities. Judicial panels shall have jurisdiction over the officer and staff of the armed and security forces and non-other, by adjudicating in all administrative disputes relevant to decisions on their affairs. The law shall regulate its functions and how its decisions can be appealed.

12. The military, security and intelligence should be neutralized from politics including a ban on the participation in elections and referendum whether in voting or nomination or participation in election campaigning in favor of any candidate as protection of these bodies from any political infiltration (This a provision which has been adopted with reservation of four members of the GPC).
13. Criminalization of any partisan activities by members of the military, security forces and the intelligence services. Any activity by any political party in the military, security and intelligence services shall be criminalized. The utilization of the armed, security and intelligence services in favor of any political party, group or individual shall be prohibited to shield them from any form partisan affiliation of all forms and political loyalties of all types to ensure impartiality and independence. The law shall specify the maximum punishment for such act including dismissal from service and the striping of all military ranks.
14. The President, Prime Minister, Speaker of the legislature, Minister of Defense, the Minister of Interior, or the heads of Intelligence bodies are not allowed to appoint any of their relatives, up to the fourth level, in any leadership positions in the Military, Security, and Intelligence Services during the period of their tenure in office.
15. Develop a Military doctrine for armed forces derived from constitutional principles so as to make the military, a national and professional army, loyal to God first and to the Nation. The Military, Security, and Intelligence Services shall respect human rights and international conventions and agreements that do not contravene the sovereignty of the country.
16. The staffs of the military, security and intelligence services derive legitimacy and full protection in the performance of their duty from their adherence to the constitution and the law.
17. Empowerment and broadening of women participation in the work of the military, security and intelligence services, to be regulated by law.
18. Trafficking of weapons and explosive of all types and sizes by any party, organization, group, tribe or an individual shall be criminalized
19. The Government shall be responsible for providing protection and comprehensive monitoring of children below eighteen years of age. Recruitment of children or involving them in armed conflicts shall be criminalized. They shall enjoy full protection during military conflicts, natural disasters and emergencies.

Second: Legal Resolutions and Guidelines:

1. Determination of the suitable size of the armed forces shall be done in line with internationally accepted ratios (1-1.5%) of the population as a functional force

and from (2.5-3%) as a reserve force. This shall be distributed in a balanced manner for the main forces, groups and jobs so as to make the armed forces a professional force. It's preferable that focus should be on quality and not on quantity, to be regulated by law.

2. Review of the current legislations of the armed, security forces and intelligence services. Legislations shall be enacted to be in line with the new Constitution and the requirements of the new structures.
3. Enactment of laws for the creation of the National Defense and National Security Council that clarify its tasks and functions. A law shall be enacted to regulate the armed forces, and another, for general mobilization and conditions that warrants that, a law for military service, a law for the national defense service, and a law for retirement and pension. It's impermissible to refer anyone to retirement unless in accordance with the law.
4. Passage of a law for health insurance and social security for the staff of the military, security, intelligence services and their families.
5. Passage of laws to unify the command and control and guidance center in the security and police institution, the prohibition of discrimination in obligations and rights, completion of the building of an automated system and hot communications lines and the provision of required equipment.
6. All procurements of weapons, vehicles and other means for the armed and security forces shall be allocated to a special procurement committee. Procurement through traders and intermediaries shall be banned. All transaction shall be direct with the manufacturers and expenditures for armaments shall be rationalized and regulated by law.
7. Entitlements of the armed and security forces shall not be subject to the Salaries and Wages Strategy of the civil service. It shall be separated by law and enforcement of double dippers legislations of the civil service.
8. The ministries of Defense and Interior shall formulate a general budget to be presented together with the State's Public Budget to the Council of Ministers and on to the Parliament to realize oversight and control of these institutions on the budget. The best financial systems used by modern armies should be used to cover revenues and expenditures. Funds shall be removed from the discretion of commanders of units. All military and security leaderships shall be subject to financial disclosure to protect public fund and to curb corruption.
9. The Economic Corporation, the Military Public Works Department, the Retirement Fund and the Military Medical Services shall submit an independent budget attached to the budget of the Ministry of Defense being that they are service and productive institutions. The law shall regulate their revenues and expenditures.
10. Restructuring the Yemeni Economic Corporation on the basis of shares between the Yemeni Economic Corporation and the Public Sector Corporation which were merged in the Yemeni Economic Corporation from the north and the south. The Corporation shall apply laws in force in all similar corporations in terms of managements and financial systems, final accounts, annual inventory, financial

control ... etc. Its accounts, books and reports shall be under the oversight of the Central Audit and Control Organization.

11. The staff of the military and security forces shall be granted allowances, increases, bonuses and incentives (periodic increases, increase for specialization, increases for the desert and island, increases for qualification, allowance for graduation, risk, bonuses and other privileges... etc.). No deductions from the salaries of soldiers under any justification of reasons unless by law and subject to the principle of reward and punishment at all levels.
12. Since the staff of the armed forces, security and intelligence services are already paying blood tax and given that double taxation is forbidden, it's imperative, legally, to exempt them from paying income tax.
13. Legislations in the armed and security forces and intelligence service shall regulate military service, in structures, salaries, volunteerism, seniority, training, qualification, promotion, rules and cases of performance of the services, actions and leaves, medical services and healthcare, rights and duties, salaries, increases, allowances, bonuses, end of service bonus and protection of the workers in the military during the performance of their duties. All organs in the ministries of Defense and Interior shall be subject to the control of competent organizations without exception in accordance with the law. There is a need that outcomes of the restructuring process shall be in line with the foundations for building of the military and security forces along national lines, professionalism and scientific standards, as well as, comprehensive and fair national representation. This should be regulated by fair legal provisions.
14. The work of the security services shall be based on a balance between power and responsibility, determination of the public function, roles, ensure that there are no overlaps and smooth command, control and the application of management and financial decentralization.
15. The staff affiliated to the intelligence agency, when performing their duties, shall commit to standards of good governance and principles. The intelligence agency is prohibited from interference in the work of government organs, the military and the security service. Measures should be taken to ensure that the intelligence agency is shielded from infiltration and polarizations by any political party or body.
16. Reform of justice and security institution as one integrated system (Police Force-Prosecution- Judiciary). The law shall define the relationship between them to achieve comprehensive justice and ensure protection of rights and freedoms, lives and properties in accordance with the following rules and established principles: -
 - a. The security organizations shall respect the sanctity of homes, exception only in cases of stress and emergencies. Homes are not be entered, inspect or monitored unless by a justified judicial order and in cases provided by the law. The Judicial order should specify the place, timing and purpose of the inspection and residence shall be alerted before entry for inspection. (Some members suggested that the following statement should be added "Report, domestic violence" immediately after "stress". The WG didn't

agree over the statement and was referred to the Consensus Commission.

- b. Citizen's private lives have sanctity and secrets are guaranteed. Such rights are not to be forfeited. The opening, perusal or surveillance of postal, cable and electronic communications shall be prohibited. It's also prohibited to intercept telephone conversation and any other means of communication unless by a justified court order for a defined period of time and in cases provided for by law.
 - c. Security and intelligence organizations are not permitted to restrict personal freedom of citizen considering that they are a natural right and guaranteed and shouldn't be undermined unless when caught red-handed in a crime. It's impermissible to arrest or frisk anyone or prevent any individual from movement. Freedom of an individual must not be restricted unless by a justified court order and required by an investigation. Any individual whose freedom has been restricted must be informed in writing within 12 hours of the reasons and justification for the restriction of their freedom and to be referred to the judiciary within 24 hours from the time the individual's freedom has been restricted. Interrogation is only allowed in the presence of the lawyer of the accused and if the accused has no lawyer, one should be appointed for the individual.
 - d. Any individual arrested, detained or has his/her freedom restricted in any manner must be treated in a manner that respects dignity. Torture, intimidation, coercion, or abuse physically or morally is prohibited. Detention must only be in decent places from a human and health aspects. The State shall provide decent places and violations of this shall be considered a crime punishable by law. Any statement made under torture or intimidation shall not be admissible.
17. Criminalization of the mutiny by the staff of the armed forces, security and intelligence services. Sit-ins, protests demonstrations in their units or outside whatever justifications or reasons. The staff of these institutions shall be given all legal rights, where rights and privileges are commensurate with their duties and responsibilities, accountability, mandate and powers.
18. Development of legal foundations and rules for the qualification and improvement of performance, modernization of curriculums scientifically, tactically, technically and nationally, increase efficiency, improvement of living standards of the staff of academies, colleges and schools of the military and security forces, develop qualitative building of the army and security forces, attentiveness to scientific research and military documentation in all types and ranks of the armed and security forces, consideration of equitable representation and equal opportunities for all residents of all governorates and districts of Yemen and operationalize all military schools and expansion of their buildings in Sana'a, Aden and in any other governorate.
19. Rely on scientific research in the diagnosis of the gaps and weaknesses and propose solutions, as well as, provide required data to the planning bodies to enable them to restructure and development and contribute to an integrated database that serves the process of development of the military and security



institutions and supports and promotes researchers in the military and security field as well as relevant research and studies centers. Attentiveness should be given to applied research in the field aiming at improving the efficiency of the armed and security forces and development and modernizes these institutions to assist in the process of the restructuring the armed and security forces and uplift them to the desired level. The scientific research should be allocated at least 1% of the total budget of the ministries of Defense and Interior.

20. The duration of the study in military academies shall be fixed at four years instead of three years. Additional subjects on civilian studies should be added to the curriculum consisting of military subject so that an army officer graduates with a Bachelor degree in military sciences and a diploma on civilian subjects in a similar manner as that taught in the police academy. This would enable the officer to perform his/her duties in a highly efficient manner to continue higher studies and secure a decent life after retirement by working in civilian institutions. The regulations shall define the additional subjects (in the management sciences).
21. The subordination of the Moral Guidance Department in the new structure shall be under the direct authority of the Minister of Defense. This is to ensure the activation of its role and activities of the Moral Guidance and Military Media of the armed forces, development of programs, events, and activities to improve morale and discipline and consolidates national unity. There should be a study of the underlying causes and negative effects of low morale and lack of discipline, low level of fighting skills and training. Negative phenomena shall be analyzed and solutions shall be developed in coordination with commanders of these forces, military regions and units. The objective of that is to promote high morals amongst personnel of the armed forces, enhance their positive role, cultivation of their skills and talents, guide their behavior towards the strengthening of patriotism, which will eventually raise the preparedness of the armed forces and create a national military doctrine. Islam, as a moderate, fair and tolerant approach shall be at the core of the new military doctrine, the core and substance of military education and awareness to enhance morale of the armed forces removed from sectarian, partisan, and regional discrimination and divisions.
22. Legal regulations of the awareness programs for the security and police staff to remove the impact of the wrong mobilization by the conflicting parties during the past and to strengthen the values of national loyalty, tolerance and reconciliation. A specific policy should be adopted based on loyalty to the nation, rule of law, services of the nation and the improvement of the professionalism of the staff in line with standards of efficiency and professionalism. The security services and the staff shall be subject to control and monitoring of the legislative branch to enhance national unity.
23. Restructuring and rearrangement of the military medical services, provision of financial resource to build a model military medical compound in the capital, rehabilitation of existing military hospitals, establishment of model hospitals in military districts and adoption of financial bonuses for military doctors and medical staff in par with that applied in hospitals run by the Ministry of Public health. Medical insurances should apply to the staff of the armed forces so as to benefit from this scheme in support of military hospitals. Work should be

done to implement the electronic medical card system and electronic control for the supply and dispensing of medicine and the works of hospitals in general. Those convicted of corruption in the medical services shall be referred to the military judiciary for prosecution. Actions aiming for Yemenization of medical staff in hospitals shall be taken. All commands in medical facilities shall be from amongst the military's medical corps, and effort shall be made to curb sending patients for medical treatment abroad.

24. Take inventory of, and issue unique numbers for all arms, equipment and transport vehicles. These should be recorded in the registers of the competent authorities. Periodic inspection and annual inventory taking should be done under the oversight of the Control and Inspection Departments in the Army and Security services. The movement of weapons, machines or transport equipment outside their permanent sites of the units is prohibited with the exception when performing official assignments under the orders of the Ministry of defense.
25. Recruitment to replace deserters is strictly prohibited under any name. Deserter's salaries shall be removed from the rolls and sent back to the military treasury.
26. Rearrangement, organization and formation of the armed forces in terms of armaments and ammunition on the basis of the established in military sciences with respect to human and financial resources and practices in armies around the world. This can be achieved through the merger of military units which doesn't have full staffing and equipment with other similar units (fighters, armament, tools, equipment, etc...) Likewise, the units with a surplus of human resources and armament can be divided into more than unit.
27. Reduction of the size of the Special Forces and the strategic reserve forces, missile brigades and the reserve of the Ministry of defense and presidential protection units. The subordination of these units shall be defined along with the assignments they are performing. Transparent mechanisms shall be put in place to remove the disparities and privileges between all units of the armed forces, with the exception for privileges given to the two air and naval forces so that rights and duties are equal in all units.
28. Establishment of reception centers in military districts and in any area which the Ministry of Defense deems appropriates to receive applicants for recruitment and distributions of the new recruits to the different military units. The centers shall be responsible for receiving the vetting process for admission to military colleges and institutes.
29. The Ministry of defense, security services, intelligence services, military commands and the Department of Moral Guidance shall educate officers and the ranks and file of the armed forces on the laws and regulations of the military and on respect for human rights.
30. Private businesses and contracting shall be prohibited for the commanders of the military during the effective term of service. The law shall define the penalty for violation of this rule.
31. Development and diversification of military industries and to benefit from the



- experiences of fraternal and friendly countries experiences and in coordination with them.
32. An immediate and serious review of the conditions of instructors and academics in the military in terms of promotion and adjustment of their standing should be done to raise them to the same level as that in government universities with respect to their salaries, allowances, bonuses and other privileges. Work should be done to improve their academic standing and to keep up with the accelerated development in military sciences and information technology. Transport, uniforms and food should be provided to the cadets in higher military academies. The certifications issued by military educational facilities shall be accredited locally and abroad (BA for military academies, MA for the Command and Staff College and the High Military Academy) and in accordance with the law.
 33. Halt to all signs of foreign interference including air strikes and a prohibition on the establishment of foreign military bases.
 34. When military staffs are transferred to work in civilian organizations, they are not permitted to carry their military ranks and all of the entitlements should be transferred to the civilian organization they have been appointed to. An exception to this rule should be given to those seconded to civilian institutions for a limited and specific period of time.
 35. Full care should be accorded to the children and families of martyrs, the wounded and disabled veterans of the armed and security forces with respect to their financial situation, education and health and without any discrimination.
 36. Establishment of a competent body in the Ministry of Interior to be responsible for community partnership to enhance relationship and confidence building as well as positive communication between the security services and the community.
 37. Issuance of a law to regulate the private security firms and defines their activities and relationship with the official security organizations and all matters relevant to their activities.
 38. The national and political security organizations should be merged into one organization. A general intelligence organization shall be established by law consisting of two sectors, one external and another internal. The law shall clearly define the mandate of the organization. It shall define the mechanism of control by the legislative authority and the Central Audit and Control Organization over the intelligence services. This should be in a manner that protects the confidentiality of the work of the intelligence organizations. It should provide that the work of the intelligence organization is confined to data collection, analysis and investigation and to refer the cases to competent authorities. The intelligence organization shall not have the powers to arrest, seizure or detention, i.e. no judicial enforcement powers should be given to it. The organization shall only refer the cases to the competent and professional policing agencies to make the arrest or seizure following the referral of the case to the public prosecution.
 39. Regulations should be issued to define the tasks and responsibilities of the

military intelligence and to clarify the mechanism of control so as to protect the confidentiality of the work it carries out. It should carry-out its mandate in accordance with the constitution and the law and shall respect internationally recognized human rights.

40. Approval of salaries for the martyrs of the military and the wounded who have not been given salaries. Their salaries should be the same as their counterparts without any discrimination.
41. The Border Guards security (land and air security) in all ports is part of the Ministry of Defense. The law shall regulate their mandate and competencies.
42. The border guard's forces are part of the Ministry of defense. The law shall regulate their tasks and responsibilities and competencies.
43. Sections specializing in women, children and domestic violence cases staffed by women shall be established in police station.
44. Establishment of a civilian commission from amongst persons with integrity to monitor the performance of the intelligence organization with respect to public rights and freedoms and to ensure prevention of excesses and abuses in violation of the constitution and the law.
45. Two Higher officers commission shall be established in the Military and Security services to be chaired by the ministers of defense and interior. Their most important function should be as follows: -
 - a. Develop annual promotion plans for various ranks.
 - b. Nomination of officers to command positions, key posts and determination of seniority.
 - c. Development of training and qualification plans and oversight of implementation.
 - d. Recommend the retirement of officers and consideration of requests for resignation.
 - e. Recommendations to end the service or reinstatement, transfer, and other mandates.
46. Recommends the termination of services of an officer, restatement, transfer and other task and Legislations should ensure a decent life for retirees and a generous end of service payment to enable them to lead a decent life. Military and security service legislations and regulations should be reviewed with respect to salaries, pensions and retirements to ensure non-repetition of what happened in the post 1994 war.
47. Organization of civil defense, provision of material resources for units in all parts of the country, and the approval of a hazard allowance for the staff of this service.
48. Reorganization of the Prison's Authority, provision of sufficient budgetary allocations and support it with highly qualified staff to enable it to carry out the reformatory and rehabilitation programs. Financial incentives should be given to the staff. One security body should be responsible for guarding prisons. The

authority should abide by classification of prisoners considering that prisons are reforms, rehabilitation and cultivation subject to judicial oversight. Any act which degrades the dignity of an individual or subjects the individual's health to danger shall be banned. The State shall be responsible for the rehabilitation of those convicted and to facilitate their livelihoods after their release. Kindergartens should be established in prison to provide care for the children of female prisoners.

49. A law that regulates the carrying and possession of personal weapons shall be issued.
50. The job rotation system should be applied to all commanders of the armed and security forces. Application should start with the current leadership in a manner that realizes the standards of seniority, efficiency, qualifications, specializations and national representation removed from nepotism and favoritism towards relatives, personal interest or mediation. The retirement system should be invoked in accordance with the law.
51. The use of Qat in military camps and during the performance of duty by all military and security personnel shall be prohibited, violation of which is punishable by law.

Third: Executive Decisions for Immediate Action.

1. The Ministry of Interior should obligate the Ministry of Interior to quickly prepare comprehensive security plans to enhance and strengthen the role of the security force in all its branches in the governorates, districts and highways to ensure that the Stature of the State is imposed, provide security and stability and public tranquility for the people and to protect public and private properties.
2. Reinstatement of all Southern retirees, the excluded and those who didn't continue their service forcibly as a result of the 1994 war to their jobs and to grant them all their entitlements such as ranks, settlements and compensation for the past. The wages and salaries strategy should be applied in their cases including the five-figure holders who were ordered to be reinstated in 1990 but weren't implemented despite the establishment of two commissions one in 2006 and the second in 2007.
3. Reinstatement of those who were forced to retire or removed from services in the Northern Governorates; on top of whom were those affected by the wars in Sa'adah and the 1994 war. All their entitlements and rights shall be granted to them in line with those granted to their counterparts. The period spent in retirement or out of services shall be accounted for and the salaries and wages strategies should be applied to their cases.
4. Issuance of Presidential directives for the establishment of a special commission to look into the cases of those who were forcibly removed and retired in the Northern Governorates.
5. Return of the military numbers given to new soldiers to the original holders and credit their service with the time they were out of service in calculation of their entitlements and ranks. It shall not be considered for the purpose of retirement. New numbers should be issued for those who had been given these numbers

and their period of service should be calculated.

6. All those who have reached any of the deadlines for retirement by officers and the ranks and file shall be given retirement by virtue of the law. They are to be given all their entitlements and rights including the end of service bonus in a manner that guarantees a decent life for them after retirement.
7. Removal of the double dippers in military, security and other organs of the State.
8. Redistribution of the manpower after all actions referred to above have been implemented, current situation analysis and precise assessment of the situation should be made and determination of the effective manpower to reflect representation of all people of Yemen in an equitable manner for all governorates and areas as follows:
 - a. 55% land forces, Infantry, mechanized troops, armored forces, artillery, battalions and platoons for combat security, engineers, communications etc. The ratio for the distribution of the land forces should follow the following:

From 75-85% combat fighters, from 8-10% commanders and from 4-5% administrative and technical staff.
 - b. 30% for naval and coastal defense forces. For this purpose, a restructuring and reorganization should be taken and to reallocate the naval forces with a focus to infrastructure, the establishment and preparation of naval forces, harbors, docks and workshops and the development and modernization of the naval forces by furnishing fast ships and boats for rapid response armed with various types of missiles so to building a striking force to enable it to carry out its role and responsibly effectively as needed.
 - c. 15% for the Air and Air Defense Forces. On that basis, the forces should be restructured, reorganized, redeployed. These forces shall be modernized in a manner which is suitable for the operation theatre. Surface to Surface missiles should be provided and surface to air missiles should be provided in a strategic way to create a deterrent force. Helicopters should be upgraded as a weapon against tanks and for evacuation and rescue operations. A sufficient air defense system should be developed to provide field protection for the land and naval formations and vital targets of the State. They should enjoy swift mobility to accompany the mechanized land forces and in a manner that will create a strong air force with defense and offensive capabilities for a distance suitable for the expected operation theatre.
9. Rehabilitation of old airports and the establishment of new airports in remote governorates and military districts.
10. Bolster readiness and combat capabilities for the main branches of the armed forces (land, navy, and Air force) at all levels and provide the needed requirements for the purpose.
 - a. Provisions of modern light and medium size weapons for the Special Forces suitable for use in mountain areas and special missions.



- b. Provision of land equipment and weapons with a capacity of higher mobility and firepower.
 - c. Work to increase the firepower for the formation and units in compatibility with the tactical and mobilization movement.
 - d. Work to provide advanced automated control mechanisms to keep up with the requirements for modern warfare.
11. Preparation and organizations for the operation theatre, administratively, technically and operationally and for structures for the redeployment of the units in accordance with the operation theatre (the seven districts).
12. Re-deployment of all units which have been stationed for decades in the same area as part of the redeployment process in the military districts and the operation theatre. The redeployment of units shall exchange units between areas according to their needs and types and size of the units so that the formation will be complete (combatants, weapons, transport and equipment).
13. Determine the types of required forces and vehicles needed for each military district according to conditions in the ground and the possible tasks and missions and the establishment of military prosecutions and courts and branches for the military police at the level of each military district.
14. Remove all military bases from cities in parallel to the disarmament and withdrawal of all militias and armed groups.
15. Develop a uniform general military strategy for the armed forces, programs and plans for each military district and operation theatres according to the nature and in a manner that realizes the planned objectives and defense tasks successfully.
16. Fast stock-taking of all the heavy, medium and light weapons and explosives, equipment and machine which have been looted, distributed or sold or disposed of in any manner in violation of the law from the armed and security forces stores and all the military units. Decisive actions should be taken to reacquire such weapons from all parties who have taken this equipment.
17. Reconsideration of the situation regarding those who were recruited during the period from 2011-2013. They should be subjected to requirements of service in the armed and security forces, consistent with the law.
18. Establishment of a special unit in the Military Police Command. All soldiers serving as bodyguards for military commanders should be transferred to this unit. The minimum and maximum number of body guards for each commander shall be defined. All bodyguards shall be given training and qualification courses in their field of work.
19. All military bodyguards assigned to civilian officials at all levels shall be transferred to the Ministry of Interior's Department for the Protection of facilities and officials. The same conditions as those applied to their colleagues in the Military Police shall be applicable to them.
20. Reform of the security sector by developing professional foundations for the reform of the security system and the promotion of its role as a civilian body

providing a service. Policemen and no others should be assigned to carry out security and police missions and duties.

21. End to any duplications or overlaps in tasks and responsibilities of the security, military and intelligence services.
22. Police and security forces should be restructured and reorganized in line with the new shape of the State based on the needed balance.
23. All military and security structures acquired by private persons shall be returned to the military and security bodies.
24. Quick release of all detainees in the intelligence services prisons in violation of the law and those who have served their sentences or those who not been convicted or political detainees.
25. The graduates of military and security academies shall be distributed immediately upon their graduation to field military and security units to serve in those units for a period not less than 4 years and in line with their competencies. Following the 4 years, they can be transferred to other units according to need.
26. Field service shall be imposed on all officers for a period from 6-12 months for each rank that an officer is promoted to and following the enrolment of compulsory courses and advanced courses which entitle them to higher ranks.
27. Review of the new appointments in the military and security forces to identify the extent of compatibility with the foundations for national and professional conduct.
28. The work of the intelligence organization shall be confined to intelligence gathering and analysis and the referral to competent bodies. Beginning now, they have no right to detain arrest or carry out any act that falls under the mandate of another body. All security and intelligence agencies shall conduct their business and competencies in a manner that doesn't contravene the principles of human rights and freedoms guaranteed for the citizens by the Constitution and the law.
29. All military officers and rank and file affiliated with political parties or organizations or groups should immediately resign and perform the oath that they will abide by the rule not to engage in partisan or political activities. If they are interested in continuing their political and partisan activities, they have to resign from serving in the military, security and intelligence services and be transferred to the public service.
30. Move juveniles who were convicted by court to juvenile detention centers. A decision to establish a juvenile reformatory in cases connected with national security or terrorism should be urgently enacted. Those under legal age should be moved to this new facility to ensure psychological reform. The reformatory shall comprise a religious rehabilitation center to educate the detainees on moderate Islamic and Sharia sciences and academic qualification in post-secondary and community college levels. The reformatory should be supervised by the judiciary in a manner that ensures rehabilitation and reintegration into society.
31. Provision of the financial and human resources and all necessary means for the Military Intelligence Department and expand its powers and presence of its staff



- in all military districts and units to enable them to perform their duties and tasks entrusted to them and their independence.
32. Completion of the payment of salaries of the staff of the armed forces using the electronic cards and coordination with the Ministry of Finance and the Central Bank, other banks and the postal system to adopt a uniform salary payment system.
 33. Enable the Central Audit and Control Organization (COCA) to carry out the legal financial and administrative control in all military, security and intelligence services and to take legal action accordingly according to law including the suspension of any staff members in those organizations who obstructs the work of COCA or refer the staff member to the Prosecution for an investigation with consideration to scientific and technical auditing procedures and in a manner that takes account of the sensitive nature and confidentiality of the work of these agencies.
 34. Issuance of presidential decrees for the return of those forcibly removed and retired who are included in the list of the Presidential Commission and obligate military and security bodies to be prepared to receive them and carry out the necessary adjustment for their reinstatement in a manner which match their levels, qualifications, specializations and their former positions.
 35. The Ministry of Defense shall make the necessary arrangement to adjust the situation of those included in the decrees which have issued requiring their reinstatement in a manner that befits their qualifications and service and to grant them all their entitlements including promotions, ranks, tenure and compensations. The same is applicable to all staff of the Ministry of Interior and the Political Security.
 36. The Political Security Organization shall implement the Wages and salaries Strategy of 2007 to retroactively adjust the situation of martyrs and the dead.
 37. The Ministry of Interior and the Political Security Organization shall promote those who have remained in the same rank in a similar manner as their colleagues and in accordance with the lists submitted, consistent with the law.
 38. Reinstatement of staff in the former army of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen who are absent due to harassment, exclusion and marginalization practices and were replaced by other soldiers who were given their numbers and considered deserters of the army. They shall be compensated for the past. Staff from the Northern governorates in the same disposition shall receive the same treatment.
 39. Grant graduates of the 1990 course - held in Moscow 's Naval Base - the military rank that equals that of their counterpart in the Hodeidah naval base who took the same specialized training.
 40. Grant members of the National front who were given military numbers in the military and security institutions in the South before the blessed unity in accordance with the agreement of the leaderships of the two parts, following the suspension of the armed activities of the National Front who had their entitlements suspended and were excluded late 1990 all their entitlements and rights.

41. Completion of the 31 points development by the Technical Committee for the Preparation for the National Dialogue Conference and the Working group on the Southern Question which were reconfirmed by the first and mid-term plenary of the NDC.
42. All rights and privileges should be granted to elements of the National front who were serialized in the military and security institutions in the south prior to the blessed unification in accordance with the leaderships of the two former parts of the country, following cessation of armed activities by the national Front, and who had their rights and privileges suspended and were being excluded since late 1990.

Recommendations

- The Restructuring Committee should seriously consider all actions to ensure that mistakes of the past are not repeated in all its forms and manifestations.
- Work for the restoration of trust between the people and the Military, Security, and Intelligence Services and removal of remnants of the past.

Recommendations on Civil Defense:

1. Adoption and implementation of the General Plan for Disasters Management and provision of requirements to fulfil the shortfall in this aspect
2. Completion and implementation of operations and sirens project.
3. Establishment of offices in the governorates where there are no premises and provision of firefighting equipment for these premises.
4. Completion of the legal structures and appointments.
5. Provision of diving suits and protective uniforms for personnel.

Recommendations on the Criminal Investigation Department:

1. Development of the organizational structure for the functions of the Directorate General of Criminal Investigation and its branches in the governorates.
2. Establishment of branches in districts where there are no branches.
3. Creation of information network linking the Directorate with the branches in the governorates and provide a sufficient number of personnel in these branches.
4. Rehabilitation of buildings and provision of technical capabilities.
5. Appointment of the right person in the right place
6. Strengthen the anti-drug unit, creating controls in the land and sea borders, and fill the shortage of resources.

Recommendations on Civil Status (Civil Affairs):

1. Establishment of branches of the Civil Status Authority in the districts, provision of requirements, supplies and necessary funds needed to manage the activities to improve and facilitate the service to the people.



Recommendations on the Prison's Authority:

1. Provision of sufficient budgets to meet the operational need and for food, and medications.
2. Separation of prisoners on the basis of nature of the crime and age.
3. Provision of full care for juveniles and a special detention facility to accommodate the large number of women.
4. Resolve the situation of prisoners who have served their sentences and remain in prison.
5. Completion of the organizational structure of the Prison's Authority and the special law.
6. Study and determine to whom oversight over the authority should go, either the Ministry of Justice or the Cabinet. Successful experience in other countries should be taken into consideration in this respect.
7. Security of prisons should be the responsibility of the prison authority alone and presence of all other units shall end.
8. Strict measures should be taken to prevent smuggling of drugs and weapons into prisons and punitive actions should be taken against violators.

Recommendations for the Coast Guards Authority

1. Provide adequate allocations for steering activities in general.
2. Establishment of infrastructure and maintenance workshops in areas where there is no infrastructure, especially the eastern region of the coast.
3. Provision of sufficient personnel according to the needs of the overall activity.
4. Approval of the organizational structure of the Authority and complete appointments to posts specified in the structure on the basis of qualifications.

Recommendations for the Passport and Immigration Authority

1. Resolve the deficit in the budget of the Authority.
2. Approval of the organizational structure of the Authority and implementation.
3. Act to create shelter for refugees from the Horn of Africa and regulate their stay.

Recommendations for the Traffic Police and Road Safety

1. The traffic police and road Safety forces should be restructured along national lines. The regional character in the structures of these forces should end. Deployment of these forces in areas and governorates should be needs-based.
2. Provision of the necessary requirements for vehicles and means of communication.
3. Provision of a sufficient budget for managing operations.
4. Develop links between the governorates.

Recommendations for the Special Security Forces:

1. Provision of sufficient resources for operations.
2. Provision of communication, reporting, and guidance systems.
3. Re-deployment and re-distribution of forces along national and scientific lines to meet the needs of the governorates and the regions.

Recommendations for Improving Standards of Living and Medical Services for Personnel

1. Development of a wage and salaries structure to ensure an improved monthly income for individuals and payment of bonuses in arrears to personnel such as transportation and risks allowances. Adequate food, housing and health should be provided to all personnel.
2. Provide health insurance for the staff of the ministry and their families.
3. Provision of therapeutic services in hospitals of the Ministry.
4. Provision of sufficient funds to run the hospitals.
5. Review of the salary's determination process for employees in the Investigation, criminal evidence, and the Counter-Crime Departments to provide for similar salary scale as those given to the staff of the prosecution.
6. A serious review of the conditions of camps from a humanitarian aspect and provide the minimum standards for human dignity for the staff of the armed forces. Provision of suitable housing, cultural and sports and entertainment clubs, health facilities and other necessary services.
7. Accommodation of the returnees in the units, brigades and forces in command position which befit them, their qualification and services and the post they have filled.
8. Graduates of universities from amongst the staff of the armed and security forces have presented to the WG a number of files containing applications for being granted the rank of "lieutenant" like their counterparts. Their situation should be settled as follows:
 - a. Enroll them in military and security academies like other students. Their period of service should be counted from the date they joined military service in the army and security forces according to the law.
 - b. For those who have received promotions and have been granted the rank of "assistant" and have taken military courses and obtained a university degree, they shall be given the rank of "lieutenant" as a legal entitlement.
 - c. With respect to the financial impact of the university degree, their cases should be settled like their counterparts who graduated from military academies.
 - d. Or to be sent to the civil services consistent with their academic qualifications.

Recommendations and Suggestions for Urgent Actions

- 1- The Budget of the armed forces shall be distributed as follows:
 - Salaries 45% of the budget
 - Administrative and technical 15%
 - Preparation of the operations theatre and structures 15%
 - Training and qualification 15%
 - Scientific Research 1%
 - Other requirements (health Insurance, etc.) 9%

Actions and Mechanism to ensure contribution to the reorganization process: -

- 1- Accelerate actions and mechanisms that will ensure the restructuring and organization of the armed and security forces to build an independent and neutral national institution based on modern standards and national foundation, most importantly: -
 - a. Reinstatement of those who were forced to retire or removed from services as a result of the 1994 war, or the Sa'adah and from the Northern Governorates in general including those who were dismissed from their units during the years 2011 and 2012. All their entitlements and rights shall be granted to them in line with those granted to their counterparts, including ranks, adjustments and compensation for the past period. The Wages and Salaries Strategy should apply to them. The holders of the five-digit numbers who have been included in decrees calling for their reinstatement in 1990 and who were screened by the 2006 and 2007 Commissions but the decrees were not implemented should be covered.
 - b. All of those who have reached one of the prerequisites for retirement - officers, rank and file - should be referred to retirement by virtue of the law. They shall be granted all their rights and entitlements including the end of service payments in a manner that ensures a decent life in retirement.
 - c. Everyone recruited in the army and security services during the past political conflicts and are fit for military services in terms of age and physical fitness shall be distributed to the units individually. They shall be given training and qualifications and integrated to the units. Those who do not meet conditions for recruitment to the military services shall be terminated and end of service payment given to them, or alternatively, a special fund should be set-up for them or referred to the civil service.
 - d. All those recruited to the military and security forces and their age is more than the legal age for recruitment and who haven't been given training or qualification, their services should be terminated as follows: -
 - Less than ten years in services, to be given an end of service payment and termination of their service in the Military and security service.

- Fifteen years in service, to be referred to retirement and be given 2/3 of their salary.
- Twenty years, shall be referred to retirement with full salary; or alternatively, a special fund to be set-up for them or referred to the civil service fund.
- e. Elimination of double dippers in all military, security and civilian institution. Recruitment to replace an absent individual in all armed and security forces departments shall be prohibited.

Restructuring and Redeployment of the Border Guards: -

We reaffirm the need for a plan to restructure, reorganize and redeploy the Board Guards forces as a branch of the land forces in the armed forces. For the purpose of implementation, we suggest the implementation of the following: -

- a. Assignment of a number of the infantry brigades in the military districts to be stationed in the borders for at least six months.
- b. During the six-month period, all human resources, vehicles and equipment should be recalled to the training centers in the military districts.
- c. Screening of the human resources in the training centers as follows (older age to be referred to retirement and young soldiers to be considered).
- d. Those fit for service shall be reorganized, trained and qualified to perform their duties.
- e. Residents of border areas should be hired to fill the gaps in the Border Guards units which shall be restructured in regiments and companies to facilitate control.
- f. Groups, platoons, companies and regiments shall be restructured as follows:
 - Each group shall have a commander. The machine gun and bazooka carriers as well as the signal worker should be from the regular units and not from amongst the residents of the border areas.
 - The Border Guards should be armed with light weaponry, medium weapons and fast armored vehicles.
 - They should be given the same salaries and food as those in the armed forces with the exception of the allowances given to staffs other than the residents of the border areas.
 - Border Guards, while performing their duties, to be mandated with the judicial enforcement powers.
 - Powers and competencies and role for the Border Guards, Coast Guards and their subordination should be defined.
 - Establishment of training centers for the Border Guards and the provision of needed vehicles, tools and resources.
 - Establishment and restoration of watch towers and early warning points inland and on the coasts.

Restructuring and Organization of the Security Forces

- In order to arrive at qualitative and model building of the security forces, measures to ensure the achievements of those goals should be taken as in the following: -
 1. Group all current police force in the governorates and districts to training centers and schools.
 2. Screen those who are fit for the service and reorganize them and prepare them for the performance of their duties.
 3. Refer those who meet conditions for retirement.
 4. Special Forces units should replace the security units in governorates and districts
 - The units of the Special Forces who will be deployed to the governorates and districts should be replaced by regiments from the armed forces infantry as a temporary deployment to respond to any emergency in any district or attach the Special Forces units and subject them to rules of public security.
 - In all cases, the reorganization will assist the Ministry of Interior to provide peace and security and impose the stature of the State by development of a plan for regrouping and redeployment in the governorates and district by an average of 100 soldiers for each district and a reserve regiment in every governorate. The number of soldiers in this regiment should not be less than 500 soldiers to be supplied with all necessary means and weapons to enable them to implement the plan. Given the existing resources, the needed force to cover the need of all governorates and district shall not exceed 50,000 soldiers i.e. one quarter of the force available now to the Ministry of Interior.

Compliance to the regulations for summoning those wanted from amongst the citizens for any reason and in all cases to protect the citizen from blackmailing, establishing a respected stature for the State and protection of the honor and dignity of the soldiers from the need to beg. For that purpose, we recommend: -

- Provision of a petty cash with officers of the security committees in the governorates and districts. The cash should be deposited in the duty's treasury.
- The travel allowance should be paid to the soldier/s assigned to summon any person if he has refused to respond to the summon.

When bringing the person or persons wanted, they should pay the amount of the travel allowance paid to the soldiers to the treasury and should be given an official receipt for that.

Independent Institutions

FIRST: MIDTERM REPORT

Introduction

The Independent Bodies Working Group presented its midterm report, and was the first group to present the report during the Second Plenary of the NDC on Sunday June 9, 2013, when members of the NDC commented on the report.

On Wednesday June 26, 2013, the Working Group returned to its meetings by reading, reviewing and sorting the comments made by the NDC members by the different sub-groups. A technical committee was set-up to sort the comments which were in the form of (amendments, additions, new suggestions, and recommendations). The results of the work of the technical committee was presented to the Working Group and was discussed and agreed upon.

Resolutions by the Working Group:

1. Independent bodies which would be established by the Constitution, enjoy a legal personality and technical, administrative and financial independence. They shall function and carry out their missions fearlessly and in an unbiased and impartial manner.
2. Any intervention in the work of these bodies by any individual or organ of the State (directly or indirectly, shall be considered an offense punishable by law.
3. Independent bodies shall be committed to attaining their objectives and to exercise their competence on the basis of principles of good governance.
4. The executive and legislative authorities shall be committed to facilitating the work of these bodies to ensure that they realize their objectives efficiently and effectively.
5. Independent bodies shall be established by law. The law shall define the competences and the work systems, selection criteria and the method of nomination and shall grant its members the necessary immunities for the performance of their work in order to ensure impartiality and complete independence.
6. Independent bodies shall be committed, in their work, to the provisions of the Constitution and the laws in force, including the public services laws and regulations.
7. Independent bodies shall be subject to controls by the financial and administrative control agencies.
8. Independent bodies shall report to the legislative Authority. Their reports shall contain data on its activities and work and the mechanism of spending resources.
9. Independence of the presidency of independent organs from any political or partisan affiliation during their tenure.
10. Independent bodies have the right to propose legislations relevant to their work to the Legislative Authority. Each independent body or organ shall draft the proposed laws relevant to their work.
11. Independent bodies shall present their annual budgets and final accounts to the Legislative Authority, after they have been audited by the financial control agency.
12. Officials of independent bodies shall be elected by the Legislative Authority by a majority of two-thirds of the members, after vetting by the heads of the parliamentary block to ensure they meet the criteria, and this shall be regulated by law.

13. The dismissal of officials of independent bodies shall be by the Legislative Authority by a majority of two-thirds or by a final court judgment on the basis of the following situations:
 - a. Inability to work in accordance with the regulatory legislations.
 - b. Violation of the Constitution or the law substantiation of financial or administrative corruption.
14. The establishment of a body or council for information that ensures impartiality and independence - financially, administratively and professionally - in a manner that strengthens democracy, freedom and human rights, the law shall organize the composition of the body or council and the conditions for holding office.
15. The Central Auditing and Control Organization is an independent high-level control organization that seeks to realize effective control over public resources in accordance with the system in place, which is based on international standards for high-level controls. It shall contribute to the development of performance in units under its oversight and contribute also to the development of the accounting and auditing profession.
16. Repeal of Republican Decree on Law BO.6 for the Year 1995 on procedures for charges and trial of office holders in the Executive Authority due to its conflict - in letter and spirit - with anti-corruption legislations.
17. Amendment of constitutional provisions related to immunities given to the members of the parliament to make such immunities a formality and procedural to be lifted through simple procedures. Request for lifting the immunities can be submitted by an investigation organ when sufficient evidence have been secured on an offense.
18. Repeal of any restrictions or legal provisions related to making exception for high-level authority office holders and confirmation that no one has immunity from control reports on public funds.
19. Granting of control organization broad and sufficient powers and free disposition in the performance of their duties.
20. Unrestricted access for control organizations to information and documents.
21. There is a need to place all State's institutions (civilian, security and military) and economic units under the oversight of control organizations.
22. A need to create effective mechanism for follow-up on recommendations raised by control organizations.
23. The independent High National Anti-Corruption Authority shall work to strengthen the values of transparency, integrity, good governance and combating corruption, bribery and the exploitation of public office. The Authority is responsible for developing strategies and controls over implementation.
24. The Yemeni Central Bank is an independent body responsible for the formulation of monetary policies, controls over the banking sector in a manner that stimulates economic and social development.
25. The National Women Authority is an independent body responsible for the drafting of public policy, evaluation and control over implement ion thereof in a manner that ensures advancement of women and their role in development and the protection of women's right without any discrimination.
26. A high council for youth shall be established and shall be granted independence to ensure that it has an instructive and supervisory role through participation

in the formulation of public policy and control over implementation in a manner that ensures protection for youth from social and health risks and violence and the keenness for development and capacity building programs and support for intellectual creativity and cultural awareness and the realization of clear policies and mechanisms for youth participation through the body in the public decision-making.

27. The establishment of an independent high-level national body for motherhood and childhood affairs to work for preservation of values and social structures and to monitor the rights of children and adolescents by studying causes of corruption, exploitation, and negligence in health, education, and social security and to create a better climate for sound social structures. The body shall raise recommendation for national public policies and priorities for the Yemeni family.
28. The establishment of an independent high-level council for people with special needs shall be organized by law and shall work to protect the rights of persons with disabilities in a manner that ensures non-discrimination on the basis of disability of all types, or by the sex of the person of disability. It shall secure effective equality and the enjoyment of all fundamental human rights and freedoms and respect for the dignity of persons with disability through enactment of legislations and control over enforcement thereof.
29. A high-level national authority for human rights shall be established to work for strengthening and protection of human rights and monitoring the extent of compliance with rights and freedoms enshrined in the Constitution. The body shall be financially and administratively independent and the law shall regulate its work, mission and composition.
30. The right for each individual to live in sound environmental conditions and the State shall ensure protection of the environment and biodiversity.
31. An independent body for oversight and control over the echo system shall be established.
32. The State shall enact necessary legislations for the protection of the environment, provided that the legislation shall specifically guarantee the principle of responsibility of the polluter and the principle of prevention in environmental protection, the principle of environment impact assessment for all human activities, the principle of participation in the decision-making process that would have an impact on the environment and guarantee to access environmental justice.
33. Water resources are a national wealth and the State is committed to maintain and develop such resources and enact legislations to prevent pollution and prohibition of depletion thereof.
34. Water authorities should be merged into one body to be responsible for all water resources and uses including irrigation.
35. Development of a national strategy with a specific time frame to get rid-off Qat and to enact laws to implement this strategy and address its harmful effects.
36. The State shall guarantee to combat all negative phenomena and eradicate them, including vendetta by taken appropriate actions and means to eradicate this phenomenon.
37. Enforcement of law, order and justice indiscriminately on all people through a fair judiciary and a sovereign State.
38. Possession of carrying weapons in public shouldn't be allowed unless by permits, and regulated by law.

39. The State has the sole right of acquiring and importing weapons.
40. An independent body shall be established to realize the provisions and Sharia intents of the Zakat obligations - revenue and spending.
41. An independent body shall be established for endowments to safeguard endowment properties and development thereof. It shall direct all revenues to the channels specified by those philanthropists, to serve the interest of society, and to work for recovering what has been stolen.
42. An independent house of Ifta (edicts) shall be established to work for enacting edicts in a manner that clarifies the provisions and intents of the Islamic Sharia. It shall be prohibited to use the house of Ifta to serve the interest of one body or specific party.
43. A high-level standing commission for general elections and referendum shall be established and shall be fully independent to organize, run and monitor general elections and referendum. It shall be composed of a number of independent figures who enjoy the professional standards specified by the law. Their tenure should be for a one non-renewable election cycle, and shall be regulated by law.
44. It is prohibited for any group, political party or organization, militias, or individuals to possess weapons in any form or type and the exercise of violence to create public disorder or using violence under any justification. the establishment of any armed group shall be criminalized.
45. It is prohibited to import or allow entry of weapons into the country, except for the State. Trafficking of weapons under any justification shall be barred, and shall be considered a risk to national security and social peace.

Recommendations by the Working Group.

1. Repeal of Republican Decree on Law NO.6 for the Year 1995 on procedures for charges and trial of office holders in the Executive Authority due to its conflict - in letter and spirit - with anti-corruption legislations.
2. Amendment of constitutional provisions related to immunities given to the members of the parliament to make such immunities a formality and procedural to be lifted through simple procedures. Request for lifting the immunities can be submitted by an investigation organ when sufficient evidence have been secured on an offense.
3. Repeal of any restrictions or legal provisions related to making exception for high-level authority office holders and confirmation that no one has immunity from control reports on public funds.
4. Granting of control organization broad and sufficient powers and free disposition in the performance of their duties.
5. Unrestricted access to information and documents for control organizations.
6. The need for subjecting all State's institutions (civilian, security and military) and economic units to control organizations oversight.
7. A need to create effective mechanism for follow-up on recommendations raised by control organizations.

SECOND: FINAL REPORT

Introduction:

The Working Group on Independent Bodies and Special Issues commenced its activities following the Mid-term Plenary of the NDC by developing a plan for the WG for the final session. Special activities for the preparation of the final report continued from July 13- September 18, 2013. All comments of the members and the constituencies made on the Mid-term report of the WG were accommodated. The WG also prepared a plan to complete the themes to be considered by the Working Group.

The WG focused on setting guidance for the sub-working groups aimed at drawing conclusions for appropriate constitutional and legal guidelines for the establishment of effective institutional structure for independent bodies and to revive the existing institutions through legal provisions and recommendations reached by the WG. Following a series of intensive workshops, the WG hosted a number of experts and specialists in areas given to each sub-WG. The WG heard local experts in constitutional law which contributed to the arrangement of the outcomes of the working group in line with constitutional and legal frameworks in addition to a number of important recommendations.

Based on the pivotal role that national independent level bodies will play in the future to protect democracy and strengthen integrity, transparent and good governance, the WG developed a number of constitutional and legal guidelines as well as recommendations for the media, public service, endowments, Zakat, Ifta House, control organizations, the high elections commission, the political parties affairs commission, special bodies for specific groups and the human rights commission. The decisions reached developed legal determinants to organize the functioning of these bodies to ensure effectiveness of the role of these bodies within the State's administrative structure.

The WG also touched on environmental and social issues in-depth. The WG hosted experts on the environment, water and Qat considering that these are vital national issues. The WG reached a number of constitutional and legal guidelines and recommendations on these issues. These are considered a start for handling one of these important dossiers which will determine the future of development in Yemen. On issues such as guns, revenge and armed groups, The WG reached a number of decisions that puts a framework for solutions in a matrix of actions and recommendations. This is in addition to legal and constitutional provisions that will establish the foundations of a state of rule and law.

In conclusion, we would like to point out that the report finalized by the WG is a completion of previous efforts made during the first sessions using the same approach. However, this time, details pertinent to each agency were inserted in addition to decision for the creation of new independent bodies which received the consensus of the WG to create them due to the importance of enhancing their independence.



Goals of the Working Group

1- Overall Objectives

- Defining the basis and principles for the independence of bodies of special nature in constitutional and legal provisions.
- Defining the features of the overall vision and constitutional and legal direction to deal with social and environmental issues.

2- Special Objectives

- Strengthen independent institutions according to the laws regulating their functions.
- defining the tasks of independent bodies to ensure their effective performance as official bodies.
- Ensure clarity of functions of independent organization based on specific laws and legislations.
- Enhancement of transparency and partnership with society
- Develop frameworks to address water, Qat and environmental issues.
- Develop frameworks for addressing revenge, guns and armed groups issues.

Resolutions by the WG Presented to the Final Plenary of the NDC

The WG reached consensus on the guidelines, determinants and recommendations and agreed to submit them to the Final Plenary for confirmation and adoption by the conference.

1. General Provisions

1.1 General Provisions - Constitutional Principles

- a- The number of leadership posts in the independent bodies shall not exceed seven members. They are to be elected for one term and the adoption of a mid-term confirmation. The membership should be specializations, efficiency, integrity and experience. This should be regulated by law.
- b- Ban on joint membership in the leadership of an independent body and any other positions.
- c- Women shall be represented by at least 30% in the leadership of an independent body provided they have the required conditions and criteria.
- d- It is permissible to establish independent bodies whenever there is a need and becomes necessary.

2.1 General Provisions - Legal Determinates

- a. Abolish all ministries of which powers are performed in their entirety by an independent body.
- b. The future shape of the state shall be considered when establishing independent bodies.

3.1 General provisions- Recommendations

- a- The specialized staff of the ministries to be abolished shall be distributed amongst the alternative independent institutions to be established according to needs and the remaining staff shall be distributed to other State's organs with full entitlements.
- b- Regular monitoring and evaluation of performance is a necessary precondition for the development of the work of independent bodies.

2- The Media

2.1- Legal Directives

1. The High Council for Press and Media shall be comprised of representatives of the public and private media organizations, specialized academics and relevant media CSO's. It shall be established in line with the general provisions for independent bodies and the law shall define its functions.
2. The High Council for Press and Media shall be responsible for formulating policies and develop strategic media visions, reform of the press and media sector (printed, visual, audio and electronic) and shall be keen to provide all legal and ethical guarantees to protect freedom of expression and freedom of the press and media, the right to access information and to protect diversity of the media, impartiality and professional integrity to ensure protection for democracy and human rights and national and religious values guaranteed by the constitution.
3. Grants full professional independence to the administrations of public media organizations.
4. The Council shall be responsible for the performance of the following tasks: -
 - a. Formulation of media policies in cooperation with various media organizations in a manner that supports economic, social, and cultural development and preserves democracy, human rights and national and religious values guaranteed by the constitution.
 - b. Restructuring and reforms of the public and media organizations, development of legal regulations that deals with description and classification of the journalistic and media profession and develop mechanisms and criteria for the selection of heads of press and media organizations - that takes into account qualifications, integrity and experience.



- c. Follow-up on the implementation of the code of conduct and develop controls to ensure implementation and respect thereof.
- d. Oversees the budgeting process of public press and media organizations, ratification and control over their financial and administrative reporting.
- e. Regulation and issuance of licenses for newspapers, television channels and other mass-communications mediums and the right to take legal action against media organization violating existing laws and the professional code of conduct.

2.2 Recommendations - Media

- 1. Organization of a general convention for the press and the media engaging all stakeholders in the media to discuss all issues pertinent to the media and the press and to discuss suitable solutions with all parties in the media equation (printed, audio and visual and electronic media) to produce a code of conduct for the media.
- 2. Review the press, media and publications law to align it with the democratic change and transformation and the outcomes of the NDC.

3. Public Service

1.1 Public Service - Constitutional Principles

- 1. Establishment of a fully autonomous civil service commission to maintain the efficiency and effectiveness of the public administration, the public service and to achieve fairness in the public service, through equal opportunities and development of the administrative organization. The law shall organize its make-up and function
- 2. A public pensions and social security public authority shall be established. It shall be fully independent to maintain the rights of the insured and develop them. The law shall organize the make-up, responsibilities and competencies of this body.

2.2 Public Service - Legal Determinates

- 1. The scope of competency of the public service commission shall be the civil service in all sectors of the State.
- 2. The national number shall be a pre-request for recruitment to the public service in the state in all its civilian, military and security institutions.
- 3. Amendment of the service law to include senior positions and shall determine the terms and conditions for filling vacant jobs, duration of the service and wages.
- 4. The commission shall take stock, classify and develop job descriptions for the public jobs according to its competency and responsibility, scientific terms for occupying such posts and in accordance with the organizational chart and objectives of each administrative body.

5. The law shall provide for movement of the salary structure to keep up with new economic development in society and to ensure a decent life for all staff indiscriminately. The government shall abide by that.
6. A job is a right for each citizen in accordance with the criteria for qualification, expertise, capacity integrity and education set-forth for the occupation of a public service job. The principle of open competition shall be adopted in filling vacant posts in the light of such criteria.
7. Criminalization and punishment of those convicted of corruption or fraud related to job levels available.
8. Criminalization of politicization of the public service and partisan appointments.
9. The public service law shall include the following provisions:
 - a. Protection of the public servant from long-reach of the administrative leadership.
 - b. Accountability and prosecution of administrative leaders in violation of the law.
 - c. Protection of whistle-blowers and witnesses in reporting violations.
10. The General Social Security and Pensions Authority should be merged with the Social Security Corporation to make one organization. The new body shall take into consideration the structures of the future State.

3.3 Civil Service - Recommendations

1. The Government shall commit to speed-up the completion of the civil registry within a specific timeframe not to exceed three years in order to prevent double-dipping and to create a national database.
2. Use of ICT in the management of human resources of the State.
3. Activate the internal control system to implement the principle of reward and punishment and the evaluation of performance of the staff.
4. Development of a national strategy for the development of and qualification human resources to improve performance and efficiency in a manner that responds to the needs of the local labor market and capacities to compete in regional job opportunities.
5. Development of modern administrative systems of all State's institutions and organizations to meet the needs of society in service provisions and facilities.
6. Conduct a study on how to accommodate all pension funds in the Social Insurance and Pensions Authority to consolidate efforts and responsibilities and reduce financial costs.
7. Organization of a workshop to draft the law for the Public social insurance and Pensions Authority in which specialized experts shall take part in the light of international experiences in this area.

4. Endowments - Legal Guidelines

1. The Functions of the independent Endowments commission shall include the following: -
 - a. Protection of all funds, properties and endowments throughout the Republic, maintenance and repair of the damaged and dilapidated and managements in a manner that ensure the biggest benefit from endowments to fulfil the terms of the endowments as made by philanthropists.
 - b. Investment of the surplus revenues from public endowments in investment fields permissible by Islamic Sharia for the growth and development of the financial resources to achieve an economic and social return to benefit endowments.
 - c. Increase awareness, enhance confidence and disseminate the endowment culture in society.
 - d. Spending of one fourth of endowments in development in a manner that doesn't contravene the intent of the philanthropists
 - e. Compile, register and document all endowments properties in an accurate and professional manner and require what has been plundered.
 - f. Create an opportunity for private contributions in endowment activities one of g new endowments, identifying the needs of the benefactors from endowments services, monitoring of performance of endowment institutions or maintenance of properties from neglect and mismanagement.
 - g. Construction of Mosques, up-keep, restoration, provision of furnishing and improvement of the status quo of the staff and remove the Mosques from use for partisan and sectarian conflicts.
2. Consistency of the law with the provisions of the Sharia relevant to endowments and that the law shall provide for terms and conditions for endowment estates, exercise control over them and the need to comply with the terms and conditions of the philanthropists where such endowments are not to be mixed with other public or private endowments.
3. The law shall include clear provisions to enable the endowments to regain usurped properties in the past irrespective of the time that such acts have been committed.
4. Establishment of effective oversight, management and control structures in the endowment commission which will be responsible for the management of endowments affairs and protection by using modern and transparent methods and means to enhance confidence.
5. The commission should seek the advice of an advisory committee solely responsible in giving Sharia opinions on the work of the Commission whenever sought.

6. The board of directors of the Endowments Commission shall be made up of specialists in economics, accountings and law and shall have members from the private sectors in accordance with the law.

5. Zakat Duties

5.1 Zakat Duties - Legal Determinates

1. The Functions of the independent Zakat commission shall include the following:
 -
 - a. Achievement of the intents and provisions of the Sharia for the Zakat duty with respect to revenues and spending.
 - b. Collection of all types of Zakat and spending on Sharia spending items based on a contemporary and modern vision aimed at realizing real development ion society in a manner that attains the real intents of Sharia for this religious duty.
 - c. Oversee the activities of local Zakat organizations and how they collect Zakat resources and monitor and control the soundness of the management of such resources.
 - d. Propose the annual government support for social welfare in the public budget and how to distribute the support amongst Zakat bodies at the local level.
 - e. Collection of Zakat revenues from precious metals and business and the rest of the duty bearers who exercising their activities within the geographical scope of the headquarter and the branches located within a geographical area that covers more than Zakat body and the distribution of the collected resources amongst the concerned local Zakat bodies.
 - f. Address problems and constraints facing local Zakat bodies and to circulate the Sharia Fatwas(edicts) in the field of Zakat following their endorsement from the Board of Directors of the Authority and to follow-up on their implementation.
 - g. Enhance the development role of Zakat and invest surplus funds to attain the real intents of Zakat and the areas for spending as proscribed by the Sharia as well as the social development objectives.
2. Alignment of the law with the provisions of the Islamic Sharia provisions on Zakat and prevent Zakat funds with other public or private funds by activating controls.
3. The Board of Directors of the Zakat Authority shall be made up of specialists in the management, economics and representatives of the private sector (Zakatpayers) on terms and conditions to be specified by law. This composition shall apply to the local Zakat bodies in accordance with the law.

4. Criminalization of acts of abuse of Zakat funds for purposes such as partisan activities or nepotism towards parties or social figures or the like.
5. Government mechanism at the center and at the local level working in social welfare and social security should be merged into the Public Zakat Authority or the local Zakat authorities with due consideration to reforms of current gaps in those mechanisms.
6. The local Zakat bodies shall enjoy legal personality and shall be financial autonomous with branches at the district level.
7. The authority should seek the advice of an advisory committee solely responsible in giving Sharia opinions on the work of the Authority whenever sought.

2.5 Zakat Duty- Recommendations

1. Reform of the mechanisms and tools used for collection and spending Zakat funds to ensure growth and investment using a modern vision aligned with the provisions of the Islamic Sharia and the causes to be covered by the expenditures.

6. Ifta (issuance of Fatwas - edicts).

Legal Directives

1. The independent House of Edicts shall include the following:
 - a. Issuance of religious and Sharia edicts related to beliefs worshipping and daily transactions between people and other matters as provided for by the Islamic Sharia.
 - b. Clarification of the Sharia provision in matters presented to it and any other development in all facets of life.
 - c. Development of programs and plans needed to develop the issuance of edicts and Islamic research on public affairs aligned with the spirit of the times with preservation of the deep-rooted Islamic traditions.
 - d. Research, deduction and understanding of the facts with due consideration of the tolerant Islamic Sharia intents which are fit for all times and places and reflection on the differences on Fatwas in changing times and place without violating the inherent principles of the Sharia and by deduction of all views of the accepted schools of thought.
 - e. Support for the unification of ranks among Muslims and highlight the spirit of tolerance in Islam, which is unique in moderation and fairness.
2. The Dar Al-Ifta should be made-up of Islamic Sharia scholars representing various jurisprudence of Islamic schools and utilization of expertise from various fields such as (the economy, law, medicine, social sciences and others taking into account representation of women).
3. The law shall define the conditions required of a member in Dar Al-Ifta which amongst other conditions shall include:

- a. Is adept to terms of diligence.
 - b. Shall possess higher education degrees in Islamic studies and Sharia scholarship.
 - c. Should not be a member or affiliated to any political party or political organization or any political objective.
4. The Dar Al-Ifta shall have a general secretariat to comprise a number of administrative units and male and female researchers. The appointment shall be made by decree of the Dar Al-Ifta board in accordance with the terms and conditions of employment in the public services and through a vetting process.
5. An Islamic research complex shall be established to be attached to Dar Al-Ifta which should be informed by people with expertise and specializations and shall function to achieve the objectives of Dar Al-Ifta, specifically:
 - a. In-depth and broad research in the various sections of Islamic studies.
 - b. Work for renewal of Islamic culture and to weed out the distortion with the objective of present the core and inherent values of Islam.
6. Dar Al-Ifta shall take into consideration the special cultural characters of Maharah and Socotra.
7. Fatwas issues by Dar Al-Ifta shall be collective and shall be subjected to discussion by all members.
8. Criminalization of Fatwas that accuses Muslims of heresy whether they are individuals or groups.
9. It is impermissible for any individual or body to issue Sharia Fatwas on public matters other than Dar Al-Ifta and the law regulating this matter.

7. Control Organizations

7.1 The Central Control and Audits Organization- Legal Directives

1. Establishment of a tender and procurements control sector at the Central Control and Audits Organization (COCA) and dissolve the High tenders and Procurements Control Board. A mechanism for monitoring government procurement and tenders shall be installed and should be compatible to the shape of the future State.
2. Reconsider the control legislation framework and remove and conflicts between such legislation, specifically the laws of COCA, the Supreme National Authority for Anti- Corruption (SNACC) and the Public Prosecution. Remaining legislation should undergo the same review.
3. The law should regulate complementation and coordination of functions of control organizations to enhance the strength of financial and control systems, specifically between COCA and SNACC

4. Establishment of a High Council on Accounting and Audits Standards to contribute to the development of the accounting and auditing profession.
5. Creation of regulatory bylaws that require planning and strategies where visions, missions, objectives and responsibilities shall be defined and anticipated role and outcomes are set-out for leaderships to enhance the principles of accountability to serve as a reference for any objective evaluation.

7.2.1 The Supreme National Authority for Ant-Corruption- Legal Directives

1. Reformulation of the national strategy to enhance values of integrity, transparency and accountability first and foremost and fighting corruption with effective national community participation.
2. Lift restrictions on the confidentiality of financial disclosures and assessing them during change of postings. Specialized anti-corruption courts should be established to be staffed with judges with known integrity and courage and guarantee the enforcement of its judgements to achieve the needed deterrent.
3. Remove the duplication in investigation of cases between SNACC and the Public Prosecution.
4. Issuance of the law on witnesses and informants protection

7.2.2 The Supreme National Authority for Anti- Corruption- Recommendations

1. Activation of the Right to Access Information Act to enhance the role of the media in fighting corruption within professional and ethical controls.

7.3 The Yemeni Central Bank- Legal Directives

1. Separation of the treasury functions from the Central Bank and the application of the public treasury system.
2. Repeal of any legal provision that conflicts with the Central Bank Law.
3. Assignment of an independent auditor from outside the government to audit the work of the Central Bank.
4. Criteria for nominations to the board of directors of the Central Bank of Yemen: -
 - a. The candidate should possess a university degree or a post-graduate degree in finance, economics and at least thirty years of experience for the governor and fifteen years for the members of the board.
 - b. Should have experience in leadership, should have held a leadership post and has an in-depth understanding of economic, fiscal and monetary policies, particularly governance and experience in financing, accounting, banking operations, payment systems, strategic planning, risk management, internal controls and instructions of the Central Bank.

- c. Commit to professional practice and shall have no self-interest that conflicts with duties and impact on impartiality in deliberations and decision-making.
- d. Shall possess leadership skills and capacity to manage disputes, dialogue and communications with everyone, particularly relevant banking and economic institutions.
- e. Criteria for selecting leaders for independent bodies shall apply to the candidate for these posts.
- f. Shall be proficient in the English Language.

7.4.1 The High Authority for Education, Training and Scientific Research- Constitutional guideline

Establishment of an independent high authority for education, training and scientific research.

7.4.2 The High Authority for Education, Training and Scientific Research- Legal guideline

1. The High Authority for Education, Training and Scientific Research is responsible for the development and determination of the national policy for education, training and scientific research. It should translate public policy into integrated sub-strategies to cover all types and stages of education, training and scientific research and follow-up on the implementation of policies, strategies and sub-strategies. It should put in place national mechanism and standards to ensure quality education, training and scientific research in a manner that ensures sustainable development of human capital.
2. The Executive Authority shall be responsible for the implementation of adopted policies and strategies, evaluation of educational, training and scientific research institutions, provision of adequate funding and investment, diversification of sources of income, creation of effective community engagement, on the one hand, and with educational training and scientific research institutions, on the other.
3. The Authority should prepare and monitor the implementation of a system and a framework for certification and qualifications by defining different tracks for enrolment in educational institutions and scientific research with a focus on continuous education.
4. The Authority will develop policies and implementation mechanism to implement scaling up of scientific, technical and professional competencies through the establishment of universities and colleges specializing on applied sciences and technology.
5. The Authority should develop policies and mechanism to promote and fund scientific and applied research linked to development and to share in financing

the scientific research Fund managed by the Government and the private sector and society at large.

6. The Authority should develop policies and mechanisms to strengthen board of trustees of higher educational institutions and shall have representatives of civil society and the private sector in its board based on their qualifications.
7. The Authority has the Academic certification and Quality Assurance Council under its supervision.
8. The Authority shall develop and monitors selection criteria for the heads of educational and research institutions which should be based on a good reputation, leadership and professional capacities which enable them to perform the role entrusted to them.
9. Merger of all agencies responsible for sending students abroad.

7.5.1 The High Authority for Specifications, Measurements and Quality Control- Constitutional Directive

Establishment of an independent authority for specification, measurements and quality control having the appropriate infrastructure to ensure the health and safety of consumers and the environment and supports the national economy.

7.5.2 The High Authority for Specifications, Measurements and Quality Control- Legal Guidelines

1. The Executive Authority shall commit to the establishment of branches and offices for the Authority at customs posts and equip them with required laboratories for testing and evaluation.
2. The Executive Authority shall be responsible for control over markets and monitors the extent of compliance to specifications and measurements.

7.6.1 The High Authority for Food and Drugs- Constitutional Guideline

Establishment of an independent Authority on Food and Drugs to take up the responsibility of food and drugs policy formulation and ensures the quality and safety of food and drugs.

7.6.2 The High Authority for Food and Drugs - Legal Guidelines

1. Issue a law on pharmaceuticals and medicine.
2. Coordination of efforts together with executive authority to control food and drugs.
3. Issue a law that criminalizes the smuggling of all types of food and drugs.
4. Criminalization of offering or selling expired food or drugs.

7.7.1 The Central Statistics Organization - Constitutional Guideline

A central organization for statistics should be established. It shall be responsible for statistical data collection and presentation to end users and decision-makers in a credible and objective manner.

7.7.2 The Central Statistics Organization - Legal Guideline

- Adoption of a unified statistical system that fulfils the needs of decision0makers and data users.

7.8 The Yemeni Council for Transparency in the Extractive Industries- Legal Guidelines

1. The annual budget of the Yemeni Transparency Council should be covered by the State's budget and any support to the council should flow into the State's Public Budget.
2. The law shall define the scope of detailed disclosure in the Yemeni report on transparency in the extractive industries to ensure full application of the decree establishing the Council.
3. The Council shall be established from amongst qualified staff of experience and integrity for a three years term with a maximum of two terms in service.
4. The Council shall submit its report to control organizations, the legislative authority and the Council of Ministers. It shall make its reports available to the public.

7.9 Control Organizations- Recommendations

1. Fostering modern financial systems for the State's Public Budget that shows the return, net and benefit of budgetary expenditures such as performance budgeting and project-based budgeting.
2. Activation of the Internal Control Law number 5 for the year 2010.
3. Review of the establishment of autonomous funds and their laws.

8. The High Elections Commission

8.1 The High Elections Commission- Legal Guidelines

1. Oversee media activities during elections and referendums to ensure impartiality.
2. Introduce a cap on spending by candidates on their elections campaigns
3. Oversees and monitors the spending of public funds and to prevent illegal funding for use in campaigning.
4. Periodic updating of the electronic voters registration system by relying on the national number.
5. The High Elections Commission shall be given the right to select its own staffing



on the basis of qualification, integrity, independence and non-partisanship. It should advertise vacant posts and select the staff on the basis of a vetting process under the oversight of the public service organization.

6. The High Elections Commission shall develop criteria of selections of members of oversight and main committees by choosing persons who possess the right qualifications, integrity, independence and impartiality.

8. The High Elections Commission - Recommendation

- Preparation for a workshop to explore the importance of establishing a sector in the Commission for overseeing and exercise control over elections campaign and elections spending.

9. Political Parties Affairs and Civil Society Organizations Commission

9.1 The Party Affairs and Civil Society Organizations Commission- Constitutional Guideline

1. An autonomous authority shall be established for political parties and civil society organizations affairs.

9.2 The Party Affairs and Civil Society Organizations Authority- Legal Guideline

1. The Authority shall comprise two departments: The political parties and organization department and the civil society organizations department.
2. The authority shall be responsible for screening of applications for the establishment of political parties and organizations and the registration of civil society organizations to verify that they meet required conditions as specified by law.
3. The Authority shall be responsible for following-up on compliance of political parties and organization to the legal controls and the standards of integrity and transparency in accordance with law.
4. It's impermissible to dissolve any political party or organization or a civil society organization unless by a conclusive court judgement.
5. The Authority shall be responsible for capacity building of civil society organizations to enable them to perform their role as an effective partner in community development.
6. The Authority shall work to create a national database of all political parties and organizations and civil society organizations.
7. A ban on the establishment of any political party or organization on the sectarian, regional or factional ground.
8. Put in place controls and criteria and monitors the funding of political parties and organizations and civil society organizations internally and externally.

9.3 The Party Affairs and Civil Society Organizations Commission-Recommendations

1. Organization of a special workshop to review the civil society organizations law. Specialists and experts should participate in the workshop to formulate the main outlines of a law to regulate the organizations by avoiding restrictions and regulates the funding of these organizations.
2. Amendment of the political parties law to allow freedom for the formation and establishment of political parties removed from any form of arbitrariness.

10 Special Commissions for Relevant Groups

10.1 The High Council for Youth - Legal Guidelines

The High Council for Youth shall be responsible for: -

1. Formulation and development of a national youth policy aiming at building a capable, effective and active Yemeni generation that participates in the building and development of society.
2. The National Council shall consult and coordinate with the Executive Authority to development and fund interim strategies and national programs for youth to achieve the development goals defined by the High Youth National Council within the framework of implementation of public policies.
3. The Council should follow-up on the role of the Executive Authority to implement related strategies and programs and report on progress periodically. It should evaluate such strategies and programs on a timely basis at all levels.
4. The High National Youth Council shall guarantee equal representation of male and female youth on the basis of qualification.

10.2 The High Council for Youth - Recommendation

1. A special workshop should be organized to prepare the law for the establishment of the High National Youth Council which should include the structures of the council, conditions for nominations and defines the age of youth which would be targeted by the Council.

10.3 The National Women Authority - Legal Guideline

1. The National Women Authority shall guarantee equitable representation of youth on the basis of the qualification.
2. Tasks of the National Women Authority: -
 - a. Formulation of public policies in the area of women affairs development in constitutional and legal institutions and follow-up on their implementation with competent authorities.
 - b. Propose amendments to legislations dealing with women and comment on draft legislations and decrees needed for the advancement of women.



- c. Follow-up on the enforcement of legislations, regulations, decrees and international agreements relevant to women which have been ratified and the programs adopted in government plans and programs to ensure that they are implemented.
- d. Ensure representation of women in all commissions and international circles on women affairs.
- e. Formulation of a draft national plan for the advancement of women and to address the social, political, economic and cultural issues women face.

10.4.1 The National Authority for People with Disabilities - Legal Guideline

1. Tasks of the National Authority: -

- a. Suggest laws, formulates policies and determines strategies for the welfare of persons with disability and to follow-up on implementation at all levels.
- b. Follow-up on the implementation of international and regional agreements on the affairs of persons with disabilities.
- c. Guarantee the rights of people with disabilities and ensure equal opportunities and effective political and intellectual participation in society without discrimination under any justification whether gender, age, color, type of disability, sect or any other justification.
- d. Pass a law that criminalizes beggary by using and exploiting persons with disabilities.
- e. The need to engage people with disability- those with qualification and experience - by at least 50% in the administrative board and the executive board of the authority.
- f. The Authority shall accommodate all groups of disabilities (mobility, mental, audio and visual impairments, and war veterans) in the specialized departments and shall work for the welfare of these groups in an equitable and balanced manner.

10.4.2 The National Authority for People with Disabilities- Recommendations

- a. Coordination between all rehabilitation centers, organizations, unions and federation working in this area with the objective of unifying welfare and rehabilitation effort for persons with disability.
- b. Creation of a national economic policy to be submitted to the State for the provision of local qualified staff and training and qualification centers as well as specialized hospitals for persons with disability. The Authority has the right to oversee the implementation and progress of work in these institutions.

- c. Review the special law on the welfare Fund for Disability so that the Authority would have the legal basis for oversight over the Fund.
- d. Obligate the State to facilitate access to persons with disabilities in all State's institutions and facilities.

10.5.1 The High National Authority for Motherhood and Childhood - Legal Determinates: -

1. The Authority shall be responsible for: -
 - a. Formulation of public policies relevant to motherhood and childhood affairs in all areas (educational, cultural, health, social and psychiatric) and follow-up on implementation in the light of reports submitted from the competent agencies and issuance of recommendations.
 - b. strengthening of moral values which embodies the status of mothers and the family and role in society through raising social awareness on the needs, issues and challenges of motherhood and childhood to promote support by public opinion on these issues.
 - c. Coordination and cooperation with all official sectors and civil society organizations concerned with motherhood and childhood locally, regionally and international with the objective of creating the required balance and integrations between these sectors.
 - d. Creation of a database for the provision of information, statistics and studies on motherhood and childhood affairs at the national level and evaluate indicators and results reached.
 - e. Contribution in the provision of family stability for women and children through the provision of guidance and counselling services on family matters to address problems faced by women and children.

10.5.1 The High National Authority for Motherhood and Childhood - Recommendations: -

1. Criminalization of violence against women in any form or shape as well as children since violence degrades the human soul and produces a battered generation.
2. Establishment of rehabilitation institutions to support the family units and make pre-marriage tests mandatory (physiological, social and psychological tests) to protect the family from being infected from different hereditary diseases and family disintegration.
3. Define a safe age for marriage to protect minors.
4. Creation of study tracks for family medicine specializations in universities.

11. The National Human Rights Authority

11.1 The National Human Rights Authority-Legal Determinants

Functions of the Authority:

1. Exercise a control role on the performance of the executive branch or any other relevant agency in the area of human rights.
2. monitor local conditions of human rights including (monitoring the performance) of security agencies, the police and the judiciary to verify compliance in the application of national and international standards for human rights. It should be granted powers for inspection.
3. Receives complaints and reports on human rights abuses and follow-up on such cases with the Public Prosecution and the Judiciary if such complaints and reports involve abuses of rights and freedoms.
4. Play a bigger role in special situations and extraordinary crisis and evolving emergencies that maybe experienced by the country with respect to human rights.
5. Submission of recommendations to competent authorities, specifically on amendments and reforms of legislations, regulations, and administrative practices, particularly if they are the source of the challenges faced by those petitioning the Authority in their attempts to assert their rights.
6. The Authority shall be responsible for coordination between the society and its organizations and the State and shall be a neutral forum for serious dialogue to ensure the protection and promotion of human rights.
7. Provide accessible means of communication with the Authority and its offices and educate the public on the services it provides and how they benefit them.
8. It should assist the State to fulfil its international obligations through actions adopted by the Authority to ensure that the State implements its international obligations and commitments with respect to human rights.
9. Submit an annual report on human rights abuses to be published in the media and to be presented to the legislative authority.

11.2 Recommendation- For the Human Rights Authority

1. Affirmation of the link between human rights and rule of law and administer justice and reparation for victims to prevent impunity and reform of judicial and security institutions including the police and prisons system. An accountability mechanism should be created to ensure compliance with international standards of law enforcement.
2. Organization of workshops for specialists and workers in this area to suggest mechanisms for the formation and functioning of the Authority, structures and regulatory legislations.
3. Raise awareness of individuals in Yemeni society on human rights as guaranteed by Islam thorough the various mediums.

4. Follow-up on human rights cases of Yemeni emigrants.

12. Environmental Issues

12.1.1 Water- Constitutional Principles

Water is fundamental human rights. Each citizen has the right in obtain safe water in sufficient volume for drinking purposes at reasonable prices and for domestic use. The State shall be obligated to realize that.

12.1.2 Water - Legal Determinates

Enactment of a water law that provides for:

1. The State fosters the water issue as a strategic issue of national security significance.
2. Water is a nature resource owned by the State and consequently carries a price.
3. Criminalization of drilling of water wells without an official license.
4. The State's administrative division should take into account the hydrological structure.
5. Equity of water allocations and priority for drinking water and food security crops.
6. Linkage between sanitation projects and improved water systems.
7. Criminalization of the depletion of water and pollution of water.
8. Foster a strategic planning method in planning, policy-making and implemented through fully funded plans and programs.
9. Consolidation of water resources management responsibilities.
10. Establishment of specialized research institutions. Adoption and benefit from their outputs and which shall be entered into a database.

12.2.1 Environment- Constitutional Principles

1. The Authority shall be responsible for oversight and control over the environment system and shall guide human behavior to meet the needs of environmental protection. It shall have the capacity to identify and categorize violations and abuses against the environment and collect evidence of such violations. It should enjoy the right to control and impose immediate penalties on simple violations
2. The State shall guarantee environment protection and preservation of its elements, ecosystems, natural balance and the preservation, development and sustainability of its natural resources and biodiversity.
3. The environmental legislative framework should regulate institutional action and define its role in environmental protection. It should ensure the introduction of the principal of economic cost of environmental degradation in national

accounts. The legislative system should be practical and clear to meet the need for environmental protection.

4. The islands of Socotra have a unique environmental and cultural distinction. The State shall protect such distinction and diversity and shall protect it through legislations.

12.2.2 Environment - Legal Determinates

1. The Authority should have control tools to ensure effectiveness.
2. Establishment of special court departments specializing in environmental cases.
3. Criminalization of import and smuggling of poisonous pesticide or trade in such substances.
4. Criminalization of allowing entry and burial of poisonous waste in the country.
5. The establishment of factories, power stations, high voltage towers and telephones shall be prohibited in population centers. Industrial zones shall be established outside population centers where home construction should be prohibited.
6. Criminalization of acts of pollution of the environment using the principal of pollutant pays.
7. Development of national buildings laws to include (green code) compatible with the controls and conditions for the application of the minimum standards of green buildings and alignment with regional legislations and standards in these areas. The aim is to protect water and save energy, water and natural resources to achieve sustainable development.

12.3.1 Qat- Constitutional Principles

Qat is a social, economic and health plague. The State shall commit to banning its cultivations or the cultivation of any other harmful crop. It shall get rid of any cultivated areas by replacing it with crops that contribute to food security.

12.3.2 Qat - Legal Determinates

1. Organization of the Qat markets outside the peripheries of cities.
2. Ban consumption of Qat in public place and places of work, transportation, universities and security and military institutions. etc.
3. Partial replacement of Qat cultivation at a rate of (10%) annually with other viable cash crops.
4. Ban use of pesticides in Qat cultivation.
5. Gradual increase of taxes and adjustment of the collection mechanism.
6. Ban Qat cultivation in water basins where the water situation is critical and to get rid of cultivated areas immediately and in an urgent manner.

12.3.3 Qat- Recommendations

The State shall adopt an integrated national strategy to do away with Qat. The implementation of the strategy should start with a gradual plan introducing measures and actions during fixed and specific timeframes as follows:

1. Ban expansion of Qat cultivation
2. make it compulsory for farmers to use modern irrigation systems.
3. Compensation to farmers and workers in the sector.

12.4 Water, the Environment and Qat - Recommendation

1. Benefit from the remote sensing technology and GIS to update data and information on crops, local water resources and national water resources to increase the accuracy of water indicators in the future.
2. Establishment and development of a comprehensive and unified database to be accessible to everyone that supports planning and monitoring water resources and crop production.
3. Launch a program for smart information and communication technology (advanced) to support farmers and those providing consultant services to farmers on irrigation management in the farms.
4. There is a need to focus on capacity building to support planning for water resources management and the fostering of a clear and specific working mechanism for the management of foreign funding.
5. Political parties shall be obligated to include water and environmental issues in their programs.
6. Engage the private sector and civil society in the funding of water resources development programs.
7. Foster modern irrigation methods and water harvesting programs and recycling of waste water.
8. Adoption of a national strategy for agriculture to be based on a restructured national economy.
9. Include environmental legislation as a study stream in the faculties of laws.
10. Establishment of a cooperative agricultural and fisheries community and engage agriculture, fisheries and handicrafts societies in the process.
11. Include the concept of environmental and architectural balance in the national architectural development strategy to become a defining element of national policy and develop indicators to measure the extent of compliance at the central, regional and local levels.
12. (In line with the future shape of the State) each region shall have the right to a



set a timeframe for getting rid of Qat. The duration shall not exceed the time set in the national strategy for the elimination of Qat.

13. Social Issues

13.1.1 Revenge - Constitutional Principles

1. Revenge is a social phenomenon that threatens social peace and obstructs development. The State shall address the impact of this phenomenon and adopt deterrent actions to eradicate this phenomenon and its root causes.

13.1.2 Vendettas - Legal Determinates

1. Criminalization of road blocking and kidnapping and anything that would provide harboring of criminals under any justification.
2. Consider the revenge motive to commit a crime as a cause for tougher sentencing.
3. Establish fast judicial tracks and legal aid to address revenge issues in courts including the setting of committees to assist the judiciary in settling individual and collective disputes and conflicts to achieve justice and equality in a manner that doesn't contravene Islamic Sharia. Revenge cases should be settled within a brief timeframe.
4. Establishment of an interim national authority to address revenge cases to consist of people with experience and specializations in the judiciary, tradition and law to clear accumulated cases prior to the establishment of the authority within the framework of a scheduled time frame to pave the way for the established of rule of law and justice.

13.1.3 Vendettas- Recommendations

1. Rapid intervention by the State to put an end to family and tribal disputes, report of any break out of dispute and carry out a set of security, military and mediation effort designed stop or end the dispute through direct enquiries. The State should provide direct solutions or guide such solution through the judiciary while putting in place the required guarantee to control the dispute by providing all financial and moral resources needed to carry out the task within the scope of law and regulations.
2. Reform the judicial organs (Prosecution and the courts) and work for quick action to settle issues by citizens and enforcement of judgments, anyone found to obstruct the enforcement of judgments should be tried.
3. Constant awareness raising on the seriousness of revenge by committing various media outlets and offices of breaching and guidance as well as educational curriculums to work for strengthen the values and concepts promoted by our faithful religion which prohibits taking lives or usurpation of people properties and to eradicate factionalism.
4. Issue a decision for general conciliation between groups of society suffering

from revenge tendencies that includes: -

- a. An assurance of general peace for all citizens
 - a. Punish anyone violating such conciliation in accordance with the Sharia and law.
 - b. Revive the noble values and virtuous tribal traditions and those that prohibit assaults on cities, roads and markets and protect their sanctity.
5. Mandatory arrest by the security forces and Public Prosecution and the Judiciary of any one charged and to hold accountable anyone who is an accessory of a crime.

13.2.1 Guns - Legal Determinates

1. Regulation of possession of personal firearms (machine-gun of guns) through a license and in accordance with legal controls that defines the source of possession, the type and serial number of the weapon.
2. Regulation of trade in personal firearms under the oversight and control of the State.
3. Vacating cities and population centers from military bases and arms depots.

13.2.2 Guns- Recommendations

1. Closure of all markets, workshops and factories producing or modifying weapons, explosions or mines.
2. Taking stock, serialization and establishing the custody of weapons given to military and police personnel.
3. Disarmament and reacquisition of weapons from constituencies, groups, political parties and individual which have been plundered or seized and are originally owned by the State at the national level concurrently within a specific timeframe.
4. Increase awareness of the community of the negative aspects and risks of weapons through the various media and educational outlets and Imams of the Mosques.
5. Cancellation of previous or later facilities related to importation of weapons and trading on weapons and to withdraw all licenses given out.
6. Ban the use and import of fireworks of all types considering that they are a source of tension and hazardous and uncivilized phenomenon.
7. Prevention and control of any matter that would promote the culture of violence and carrying of firearms amongst children in school curriculums and the toys trade and media program.

13.3.1 Armed Groups- Constitutional Principle

1. Criminalize the establishment, formation or organization of any armed group, militia or military wings for any political party against any justification.
2. The granting of any foreign agency a right to violate national sovereignty and the use of land, air or regional waters to carry military acts or combat missions shall be strictly prohibited under any justification.

13.3.2 Armed Groups - Legal Determinants

1. Criminalize acts by any class, party, group or organization to exert authority over or control any part of the nation or society under any circumstances.
2. The State shall commit to the provision of protection for women and children in disputes, conflicts and war areas.
3. Criminalization of the exercise of State's terrorism against opposition or those holding peaceful views.
4. Law shall regulate entry of Arab or foreign nationals to ensure that they don't engage in political activities or combat operations and shall take legal actions against those who have done so.

13.3.3 Armed Groups - Recommendations

1. Identification of armed groups and militias, subordination, what they subscribe to, as well as, their whereabouts and address the root causes leading to their creation.
2. Take stock and identify the types of weapons possessed by such groups and militias and to disarm them in accordance with a scheduled strategy.
3. Dismantling of all armed group and militias and rehabilitate their members to integrate them into public life.
4. Incorporate the risk of involvement in armed organizations in school curriculums and educational and awareness programs.
5. Reinstatement of all those who have been given furloughs or forced out of the armed and security forces to their units.
6. Put in place required measures and plans to harness and employ the capacities of both male and female youths to ensure a decent living and to eradicate unemployment.

14.1.1 The Aden Ports Authority - Constitutional Provision:

An Authority for the Ports of the Gulf of Aden shall be established. It shall enjoy legal personality and financial, administrative and technical autonomy to manage the activities of the ports within the scope of free enterprise. The Authority should be responsible for the free zone, customs, industrial zone, marine affairs and all other official bodies working in the area. It shall be regulated by law.

14.1.2 The Aden Ports Authority - Legal Determinants:

1. Legislation of a special law to establish the Gulf of Aden Ports Authority. It shall define the powers of the ports and shall make all relevant government facilities in the port under the powers of the port authority regulating relationships between them
2. The law shall define the boundaries of the port, the coastal area within the free zone area, the master plan for the port making provisions for any future expansions up to the Bab Al-Mandab area.

14.1.3 The Aden Ports Authority - Recommendations:

1. The Government shall prepare a strategic plan for the development of Yemeni ports,
2. Restitution of all lands and properties of the port of Aden which were given away by government agencies or thorough squatting and remove all new constructions on areas allocated for the port.
3. Establishment of a specialized maritime court to consider maritime cases.
4. Review and correction of any gaps in the Yemeni maritime law to align it with international agreements and conventions.
5. Development of the maritime training center and to upgrade it to become a regional training center and open a branch for the Arab Academy of sciences and technology in the center.

15.2.1 Aden Refineries - Legal Determinates:

1. Promulgate a law that regulates the work of the Aden Refinery to establish it as a company with legal personality and financial and administrative autonomy.
2. Merger of the agencies responsible for the collection of customs and taxes.

15.2.2 Aden Refineries - Recommendations:

1. The Government should support the refineries and empower it to modernize and develop given its significance in economic development and job creation.
2. Ban actions by any government agency or any other agency at all levels from issuing lease contracts or title or any other benefit from the land owned by the refinery to preserve the remaining vacant areas for use in its development and expansion projects. The executive authority should act to reacquire lost refinery land and protects remaining land to serve development and modernization projects.
3. The executive authority shall work to reacquire land owned by the refinery.

Rights and Freedoms

First: Midterm Report

Introduction

To achieve the general objective of the NDC, mainly to deliver the country out of conflicts and excesses threatening to blow away the country, and to arrive at laying the foundation for a present and the creation of a future in which people of Yemen would enjoy rights and freedoms in a new democratic Yemen: A Yemen in which a person would be blessed with equal citizenship, a modern civil state, building a home land of rights and freedom, a just nation, and equality. To this end, the members of the Rights and Freedoms WG of the NDC held their first meeting on April 1, 2013. In an atmosphere of transparency and consensus, the WG chose the members

of the chair. The WG later embarked on the preparation of its general plan. According to plan, the WG group was divided into three break-out groups: The Political and Civil Rights, Economic and Social Rights, and Cultural and Intellectual Rights and Freedoms. Each break-out group also selected members to chair the group and to prepare a detailed plan with a timeline that includes activities and timing for the implementation of those activities, location for implementation, needs, requirement for implementation and expected outputs following the implementation of the activity. The break-out group each submitted their detailed plans to the chair of the WG and then went straight to work immediately after that. The plans were directly approved and put into operation. Each break-out group completed the work and submitted items, principles, resolutions and recommendation to the full WG. During the review of the break-out groups some of the items and principles were received favorably and were adopted by the WG, while some were rejected and sent for a vote. Some of those were adopted by the agreed majority as per the Rules of Procedures of the NDC. Some members requested amendments of many items and principles. To this end, a committee was elected to implemented the amendments consisting of members from the three break-out groups - two from each. They set out to accommodate the comments and proposed amendments of members of the WG and make the final draft for presentation for a final decision. The Rights and Freedom WG had conducted its business in a team spirit and exhibited high responsibility in completing the national-level task it was expected to accomplish.

Objectives of the Rights and Freedoms Working Group:

The Rights and Freedoms Working Group aimed at completing the following:

- Preparation of proposed constitutional principles to regulate rights and public freedoms (economic, political, civil, cultural, intellectual, and denominational)
- As well as (specific rights and freedoms: women, youth, children, early marriage, the marginalized, people with special needs, emigrants, minorities, the internally displaced and refugees.)
- Preparation of constitutional guarantees to maintain and safeguard rights and freedom and to guarantee the preparations of laws and codes in accordance with these principles and avoid violations and abuses.
- Present proposals to establish independent bodies and institutions to protect rights and freedoms, and to monitor, observe, and prevent abuses of rights and freedoms or violations of any of the principles adopted and produced by the WG.

The Rights and Freedoms WG – with all of the break-out groups, carried out a number of activities, most important are:

- Listened to presentation by international and local experts.



- Reviewed constitutions, legislations and codes of the Republic of Yemen.
- Reviewed international accords and covenants ratified by Yemen.
- Reviewed the constitutions of a number of countries around the world.
- Extracted opinions and suggestions from experts and specializations during hearings conducted by the WG.
- Extracted opinions and suggestions from studies, research, and recommendations from organizations and individuals through community participation activities.
- Reviewed publications and reports by local and external rights organizations. Filed visits and summarization of opinions and suggestion from grievances raised during meetings in ministries, bodies and concerned organizations. The break-out groups also conducted field visits to the following institutions and facilities: Central Prison.
 - Rights and Freedoms Committee in the Parliament.
 - Ministry of Civil Service.
 - The Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor and the Welfare Fund for People with Disabilities.
 - Al-Salam Center for the Welfare and Rehabilitation of People with Disabilities.
 - Aman Association for the Female Blind.
 - Mine Survivors Association.
 - Wounded of the youth and popular peaceful revolution.
 - The War Museum.
 - The old city of Sana'a
 - The Journalists Syndicate.
 - The Jewish Sect.
- Filed visits to the governorates. A group of members of the break-out groups, representing different political components, were assigned to make visits to the governorates. During the visits, the members got a first-hand look and at conditions of the citizen got to know their concerns first-hand. The group met a number of citizens and listened to their concerns in two governorates:
- In Hodeidah, the group conducted a number of activities, such as:
 - A meeting with the local authority at the Information Center located in the Governorate's building.
 - A meeting with security commanders at the headquarters of the security department of the Governorate of Hodeidah.
 - Central Prison.
 - The Criminal Investigation Prison.
 - The Political Security Prison.
 - Held a meeting with political components and a number of CSO's in one of the halls of the Health Office.
 - Held a meeting with marginalized groups - residents of Jabel Ras, Zabid

- and the city of Hodeidah.
- Held a meeting at the Dialogue Tent with a number of representatives of CSO's and citizens.
 - Carried out a visit to the District of Duraihimi, where the group met with local council official and held a hearing with citizens.
 - held a meeting with the Tihami Movement.
- In the Governorate of Hajjah, the group conducted a number of activities, such as:
 - A visit to the Haradh region (the children's shelter).
 - A visit to the refugees' camp.
 - A visit to the border post.
 - A visit to IDPs from Sa'adah in al-Mazrouq Camp.

Resolutions by the Working Group:

1. Every citizen has the right to social security, if unable to sustain self or family in cases of disability or old age, in a manner that secures a level of adequacy.
2. Each human being has the right to lead a life of dignity. It's impermissible to deprive a person of these rights, restrict or derogate thereof.
3. The State shall commit to providing training and educational skill training in the area of teaching.
4. The State shall commit to the financial, administrative, and academic independence of universities, research centers and linguistic groups.
5. Private and charter education is guaranteed, with the development of regulatory standards to align it with the modern educational policy and the general objectives of the State.
6. The State shall commit to exercise full oversight over the teaching of the Arabic language, Islamic education, and civic education to all Yemeni students enrolled in foreign schools, as mandatory subjects.
7. The State shall commit to enacting legislations to regulate the rights of people with mental illnesses, and the provision of care and health services.
8. The State shall commit to the provision of urgent health services to the victims in times of war, emergencies, indiscriminately.
9. The State shall guarantee a clean environment, and shall take necessary actions to safeguard against the harmful impacts on the environment and society,
10. The State shall commit to the setting effective policies for motherhood and childhood care.
11. The State shall guarantee the protection of motherhood, childhood, and old age, and shall nurture adolescence and youth, and provide them with suitable conditions to develop their talents and capabilities.
12. Constitutional provisions must be detailed, clear and not subject to interpretation.
13. Divinity is an inherent right for mankind, the State in all three branches: legislative, executive and judiciary, shall guarantee respect and protection; it's impermissible, in any situation, that they may be infringed upon or derogated from.



14. Equal opportunities for all citizens is guaranteed. The State shall ensure that necessary actions are taken to attain that.
15. Support for the documentation center, expansion thereof, and support for its branches in the governorate in accordance with a clear vision based on priorities.
16. The State shall adopt a national strategy, based on internationally agreed upon scientific standards, to safeguard popular heritage in all its forms - including traditional crafts, and support and preserve such heritage from extinction, accord protection Yemeni popular crafts economically against imported products, and promote the attraction of tourism to such heritage.
17. The State shall conduct scientific classification of these arts, based on recognized scientific standards, so that they can be adopted in university curriculum (recommendation).
18. Revival of artistic culture by reinstating art education in schools, including school theater.
19. The State shall take appropriate action to attain: a. Expansion of youth participation in social, economic, cultural, and political development of the country. b. Facilitate the intromission of youth in culture, science, technology, the arts, sports, and entertainment activities, and the provision of suitable conditions to unleash their creative energies in all these areas.
20. The State shall provide protection and societal care for every mother.
21. The State shall act to support the family and protection of motherhood and childhood.
22. The State shall guarantee the provision of a decent living standards for the internally displaced: shelter, food, drinks, and health and educational services.
23. An emigrant, during the period of immigration, shall enjoy an indefinite leave without pay from his employer, in accordance with the civil service law, and shall have social security benefits as provided by the laws in force in the homeland.
24. The migrant's investment capital shall be granted additional privileges and priority in the rehabilitation of investment and industrial parks and areas under the oversight of the government.
25. The State shall adopt every mean to facilitate transactions for emigrants in their places of immigration, and shall follow-up on their rights and look after their interest, encourage their investment and protection thereof.
26. The government shall commit to take all measures that enable Yemeni emigrants to exercise their voting rights in their places of immigration.
27. The State shall guarantee equal protection and care and prevent discrimination on any basis for people with disabilities.
28. The State shall guarantee the development of plans, adoption of national and equitable policies to ensure the rights of the marginalized in accessing decent housing, basic services and provide them free health care, job opportunities, protection, social welfare, and fair litigations in a manner that guarantees the right to life and lead a dignified and humanitarian life as a right. Rights and freedoms are inherent rights and ensuring respect and protection thereof is a mandatory duty of all authorities.
29. Work is a right, a duty, and an honor for all citizens to develop society. Every citizen has the right in working in a job chosen for oneself within the bounds of the law, on the basis of equality, competence, equity, and equal opportunities.

It's impermissible to impose any work coercion on any citizen.

30. The State shall guarantee the right of every worker in fair pay, vacation, retirement, social security, health insurance, and protection against work hazards, and the provision of vocational safety in the workplace.
31. The State shall determine the minimum wage at a level that ensures a life of dignity for workers and employees and their families. The law shall determine the granting of salaries, pensions, emoluments, assistance and bonuses to be paid by the State's treasury to the State's employees.
32. Workers and employees and those working in free professions and vocations have the right to form unions, federation and cooperatives by mere notification and shall have a legal personality and established based on democratic foundations. They shall exercise their activities independently and freely and shall partake in serving society and in lifting the competence of members and defend their rights. It's impermissible for authorities to dissolve their administrative bodies or to impose protection against them unless by a final court judgment.
33. The labor law shall organize professional and union work and management, on democratic basis. It shall determine resources and methods of accountability of members on their behavior during the practice of their professional and specialized activities, in accordance with codes of ethics. Permits to practice a profession shall be issued on that basis. For each profession, only one professional or specialized union can be established, and authorities are not permitted to dissolve their administrative bodies unless by a final court judgment.
34. The State shall guarantee to citizens the provision of all the fundamentals elements to lead a life of dignity, that secures a proportionate income, and a suitable housing, and shall commit to the development of a national plan for housing based on social equity, promote self-initiatives, and housing cooperatives, regulation of State land use for urban construction purposes in a manner that attains the public good and preserves the rights of future generations.
35. The State shall guarantee safeguarding human dignity by providing the minimum level of food, drinks, clothing, housing, education and health.
36. Free education is a right for every citizen, male and female, to be guaranteed by the State.
37. The State shall commit to provide technical education and vocational training, development thereof, and shall encourage students to enroll on the basis of equal opportunities.
38. the State shall commit to the preparation of contemporary and modern curriculum that are up to date with developments in sciences in all areas and in high quality, and in a manner that responds to the development strategy and needs of the labor market.
39. Education shall be compulsory in the basic level.
40. Physical and psychological violence shall be prohibited in all educational institutions and any one in breach shall be punished.
41. The State shall be obligated to develop programs and plans to eradicate illiteracy and adult education and the society shall contribute to that end.
42. Foreign and charter schools shall be prohibited from exercising any form of derogation of the State's sovereignty, constitution, laws, in all their subjects, events, and activities, or in any matter that affects Yemeni students belonging



and loyalty to their homeland.

43. The State shall commit to prevent any practice of medicine unless in licensed facilities and by qualified person in related medical disciplines and licensed by the competent bodies.
44. The State and the medical unions shall commit to exercise oversight and control over health institutions, materials and health products and advertising in the health field.
45. The import, use, or receipt of any material or waste harmful to the environment or humans shall be criminalized.
46. The State shall oblige institutions that perform its activities, or use harmful materials to the environment or humans, which can't be replaced, shall set aside a share of its profits as a contribution to the health budget and effort to fight pollution.
47. The State shall commit to the establishment of branches for health institute in districts and governorates and grant priority to health services in remote areas.
48. The State shall oblige health control organizations and medical unions to hold into account institutions and individuals for their medical errors. This shall not contravene the right to recourse to the judiciary by those affected.
49. Safeguarding rights for females and males on the same base of equality, therefore, the term citizen or citizens denotes both females and males in its meaning.
50. The constitution shall not contain provisions that have references to a law, a matter that would lead to loopholes that can be exploited for restricting rights and freedoms, unless within the limits set out by the Constitution.
51. abolition of special and extraordinary courts, or any other body that restricts rights and freedoms set out in the Constitution.
52. The necessity of preservation of the two Soctoran and Mahari languages, and the initiation of actions that ensure the attainment of that goal, including transformation into written languages by leveraging the Arabic script and the establishment of a unit to teach ancient Yemeni languages in universities.
53. The general program of local radios in Mahara and Socotra, broadcasting in Arabic, shall contain segments and folklore programs - poetry and songs - in both the Mahari and Socotran languages.
54. Antiquities are a sovereign national wealth. and it's impermissible to compromise them in any part of the homeland. They shall be managed in a sovereign manner by the State's authorities in partnership with the local council and the residents of the areas where they are located.
55. The State shall commit to establish a high council for the protection of antiquities and historic cities to replace the antiquities authority. It shall consist of specialized antiquities scientists and shall be financially and administratively independent.
56. Regulation of trade activities and selling and buying in historic cities in a by=law to be issued by the high council for the protection of antiquities and historic cities.
57. Toughen punishments against vandals and smugglers of antiquities, and classify this crime as a serious crime; considering that antiquities are an invaluable asset, and that preservation thereof is in fact preservation of the identity, existence and the living memory of Yemeni history.

58. Local community should be taken into consideration when enacting laws or resolutions for the protection of historic cities or antiquities be engaging the local community in rehabilitation, training, and implementation and educating them on the importance of those cities and antiquities and the benefits that they would get if they protect them.
59. Yemeni documents are part of the sovereign wealth of the Yemeni people. The State shall work to preserve them, and any act to tamper, smuggle, or destroy the documents or any treatment out of the scope of competence shall be criminalized (Constitutional Principle).
60. The government shall work to return all antiquities and documents considered the property of Yemen from abroad.
61. The government shall guarantee the freedom to access all documents allowed for the dissemination for the citizens and researchers and for the benefit scientific research.
62. Freedom of thought and opinion is guaranteed and each individual has the right to express his/her opinion verbally, in writing, photography, drawing/painting, or in sign language, or any other means of publication and expression.
63. It's impermissible to imprison any person or journalist on account of their opinion. It's also impermissible to coerce any individual to divulge their opinion, thoughts, or convictions in any form or manifestation.
64. Intellectual property of individuals and institutions shall be protected by virtue of the Constitution.
65. Access to information, data, statistics, documents, disclosure thereof, and sharing is a right to be guaranteed by the State for every citizen. The law shall regulate the depository of public documents, archiving and access.
66. Individuals, institutions, associations, and political parties have the right to own and launch audio-visual, printed and electronic media by notification.
67. The suspension, closure or confiscation of newspapers or published materials or any other media shall be prohibited unless by a final court order.
68. The State shall be committed to establish an independent high council for media - audio-visual and electronic- to replace the Ministry of Information, and relies on professionalism and competence. It shall include representative of cultural, scientific and journalist syndicates institutions and personalities and shall have the responsibility of regulating the affairs of the profession.
69. Rationalizations of fatwa (edicts) and make it the sole responsibility of an independent house of Ifta, that can accommodate the diversity of religious schools and denominations in Yemen. The members shall be individuals who meet conditions for competence and Ifta, with due consideration to exact separation between the competence of the judiciary and the competence of the house of Ifta.
70. Reconsideration of the wage structure for media personnel, i.e. salaries, health insurance, and social security, to ensure that they lead a decent life and maintains their dignity, independence, and impartiality. (Recommendation).
71. State support for arts in their different forms.
72. The State shall be committed to the establishment of a high council for the arts, to comprise specialized scholars and shall be financially and administratively independent.



73. Establishment of a high-level academy for arts in its various manifestations.
74. The State shall foster artists: training, qualification, employments, health insurance, social security, and the provision of a budget to that end. (Recommendation).
75. Reinstatement of music as a subject in schools as it used to be in the past. (Recommendation).
76. For every child, upon birth immediately, the right to a suitable name, nationality, family care, essential nutrition, a shelter, health services, religious, emotional, and cognitive development. The State shall be committed to foster and protect the child if he/she losses parents. It shall ensure the rights of a disabled child, provide rehabilitation and reintegration into society. It's prohibited to employ children before they passing the age of compulsory education, in jobs inappropriate for the age, or those that prevent the child from continuing education. The State shall take all appropriate measures to ensure protection for the child from all forms of discrimination or punishment of a child on account of the position of the parents or legal guardians, or members of the family, their activities, expressed opinions, or belief.
77. The State shall undertake to protect children from all form of sexual abuse.
78. The State shall guarantee to a disabled child a life of dignity, reinforces independence living, rehabilitation and facilitate effective participation in society.
79. The State shall guarantee the proviso of all appropriate opportunities to enable youth for the utilization of their free time and the development of their talents and capacities - physically, socially, religiously, culturally, educationally and politically - and shall assert its support for their enterprises, their rights to housing, and assistance in case of unemployment. It shall provide all available opportunities for work, a life of dignity, and sound upbringing.
80. The State shall guarantee youth access to information from all national sources, especially those aiming at strengthening their well-being. It shall guarantee youth freedom of scientific research, literary, artistic, and cultural accomplishments, and shall provide the means to attain that. The State shall provide youth every assistance to present sciences and arts and also encourage scientific, artistic and creative innovations and protect products thereof.
81. The State shall make available social security for all youths in cases of illness, disability, unemployment or loss of a provider. It shall specifically guarantee that for the families of youth martyrs in accordance with the law.
82. The State shall be committed to the representation of women, at a level that enable women to participate in all bodies and authorities of the State, and elected and appointed council, by 30% at a minimum.
83. 83. The State shall guarantee the right of divorced women in housing when in custody of children.
84. Equality of women with men in blood money and reparations (Constitutional Principle).
85. 85. Equality of women with men in human dignity, civic personality, and autonomous financial responsibility.
86. The State shall guarantee the participation of rural women in rural development by participating in the development and implementation of development plans

at all levels, and the facilitation of information, advice and services for rural women, access to all types of training and education, including literacy and functional programs, economic opportunities and access to agricultural credit and appropriate technology.

87. The State shall guarantee all essential needs, including physical protection, economic, social, cultural, civic and political rights.
88. The State shall guarantee all civil and political rights for women and shall make a commitment to enable women to exercise all equal citizenship rights.
89. Displaced persons are a group of people who have been forced to leave their normal place of abode due to an armed conflict and human rights abuses or a natural disaster, and haven't crossed an international border. (Definition).
90. The State shall make available humanitarian assistance to displaced persons. A displaced person has the right to move freely and to choose a place of residence.
91. The State shall guarantee action to end root causes of displacement and to secure the return of displaced persons and reparations.
92. The State shall guarantee the rights of refugees in accordance with international agreements.
93. The State shall guarantee the right of litigations before the courts for refugees in equal footing with citizens and shall be treated in the same manner as citizens in all aspects of the process and livelihoods.
94. A Yemeni emigrant has a right to acquire the nationality of the country of immigration without losing the Yemeni nationality.
95. The State shall make a commitment to uphold the rights of persons with disabilities in political, civic, social, intellectual, and cultural life, and shall adopt all essential measures to ensure access to such rights as soon as possible with the least possible effort and in the highest quality. All provisions in the legislations should be aligned with international agreement on the rights of persons with disabilities ratified and signed by the Republic of Yemen.
96. The State shall enact legislative measures to protect certain persons or certain groups (the marginalized, women, children, persons with disabilities or handicap) from discrimination and to alleviate their situations.
97. The State shall take needed measures to integrate the marginalized in the educational process, and shall adopt compulsory education, and educational grants in basic, secondary and university education. The authorities shall bear the cost of such grants and the allocation of a quota in military and civilian institutes and colleges commensurate with the size of the population.
98. The State shall be committed to the establishment of a national body for the marginalized to work for their integration into society.
99. Forced labor, slavery and all manifestations of compulsion, slave trade, women, children, sex and human trafficking shall be criminalized.
100. The statutes of a trade union is the legal authority of the union until the promulgation of its law and shall remain in effect as the rule of procedures for the union.
101. All levels of education: basic, university, higher education in all branches and levels shall be free.
102. The State shall be committed to allocated a proportionate support in the annual

budget to scientific research to be given to institutions and research on the basis of clear and transparent criteria in a competitive process, with the allocation of a certain percentage to scientific research from profits of commercial investment activities of the private sector.

103. The State shall be committed to provide free medical services to all citizens, including persons with disabilities throughout the country and in high quality. A percentage of GDP should be set aside to attain this objective. It shall be committed to provide a medical referral system that starts with the health center providing basic services in the village, the country or the neighborhood to specialized hospitals and reference national centers.
104. The State shall commit to building special health units for reproductive health in the district centers and the provision of resources, equipment, specialist medical staff, and the application of the medical referral system for critical cases.
105. The State shall commit to have health insurance for its employees, and shall oblige the private sector to insure employees.
106. 106. Citizens are equal before the law, discrimination on the basis of sex, ethnicity, language, color, creed, profession, social or economic status, faith, denomination, thought, opinion or disability shall be criminalized.
107. The Constitution must include a chapter on rights and freedoms to consist of two section: (A section for rights and freedoms and another for guarantees).
108. The State shall commit to be committed to the establishment of an independent national body in partnership with civil society organizations to defend human rights and protection thereof. The body shall have the right to report any abuse to the judicial bodies and can intervene through civil suits joining the victim and shall appeal judgments on the victim's favor.
109. 109. Non-permissibility of enacting laws that permit execution unless in Qisas and Hidood (sentences prescribed by Sharia).
110. It's impermissible to issue a sentence of punishment by execution on crimes committed by persons under the age of eighteen years old at the time the crime was committed. Anyone who has incited a juvenile should be punished (tough punishment for an inciter) or anyone who has planned a crime.
111. Building in historic cities is prohibited without consulting specialists and under their supervision to safeguard the aesthetic and distinctive character of each historic city and the State shall contribute to its maintenance and preservation.
112. Works by services projects :(Electricity, water network, sewerage, and fire network), and expansion projects in those cities, shall be subject to the supervision of specialists assigned by the High Council for the Protection of Antiquities to safeguard the components of the city, its basic infrastructure and historic character.
113. The State shall commit to resume the work in the center provided for military documentation and to provide adequate financial resources.
114. The freedom of the press, printing and publishing and other audio-visual, written, and electronic media is guaranteed. It shall perform its mission freely and independently to serve society and to reflect the trends and orientations of public opinion, to contribute in molding public opinion and steering it within the framework of the fundamental principles of the State and society, the

preservation of rights and freedom, public duties, and private lives of citizens (in accordance with the Constitution).

115. The general discourse in all printed, audio-visual, and electronic media, and the discourse in the mosque shall be within the bounds to ensure the integrity, sovereignty, and security of the State and its citizens. incitement of sectarian, racial and religious strife, hatred and discord, or incitement to violence or abuse of the Divine, the apostles, the prophets or all religions shall be criminalized.
116. A child may be detained only for a limited time and shall be provided with legal assistance. The detention of a child should be in a suitable place and takes into account segregation of sexes, age, type of offense, and distance from places of detention of adults. Children shall be referred to the judiciary as expeditiously as possible to adjudicate their cases. juveniles in correctional facilities should be treated in accordance with their age and legal status. Penal establishments must be organized in such a way as to make them reformatories and places for rehabilitation of inmates.
117. The State shall guarantee effective participation for youth in all State's political, economic, social, and cultural institutions, and in all other areas of its affairs by at least 20%.
118. The State shall take all appropriate measures to ensure protection for youth from all forms of discrimination, or punishment based on the status of the youth or parents or their activities or expressed opinions or believes. The State shall guarantee protection and care necessitated by the well-being of the youth. It shall enact all legislative and appropriate administrative measures to this end.
119. All forms and types of violence against women shall be criminalized.
120. An Arab national who marries a Yemeni woman shall acquire the Yemeni nationality following five years of marriage and a foreigner after ten years. Their offspring shall acquire the original citizenship upon birth.
121. The State shall take necessary actions for reunion of Yemeni families working abroad. The State shall commit to provide equal care to emigrants in their places of emigration and connect them with the homeland through opening schools for their children, establishing special clubs for them, and ending the overlap of competence between the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Emigrants. It shall provide assist them to return to the homeland.
122. A constitutional provision that contains protection for the marginalized for participation and representation by 10% of public services jobs. They shall have the right to take-up leadership positions in all elected bodies, institutions, council and legislative authorities. The State shall take all legal measures necessary to that end in a manner that ensures their participation in public, civic and political life and access to decision-making positions in equal footing with the remaining groups of society.

SECOND: FINAL REPORT

Introduction

We, the political constituencies and civil, social, women and youth groups participating in the NDC, are well aware that while the current situation in the country as reflected in the political and social crises reach its peak, it also creates a real opportunity for the restructuring of the foundations of life and partnership on solid basis founded on rights and freedoms.

It is the undiminished recognition of the humanity of man and its centrality... and human development which is defined as the development by the people and through the people and in the interest of the people. It can only be achieved by expanding options, rights in ownership and determination in steering, guidance and making.

While we realize that dignity and equality, freedom and justice are intent of the very struggle of all the people, they are also the foundations on which we should to build the paths of democratic transition on and to strengthen citizenship, freedoms, pluralism and democratic participation. This should be the break from the past of tyranny by upholding principles of rule of law, independence of the judiciary and transitional justice.

The human moment through we shared a sense of oneness of the need for change, is the real guidance for the output of this working group as it depicted a moment that surpassed partisan agendas and trying to hold on to the welcoming common human elements in its purest form.

Human rights are a collective responsibility. Through this, the family and official institutions, political groups, civil society organizations, the private sector and individuals are seeking to ensure a break from fear and poverty to build social peace and understanding and to realize social justice and the establishment of a participatory democratic system.

Respect and uplifting human rights is a right for every female and male citizen irrespective of their gender, color, place of origin, social affiliation, opinions, ideals, beliefs and options; with a confirmation of the rights of women, children, the elderly, the youth, persons with disability, the poor and the marginalize whether in the past, the present or the future, to special welfare.

Human rights are interlinked, comprehensive and indivisible. They are can't be no retreat or distinctions. They are the basis for political systems, objectives of development and economic, social, cultural policies and international cooperation. The noblest aim for human rights is to nourish personal freedoms and to guarantee full citizenship and ensure integration of every person in society without any exclusions or marginalization.

Out of the belief on all of these principles, we undertake to protect these rights and spread its principles.

Objectives of the Working Group

Issues Discussed by the Working Group on Rights and Freedom

1. Public Rights and Freedoms issues:

Public rights and freedoms (politics, civic, economics, social, cultural, intellectual and doctrines)

2. Personal Rights and Freedoms:

Private rights and freedoms for (women, youth, children, early marriage, the marginalized, persons with disability, emigrants, minorities, IDP's and refugees)

The WG is presented 122 decisions and constitutional provisions in its report to the Second Plenary of the NDC. Many decisions and principles related to the tasks of the WG were delayed to arrive at a consensus for the second session and to submit them to the Conference for the purpose of adoption during the Final Plenary of the NDC. It's on the basis that the Workplan of the Working Group was adopted and the following objectives were laid out: -

Objectives of the Rights and Freedom Working Group

During its meetings in the Second Working Session, the Rights and Freedoms working group aimed to accomplish and complete the following: -

1. Discussion and arrive at a consensus on the constitutional principles that regulates public rights and freedoms (i.e. economic, social, political, civic, cultural, intellectual, and doctrinal),
Personal rights and freedoms (i.e. women, youth, child, early marriage, the marginalized, persons with disabilities, emigrants, minorities, IDP's and refugees)
2. Preparation of the constitutional guarantees to maintain and protect rights and freedoms and ensure that these principles are adhered to and not violated when developing laws and legislations.
3. Submission of proposals for the establishment of independent bodies to maintain rights and freedoms and to monitoring and surveillance and prevention of violations of these rights and freedom; or breach any of the principles produced and adopted.
4. Submission of some of the non-urgent recommendations related to rights and freedoms.

Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary

The working group reached consensus on constitutional and legal guidelines and the following recommendations and agreed to submit them to the Final Plenary of the NDC for adoption by the Conference:

First: Constitutional guidelines

Public Rights and Freedoms: -

Completion of remaining economic and social rights and freedoms:

Right to ownership and development of resources:

1. The State shall commit to monitor the marketplace, protect consumers, prevent monopoly and combat commercial forgery and cheating.
2. The State shall commit to put in place all possible means to protect and promote the national economy.
3. The State shall commit to price fixing and monitoring of prices and the marketplace, activate controls, soundness of measures, standards and weights in line with the principles of social justice.
4. Freedom of trade and competition is guaranteed on the basis of free market oriented economic and the cooperative system in accordance with the law.
5. Public Property is protected. The State shall commit to its protection and the use of such properties for personal or partisan gains shall be criminalized.
6. Legislation and law should define how foreigners can possess ownership of properties in a manner that doesn't undermine national sovereignty or interest of the citizen.
7. The State shall endeavor to develop mineral resources livestock, agricultural resources and preserve them so that they meet the needs and requirements of the future generations.
8. National sovereign wealth (Gas, Oil, Ports, Mines, Water, and Fisheries) is public property. Monopolization of such or private owners or regional, political, tribal or armed group monopoly of such resources shall be criminalized.
9. The State shall commit to protect the seas and the wealth contained therein, and any in violations thereof should be criminalized.

10. Expropriation sequestering of private property shall be prohibited unless by a judicial judgment.
11. The rights and freedom of legitimate ownership, enjoyment thereof without harming the rights of others, no property title shall be expropriated unless for a harm and for public interest in lieu of a fair compensation.
12. The State shall commit to provide legal guarantees to guarantee and protect public properties and funds and criminalize corruption in all its forms, or plundering of public funds. The State must develop a general plan to combat corruption and to establish a body to monitor that.
13. The right to intellectual property is guaranteed. The State shall protect intellectual property such as photographs, scientific and artistic work and works of literature shall be fully protected.
14. Endowments shall be regulated by law and the terms and conditions of philanthropists. An independent body to manage the affairs of endowments and to protect its properties and funds from infringements by individuals or private or public bodies. It shall endeavor to reacquire plundered properties and funds as documented and oversee and monitor the administrators of endowments for both public endowments and private ones.
15. Every citizen has the right to own individually or in partnership with others and it's permissible to dispense of such property by those who hold the title for it.
16. The State shall commit to the development of public wealth- human and natural, and guarantee facilitation for investment and contribution to the development of society with consideration to the needs of the people and the safety of the environment.
17. Development of endowments resources and properties in a manner that serves the terms and conditions of philanthropists and to protect the property in endowment.
18. The State shall commit to protect and develop pension funds and a fund for the unemployed youth and social security.
19. The State shall commit to the development of a strategy for human rights and public freedom in which it guarantees and consider principles of human rights and public freedom.

The Right to Work and the Right to Form Trade Unions

20. The State should commit to issue legislations for work and workers in line with the Arab and international Labor agreements.
21. The State and business owners should commit to pay full care to the work environment and protection of workers from risk with a focus on disabled workers.
22. Equal pay for equal work
23. The State should commit to setting the wage scale on the basis that ensures actual ensure the and real needs of workers in the public, private and mixed sectors based on realistic economic study.
24. The State should commit to the neutrality of public office and access by citizens on the basis of competence, experience and integrity. Transparency is required in advertising of vacant posts.
25. The State shall commit to developing flexible financial policies to liberate State's institution in the various administrative units from the restrictions imposed on them from outside. They should be mandated to act on the basis of approved financial allocations in the public budget and control through the competent authorities.

26. The State shall commit to prepare and apply job descriptions for all functions in all State's institutions.
27. The State shall commit to the enactment of an administrative system in academic and technical institutions based on equal opportunities and to fill vacant leadership positions through democratic processes.
28. Prohibition of all forms of discrimination in State's institutions.
29. The State is obliged to take care of its citizens during work when injuries occurs, and shall ensure proper compensation, as well as, the stat shall guarantee to provide care after service or leave due illness or disability and provide them with a future without fear.
30. Peaceful strikes are one of the legal and legitimate means for workers and staff and their trade union organizations to defend their rights and legal interests in case of violation and confiscation thereof.
31. No penalty is to be imposed on workers and staff and members of the trade union organizations including the dismissal from work because of the exercise the right to strike or to call for a strike.
32. The State and business owners shall commit to create cultural, scientific, social, health and entertainment institutions for workers and employees.
33. The State and business owners shall commit to provide professional and technical training and literacy programs for their employees.
34. It is impermissible to hire foreigner in public jobs unless through temporary contracts when there is a need on conditions that no Yemeni has the same experience in that area the same should be advertised in the Official Gazette.
35. The States shall adhere to applicable international standards and standards set by specialists in this field, with due consideration to inflation rates and price increases.
36. No party should have the right to interfere in the work of the trade union organizations directly or indirectly. Likewise, they have no right to exercise coercion against anyone with respect to their joining any trade union organization, resign a membership organization or prevent any individual from exercising union rights.
37. It is impermissible to impose any sanctions on members of trade union organizations, including using the penalty of dismissal for exercising trade union activities.
38. All associations, federations, trade unions and cooperatives are to be under the oversight of finance and accounting control authorities which shall be regulated by law.
39. Achieve equality between public sector and private sector employees in all entitlements and duties and adopt the better system for both sectors.
40. Citizens shall have priority in filling vacant jobs in the private and public sectors, according to regulations and controls set by law.
41. No party shall use deception with the objective of reducing wages or salaries of employees working with foreign employers, natural or legal entities, inside or outside Yemen; or for that matter, circumvention of any other dues or rights or carrying out any act that harms them or harms their interests.

Right to adequate living:

42. Every citizen, male and female, has the right to be provided by the State through the national income and international cooperation the right to social welfare and economic and cultural rights that are indispensable to protection of their dignity and character development.



43. The State shall ensure the provision of safe drinking water as a basic human right for every citizen in adequate volume.
44. The right to adequate food and the provision thereof by the State to both humans and animals.

The right to health:

45. The State shall commit to provide medical research centers to build upon and follow-up on any new scientific development and evaluation thereof, according to medical research and any matter relevant to aspects of health.
46. The State should be obligated to build emergency units in all districts and provincial centers and the provision of equipment and medical staff to implement the referral system for chronic diseases.
47. The State shall make it mandatory for State's institutions and agencies causing environmental pollution to allocate a portion of their revenues for the health insurance budget. Likewise, producers and owners of substances harmful to health should be bound by the same principle.
48. More attention should be given to girls' education in health aspects. Girls should be given suitable opportunities to join this sector and the State shall encourage rural girls enrolled in this field.
49. The State shall act to develop health endowments and repossess whatever has been plundered.
50. The State is obliged to scale-up health and educational services all over the country on the basis of modern health and education policies that meet access to such services in high quality to all members of society equally and in a manner that achieves equity.
51. The State shall guarantee full health care with the provision of necessary medicine and treatment for all different cases for persons with disabilities without discrimination.
52. The State is obliged to reconsider the budget of the Ministry of Health according to the needs of the governorates and districts (consensus was reached on the content of this decision. Names of administrative units should be adjusted once an agreement is reached on the shape of the State).
53. The State shall foster supervision and control and follow-up and re-examine the health services map. It shall prepare comprehensive reports on the health situation in the governorates (consensus was reached on the content of this decision. Names of administrative units should be adjusted once an agreement is reached on the shape of the State).

Right to Education:

54. Criminalization of politics in education.
55. The State should adopt, within religious and civic education curriculum strategy that such curriculum shall be comprehensive and inclusive and shall not be biased towards any doctrine, while taking into account the geographic diversity within comprehensive national rights (consensus was reached on the content of this decision. Names of administrative units should be adjusted once an agreement is reached on the shape of the State).
56. Regulation and legalization of parallel education by law.
57. The State is obliged to prepare curricula through a body composed of all orientations in partnership with civil society organizations and specialists who are competent in various fields of study, taking into account cultural diversity, the introduction of a culture of freedom and human rights, citizenship and democracy and the principle of peaceful transfer of power and pluralism, and that the people are the rightful owners and the source of power. These should be included in the curriculum consistent with the various levels of education.

58. The State shall support scientific research and encourages and supports scientific research centers.
59. The State is obliged to include the principles of human rights in education curriculums for all stages.

Rights of the Family:

60. The establishment of specialized courts to consider family affairs and personal status cases. It shall be regulated, organized and structured by a special law.
61. The State shall endeavor to provide family care and stability, considering that the family is the natural and fundamental cell of society. The State shall pursue the creation of suitable conditions for marriage, ensures adequate housing for each family and provide minimum income sufficient enough to maintain the dignity of family members.
62. The State shall care for family entity and the maintenance of family cohesion.
63. Establishment of a body to be responsible for the protection of women and children from social and domestic violence

General Constitutional Principles:

64. The State shall endeavor to provide specialized cadres to work in rehabilitation centers based on equal opportunities.
65. Establishment of a national institution to measure public opinion. It shall be financially and administratively independent in accordance with legal, scientific and democratic standards.
66. The State shall make it mandatory of all bodies whose work causes damages or harmful effects to the environment or electromagnetic frequencies harmful to human health to provide necessary preventive actions to protect human health.
67. The State shall endeavor to combat the phenomenon of begging and shall find suitable solutions to ensure an end to this bad phenomenon.
68. The State shall be obliged to abolish all special funds supported by the State and include their budgets in the State's Public Budget.
69. The State shall commit to establish a special cadre which shall be rewarding and flexible for professional and creative disciplines while ensuring a decent level of living to achieve stability in their lives and cover their various expenses, enable them to keep up with modern and contemporary scientific developments in their field of specialization. The core of the cadre and its content shall be a real assurance and guarantee to prevent and stop the continuous flight of professional from State's institutions, reluctance to work or migration outside the homeland.
70. When developing the special cadre for professionals, considerations should be given to the magnitude and the level of difficulty of effort made during educational attainment, expense and time they spent in their education, as well as, the various responsibilities and obligations that ensue because of their practice of such professions and different, specificities and its importance to society.
71. Low income people should be exempted from taxes in a manner that doesn't prejudice the minimum wage. In imposing taxes, the government should adopt the principle of incremental taxes; with due consideration to the achievement of social justice and not exceed the taxpayer's ability to pay, while balancing that with the needs of the State. Considerations should be made to ensure basic needs for every child and the family.
72. Justice, freedom and equality are basic blocks for building society. The State shall ensure fair standards in the distribution of development productive projects among members of society. Disadvantaged areas should enjoy affirmative action in a manner that achieves social justice.

73. Structures of local councils should be built to cover-sub-districts, villages and neighborhoods commensurate with the new shape of the State. This should be done through democratic practice and in a manner that realizes public scrutiny and make State practices in these areas exclusive. (a substitute for the neighborhood chiefs, and trustees, etc.)
74. The Yemeni people have the right to self-determination as enshrined in the Constitution, laws, and international laws; and by virtue of such right, is free to determine political status and free in the pursuit of social, economic, and cultural development and growth.

The Arts:

75. The establishment of cinema houses and cultural centers is a right guaranteed to all citizens.
76. Art is an important and vital part of the memory, culture and identity of the Yemeni society. The task of development, nurturing and preservation of the diversity rests with the State. The State should foster arts and creative people as one of its essential missions. It should abide by supporting and activating all artistic specialized associations (theatre, singing, music, sculpture, drawing, cinema, folk dance, etc.) in coordination with the Supreme Council for the Arts (consensus on the content of the decision has been reached, but the names of the administrative units should be adjusted according to the new shape of the State once there is an agreement on that).
77. The State shall commit to building a national theatre in each province, which shall enjoy care and support in accordance with the known standards for such art. (Consensus on the content of the decision was reached, but the names of the administrative units should be changed according to the new shape of the State once there is an agreement on that).

Right to Practice Religious Rites

78. Practice of religious rites is a right guaranteed to all citizens, and by virtue of the Constitution, any act that would prevent, impose or compromise or is in contempt of this right shall be criminalized. The imposition of any opinion, thought, or belief by force shall, likewise, be criminalized.

The Arabic Language and Translation

79. Develop programs and strategic plans to examine the challenges facing the Arabic language, including the risks of globalization and the Internet. Curricula and pedagogy should be reviewed to develop and update such methods through the use of modern technology and multimedia considering that Arabic is a symbol of identity and a guardian of the elements of the Arab Islamic character.
80. Development of a strategy for Arabization of the various sciences in universities for embedding knowledge and revitalizing the language, and develop its capacity to accommodate various modern sciences and interaction thereof.
81. The State shall commit to the establishment of a national body for translation which shall be responsible for the translation of knowledge and sciences from various languages into Arabic and vice versa.
82. Normalization with the Zionist entity in any manner or form shall be criminalized (Constitutional principle).
83. Within a clear strategy, the State shall adopt the development of curriculums for religious and civic subjects. The curriculums should be comprehensive, inclusive and unbiased towards any doctrine and shall take into account cultural and geographical diversity within the all-inclusive national identity framework.

The Right to Litigation

84. The judiciary is independent having no other dominion but the law.

85. The right to fair litigation is guaranteed and preserved for all.
86. The accused is innocent until proven guilty.
87. The right to defense is guaranteed at all stages of investigation and trial.
88. The State shall commit to providing legal aid for those unable to afford a lawyer.
89. Justice is right guaranteed by the State.
90. Every person has the right to receive compensation when justice fails.
91. No right shall be forfeited by virtue of the statute of limitations. No privilege to anyone before the law to protect them from not being held accountable for violating the rights of people. The ruler and the ruled are equal before the law.
92. Court sessions are to be held in public. If the situation requires secrecy, the law should regulate such instances.

Right to Personal Freedom - Security and Physical Safety

93. Establishment of a section at the Prosecutor's Office to prosecute rights and freedoms cases.
94. Criminalize assault on physical integrity (FGM), sexual harassment, exploitation of women in commercials in a manner which degrades and humiliates dignity, and trafficking of women.
95. Activation of pre-marital medical examination.
96.
 - a) The State shall guarantee personal freedom of citizens and maintain their dignity and security and shall not restrict freedom of anyone, unless through a judgment by a competent court.
 - b) It's impermissible to arrest, search or detain any individual except when caught red-handed. It's impermissible to watch or investigated any individual except in cases established by law. The law shall prohibit physical, psychological or moral torture. Coercion to confess during an investigation shall be prohibited. An individual whose freedom has been restricted has the right to refrain from making any Statement unless in the presence of his lawyer. Detention or confinement of any human being is prohibited unless in places subject to the Prisons Regulation Act. Torture and inhuman treatment on arrest or during the period of detention or imprisonment is prohibited.
 - c) Anyone arrested temporarily on suspicion of committing a crime must be brought to justice during twenty-four hours at most from the time of his arrest. A judge or the Public Prosecution should inform the person of the reasons for the arrest. The person should be interrogated and shall be given an opportunity to express his defense and or objections. An immediate order with sufficient grounds should be issued for continued detention or release. In all cases, the Public Prosecution shall not continue detention for more than seven days unless by a justified judicial order.
 - d) When a person is arrested for any reason, the person's relatives or anyone the person chooses, shall be informed of his/her arrest. The same should be considered when a judicial order for continued detention is issued.
 - e) The law shall determine the punishment for anyone violating any paragraph of this article. It shall specify appropriate compensation for the damages suffered by the person as a result of the violation. Physical or psychological torture during arrest, detention or imprisonment is a crime that doesn't lapse under a statute of limitations. Anyone practicing, orders or participates in such crimes shall be punished.
97. Punishment for abuse of power or arbitrariness in exercising power or exploitation thereof shall be intensified.

98. No citizen shall be exiled or arbitrarily detained.
99. No Yemeni citizen should be handed over to any country or a foreign body.
100. No Yemeni shall be exiled or removed out of the nation or deprived of the right to return.
101. Right to life is guaranteed for every citizen and resident. It's impermissible to execute any citizen or resident in the territory of the Republic without a fair trial that ensures a legitimate right to defense.
102. The dignity of a person shall be protected if arrested.
103. Prisoners have the right to appropriate treatment and decent places worthy of human dignity.
104. A secure life is a right guaranteed by the State to every person residing on its territory.
105. Arrest and detention are prohibited in places other than official prisons.
106. Extrajudicial detention is prohibited. The law shall criminalize private prisons of institutions, persons or entities.
107. A prison is a disciplinary and refinement house. It shall be subject to judicial oversight. Anything contrary to human dignity in a prison or endangers the health of a prisoner shall be prohibited. The State shall commit that reformatories and prisons devoted to the serving of judicial rulings shall be covered by health, cultural and social care.
108. Anyone arrested in violation of the provisions of the Constitution and the laws; where his personal liberty has been violated has or anyone on his behalf the right to raise grievance and submit a criminal case before the courts against anyone who violated his personal liberty or participated in it or gave orders to do so.
109. Punishment is personal. No crime or punishment except by law. No judgment shall be carried out except by a final judicial judgment. A law is not applicable to any act committed prior to the date of issuance.
110. A human body has sanctity. No one shall be subjected to medical or scientific experiments.
- 111.

Right to Political Participation and Elections

112. Citizens, both men and women, have the right to participate actively in political life to run and vote in presidential and parliamentary elections and referendums. The State is committed to the inclusion of the name of each citizen in the voters register if eligible.
113. The Constitution guarantees peaceful transfer of power through explicit provisions.
114. Anyone condemned of human rights violations is prohibited from assuming a public office unless cleared of the charges.
115. A Yemeni citizen is free and respected and is an effective partner in the wealth, power and decision-making and has the right to benefit from all the resources of the country.
116. Abuse of the military and security establishment which leads to violation of human rights shall be criminalized.
117. Citizens have the right of association, civil institutions and political parties be merely submitting a notification. It's impermissible to dissolve any of such institution unless through a final court judgment.

118. Each citizen has the right to address public authorities in writing or signed petitions and various means to be able to express opinion.
119. Utilization of public media, including mosques and educational institutions for the benefit of a party or a class is prohibited.
120. The State's authorities should be neutral in dealing with all citizens and people with different political orientations, regardless of gender, color, creed or dogma.

Right to Property

121. The right to own properties and freedom of disposal and enjoyment of individual ownership is guaranteed as a human right.
122. It's impermissible to deprive an owner off his property except for public benefit and fair compensation and in accordance with a court ruling under the law. In all cases, compensation must be given to the owner before expropriation.

Right to Privacy

123. Everyone has the right to privacy so long as it doesn't infringe on the rights of others; and:
 - Not to be subjected to search or the search of one's home.
 - No properties shall be search.
 - No possessions shall be seized.
 - Personal communications in all forms must not be violated (intercepted).
124. All citizens have the right to obtain a passport without discrimination.
125. No citizen shall be watched unless through the permission of a court.
126.
 - a. Homes have sanctity. They shall not be searched or inspected unless by court order and regulated by law.
 - b. Places of worship and learning have sanctity. The law shall regulate search and inspections.

Freedom of Movement

127. Freedom of movement from one place to another and residency and housing within the territory of Yemen is guaranteed for every citizen. It's impermissible to restrict such movement except in cases regulated by law as required for security and safety of citizens. Freedom of entry to the Republic and exit shall be regulated by law. In all cases, this shall not conflict with freedoms guaranteed in the Constitution.

The Right to Housing

128. Everyone has the right to adequate housing. The State shall take legislative measures, within available resources, for the realization of this right.
129. It's impermissible to force anyone to leave his home. It's impermissible to demolish anyone's home without a final court ruling and fair compensation.
130. Lives of citizens have special sanctity and privacy including personal security, home and private documents and possessions is guaranteed.
131. Home have sanctity, except in cases of hazards and distress (cases of hazards such as fire and flood).

The Right to Assemble, Demonstrate and Strike

132. Every citizen has the right to assembly, demonstration and strike and all forms of peaceful protests by notification.
133. The right to practice all forms of peaceful protests is protected. The State shall ensure protection and security of public spaces and squares. It shall guarantee not to put any restrictions on the exercise of this right.

The Right to Hold a Public Office

134. A Public office (job) is a right guaranteed to those who have the capacity on the basis of equality with due consideration to competence and qualifications.
135. Non-Yemenis are not permitted to assume a public job unless through a temporary contract if needed provided that no Yemeni with similar experience in that field can be found.

The Right to a Nationality

136. An individual with one Yemeni parent is considered a Yemeni national.
137. It's prohibited to strip a Yemeni of his/her Yemeni nationality. The law shall regulate provisions for the acquisition or lose of a Yemeni nationality.

Freedom of Thought

138. Freedom to practice religious rites every citizen according to his religion, belief and doctrine.
139. Freedom of opinion, thought, creativity and belief is guaranteed and protected provided that it doesn't contravene the Constitution.
140. The use of expiative and treasonous religious discourse in politics shall be criminalized. Any statement or act is an indication of such discourse is a crime punishable by law.

General Constitutional Principles:

141. The law shall regulate the entry of Arabs and foreigners to the country. In all cases, combatants and human rights violators, whether Arabs or foreigners shall not be allowed to enter the territories of the Republic. Any one proven to have contributed to any act of combat inside the territories of the Republic shall be punished by law. The law shall also punish anyone who has aided or contributed or retained any foreigner who has a proven involvement in an act of war.
142. Lawyers, members of the public prosecution, and judicial aids enjoy the same protection granted to members of the judiciary. The State shall guarantee social security for them. The legal profession shall be regulated by a special law.
143. The sovereignty of the Republic's territory and territorial waters shall not be violated. The law shall punish anyone who allows, facilitates or assists any foreign power to violate the sovereignty of the nation in any form. It's impermissible to ask the assistance of any foreign armed forces to carry out any military action within the territory of the Republic or territorial waters. The law shall criminalize that.
144. The right of every citizen to exercise criticism of the work of a public servant. This right shall not be restricted unless it is considered explicit insult or slurs or defamation or an attack on private life. The work of the public administration in

all government structures shall not be protected from criticism.

145. Freedom of political action for students in universities is a public right which cannot be infringed. Students have the right to form unions and federations.
146. The right to communicate and contact through modern scientific means is guaranteed. Piracy and spying on these electronic means shall be criminalized unless through enforceable judicial rulings.
147. Every working woman in any institution of the State shall have the right to voluntary retirement when they reach 25 years of service.
148. The State shall commit not to violate the human rights during a State of emergency, which must be for a specific period of time.
149. Water is a basic human right. Every citizen has the right to access it, and the State shall ensure the provision of adequate volumes of clean water.
150. Every citizen has the right to practice sports. The State shall commit to providing appropriate support to achieve that. The State shall also commit to develop the subject of physical education in the various educational curriculums.
151. The subject of rights and freedoms shall be taught in all colleges, institutes and military academies.
152. Constitutional provisions concerning rights and freedoms shall be in effect on all related laws. The legislative, executive and judicial authorities and all organs of the State shall abide by them.
153. Establishment of a judicial police to specialize in the enforcement of judicial rulings.
154. The State shall abide by provisions of all international conventions and agreements on human rights, ratified by the State in accordance with the Constitution.
155. Any act or calls that instigate conflicts, violence and infighting, discrimination or incitement to hatred shall be criminalized.
156. Any offence on the rights and freedoms set forth in the Constitution shall be criminalized.

Personal Rights and Freedoms: -

Women's Rights

157. Increase social security for divorced and widowed women.
158. Women have the right to child-care leave for a full year with full pay a second year at half pay.
159. Women have right of enjoyment of personal rights related to pregnancy and childbirth. The reproduction function should be considered a social function, the burden of which should be borne by both parents together with the State's institutions.
160. The State shall commit to the provision of special prisons for women. The State shall work to establish welfare and rehabilitation centers for women prisoners after they serve their sentences.
161. Trafficking of refugee women and sexual and physical exploitation shall be criminalized.
162. Women have the right to make investment and protection thereof. Facilities and access to white loans shall be provided to them.

163. Disabled and elderly women have the right to access full social services.
164. Barriers restricting freedom and the rights of women shall be lifted, especially those relevant to the wrong interpretation of the purposes and intent of the Islamic Sharia.
165. Speedy implementation of sentences on women convicted of crimes. The law shall criminalize the exploitation of women prisoners inhumanely and immorally.
166. Imprisonment or detention of women in non-grave crimes shall be prohibited until a court judgment is passed. Necessary bail should be secured during investigation and trial in due consideration to the nature of Yemeni society.

Early Marriage: -

167. The age of marriage shall be 18 years for both sexes.
168. The minimum age of marriage for girls is 18 years, and anyone violating this rule shall be punished by law.

Youth: -

169. The State shall commit to the establishment of microfinance banks to provide non-interest-bearing lending services to youth projects.

People with Disabilities: -

170. The State shall commit to the establishment of vocational, technical and rehabilitation centers for people with disabilities, including the deaf and mute, those with limbs disabilities, the blind, and those with mental disabilities in all governorates without any discrimination.
171. The State shall commit to the right of persons with disabilities in social solidarity in various walks of life and to ensure access to all fundamental rights guaranteed for all Yemeni citizens without discrimination.
172. To ensure access of people with disabilities to all rights and freedoms, the State shall organize a national conference on disability every two years. Representatives of all stakeholders in disability shall be invited to the conference to discuss trends, procedures, and policies relating to people with disabilities. Following each conference, the Government must report to Parliament on measures implemented and what objectives to be achieved over the next two years.
173. The State shall commit to the right of people with disabilities to participate in political life and public jobs in the State and decision-making positions by at least 10% of such position. To that end, it shall adopt whatever action is necessary to ensure effective participation.

The Elderly

174. The rights of the elderly shall be maintained. They should be cared for and enabled to exercise all their political, civic and cultural rights. Elderly care homes should receive sufficient care and attention.
175. Support of organizations and bodies working to provide care for the elderly.

Rights of the Child

176. The State shall commit to adoption of suitable leaves for working women with respect to maternity leave, breast-feeding, nursery in a manner that puts the interests of the child first.
177. Children shall not be involved in wars and armed conflicts.

- 178. It's impermissible to recruit anyone under 18 in the army.
- 179. A child is every human being who has not exceeded eighteen solar years of age.
- 180. Children may not be employed in any form.

Rights of Refugees

- 181. Political refugees may not be extradited or forcibly returned to the country from which they fled. The law shall regulate the right of granting political asylum. Asylum may not be granted to anyone who has committed an international or a terrorist crime. Asylum to anyone who has caused damage or harm to Yemen shall be repealed.
- 182. Foreigners residing legally in Yemen may not be deported except through a final court judgment.

Rights of the Marginalized

- 183. The State should foster an inclusive social vision in which smaller communities feel their importance and value, where opportunities to participate fully in public life are accessible. To achieve this end, the State shall eliminate any form of degrading treatment or any practice harmful to any group of society or involves discrimination or bias against any group. In particular and as an urgent manner, the State shall put in place necessary legislation to ensure the integration of the most marginalized groups into society, who are known as (al-Akhdam). This shall include the drafting, promulgation and adoption of equitable laws, policies and procedures that ensure full integration of this segment and its enjoyment of all the rights conferred by the Yemeni Constitution on all citizens.

Minority Rights

- 184. The State shall commit to enact legislative measures to strengthen basic freedoms and political rights of citizens belonging to minorities (if any).
- 185. The State shall guarantee the rights of minorities to enjoy their own culture and rituals and the use of their language.

Chapter on Constitutional Safeguards for the Protection of Rights and Freedoms:

- 186. Rule of law is the basis of governance. The ruler and the ruled are equal before the law.
- 187. Independence of the judiciary and protection of judges is a fundamental guarantee to the achievement of justice and the protection of rights and freedoms.
- 188. The State shall abide by the principles of human rights and public and personal freedoms in a manner that doesn't contravene the Constitution; it shall develop a national strategy to protect and prevent any diminution of them.
- 189. Rights and freedoms guaranteed by the Constitution shall not be subject to disruption or diminution. No law shall restrict such rights and freedoms or prejudice the inherent value or its essence.
- 190. The State shall commit to the establishment of a national body, financially and administratively independent, for the defense of human rights and freedoms. It shall adopt appropriate mechanisms to protect those rights and freedoms, and



the revision of relevant legislations. This body has the right to inform the judicial authorities of any violation of those rights. It has the right to intervene by filing civil action suit in support of the aggrieved and shall appeal in his favor and interests any judgment that has been issued.

191. The accused is presumed innocent until proven guilty in a fair legal trial which guarantees the right of defense in person or through an attorney. The law shall make it mandatory for the State to ensure that those who cannot afford a lawyer the means to resort to the judiciary and to defend their rights before the courts.
192. Litigation is a right guaranteed to all people, and the State is committed to prompt action in issuance of judgments.
193. Human rights and culture and values of tolerance and acceptance of others shall be incorporated into the school curricula. Likewise, they should be incorporated into the curricula of military and police colleges and institutes. Anything in the curriculums which is found inconsistent with the principles of human rights and freedoms shall be abolished.
194. Any offence on any of the rights and freedoms guaranteed in the Constitution shall not lapse by virtue of the statute of limitation. Anyone who has been victim of such offence has the right to bring criminal and civil action lawsuits against the perpetrator and deserves a fair compensation.
195. The State shall guarantee protection of victims, witnesses and informants.
196. Establishment of special courts / or extraordinary courts or any other body designed to restrict rights and freedoms enshrined in the constitution shall be banned. Similar bodies in existence shall be abolished. Any person shall only be tried in the place where the conflict or the crime occurred before ordinary judges.
197. Any administrative work or decision shall not be shielded from judicial review.
198. Any public servant refraining from enforcing judgments or impeding their enforcement is committing a crime punishable by law. In cases such as this, the person who holds the judgment in his favor has the right to bring criminal charges directly to the competent court.
199. The delegation or mandate of the right to exercise sovereignty or authority of the State to any individual, group or class of people is prohibited. The exercise of sovereignty or authority of the State shall only be exercised by State's institutions and in accordance with the Constitution.
200. Establishment of a supreme constitutional court to adjudicate the constitutionality of laws and legislation which violate provisions of the Constitution and rule on disputed issues between regions in case of adoption of a federal system.
201. It's impermissible to modify a provision or an article of the Constitution unless three-quarters of the members of the parliament consent to such modification or adjustment after a referendum.
202. The government should be subject to accountability by the legislature and the judiciary for any human rights violations.
203. Neutrality of the public service shall be guaranteed. The politicization and exploitation by political parties, groups or special interest shall be prohibited.
204. The enactment of an electoral law that guarantees impartiality, equal opportunities for all citizens in nomination and election.
205. Establishment of a multi-tier judiciary (administrative + ordinary) for the protection of rights and freedoms, to control the work of the administration,

- and the extent of its compliance with the law.
206. Civil society organizations are one of the important means of protecting rights and freedoms. They are major contributors to the development of policies and support for community activities in all fields. Therefore, it's incumbent upon the State, to support and develop civil society and ensure its independence.
 207. Develop safeguards that prevent exploitation of public fund in favor of any particular political party.
 208. Prevent utilization of institutions and legal frameworks in favor of individuals, tribes or political parties.
 209. Combining a public office and private business is prohibited.
 210. There is a need to pass the sexual harassment law.
 211. Establishment of advisory councils at the national level to promote improvement of family conditions, youth and children and strengthens the protection of their rights.
 212. Disrespect or derogation, through public statements or by hinting, against the people by government officials shall be criminalized.
 213. Establishment of national committees to inspect all private prisons, to close them, holds those running them accountable, and compensates the victims.
 214. Identify and laws and provisions that ensure equal opportunities between the different powers in the exercise of its political and media activities, especially during elections to present their visions.
 215. Ensure that local authorities commit to impartiality during elections.
 216. Anyone who violates the rules relating to transparency should be punished.
 217. Imposing maximum penalties for perpetrators of arbitrary, secret detention, forced disappearances and abductions.
 218. Behavior instigating hatred, violence and racism, sectarianism and regionalism and discrimination shall be prohibited.
 219. Development of cultural, artistic, scientific and technical creativity and promotion of sports.
 220. Reparation to all those affected in Yemen.
 221. Providing State controlled shelter for female prisoners and care homes for the elderly and the homeless.
 222. Adoption of the coroner's report as reliable evidence for rulings, especially in matters of proof of lineage and age (DNA).
 223. Compensation for anyone who has finished serving his sentence in prison and is not released at the end of his prison term.
 224. Work to address rural women problems and concerns and promotion of girl's education in rural areas.
 225. Establishment of special centers for rural women to develop their abilities.
 226. Use of public media outlets to raise community awareness of the rights and duties of citizens and not the other way around.
 227. International conventions and treaties in force, those signed by the Yemeni State, shall be considered one of the guarantees of rights and freedoms.

II: Recommendations:

1. The State is obliged to prepare a strategy to restructure the agricultural sector, institutional building and integration of the different roles of institutions to manage and develop the agricultural sector, both plant and animal. This should be done through the transfers of powers and authorities, a review and investment of the legislations and regulations for the agricultural sector; attention to marketing policy, encouragement of the private sector involvement in agriculture and establishment of an agricultural marketing company.
2. Engage rural and coastal women in planning and implementation of programs in agriculture and fisheries, facilitation of lending and marketing facilities, development of women agriculture and fisheries extension, and attention to income-generating home-based agriculture and fisheries activities.
3. Protection of women's situation in the agricultural and fisheries sector in terms of the mechanics of the labor market, especially wages, work hours and other rights.
4. Public service jobs should be subjected to advertising and a vetting exercise.
5. Review of the Social Security and Pensions Act.
6. Adjustment of retirees' pensions before the passage of the Wages and Salaries law of 2005 and equate them with colleagues who retired after the passage of the law.
7. The State shall commit to development the wages and salaries policy to align it with prevailing market prices and the purchasing value of the Riyal.
8. Demand from the Ministry of Finance to quickly release the differences of allowances overdue from 2005 to 2010 to be paid retroactively to all State's employees.
9. Implementation of the remaining stages of the wages and salaries strategies in one shot.
10. Demand from the Ministry of Finance to speed giving tenure to all State's employees appointed in 2011.
11. Preparation of new laws to be compatible with outcomes all- inclusive National Dialogue Conference and the new constitution.
12. Preparation of the law of associations and civic institutions that promotes the role of women, youth, the marginalized, the disabled and children.
13. Pay attention to remote and distant areas as well as rural areas and villages and grant them their due rights in development projects.
14. Include an important provision in the Civil Associations and Institutions' act to prohibit all such institutions from getting involved in partisan politics or work in favor of any particular party.
15. Release of all political prisoners and the forced disappearances.
16. Setting up of a commission to accept files of looted lands and stolen property in the north by powerful people and military officers to consider these cases and return them to their rightful owners.



All-Inclusive, Integrated, and Sustainable Development

FIRST: MIDTERM REPORT

Introduction

The members of the Comprehensive Development WG reached consensus on the following resolutions. It is worth mentioning that the members of the WG unanimously agreed on the need for its resolutions to conform to the outcomes of the Southern Issue and the State-Building working groups.

Resolutions by the Working Group:

1. Consciously and competently keep up with the information era for sustainable positive transformation of the country towards production of knowledge and utilization thereof in all aspects of cultural, economic and social structures.
2. Focus attention on the tourism industry, provision of the technical and physical foundation to utilize the climate, geographical and biodiversity characteristics of the country to create a prosperous and sustainable tourism industry.
3. The State shall guarantee to take care of women and youth and to qualify and develop them spiritually, morally, culturally, educationally, physically, psychological, social and economically and entablement for effective political participation.
4. The State is committed to take care of persons with special needs, provide them with work opportunities in a nurturing environment that facilitates social integration, advance the social culture in their favor, and facilitate access to suit their needs.
5. Establishment of systems and networks for social protection, both public and private, to guarantee a life of dignity for a human being and entablement to overcome poverty through acquiring human capacities and utilization thereof. Public spending should be geared to this end through employment in the government and the public sector as needed, and the provision of high-quality public services.
6. All forms of oppression and exploitation of human beings shall be prohibited, the law shall criminalize that.
7. Harmonization of economic and social policies with advanced modern mechanism, structures and administrative organization to assist in closing the gap [between the rural and urban areas.
8. The State shall develop policies and legislation that guarantee rational use of water resources and prevent depletion thereof.
9. The State shall develop national policies and strategies to combat poverty and unemployment and ensure implementation.
10. Yemeni society is founded on the basis of social solidarity that rests on equal citizenship, brotherhood, tolerance, diversity, and respect of the other, and to



forsakes extremism, violence, the culture of hate, division and war.

11. An individual is the foundation of society and a family is the social unit in society underpinned by religion, morality, noble human values, respect for human beings, and love for the homeland.
12. The fact that the Constitutions provides for specific rights cannot be construed to mean a denial of other rights that the people enjoy or derogation thereof.
13. The State shall guarantee for women all civil, political, economic, social, and cultural rights and is committed to enable women to exercise their right to equal citizenship, abolish all discriminations and protection from all of forms of violence and all other inhumane practices, and the enactment of legislations to this end.
14. The private life of citizens is inviolable and privacy is guaranteed. No mail, wireless, and electronic or telephone calls or other means of communications are to be subjected to monitoring or surveillance, unless by a justified court order and for a specific time period.
15. Homes are inviolable. Except in cases of hazards and relief assistance, it's impermissible to enter homes, search, or conduct surveillance thereof unless by a justified court order that specifies the time and place. The residents of the homes must be notified ahead of entry or search.
16. Access to information, data, statistics, and documents and disclosure or exchange thereof is a right guaranteed by the State for every citizen, in a manner that doesn't infringe on the sanctity of private life and the rights of others and in a manner that doesn't conflict with the law. The law shall regulate the rules for depositing public documents and archiving, means of accessing information, and appeals in cases of denials, and the consequent accountability for such denial.
17. The State is committed to the principle of full separation between the three branches of government as a constitutional foundation governing competencies and powers of the different State's authorities - legislative, executive and judicial.
18. Activation of the role of the State in the management of natural resources (national wealth), such as oil, gas, fish wealth and other natural resources, regulation of utilization thereof, prohibition of giving any proxies to intermediaries in the management of these resources, and the rationalization of use to preserve the rights of future generations and to diversify the funding sources for the State's Public Budget.
19. Uphold the concept of social and economic equity and strengthening the concept of partnership and the diversity of economic ownership: public, private, mixed, cooperative, community, and share-holding companies, and to develop that in order to complete the goals for sustainable economic and social development.
20. Adherence of the government to key functions in the development of strategies, execution of public programs and the development of infrastructure, especially in education and health and engaging the private sector and civil society organizations

in the process.

21. Mobilization of efforts by individuals in strong organizations with a capacity to effectively participate in social and economic activities and play a positive role in influencing public policies.
22. The State shall guarantee protection for motherhood and childhood and the provision of health care services, free of charge, specifically in the remote rural areas.
23. The State shall provide health care for juveniles and other persons unable to care for themselves for any reasons, and the State shall provide assistance and rehabilitate them for their own well-being and to serve the interest of the public.
24. The State shall work to upgrade, development and improve infrastructures to meet the needs of development and to engage the private sector for the purpose of competition and investment within a clear legal framework.
25. The State shall promote cooperation and saving and the establishment of cooperative, charitable and development institution and activities in various forms and shall enact laws to regulate and protect them.
26. The law shall determine the granting of salaries, pensions, emoluments, assistance, bonuses paid by the public treasury. The State shall work to link salaries to productivity and the needs for decent living standards and shall guarantee the minimum wages and pensions and the maximum, with no exceptions unless by law.
27. The State is committed to combat corruption in all its forms and manifestations and all related acts and shall work to strengthen good governance.
28. Endowments are inviolable to be protected by the State, which shall work, through an independent body, to revive the role of endowments and promote and develop resources thereof and expend such resource to attain the Sharia intents and to realize the social and economic purpose in accordance with the law and the nature of the endowment.
29. The State and all members of society shall protect and safeguard antiquities, historic monuments, and natural reserves. Any tampering or aggression against them shall be regarded as subversion and aggression against society, and any person who violates or trades in them shall be punished in accordance with the law. The State shall make every effort to develop tourism activities, and development and protect thereof. It shall raise awareness and educate the public on the economic, development and cultural importance of tourism and antiquities and on the status, they attain for our people amongst the people of the world.
30. The State guarantees to conserve the natural, human and built environments and exercise keenness in the development and upgrading process not to infringe upon the needs of future generations for the national environmental resources.



31. The States guarantees a life of dignity and clean drinkable water and shall work to resolve the housing problem by developing a national housing plan and to regulate State and private land use by planning for building and construction with due consideration to harmful effects on agricultural land. The State shall protect private ownership and the rights of vulnerable groups and promote investment in housing and vertical construction.
32. The State shall give special attention to agricultural and fisheries development by upgrading productivity to attain self-sufficiency and export surplus. The State shall take necessary measures to develop water resources, rationalization of the use of water and shall put in place a national plan to limit cultivation of Qat. It shall provide the appropriate agricultural incentive as alternatives to the cultivation of Qat and scale-up community awareness on the importance of water. The State shall guarantee the conservation of the marine environment and promotion of resources thereof.
33. In imposing taxes and other public duties, consideration should be given to the interest of society, and the achievement of social equity between citizens in the distribution of income and the preventing of concentration and sharing of wealth between specific groups.
34. It's impermissible for the executive authority to enter into contracts or give guarantees or enter into an enterprise that would create an expense for the public treasury in any given year or number of years unless by approval of the legislative authority.
35. Public expropriation of properties and funds is prohibited, and no ex-appropriation shall be carried out unless by a final court judgment.
36. The right to inheritance is guaranteed in accordance with the provisions of Islamic Sharia, and shall be enacted into law.
37. The State shall work to achieve technical and information development in all areas, including information technology and shall liberate this sector from obstructions, promote investment competition in this area in parallel with the level of education and scientific research to attain advanced scientific and economic development.
38. The State shall work for the achievement of the economic and social objectives of the Public Budget and development priorities on the basis of transparency and accountability to enable resource-rich areas to better benefit from such resources. The legislative authority shall have the right to adjust the budget to serve the public good and protection of public funds.
39. Allocation of sufficient percentage from the State budget for the three types of education.
40. Enactment of legislation to regulate education and prohibit political and partisan activities in educational institutions in Yemen.
41. Development of a national plan with a timeline for the eradication of illiteracy in reading and writing.

42. Development of policies to ensure quality education and good management thereof.
43. Strengthening of scientific research, development of mechanism, and expansion of areas for research to contribute to development and advancement of the economy.
44. Use of information technology and telecommunications in the educational process and the adoption of e-learning in all stages of education.
45. Planning for education in line with the future needs of development and labor markets at home and abroad,
46. Commit the government to the provision of suitable educational services for persons with special needs.
47. Financial and administrative independence of university and the establishment of good governance practices.
48. Commit the government to provide adequate incentives and a suitable environment to ensure girls education.
49. The importance of creating job description in the various area of education: technical, management and pedagogy.
50. Commit the state to provide care and the development of early childhood.
51. The State guarantees services that facilitate for a woman to reconcile between her family responsibilities and her job, and to enact legislation that will guarantee women health and family privacy.
52. Development of legislations that guarantee academic freedom for university professors and students and researchers in higher education institutions in accordance with the Constitution.
53. Culture and cultural development are a must in sustainable development and constitute an important tool for good governance, for wise decision-making and for strengthening democracy.
54. The State shall conserve the cultural, legacy of civilization and linguistic components of society and shall work to advance education and sciences to keep-up with the spirit of the times and developments.
55. The State shall advance sciences, arts and literatures and shall nurture creative, innovative and inventive persons, protect their innovations and creativity, and shall work at applying them to serve the interest of society. It shall work to build the cultural infrastructure and the dissemination of cultural services, and establish cultural centers at the level of the governorates and districts.
56. Freedom of thought and creativity, in all manifestations, is protected. Each person has the right to express an idea, and creativity verbally, in writing,

photography, painting or any other mean of publishing or expression, legislation should be enacted to that end.

57. Establish a general knowledge model - original, open and enlightened, that benefits from the development of human knowledge and the lively horizons thereof, creates incentives for diligence and appreciation, advances the Arabic language and effective invocation of the Yemeni cultural heritage in school curriculum and other means of expression, enrichment of cultural diversity and support it and celebrate it in a manner that will lead to the conservation of the freedom of society and maintains its identity.
58. A high-level body for the conservation of the Yemeni cultural, civilization, and built heritage and oversee collection and archiving and the conservation of assets in all forms and manifestations throughout the country in equal terms. The body shall work to document (archive) everything that has to do with the collective memory of Yemenis. The State and all members of society shall protect, and maintain monuments, historic cities and antiquities and work to recover everything that has been plundered. Any tapering or aggression against that shall be considered a subversion and an assault on the entire society. Anyone found in breach or selling any of such assets shall be punished in accordance with the law.
59. Establishment of a high-level council for culture, arts and literature enjoying independence and a legal personality. It shall advance the tasks of providing the means to attain creativity and protection of intellectual property, literary, artists and cultural achievements, and provide assistance for the advancement of sciences, arts, and literature, and due care to the cultural industry that produces culture and arts and the dissemination thereof, starting with handicrafts to electronic industries. It should support trends for cultural endowments, give incentive to private investment in culture and new media. Taxes and custom tariffs, and other levies on books and printing inputs shall be abolished. The law shall define the mean of establishing the council and how it would accomplish its objectives.
60. Establishment of a high-level council on education and scientific research enjoying full independence, impartiality and a legal personality. The standards of profession competences shall be the basis for election and composition of its bodies. The council shall be responsible for the development of a national strategy for education, of all types and stages, and the achievement of complementation, advance scientific research and the development of national standards for quality education and scientific research and encourage scientific inventions and innovations.
61. Allocation of an adequate percentage of GDP for scientific research and culture.
62. Each citizen, male and female, has the right to a high-quality education, free in all stages and in all State's educational institutions, and shall compulsory at the basic level. The State shall take all measures to extend the compulsory nature of education to other stages of education. The State shall exercise oversight over education in all its forms, and shall pay attention and promote technical and artisan education. All

State's education institutions, public, private, community and other, shall comply with the State's educational plan and objectives, in a manner that achieve the linkage between education and the needs of society and development.

63. Allocation of an adequate percentage of GDP for education.
64. Work is a right, a duty, and an honor for all male and female citizens guaranteed by the State on the basis of equality, fairness and equal opportunity. It's impermissible to impose any work by compulsion, unless as warranted by law. A public functionary shall work in the serve of the people. The State shall give access to public service job on the basis of competence, with no favoritism or cronyism, and any breach thereof shall be punishable by law. The State and the private sector shall guarantee the right of every worker a fair wage, vacations, retirement. social security, health care, protection against work hazards, and the provision of occupation safety conditions at the work place. No worker is to be fired unless in cases provided by law, and all forms of peaceful protest s guaranteed and shall be regulated by law.
65. Each citizen, male and female, has the right to enjoy a decent life, included housing.
66. For each child, upon birth and thereafter, the right to care, access to basic nutrition, a shelter, health care services, and spiritual and knowledge development. The State is committed to the welfare and protection of a child if he/she losses parents and guarantee the rights of a disabled child, rehabilitation and integration into society. It shall be prohibited to employ children in in appropriate work for their age or that prevent the child from continuing education. It's Impermissible to confine children unless for a specific time period, shall be provided with legal aid, and the confinement shall be in a suitable place, where the age groups is taken into account, type of crime, and distance from the placed of confinement for adults, and all shall be in accordance with a law.
67. The State is committed to care for the elderly and the infirm, provide them with health and social care, and the establishment of homes to embrace them and safeguard their dignity.
68. The State is committed to care for orphans and provide protection through building orphanages and to work for their rehabilitation, safeguard their dignity and enable them to exercise all their human, social, economic, cultural and civic rights.
69. The state shall work to provide a suitable pension to anyone not covered by social security, to be regulated by law.
70. The State is committed to take all legislative, institutional, economic, and social measures to end discrimination against the marginalized and reintegration in development, as well as enable them to exercise all their equal citizenship rights.



71. Citizens have the right to establish associations, community institutions, establish unions, federation and cooperative be mere notification, and exercise activities, and have a legal personality. It's Impermissible for the authorities to dissolve them or any of their bodies unless by a final court judgment, and the law shall regular the management thereof based on democratic practices and accountability of members for their behaviors in practicing their professional activities in accordance with codes of conducts and ethics.
72. The practice of sport is a right for all. State and community institutions shall provide the appropriate means for the exercise, and discovery of talented sportsmen and women and nurture them, and take needed measures to promote the exercise of sports and popular sport teams.
73. An independent economic, social and environmental council shall be established, and shall be built on the participation of all groups of society in the formulation of economic, social, and environmental policy and the strengthening of community dialogue, the work of which shall be regulated by law.
74. The State shall guarantee to bear the burdens caused by natural disasters, and public calamities, and the establishment of a special fund for natural disasters.
75. The State is committed to develop a comprehensive plan to eradicate illiteracy and to dry out its sources for all ages, males and females, and in rural and urban areas. the implementation thereof, shall be by participation of society during a specific medium-term time frame from the date the new social contract enters into force.
76. Representation of the entire population, through fully transparent institutions, disclosure and accountability before all the people, and guarantee for peace transfer of political authority.
77. Participation of citizens, males and females, in public life is a national duty, and each citizen, male and female, has the right to vote, be nominated, and express opinion through referendum, the law shall directly regulate these rights. The State is committed to enroll each citizen, male and female, in a database for voters automatically without request, when the voter meets legibility criteria. The State guarantees the safety of Referenda and elections, and the impartiality and integrity thereof. The interference of its organs to influence any aspects thereof is an offense punishable by law.
78. Political enablement of women at a minimum of 30% in the various political decision-making positions and elected bodies.
79. The High Elections and Referendum Commission shall enjoy full independence, impartiality, transparency and integrity and shall be accountable and has a legal personality.
80. Males and females' citizens are equal before the law, have equal rights and public duties, and there shall be no discrimination between them on the basis of religion, denomination, opinion, ethnicity, lineage, sex, color, class, profession, or economic

and social status.

81. Dignity is a right of every human being, guaranteed by the State and society and the respect and protection thereof. The enslavement of any person shall be criminalized. It's impermissible, by no means, to insult, hold in contempt, or derogate his/her humanity; all forms of racial discrimination and social segregation shall be barred, and all forms of enforced labor shall be prohibited. It's impermissible to imprison anyone arbitrarily.
82. The human body is inviolable, and trafficking of human organs shall be prohibited. It's impermissible to conduct any medical or scientific experiments without expressed and documented consent and in accordance with recognized practices in medical sciences, and as regulated by law.
83. Houses of worship and learning are inviolable, exploitation for purposes other than intended shall be criminalized. It's also impermissible to surveil or search them without a justified court order.
84. Freedom of movement, residency and migration is guaranteed. It's impermissible, by no means, to banish, remove, or strip citizenship of any citizen - male and female - or prevent them from returning to the State or leaving thereof, or imposing house arrest unless by a final court order.
85. A prison is a disciplinary, penitentiary, and rehabilitation and shall be subject to legal and judiciary oversight. All statements and actions that contravenes the law and goes against the dignity of a human being and rights thereof and is a health risk shall be prohibited. Opening private prisons, by no means, shall be criminalized and it is impermissible to imprison any citizen - male or female - in contravention of the law.
86. with exception of a person being caught red handed, it is impermissible to arrest anyone, frisk, imprison, prevent from freedom of movement, or confinement by any means, unless by a justified judicial order as required by an investigation. Any person, who has been put in confinement, shall be informed in writing of the reasons for confinement within twelve hours, and shall not remain in detention after that if the judiciary doesn't issue an order and shall be referred to an investigative authority within twenty-four hours from the time of confinement. The investigation must not be conducted unless in the presence of a lawyer to be chosen at will by the accused, and if found impossible, a lawyer must be appointed. Anyone in confinement, or others, shall have the right of appealing to the judiciary against such action and the matter should be adjudicated within a week, or must be released. The law regulates the provisions, duration and causes of pretrial detention, the entitlement to compensation and payment in lieu of pretrial detention, or the execution of a sentence after a final court order repealing the sentence that was executed accordingly and shall work to abolish courts of exceptional nature.



87. Anyone arrested, or imprisoned, or put in confinement through any legal restriction, must be treated in a manner that respect his/her humanity. It's impermissible to torture, coerce, or abuse physically or physiologically. No detention or imprisonment unless in a decent, humane and healthy venue, and subject to judiciary oversight. Any violation thereof shall be a crime, the preparator of which shall be punished in accordance with the law. Any statement made under any of the above, or threat of any part thereof, must be considered null and void and shall not be recognized.
88. Establishment of a national body for human rights enjoying full independence, impartiality and legal personality to ensure respect for rights and freedoms by State administrations, political groups, or any public or private institution, and by all and each body with a responsibility of a public utility. Any person who believes that he/she has been afflicted with harm by a public utility or any other body can serve a notice, or to be put on notice by itself consistent with terms and conditions regulated by law. The law shall regulate the competences of the body, modality of its interventions for a non-renewable five years term. It's impermissible for the chairperson or any of its members to be a member of the government or any other representative council.
89. Freedom of the press, printing, publishing and other information media is guaranteed by the force of the Constitution. They shall perform their mission freely and independently to serve society and to express public opinion trends and contribute in its make-up and paths within the framework of the fundamental principles of the State and society and the preservation of rights and freedoms and civic duties, respect of the inviolability of private life for citizens. The suspension, closure, or confiscation thereof shall be prohibited unless by a final court judgment. Censorship on materials published by the media shall be prohibited, and in exceptional case, it's permissible to impose censorship at times of external aggression.
90. Freedom of publishing, establishing and owning printed, audio-visual, and digital media is guaranteed by mere notification for all natural and legal Yemeni citizens.
91. A national council for press and media shall be established, shall enjoy full independence and impartiality, and shall have a legal personality, to safeguard freedom of opinion, expression, and the freedom of the press, printing and publication, and integrity thereof, and the freedom of establishing all forms of media. It shall uplift media standards and provide media and cultural services.
92. Activation of the leading role of the State in sustainable economic development and the social dimension thereof, and the enactment of laws and legislations, the development of effective mechanisms and controls, and the creation of deterrent control mechanisms.
93. Activation of laws relevant to the work of civil society organizations in a manner serving transparency in their work and resources, inhibits the proliferation of fake organizations and enhances the structures and performances of the organization to serve the nation and society in areas of follow-up and monitoring.

94. Strengthening of the participation of the private sector, development of its institutions and partnership bodies between all sectors, and coordination between them to enable the private sector to attain its leading role in economic life in a competitive economy based on the principle of social responsibility.
95. The creation of a robust and broad social safety network in areas of social security and pensions, health insurance, work injuries, insurances on disasters, the vulnerable: orphans, women, low income, persons with special needs, with participation by the State, the private sector, civil society organizations, and individuals.
96. Engage civil society organizations and the private sector in the planning and identification of projected needed by local communities in all areas of development.
97. The State shall work to create a politically, security, economically and socially stable situation to preserve social stability and the creation of sustainable development opportunities.
98. Health care is a right for each citizen - male and female.
99. The State shall allocate an adequate percentage of the public budget for health care.
100. All health institutions, public and private, shall commit to providing treatment in all forms in cases of emergencies and life-threatening situations.
101. For each citizen, male and female, the right to live in a sound and healthy environment. The State shall commit with members of society to safeguard the environment from pollution, use of natural resources, in a manner that ensures that no harmful effects are done and preservation of the rights of future generation therein.
102. The State shall guarantee to every citizen- male and female- all the basics of life such as clean water and healthy food.
103. The State shall encourage the establishment of hospitals, clinics and treatment centers, consistent with the rules set out by law.
104. The State shall be responsible for means of prevention and treatment of diseases and epidemics and shall be responsible for taking all preventive actions and treatment to deal with break outs of epidemics and natural and man-made disasters.
105. The State shall work to realize food security and the provision of needs and basic commodities for citizens and shall be committed to act as needed to that end.
106. The State shall work to nurture, promote and stimulate all investment activities and all types of industries by granting concessions and facilities and shall give special care to small and medium scale enterprises. It shall enact laws that ensures protection and development thereof.



107. The State shall protect and shall grow savings and funds of the social security and pensions by investing thereof in economic sectors and in low-risk promising sectors.
108. Public assets and properties are inviolable, and the State must preserve and protect thereof, and all members of the public must safeguard them. Any tampering or aggression against them shall be considered subversion and aggression against society and anyone in breach of such inviolability shall be punished consistent with law. The State shall protect its water ways, seas, coasts, islands, exclusive economic zones and sea wealth from tampering, looting and exploitation that threatens national security.
109. The law shall regulate the official currency of the State, the financial and banking system and shall determine quantification, measurements, and weights. The Central Bank shall be independent from the executive authority.
110. Women have an effective role to play in economic and social development. The State shall be responsible for enabling women in investment opportunities and in economic development projects, individually, or through women organization or association, and shall provide support, care and encouragements in various areas. The private sector shall contribute to that end.
111. The State shall commit to a comprehensive strategy for building and maintaining dams.
112. The State is committed to rehabilitate the public sector, services and agricultural cooperatives, institutions and manufacturing plants in the South, which have been destroyed or looted since the summer of 1994 and used to be the backbone for the livelihoods of the majority of residents of the South.
113. The State commits to take necessary measures to promote the establishment of public share-holding companies in all economic sectors and infrastructure projects to achieve social equity.
114. School curriculum shall assert the national, Arab and Islamic identity.
115. Enactment of statutory legislations to regulate education and criminalize the politicization of all types of education (management, curriculum and training).
116. Commit the government to nurture talented and advanced students and pay attention to creativity and innovations and establish specialized centers to that end.
117. The State guarantees free education in all stages and types.
118. Enactment of legislations to make basic education compulsory.

SECOND: FINAL REPORT

Introduction

The Sustainable Development Working Group, represented by the sub-groups, started its second term work on Saturday 13/07/2013 by evaluating the work done during first term. It also worked on development of a detailed plan for the period from July to August 2013. The plan aimed mainly at completing the development of proposed constitutional and legislative provisions and guidelines conducive to the achievement of sustainable and comprehensive development.

In accordance with the plans, the working group heard a number of speakers - local and international experts - who spoke on a wide range of developmental issues. The groups also held a number of meetings and conducted interviews in the City of Sana'a; in addition to making a number of field visits to relevant ministries, government agencies, and other stakeholders to be acquainted with the nature and mechanism of work and obstacle and challenges they face, as well as getting to know what their visions are on sustainable development and what constitutional principles they think should be included in the new constitution.

The group discussed the outcomes of visits and studied and analyzed documents collected, as well as the current Constitution and law current in force. The group also reviewed a number of constitutions and laws from Arab and foreign countries to benefit from their experiences, and on that, it prepared detailed reports. The group also reviewed comments from the public received directly by the working group, or those received through the Community Participation Unit.

With a team spirit, the diligent work performed by the working group culminated in a consensus on the decisions presented in this report.

It's worth noting that the economic development sub- group development a comprehensive vision for development for the near future and put into it extensive and well-appreciated effort.

Decisions by the Working Group Presented to the Final Plenary Session

The working group reached a consensus on the following decisions. It was agreed that they are to be submitted to the final plenary session for endorsement of the conference. The group decided to postpone a number of decisions relevant to the outcomes of the Southern Issue and the State Building working groups until those two working groups make known their decisions. The Sustainable Development Working Group's decisions that have received consensus are as follows:

Economic Development:

1. The national economy is a liberal and social economy based on the following:
 - a. Freedom of economic activity that fulfills the interests of individuals and society and strengthens stability and national independence.
 - b. Social equity in economic relationships that aim to develop real production and development thereof, and the achievement of social balance, equal opportunities, and improving society's living standards.
 - c. Pluralism of economic ownership and economic partnership between public, private, cooperative, and mixed sectors.
 - d. Legitimate competition, equal treatment, integration between sectors, and standards of good governance.
 - e. Protection and respect for private ownership, which shall not be prejudiced except in dire need and for eminent domain, with fair compensations, consistent with the law.



2. Economic policies of the State rely on the basis of indicative scientific planning, in a manner that ensures optimum use of all resources, capacity development of all economic sectors in all areas of economic and social development, increased production, priority to the elimination of poverty and unemployment, and realization of sustainable human development.
3. The State shall foster freedom of trade and investment, in a manner that protects projects to serve the national economy. It should enact legislations that prohibits monopoly in all forms and encourages investment of private capital in different areas of economic and social development, consistent with the law.
4. The State shall work to encourage the industrial sector in general; and, small industries and handicrafts specifically, as well as small and medium-scale enterprises. It should enact legislations that ensure protection for producers and consumers.
5. Raising, adjusting, and abolishing public taxes cannot be done except by law, and no one is exempt from paying taxes - in full or in part - except in situations that are set forth in the law. It's impermissible to impose on anyone to pay other taxes or levies, unless by law.
6. The law shall determine the basic rules for collection of public funds and spending, and raising fees and collection thereof, or ways of spending, adjusting, or exemption therefrom, shall only be by law.
7. The State shall steadily work to improve development relationship with the external world - regionally and internationally and shall enable the private sector to engage in this partnership.
8. The State shall work to determine an appropriate share for defense and security spending in a manner that doesn't adversely impact economic and social development; and in all cases, it shall not exceed the share allocated to spending on education.
9. It is prohibited to combine between a public office and private business: It's impermissible for the President of the Republic, the Prime Minister, deputies of the prime minister, as well as any of the ministers and their deputies, governors and their deputies, military and security commanders, ambassadors, heads of government departments and institutions, while in office, to hold any other office, except for the constitutional provisions regarding the president and the prime Minister. It's also impermissible that any office holder would engage in a professional, trade, financial, or industrial activity while in office. It's also impermissible that they contribute to any commitment entered into by the government or public institutions, or to combine between a ministerial office and membership in a board of any company. It's also impermissible, during the term of office, to buy any State property or barter or participate in an auction, or lease or sale any of the State properties or barter thereof.
10. The President of the Republic, the Prime Minister, their deputies, ministers and deputy ministers, governors and their deputies, military and security commanders, ambassadors, and anyone in the same rank to submit financial disclosures prior to assuming office and after leaving office as well as annually to the legislative authority, and the Supreme National Anti-Corruption Commission. All gifts -in cash or kind- they receive shall be the property of the State treasury. If the gifts are souvenirs or similar items, they shall be placed in the National Museum.
11. The State shall commit to achieve integrated rural development to ensure social and development stability, and to limit migration to cities.
12. The State shall work to develop and improve the extraction industry.

13. Natural resources of all types and sources of energy, underground or in the surface, in regional waters, the continental strip, or the exclusive economic zone of the country are the property of the people. The State shall commit to develop production and effectively utilization to serve the public interest. Rights of future generations shall be preserved, and a share of the returns from such resources shall be allocated to the producing areas for development purposes in those areas, consistent with the law.
14. Water is a basic human right, and every citizen has the right to access clean water, in adequate volumes at affordable prices for drinking and household use.
15. It shall be absolutely prohibited to dispose State property or conceded them, except by law. The law shall set forth cases and situation for disposition of any real property owned by the State, and how to grant privileges or franchises for units or free disposition of public funds.

Roles of the State, Private Sector, Civil Society Organizations, and Individuals:

1. The government shall enact needed legislations to protect consumers, through:
 - Enactment of legislation and legal instruments to regulate the work of consumer protections associations.
 - Take the necessary legal measures to prevent monopoly harmful to competition and the economy, and to prevent setting of prices arbitrarily by public and private institutions, and to also prevent the offering of low-quality products or those that do not meet standards and specifications.
 - The State must take precautionary steps to stop deviations that may be harmful to the national economy, or profession, or sector.
2. Social Welfare and Social Security:
The State shall work to enact the needed legislations and actions to provide adequate care to in cases of old age, disability, and death through a broad safety net based on:
 - a. Mandatory social security for workers in the various fields based on income to be shared equally between the worker and the employer.
 - b. Mandatory insurance for injuries and death in the workplace, and damages caused by hazardous work.
 - c. Mandatory health insurance for employees and their families (in accordance with the law), by the employee and employer.
 - d. Unemployment insurance for unemployment caused by loss of job or wages, or layoffs of workers or employees before their retirement salaries. This insurance should be done through a law that provides appropriate compensation.
 - e. The State shall mandate insurance to be taken by owners of transports mediums and buildings for damages from accidents and impacts thereof.
 - f. The State shall support social assistance funds and contributes, along with civil society organizations, in helping orphans, single-mothers, and homes for the elderly and battered women who have no breadwinners or shelter.
 - g. Protection of rights relating to economic development, such as labor rights, and the rights related to the freedom of movement, and right to work anywhere in the country.



3. The State shall enact banking, stock exchange, and financial services and insurance related legislations.
 - a. The Central Bank shall enjoy full autonomy and shall be responsible for developing monetary policy of the country based on the public interest.
 - b. The Central Bank has the right to print currency and shall have, out of its resources, adequate reserves in hard currencies and gold.
 - c. The Central Bank contributes to coordinating between the financial and monetary policies, and oversight over the banking sector.
4. Agriculture:
 - a. The agricultural sector contributes production that meets the demands of sustainable development and the market, to achieve the following:
 - Secure supply of people's needs to achieve food security.
 - Safeguarding natural resources and preservation of agricultural lands.
 - Decentralized distribution of the different land uses.
 - b. The State supports agricultural projects and protects them when needed and shall work to counter desertification.
 - c. Enactment of legislations to regulate the stabilization of agricultural lands tenures and water use for irrigation.
5. Public ownership is the total national public properties owned by the State and its administrative components, including: underground wealth, mines, quarries, natural resources for energy and natural mineral wealth, living wealth, real properties, production and services assets, transport and communications mediums, real estate, and other local and public properties that should be determined, managed and protected, consistent with the law.
6. The State shall maintain and protects the Yemeni economic interests abroad and shall work to increase economic cooperation with other countries, regulate foreign trade through a law that determines terms for practice and oversight.
7. The State shall work to ensure the availability of adequate quantity of goods and services needed in the country, during political and militarily threats and during natural disasters, or in the event the markets are unable to make them available.
8. The State shall regulate rental relationships of residential homes, in a manner preventing monopoly and arbitrariness and the achievement of stability for the longest term possible. A law to that end shall be enacted.
9. The State undertakes necessary steps to ensure regular economic growth to achieve limiting unemployment and inflation at all administrative levels of the State, including:
 - The State can take steps on matters related to monetary affairs, loans, public finances, and external economy, as exceptions from the liberal economic norms when needed.
 - The State and local authorities shall consider conditions for economic growth when working on policies related to revenues and expenditures. The State's economic foundations shall be built on a model of a common local market which enjoys free competition and social justice.

- The State can increase or lower taxes and fees on a temporary basis, with the goal of achieving stability and economic growth, or to finance projects for job creation opportunities.
 - a. The State shall make it mandatory for companies to hold reserves, to be used to create work opportunities when needed.
 - b. The State shall help areas, economic subsidiaries, or certain professions threatened economically or unable to stand on their own.
10. The State shall enact legislations to achieve the following:
- a. Protection for natural reserves, rare animals and birds, wetlands, and migratory birds maintain environmental and biodiversity.
 - b. Regulation of fishing to protect fish stock and coral reefs from unsustainable fishing and bottom trawling - to protect environmental and biodiversity.
 - c. Activation and tightening enforcement of the Livestock Act, which provides for the welfare and breeding of animals, and prohibits slaughter of young and female animals in public private slaughterhouses and trafficking, consistent with the law.
11. The State should enact legislations on the production, purchasing, distribution, export, and import of military equipment and the regulation of possession and carrying of weapons
12. Various taxes are to be raised in coordination between the government and local authorities, to be regulated by law.
13. The central and local authorities shall coordinate on oil, gas, minerals, marine resources, etc. - whether they are on land or in the ocean. Revenues from these resources are to be shared in an equitable manner between the center and governorates, and in accordance with laws.
14. The private sector is based on freedom of economic activity in a manner that achieves the interests of individuals and society at large. It strengthens national stability and relies on the principle of social justice in meaningful economic relationships, consistent with the constitution.
15. The State guarantees the principle of competition and equal treatment, as well as integration between the economic sectors, and adoption of standards of good governance.
16. Economic policy shall be based on indicative scientific planning and social market mechanisms.
17. The State shall make a commitment to reform the financial system, adoption of a progressive tax system and transition into a public treasury system and criminalization of tax evasion.
18. The State shall commit to women engagement in all decision-making bodies – political and economic, but specifically executive, by at least 30%.

Political, Social, and Cultural Development:

1. The State shall work to support the families of the nation's martyrs, address the situations faced by the wounded and victims of all conflicts and violence.
2. Public authorities shall ensure the safety of the residents, State's territorial integrity, within the framework of respect for basic human rights guaranteed for all.



3. Individuals who work in public jobs are responsible before law enforcement authorities, institutions, or other organizations for any direct damages sustained by these entities due to the deliberate negligence of their duties.
4. The right of every Yemeni to peaceful and unarmed assembly, without the need for prior reporting or permit should be guaranteed. The law shall regulate rules of assembly in public squares and spaces.
5. The right of the peaceful transfer of power, establishment of the basis and principles of political plurality and partisanship, and respect for differences of opinions, should be guaranteed
6. Political parties should partake in decision-making and political will of people. Restrictions of freedom to establish political parties, activities, or interference in their affairs, shall be prohibited. Political parties' rules of procedures and internal regulations must be based on the ideals of democracy and good governance; they must adhere to making public their decisions on activities, financial accounts, sources of funding, and properties.
7. The right to privacy must be protected against abuse of personal information; those who commit such offenses must be prosecuted in accordance with the law.
8. Public authorities must ensure the safety of the population and the territorial integrity of the State, within the framework of respect of guaranteed basic rights and freedoms.
9. The constitution and rule the law are the foundation of the government in the State.
10. Persons illegally detained, and those acquitted after indictment, are entitled to full moral and material compensation from the state to be determined by the courts.
11. The State, local authorities, and law enforcement institutions and organizations are fully responsible for any harm and damages sustained by a third party caused by individuals in their employment and who act illegally in their official capacity.
12. The right of every Yemeni to peaceful and unarmed assembly, without the need for prior reporting or permit should be guaranteed. The law shall regulate rules of assembly in public squares and spaces.
13. Import and trafficking of weapons by individuals or groups should be criminalized. Import of weapons for meeting the need of strategic defense of the country shall be the exclusive right of the Ministry of Defense, and no others.
14. The State and local authorities shall commit to protection of confidential information of individuals and institutions; and a law shall be enacted to protect such information and patents.
15. Public rights are not subject to a statute of limitation; and the constitution and national legislations should provide that no public executive office holder shall be given substantive or procedural immunity in corruption crimes, and likewise for others.
16. Establishment of political parties based on religion, sect, denomination, region, or race, shall be prohibited
17. Social groups and formations, including tribal sheikhs shall be subject to laws and rules of procedures of federations, civil society organizations, or to a law specifically devoted to this group based on values of democratic actions. Such law shall regulate elections, tasks, and performance of roles by these groups.

18. The State shall adopt a comprehensive vision that reflects the sentiments of small communities and make them feel valued and important. These communities should be allowed an opportunity to fully engage in public life. The vision shall call for the elimination of all forms of degrading and harmful practices or imply bias or discrimination against any group of society, specifically vulnerable and impoverished groups.
19. The State shall invoke the United Nations Charter, the Charter of the Arab League, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, and all other international human rights treaties and conventions ratified by our country.

Educational and Human Development:

1. It's imperative that the educational infrastructure map is completed, consistent with requirements and needs of each governorate.
2. The State shall commit to provide appropriate educational services for people with special needs.
3. Ensuring financial and administrative independence of universities, and implementation of the principles of good governance therein.
4. The State shall commit to provide adequate and appropriate incentives to ensure that girls are educated.
5. Development of clear and accurate job descriptions for the various fields of education: technical, administrative, and academic.
6. The State shall commit to care for early childhood and implement development programs.
7. Endorsement of programs and scientific plans for ensuring development of higher education and advancement thereof, in a manner that creates high quality outcomes that go to benefit all economic, cultural, and social institutions in the country, and realizes comprehensive development.
8. Development of legislations that ensure academic freedom of the teacher, students, and researcher in the various educational institutions and research centers.
9. Review the public education curriculums to benefit from successful experiences of other countries in this field, except for Islamic education, history, citizenship studies subjects which need to be rewritten in an objective and academic style, avoiding factionalist, denominational, and political views and convictions, etc.
10. All educational institutions, public, private, and charter, must adhere to the national educational plan and goals thereof.
11. Continuous improvement and development of all components of the educational system in accordance with international standards for educational quality.
12. Promotion of scientific research and development of mechanisms thereof, and expansion of areas of research to contribute to enhancing the development process and advance educational and economic levels.
13. The State shall guarantee education and patronage of children and youth in a manner that ensures integrated and comprehensive development of their character – in all spiritual, moral, cultural, social, physical, emotional and mental aspects.
14. Expansion on applied sciences to ensure that the need of society in different specializations are met.



15. Expansion on technical education and vocational training, development of programs and curriculums to be consistent with the needs of the local and global labor markets.
16. Development of performance of universities, and academic colleges to ensure the implementation of quality standards, academic accreditation, and expansion in the establishment of high-quality universities that meet the demands of development.
17. Encourage the private sector to provide all types and levels of educational services consistent with quality standards and accreditations by introducing adequate incentives - to ensure high quality educational outcomes.
18. Make sure that only competent and qualified teachers are hired, work to train them and provide adequate incentives, improvement of their living conditions, provision of the appropriate environment to increase their productivity, and enable them to develop performance in the educational process.
19. Develop the school administration system by developing professional standards that ensure that only competent and qualified staff are hired in school administrations.
20. Development of time-bound executive plans and programs for retraining of teachers.
21. The State shall make a commitment to regulate standards, criteria, and procedures of admission in higher education institutions.
22. Building of a national network to connect educational research to the services and production sectors.
23. Introduction of a new retirement mechanism for faculty members of universities to ensure that they remain beneficial after retirement.
24. Building of a uniform information network between all central educational institutions and branches.
25. Development of legislations to protect the right of researchers, innovators, creators, and inventors.
26. Development of an educational vision for technical education and vocational training institutions to enable improvement of the institutions and quality, and activation of their role in advancing society.
27. Encourage the private sector to engage in scientific research activities.
28. Restructuring of technical education and vocational training institutions, and carry out a labor division based on specialization, and at the same, conduct a review of the training and educational areas they are engaged in from a perspective of whether they meet real demands of development.
29. The State shall adopt a macro-level strategic approach to oversight over the various educational systems to create uniformity of visions on outcomes needed to meet the current and future needs of development.
30. Engagement of the private sector and civil society organizations to work with the State in the development of strategies for the implementation of general programs and the provision of the needed infrastructure for education.
31. Adoption of modern pedagogy in scientific subjects.
32. Development of a mechanism to ensure the achievement of a balance between technical and vocational education and general education, to ensure that the needs of production and development are met.

33. Adoption of literacy and adult education programs within the State's social and development plans, as well as programs to reduce poverty to be linked to the careers of students, and to the curriculums of general education.
34. Educational reforms that lead to strengthening and support all educational areas to reach the achievement of comprehensive and sustainable national development, and in a manner compatible with the adoption of technologies and changes thereof.
35. Activation of the joint programs with international partners and opening new and wider horizons for partnership and cooperation through large national programs with international partners.

Health Development:

1. The State shall formulate public policy on health affairs and shall exercise oversight over progress of implementation of these policies. To this end, the State shall establish an autonomous body to provide integrated and sustainable health care services.
2. The State shall commit to fulfill and protect the right to health for everyone, especially the vulnerable and marginalized groups: children, women, the elderly, and people with special needs. This is considered a human right to be guaranteed by the State, without any discrimination; through development of social and economic policies that aim at reducing and distribution of burdens of sickness and provide accessible health services, including prevention, treatment and awareness-raising.
3. Services and health care intervention are of general importance, and the State shall be responsible for substantive planning themes, organization, and monitoring and control. The State shall oversee quality provision of these services through public and private institutions, or individual or any health service provider within the framework of integration, collaboration and coordination.
4. The State shall make a commitment to establish a uniform and independent health care system, with which all levels of services are integrated. Full priority should be given to public health, prevention, and community participation in management and monitoring, and ensure that all citizens have access to adequate health information.
5. The State shall make a commitment to provide essential elements that determine health outcomes, such as potable water, sanitation, food, safe housing, suitable working conditions, appropriate environmental factors, essential drugs, reproductive health services, and vaccination against diseases and outbreaks.
6. The State commits to establishing a national health umbrella insurance protection system of high quality and accessible to all citizens, without any discrimination, under the framework of values of solidarity and equality.
7. The State guarantees the right to health and physical safety for all citizens from any offense or harmful health or social acts or behaviors, without discrimination. It shall guarantee the minimum level of safe nutrition and food and drinks free of any form of discrimination.
8. Humans shall be provided protection from abuse of medically assisted reproduction and gene technology.
9. The State shall enact legislations on how to deal with human sperms and genetic materials and shall work to protect human dignity and personal and family rights. The government should also, specifically, work according to the following principles:



- It is impermissible to clone or make any other form of interference with genetic material or human fetuses.
 - It is impermissible to mix or dissolve animal genetic material with human genetic material.
 - It is impermissible to resort to medically assisted reproduction methods, unless this is found to be the only mean possible to reproduce to overcome infertility or to avoid spread of serious diseases. It is also impermissible to resort to this method to achieve certain characteristics in children, or for scientific research. It's impermissible to inseminate a human sperm outside a women's body, unless for two legitimately married couples who are both alive and consistent with conditions defined by Islamic Sharia. It is also impermissible to develop fetuses from a sperm outside a women's body, unless to the extent insemination can take place immediately in a women's body.
 - It's totally prohibited to donate fetuses in any form or shape of motherhood surrogacy.
 - It's prohibited to trade human genetic materials, or any preparations using fetuses.
 - It's impermissible to examine, record, or disclose the content of a genetic material of any person, without the expression permission or the person, or consistent with the law.
 - Every individual has the right to look up information about their DNA.
 - Insemination shall be prohibited outside of a lawful marriage.
10. The State shall enact legislations related to transplants of organs, tissue, or cells, which would be designed to protect human dignity, privacy, and health rights.
 11. The State shall exercise keenness to have a fair distribution of human organs for transplants, based on clear professional criteria.
 12. Donations of organs, tissues, and cells is free, and it's impermissible to trade on these organs, and this shall be restricted by law.
 13. Proper protection should be given to humans and the environment from the use of genetic technology.
 14. The State shall enact legislations on the use of animals, plants and genetic materials of other living species. Safety of those living species, human security and the security of animals and the environment shall be respected. The diversity of genes of animals and plant species shall also be protected.

Electricity:

1. Broken power stations should be repaired and rehabilitated to restore service.
2. Building new power generation stations to cover the current power deficit, with priority to warm climate areas. Investment should be opened in energy production area, and therefore, technical and legal conditions should be developed for this process to achieve fair competition based on agreed upon criteria.
3. Allocation of adequate funds from donor commitments for the building of power stations, which use low-cost fuel, such as natural gas and other natural resources and coal. These stations are to cover the current shortfall in energy supply and replace part of the current high-cost power generation sources, and to cover

areas with no access to electricity, and should have a minimum capacity of 1000 megawatt for the next five years.

4. Adoption of legal steps to protect power lines and ensure collection of payments for electric bills from all users, but especially delinquent accounts. The State shall commit to organize a crackdown on large consumers who have been evading payment of their power consumptions bills.
5. Restructuring the electricity sector based on a thorough study that takes into account all technical and economic aspects to ensure autonomy and strict oversight over the sector, to have the following divisions:
 - a. Production Sector.
 - b. A sector for power transmission.
 - c. A sector for power distribution.
 - d. laws and regulations to organize relationship between the various sector should be put in place and shall ensure that duplication is avoided.
6. Use of new and sustainable energy shall be promoted: solar power, wind power, thermal energy, etc. as a reserve source of energy to be used to reduce dependence on traditional fuels; and adequate funding should be made available for the purpose.
7. A law to regulate power generation using the independent power producers (IPP) system and establishment of an autonomous regulator to monitor energy producers, and to set terms and conditions of service, tariff to be collected by the producing company and to ensure protection of all interests, should be quickly enacted.
8. Formulation and application of terms and standards for power connection to homes, factories, and plants to ensure that power supply is constant and safe for consumers.
9. The State should commit to separate the electricity networks between Sana'a and Aden, due to the harmful impact on the southern governorates when powerlines are sabotaged. The State shall also commit to a reduction of current pricing of electricity to match the income level of citizens, especially in the hot climate and coastal areas – out of consideration for the climatic conditions.
10. Close monitoring of lost electricity supply and should be reduced to well-known international standards. Electrical meters should be calibrated under control during testing and installation.
11. Based on a comprehensive technical study, electrical connection between neighboring countries and Yemen should be prompted and encouraged.
12. The State shall work to provide an adequate share of natural gas for power production.
13. Rehabilitation of the Public Electricity Corporation's training centers and development of training programs for employees and contractors. Trainees should be professionally certified by the center for work in the field.
14. Diligent effort should be made to encourage local contractors and electricians to obtain high qualifications on sound electrical installations and supply. Implementation of electrical works should be done under very strict controls to comply with international standards.
15. Encouragement of local houses of expertise and consultancy in the areas of studying and supervision to implement works. Sound technical rules to regulate

the work and licensing of these organizations should be developed.

16. A rapid assessment of oil and gas reserves regeneration should be carried out to enable competent authorities to develop strategic plans based on that - especially in the area of power production.
17. The State should commit to complete connection of remaining governorates to the gas-powered electricity network.
18. The State should commit to stop buying diesel-generated electricity - which is very costly - and establish new stations compatible with clean energy standards.
19. The State should commit to cracking down on all large consumers evading payment of their electricity consumption bills.
20. The State should commit to build a local home gas supply network in main cities.
21. The State should work on the development of a strategy for alternative clean energy: gas, wind, solar power, and thermal energy.

Water Sector:

22. Declaration of a state of emergency on the issue of water; making it a national security issue.
23. Prevention of severe depletion of groundwater reserves, while water-wells drilling equipment should be subjected to the control of by National Water Resources Authority, and levels of allowable depths to be reached in drilling should be defined.
24. Establishment of a high-level national body to determine strategic options to address the problem of water, based on options presented by the private sector, the government, and civil society organizations. The capacities of the Ministry of Water and Environment and the General Water Resources Authority should be strengthened.
25. Emergency measures should be taken to provide water to areas suffering from water shortages and scarcity.
26. Development of a time-bound plan to limit Qat cultivation, prohibition of chewing it in government and private sectors organizations during official working hours, and prohibition on members of the armed and security forces from chewing Qat while on duty. The State shall obligate Qat growers to stop expansion into agricultural lands and to use modern irrigation methods to conserve water.
27. Increased attention should be given to development of water resources and preserving sustainability by expanding construction of water dams, reservoirs, and other water installations. Modern irrigation technologies and methods should be introduced and facilitating access to these new technologies at promotional prices.
28. Opportunities and cost of water desalination for drinking purposes should be considered and studied.
29. Development of a law that would clarify relationships between water catchments (upstream) and agricultural valleys where water flows downstream.
30. The State will work to establish special courts specializing on water and shall work to raise awareness of water issues in school curriculums.
31. The State shall commit to providing adequate water for citizens in coastal area at reduced costs in consideration of the hot climate and the increasing needs.

32. The State should be compelled to quickly implement a sea water desalination stations to save the city of Taiz from running out of water and disastrous outcomes expected based on a recently completed study.
33. Construction of water reservoirs to store a minimum of two-month's supply of water in preparedness for disasters.

Food Security, and Social Protection from Poverty:

34. Development of a clear national strategy and policy on food security, combating malnutrition, and food deliveries to the poor and needy through convoys paid for by the government in part, and the private sector, civil society organizations, and relief organizations.
35. Promotion and support for investment in the production of grains, and building institutional, administrative and production capacities of existing institutions.
36. Increasing the effectiveness and role of the Social Welfare Fund and the Fund for the Welfare and Rehabilitation of People with Disabilities, in the following aspects:
 - Development of mechanisms of work, such as soft lending programs for the poor to transform this group into a productive group with sustainable incomes.
 - Increasing welfare allocations on condition that targeting mechanisms of the poor are improved, and that targeting is direct without the need of interference by social figures.
 - Work should be based on conditional welfare support, i.e. and cash support for the poor made conditional to enrollment of their children in schools. Consequently, welfare assistance will contribute to the process of human development. In addition to that, the community rehabilitation approach should be employed to rehabilitate disabled children, especially in the rural areas.
37. The State shall make a commitment that it would provide food during natural disasters, wars, and during the inability of the market economy to supply food.
38. The State shall commit to provide the necessary means for storage, preservation, and supply of foodstuffs, such as agricultural markets, central refrigeration units, and grain silos and mills.
39. The working capital of Banks for the Poor should be raised double what its current value to enable the bank to expand its programs in funding small and micro-scale enterprises by way of countering poverty. In addition, al-Amal Bank and micro-finance institutions should be promoted to establish networking with public and private banks and civil society organization in financing small and micro-enterprises.
40. Creating incentives for banks and microfinance institutions, with guarantees from the State, to provide interest free loans, and promote the use mobile loan programs in rural areas.
41. Development of the role of the Social Fund for Development, the Public Works Project, and the Small-scale Enterprises Fund to expand labor-intensive projects for the creation of employment to address the unemployment problem - through increased funding.
42. Allocation of 20% of the funds allocated for State programs to finance medium, small-scale and micro-enterprises, and the development of the regulatory framework of finance institutions, development funds, social welfare, and banks to support microfinance activities to create income generation activities and job

opportunities.

43. Quick improvement of the humanitarian situation, especially those who have been most affected, mainly the provision of assistance and compensations to families of martyrs and the wounded of the Southern Peaceful Movement since 2007, the youth and popular uprising, the events in Sa'adah and Abyan, and natural disasters. Reconstruction and rehabilitation of the infrastructure and public facilities should be carried out. Education, health, road, power, and water services should be reprioritized to pave the situation for the return of those displaced from their homes.
44. There is a need for the Skills Development Fund to carry out and achieve its objectives in a decentralized manner, by training and qualification of youth and able-bodied workers.
45. The amount and value of assistance given to poor families should be increased.

Telecommunication:

46. Development and modernization of technology and services provided by modern communication services, and quick completion of upgrading projects. International connections, data carriers, and the digital map with the country should be expanded and diversified.
47. Establishment of share-holding companies to work in building and management of voice and data services within the framework of a financial market, and consistent with the law.
48. Quick enactment of the telecommunication and information technology law to keep up with to modern innovations.
49. The government should commit to building the electronic government project within two years.
50. Establishment of a special a unit within the Public Standards and Measurements Agency, in collaboration with the Ministry of Telecommunications and Information Technology, to verify the specifications of Mobile handsets imported into the country as compared to international standards.
51. The State should order communication companies to provide full coverage for Yemeni islands and populated remote areas, and the payment of Zakat and share of profit to the local authorities (district) based on utilization.
52. The State shall obligate telecommunications companies to offer 30% of their market value to the public through a financial exchange, to achieve social equity.
53. Establishment of a telecommunications regulatory commission, to be autonomous and empowered, and to be a fair referee on the interests of both the telecom companies and subscribers, to oversee services and to protect society from the harmful effect of radiation, while leaving the policy-making and oversight over performance to the Ministry.
54. The State shall obligate telecommunications companies to build communication stations in compliance with international standards and to protect public safety from any harmful radiations and frequencies that may be hazardous to public health.
55. Development of postal services and postal financial services by updating the postal service act.

Works and Construction:

56. Completion of road projects under construction, or those approved. Priority should be given to strategic projects and those in deprived areas. The government shall be obligated to connect district centers and electoral constituencies to the provincial capitals
57. Enhancing effort of urban planning to prepare plans for housing townships, industrial, tourism and commercial towns, and oversight over implementation, consistent with approved specifications and extension of services to limit the proliferation of squatter and haphazard construction and construction on agricultural land.
58. Promotion of investment in the production of building materials, construction of housing projects at different levels and costs, including housing for the low-income, and quick completion of the first phase projects of the low-income housing projects.
59. Preparation of studies for opening of roads and bridges to reduce traffic congestion, and engagement of the private sector in this effort.
60. Attention to be given to the maintenance of roads, and engagement of the local community in this effort.
61. Reconsideration of the procedures that require central supervision over projects, and the process of classification of contractors, and instead grant branch offices of the Ministry of Public Works the powers to oversee the implementation of projects and classify contractors, consistent with the law.

Transportation:

62. Effective utilization and investment of the potential capacity and huge opportunities accessible to transportation firms on land, sea and air. First and foremost, the strategic location of Yemen along the international maritime and air navigational routes, should be utilized and barriers that may hinder this effort should be removed.
63. Completion of delayed transport projects, such as the Sana'a international airport, fencing of Socotra Airport, the need to speed up the work to build the Socotra port, and development and expansions of the ports of al-Mukala, Hodeida, Mokha, and others.
64. Acceleration of work to complete construction, renovation and improvement of land ports terminals, especially al-Wadi'ah and Haradh, and upgrading the level of services and facilities provided to commuters.
65. Construction of a sea emergency unit to help fishermen and sea tourists, and to help sea travel services and transport.
66. Implementation of expansion and development projects in the Aden International Airport, to improve terminals and facilities to meet international standards as an international airport.
67. Obligate bus transportation companies to use buses that meet international standards.

Tourism

68. Quick implementation of tourism development projects identified in the tourism development strategy, including completion of development of tourism infrastructure services for specific and planned tourist attractions to be promoted for investment.

69. Rehabilitation and operationalizing public sector tourism facilities, reconsideration of lease contracts, promotion of local and foreign tourism investment, and provision of facilities to reopen closed and damaged tourism buildings.
70. Support should be given to improve the institutional, organizational, and financial capacities of the government agency in charge of managing tourism activities at the central and local levels.
71. Adoption of a clear, attractive, effective and flexible policy in handling tourism activities; most importantly, the provision of security for tourists, simplification of travel and transport procedures, and provision of needed services at tourist attractions.
72. The State shall commit to repossess the hospitality institute in Aden and to reopen.

Industry and Commerce Sector:

73. Provision of needed financial allocation to fund infrastructure construction of industrial zones, and completion of preliminary plans and studies for industrial investment projects, and promotion of investment in remaining areas.
74. Addressing issues facing delayed and suspended public industrial projects, and extending help to those of the private sector, as well.
75. Promotion of production opportunities for export and job creation, through lending to small-scale industrial and business projects.
76. Support for technical and regulatory capacities of the Public Standards and Measurements Authority, and the organization responsible for the promotion and prevention of monopoly.
77. Speeding up the steps and procedures needed for Yemen to join the World Trade Organization.
78. Activation of the Republic of Yemen's membership as an observer in CoMISA, due to the significance of trade relationships between Yemen and countries in the Horn of Africa in general, specifically with regards to Yemen's industrial exports and shipping services.
79. Activation of agreements signed with the European Union, Canada, and China regarding allowing Yemeni exports to enter their markets, exempt them from customs tariff, and classifying Yemen as an LCD country. Remaining steps in the negotiations with Japan, Australia, and the United States to secure the same privileges should be completed.
80. Activation of implementation of the common border - economic zones agreements with Saudi Arabia and Oman – designated in the areas of Haradh, al-Wadi'ah, and al-Mazyonah.
81. The State shall make a commitment to take the necessary steps to transform the Yemeni Economic Corporation to a public holding company, with at least 40% of the new company to be offered in an IPO. A new law should be enacted to define the company's goals, subordination, and management, consistent with the values of transparency and accountability. The Central Organization for Audits and Control should be allowed to exercise control and Audits of its accounts.
82. The State shall commit to the realization of the principles of social equity in all economic and social development plans. It should particularly focus on strict controls of prices, quality, and standards, countering exploitation, and prevention

of monopoly and commercial fraud.

83. The State shall commit to blacklist all companies proven to have been involved in corrupt practices in the past, enforce legal penalties set out in the law, and shut them down.

84. Criminalization of all forms of smuggling, as well as tax evasion.

Agriculture and Fisheries:

85. Activation of the role of The Fund for the Promotion of Agriculture and Fisheries Production, consistence with its establishment law to finance activities and tasks relevant to production and development of the agriculture and fisheries sectors, and work for restructuring and regulation of its revenue and spending.

86. Promotion of grains, alternative crops to replace Qat cultivation, export crops and other high-yield crops, which use less water.

87. The State shall work with neighboring countries to establish common agricultural markets based on free flow of goods into the markets, equal treatment, and removal of trade barriers.

88. Provision of soft loans to small farmers and fisherman to enable them to buy boats, fishing tools, and farming inputs: seeds, fertilizer, pesticide, irrigation systems, and for land reclamation and cultivation, consistent with regulations to be developed for the purpose.

89. Adoption of small-scale agricultural, fisheries and cooperative projects for youth.

90. Strengthening of the role of agricultural research and extension to improve production of local crops, reduce hazards of agricultural pest infestations, and reduce post-harvest losses and cost of production.

91. Designation of areas suitable for fish farming, and promotion of investment in the designated areas.

92. A fishing port in the island of Socotra should be built.

93. The State should encourage farmers to produce and export coffee.

94. Development of export and markets centers by supplying needed tools and machinery for processing fish and agricultural products for export, cooling and storage facilities, and refrigerated and ordinary vehicles for transport. Air, land and marine transport should be subsidized, and agreements and protocols signed with neighboring countries and organizations should be activated to facilitate the flow and trade of fish and farming exports.

95. Promotion of artisanal fishing methods, and protection of artisanal fishermen and by building their capacities.

96. Increase the share of the local markets of preferred fish, due to its significance as an essential food product, and reduction of prices.

97. Prohibition of imports of restricted and prohibited pesticides, which are smuggled into the country, by returning them to the country of origin or disposal through international incinerators located outside of the country at the expense of the importer. If the importer is a pesticide business, it should be prohibited from and subsequent importation.

98. Development of a program to support farming and marketing of grains and key agricultural products with comparative and competitive advantage, such as: Coffee beans, cotton, palm trees, grapes, nuts, saffron, honey, Taif rose, and olives.

99. Development of a database for agricultural and fisheries sectors, to be connected to the center, governorates, exports processing centers, markets, and agricultural and fisheries projects.
100. Development and structuring of cooperative associations and the federation of agriculture and fisheries cooperatives, qualification of cooperative personnel to achieve reforms within the low-performing associations and foundations. Legislations and laws shall be enacted to improve performance and regulate the work of these associations and foundations.
101. The State shall undertake needed actions to enable the agriculture sector to perform its diverse functions:
 - Optimum use of available agricultural resources to farm products in high demand, quality, yield and returns on the smallest area possible and by using the least amount of water necessary for irrigation.
 - Provision of generous economic incentives to promote different forms of production which protect nature, the environment and wildlife.
 - Enactment of legislations on food products goods, to stipulate that information about the sources of the products, quality, processing method, and production technology used should be provided.
 - Protection of the environment from harmful arbitrary use of fertilizers, pesticides, chemicals, and other associated substances.
 - Support should be given to scientific and applied research, advisory services, and educational services, and the provision of assistance to agricultural investment.
 - Enactment of legislations to regulate and stabilize agricultural land tenure and use of irrigation water.
 - Action to repossess State-owned lands and agricultural machinery and tools.
102. Establishment of a government agency to monitor and oversee protected national reserves, especially in coastal and marine reserves.

Unemployment:

Unemployment is a persistent historical problem in the Yemeni economy, with major risks given the high population growth and severe restrictions on emigration in the population. It's foreseen that unemployment will increase if no actions are taken to address this problem, including:

103. Expansion of public education, higher education, and vocational education programs, and adoption of educational curriculum for qualification of students to meet the local and external labor markets with needed skills sets and specializations.
104. Creation of linkages between scientific research and students' graduation thesis with potential work opportunities after graduation.
105. Increasing allocations for development in the State's Public Budget for labor-intensive production and service projects.
106. Creation of a suitable environment for investment (with a focus on political and security stability first), and development of the banking system to contribute to funding development.
107. Development of the role of the Social Fund for Development, the Public Works

Project, and the Micro industries Fund to expand micro finance of small and micro-scale productive and services projects in urban and rural areas alike, and for various activities in industry, agriculture, fisheries, trade and services, etc., as well.

108. Striving to find foreign labor markets through organized means.

1. Emigrants:

2. This large and critical group of our nation provides an important service, and deserves the utmost care and solutions for all their hardships, through:

109. Addressing all pitfalls and wrongdoings faced by emigrants at entry points to the country and at relevant government institutions: entry points, immigration, customs, traffic police, embassies, consulates, their children's education, etc.

110. Setting up of a committee to address land and investment problems, which are the major woes suffered by most emigrants at home.

111. Consideration of means of addressing hardships suffered by emigrants in their places of emigrations with governments of those countries, whether related to procedural matters, their investments, their children's education or medical treatment, or residency etc.

112. Work should be done to promote their investment in Yemen.

Investment

113. Creation of a security, legal and services infrastructure needed for attraction of investment, by developing the investment law and designation of areas for industrial, tourism, and housing investments, etc. These areas should be provided with the needed services, and the activation of border economic areas designated with the neighboring countries, such as Haradh, Wadiya'ah, Mazyonah, and the activation of the free zone in Aden.

114. Development of the one-window system to be based on the following:

- a. The State designates areas and investment project, as well as privileges and facilities to be given to investors.
- b. Investors to go directly to the management office of the designated area, depending on the type of investment, to complete all procedures needed on site in accordance with the terms and conditions set by the board of directors of the investment authority.

Partnership Between the Private Sector, the Government, and Civil Society Organizations:

115. Speeding up the enactment process of the partnership law between the private and public sectors in the field of infrastructure.

116. Enactment of the law to establish a land registry, consistent with well-established international standards, and enactment of the law on establishing special economic zones and regulations related to enhancing the performance of the business sector.

117. Issuance of a decision to establish the social economic council as an institutional framework for the partnership between the private sector, the government, and civil society organizations at the national level and the governorates.

118. The State shall ensure facilitation and the provision of all needed infrastructures, starting with human resources. The private sector should be engaged in the infrastructure, based on conditions that ownership reverts to the public sector after the private sector has benefitted from its revenues for a certain period of time.

119. Everyone should work together to fulfill the essential needs and services for the people, to be delivered in high quality and in a cost-effective manner.
120. The National Strategy for the Promotion of investment should be implemented, especially among Yemeni emigrants, and the one window system should be activated.
121. An independent agency, tasked with organizing and improving performance of civil society organizations to enable them to better serve the community and make effective contributions to sustainable development, should be established - in a way that ensures transparency in their work, sources, and funding.
3. Urgent Policies and Actions Needed for the Short Term:
 122. Work should be done to develop public resources, diversification, and collection thereof.
 123. Priority to be given to guiding current spending, screening salaries and wages bills (civil and military) to weed out shadow employees and double dippers, reduction of unnecessary and inflated fuel, oils, furniture, and transportation expenses, increasing necessary operational expenses, and putting a stop to all signs of fake spending in the armed forces institutions and other institutions.
 124. Adoption of effective actions to increase tax and customs revenue, collection of tax arrears from taxpayers, improvement of tax mechanism, countering corruption and tax evasion, and measures that would increase the government's share from surplus profits of the public sector.
 125. Priority to be given to harmonization of investment and taxation policies to prevent conflicts between the investment authority and tax and customs agencies. The process should ensure the alignment between tax incentives for investment and financial goals that focus on increasing tax revenue from taxes and customs in the short term. Work should be done to create an attractive investment climate to create more jobs.
 126. Adoption of serious measures with regards to funding public investment projects, including Islamic bonds, as one tools to fund public investment spending, instead of financing the budget deficit.
 127. Speeding up completion of the application of cash planning system as well as system for monitoring pledges.
 128. Transitioning into the application of the public treasury system.
 129. Continue the implementation of the public finance management reforms and acceleration of implementation of the Global Initiative for Transparency in the Extraction Industry.
 130. Acceleration of absorption of funds pledged by donors on proposed priority projects to ensure optimum use of the funds, while removing the administrative bureaucracy out of the way, application of good governance principles, and equity in the distribution of projects.
 131. Expansion and incentivizing areas of development cooperation with regional and international development partners, to alleviate the need of mobilization of support.
 132. Formulation of a replacement for the current investment law to create an attractive investment climate, with the aim of stimulating economic activities.
 133. A stock exchange should be established.

134. Formulation and implementation of mechanisms and means to ensure tightening of procedures and regulations to prevent entry, smuggling, drug abuse of all forms and types, including marijuana, intoxicants, etc. – since they pose a serious threat to citizens and future generations, increase crimes and violence, and the prosecution and punishment of anyone found with such substances.

Credit and Monetary Policies:

135. Independence of the Central Bank, and it being tasked with issuing money and overseeing the financial system.
136. Priority to be given to maintenance of the stability of the exchange rate of the Yemeni Riyal, which has the potential of stabilizing prices of goods and create an atmosphere of confidence on the investment climate and realizes social stability
137. Maintenance of the balance of growth of money of money supply and uniformity with economic growth, while monitoring the flow of cash liquidity.
138. Adoption of a flexible approach to controlling interest rates in a direction that would stimulate economic growth - which usually call for lower interest rates, low cost of investment, stability of the exchange rate and rate of inflations - with consideration of promotion of saving and encouraging the banking system to finance development activities.
139. Diversifying tools of the monetary policy by including Islamic bonds into the mix as a tool to fund public investments, while continuing to finance the budget deficit from non-inflationary sources.
140. Priority should be given to maintaining adequate levels of the State's foreign currency reserves; while continuing to supply the market with the amounts of foreign currency needed to finance imports of essential goods. Measures to create incentives for foreign currency flow into the country; either by increasing exports or tapping into emigrants' remittances, or increased control over transactions done by the banks and money exchangers to prevent speculations in the exchange market and to put an end to the unjustified fluctuations of the exchange rate.

4. Petroleum, Natural Gas, and Minerals:

141. Subjectively and scientifically evaluating policies which have been followed in the oil and gas sector throughout the past two decades, as well as building of institutions that those policies were based on – with the objectives of identifying shortcomings and gaps so that a set of new policies would be adopted to stop the endemic corruption and end waste of oil resources in this vital and important sector.
142. Work to intensify exploration and discovery of oil and gas onshore, offshore, and in regional waters. All exploration agreements should be quickly amended to include oil and gas.
143. The petroleum law has and should be made a priority in the coming period. It represents the most important pillars of the new petroleum policy of the future State, consistent with a clear vision and strategy on how to handle this sector in the future - and how to interact with all players of this sector.
144. The restructuring of the Ministry of Oil and Minerals as a high-level control and oversight agency to oversee all activities of the sector and all units and new branches, shall be second priority after the petroleum law under the new direction of oil policies of the new State.
145. The State shall make a commitment to enabling residents of petroleum rich areas to conduct oil service activities in the oil production sectors. Priority in

tenders for those services should be made public for competition between residents of the same governorate. Contractors of these services should be obligated to hire 100% of their needs for manual and unskilled labor from among the residents of the producing governorate and 50% for administrative and technical workforce.

146. The establishment of the National Petroleum Company - as a holding company - is a very important and urgent matter under the framework of the new petroleum policy. Therefore, its emergence shall be based on sound, transparent, and scientific foundations and standards that corresponds with the national project and strategy of the future State - in the field of optimum exploitation the petroleum resources during the coming period. The coming period requires that all current and future development be accommodated by achieving the desired goals for the establishment of the company, which will be done under the restructuring the Ministry of Oil and Minerals and subsidiary companies.
147. The scope of work of the National Petroleum Company must be specialized, effective, and outstanding. Therefore, it is important the company focuses on upstream petroleum activities: exploration, development, production, oilfield services, processing, purification, and storage at the source - and crude petroleum transportation services to exporters and local and foreign buyers at the harbors and land and marine crude exports terminals.
148. Regardless of the economic feasibility of the liquefied natural gas project intended for export, the optimum use of remaining reserves of this fuel in the future is in local market - specifically for power generation, which will have a direct impact on the following:
 - a. Reduction of the use of crude oil allocated for refining for meeting local needs for petroleum derivatives, thereby increasing oil exports.
 - b. Reduction of diesel imports used in electrical power generation.
 - c. Positive impacts on the environment resulting from use of clean energy and stopping any new liquefied natural gas project from being exported - any new gas reserves should be allocated for meeting local markets needs and for future generations.
 - d. Lowering cost of energy to consumers and service providers.
 - e. Lowering energy subsidies provided by the State.
149. Taking effective steps to reduce cost and thus, operating expenses in oil producing companies working in the governorates of Yemen, through:
 - The work and activities of foreign oil companies should be concentrated inside Yemen, not abroad.
 - Business meetings should be convened in Yemen, not abroad.
 - Limiting the inflated expenses given to sub-contracting companies.
 - Reconsideration of the amounts paid out for security related matters.
 - Ending all unjustified hiring.
 - An end to waste and abuse of the resource by some companies, as was the case with Nexen or what is currently happening with Total, Inc.
 - Responsible consideration of distinguishing between refundable and non-refundable expenses, with the aim of reducing the cost of production to a minimum to be suitable for securing operational requirements and other necessary costs and expenses on one hand, while, on the other hand, free

additional funds for the State's Public Budget, in a manner that doesn't cause harm to contracting parties.

150. Establishing a gas plant in the Jannah block, and completion of executive procedures related to the upgrading and development of the current plants to ensure production of additional volumes of liquefied petroleum gas due to the rise in local consumption, the demand for which, has exceeded current levels of production – and therefore, now and then, additional volumes have to be imported from the international markets to cover the increasing local market demands.
151. Consumption of petroleum products should be rationalized, with the goal of reducing consumption, particularly diesel, given that diesel consumption is highest in local consumption of petroleum products.
152. Taking effective steps to counter and stop cross-border smuggling of petroleum derivatives, especially diesel.
153. Development and modernization of Aden Refineries, identification of sources of funding needed to obtain international quality petroleum products at a lower cost and improve capacity to refine local and imported heavy crude.
154. The State shall make a commitment to enable control and oversight agencies to exercise oversight over oil companies, with the goal of reaching the highest levels of standards in production, while taking into consideration protection of the rights of future generations and the environment.
155. Speed up work to build and implement the storage facilities project in Ra's Issa, as an export terminal in the Red Sea to replace the storage vessel, Safer, which has exceeded its useful life, to export Yemeni crude oil to other countries. Under a government policy, new storage facilities for petroleum products in the port as well as strategic storage facilities within the country should be built.
156. All necessary actions should be taken to speed up the process of repossessing the petroleum plants and storage in Hajeef in Aden from the lessee, given that the lease contract has expired. Courts and security agencies are urged to support the State in reclaiming the plants, a matter that would bolster the stability in the supply of petroleum derivatives and put an end to waste of public properties.
157. Acceleration of the process of enactment of the mining law, which provides incentives for the promotion of investment and development of mineral resources.
158. A national mining company should be established.
159. Adoption of transparent policies regarding the awarding of oil drilling concessions, without any intermediaries.
160. The State shall make a commitment to provide strategic oil reserves.

At the Local Level:

161. The State shall make a commitment to establishing agricultural authorities in agricultural governorates (al-Jawf, Hadramawt, Hodeida, Abyan).
162. The State shall work to build agricultural markets, storage facilities, and showrooms in various regions.
163. Specialized colleges should be established in agricultural governorates.
164. A commission to address land issues in the governorate of Hodeida should be established.



165. Enablement of southerners to benefit from their economic resources, consistent with standards of fairness and in a manner that would ensure alleviation of their suffering.
166. The State shall make a commitment to decentralize the electrical grid.
167. The State shall commit to complete connections of governorates to the gas-powered electricity generation stations.
168. Local authorities shall work to strengthen oversight on the use of groundwater, and enforcement of deterrent actions against violators.
169. The State shall build modern sewer systems in cities and appropriate sewage systems in secondary cities and rural areas.
170. Strengthening the oversight role of local authorities over means of disposal of sewerage and solid waste to protect public health and environment – taking care not to tip the delicate balance between the environment, flora, and wildlife.
171. The local authorities' law should be amended to allow competent people assume the management of local authorities based on a job description that includes a university degree as a minimum requirement to produce competent people and not people with mere social standing.
172. The State should commit the key level in State administration is the lowest tier, specifically services facilities in the district: where direct responsibility would rest with the point of service delivery, such as schools, hospitals, police stations, courts, water and environmental services, etc.
173. Public lands are subject to the local councils in the districts, and any land transaction must take place based on plans endorsed by the local authorities and the council in the governorates – and no other agency shall have the right to conduct any land transaction.
174. Experiences of other countries that adopted an administrative model from the lowest tier of government have been highly successful, as opposed to other countries which adopted centralization of development. Therefore, future development policy must start from the first administrative and institutional tier, directly connected to the daily lives of people – facilities and workplace. This is the most important characteristic and advantage of a decentralized State (federal state).

At the National Level:

175. The State shall commit to speed up the enactment and implementation of weapons trading, possession, and carrying of weapons, to criminalize trade in medium-size, heavy weapons, and gun silencers.
176. The State shall commit to end tribal wars and vendettas by benefitting from the experience of the south on this matter.
177. The State shall work to establish a special fund for natural disasters.
178. The State shall commit to develop job descriptions for all State jobs to define responsibilities and functions for each job, consistent with international labor standards.
179. Office holder in the legislative, executive, and judicial branches of government should submit a confidential financial disclosure to the Supreme National Anti-Corruption Commission; to include details of their properties and liabilities, including that of their spouses and children. The principle of enquiry into how properties or fund were acquired by office holders should be applied.

180. All government and mixed sectors financial and economic agencies and institutions should be restructured in line with the new direction toward a decentralized administration of the State; where power and resources are to be shared between central and regional tiers of authority.
181. The State shall commit to adopt an economic policy with the aims of:
- a. Strengthening the State's economic capacity and development of the national economy.
 - b. Strengthening of the production base of non-oil economic sectors.
 - c. Achievement of an equitable and balanced development; in term of internal and external resources allocations for development between sectors and regions, economic and social, and public and private – in a manner that realizes sustainable and comprehensive development.
 - d. Creation of work opportunities, poverty reduction, and development of the infrastructure and services, while improving living standards of citizens and building the capacity of the national economy.
182. Strengthening the community's role in development at the local and central; in the formulation of development plans and implementation, monitoring of performance of the formal and private sectors, in environmental and natural resources protection, and in consumer protection. Participating Civil society organizations and independent youth in the NDC, shall be engaged in monitoring and supervision over the implementation of the NDC outcomes.
183. It's Impermissible for any agency whatsoever to carry out any action with the aim of reducing wages or salaries of workers employed by foreign firms - legal entities or private - located in the country or abroad; including any adverse impact on all their other rights, or carry-out any action that may harm the employees or their interests.
184. The State shall commit to adopt an administrative system in academic and technical institutions based on the principles of equal opportunities and selection of office holder in those institutions through democratic means.
185. The State shall develop a strategy for small scale industries and the promotion of the productive families' scheme.
186. Restitution to original owners of nationalized agencies, including those that have been arbitrarily annulled.
187. The State's agriculture and water strategy shall be based on the construction of dams and establishment of markets for agricultural products.
188. The State shall work to develop a mining strategy - all types of mineral - while recognizing that minerals are the biggest natural resource of the country.

Cultural Development:

1. Work for development of a comprehensive plan for the Yemeni culture based on reconnecting with national, pan-Arab and human heritage. The plan shall reaffirm the right to cultural pluralism and diversity, and should be based on the principles of freedom, democracy, diversity, justice, and equality, and that culture is a basic right of citizens. The plan should also aim at development and fashioning an advanced and renewable national culture capable of interacting positively with the various aspects of development.
2. Adoption of a public social, democratic, political, and media discourse to give rise to a culture of dialogue, coexistence, tolerance, and pluralism. Such a discourse should strengthen values of righteousness, goodness, and beauty as essential

human values in life. It should work to counter the culture of calling out others of being traitors, infidels, and the culture of denominational, sectarian, or regional incitement to violence. legislations and laws to that end should be enacted.

3. Adoption of the idea of inclusion of cultural development in national plans, policies and strategies, and ensure autonomy of programs thereof, as well as adequate financial allocations as a share of GDP to cover the needs of development projects in the cultural sphere.
4. Enactment of legislations to ensure and guarantee that cultural freedom and creativity grow and thrive and provide support and protection for creative and talented persons in in various cultural fields.
5. Enactment of an intellectual property law to ensure protection of the intellectual rights of authors and creators. Work should be done to develop a set of legislations that realize a decent living standard for artists, creators, researchers, and workers in the cultural and arts field and the various areas of creativity and cultural production
6. Repeal of restrictive laws that limit the rights of authors and adoption of legal provisions that are in concurrence with the constitution and keep up with international legislations in the audio visual and electronic media. It should also be ensured that no legal text that restricts the freedom of export, import, sell or lease of artistic productions exist in Yemeni legislations.
7. The State shall strive to give special attention to the Aden radio and television stations, while carrying out a comprehensive electronic process of archiving and documenting of audio-visual material in stores as well as artistic and cultural production. The stations should be supported with updated equipment to help in their resurgence.
8. Enactment of legislations and regulations that provide an embracing and suitable climate and sources of funding for scientific research and sponsorship of research centers. Joint research between different institutions in the public and private sectors, universities and research and studies centers should be promoted.
9. Adoption of policies that accords special attention to the field of translation for the translation of the most important human achievements in science, civilization, and the humanities from foreign languages to Arabic, and vice versa.
10. Enactment of laws and adoption of strategies and policies that lead to the development of the body of scientific, organizational, and technological knowledge. New generations should be equipped with the needed skills to own up to tools and means of participation in the knowledge society.
11. Fostering cultures of particular social groups, such as women, children, youth, the marginalized, emigrants, and people with special needs. All means should be made available to develop and improve such cultures, including the creation of a hospitable legal climate, and financial and moral support of all forms and manifestations.
12. Attention should be given to children's culture through the establishment of children libraries, theaters, expos, publication of cultural and educational periodicals, and the provision of all means and facilities that can contribute to the development of a child's personality.
13. The State should strive to encourage the formation and establishment of cultural institutions, and professional working artistic and cultural troupes. Private initiatives working on cultural and scientific development should be activated and appreciated, and support and incentives should be given to community partnerships to secure cultural development for the masses.

14. The State shall make a commitment to provide organizational frameworks, infrastructure, and all means and activities that embrace support and development of theater, cinema, music, national folklore, arts, and Arabic calligraphy - and provide adequate funding. Special care should be given to folk heritage songs and music and shall work to establish colleges of arts in different governorates.
15. Adoption of policies and provision of appropriate funding sources to expand the establishment of public libraries and cultural centers, to include cities and rural areas. Work should be done to increase technological advances in the fields of information, communication, and the various fields of culture.
16. Activation of the cultural role of educational institutions: schools, institutes, colleges, and universities. Special attention should be given to all means of mass-dissemination of culture and knowledge: libraries, cultural and creative expositions, festivals, cultural events, etc.
17. Adoption of strategies and policies that would lead to making academic institutions - universities, institutes, and research centers – a focal point for the knowledge economy and the private sector.
18. Implementing time bound policies to eradicate illiteracy by adopting comprehensive national programs and strategies to cover urban and rural areas. Work should be done to mobilize all capacities and needed resources to that end. liberating an individual and society from ignorance should be considered key to owning up to freedom. Programs should not be confined to learning reading and writing skills but should focus more on continuing adult education to enable them to participate in the process of economic, social, and politics progress. Computer illiteracy and modern technologies should receive the proper attention they deserve given their strong presence in this contemporary era.
19. Work for maximizing benefits from information technology in the archiving of manuscripts, documents, and information, in a manner that would enable retrieval, enquiry and use of such systems.
20. Enacting laws and regulations that provide incentives and embrace industries used in cultural, artistic, and new media production, as well as means of dissemination thereof, starting with traditional industries all the way up to electronic industries. Taxes and custom levies and other levies on book publishing and printing inputs should be repealed.
21. Enactment of laws and adoption of plans and policies to protect, preserve, maintain, and archive the Yemeni cultural heritage: antiquities, manuscripts, documents, tangible and intangible heritage, architectural styles, and sciences. Work should also be done to enact legislations and take action to ensure a new rise for handicrafts and traditional crafts, and promote craftsmen to increase handicrafts production, and promote marketing of products in local markets and exports to external markets.
22. Enactment of laws and regulations to adoption of all measures, as well as finding adequate funding sources, to realize the idea of making the City of Taiz Yemen's cultural capital, and provision of needed infrastructure: theaters, museums, public libraries, art institutes, a cultural TV channel, book fairs and fairs for other moveable assets, handicrafts, various festivals, means of cultural dissemination, preservation and documentation of tangible and intangible heritage, surveys for antiquities, and other tools of cultural development of dynamic nature.
23. Adoption of quick and strict actions and finding adequate sources of funding to restore the stature of the cities of Zabid and Tarim and their cultural heritage. Pervasive negligence of the two cities should be criminalized and continued negligence of the Old City of Sana'a, the Aden cistern, the historic castle of Sirah and he historic City of Shibam in Hadramout should be prevented.

24. Serious action and diligent work should be carried out to search and explore ancient Yemeni antiquities, perseveration thereof, and protection from vandalism, theft, and smuggling. Ancient antiquities sites, historical cities, forts and castles should also be restored and protected from the risks of desertification - they should be rehabilitated and opened for tourism investment.
25. Action should be taken to organize a comprehensive national campaign to collect historical relics from individuals, groups, and institutions. The relics should be classified and named as part of the national museum's collections on their behalf. Action should be taken to recover stolen and smuggled artifacts and relics smuggled out of Yemen.
26. Activation of the Yemeni Heritage and Cultural Development Fund and conduct a legislative reforms process to reform its administration, structures, finances, and oversight to enhance the effectiveness of utilization of its resources and to stimulate an overall cultural revival.
27. Adoption of national strategies, policies, and procedures that lead to the development of the tourism sector and preservation of tourism resources in the country. Exploitation of such resources should be optimized, by encouraging national, private, and individual initiatives and guidance of investment activities in this field, while improving offerings of tourism products and services.

Social Development:

1. The name of the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor should be changed to the Ministry of Social Development (recommendation).
2. Realization of equitable social development through the adoption of strategies, policies, enactment of legislations, and implementation of actions that would realize social justice in the wider sense of the concept. This can be done through securing an effective engagement of the people in running public life, and equitable distribution of resources – in a manner that would lead to the dissolution of class differences, eradication of social disparities and hierarchies, and the strengthening of the role of the State and institutions while diminishing the role of informal groups and entities competing against the State's entity which derogates the supremacy of the law. Youth, women, the marginalized, and civil society forces - political parties, institutions, unions and social civic actors - should be given a pivotal role.
3. Investing on cultural and social characteristics and political diversity in strengthening an inclusive national identity in a manner that would lead to a rise above local identities. This can be accomplished through the dissemination of patriotic democratic consciousness in official and private media and in educational fields, as well as the adoption of national plans that would realize living standards that lead to a dignified live and human freedom for the people.
4. Working to counter all types of social discrimination, whether based on religious discrimination or discrimination based on sectarian, denominational, regional, race, gender, color, profession, class, or social or economic status, by adoption of equitable social policies and implementation of appropriate and sustainable economic reforms and plans. Legislations should also be enacted to integrate the most marginalized group in society known as "al- Akhdam," into the community in a manner that would achieve social equality and equal opportunities.
5. Enactment of legislations and by-laws to ensure quality of education while improving the educational curriculums to make them responsive to challenges of contemporary times. The legislations and by-laws should strengthen include culture of coexistence, plurality, and work and production ethics. They should counter the culture of extremism, hate, and negativity and work to train and qualify educational personnel, build capacities of the educational management,

and work to expand educational infrastructure, whilst providing the necessary resources to those ends.

6. Attention should be given to the creation of new methods of education and learning, such as open and distance learning, continuous education, short term and long-term study, and creations of streams of specializations needed for development plans and the labor market. Past graduates should also be retrained to meet demands of development and the labor markets.
7. Constant and regular reviews to ensure on-going development of standards necessary to modernize the components of the educational process (curriculums, pedagogy, teacher training, assessments and performance measurement, educational guidance, educational tools, etc.), with the goal of achieving a very high-quality educational.
8. Reconsideration of universities distribution so that their locations is suitable to population density, and financial and human resources available.
9. Running joint research between universities and research centers to help face the challenges that the State's will face, including diminishing water resources, environmental pollution, how to benefit from marine resources, desalination of ocean water, food security, desertification, finding alternative sources of energy, and finding agricultural alternatives to Qat cultivation.
10. Adoption of measures and incentives that would lead to expansion of incentives programs for poor families to send their children to schools.
11. Guarantee equitable human rights for the poor and the low-income, and the imposition of legal and financial obligations on the State and the private sector to ensure a life of dignity for poor families - by creating a system of social welfare and by including the poor in development programs that help reduce the harmful impacts on their living conditions, and help with integration into the core of a productive economic life.
12. Address the structural root causes generating the poverty phenomenon, and fixing of policies and strategies aiming at tackling poverty in the country, by achieving balanced distribution of community resources, and increasing spending on social services in public budgets.
13. Development of comprehensive national strategies that work to create a real transformation towards a productive national economy, by creating large-scale and medium-scale national productive projects to realize higher economic growth, increased production capacity at higher standards, and obligate the private sector and family-run businesses to establish productive projects and to focus less on the services and marketing sectors. And to that end, establishment of light manufacturing industries should be promoted through legislations, laws, and oversight mechanisms.
14. Adoption of strategies and establishment of a set of labor-intensive development projects under the framework of annual development planning by the State. These should have the goal of absorbing the increasing unemployment, creation of work opportunities for the labor force, with special emphasis on rural areas and secondary cities - to facilitate labor movement into these areas and the creation of incentives for those moving in.
15. Enactment of necessary legislations to achieve labor participation in the management of public, cooperative, and private sectors companies. Labor should be given a share of profits as incentive for increased production. A plan should be put in place to quickly phase out foreign labor in the country and replaced with competent nationals - except those with rare skills. Opportunities should be provided to Yemeni labor to gain technical and vocational experience by imposing conditions on foreign labor recruited to train local counterparts

during the validity period of their contracts. Support, protection and freedom to establish labor and professional federations, organizations, unions, and associations should be given to ensure strengthening of their role, performance of their duties at different levels, and maintenance of their full autonomy - free from any interference in their affairs.

16. Enactment of binding legislation for public, private, and mixed sectors to protect the rights of workers to fair wages and compensations, and rights to paid holidays and vacations, set the number of working hours, a fair retirement system, quality health and social security system, protection from work hazards, and access to occupational safety. The legislation should also clarify relationships between employers and employees and their rights and responsibilities, while ensuring the worker's right of recourse to the judiciary if fired or harmed in any way by an arbitrary action - with acknowledgement that the judiciary shall confirm the right of a worker to return to work, and shall include a FastTrack for labor litigations within the court system.
17. Creation of a modern workforce information system as a foundation for determining the types and needs of the labor market.
18. Development of a comprehensive workforce capacity building development plan, to cover new entrants to the job market and the unemployed, as well. This should be done through expansion of construction of specialized vocational technical training institutes for skill developments of the workforce, obligate public, mixed, and private companies to develop continuous training and qualification plans for their employees to help them gain new skills and experience - to allow them to move from low production to desirable higher levels of production and to enjoy a competitive advantage.
19. Enactment of laws and legislations, and the development of a job structure for the government agencies based on geography and on clear and transparent standards of classifications and job descriptions. It should be effective for the redistribution of the workforce sector-wise and within State facilities, and the prevention of double dipping in public offices and various other functions in the different layers of public administration.
20. List newly created public institutions to review their functions and structures in order to correctly redistribute tasks and develop structures and responsibilities - in order to remove overlaps and conflicts between them, and limit duplications and bureaucracy resulting from overlaps in responsibilities.
21. Work to take necessary measures to strengthen the cooperatives sector as an effective tool to embody community partnership in development. A law on cooperatives should be enacted in conformity with international standards and local needs, that ensures independence and allow cooperatives to grow and play their desirable role.
22. Strict adherence to the principle of job rotation and enforce it by virtue of the force of law.
23. Enhancing competence and transparency in managing the State's Public Budget, through a financial reforms program and policies that prevent waste of social development resources.
24. Peg increases in State's employees' salaries to inflation rates and cost of living. A law should be enacted to determines minimum wage and monthly salaries so that the minimum is not less than the average spending of a household for cost of living.
25. Reforming the tax system and activating it so that taxes play the intended role of enhancing budgetary resources, and be a tool for economic and social policy, and effectively be used in the redistribution of income and wealth: Accomplishing

social welfare, and ensuring a decent living standard for all the people - by adopting incremental taxes and introducing controls over proportionate spending to that of the needs of development: Combating poverty, reducing the direct or indirect tax rates imposed on food products and other essential consumer goods. Higher rates of inputs for improving quality of social services, such as health and education, the social security net, health insurances, etc., should be allocated. Legislations should be enacted, and measures taken to end tax and customs evasion.

26. Work for constant development of activities of cooperative agricultural, productive, and consumer associations, by providing incentives and subsidies for their activities, in order to enable them to perform a more effective role in providing social and welfare services.
27. Improvement of the living standards of the population living in rural and poverty-stricken areas by improving their economic incomes.
28. Establishment of specialized research centers on cereal and horticulture crops, livestock, marine resources, and alternatives crops to Qat cultivation. Program of these research centers should be tied to reaching the goals of production and addressing current problems that hinder agricultural development, or the development of new production systems that strongly contribute to raising overall production levels, create opportunities for investment in different agricultural areas, and help in the achievement of a high level of self-sufficiency, food security, and social solidarity.
29. Adoption of policies to ensure that weakness of marketing policies and inefficiency of transport and customs procedures are overcome – in order to reach the achievement of the goals of maximizing the potential of agricultural production, trade exchange, and increased competitiveness of agricultural products in Yemen and regionally.
30. Scaling up centers for the welfare of motherhood and childhood supported by adequate resources so as to deliver services to women and children in rural areas, with priority to areas deprived of such services. A family planning policy should be adopted that rationalizes the services and clarifies health, educational, social, and economic benefits of such services and their impacts on households, individuals, and the community.
31. Quick and effective steps to conduct an overall performance assessment of financial, funding, organizational structures, and actuarial aspects of social security corporations, funds, and public and private pensions funds to determine their ability to fulfill their goals, how rationale their policies in regards to meeting the needs of members, whether they will be able to accommodate increased membership in the long term, and creation of internal conditions to support that and to sustain their growth levels – as a direct result of clarity of strategies, soundness of their administrative and organizational structures, and adherence to a degree of objectivity and integrity, and how strong is the connection to the interest of their membership, which should be seen as follows:
 - a. Expansion of the social security net and work to improve effectiveness of related public and private funds and administrations, and improve utilization of resources thereof, while protecting the rights of workers and employees when changing jobs – with enactment of legislations to that end.
 - b. Continuing development of social security systems, legislations, modernization of these systems, and creation of linkages to the broader State's social policies - with programs becoming an integral part of a social vision under a broader socio-economic framework. This should be done to ensure effectiveness with regards to poverty reduction, social inequalities, and the importance of linkages between benefits from conditional cash

- support programs for poor families to health and educational outcomes, so they effectively contribute to improvement of the situation.
- c. Strict adherence to full transparency, effectiveness, standardization, and comprehensive coverage when designing social security networks, while ensuring equitable levels of financial benefits for deserving groups.
 - d. Creation of a fair retirement system for public, private, and mixed sector employees and entrepreneurs. The retirement age should be determined, and administrative and financial performance of retirement funds should be improved - so that retirement funds are utilized in investment activities to allow build-up of capital and prevent erosion of value over time. Related legislations and laws shall be periodically updated to enable the networks to meet emergencies and urgent needs of beneficiaries.
 - e. Work to expand homes for social welfare and guidance and afford nursing homes and retiree's clubs special care – to ensure provision of needed care to enable them to use and make positive investment of their time to serve their community.
32. When issuing important economic, political, social, and other decisions, they should be based on prior studies on the pros and cons of such decisions.
33. Support for scientific institutions providing decisions-makers in the government research, studies, and reports that aim at development of management, and the advancement of economic, social, cultural, scientific, educational, and health spheres.
34. Effective implementation of the principle of partnership between the public and private sectors and elimination of the distorted image of the role the private sector plays in addressing problems of poverty, unemployment, and increasing production and GDP.
35. Allocation of adequate amounts of funds in a revolving account for small and medium scale enterprises, funding export credit through commercial banks, and activation of the financial leasing law.
36. Development of a medium-term strategic plan to complete comprehensive surveys of mineral resources for extraction, considering that this is a promising source for the State to increase revenue - and thus increase spending and raise standards of income.
37. Government officials responsible for economic matters shall be competent in their fields and have the necessary experience to innovate in solving economic problems and spur a comprehensive economic rise.
38. Special emphasis should be given to the social dimension of development, increasing public engagement in the monitoring of the performance of government agencies, and the creation of a financially, morally and legally supportive environment, to enable the historically excluded groups, such as women and youth, people with special needs, and the marginalized to effectively contribute to the development process.
39. Creation of a set of legislations and the adoption of social and political measures to secure legal, humanitarian, health, and social protection for children, in regard to the following:
- a. Comprehensive protection and care for children to ensure that they are not exploited for any purpose whatsoever, and are never subjected to violence and abuse, or any act harmful to their well-being, health, and education.

- b. When arrested or sentenced to serve a prison term, children should be placed in separate quarters and treated with the aim of reforming them proportionate to their age. They should have a lawyer to defend them in all phases and procedures of their trials.
 - c. They are not to be recruited or engaged in armed conflicts, and shall enjoy protection during times of armed conflict, disasters, and states of emergency.
 - d. Priority shall be given to the child's best interests in all procedures related to children.
 - e. A child is defined to be a person who is under the age of 18.
40. Youth should be accorded adequate attention and work by organizing sports and scouting festivals and youth work camps throughout the country. These should aim at creating opportunities for honest competition, bring out energetic talents, and coordination of collective efforts to realize and utilize their full potentials and to accomplish advancements for the various groups of the community.
41. Special care should be given to emigrants and the provision of adequate protection to enable them to overcome difficulties they face in countries of emigration, and during their return to Yemen. Priority should be given to them in the field of investment and assist them by presenting studies to direct them towards investment in successful projects.
42. Enactment of the family law to guarantee humanitarian and social rights for women and protection against all forms of discrimination, violence, and inhumane treatment. The child's and youth human rights should include protection from repressive social practice of paternal and family authority, which often lead to building a flawed and unproductive personality that doesn't benefit the community. The law referred to should contain provisions to guarantee women the right to inheritance, to choose her partner, humanitarian, financial, moral and compensation protections for divorced and widowed women, and inclusion of suitable provisions that would lead to the elimination of the phenomenon of inflationary dowries.
43. Construction of housing projects for the low-income that are offered with soft loans to be paid off in small installments over ten years as a minimum, and at low interest rates.
44. Development of comprehensive urban plans for main cities and secondary cities to cope with developments for a full century: with regards to planning for streets, spaces, residential buildings, squares, parks, and other facilities. Haphazard construction on unplanned areas in the suburbs of major and secondary cities should not be allowed until planning is completed, and all services and open spaces have been designated, and land registry has been organized and developed.
45. Preservation of the natural, human, and built environment. During the development process, keenness must be exercised to ensure that infringement on the needs of future generations in the natural environment is avoided. It's imperative that natural protected areas are designated to protect trees in general, but in particular rare and rainfed, as well as rare animals and birds or those threatened with extinction.
46. Enactment of legislation to criminalizes materials that pollute the environment and prohibit establishment of coal stations and factories near residential areas. The legislations should contain provisions impose obligations on companies and factories compel them to provide compensation for residents their vicinity and participate in providing infrastructure, including roads, lighting, etc.

47. Work to find and develop alternatives for sources of water, such as water desalination in coastal areas, increasing renewable sources of water, and enactment of legislation that prevent depletion of groundwater and haphazard drilling. Factories, companies, and workshop owners should be compelled to clean waste and chemical water, to ensure that every citizen has a right to secure clean water at sufficient volumes - for drinking and domestic use - at affordable prices.
48. The State shall work to counter the phenomenon of beggary through social and legal means, by rehabilitating beggars and creating work opportunities for them.
49. Adoption of a set of measures to counter Qat as an economic and social phenomenon, including, for example:
 - a. Enforce the farming of other alternative crops to Qat, and that Qat cultivation shall not exceed areas cultivated by other important food crops. This will allow farmers interested in cultivating Qat to do so, but will oblige them to grow strategically important crops, as well.
 - b. Enforce certain conditions on marketing and selling of Qat, including: imposing licensing on Qat dealers, designation of certain areas where Qat is allowed to be sold, carry out random inspections to determine if pesticides and other chemicals have been used in the production of Qat, obligate farmers to clean and wash Qat before it is sold on the market. Oversight agencies shall rein in on the implementation of these procedures and enforce penalties when the law is broken, especially health code violations.
 - c. Designing of a tax system to collect tax on Qat more effectively, while part of this income shall be allocated to promote agricultural development programs, such as growing vegetables, fruits, and cotton.
 - d. Consideration of Qat importation from neighboring countries (Ethiopia, for example), where competition might lead to price reduction of locally produced Qat, especially since Qat is cheaper there than in Yemen. Qat grown there is known to be free of pesticides, which is to the interest of Qat consumers' health.
 - e. The State should work to promote drip and spray irrigation for Qat.
 - f. Establishment of a communication channel with international and regional organizations (like the Food and Agriculture Organization, the World Health Organization, and the United Nations) for participation in funding studies and programs related to Qat.

Political Development:

1. Building and strengthening the foundations of political development in a framework of true partnership between public institutions and various groups and actors of society. A model for a modern and open civic society, which is tolerant, coherent and an active participant in public life, should be created.
2. Deepening the foundations of political development and civic life by developing a set of legislations and laws, and the adoption of mechanisms to ensure realization and guarantee thereof.
3. Introduction of civic education as a subject in school curriculums and adoption as a mandatory subject in elementary, middle, and high school levels in public and charter schools, with the goal of raising a new generation educated on civic culture, citizenship, justice, respect for law and order and work ethic and accomplishment. At the same time, it should contribute to rooting values of tolerance, coexistence, diversity, brotherhood, the right to have a different opinion and acceptance of the other.

4. Taking the necessary, resolute and decisive steps to ensure an end all racist, regional, and sectarian practices and violations; and confront calls for incitements, sectarianism, calling others infidels or traitors by enacting legislations to criminalize that and impose tough punishments against a body or an individual implicated or involved in any form – verbal or a material or moral act. All forms of violence and human rights abuses or violation of the international humanitarian law should be eliminated, with action to end all armed conflicts.
5. Enforcement of the law regulating the possession and carrying of personal weapons.
6. Action to move military bases out of cities, as well as heavy weapons, and disarmament of all armed groups and any irregular formations and confine ownership of such weapons to the State. Sensitive and strict steps should be taken to strengthen trust between the people and security institutions.
7. Review and evaluation of the legislative system, national laws, and judicial oversight regulations, ensuring that they comply with the principles set forth by international human rights agreements and treaties ratified by our country.
8. Enactment of necessary laws to prevent abuses and violations of public rights and freedoms, ensuring a suitable climate for the development of laws, regulations, and safe practices of individual and collective freedoms while exercising political rights.
9. Enactment of a transitional justice law and taking the necessary institutional measures to enforce it.
10. Reforms and development of election legislations by enacting laws and regulations to that end, reflecting the status of national accord under the new social contract emanating from the All-Inclusive National Dialogue Conference. An electronic, accurate and transparent elections register should be prepared, and elections held under provisions of the new constitution. Local and international elections monitoring processes should be developed for all stages of the elections.
11. Development of criteria for appointments to high-level State offices (the Prime Minister, his deputies, governors, heads of agencies and institutions), based on competence, experience, and ability to manage the affairs of the country, as well as integrity consistent with the public good.
12. Development of laws for the enforcement of the constitution that determine the number of terms and term lengths for each high-level public office, including the office of the President of the Republic, the head of the government, and the ministers of sovereign ministries, etc.
13. Codifying institutional control mechanisms (parliamentary, judicial, media, and rights and freedoms), popular supervision to ensure that practices and actions (of government) are in concurrence with the constitution, and establishment of controls to hold into account those in violation.
14. Activation of laws related to the work of civil society, charitable, and missionary organizations, and obligate them to work in accordance with the principles of transparency and openness before the public, being completely accountable for all their work and activities.
15. Enactment of laws and regulations and increased efforts to institute good governance and to ensure that governments are committed to combat corruption and adopt diligent and stern steps in this area.
16. Work should be done to adopt a foreign policy based on a nationalistic approach under the fundamentals of international law and shared, fair, and equal interests in a manner that preserves national sovereignty.

Health:

1. Redirecting finances towards investment in the field of health services in areas that need it the most, especially poor rural areas. Effective steps need to be taken to improve the health insurance system and expand it to provide free coverage for children and the poor.
2. Fostering meaningful media policies that aim to increase awareness about the seriousness of child's malnutrition in Yemen, underlying causes - especially incorrect traditional practices regarding alternatives to natural breastfeeding. There should be a greater focus on the thousand-day window in the lives of children, from pregnancy until they reach two years old, considering that natural breastfeeding is a very important factor in preventing malnutrition.
3. Adoption of sectoral plans at the State's level, in cooperation with the donor's community, civil society, and the private sector, to address the malnutrition problem and to curb its destructive impacts.
4. Enforcing strict controls on imported alternatives to natural breastfeeding and their marketing in Yemeni markets and establishing penalties for violators, consistent with the law.
5. Directing resources to the field of improving water resources and preservation from waste and illegal drilling of groundwater wells, and for the improvement of water supply networks and sanitation systems in impoverished and rural areas.
6. Taking collective steps to improve disease outbreaks prevention, especially water pollution related outbreaks, such as cholera. This can be done by purifying contaminated water, supporting appropriate hygiene practices, provision of soap and household treatment materials, and distribution of hygiene material and consumer goods to vulnerable households who are most at risk (IDPs, the poor, and residents of rural areas).
7. Adoption of legislative solutions to ensure the implementation of national strategies to combat cancer, as well as government policies and programs, and secure the financing needed to implement these policies and programs.
8. Prioritizing programs aiming at combating cancer in public planning, as it affects a wide group of productive people in society, who are unable to secure treatment due to the high costs involved and late diagnosis.
9. Strengthening partnership in fighting cancer and in the implementation of strategies with the other stakeholders, like health, education, youth, agriculture, industry, and environmental sectors.
10. Establishing the principle of community participation with civil society organizations to improve quality of services provided.
11. Combating harmful habits considered to be the main cause of cancer in Yemen at public and individual levels.
12. Good governance of organizations working to combat cancer through sound management schemes and digital information systems.
13. Qualification of more medical personnel in the field, and enhancing the principle of multi-disciplinary teams, and provision of the needed health insurance for these personnel due to the high risks in their work environment - such as being subjected to radiation and other risks involved.
14. Strengthening all six components involved in the fight against cancer at equal levels to ensure prevention, creation of a cancer registry, early detection, care for patients, psychological support, and research and studies.

15. Promotion of investment in cancer prevention, early detection, and psychological support.
16. Enacting stringent regulations on tobacco, Qat, and pesticides, and imposition of a percentage of profits to be levied on all of these materials to deal with the negative impacts and illnesses caused by them, such as cancer and environmental pollution.
17. Waiver of taxes and custom tariffs on vaccines and facilitation of custom clearance procedures to ensure that these vaccines are preserved according to international standards.
18. Increase financial allocations to the Vaccination Program proportional to the institutional work carried out at all levels.
19. Support and provision of the necessary resources to enable the provision of integrated services at all health sites to ensure better services to target groups, and to incentivize the community to access these sites and increase vaccination coverage.
20. Make vaccination mandatory for of all children and link vaccinations to registration and enrollment in schools.
21. Strengthen community participation – among all segments - in support of vaccination services activities and the creation of a link between the community and service providers.
22. Enactment of the pre-marital screening law for the detection of hereditary diseases and to ensure that both partners are free of contagious or heredity diseases that will affect their offspring's health or impact their abilities.
23. Establishing centers to provide care, treatment, and prevention service for people with thalassemia and hereditary blood diseases.
24. Commitment to direct adequate resources to implement health policies and programs, raising of awareness on family planning and safe motherhood, and strengthening of public facilities providing reproductive health services to ensure the best possible services are given. Workers capacities in this field should be built, especially female staff to cover women's needs in rural and marginalized areas.
25. Ensuring integration and coordination between the various related sectors in the field of reproductive health, and effective participation in the development, follow-up, and monitoring of national policies in this area. Necessary resources and energies should be redirected towards improving these services and ensuring their efficacy.
26. All necessary and appropriate actions should be taken to develop adopted programs in prevention and combating environmental pollution hazards, as well as necessary measures for the media to play a constructive and effective role in disease prevention and health counselling, especially on the subjects of children's health and nutrition, benefits of natural breastfeeding, prevention of accidents and harms of smoking in spaces open for children, harms of Qat and the negative impacts on children, harms of alternatives to natural breastfeeding, and prohibition of promotion of such alternatives and restrictions on distribution thereof.
27. All necessary measures should be taken to support prevention of the AIDS virus and necessary and appropriate measures with the goal of uplifting health media and education on this virus for the general population and especially for children.
28. All appropriate measures shall be taken to avoid early pregnancy, provision of

appropriate extension information and programs to raise community awareness on the risks of early pregnancy to the women and her child.

29. Acceleration of adoption of legislations to criminalize harmful health practices on children, especially female genital mutilation. Controls should be placed on doctors, medical professionals, and other health workers to end their contributions to such practices, raise community awareness about the risks of this phenomenon, and adoption of more effective awareness-raising methods and engagement of community groups and religious references.
30. Development of training programs for workers in the child and mother health sector to prepare them for improving health outcomes in redirecting their work to achieve a set of values and goals that reflect the rights of all children and mothers in the enjoyment of the best level of healthcare possible. To this end, a follow-up and monitoring system should be developed for the various programs and policies - in cooperation with specialized agencies and relevant private associations and organizations.
31. The use of such food and baby formula or advertising thereof should be banned, unless registered and have been granted the appropriate permits for distribution and advertising by the competent government authority – consistent with the conditions and procedures determined by a decree issued by the competent authority.
32. Development of a legislation that mandates that everyone sorts medical waste and dispose them in safe areas, so as not to cause harm to the patient or medical staff or the specialist doctor. Hospitals must have an incinerator in compliance with standards and specifications for safe disposal of medical waste so that no contagions are spread, and risks are reduced to the minimum level possible.
33. Inclusion of medical waste management in the curriculums of medical schools, health institutes, and nursing and midwifery institutes.
34. Development, provision, and scaling up appropriate technology for processing and disposal of hazardous medical waste.
35. Work for strengthening mental health and integration with public health programs by securing an appropriate infrastructure for mental health services in major cities' hospitals at and provincial capitals across the country; and, at the same time, make available needed funding for mental health services, and capacity building of staff.
36. Prioritizing and focusing on mental health programs for children and youth, and mental health program in schools.
37. All appropriate measures should be taken to strengthen school health services and call for it to play its role in disease prevention and health guidance to the benefit of both males and females' students equally.
38. Ensuring the provision of effective, safe and high-quality medications to citizens, whilst ensuring safety, efficacy and equity in access on a continuous basis. Procurement, registration, quality control and monitoring and inspection of medicine production sites, distribution centers and stores, price control, and proper use of medicine should be regulated. This should be coupled with increased government spending on medicine and the provision of equipment, appliances, and spare parts, and systems for procurement, storage, distribution and maintenance.
39. Compliance of service providers with the list of essential medicine.
40. Establishment of an autonomous food and drugs administration to be given clear and specific legal and legislative roles.

41. Work to ensure provision of preventative healthcare, treatment, and rehabilitation - and increase rates of coverage of basic healthcare services. This should be done through supporting and developing an integrated framework for healthcare services at various health levels, consistent with standards of quality performance, cost-effectiveness and accessibility at all levels whilst meeting health needs of people and gain the satisfaction of the people and service providers.
42. Development, management, and organization of the health sector human resources to raise the level of performance and career satisfaction. An encouraging and attractive work environment should be created to achieve career stability by raising salaries and incentives, while giving priority to rural and remote areas in this aspect. This is to ensure that the level of quality of medical services is improved, as well as the level of satisfaction of the beneficiaries.
43. Development of a clear strategic vision for development of the human resources in the health fields and in public and private medical and health education institutions, development of educational and training plans, and continuing training and qualification of technical and administrative personnel, in a manner proportionate to the actual needs of society and the nation.
44. Set a share of enrollment in medical and health educational institutions for the rural and remote areas, with consideration to equitable distribution between males and females.
45. Reinstatement of the mandatory rural service for new graduates, and the provision of needed incentives to that end.
46. Ending double dipping between the public and private sectors.
47. Equitable distribution of health personnel in all regions based on actual needs, with a focus on remote areas and the provision of the right incentives.
48. Work to ensure generation of accurate medical information and improvement of quality of the information, sensing the increased value and use on a timely basis; while ensuring accuracy by developing a simplified and unified health information systems capable of providing accurate and correct information for sound decision-making to keep pace with organizational developments in the health sector and the utilization of the accurate information.
49. Strengthening the establishment of a uniform registration and licensing system for practices in the health and medical professions in collaboration with other stakeholders, so as to build capacity to develop a strategy for healthcare personnel, in numbers and qualifications, and realize gender equity, even distribution of personnel across regions, whilst working to prevent overlaps between competent agencies, strengthening coordination, and clarifying roles.
50. Establishment of an accreditation body to develop and enhance quality of services provided by medical facilities, accreditation and certification, and development of standards and systematic programs to ensure quality controls.
51. Development of legislations and laws to protect patients, hold perpetrators of medical malpractice accountable, and provide compensation to victimized patients.
52. The State shall make a commitment to achieve preparedness to deal with natural disasters, epidemics, and emergency situations.
53. Enactment of legislations and laws that prohibit smoking in public areas, and impose restrictions on sale, production and advertising of cigarettes, and the prohibition of selling cigarettes to minors.

54. The State is to afford protection to children and youth from the risks of drug abuse and shall take strict actions against drug dealers, traffickers and workers.
55. Adoption of the outcomes of the National Health Strategy - 2010-2025, which was developed by the Ministry of Health and Population in 2009.
56. Establishment of an autonomous apparatus to evaluate quality of health services and conduct scientific research and studies on how to develop the performance of the various healthcare institutions.

Education and Human Development:

1. Every citizen has the right to an education that meets international quality standards.
2. All educational institutions, public, private, charter, and others, shall adhere to the State's educational plan and goals thereof.
3. Adoption of e-education at all levels, employing information and communication technology, and leverage successful and advanced experiences in this field.
4. The government shall commit to supporting the literacy and adult education sector.
5. Continuous improvements and development of all components of the educational system, consistent with international standards in the quality of education.
6. Promotion of scientific research, development of mechanisms thereof, and expansion of research areas in a manner that would contribute to the strengthening of development and advancement of scientific and economic standards in the country.
7. The government commits to the education and care for children and youth in order to ensure their continued and comprehensive personal development in all aspects, including their personality, behavior, culture, social skills, and body.
8. The government adheres to caring for those with special health, educational, economic, and social needs, and providing work opportunities for them. It will also raise the social culture towards them, and prepare public facilities that meet their needs.
9. Expanding practical sciences in order to ensure that all of the needs of society are met.
10. Expanding technical education and vocational training while developing its programs and methods to meet the needs of the national and international labor markets.
11. Improving the performance of universities and academic colleges in order to ensure the implementation of quality standards and academic approval and expanding the number of specialized universities being established in order to meet the demands of development.
12. Encouraging the private sector to provide all types and levels of education according to the standards of quality and ensuring that their educational output and the necessary grants.
13. Focusing on finding competent teachers and working on training and incentivizing them, while raising their living standards and providing them with a suitable environment to improve production and enable them to develop performance in the educational process.

14. Developing the school administration systems and develop professional criteria to ensure the required competence in school management.
15. Preparing continuous plans and programs to train teachers.
16. The government shall commit to organizing admission standards, criteria, and procedures for higher education institutions.
17. Establishing a national database to tie scientific research to the services and productions fields.
18. Creating a retirement plan for teachers and professors in order to ensure that they can remain useful after they retire.
19. Establishing a unified database for all of central educational institutions and branches.
20. Enacting legislations that protect the rights of researchers, inventors, and innovators.
21. Increasing participation of the national and foreign private sectors in creating educational and training policies with government agencies, and opening the door, without limitations, to the national and foreign private sectors to invest in the fields of education and training.
22. Creating a vision for educational and vocational training institutions in order to allow them to improve the quality of their work and increasing their role in bettering society.
23. Encouraging the private sector to participate in scientific research.
24. Restructuring technical education institutions and division of work on the basis of specialization. Educational streams and training should be reviewed and in accordance with actual needs of development.
25. The State shall adopt a macro-level strategic plan to oversee the different educational systems to unify visions regarding the needed educational outputs in a suitable manner that meets the current and future needs of development.
26. Engage the private sector and civil society organizations with the State in creating strategies for the implementation of general programs and the provision of the infrastructure for education.
27. Adoption of modern methods in science pedagogy.
28. Development of a mechanism to ensure a balance between technical and general education in order to meet all development and production needs.
29. Inclusion of literacy and adult education programs in the Government's social and development plans, as well as programs to combat poverty connected to the practical life of students and the public educational curriculums.
30. Implementation of educational reforms that lead to strengthening of all aspects of areas of reforms aiming at reaching comprehensive and sustainable national development that keep up with changes in technology, and accommodation thereof.
31. Activation of joint programs with international partners to open wider horizons for more cooperation through major national programs implemented jointly with international partners.
32. Development of the educational environment to meet quantitative and qualitative needs in the coming period through:



- Provision of the required technical supplies in the school environment, utilization of information and communication technology, integration into the educational process, and expansion of the learning process by using computer programs and learning technologies and sources.
- Development of existing educational buildings and facilities, building new ones, provision of appropriate equipment, provision of effective economic models and alternatives to support construction and building thereof to be able to accommodate and admit increased number of students in the public education stages.
- a. Adoption of the school map technology as a tool for distribution of the educational services.
- b. Improvement of safety tools in school buildings and educational facilities.
- 33. For the learner to be able to contribute to building society, advanced educational curriculums that achieve comprehensive development of the learner should be developed through:
 - Linking educational goals and content to development goals and its social and economic contents.
 - Inclusive development of all elements and inputs forming the general educational system, starting with teachers, guidance counselors, curriculum, pedagogy, and evaluation tools - with attention to continuous education methods.
 - Molding an integrated character of a students to instill pride on country and religion.
 - Creating organic linkages between education and development – to be done through coordination between programs and curriculums taught in general educational schools with those in the universities.
 - Providing students with thinking, analytical, communication, other necessary social skills, self and lifelong learning, and skills for dealing with advanced information and knowledge.
 - Build flexibility in the school curriculum to deal with anticipated changes in technology and information.
 - Pay particular care to the teaching of modern sciences (languages, sciences, math, and computer technology), or teaching them in modern ways to produce students who can be trained, employed and retrained; and be helpful to the demand of adaption of the knowledge economy in the information age.
 - Asserting the unity of knowledge, integration, and functionality, so that students realize the link between the experiences that they gain in the classroom and labs and the practical applications and life skills of those experiences. The culture of work and production should be strengthened and appreciated.
 - Confirming the development of scientific and logical innovation and thinking, and developing the skills and abilities for communication, critical thinking, problem solving, decision making, and an end to memorization, rote and typology.
 - Inclusion of women's constitutional, social and economic rights in the educational curriculums.

34. Enhancing specialized competence of the human elements in the field of education, in order to achieve goals of modern educational curriculums through:
- Developing methods of planning for educational and administrative training, and implementation in accordance with modern universal trends.
 - Developing training and assessment program in the educational system.
 - Adoption of systems of recertification of teachers (requalification for work) every five years.
 - Applications of parameters for periodic competency examinations of teachers.
 - Increase the number of teachers with graduate educational qualifications needed by the educational system.
 - Development of systems of incentives to allow for retention of exceptional educational staff.
35. Provision of quality non-classroom activities for building a wholesome balanced character in students to serve religion, society, and country, through:
- Assertion of behavioral practices of Islamic and social principles of the students.
 - Strengthening loyalty and patriotism to the country and maintenance of its accomplishments.
 - Nurturing of positive values, attitudes, and practices in health, psychology and socially.
 - Enabling all students to discover their preferences and talents and nurturing them.
 - Imparting the necessary life skills to students to positively coexist with society.
 - Enriching the theoretical and practical aspects of study materials in all majors.
 - Preparing students for their leadership roles in the march to build and develop the country.
 - Creation of recreational and educational opportunities and programs to fill the students' free time.
36. Improving the educational system inside out to raise the level of general educational outputs through:
- Managing general education economically, striving to put the appropriate criteria to measure its returns, especially under the rising costs of education, difficulties faced in finding funding, and increasing its internal efficiency to end all negative phenomenon reflected in the increasing waste and rates of dropouts.
 - Formulation of advanced exams and metrics for educational attainment and application thereof.
 - Improving the ratio of administrators to educational staff.
 - Qualitative preparation of students in high school level for continuing onto university education.



- Providing students with appropriate and necessary skills to enter the job market.
 - Developing pedagogy and learning methodology.
 - Developing methods of educational supervision in line with targeted development in elements of the educational system.
 - Development of a code of discipline for students that includes rights and responsibilities, descriptions of the various school infractions, and the set of punishments for each infraction - for all levels in the general education system.
 - Adoption of a policy of second semester testing of students in general education to enable them to successfully pass this stage of education in a manner serving the betterment of educational outputs.
37. Preparing children between the ages of 4 - 6 to enroll in the general education level by:
- Expansion to accommodate increased number of children between 4 - 6 years of age.
 - Updating specialized programs and activities for early childhood.
 - Providing specialized caretakers in day care facilities to prepare children to meet admission requirements for this stage.
 - Development of programs and tools to measure readiness of pre-school children.
 - Promotion of private sector investments in day care facilities.
 - Development of kindergarten level teacher training programs.
38. Development of educational administrative systems and components, and transition into decentralization through:
- Improving administrative procedures in the education system.
 - Reengineering structures and systems to allow for qualitative development in the field of education.
 - Developing and improving selection, hiring, and promotion of staff according to legal entitlements and job descriptions that spell out requirements that must be met by the target group within the educational system.
 - Raising the percentage of staff with higher administrative qualifications in the educational system.
 - Granting additional powers, limiting centralization, and strengthening the role of educational leadership to be more effective in the development of education.
 - Developing school administrations to arrive at an adjusted format of self-administration of school.
 - Establishing an integrated system of accountability and oversight.
 - Raising the level of competence of educational administration in schools

to enable them to develop their own abilities and deal with resistance of change and modernization.

39. Advance systems of education for talented student, groups of special needs, and adults through:

- Development of educational programs for gifted students in the fields of science and innovation.
- Upgrading special education systems to be in par with contemporary international trends and standards.
- Development of educational programs for various disabilities.
- Provision of suitable physical and educational environment for students with special needs.
- Increasing career growth for teachers to achieve better treatment and interaction with those with special needs.
- Enhance participation by the private sector in the provision of educational services to groups with special needs.
- Realization of community participation in the protection of the rights of children with special needs.
- Creation of alternative parallel educational channels to accommodate school dropouts.
- Delivery of adult education and literacy programs to areas of concentration of needs.
- Improvement of the quality of education in adult education programs.

40. Application of quality systems and standards of education through:

- Dissemination of quality systems and standards of education in the field.
- Application of the total quality assessment of the school every five years.
- Application of educational certification of all charter schools.
- Continuing evaluation and modernization of the public educational system to make it more responsive to the needs of society and development.
- Realization of international standard levels for students in scientific and vocational educational attainments.

41. Scaling-up community participation in education through:

- Attracting qualified social forces to participate in the Ministry's educational programs.
- Horizontal expansion of charter schools.
- Engaging parents and influential social groups in educational development processes.
- Adoption of modern technological systems to activate communication between the schools and community organizations.



42. It is impermissible to establish more than one union for education.
43. The State shall make a commitment to promote and support girls in rural areas to enroll in specialized mid-level institutes and university education at a rate of not less than 10% of all student's admission.
44. Establishing of a specialized agency for quality assurance and academic accreditation; enjoying autonomy and legal character. The agency shall be subject to Cabinet oversight and shall have branch offices in the governorates. It shall aim to assure quality of education and continuous development by raising awareness on quality culture. It shall coordinate with educational institutions in a manner that ensures access to integrated system of standards and comparative rules of development, performance measurement mechanisms, guided by international standards and total assessments of educational institutions and programs thereof, based on standard measurements for each stage and for each type of educational institutions.
45. Review all higher education institutions and universities, with regards to their goals and functions in a manner that enables human development and meeting the needs of the development process, particularly preparing political leaderships in the community and the workforce
46. University presidents, deputies, deans of colleges and centers of scholarship and deputies, as well as the heads of scientific departments in a college shall be appointed based on an election system conditional on a set of functional and professional requirement that a candidate must meet to fill these leadership post. These should take into account Yemeni citizenship, educational and academic title, academic and work experience, educational qualification in educational and university administration, duration of service in the university for which he/she is a candidate, educational and academic activities, conduct and social reputation, and criminal conviction. A clear and precise election mechanism should be put in place to be endorsed by the Supreme Council of Yemeni Universities, the faculty members unions, and assistants in Yemeni universities.
47. Strengthening relationships between universities and production institutions to create opportunities for students training in a work environment, and in this way the private sector contributes to the burdens of the educational system.
48. Universities and research centers and institutions should focus on conducting applied (practical) research that meets the needs of the productive institutions and the development of a long-term comprehensive strategy for applied research.
49. Development of programs and curriculums implemented in universities, and creation of programs needed for development and the changing needs of the labor market.
50. Admission to higher education institutions and universities should be geared to meet the needs of development plans, capacity building, and development of human resources.
51. Pay particular attention to applied and technical higher education for the qualification of first and third tier professionals and technicians.
52. Conscious adoption of experiences from advanced industrial countries appropriate for our local environment.
53. Attention to be given to environmental sciences and resource, going beyond awareness-raising for students to acquire values and skills needed to deal with the environment.

54. Speed up action to enact the executive regulations for the Yemeni Universities Act.
55. Speed up the presentation of a draft law to regulate academic, financial, and administrative aspects of the so-called parallel, private, and continuing education during the coming six months for presentation to the Council.
56. There is a need for granting public universities complete financial and administrative autonomy.
57. Enhancing wages of faculty members to the extent that can ensure they carry out their academic and educational responsibilities in full. A proposed wage structure for faculty members and assistants should be developed to be comparable to wages of faculty member in neighboring countries (the GCC), based on an agreement between the Supreme Council of Yemeni Universities and the Faculty Members and Assistants Union in Yemeni Universities.
58. The universities shall make a commitment to provide comprehensive health insurance to faculty members and their assistants, family members (spouse, children, parents), and provide medical treatment locally or abroad if needed. The budget for health insurance should be determined and included as part of the university's annual budget.
59. There is a need for universities to take up their responsibilities in the field of scientific research and development of research policies that feed into the advancement and development of society.
60. Public universities should look for sources of self-funding, in line with the constitution and laws in force.
61. The Ministry of Education should be obligated to share with Yemeni universities certified copies of results of high school examinations, as soon as they are made public.
62. Reconsideration of admission requirement for the student teachers in education colleges. Requirements should be amended to ensure quality outputs of education colleges as highly competent teachers. This should be done by raising the grade average for admission of secondary schools' graduates to the same requirements for other faculties such as the faculties of medicine or engineering. The Ministry of Education should also present a file on the student candidate that includes the student's history and an analysis of social status and conduct when they apply to enter admission tests of the college of education. This should be complemented by a report from a certified psychologist with a determination of whether the student is fit to become a teacher from the perspective of the student's psychological well-being.
63. Universities should adhere to terms of references of hiring and promotion of faculty members and assistants, consistent with the laws and regulations. Violators should be referred for legal prosecution.
64. Review of various centers at universities and evaluation of their performance, in accordance with the needs of the university and society.
65. There is a need for adequate financing for academic development, participation in scientific conferences, and training and qualification of university faculty members and administrators, to be accessible to everyone based on the principle of equal opportunity.
66. Adoption of a higher education strategy, that would call for a review of the state of higher education and work on restructuring universities to meet the demands of development.
67. It's essential that the status of post-graduate studies in public universities be reviewed and a rearrangement of the situations is done to prepare post-graduate programs to tailor them to financial and academic resources available and to serve the goals of national development and the labor market.
68. There is a need for periodic review and development of the academic curriculums of universities to keep up with scientific progress and advances in knowledge around the world; in addition to completion of construction of buildings, labs, and workshops for the colleges of medicine, engineering, and science.
69. Require universities to stop random appointments that do not consider the needs of science departments for faculty members and specialists.

70. Completion of projects under construction within the government's investment program based on contracts already signed with contractors. It is important that contractors awarded the contracts are audited and scrutinized.
71. Restoration and maintenance of current buildings in public universities, especially those which have not been maintained for decades.
72. Require the government, represented by the Ministry of Finance, to release the university's budget immediately after parliamentary ratification of the public budget, and to present the final accounts for the previous year during the first month of the New Year.
73. The true capital of the country is its human resource and the true foundations for development.
74. Provision of a healthy environment for children and ensuring appropriate nutrition is necessary for their sound growth.
75. Preparation of families to create a well-prepared family environment for learning and innovation in different life skills to activate the role of community participation.
76. Preparing modern guidance programs and awareness raising for males and female students to choose a suitable major and encourage them to choose majors that meet the needs of the national and international labor markets.
77. Development of the base for specialized qualification and training programs for youth and women in various skills geared towards meeting the needs of development.
78. Creation of a partnership between the private and public sectors to train individuals and the workforce to meet the needs of the labor market.
79. The market should be thoroughly studied to identify what type of workers are needed and take action to provide them and train them.
80. Family planning to lower population growth in to keep up with development and growth dynamics.
81. The government shall support the provision of qualitative vocational training for women and people with disabilities.
82. The State shall ensure that women are integrated into various rural development programs with the goal of raising the living standard of women and households, and enablement to access the necessary finance for productive projects, and facilitation of access to information necessary for agriculture and animal production so that they can carry out their roles in the development of the homeland.

Section II: The NDC's Press Communiques

Communique Issued by the All-Inclusive National Dialogue Conference on January 7, 2014.

The All-Inclusive National Dialogue Conference unanimously confirmed the following:

1. The outcomes of the conference and all documents, which will constitute determinants for the future constitution, cannot conflict with the GCC Initiative, the Executive Mechanism, and the general principles thereof, and, likewise, Security Council Resolutions 2014, and 2051.
2. The outcomes of the conference and all its documents will not lay foundation for any separate or sectarian entities that threaten the unity, security and stability of Yemen, and will guarantee a just and comprehensive solution for the Southern Issue - within a unified State based on federalism and democracy - consistent with the principles of justice, rule of law, and equal citizenship.
3. The outcomes of the conference, and all documents, aim at addressing the grievances of the victims of all political conflicts, within the confines of resources available to the State, and within the framework of the principles of transitional justice and national reconciliation.
4. The need for the new constitution to incorporate categorical provisions to preserve the Yemeni union, and identity - man and land, and prevents any claims that undermine that.
5. The conference considers this statement one of the documents of the All-Inclusive National Dialogue Conference.

Communique of the Second Plenary Session of the NDC

Taking on the spirit of national responsibility and out of deep concern for the success of the All-Inclusive National Dialogue Conference and its outcomes, the second plenary session was held during the period from June 8 - June 30th, 2013, with the participation of all political and social components. During the session, reports presented by the various working groups were read, commented on, discussed and enriched.

Over a period of nearly 70 days, the working groups held lengthy discussions and reached consensus on the positive outcomes in spite of the contrasting views and differences among them.

With this plenary, the conference is now halfway through, ending the diagnostic phase and inaugurating a crucial phase of the conference, which will produce guiding principles for shaping the future of the new Yemen.

The initial stage of the conference had the distinction of establishing bridges of communications between participants, both males and females - from all political and social components – bringing viewpoints closer serving the public good.

During the work of the various working groups and the second plenary, more than 200 observers from Yemen and abroad visited the conference, and more than 100 national and international experts made presentations on various experiences that were beneficial to the participants, guiding their arguments and discussions, and the outcomes of the various working groups.

This stage was distinguished by the use of social media and the positive exchanges by and to the NDC and the general public through field visits, communications, and outreach, including direct contacts through CSOs, the dialogue tents and ambassadors, the electronic website, the social media pages of the NDC and all the use of various multimedia platforms.

Various reports were also presented by the working groups on field visits reflecting the needs and opinions of all people met during those visits, whether they be individuals or institutions. These have been incorporated into the outcomes of the working groups in this stage of the conference and will be in future stages as well. Most importantly, demands for ending the frequent power outages caused by deliberate acts of sabotage, security and stability, ending signs of militarization and security breaches, and holding those responsible accountable for their actions.

We would like to reassert the need for the stern implementation of the two decisions adopted by the conference on the implementation of the 20-points developed by the Technical Committee for the Preparation and Organization of

the Conference and the 11-points issued by the working group on the Southern Issue in the NDC, as these will have a major impact on the success of the dialogue process and the anticipated outcomes.

The working groups have been working to incorporate the comments from the second plenary on their proposed resolutions and recommendations. They have reached consensus on amended drafts. Approval of outcomes that have received consensus in the working groups are not considered final until agreements have been reached on the Southern Issue, the Sa'adah Issue, and State-Building.

A Final vote on the outcomes of the All-Inclusive National Dialogue Conference will take place during the final plenary of the conference.

First: The Southern Issue Working Group:

The working group has reached a consensus on the root causes and nature of the Southern Issue, tackling all political, legal, rights, economic, social and cultural aspects (annex 1).

Second: The Sa'adah Issue Working Group:

The Working Group has arrived at a consensus on the root causes of the Sa'adah Issue and the various dimensions of the issue.

Third: The State-Building Working Group:

The political components have presented their visions on how the State would be built.

Communique of the First Plenary Session

The first plenary session of the All-Inclusive National Dialogue Conference was held during the period from March 18 - April 3, 2018. All political components included in the Presidential Decree, which invited them to participate in the NDC – based on the Implementation Mechanism of the GCC Initiative - took part in the session in a festive atmosphere and an aura of responsibility to tread on the path of dialogue, and a keenness to see the Conference succeed.

The inauguration ceremony was held on March 18, 2013 coinciding with the second anniversary of the “Day of Dignity”, in consideration that this day was the start of the change process that transformed, in a historic landscape interconnected with a series of huge sacrifices made by the Yemeni people, spearheaded by youth and women, including the peaceful movement in the South, which was a pioneer of the change movement that has restored the real objectives of the September and October revolutions dismantled by the oppressive regimes. In this historical corrective process, a new generation borne the responsibility to be the bearers with ambitions to build a new democratic, unified and prosperous Yemen that their fathers had failed to reach despite the huge sacrifices they made on this path.

In the opening session, President Abdu-Rabbu Mansour Hadi, chairman of the NDC addressed the conference and asserted the path of change of the political process aiming at building a modern, civic and democratic State based on foundations to be agreed upon by Yemeni in this historic dialogue - and one which all Yemeni people are looking up to, considering that it is a peaceful mean for the formulation of a new social contract for building the State in response to an all-inclusive popular endorsed by the huge sacrifices. In this session, representative from the international and regional communities addressed the conference by asserting their support for the political process and the national dialogue and blessed the agreement by Yemenis to avert the path of war and destruction by agreeing to enter into a political process that constitutes a model to be credited exclusively to the Yemenis themselves - contrary to other countries that experienced political change. This choice confirms that Yemenis have a collective will towards the significance of dialogue - an essential precondition for success.

The meetings of the first plenary- 26 in all - have confirmed the one fact that seems to outline the features of the political process, that is: This process is not elitist in nature, but has been imposed by popular will which decided on the change after the political and social order reached an impasse and is incapable of coming-up with solutions for problems that have accumulated at all political, economic, social and security fronts, and put the country back

into the hands of the people to draw the features for a future through a serious dialogue that doesn't preclude anyone.

The public discussions, in which the majority of NDC members took part in, had been a very important prelude to political and economic visions that would be deliberated on by the NDC. The Southern issue attracted the greatest attention as a pivotal issue and key to the solutions of all other issues. Representatives of the peaceful movement in the South have presented several demands aiming at creating the right atmosphere for dialogue - the better part of those demands have been addressed by this statement and the rest will be discussed by the NDC. Some for follow-up for implementation such as the issue of al-Ayyam newspaper, the removal of signs of militarization in the streets and neighborhoods of the governorate of Aden, and the acceleration of the work of the two-commissions - set-up to address the problems of the military and civilian dismissals and properties - to solve these issues as quickly as possible. Some have been included in the list of 20-points, such as an apology for the wars. The diversity and the multitude of the other issues and concerns expressed by the interlocutors reflected a difficult and complex situation experienced by Yemen. The Sa'adah problem, the concerns in the Tihama, Mareb, al-Jawf, the central regions, the uniqueness of Mahara and Socotra, the moaning of the poor, the marginalized, and people with special needs, demands of the various social groups, such as: emigrants, farmers, workers, and concerns of writers and consciousness people, etc. All these have been the subject of discussions, talks and interventions by members of the NDC, in a manner overwhelmed by the eagerness to search for solutions, refraining from laying blames or condemnations. Coming to the dialogue, had already molded a consensus on the importance of change and the presentation of the problems is a prelude to the search for solutions. Women have left their mark in dealing with public affairs and have carved a unique position for themselves which has been meticulously sewn into the search for that status, rights and roles of women in the political and productive processes. Women have formed a coherent force, even when there had been contrasting political views. The source of this coherent force is the deep-rooted connection that extends to the feeling of usurped rights and the status that has been oftentimes abused. This has had a distinctive impact on reconstituting the political posture in harmony with women struggle to rebuild the political, social and legal order to guarantee these rights and statues above anything else.

The youth expressed their genuine revolutionary values by upholding the aims, for which many of their comrades paid a hefty price with their lives to defend them, and the martyrs, the wounded, the maimed, the detainees, and those who remain in enforced disappearance. In their interventions, they were forward looking – more so than all others.



A spirit of understanding prevailed in the conference between the factions, despite the huge buildup, which has been the product of years of conflict at more than one level. The meetings had been remarkable in that they rose above the wounds and oftentimes transcended many concerns, reflecting the other side that gave importance to dialogue.

The dialogue conference in the outset had been a forum in which the other was recognized away from the premonition of isolation which motivates an equivalent culture that antagonizes the other in the worst form. The breaking of the psychological barrier created suitable conditions for the conference irrespective of the elements or the language used in the initial stages. Those, oftentimes, were merely automatic response towards hostility, but quickly transpired into an expression of a need to overcome that. The will to respond and the need, in the view of many, reflected a high sense of responsibility toward the needs of a nation in waiting for people to come together and achieve unanimity for its sake, by upholding the interest of the nation above all else - whether they may seem large or small in the eyes of their beholders.

The common grounds that prevailed had been a distinctive mark of the first plenary session; even though, some strands had surfaced motivated by years of conflicts, confrontations, division and mistrusts: most outstanding was the threat to withdraw from the conference or to suspend participation for reasons that may not have been plausible for any party to make such threats.

To resort to such threats didn't match the nature of this conference, in which all partners are directly responsible for, and where there is no party more privileged than the other to the point where they can issue a threat to suspend their membership or withdraw.

It's a conference of national unanimity and everyone is responsible for its success - since it's linked to the most significant goal that everyone is pursuing: the building of a modern State, a State that grants freedoms and dignity to all its people.

In a clear challenge for the national dialogue, the first days of the conference witnessed an evil assassination attempt of one of the Conference's members, Abdul-Wahid Abu-Ras, three of his bodyguards were killed in the attempt. Several other bloody incidents were also witnessed casting a negative shadow on the Conference as well as other criminal acts aimed at undermining the security situation and tranquility of the proceedings of the Conference. However, members took a brave stance to address this phenomenon stemming from their awareness of the objectives and aims of these acts and who stand behind them by undercutting the perpetrators. They called on official bodies and security organization to act and to pursue those responsible for the crimes to bring them to justice. They also demanded that the security organizations should stop using force against peaceful protests

and to set an example for preserving security and avoidance of violence, an issue that was echoed by the President when he addressed the session on Saturday March 30, 2013.

In the discussion that aimed at creating the right climate for the success of the dialogue conference, it was asserted:

As significant as leaving the door to dialogue open to reach out to other components of the Southern Peaceful Movement and the formation of a mechanism for communication, the Presidium of the Conference shall assume this role and shall keep the entire Conference updated on the developments.

The implementation of the 20-points presented by the Technical Committee to the President, and the development of a suitable mechanism for rapid implementation without any undue delays.

Completion of the necessary preconditions to regain the State, to rectify the situation in the military and security organizations and to unify them. Those who were forced to retire and those who were dismissed from their jobs for political reasons, shall be taken into consideration in order to enhance the right climate to assure everyone on the proceedings of the national dialogue and the implementation of the decisions adopted to this end.

Regarding the demands for building trust, members of the Conference confirmed:

- Due care to be accorded to the martyrs of the revolution, the Southern Peaceful Movement, and all the martyrs in general, as well as the development of a clear plan on how to deal with the issue. In this respect, youth must be engaged in the process of formulating this plan.
- Treatment for the wounded of the revolution and the Peaceful Southern Movement and attention to be given to the establishment of rehabilitation centers for the disabled.
- Immediate release of all detainees and victims of enforced disappearance and enactment of the transitional justice law in a manner that would realize the core of the issues that the political process is currently addressing.
- Quick action for the reconstruction of Abyan and Sa'adah and the supply of urgent humanitarian needs for both areas.

By reviewing the situations of Yemeni emigrants and the hardships they are experiencing as a result of legislative changes taking place in some sisterly countries:

1. Members expressed their concern that the legislative changes would complicate the lives of Yemeni emigrants and will have dire economic and social consequences for the situation in Yemen during these difficult conditions.
2. They demanded from the government and the presidency to take quick actions to discuss the issue with countries hosting Yemeni emigrants, especially the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia to explain the serious repercussions - out of a belief that the brotherly ties between the two countries will lead to positive outcomes on this regard.

At the level of organizations of the proceedings of the Conference based on the rules of procedures, members discussed approaches for setting up working groups, and allocations of members to the groups in accordance with the size and rations of shares for each group and component taking into consideration the national dimension. The Conference adopted a decision on the need for participation of all components in chairing the groups, but no list should chair more than one group. The setting up of working groups, and distribution of members of the Conference to the groups was the most important achievement of the first plenary. This process was accomplished rather successfully despite some of the difficulties in catering to the interest of members since some had preferred to be in certain groups and weren't so much interested in the others - a matter that called for an intervention, as per the rule of procedures, to achieve the right mix and balance in the distribution of members with due consideration of the thresholds set for each political component. By completing the task of setting up the working groups of the conference, the first plenary carried out the full agenda and the working groups will commence their meetings in accordance with the timetable to be circulated at a later stage.

The consensus by Yemenis on the principle of denouncing violence and to forge ahead in the path of peace - to arrive at the goal of building the State - is considered a huge achievement that would be recorded as a historic turning point in the modern history of Yemen. Future generations will be responsible for upholding this achievement and the preservation thereof to overcome the pain of the past and conflicts.

Section III: Criteria for the Constitution's Drafting Commission

Criteria for the Constitution Drafting Commission

Introduction:

A Constitution Drafting Commission is to be formed after the closing of the All-Inclusive Dialogue Conference (NDC). To this end, the NDC has reached a consensus on a set of criteria for membership in the commission and for the identification of the oversight body.

Regarding the Constitution Drafting Commission, a consensus was reached on the following:

- a. The role of the Constitution Drafting Commission is purely a technical one. It shall formulate constitutional provisions based on the decisions of the NDC.
- b. The national body emanating from the NDC shall follow-up on the Constitution Drafting Commission to ensure that the outcomes of the NDC have been reflected in the draft and shall approve the draft constitution before submission to the President of the Republic for taking constitutional measures to organize a referendum.
- c. The Commission shall be composed of 17 members and shall ensure representation for the South and women according to the terms set forth below.
- d. The minimum educational level of the members of the Constitution Drafting Commission shall not be less than a university degree with at least 10 years of experience in specialized areas relevant to the drafting of the Constitution.
- e. It's stipulated that a member of the Constitution Drafting Commission shall be a Yemeni national, fully competent and shall not have been convicted by any final court judgment on charges of moral turpitude or breach of trust unless acquitted of such crimes.
- f. The President of the Republic and the Government shall consult with the Consensus Committee on the selection of members of the Constitution Drafting Commission.
- g. The Constitution Drafting Commission shall be established and shall commence its work immediately after the closing of the NDC. A Republican Decree shall be issued naming the members and identifying the mechanisms of work and decision-making in the Commission.

**Section IV: Guarantees for
the Outcomes Of the NDC**

Introduction

The Gulf Initiative and its Implementation Mechanism, as well as Security Council resolutions 2014 and 2051 stipulate the implementation of a package of tasks and entitlements to ensure the creation of a process of change desired and agreed upon by Yemenis, on top of which a solution for the Southern Issue in a fair manner that ensures the security, stability and unity of Yemen.

Accordingly, the following document reflects the recognition and commitment of the political and

social components, who have taken part in the All-Inclusive National Dialogue Conference

(NDC) on the need to complete the tasks listed in the Gulf Initiative and its Implementation

Mechanism – which starts with the signing of the Initiative and ends with general elections.

The completion of the tasks and entitlements of the Gulf Initiative and its Implementation Mechanism constitutes the foremost guarantee for the success of the NDC and its transformation

into a tangible reality to be felt by all Yemenis.

This document also contains mainly specific guarantees which were the subject of consensus

between the participants in the NDC for the implementation of the outcomes of the Conference.

Principles

Based on the visions drawn by the political and social constituencies in the NDC on political and social guarantees, a consensus was reached on the following set of principles:

- 1. Broad national partnership:** Based on the principle of (partners in laying the foundations, partners in implementation).
- 2. Consensus:** The political transition was based on consensus; thus, consensus shall be the norm up to the organization of general elections.
- 3. Good Governance:** The most important condition for this stage is the principle of establishing a system of good governance as a governing framework for all Institutions and bodies guarantors of the implementation of the outcomes of the NDC.
- 4. On-going Review:** On-going review and evaluation of progress to accomplish the tasks for each stage to ensure that they are implemented as intended.
- 5. Real Change:** A change with an impact reflected in the political process and on the lives of citizens in a realistic and concrete form.

6. The citizen is at the center of the political process and meeting the citizen's aspirations shall be an end: Raise the level of confidence of the citizen in the transitional process and encouragement to ensure participation in the political process, especially in the South.
7. Commitment of the parties involved in NDC to seriously work for the implementation of the outcomes of the Conference in their policies, activities and different events.
8. The official media institutions and parties involved in the NDC shall commit to a constructive, positive and supportive media discourse on the political process in general and on the outcomes of the Conference in particular.
9. Adoption of the guarantees contained in the reports of the working groups and outcomes of the NDC.
10. Continued international community's support for the political process in Yemen and meeting development needs are crucial to ensure stability of the situation and completion of arrangements for the organization of the referendum on the Constitution, and elections thereafter.

Executive Tasks Required for the Preparation for the Referendum and Elections

The following tasks shall be implemented within a specific timeframe - a period not to exceed one year from the closing of the NDC.

First Milestone: Referendum on the Constitution

- A. Package of Procedural Tasks:
 - Establishment of the Constitution Drafting Commission.
 - Completion of the electoral registry.
 - Drafting of the Constitution.
 - Oversight over the drafting of the Constitution and the adoption of the draft.
 - Preparations for the referendum on the Constitution by the current Supreme Committee for Elections and Referendums.
 - Referendum on the Constitution.
- Package of Tasks for Public Mobilization:
 - Completion of implementation of the 20+11-points.
 - Intensification of the awareness campaigns:
- During the Constitution drafting period, members of the NDC shall be assigned to implement a field community awareness program on the outcomes of the NDC; considering that they are the main torch bearers and have an in-depth understanding and faith on the outcomes.

- Awareness and media campaigns on the outcomes shall be carried out by media outlets, organizations, foundations and institutions.
- Clear legal and administrative instructions shall be given to the Public Prosecutor, police prisons and security departments for a conduct consistent with the law and international standards, and for the release of those who are in illegal detention.
- Work to end all armed conflicts.
- Completion of the process of returning the armed forces and other military formations to their camps, end to all signs of militarization in public in the capital city of Sana'a and other cities, and evacuation of militias, armed groups, and irregular formations from the city of Sana'a and other cities.
- Adoption of necessary steps, in consultation with all other stakeholders, to ensure a cessation of all forms of violence and violations of the International Humanitarian Law, disengagement between the armed forces, armed formations, militias and other armed groups, ensuring that they are returned to their barracks and guarantee of freedom of movement for everyone in all parts of the country, protection of civilians and other necessary measures to achieve security, stability and the extension of State control.
- Completion of removal of roadblocks, checkpoints and new fortifications in all governorates.
- Completion of actions for the restructuring the army and security forces.
- Take steps designed to achieve transitional justice and national reconciliation and necessary measures to ensure that violations of human rights and the International Humanitarian Law are not repeated in the future (enactment of the Transitional Justice Act consistent with the outcomes of the NDC).
- Completion of the formation of the commission of enquiry into the 2011 abuses.
- Release of the change revolution's youth and members of the Peaceful Southern Movement who were arrested outside the law.
- Facilitate and secure the deliveries of humanitarian aid where needed.

Second Milestone: Constituting the State and Organization of Elections:

The timeframe for the constituting period of the State's regional and federal authorities and the organization of general elections shall be determined in accordance with the provisions of the constitution to be adopted in a referendum.

Legislative and Procedural Tasks to be Implemented:

- Enactment of the Judiciary Law and the formation of the Constitutional Court.
- Enactment of the necessary legislations to pave the way for the transition from a unitary State to a federal state structure in accordance with the new constitution, including:

- Law of the regions.
- Regional legislations.
- Local Administration laws in the regions.
- Laws to divide the regions to local units.
- Civil Service Act to regulate the work of the State.
- Constituting the regions (design of institutions and procedures required in the regions).
- Enactment of the new elections law in line with the new shape of the State.
- Formation of the Supreme Elections Commission.
- Preparation for the elections.
- Holding the elections.
- Initiate legal and management instructions to all branches of the government sector to comply with standards of good governance, rule of law and respect for human rights that

ensure reforms. These must be initiated in the following priority bodies:

Civil Service, the Ministry of Finance, the Central Bank, the Central Control and Auditing Organization, the media, the Public Prosecution, the Office of the Presidency, the Presidency of the Council of Ministers and local administration. Any other legislation relevant to combating corruption and rights and freedoms; such as the political parties' law, civil society organization's law, anti-corruption law, the finance and financial disclosure law and the law on protection of the State (these legislations should be given priority).

- Work to ensure that the government functions in an orderly fashion, including local administration, in accordance with the principles of good governance, rule of law, human rights, transparency and accountability.
- Initiate re-training for those who do not meet terms and conditions of service in the armed forces and security services.
- Any other action that would prevent the occurrence of an armed confrontation in Yemen.
- Take legal measures and any other mean for enhancing and protection of vulnerable groups and their right, including children and the advancement of women.

Institutions Responsible for the Implementation of the Tasks at this Stage:

Ruling Executive and Legislative Institutions for the Transition:

- The presidential institution
- Government
- legislative Institutions

Consensus was reached on the following:

First: The presidential Institution.

The elected Yemeni president derives legitimacy from the Yemeni people who went to the polls, in such a large turnout, to elect him as the new president for Yemen.

Based on the Gulf Initiative and its Implementation Mechanism, the executive mandate of the President ends on the inauguration of an elected president, in accordance with the new Constitution.

Second: Government

The President of the Republic shall exercise constitutional powers to achieve change in the government by ensuring competence, integrity and national partnership, as well as other executive agencies at the central level and the governorates, to ensure national partnership and efficiency.

Third:

1. Expansion of the Shura Council to ensure representation of all constituencies and political and social actors who took part in the NDC. Representation shall be in the same percentages as that in the Conference to include youth, women and civil society, while ensuring 50% representation for the South.
2. Expansion of the Consensus Committee to function as national body where all political and social actors that took part in the NDC shall be represented using the same ratios and the same criteria agreed upon in the NDC. Each constituency should have at least two seats -50% should be given to the South, at least 30% to women and 20% for youth. In the selection of representatives, consideration should be given to ensure that those chosen hold no other position in the cabinet, parliament or the Shura Council, so that their other obligations do not hinder their performance in the national body, which shall have the following functions: -
 - Oversight and follow-up on the implementation of the outcomes of the NDC.
 - Follow-up and supervision over the work of the Constitution Drafting Commission, review of the draft constitution document and approve it before submission to the President of the Republic for the required constitutional actions for a referendum.

Chapter III:

Final Communique

First: An Overview

The All-Inclusive National Dialogue Conference (NDC) provided a unique forum of its kind, and an unmatched political process which has no precedence in the history of Yemen and, in fact, the entire Arab region. As such, and for nearly a year, it became an all-inclusive national workshop where we studied the root-causes of all our problems and worked to verify their contents, and dimensions and we reached consensus on how to address them to create a participatory future that draws new foundations for a modern civic Yemeni State.

For the first time in the history of Yemen, we didn't engage in dialogue as authority and opposition, but we were meeting as representatives of all constituencies and components. We all got together in Sanaa beginning the eighteenth of March 2013 and continued our meetings until the sixteenth of January 2014. We had always kept in mind the ultimate goal of supporting stability and the building of the new federal Yemen to be based on principles of law, human rights, and good governance, and to work on the achieving sustainable development for all the Yemeni people.

Today, the Conference is a great testament to the capabilities of the Yemeni people in bringing about a peaceful political transition basing it on a proven legacy in the practice of democracy, as recorded in history's most poignant chapters: this would be the transition founded on a deep faith in comprehensive national partnership for building a new Yemen; a Yemen built upon the foundations of good governance, peaceful transfer of power, and consolidation of the role of the State and institutions to foster the needs, interests, and aspirations of the Yemeni people, while ensuring that these institutions are accountable to the people.

Second: Framework, Structure and Functioning of the Conference

The Gulf Cooperation Council's Initiative and its Implementation Mechanism, signed on November 23, 2011, provided that the President of the Republic and the National Reconciliation Government are responsible for organizing an all-inclusive national dialogue conference involving all political actors, including youth, the Southern Movement, the Houthis and other political parties, in addition to civil society and women. Security Council resolutions 2014 (issued in 2011) and 2051 (issued in 2012) emphasized the need for an inclusive political process led by Yemenis themselves to respond to the legitimate demands and aspirations of the Yemeni people for peaceful change and political, economic and social reforms.

According to Presidential Decree No. 13, dated May 6, 2012, a liaison committee was established to build bridges with all political parties, youth, civil society, and women in order to mobilize support and ensure their participation in the conference. After that, Presidential Decree No. 30 dated July 14, 2012 was issued to establish a Technical Committee for the Preparations and Organization of the Conference. This committee commenced its activities on the sixth of August and continued until December 2012. The committee embarked on designing a comprehensive process with wide representation of all regions and social groups in order to enable members of the conference to engage in full participation within a free roofless

atmosphere. The mechanism adopted provided for a 50:20:30 ratio of participation to represent the South, youth and women respectively. The committee formulated the twenty-points (attached) as a confidence building measure to create a positive atmosphere for the conference and to support the political transition process as a whole.

The report of the conference emphasized the urgent need to complete full implementation of the twenty-points, in addition to the 11-points submitted by the Working Group on the Southern Issue.

Later, Presidential Decree No. 5 was issued on January 18, 2013 establishing the General Secretariat for the NDC and designated the Secretary-General and two deputies. The General Secretariat would work as a technical organ to support the process run by the Presidium of the Conference. Presidential Decree No. 11 issued on March 16, 2013 adopted the Rules of Procedures, prepared by the Technical Committee to regulate the Dialogue Conference. The various political and social constituencies designated their representatives within the confines of the 565 membership of the Conference. Decree No. 11 was issued endorsing the names of members, followed by members of the designation of the 9-members presidium of the Conference in Decree No. 12.

The 565 members of the conference came from all over the country, representing all segments and groups of society to participate actively in the discussions on the pivotal issues that shape the future of the nation.

The conference opened on the eighteenth of March in a public plenary session during which members of the conference performed the oath to follow the dictates of their conscience and to respect the bylaws of the conference. This was followed by a series of session in which members of the conference expressed what they would aim for and what they hoped to see in the conference and the country; after which, members joined the nine thematic working groups designated in the rules of procedures, namely:

- Working Group on the Southern Question
- Working Group on the Sa'adah Issue
- Working Group on Issues of National Dimension, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice
- Working Group on State-Building
- Working Group on Good Governance
- Working Group on Building the Foundations and the Role of the Army and Security Agencies
- Working Group on Independent Bodies and Special Social and Environmental issues
- Working Group on Rights and Freedoms
- Working Group on Comprehensive, Integrated and Sustainable Development

Following the distribution of member of the conference to the working groups, each working group elected a chair, two deputies, and a rapporteur. It was decided that the chairs of the working groups should come from constituencies not represented in the presidium of the conference. There was a condition set that women and youth should be represented in the chairs of the working groups. The working groups started in earnest to develop their plans to include objectives for each group, mechanisms for implementation and determine the roles of members of the group. Due to the large composition of the working groups, the groups tended to break into smaller sub-committees to facilitate and accelerate the work in the context based on issues being discussed by the group. Starting day one of their meetings, the General Secretariat provided the working groups with highly qualified national facilitators who supported the groups in accomplishing their tasks.

On June 2, 2013 The Consensus Committee was set-up pursuant to Presidential Decree No. 41. The committee was entrusted with the task of reconciling views of the working groups and within each group and coordination and harmonization of the conference's outcomes, as well as interpretation of regulations of the conference and monitoring the post-conference implementation of the outcomes.

The conference attached great importance to the principle of transparency making all

documents and discussions in the conference accessible to the public. Intensive efforts to be reckoned with were made in the community outreach. 1578 visions, ideas and contributions were received from various groups and segments of society from all over the country. The working groups, represented by 219 members, made field visits to 18 governorates to get a firsthand look and to sound out the public on the various issues.

Aware of the importance of community participation, the General Secretariat of the conference encouraged organizations, community initiatives and government institutions to play a role which led to the engagement of about two and a half million citizens in more than 3,500 event and discussion activities.

The media actively participated by broadcasting more than 7,700 hours of coverage, by the various television networks, In addition, 2653 articles on the NDC were published in the printed press.

Working groups were provided with more than 250 national and international experts who presented case studies, comparative experiences, and best practices to support the deliberations of the working groups. 120 international observers flocked to the conference from Yemen and abroad in more than 300 visits to the NDC for closer observation of the proceedings of the conference.

The open multi-dimensional and unique nature of the conference, as well as its seriousness, captured the hearts and minds of people. It became the most prominent political transition in terms of participation and transparency in the Arab region. The strong and sustained participation of the international community highlighted the keenness and concern for supporting a unified, peaceful and stable Yemen.

Course of Action

The working groups met for more than 180 days (with the exception of the work (8 +8” mini-committee on the Southern Question). The working group engaged in serious discussions which, often times, were heated but were characterized by a desire shared by everyone to reaching a consensus. The working groups sought to diagnose the many challenges facing the country, including the recognition of injustice and grievances, particularly in the south, as well as to determine the guiding principles for the new constitution and for the formulation of policies. The outcomes of each working groups were presented and deliberated in three public plenary sessions.

The first public plenary meeting commenced on the eighteenth of March, 2013 and continued until the twenty-seventh of the same month. The second and midterm plenary convened on the eighth of June, 2013 and continued until the eighth of July, 2013. The third plenary (closing) started in earnest on the eighth of October and continued intermittently until the eleventh of January, 2014. The final session started on the sixteenth and continued until the twenty first of January, 2014. On January 25, 2014, an official ceremony was held to mark closure of the conference’s activities. The ceremony was held based on an invitation issued by the President of the Republic, Chair of the All-Inclusive National Dialogue Conference and under his patronage. Many high-level delegations from allied and brotherly countries were in attendance.

The following are highlights of what has been agreed upon, making-up the most prominent features for building the new Yemen.

Third: Overview of the Outcomes of the NDC

For nearly a year, we have accomplished a great national feat. All the major national issues were placed on the table for study and discussion in an objective and rational manner. The target was to lay the ground for an optimal future and the creation of an environment that translates our ambitions and aspirations. Together, we drew the path that we will all tread on, in a partnership based on both interests and shared destiny.

A New Beginning

Today, Yemen is engaged in political transition unprecedented in the region, through the making of a new structure for the State, and the stabilization of the pillars of a system for good governance and democracy, as well as establishment of the building blocks for sustainable development and partnership in wealth and power.

The Gulf initiative (GCCII), signed on November 23, 2011 and led to the transfer of power, was widely welcomed and supported by the international community. This was - in itself - an achievement since it presented a glimmer of hope and a favorable opportunity for change and the making of the future at the hands of Yemenis. This was reflected in the NDC’s outcomes and through the vital work done by the Technical Preparatory Committee.

The vision for the modern civic federal Yemeni State emerged out of the seriousness and sincerity in dealing with the many challenges that have beset the people and the nation. It also emerged from the accurate diagnosis of the past and recognition

of the mistakes committed; particularly abuse of power and corruption, which has become endemic at all levels of the State, causing all people to suffer. This situation was and would have remained a vital process to make room for reparation for all the grievances, to achieve transitional justice, and to begin the process of national reconciliation. This constitutes, in itself, a milestone in the process of emancipation from the past, and an end to dragging the effects of the past to the future. At the core of this transition process sits a social contract produced by popular will through a participatory collective action: a popular will yearning to have a responsible, accountable, transparent and effective government, responsive to the needs and interests of the people, and where everyone is equal before the law.`

In order to restore the confidence of the people on the State, radical reforms in State's institutions and an end to corruption and abuse of power will take root. This includes the building of a professional non-partisan, non-politicized, national security sector. It is also necessary that the rule of law and social justice should form the backbone of the new federal republic in Yemen; one that respects human rights, protects human dignity and achieves sustainable development.

The transfer of powers and responsibilities from the center to the new regional authorities will put an end to the monopoly of power, will ensure equitable distribution of wealth and bring the institutions of governance closer to local communities. In this context, the electoral legal frameworks will reflect representative democracy, popular choices and the inclusiveness of the transitional process, especially the active participation of representatives of women and youth sectors in the democratic system.

And taking into account the fact that Yemen is an ancient country with young people of diverse needs, interests and aspirations, a matter that simply require the creation of new structures and system of governance. We stand committed to building it as we are on the verge of embarking on the journey of construction and building.

Emancipation from the Tragedies of the Past

The political transition process that we are experiencing today is, in its core, a process of changing. The NDC had taken the responsibility of formulating the goals which everyone aims to achieve and the roadmap that will guide the nation. On this basis, issues and challenges were diagnosed through collective determination using practical and objective mechanisms, which enabled lively and active deliberations on ways and means of overcoming them and finding appropriate solutions. The results are a collective commitment to ensure due reparation, including fair compensation, healing of past wounds and the establishment of a climate of trust between citizens with each other, and with public institutions and to reconfirm our determination not to repeat mistakes and wounds of the past.

We have pledged to find frameworks and processes to achieve these goals that will accomplish our full commitment to justice so as to liberate society and remove the heavy burdens placed on the shoulders of citizens and to liberate ourselves besides them so as to move forward toward our ultimate goal for social development and prosperity. The organizations and measures put in place, which were designed to suit the requirement of transitional justice, will strive to meet the needs as best as



they can. At the same time, we also initiate the process of judicial reforms and the building and strengthening of institutions to ensure non-recurrence of grievances.

We cannot ignore the facts that many Yemenis have been martyred and fallen victims to extrajudicial killings; that forced disappearances, torture, and assassinations have occurred; that victims were killed as they were demonstrating peacefully, land taken and looted, and that people had been unlawfully dismissed from their jobs. We must remember that in order to correct the mistakes of the past, and to embark on a healthy relationship with the future.

It is our duty to be guided and enlightened by the principles and ideals of justice, including accountability and justice in rights and protection of such rights. We should avoid apathy towards abuses and serve the punishment whenever they occur. We also have to make sure we meet our international commitments and put them into practice. especially obligations that we have accepted willingly as a sovereign State and as a responsible member of the international community working for the benefit of its people first and foremost.

We couldn't bring ourselves to accept to put difficult issues aside; instead, we have placed them on top of the list of critical issues devoting the attention deserved by each issue—especially issues such as the Southern Issue, the flag of which was hoisted by the Peaceful Southern Movement, which was founded in 2007. The movement had set the finest examples for the kind of peaceful and civic activities that laid the ground for comprehensive change in the nation. We've reached an agreement to address the complex Southern Issue. It provides a consensual and fair solution and paves the way for guarantees for fulfillment and implementation. If those who have suffered more than others have distrust and doubts, then words should be followed with immediate actions and only then, would we regain the confidence and show the value and importance of the new path. On this respect, we must take steps; in fact, we have done that already, to address the many legitimate grievances, especially those included in the 20-points and the 11-points. At the same time, we have to renew our determination and sense of purpose in maintaining the unity of Yemen through new federal structures based on the empowerment of the new states and regions to manage their own affairs in line with their needs and interests.

Many violent and bloody wars have occurred since 2004 until 2010 in the Governorate of Sa'adah and surroundings, leaving thousands of people wounded and killed, and hundreds of the thousands of civilians displaced. These wars have left behind vast destruction in the infrastructure and livelihoods of people: all that was the product of many factors including weakness of the State, failures of institutions, weak development, and foreign influences. For all of that, the new Yemen which we will build, will be home to all of its citizens tolerant and based on rule of law. It will be based on addressing the grievances, restitution and reparations within the framework of transitional justice that would include compensation and national reconciliation.

Through the new institutions or those which would be reformed, all Yemenis would be able to safely return to their homes without any restrictions. Real and effective solutions will be through building a strong State that embodies law and

order, provides needed services, ensures sustainable development for all citizens, guarantees rights and freedoms, builds a strong national army, and protects religious, political and intellectual rights.

In 2011, Yemenis offered their finest youth as sacrifice on the path to achieve the desired change. This was the first spark that led to the peaceful transition of power. Now, we stand unanimous to work to accomplish the objectives they sought when they took to the streets and offered everything dear and precious to them.

The turning of pages of the past is a substantial and crucial pillar of the new social contract. It's an irreversible emancipation and there should be no fear from shortcomings of the past. It's a pillar that lays the ground for a rebirth of our people; for a stage where powers are not concentrated in the hands of the few in the center of the country; instead, power and responsibilities are to be entrusted to newly elected and democratic governments in the new regions to bring them closer to the people who constitute the real asset for Yemen. The principle of partnership will be reflected in its utmost beautiful forms and will return the natural resources to their natural place, as a genuine inheritance for the Yemeni people to be divided among them fair and square.

In the Federal Republic of Yemen, every citizen will enjoy equal rights irrespective of their place of birth, creed, place or gender based on the principle of equal citizenship, social justice and non-discrimination. We are charting a new path for ourselves based solidly on the principles of rule of law: a new federal constitution to prevent domination and monopoly of power, and maintains the vital interests of the regions.

A Modern Civic State

We must ensure full emancipation from the past by ending the centralization and abuse of power. Therefore, the new constitution will establish the ground for a federal state. The new constitution will draw clear lines for the division of powers between the various levels of government starting with the region and the State in order to ensure broad popular, efficient and effective participation in the decision-making process - to enable regional and local governments to perform their roles as specified in the constitution. The Constitutional Court to be established will work to ensure the soundness of the interpretation of the constitution and compliance in line with the principles of democracy and pluralism for the sake of building a broader support base and confidence of the people of Yemen.

Yemen has been and will always remain an independent sovereign State. Its religion is Islam, with Arabic as its language, and is an integral part of the Arab and Islamic nation; where all of its citizens are equal before the law – with no discrimination on the basis of gender, race, ethnic origin, color, religion, sect, belief, opinion or social status.

In order for the people to regain full confidence on the State, institutional guarantees will include independence of the judicial jurisdiction of the regions, independence of the judiciary, which will undergo a process of re-building and accountability of all State's employees up to the highest levels; and ensure the impartiality and professionalism of the State's civil, judicial, military and security institutions.



We have agreed on clear and unambiguous standards for the elections and the election commissions to ensure that democracy reflects the will of the people; not just on paper, but on the ground in order to facilitate listening to the voice of the people and true representation and to ensure that the legitimate interests remain part of the public decision-making process.

While we recognize and acknowledge the pivotal role played by women and youth in the revolution and in the Dialogue Conference, we emphasize the need for them to continuing to play this role in the new federal Yemen. Therefore, we will ensure that we promote their roles in the legislatures and in other governance structures.

The will of the people should be the guiding principle in the formulation of the new Constitution which will respond to their political, economic and social needs. Out of keenness to see this principle at play, we have developed clear criteria for members of the Constitutional Drafting Commission, who would be experts, and stressed the need for the participation of the South, women, and youth and to continue the same approach in the inclusive-structures and effectiveness laid down by the NDC.

A Strong State

A strong, just and responsible State represents the cornerstone in the transition process; a State that will impose respect and realize compliance with the law. This is the State that will work for its citizens, and will devote itself entirely to them.

Yemeni people are striven to see a transparent, accountable and participatory government which would be responsive to their needs and aspirations. This is the cornerstone of true democratic, effective and good governance. We are in need of a government that would operate at full capacity to steer the process of development to the right track in the country, facilitates economic growth, and creates sustainable and vital political processes at all levels, including at the local level.

The new Yemen will, through new governance institutions to be established, will work to strengthen the capacity of local governments and establish the principle of accountability of officials.

We will assert that the concept of active civic participation will be promoted, and all Yemenis are called upon to play their roles without fear or shame, and free from any indebtedness to anyone.

Out of keenness to confront the rampant corruption in the country head on - the corruption that wastes funds desperately needed for public services, harms the safety of the people, and undermines the sense of solidarity and trust - by subjecting government officials, political parties, civil society organizations, and the media to standards of institutional and individual responsibility. This would be done to pave the way for people-centered sustainable development. We have developed the legal framework to ensure transparency and accountability of government funding, including control over the government's use of funds to ensure that outlets of corruption are closed in all areas of the public sector.

In order to ensure equitable distribution of resources, the Constitution will provide for the broadening of the base of participation of all levels of control, at the regional level and local units in oversight and control over companies operating in the extraction of natural resources.

We are fully cognizant that the absence of effective institutions of government allowed the penetration of narrow interests of the few to control and manipulate and even seize power to serve their goals and ends. Thus, and in order to ensure the effectiveness of the government -that all of us will rely upon - we have deliberately established clear criteria for the creation of truly independent institutions that would be able to promote and ensure efficiency and accountability of government and dry up sources of corruption, especially in the field of oil and gas exploration.

Because the State is at the service of the public, we must act without further delay in order to raise the standard of living of all Yemenis, and ensure that all citizens enjoy right of access to basic public services - without discrimination. Regional and local institutions and political and administrative actions shall work to achieve the best response to the rights and needs of the citizens served by these institutions.

The Federal Republic of Yemen will be based on broad national partnership, representation of the regions, and enablement of citizens to exercise their political rights and participation in governance. To this end, we have identified the guarantees for equal opportunities in employment through the civil service by fostering a transparent and competitive process.

The injustices endured by Yemenis have made it necessary for the State to abide by its international obligations, with respect to human rights obligations and the commitments made voluntarily. Therefore, there is an urgency to establish an independent human rights commission to prevent abuses at all levels, to provide citizens with means for compensation and reparation, and promote a culture of respect for human rights. Other independent bodies will foster care for youth, women, children and the elderly. The new Yemen, meanwhile, will regulate the use of personal weapons, criminalizes armed groups, and prohibits foreign entities from infringing on the sovereignty of Yemen or the exploitation of its resources. Tribal vendettas will be addressed through the courts and through national mechanisms entrusted with the tackling these types of conflicts.

We have also reached important consensus to regulate the functioning of political parties, organizations, and bodies - in a manner that would ensure they operate freely, in full transparency and responsibility.

A Just Society

There is no doubt that justice is the basis of government and the foundation of the State. In this regard, we have pledged to ensure and guarantee free and dignified life for all Yemenis. This will undoubtedly represent the essence of our project for change. This was the reason for the demands for dignity and equality, which were the hallmark of the Yemeni struggle and was a fundamental pillar in the political transition process, side by side with transitional justice and national reconciliation.

Further, the State is committed to ensure legal protection and guarantees the fundamental rights and freedoms of each individual, regardless of gender, color, ethnic origin or social affiliation, opinions, ideas or beliefs. Every Yemeni citizen should enjoy full rights and responsibilities that would allow our society to move forward in fairness, peace and confidence towards development and prosperity.

This is the essence of the new social contract for Yemen and a sure guarantee to achieve full and equal citizenship. It is the basis of legal authority; therefore, we should all work for the application of international standards in this regard.

Guaranteeing respect for human rights and prevention of any form of discrimination is our collective responsibility. We have to pay special attention to the vulnerable and marginalized groups, including women, youth, children, the elderly, people with disabilities, the poor and minorities. Out of full awareness and recognition of the need to keep the holistic form of the transition process and active participation of women and youth, we've deliberately instituted a quota of 30 percent for representation of women in all State's institutions, and 20 per cent for youth to enable them to contribute to the management of all political, economic, social and cultural affairs of the State.

Citizens are looking forward to the establishment of a participatory and effective democratic system of governance. This would mean guaranteeing the rights of political participation, particularly the freedoms of thought, expression, assembly and association, the right to protest. To ensure liberation from fear and poverty, the State will ensure social and economic rights as well, such as the right to own property, development and the right of establishment, employment and participation in trade unions, the right to enjoy a decent life, to enjoyment of the highest standards of health and education possible, as well as housing and the rights of the family.

We will also work to preserve and facilitate the development of our rich culture, which defines our identity. We will celebrate our diversity and preserve our national heritage and our cultural rights, including the right to artistic expression and intellectual diversity, including the Mahari and Socotran languages.

The protection of human rights and human dignity is the cornerstone of this transition process, for the sake of a new Yemen. This must become a reflection of our society and this is why it is of utmost importance in addressing and resolving all other outstanding issues. Over all, these rights and freedoms in Yemen contribute to ensuring that Yemen is socially fair and aims to achieve equal opportunities for all its people, unleashes their enormous human energies, which we are desperately in need of to tread towards a better tomorrow - one which we all aspire to.

A Safe Society

There is no doubt that establishing the pillars of justice, fairness and equality, will lead to a coherent civil society that denounces violence. In this regard, honesty, integrity and social harmony is closely linked to the presence of an effective security sector which commands full confidence of Yemenis at all levels and in all areas and is governed by loyalty to God, the legitimate State authority and no other, and a genuine commitment to the protection of Yemenis from all threats and risks.

The armed and security forces should be established to ensure the territorial integrity of the country and border protection from foreign interference or invasion. The police and judiciary and prison services shall work to contribute to the strengthening of internal stability.

The State shall apply basic principles for rebuilding the relationship of the military and security institutions with the people, so that these institutions will be the protective

fence for the interests, security and stability of the people. A new identity, culture and doctrine for the military will be formulated for all the military and security institutions, including the police, judiciary and prisons organizations. The State will work to tighten civilian control over the armed forces and security services, and will ensure the formation of a professional non-partisan and non- politicized security sector under the law, accountability and respect for human rights and civil liberties through an alerted conscience. It would prohibit the assignment of the security services, the armed forces and intelligence services in favor of any political party, group or individual. Furthermore, it will determine the scope of powers and the roles and responsibilities of the intelligence organization in a clear manner and would carefully regulate its work by law to ensure respect for human rights and non-interference in governance.

In an effort to address the threats to internal and external security of the Federal Republic of Yemen, and for protection of its sovereignty, a national council for defense and security should be established to analysis risks and develops suitable structures and appropriate responses. Security services must be reformed (including the police). Accordingly, suitable structures, the right combination, and a suitable capacity should be created to deal with different requirements. More specifically, the police should be placed under suitable public administration at the regional and local levels and shall be subject to accountability. Similarly, the armed and security forces, intelligence services and border guards should be able to meet our numerous needs. In short, we have to contribute to regional peace and stability as dictated by our strategic geographical location in this world.

Prosperous Society

When we enjoy our freedom fully in a fair environment and we reach social harmony and peace, we will then be able to pursue our economic and social development on a sustainable basis using our own resources and energies. The Yemeni people have suffered from the scourge of the state's inability to provide even the most basic elements of infrastructure such as electricity and water, while the country is facing a raging crisis from food insecurity. We have entered into this transition process with great hope and aspiration that we will be able to provide our society and our future generations a decent and safe life and opportunities to realize their full potential and hopes. Therefore, we have developed a comprehensive agenda for the State to realize its promises of a new social contract, to promote economic, social, cultural, health and educational development. This includes programs to eradicate illiteracy and provide health care for all and enable the social security system which will facilitate equal opportunities and enrich the diversity of the individual's life in paths of their choice in full freedom and development. Thus, we would have achieved not only welfare for all citizens along national lines, but even contributed to the enrichment of the spiritual integrity of the Yemeni individual.

Yemen is facing many challenges that necessitate re-shaping of roles and responsibilities of the State, the private sector, civil society and every individual to confront these challenges and to maximize benefits from our resources while achieving sustainable development objectives. Here, however, we have to pay tribute to the pivotal role played by women in the transition process. The real

measure of progress towards what we aspire to is to raise the level of interaction and participation of all sectors of society and; therefore, we must create conditions for the protection and empowerment of our vulnerable and marginalized groups as promising stakeholders in collective progress towards the broad horizons of the future.

A New Yemen

We started this Conference with open minds and broad hopes. We all stated publicly with a unanimous voice, that we will perform our duties sincerely towards each other despite our differences. We thank God that we have fulfilled this promise by observing ethical conduct which will be established by our subsequent efforts to transform words into actions. We no longer have time to waste.

At each stage that we have accomplished, we shall not forget to pay tribute to the support of our brothers in the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), its Secretary-General, Dr. Abdul-Latif al-Zayanni, the Assistant United Nations Secretary-General and Special Adviser to Yemen, Dr. Jamal Benomar, his technical team and all our friends who have been great supporters as we walked the path of dialogue. We are thankful and appreciate their keenness and continued support. We also extend our thanks to diplomatic missions and embassies working in Yemen - those of brotherly countries led by the GCC and all other friendly missions.

Above all, we should not forget, to recognize that our work will only be judged by our fellow citizens and God before them. The judgment of God followed by our consciences will be our guide. They were the two-best help in meeting our shared responsibilities, promising future and our common destiny - together and soon, God willing, we will complete our march towards a new Yemen.

The National Dialogue Conference has succeeded in bringing us together and reformulating an image for the future of the entire country based on a new vision for a modern, civil, democratic federal and effective State - that will safeguard the foundations of a just, symbiotic and prosperous society for the benefit of all Yemenis. We have to free ourselves from our past and roll up our sleeves to build our new Yemen to be established on the basis of shared responsibility, common heritage, diverse resources - granted us to by the Almighty - the most Merciful - led by human beings who have creative energy and absolute faith as well as hard work in collective action towards our future and the future of generations to come. This is our social contract. And this is the promise.



Chapter IV: **Addendums**

Speeches of the President of the Republic

The President's Speech on March 18, 2013

In the Name of God, Most Merciful, Most Compassionate.

Praise be to Allah the lord of the worlds who said in his gracious book **"O you who have attained to faith! Surrender yourselves wholly unto God, and follow not Satan's footsteps, for, verily, he is your open foe."**

and who said: **"And hold fast, all together, unto the bond with God, and do not draw apart from one another. And remember the blessings which God has bestowed upon you: how, when you were enemies, He brought your hearts together, so that through His blessing you became brethren"**.

True are the words of Allah the Almighty

, and prayers and peace be upon his most honorable, and the seal of prophets and all his relatives and companions, who said: **"Belief is Yemeni and Wisdom is from Yemen"**.

And mercy be upon the martyrs of Yemen, who have sacrificed their lives on behalf of their people and homeland - in a long march as they searched for a State that espouses freedom, dignity, and justice for the grand project represented in a united Yemen, one ruled by its people, free from domination by any family, tribe or region.

Mr. Abdul-Latif al-Zayani, Secretary-General of the Gulf Cooperation Council

Mr. Jamal Benomar, Advisor and Assistant Secretary-General of the United Nations

Excellencies, representatives of the G10, sponsors of the Gulf Initiative.

Brothers and sisters, members of the All-Inclusive National Dialogue Conference,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I would like to welcome you all in this exceptional day... this grand and eternal day, one in which all Yemeni have weft together in one hall, to begin writing a new bright page in their modern history, and turnover the pitch black pages of yesteryears that almost made them enemies and divided - if it wasn't for the mercy of Allah, which obviated them with due care and blessings, reviving in them the spirit of wisdom and faith, and surrounded them with the kindness of the closest of brothers and distant friends.

It's an act of destiny that this great conference convenes on the Eighteenth of March, which two years ago today was a turning point in the change process, when a large number of innocent young people were martyred. It was an event that rocked the consciousness of all Yemeni and the world. It was the first seed for the political solution which we all came to recognize as the Gulf Initiative. This is a product of that bloody day, and the first serious and critical step that turned the wheel of change forward to arrive to this day: a day which would constitute another milestone and an eternal juncture that would change Yemen forever - and surely Yemen will never be the same as it used to be prior to this day.



Yemenis would either move ahead towards a new dawn in history and a bright future, or - God forbids - a return to the dark tunnel, where we will be unable to stand on our feet, with no scape or a way out.

Today, we are at a crossroad, requiring us to have a strong will and to change our deep-rooted mindsets, and the morbid mechanisms of performance that have only brought evil, corruption, tyranny, misery and glorification of small projects. We must be aware that changing our past management and traditional power styles, that have overtime proven an absolute failure, would be a difficult decision. But there is no escape from this if we want to avoid a clash with facts of life in change and evolution. Otherwise, time will pass us by, and we will find ourselves way behind the caravan - as is the case now. Anyone who thinks that life can't go on unless we use those same backward styles and miserable traditions, should be aware that they are imprisoned in the past, and are so selfish to the point that they - individuals or groups - uphold their interests above that of the people and the nation. But if we evoke contemporary experiences of people who have emerged from underdevelopment and achieved remarkable transformation within short periods of time, will certainly learn that we, in Yemen, are capable of treading the same path if we overcome factors of backwardness. You, the leaders gathered in this hall today, will find that we are capable of working miracles if you overcome small tendencies and narrow interests and decided to immortalize your names, not only in the memory of the entire world, but also through your full conviction that this magnificent national conference has only one option: success and success only. In doing so, you will be able to overcome the complexities of the past, the captivating traditions, and inert ways and you will lay the foundation stones for a new, united, secure, and stable Yemen. Starting this moment in which this conference is being launched, you need to agree on the right starting point, being impartial, truthful and sincere - a point which will automatically, logically, and realistically take us to the next point, and the next and so on and so forth, until our work becomes the great success we desire, so as not to disappoint our people or the world.

Brothers and sisters, members of the All-Inclusive National Dialogue Conference:

You are well aware that many factions, until a year ago, were holed in trenches lurking each other, but today they are all here in this hall meeting under the same roof - the interest of Yemen and of the Yemeni people. This is a blessing by Allah the Almighty who has blessed us with the Gulf Cooperation Councils Initiative (GCCII). This initiative has drawn a clear road map to pull the country out of the persistent and progressive crises into reconciliation, tolerance and love so that we uphold the public interest over egocentric and personal interest. Therefore, and in the name of the people of Yemen, I request you in this opportune moment of history that you leave the past behind, leave the trenches of minuscule factionalism, get rid of the legacy of conflict, and throw away its weight behind you; evoke but lessons learned and successful experiences that can be helpful for the transition into horizons for a better future that the people of Yemen expect of you.

You have to open a new clean slate, with sincere hearts, open minds, and truthful spirits and leave political posturing and negative means outside the conference hall. You should uphold values, ethics and nobility of the Yemeni youth who took to the various squares in the country to express their sincere wishes and desires for building a modern civic State. This is the same ambition and objective that we have failed to realize for decades: a modern civic State based on good governance, principles of Shura, contemporary democratic mechanisms, social justice, and rule of law; a modern civic State governed by laws and regulations drawn from the glorious Islamic Sharia - which can be characterized by flexibility, moderation, rejects extremism and factionalism, is in keeping with modern day needs, committed to human rights, guarantees innovations and creative thinking, respects the minds of people, promotes thinking, is based on noble ethics, and establishes values of justice, freedom, equality, and human dignity.

Brothers and sisters, members of the All-Inclusive National Dialogue Conference:

You have been carefully selected from a cross section of movements and components of Yemeni society, not to be factions with animosities, but to be one team working in all sincerity and diligence to pull Yemen out of its political, security and economic crises. We want you to make creative diversity in your opinions a mean to uphold the opinion that's closer to the truth and is a close expression of the nation's interest. This will enable you to place the country on the steps of the 21st century. We want you to avoid being dragged into any type of internal conflict, which would lead to nothing but destruction of the State's structures, which we have been able to maintain, and must continue to exist despite its vulnerability during the difficult times of the recent past – so as to be a launching pad into building the core, foundations, and values of a new system of governance.

Despite the existing political diversity, we have always to remind ourselves that Yemenis have succeeded in forming a balanced government to work for accomplishing its tasks in harmony and consensus, to a large degree. This has led the region and the international community to reflect deeply on this unique experience. In a rather serious manner, they have considered the Yemeni experience as a model for peaceful change that can be replicated elsewhere by bridging gaps in visions and by unifying these visions to accommodate all parties to the conflict and enable them to partner in building a modern civic State. Thus, we can be proud of our experience which will be strengthened through our collective keenness to see the proceedings of the conference succeed. It's a matter that will make us aware that all issues tabled for discussions in the conference require all parties to make concessions that may seem painful by today's standards, but future generations will consider them historic accomplishment by tomorrow's standards, and will go down into the political records as credits for these parties. Future generations will also judge all of those present in this hall, either by praising your accomplishments and write them down amongst the immortalized, or by the failure they may cause, frustrating the hopes of the people, God forbids. Therefore, make use of the unprecedented political and economic support the country is getting from the surroundings region and from the international community. This a



rare unanimity and aims to make this grand national conference a success - the wills of the region and the international community are there to make it a success, what remains is the national will, and this is in your hands. You can express that will through your keenness to put the supreme national interest above all other narrow interests, in all manifestations. You can stand behind this grand national project on account of all other small opportunistic projects - and you can deliver the nation's ship to safe and peaceful shores through your wisdom and vision.

Brothers and sisters:

More than a third of you are highly educated holding postgraduate degrees. This is a source of pride and is reassuring at the same time - this great national convention is in dire need for people from different disciplines. You will not be discussing political issues only, but you will also be tackling other critical issues that our people need most. But the pivotal and core issue which will be key to addressing all other issues is the Southern issue, which needs the most attention, a sense of responsibility, and deep patriotic sentiments. You have to steer clear from emotions and precooked solutions, shady proposals, political pressure, and all sorts of blackmailing and reactionary behaviors. Any thinking to impose any proposal to address this national issue by force of arms, will only lead to an utter failure, disastrous mistakes, and great destruction. Here lies the lesson we learned from previous wars and it's still vivid in our memories. We should not repeat the same mistake in any manner whatsoever. Ultimately, we are one people with more things in common than divisive ones. Let alone that all issues, needs and hardships are the same in both the North or the South, in the East or the West of the nation. We are a people who have not yet entered the life of well-being and prosperity or democracy, freedom, justice, stability and real development. The axis of evil - ignorance, disease and poverty - still plaques us and is an assault on our citizens after fifty years of the Yemeni revolution - September and October - which erupted to eradicate this axis, but to no avail.

Brothers and sisters, members of the All-Inclusive National Dialogue Conference:

Any agreement on a rational and realistic national vision on the Southern Issue specifically, will lead us to the drafting of a new social contract through a constitution that will ensure solutions for all the disorders that have led us to all the ordeals we endured, the wars we fought, the miseries imposed on us, the rein of concepts of brutal force, chaos, values of backwardness and the illnesses of familial, village, tribal, sectarian and regional fanaticisms that we have suffered. We need you to come up with a constitution that will pull us away from all of that and ensure strong foundations for a life of dignity and uprightness for our children and grandchildren; one that will elevate us to a sophisticated level of living standards that Allah the Almighty wants for his worshipers. My confidence on Allah first and on you second is so great. I am optimistic that your seriousness and credibility are boundless despite all the difficulties which we are still suffering from, and despite all the obstacles that still stand in our way. Because if the will of men forge ahead in the right path - a path of nurturing

mankind and nation-building - it becomes a whiff from Allah's will who is not satisfied from anything more than the spread of justice, happiness, prosperity, equality, and freedoms for his worshipers. I am confident that you will exert all of your effort to pull Yemen out of its current ordeal and suffering, and you will accomplish great things in this conference - which every citizen is looking up to attentively and full of hopes with not even a slight bit of despair. They trust you, as a mature group of elites and a select group of people, that you will lead them to a better future, a new life, and the desired stability. So, don't let your people down, and don't let down the world who believes in your wisdom.

In concluding, I must extend my thanks and gratefulness to our brethren in the GCC, top most: the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, headed by the Custodian of the Two-Holy Mosques, King Abdullah bin Abdul-Aziz Al Saud, and to our friends in the international community led by the permanent five of the security council for their gracious sponsorship and their diligent follow-up and serious actions that are firmly in support for our country in times of adversity.

The partnership with our brethren and friends is a model to be pursued and has led us to this historic moment - and the hope is that it will continue until Yemen can, once again, stand on its feet.

I wish you good luck in serving the well-being of the Yemeni people and the homeland. And I pray to the Almighty to guide us to the right path and to make this conference a success.

Peace, mercy and the blessings of Allah be upon you all.

The President's Speech on March 19, 2013

Brothers and sisters, members of the All-Inclusive National Dialogue Conference

In the name of Allah and with the blessings, God speed and guidance of Allah, we will start the first session of the conference today. We will declare the launch of the plenary sessions which will be broadcast live so that you can be under the scrutiny of your people - in an embodiment of the principle of transparency and openness and to respond to rights of the citizens to follow the proceedings of this grand national conference: This conference which is expected to paint a bright and shining picture of how the new Yemen would look like in the new future. The live broadcast of the sessions of the plenary will impose a huge responsibility on you. It will be incumbent on you to inspire hope for nearly 23 million people Yemenis who expect many positive things to come from you.

Brothers and sisters:

Today, I want to reassert a number of important issues which will be tabled before you in this conference. Without exception, you will have to have full understanding of the rules of procedures of the conferences. Compliance and knowledge of rights



and obligations and mechanisms of work are key to the success of this conference. These rules of procedures have been drafted in a professional and impartial manner to ensure the success of this conference. Like we said yesterday, the Conference has only one choice: a choice to succeed and nothing but success is acceptable. All loopholes have been closed for anyone who might attempt to obstruct the proceedings of the conference, or to obstruct any opinion, idea, or decision - through consensus, which we have chosen as an approach for the management of the Conference and the decision-making process. This is the same path that Yemenis need to take in the coming period for rebuilding the nation, restoring joy, smiles, hope, and happiness among the people.

The rules of procedures consist of many solutions to anticipated problems; thus, you should be keen on adherence, because the rules of procedures have the solutions for potential impasses or deadlocks that may be encountered along the way. As we work together as one team, there would be no victorious and defeated or oppressed and oppressors. Yemen can no longer tolerate one party imposing its will, vision or policy by force. Yemenis can no longer accept anything else but the idea of coexistence and that we accept each other under rule of law and that no one would be above the law or allowed to breach the law.

Brothers and sisters:

The Technical Committee spent three times the time allotted to it for preparing for the Conference. There was no other way out of this considering that the Committee shouldered a big and historic responsibility. Despite the tight timeline, we were aware of the substantive challenges facing the work of the Technical Committee and the surrounding political conditions as well as the changes that negatively impacted the proceedings of the Committee. However, I was certain that the Committee had been able to remove many of the complications, streamlined many others, and saved a lot of time that might have been wasted in this Conference because it addressed many of the issues that may have hindered the work of the conference. This means that the conference is ready today to go straight into in-depth details and start the substantive discussion on issues on the table. At all times, it's crucially important that we keep in mind that we entered this hall with the sole purpose of producing local Yemeni made solutions, with a national flavor, for all our historically chronic problems - and not to compound those crises and problems. As much as you are able to develop the appropriate and right solution, you will have spared yourself solutions that may come from abroad, where an international decision has already been made to prevent the emergence of conflict or war in this country. This should motivate us to take this Conference seriously, which is the first of a kind in the contemporary history of Yemen - whether in preparations, organization, or in composition and approach. We Yemenis have never before carried such large-scale preparations for an all-inclusive conference such as this by using scientific methodologies in the preparation or used lessons learnt from recent and past experiences. Therefore, there are ample opportunities for success with good intentions, dedications, sincerity and loyalty for the homeland.

Brothers and sisters:

You must benefit from the plenary sessions, which will last for two weeks maximum in the first stage. The idea is to give you an opportunity to remove psychological barriers that have been building-up amongst you during the crises of the past years. You are here as compatriots in the solution and not factions of a conflict. We must learn and train ourselves to accept each other, and turn the page of the past and shutter it forever. If we continue to drag the past, we will lose a lot of time, only to return to this same moment that we are experiencing today as a reality. No matter how much some may be keen to be pedantic against their colleagues in bad faith, they should be aware that time will unearth the truth. This hall shall be the mirror through which the people will see all the concerned parties as they really are without make-up or false décor -because the time of truth has come and the wheel will forge ahead with you or without you.

Reaching the desired solutions for our fundamental problems, that will be discussed in the nine working groups consisting of members of the conference, require patience, perseverance, whole-heartedness, flexibility and objectivity in the discussions and moderation in dialogue and wise argumentation. Above all, you have to make concessions to each other no matter how painful they may seem.

Brothers and sisters:

We recognize that we couldn't accommodate all those wishing to participate in this Conference, but membership in is a duty and not an honor. Even if we expanded the membership two folds, we still will not accommodate all those wishing to be members and people will continue to be resentful. Meanwhile, I hope that all of those wishing to participate not to hesitate in sending us their opinions - in the form of proposals, studies, or visions or in any other form of intellectual, political or scholarly work. At the same time, I confirm that I understand the position of those who have announced their withdrawal for political reasons. This is their right, but the doors of the conference will continue to be open for them to rejoin whenever they have regained convictions -the country will always need them, today, tomorrow, and the day after.

May Allah guide us to that what he loves and please him. Best wishes to this conference and good luck to you wishing you all success. All thanks go to the Technical Committee, which made extensive and great effort to make our meeting in this hall possible in this grand national Conference.

Peace, Mercy and Blessing of Allah be upon you all.



President's Speech on October 8, 2013

In the Name of God and upon his Blessings, we begin.

Brothers and sisters, members of the All-Inclusive National Dialogue Conference:

I have the pleasure to meet with you in the first session of the closing plenary of the NDC. On my behalf and on behalf of the Yemeni people, I would like to extend my gratitude for all the sincere patriotic efforts you have made and the great successes you have achieved by developing solutions and visions for the various issues facing the nation, as well as for all the patriotic spirit and high responsibility you exhibited in dealing with the various complex problems. You have embodied the spirit of the Yemeni wisdom that has been confirmed by the best of the prophets, our prophet, Mohammed, may prayers and peace be upon him - who doesn't speak out of desire. Our Yemeni experience in dialogue, and in the transition of power, is considered a unique experience, renouncing violence that have marred many countries, and upheld the principle of dialogue confirming the breadth of civility which has deep historical roots.

I have the pleasure of wholeheartedly congratulating all of you on the celebrations of the Yemeni revolution - September, October and November - and on the advent of the blessed Eid-ul-Adhha. It's so fortunate that the closing session of the Conference is coinciding with anniversary of the celebrations of our glorious revolutions that have made a historic transformation in the country and liberated Yemenis from oppression, tyranny and colonialism.

Under the festive atmosphere of these glorious national celebrations, it's important that we stop and pay homage to honor the free revolutionaries who sacrificed their lives and spilled their pure blood for a better future for all members of our free Yemeni people.

True loyalty towards such precious sacrifices means that we have to be loyal to the goals that the people who sacrificed their lives fell in their effort to attain them - so that these sacrifices are not in vain. We should, forever, be inspired by this sense of sacrifice and self-denials that they exhibited. We should rise above all narrow personal and partisan interests, and choose the interests of society. Differences get inflamed when our minds are preoccupied with means of partisan or personal gains that are in conflict with the supreme interests of our nation.

I am confident that you are well-aware of all of that, and that you have accomplished a big part of your patriotic mission. With a full sense of responsibility, working groups have handed in their final report covering more than 90% of the issues entrusted to them - after adoption under full consensus. I am certain that the little that remains will be dealt with in the same national responsibility and spirit, as you have accustomed us - particularly if you take into account what we referred to a short while ago and upheld the supreme national interest above all else. This conference came into existence to develop solutions for Yemen's problems - from North to South and from East to West. Those who think that they can derail the national dialogue to serve an individual, group, or even parties on account of the demands of the entire population, I say: the Yemeni people have come of age and are closely monitoring the solutions and the visions for the majority of issues and the thorny problems. We urge you to continue to tread on the path of success that have been accomplished so far, by working to pave the ground for the implementation of the outcomes of the NDC - so that we can accelerate the overall transformation process and move the nation to the building,

stability and development phases. Losing this opportunity will not be acceptable, because a setback will be like a disaster that will not be forgiven by future generations. It will be considered an abandonment of their rights to live in a State that promotes justice and equality: a safe, stable and united homeland. Therefore, we need you to be the ambassadors for the outcomes of the NDC, to explain them, and defend them with the public considering that they are the product of an unprecedented unanimity.

Brothers and sisters:

We are few days away from reaching a just solution for the Southern Issue, based on addressing the grievances of the past, and a reformulation of the union's contract between all components of Yemeni society under a united federal Yemeni State. You know well that broad national consensus has been achieved on many aspects of the Southern Issue and the few remaining wouldn't be difficult to address, given the wisdom of Yemenis and their keenness to uphold the supreme national interest, and the spirit of consensus and partnership.

It's important to confirm that the initial features of the solution have accomplished much more for the Southern Issue than the 1990 unity agreement, or the 1994 accord and covenant document. This has been the product of a deep conviction among all components that the injustices done have to be overturned and restitution for all lost rights, in an embodiment of the spirit of consensus of all Yemenis who want to reformulate a new social contract that deals with all disorders and corrects the trajectory of unity derailed by some who didn't correctly read the rare historic moment created by the union.

Therefore, it must be emphasized that this is a historic opportunity that all those who believe on the justice of the Southern Issue must seize, but those who are bargaining and posturing on the issue, will find themselves on the wrong side of history and will be held to account by the people of Yemen for deviating from the moment of national unanimity.

We have said that the Southern Issue is key to addressing all the problems that Yemen is suffering from. It was placed on the top of the agenda of the dialogue conference, paving the way for adopting other major issues facing Yemen, such as the Sa'adah issue. This too, received full consensus, carrying a clear sign that the new spirit in Yemen has the courage to mutually recognize the mistakes of the past and show a willingness to work with a newly found national spirit to address all the structural problems facing the country.

Development issues in many areas of Yemen were not forgotten in the NDC, so were issues relevant to rights and freedoms and good governance. They have been among its major headings and features of its astonishing success. It should not be a secret that issues of rights and freedoms, development, and good governance were an integral part of the Yemeni problem. Being addressed today, makes us look forward to a Yemen healed.

Brothers and sisters:

The international community has been supportive of a political settlement and have been eyeing the Yemeni experience with admiration. We have repeatedly confirmed that solutions and visions for any of the issues must not override the GCCI and executive mechanism as well as relevant security council resolutions, all of which have reaffirmed Yemen's security, stability and territorial integrity.



It goes without saying that relations between states, often times, are built on interests and not on principles or ethos. The international community felt deeply concerned with the developments taking place in Yemen, because their interest requires that this part of the world, which is of strategic significance, must remain safe and stable. Security council resolutions have stressed the principle of Yemeni unity, because the international community is aware that Yemen can never be stable, unless under a fair union that guarantees equal citizenship and social justice for its people, and builds the foundations for a modern Yemeni State.

I wish you good luck in serving the well-being of the Yemeni people and the homeland, and I pray to the Almighty to guide us to the right path and to make this conference a success.

Peace, mercy and blessing of Allah be upon you all.

The President's Speech on January 21, 2014

Brothers and sisters, members of the Presidium of the All-Inclusive National Dialogue Conference,

Brother and sisters, members of the All-Inclusive National Dialogue Conference.

Today, we are meeting again in this closing session of our conference, following the success of your sincere efforts. During the closing session, you succeeded to adopt the final reports of the working groups on transitional justice, the Southern Issue, and State-Building, and the adoption of the final document of the NDC. I would like to reiterate that you were watched not only by our people who followed-up on your work attentively with anticipation, but the whole world did so with the hope that this conference will achieve a complete success. Your surely reaffirmed that belief is Yemeni, and wisdom is from Yemen. What you have produced, during the last ten months, is a huge efforts and fruitful discussions that must be strengthened by accomplishing a new vision for a new Yemen; a Yemen that millions of citizens took to the streets to demand change for the better and made sacrifices seeking a dignified life, security and stability for the country.

We are meeting today, as the mini committee on the Southern issue, has completed a document that contains a just solution for the Southern Issue. This came about after huge efforts and prolonged dialogues that lasted for more than three months. This effort culminated in the signing of this document by the members of the Working Group on the Southern issue. It's, by all measures, a historic document because it reflects the gist of the discussions, the ideas and the exchanges that took place between members of the mini-committee – utilizing the help of experts and lessons learnt from other successful experiences. Thus, this document has become a document for all the Yemeni people, drafted by its representatives, letter by letter, and word by word. It's an expression of one of the finest forms of intellectual, political and humanitarian consensus ever known in our national arena.

We meet today in this final session, after you have accomplished - through a rare consensus - the All-Inclusive National Dialogue Conference Document. It consists of all the report of the working groups, in addition to the guarantees and criteria for the formation of the Constitution Drafting Commission, as well as the final communique of the Conference. Now, we can be proud that this document is a pure national product, with regional and international support. With your final approval of this document, it will become a product of all the Yemeni people, who will protect and work diligently to implement it, as well as punish anyone who would obstruct implementation in the ground. Through this document, you are presenting to the world a new human experience in governance and the management of the country's affairs. It would be a valuable addition to the many successful experiences in this area in many countries around the world. Thus, our people's expectations of us haven't gone in vain and this document will not remain ink on paper, but we will also work to implement it



to the letter in a gradual and incremental manner during the coming period - after it takes on the constitutional character and attains the approval of our great people in a referendum on the new Constitution. We will form a commission to draft this Constitution immediately soon after closing the proceedings of this Conference, consistent with the GCCI and the executive mechanism.

To you all, I extend my thanks and appreciation for all of your efforts you made during the past ten months.

Brothers and sisters, members of the All-Inclusive National Dialogue Conference:

Through you, I speak to all the honest people who have fears and concerns about the unity of our people and nation. This unity is a fate and destiny for us all. In it, we find our strength and pride and the dignity of our people. Without it, we will return to confront each other instead of dedicating ourselves to building a new Yemen and construct the modern civic State. To these honest people, I say let not the final document of the conference worry you, it's not, like some rumor mongers and naysayers would have you believe that this document will tear apart Yemen and sow the seeds of division. I say to you, in all confidence and truth, it's a document that will strengthen the unity of Yemen, people and land. It's a document that will be at the core of our vision for building the new Yemen together; a Yemen free from the woes of the past: fanaticism, backwardness and divisions.

You may remember, when this conference went underway ten months ago, how we all came overburdened with past animosities and conflicts, new and old. However, you quickly astonished the world by setting aside these differences and opted for patriotism over narrow loyalties and presented a fantastic model on containment of political differences in a civilized manner and in a show of rare responsibility until you reached consensus that were simply impossible in the past. This is so, because you all have liberated yourself from fear, narrow mindedness, and broke the barriers imposed on you prior to the Youth Revolution, and the start of the project for change -and all the great national dimensions.

Brothers and sisters:

Through you, I say to the great people of Yemen that monopoly of power, wealth, severe financial and administrative centralization and mismanagement, were causing you the suffering and hardship of the past decade - in the North, South, East and West of the country. These were the main reason - in addition to many other grievances - that thousands of people in the Southern governorates started going out to the streets beginning 2007 demanding reforms and solutions for all these problems. They were followed by people in the Northern governorates in February of 2011 and all Yemenis came together for one goal: change with the intended purpose of building a modern State free from the woes of the past.

It's for that purpose that the final document of the NDC came about to put in place solutions for all our woes manifested in the monopoly of power, wealth, financial and

administrative centralization and mismanagement. Be sure that we will not be able to build the central State, if we don't grant the governorates and the districts the right to make their own decisions regarding the day-to-day management of their economic and development affairs. This is what this document is all about. The new names included in this document such as regions and states are only for administrative organization purposes, which will be accompanied by real powers given to the administrative units at various levels to enable them to manage their affairs. This is a modern approach followed by many contemporary states that have seen a genuine rise in all walks of life.

Likewise, the new constitution will reassert the unity of the land and people, and will include needed regulations to maintain our unity without the outdated mechanisms and approaches that contributed to continuous decline for our people in all these past years.

Brothers and sisters, members of the All-Inclusive National Dialogue Conference:

Be sure that your historic role will not end on the closing day of this Conference, next Saturday, the 25th of January, but your role will continue during the next stage through a number of institutions and activities, for which you will be the overseers for implementation and application of this final document in the practical world - beside the new State's institutions. During the very near future, your roles will be organized and arranged through a number of means so that you can continue your crucial efforts, each from a position that will be cut out for him or her, because we will no longer have the luxury for relaxation - because Yemen will need you in the upcoming stage so that we can peacefully reach safe shores as we embark in a referendum on the Constitution and the subsequent implementation of national entitlements such as presidential and parliamentary elections.

In closing, I would like to congratulate you for the rich outcome of this conference, which would draw the features for a bright phase in the future of the homeland, which we all look forward to.

I wish you good luck in serving the well-being of the Yemeni people, and I pray to the Almighty to guide us to the right path and to make this conference a success.

Peace, Mercy and Blessing of Allah be upon you.

**Participating Political and Social
Actors in the Dialogue**



Political Actors	Number of seats
The GPC and allies	112
Yemeni Congregation for Islah	50
Yemeni Socialist Party	37
The Nasserite Unionist Popular Organization	30
Four political parties represented in the government (the Yemeni Unionist Congregation, the Union of Popular Forces, the National Council of the Peaceful ,(Revolutionary Forces, al-Haq Party	16
The Peaceful Southern Movement	85
Ansar-ul-Allah	35
Youth	40
Women	40
Civil Society Organizations	40
,Other actors: Al-Rachad 7, Justice and Building 7	80
Total	565

Lists of Bodies and Participants in the NDC



Presidium:

#	Name	Title
1	Marshall Abdu-Rabu Mansour Hadi	President of the Republic, Chairman of the Conference
2	Dr. Abdul-Karim Ali al-Eryani	Vice-Chairman of the Conference
3	Dr. Yasin Saeed No'aman	Vice-Chairman of the Conference
4	Mr. Mohamed Qahtan, sitting in for Mr. Abdul-Wahab al-Anisi	Vice-Chairman of the Conference
5	Mr. Sultan Hizam al-Atwani	Vice-Chairman of the Conference
6	Mr. Yasin Omar Makawi	Vice-Chairman of the Conference
7	Mr. Saleh Ahmed Bin Habrah	Vice-Chairman of the Conference
8	Dr. Abdullah Salim Bin Lamlas	Rapporteur
9	Ms. Nadia Abdul-Aziz al-Saqaf	Deputy Rapporteur

General Secretariat of the Conference:

#	Name	Title
1	Mr. Ahmed Awadh Bin Mubarak	Secretary General
2	Ms. Afrah Abdul-Aziz Saleh al-Zubah	First deputy of the Secretary General
3	Mr. Yasser Abdullah Ali al-Rua'ini	Second Deputy of the Secretary General

Consensus Committee:

#	Name	Title
1	Marshall Abdu-Rabu Mansour Hadi	President of the Republic, Chairman of the Conference
2	Dr. Abdul-Karim Ali al-Eryani	Vice-Chairman of the Conference
3	Dr. Yasin Saeed Noaman	Vice-Chairman of the Conference
4	Mohamed Mohamed Qahtan sitting in for Mr. Abdul-Wahab al-Anisi	Vice-Chairman of the Conference
5	Sultan Hizam al-Atwani	Vice-Chairman of the Conference
6	Mr. Yasin Omar Makawi	Vice-Chairman of the Conference
7	Mr. Mahmoud Abdul-Qader Abdullah al-Junaid sitting in for Saleh Ahmed Ali Bin Habarah	.Vice Chairman of the Conference
8	Dr. Abdullah Salim Bin Lamlas	Rapporteur of the Presidium
9	Mr. Nadia AbdulAziz al-Saqqaf	.Deputy Rapporteur of the Presidium
10	Hussam Abdul-Habib al-Sharjabi	.Rapporteur of the Consensus Committee
11	Major General Khalid Abu-Baker Ba-Ras	Chairman of the Southern Issue Working Group
12	Ms. Nabilah Mohsen al-Zubair	Chairwomen of the Sa'adah Issue Working Group
13	Dr. Abdul-Bari Abdullah Dughaish	Chairman of the Working Group on Issues of National Dimension, .National Reconciliation, and Transitional Justice
14	Dr. Mohamed Ali Abdullh Marim	Chairman of Working Group on State-Building, the Constitution: .Principles and Foundations
15	Judge Afrah Mohamed saleh Ba-Duwailan	Chair of the Working Group on Good Governance



16	Maj. General Yehia Mohamed al-Shami	Chairman of the Working Group on Building the Army and Security and .Roles Thereof
17	Dr. Ma'ayeen Abdul-Malik Saeed Abdo	.Chairman of the Working Group on Independent Bodies
18	Ms. Arwa Abdo Othman	.Chair of the Working Group on Rights and Freedom
19	Mr. Ahmed Abu-Baker Ba-Zara'ah	Chairman of the Working Group on Comprehensive, Integrated, and .Sustainable Development
20	Ms. Tawakol Abdul-Salam karman	.Member of the Consensus Committee
21	Major General Hussain Mohamed Arab	.Member of the Consensus Committee
22	Ms. Raqia Abdul-Qader Humaidan	.Member of the Consensus Committee
23	Dr. Saleh Ali Ba-Surah	.Member of the Consensus Committee
24	Dr. Mohamed Musa al-Ameri	.Member of the Consensus Committee
25	Mr. Ahmed Awadh Bin Muabarak	Secretary General

The Standards and Discipline Committee:

#	Name	Title
1	Judge Jihad Abdul-Rasul Mohamed al-Danji	.Chairman of the Standards and Discipline Committee
2	.Ali Abdul-Qader al-Hibshi, Esq	.Vice-Chairman of the Standards and Discipline Committee
3	Judge Abdul-Jalil No'aman Mohamed No'aman	.Member of the Standards and Discipline Committee
4	Judge Yehia Mohamed Qayed al-Mawari	.Member of the Standards and Discipline Committee
5	Ahmed Ali al-Wade'ai, Esq	.Member of the Standards and Discipline Committee
6	Siham Fadhel Ahmed al-Shawish, Esq	.Member of the Standards and Discipline Committee
7	Abdul-Majid Yasin No'aman, Esq	.Member of the Standards and Discipline Committee

Members

Name	Political or Social Component
Marshall Abd Rabo Mansour Hadi	President's List
Ibtisam Hashim Mohsen Sharaf-ul- din	GPC
Abu Bakr Abdulqader Abdulrahman Ba-Raja	Yemeni Socialist Party
Abu Bakr Abdulrazek Ba-Dheeb	Yemeni Socialist Party
Ikhlaq Abdul - Rahman Ali Al - Shami	Ansar-ul- Allah
Arwa Ahmed Mohammed al-Hayal	Yemeni Socialist Party
I'atraf Muslim Ali Ba-far	Youth's List
Afrah Zaid Mohammed Abu-Eyoun	GPC
Al - Khader Salem Mohammed Helais	Yemeni Congregation for Islah
Al-Khansa Abdul-Rahamn Anwar al-Sha'abi	Women 's List
Basel Abdul-Rahman al-Salami	President's List



Al-Sharif Mohammed Abdul-Aziz al – Amir	GPC
Ali Hussein Abdul-Rahaman al-Buhairi	President 's List
Al-Izzi Hebat-ul- Allah Ali Shuraim	President' s List
Ulfat Mohammed Abdul-Wali al-Doba'ai	Yemeni Congregation for Islah
Elham Ali Salam Saeed	Women's List
Elham Najib Saeed Fare'aa	Yemeni Congregation for Islah
Eloof Saeed Abdul-Razzaq Ba-khabira	President's List
Amat-al-Qadous Abdul-Bari Muhammad al-Ghurbani	Ansar-ul- Allah
Amal Ali Maknoun Qeta'aey	Youth's List
Amal Mohammed Ali Al – Makhdi	Ansar-ul- Allah
Amal Musleh Mohsen al – Sayadi	GPC Alliance
Aminah Mohammed Mashgouf al-Aslami	Yemeni Congregation for Islah
Yasser Ali Musleh Al - Najjar	Al - Rashad Party
Amat-al-salam Abdullah Abdo al-Hajj	Yemeni Congregation for Islah
Amat-al-Mujeeb Hamoud Naji al-Qihoom	Ansar-ul- Allah
Amirah Ali Saleh al-Arasi	Youth List
Hassan Mohammed Yehia al-Harid	Nasserite Unionists Popular Organization
Intisar Ali Abdu-Rabuh al-Qadhi	Youth's list
Intisar Omar Abdullah Khaled	President's List
Intisar Mohammed Abdo No'aman	Congregation of Yemeni Unionists
Insaf Ali Mohammed Mayo	Yemeni Congregation for Islah
Anis Hussein Ali Aal-Ya'aqoub	Yemeni Congregation for Islah
Oras Sultan Naji Mohammed Naji	GPC
Aous Ahmed Abdullah Hadi al-Aulaqi	GPC Alliance
Ausan Mohammed saeed Ali al-Salahi	Yemeni Congregation for Islah
Iman Yahya Mohsen Al – Nashiri	GPC
Ibrahim Malik Yehia Shuja'a-aldeen	Civil society organizations
Abu-Bakr Abdullah Alawi Al - Qerbi	GPC
Iman Jafan Ahmed Ghaleb	Women's List
Abdullah Ali Nasher	President's List
Ihsan Obaid Sa'ad Saeed	Women's List
Hamid Abdullah Saeed	Peaceful Southern Movement
Ahmed Abu-Bakr Omar Ba-Zara'arah	Civil society organizations
Ahmed Ahmed Abdullah Al – Maisri	GPC
Ahmed Ahmed Mohsen Al – Nawaira	GPC
Ahmed Bin Ahmed Mohsen al-Zawqeri	Civil Society Organizations
Ahmed bin Saleh Taher Al-Meneia'ai	Ansar-ul-Allah
Khalid Abu-Bakr Ali Ba-Ras	Peaceful Southern Movement
Ahmed Haymed Haymed al-Matari	Civil Society Organizations
Ahmed Zubain Mubarak Attia	Yemeni Congregation for Islah
Murad Hussein Balim	Yemeni Socialist Party
Ahmed Saeed Juma'an Ali Belhaf	Peaceful Southern Movement



Ahmed Saeed Abdo	Civil society organizations
Hadi Ahmed Ali al-Qanesi	President 's List
Jamal Ali Hijiri Al Aulaqi	Peaceful Southern Movement
Ahmed Saleh saif al-Masa'abi	President 's List
Ali Saleh Mohammed	Peaceful Southern Movement
Ahmed Obadi Hassan Al – Mua'aqar	GPC
Martyr Ahmed Abdul-Rahman Hassan Sharaf-ul-din	Ansar-ul-Allah
Ahmed Abdulkarim Abdulqader Saif al – Musabi	GPC
Ahmed Abdullah Ali Aqabat	Ansar-ul-Allah
Ahmed Obaid Mubarak bin Dagher	GPC
Ahmed Othman Abed-Rabbo Abdullah Meraibish	Peaceful Southern Movement
Ahmed Ali Ali Kalaz	Congregation of Yemeni Unionists
Ahmed Awad Ahmed al-Batarah	GPC Alliance
Ahmed Eissa Ahmed Rea'afeet	Peaceful Southern Movement
Ahmed Mohammed Abdul-Malik al-Asbahi	President 's List
Ahmed Mohammed Musi'd al-Qarda'ai	President 's List
Ahmed Mohammed Abdullah Rizk al-Zuhairi	GPC
Ahmed Mohammed Abdullah Soufan	GPC
Ahmed Mohammed Qasim Ateeq	President's List
Ahmed Mohammed Qayed Qa'atabi	President's List
Ahmed Mohammed Nasser Ahmed	Al – Rashad Party
Ahmed Mohammed Yahya Hassan al – Kohlani	GPC
Ahmed Mousaed Hussein Haidra	President 's List
Ahmed Nasir Said Jarfouch	GPC
Alaa Ahmed Mohammed Al – Ghobah	Peaceful Southern Movement
Arwa Abdo Othman Saeed	Women's List
Arwa Yahya Hussein Al-Duram	Women's List
Areej Ahmed Haidari Taleb	Youth's List
Asrar Abdullah Ahmed Obad	Women's List
Jamilah Ali Mohammed Raja	President's List
Iftikar Jafar Abdullah al – Saqqaf	Peaceful Southern Movement
Afrah Saeed Ahmed Saeed	Youth's List
Afrah Ali Muhammad Saif	Women's List
Afrah Saleh Mohammed Ba-Diwallan	Women's List
Umalkhair Abdullah Ahmed al-Sa'adi	President 's List
Amani Ahmed Hassan Al-Makhdi	Women's List
Amat-al-Rahman Ahmed Yehia Othman	Woman 's List
Amat-al-Aleem Ali Mohammed al-Sosowah	President 's List
Amal Mohammed Abbas Pasha	Women's List
Ameera Hussein hamoud al-Zaidi	Women's List
Intlaq Muhammad Abdul-Malik al – Mutawakil	Women's List
Anwar Al – Jilani Ahmed Othman	Nasserite Unionists Popular Organization



Iman Shaif Qassem Ghaleb al - Khatib	Women 's List
Bassim Mohammed Abdul-Rahman al-Hakeemi	Youth's List
Basimah Ibrahim Ahmed Mohammed Ba-Madhaf	National Council of Revolutionary Forces
Adnan al-Sayed Hamid Ba- Haroun	Peaceful Southern Movement
Bahriah Shamsir Ali Wajed Ali	Women's List
Badr Jubran Saleh Hussein Al – Ma'anaqi	Yemeni Congregation for Islah
Bader Salim Saeed Kalshat	Youth's List
Amin Jumaan Abdullah bin Naimoun	Peaceful Southern Movement
Bidoor Ahmed al-faqih Saleh	Yemeni Congregation for Islah
Bara Abdullah Sharaf Shaiban	Youth's List
Barakah Farid Faraj Haidarah	Peaceful Southern Movement
Bushra Ahmed Abdullah al - Dhorafi	Ansar-ul-Allah
Bilqis Ibrahim Ahmed Hadrani	GPC Alliance
Balqis Abdulla Abdo Saif al-Abdali	Youth's List
Balqis Ali Saleh al - Iahabi	Women's List
Sahar Samir Mohammed Hashim	Peaceful Southern Movement
Tariq Abdulkarim al - Amrawi	Peaceful Southern Movement
Tawakul Abdel-Salam Karman	President's List
Thuria Amin Kassem Damaj	Women 's List
Thuria Salem Mujamel Hassan	Yemeni Socialist Party
Jabir Abdullah Ghaleb al - Wahbani	GPC
Jafar Saeed Abdullah Ba-Saleh	President 's List
Khalid Omar Abdullah al-Abd	Peaceful Southern Movement
Jalal Nasser Ali Obadi	President 's List
Jilidan Mahmoud Hamid Jilidan	GPC
Jamal Abdulkhaleq Ali al - Kholani	GPC
Jamil Abdul -Majid Thabet Hussein	President's List
Jolan Ali Abdo Qassem	Yemeni Socialist Party
Hatem Ali Hadi Abu-Hatem	Nasserite Unionist Popular Organization
Hafez Fakhir Mohammed Qayed Mi'yad	GPC
Hizam Mohammed Yahya al- Asad	Ansar-ul- Allah
Hussam Abdul-Habib al-Sharjabi	Youth List
Hussam Mustafa Sallam Qassem	Youth List
Hassan Shukri Ziwari al - Sharafi	Yemeni Socialist Party
Hassan Abdul Rahman Mohammed al - Homran	Ansar-ul-Allah
Hassan Mohammed Yehia Abdul-Razaq	GPC
Wijdan Masik Saleh	Peaceful Southern Movement
Hussain Hammoud Derhim Al - Izzi	Ansar-ul-Allah
Hussein Abdo Abdullah Mohammed al-Hadad	President 's List
Hussain Ali Abed-Rabbo Hazib	GPC
Hussein Mohammed Ahmed Arab	Peaceful Southern Movement
Hussein Mansour Saeed Saif	GPC



Hussein Nasher Ali Nasher	Civil society organizations
Halima Abdullah Nasser Jahaf	Ansar-ul-Allah
Hamdan Muthana Musa'ad al-Haqib	Yemeni Socialist Party
Hamzah Amin Ali al-Kamali	Youth List
Hamoud Hashim Abdullah al-Dharihi	Yemeni Congregation for Islah
Hadi Tarshan Abdullah Tarshan	Yemeni Congregation for Islah
Hanan Mohammed Sallam Ali al-Maqtari	Women List
Hayat Ahmed Salem Hakami	Nasserite Unionist Popular Organization
Haidar Saleh Al - Habili	President 's List
Nabil Ahmed Ba-Sharaheel	Peaceful Southern Movement
Hassan Ali Saleh al-Ameri	Peaceful Southern Movement
Khalid Ahmed Ali al-Salami	Yemeni Socialist Part
Khalid Amin Ahmed al-Ghabish	Youth List
Khalid Tawfiq Ali al-awbali	Youth List
Khalid Rajeh Sheikh Daoud	President 's List
Khalid Abdullah Alawi al-Jafri	GPC Alliance
Khaled Abdullah Ahmed Khalil	President 's List
Khalid Abdullah Ahmed No'man	President's List
Khadjah Ali Nasser Ilaywah	Women's List
Arwa Ahmed Ali Wabel	Yemeni Congregation for Islah
Dina Ahmed Abdul-Bari Mohammed	GPC
Dina Yaseen Mahmoud al- Doba'ai	Yemeni Congregation for Islah
Raqia Abdul-Qader Humaidan	Women 's List
Rania Naguib Fadel Ahmad	Women's List
Rudainah Mohammed Mohammed Ahmed Jahaf	Ansar-ul-Allah
Rashad Mohammed Ali al-Alimi	GPC
Radwan Mohammed Abdul-Malik Al - Hawbani	GPC Alliance
Jabir Saleh Ahmed Saleh	Peaceful Southern Movement
(Ramziah Abbas al-Eryani (Deceased	President 's List
Rana Ahmed Ghanim al-Doba'y	Nasserite Unionist Popular Organization
Riad Yaseen Abdullah	Peaceful Southern Movement
Rima Hussein Ahmed Awad	GPC Alliance
Zakaria Yahya Mohammed al-Shami	Ansar-ul-Allah
Ahmed Hassan Dawshel al- Nassi	Peaceful Southern movement
Zaid Ali Zaid Saeed al-Sallami	Youth List
Zaid Ali Ali Salah	GPC Alliance
Zaid Mohammed Mohammed Abu-Ali	GPC
Salim Ahmed Saeed al – Khanbashi	GPC
Samia Abdul-Rahman Abdul-Aziz al-Aghbari	Yemeni Socialist Party
Sahar Mohammed Abdul-Jabar Ghanim	Youth List
Sa'ad -al- Din Ali Salem bin Talib	Peaceful Southern Movement
Saleh Hafez Abdullah Al - Salimi	Peaceful Southern Movement



Saeed Salem Mussa'ad Ba-Haqibh	GPC
Saeed Abdullah Hussein Yafea'l	President's List
Ali Mohammed Ali Lajmieh	Peaceful southern Movement
Sufian Mohammed Sufian al-Ammari	GPC Alliance
Sultan Hizam Shamsan Salim al-Atwani	Nasserite Unionists Popular Organization
Sultan Saeed Al - Barkani	GPC
Sultan Mohammed Ali al-Rada'l	Youth List
Salma Abdullah Ahmed Al - Musabi	GPC
Samah Faisal Mahmoud Radman	Nasserite Unionists Popular Organization
Samra Hussein Muslim al-Menhali	GPC Alliance
Sumiah Ahmed Saleh al- Qaremi	Civil Society organizations
Sumiah Ahmed Ali al-Husam	Youth List
Samira Khamis Obaid Mohammed	Peaceful Southern Movement
Samira Ali Qanaf Zehrah	Women List
Sumiah Abdul-Ghani Qassem al-Sharjabi	Yemeni Congregation for Islah
Siham Ahmed Mohammed Ahmed Qassem	Women 's List
Siham Hussein Farid Ahmed	Civil Society organizations
Sawsan Ramadan Ali Ba-Sinbul	Peaceful Southern Movement
Saleheh Faraj Haidara	Peaceful Southern Movement
Saif bin Mohammed Fadel al-Ozaibi	President 's List
Shaker Hassan Ahmad Al - Hitari	Yemeni Congregation for Islah
Shadha Hassan Abas al-Harazi	Youth List
Sharaf Ali Ahmed al-qalaissi	GPC
Sharfa Hussein Mohammed al-Serbi	Women List
Shifayeh Mohammed Saleh Raba'an	Women List
Shafiy'a Mohammed al-Abd	Yemeni Socialist Party
Shafiqah Morshid Ahmed Hamadi	Yemeni Socialist Party
Jamal Mahmoud Mohammed Siddiq	Peaceful Southern Movement
Sadiq bin Abdullah bin Hussein al-Ahmar	Yemeni Congregation for Islah
Sadiq Mohammed Ali al-Jabr	Ansar-ul-Allah
Mohammed Saleh Ahmed Al - Qanfadi	Peaceful Southern movement
Saleh Ahmed Ali Habra	Ansar-ul-Allah
Saleh Thabet Saleh Ahmed Al - Qadhi	GPC
Saleh Hussein Ahmed al-Madhab	Yemeni Congregation for Islah
Hussein Ahmed Abdullah al-Darb	Peaceful Southern Movement
	Nasserite Unionist Popular Organization
Ahmed Mohammed Qasim Hussein	Peaceful Southern Movement
Saleh Abdullah Saleh Abu-Auja	GPC
Saleh Ali Abdullah Salim al-Baydhani	Civil society organizations
Saleh Ali Omar Ba-Surah	Peaceful Southern Movement
Saleh Qassem Abdullah Omar al-Mundheri	Civil society organizations
Mohammed Abdullah Awad Ahmed al-dughari	Peaceful Southern Movement



Sabah Abdul - Majid Abdullah Hazza'a	Nasserite Unionist Popular Organization
Sagheer Hamoud Ahmed bin Aziz	GPC
Saqer Abdul-Aziz Ahmed al-Samawi	Civil society organizations
Salah Eddin Abdul-Fattah Saif	Ansar-ul-Allah
Salah Musleh Saleh al-Sayadi	GPC Alliance
Saih Bakhit Saad Belhaf	GPC
Tareq Naguib Ahmed al-Basha	Civil society organizations
Taha Mohammed No'man al-Himyari	President 's List
Taibah Mohammed Naji Barkat	Yemeni Socialist Party
Adel Ahmed Ali Al Meqaidih	GPC Alliance
Adel Abbas Farea'a Fadl	Nasserite Unionists Popular Organization
Adel Ali Abdo Omar	Nasserite Unionists Popular Organization
Amer Saad Ali Kalashat	GPC
Aida Hassan Ashour Abdullah	GPC
Aisha Ali Yousif Harbah	Yemeni Congregation for Islah
Abas Ismail Ishaq	Civil society organizations
Mohammed Ali Mohammed Saleh	Peaceful Southern Movement
Abdul Hameed Ahmed Ali Hariz	Peaceful Southern Movement
Abdul-Khaliq Abdul-Majid Abdo Mohammed	Yemeni Socialist Party
Muhsen Hussein Saleh Abdullah	Peaceful Southern Movement
Abdul-Rahman Mohammed Abdullah al-Akwa'a	GPC
Abdul-Razaq Ahmed Abdul-Razaq al-Hajri	Yemeni Congregation for Islah
Abdul- Rashid Abdul-Hafez Abdul-Wasea'a	Nasserite Unionist Popular Organization
Abdulaziz Ahmed Mohammed Al-Bukair	GPC Alliance
Yazid Haidrah Salim al-Haboob	Peaceful Southern Movement
Wael Abdul- Hakim Munasar al-Khaili	Peaceful Southern Movement
Abdul-Aziz Saleh bin Habtoor	GPC
Abdul-Aziz Mohammed al-Hamzah Mohammed	Yemen Congregation for Islah
Abdul-kader Mahdi Hadi al-Nafeeli	GPC Alliance
Abdul-Karim Saleh Shaif Ahmed	GPC
Abdul-Karim Ali al- Eryani	GPC
Abdullah Ahmed Hussein al-Kibsi	GPC Alliance
Abdullah Ahmed Ghanim Ghanem	GPC
Abdullah Salem Ahmed Lamlas	President's List
Abdullah Ali Ali Sa'ater	Yemeni Congregation for Islah
Abdullah Ali Mohsen Ahmed	Yemen Socialist Party
Abdullah No 'man Mohammed al-Qadasi	Nasserite Unionists Popular Organization
Abdul-Majid Naji Qayed al-Hanash	GPC Alliance
Abdul-Malik Sulaiman Mohammed al - Mu'allami	GPC
Abul- Malik Abdul Jalil Ali al- Makhlafi	Nasserite Unionist Popular Organization
Abdul-Naser Abdul-Qawi Naji al-Arabi	Nasserist Unionist Popular Organization
Abdul Hadi Hamoud al-Amiri	Peaceful Southern Movement



Abdul -Wali Mohammed Yehia al-Bahr	GPC Alliance
Abdul-Wahab Ahmed al-Anisi	Yemeni Congregation for Islah
Abdul-bari Abdullah Dughaish Abdullah	National Council of Revolutionary Forces
Abdul-Hamid Marzouq Saleh al-Harithi	Al-Rachad Party
Abdul-Rahman Omar al-Saqqaf	Yemen Socialist Party
Ali Ahmed al-Salami	President 's List
Abdul - Salam Mahmoud Mahdi Jahaf	Ansar-ul-Allah
Abdul-Aziz Ahmed Ali Jubari	Justice and Building Party
Abdul-Aziz Ahmed Salem Karoo	GPC
Abdul - Ghani Nasr Ali Ahmed al - Shamiri	President 's List
Abdul-Qader Ali Hilal	President 's List
Abdulqawi Rashad al - Shaabi	President 's List
Murtada Abdul-Karim Jadban (Replacement for martyr Abdul Karim Ahmed Jadban)	Ansar-ul-Allah
Abdulkarim Qassem Abdullah Damaj	Yemeni Socialist Party
Abdul -Karim Mohammed al - Khaiwani	Ansar-ul-Allah
Abdul-Karim Yehia Yehia Rase'a	President 's List
Abdullah Ahmed Deifallah Mejaide'a	GPC
Abdullah Hassan Ahmed Mohammed al - Nakhbi	Peaceful Southern Movement
Abdullah Hassan Mutaheer al-Washli	Ansar-ul-Allah
Randa Mohammed Salem Ali	Peaceful Southern Movement
Abdullah Ali Hussein Hadhal	Youth List
Abdullah Ali Saleh Sabri	Popular Forces Federation
Khalid Saleh Mohammed Hatem	Peaceful Southern Movement
Abdullah Nasher Morshid Moqbel	Civil society organizations
Abdul-Malik Ahmed Hameed al-Sueidi	Civil Society Organizations
Ahmed Saleh Abdullah Al-Qane'a	Peaceful Southern Movement
Abdul- Nasser Hussein Ali Ba-Habib	Yemeni Congregation for Islah
Arwa Khaled Fadel Mansour	Congregation of Yemeni Unionist
Abdul-Wahid Mohammed Abdul -Wahid al-Sharafi	Al - Haq Party
Abdul-Wahab Abdul-Rahman al-Humaiqani	Al-Rachad Party
Abdo Ghaleb Qayed al-Odaini	Nasserite Unionist Popular Organization
Abdul -Wahid Naji Mohammed Abu-Ras	Ansar-ul-Allah
Abdo Mohammed Radman Rafe'a	GPC
Abdo Mahdi Hassan al-Idlah	President 's List
Abboud Yehia Sharyan Abu- Lihoom	Ansar-ul-Allah
Othman Mohammed Abdullah al-Silwi	President 's List
Adan Omar Mohammed al-Jafari	President 's List
Essam Saleh Abdullah al-Qaisi	Civil society organizations
Afif Abdul-Raheem Mohammed Abdul-Malik Al - Masni	Nasserite Unionist Popular Organization
Afra Khalid Ibrahim al-Hariri	Women List
Alawi Ali Abu- Bakr al-Mashhoor	President's List
Ali al-Haithemi Abdullah Ahmed	Civil society organizations



Ali Ahmad al-Sayed al-Walidi	Peaceful Southern Movement
Ali Ahmed Ali Belkhair	Civil society organizations
Ali Ahmed Ali bin Shab'a	Civil society organizations
Ali Ahmed Ali al - Assemi	Ansar-ul-Allah
Ali Hassan Behaider	Civil society organizations
Ali Hassan Zaki	Peaceful Southern Movement
Ali Hussein Othman A'shal	Yemeni Congregation for Islah
Ali Salim Mohammed Hussein al-Khadhmi	President 's List
I Saeed Shalmah al-Awadhi	Peaceful Southern Movement
Ali Saif Hassan Saleh al-Dhale'ai	President's List
Ali Shaif Ahmed Hussein	Popular Forces Federation
Ali Saleh Shutaif	Yemeni Congregation for Islah
Hassan Ali Qayed Ali	Peaceful Southern Movement
Ali Abdullah Ahmed Abu-Holaiqa	GPC
Ali Abdullah Saeed al-Dhale'a'l	Nasserites Unionists Popular Organization
Ali Abdullah Ahmed Azan	Nasserites Unionists Popular Organization
Ali Abdullah al-Sallal	President 's List
Ali Abdu-Rabboh al-Awadhi	President 's List
Ali Abdu-Rabooah Daif-Allah al-Qadhi	President 's List
Ali Ali Yahya al-Emad	Ansar-ul-Allah
Ali Mohammed Ahmed al-Ma'aмери	National Council of Revolutionary Forces
Ali Mohammed Abdo al-Sarari	Socialist Party of Yemen
Ali Mohammed Mohammed Ahmed al-Magdashi	GPC
Ali Naser Qayed al-Bukhiti	Ansar-ul -Allah
Mohammed Ahmed Sheikh	Peaceful Southern Movement
Alia Faisal Abdul-Latif al-Sha'abi	Yemeni Social Party
Omar Hussein Qayed Majali	GPC
Himyar Abdullah bin Hussein al-Ahmar	President's List
Omar Dahman Mubarak Ba-Sharaheel	Peaceful Southern Movement
Omar Abdul-Aziz	President 's List
Awad Abdullah Awad Hatem	GPC
Jalal Saeed Mohammed Al - Mawram	Peaceful Southern Movement
Awadh Mohammed al-Abd al- Awbthani	Youth List
Awad Mohammed Abdullah Al - Aulaqi	GPC
Aiban Mohammed Abdul-Rahman Naji al-Same'ai	Yemeni Socialist Party
Aidrous Abu- Bakr Ba-Ze'arh	Justice and Building Party
Laila Haidra Ahmed Saleh Al – Harak	Peaceful Southern Movement
Ghaleb Abdullah Mussid Mutlaq	Peaceful Southern Movement
Faris Ali Ahmed al-Saqaaf	President 's List
Fatima Abdullah Abdullah al-Khattari	GPC
Fatimah Ali Qahtan Sallam	Civil society organizations
Fayezah Ahmed Saleh al - Akel	GPC



Faeedah Mohammed Abdullah al-Asbahi	Civil society organizations
Fayez Abdullah Hamis al-Awjari	GPC
Fayezah Ahmed Abdul-Malik al- Mutwakkel	Civil society organizations
Fayezah Muthana al-Basha	Yemeni Congregation for Islah
Faiqah Ahmed Ba-Alawi al-Sayed	GPC
Fathia Abdullah Ali al-Attab	GPC
Fadel Mohammed Hussein al-Ja'adi	Yemeni Socialist Party
Fadel Saeed Atef Saeed	Congregation of Yemeni Unionist
Fadel Afif Ali Redwan	Yemeni Congregation for Islah
Fadel Ali Mohammed al-Awadhi	Youth List
Fadel Muhammad Muhammad al-Muta 'a	Ansar-ul-Allah
Fadel Nasser Haidrah Mikwea'a	Civil society organizations
Fadel Nasir Amdeeb Salem	Nasserite Unionists Popular Organization
Fahd Hamoud Mohammed Abu-Ras	GPC
Fahd Salim Kafayeen Rafoon	Yemeni Congregation for Islah
Fahed Muftah Sagheer Dahshoosh	GPC
Fahmi Awad Yaslam Ba- Dhawi	Peaceful Southern Movement
Fahmy Nasser Abdullah al- Saqqaf	Peaceful Southern Movement
Fawzia Abdul-Wahab Yehia al- Shihari	Ansar-ul-Allah
Fouad Hassan Abdul-Qader al-Himyari	Yemeni Congregation for Islah
Fouad Qayed Ahmed al-Hudhaifi	Youth List
Faisal Ahmed Qayed Haydar	Ansar-ul-Allah
Faisal Ahmed Mohsen al-Khaleefi	Civil society organizations
Faisal saeed Farea'a al-Madhagi	Civil society organizations
Kaderi Ahmed Haidar Qassem	Yemeni Socialist Party
Qassem Salam Saeed	GPC Alliance
Qassem Abdul-Rahman al-Maflahi	Yemeni Congregation for Islah
Mohammed Shaif Mohsen Ahmed	Peaceful Southern Movement
Qassem Ali Qassem Qa'aban	AI - Rashad Party
Qasem Mohammed Ghaleb Labozah	GPC
Qassem Mohammed Qassem al-Kasadi	GPC
Qoblah Mohammed Saeed Hussein	GPC
Kamilah Yaseen Qayed Mohsen	Yemeni Congregation for Islah
Kamal Abdul-Qader Taib Abdul-Rahman	Civil society organizations
Kahlan Mujahid Yehia Hadi Abu-Shawareb	GPC
Akram Mohammed Sultan Sallam	Peaceful Southern Movement
Lahassoun Saleh Mosleh	GPC
Waleed Abdul-Aziz Ahmed Khaled	Peaceful Southern Movement
Lamia Ahmed Abdul-Rahman Sharaf- ul- Din	AI - Haq Party
Lamia Ahmed Yehia Mahdi	Ansar-ul- Allah
Lula Abdul -Karim Saleh Ali	Yemeni Socialist Party
Nasser Ali Ali Jamil	Yemeni Socialist Party



Liza Haidrah Mohammed Salim al-Hassani	Youth List
Liza Mohammed Ahmed Haidar No'man	Youth List
Majed Ali Ahmed Fadhayel	Youth List
Magida Talib Abdul – Rab al- Katheeri	GPC Alliance
Mane'a Daifallah Saleh al- Matari	Nasserite Unionists Popular Organization
Mubarak Abdul-Rahman Mubarak al-Bahar	Youth List
Mabkhout bin Aboud Rabe 'a al- Sharif	Yemeni Congregation for Islah
Muta'eb Mubarak Saleh Ba-Ziad	Yemeni Congregation for Islah
Mujahid Mujahed Abdullah Al - Qahali	President 's List
Majdi Naqib Mohsen Ali	Youth List
Mujeeb-ul-Rahman Hussein Mohammed Naji	Youth List
Salah Muslim Salim Ba-Tais	Yemeni Congregation for Islah
Hamid Ghalib Ali al-Kholaidi	Yemeni Congregation for Islah
Mohsin Ali Naji al-Naqeeb	GPC
Mohammed Ibrahim Saeed bin Saidon	Yemeni Socialist Party
Mohammed Ahmed Hassan al-Ofandi	Yemeni Congregation for Islah
Mohammed Ahmed bin Ahmed al -Afif	Nasserite Unionists Popular Organization
Mohammed Ahmed Saeed Ahmed al - Zweidi	GPC
Mohammed Ahmed Mohammed al - Qebli	Ansar-Allah
Mohammed bin Naji bin Ali al-Ghader	President 's List
Mohammed bin Naji Abdulaziz al-Shaif	GPC
Mohammed Hussein Saeed Halboub	Peaceful Southern Movement
Mohammed Hussain Ahmed al – Aidarous	GPC
Hussam Saleh Ali al Ja'deni	Peaceful Southern Movement
Mohammed Khaled Ghulam Hassan	Peaceful Southern Movement
Mohammed Rajeh Musa'ad al-Arasi	President's List
Mohammed Zaid Ahmed Ja'afer	Yemeni Congregation for Islah
Mohammed Salim A'koush	President's List
Mohammed Saeed Zafer al -Shami	Nasserite Unionists Popular Organization
Mohammed Saleh Abdullah al -Saadi	Peaceful Southern Movement
Mohammed Saleh Ahmed Jumaih	President 's List
Mohammed Saleh bin Saleh Hussein al-Bukhaiti	Al-Haq Party
Mohammed Saleh Ahmed Qara'ah	Justice and Building Party
Mohammed Daifallah Hashim	Socialist Party of Yemen
Salameh A'yed Salimain al-Katheeri	Peaceful Southern Movement
Adel Kassem Abdo al-Shuja	GPC
Mohammed Abdulla Abdul-Qawi Mohammed	Nasserite Unionists Popular Organization
Sameeh Ali Naseeb al-Wadhahi	Yemeni Congregation for Islah
	GPC
Mohammed Abdullah Rakan A'bdan	Yemeni Socialist Party
Mohammed Abdullah Saleh al - Mehrabi	GPC
Mohammed Abdul- Majid Thabit Qubati	President's List



Mohammed Abdo Yehia Murad	GPC
Mohammed Ali Abdullah Abu-Lihoom	Justice and Building Party
Abdul-Rahman Salim Nasser	Peaceful Southern Movement
Mohammed Ali Salem al - Shaddadi	Peaceful Southern Movement
Mohammed Ali Salimain bin Taleb	Youth List
Mohammed bin Ali Mohammed A'jlam	Yemeni Congregation for Islah
Mohammed Ali Ghaleb	Ansar-ul-Allah
Mohammed Ali Abdullah Marim	President's List
Mohammed Ali Mohammed Yasser bin Yasser	GPC
Mohammed Abdullah Nasir Mohsen Ba- Susheib	Peaceful Southern Movement
Mohammed Ayyash Mohammed Guhaim	GPC
Mohammed Eidhah Mahdi	AI - Rashad Party
Mohammed Ghalib Ahmed al-Saqladi	Yemeni Socialist Party
Ahmed fadhel Saleh al-Dawbahi	Civil society organizations
Mohammed Qassem Hussein al-Thawr	Yemeni Socialist Party
Mohammed Qassem Mohammed No'man	Civil society organizations
Mohammed Mohsen Abdullah Atroush	President 's List
Mohammed Mohammed Abdul-Wase'a al-Tayeb	President 's List
Mohammed Mohammed Nasir Basheer	Civil society organizations
Mohammed Mohammed Hassan al - Qaz	GPC Alliance
Mohammed Mohammed Qahtan Qayed	Yemeni Congregation for Islah
Mohammed bin Mohammed Nasir al-Aulaqi	Civil society organizations
Mohammed Musa'id Ahmed al-Rada'l	Nasserite Unionist Popular Organization
Mohammed Musa'id Saeed Salami	Yemeni Congregation for Islah
Mohammed Moqbel Ahmed al-Za'ali	Nasserite Unionist Popular Organization
Mohammed Moqbel Ali al-Himyari	National Council of Revolutionary Forces
Mohammed Mansour Abdullah Ali	GPC
Mohammed Musa Abdullah al-Ameri	President 's List
Mohammed Naji Saleh Allaw	Yemeni Congregation for Islah
Mohammed Nasir Qayed al-Bukhaiti	President 's List
Mohammed Nasir Ahmed al-Moqbeli	Youth List
Mohammed Abdul -Aleem Saleh bin Abdulaziz	Peaceful Southern Movement
Mohammed Hadi Awad Shobah	Peaceful Southern Movement
Mohammed Hashim Fare'a Moqbel	Peaceful Southern Movement
Mohammed Yehia Abdullah Al - Sabri	Nasserite Unionist Popular Organization
Hanan Hussein Ali al-Haddi	Peaceful Southern Movement
Mahmoud Abdel- Qader Abdullah al - Junaid	Ansar-ul- Allah
Nawar Mohammed Omar al-Jafri	Peaceful Southern Movement
Mokhtar Mohammed Saeed bin Oweid	Yemeni Congregation for Islah
Madah Mohammed Ahmed Awadh	President's List
Murad Ali Mohammed Abdul-Haleem al-Halimi	Peaceful Southern Movement
Mervat Fadl Hassan Mejli	President's List



Mariam Mohammed Muslim al-Sulaimi	Civil society organizations
Mutlaq Abdul-Jalil Abdo Othman al-Akhali	Yemen Socialist Party
Mutaya'a Ahmed Qaseem Dammaj	Yemeni Socialist Party
Nihal Naji Ali al-Aulaqi	Women 's List
Ma'ain Abdul-Malik Saeed Abdo	Youth List
Muqbil Nasir Omar Lakrash	Peaceful Southern Movement
Mulluk Mohsen Ali al-Fadhli	GPC
Mansour Aziz Hamoud al-Zandani	Yemeni Congregation for Islah
Fadwa Rajab Mubarak Musaibah	Yemeni Congregation for Islah
Bahia Hassan Mohammed Al-Saqqaf	Peaceful Southern Movement
Muna Ali Kulaib Ali	Yemeni Congregation for Islah
Munir Ahmed Sufyan Saleh	Youth List
Munir Yehia Saleh al- Mawiri	President 's List
Munira Abdulkarim al- Awadi	GPC
Maha Hussein al-Sayed Mohammed	Youth List
Maha Saleh Abdullah al-Bia'ssi	GPC
Mahdi Ali Abdul-Salam Abdullah	GPC
Maida Askeri Hujairan Faraj	Nasserite Unionist Popular Organization
Mutsfa al-Izzi Khalid al-Hashedi	President 's List
Nadia Abdul-Aziz al-Saqqaf	Women's List
Nadia Abdullah Moqbel al-Akhran	Youth List
Nadia Yehia Hussein al- Kawkabani	Women 's List
Nasser Bakeel Hizam al-Tameerah	GPC Alliance
Nasser bin Ahmed Obad Shareef	Youth List
Ashjan Shareeh Ahmed Ali Abdo	Peaceful Southern Movement
Nasser Mohsen Nasser Ba-Awm	GPC
Nasser Mohammed Abdul-Aziz Thawabeh	Youth List
Nasser Mohammed Ali Ba-Jeel	GPC
Nasser Nasser Abdullah al -Naseeri	GPC Alliance
Majid Abdullah Abdu- Rabo Al-Saqqaf	Peaceful Southern Movement
Nabeel Sadeq Ali Basha	GPC
Nabeel Abdullah Ali al-Wazir	Federation of Popular Forces
Nabeel Abdullah bin Abdullah	Peaceful Southern Movement
Nabeelah Abdullah bin Abdullah	Women's List
Nabeelah Mohsen Ali al-Zubair	Women's List
Nabeelah Mohammed Ismail al-Mufti	Civil society organizations
Wafa Ali Awadh al-Najjar	Civil society organizations
Najeeb Abdul-Salam Mohammed al-Asbahi	GPC Alliance
Mariam Abdullah Ahmed al -Jawfi	GPC Alliance
Lisa Fadhel Obeid Saif	Nasserite Unionists Popular Organization
Nizar Abdullah Nasir Ba-Suhaib	Peaceful Southern Movement
Nazih Abdul-Aziz Ahmed al-Sha'abi	GPC Alliance



Nashwa Ali Abdo- Rabbu al-Qadhi	Nasserite Unionists Popular Organization
Nasr Hassan Mohammed al-Ba'adani	GPC Alliance
Nasr Taha Mustafa	President 's List
No'aman Qayed al-Hudhaifi	President 's List
Nia'mah Mawan Saeed Ahmed al-Saba'ai	Women's List
Nawal Mohammed Ali Aqli	GPC
Noorah Ahmed Ali al-Shami	GPC Alliance
Nilily Abdul-Qader Naji Ali	Women's List
Hadi Mohammed Awadh Ba-Jubair	Yemeni Congregation for Islah
Hani Abdul Hamid Nasser Kurd	Peaceful Southern Movement
Hibah Mohammed Ahmed Morshid	Youth List
Huda Abdullah Salim al-Yafea'i	Al Rashad Party
Huda Ali Abdul-Latif al-Ban	Justice and Building Party
Hana Ahmed Mohammed Warsma	Yemeni Socialist Party
Hana Abdul-Fattah Moqbel Saif	Justice and Building Party
Hana Ali Abdullah Hashim al-Alawi	Ansar-ul- Allah
Ahmed Salem Ali Al-Ruwaimi	Peaceful Southern Movement
Hinood Rashad Ahmad Hussein Al-Fadhli	Women 's List
Hweida Abbas Hemet Ali	Yemeni Congregation for Islah
Hiyam Taleb Saleh al-Qurmoushi	Women's List
Hiyam Faisal Nasher Hassan	Federation of Popular Forces
Wathiq Ahmed Mohammed Shadheli	Civil society organizations
Wajdi Shafiq Jaafer Aman	President 's List
Wadea'a Ahmed Awadh Juban	Civil society organizations
Wardah Hijam Abdo Sulaiman Qaserah	Women's List
Wadhah Morshid Hizam al-Raimi	Women's List
Wafa al-Sayed Abu-Baker Mohammed	Yemeni Socialist Party
Wafa al-Sayed Ahmed	Civil society organizations
Wafa Ahmed al-Khadr Saleh	Peaceful Southern Movement
Wafa Ahmed Abdullah al-Do'ais	GPC
Wafa Hussein Ahmed al-Faiq	Civil society organizations
	Peaceful Southern Movement
Waleed Saleh Ahmed Saleh	Peaceful Southern Movement
Wahiba Ahmed Mohammed Sabra	Yemeni Socialist Party
Waheeb Hassan Ahmed Khadabakhish	Youth List
Yasser Ahmed Salim al-Awadhi	GPC
Waheeb Mohammed Ali Obeid Al – Essa'ie	Peaceful Southern Movement Yasser
Yasmin Saleh Mohammed Al – Fatimi	Peaceful Southern Movement
Yaseen Saeed Noa'man	Yemeni Socialist Party
Yaseen Omar Ahmed Makkawi	Peaceful Southern Movement
Yaseen Mohammed Musleh	Civil society organizations
Yehia Badr al-Din Amir- al-Din al-Houthi	Ansar-u- Allah



Yehia Abdullah Saleh Duwaid	GPC
Yehia Mohammed Abdullah al-Shua'aibi	GPC
Yehia Mohammed Ali Al - Shami	Yemen Socialist Party
Yehia Mansour Abdul-Hamid Abu-Osba'a	Yemen Socialist Party
Yehia Mohammed Mohammed al-Shami	Justice & Building Party
Yussra Ali Ali al-Dhalea'ai	Women's List
Yamin Saleh Saeed Ba-Yamin	Al Haq Party
Yusuf Abdo Mohammed al-Kuraimi	Civil society organizations

Staff of the General Secretariat of the Conference:

Managers:

Name	Title
Amal Mohammed Abdullah Abdul-Qadir	Director, Community Participation Unit
Osama Mohammed Ali Al Ghaithi	Director, Members Relations Department
Hamza Hashem Ahmed Al-Mahaqari	Events Manager
Suad Abdul-Razzaq Mohammed Al-Marani	Director, Technical Support and International .Cooperation Unit
Suheir Saeed Aklan al-Jahlani	Director, Human Resources
Tariq Saeed Ali al-Assadi	Audit Manager
Abdul- Salam Mohammed Yehia al- Shayef	Director, Archives and Documentation
Mohammed Ali Ahmed Nashwan	Director, Operations
Mohammed Musa'id Khalid al-Assa'adi	Director, Media and Communication
Nasha't Noor Ali al-Habshi	Director, Information Technology
Waleed Qayed Ayidh al-Omaithly	Director, Finance and Budget
Yaseen Saeed Mohammed al-Massri	Director, Security
Tariq Abdul-Malik Mohammed Saif al-Shawawi	Legal Advisor
Ala'a Abdul-Rahman Sallam Qassim	Technical Advisor
Omar al-Makhfi	Advisor, Communication and Information



Staff:

1. Ibrahim Saif Mohammed Ghaleb
2. Ibrahim Abdul-Qader Ghanem Kleib
3. Ibrahim Mohammed Abdul –Rab al-Wajih
4. Elham Ali Yehia Al-Turky
5. Ahmed Derhim Saleh al-Shalih
6. Ahmed Abdul- Jalil Ahmed al- Sayedi
7. Ahmed Abdu- Rabbu Ali Saleh Ja'dan
8. Ahmed Ali Mohammed al-Dalali
9. Arwa Ahmed Hazza'a al-Awadi
10. Areej Abdul-Wase'a Hassan al-Eryani
11. Asaad Hussain Saeed Lardhi
12. Akram Mohammed Saleh al-Mehawashi
13. Amal Hassan Abdul-karim al-Sarabi
14. Amira al-Sagheer Mohammed Ahmed
15. Amira Awad Ali Ba-Sama
16. Amin Mohammed Fare'a al-Dhubhani
17. Bakeel Hamoud Hajib al-Feel
18. Hassan Nasser Hassan al-Ya'bri
19. Hussein bin Hussein Awad Hadeel
20. Hamdy Abdul-Rahman Qassim al-Badri
21. Hanan Mohammed Ali al-Yafe'ai
22. Khaled Hamoud Abdullah al-Emad
23. Khaled Ali Rizk al-Sabri
24. Khalid Mohammed al-Sharafi
25. Al-Khadher Ahmed Omar Awad
26. Khawatim Mohammed Yehia Asaad
27. Raed Ali Saif Dabwan
28. Rassam Musa'id Saleh al-Faqih
29. Rasmiah Ali Nasser al-Bukhaiti
30. Rachid Salem Muhanna Naseeb al-Muadam
31. Ra'ad Ahmed Hassan al-Dhabibi
32. Rumaila Mustafa Abdul-Wadud al-Aghbari
33. Reem Mohammed Mohsen al-Najjar
34. Sarah Ali Abdul-Latif Abdul-Qawi
35. Samir Sameer Ja'far Mohammed
36. Saba Abdullah Ahmed Mahboob
37. Samih Mahfouz Awad Ba-Makhrameh
38. Safa Abdullah Ali al-Kharoush
39. Salah Mohammed Hassan Shamsan al-Rubaie'ai
40. Taher Mohammed Ghaleb al-Shara'abi
41. Adel Saeed Othman Ghaleb
42. Arif Mohammed Ismail al-Dush
43. Abdul-Salam Qayed Abdul-Qawi al-Jamali
44. Abdul-Jalil Sharaf Yaseen Ajlan
45. Abdul-Rahman Mohammed Hamoud al-Feel
46. Abdul-Rahman Mutahar Abdul-Rahman Abu-Taleb
47. Abdul-Ghani Ali Yehia al-Makhdari
48. Abdul-Qader Bajash Saeed al-Haidari
49. Abdul-Karim Hassan Mansour Qayed
50. Abdul-Majid No'man al-Hajj Qayed
51. Abdul-Muttalib Abdo Ghaleb al-Wahbani
52. Abdo Ahmed Mohsen al-Nahari
53. Abdo Ali Mohammed Ajhar
54. Ala Saleh Mohammed al-Bukhaiti
55. Ala Mohammed Al-Samawi
56. Alawiah Abdul-Jabbar Mohammed Rawia
57. Ali Abdul-Salam Ali al- Dhale'i
58. Ali Abdullah Ali Munasser
59. Ali Yehia Hamid Mahdi
60. Omar Naji Melhi al-Hayani



61. A'ahed Mohammed Salimain al-Hadrami
62. Ghassan Abdullah Abdo al-Rifa'i
63. Ghamdan Ahmed Mohammed Saleh
64. Ghamdan Yaseen Ahmed al-Yousifi
65. Fatek Abdullah Mohammed al-Rudaini
66. Fadia Ali Mohammed al-Maswari
67. Fatima Ahmed Nasser al-Ansi
68. Fatima Saleh Mohammed al-Aulaqi
69. Fayez Haider Ali al-Faqih
70. Fayza Ahmed Ali Saeed
71. Fakhri Hassan Abdullah al-Arashi
72. Fikri Mohammed Qayed Jazim
73. Fouad Mohammed Ahmed Rajeh al-Silwi
74. Faisal Ahmed Ali Abu-Bakr
75. Faisal Mohammed Sa'ad al-Mallahi
76. Faisal Mohammed Abdullah Awn
77. Kamal Abdullah Hussein Yehia
78. Lamia Abdulkarim Hussain al-Eryani
79. Lina Ali Yehia Shams-Eldin
80. Majed Mohammed Saleh Al - Nimer
81. Mazen Ahmed Abdullah Jarhoum
82. Mohammed Jassar Mohsen Jassar
83. Mohammed Hassan al-Jawfi
84. Mohammed Saif Mohammed Sufian
85. Mohammed Tareq Thabet al-Shawafi
86. Mohammed Abdullah Othman al-Humaidi
87. Mohammed Abdul-Magid Mohammed al-Shameiry
88. Mohammed Ali Awad al-Sulaimani
89. Mohammed Lutf Ahmed al-Ghail
90. Mohammed Mohsen Abdul-Rab al-Afif
91. Mohammed Yaseen Mohammed al-Qadasi
92. Mohammed Yehia Nasser Jahlan
93. Mohiya-Eddin Ahmed Lutf al-Jawari
94. Murad Hussain Ahmed Eydah
95. Murad Abdo Hassan Ali
96. Marwa Jamal Naji al-Toweity
97. Mariam Abdul-Raqeeb Ali al-Anisi
98. Musa'id Hamid Hamoud Abu-Ghanem
99. Mushtaq Ahmed Hizam al-Zubeidi
100. Musheira Ali Qassem al-Midhwahi
101. Mo'ataz Ahmed Ali al-Anisi
102. Mulataf Rashed Hussein al-Hajjaji
103. Manar Abdullah Yaslam Abdullah
104. Manal Mohammed Mohsen al-Najjar
105. Mansour Saleh Mohammed Salem
106. Mona Saleh Hadi al-Dhiani
107. Mona Yehia Saleh al-Faqih
108. Moayad ali Mohammed al-Shaibani
109. Mayad Fahmy Ghaleb Mohammed
110. Mervat Mohammed Bashir Mohammed
111. Nadhim Abdul- Jabar Abdo al-Asbahi
112. Nafie'a'a Mohammed Omar Salem
113. Nawal Mohammed Alawi al-Massaoudi
114. Hajar Saleh Mohammed al-Habel
115. Haitham Ahmed Yehia al-Kibsi
116. Haitham Mohammed Ali al-Dhabibi
117. Haifa Hussein Hussein al-Matari
118. Waleed Abdul-Rahman Ghaleb al-Harazi
119. Yasmin Nabil Mohammed al-Raimi
120. Yehia Ahmed Mohammed al-Qamri
121. Yehia Mohammed Hamoud al-Dhawi
122. Elisabeth Taye Abdullah
123. Luke Somers
124. Tola Ahmed Keder



Contractors:

1. Ahmed Mohammed Hussain al-Midhwahi
2. Akram Mohammed Ali Shalil
3. Amin Ahmed Ali Mutahar
4. Jamal Jamil Noʻman al-Ariqi
5. Jameel Jamal Abdul-Hafiz al-Hakimi
6. Juhayna ʻAbdulkarim Aʻaiydh al-Badwi
7. Hassan Nasser Ahmed al-Saʻatari
8. Hussein Amin Hassan Misawak
9. Hanan Ahmed Mohammed al-Kohlani
10. Khaled Mohammed Mohsen al-Mutawakel
11. Dalia Ahmed Ali al-Sindi
12. Dana Adel Mansour Serour
13. Zumrudah Mohammed Mahmoud al-Hamdani
14. Sarah Saleh Ali al-Khabat
15. Sarah Adnan Abdo Abdullah al-Dobaʻi
16. Sam Abdulkarim Abdullah al-Kudaini
17. Samar Mohammed Sagheer al-Najjar
18. Suhail Mohammed Ali al-Areeqi
19. Sharifah Mohammed Saleh al-Ashwal
20. Sharifah Ahmed Redman Abdul-Wahab
21. Al-Shalali Hussein Mohammed Musleh al-Shalali
22. Tahira Abdullah Ali Ahmed al-Qubati
23. Abdulhakim Mohammed Yehia al-Rouhani
24. Abdulaziz Abdul-Ghani Mohammed al-Rouhani
25. Abdul-Fattah Ismail Ali al-Kohlani
26. Abdul-Walil Musleh Mohammed Abu-Sanad
27. Ahmed Mohammed Hussain al-Midhwahi
28. Akram Mohammed Ali Shalil
29. Amin Ahmed Ali Mutahar
30. Jamal Jamil Noʻman al-Ariqi
31. Jameel Jamal Abdul-Hafiz al-Hakimi
32. Juhayna ʻAbdulkarim Aʻaiydh al-Badwi
33. Hassan Nasser Ahmed al-Saʻatari
34. Hussein Amin Hassan Misawak
35. Hanan Ahmed Mohammed al-Kohlani
36. Khaled Mohammed Mohsen al-Mutawakel
37. Dalia Ahmed Ali al-Sindi
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41. Sarah Adnan Abdo Abdullah al-Dobaʻi
42. Sam Abdulkarim Abdullah al-Kudaini
43. Samar Mohammed Sagheer al-Najjar
44. Suhail Mohammed Ali al-Areeqi
45. Sharifah Mohammed Saleh al-Ashwal
46. Sharifah Ahmed Redman Abdul-Wahab
47. Al-Shalali Hussein Mohammed Musleh al-Shalali
48. Tahira Abdullah Ali Ahmed al-Qubati
49. Abdulhakim Mohammed Yehia al-Rouhani
50. Abdulaziz Abdul-Ghani Mohammed al-Rouhani
51. Abdul-Fattah Ismail Ali al-Kohlani
52. Abdul-Walil Musleh Mohammed Abu-Sanad
- 53.

The End

