Country/entity	Palestine
Region	Middle East and North Africa
Agreement name	The Yemen Initiative
Date	1 Feb 2008
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/conflict level	Intrastate/intrastate conflict

Hamas-Fatah Conflict (2006 -)

In 2006, Palestine held its first round of local legislative elections wherein the long-standing incumbent, Fatah, was defeated by the Muslim Brotherhood affiliated Hamas. As the largest faction of the Palestinian Liberation Organisation (PLO), Fatah's leadership was put under pressure by the international community, who perceived Hamas as a possible threat to the Arab-Israeli peace process. As such, Fatah refused to join in the grand coalition with Hamas, and President Mahmoud Abbas began to increase his power through presidential decrees. Inside the Hamas strong-hold of Gaza, politicians on both sides were assassinated and within both Gaza and the West Bank, both sides were increasing the size and capabilities of their respective armed wings. The Presidential Guard of Mahmoud Abbas received funding, arms and training from the U.S and Israel during this time. Tensions rose further, as President Abbas called for new elections to be held in late-2006. These did not occur, and the date was shifted to mid-2007. Skirmishes broke out occasionally. On July 10, 2007, sustained clashes continued and escalated and by the end of July 15, Hamas had consolidated its military control over the Gaza Strip.

Since then several agreements have been signed between the two sides pledging two form a unity government including the 2007 Mecca Agreements; 2008 Yemeni Initiative; 2010 Cairo Agreement; April 2011 Cairo Agreement; 2012 Doha Agreement; May 2012 Cairo Accord and the 2014 Gaza Agreement.
Close
Hamas-Fatah Conflict (2006 -
)

Stage	Pre-negotiation/process
Conflict nature	Inter-group
Peace process	Palestine, Intra-Palestian agreements
Parties	Fatah and Hamas

Third parties	President Ali Abdullah Salih of Yemen
Description	Short agreement renewing the commitments made in the Cairo Accord 2005 and the Mecca Agreement 2007, includes a provision for creating an Arab commission to ensure the agreement is implemented.

Agreement document	PS_080200_Yemen_Initiative.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF

Groups

Children/youth	No specific mention.
Disabled persons	No specific mention.
Elderly/age	No specific mention.
Migrant workers	No specific mention.
Racial/ethnic/ national group	No specific mention.
Religious groups	No specific mention.
Indigenous people	No specific mention.
Other groups	No specific mention.
Refugees/displaced persons	No specific mention.
Social class	No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and gender	No specific mention.
Men and boys	No specific mention.
LGBTI	No specific mention.
Family	No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state (general)	No specific mention.
State configuration	Page 1, Second: To resume national dialogue on the basis of Cairo accord 2005, and Mecca agreement 2007, and on the stand that the Palestinian people is indivisible. And the Palestinian Authority is constituted of the elected presidential authority, the elected parliament and the executive authority represented by a national unity government; as well as commitment to the Palestinian legitimacy with all its components.
Self determination	No specific mention.
Referendum	No specific mention.
State symbols	No specific mention.
Independence/ secession	No specific mention.
Accession/ unification	No specific mention.
Border delimitation	No specific mention.
Cross-border provision	No specific mention.

Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed)	Governance→Political institutions (new or reformed)→General references Page 1, Sixth: The various Palestinian institutions and all of their components will be included without political discrimination , and will comply with the supreme authority as well as the national unity government.
Elections	Page 1, First: To return to the status quo in Gaza ante June 13, 2007, and fulfill the commitments signed by the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) and to hold early legislative and presidential elections.
Electoral commission	No specific mention.
Political parties reform	No specific mention.
Civil society	No specific mention.
Traditional/ religious leaders	No specific mention.
Public administration	No specific mention.
Constitution	Governance→Constitution→Constitution affirmation/renewal Page 1, Third: To affirm respect for the Palestinian constitution & law and their abidement by all.

Power sharing

Political power sharing	Power sharing→Political power sharing→Executive coalition State level Page 1, Second: To resume national dialogue on the basis of Cairo accord 2005, and Mecca agreement 2007, and on the stand that the Palestinian people is indivisible. And the Palestinian Authority is constituted of the elected presidential authority, the elected parliament and the executive authority represented by a national unity government; as well as commitment to the Palestinian legitimacy with all its components. Power sharing→Political power sharing→Proportionality in legislature State level Page 1, Fourth: The formation of a coalition government of national unity, in which all groups are represented according to their weight in the Legislative Council, and beable to exercise fully their responsibilities.
Territorial power sharing	No specific mention.
Economic power sharing	No specific mention.
Military power sharing	No specific mention.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general	No specific mention.
Bill of rights/similar	No specific mention.
Treaty incorporation	No specific mention.
Civil and political rights	No specific mention.
Socio-economic rights	No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship	No specific mention.
Democracy	No specific mention.
Detention procedures	No specific mention.

Media and communication	No specific mention.
Mobility/access	No specific mention.
Protection measures	No specific mention.
Other	No specific mention.

Rights institutions

NHRI	No specific mention.
Regional or international human rights institutions	No specific mention.

Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and emergency law	No specific mention.
State of emergency provisions	No specific mention.
Judiciary and courts	No specific mention.
Prisons and detention	No specific mention.
Traditional Laws	No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction	No specific mention.
National economic plan	No specific mention.
Natural resources	No specific mention.

International funds	No specific mention.
Business	No specific mention.
Taxation	No specific mention.
Banks	No specific mention.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights	No specific mention.
Pastoralist/ nomadism rights	No specific mention.
Cultural heritage	No specific mention.
Environment	No specific mention.
Water or riparian rights or access	No specific mention.

Security sector

Security Guarantees	No specific mention.
Ceasefire	No specific mention.
Police	No specific mention.
Armed forces	No specific mention.
DDR	No specific mention.
Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	No specific mention.

Withdrawal of foreign forces	No specific mention.
Corruption	No specific mention.
Crime/organised crime	No specific mention.
Drugs	No specific mention.
Terrorism	No specific mention.

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general	No specific mention.
Amnesty/pardon	No specific mention.
Courts	No specific mention.
Mechanism	No specific mention.
Prisoner release	No specific mention.
Vetting	No specific mention.
Victims	No specific mention.
Missing persons	No specific mention.
Reparations	No specific mention.
Reconciliation	No specific mention.

Implementation

UN signatory	No specific mention.
Other international signatory	No specific mention.

Referendum for agreement	No specific mention.
International mission/force/ similar	No specific mention.
Enforcement mechanism	Page 1, Fifth: The creation, through the Arab League, of a commission made up of the relevant countries, such as Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Jordan. Yemen has expressed its willingness to participate if requested. Such a commission will have the responsibility of implementing all of the above-mentioned actions.