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| <b>Country/entity</b>      | Yemen  |
| <b>Region</b>              | Middle East and North Africa   |
| <b>Agreement name</b>      | Agreement on the Implementation Mechanism for the Transition Process in Yemen in Accordance with the Initiative of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC Implementation Mechanism) |
| <b>Date</b>                | 23 Nov 2011  |
| <b>Agreement status</b>    | Multiparty signed/agreed   |
| <b>Interim arrangement</b> | Yes  |

**Agreement/conflict level** Intrastate/intrastate conflict

### **Yemeni Civil Wars (1994) (2011 - )**

The Republic of Yemen was formed in May 1990 after the merger between the Yemeni Arab Republic (YAR) in the north and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY) in the south. The unification process was rushed and the final agreement between President Ali Abdullah Saleh and President Ali Salem al-Beidh was based on the imperfect promise of equality. Following the merger, integration of the militaries and civil services was at best incomplete or at times entirely non-existent. When Saleh's General Congress Party (GPC) allied itself with the newly created Islamist Islah ('reform') party in 1993, the former ruling party of South Yemen – the Yemen Socialist Party (YSP) – was effectively side-lined in the 1993 General Elections. Violence involving the use of heavy weaponry and aerial bombardment erupted in April 1994 and on the 21 May 1994 Vice President al-Beidh declared the secession of the south, citing political centralization with the northern highland tribes, violence against the YSP and economic discrimination. In the midst of fighting, negotiations in Cairo, Egypt, collapsed. The war ended with the military victory of the north, and on the 1 October 1994, Ali Abdullah Saleh was elected President.

Despite the unification of Yemen in 1990, political power during the 1990s and 2000s remained centralized with the northern highland tribes, particularly the villages from which President Ali Abdullah Saleh and his confidants stemmed. The system of clientelism established through the ruling General People's Congress party maintained relative loyalty among the fractured political allegiances of Yemen's traditional tribal leadership. However, diminishing oil reserves and the shrinking opportunities for access to rent increased economic and political marginalization in Yemen's peripheral communities. The degree of regionalism of conflicts is further defined by other local grievances. In the northern governorate of Sa'dah, a backlash was provoked among the local Zaydi Shi'a against Sunni Salafist cultural incursions resulting in six wars between 2004 and 2010. In the southern governorates of Hadramawt, Shabwa, al-Dhali and Abyan, civil and military personnel forcibly retired after the 1994 Civil War began protesting and eventually formed the secessionist Southern 'al-Hiraak' movement in 2007. Furthermore, tribal grievances have spurred attacks on oil companies and government installations to extract rents. Various takfiri groups including al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula have also increased their presence since 1995.

The Yemen Spring in early 2011 allowed all these movements to express their joint displeasure. Moreover, factionalism in the regime split the already weak military and thus allowed the Houthis, the takfiris and tribal-based militia known as popular committees, to assert themselves militarily. Mandated by the UN-sponsored Gulf Cooperation Council Initiative, the National Dialogue held from March 2013 to January 2014 aimed at guaranteeing power-sharing among the different parties. However, the GCC Initiative only included formal political parties that did not accurately reflect political realities. Furthermore, provisions lacked adequate transitional justice and provided former-President Saleh, as well as others, full amnesty. As a result, little faith was placed in the process by formerly marginalized groups such as the Zaydi Shia Houthi rebels (Ansar Allah) and al-Hiraak who opted to increase their bargaining power vis-à-vis the state by strengthening their own territorial enclaves. In September 2014 the Houthis succeeded in capturing the capital Sana'a and gradually expanded their control southward. The subsequent UN-mediated Peace and National Partnership Agreement between transitional president Hadi and the Houthis on a federal, democratic Yemeni state, failed to be implemented as the Houthis successfully dissolved the parliament and deposed Hadi in January 2015. Following the Saudi military intervention to restore the Hadi government in March 2015, ceasefire attempts continuously failed. A two-year

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|------------------------|---|
| <b>Stage</b>           | Framework/substantive - partial   |
| <b>Conflict nature</b> | Government  |
| <b>Peace process</b>   | Yemen peace process   |
| <b>Parties</b>         | Not signed, agreement mentions the following parties as having produced it: the National Coalition (General People’s Congress and its allies), the National Council (Joint Meeting Parties their partners).   |
| <b>Third parties</b>   | Not signed, agreement invites the following parties to sign: the the Secretary-General of the GCC and the Secretary-General of the United Nations or their representatives, the representatives of the States members of the GCC, the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, the European Union and the League of Arab States. |
| <b>Description</b>     | This short agreement details the transition mechanism, and provides for the transfer of power, settlement of disputes, and includes an Annexed Draft Presidential Decree.   |

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**Agreement document** [YE\\_111123\\_Agreement on the implementation mechanism for the transition.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

**Agreement document (original language)** [YE\\_111123\\_Agreement on the implementation mechanism for the transition\\_ar.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

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## Groups

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|--|---|
| <b>Children/youth</b>                    | <p>Groups→Children/youth→Rhetorical<br/>Page 2, Part I: Introduction, Article 1<br/>The two parties recognize that<br/>... (b) Our people, including youth, have legitimate aspirations for change;</p> <p>Page 7, Part IV: Conference for National Dialogue, Article 21<br/>The Conference shall discuss the following issues:<br/>... (g) The adoption of legal and other means to strengthen the protection and rights of vulnerable groups, including children, as well as the advancement of women;</p> <p>Groups→Children/youth→Substantive<br/>Page 5, Part III: First phase of the transition, Powers of the Vice-President and government of national unity, Article 15<br/>... (g) The government of national unity and the Vice-President shall immediately establish a liaison committee to engage effectively with youth movements from all parties in the squares and elsewhere in Yemen...and involve youth in determining the future of political life.</p> <p>Page 7, Part IV: Conference for National Dialogue, Article 20<br/>With the beginning of the second transitional phase, the President-elect and the government of national unity shall convene a comprehensive Conference for National Dialogue for all forces and political actors, including youth, the Southern Movement, the Houthis, other political parties, civil society representatives and women.</p> |
| <b>Disabled persons</b>                  | No specific mention.  |
| <b>Elderly/age</b>                       | No specific mention.  |
| <b>Migrant workers</b>                   | No specific mention.  |
| <b>Racial/ethnic/<br/>national group</b> | No specific mention.  |
| <b>Religious groups</b>                  | No specific mention.  |
| <b>Indigenous people</b>                 | No specific mention.  |
| <b>Other groups</b>                      | No specific mention.  |
| <b>Refugees/displaced<br/>persons</b>    | No specific mention.  |
| <b>Social class</b>                      | No specific mention.  |

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## Gender

### Women, girls and gender

Page 3, Part III: First phase of the transitional period, Formation of the government of national unity, Article 10

... (a) Each party shall account for 50 per cent of nominees for the government of national unity, and due consideration shall be given to the representation of women. With regard to the distribution of portfolios, one of the two parties shall prepare two lists of ministries and transmit them to the other party, which shall have the right to choose one of the lists.

Page 6, Part III: First phase of the transitional period, Early presidential elections, Article 18

The early presidential elections shall be held in accordance with the following provisions:

... (b) Any citizen, male or female, who has attained the legal age for voting and can establish as much on the basis of an official document such as a birth certificate or national identity card, shall have the right to vote on the basis of that document;

Page 7, Part IV: Conference for National Dialogue, Article 20

With the beginning of the second transitional phase, the President-elect and the government of national unity shall convene a comprehensive Conference for National Dialogue for all forces and political actors, including youth, the Southern Movement, the Houthis, other political parties, civil society representatives and women. Women must be represented in all participating groups.

... Article 21

The Conference shall discuss the following issues:

... (g) The adoption of legal and other means to strengthen the protection and rights of vulnerable groups, including children, as well as the advancement of women;

Page 8, Part VI: Concluding provisions, Article 26

... Women shall appropriately be represented in all of the institutions referred to in this Mechanism.

### Men and boys

Gender→Men and boys→Gender neutral wording

Page 6, Part III: First phase of the transitional period, Early presidential elections, Article 18

The early presidential elections shall be held in accordance with the following provisions:

... (b) Any citizen, male or female, who has attained the legal age for voting and can establish as much on the basis of an official document such as a birth certificate or national identity card, shall have the right to vote on the basis of that document;

### LGBTI

No specific mention.

### Family

No specific mention.

## **State definition**

**Nature of state (general)** Page 7, Part IV: Second phase of the transfer of power, Conference for National Dialogue, Article 21  
... The Conference shall discuss the following issues:  
... (b) Constitutional reform, addressing the structure of the State and political system, and submitting constitutional amendments to the Yemeni people through a referendum;  
(c) The dialogue shall address the issue of the South in a manner conducive to a just national solution that preserves the unity, stability and security of Yemen.

**State configuration** No specific mention.

**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 4, Part III: First phase of the transition, Powers of the Vice-President and government of national unity, Article 14

... the Vice-President shall exercise the following constitutional powers, in addition to those appertaining to his office:

... (4) All functions relating to the work of the Committee on Military Affairs for Achieving Security and Stability;

Page 5, Part III: First phase of the transition, Powers of the Vice-President and government of national unity, Article 15

... the Vice-President and government of national unity shall exercise executive authority encompassing all matters pertaining to this Agreement, including the following,

... (f) Establishing the following institutions as provided for by this Mechanism: (1) Committee on Military Affairs for Achieving Security and Stability; (2) Conference for National Dialogue.

Page 5, Part III: First phase of the transition, Committee on Military Affairs for Achieving Security and Stability, Article 16

... the Vice-President in the first transitional phase shall establish and chair a Committee on Military Affairs for Achieving Security and Stability.

Page 7, Part IV: Second phase of the transfer of power, Functions and powers of the President and government of national unity, Article 19

... (a) Ensuring that the Conference for National Dialogue is convened, and forming a preparatory committee for the Conference, as well as an Interpretation Committee and other bodies established pursuant to this Mechanism;

Page 7, Part IV: Second phase of the transfer of power, Constitutional Commission, Article 22

The government of national unity shall establish a Constitutional Commission immediately on the conclusion of the work of the Conference of National Dialogue within six months...

Page 7, Part IV: Second phase of the transfer of power, Organization of elections under the new Constitution, Article 23

... The Higher Commission for Elections and Referendums shall be reconstituted and the new register of voters re-compiled in accordance with the new Constitution.

Page 8, Part V: Settlement of Disputes, Article 25

... the Vice-President and the Prime Minister of the government of national unity shall form an Interpretation Committee to which the two parties shall refer in order to resolve any dispute regarding the interpretation of the GCC Initiative or the Mechanism.

## Elections

Page 2, Part II: The transition period, Article 5

... The two parties acknowledge that under Presidential Decree No. 24 of 2011, the President of Yemen irrevocably delegated to the Vice-President the presidential powers to negotiate, sign and bring into force this Mechanism, along with all constitutional powers pertaining to its implementation and follow-up. Those powers include calling for early elections

... Article 6

... (b) the Vice-President shall issue a decree providing for early presidential elections to be held within 90 days of the entry into force of this Mechanism.

... Article 7

... The transition period shall then consist of two phases:

(a) The first phase shall begin with the entry into force of this Mechanism and end with the inauguration of the President following the early presidential elections;

(b) The second phase which shall last for two years, shall begin with the inauguration of the President following the early presidential elections. It shall end with the holding of general elections in accordance with the new Constitution and the inauguration of the new President of the Republic.

Page 4, Part III: First phase of the transition, Powers of the Vice-President and government of national unity, Article 14

... the Vice-President shall exercise the following constitutional powers, in addition to those appertaining to his office:

(1) Convening early presidential elections;

Page 5, Part III: First phase of the transition, Powers of the Vice-President and government of national unity, Article 15

... the Vice-President and government of national unity shall exercise executive authority encompassing all matters pertaining to this Agreement, including the following,

... (e) Taking the necessary legislative and administrative steps to ensure that presidential elections are held within 90 days of the entry into force of this Mechanism;

Page 6, Part III: First phase of the transition, Early presidential elections, Article 18

The early presidential elections shall be held in accordance with the following provisions\*:

(a) The elections shall take place within 90 days of the signature of the GCC Initiative and the Mechanism;

(b) The early elections for the post of President shall be organized and supervised by the Higher Commission for Elections and Referendums using the current register of voters on an exceptional basis. Any citizen, male or female, who has attained the legal age for voting and can establish as much on the basis of an official document such as a birth certificate or national identity card, shall have the right to vote on the basis of that document;

(c) The sides commit not to nominate or endorse any candidate for the early presidential elections except for the consensus candidate Vice-President Abd Rabbuh Mansur Hadi;

(d) The Secretary-General of the United Nations is requested to provide and coordinate electoral assistance to help ensure the orderly and timely holding of elections.

Page 7, Part IV: Second phase of the transfer of power, Functions and powers of the President and government of national unity, Article 19

After the early Presidential elections, the newly elected President and the Government of national unity shall exercise all of their customary functions as set forth in the Constitution†.

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| <b>Electoral commission</b>          | <p>Page 7, Part IV: Second phase of the transfer of power, Organization of elections under the new Constitution, Article 23</p> <p>Within three months of the adoption of the new Constitution, Parliament shall enact a law convening national parliamentary elections and, if provided for by the Constitution, presidential elections. The Higher Commission for Elections and Referendums shall be reconstituted and the new register of voters re-compiled in accordance with the new Constitution.</p>   |
| <b>Political parties reform</b>      | <p>No specific mention.</p>  |
| <b>Civil society</b>                 | <p>Page 4, Part III: First phase of the transitional period, Functioning of the government of national unity, Article 13</p> <p>Immediately after its formation, the government of national unity shall</p> <p>... (b) Facilitate and secure humanitarian access and delivery wherever it is needed;</p><br><p>Page 5, Part III: First phase of the transition, Powers of the Vice-President and government of national unity, Article 15</p> <p>... the Vice-President and government of national unity shall exercise executive authority encompassing all matters pertaining to this Agreement, including the following,</p> <p>... (g) The government of national unity and the Vice-President shall immediately establish a liaison committee to engage effectively with youth movements from all parties in the squares and elsewhere in Yemen, to disseminate and explain the terms of this Agreement;</p> <p>initiate an open conversation about the future of the country, which will be continued through the comprehensive Conference for National Dialogue; and involve youth in determining the future of political life.</p><br><p>Page 7, Part IV: Second phase of the transfer of power, Conference for National Dialogue, Article 20</p> <p>... phase, the President-elect and the government of national unity shall convene a comprehensive Conference for National Dialogue for all forces and political actors, including youth, the Southern Movement, the Houthis, other political parties, civil society representatives and women‡.</p> |
| <b>Traditional/religious leaders</b> | <p>No specific mention.</p>  |

**Public  
administration**

Page 7, Part IV: Second phase of the transfer of power, Article 21  
The Conference shall discuss the following issues\$:  
... (e) Taking steps towards building a comprehensive democratic system, including reform of the civil service, the judiciary and local governance;

**Constitution**

Governance→Constitution→Constitutional reform/making  
Page 2, Part I: Introduction, Article 4  
The GCC Initiative and the Mechanism shall supersede any current constitutional or legal arrangements.

Page 7, Part IV: Second phase of the transfer of power, Functions and powers of the President and government of national unity, Article 19  
After the early Presidential elections, the newly elected President and the Government of national unity shall exercise all of their customary functions as set forth in the Constitution†.  
... (b) Establishing a process of constitutional reform that will address the structure of the State and the political system, and submitting the amended Constitution to the Yemeni people in a referendum;

Page 7, Part IV: Second phase of the transfer of power, Functions and powers of the President and government of national unity, Article 19  
After the early Presidential elections, the newly elected President and the Government of national unity shall exercise all of their customary functions as set forth in the Constitution†.

Page 7, Part IV: Second phase of the transfer of power, Conference for National Dialogue, Article 21  
The Conference shall discuss the following issues\$:  
(a) The process of drafting the Constitution, including the establishment of a Constitutional Drafting Commission and its membership;  
(b) Constitutional reform, addressing the structure of the State and political system, and submitting constitutional amendments to the Yemeni people through a referendum;

Page 7, Part IV: Second phase of the transfer of power, Constitutional Commission, Article 22  
The government of national unity shall establish a Constitutional Commission immediately on the conclusion of the work of the Conference of National Dialogue within six months.  
The Commission shall prepare a new draft constitution within three months of the date of its establishment. It shall propose the necessary steps for the draft constitution to be discussed and submitted for referendum in order to ensure broad popular participation and transparency.

**Power sharing**

## Political power sharing

Power sharing→Political power sharing→Executive coalition  
State level

Page 2, Part II: The transition period, Article 5

... the President of Yemen irrevocably delegated to the Vice-President the presidential powers to negotiate, sign and bring into force this Mechanism, along with all constitutional powers pertaining to its implementation and follow-up. Those powers include...taking all of the decisions necessary to form a government of national unity.

Page 3, Part III. First phase of the transitional period

Formation of the government of national unity

10. Immediately on entry into force of the GCC Initiative and the Mechanism, the opposition shall nominate its candidate for the post of Prime Minister. The Vice-President shall issue a presidential decree requesting that person to form a government of national unity. The government of national unity shall be formed within 14 days of the issuance of the decree. A republican decree shall be issued to that effect and signed by the Vice-President and Prime Minister;

(a) Each party shall account for 50 per cent of nominees for the government of national unity, and due consideration shall be given to the representation of women. With regard to the distribution of portfolios, one of the two parties shall prepare two lists of ministries and transmit them to the other party, which shall have the right to choose one of the lists.

(b) The Prime Minister-designate shall appoint the members of the government as proposed by the two parties. The Vice-President shall then issue a decree setting forth the agreed names

of the cabinet members. Nominees shall have a high standard of accountability and commitment to human rights and international humanitarian law.

Page 7, Part IV: Second phase of the transfer of power, Functions and powers of the President and government of national unity, Article 19

After the early Presidential elections, the newly elected President and the Government of national unity shall exercise all of their customary functions as set forth in the Constitution.

Page 8, Part IV: Second phase of the transfer of power, Organization of elections under the new Constitution, Article 24

The term of the President elected under paragraph 7 of this Mechanism shall end upon the inauguration of the President elected under the new Constitution.

Power sharing→Political power sharing→Form of 'veto' or communal majority  
State level

Page 3, Part II: The transition period, Article 8

During the first and second stages of the transition, decisions of Parliament shall be taken by consensus. If consensus on any given topic cannot be reached, the Speaker of Parliament shall refer the matter for decision by the Vice-President in the first phase, or the President in the second phase. That decision shall be binding for the two parties.

Page 3, Part III: First phase of the transitional period, Functioning of the government of national unity, Article 12

The government of national unity shall take its decisions by consensus. If there is no full consensus on any given matter, the Prime Minister shall consult with the Vice-President or, after the early presidential elections, the President, in order to reach consensus. If consensus between them is not possible, the Vice-President or, after the early presidential elections, the President, shall take the final decision.

**Territorial power sharing** No specific mention.

**Economic power sharing** No specific mention.

**Military power sharing** No specific mention.

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## **Human rights and equality**

**Human rights/RoL general** Page 4, Part III: First phase of the transitional period, Formation of the government of national unity, Article 10  
... (b)...The Vice-President shall then issue a decree setting forth the agreed names of the cabinet members. Nominees shall have a high standard of accountability and commitment to human rights and international humanitarian law.

Page 4, Part III: First phase of the transitional period, Functioning of the government of national unity, Article 13  
Immediately after its formation, the government of national unity shall  
(a) Take the necessary steps, in consultation with the other relevant actors, to ensure the cessation of all forms of violence and violations of humanitarian law;  
... (c) Issue appropriate legal and administrative instructions for all branches of the State sector to comply immediately with standards of good governance, the rule of law, and respect for human rights;  
... (e) The government of national unity shall comply with all resolutions of the Security Council and Human Rights Council and with the relevant international norms and conventions.

Page 5, Part III: First phase of the transition, Powers of the Vice-President and government of national unity, Article 15  
... the Vice-President and government of national unity shall exercise executive authority encompassing all matters pertaining to this Agreement, including the following,  
... (c) Ensuring that governmental functions, including local government, are fulfilled in an orderly manner in accordance with the principles of good governance, rule of law, human rights, transparency and accountability;

Page 7, Part IV: Second phase of the transfer of power, Conference for National Dialogue, Article 21  
The Conference shall discuss the following issues\$:  
... (f) Taking...measures to ensure that violations of human rights and humanitarian law do not occur in future;  
(g) The adoption of legal and other means to strengthen the protection and rights of vulnerable groups, including children, as well as the advancement of women;

**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.

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## **Rights related issues**

**Citizenship** Rights related issues→Citizenship→Citizens, specific rights  
Page 6, Part III: First phase of the transitional period, Early presidential elections, Article 18  
The early presidential elections shall be held in accordance with the following provisions:  
... (b) Any citizen, male or female, who has attained the legal age for voting and can establish as much on the basis of an official document such as a birth certificate or national identity card, shall have the right to vote on the basis of that document;

**Democracy** Page 2, Part I: Introduction, Article 1  
... (c) This situation requires that all political leaders should fulfil their responsibilities towards the people by immediately engaging in a clear process for transition to good democratic governance in Yemen.

**Detention procedures** No specific mention.

**Media and communication** No specific mention.

**Mobility/access** Page 4, Part III: First phase of the transitional period, Functioning of the government of national unity, Article 13  
Immediately after its formation, the government of national unity shall  
(a) Take the necessary steps, in consultation with the other relevant actors, to... ensure freedom of movement for all through the country;  
... (b) Facilitate and secure humanitarian access and delivery wherever it is needed;

**Protection measures** Rights related issues→Protection measures→Protection of groups  
Page 7, Part IV: Conference for National Dialogue, Article 21  
The Conference shall discuss the following issues:  
... (g) The adoption of legal and other means to strengthen the protection and rights of vulnerable groups, including children, as well as the advancement of women;

**Other** No specific mention.

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## **Rights institutions**

**NHRI** No specific mention.

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

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## **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.

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## Socio-economic reconstruction

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| <b>Development or socio-economic reconstruction</b> | <p>Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Socio-economic development</p> <p>Page 5, Part III: First phase of the transition, Powers of the Vice-President and government of national unity, Article 15</p> <p>... the Vice-President and government of national unity shall exercise executive authority encompassing all matters pertaining to this Agreement, including the following,</p> <p>... (a) Formulating and implementing an initial programme of economic stabilization and development and addressing the immediate needs of the population in all regions of Yemen;</p> <p>(b) Coordinating relations with development donors;</p> <p>Page 7, Part IV: Second phase of the transfer of power, Conference for National Dialogue, Article 21</p> <p>The Conference shall discuss the following issues:</p> <p>... (h) Contributing to determining the priorities of programmes for reconstruction and sustainable economic development in order to create job opportunities and better economic, social and cultural services for all.</p> <p>Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Humanitarian assistance</p> <p>Page 4, Part III: First phase of the transitional period, Functioning of the government of national unity, Article 13</p> <p>Immediately after its formation, the government of national unity shall</p> <p>... (b) Facilitate and secure humanitarian access and delivery wherever it is needed;</p> <p>Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Infrastructure and reconstruction</p> <p>Page 7, Part IV: Second phase of the transfer of power, Conference for National Dialogue, Article 21</p> <p>The Conference shall discuss the following issues:</p> <p>... (h) Contributing to determining the priorities of programmes for reconstruction and sustainable economic development in order to create job opportunities and better economic, social and cultural services for all.</p> |
| <b>National economic plan</b>                       | No specific mention.  |
| <b>Natural resources</b>                            | No specific mention.  |
| <b>International funds</b>                          | No specific mention.  |
| <b>Business</b>                                     | No specific mention.  |
| <b>Taxation</b>                                     | No specific mention.  |
| <b>Banks</b>  | 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.

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## Security sector

**Security  
Guarantees** Page 4, Part III: First phase of the transitional period, Functioning of the government of national unity, Article 13  
Immediately after its formation, the government of national unity shall  
(a)...take the other necessary measures to achieve peace and security and extend State control;

Page 6, Part III: First phase of the transitional period, Committee on Military Affairs for Achieving Security and Stability, Article 16  
... Mechanism, the Vice-President in the first transitional phase shall establish and chair a Committee on Military Affairs for Achieving Security and Stability. The Committee shall work to  
... (d) Remove road blocks, checkpoints and improvised fortifications in all governorates;  
... (f) Take any other measures to reduce the risk of armed confrontation in Yemen.

**Ceasefire** Security sector→Ceasefire→General commitments  
Page 4, Part III: First phase of the transitional period, Functioning of the government of national unity, Article 13  
Immediately after its formation, the government of national unity shall  
(a) Take the necessary steps, in consultation with the other relevant actors, to ensure the cessation of all forms of violence

Page 5, Part III: First phase of the transition, Committee on Military Affairs for Achieving Security and Stability, Article 16  
... the Vice-President in the first transitional phase shall establish and chair a Committee on Military Affairs for Achieving Security and Stability. The Committee shall work to  
(a) End the division in the armed forces and address its causes;

**Police**

Page 4, Part III: First phase of the transitional period, Functioning of the government of national unity, Article 13

Immediately after its formation, the government of national unity shall

(d) Issue specific legal and administrative instructions to the Office of the Public Prosecutor, the police, prisons and security forces to act in accordance with the law and international standards, and to release those unlawfully detained;

**Armed forces**

Page 4, Part III: First phase of the transitional period, Functioning of the government of national unity, Article 13

Immediately after its formation, the government of national unity shall

(a) Take the necessary steps, in consultation with the other relevant actors, to... end the confrontation of armed forces, armed formations, militias and other armed groups; ensure their return to barracks;

... (d) Issue specific legal and administrative instructions to the Office of the Public Prosecutor, the police, prisons and security forces to act in accordance with the law and international standards, and to release those unlawfully detained;

Page 4, Part III: First phase of the transition, Powers of the Vice-President and government of national unity, Article 14

... the Vice-President shall exercise the following constitutional powers, in addition to those appertaining to his office:

... (4) All functions relating to the work of the Committee on Military Affairs for Achieving Security and Stability;

Page 5, Part III: First phase of the transition, Powers of the Vice-President and government of national unity, Article 15

... the Vice-President and government of national unity shall exercise executive authority encompassing all matters pertaining to this Agreement, including the following,

... (f) Establishing the following institutions as provided for by this Mechanism: (1) Committee on Military Affairs for Achieving Security and Stability;

Page 5, Part III: First phase of the transition, Committee on Military Affairs for Achieving Security and Stability, Article 16

... the Vice-President in the first transitional phase shall establish and chair a Committee on Military Affairs for Achieving Security and Stability. The Committee shall work to

(a) End the division in the armed forces and address its causes;

... (c) Ensure that the armed forces and other armed formations return to their camps; end all armed presence in the capital Sana'a and other the cities;

... (d) Remove road blocks, checkpoints and improvised fortifications in all governorates;

...

Page 5, Part III: First phase of the transition, Committee on Military Affairs for Achieving Security and Stability, Article 17

During the two transitional phases, the Committee on Military Affairs for Achieving Security and Stability shall also work to create the necessary conditions and take the necessary steps to integrate the armed forces under unified, national and professional leadership in the context of the rule of law.

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| <b>DDR</b>  | <p>Security sector→DDR→Demilitarisation provisions</p> <p>Page 4, Part III: First phase of the transition, Committee on Military Affairs for Achieving Security and Stability, Article 16</p> <p>... the Vice-President in the first transitional phase shall establish and chair a Committee on Military Affairs for Achieving Security and Stability. The Committee shall work to</p> <p>... (e) Rehabilitate those who do not meet the conditions for service in the military and security forces;</p>  |
| <b>Intelligence services</b>                        | No specific mention.   |
| <b>Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces</b> | <p>Page 4, Part III: First phase of the transitional period, Functioning of the government of national unity, Article 13</p> <p>Immediately after its formation, the government of national unity shall</p> <p>(a)Take the necessary steps, in consultation with the other relevant actors, to...end the confrontation of armed forces, armed formations, militias and other armed groups;</p> <p>Page 5, Part III: First phase of the transition, Committee on Military Affairs for Achieving Security and Stability, Article 16</p> <p>... the Vice-President in the first transitional phase shall establish and chair a Committee on Military Affairs for Achieving Security and Stability. The Committee shall work to</p> <p>(c)...remove militias and irregular armed groups from the capital and other cities;</p> <p>Page 7, Part IV: Second phase of the transfer of power, Conference for National Dialogue, Article 20</p> <p>... the President-elect and the government of national unity shall convene a comprehensive Conference for National Dialogue for all forces and political actors, including youth, the Southern Movement, the Houthis,...</p> |
| <b>Withdrawal of foreign forces</b>                 | No specific mention.   |
| <b>Corruption</b>                                   | No specific mention.   |
| <b>Crime/organised crime</b>                        | No specific mention.   |
| <b>Drugs</b>  | No specific mention.   |
| <b>Terrorism</b>                                    | No specific mention.   |

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## Transitional justice

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| <b>Transitional justice general</b> | Page 7, Part IV: Second phase of the transfer of power, Conference for National Dialogue, Article 21<br>... The Conference shall discuss the following issues:<br>... (d) Examination of the various issues with a national dimension, including the causes of tension in Saada;  |
| <b>Amnesty/pardon</b>               | No specific mention.  |
| <b>Courts</b>                       | No specific mention.  |
| <b>Mechanism</b>                    | No specific mention.  |
| <b>Prisoner release</b>             | Page 4, Part III: First phase of the transitional period, Functioning of the government of national unity, Article 13<br>Immediately after its formation, the government of national unity shall<br>... (d) Issue specific legal and administrative instructions to the Office of the Public Prosecutor, the police, prisons and security forces to act in accordance with the law and international standards, and to release those unlawfully detained; |
| <b>Vetting</b>                      | No specific mention.  |
| <b>Victims</b>                      | No specific mention.  |
| <b>Missing persons</b>              | No specific mention.  |
| <b>Reparations</b>                  | No specific mention.  |
| <b>Reconciliation</b>               | Page 7, Part IV: Second phase of the transfer of power, Conference for National Dialogue, Article 21<br>The Conference shall discuss the following issues:<br>... (f) Taking steps aimed at achieving national reconciliation and transitional justice  |

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## Implementation

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| <b>UN signatory</b>                  | Not signed, agreement invites the following parties to sign: the the Secretary-General of the GCC and the Secretary-General of the United Nations or their representatives, the representatives of the States members of the GCC, the permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, the European Union and the League of Arab States. |
| <b>Other international signatory</b> | No specific mention.  |
| <b>Referendum for agreement</b>      | No specific mention.  |

**International mission/force/similar**

No specific mention.

**Enforcement mechanism**

No specific mention.

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