Country/entity	Yemen
Region	Middle East and North Africa
Agreement name	National Dialogue Conference Outcomes Document
Date	25 Jan 2014
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	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

Stage	Framework/substantive - partial
Conflict nature	Government
Peace process	Yemen peace process

Parties

565 participants from the General Congress Party; Joint Meeting Parties; Ansar Allah and the al-Hiraak.

1.Abbas Ismail Issak

2.Abboud Yahya Abu Shiryan Abu Lohoom

3.Abdel Wahed Mohamed Abdel Wahed Al-Sharafi

4.Abdo Mehdi Hassan Al-Adla

5.Abdo Mohammed Radman Rafie

6.Abdu Ghalib Qaid Saleh Odaini

7.Abdu Naji Mohammed Aburas

8.Abdu Rabu Mansour Hadi

9.Abdul Aziz bin Abdul Hamid Maflahi

10.Arwa Khaled Fadel Mansour

11.Abdul Karim Qasim Damaj

12.Abdul Khaliq Abdul Majeed

13.Abdul Nasser Abdulqawi Naji Arabi

14.Abdul Qadir Mahdi Hadi Al-Nafili

15.Ali Ahmed al-Salami

16.Abdul Rashid Abdalhafez Abdallowasa Sa'eed

17.Abdul Razak Ahmad Abdul Razak

18.Abdulaziz Ahmed Jabari

19.Abdulaziz Ahmed Mohammed Bakar

20.Abdulaziz Ahmed Salim Crowe

21.Abdulaziz Mohamed Hamza Mohamed

22.Abdulaziz Rajeh Hassan Abdullah

23.Abdulaziz Saleh Bin Habtoor

24.Abdulhakim Abdullah Darwish Aziba

25.Abdulkadir Ali Hilal

26.Abdulkarim Ahmed Jadban Ali

Third parties	the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), the League of Arab States, the European Union, the United Nations, the five permanent members of the Security Council (P5), the Friends of Yemen, and "other supporting States and organizations".
Description	Outcomes document from the participants of the National Dialogue Conference, which was supposed to be the basis for the new constitution. The document consists partly of meeting minutes and partly of agreed 'principles'. Only the principles have been coded on the database. The National Dialogue contained working groups on Southern Issue; Sa'ada Issue; National Issues; National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice; State-Building; Good Governance; Foundations for Building and the Role of the Armed and Security Forces; Independence of Special Entities; Rights and Freedoms; Development; Special Social and Environmental Issues; Formation of the Committee to Draft the Constitution, and a group for Assurance of Successful Implementation and Conference Outcomes.

Agreement document	YE_140124_NDC_National Conference Outcomes Document_EN.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF
Agreement document (original language)	YE_140124_NDC_National Conference Outcomes Document_AR.pdf (opens in new tab)

Women, girls and gender

Participation

Participation→Gender quotas
Page 9, Chapter two, Section one, The Southern Working Group, II. Principles
... (10) ... real steps to achieve representation of at least 30% women in high offices, elected bodies and in the civil service.

Page 36, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Transitional Justice Body:-
... 81. The Commission shall consist of at least 11 members and no more than 15 members. It shall reflect at least 30% representation of women, 50% for the South and 50% for the North. The competent authority shall, in accordance with the law, select those who meet the following conditions:

Page 56, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution- Principles and Foundations, Sixth: Decisions Relevant to the Electoral System:
... 2- Political constituencies shall adhere by arranging their electoral lists to ensure access for at least 30% of women to the elected councils. The order of male and female candidates in the list shall be as follows: At least one woman for every thirty male candidates. Lists by political constituencies shall not be accepted if they are in contravention of the law.

Page 56, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution- Principles and Foundations, Sixth: Decisions Relevant to the Electoral System:
... 3- National legislative elections system:
... b. Women shall be represented in all competing lists for the seats of the legislative body by at least 30%.

Page 78, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,
... 67. Affirmation of the right of women to equal opportunities in all areas, active participation in public and political life and to be given at least 30% in control organizations in the same manner as in the other State's authorities.

Page 84, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,
... 129. The law shall provide for the following:-
a. Empowerment of women in political parties and organization by giving women at least 30% representations in their governing bodies.

Page 120, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues, 1. General Provisions, 1.1 General Provisions - Constitutional principles
… 3. Women shall be represented by at least 30% in the leadership of an independent body provided they have the required conditions and criteria.

Page 169, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group's Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, The Role of the Government, Private Sector, Civil Society Organizations, and Individuals:
… 18. The government commits to the importance of the participation of women in all decision-making authorities in economic policy, especially in the executive branch. The participation of women in these agencies should be no less than 30%

Page 212, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group's Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Education and social development:
… 43. The government commits to encourage and support girls in rural areas to join

Equality

Equality→Equality (general)
Page 22-23, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa'dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees
... 53. Any audio-visual production or any oral reference verbal or in writing published or broadcast through public or private forum which defames 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, affiliation shall be deemed racism. Racial discrimination should be criminalized as defined above. Penalties shall be imposed by law on anyone who practices at a personal level or on behalf of a government's or non-governmental persons if such bodies don't relief themselves of the responsibility for the person or the racist offence.

Page 23, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa'dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees
... 54. The constitution shall provide that all citizens, males and females, are equal in rights and obligations. They have the right to run for public office without any discrimination on the basis of ethnicity, color, doctrine, creed or region.

Page 44, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Decisions:- First: Preamble of the Constitution:-
The preamble falls within the competence of the Constitution Drafting Commission. The Constitution should be drafted to reflect the principles based on the outcomes of the NDC. It shall contain the principles of equal citizenship, guarantee of the dignity and rights of the female and male citizens of Yemen, social justice and rule of law under a democratic, civic State in Yemen.

Page 54, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Third: Decisions Relevant to the States Identity, 3. Equal Citizenship:
- Citizens are equal in rights and obligations without any discrimination due to sex, ethnicity, ancestry, colour, religion, doctrine, creed, opinion, or economic and social status.

Page 131, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues,
10.4.1 The National Authority for Persons with Disabilities - Legal guideline
1. … c. Guarantee the rights of persons 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.
Equality→Social equality
Page 173, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group's Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Health Development:
… 2. The government commits to protecting the health rights of all citizens, especially the weak and marginalized groups, children, women, the elderly, and those with special needs. This should be considered a human right that is protected by the government without any discrimination, and it should be supported by creating economic and social policies that aim at lowering and helping with illnesses, providing and paving the away to health care services, all including prevention, treatment, and raising awareness.

Page 193-194, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group's Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Cultural Development:
4. Working to combat all types of social discrimination that is based on religion, sect, denomination, region, race, gender, color, job, class, or social or economic status by

Particular groups of women

Particular groups of women→Refugee/displaced women

Page 156, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, Women's Rights

…160. Trafficking of refugee women and sexual and physical exploitation shall be criminalized.

Particular groups of women→Pregnancy/maternity

Page 132, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues,

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.

Page 156, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, Women's Rights

… 157. Women have the right to child-care leave for a full year with full pay a second year at half pay.

158. 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.

Page 158, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, Rights of the Child

175. 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.

Page 197, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Cultural Development:

30. Increasing the centers for motherhood and childhood and providing them with the necessary capabilities so that they can provide their services to women and children in rural areas, and giving areas that have not had these services a priority in this. A policy that leads to organizing reproduction and clarifying the benefits of social, economic, health, and reproductive health of this problem, as well as its effect on families, individuals, and society.

Page 202, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group’s Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Health:

…2. Adopting media policies that aim to increase awareness about the dangers of malnutrition of children in Yemen, and the reasons affecting that, 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 limiting malnutrition.

International law

International law→General IHRL, IHL and IL
Page 33, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Internally Displaced Issues,
... 61. The State shall commit to providing necessary protection to women, children and persons with disabilities during and after armed conflicts and other violent cases as well as exceptional cases in accordance with the international humanitarian law.

Page 33, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Internally Displaced Issues,
... 62. Alignment between international conventions and national legislations to ensure the rights of women, children and persons with disabilities during armed conflicts, wars, others violent situations and extraordinary situation.

New institutions

New institutions→Institutions for women

Page 131, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues,

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.

Page 132, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues,

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.

Page 147, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, Rights of the Family:

… 63. Establishment of a body to be responsible for the protection of women and children from social and domestic violence

Page 197, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group's Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Cultural Development:

30. Increasing the centers for motherhood and childhood and providing them with the necessary capabilities so that they can provide their services to women and children in rural areas, and giving areas that have not had these services a priority in this. A policy that leads to organizing reproduction and clarifying the benefits of social, economic, health, and reproductive health of this problem, as well as its effect on families, individuals, and society.

New institutions→Infrastructure (general)

Violence against women

Violence against women→Sexual violence
Page 150, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, Right to Personal Freedom - Security and Physical Safety
… 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.

Page 161, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, The chapter on constitutional safeguards for the protection of the rights and freedoms:
… 209. There is a need to pass the sexual harassment law.
Violence against women→Gender-based violence/VAW (general)
Page 105, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, Second: Legal Decisions and Guidelines:
... 43. Sections specializing in women, children and domestic violence cases staffed by women shall be established in police station.

Page 132, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues,
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.
Violence against women→Protection (general)
Page 33, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Internally Displaced Issues,
... 61. The State shall commit to providing necessary protection to women, children and persons with disabilities during and after armed conflicts and other violent cases as well as exceptional cases in accordance with the international humanitarian law.

Page 50-51, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Social Foundations: -
... 3. The State shall foster motherhood and childhood, adolescents and youth and shall protect them from economic and social exploitation.

Page 76, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,
... 33. Each citizen, male and female, the right to physical safety and compensations for harms resulting from armed conflicts and arbitrary detention.

Page 132, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues,
10.5.1 The High National Authority for Motherhood and Childhood - Recommendations:-
… 3. Define a safe age for marriage to protect minors.

Page 137-138, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues,
13.3.2 Armed Groups - Legal determinants
… 2. The State shall commit to the provision of protection for women and children in disputes, conflicts and war areas.

Page 147, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, Rights of the Family:
… 63. Establishment of a body to be responsible for the protection of women and

Transitional justice Transitional justice→Past and gender
Page 21, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa'dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees
... 39. The State shall care for victims of the armed disputes including women and children who have lost their head of household, other than the families of martyrs and the wounded, who were living on the low-income professions and handcrafts and whose income had been affected due to the events. The State shall continue to provide welfare for them until they have been able to forge a livelihood and improve their economic situation. For that purpose, the State shall work to enroll them in rehabilitation and vocational training programs and social security.

Page 35, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Women: -
... 75. Development of special measures to ensure equity for women during conflict and disputes and violation and consultations with women to identify their priorities in transitional justice mechanisms.

Page 36, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Transitional Justice Body:-
... 81. The Commission shall consist of at least 11 members and no more than 15 members. It shall reflect at least 30% representation of women, 50% for the South and 50% for the North. The competent authority shall, in accordance with the law, select those who meet the following conditions:

Page 40, Chapter two, Section one, National Reconciliation and Transitional Justice Working Group, Decisions by the Working Group presented to the Third Plenary:- Forced Disappearance, political conflicts and human rights violations: -
... 100. The state shall work, through relevant stakeholders, to monitor and to collect and analyse all data and statics of human rights abuses during peace times and during political and armed conflicts and establish an accurate and detailed database for females and males (gender) to assist in healing the abuses.
Transitional justice→Prisons, prisoner release
Page 86, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, ... Third: Decisions and Recommendations
... 6. Establishment of economic facilities to be attached to prisons, where prisoners, males and females will serve their sentences by working in them to be able to support their families and payback their debt. The Government should be responsible for those in prison and male and female prisoners who can't payback their debt. It shall tack actions to ensure that their problems are resolved and be released immediately upon serving their sentences and to compensate them in case they are held longer illegally.

Page 106, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, Second: Legal Decisions and Guidelines:
... 48. … Kindergartens should be established in prison to provide care for the children of female prisoners.

Page 113, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Building the Foundations for the Security and Military Institutions, Third: Executive Decisions for Immediate Action, Recommendations on the Prison Authority:
... ¥ Provision of full care for juveniles and a special detention facility to accommodate the large number of women.

Institutional reform Institutional reform→Constitution-making/reform

Page 209, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group's Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Education and social development:
33. … j. Including in the educational curriculums texts about women's constitutional, social, and economic rights.
Institutional reform→Emergency/criminal law/corruption reform
Page 45, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on State Building and Constitution-Principles and Foundations, Second: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Political Foundations:
... 2. Realization of the principle of accountability for anyone who assumes a public office job including the President of the Republic, the Prime Minister and deputies, ministers and their deputies, heads of authorities, organizations, corporations, public bodies and their deputies. Immunity from accountability for any of those posts is prohibited. Anyone who holds such a post must submit a financial disclosure showing their assets, assets of their sons and wives during one month from their appointment and one month after leaving office.

Page 73, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, First: Constitutional Guidelines:-,
45. ...12- Shall furnish a financial disclosure report for him, his children and wives and shall declare all moveable and non-movable assets inside the country or abroad and shall transfer the amount back to the country before nomination.

Page 132, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Independent Institutions and Special Issues,
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.

Page 150, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, Right to Personal Freedom - Security and Physical Safety
… 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.

Page 156, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, Women's Rights
…160. Trafficking of refugee women and sexual and physical exploitation shall be criminalized.

Page 161, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, The chapter on constitutional safeguards for the protection of the rights and freedoms:
… 209. There is a need to pass the sexual harassment law.
Institutional reform→Judiciary, judicial reform
Page 157, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, Women's Rights
… 164. Speedy implementation of sentences on women convicted of crimes. ...

Page 157, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, Women's Rights
… 165. Imprisonment or holding 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 consideration of the nature of Yemeni society.
Institutional reform→Police

Development

Development→General

Page 85, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,
... 143. The law shall provide for the amendments of tax and fiscal legislations to ensure that they contain temporary and regulated tax exemption for projects that aim at economically empowering women and youth.

Page 85, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Good Governance, Decisions of the Working Group ..., First: Constitutional Guidelines:-, Second: Legal Guidelines,
... 144. The law shall provide for the provision of loan facilities to women and youth.

Page 155, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, General constitutional principles which the working group reached consensus on:
… 146. Every working woman in any institution of the State shall have the right to voluntary retirement when they reach 25 years of service.

Page 162, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Rights and Freedoms, Decisions, First: Constitutional Guidelines, II: Recommendations:
… 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.

Page 167, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group's Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, The Role of the Government, Private Sector, Civil Society Organizations, and Individuals:
2. … f. The government supports funds for social welfare and contributes, along with civil society organizations, in helping orphans, single-mothers, and homes for the elderly and abused.

Page 191, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group's Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Cultural Development:
11. Care for culture related to social groups like women, children, youth, the marginalized, emigrants, and those with special needs. They should be provided with different methods of development and improvement, which includes the importance of giving them a suitable legislative environment, as well as financial and moral support of different kinds.

Page 215, Chapter two, Section one, Working Group on Development, The Working Group's Decisions Presented to the Final Plenary Session, Education and social development:
82. The government commits to integrating women in the different rural development programs with the goal of raising the living standard of women and families and enabling them to get the necessary funding for production projects, and easing the flow of information necessary for agriculture and animal production in order to enable them to carry out their roles in developing Yemen.

Development→Rehabilitation and reconstruction

Page 18, Chapter two, Section one, The Sa'dah Working Group, Decisions of the Working Group presented to the Final Plenary, First: Solutions, Treatments and Guarantees
... 12. Establishment of welfare and rehabilitation centers for the affected persons, (the disabled- psychologically and physically, women children and the elderly). The centers should be located in areas affected by the war. Vocational and technical education training centers should be established to accommodate the youth.

Implementation	Implementation→Women's role and consideration in implementation of the agreement [Summary] Women represented 28& of the NDC participants across the different working groups. Implementation→Signing or witnessing agreement [Summary] Women represented 28& of the NDC signatories.
Other	No specific mention.
