

Feminist Peace Roadmap in Yemen

A Guiding Framework for Mediators and
Negotiators

March 2023

Table of Content

Introduction	3
Aim of the Feminist Peace Roadmap	3
Stages of Developing the Roadmap	4
Proposed Inclusion Mechanism	4
Location of the Peace Negotiations	6
Terms of Reference for the Peace Process in Yemen	6
Designing the Peace Process	7
Provisions and Principles	7
Phase I: Cease-fire	8
Phase II: Comprehensive Peace Negotiations	17
Phase III: The Transitional Period	21
Annexes	26
Annex 1: Stages of Developing the Feminist Peace Roadmap	27
Annex-2: Inclusion Mechanism and Priority Issues in the Reference	
Points for the Peace Process in Yemen	30
Annex-3: Implementation Mechanism for the Participation of Women in Decision-Making	42
Annex 4: Ceasefire Mechanisms	47
Annex 5: Local Peace in the Governorates	55

Introduction

The Feminist Peace Roadmap (FPR) was developed by the Peace Track Initiative (PTI) in 2019, in collaboration with women leaders from Yemen. Toward a Feminist Peace, a group consisting of 30 women political leaders, civil society representatives, and independent experts from diverse backgrounds, played a significant role in its development. This group was composed of members from various organizations, such as the Women Solidarity Network, the Yemeni Women Pact for Peace and Security (supported by UN Women), the National Reconciliation Movement, as well as participants from the Women's Summit and the Yemeni Women's Technical Advisory Group (established by the OSESGY in 2018). The group's broad representation, with over a thousand participants from local and national political, civil, cultural, security, and military leadership, ensured a socially inclusive and representative vision of a just, comprehensive peace process in Yemen. The roadmap provides a guiding framework for mediators and negotiating teams and reflects a model for the strategic work of women leaders in Yemen, building trust, and designing a broad partnership to support the peace process.

AIM OF THE FEMINIST PEACE ROADMAP

According to the roadmap, feminist peace is defined as “the achievement of peace and security for all, led by women, through a local and national peace-building process based on the principles of consensus and common ground.” The process encourages broad and diverse participation, reflecting a feminist perspective and utilizing the methodology of human rights, gender, justice, and opposing violence. The Feminist Peace Roadmap aims to provide a guiding framework for the peace process in Yemen, with a focus on the priorities of local and most affected communities from a feminist perspective, as part of peace consultations and negotiations. The roadmap proposes recommendations that could be included in any future peace agreement in Yemen, either in whole or in part. The roadmap is structured into three phases:

- Cease-fire, trust-building, and truce
- Comprehensive peace negotiations

- Political transition

The first stage- the ceasefire- intersects with and continues through the next two phases.

STAGES OF DEVELOPING THE ROADMAP

The development of the Feminist Peace Roadmap project involved a series of consultations with women leaders and concerned public figures within and outside Yemen. In total, 1,141 participants were involved, with 835 of them being women. The stages of developing the roadmap included desk research and legal reviews, virtual and direct track II and track III consultations, led by civil society organizations and research centers. Additionally, virtual and direct consultations were conducted to validate the recommendations put forth in the roadmap. For a more detailed breakdown of the stages of developing the Feminist Peace Roadmap project, please refer to Annex 1.

PROPOSED INCLUSION MECHANISM

The Feminist Peace Roadmap proposes the inclusion of women at a minimum of 30% in all phases of the peace and political process. This proposal aims to promote gender justice and equality. For more details on the proposed mechanism for the inclusion of women in decision-making, please refer to Annex 3.

The roadmap proposes an intersectional inclusion mechanism in the current peace process. This mechanism ensures, at a minimum, the quotas agreed upon in the outcomes of the National Dialogue Conference, which include parity in geographical representation between south and north Yemen, a minimum of 30% women's representation, and a minimum of 20% representation from young men and women. The roadmap suggests expanding participation to ensure the representation of all political, civil, military, and security representatives, as well as local communities, including tribal leaders and religious scholars (both women and men) with broad social influence. Additionally, meetings will be held to hear the testimonies of those affected by the war, such as the wounded, forcibly displaced, families of martyrs, detainees, and recruited children. The roadmap also recommends the representation of marginalized

groups, people with disabilities, and minorities, including but not limited to Jewish, Baha'i, Ismaili communities including Bohra, to create a future that respects diversity and inclusion for all. For more information on the inclusion mechanism and priority issues in the framework, please refer to Annex 2.

This roadmap recommends that the peace agenda, negotiations, and the results of the peace process reflect the priorities and needs of different groups according to their political, social, economic, and geographical situations. For instance, the needs and priorities of women survivors of war, including survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, mothers and wives of abductees, displaced women, arbitrarily detained women, victims of torture, women heads of households, girls who were forced to marry, women prisoners of war, recruited women and girls, rural women, those affected by the natural and environmental disasters due to climate change, and those directly or indirectly affected by the conflict, must be taken into consideration. By prioritizing the needs and voices of marginalized and vulnerable groups, the roadmap aims to create a more inclusive and just peace process that meets the needs of all Yemenis.

The Feminist Peace Roadmap highlights the significance of the role played by regional and international actors in the peace process in Yemen. These actors include the Gulf Cooperation Council, states that sponsor the peace process in Yemen, member states of the Security Council, the United Nations, and other relevant parties. The roadmap emphasizes the importance of coordination among these actors to facilitate and ensure the implementation of the peace process, which should reflect the aspirations of the people of Yemen.

To achieve this, the roadmap suggests setting clear terms of reference for the role of mediation and peace sponsorship, as well as ensuring that the peace agreement is implemented based on inclusion and consensus. The involvement of the international community is crucial for ensuring the success of the peace process, and their support in this regard is strongly encouraged. (Annex 4 - The role of the international and regional community).

LOCATION OF THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

The location of the peace negotiations must be determined in collaboration with the negotiating parties, and neutral safe zones must be created inside Yemen to guarantee the successful implementation of the peace agreement. The location should prioritize the provision of all necessary logistical needs, ensure convenient access to and from the negotiation venue, secure travel within and outside Yemen, and avoid imposing concessions in the case of any travel-related damage. The sponsoring countries of the peace process must take responsibility for safeguarding the lives of participants and preserving their physical and psychological security. The roadmap further recommends addressing the logistical needs of women during and after the negotiations.

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE PEACE PROCESS IN YEMEN

The political and peace processes in Yemen have established key reference points that serve as fundamental guidelines for negotiations to reach a consensus on the outcomes and elements of a peace agreement among the negotiating parties. These guidelines cover various areas, including political, administrative, security, military, economic, social, cultural, environmental, legal, human rights, and humanitarian issues. Annex 2 has been added, which highlights the participation mechanism and priority issues outlined in the terms of reference.

Reference documents should include:

- Security Council resolutions issued on Yemen, the most important of which is Resolution No. 2216 (2015), which acted under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations and subsequent resolutions.
- Security Council resolutions including Resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security and subsequent resolutions, and Resolution 2250 (2015) on youth, peace and security and its subsequent resolutions.
- Outputs of the comprehensive National Dialogue Conference (2014).

- The GCC initiative in Yemen and its implementation mechanism (signed 23 November 2011).
- The Peace and National Partnership Agreement (signed on 21 September 2014).
- The Riyadh Agreement (signed on 5 November 2019).
- The outcomes of the inter-Yemeni consultations held in Riyadh under the auspices of the GCC in March-April 2022 and the presidential declaration issued on 7 April 2022.
- The current Yemeni constitution.
- Charters and treaties ratified by Yemen.
- Any subsequent decisions or agreements/outcomes that serve the peace process.

Designing the Peace Process

The Feminist Peace Roadmap proposes a multilateral peace process in Yemen that considers the diverse dynamics of the conflict. The process includes parallel tracks that address political, economic, social, humanitarian, security, military, institutional, legislative, and human rights issues. These tracks aim to lead to a comprehensive peace process and a transitional period. Negotiations, consultations, and dialogues will take place within each track to achieve the desired outcomes.

PROVISIONS AND PRINCIPLES

For any peace process to be successful, it must be guided by a set of consensus-based provisions and principles for each phase of the peace and political process. The Feminist Peace Roadmap proposes several basic provisions and principles to serve as guidelines for the peace process in Yemen. The following provisions should be incorporated into any future peace agreement or ceasefire to ensure their adoption and implementation:

- Respect for political pluralism, peaceful transfer of power, and democratic cooperation based on consensus.
- Dialogue on all political visions and projects presented, in order to establish a lasting, just, and comprehensive peace.

- Ensuring parity between north and south Yemen, and women’s participation by no less than 30% and youth participation by no less than 20%, and active participation by marginalized groups, people with disabilities and minorities, in the peace process and the political process at all levels of local and national decision-making.
- Respect the reference documents of the political process in Yemen.
- Commitment to the rule of law and consensus-based legal frameworks to address gaps in legislation.
- Commitment to human rights, gender-sensitive approach that takes into account diversity and conflict sensitivity, transitional justice, and reconciliation.
- Pledge to protect civilians without discrimination and preserve the rights of victims and those affected by the war, taking into account the disparate impact of conflict on different groups, especially women and girls.
- Commitment to the principles of good governance at the local and national levels, which include promoting broad participation, transparency, the rule of law, human rights, accountability, non-discrimination, empowerment, giving priority to appointing qualified technocratic leaders whether independent or politically affiliated, promoting decentralization, and giving priority in localizing employment by hiring locals at governorates public services.

PHASE I: CEASE-FIRE

This section includes recommendations to support the ceasefire process, including trust-building measures, de-escalation, and truce. The ceasefire must include the most important prohibited actions, and humanitarian and economic obligations that must be addressed in the early stages of a ceasefire process. (See also the Annex on the Ceasefire Implementation Mechanism and on Local Peace).

Unilateral Actions of the parties to build trust and calm

To ensure the success of the peace process, all parties to the conflict must demonstrate goodwill and seriousness in engaging positively towards peace during the ceasefire period. This involves undertaking certain subjective obligations that reflect the extent to which parties care for the interests of citizens. The obligations to be observed during the ceasefire phase can be divided into two categories: unilateral trust-building measures and de-escalation measures, both critical for building trust and promoting a peaceful resolution of the conflict.

Unilateral Trust Building Measures

- Provide information and data about the deceased and prisoners, and their identities.
- Release wounded and sick prisoners, the exchange of corpses from the frontlines and handing them over to families.
- Release arbitrarily detained persons and forcibly disappeared civilians, with priority given to the release of women, children, the elderly, the wounded, those with illnesses, journalists, human rights defenders, political detainees, and prisoners of conscience, without any conditions.
- Reveal the fate of forcibly disappeared persons.
- Cease arbitrary arrest and enforced disappearance, and closing all informal prisons and detention centers.
- Cease child recruitment and all forms of sexual and gender-based violence.
- Cease all trials and cancel sentences issued against politicians, combatants, and arbitrarily detained persons, including prison sentences, death penalty, and confiscation of assets.
- Release all persons (women and men) imprisoned for non-criminal acts and misdemeanors.
- Lift the male guardianship conditions imposed on women and girls that limit their freedom of movement, require the presence of a male guardian for their release

from detention, and prevent them from obtaining legal documents including passports and all identification papers, and lift any arbitrary and illegal restrictions imposed on women and girls.

- Allow international organizations to visit prisons, inspect their conditions, and make recommendations to improve detention and imprisonment procedures in accordance with national laws and international standards.
- Cease all forms of incitement, hostility, propaganda and hate speech produced inside or outside Yemen in all conventional and digital media, official and unofficial, and through religious, partisan and political institutions, whether directed against political parties, social groups, or against the rights of women, including speech inciting hatred on the basis of gender, ethnicity, religion, race, political affiliation, etc.
- Combat corruption and enhance transparency by activating anti-corruption institutions, and publishing the public budgets and balance of accounts at the local and central levels.

Unilateral de-escalation measures

Taking unilateral disarmament and de-escalation steps in cities under the control of each party, through:

- Entering unilateral truces and ceasefires to end armed clashes and freeze the conflict fronts.
- Transferring military camps, outposts, and weapons caches from cities and densely populated places to remote areas in the same regions, with the aim of cessation of armed activity and protecting civilians.
- Restricting and preventing the carrying of light and medium weapons in cities.
- Withdrawing military vehicles and medium and heavy weapons, and assembling them in remote areas far from densely populated areas.
- Lifting security checkpoints within the areas under the control of each party.

- Ensuring that disarmament steps that require movement and assembly are done in coordination with other parties to avoid being seen as hostilities.
- Evacuating civilian facilities from militants, especially schools, stopping the use of these facilities for military purposes and preparing them to resume their civilian functions.
- Take unilateral actions to punish members affiliated with the conflict parties who violate the ceasefire under specified sanctions and operational procedures.

Actions prohibited during the ceasefire

The definition of a ceasefire should not be limited to military and security actions, but rather should encompass all contexts, including a human rights-based approach throughout the ceasefire process. Therefore, it is crucial to address the human rights violations and abuses that have resulted from the ongoing conflict in the country. This approach suggests considering human rights violations and abuses documented by both national and international mechanisms, including the reports of the National Commission of Inquiry on Human Rights in Yemen, Group of Eminent Experts, the panel of experts supporting the sanctions committee in Yemen, the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights, and civil society organizations operating in Yemen. In addition, taking a gender perspective is essential to understand the unequal impact of war on women and girls and to address their specific needs during the ceasefire phase.

The following is a list of prohibited acts, as mentioned in the roadmap, that can be implemented in each stage as needed:

- Military hostilities in air, land and sea inside and outside Yemen, which are carried out using weapons and military vehicles of all forms.
- Military targeting and actions using warplanes, drones, and indiscriminate aerial bombing with all types of weapons.
- Forms of economic war, including targeting economic and vital facilities, imposing sieges, starvation methods, cutting off water, illegally raising the prices of energy

and its sale on the black market, raising food and medicine prices, imposing illegal taxes and levies, and cutting salaries.

- Continuing to close roads and ports within and between governorates, as well as the air, land and seaports of Yemen.
- Using human shields and public, private and governmental civilian objects for military purposes and targeting civilian and service facilities and infrastructure, including education, health, electricity, water, roads and bridges.
- Cross-border military hostilities.
- Proliferation of combat fronts, military outposts, caches of weapons and ammunition, military barracks, and the proliferation, smuggling and sale of military equipment.
- Manufacture of weapons and explosives and the continued flow of weapons.
- Launching new battle fronts, attempting to expand territorial control, establishing barricades, digging and booby-trapping trenches, and any other related actions that can be considered as preparation for a military escalation.
- Mobilization and recruitment, including the recruitment of children (boys and girls), in addition to the recruitment of women to informal military and security formations.
- Movement and repositioning of military vehicles, with the exception of movement based on the agreement of the parties which are of a humanitarian nature such as transporting the injured or food and medical supplies.
- Hostilities against civilians, including direct and indiscriminate attacks using any types of weapons from the air, land or sea, including the use of snipers, arbitrary arrest, kidnappings, bombings, confiscation of property and any other human rights violations.
- Use of prohibited weapons.
- Restricting or obstructing the movement of civilians, and any actions that impede humanitarian operations, prevent the distribution of aid, or hinder the rehabilitation of damaged infrastructure.

- Laying any type of mines, including anti-personnel and anti-vehicle mines, sea mines and explosive devices, and obstructing mine clearance operations.
- Espionage and sabotage.
- The use of civilian facilities for military purposes, including the use of displacement camps, schools, mosques, hospitals, parks, public places, and civilian facilities as military centers, caches, prisons, or any other form of military purposes.
- Sexual and gender-based violence and all forms of torture, especially rape, harassment and sexual assault against women, men and children, including against arbitrarily detained persons, immigrants, refugees and displaced persons.
- Forced displacement and obstruction of IDPs returning to their homes.
- Forms of proxy warfare, alliances with terrorist groups or other armed groups, or the formation of new armed groups.
- Any other action that threatens or obstructs the implementation of the ceasefire.

Obligations of the conflict parties to the cease-fire

The conflict parties are committed to adhering to the cease-fire and establishing a mechanism to implement it (Annex -4- proposal for a cease-fire mechanism), as follows:

Consensus-based obligations to the cease-fire

- Full protection of civilians, civilian facilities and infrastructure, hospitals, schools, mosques, places of displacement and public places, protection of revenue-generating institutions and vital touristic, cultural and historical sites.
- The release of all prisoners of war and any civilian detainees, in cooperation with local mediators and the Red Cross.
- Surveying economic, livelihood and material damage of the war and developing a plan to address them.

- Commitment to facilitating the return of displaced persons and providing them with relief aid.
- Opening roads and crossings, removing all military and security checkpoints within and between the governorates, handing over maps of mines and explosive devices, and clearing them, to facilitate the movement of civilians without restrictions, and committing to facilitating the maintenance and repair of roads, bridges and crossings.
- Commitment to handing over domestic revenue contributions to the Central Bank of Yemen.
- Commitment to the rehabilitation and reintegration of women and children (boys and girls) who have been forced to carry out war, military and security roles.
- Cooperating with the United Nations, which will establish an accountability mechanism for the distribution of humanitarian relief inside Yemen under the supervision of international and local organizations.
- The United Nations and the Member States sponsoring the peace process are committed to providing technical and financial support to support the implementation of the ceasefire process.

Humanitarian and economic obligations for the ceasefire

Humanitarian and economic issues should be given top priority, and it is recommended that they have a dedicated track in peace negotiations. These issues could be implemented during the ceasefire phase and continued in subsequent phases. The following are the most important humanitarian and economic issues:

Civil Service Payroll

Phase I: Disbursement According to 2014 Lists

- The state is responsible for paying the salaries of civil servants at the national level, as well as retirement pensions and cash assistance for social welfare,

including internally displaced persons and immigrants outside the country. The 2014 payroll data includes civil, military, and security service employees.

- The Central Bank of Yemen receives domestic revenues for allocation to salaries. To ensure that salaries are smoothly disbursed to local civil servants, the government should discuss special measures in agreement with local authorities.
- The international and regional community contributes technical and financial support to the government to address the issue of disbursing salaries, pensions, and cash assistance for social welfare. To ensure that these allocations are effectively utilized, they should be added to the humanitarian pledges for Yemen. It is also crucial to deposit humanitarian funding in the Central Bank of Yemen to support the stability of the currency and the economy.
- The government deposits the salaries of civil servants directly into their bank accounts and covers the costs of opening these bank accounts and paying their fees.

Phase II: **Civil Service Reform**

- Enhancing governance in the civil service system, starting with developing the Civil Servant Registry, addressing the issue of “phantom employees” and duplicate employment, onboarding new employees, establishing a fingerprint system, and strengthening decentralized administration in issuing identification papers.
- Carrying out reforms on the salary scale of civil servants and their incentive system, and ensuring that the minimum wage is raised and salaries are increased to meet the standards of decent living.
- Supporting the banking system, and lifting financial penalties for transferring funds to Yemen.
- Activating ATMs and networking them with solar energy or any additional energy source to handle excessive crowding during salary payments.
- Correcting the inflation in the civil service in a consensus-based approach, giving priority to local employees in their governorates.

Opening all roads inside Yemen:

- To improve transportation in Yemen, it is proposed to reopen all internal roads that have been cut and repair any destroyed bridges. The following roads are suggested to be prioritized for reopening:
 - All roads to and from Taiz, and the internal roads in the governorate (see the annex of local peace in the governorates - section on Taiz).
 - Damt - Al Dhale Road.
 - Al-Bayda - Marib Road.
 - Sana'a - Al Jawf - Marib Road.
 - Thara-Mukayris-Abyan-Al-Bayda line which is a vital road used by citizens to reach Aden, and its closure leads to the continuation of the imposition of a siege on the cities of Mukayris, Oraib and their neighboring villages in the area.
 - Taiz - Mukha - Al Hudaydah Road.

Opening and operating all the country's airports and seaports:

Recommendations about state airports:

- Improving the conditions of airports, supporting and rehabilitating them, and tightening security measures to protect them.
- Resumption of national and international civil and commercial flights at all major airports.
- Reducing ticket prices for flights.

Recommendations about stateports

- Providing technical and financial support to Yemeni ports to improve their performance, increase their capacity, and provide protection, maintenance and all services.
- Supporting the United Nations to maintain and expand sustainable oil facilities in ports in accordance with international environmental standards.

(See Annex on local peace in the governorates)

PHASE II: COMPREHENSIVE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

Efforts to resume peace talks should not be contingent upon a ceasefire. While mediators should press for a ceasefire, they should also encourage conflict parties to engage in a comprehensive peace negotiation process, treating these as separate issues. For the resumption of negotiations, mediators should focus on reaching an understanding between the conflict parties on the purpose of the talks, agreeing to an agenda, location, and venue for the peace talks, as well as the formation of negotiating delegations. The following are recommendations related to the comprehensive peace negotiations phase:

Forming the negotiating delegations

It is recommended that delegations be formed according to the issues raised in the agenda of the peace negotiations, from among specialists. The following must be taken into account:

- The delegation should represent political and civilian movements and trends, with no less than 30% allocated to women's representation.
- Members of the delegation must have experience in negotiations and have knowledge of the conflict parties, their positions, interests and various needs.
- The men and women of the negotiating delegations must be familiar with the negotiation strategy and differentiate between individual positions and the delegation's collective positions which must be governed by the negotiation strategy.

- The structure and tasks of the delegation must be defined. It is also recommended to determine the head of the delegation, the main negotiator for each negotiation track, the official spokesperson, teams of supporting experts, the documenting teams, the strategic expert, influential figures, and others be identified.
- It is also recommended that the composition of the delegation be fixed unless the prospects of negotiation are obstructed by a clash of personalities. A change of members can be proposed by the mediators, and the delegation is committed to choosing alternative negotiators.

Peace negotiation agenda

To facilitate successful peace negotiations, mediators should seek to understand the parties' expectations of the intended goals and outcomes of the talks and manage these expectations. Additionally, it is recommended that the peace negotiation agenda be developed in a participatory manner that includes all stakeholders, including civil society. This will help ensure that the negotiation process is inclusive and representative of the needs and interests of all relevant parties. We make a number of recommendations in this regard:

- The objective of resuming talks/negotiations should be clear and agreed upon by the negotiating parties, and it is preferable to jointly prepare negotiation rules with the parties.
- The negotiations aim to achieve a comprehensive peace agreement that guarantees consensus and unanimity during the transitional period and takes into account the interests and aspirations of all parties.
- The agenda for comprehensive peace talks includes, but is not limited to, the following topics:
 - Political, security and military arrangements, disarmament and the handover of weapons.
 - Restoring state institutions and governance issues at the level of central and local administration with the aim of promoting decentralization and

agreeing on the procedures that must be implemented to activate the executive, legislative and judicial transitional institutions, maintaining women's representation with at least 30%.

- Addressing the issue of southern Yemen as an independent issue.
- The form of the state during the transitional period.
- Local peace in conflict-affected governorates.
- Reviving the transitional legislative system and agreeing on the laws that must be amended and approved during the transitional period.
- Managing local and national revenues, providing basic services, economic reforms, and early recovery.
- Humanitarian issues.
- National reconciliation, social recovery and reparations.
- Demobilization, disarmament and reintegration (DDR) of combatants including women and children (boys and girls).
- Human rights issues, the most important of which are child recruitment, forced marriage of women and girls, all forms of sexual and gender-based violence, arbitrary detention and enforced disappearance.
- Reconstruction and financial policies.
- Approving the agenda of political dialogues to be held after the conclusion of the comprehensive Peace Agreement.

The Negotiating Track for the South Issue

“[...] It was also agreed to include the issue of the people of the south to the agenda of the negotiations to end the war, in order to set a special negotiating framework

for it in the comprehensive peace process.”

Final statement issued by the Yemeni consultations in Riyadh, 7 April 2022

Priorities for Southern Issue

Setting a special negotiating framework, under the auspices of the United Nations and the The Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC), for the Southern Issue. A southern dialogue should be supported with a broad participation of national political components and movements and the representation of at least 30% of southern women. The outcomes of the dialogue should be considered as a negotiation reference for a just and sustainable solution within the framework of a comprehensive peace process. Confidence building measures, normalization of basic services in the South, and work to achieve transitional justice and social recovery should be designed and implemented.

PHASE III: THE TRANSITIONAL PERIOD

There are a number of issues that must be addressed and given priority during the transitional period, and there is a need to issue legislative frameworks and establish supportive institutions to manage the transitional period. The following recommendations are based on preliminary consultations:

Political Dialogue Agenda

The political dialogue agenda must be developed in a participatory manner inclusive of the voices of women, young people and civil society. The following issues were proposed during the consultations held to develop this document to be part of the agenda. This is a non-exhaustive list of issues to be added to the agenda:

- Southern Yemen issue
- Form and political arrangement of the post-transitional state

- Formation of the government with women's representation by at least 30%
- Building executive, legislative and judicial institutions
- Building financial institutions
- Constitutional and electoral reform
- Governance
- Civil service reforms
- Military and security sector reforms
- Human rights, transitional justice and reparations
- Reconstruction and recovery
- National and local resource management
- Humanitarian and economic issues

Legislative Frameworks

In order to support the political transition and achieve stability during the transitional period, it is crucial to address legislative gaps. There are a number of amendments to laws or legal provisions that were proposed by women during the consultation process, which are among the priorities that must be addressed during the transitional period, such as:

New legislation

- Laws on transitional justice and compensation for war victims, provided that they are based on the principle of equality and guarantees equitable access for women.
- Family and Women Protection Law, which protects against domestic violence and addresses legislation that is discriminatory against women.
- Electronic, digital and cyber crimes law.

- An Anti-Hate Speech Law which criminalizes hate speech and incitement on the basis of gender, religion, sect, race, color, and political affiliation which may lead to mental and physical harm, either in conventional media channels, social media, or in mosques or other public forums.
- Consensus-based electoral law.

Laws in effect to be amended

- Review the Personal Status Law, amending discriminatory legal provisions against women, abolishing the guardianship system, and enshrining a safe legal age of marriage.
- Review the Penal Code and Penalties to address discriminatory legislation against women in laws in effect, and add explicit articles to it regarding the criminalization of sexual and gender-based violence to ensure the protection of survivors from social stigma and abuse, forced recruitment of children and women, forced marriage, human trafficking and other violations of international law humanity and human rights violations.
- Amending the Nationality Law to guarantee the full rights of women and their children.

Governance Priorities During Transition

The Feminist Peace Roadmap proposes the following recommendations regarding the political and governance priorities of the transitional period:

- Expand the Presidential Leadership Council and the Consultation and Reconciliation Commission by representing unrepresented political parties and ensuring fair representation of regional affiliations and women (at least 30%).
- During the transitional period, the government system should transition towards a principled federal structure based on consensus. This must be incorporated in the Comprehensive Peace Agreement, which should outline the creation of several regional governments and specify their relationship with the central

government based on the agreements reached during the national dialogue. Regional governments must be designed in a way that aligns with the aspirations of citizens under their jurisdiction.

- Reform fiscal policies and financial institutions.
- The central government in the transitional period must be formed of technocrats chosen on the basis of competence and integrity, with the importance of adhering to parity between south and north Yemen, and the representation of women and young people. As for the regional governments, they are composed of locals of the regions, while also maintaining women and youth representation.
- Empower local authorities, build local institutions, reform urban infrastructure in the governorates, provide basic services, and strengthen central state institutions.
- Reform diplomatic institutions and ensure that women are represented by at least 30% at all levels.
- The transitional phase begins with conducting a national dialogue on contentious issues, giving sufficient time to ensure in-depth discussion to resolve issues of governance and wealth distribution.
- Adopting a participatory approach to the constitutional and legal review by political parties, social groups, and representatives of civil society and local communities.
- The people of South Yemen have a right to self-determination that is constitutionally recognized.
- Establish a transitional parliament on the basis of consensus and unanimity to ensure fair representation of political parties, social groups, civil society blocs, networks, syndicates, and federations, ensuring representation of women by no less than 30%, young people by no less than 20%, and South Yemen by 50%.
- Conduct electoral reforms during the transitional period and update the voter registry on a decentralized basis.
- Revive and strengthen the structures and institutions of the state responsible for advancing the status of women, such as the National Committee for Women and its branches, and the Supreme Council for Women's Affairs which is chaired by

the Prime Minister, and ensure its expansion to include relevant ministers and supporting the effective role of the Yemeni Women's Union.

- Revitalize state institutions concerned with social security programs and services, and ensure women's access to these services.
- Seriously addressing corruption, starting with oversight and accountability bodies and the Anti-Corruption Commission, or establish new anti-corruption mechanisms in accordance with international standards, and enable popular oversight over public administration.
- Establish an international fund for the reconstruction of Yemen, implementing reconstruction and recovery programs, and immediately launch reconstruction and restoration of services. Establish an institution concerned with promoting economic growth, creating new job opportunities, ensuring women's access to them, opening special markets to sell products and services provided by women, and expanding the scope of programs to give special attention to rural women.
- Establish a governmental protection system for survivors of sexual and gender-based violence, expand shelter services, abolish conditions that prevent those formerly incarcerated from using these services, create shelters for released women, or provide living grants that cover the cost of safe shelter. Additionally, include financial grants to protect women survivors and provide comprehensive support services, legal assistance, psychosocial support, and others.
- Address the displacement crisis with a human rights approach, developing sustainable solutions, and facilitating the return of displaced men and women to their areas and their access to services and humanitarian aid.
- Address the effects of climate change and environmental crises by setting up mechanisms to support women farmers to adapt to climate change, and establishing a fund to address losses resulting from natural and environmental disasters.
- Establish an accurate working mechanism to monitor compensation and ensure that periodic reports are submitted on the compensation provided.

- Establish a legal body to review gaps in Yemeni legislation and mechanisms to address them.
- The state should ensure women's access to judicial services and compensation programs without discrimination.
- Subsidize the cost of food, medicines and fuel.
- Rationalize public spending and take serious steps to reform the civil service, starting with the diplomatic corps and adhering to civil service regulations.

Annexes

ANNEX 1: STAGES OF DEVELOPING THE FEMINIST PEACE ROADMAP

1. Desk research and Track II Consultations

The Peace Track Initiative (PTI) initiated a comparative study of the draft ceasefire presented by Martin Griffiths, the United Nations Special Envoy for Yemen, to the conflicting parties in April 2020. They also analyzed an updated draft of the joint declaration and the Houthi (Ansar Allah) group's perspective on ending the war in an effort to understand their stance. The PTI conducted nine second-track consultations with feminist leaders, involving 30 women from the Towards a Feminist Peace group, where they reviewed past peace agreements such as the 2016 Dhahran al-Janoub de-escalation agreements, the 2018 Stockholm Agreement, and the documents presented by both the internationally recognized Yemeni government and the Houthi group during the 2016 Kuwait negotiations. Additionally, they studied past peacebuilding experiences in countries such as Sri Lanka, Sudan, Juba, and Colombia. A workshop was held to analyze the conflict and its parties, taking into account the gender perspective, to understand their positions, interests, and needs on various issues. The workshop resulted in the creation of a participatory initial draft of the Feminist Peace Roadmap. The PTI collaborated with civil institutions such as the South24 Center and the Social Democratic Forum to facilitate second-track consultations with political parties and social groups, including the Nasserite Popular Unionist Organization, the Yemeni Socialist Party, the Southern Transitional Council, and individuals from the Yemeni Rally for Reform Party, the General People's Congress Party, and the Hadramout Inclusive Conference.

2. Track III Consultations at the local level

The roadmap was further improved by including detailed complementary papers based on the outcomes of the third diplomatic track consultations. Eleven civil society organizations and research centers organized the consultations, which focused on political, social, economic, legal, and human rights issues. A total of 347 individuals participated in the consultations, with 253 of them being women. The participating organizations were the Food for Humanity Foundation, the Association of Mothers of

Abductees, Awam Foundation for Cultural Development, Wujoud Foundation for Human Security, Akoun Foundation for Rights and Freedoms, Sam Initiative for Peace and Human Rights, the Yemeni Women's Alliance for Peace, the Southern Feminist Caucus, the Social Democratic Forum, the Taiz Women's Initiative for Life, and the Women's Center for Research and Training at the University of Aden.

The consultations provided revisions to the roadmap on specialized topics such as salary disbursement for public servants, economic conditions, male and female detainees and prisoners of war, the issue of South Yemen from a gender perspective, transitional justice, and women's needs and priorities in the security sector.

The consultations had a wide range of participants, including those who were most affected by the conflict such as displaced women, mothers and wives of abductees, women who were arbitrarily arrested, released prisoners of war, women affected by road closures, and people with special needs. Other participants included lawyers, judges, human rights defenders, and workers in the field of education and health. The data collection methodology included individual and focus group tools, online and in-person interviews, and consideration of prevention measures against the COVID-19 pandemic. These consultations addressed pivotal issues complementing the Feminist Peace Roadmap, and were held in Ma'rib, Aden, Taiz, and Abyan and included men and women invited from Aden, Sana'a, Taiz, Lahj, Abyan, Shabwa, Ma'rib, Al Dhalea, Al Hudaydah, and Hadramout. It is important to note that communication with areas controlled by the Houthis was limited due to security and political conditions, as well as strict measures imposed by the Houthis on civil work in their controlled areas.

3. Legal reviews

To enhance the legal framework of the peace process, independent legal experts were contracted to conduct a comprehensive review of the current legal system governing resource management at the local level. The review focused on the existing constitution, the draft constitution, and local administration laws, with the aim of proposing legal amendments to support the peace process. Additionally, a review of human rights

violations in the current legislation of the Republic of Yemen and international agreements issued by the United Nations was conducted.

4. Affirming the recommendations of the Feminist Peace Roadmap

In June 2021, the Peace Track Initiative held a high-level conference on women's peace in Yemen, in the presence of the parties concerned with the peace process in Yemen at the local, national, regional and international levels. The local and international community, as well as representatives of the United Nations organizations operating in Yemen and representatives of organizations operating in the second diplomatic track. 332 people participated in the conference, including 231 women, and the roadmap was presented to the participants during the second day of the conference. They were divided into six working groups, and speakers in each group were invited to present observations about the roadmap and involve young women as rapporteurs of the session and give them the responsibility to review what each group reached in a general assembly.

The Peace Track Initiative supported the Wujoud Foundation for Human Security to hold local workshops to verify the recommendations of the map, in coordination with the representatives of the women's summit among the leaders in 10 governorates, including Aden, Al Dhalea, Abyan, Lahj, Shabwa, Taiz, Al Mahra, Hadramout, Mariband Hajjah. A total of 232 individuals participated including 121 women. Moreover, at the fourth Women's Summit in December 2021, which was attended by 200 women from all Yemeni governorates, a session was dedicated to launch the Feminist Peace Roadmap.

ANNEX-2: INCLUSION MECHANISM AND PRIORITY ISSUES IN THE REFERENCE POINTS FOR THE PEACE PROCESS IN YEMEN

Frames of reference	Inclusion mechanism	Priority issues
<p><u>The Gulf Cooperation Council initiative and its implementation mechanism (signed on November 23 (2011))</u></p>	<p>The GCC initiative and its implementation mechanism included the establishment of a comprehensive national dialogue conference aimed at empowering all political forces and actors, including women, young people, the southern movement, the Houthis, other political parties, and civil society representatives.</p>	<p>The GCC initiative and its mechanism focused on the following priority issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Forming a national unity government. ○ Cessation of all forms of violence and violations of humanitarian law. ○ Ensuring freedom of movement. ○ Civilian protection. ○ Humanitarian access. ○ Good governance. ○ Rule of law. ○ Transparency and accountability. ○ Respect for human rights. ○ Release of extrajudicial detainees. ○ Government compliance with the resolutions of the Human Rights Council and the UN Security Council. ○ Economy stabilization. ○ Security and military measures. ○ Engaging in national dialogue. ○ Political transition process
<p>UNSC Resolution 924 (1994)</p>	<p>Affirming the importance of an immediate cease-fire, return to negotiations, resolving differences by peaceful means, and re-establishing peace and stability.</p> <p>Affirming the efforts made by the League of Arab States, the Gulf Cooperation Council, Organisation of Islamic Cooperation, and the neighboring countries concerned to contribute to resolving the conflict by peaceful means to</p>	<p>The main priority issues mentioned in Security Council Resolution 924 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Casualties and destruction among innocent civilians. ○ Immediate stopping of the supply of weapons and other equipment that may contribute to the continuation of the conflict. ○ Requesting the Secretary-General to send a fact-finding mission to the region and assessing the possibility of renewing dialogue between the concerned parties to resolve differences.

	ensure peace and stability in the Republic of Yemen.	
UNSC Resolution 931 (1994)	Affirming the immediate ceasefire and stopping any air, sea, and ground military operations in Aden city. Reaffirming the need of placing the heavy weapons outside the civilian's area and demand an immediate cessation of supplying weapons.	<p>The main priority issues mentioned in Security Council Resolution 931 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Casualties and destruction among innocent civilians due to the military attack on Aden. ○ Continue the negotiation under the auspices of the Secretary General of his Special Envoy. ○ A permanent ceasefire and possibility of establishing a mechanism to agree by all parties. ○ Urging the UN agencies to meet the needs of the affected by the conflict, particularly in Aden and allow access of humanitarian assistance.
UNSC Resolution 2014 (2011)	<p>Affirming the need for full, effective and equal participation of women in all stages of peace processes, given women's vital role in preventing and resolving conflicts in peacebuilding.</p> <p>Reaffirms the key role that women play in reshaping the social fabric and stresses the need to involve women in conflict resolution with an approach that takes into account women's perspective and needs.</p>	<p>The main priority issues mentioned in UNSC Resolution 2014 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Immediately refrain from using violence ○ Demand that the Yemeni authorities comply with their obligations under applicable provisions of international humanitarian law and international human rights law ○ Protection of women and children ○ Enhancing women's full participation in decision-making at all levels ○ Urging an agreement on a political settlement ○ Removing all weapons from peaceful demonstration areas ○ Encouraging the international community to provide humanitarian aid to Yemen.
UNSC Resolution 2051 (2012)	Noting that the transition process requires the participation and cooperation of all parties in Yemen, including groups that were not party to the GCC initiative and its implementation mechanism.	<p>The main priority issues mentioned in UNSC Resolution 2051 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The need for the full implementation of the GCC initiative and its implementation mechanism within its specified time frame ○ Immediate refrain from using violence to achieve political goals

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cessation of all actions that undermine the Government of National Accord and the political transition process ○ Ending the recruitment and use of children by armed groups ○ Urging the enactment of transitional justice legislation ○ Confront al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula ○ Possibility of imposing sanctions
<p><u>Outcomes of the comprehensive National Dialogue (2013-2014)</u></p>	<p>The comprehensive National Dialogue Conference defined quotas for participation in the conference as follows: 30% for women, 20% for young people, and 50% for southern Yemenis. There was agreement on other outputs on participation and representation, as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Representation of women by no less than 30% in various bodies, state authorities, and elected and appointed councils, and guaranteeing women’s right to active political participation. ○ Youth representation by no less than 20% in the three state authorities. ○ Guaranteed 50% representation for South Yemen. ○ A constitutional text that includes protecting the right of people with special needs (people with disabilities) and marginalized communities to represent 10% of civil service jobs. 	<p>Among the priority issues addressed by the National Dialogue Conference</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Southern Yemen issue ○ Case of Saada ○ National reconciliation and transitional justice ○ State-building ○ Good governance ○ Foundations of building army and security institutions, and their role ○ Independence of bodies and private social and environmental issues ○ Rights and freedoms ○ Sustainable development

<p>Peace and National Partnership Agreement (21 September 2014)</p> <p>And the addendum on the security sector (signed 27 September 2014)</p>	<p>The agreement provides for the participation of all parties represented in the National Dialogue Conference in comprehensive and transparent consultations immediately after signing the agreement, with the aim of forming a technocratic government.</p> <p>It also stipulates that the parties participating in the consultations will be represented in the executive bodies at the central level and in the governorates, to ensure effectiveness and national accord.</p>	<p>Among the priority issues addressed by the Peace and National Partnership Agreement are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Settling the crisis between the Houthis, government authorities and other political parties in Yemen ○ Forming a competent government ○ Choosing the Ministers of Defense, Finance, Foreign Affairs and Interior ○ Assigning duties and powers in the economic, financial, regulatory and investment activity. ○ Economic reform and combating corruption at the source ○ Separating security issues from political issues ○ Establishing a new electoral register and hold a referendum on the constitution ○ Achieving consensus on a new constitution ○ Political, public and media mobilization ○ Formation of a joint committee to cease all hostilities (security addendum) ○ Arranging the administrative, security and military situation
<p>UNSC Resolution 2140 (2014)</p>	<p>Welcoming Yemen's efforts to enhance women's participation in political and public life, including by taking measures to ensure that at least 30% of women run for national legislative elections and elected councils.</p>	<p>The priority issues mentioned in UNSC Resolution 2140 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Supporting the implementation of the outcomes of the National Dialogue Conference ○ Emphasizing the need for the full and immediate implementation of the political transition ○ Imposing a sanctions regime under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter ○ Child recruitment ○ Expedite the adoption of a law on transitional justice and national reconciliation ○ Economic reforms and development assistance
<p>UNSC Resolution 2201 (2015)</p>	<p>Emphasizing the resolution of the Yemeni crisis through a peaceful, inclusive, and well-structured political transition process led by Yemenis, which fulfills the legitimate demands and aspirations of the Yemeni people</p>	<p>The priority issues of UNSC Resolution 2201 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Measures taken by the Houthis to dissolve parliament and seize government institutions in Yemen ○ Child recruitment ○ Urging all parties to continue the political transition

	<p>for peaceful change and meaningful political, economic, and social reform. This approach must be in line with the GCC initiative and its implementation mechanism, as well as the outcomes of the Comprehensive National Dialogue Conference and the Peace and National Partnership Agreement.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Yemeni government officials placed under house arrest ○ Preventing member states from external interference and urging them to support the political transition process
<p>UNSC Resolution 2204 (2015)</p>	<p>A unanimous decision under Chapter VII of the United Nations Charter.</p>	<p>The priority issues of UNSC Resolution 2204 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Extension of the asset freeze and travel ban imposed by Resolution 2140 (2015) until 26 February 2016 ○ Extension of the mandate of the Panel of Experts of Resolution 2140 committee until 25 March 2016
<p>UNSC Resolution 2216 (2015)</p>	<p>Security Council Resolution 2216 explicitly identifies the "Houthis" as a party to the conflict, but also refers to "All Yemeni parties" and in some cases, "All [national] parties and member states." The resolution emphasizes the importance of a peaceful, inclusive, and structured political transition process led by Yemenis, which addresses the legitimate demands and aspirations of the Yemeni people, including women. The ultimate goal is to achieve peaceful change and meaningful political, economic, and social reform.</p> <p>The resolution highlights the need for all parties to take concrete steps towards agreeing and implementing a consensus-based political solution to the Yemeni crisis in line with the GCC initiative</p>	<p>The priority issues of UNSC Resolution No. 2216 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ End of the use of violence ○ Withdrawal of armed groups from cities and state institutions ○ Cessation of activities that fall within the competence of the state ○ Refrain from provocation and threats to neighboring countries ○ Release of political prisoners ○ Ending child recruitment ○ Banning the flow of weapons ○ Resumption of negotiations ○ Compliance with international humanitarian law and international human rights law ○ Civilian protection ○ Humanitarian access ○ Respect for 'humanitarian pauses' declared by the Secretary-General of the United Nations

	and its implementation mechanism, as well as the outcomes of the National Dialogue Conference.	
UNSC Resolution 2266 (2016)	Reaffirm the need for a full and timely implementation of a process of political transition, following the comprehensive National Dialogue Conference, in line with the Gulf Cooperation Council initiative and its implementation mechanism and in accordance with resolutions 2014 (2011), 2051 (2012), 2140 (2014), 2201 (2015), 2204 (2015), and 2216 (2015), taking into account the aspirations of the Yemeni people.	The main priority issues mentioned in UNSC Resolution 2266 are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Affirming UNSC Resolution 2216 ○ Reaffirming that the conflict in Yemen can only be resolved through an inclusive political process ○ Extending sanctions for those who obstruct the political transition process and those who threaten security and peace in Yemen ○ Extending the mandate of the Sanctions Committee's Panel of Experts for a full year
<u>UNSC Resolution 2342 (2017)</u>	Reaffirm the need for a full and timely implementation of the political transition process following the comprehensive National Dialogue Conference, in line with the GCC initiative and its implementation mechanism, and in accordance with previous United Nations resolutions, taking into account the aspirations of the Yemeni people.	The priority issues of UNSC Resolution No. 2342 are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Affirming UNSC Resolutions 2014 (2011), 2051 (2012), 2140 (2014), 2201 (2015), 2204 (2015), 2216 (2015) and 2266 (2016). ○ Extension of asset freezes and travel bans imposed via Resolution 2140 (2015) until 26 February 2018. ○ Extension of the mandate of the Expert Panel of Resolution 2140 Committee until 28 March 2018.
UNSC Resolution 2402 (2018)	Reaffirms the need for a full and timely implementation of the political transition process following the National Dialogue Conference, in line with the GCC initiative and its implementation mechanism and in accordance with resolutions 2014 (2011), 2051 (2012), 2140 (2014), 2201	The priority issues of UNSC Resolution No. 2402 are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Extending travel bans and assets freezes of those obstructing the political transition process ○ Banning the supply of arms to Yemen (arms embargo)

	(2015), 2204 (2015), 2216 (2015), and 2266 (2016), taking into account the aspirations of the Yemeni people.	
Stockholm Agreement (13 December 2018)	The participation of a delegation representing the Yemeni government and the Houthis, in the presence of the Secretary-General of the United Nations, António Guterres, resulted in an agreement for a complete ceasefire and a military withdrawal for all parties from Al Hudaydah Governorate.	The priority issues mentioned in the Stockholm Agreement are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Agreement on the city of Al Hudaydah and the ports of Al Hudaydah, Salif and Ras Issa ○ An executive mechanism on activating the prisoner exchange agreement ○ Declaration of understandings about Taiz ○ The urgent need to address the living, humanitarian and security conditions ○ Commitment to continue consultations
UNSC Resolution 2451 (2018)	In this resolution, the Security Council stressed the importance of full participation of women and meaningful youth engagement in political processes.	The priority issues mentioned in UNSC Resolution 2451 are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Endorsement of the Stockholm Agreement in accordance with the specified timeframes ○ Full respect for the ceasefire in Al Hudaydah ○ Establishment and deployment of a monitoring team in Al Hudaydah, tasked with supporting and facilitating the full implementation of the Hudaydah Agreement.
UNSC Resolution 2452 (2019)	A special resolution to establish the United Nations Mission in Support of the Hudaydah Agreement.	The priority issues mentioned in UNSC Resolution 2452 are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Establishment of a UN special mission to support the implementation of the Hudaydah Agreement and the three seaports ○ Affirmation of support for the Stockholm Agreement for the city of Hudaydah and the of Al Hudaydah, Salif and Ras Issa (the Hudaydah Agreement)
UNSC Resolution 2481 (2019)	Endorsement of the agreement reached in Stockholm, Sweden between the Government of Yemen and the Houthis regarding the city of Al Hudaydah and the ports of Al Hudaydah, Salif and Ras Issa (Hudaydah Agreement).	The priority issues mentioned in UNSC Resolution 2481 are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Extension of the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Support of the Hudaydah Agreement until 15 January 2020 ○ Support of the UN mission for the two parties in implementing the obligations of the Hudaydah Agreement

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Cooperation and coordination among all UN agencies operating in Yemen ○ Expediting the full deployment of the mission
UNSC Resolution 2505 (2020)	Endorsement of the agreement reached in Stockholm, Sweden between the Government of Yemen and the Houthis regarding the city of Al Hudaydah and the ports of Al Hudaydah, Salif and Ras Issa (Hudaydah Agreement).	<p>The main priority issues mentioned in UNSC Resolution 2505 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Extension of the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Support of the Hudaydah Agreement until 15 July 2020 ○ Support of the UN mission for the two parties in implementing the obligations of the Hudaydah Agreement ○ Cooperation and coordination among all UN agencies operating in Yemen ○ Expediting the full deployment of the mission ○ Support of Member States, especially neighboring countries of the Mission
<u>The Riyadh agreement (5 November 2019)</u>	The Riyadh Agreement provides for the formation of a government of political competencies not exceeding 24 ministers appointed by the President in consultation with the Prime Minister and other parties, provided that the cabinet posts are divided equally between southern and northern governorates, taking into account standards of integrity, competence and experience, and choosing those who did not engage in any hostilities or incitement during the events in Aden, Abyan and Shabwah.	<p>The agreement includes major provisions in addition to an annex on political and economic arrangements, an annex for military arrangements, and a third annex for security arrangements between the forces of the Southern Transitional Council and the forces affiliated with the Government of Yemen.</p> <p>Among the most important issues that the agreement focused on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Enabling all state authorities and institutions to fulfill their roles ○ Reorganization of the military forces ○ Reorganization of the security forces ○ Commitment to full citizenship rights ○ Rejection of regional and sectarian discrimination and division ○ Ceasing media incitement campaigns of all forms ○ Unifying efforts under the leadership of the Coalition to Restore Legitimacy in Yemen ○ Confronting terrorist organizations ○ Participation of the Southern Transitional Council in the government delegation in the political solution consultations

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ State resource management (oil, tax and customs) ○ Activating the Central Agency for Control and Accounting ○ Reforming and activating the Supreme Economic Council
UNSC Resolution 2511 (2020)	Reaffirm the need to implement the political transition process fully and in a timely manner following the comprehensive National Dialogue Conference, in line with the GCC initiative and its implementation mechanism, and in accordance with previous relevant resolutions, taking into account the aspirations of the Yemeni people.	<p>The priority issues of UNSC Resolution 2511 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The ongoing political, security, economic and humanitarian challenges in Yemen ○ Ongoing acts of violence and enforced disappearances ○ Threats arising from the illegal transfer of weapons ○ Environmental risks and maintenance of the oil tanker FSO Safer ○ Include al-Qaida in the Arabian Peninsula and individuals with it in the sanctions list of the Islamic State and al-Qaida ○ Sexual violence in armed conflict, and the use or recruitment of children in armed conflict in violation of international law ○ Extending the mandate of the Sanctions Committee's Expert Panel
UNSC Resolution 2534 (2020)	Endorsement of the agreement reached in Stockholm, Sweden between the Government of Yemen and the Houthis regarding the city of Al Hudaydah and the ports of Al Hudaydah, Salif and Ras Issa (Hudaydah Agreement).	<p>The priority issues mentioned in Security Council Resolution 2534 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Extension of the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Support of the Hudaydah Agreement until 15 January 2021 ○ Support by the UN mission of the two parties in implementing the obligations of the Hudaydah Agreement ○ Cooperation and coordination among all United Nations agencies operating in Yemen ○ Expediting the full deployment of the mission
UNSC Resolution 2564 (2021)	The resolution affirms its support for the efforts of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Yemen in facilitating the Yemeni	<p>The priority issues mentioned in UNSC Resolution 2564 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ The ongoing escalation in Ma'rib ○ Continuing political, security, economic and humanitarian challenges in Yemen

	<p>transitional process and an inclusive political process, led and owned by Yemenis, under the auspices of the United Nations, with the full, effective and meaningful participation of women. It emphasizes the importance of gender equality and the need to fully implement the Yemeni National Action Plan, in accordance with Resolution 1325 (2000).</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Environmental risks and maintenance of the oil tanker FSO Safer ○ Support for the formation of a new government in accordance with the provisions of the Riyadh Agreement ○ Al-Qaeda organization and the negative impact of its presence in areas in Yemen ○ Attack on Aden airport ○ Arms embargo ○ Attacks on civilian and commercial ships ○ Conflict-related sexual violence ○ Recruitment and use of children in armed conflict ○ Increased risk of starvation ○ The negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic
<p>UNSC Resolution 2565 (2021)</p>	<p>Resolution on the Secretary-General's efforts to combat the COVID-19 pandemic, and his call for a global ceasefire.</p>	<p>The priority issues mentioned in UNSC Resolution 2565 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Call for a general and immediate cease-fire in all conflict areas to allow for the provision of vaccines ○ Calling on all parties to armed conflicts to enter into a broad and lasting humanitarian armistice
<p><u>UNSC Resolution 2586 (2021)</u></p>	<p>Endorsement of the agreement reached in Stockholm, Sweden between the Government of Yemen and the Houthis regarding the city of Al Hudaydah and the ports of Al Hudaydah, Salif and Ras Issa (Hudaydah Agreement).</p>	<p>The priority issues mentioned in Security Council Resolution 2586 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Extension of the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Support of the Hudaydah Agreement until 15 July 2022 ○ UN mission's support for the two parties in implementing the obligations of the Hudaydah Agreement ○ Cooperation and coordination among all United Nations agencies operating in Yemen ○ Accelerate the full deployment of the mission, taking into account the COVID-19 pandemic
<p>UNSC Resolution 2624 (2022)</p>	<p>Supporting the political transition in Yemen and advocacy for an inclusive political process led by Yemenis under the auspices of the United Nations. Demanding the full, equal and meaningful participation of women in the peace process, and</p>	<p>The priority issues mentioned in UNSC Resolution 2624 are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Classifying the Houthis as a group subject to a targeted arms embargo, as set out in UNSC Resolution 2216 ○ Expanding the arms embargo on the Houthi group in Yemen ○ Renewing the sanctions regime on Yemen ○ Cross-border attacks launched by the Houthi group

the necessity of fully implementing the National Action Plan as relates to women, peace and security in accordance with UNSC Resolution No. 1325 (2000), and supporting the minimum approved women’s participation quota in the comprehensive National Dialogue Conference, which is 30%.

This resolution emphasized the need to fully and timely implement the political transition process following the comprehensive National Dialogue Conference, in line with the GCC initiative and its implementation mechanism, and in accordance with its previous relevant decisions, taking into account the aspirations of the Yemeni people **through a political process that includes all the various Yemeni parties** including, but not limited to: **The Government of Yemeni, the Houthis, major political and regional parties in Yemen, and women, youth, and civil society.**

- **Condemning acts of sexual and gender-based violence, including sexual violence** perpetrated in conflicts, and acts of torture
- **The need to provide adequate and appropriate protection for women and girls**
- **Providing redress and assistance to women and girls who were victims of sexual violence during the conflict**
- Violations of international humanitarian law and international human rights law in areas under Houthi control
- Increased number of accidents off Yemeni coasts
- Call for full implementation of the Riyadh Agreement

[UNSC Resolution 2643 \(2022\)](#)

This resolution emphasized the importance of participation and consultation with local communities, including **a variety of women's organizations, to increase women's participation in the implementation of the Hudaydah Agreement and local peace initiatives.**

- The priority issues mentioned in UNSC Resolution 2643 are:
- The armistice and turning it into a permanent cease-fire and a comprehensive political settlement
 - Extension of the mandate of the United Nations Mission in Support of the Hudaydah Agreement
 - Advocating for the implementation and support of the Hudaydah Agreement

[The outcomes of the GCC-intra Yemeni Talks In Riyadh \(7 April 2022\)](#)

The resolution called for the formation of six task forces : Political, Economic and Development, Security, Social, Media, and Humanitarian and Relief tracks.

The priority issues mentioned in the final statement of the GCC-Intra Yemeni Talks:

- Strengthening state institutions
- Strengthening the independence of the judiciary and public prosecution
- The crucial need for a political resolution to the Yemeni crisis
- Complete the implementation of the Riyadh Agreement
- Inclusion of the issue of the people of the south in the agenda of the negotiations to stop the war
- Maintaining internal security and fighting terrorism
- Economic recovery and stability
- Governance of the state's financial resources
- Develop mechanisms for transparency, accountability and combating corruption
- Addressing the social impacts of the war
- Strategic partnership between Yemen and the GCC
- Preserving Arab national security
- Partnership with the international community
- The continuation of Yemeni consultations

ANNEX-3: IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISM FOR THE PARTICIPATION OF WOMEN IN DECISION-MAKING

Guiding Principles:

- Commitment to appointing women at all State levels with at least 30%, as a step towards achieving gender justice and full parity.
- Taking into account gender balance, such that when a man is appointed as a leader, a woman is appointed as his deputy, and when a woman is appointed as a leader, a man is appointed as her deputy.
- Implement joint leadership/chairmanship, a strategy for promoting gender equality and supporting women to assume leadership positions by appointing a woman and a man to lead the same institution with roles and responsibilities divisions. This approach can serve as a stepping stone towards building women's capacities and empowerment to take on more leadership roles in the future.

Engaging Women in the Presidency:

- Appointing women to the Presidential Leadership Council (PLC).
- Ensuring women's representation of at least 30% in the Consultation and Reconciliation Commission (CRC), as well as in the Legal and Economic Teams. Additionally, promoting women's representation in the Security and Military Committees and any other teams or committees established to manage and support the peace and political processes.
- Appointing a woman as prime minister or deputy prime minister.
- Government formation: (This proposal shall the number of women in government to 12 women)
 - Each political party and social component that has four quota seats should nominate a woman who represents their political orientation. Additionally, all political components and parties that participate in forming the

government in the future should be obligated to nominate no less than 30% of their lists (women ministers).

- Sovereign Ministries: appointing women in Sovereign ministries, or at least appointing women as deputy ministers in those ministries, and preparing them to become ministers afterwards.
- The ministries that have been merged should be separated, namely 1) Ministry of Human Rights 2) Ministry of Legal Affairs 3) Ministry of Agriculture 4) Ministry of Culture 5) Ministry of Tourism, 6) Ministry of Foreign Affairs 7) Ministry of Expatriate Affairs, and women must be appointed to these ministries (7 women ministers).
- Two ministers of state shall be added, one for Relief and Disaster Response Affairs, and the other for the Outcomes of the National Dialogue Conference and the peace process. (two ministers)
- Ensuring gender balance in ministerial and deputy ministerial positions by appointing a woman as deputy minister when a man holds the ministry, and vice versa, and committing to this gender balance and equal opportunities in all executive and administrative positions.
- Appointing at least 30% of women as deputy ministers, general directors and other levels.

Negotiating Delegations:

- Commitment to women's representation of at least 30% in all delegations emanating from the negotiations, consultations and advisory teams affiliated to them, and in all phases of the peace process, taking into account the balance in women heading these committees.
- Women's representation shall adhere to the aforementioned quota starting with the committees tasked with implementing the Stockholm Agreement on prisoner exchange, Taiz, Al Hudaydah, the security and military committees, the implementation committees of the Riyadh Agreement, and any future committees that may be established.

Diplomatic Sector:

- Filling vacancies in embassies and attaché positions with women to support their access to fair representation.
- Ensuring women's representation of at least 30% in the diplomatic sector at all levels, including the appointment of women as ambassadors to countries with Yemeni embassies and to international, Arab, and regional organizations. Efforts should be made to increase this percentage to achieve full gender equality, while also maintaining gender balance by appointing a male deputy for each female ambassador and a female deputy for each male ambassador.
- Increasing women's representation at the office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at all levels by no less than 30%.
- Appointment of an ambassador for women, peace and security affairs.

Parliament and Shura Council:

- To ensure that women are represented by at least 30% in parliament, exceptional solutions should be developed, starting with filling vacant seats. The principle of joint leadership should be applied, with a woman selected as co-chairperson of Parliament, and at least one woman represented in the leadership of the Parliament.
- To increase the representation of women in the Shura Council (the Senate) by a minimum of 30%, the principle of joint leadership (as outlined in the Guiding Principles above) should be applied. This can be achieved by appointing a woman as a co-chair of the Shura Council and a female deputy in the leadership of the Shura Council.

Local Level:

- Applying the principle of joint leadership (refer to the above Guiding Principles) and ensuring women's representation of at least 30% in all levels of local decision-making, including the appointment of women as governors. Efforts should be made to increase this representation to achieve full gender parity. Women should be appointed as governors, undersecretaries, and directors of general directorates, while maintaining gender balance by appointing a woman as

deputy for every male governor and a male deputy for every female governor. This approach should also be applied to the appointment of general directors in government departments.

Central Bank:

- Applying the principle of joint leadership (see Guiding Principles above), appointing a woman as a co-chairman in the leadership of the Central Bank, and appointing no less than 30% of women in the Board of Directors of the Central Bank and at all its administrative levels.

Judiciary:

- Increase the number of women judges by at least 30%, and enable them to reach decision-making positions in the Supreme Judicial Council, the Supreme Court, the judicial inspection agency and the Public Prosecutor.
- Increase the percentage of female students enrolled in the Higher Judicial Institute.

Independent Agencies:

- Apply the principle of joint leadership (see Guiding Principles above) and appoint women as co-chairs, or appointing women at least 30% in independent agencies, including in leadership positions.

Political Parties and Groups:

- Apply joint leadership (see Guiding Principles above) and appoint women as general secretaries of political parties and components.
- Obligate Political parties and groups to represent women by at least 30% in leadership and membership, to have a large number of candidate positions allocated to them in the government and any other state positions, and not accept nominations from political parties and components that are not committed to the inclusion of women.

Additional Recommendations:

- Consider raising women’s representation to no less than 30% in all sectors and positions of the state and public life, including trade unions, independent national committees, and the civil, security, and military service sectors.
- Apply the principle of joint leadership (see Guiding Principles above) and appoint women as co-presidents in higher educational institutions or appointing them as university presidents, vice presidents, and college deans, with a quota of no less than 30%.

Database of women's experts: <https://www.womensolidaritynetwork.org/women-experts>

Women experts can join the database by filling out the following form:

<https://www.womensolidaritynetwork.org/join-women-experts>

ANNEX 4: CEASEFIRE MECHANISMS

To facilitate the implementation of the ceasefire, a set of committees will be established as part of the ceasefire mechanism, with a focus on implementation, monitoring, and accountability. It is recommended that a clear mandate and code of conduct for these committees be developed through a participatory and consultative approach involving civil society. **This mechanism will be initiated during the stalemate and temporary armistice, and will continue throughout the negotiations and transitional period.** Following the conclusion of the peace agreement, the mechanism will be subject to review and updated according to developments.

Additionally, members of these committees must be selected on the basis of competence and integrity. The conflicting parties agree to choose the members of these committees, and to replace any controversial figures with others in case of reservations from another party or a clash of personalities that impedes the work of the committee. The party whose candidate is found controversial must provide alternatives, and vice versa, with the aim of achieving harmony and enhancing opportunities for participatory action and effective joint implementation of the ceasefire.

It is essential to provide resources to the proposed committees to implement the cease-fire, and that these committees remain adequately funded by the sponsors of the peace process. These committees should include gender experts, and they should receive capacity-building in the field of conflict analysis from a gender and human rights perspective. **It is also recommended that the neutrality of the location for the joint committees at the national level, inside or outside the country, be taken into account, and that their workplaces be chosen by consensus with the parties, and the presence of the United Nations as a supervisor.**

The following are recommendations about the committees to be formed and proposals for their main terms of reference.

1. Joint Military Coordinating Committee (JMCC)

- The JMCC is recommended to have high ranking military leaders representing all parties. Women working in the security and military field must be included in the committee to support, shadow, and provide advice. The JMCC should be chaired and supported technically and financially by the UN OSESGY.
- The JMCC must also have a national and local civil society advisory team. The civil society advisory team needs to be formed of equal representation of women and men civil society leaders who have experience in community peacebuilding and mediating local ceasefires.
- It is important to reach consensus on the headquarters of the committee.
- The committee should supervise the operations room and the local de-escalation committees.
- The JMCC needs to meet regularly to ensure that the ceasefire is going smoothly and ensure civilian protection is respected.
- The JMCC should be mandated to develop the disengagement mechanism, process of freezing of battle fronts, identifying buffer zones and assembly points for weapons collection and redeployment.
- The JMCC should also develop sanctions against the ceasefire violations. These sanctions must be developed based on international human rights standards. The JMCC will also develop a standard of operation to deal with ceasefire breaches that every party is unilaterally responsible to implement and report.
- The JMCC will be responsible for clearly identifying ceasefire target areas using GPS maps.
- The JMCC must also develop a plan for redeployment of Yemeni forces and armed groups.
- The JMCC will follow up with the parties to present their plans on removal of military camps and depots and demilitarization of cities under their control from highly populated areas to remote areas. The JMCC will ensure that locations selected for relocation of these cannot be strategically used for leading future military offenses against any party.

- The JMCC will also create a clear definition of types of weapons (light, medium, and heavy). It must also request from parties to submit information on weapons and forces under their possession/control to the UN, who should follow up and inspect that process of redeployment and assembly is going according to agreed joint plans
- The JMCC should request that mines maps are shared to allow demining operations and that those involved in laying the mines join the efforts of demining if maps are not available.
- The JMCC must give priority to tasks that will have a greater impact on citizens' lives, including women. These include the removal of mines from roads, agricultural fields, coasts, water sources, and livestock grazing areas.
- The JMCC should ensure women's participation in all phases of the ceasefire and provide them with technical and financial assistance to be able to do their work.
- The JMCC will continue to work until all its tasks are completed and a comprehensive ceasefire is achieved.

2. Local De-Escalation Committees (LAC)

- Local de-escalation committees will be formed at governorate level representing each party, ensuring representation of women, and with membership of UN representatives to support observation and provide technical support. Members of the committee should include expertise in military, security, economic, humanitarian, and gender expertise.
- The parties must commit to facilitating the work of these Local De-escalation committees including by granting them access and ease of mobility and ensuring their protection.
- The LAC should have a consultative team formed from civil society with women and youth participation, to regularly provide consultations on the community's priorities and to improve the LAC responsiveness to the community's needs.
- The LAC should be mandated to manage assembly points, carry out regular patrols in buffer zones, clear remnants of war including de-mining.

- The LAC should also be mandated to support prisoners' swaps and implement confidence building measures.
- The LAC should also be mandated to open road closures and supervise demilitarization of civil institutions, as well as, the relocation of military camps and depots to unpopulated areas as per agreed plans.
- The LAC should work on de-escalating tensions and conflict and to ensure that the ceasefire is maintained.
- The LAC should address those breaches through negotiations and dialogue, unless the sanctions proposed by the Supreme Military Committee are applied.
- The LAC will also be responsible for reporting ceasefire violations regularly to the Joint Operation Room.

3. Joint Political Coordinating Committee (JPCC)

- The Joint Political Coordination Committee will be formed from high level political representatives of the conflict political parties and entities \ with representation of women and youth. It will also include, in its membership, national and local civil society organizations working on mediation and peacebuilding.
- The JPCC is recommended to be mandated to support the preparation of the peace negotiation including mutually developing, in a participatory way, the agenda of the negotiations.
- The JPCC is also recommended to be responsible for implementing confidence building measures including facilitating the release of political prisoners.

4. Joint Humanitarian and Economic Coordinating Committee (JHECC)

- A joint technocratic committee should be formed from the parties, with the participation of women, youth and representatives of civil society, to address humanitarian and economic issues and to give priority to the public interest and to ensure accessibility to services. It includes experts in the humanitarian and

economic field from political parties, who, after joining the committee, are required to freeze their membership.

- The JHECC should also have membership of national, regional, and international humanitarian and economic organizations, supported by UN OCHA, and international organizations. The committee should have membership of women-led humanitarian, civil society organizations and economic think tanks.
- The JHECC should ensure women are included in its membership and that women's needs and priorities are considered when proposing interventions and policies.
- The parties must commit to the recommendations and policy options brought forward by the JHECC.
- The JHECC works to facilitate the delivery of basic services to citizens, including health services, to confront COVID-19 and epidemics, and to address the conditions of those affected by natural disasters and other humanitarian issues.
- The JHECC is entrusted with the tasks of addressing issues related to the release of civilians arbitrarily detained, ending the recruitment of children, opening humanitarian corridors, lifting the siege and blockade, disbursing salaries, facilitating the delivery and access of humanitarian aid, as well as coordinating support to respond to the displacement crisis and facilitate the return of the Internally displaced Persons (IDPs)..
- The JHECC forms local economic and humanitarian teams, as needed, in conflict-affected governorates, working in a complementary manner with the local de-escalation committees (LACs).
- The JHECC should work to neutralize public services and develop plans and programs to give redress to those subjected to violations.
- The JHECC should work to end the recruitment of children, set up mechanisms to prevent child recruitment, demobilize child soldiers, and rehabilitate them psychologically and socially.
- It is also recommended that the JHCC will work on stabilizing the economy and reaching mutual agreement over financial policies.

5. Joint Incident and Verification Team (JIAVT)

- The Joint Incident and Verification Team (JIAVT) will be formed from military and security experts and national, regional, and international human rights law experts, ensuring representation of women and affected governorates.
- The JIAVT should also include representatives of the parties and independent experts and UN support experts, as well as membership of the National Committee of Investigating Alleged Human Rights Violations, OHCHR, the Group of Eminent Experts, the Panel of Experts on Sanction, UNMHA and UNVIM.
- It should also have in its membership national and local civil society representatives working on documentation of human rights violations . The JIAVT must also have a gender expert and a weapons expert.
- The JIAVT submits periodic reports to the Joint Military Coordinating Committee, which in turn submits final reports to the UN OSESGY and UNSC including the Sanction Committee.
- The parties must agree on a third party responsible for air surveillance that should report to JIAVT.

6. Joint Ceasefire Monitoring Team (JCMT)

- The Joint Ceasefire Monitoring team is recommended to be formed from representatives of civil society and local community, including women, with membership of the National Committee for Investigating Alleged Human Rights Violations and chaired and supported financially and technically by OHCHR.
- OHCHR will support the monitoring of local teams to ensure multiple sources of diverse backgrounds and political and independent affiliation.
- OHCHR will share the local monitoring reports with the UN Special Envoy office regularly, who in turn share them with JCMT, and LAC.

7. Interpretation and Conflict Resolution Committee

- An Interpretation and Conflict Resolution Committee should be formed to support the interpretation of the agreements and references.
- The Interpretation Committee should be formed from representatives of the parties including judges and lawyers, including a representation of at least 30% of women.. It should also have membership of independent national judges and lawyers, civil society representatives, and regional judges and lawyers.

ANNEX 5: LOCAL PEACE IN THE GOVERNORATES

Local Peace Measures in Aden

Security and military measures:

1. Prohibiting the carrying of weapons in all forms in the capital of Aden, and issuing strict directives and penalties against those carrying weapons in public spaces and violating law and order in this regard.
2. Relocating all military sites and weapons caches towards remote areas outside the city.
3. Carrying out campaigns to combat the spread of drugs at the security and community levels, preparing comprehensive programs for the rehabilitation of addicts, and activating sports and youth programs, including activities for women.
4. Provide the necessary security measures to protect public agencies, service institutions and historical monuments.
5. End looting and theft, develop compensation programs and local mechanisms to resolve disputes over land and property issues.
6. Prepare programs that confront violent extremism and promote moderation through soft means such as education and media, and in mosques.
7. Train and build the capacities of the security forces, including the General Security (police) and counter-terrorism units, to implement the law and adhere to the principles of human rights and women's rights.
8. Adopt gender-sensitive security policies, starting with technical and financial support for women in the security sector, giving them their military entitlements, including promotions, and supporting their serious and effective participation in the sector.
9. Investigate cases of assassinations of local authority figures, security and religious figures, and influential civil figures, revealing the truth about these cases and referring the accused for investigation and trial to obtain justice.

10. Follow legal procedures during arrests and release arbitrarily detained men and women.

Humanitarian and economic measures:

1. Protect women and children from gender-based violence, including abduction, human trafficking, rape and murder, and seriously deal with and investigate these grave crimes against them, and arrest the violators wherever they are and refer them to justice.
2. Establish a local fund for the reconstruction of residential homes and activate the Compensation Fund to provide reparation services and compensation for women. Additionally, include social security programs for families of those killed as a result of wars or assassinations, and victims of terrorist attacks. Work on reparations and compensation for victims of previous wars against the south, specifically those who were affected by plundering, land theft, removal, and forced retirement of both men and women.
3. Continue to implement infrastructure reconstruction programs based on urban planning that is responsive to comprehensive needs (including improving access for people with disabilities), and responsive to natural and environmental disasters.
4. Increase salaries and wages to address the livelihood crisis resulting from currency collapse and economic decline.
5. Support local service institutions working in the field of education, health and humanitarian agencies that provide support to displaced women.
6. Restore air traffic at Aden Airport and allow international commercial and civil flights to operate there.
7. Activate social safety nets, including the Social Welfare Fund, supporting it technically and financially, and carrying out reforms that take into account the needs of the poor and the neediest groups. It is also important that these programs are gender-responsive, and to increase financial aid to beneficiaries.

8. Enhance the independence of the judiciary and commit to implementing the constitutional text in regards to the financial independence of the judiciary, and also increase the number of women judges to no less than 30%.
9. Strengthen efforts to combat institutional corruption by empowering relevant government bodies through technical and financial support to carry out their duties effectively. Civil society organizations will also play an oversight role in monitoring these efforts. It is crucial to ensure the protection of organizations working to combat corruption.
10. Revitalize the port of Aden, rehabilitating it and its human resources, granting them their entitlements according to the law, and facilitate procedures there to encourage international trade.
11. Carry out sustainable reforms to electric power generation in Aden.
12. Support the decentralization of communications and improving communications and internet infrastructure in Aden in accordance with international standards.
13. Immediately transfer the main offices of United Nations agencies to the capital, Aden, and work to employ locals from the governorate, and abandon the centralization of Sana'a in approving international projects and programs to be implemented in southern Yemen.

Local Peace Measures in Taiz

Political measures:

- Support the local authority in providing basic, security and economic services, and enable locals of the governorate to manage the affairs of their governorate.
- Support local mediation efforts and the Local Reconciliation Committee.
- Activate the Understanding on Taiz committee under the auspices of the United Nations, strengthen its role with the presence of women from the security sector and civil society, and provide technical and financial support for the committee to perform its duties effectively.
- Activate accountability bodies, and address the revenue issue by supplying it to the Central Bank and disbursing it according to the law, and enforce legal texts

related to the accountability of those in senior positions especially regarding their performance on economic and humanitarian issues.

- Expand community accountability programs and ensure public oversight over the performance of public agencies.

Security and military measures:

- Cease all offensive military operations by land, sea and air, immediately and unconditionally.
- Transfer military sites and weapons depots to remote peripheral areas devoid of civilian population.
- Cease the direct and indiscriminate targeting of civilians, both men and women, with all types of weapons.
- All parties and armed groups must commit to withdraw immediately, and not to reorganize their troops and send them to other fronts or open new military fronts.
- Clear armed activity from cities, evacuate public and civil facilities and utilities, in particular schools, and rehabilitate them and restore them as educational facilities.
- Remove all security and military checkpoints, and ensure the handover of landmine maps to relevant authorities for the purpose of clearing minefields and other war remnants.
- Stop forced displacement
- Combat violent extremism, religious incitement, and hate speech against women that undermines their participation in the public sphere.
- Involve civil society in monitoring the ceasefire process.

Humanitarian and economic measures:

- Donors must allocate humanitarian pledges especially in Taiz, and design relief programs for the governorate.
- Cease the collection of illegal fees, taxes, customs and levies from commercial and civilian vehicles and passengers.
- Supply the governorate's revenues to the Central Bank, and use this revenues to cover basic services for citizens.
- Activate the port of Mokha in Taiz, and entrust its management and operation to the local authority in Taiz, given the economic and strategic importance it represents for the governorate.
- Address the Mokha Airport and restore Taiz Airport.
- Cease arbitrary arrests, and immediately release all women, men and women who are arbitrarily detained and forcibly disappeared, and prisoners held on non-criminal misdemeanors, and those held in secret prison facilities by all conflict parties.
- Facilitate the access of the The National Commission of Inquiry and Human Rights in Yemen to continue documenting and addressing violations in Taiz.
- Investigate issues of sexual and gender-based violence, including murder and rape of children and women, and online violence and extortion, and arrest criminals and bring them to justice to hold them accountable.
- Establish a reconstruction fund for the city of Taiz that encompasses the rehabilitation of infrastructure and service institutions, provision of reparations for those affected by the war, addressing the needs of the wounded, including men and women, with priority given to medical grants, monthly financial aid for them and their families, and compensation for damages incurred to their homes.

Opening roads in Taiz:

- It is crucial to lift the ongoing siege on Taiz, open main roads and corridors, as well as surrounding outlets, and facilitate the safe movement of civilians, convoys,

commercial goods, and humanitarian staff. This includes allowing the transportation of essential humanitarian aid to the region to ensure the needs of its people are met.

- It is proposed to establish a local committee to open the roads with the participation of women, youth and civil society in Taiz.
- It is advised to open all roads to and from Taiz governorate, starting with:
 - (Jawlat al-Hawdh - Aqabat Munif - Jawlat al-Qasr) which is a main road and the shortest route linking the north and south of Taiz.
 - (Al-Rawdhah - Al-Juhaim - Al-Arbaeen) road which is a main road and considered the second shortest route between the north and south of Taiz.
 - (Usaifrah - Al-Ramda - Al-Sittin) road which was a main road before the war, and was used for commercial transport.
 - (Old Airport - Ghee and Soap Factory - Sharaab Junction) is a main road linking Taiz with Al Hudaydah and Mokha, and reopening it will seamlessly connect Taiz with Al-Hawban, Ibb and Sana'a.
 - (Al-Rahda - Karsh - Al-Sharija) road which links Taiz and Aden. If it is opened, Taiz-Al-Hawban, which is not besieged, will benefit from it. As for the city of Taiz, it will only benefit from it if a main road is opened from the roads mentioned above.
 - Secondary roads: (Al-Zailae-Abr- Al-Sarmeen -Salah Road) and (Al-Sittin - Al Khamseen - Air Defense road).

Local peace measures in Marib:

Political measures:

- Governance Reform in Marib governorate.
- Supporting the local authority to provide basic, security and economic services and enabling locals of the governorate to manage the affairs of their governorate.
- Support local mediation efforts.

- Enable accountability bodies, and address the issue of public revenues, supplying it to the Central Bank and disbursing it according to the law, and enforce legal texts related to accountability for those in senior positions, especially regarding their performance in economic and humanitarian issues.
- Expand community accountability programs and ensure public oversight over the performance of public agencies.

Military and security measures:

- Cease all hostilities and military actions immediately on all combat fronts in Maribovernorate. This includes an end to all military operations, such as reinforcements, mobilization, opening new combat fronts, and military positioning for escalation.
- Cease all direct and indiscriminate targeting using heavy, medium, and light weapons, including but not limited to ballistic missiles, air strikes, drone strikes, and indiscriminate bombing.
- Cease all activities related to planting mines and explosive materials, and provide maps indicating the locations of these mines. Cooperate with the MASAM land clearance program and ensure the safety and protection of their teams in order to allow them to continue the demining process.
- Immediate cessation of raiding residential homes.
- Form a local de-escalation committee (LAC) composed of military and security leaders from both sides, along with the participation of community and political figures and tribal leaders (according to a specific mechanism agreed upon by the parties to the conflict). The LAC should also include civil society components such as women and youth and will work on de-escalation, cease-fire, and identifying disengagement points and redeployment areas.
- Form a local ceasefire monitoring team that includes judges, human rights defenders (such as lawyers), and military and security leaders agreed upon by all parties.

- Allow the Red Crescent and Red Cross organizations to safely retrieve and exchange the deceased bodies , and ensure the protection of these organizations during the performance of their duties.
- Cease child recruitment and use in armed conflict, and take measures to ensure the safe release and reunification of any children associated with armed forces or armed groups with their families, and provide them with the necessary psychological, economic, and social support.

Humanitarian and economic measures:

- **Allocate** donors humanitarian pledges to Marib, and design relief programs for the governorate.
- Cease arbitrary arrests and form a committee to release prisoners of war, men and women from both sides, and release civilian detainees.
- End the restrictions on civil society organisations, especially on feminist and women organisations, and stop the imposition of appointments to these institutions. Additionally, protect and encourage civil work environments.

Local Peace Measures in Sana'a

Opening Sana'a Airport:

- Maintain the operation of Sana'a Airport for state-owned commercial and national civil flights, including domestic flights and international destinations currently served.
- Operate Sana'a Airport with its staff appointed according to the 2014 employment lists, giving priority to experts, independents, qualified and experienced employees.
- Airport revenues must be used for its rehabilitation, services, and maintenance, and as subsidies to lower airline ticket prices for civilians, including those returning to Yemen.

- End the guardianship system that requires the permission of a "Mahram" male guardian, which restricts women's movement and makes it difficult for them to travel and obtain passports. Women should have the right to travel freely without the permission of a guardian, and they should be allowed to travel with their children without the father's permission.
- The United Nations must give technical and financial support for the resumption of operation of Sana'a Airport. This support includes monitoring and inspection operations related to the arms embargo and preventing the flow of foreign fighters.

Local Peace Measures in Al Hudaydah

- Prioritize the protection of civilians and civilian infrastructure such as schools and hospitals, in accordance with international humanitarian law and the Geneva Conventions, and prohibit the use of human shields. It is also crucial to commit to implementing Security Council resolutions 1325 (2000) on Women, Peace and Security and 2417 (2018) on the prohibition of civilian starvation as a weapon in conflict or war.
- Provide immediate and ongoing humanitarian relief, including preparing areas for displacement, establishing camps, providing mobile clinics, distributing food and water, and ensuring the provision of medical care and necessary medication. Particular attention should be given to the special needs of vulnerable groups, including children, women, and patients with medical conditions such as kidney failure, diabetes, and others.
- Open main and secondary roads.

Al Hudaydah seaports and FSO Safer

- It is recommended to resume port operations in Al Hudaydah to allow the entry of humanitarian, commercial and oil vessels.

- Take urgent action to implement the agreement regarding the FSO Safer vessel to prevent an imminent environmental disaster resulting from potential oil spills or explosions.
- The revenues from FSO Safer must be deposited in the Central Bank of Yemen to be used to pay the salaries of civil servants in Al Hudaydah.
- International missions must be allowed access to Al Hudaydah seaports to support maintenance operations.

FEMINIST PEACE ROADMAP PARTNERS

	<p>The Peace Track Initiative (PTI) aims at localizing and feminizing the peace process through promoting inclusion and enhancing feminist knowledge leadership in the Middle East and North Africa with a focus on Yemen.</p>
	<p>Awam Foundation is a human rights organization concerned with issues of democracy, good governance, and human rights, especially women.</p>
	<p>A civil society organization dedicated to saving lives and easing the suffering of war-torn families in Yemen, providing emergency relief, training, and livelihood programs.</p>
	<p>ToBe is a non-profit organization established in 2011 that focuses on human rights issues in Yemen.</p>

	<p>The Women Solidarity Network (WSN) includes more than 330 members of women leaders inside and outside Yemen from various political backgrounds. The Women Solidarity Network aims to enhance the protection of women and defend women's rights and contribute to peacebuilding.</p>
	<p>A civil non-governmental forum that includes 30 local organizations and networks. The forum seeks to develop the emerging democratic experience in Yemen and contribute to strengthening and developing it in various possible ways and means to apply the principles of good governance and work on issues of globalization.</p>
	<p>Yemen Women Union is a non-governmental organization. It was established in the sixties and has 1,450,000 members from various political and social affiliations. The union includes 23 main branches in various governorates and 165 women's centers in a number of districts.</p>
	<p>The National Reconciliation Movement is a political gathering that includes several Yemeni figures from all disciplines and scientific and political experiences inside and outside Yemen. It aims to present a roadmap to end the war and address its effects, promoting national reconciliation and comprehensive national recovery to reach a just and comprehensive peace that paves the way for building a stable and modern Yemeni state, responding to the aspirations and interests of the Yemeni people.</p>

	<p>Women Coalition for Peace in Yemen is a women's organization that works to make peace and combat violence, extremism, and terrorism. It aims to spread national, cultural, and social awareness in order to activate the role of women in the peace process and activate their role in civil society, government, and security policies, in order to truly participate in the peacemaking process</p>
	<p>An independent protection association concerned with defending battered women in Yemen who survived Houthi prisons. It aims to stop violence against women in war and peace.</p>
	<p>The Hodeidah Girls Foundation for Social Development provides development and relief services through the implementation of projects in coordination with its partners in the field and in a manner that meets the needs and aspirations of the beneficiaries.</p>
	<p>A Yemeni human rights organization formed of mothers, wives, families of abductees and forcibly disappeared persons, and activists working on detainees' issue and advocate for freedom and human rights.</p>



Mareb girls is a non-governmental foundation, which aims to empower the Yemeni women and involve them in peacebuilding and stimulating social and economic transformation.



مبادرة سام للسلام و حقوق الإنسان
Sam For Peace And Human Rights

A youth initiative concerned with issues of peace and human rights. It was established in 2018 under the auspices of the Sam Organization for Development Rights. Its aim is to activate peacebuilding and preserve human rights in Yemen, and to highlight and activate the role of active leaders.