



Peace Initiative in Yemen

Yemen is living a very difficult humanitarian situation, especially with the increasing number of civilian and military casualties, the destruction of state institutions and infrastructure, and the violation of all civil, political, economic, social, cultural, environmental, and developmental rights, in addition to violations of the right to life and the right to peace, which blows a siren to avert a humanitarian disaster for the Yemeni people.

The past six years have shown to all Yemenis that tackling the internal political crisis through violence, internal fighting, or calling for external military intervention and the subsequent provision of Arab and international coverage, has not and will not provide a solution to the internal political differences, nor can civil and regional peace be built by excluding others, confiscating their rights, inciting against them, or by initiating and fueling a regional doctrinal conflict.

Because Yemen has been experiencing an internal political crisis since the beginning of 2011, which was manifested in a peaceful popular movement that has been circumvented by a regional Arab intervention, as if Yemen has been placed under its tutelage, this led the country to a presidential vacuum since February 2014.

Out of the need for dialogue, and nothing but dialogue, as a single tool to resolve the complex Yemeni crisis, in order to serve the interests of the Yemeni people and preserve the right to self-determination and freedom, democracy and social justice, stop the bloodshed and achieve security and peace in the region.



Based on the principles of peaceful coexistence and the peaceful resolution of disputes, in particular the right of peoples to self-determination and their right to sovereignty over their wealth, territorial integrity and unity, and to choose the path of their development without external interference;

Based on the outputs of the Yemeni National Dialogue, the Peace and Partnership Agreement, the Gulf Initiative, and the above mentioned, we human rights organizations in the Arab region are presenting this initiative, the Peace Initiative in Yemen, which includes the following items:

First: The first step towards peace in Yemen begins with the cessation of all hostilities and the urgent entry of humanitarian aid, mainly medicine and food, to be the main key to peace in Yemen.

Second: Hold a Yemeni dialogue aimed at resolving the political crisis in Yemen through consensus on one of the proposed ideas, such as: the presence of a Vice President with full powers and /or the establishment of broad powers of the Prime Minister.

Third: withdraw from the border to a distance of 30 km equally between the borders of the Republic of Yemen and Saudi Arabia in conjunction with the lifting of the blockade on the Yemeni sea, air, and land ports.

Fourth: Formed a two-year national consensus government, as a result of the above dialogue, and shall be agreed to be based in one of the following governorates: Hodeida, Al-Mahra, Ibb, or Hadramout, and shall assume the following main tasks:



1. Release all detainees and disclose missing persons from all parties within one month of the formation of the national consensus government.
2. Weapons are handed over by all parties to the conflict through a military commission composed of senior military and security officers who have not engaged with the parties to the conflict.
3. Dissolution of all armed components outside the state and integrate them into the Yemeni army according to professional and constitutional standards.
4. Grant the Yemeni governorates full local authority in the administration of their internal affairs until the parliamentary elections are held.
5. Prepare for parliamentary elections, a referendum on the constitution, and presidential elections under the supervision of the United Nations within two years.

Fifth: The Security Council of the United Nation issues a resolution lifting Yemen from the Article VII and lifting sanctions on individuals.

Sixth: Managing the affairs of Yemen through the rebuilding of state institutions in accordance with the principle of ‘the people is the source of authority’ and through parliamentary elections, referendum on the constitution, and free and fair presidential elections, with the adoption of the parliamentary elections law system of proportional representation at the provincial level.



Seventh: The new Parliament shall issue a law for Transitional justice and national reconciliation.

Eighth: Resolving the issue of the South in a just, peaceful, and democratic manner, in accordance with the outcome of the national dialogue.

Ninth: Address the Sa'da file according to the outcome of the national dialogue.

Tenth: Involvement Ansar Allah in the political process according to the law of political parties.

Eleventh: Yemeni political parties conduct their conferences and elect their leaders within six months of the formation of the national reconciliation government, provided that the former leaders do not run for elections.

Twelfth: The National Reconciliation Government is conduct a Yemeni-Saudi dialogue aimed at establishing guarantees for the brotherly neighbor countries to ensure that they do not return to war again.

Thirteenth: The Implementation and Verification Group shall be formed to facilitate and ensure the implementation and control of the Agreement. The Group shall include: Oman, Kuwait, Arab Republic of Egypt, Germany, United Nations, European Union and the BRICS Group.

Fourteenth: Call on the Saudi coalition to shoulder its responsibility to cover reconstruction costs.



Fifteenth: In the transitional period the current constitution is to be implemented until after the parliamentary elections and the referendum on the new constitution.

Sixteenth: All political parties reject and condemn terrorism, and the Government of National Reconciliation sets out a comprehensive counter-terrorism strategy.

Signed Organizations:

1. Civil Confederacy for Peace and freedom Rights Protection
2. Yemen Organization for Defending Rights and Democratic Freedoms
3. Sisters' Arab Forum for Human Rights
4. Tunisian League for the Defense of Human Rights
5. Jerusalem Legal Aid and Human Rights Center
6. Arab Commission for Human Rights/Paris
7. The Iraqi Coalition for Civil Society Organizations
8. Algerian League for the Defense of Human Rights
9. Moroccan Association of Human Rights

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