

Will the Joint Declaration lead to a ceasefire or a continuation of hostilities?

Analysis of the Joint Declaration draft for ending the war in Yemen, as proposed by the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary General for Yemen (OESGY)

In this document, the Peace Track Initiative team seeks to conduct a comparison of the ceasefire draft proposals by the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary General for Yemen (OESGY) and the Houthi Group's (Ansarullah) proposal for ending the war in Yemen, which were proposed in April, as well as, the recent draft of the joint declaration. While the analysis aims at understanding the positions of all the parties involved, the government's position could not be underlined, as it has not announced it in detail.

It is worth-mentioning that OESGY has not held consultations on the draft of the Joint Declaration and has not officially shared it with the civil society entities, including women and youth. Instead, we have obtained the drafts in an unofficial manner from more than one reliable source. Therefore, in support of a peace process that adheres to the principles of accountability and inclusive national participation, we have decided to publish these drafts.

A summary of our most important notes on the draft of the Joint Declaration can be found below:

1. The draft of the Joint Declaration uses the term "all over Yemen" rather than "Republic of Yemen". This may be interpreted as an implicit recognition of a tendency towards changing the shape of the state in Yemen or a recognition of the current absence of the republican regime.
2. The draft of the Joint Declaration is not based on the three references, i.e., the national dialogue outcomes, the Gulf initiative & its mechanism and the relevant resolutions of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) on Yemen, which contradicts with the UNSC resolutions, including the last resolution 2511 (2020), that continues to consider these references as the basis for the Peace process. These references are mentioned in the Joint Declaration as the guiding references for the comprehensive agreement that will be developed at a later stage, but not as a basis for the ceasefire phase, which will be inaugurated by virtue of the signing of the joint declaration.
3. The Joint Declaration points out that the desired outcome of signing this declaration is to move towards the resumption of "political consultations" rather than the resumption of the "political process". This reflects lowering the expectations of the desired outcome post signing the joint declaration, and that the next steps post the signing have been reduced to mere consultations. The outcomes as such did not explicitly indicate that there will be a move towards a peace negotiation process, nor did it specify a timeline on when such consultations will resume after the signing process of the joint declaration.
4. The draft Joint Declaration indicates that the resumption of these political consultations is intended to "accelerate" the process of achieving an inclusive peace agreement based on the three references, which shows a "rush" in such a process. We advise that any process that follows provides all stakeholders including political and civil society components abundant opportunities to engage in intensive discussions to address the contentious points without urgency.

5. The draft of the Joint Declaration proposes an immediate and "comprehensive" ceasefire between only two parties to the conflict and their "affiliates". The draft of the Joint Declaration also falls short of addressing the challenges when the affiliates do not follow the orders of the main parties, to which they belong. For example, the relationship that exists between the Southern Transitional Council (STC) and the legitimate government makes the success of the Joint Declaration hinge upon the successful implementation of the Riyadh Agreement. For the ceasefire to be effectively "successful and comprehensive" to include all fronts including STC-led fronts, such as the Al-Dhale front, the ceasefire negotiations must be inclusive, this also includes other armed groups, such as GPC, which neither falls under the legitimate government nor under the Houthi group, resistance groups in Tehama and Taiz, among others. If such groups are not included in this declaration or complementary parallel agreements, there are no guarantees that these groups will abide by the "nationwide" ceasefire agreement.
6. The draft of the Joint Declaration proposes that all military operations will cease hostilities. However, there is a need to clarify the main internal front lines, in addition to, identifying the local parties to the conflict in all front lines, the redeployment points, and providing much more details about the forbidden hostility actions.
7. The draft of the Joint Declaration prohibits military hostilities, including laying of mines and planting of improvised explosive devices. However, it specifies that they should not be used when threatening "humanitarian operations", insinuating that they are permitted to be used for other purposes, which is contrary to the international law, especially in regards to the use of personnel mines.
8. In general, the manner in which the draft of the Joint Declaration addresses gender seems to be inadequate, not to mention the gender selectivity therein. In certain provisions, female citizens are given the freedom of movement over male citizens, while in other provisions - such as "protection of civilians", the phrase "and female civilians" has not been added.
9. The draft Joint Declaration proposes the establishment of several committees, including Covid-19 Response Committee, Payroll Committee, Monetary Policy Committee, Military Coordination Committee, Local Security Forces Committees, a Committee to repair the oil pipeline from Ras Issa to Marib, and a Committee to oversee the Sana'a Airport. However, for these committees to be effective, it is important to carefully describe the duties of the respective committee, their working mechanisms and the criteria for selecting the committee members. The role of the Military Coordination Committee has shifted to monitoring rather than providing support to the implementation of the ceasefire and de-escalation mechanism. Additionally, monitoring of ceasefire should be assigned to a separate body that includes, in addition to military representatives, civil representation including women and youth, etc.
10. The draft of the Joint Declaration speaks of permitting air surveillance for the purpose of monitoring the ceasefire. However, it does not specify who is responsible for operating such operation. The draft of the Joint Declaration also gives power to the military committee composed of the two parties to take a decision on the continuation of the air surveillance operations. It goes without saying that it is important to use an independent air surveillance monitoring system, but it is really unfortunate that after six years of war in Yemen, the special envoy's office is still searching for a third-party monitoring mechanism, without learning from the relevant previous experiences. And if no clear monitoring mechanism is found, the ceasefire may stand at risk of failure.
11. There is no actual value in the articles that are related to the release of the detainees as they do not specify any real demands other than recalling the commitment to the Stockholm understandings on the issue and what the committees agreed on at the Amman meetings. Moreover, there is no value in the articles that are related to the United Nations Inspection Mechanism (UNVIM), because such articles are merely a description of the UNVIM duties.

12. Regarding the reopening of roads, the number of roads has been reduced to three roads out of eight. These three roads include Al-Howban road in Taiz, the Hodeidah-Sana'a road, including Al-Duraimi District, and the road linking Marib, Sa'adah and Al-Jawf. It is unclear why the number of the roads has been reduced in the draft joint declaration, especially the Houthi group in their proposal for ending the war listed 7 roads. Moreover, there is a need to prioritize the reopening of roads from and to Taiz, including the roads committed by the parties in Dhahran Al-janoob agreements in 2016, those are: Sana'a-Taiz road, the entrance to Al-Howban, the road linking Aden and Taiz, and the entrance to Al-Howban linking Hodeidah and Taiz, as well as the road linking Shar'ab and Al-Dhabab areas in Taiz.
13. The draft of the Joint Declaration proposes the facilitation of the "women and men" movement, instead of saying "female and male civilians". For the movement of the military members (both male and female) might cause a threat to security and stability or lead to undermining the ceasefire efforts.
14. The draft of the Joint Declaration proposes that the payment of salaries to civil servants will be carried out according to the 2014 payrolls. However, the draft fails to mention if that also applies to retired civil servants. It is worth noting that the government has offered to pay salaries according to the 2014 payrolls, and the Houthi group has accepted this offer, according to the group's proposal published last April, which indicates a degree of consensus over the issue.
15. The draft Joint Declaration proposes opening a joint private account for the two parties (the internationally recognized government-state actor, and the Houthi group- a non-state actors) in the central bank and its branches to manage the state's resources and pay the salaries. How can two parties, one representing the state and another is a non-state actor, share a bank account? Where has such a model been used in the world before? This article undermines the concept of the state and the restoration of its institutions, even if it is an exceptional measure. It also contradicts with the demands of the UNSC resolutions on Yemen. Additionally, what are the guarantees that such a proposal will succeed, in light of the special envoy's failure in ensuring that the Houthi group commits to the Stockholm understandings, which included an agreement that the central bank's revenues in Hodeidah will be allocated for salaries, instead the Houthis have withdrawn the revenues.
16. As for the participation of women and youth, the draft of the Joint Declaration emphasizes the importance of their participation. However, it delays women and youth inclusion till after the process of consultations that will lead into developing a comprehensive peace agreement. The Joint Declaration also proposes women and youth participation would only be limited to the bodies and institutions that emerge from the ensuing comprehensive agreement.
17. The draft of the Joint Declaration proposes to open Sana'a airport which is a very important and urgent step. It proposes that the airport will be open after forming a joint committee comprising the airport administration in Sana'a and the United Nations. It is unclear how the airport's revenues will be used, what destinations will be reopened, and what would be the mechanism of vetting to ensure the flights are used for humanitarian purposes.
18. One article in the draft joint declaration, under humanitarian and economic measures, describes the terms of the declaration as exceptional and provisional without clarifying the expiration date for such exemptions or the conditions rendering them no longer valid.
19. This joint declaration, in its current draft, will only lead to the perpetuation of the conflict and the failure to reach a ceasefire or a comprehensive and lasting peace. There is a real need to include civil, political, economic, social, local and tribal community stakeholders in the consultation and peace process, in order to develop a realistic and applicable draft.

<p>Below is a comparison of the Joint Declaration draft, the earlier draft of the ceasefire plan presented both by the Office of the Special Envoy, and the proposal of the Houthi group to end the war. The common and different elements have been colour coded.</p> <p>Common elements with the Houthi Group proposal to end the war</p> <p>Common elements with the OSESGY draft presented in April</p> <p>Common elements in the three documents</p> <p>The different elements. This does not mean the unshaded paragraphs are not also different.</p> <p>The below is unofficial translation of the Arabic versions.</p>		
<p>JOINT DECLARATION PROPOSED BY OSESGY (JULY 2020)</p>	<p>DRAFT CEASEFIRE PLAN – OSESGY (11TH APRIL 2020)</p>	<p>WAR ENDING PROPOSAL BY HOUTHIS (8TH APRIL 2020)</p>
<p>AGREEMENT ON A NATION-WIDE CEASEFIRE</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Parties to this Agreement agree to an immediate, comprehensive nation-wide Ceasefire throughout Yemen which will allow for: scaling up urgent humanitarian and economic measures to alleviate the suffering of the Yemeni people, and to address the risks of the pandemic; ensuring the free movement of women and men, and re-opening roads and airports, and humanitarian and commercial goods and services; building confidence between the Parties; and the creation of a conducive environment for the resumption of the political consultations in Yemen. The Ceasefire will come into force across the entire territory of Yemen immediately upon the signing of this Agreement by the Parties. The two parties to this Agreement and their affiliates will completely cease all offensive ground, aerial and maritime operations, including redeployment of troops, heavy and medium weapons and ammunition. 	<p>AGREEMENT ON A CEASEFIRE IN THE REPUBLIC OF YEMEN</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Parties to this Agreement agree to an immediate, comprehensive nation-wide Ceasefire throughout the Republic of Yemen which will allow for: scaling up urgent humanitarian and economic measures to alleviate the suffering of the Yemeni people, and to address the risks of the pandemic; ensuring the free movement of women and men, and the flow of humanitarian and commercial goods and services; building confidence between the Parties; and the creation of a conducive environment for the resumption of the political process in Yemen. The Ceasefire will come into force across the entire territory of Yemen immediately upon the signing of this Agreement by the Parties. The Parties to this Agreement and their affiliates will completely cease all offensive and defensive ground, aerial and maritime operations, including redeployment of troops, heavy and medium weapons and ammunition. 	<p>First: End the war and stop the fire:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> To declare a comprehensive, complete and final cessation of the war and to stop all military, land, sea, and air military actions The cease-fire shall enter into force with immediate effect upon the signing of this document, in all combat hubs, throughout the territory of the Republic of Yemen, and in the joint borders. In particular, the two parties shall suspend all of the following actions: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Redeployment of military forces, heavy and medium weapons and ammunition. All operations directed against the lands, waters, ships and marine units of the Republic of Yemen, whether by using warplanes or drones, or by using warships, frigates, military boats, guided missiles or other means. All operations directed to the lands, waters, airports, ships, and marine units of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, whether by using drones, boats, or other means.

<p>4. The forces of the Parties to this Agreement and their affiliates will immediately freeze their positions and their operations, including mobilization.</p> <p>5. Specifically, the Parties to this Agreement and their affiliates will abstain from undertaking any of the following actions:</p> <p>(1) All land, sea and air military operations in all forms and by all means, on all fronts and throughout the territory of Yemen, its waters, airports, ships and naval units.</p> <p>(2) All land, sea and air military operations in all forms and by all means against the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's and other Coalition countries' lands, waters, airports, ships and naval units.</p> <p>(3) Any acts that would jeopardize humanitarian operations, such as the deployment of mines and Improvised Explosive Devices.</p> <p>(4) Negative rhetoric in public statements and all forms of media directed against the other side.</p> <p>(5) Any other action that might undermine this Agreement or threaten its implementation.</p> <p>6. The Parties to this Agreement and their affiliates will immediately:</p> <p>(1) Disseminate the terms of this Ceasefire to all their forces and affiliates. After 72 hours, the forces of the Parties and their affiliates will be deemed to be fully aware of those terms.</p> <p>(2) Facilitate maritime security, including safe passage in international and regional</p>	<p>4. All forces will immediately freeze their positions and their operations.</p> <p>5. Specifically, the Parties to this Agreement will freeze the following actions:</p> <p>a. All land, sea and air military operations in all forms and by all means, on all fronts and throughout the territory of Yemen, its waters, airports, ships and naval units.</p> <p>b. All land, sea and air military operations in all forms and by all means against the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia's and other Coalition countries' lands, waters, airports, ships and naval units, either using drones, boats or any other means.</p> <p>c. All attacks against civilians and civilian facilities, especially any acts of violence against women and children.</p> <p>d. All acts that would jeopardize humanitarian operations.</p> <p>e. All acts of deployment of mines and improvised explosive devices and any other acts that may obstruct the coordinated demining operations.</p> <p>f. Negative rhetoric in public statements and all forms of media directed against the other side.</p> <p>g. Any other action that might undermine this Agreement.</p> <p>6. The Parties to this Agreement and their affiliates will immediately:</p> <p>a. Immediately disseminate the terms of this Ceasefire Agreement to all their forces and affiliates. After 72 hours of its signing, the forces of the Parties and their affiliates will</p>	<p>(D) Negative discourse in public statements and media against the other side, and contempt for the cultural, political, and social peculiarities of each party.</p> <p>(E) All hostile strategies and all physical and moral targeting methods.</p> <p>(F) Any other actions that might lead into undermining this document.</p> <p>3. Working to limit any other issues or problems with both parties to this document, and to put in place the required programs or practical tracks , in a manner that ensures the resumption of strong and solid fraternal relations, based on the principle of good neighborliness, non-interference, mutual respect, cooperation, and the priority of common interests between the two parties in particular , And not to enter any party in any military or security lineups against the other directly.</p> <p>4. The Security Council issues a resolution of this document after signing it under the supervision of the United Nations, and the latter - in coordination and cooperation with representatives of the two parties - sets the executive mechanisms, specifies practical steps and procedures, in recognition of these principles, and lifting Yemen off the seventh item and its consequences, and on the basis of Clarity in commitment and concurrent implementation.</p>
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<p>shipping lanes, in accordance with international law.</p> <p>(3) Consider and adopt additional measures for strengthening the observance of the Ceasefire and fulfilling the objectives of this Agreement.</p> <p>(4) Ensure the protection of civilians and civilian infrastructure.</p> <p>(5) Cooperate with the United Nations in the implementation of this Agreement.</p> <p>7. The Parties to this Agreement will immediately meet to agree upon a joint mechanism to oversee the implementation of the Ceasefire. The mechanism will include the following key elements:</p> <p>(1) A Military Coordination Committee chaired by the United Nations and comprising senior military representatives from each Party.</p> <p>a. The Military Coordination Committee will monitor the ceasefire provide overall strategic direction to the joint mechanism and to governorate committees at the local level. The Committee convenes at least weekly and whenever necessary.</p> <p>b. The Military Coordination Committee convenes on monthly basis to conduct official review of the state of compliance with the ceasefire.</p> <p>(2) Subordinate to the Military Coordination Committee, a Joint Operations Centre comprising of Senior Liaison Officers</p>	<p>be deemed to be fully aware of those terms.</p> <p>b. Facilitate the safe passage in international and regional shipping lanes, in accordance with international law.</p> <p>c. Intensify their efforts towards the full implementation of the Stockholm agreement In addition to the Hudaydah Agreement by supporting and cooperating with The United Nations Mission to Support the Hudaydah Agreement (UNMHA).</p> <p>d. Consider and adopt additional measures for strengthening the observance of the Ceasefire and fulfilling the objectives of this Agreement.</p> <p>e. Cooperate with the United Nations in the implementation of this Agreement.</p> <p>7. The Parties to this Agreement will immediately meet to agree upon a joint mechanism to oversee the implementation of the Ceasefire. The mechanism will include the following key elements:</p> <p>a. A Military Coordination Committee chaired by the United Nations and comprising senior military representatives from each Party. The Military Coordination Committee will provide overall strategic direction to this mechanism.</p> <p>b. Subordinate to the Military Coordination Committee, a Joint Operations Centre comprising of Senior Liaison Officers from each Party to this Agreement, as well as United Nations representatives. The</p>	<p>5. All forces freeze their movements and operations in their positions with immediate effect.</p> <p>6. The two parties are committed to the following:</p> <p>(A) Directly disseminating the provisions of this ceasefire agreement and its terms and circulating them to all the forces and members of both parties, and all the forces affiliated with each of them are judged in full knowledge of these provisions within 72 hours of signing them.</p> <p>(B) Traffic safety in international and regional shipping routes in accordance with international law for the safety of the high seas</p> <p>(C) Intensifying efforts aimed at the full implementation of the Stockholm Agreement in addition to the Hudaydah Agreement, in particular by supporting the United Nations Mission in Support of the Implementation of the Hudaydah (NMHA) Agreement and cooperating with it.</p> <p>(D) Consider and approve additional measures necessary to enhance respect for the ceasefire and the general implementation of the objectives of this document.</p> <p>(E) Cooperate with the United Nations in implementing this document.</p> <p>7. Ending the foreign presence in all the lands, islands, and ports of the Yemeni Republic, and</p>
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<p>from each Party to this Agreement, as well as United Nations representatives. The Joint Operations Centre will coordinate the implementation of this Agreement and manage information flow.</p> <p>(3) A 24-hour hotline managed by the Parties. Daily incident reports will be shared with the United Nations.</p> <p>(4) Local Ceasefire Committees to implement the Ceasefire at the local level and report to the Joint Operations Centre.</p> <p>8. Informed by the mechanism in Article 7, the United Nations will periodically report on the implementation of this Agreement.</p> <p>9. In the initial stage of the ceasefire implementation, unarmed aerial movements will be permitted for the purposes of reconnaissance and surveillance. Based on a request from the Chairman of the Military Coordination Committee, the collected data is handed over to the Chairman of the Committee to assist to the Committee in addressing any actual or potential violations to the ceasefire. In the first monthly review, the Military Coordination Committee discusses the possible continuation of this reconnaissance aerial movements. The United Nations will keep looking for a third party to implement this assignment.</p> <p>10. The Parties are responsible for the implementation of this Agreement. The United Nations will support the implementation of this Agreement.</p> <p>11. The United Nations will present the Parties with proposals to facilitate the attainment of</p>	<p>Joint Operations Centre will coordinate the implementation of this Agreement and manage information flow.</p> <p>c. A 24-hour hotline managed by the Parties. Daily incident reports will be shared with the United Nations.</p> <p>d. Local Ceasefire Committees to implement the Ceasefire at the local level and report to the Joint Operations Centre.</p> <p>8. Informed by the mechanism in Article 7, the United Nations will periodically report on the implementation of this Agreement.</p> <p>9. The United Nations will support the implementation of the Ceasefire.</p> <p>10. From time to time, the United Nations will present the Parties with proposals to facilitate the attainment of the objectives of this Agreement, including appropriate mechanisms to enhance compliance with the Ceasefire.</p>	<p>its airspace, and ending any Yemeni military presence in Saudi lands.</p> <p>8. The two parties agree within one week of signing this document on a joint mechanism to monitor the implementation of the ceasefire agreement, and the mechanism includes the following main elements:</p> <p>(A) A military coordination committee composed of high-level military representatives from each party and chaired by the United Nations.</p> <p>(B) A joint operations center consisting of high-level liaison officers from each party in addition to United Nations representatives, and the joint operations center to manage the flow of information.</p> <p>(C) A hotline staffed by both parties, working 24 hours a day and every day, to prepare daily incident reports and send them to the United Nations.</p> <p>(D) The existing ceasefire committees in all combat axes to report on the implementation of the cease-fire at the governorate level to the Joint Operations Center.</p> <p>9. The United Nations is committed to supporting and declaring a ceasefire, and to condemning those who infringe it.</p> <p>10. The United Nations may, from time to time, present proposals to the two parties to facilitate the achievement of the desired goals of this agreement, including appropriate monitoring,</p>
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<p>the objectives of this Agreement, including appropriate mechanisms to enhance compliance with the Ceasefire and to monitor its implementation.</p>		<p>supervision and other appropriate mechanisms to enhance compliance with the ceasefire, in the presence and participation of representatives of the two parties, and in a manner that is not inconsistent with domestic and international laws.</p>
<p>AGREEMENT ON HUMANITARIAN AND ECONOMIC MEASURES</p> <p>1) Immediately after signing this Agreement, the Parties will form a COVID-19 Joint Operations Unit to define the necessary measures to confront the risks of the COVID-19 pandemic, and to implement and monitor these measures nation-wide in Yemen. The United Nations will support the Joint Operations Unit.</p> <p>2) The Parties commit to the serious and effective implementation of all measures necessary to alleviate the suffering of the Yemeni people, including the following measures to help prepare Yemen to counter the threat of COVID-19. The United Nations will offer technical advice and assistance to support the Parties in achieving these measures.</p> <p>a) With respect to prisoners:</p> <p>i. Releasing all prisoners, detainees, missing persons, arbitrarily detained and forcibly disappeared persons, and those under house arrest, in accordance with the Stockholm Prisoners' Agreement, particularly in light of the threat of an</p>	<p>AGREEMENT ON HUMANITARIAN AND ECONOMIC MEASURES</p> <p>In light of the COVID-19 pandemic, need has become more urgent to implement essential and necessary humanitarian and economic measures to alleviate the suffering of the Yemeni people and ensure the free movement of people and humanitarian and commercial goods to all parts of the country and to help in Reaching a political settlement of the conflict.</p> <p>The parties agree to the following: implementation of joint efforts to address coronavirus COVID-19</p> <p>a. Establish a joint Yemeni operations unit with representation from both parties and support from the United Nations to work together to address COVID-19 pandemic, implement and monitor measures at the national level.</p> <p>b. The joint operations unit the responsible for the identification of the population at risk, dissemination of information on preventative measures and sound practises, monitor COVID-19 spread in the country, health quarantine measures and agree on quick steps to implement World Health Organisation</p>	<p>Second: Ending the blockade, and economic and humanitarian measures and treatments.</p> <p>In light of the spread of the Coronavirus COVID-19 pandemic, the need has become more urgent in implementing the humanitarian, economic and other measures necessary to alleviate the suffering of the Yemeni people, and to guarantee the freedom of movement of people and humanitarian and commercial goods to the country throughout all its parts, and for this reason the two parties agreed on the following:</p> <p>1. End the air embargo:</p> <p>(A) Opening all airports in Yemen, including Sanaa International Airport, to direct international flights, and reopening Yemeni airports, as was the case before the year 2015</p> <p>(B) The competent Yemeni authorities adhere to international safety and security procedures and standards in accordance with the Chicago Aviation Agreement, and related agreements, and in accordance with Yemeni law.</p>

<p>outbreak of COVID-19 in places of detention.</p> <p>ii. The Supervisory Committee will meet to follow up on the implementation of the Prisoners and Detainees Agreement, to agree on all remaining names from the Amman-III meeting, and its exchange mechanism, in addition to the remaining prisoners, detainees, missing persons, arbitrarily detained and forcibly disappeared persons and those under house arrest, and all persons deprived of their liberty due to the conflict, in accordance with the Stockholm Agreement and the principle of all-for-all.</p> <p>b) Opening key access roads to cities, in coordination with the Military Coordination Committee of the Ceasefire mechanism, particularly in Taiz (especially Hoban road), Sana'a, Hudaydah (especially Durayhimi), Marib, Sa'adah and Al-Jawf to facilitate the freedom of movement of women and men, and humanitarian and commercial goods and services, including those needed to counter COVID-19, and making all necessary security arrangements to ensure the safety, security and free movement and passage of travelers.</p> <p>c) With respect to salaries:</p> <p>i. The payment of civil servant salaries in all parts of Yemen, based on the 2014 payroll database.</p>	<p>recommendations and work together to attract the necessary support and organise the delivery prices of required supplies and medicines according to a clear schedule in all parts of Yemen.</p> <p>Releasing all conflict-related prisoners and detainees:</p> <p>a) the immediate release of all Yemeni and coalition countries prisoners and detainees based on the agreed lists in Amman III Meeting.</p> <p>b) The Supervisory Committee will meet to Expedite the process of releasing all prisoners and dead bodies, be they Yemenis or from the coalition countries, and this must include the remaining lists from Amman Agreement.</p> <p>c) facilitate the direct communication between Prisoners, detainees and their families and through the visits from the International Committee for the Red Cross.</p> <p>Payment of salaries of civil servants:</p> <p>a) The payment of civil servant salaries in all parts of Yemen, based on the 2014 payroll database, including pensioners.</p> <p>b) The immediate payment of the health sector salaries in all parts of the Republic of Yemen based on the 2014 payroll database, using the revenues of the state.</p> <p>c) Within seven days of signing this agreement, a technical meeting of the parties and the United Nations must be held to agree on all necessary</p>	<p>(C) The competent authorities in the air ports are obliged to implement the applicable safety precautions against the Novel Coronavirus COVID-19</p> <p>2. End the land blockade:</p> <p>(A) Reopening all land ports of the Republic of Yemen to all civilians and commercial movement, and ensuring that the military characteristic is removed from them.</p> <p>(B) Opening of the main internal roads, by proceeding immediately with the procedures for opening the main roads:</p> <p>I. Between Sana'a and Marib - Hadramawt - Al Mahrah.</p> <p>II. Between Taiz and Al-Rahahdeh - Aden.</p> <p>III. Taiz-Ibb-Sanaa highway through the Al-Huban highway.</p> <p>IV. Between Hudaydah and Al-Durayhimi.</p> <p>V. Between Al-Tuhaita Hayis and Aden.</p> <p>VI. Hudaydah - Sanaa Road.</p> <p>VII. Hudaydah - Hajjah Harad - AlMalahit.</p> <p>(C) Forming a joint committee to implement this, and to work to open other access roads.</p> <p>(D) Ensure that the military characteristics of roads is removed, and that traffic safety is visible to all civilians and commercial traffic. The guarantees of the parties include not directing air strikes, amassing strategic weapons, military personnel,</p>
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<p>ii. Forming a Joint Committee comprising the Parties to agree on all technical measures necessary to pay salaries. The United Nations will communicate with and urge the international community to contribute to the issue of salaries. The United Nations will provide technical assistance for the work of the Joint Committee.</p> <p>iii. The salaries Committee will hold its first meeting immediately after the signing of this agreement to put in place the necessary technical measures and procedures for the payment of salaries within one month of this signing this agreement.</p> <p>iv. Opening a Special Account jointly managed by the two Parties in the Central Bank of Yemen and its branches; and depositing in it the necessary central and sovereign revenues, including revenues from oil, gas, customs, taxes, and ports, including Hudaydah ports, and land crossings in all parts of Yemen and regularly, to contribute to paying the salaries of all civil servants in all parts of Yemen, based on the 2014 payroll list.</p> <p>v. Forming another specialized Joint Committee to adopt a unified mechanism for coordinating</p>	<p>measures for the payment of salaries of all civil servants using the revenues of the state.</p> <p>d) Taking necessary measures to coordinate the monetary policy at the national level. The United Nations will provide Technical Support in coordination with specialised international organisations.</p> <p>Opening of airports</p> <p>a. The opening of all airports in Yemen, including Sana'a International Airport, for international commercial, humanitarian and civilian flights.</p> <p>b. The opening of Sana'a International Airport for medical supplies and teams necessary to combat COVID-19 and to receive international aid organisations and members of the diplomatic corps.</p> <p>c. Establishing a joint committee with representation from both parties and support from technical experts of the United Nations to ensure their compliance with security, inspection and safety measures according to international standards and to agree on the appropriate mechanisms for the opening of Sana'a International Airport to serve the Yemeni people.</p> <p>d. ensuring the continuity of the medical airbridge and increasing the number of flights without prejudice to the necessity safety measures in relation to COVID-19 pandemic.</p> <p>Opening main roads:</p>	<p>military equipment, or firing, and it includes removing all IEDs and mines along the designated roads.</p> <p>(E) The United Nations presents support for the implementation of these arrangements.</p> <p>3. End the sea blockade:</p> <p>(A) End the naval blockade and lift restrictions on all Yemeni ports, including (Hudaydah - Al-Salif - Ras Issa) and all Red Sea ports, in a manner that guarantees their restart with their operational capacity that were in place before 2015.</p> <p>(B) Not to intercept, prevent or block the following ships from entering the Hudaydah port:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commercial container ships. - Ships carrying food. - Ships of fuel, gas and oil and its derivatives. - Medicines and medical supplies and equipment. - Ships of vehicles, spare parts, heavy equipment or others. - Other ships carrying basic commodities or others. <p>(C) Not objecting to the introduction of cranes or the necessary equipment to rehabilitate the ports which enable them to restore their work with their capacity.</p>
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<p>monetary policy at the national level, in order to protect the national economy, to support foreign currency reserves abroad, and to ensure compliance with Yemeni laws in force related to banking. The United Nations will provide technical assistance to this Committee, in coordination with specialized international organizations.</p> <p>d) With respect to the airports:</p> <p>i. The opening of Sana'a International Airport for international commercial, humanitarian and civilian flights, like other Yemeni airports.</p> <p>ii. The United Nations will, in accordance with an agreed cooperation mechanism, assist in supporting operational procedures for Sana'a International Airport.</p> <p>iii. The United Nations will, in cooperation with specialized international organizations and the international community, provide technical assistance and capacity building for Yemeni airports, in accordance with need and available capacities.</p> <p>e) With respect to Hudaydah ports:</p> <p>i. Lifting restrictions on the entry of commercial container ships, and ships carrying gas, oil, and oil</p>	<p>a. Immediately commence the procedures to open seven key arterial roads to facilitate the movement of people, food and humanitarian supplies and in full coordination between the joint committee and the ceasefire mechanism to observe security aspects. These roads are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sana'a – Mareb road 2. Taiz Al Rahidah – Al Ain road 3. The highway Taiz – Ibb – Sana'a via Al Hauban highway 4. Hudaydah – Duraihemi road 5. Al Tahita – Hais – Aden road 6. Hudaydah – Sana'a road 7. Sadah – Al Jawf – Mareb road <p>b. The formation of a joint committee to implement these measures and work to open other roads, especially those connected to land crossings.</p> <p>c. Ensure that the military character of roads is removed and that traffic safety is observed to all civilians and commercial traffic. This includes not directing air strikes, mobilizing strategic weapons, military personnel or military equipment, or direct and indirect firing, as well as removing all improvised explosive devices and mines along specific roads, and submitting mine maps for those roads.</p> <p>d. The United Nations supports the implementation of these arrangements.</p> <p>Enhancing ships entry to Hudaydah port</p>	<p>(D) End the foreign presence in all Yemeni islands and ports.</p> <p>(E) Urgent reinforcement of the United Nations Verification and Inspection Mechanism (UNVIM) and its activation by strengthening the presence of the monitors in the port of Hudaydah and well equipping them with equipment, provided that it expires after six months.</p> <p>4. Ensuring the safety of the Safer tanker:</p> <p>(A) Deployment of a technical mission led by the United Nations to the tanker to assess its conditions and make initial reforms, provide the necessary technical recommendations and perform repair and maintenance.</p> <p>(B) Agree in light of the recommendations of the technical team on a plan to extract oil from the tanker in a safe manner, including the return of pumping oil to the tanker through Safer- Ras Isa pipeline.</p> <p>5. Salary payment:</p> <p>(A) Pay the salaries of all employees of the state sectors in the Republic of Yemen, according to the 2014 payroll lists at both parties.</p> <p>(B) Delivering all delayed unpaid salaries to all employees of the state sectors in the north, south, and all governorates of the Republic of Yemen, including those of retirees.</p>
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<p>derivatives, and other ships carrying commodities and merchandise on a regular basis and without delay, provided compliance with the arms embargo imposed by the relevant UN Security Council Resolutions. The United Nations Verification and Inspection Mechanism for Yemen (UNVIM) will grant the entry clearances to all ships, after confirming compliance with the arms embargo. Upon obtaining the United Nations Verification and Inspection Mechanism for Yemen (UNVIM) entry clearance, the ships will dock directly at Hudaydah and Ras Issa ports without delay or obstruction.</p> <p>ii. Strengthening the deployment of the United Nations Verification and Inspection Mechanism for Yemen (UNVIM) in the ports of Hudaydah and Ras Issa, and operationalizing it to contribute to facilitating the procedures for the docking of ships into those ports; and facilitating the entry and work of UNVIM monitors, including by facilitating the entry of equipment necessary for their work.</p> <p>f) Ensuring the safety of Safer tanker, including by immediately allowing United Nations-supervised technical</p>	<p>a. Promote and facilitate the entry of commercial container ships to Hudaydah ports, especially ships carrying food, medicine, medical equipment, gas, fuel, oil and oil derivatives, and other basic commodities.</p> <p>b. Forming a joint committee, with the support of the United Nations, to develop the mechanism of importing oil and oil derivatives into Hudaydah ports in a way that ensures that no ship that abides by the legal procedures is intercepted, prevented or seized, provided that the joint committee has jurisdiction in everything related to that.</p> <p>c. Urgent strengthening of the United Nations Verification and Inspection Mechanism (UNVIM) and its activation by strengthening the presence of monitors in the port of Hudaydah and ensuring that they are properly equipped with the necessary equipment, including scanners, and are allowed to operate freely without obstruction.</p> <p>Safety of the Safer tanker</p> <p>a. Immediate deployment of a technical mission led by the United Nations to the tanker to assess its conditions and make initial repairs and provide the necessary technical recommendations for the purposes of safe oil extraction from the tanker, and those related to additional repair and maintenance procedures.</p>	<p>(C) Delivering overdue social security benefits to all who are entitled to them in the Republic of Yemen.</p> <p>(D) The leadership of the coalition countries will open a documentary credit specified for paying the salaries for the next 10 years, until the Yemeni economy recovers.</p> <p>(E) Allocating oil and gas revenues for distribution to all Yemeni families registered in the civil status records of the Republic of Yemen to meet their humanitarian needs of food, medicine and others.</p> <p>6. Taking the necessary measures to enhance the process of coordinating monetary policy at the national level, destroying non-agreed upon notes, and not issuing any notes except in accordance with monetary policy through a joint committee.</p> <p>7. The United Nations invites the creditor countries of the Republic of Yemen to cancel all debts and any interest or effects thereof.</p> <p>8. Reconstruction and compensation:</p> <p>(A) The coalition countries undertake the reconstruction and compensation of those affected.</p> <p>(B) The coalition countries are obligated to address the direct and indirect effects of the Yemeni citizen, redress the damage, support the economy, treat and</p>
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<p>assessments and initial repairs necessary for the safe extraction of the oil, in preparation for the onward sale of the oil, with the revenues being put toward the payment of civil servant salaries.</p> <p>g) The Parties will form a Joint Committee to address the technical and commercial aspects necessary for resuming the pumping of oil from Safer Company through the Ma'rib-Ras Issa pipeline. Further, working jointly to return services that were suspended due to the war, such as Ma'rib gas, and any other services that benefit citizens at the national level; and providing all the necessary security and technical conditions for this.</p> <p>h) Measures and mechanisms doubted under this agreement are temporary and exceptional measures and mechanisms and exclusively intended to address urgent humanitarian and economic needs facing Yemen and its people.</p>	<p>b. In light of the technical team's recommendations, agreeing on a plan to extract oil from the tanker in a safe way in preparation for selling it, provided that all revenues are deposited in a special account agreed upon under the supervision of the United Nations, and that this account is used for the purpose of contributing to the payment of salaries of all civil servants according to the 2014 payroll database. The United Nations will provide technical support for this plan.</p>	<p>compensate the wounded, the handicapped, the sick and the families of the martyrs who were targeted, whether by massacres or others, and those with special needs, and equip treatment and psychological rehabilitation centers.</p> <p>(C) Reconstruction and compensation for all those whose homes have been bombed by coalition countries or their affiliates. (D) - Reconstruction and compensation for owners and workers of factories, companies, bodies, establishments, markets and restaurants, among others.</p> <p>(D) Forming a joint high committee under the auspices of the United Nations to implement the reconstruction and compensation for those affected, similar to what was done in the State of Kuwait and approved by the United Nations Security Council in 1991.</p> <p>9. The release of all detainees and prisoners, the disclosure of missing persons, and the exchange of coffins in accordance with the agreements signed between the two parties under the auspices of the United Nations.</p> <p>10. Restoring the electrical current from the Marib gas station to the Capital Secretariat and all the governorates that the electrical energy had access to before the war.</p> <p>11. Implementing joint efforts to counter the emerging coronavirus – COVID-19</p>
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		<p>(A) Establish a joint operations unit from the relevant authorities in the Republic of Yemen to confront the emerging corona virus – COVID-19 to implement measures and monitor them at the national level to address the pandemic.</p> <p>(B) The United Nations and the coalition countries are committed to providing all the needs of medical devices, medicines, vaccines, solutions, sterilizers, etc., and the needs of medical quarantines, so that the concerned authorities in the republic can cope with the pandemic.</p>
<p>AGREEMENT TO RESUME THE POLITICAL CONSULTATIONS</p> <p>1) The Parties agree to resume as soon as possible the Yemeni-led political consultations under the auspices of the United Nations, with the aim of bringing a complete end to the war in Yemen, by expediting the conclusion of a comprehensive peace agreement, on the basis of relevant UN Security Council Resolutions, the Gulf Cooperation Council Initiative and its Implementation Mechanism, and the National Dialogue Conference Outcomes.</p> <p>2) The political consultations will also be guided by the following principles: respecting the sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity and unity of Yemen; and entering a transitional period based on consensus; effective national partnerships; good governance; the fight against corruption;</p>	<p>AGREEMENT TO RESUME THE POLITICAL PROCESS</p> <p>1) The two parties agree to resume the political process led by Yemen and under the auspices of the United Nations and work to create the conditions conducive to that with the aim of a completely ending the conflict in Yemen through the conclusion of a comprehensive transitional agreement that can be reached quickly and with credibility and can be implemented in an atmosphere characterized by stability and calm and turn the page of the past and kick start a transitional phase that enables the achievement of a just and lasting peace that respects the sovereignty, independence, unity, and territorial integrity of the Republic of Yemen.</p>	<p>Third: The Yemeni Political Process:</p> <p>(A) A political process (Yemeni Yemeni) that establishes a new transitional stage will be launched following the implementation of the provisions of this document and on the basis of the following principles:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ensuring the unity, independence and territorial integrity of Yemen. • Constitution and laws of the Republic of Yemen. • What was agreed upon in the outcomes of the national dialogue. • Respecting the sovereignty of the Republic of Yemen over all its lands, airspace and waters, as guaranteed by international laws, conventions and norms. • Each party presents its proposals and visions on the political process to the envoy of the Secretary-General of the

<p>adherence to international human rights law; judicial independence and the rule of law; a commitment to national reconciliation and transitional justice; and non-discrimination, promotion of gender equality, and the representation of women and youth in the bodies and institutions entailed in the comprehensive agreement. The Parties hereby request that the international community support the political consultations and its outcomes, and contribute to reconstruction and economic recovery in order to improve the living conditions of the people of Yemen.</p>	<p>2) The political process aims to conclude a comprehensive transitional agreement as soon as possible that includes the principles related to security and political arrangements for managing the transitional phase based on relevant Security Council resolutions, the Initiative of the Gulf Cooperation Council and its Implementation Mechanism and the outcomes of the National Dialogue Conference and on the basis of adherence to the principles of consensus, effective national partnership and good governance, the fight against corruption, in compliance with international human rights standards, the independence of the judiciary, the rule of law, a commitment to national reconciliation, and the representation of Yemeni women in all aspects of the transitional phase.</p> <p>3) The two parties agree to resume the political process within two weeks of signing this agreement and participate in it effectively and work honestly and seriously with the Office of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General of the United Nations to put an end to the conflict in Yemen as soon as possible.</p> <p>4) Each party shall immediately designate a representative to act as a liaison between them and the Office of the Special Envoy of the United Nations Secretary-General for Yemen to prepare for the political process, including defining delegations and making the necessary logistical arrangements provided that the parties submit to the United Nations proposals</p>	<p>United Nations to Yemen, and upon completion of the submission of proposals and visions, the United Nations invites the specific parties to a dialogue table and specifies their location and time.</p> <p>(A) The UN Security Council and the United Nations are obligated to hold the dialogue in a free and independent atmosphere, and that no country interferes in its course of affairs or influences negotiators, and does not object to its decisions.</p> <p>(B) The outputs of the political process are submitted to the popular referendum in accordance with the Yemeni constitution.</p>
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	<p>related to the resumption of the political process within the next two weeks.</p>	
<p>IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ABOVE AGREEMENTS</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) This Agreement comes into force immediately upon signature and will be implemented as one package. 2) The Joint Declaration is to be understood as a whole, with each Agreement contained therein mutually reinforcing the others, including what is stated in the preamble and Article 1 of the Ceasefire Agreement. 3) This Joint Declaration facilitates the cooperation between the parties to achieve the objectives of this declaration and realise its intents, which are urgent and necessary. Therefore, this declaration does not make changes to the legal rights and positions of the parties and does not establish an official precedent. Any issues related to the future political and security arrangements for Yemen are to be exclusively determined through the crisis incorporated in the political consultations resumption agreement. 4) All agreements incorporated in this Joint Declaration are mutually reinforcing and implemented individually as part of one coherent package. 5) the parties undertake to fulfil their obligations under this Joint Declaration in good faith to achieve the goals and intents of this joint declaration. 		

<p>6) In case a dispute or an issue on the interpretation of this Joint Declaration arises during its implementation, it shall be resolved in a way that gives greater impact to the objectives and intents of the joint declaration.</p> <p>7) The rise of any dispute or issue on the interpretation of the Joint Declaration may not prevent the implementation of any part of the Joint Declaration that is not subject to a dispute or interpretation issue.</p> <p>8) The Parties will immediately meet to agree upon a joint mechanism for overseeing the Agreement on a Nation-wide Ceasefire.</p> <p>9) The implementation of the Agreement on Humanitarian and Economic Measures, especially opening airports and ports, will begin upon the signing of this Declaration; priority will be given to those necessary for countering the emerging coronavirus pandemic. The United Nations will support, and liaise closely with, the Parties in the implementation of their obligations in this regard.</p> <p>10) The parties shall intensify their efforts towards the full implementation of the Stockholm agreement In addition to the hodeida agreement by supporting and cooperating with The United Nations Mission to Support the Hudaydah Agreement (UNMHA) and enhancing the deployment of the United Nations Verification and Inspection Mechanism (UNVIM) in Hudaydah and Ras Issa ports.</p>		
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<p>11) The UN Special Envoy will present periodic reports on the implementation of this Declaration.</p> <p>12) Immediately upon the signing of this Declaration, the United Nations will begin consultations with the Parties on an agenda, timeline and logistical arrangements for the resumption of the political consultations as soon as possible based on an invitation from the UNSG Special Envoy.</p>		
<p><u>Implementation Mechanism for Opening and Operating Sana'a International Airport</u></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. International civilian, commercial and humanitarian flights will resume from and to Sana'a Airport without hindrance. 2. A technical supervisory joint committee shall be formed between the airport administration in Sana'a and the United Nations for cooperation, coordination and facilitation with respect to operational procedures and clearances. 3. The airport administration in Sana'a will grant the clearances in accordance with the mechanism agreed with the United Nations 4. The airport administration will take the necessary measures to ensure the compliance of the airport with all safety and security standards and in line with international standards and agreements. The United Nations will provide technical advice and assistance to achieve this. 5. The airport administration in Sana'a will permit national and international carriers to provide commercial air transport 		

<p>services for passengers and humanitarian cargo, between Sana'a International Airport and various international destinations, in coordination with the United Nations. The United Nations, in coordination with specialised international organisations and the international community, will provide technical assistance to the administration of Sana'a airport to support the airport operations.</p> <p>6. The United Nations will submit periodic reports on the implementation of the terms of this agreement regarding the exercise of its role in assisting Yemeni airports, as defined in this Declaration.</p>		
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