



The Academic Conference
in Support of the Comprehensive National Dialogue
May – August 2013

Closing Session
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Final statement

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In the context of responsible academic interaction accompanying the comprehensive National Dialogue, being the most important franchise of the democratic transition in Yemen and given the significance of the comprehensive National Dialogue in terms of reconciliation and agreement as a fruit of the political reconciliation and the extraordinary importance of the NDC outcomes, which will form the only reference frame to formulate the social contract (Constitution), the NDC will provide an overall national vision on how the future political system, structure of the state and its institutions will be.

Based on the principle of social responsibility shouldered by universities, as an ethical framework under which university activities and qualitative interventions are organized and oriented to serve the community around, such mandate can be expanded to accommodate contributions that go beyond their traditional role i.e. supplying the community with highly qualified cadre, to include quality initiatives that often seeks to employ science potentials to provide insights and ideas, and perhaps, proven scientific solutions for the most complicated community issues.

Aware of its scientific and historical responsibility at this turning point in Yemen's contemporary history, on which Yemenis build great hopes to move towards a better future and civil democratic state; state of freedom, equality and the rule of law and institutions; Queen Arwa University has launched, through its Center for Studies Strategic an initiative to convene the Academic Conference in Support of the National Dialogue , over the past three months since the launching in May 15, 2013 until the closing session in August 15, 2013, with studious efforts by the Chairman of the Board of Trustees and as expressed by the University Rector Wahiba Farea'a in collaboration with a number of academia and universities. The organizers wanted from this conference, as its name indicates, to be a source of considerable and reliable support for the comprehensive National Dialogue, as the best and most mature form of community participation, as stipulated by the NDC regulatory and reference document.

With this initiative, the University join efforts with previously adopted successful pilot initiatives. Just like this one, they all express the spirit of academic and scientific responsibility towards urgent national priorities, for example, the First Private Higher Education Conference in Yemen back in 2001.

Vision ... Mission ... Objectives

The Academic Conference in Support of the National Dialogue comes as part of a vision emphasizing the need for an extended national partnership, both scientific and professional, that values and respects specialties toward a modern civil state.

The Conference statement goes: To provide specialized scientific and professional insights combining efficiency and expertise standards, value mass public opinion and motivate same to contribute in shaping the contours of modern civil state through dialogue.

Objectives can be summarized as follows:-

- Provide supportive scientific insights to the comprehensive NDC.
- Take advantage of academic expertise, thinkers and scientists from the different research and academic institutions in Yemen.
- Harness potential scientific and research institutions to serve the community and national issues and priorities topped by stimulating the democratic drive, embodying social justice and equality values in the new Yemen.

Academic Partnership

Since the idea to hold the Academic Conference in Support of the NDC emerged in April this year, Queen Arwa University (QAU) has been keen to go about the event in close partnership with all public and private universities in order to mobilize the biggest number of academia, intellectuals, political activists and qualitative civil society functions. QAU and the conference supervising board were also interested in having a conference that is objective in approach, impartial from political affiliations and petty interests away from the political intrigues, which characterized the transitional period and invoked only by academic performance standards primarily scientific integrity which is regarded as the law of scientists and academia, the stock of universities, higher institutes and research centers and community trust on them, their outputs and insights made to address the different issues and problems.

In this respect, a number of Yemeni universities responded to the Academic Conference in Support the National Dialogue based on academic partnership and to

keep in touch an issue ranked high on national priorities' agenda. Prominent professors and researchers in these universities, and activists from multiple institutions seriously engaged in the conference activities varying from field visits to workshops, seminars, expanded conferences attended by 180 academics, researchers and activists, who enriched with their contributions the four basic visions tabled to the conference, namely: the political vision, economic vision, the legal and social perspectives.

The participants have shown matchless perseverance when it comes to voluntary work expressing a sense of high patriotism towards their homeland and the critical franchises at this moment in history, which was reflected in the form of final visions covering the four conference areas and submitted to the comprehensive NDC.

A Parallel Conference

The Academic Conference vision revolves around the principle of broad national partnership, both scientific and professional, which esteems expertise and respects specialties, after witnessing the poor representation of academia and experts in the comprehensive National Dialogue due to dominating political consensus criteria, which affected other categories in the society, women and youth. This led to notable knowledge gap facing most NDC members while handling the core issues. Instead, foreign experts and academics were invited.

Hence, organizers of the national dialogue conference realized that the political background of the delegates alone is not enough when it comes to the exceptionally important franchises being addressed by the NDC and cannot offset the scientific expertise of universities. This comes at a time academia and researchers need to be integral part of the National Dialogue texture, to ensure more in-depth understanding of the NDC issues for further analysis and to come up with solid and complete formulation of general directions with constitutional nature. Such directions, on the other hand, will form the reference while drafting the new Yemeni constitution by the Commission to be appointed under a Presidential Decree and which will begin its work after concluding the NDC on September 18, 2013, in accordance with the Gulf Initiative Executive mechanism.

Given the importance of the topic and absent interaction, the Academic Conference played as a parallel conference, self-existent whose final views and outputs are independent and useful to the final NDC outcome or possibly crosscut with them. This is due to good intentions and sincere will displayed by the conference participants and organizers. Despite the limited funding sources and in view of the supreme national interests, these outputs are designed to embody of the principle of CSR dictated by the professional conscience and national responsibility shared by academics, researchers, experts and intellectuals taking part in the conference. These outputs clearly express academic performance standards and above all scientific integrity.

Acknowledgements

The academic conference is hereby pleased to express deep gratitude for the attention and interaction shown by some NDC male and female delegates throughout the conference workings. Thanks go also to all those high-profile figures and personalities in the conference for their attendance and participation including the final session academic and that their valued opinions will be highly considered.

The Conference Proceedings

The idea to kick off the Academic Conference in Support of the NDC came out in April 3rd. few days after the comprehensive National Dialogue started. To this end, a preparatory committee was setup and a steering board headed by Prof. Wahiba Farea'a - Conference Chair- Chairman of QAU Board of Trustees. In addition, four working groups were formed: the Politics team, chaired by Dr. Abdulrab Haider, the Economic team, headed by Dr. Yahiya Al Mutawakil, the Legal team headed by Dr. Ali Al Masry and the Social team headed by Dr. Afaf Al Haimi. Each team comprised as well a number of professors, researchers and activists.

All the four groups considered all the issues being addressed by the NDC, so that outputs to incorporate the national priorities at this stage of democratization, state building and outlining the form of future political system.

The conference events and activities were carried out in four stages:

The first phase 3-15 April:

During this phase, which spanned over the period 3-15 April, all preparatory works were finalized, study and research plans and mechanisms developed and adopted while field visits by research teams conducted.

The second phase 15-16 May:

It witnessed the official inauguration of the Academic Conference in Support of the NDC and the conference had stopped at the results achieved by the field research teams.

The third stage 18-30 May:

In this phase, field activities were accomplished including field visits to a number of universities and research centers in the capital Sana'a and several governorates, to discuss and enrich the preliminary findings of studies and research concluded by the four working groups. It was concluded by the second plenary session during which visions brought up by the four groups were discussed and approved.

The fourth stage 8-20 June:

Academic visions reached by the working groups were printed out and finally approved by the Conference. The stage concluded with the closing plenary session dated 15 August, which marks the end of the Academic Conference. It witnessed final discussion of outcomes reached by four working groups; draw the conference final general visions pertaining to all tabled issues to be approved as outcomes.

We would like to emphasize in this regard that the conference will keep updated with all developments, especially those related to the NDC and that another session would be convened to evaluate such outcomes. The Conference would like also to express appreciation and gratitude to well-known Yemeni thinker, poet and writer Prof. Abdul Aziz Al Maqaleh for honoring us with his valuable speech, which will form key part of the conference documents, and for sponsoring the conference closing session. Thanks go to Dr. Amat Al Razzaq Ali Humad, Minister of Social Affairs and Labor, for attending the opening ceremony of the concluding session, Eng. Hisham Sharaf Abdullah, Minister of Higher Education and Scientific Research, for attending the session and delivering a valuable short speech. We are

also thankful to Shura Council Members, MPs, officials, academics and NDC delegates for honoring the Academic Conference.

General Guidelines - Final

Below are the final visions and guidelines concluded by the four working groups: political, economic, legal and social groups which underwent a serious and fruitful discussions over the past two days, which reflected consensus among the conference participants and their conviction enhanced with unwavering certainty that Yemen needs at this stage more mature proposals and contributions mature, an expression of national responsibility and national conscience away from any personal interests. We would like to emphasize that these conclusions cannot replace the well-informed and well-analyzed visions regarding the different issues handled by the conference. In aggregate, they reflected creative efforts and outstanding giving displayed by professors and researchers.

First: Political guidelines:

State-building:

The Academic Conference political vision concerning the state structure and system builds on our awareness that this founding stage must take into account the country's need to build a political system and ,thus, propose an appropriate formula for structure of the state that fully incorporates priorities and wraps up failures that accompanied the state-building process following May 22nd., 1990 and, at the same time, maintain national cohesion and unity of the national territory.

1): Identity of the state:

A Yemeni federal Arab Muslim independent and sovereign state, which cannot be assigned, or any part thereof.

- The state religion is Islam, Arabic is its official language and the Yemeni people is part of the Arab and Muslim nation while Islamic Sharia is the main source of all laws, power belongs to the people who can exercise it directly through referendums

and general or local elections, or indirectly through the legislative, executive and judicial authorities or through elected local councils.

2) Form of the government:

Republican democratic and parliamentary regime and presidential political system that separates between authorities and ensure political pluralism and peaceful transfer of power.

3) Structure of the State:

All members of the political team as well as the Drafting Committee agreed to adopt a unitary State structure.

4) Form of the political system:

It was agreed to propose the presidential political system based on the complete separation of authorizes

5) Organization of authorities:

It was agreed on the two -chamber legislature.

Regarding the judiciary authority, it was agreed to adopt the following:

1. Stipulate the financial, administrative and juridical in dependence of the judiciary authority.
2. Adopt the dual justice system.
3. Oversee constitutionality of laws by establishing a supreme constitutional court.
4. Individuals and businesses shall be allowed to file unconstitutionality cases.

For the executive authority, it has been agreed to exercise its constitutionally enshrined powers, such as drawing the state public policy and law enforcement. However, it is banned from submitting bills to the legislative authority, nor

dissolve the House of Representatives to maintain separation between authorities and balance.

- The judiciary authority:

The conference stresses the importance to promote the new Yemeni state, with a judiciary authority enjoying full independence and adopt professional standards and competence with respect to its work force like judges, prosecutors and state attorneys strengthened by competent and effective judicial inspection body.

- Establish a supreme constitutional court, as the final resort with regard to ensuring the constitutionality of laws, and deciding on issues relating to conflict of powers among the state authorities and institutions to be able to play its role away from any political or regional influences. Therefore, the constitution should state that the court official headquarter shall be in one of State regional capitals.
- The right of individuals, groups of citizens or various civil associations to challenge unconstitutionality of laws passed by the parliament before the Supreme Constitutional Court.

6): Form of the electoral system.

The proportional representation in the closed national list and large-scale constituencies was adopted without representation threshold and the largest remainder method in distributing votes.

7): Form of the administrative system:

An agreement was reached to adopt a three-tier administrative decentralization and local government: unitary - regional - local (district).

The group has also agreed on the importance for the Constitution to embody everything mentioned above and to include a constitutional provision prohibiting modification, addition or omission of any constitutional text that may undermine the

State political system, form of the electoral system, form of the government or threatens rights and liberties.

- The legislative authority:

With respect to the legislative authority, the Conference stressed the need to have constitutional provisions to include the following:

- Establish a two chambers legislative authority: the House of Representatives and Shura Council as upper house called while convening joint sessions (the National Council, or the Omma Council) Joint sessions shall be presided over by the Speaker of the Shura Council with the Speaker of the House of Representatives as deputy.
- Ensure equal representation of regions in the upper chamber (the Shura Council).
- The House of Representatives retains the right to oversee the executive authority, hold it accountable and uphold the no-confidence vote alongside its fundamental right in enacting legislations, while the Shura Council retains the power of legislations final approval if request by the executive authority to revise any of the laws passed by the House of Representatives. The Shura Council also retains the right to approve key nominations in the State authorities and institutions prior to issuance by the President.

- The administrative system:

The Conference stresses the need to have a constitutional provision to establish an efficient and effective administrative system applying good governance standards in terms of integrity, accountability, anti-corruption, equal opportunity, impartial public post, prohibiting combination between wealth and public office, subject public post to competency standard and under which all public staff in the state administrative apparatus enjoy the same financial benefits that meet their living needs and maintain their dignity, with fair automatic annual increment equals price hike of goods and services to protect staff income against inflationary effects.

The Academic Conference, meanwhile, believes that any formula to build the new Yemeni state and its structure should come free from any multi-dimensional effects inherited by wrong or utilitarian practices in the past both before and after the reunification of the country. Free from interests by political and social forces or dictated by foreign powers whatever their influences and local extensions are.

It also emphasizes that any formula-based political system and State structure should invoke scientific and objective standards that express the enshrined collective Yemeni identity, the fundamental rights and priorities of the Yemeni society and its cultural and regional diversity, especially the right to share their opinions over economic, social, cultural and security policies, both at the central and local levels in a bid to ensure sustainable and effective political system and also maintain the optimal balance between all forces within the society as required by the following general guidelines:

8) Form of the political system

a- The political system:

Regarding the political system, the conference affirms the need to have constitutional provisions stating:

- Build strong foundations for a modern and democratic Yemeni civil state governed by the principles of freedom, equality and the rule of law.
- Adopt a republican pluralistic form of government based separating between the three authorities: the executive, the legislative and judiciary authorities with a presidential system whose decrees and constitutional powers are subject to full control by the parliament, accountable before the parliament, which has the right either to grant or withhold the vote of confidence from the presidential administration.
- The President of the state, among other constitutional functions, shall enjoy a higher reference and exclusive mandate as to maintain the Constitution, protect the national unity and to ensure safety of the State and its territorial integrity.

- Identify the presidential term, two non-renewable terms provided this article not to be amended whether due to political consensus or through Parliament approval or a referendum, to ensure stability of the political system and apply the principle of peaceful transfer of power.

b- Structure of the State:

With regard to the form of the State, the conference reasserts the need for the Constitution to provide the following:

- Adopt an initial draft concerning the structure of the State, namely: a decentralized multi-regional State.
- Transitional government for a specific period of time during which efforts should be made to find well-established administrative and financial system, build and rehabilitate human resources to further advance the local tasks including the establishment and rehabilitation of local police according to the security needs of each region, ensure efficiency, effectiveness and sustainability of the decentralization formula. At the end of this stage, a conference for the local authority shall be convened and authorized to approve the final formula related to the structure of the State in accordance with the multi-dimensional priorities: political, economic, social, cultural, and security as frames that enhance the modern and democratic Yemen civil state; the State of freedom, equality, rule of law and equal opportunities.

C- The electoral system:

The Conference highlights the need to strengthen the political system of the new State with efficient and effective electoral system that conforms to the country needs and achieves the sublime purposes and objectives of the new democratic system, in terms of:

- Equal representation of citizens within the legislative authority at the local and central levels in addition to all other State authorities.
- Fully express the voters' will.
- Reduce the margin of uncalculated votes.
- Fair representation of religious and social minorities in the parliament.

Rights and liberties:

1. The State shall adopt all human rights-related principles, standards and liberties consistent with the provisions of Islamic Sharia and embodied in the international norms, conventions and covenants.
2. These rights and liberties shall be considered an integral part of the new Constitution of the Republic of Yemen.
3. Laws shall not contain any provisions contrary to international norms, conventions and covenants ratified by the State.
4. Adjust existing laws that are inconsistent with the provisions of respective norms, conventions and covenants.

Good Governance:

Good governance process faces several obstacles that vary in nature and degree of negative impact in terms of culture and intended economic and political development. They can be summarized as follows:

1. If the governing bodies are unable to clearly decide on financial payables and between what is private and public. Instead, public resources are used to achieve personal interests of the ruling class.
2. If the State bodies are not considering the law as the fundamental basis in managing their affairs, and to the contrary, they arbitrarily apply the law to normal people excluding senior officials and influential figures.
3. If the state cannot reduce the large number of legal and procedural rules that hamper investment and production, whether internal or external, and thus push for non-productive rapid profitable development activities, which fuels up speculation at the expense of creating material wealth.
4. If the regime priorities are incompatible with development and lead to squandering available economic resources through misuse.
5. Narrow, closed and non-transparent information basis to help the decision and public policy making process.
6. If corruption is increased and widespread as a culture and mechanism in the country without strict deterrence in place.

7. If the regime enjoys no strong legitimacy and poor public trust which generates oppression, confiscation of rights and violation of human rights.
8. If the State reached the point when funding its economy relies on one yield-style (oil or tourism), or by relying on loans and foreign investment and hence become occupied by how to distribute such funds rather than becoming productive.
9. If bureaucratic bodies grew significantly at the expense of elected institutions which increases in the state budget deficit and accumulates debt.
10. States with poor liberties and democratic record, in addition to:
 - Poor rule of law and lacking equality.
 - Weak State power to impose its sovereignty all over its territories. (For example, armed tribes share the state sovereignty).
 - Existing centrifugal forces and their interference in the business of State institutions and bodies.

Building the armed and security forces:

With regard to these two important national institutions, the conference affirms that the need for the Constitution to provide:

- The exclusive right of the State to recruit armed and security forces and to ban any other party in the country to form armed organizations.
- The exclusive right of the state to possess heavy and medium weapons confiscate heavy or medium weapons possessed by civil parties (individuals or groups) and to regulate carrying arms under to the law.
- Identify foundations to build armed forces of all forms with their affiliate facilities, notably national and professional principles and combat doctrine.
- Determine the primary task entrusted to the military like defending the homeland security and territorial integrity. It should also stipulates the administrative, financial, political affiliation of the military to the political power dependency is complete, and not given any extraordinary powers of a political nature, she graduated from the full supervision of political power.
- Form a National Security Council, chaired by the President of the Republic and membership of the Prime Minister, speakers of the Parliament and Shura Council as well as respective ministers with the function to draw and

approve defense and security policies and to oversee implementation of these policies.

- Ban any political activity within the military and security institutions, except casting their votes during elections and referendums. Members of these institutions are prohibited to join any political party, movement or group to ensure professionalism and impartiality.
- The civilian nature of the police institution, clarifying its role in maintaining security, stability and domestic peace under direct supervision by the regime, and to play its role according to strict standards to respect public liberties and human rights stipulated in the Constitution and local laws, international declarations, treaties and conventions relating to public liberties and human rights as well as political, economic and social rights.
- The right of regions to establish local civilian police bodies under the political authority of the region.
- Establish a national emergency agency with adequate human, physical, technical and logistic setup to be able to contain and cope with emergencies caused by natural or human factors.
- Rebuilding and restructuring the armed forces in accordance with constitutional standards, requires an urgent priority, to take the necessary steps and actions to end the problems of forcibly laid-off and retired employees to immunize the military institution against the effects and negative repercussions of the past political crises.

The Southern issue:

The conference recognizes the priority to come to final decision for the Southern issue with its decisive impact on the future political system and structure of the State (simple or complex) and to outline the following:

- Recognizing grievances suffered in the south, condemn all acts, practices and violations that led to such injustices affected either public or private rights of individuals which cannot be lapsed.
- Eliminate all the causes that led to this issue with its overall dimensions: political, economic, social and cultural according to fair and holistic solution formula accommodating the 20 points, the 11 points as well as all the criteria that are supposed to be provided by the transitional justice law.

- Fully respect the will of the Yemeni citizens in the southern and eastern provinces demanding to rebuild the united Yemen in the period to come.

The Sa'ada issue:

Being important, the conference recognizes the priority to come to final decision for this issue with emphasis on the following:

- Establish a State of institutions capable to enforce its authority and impose the rule of law on all governorates of Yemen.
- Equal sharing of wealth and power.
- Stop feeding wars and conflicts erupting every now and then in (Sa'ada- Hajja - Imran- Jawf) as well as other areas, secure roads and prevent all sorts of brigandage and checkpoints.
- Stop all actions jeopardizing interests of individuals like closing customs entries and open them for farm exports, approve jobs allocated to the governorate and re-instate civilian and military employees forcibly stopped during the previous wars, pay their legal dues in full, treat all victims of Sa'ada wars as martyrs, treat and compensate the injured.
- Stop sectarian and regional incitement, eliminate the culture of glorifying civil wars under any reasons in the media, mosques, school curriculum, recognize religious and intellectual pluralism, respect and protect freedom of expression rights through peaceful means.
- Make an official apology to the people of Sa'ada and Harf Sufyan and other war-hit areas since those wars were historic mistake should not be repeated, reconstruct houses, mosques and institutions and roads with compensation to those affected.
- Return displaced people and immediately release the remaining detainees as a result of Sa'ada wars, disclose the fate of enforced disappearances dead or alive and compensate them with fair redress.
- Change the image of relationship between the State and other social forces (military - tribal) to prevent importation of any regional conflicts to avert Yemen from being a war spot by proxy.
- Provide constitutional and legal assurances that ensure national partnership and prevent power monopoly to avoid previous wars.

Second: Economic guidelines:

The economic system:

The conference supports establishing an economic system consistent with the nature of founding a new Yemen with the need for the Constitution to provide:

- Establish the social market as a basis of the new economic system and economic policies in a way to achieve balance between requirements to launch the vital role of market and the business sector in managing the economic affairs and employment and the government intervention needs seeking social justice and the minimum social protection for the various segments in the society, especially the poorest and low-income people. In addition, to promote strict environment protection standards and exploitation of natural resources in a sustainable manner.
- Adopt the local economy approach to have independent local budgets and economic and economic decisions by the regions.
- Natural resources in the mainland, the continental shelf and the exclusive economic zone in the territorial waters belong to the people.
- Full partnership between the three parties, the State and the private sector and civil society in managing economy according to favorable legislations to achieve such partnership efficiently with the required support to strengthen the civil society structural, human, physical, technical and logistic areas.
- Identify the priority economic sector (Agriculture - industry - service - tourism), rehabilitate and develop same to drive the national economy and channels its various sectoral activities according to objective criteria and available resources.
- Establish a Higher Council for Economic, Social and Environment policies made of local experts with fair representation of public authorities, private sector and civil society organizations to:
 - 1) Coordinate the State economic, social and environment policies.
 - 2) Propose plans and strategies as well as the necessary regulations to support and implement these policies, promote environmental awareness and stimulate positive initiatives towards rational and sustainable use of available resources.

- 3) Formulation long-term visions, policies and strategies to revive investment and eliminate the long-standing problems, secure all political and legal guarantees and create the appropriate infrastructure for attractive investment environment contributing to the increase investment flows.
- 4) Propose appropriate policies to enhance the State's efficiency in absorbing external financing including loans, grants and aids.
- 5) Create an effective cash collection system for taxes, customs and other duties levied at the central and local levels and improve their bases, prohibit all forms of unlawful tax and customs collection duties and other forms unlawful levies, link this system to the sublime purposes and goals of the social security network and development goals, improve the service system and the State infrastructure.
- 6) Make a structural change to establish an Economy and Finance portfolio to run the fiscal, monetary and planning tools excluding the Treasury.
- 7) Apply good governance principles and standards to promote control and accountability, prohibit combining wealth and politics to reduce the political influence of money, strengthen transparency, integrity and anti-corruption, assurances that the State will secure basic needs of citizens (food, water, housing) as a means to achieve fair distribution of wealth, equal opportunities and protection of the poor.
- 8) The Central Bank of Yemen is fully independent from the government and is tasked to manage the State monetary policy and not to cash from the government accounts with the necessary legal amendments.

Three: The legal, social and rights-related guidelines

The conference affirms the Constitution should provide adequate and clear guarantees - which cannot be understood otherwise- to support public liberties and the citizens' basic rights: political, economic, social and cultural. It should also provide in this chapter the basic principles of the modern, democratic and civil State: freedom, equality and the rule of law to ensure full and equal citizenship, prohibit all forms of discrimination in rights and duties based on skin, color, religion or region. Legal rights should also be ensured including the right to have a fair trial under the principle "The defendant is presumed innocent until proven otherwise".

Meanwhile, the conference calls for rigorous criteria while selecting members of the new Constitution Drafting Committee, namely:

- Equal representation of the northern and southern provinces.
- The member should be expert in the constitutional, legal, linguistic, political and economic spheres as well as other realms of knowledge.
- The member should have 20- year minimum experience.
- The member record should be free of any professional or moral torts.

Furthermore, the conference asserts that the Constitution must include articles calling to:

- Finalize the transitional justice law so as to incorporate all the transitional justice intents, principals and mechanisms as well as the national reconciliation to eliminate all the consequences and repercussions of the post-unity conflicts.
- Consider the international covenants related to human rights, public liberties and equality as a key reference. In case of contradiction or overlapping, is it preferred to adopt the one guaranteeing more rights.
- Ban any actions or practices, by individuals and legal institutions or any media or cultural content that might undermine the principle of equality, discriminate between citizens, encourage fanaticism or incite hatred and contempt.
- Foster the human rights structure by establishing the National Human Rights Council with a board representing all the relevant State sectors tasked to draw and approve rights and liberties- related policies and to support CSOs operating in this area.
- The State shall guarantee the basic economic rights for citizens: food, clothing and housing
- Adopt clear principles and mechanisms to empower women economically, politically, socially and culturally under fair representation, find out the legal guarantees to achieve that and to protect women against all forms of violations topped by physical abuse.
- Approve a constitutional provision banning child marriage, depriving children from going to school and push them to beg or exercise risky works.
- Provide efficient procedural and legislative mechanisms to achieve the religious and constitutional intents of equality among all segments in the society including Muhamasheen and to integrate them.

In the area of education:

- The Conference emphasizes the top priority to advance education and develop the educational system through clear and strong constitutional foundations being the key to effect change. It also called to provide guarantees for sustainable change at all the State political, economic, social and cultural dimensions towards positive change that stimulates better community awareness and progress.
- Establish an efficient and effective educational system compatible with human rights standards and objectively link education inputs and outputs at all cycles to make the intended progress, promote the national economy and meet the labor market demands.
- Establish a Higher Education Policy Council involving private and public educational institutions, civil society and national experts to:
 - 1) Coordinate education-related policies at all cycles and disciplines.
 - 2) Propose the executive actions and strategies to implement such policies.
 - 3) Develop curricula, inputs and work force as well as financial and physical resources.
 - 4) Propose and develop pro-poor initiatives to encourage them send their girls to school, provide incentives to outstanding boy and girl students and offer scholarships to the poor and students in remoter areas including girls to complete their university and higher study inside or outside Yemen.

The Right of Education

- Mandatory basic education with strict implementation of this law by the State.
- Create an efficient ECD system for young children including KG and pre-school and obligate public institutions to allocate such spaces for working women.
- Adhere to free general and university education, promote private investments in education system, develop curriculum, and bring education institutions – both private and public- to official standards to ensure alignment with the planned objectives and goals.

Right of medication and insurance

- The State shall be obliged to provide integrated health care for citizens and to enact efficient legislations to regulate health systems and social insurance.
- Establish an efficient social security system that guarantees the minimum livelihood for the poor and jobless.
- Develop the necessary legislations to secure all forms of care to elderly people.

In the area of culture

- Create the proper physical structure for cultural development to stimulate creative, artistic and literary production at the local and central levels, revive oral and physical cultural heritage and maximize its role as an asset to promote tourism and thus prop up the national economy.

In the area of media

- Ensure independency of all the State media outlets and to establish the Media Board to coordinate and regulate role by these institutions translating the provisions of the Constitution and the Law.
- Ensure independency of this profession within the public, private or partisan media with basic rights related to training and qualification, ensure decent living conditions for media people and motivate them to work in accordance with the Media Code of Conduct.
- Criminalize imprisonment of journalist and media people for publication issues.