

CONFERENCE OUTCOMES

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE
FOR PEACE AND DEVELOPMENT IN YEMEN

≈ 10 – 11 April 2026 | Salzburg, Austria

Towards a Fair, Comprehensive and Sustainable peace
in Yemen, through an active and
Responsible International Partnership



Friedensinitiative
Yemen

KREISKY
FORUM



STADT : SALZBURG

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1.	Conference Objectives	1
2.	Background and Rationale	1
3.	General Introduction	1
4.	Introduction to the Conference Outcomes	3
5.	Outcomes of the Political Workshops	4
5.1	he Role of the International Community and Peace Guarantees	4
5.2	Reference Frameworks for Peace and the Restoration of the State	5
5.2.1	Formal Reference Frameworks	5
5.2.2	The Military Axis	6
5.2.3	The State-Building Axis	6
5.3	Transitional Justice Axis	7
5.4	Economic Axis and the Distribution of Resources	7
5.5	Equitable Power-Sharing	7
5.6	Binding Reference Frameworks and Addressing the Root Causes of Conflict	9
5.7	Obstacles to Peace	9
5.7.1	Armed Groups	9
5.7.2	Mechanisms	10
5.7.3	The Stockholm Agreement as a Negative Case Study	10
5.8	Roadmap for the Transitional Phase	10
6.	Outcomes of the Development Workshops	11
6.1	Economic Recovery	11
6.2	Strengthening Transparency and Accountability	13
6.3	Strengthening the Role of the Judiciary	13
6.4	Institutional Capacity-Building at the Local Level	14
6.5	Restoring Citizens' Trust in the State	14
6.6	Governance, Institutions and the Rule of Law	15
7.	Conclusion	16
8.	Acknowledgments	17



CONFERENCE OUTCOMES

International Conference for Peace and Development in Yemen

10 – 11 April 2026 | Salzburg, Austria

Organizer: Yemeni Initiative for Peace and Development (YIPE)
In partnership with the Bruno Kreisky Forum for International Dialogue
Under the patronage of the City of Salzburg

Conference Slogan:

Towards a Fair, Comprehensive and Sustainable peace in Yemen, through an active and Responsible International Partnership.

Fotocredits: ©Yemeni Initiative for Peace and Development



friedensinitiativejemen.org | info@friedensinitiativejemen.org



1. CONFERENCE OBJECTIVES

The International Conference for Peace and Development in Yemen pursued the following overarching objectives:

OVERARCHING OBJECTIVES



- Supporting efforts to achieve a fair and comprehensive peace in Yemen.
- Promoting dialogue among the various Yemeni parties to the conflict.
- Linking peace with sustainable development as interconnected pillars.
- Formulating actionable and measurable recommendations.

2. BACKGROUND AND RATIONALE

The profound upheavals that have affected Yemen since 2014, and that persist to the present day, have provided the impetus for the International Conference for Peace and Development in Yemen, an initiative that had long been maturing within broad segments of Yemeni society both at home and abroad.

The successive crises and disasters endured by the Yemeni people have shattered many long-held certainties, exhausted numerous organizations, and severely eroded and reshaped many concepts and weakened citizens' public trust in political parties and existing institutions.

In the face of these multifaceted challenges, it appeared both necessary and natural for a group of committed Yemenis driven by determination and a strong sense of responsibility to come together in joint deliberation and action. Their aim was to analyse the root causes of the deepening crisis, to develop practical recommendations for overcoming the present impasse, and to convey, through a direct message to the public, a glimmer of hope amid the prevailing destruction, instability and division. The goal was to move Yemen from ongoing conflict toward recovery and stability.

In this spirit, and in fulfilment of this mission, a preparatory committee was formed, comprising the following members:

Nooh Al-Jaseri, Adel Al-Shujaa, Mohammed Al-Maleeki, Mohammed Al-Sallahi, Mohammed Al-Zarnouqi, Shadi Khusruf, Jalal Al-Halali, Bashir Al-Tashi, Nadia Al-Najjar, Safa Muthanna, Amal Al-Shurami, Adel Al-Salehi, Ahmed Al-Qumairi, Hadwig Soyoye-Rothschädl, Saddam Al-Namir, Musa Abdullah Qasim, Anas Al Hamody.

Following intensive deliberations, the committee resolved to establish a General Secretariat headed by Nooh Al-Jaseri. The committee further agreed that the conference would serve as a forum of independent Yemeni intellectuals, political activists and human rights defenders who share the demands of the Yemeni people for the restoration of the state, security and stability, without representing any particular party or political faction.

The conference committed itself to upholding the established reference frameworks: the Yemeni Constitution, the Gulf Initiative, the relevant international resolutions, and the outcomes of the National Dialogue. It likewise affirmed its commitment to national unity, democracy, development, social justice and national independence, as well as to Yemen's membership in the League of Arab States and the Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC).

3. GENERAL INTRODUCTION

The International Conference on Peace and Development in Yemen, held in Salzburg on 10–11 April 2026 and organized by the Yemeni Initiative for Peace and Development (YIPD), provided a rigorous assessment of Yemen's peace process, evaluating its prospects and diagnosing the structural and political obstacles that have prolonged the conflict and hindered the achievement of a Fair and sustainable peace. It also aimed to support the restoration of the Yemeni state and the rebuilding of a federal republican system grounded in the outcomes of the National Dialogue Conference.

Convened after more than a decade of conflict, the conference reflects a growing recognition that peace in Yemen is an urgent humanitarian, political, and security priority at both national and international levels. Through structured workshops and the engagement of leading experts, it contributed to





advancing practical pathways toward a fair, comprehensive, and sustainable peace.

The conference generated key outcomes, including a multi-dimensional analysis of peace prospects across national, regional, and international levels, an evidence-based assessment of the barriers to peace, and the creation of political momentum targeting decision-makers at both domestic and international levels. Its recommendations have been transmitted to relevant international actors, while its outcomes have strengthened broader awareness and engagement around the peace process. It also laid the groundwork for an emerging international political and human rights advocacy platform to support implementation.

The conference affirmed that ending the war in Yemen is no longer postponable, but an urgent necessity. It emphasized that any peace process that fails to address root causes, restore state institutions, and respond to the aspirations of the Yemeni people will remain fragile and prone to collapse.

It further conveyed a clear message to the international community: a fair and sustainable peace cannot be achieved through partial settlements or crisis management, but requires a serious political process that restores state authority, ensures inclusive national participation, and prevents the recurrence of conflict.

The conference also stressed that marginalizing the humanitarian suffering of Yemenis has contributed to prolonging the conflict, holding obstructing actors accountable while affirming that supporting peace in Yemen is an investment in regional and global stability.

In this context, the conference called upon the United Nations, the European Union, and international partners to shift from conflict management to peacebuilding and to engage with Yemeni actors committed to restoring the state and achieving a just peace. It positions its outcomes as a practical reference framework for advancing a credible political process.

4. INTRODUCTION TO THE CONFERENCE OUTCOMES

The International Conference on Peace and Development in Yemen, convened in Salzburg, Republic of Austria, on 10–11 April 2026, brought together a distinguished participants group of decision-makers, experts, researchers, civil society representatives, and regional and international stakeholders engaged in Yemeni affairs. The conference aimed to develop a comprehensive and



actionable vision for sustainable peace, support the restoration of state institutions, and advance economic and social development.

The conference proceedings focused on addressing the interconnected political, security, and economic challenges facing Yemen, while advancing practical, policy-oriented approaches to tackling the root causes of the conflict. This was pursued through integrated tracks encompassing peace guarantees, the strengthening of inclusive national partnership, institutional reform, transitional justice axis, and economic recovery.

Through a series of structured and specialized workshops, the conference generated a coherent set of outcomes and recommendations reflecting a broad-based consensus on the priorities of the next phase. These outcomes also define the key mechanisms required to support a credible transition toward a stable state grounded in the rule of law, equal citizenship, and accountable governance.

Importantly, the outcomes are designed not only as analytical conclusions but as a policy-oriented framework intended to inform national, regional, and international engagement with the Yemeni peace process, and to guide future negotiations and implementation efforts.

5. OUTCOMES OF THE POLITICAL WORKSHOPS

5.1 The Role of the International Community and Peace Guarantees

The participants in the workshops agreed on the following recommendations and outcomes:



- Adherence to the established reference frameworks for the Yemeni question namely, the Constitution of the Republic of Yemen, the relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions, the Gulf Initiative and its implementation mechanism, and the outcomes of the Comprehensive National Dialogue Conference together with a call upon the international community to respect these frameworks.
- Calling upon the international community to revive political negotiations between the parties to the conflict in accordance with the established reference frameworks.
- Supporting ceasefire efforts in order to maintain relative stability and to create an environment conducive to reviving the negotiation process.
- Calling upon the regional and international community to address economic needs and to support development programmes in Yemen.



- e Calling upon the international community to convene a donor conference in support of reconstruction and to address the consequences of the war.
- f Providing local, regional and international guarantees for the implementation of any peace agreement in Yemen.
- g Rejecting any partial settlement that is not based on the Yemeni Constitution and the established reference frameworks.
- h Rejecting any legitimization of de facto powers and any attempt to entrench them permanently as a substitute for the Yemeni state.

5.2 Reference Frameworks for Peace and the Restoration of the State

5.2.1 Formal Reference Frameworks

The participants agreed that the prevailing reference frameworks comprise the following pillars:

REFERENCE FRAMEWORKS



- The Constitution of the Republic of Yemen.
- The Gulf Initiative and its implementation mechanism.
- The Relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions.
- The Outcomes of the Comprehensive National Dialogue Conference.

The following tracks were identified as points of contention with respect to implementation mechanisms:

TRACKS FOR IMPLEMENTATION MECHANISMS



- The Military Axis.
- The State-building Axis.
- The Economic Axis (resource distribution).
- The Economic Justice Axis.

5.2.2 The Military Axis

- a Integrating all military and security-related groupings under the authority of the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of the Interior in accordance with the Constitution; establishing a professional, competent national military institution that is free from discrimination and exclusion; and upholding the state's exclusive monopoly on the legitimate use of force.
- b Such integration requires a precise inventory of the relevant groupings and weapons, as well as the full support of state institutions and the regional and international community.
- c Disarming and rejecting any militias operating outside the framework of the state, in order to strengthen the rule of law and ensure stability.
- d Strengthening the role of the state as the sole authority responsible for security and defence.

5.2.3 The State-Building Axis

- a Drawing a clear distinction between a so-called "deal-based peace" and a "peace of balanced interests." Under a peace of balanced interests, a transitional period can be established in which all parties are represented, followed by a phase for restoring the popular will through elections and a referendum on the Federal Constitution.
- b Establishing a two-year transitional phase, to be followed by the restoration of the popular will of a federal republic through free and fair elections.
- c Forming an independent negotiation team representing all active forces and working towards a shared vision for political stability.
- d Building an institutional state, particularly in the legislative domain, in line with the reference frameworks set out in the National Dialogue outcomes.





5.3 Transitional Justice

- a There are various models of transitional justice. Retributive criminal justice (justice as retribution) has been applied in many countries and has frequently destabilized the affected states. The conference agreed on a model of restorative transitional justice, drawing inspiration from Yemeni culture. The decisive question is the following: what form of restorative transitional justice can guarantee the non-recurrence of the crimes that have been committed? Such a model must be linked to laws on reparations and to the criminalization of racism and hate speech.
- b It was proposed to establish a Yemeni international commission for restorative justice composed of judges and jurists, taking into account the National Dialogue outcomes on national justice.
- c The situation of internally displaced persons, abductees, the forcibly disappeared, the forcibly relocated, the wounded, and the families of martyrs and victims of war is regarded as one of the most pressing humanitarian matters connected to restorative justice; the conference recommends that it be accorded the highest priority.
- d Calling for an effective international mechanism, in cooperation with the United Nations, to ensure the legal accountability of all parties responsible for displacement, abduction, enforced disappearance and forced relocation.

5.4 Economic Dimension and the Distribution of Resources

All state revenues shall be channelled to the official financial institutions, represented by the Central Bank, and the share of the regions and governorates shall be distributed in accordance with the Constitution of the Republic of Yemen and the National Dialogue outcomes, with full operationalization of oversight and accountability bodies at every stage.

5.5 Equitable Power-Sharing

As safeguards for equitable power-sharing, the participants agreed on the following recommendations:

- a Promoting a culture of equality among all citizens in thought, in law and in school curricula.
- b Promoting a culture of coexistence and reviewing educational curricula in line with the principle of just and equal participation of all citizens.

- c Strengthening democratic-republican pluralism “institutions, separation of powers, policy fields” in order to ensure a functioning state.
- d Constitutional, legal and cultural condemnation of racism in all its forms, and the establishment of a national authority to combat racism and hate speech.
- e Implementing the National Dialogue outcomes in line with the established reference frameworks, the Gulf Initiative and the relevant international resolutions.
- f Operationalizing a decentralized administrative structure.
- g Reaffirming the principle of participatory governance.
- h Restoring the state and its monopoly on the legitimate use of force, in order to safeguard Yemen’s unity, stability and sovereignty.
- i Developing mechanisms for the effective participation of Yemeni women in all spheres of society.
- j Developing mechanisms for the protection of children and the provision of a safe environment, including the criminalization of the exploitation of children and their instrumentalization in the conflict.
- k Initiating the implementation of sustainable development projects in order to secure stability and lasting peace.
- l Including young people and ensuring their active participation in shaping the future.
- m Protecting social groups and shielding them from the conflict, in order to prevent tribe, region or sect from being instrumentalized for political ends.
- n Operationalizing the principle of separation among the executive, legislative and judicial branches.





5.6 Binding Reference Frameworks and Addressing the Root Causes of Conflict

- a Adherence to the outcomes of the Comprehensive National Dialogue as the framework for resolving the various national issues; contested points are to be submitted to a referendum under conditions of security and stability.
- b Establishing binding international guarantees for the implementation of the four established reference frameworks, by means of detailed implementation mechanisms.
- c Drawing on previous Yemeni experiences in national reconciliation.
- d Expanding local and societal participation in addressing the root causes of conflict.
- e Affirming that peace in Yemen will only be possible following comprehensive disarmament.
- f Rejecting any militias operating outside the legal framework of state institutions.
- g Integrating military formations under the Ministry of Defence and security formations under the Ministry of the Interior.
- h Mobilizing concerted regional and international decision-making pressure including military and public pressure on the Houthi militia, whose disarmament is regarded as the optimal path to peace and stability in Yemen, the wider region and global trade.
- i Affirming that the existence of a strong and unified legitimate state constitutes the guarantee for the security of maritime navigation.

5.7 Obstacles to Peace

5.7.1 Armed Groups

Armed groups can be divided into two categories:

- a Terrorist, anti-state militias, such as Al-Qaeda, ISIS and the Houthis.
- b Other military formations that have not been integrated into the Ministry of Defence and the General Staff.

These formations must be integrated and placed under the authority of the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces; any formation that refuses to do so shall be deemed unlawful. The Ministry of Defence must ensure that no regional preferences or biases exist within the military.



5.7.2 Mechanisms

- a Conducting an inventory of formations and armed groups.
- b Recording and registering weapons Documenting all weapons.
- c Calling upon friendly states to provide support exclusively through state institutions.
- d Providing dignified living conditions and employment opportunities for young people, in order to prevent their recruitment by militias.
- e Supporting and reforming military institutions.

5.7.3 The Stockholm Agreement as a Negative Case Study

The Stockholm Agreement failed to achieve its intended objectives from the outset. Virtually none of the provisions relevant to the Yemeni state were implemented, while the clauses favourable to the Houthi militia were almost entirely put into effect, despite United Nations oversight.

Causes: ambiguous wording of the provisions; the absence of effective implementation and monitoring mechanisms; a lack of trust among the parties; and the obstruction of economic and humanitarian matters.

5.8 Roadmap for the Transitional Phase

The roadmap is to be based on the following foundations:

- a A comprehensive ceasefire under international supervision, together with the disarmament and integration of all armed formations into the national army as the sole legitimate bearer of arms.
- b Linking the ceasefire to a credible political will.
- c A comprehensive dialogue and political settlement between the legitimate state and the Houthis as a rebel group.
- d Translating the peace agreement of the transitional phase into a binding legal document for all parties, with international guarantees.
- e Defining practical confidence building measures.
- f Establishing a monitoring mechanism to ensure political implementation.





- g Including social initiatives and political forces in the consolidation of the ceasefire.
- h Securing clear international recognition of the transitional phase and the provision of the necessary support.
- i Aligning the international and regional positions on peacemaking in Yemen, and exerting pressure on regional states to bring an end to destabilizing polarization.
- j Calling upon the United Nations Security Council to implement its resolutions and to impose sanctions on those who undermine the peace process.
- k Underscoring the necessity of engagement and support from the European Union, including through the convening of a comprehensive Conference for Peace and Development in Yemen.

6. OUTCOMES OF THE DEVELOPMENT WORKSHOPS



6.1 Economic Recovery

The participants agreed that economic recovery in Yemen is directly linked to the restoration of state functions in resource management and to the strengthening of economic stability. The following recommendations were adopted:

- a Developing and regulating digital financial instruments under the supervision of the state and the Central Bank, in order to promote financial inclusion without jeopardizing currency stability.
- b Introducing a state-controlled digital currency through the Central Bank, as the official electronic version of the national currency — modelled on the digital yuan in China or the e-shilling in Somalia and conducting all transactions digitally.
- c Reunifying and managing the public finances by channelling all sovereign revenues and fees to state institutions, and in particular to the Central Bank, in order to strengthen transparency and financing capacity.



- d Restoring control over sovereign economic sectors, in particular oil and gas, through state institutions, in order to ensure that revenues are used for the common good.
- e Reviewing and updating economic and investment legislation in order to improve the business climate and strengthen investor confidence.
- f Promoting the return of Yemeni capital from abroad and operationalizing the role of the diaspora in supporting the national economy through a secure and incentive-based investment environment.
- g Adopting a legal and institutional framework for the protection of investments and projects, subject to national legislation.
- h Strengthening the economic resilience of local communities through support for small and micro enterprises.
- i Supporting the economic empowerment of women through the establishment or strengthening of funds and financing programmes for their projects.
- j Promoting the economic and social inclusion of particularly vulnerable and marginalized groups.
- k Drawing on the experience of the Social Development Fund, the United Nations, the European Union, the International Development Association (IDA), the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and other international actors in supporting economic recovery in conflict-affected countries.

l Modernizing and expanding telecommunications and internet infrastructure through a partnership between the state and the private sector including an appropriate state share in the ownership structure while ensuring state oversight, regulation and the protection of the public interest.

m Promoting investment in the energy sector, and in renewable energy in particular, through financing facilities and long-term state loans.



- n Ensuring the efficient use of national investments and adherence to sustainability criteria.
- o Unifying monetary policy and addressing the existing fragmentation in currency administration.
- p Mobilizing international support for the reconstruction of Yemen in coordination with international institutions.



6.2 Strengthening Transparency and Accountability

- a Operationalizing oversight bodies for the protection of public services (Parliament, the State Audit Bureau, the Anti-Corruption Authority and other oversight institutions).
- b Strengthening civil society oversight in accordance with the rules and mechanisms enshrined in law.
- c Reviewing laws, regulations and institutional arrangements, and applying them in a fair, transparent and impartial manner.
- d Applying legal standards for the appointment to public office across all state institutions.
- e Building the capacities of oversight institutions in order to strengthen the performance of their functions.

6.3 Strengthening the Role of the Judiciary in Combating Corruption and Upholding the Rule of Law

- a Removing the procedural obstacles that impede the judiciary, and ensuring that all state officials are subject to the jurisdiction of the law.
- b Reinstating administrative courts and public prosecution offices.
- c Implementing judicial oversight on an equal basis and in accordance with clear rules.
Aktivierung der fachlicher Unterstützungsstrukturen in allen Justizorganen.

- d Establishing specialized support structures within all judicial bodies.
- e Enacting laws to strengthen the judiciary in the recovery of assets and the fight against organized crime.

- f Combating nepotism, undue influence and interference in judicial matters.
- g Empowering the judiciary to annul unlawful regulations and provisions.
- h Building the capacities of judges in administrative, political, legal and religious fields.
- i Strengthening the comprehensive independence of the judiciary and preventing encroachments on its competences.

6.4 Institutional Capacity-Building at the Local Level

- a Strengthening the role of local authorities and granting them broad powers, the precise contours of which are still to be defined.
- b Providing the necessary administrative, financial and political resources to enable municipalities to implement their measures at both the local and national levels.
- c Strengthening societal participation and oversight.
- d Reinforcing accountability and responsibility in the performance of duties by local authorities.
- e Developing mechanisms for the regular assessment and monitoring of the performance of local authorities.

6.5 Restoring Citizens' Trust in the State

- a Ensuring security and stability for citizens.
- b Ensuring dignified living conditions and the provision of basic services.
- c Implementing the mechanisms governing the right of access to information in accordance with the law.
- d Applying the principles of social justice.
- e Strengthening transparency in the management of state resources and extractive industries.
- f Promoting digital transformation in institutions and public services. Einbeziehung der Zivilgesellschaft in die Kontrollorgane gemäß dem Antikorruptionsübereinkommen.



- g Establishing effective mechanisms for the registration and reporting of corruption, in accordance with national laws and international conventions.
- h Including civil society in oversight bodies in accordance with the United Nations Convention against Corruption.



6.6 Governance, Institutions and the Rule of Law

- a Rebuilding the administrative structures of state institutions.
- b Developing political, administrative, regulatory and judicial capacities in line with the requirements of a modern state.
- c Implementing institutional reform, combating corruption, and strengthening transparency.
- d Structuring and framing work processes during the current phase.
- e Achieving political stability and calling for a comprehensive national dialogue.
- f Strengthening the role of local authorities.
- g Developing rapid economic solutions and providing basic services to citizens.
- h Rebuilding the sovereign institutions (the armed forces, foreign affairs, security and the judiciary) and the executive institutions (finance and the civil service).
- i Operationalizing oversight bodies (the Electoral Commission, party registration, the Tenders Commission, and the Anti-Corruption and Anti-Money Laundering Authority).
- j Preventing economic and partisan conflicts of interest in executive leadership positions.
- k Ensuring the exercise of civil liberties and trade union rights, and including citizens and trade unions in policy-making and oversight.
- l Ending the quota system in public office and introducing the principles of competence and specialization, while ensuring oversight and accountability.
- m Defining a preparatory phase for institutional development (mechanisms, rules, steps, guidelines, oversight, follow-up and continuous evaluation).

7. CONCLUSION

The outcomes of the International Conference for Peace and Development in Yemen reflect a significant consensus among the various actors on the need to move from the phase of conflict to that of state-building. These recommendations confirm that sustainable peace cannot be achieved in isolation from the reform of state institutions, the strengthening of justice, economic development, and the guaranteed participation of all social groups in shaping the future.

The urgent need for a more active international and regional role likewise becomes apparent a role grounded in support for the will of the Yemeni people and in the provision of the necessary guarantees for the implementation of the outcomes of the Conference for Peace and Development. In this context, these outcomes constitute a comprehensive set of guidelines on the basis of which stability in Yemen can be restored, the state renewed, and the aspirations of the Yemeni people for security, development and a dignified life realized.

The conference reaffirms that addressing the issues of abduction, enforced disappearance, forced relocation, the wounded, and the families of martyrs and victims of war alongside other political, economic and human rights processes depends on a comprehensive political agreement that brings the conflict to an end, strengthens stability and ensures the non-recurrence of violations. This will contribute to achieving a just, comprehensive and sustainable peace and to comprehensively positive development in Yemen.





8. ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Yemeni Initiative for Peace and Development extends its sincere thanks and deepest appreciation to all those who have contributed to the success of the International Conference for Peace and Development in Yemen and have made the present report possible.

Supporting Entities — Sponsors

Particular thanks are owed to the Bruno Kreisky Forum for International Dialogue for its support of this initiative, and for the intellectual and diplomatic legacy that the Forum embodies in supporting dialogue and peace throughout the world. The deployment of its resources and its network for this purpose was an essential catalyst for the success of the event.

Sincere thanks are also extended to the City of Salzburg, which extended its patronage to the conference and welcomed it within a setting shaped by history, culture, dialogue and music.

Distinguished Participants

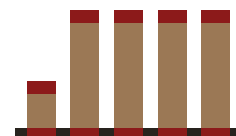
Thanks are likewise extended to all participants who travelled long distances from Yemen, the countries of the region, Europe and the rest of the world in order to take part in this responsible Yemeni dialogue. Their contributions as politicians, academics, experts, civil society representatives, business leaders and diplomats formed the heart of the conference. Every intervention, debate and recommendation grounded in their knowledge, experience and conviction that peace in Yemen is possible was significant and contributed to the success of the conference.

The Working Team — Conference Preparatory Committee

Final thanks are extended to the team of the Yemeni Initiative for Peace and Development, which worked quietly and with dedication for many months from the first conceptual stage, through logistical coordination, to the completion of this final report.

Yemeni Initiative for Peace and Development (YIPD)

friedensinitiativejemen.org | info@friedensinitiativejemen.org







Friedensinitiative
Jemen

KREISKY
FORUM

Kreisky



STADT : SALZBURG