

Country/entity Yemen

Region Middle East and North Africa

Agreement name Agreement between al-‘Awlaqī Tribe and al-Qaeda

Date 2 May 2014

Agreement status Multiparty signed/agreed

Interim arrangement Yes

Agreement/conflict level Intrastate/local conflict

Yemeni Civil Wars (1994) (2011 -)

The Republic of Yemen was formed in May 1990 after the merger between the Yemeni Arab Republic (YAR) in the north and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PDRY) in the south. The unification process was rushed and the final agreement between President Ali Abdullah Saleh and President Ali Salem al-Beidh was based on the imperfect promise of equality. Following the merger, integration of the militaries and civil services was at best incomplete or at times entirely non-existent. When Saleh's General Congress Party (GPC) allied itself with the newly created Islamist Islah ('reform') party in 1993, the former ruling party of South Yemen – the Yemen Socialist Party (YSP) – was effectively side-lined in the 1993 General Elections. Violence involving the use of heavy weaponry and aerial bombardment erupted in April 1994 and on the 21 May 1994 Vice President al-Beidh declared the secession of the south, citing political centralization with the northern highland tribes, violence against the YSP and economic discrimination. In the midst of fighting, negotiations in Cairo, Egypt, collapsed. The war ended with the military victory of the north, and on the 1 October 1994, Ali Abdullah Saleh was elected President.

Despite the unification of Yemen in 1990, political power during the 1990s and 2000s remained centralized with the northern highland tribes, particularly the villages from which President Ali Abdullah Saleh and his confidants stemmed. The system of clientelism established through the ruling General People's Congress party maintained relative loyalty among the fractured political allegiances of Yemen's traditional tribal leadership. However, diminishing oil reserves and the shrinking opportunities for access to rent increased economic and political marginalization in Yemen's peripheral communities. The degree of regionalism of conflicts is further defined by other local grievances. In the northern governorate of Sa'dah, a backlash was provoked among the local Zaydi Shi'a against Sunni Salafist cultural incursions resulting in six wars between 2004 and 2010. In the southern governorates of Hadramawt, Shabwa, al-Dhali and Abyan, civil and military personnel forcibly retired after the 1994 Civil War began protesting and eventually formed the secessionist Southern 'al-Hiraak' movement in 2007. Furthermore, tribal grievances have spurred attacks on oil companies and government installations to extract rents. Various takfiri groups including al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula have also increased their presence since 1995.

The Yemen Spring in early 2011 allowed all these movements to express their joint displeasure. Moreover, factionalism in the regime split the already weak military and thus allowed the Houthis, the takfiris and tribal-based militia known as popular committees, to assert themselves militarily. Mandated by the UN-sponsored Gulf Cooperation Council Initiative, the National Dialogue held from March 2013 to January 2014 aimed at guaranteeing power-sharing among the different parties. However, the GCC Initiative only included formal political parties that did not accurately reflect political realities. Furthermore, provisions lacked adequate transitional justice and provided former-President Saleh, as well as others, full amnesty. As a result, little faith was placed in the process by formerly marginalized groups such as the Zaydi Shia Houthi rebels (Ansar Allah) and al-Hiraak who opted to increase their bargaining power vis-à-vis the state by strengthening their own territorial enclaves. In September 2014 the Houthis succeeded in capturing the capital Sana'a and gradually expanded their control southward. The subsequent UN-mediated Peace and National Partnership Agreement between transitional president Hadi and the Houthis on a federal, democratic Yemeni state, failed to be implemented as the Houthis successfully dissolved the parliament and deposed Hadi in January 2015. Following the Saudi military intervention to restore the Hadi government in March 2015, ceasefire attempts continuously failed. A two-year

Stage	Ceasefire/related
Conflict nature	Inter-group
Peace process	Yemen Inter-group Agreements
Parties	al-‘Awlaqī Tribe: Sheikh Abū Bakr Farīd al-‘Awlaqī, Chief of the al-Ṣa‘īd District, ‘Alī Bin Hammad al-‘Awāliq al-Qaeda: Ahmad ‘Āṭif al-‘Ātīqī, al-Habashī al-Bārās [al-‘Awlaqī], Sāliḥ bin Bil ‘aīd al-Sālimī.
Third parties	-
Description	An agreement between the ‘Alī Bin Hammad al-‘Awāliq and al-Qaeda, aimed at preventing violence in the areas inhabited by the al-Awlaki Tribe. Sets out provisions aimed at restricting assembly, giving safe harbour and preventing hostile acts between the two groups.

Agreement document [YE_140502_al-Awlaqi Tribes and al-Qaeda agreement_EN.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language) [YE_140502_al-Awlaqi Tribes and al-Qaeda agreement_AR.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

Groups

Children/youth No specific mention.

Disabled persons No specific mention.

Elderly/age No specific mention.

Migrant workers No specific mention.

Racial/ethnic/national group No specific mention.

Religious groups No specific mention.

Indigenous people No specific mention.

Other groups No specific mention.

Refugees/displaced persons No specific mention.

Social class No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and gender No specific mention.

Men and boys No specific mention.

LGBTI No specific mention.

Family No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state (general) No specific mention.

State configuration No specific mention.

Self determination No specific mention.

Referendum No specific mention.

State symbols No specific mention.

Independence/secession No specific mention.

Accession/unification No specific mention.

Border delimitation No specific mention.

Cross-border provision No specific mention.

Governance

Political institutions (new or reformed) No specific mention.

Elections No specific mention.

Electoral commission No specific mention.

Political parties reform No specific mention.

Civil society No specific mention.

Traditional/religious leaders No specific mention.

Public administration No specific mention.

Constitution No specific mention.

Power sharing

Political power sharing No specific mention.

Territorial power sharing No specific mention.

Economic power sharing No specific mention.

Military power sharing No specific mention.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general No specific mention.

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty incorporation No specific mention.

Civil and political rights No specific mention.

Socio-economic rights No specific mention.

Rights related issues

Citizenship No specific mention.

Democracy No specific mention.

Detention procedures No specific mention.

Media and communication No specific mention.

Mobility/access No specific mention.

Protection measures No specific mention.

Other No specific mention.

Rights institutions

NHRI No specific mention.

Regional or international human rights institutions No specific mention.

Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and emergency law No specific mention.

State of emergency provisions No specific mention.

Judiciary and courts No specific mention.

Prisons and detention No specific mention.

Traditional Laws No specific mention.

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction No specific mention.

National economic plan No specific mention.

Natural resources No specific mention.

International funds No specific mention.

Business No specific mention.

Taxation No specific mention.

Banks No specific mention.

Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights No specific mention.

Pastoralist/nomadism rights No specific mention.

Cultural heritage No specific mention.

Environment No specific mention.

Water or riparian rights or access No specific mention.

Security sector

Security Guarantees

Page 1, 4. As long as members of al-Qaeda belong to the tribes of 'Alī Bin Hammad al-'Awāliq in al-Ṣa'īd District they will stay in their homes and not commit hostile acts against anyone, unless they are subject to such acts. If they are assaulted in the safety of their homes in al-Ṣa'īd they will be perceived as individuals from the tribes of 'Alī Bin Hammad al-'Awāliq before they are considered members of the al-Qaeda Organisation

Ceasefire

Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision
[Summary] Agreement as a whole provides for ceasefire:

Page 1, ...The meeting [called for] a halt on the scourge of war in order to spare al-Ṣa'īd District...

Page 1, 2. It is strictly forbidden to undertake military actions in al-Ṣa'īd District, in her valleys or on her people.

Police

Page 1, The signed minutes will be delivered to the government currently present in Shabwah, which is represented by the Minister of Defence, the Chairman of the National Security Service, the Governor of Shabwah Governorate, the Commander of the Military Police Units and the Commander of the Third Military Region.

Armed forces

Page 1, At the invitation of Sheikh Abū Bakr Farīd al-'Awlaqī, Chief of the al-Ṣa'īd District, a meeting was held for the people of 'Alī Bin Hammad al-'Awāliq in the area of Bārās al-'Awāliq in al-Ṣa'īd to assess the repercussions of recent events between al-Q'aidah [al-Qaeda] and the forces of the Yemeni Army in Shabwah [Governorate].

Page 1, The signed minutes will be delivered to the government currently present in Shabwah, which is represented by the Minister of Defence, the Chairman of the National Security Service, the Governor of Shabwah Governorate, the Commander of the Military Police Units and the Commander of the Third Military Region.

DDR

No specific mention.

Intelligence services

No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces

Page 1, 1. It is strictly forbidden to assemble al-Qaeda in al-Ṣa'īd [District] and Wādī Yashbim at all.

2. It is strictly forbidden to undertake military actions in al-Ṣa'īd District, in her valleys or on her people.

3. It is strictly forbidden for individuals from the tribes of 'Alī Bin Hammad al-'Awāliq belonging to al-Qaeda to harbour any foreigner in the al-Ṣa'īd District.

4. As long as members of al-Qaeda belong to the tribes of 'Alī Bin Hammad al-'Awāliq in al-Ṣa'īd District they will stay in their homes and not commit hostile acts against anyone, unless they are subject to such acts. If they are assaulted in the safety of their homes in al-Ṣa'īd they will be perceived as individuals from the tribes of 'Alī Bin Hammad al-'Awāliq before they are considered members of the al-Qaeda Organisation

Withdrawal of foreign forces	No specific mention.
Corruption	No specific mention.
Crime/organised crime	No specific mention.
Drugs	No specific mention.
Terrorism	al-Qaeda is party to the agreement.

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general	No specific mention.
Amnesty/pardon	No specific mention.
Courts	No specific mention.
Mechanism	No specific mention.
Prisoner release	No specific mention.
Vetting	No specific mention.
Victims	No specific mention.
Missing persons	No specific mention.
Reparations	No specific mention.
Reconciliation	No specific mention.

Implementation

UN signatory	No specific mention.
Other international signatory	No specific mention.

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism No specific mention.

Related cases No specific mention.

Source 'Guarantee for the non-gathering of al-Qaeda in al-Saed ... Shabwah al-Hadath publishes results of the meeting between the al-Awlaki tribe and al-Qaeda', Shabwah al-Hadath, 3 May 2014 <http://shabwahalhadath.net/news/7471/>
