Peace Agreement Access Tool PA-X https://test.pax.peaceagreements.org/

Country/entity	Yemen
Region	Middle East and North Africa
Agreement name	Agreement between Ansar Allah and Salafists from the al-Noor Centre
Date	26 Jun 2014
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes

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 by 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, coasofire attempts continuously failed. A two ve

Stage	Pre-negotiation/process
Conflict nature	Inter-group
Peace process	Yemen Inter-group Agreements
Parties	The first side: Mr Abd al-Malik Badr al-Din al-Houthi, signed by his representative, Yusuf Abdallah for Ansar Allah [The Houthis] The second side: Sheikh Muhammad bin Abdullah al-Imam [for the Salafists of the Noor Center]
Third parties	-
Description	Short agreement between the Houthis (Ansar Allah) and the Salafists at the Noor Centre following the defeat and expulsion of the Salafists at Dar al-Hadith Centre in Dammaj, Sa'dah. Agreement postulates that all involved are Muslims, calls for reconciliation and open lines of communication between the groups to coordinate in the face of strife, guarantees cultural freedom and freedom of thought, and calls for an end to hostile rhetoric by both parties.
Agreement document	YE_140626_Agreement between Salafists and Ansar Allah_EN.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF
Agreement document (original language)	YE_140626_Agreement between Salafists and Ansar Allah_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	
State definition	
Nature of state (general)	No specific mention.
Nature of state (general)	No specific mention. No specific mention.
Nature of state (general) State configuration	
Nature of state (general) State configuration	No specific mention.
Nature of state (general) State configuration Self determination	No specific mention. No specific mention.
Nature of state (general) State configuration Self determination Referendum	No specific mention. No specific mention. No specific mention.

Border delimitation No specific mention.

Accession/ unification

Cross-border No specific mention. provision

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 No specific mention. general

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

TreatyNo specific mention.incorporation

Civil and political rights	Human rights and equality→Civil and political rights→Thought, opinion, conscience and religion Page 1, 1. Peaceful co-existence between the two sides [who will not be] brought to quarrel or sedition, regardless of circumstances. Freedom of thought and culture are guaranteed to all.
Socio-economic rights	Human rights and equality→Socio-economic rights→Cultural life Page 1, 1. Peaceful co-existence between the two sides [who will not be] brought to quarrel or sedition, regardless of circumstances. Freedom of thought and culture are guaranteed to all.

Rights related issues

Citizenship	No specific mention.
Democracy	No specific mention.
Detention procedures	No specific mention.
Media and communication	Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media roles Page 1, 2. Stop inflammatory and hostile rhetoric from both sides in its various forms and in all areas, and work to cultivate the spirit of brotherhood and cooperation.
Mobility/access	No specific mention.
Protection measures	No specific mention.
Other	Page 1, 1. Peaceful co-existence between the two sides [who will not be] brought to quarrel or sedition, regardless of circumstances. Freedom of thought and culture are guaranteed to all.
Rights institutions	

NHRI No specific mention. Regional or No specific mention. international human rights institutions

Justice sector reform

Criminal justice and No specific mention. emergency law

State of emergency No specific mention. **provisions**

Judiciary andNo specific mention.courts

Prisons andNo specific mention.detention

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/No specific mention.nomadism rights

Cultural heritage No specific mention.

Environment	No specific mention.
Water or riparian rights or access	No specific mention.
Security sector	
Security Guarantees	No specific mention.
Ceasefire	Security sector→Ceasefire→General commitments Page 1, 1. Peaceful co-existence between the two sides [who will not be] brought to quarrel or sedition, regardless of circumstances. Freedom of thought and culture are guaranteed to all.
	Page 1, 3. Continue the process of direct communication between the two sides to face any emergency, event, problem, the behaviour of individuals, or any attempt at exacerbating the situation between the two sides, and to determine their position.
Police	No specific mention.
Armed forces	No specific mention.
DDR	No specific mention.
Intelligence services	No specific mention.
Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces	No specific mention.
Withdrawal of foreign forces	No specific mention.
Corruption	No specific mention.
Crime/organised crime	No specific mention.
Drugs	No specific mention.
Terrorism	No specific mention.

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.

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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	Yemen Street, 'Text of Agreement between Ansar Allah and between the Sheikh Muhammad al-Amam', 12 July 2014, http://www.yemenstreet.net/news-6606.htm (retrieved 12 March 2016)