

Country/entity	Yemen
Region	Middle East and North Africa
Agreement name	Peace Document between the Had Yafa'a tribes, Lahj
Date	26 Apr 2024
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	Implementation/renegotiation
Conflict nature	Inter-group
Peace process	Yemen Inter-group Agreements
Parties	<p>Local authority: Director General of Al-Hadd Directorate: Hussein Ahmed Awad Al-Jawhari</p> <p>General leadership of governorate (described in sources as sheikhs/social figures, judicial authorities, transitional council in the district, military and security leaders):</p> <p>Committee Members Responsible for Preparing the Document:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Ahmed Abdul Rahman Omar Al-Sayed 2. Sheikh Mohammed Abdul Rab Shaiba 3. Sheikh Saleh Abdullah Abdo Ahmed 4. Mr. Fadhl Mohsen Jaber 5. Mr. Abdul Rab Ali Al-Haj 6. Mr. Hussein Ali Abdul Rab Al-Dawoodi 7. Mr. Mohammed Qasim bin Qasim 8. Ahmed Mohammed Saleh Al-Abadli 9. Deputy Security Director of Al-Hadd: Sheikh Mohsen Alawi 10. Sheikh Ali Mohsen Mohammed Al-Majouhi 11. Sheikh Ali Hussein Al-Shiyuhi 12. Sheikh Ahmed Saleh Sinan 13. Mr. Ali Mohammed Mobar 14. Mr. Mohsen Abdullah Karama <p>(Document includes (but does not list names affiliated with) official stamps and signatures belonging to various other local authorities; representatives of local governance authorities, security forces and military leadership)</p>
Third parties	-
Description	<p>A short local agreement which aims to resolve inter-tribal conflict in the area and stipulates a two year period for the truce, appealing to notions of collective community enforcement and Islamic faith and law as ways of affirming the agreement. Substantively the agreement addresses respect for the rule of law and Islamic law and any social crimes or acts of violence that may disrupt the truce, including making provision for protection of roads and public services. There are also provisions for security and judicial authorities to enact detention and trial on any individual violating the agreement, with a general call to communities to reject violence and tribal fanaticism.</p>

Agreement document	English - YE_240426_Peace Document between the Had Yafa tribes_EN (opens in new tab) Download PDF
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Agreement document (original language)	YE_240426_Peace Document between the Had Yafa tribes (opens in new tab)
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Groups

Children/youth	No specific mention.
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Disabled persons	No specific mention.
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Elderly/age	No specific mention.
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Migrant workers	No specific mention.
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Racial/ethnic/national group	No specific mention.
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Religious groups	No specific mention.
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Indigenous people	No specific mention.
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Other groups	No specific mention.
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Refugees/displaced persons	No specific mention.
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Social class	No specific mention.
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Gender

Women, girls and gender	No specific mention.
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Men and boys	No specific mention.
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LGBTI	No specific mention.
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Family	No specific mention.
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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 All directorate residents must stand by them and activate the role of security committees in residential neighborhoods and remote areas, reporting any violations, infractions, suspicious movements, or practices and actions that harm individuals and society as quickly as possible.

Traditional/religious leaders No specific mention.

Public administration	No specific mention.
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Constitution	No specific mention.
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Power sharing

Political power sharing	No specific mention.
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Territorial power sharing	No specific mention.
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Economic power sharing	No specific mention.
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Military power sharing	No specific mention.
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Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general	<p>Everyone must commit to and fulfill it out of respect and appreciation for the blood of the martyrs who sacrificed themselves in defense of homeland and religion, and for love of freedom and independence, and establishing the foundations of security, safety, and the rule of law and justice.</p> <p>4. Anyone who attempts to violate the peace agreement shall be punished and criminalized, treated as a special criminal case, and personally punished according to the system and law.</p> <p>5. Cases pending before the judiciary shall take their legal course, as well as for those who wish to pursue their cases through legal and religious means.</p> <p>This document does not conflict with any legal procedures and does not stand as an obstacle before them.</p> <p>No person has the right to exploit this document before any authority for the purpose of releasing any detainee pending a case before the law.</p> <p>6. Security and judicial agencies must exert their utmost effort and expedite the resolution of cases before them.</p> <p>Each person bears responsibility for their case and shall be punished for crimes committed according to Sharia and law.</p>
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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 Given the great importance of peace and its profound impact on individuals and society in general, Islamic law has been concerned with establishing foundations and controls for resolving disputes between individuals and achieving peace between individuals, tribes, and groups, and not only this, but Islam has also legislated peace between nations, between Muslims themselves, and between them and others. Each person bears responsibility for their case and shall be punished for crimes committed according to Sharia and law.

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 Land, property and environment→Cultural heritage→Intangible
2. Everyone must commit to this peace agreement and fulfill it based on our Islamic faith. Islam has established the principle of fulfilling pledges and covenants as one of its fundamental principles and made it an obligatory duty, revealed in the Quran to be recited until the Day of Judgment.
Land, property and environment→Cultural heritage→Promotion
2. Everyone must commit to this peace agreement and fulfill it based on our Islamic faith. Islam has established the principle of fulfilling pledges and covenants as one of its fundamental principles and made it an obligatory duty, revealed in the Quran to be recited until the Day of Judgment.
All are called to assume responsibility and adhere to Islamic teachings and values based on commanding good and forbidding evil, and stopping the oppressor either by deterring them from their oppression through advice or reconciliation, or by informing competent authorities to take necessary legal measures regardless of the degree of kinship between them, and not to fear the blame of critics for the sake of Allah.

Environment No specific mention.

**Water or riparian
rights or access** No specific mention.

Security sector

**Security
Guarantees** 3. No issues of any kind shall be raised whether by word or deed, no blocking of roads and public interests, and security authorities must be informed of any violations by any party to take legal measures against them.

Ceasefire Security sector→Ceasefire→General commitments
1. The attendees approved a truce (peace agreement) between the conflicting people of Al-Hadd Directorate who have criminal cases involving killing and injuries, with the peace being in the name of the martyrs of Al-Hadd Directorate specifically and the South generally, for a period of two years from the date of this document's approval.

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 person has the right to exploit this document before any authority for the purpose of releasing any detainee pending a case before the law.
Crime/organised crime	<p>4. Anyone who attempts to violate the peace agreement shall be punished and criminalized, treated as a special criminal case, and personally punished according to the system and law.</p> <p>Security and judicial authorities must arrest them, conduct necessary investigations, and bring them to trial as quickly as possible to receive punishment for their actions and serve as a lesson to those who break covenants and agreements, deviate from national consensus, and seek to destabilize security and disturb public tranquility.</p> <p>Each person bears responsibility for their case and shall be punished for crimes committed according to Sharia and law.</p>
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	All are called to assume responsibility and adhere to Islamic teachings and values based on commanding good and forbidding evil, and stopping the oppressor either by deterring them from their oppression through advice or reconciliation, or by informing competent authorities to take necessary legal measures regardless of the degree of kinship between them, and not to fear the blame of critics for the sake of Allah.

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	No specific mention.
