

Country/entity	Yemen
Region	Middle East and North Africa
Agreement name	Document of Reconciliation and Forgiveness Between the Families of the Al Ali bin Ahmad Al Awlaqi Clan
Date	7 Apr 2019
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	Framework/substantive - comprehensive
Conflict nature	Inter-group
Peace process	Yemen Inter-group Agreements

Parties

Sheikh Saleh bin Fareed bin Muhsin Al Awlaqi
[SIGNED]

Muhammad Mufni Abdullah Fareed
[SIGNED]

Sheikh Saleh bin Abdullah BaDhayaf
[SIGNED]

Abdullah Masa' Abd Rabboh Batinah
[SIGNED]

Sheikh Abdullah Saeed Al Qirai'
[SIGNED]

Ali Ahmad Muhammad
[SIGNED]

Muhammad Ali Al Sawd
[SIGNED]

Saber Nasser
[SIGNED]

Ahmad Fareed Hadi Abdullah
[SIGNED]

[ILLEGIBLE]
[SIGNED]

Awadh Muhammad Al Tabalah
[SIGNED]

Abdullah Saleh Abdullah Al Fayadh
[SIGNED]

Nasser Salem Ahmad BaFayadh
[SIGNED]

Ali Salem Barlak
[SIGNED]

Mahdi Nasser Ali Muneeb Saber BaHada
[SIGNED]

Saleh Salem Al Saadi BaFat
[SIGNED]

Saleh Ahmad Omar Al Madhaji
[SIGNED]

Abdullah Saleh Salem Mithaq
[SIGNED]

Khalid Abdullah Shidhayah

Third parties CC:
- The Office of the Minister of Interior
- The Governor of the Shabwa Governorate
- The Governorate Security Director
- The Al Saeed Court Judge
- The Al Saeed Public Prosecutor
- The Shabwa Appellate Court Judge
- The Shabwa Appellate Public Prosecutor

Description This agreement which addresses an ongoing tribal conflict, commits the parties to reconciling sub-divisions within the same clan, drawing a line under the dispute and recognising the signing as an official pardon of all those involved in the conflict by the wider clan. Societal leaders and dignitaries of the clan addressed issues involved in the tribal conflict including specific incidents of killings during a period between 2014 and 2019. These issues are expressed as unresolved by the previous related agreement, this agreement commits the signatories to ensure that compensations are made to the families of 11 men killed in the tribal feud as well as ensuring general reconciliation across all branches of the tribe.

Agreement document [YE_190407_Document of Reconciliation btw Tribes of Al Ali bin Ahmed al-Awlaqi_EN.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language) [YE_190407_Document of Reconciliation btw Tribes of Al Ali bin Ahmed al-Awlaqi_AR.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

Groups

Children/youth Groups→Children/youth→Rhetorical
Page 1,
We also hope to build a solid foundation of brotherhood and cooperation, as well as a safe future for us and our children, free of any of the negatives and diseases of the past.

Page 2,
With this document, we all consider this issue to be done with, and to be the last of our terrible problems from this past. It shall be a foundation for us to build a society that is free of wars and vendettas, and one with a future of peace, stability, and brotherhood for our children and their futures.

Disabled persons No specific mention.

Elderly/age No specific mention.

Migrant workers No specific mention.

**Racial/ethnic/
national group**

Groups→Racial/ethnic/national group→Rhetorical

Page 1, ... sheikhs, dignitaries, and elders of the Al Ali bin Ahmad bin Ma'n Al Awlaqi clan, and all of the prominent and social figures of the clan, were invited for talks. After discussing the matter amongst themselves, they communicated with the various groups involved and all of those who wish good for the tribe

Page 1, Their meeting was conducted for the tribe and in order to put out the fire of conflict and evil and to promote anything that will strengthen the ties of family, brotherhood, and love between the clans, branches, and families of the tribe.

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

Gender→Men and boys→Other

Page 2, 1. All of the eleven men who were killed are the men of the Ali bin Ahmad clan, and they are all our brothers and our sons. Their loss is our loss, and it is our blood that was shed.

Page 2, 4. ... we reiterate that these men who were killed are our brothers and our dead.

LGBTI

No specific mention.

Family

Page 1,

Their meeting was conducted for the tribe and in order to put out the fire of conflict and evil and to promote anything that will strengthen the ties of family, brotherhood, and love between the clans, branches, and families of the tribe.

Page 2, 2. The people of the Ali bin Ahmad clan have decided to forgive and forget for all of their members who were killed. They did this to please Allah first and foremost, and also to strengthen the ties of brotherhood and family...

Page 2, 4. Sheikh Saleh bin Fareed Al Awlaqi shall pay the compensation to the families of the victims, at the rate of 10 million Yemeni riyals to each one of the families of the victims...

Page 3, ... It is required that the family of the victim be appeased

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 Page 1, ... the sheikhs, dignitaries, and elders of the Al Ali bin Ahmad bin Ma'n Al Awlaqi clan, and all of the prominent and social figures of the clan, were invited for talks.

Page 1, ... the families of Al Ali bin Ahmad clan, represented by their sheikhs, dignitaries, elders, prominent figures, and social figures, have met on this blessed day and agreed to put an end to this bloodshed between the members of the clan.

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 No specific mention.

Ceasefire No specific mention.

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	<p>Page 2,</p> <p>1. All of the eleven men who were killed are the men of the Ali bin Ahmad clan, and they are all our brothers and our sons. Their loss is our loss, and it is our blood that was shed.</p> <p>2. The people of the Ali bin Ahmad clan have decided to forgive and forget for all of their members who were killed. They did this to please Allah first and foremost, and also to strengthen the ties of brotherhood and family, stop the bloodshed between brothers in religion and in tribe, and for their future and the future of their children.</p>
Amnesty/pardon	<p>Transitional justice→Amnesty/pardon→Amnesty/pardon proper</p> <p>Page 2,</p> <p>3. This pardon is from the all of the Al Ali clan, and it includes all of them. This pardon cannot be retracted, and there cannot be any claims or suits after this.</p>
Courts	No specific mention.
Mechanism	No specific mention.
Prisoner release	No specific mention.
Vetting	No specific mention.
Victims	<p>Page 2, 4. Sheikh Saleh bin Fareed Al Awlaqi shall pay the compensation to the families of the victims, at the rate of 10 million Yemeni riyals to each one of the families of the victims, and we reiterate that these men who were killed are our brothers and our dead.</p> <p>Page 3, (following list of signatories) ... It is required that the family of the victim be appeased.</p>
Missing persons	No specific mention.
Reparations	<p>Transitional justice→Reparations→Material reparations</p> <p>Page 2,</p> <p>4. Sheikh Saleh bin Fareed Al Awlaqi shall pay the compensation to the families of the victims, at the rate of 10 million Yemeni riyals to each one of the families of the victims, and we reiterate that these men who were killed are our brothers and our dead.</p>
Reconciliation	<p>Page 1,</p> <p>Their meeting was conducted for the tribe and in order to put out the fire of conflict and evil and to promote anything that will strengthen the ties of family, brotherhood, and love between the clans, branches, and families of the tribe. Based on that, this blessed idea was formed, and it is based on building a foundation for reconciliation, forgiveness, and moving on from the past and all of its catastrophes and injuries. This idea is based on building bridges of love between the various tribal components and bridging the gaps between them. All of the tribes of the Al Ali clan agreed to this, under the leadership and generous sponsorship of our sheikh, Sheikh Saleh bin Fareed Al Awlaqi, during a meeting on Sunday, 7 April 2019.</p>

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.
