

Country/entity	Yemen
Region	Middle East and North Africa
Agreement name	Document of Reconciliation between areas of al-Mahariq and al-Saliyah, Sheikh Othman, Aden
Date	26 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	Ceasefire/related
Conflict nature	Inter-group
Peace process	Yemen Inter-group Agreements
Parties	<p>The brothers in the area of Al-Mahariq, and they are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Muhammad Saeed Saleh Abdullah 2. Badr Ghaleb Ghaleb 3. Sheikh Ali Muhammad bin Muhammad Burahah <p>And the brothers in the area of Al-Saliyah, and they are:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Shawi Hasan Abdoh 2. Mayal Muhammad Ahmad 3. Iyad Taha Noman
Third parties	<p>Agreement witnessed by: Commander of the Sheikh Othman [ILLEGIBLE]</p> <p>Abu Jamal/ Nasser al-Hout [SIGNED]</p> <p>Commander of the 3rd Infantry Forces Sheikh Bassam al-Mihdhar [SIGNED]</p>
Description	A short ceasefire agreement between two district level local armed groups to stop the conflict and violence between Muslims during the month of Ramadan.

Agreement document [YE_190427_Lahj Agreement between al-Mahariq and al-Saliya_EN.pdf \(opens in new tab\) | Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language) [YE_190427_Lahj Agreement between al-Mahariq and al-Saliya_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	Groups→Religious groups→Rhetorical Page 1, ... This agreement is put in place to stop bloodshed between Muslims.
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** Page 1, ... the attendees signed the agreement in the attendance of Sheikh Bassam Mihdhar and Sheikh Nasser Bin Huror based on the request from the sheriff of the district of Sheikh Othman, Sheikh Ahmad al-Mihdhar.

**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 Page 1, ...Then, they will resort, after Allah, to the authorities to settle the dispute between them based on the law and using the secondary methods.

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 Land, property and environment→Cultural heritage→Intangible
Page 1, ... stop the mutual violence between the two sides after signing the agreement and until after the Blessed Eid al-Fitr

Page 1, ... both sides adhere to not causing any violence or chaos after this agreement due to the coming of the blessed month of Ramadan and so as not to disturb the peace.

Environment No specific mention.

Water or riparian rights or access No specific mention.

Security sector

Security Guarantees No specific mention.

Ceasefire Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision
Page 1, The agreement was to stop the mutual violence between the two sides after signing the agreement and until after the Blessed Eid al-Fitr so that each side can prepare the complaints, evidence, and witnesses against the other side. Then, they will resort, after Allah, to the authorities to settle the dispute between them based on the law and using the secondary methods.

Page 1,
So, both sides adhere to not causing any violence or chaos after this agreement due to the coming of the blessed month of Ramadan and so as not to disturb the peace. This agreement is put in place to stop bloodshed between Muslims. Out of the understanding of all of the parties of what was mentioned above, the attendees signed the agreement in the attendance of Sheikh Bassam Mihdhar and Sheikh Nasser Bin Huror based on the request from the sheriff of the district of Sheikh Othman, Sheikh Ahmad al-Mihdhar. This agreement aims to fix the relationship between everyone and help the people of the district avoid conflict and violence.

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 Page 1, ...This agreement aims to fix the relationship between everyone and help the people of the district avoid conflict and violence.

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 Alomanaa.net, 'After efforts of Hadur and al-Mihdhar ... Signing of a document of reconciliation between al-Muhariq and al-Saliyah in Aden', 27 April 2019, <https://www.alomanaa.net/news93184.html>

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