

**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

<b>Stage</b>	Implementation/renegotiation
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Inter-group
<b>Peace process</b>	Yemen Inter-group Agreements
<b>Parties</b>	<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"> <li>1. Ahmed Abdul Rahman Omar Al-Sayed</li> <li>2. Sheikh Mohammed Abdul Rab Shaiba</li> <li>3. Sheikh Saleh Abdullah Abdo Ahmed</li> <li>4. Mr. Fadhl Mohsen Jaber</li> <li>5. Mr. Abdul Rab Ali Al-Haj</li> <li>6. Mr. Hussein Ali Abdul Rab Al-Dawoodi</li> <li>7. Mr. Mohammed Qasim bin Qasim</li> <li>8. Ahmed Mohammed Saleh Al-Abadli</li> <li>9. Deputy Security Director of Al-Hadd: Sheikh Mohsen Alawi</li> <li>10. Sheikh Ali Mohsen Mohammed Al-Majouhi</li> <li>11. Sheikh Ali Hussein Al-Shiyuhi</li> <li>12. Sheikh Ahmed Saleh Sinan</li> <li>13. Mr. Ali Mohammed Mobar</li> <li>14. Mr. Mohsen Abdullah Karama</li> </ol> <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>
<b>Third parties</b>	-
<b>Description</b>	<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>

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**Agreement document** [English - YE\\_240426\\_Peace Document between the Had Yafa tribes\\_EN \(opens in new tab\) | Download PDF](#)

**Agreement document (original language)** [YE\\_240426\\_Peace Document between the Had Yafa tribes \(opens in new tab\)](#)

**Source of document** <https://www.aden-tm.net/news/282972>

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## 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.

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## **Gender**

**Women, girls and gender** No specific mention.

**Men and boys** No specific mention.

**LGBTI** No specific mention.

**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.

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## **Governance**

**Political institutions (new or reformed)** No specific mention.

**Elections** No specific mention.

<b>Electoral commission</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Political parties reform</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Civil society</b>	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.
<b>Traditional/religious leaders</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Public administration</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Constitution</b>	No specific mention.

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#### **Power sharing**

<b>Political power sharing</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Territorial power sharing</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Economic power sharing</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Military power sharing</b>	No specific mention.

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## Human rights and equality

**Human rights/RoL general** 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.

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.

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.

This document does not conflict with any legal procedures and does not stand as an obstacle before them.

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.

6. Security and judicial agencies must exert their utmost effort and expedite the resolution of cases before them.

Each person bears responsibility for their case and shall be punished for crimes committed according to Sharia and law.

**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**

<b>Citizenship</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Democracy</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Detention procedures</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Media and communication</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Mobility/access</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Protection measures</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Other</b>	No specific mention.

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## **Rights institutions**

<b>NHRI</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Regional or international human rights institutions</b>	No specific mention.

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## **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.

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## **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.

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## **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.

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## **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.

<b>Intelligence services</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Withdrawal of foreign forces</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Corruption</b>	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.
<b>Crime/organised crime</b>	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. 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. Each person bears responsibility for their case and shall be punished for crimes committed according to Sharia and law.
<b>Drugs</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Terrorism</b>	No specific mention.

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## **Transitional justice**

<b>Transitional justice general</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Amnesty/pardon</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Courts</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Mechanism</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Prisoner release</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Vetting</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Victims</b>	No specific mention.
<b>Missing persons</b>	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.

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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.

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