

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

Country/ entity	Yemen
Region	Middle East and North Africa
Agreement name	Ta'iz Ceasefire Agreement
Date	16 Apr 2016
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/ conflict level	Intrastate/local conflict (Yemeni Civil Wars (1994) (2011 -))
Stage	Ceasefire/related
Conflict nature	Government/territory
Peace process	Yemen peace process
Parties	Islah MP/NDC Member, Abdulkareem Shaiban Southern Group NDC Member, Ali Mohammed Ahmed Al Ma'amari Chairman of the of the De-escalation and Ceasefire Committee, Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah Nayef Republican Guard, Brigadier Zakaria Al Muta'a
Third parties	United Nations, GCC
Description	A Second ceasefire agreement drafted for the city of Ta'iz following the exclusion of key militias in the nationwide ceasefire agreements signed at Dharan al-Janoub 6 days earlier. Commits to opening the roads from Ta'iz and communication between the two sides to avoid violations.

Agreement document [YE_160416_Taiz Ceasefire Agreement.pdf](#)  | [Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language) [YE_160416_Taiz Ceasefire Agreement_AR.pdf](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Local agreement properties

Process type	Formal structured process
Rationale	There is formality described in the text as committees are to be formed by the parties involved, in order to ensure enforcement. There is also a provision set out for the governorate committee to support the effort as a backstop arrangement. This agreement is connected to a push from the national level process to implement a number of ceasefire agreements in multiple provinces. This agreement in part reflects a level of universal acceptance among a range of local actors, as it attempts to address the omission of fighting groups from the original national agreement and include all locally influential fighting groups. Persistent practice can be seen based on this effort and on the comprehensive involvement of actors in these agreements around this time; southern secessionist, religious militias, government forces and the Houthis all appear to be engaged throughout 2016.
Is there a documented link to a national peace process?	Yes

Link to national process: articulated rationale

Firstly while there is no specific mention in the agreement text, the reference to the national agreement is explaining why this agreement is being carried out to support the national process. There is also a precedent to justify a link on the basis that there is involvement of local actors among the signing parties, with a clear stance towards the wider conflict - primarily the southern groups signing. Further for all of these local ceasefire agreements in the sub-set, there is a provision in the national text which outlines the implementation of a De-escalation and Coordination Committee, which would consist of military and official government individuals with the aim of coordinating with local committees to encourage implementation. It is possible that this presence is always involved across these agreements, whilst not always explicitly mentioned in the text. They will not be coded here as a type of mediator / facilitator as in each case it is not always clear if they have been involved, as the national document plans. This agreement emanates from an initial national level agreement which lays out ceasefire provisions for a number of provinces. There is formal reference in the text which denotes the meeting for this agreement upholding the arrangements and values set out in the national level agreement. The United Nations is also a third party. Additionally, many of the ceasefire agreements at this time focus on the opening up of roads in regard to humanitarian access, and this tends to be an inherent part of the national process. Ta'iz is a focal point of this effort and the text describes provisions for the main roads to Sana'a and Hudaydah being secured and reopened. This issue has tended to be an ongoing focus of agreements at the national level, with much discussion ongoing in UN led talks, around how to ensure main highway access between Ta'iz and other key cities. In relation to national focuses of ensuring Ta'iz becomes a safer space (as it has absorbed a substantial amount of the fall out from the conflict) this agreement also reflects the need to involve all local actors in this type of agreement and part of ensuring Ta'iz is truly in keeping with the aims of the national process, is recognising that Ta'iz is densely populated with so many of Yemen's warring factions and parties. They all have a presence in Ta'iz.

Name of Locale	Ta'iz governorate
Nature Of Locale	Region
GPS Lat/ Long (DD)	13.577494, 44.017906
Participant type	Local state actor Local armed group Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder
Mediator, facilitator or similar	No mention of mediator or similar

Local issues

Ritual/
prayer and
process
(including
use of
scripture)

Page 1, Untitled preamble, In the Name of Allah, the Most Compassionate the Most Merciful

Grievance
List

[Summary] (1) demilitarisation of armed presences in the areas addressed by the agreement (2) the securing and opening of roads and checkpoints in a timely manner to ensure arrival of key supplies to the people

Cattle
rustling/
banditry

No specific mention.

Social cover

No specific mention.
