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| Country/entity | Syria |
| Region | Middle East and North Africa |
| Agreement name | East Ghouta Agreement between Jaysh al-Islam and Faylaq al-Rahman Brigade |
| Date | 24 May 2016 |
| Agreement status | Multiparty signed/agreed |
| Interim arrangement | Yes |
| Agreement/conflict level | Intrastate/local conflict |

Syrian Conflicts (1948 -) (1976 - 2005) (2011 -)

The agreements relate to three different conflict contexts. Israel-Syria and Syria-Lebanon. The Syrian-Israeli conflict was a key factor for the Syrian intervention during the Lebanese Civil War, with Syrian-backed Palestinian Liberation Army units intervened in 1976 against the Palestinian/Leftist militias. Following a massacre at Tel al-Zaatar that year, Syria was forced to accept a ceasefire at a meeting of the Arab League. However, the Arab League also mandated an Arab Deterrence Force, consisting of mostly Syrian soldiers with token contributions from other Arab League states, thus further legitimizing the Syrian presence in Lebanon. During a second bout of fighting that began in 1989, caused by the formation of rival Lebanese regimes in East and West Beirut, the Syrian-backed regime won and in 1991 the 'Treaty of Brotherhood, Cooperation and Coordination' was signed to legalize the Syrian occupation as a means to ensure the security of Syria. Syrian forces were forced to withdraw in 2005 following possible involvement in the assassination of Lebanon's President Hariri.

Syria-internal. In 2011, domestic upheaval following a wave of protests across the Arab World soon led to violent repression of protestors by Syrian government troops. The violence progressed steadily and by July 2011 the Free Syrian Army (FSA) was formed consisting of defected military units and new recruits. The FSA and rebel umbrella group known as the Syrian National Council represented the first attempt at coordinating rebel factions in late 2011. However, a steady influx of foreign fighters and increased sectarianism radicalised opposition groups, which relied on foreign funding. The nature of the conflict changed drastically in late 2013 as infighting among the opposition groups increased. One of the more significant developments was the split between the al-Qaeda outfits the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, ISIS), and Jabhat al-Nusra in early 2014 in addition to the intensified targeting of other rebel factions by ISIS fighters in particular, including the Kurdish Peshmerga, the FSA and other jihadist outfits. Since the summer of 2014, the conflict was further internationalized when ISIS announced the formation of an Islamic state eroding the state line between Iraq and Syria and also in mid-2015 when Russian forces intervened on behalf of the Bashar al-Assad government in Damascus.

Close

Syrian Conflicts (1948 -) (1976 - 2005) (2011 -)

| | |
|------------------------|---|
| Stage | Ceasefire/related |
| Conflict nature | Inter-group |
| Peace process | Syrian Local Agreements |
| Parties | 1-The Leader of Jaysh al-Islam [The Army of Islam]: ‘Asam Buydani ²⁰ , Signed; 2-The Leader of Faylaq al-Rahman [The al-Rahman Legion]: ‘Abdi al-Naser Shamir, Signed. |
| Third parties | - |
| Description | Agreement providing for a ceasefire between Jaysh al-Islam and Faylaq al-Rahman, opening roads, ending hostilities, and freeing prisoners, as well as returning institutions to their owners and ending media incitement. The Agreement further agrees that East Ghouta is an indivisible unit, a court will agree on the verdicts for assassination, shared guard of the fronts, and the creation of a committee to for communicating between the two parties. |

Agreement document [SY_160524_East Ghouta Agreement between Jaysh al-Islam and Failaq al-Rhaman_EN.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language) [SY_160524_East Ghouta Agreement between Jaysh al-Islam and Failaq al-Rhaman_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 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 No specific mention.

LGBTI No specific mention.

Family No specific mention.

State definition

Nature of state (general) Page 1, The second principle: East Ghouta is one geographic and demographic unit indivisible in ruling areas of influence.

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 No specific mention.

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 Power sharing→Military power sharing→Other
Page 1, The fourth principle: There will be a commitment to a complete coordination and shared cooperation to guard the fronts.

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 Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media roles
Page 1, The first principle: There will be a ceasefire and a prohibition of armed provocations between the brothers. The detainees will also be set free and the public roads will be opened to civilians. The institutions will return to their owners and the official media incitement will stop. The implementation of the content of this principle will start upon signing.

Mobility/access Page 1, The first principle: There will be a ceasefire and a prohibition of armed provocations between the brothers. The detainees will also be set free and the public roads will be opened to civilians. The institutions will return to their owners and the official media incitement will stop. The implementation of the content of this principle will start upon signing.

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 Page 1, The third principle: The verdicts in cases of assassinations and bloodshed [brought] to court will be agreed upon, and it will be committed to implement its ruling.

Ceasefire Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision
Page 1, The first principle: There will be a ceasefire and a prohibition of armed provocations between the brothers. The detainees will also be set free and the public roads will be opened to civilians. The institutions will return to their owners and the official media incitement will stop. The implementation of the content of this principle will start upon signing.

Page 1, The fifth principle: All the debated points (fronts, weapons, headquarters, money and properties) will be put on a worksheet and the priorities will be agreed on in order to settle a time schedule.

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 Page 1, The first principle: There will be a ceasefire and a prohibition of armed provocations between the brothers. The detainees will also be set free and the public roads will be opened to civilians. The institutions will return to their owners and the official media incitement will stop. The implementation of the content of this principle will start upon signing.

Vetting No specific mention.

Victims No specific mention.

Missing persons No specific mention.

Reparations No specific mention.

Reconciliation No specific mention.

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

Page 1, The sixth principle: The approved Events Committee of the city is the committee responsible for communication and coordination between Faylaq al-Rahman and Jaysh al-Islam. It is also authorised to talk to the media on the progress of the negotiations.

These are the members of the Committee:

- President of the Provincial Council, Professor Ikram Ta'ama
- Director of the Health Division in East Ghouta, Sakhr al-Dimashqi
- President of the Financial Office, Professor Mustafi Qathoo'
- Director of Education in Damascus Countryside, Professor 'Adnan al-Sayak
- President of the General Authority in East Ghouta, Professor Mohammad Sliman al-Dahla
- Doctor Abu 'Adnan (Independent)
- This agreement has been signed in three copies, one copy for each faction as well as the Committee retains a copy.
- The annex of these principles is considered from these.

Related cases

No specific mention.

Source

Baladi News. 'Revolutionaries in Ghouta return to the front [against] the Regime after agreement', 25 May 2016, <http://bit.ly/2Es8AAC>
