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

**Country/entity** Syria

**Region** Middle East and North Africa

Agreement name Agreement between Hayat Tahrir al-Sham (HTS), Syrian Liberation Front and Suqur al-

Sham Brigades

**Date** 24 Apr 2018

Agreement status Multiparty signed/agreed

**Interim** Yes

arrangement

### 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 Hayat Tahrir al-Sham, signed by Abu Muhammed al-Jolani;

Syrian Liberation Front, signed by Hasan Muhammad Soufan;

Sugur al-Sham [Hawks of the Levant] Brigades, signed by Abu Zaher.

**Third parties** 

**Description** 

Six-point agreement providing for an end to hostilities, (2) an end to detentions, opening roads, removing checkpoints and returning detainees; (3) ending media incitement; (4) prisoner release; (5) forming two committees, implementation and mediation, and (6) beginning regular consultations.

**Agreement** document

SY\_180424\_FSA, Syrian Hawks Agreement\_EN.pdf (opens in new tab) | Download PDF

**Agreement** document (original

SY\_180424\_FSA, Syrian Hawks Agreement\_AR.pdf (opens in new tab)

language)

**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** No specific mention.

persons

**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** No specific mention.

institutions (new or

reformed)

**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

No specific mention.

## **Human rights and equality**

**Human rights/RoL** No specific mention.

general

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty

No specific mention.

incorporation

Civil and political

No specific mention.

rights

**Socio-economic** 

No specific mention.

rights

### **Rights related issues**

**Citizenship** No specific mention.

**Democracy** No specific mention.

Detention procedures

No specific mention.

Media and

Rights related issues→Media and communication→Media roles

**communication** Page 1, Third: Completely ending media incitement on official and individual media

accounts, and Muslims adhere to their promises

**Mobility/access** Page 1, Second: Ending all detentions between the two sides, opening blocked roads,

removing barriers, and returning detainees to their homes

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** No specific mention.

emergency law

**State of emergency** No specific mention.

provisions

**Judiciary and** 

No specific mention.

courts

**Prisons and** 

No specific mention.

detention

**Traditional Laws** No specific mention.

### **Socio-economic reconstruction**

**Development or** 

No specific mention.

socio-economic reconstruction

National economic No specific mention.

plan

**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/

No specific mention.

nomadism rights

**Cultural heritage** 

No specific mention.

**Environment** 

No specific mention.

Water or riparian

No specific mention.

rights or access

#### **Security sector**

Security
Guarantees

No specific mention.

Ceasefire

Security sector→Ceasefire →Ceasefire provision

Page 1, First: Stopping killing between them permanently, starting from the date that this

agreement is

signed and disseminated on [illegible].

Second: Ending all detentions between the two sides, opening blocked roads, removing

barriers, and

returning detainees to their homes

Third: Completely ending media incitement on official and individual media accounts,

and Muslims

adhere to their promises

Fourth: Releasing the detainees from both sides based on a timeline established

between the two

sides

Fifth: Forming a committee made up of both sides, and a mediation committee, to follow

up with the

implementation of this agreement

Sixth: Starting regular consultations to reach a comprehensive solution in the following

fields: military, political, administrative, and judicial

**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** No specific mention.

general

Amnesty/pardon No specific mention.

**Courts** No specific mention.

**Mechanism** No specific mention.

**Prisoner release** Page 1, Second: Ending all detentions between the two sides, opening blocked roads,

removing barriers, and returning detainees to their homes.

Page 1, Fourth: Releasing the detainees from both sides based on a timeline established

between the two sides

**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 No specific mention.

signatory

Referendum for agreement

No specific mention.

International mission/force/ similar

No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism

Page 1, Fifth: Forming a committee made up of both sides, and a mediation committee,

to follow up with the implementation of this agreement

**Related cases** No specific mention.

**Source** Syrian Revolution Network (Shabakah al-Thawra al-Suriyya) Facebook page, 24 April

2018, https://bit.ly/2HZjS4S