

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

Country/ entity	Syria
Region	Middle East and North Africa
Agreement name	Agreement between Ahrar al-Sham (AAS) and Jabhat Fatah al-Sham (JFS) signed by al-Jawlani and al-Hamawi
Date	10 Oct 2016
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/ conflict level	Intrastate/local conflict (Syrian Conflicts (1948 -) (1976 - 2005) (2011 -))
Stage	Ceasefire/related
Conflict nature	Inter-group
Peace process	Syrian Local Agreements
Parties	Deputy General Commander, Ahrar al-Sham, al-Hamawi; Official from Jabhat Fatah al-Sham, Abu Sa'ad al-Jawlani
Third parties	-
Description	Ceasefire agreement providing for the opening of roads, release of prisoners, the absorption of Jund al-Aqsa into Jabhat al-Fatah al-Sham; the trial of individuals affiliated with the Syrian regime, Islamic State, and those accused of the murder of Abu Munir Badub, as well as the selection of judges for the court.

Agreement document [SY_161010_Agreement between Ahrar al-Sham and Jabhat Fatah Sham_EN.pdf](#)  | [Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language) [SY_161010_Agreement between Ahrar al-Sham and Jabhat Fatah Sham_AR.pdf](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Local agreement properties

Process type Informal but persistent process

Rationale -> Local issues only; no external support mechanism; culture of signing There is no formally established mechanism to support the negotiation between Salafi armed groups. Moreover, this agreement cannot be linked to the national peace process. Indeed, both groups have a Salafist ideology; they oppose the rule of Bashar al-Assad in Syria and reject the idea of a national negotiation to solve the conflict. Yet, it seems that both signing parties choose to solve daily pragmatic issues related to their armed struggle through agreements. Although one cannot speak of a “culture” of signing peace agreements, the parties are involved (in a non-proactive and non-conscious way) in a persistent practice of signing local agreements.

Is there a documented link to a national peace process?

No

Link to national process: articulated rationale

No link to the national peace process in Syria is mentioned in the agreement, neither it can be inferred from further research. First, the agreement does not involve local governance actors; and the signing parties themselves are not official state representative. Second, all parties to the agreement reject the national peace process, as it would maintain Bashar al-Assad and the Syrian government in power.

Name of Locale

Sarmin

Nature Of Locale

City

GPS Lat/Long (DD)

35.904907, 36.726826

Participant type

Local armed group

Mediator, facilitator or similar

No mention of mediator or similar

Local issues

Ritual/
prayer and
process
(including
use of
scripture)

Page 1, In the name of Allah, the beneficent, the merciful

Grievance List Although the agreement does not refer to specific causes of the conflict, it lists three provisions to address local grievances, including an immediate ceasefire, the trial of detainees accused of murder and suspected of being connected with the Islamic State, and the merge between Jund al-Aqsa' and Jabat Fatah al-Sham.

Cattle rustling/
banditry No specific mention.

Social cover [Summary] Detainees accused of murder and suspected of being connected with the Islamic State will be brought to an ad hoc court.
