


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

Country/ entity	Syria
Region	Middle East and North Africa
Agreement name	Second Ceasefire between Ahrar al-Sham (AAS) and Hayat Tahrir al-Sham (HTS)
Date	23 Jul 2017
Agreement status	Unilateral document
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	Commander of Harikat Ahrar al-Sham al-Islamiyya, Abu ‘Amar al-Amr [Signed] Commander of Harikat Tahrir al-Sham, [Illegible] [Sighed]
Third parties	-
Description	An implementation ceasefire agreement attempting to re-implement the ceasefire reached 2 days previous. Calls for a ceasefire, the ability of fighters from Ahrar al-Sham to joined Hayat Tahrir al-Sham to return to their original units and for resolving the issues that emerged following the previous ceasefire.

Agreement document [SY_170723_Second Ceasefire between Ahrar al-Sham and HTS_EN.pdf](#)  | [Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language) [SY_170723_Second Ceasefire between Ahrar al-Sham and HTS_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. Yet, the agreement is related to multiple local level processes in Idlib governorate in July 2017.
Name of Locale	NA
Nature Of Locale	Region
GPS Lat/ Long (DD)	35.932089, 36.635221
Participant type	Local armed group
Mediator, facilitator or similar	Mediator or similar referred to
Mediator (references)	The initiative of the mediation was launched by three clerics: Sheikh Abu Mohammed al-Sadiq, Sheikh Abdul Razzaq al-Mahdi, and Sheikh Abu Hamza al-Masri.

Type of mediator/facilitator/similar Domestic religious organisation/leader or other elder

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 four provisions to address local grievances.

Page 1,
1) Adhere to the previous agreement signed on Friday between the two parties.
2) Cessation of hostilities
3) Any issues arising from Friday's agreement shall be solved in 5 days.
4) Any fighters from Ahrar al-Sham that joined Hayat Tahrir al-Sham under threat of force can return.

Cattle rustling/banditry No specific mention.

Social cover No specific mention.
