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

Country/ Syria

entity

Region Middle East and North Africa

Agreement Hurritan and Malah Ceasefire

name

Date 16 Feb 2014

Agreement Multiparty signed/agreed

status

Interim Yes arrangement

Agreement/ Intrastate/local conflict (Syrian Conflicts (1948 -) (1976 - 2005) (2011 -))

conflict level

Stage Ceasefire/related

Conflict Inter-group

nature

Peace process Syrian Local Agreements

Parties Jaysh al-Muhajireen wal-Ansar, 'Abd al-Karim al-Awkarani [Illegible]

Harakat Ahrar al-Sham al-Islamiyya, Abu 'Amir al-Shami [Illegible]

Liva' Shuhada Badr, 'Abd al-Khalaq Abu Ahmad [Illegible]

Third parties The agreement was made in the presence of Sheikh Abu 'Amir, representative

of Harakat Ahrar al- Sham al-Islamiyya and in the presence of two

representatives of the two sides.

Description Eight point ceasefire calling for an end to hostilities, prisoner release, Jaysh

al-Muhajireen wal-Ansar to remain in their current location; to not set up in areas occupied by families; division of power over the checkpoints; that weapons cases before the respective date of signature will not be dropped; that Shuhada Badr will not set up in the Malah area; that the sides will

support each other in the fight against the Syrian regime.

Agreement document

SY_140216_Hurritan and Malah Ceasefire_EN.pdf Download PDF

Agreement document (original language) SY_140216_Hurritan and Malah Ceasefire_AR.pdf | Download PDF

Local agreement properties

Process type Informal but persistent process

Rationale -> Local issues only; external support mechanism; culture of signing A formally-established mechanism supported the negotiation as Ahrar al-Sham brokered the agreement. Moreover, this agreement cannot be linked to the national peace process. Indeed, both groups oppose the rule of Bashar al-Assad in Syria and reject the idea of a national negotiation to solve the conflict. It is unclear whether the signing parties have previously resorted to agreements as a means to solve recurrent issues related to their armed struggle.

Is there a No documented link to a national peace process?

process: articulated

Link to No link to the national peace process in Syria is mentioned in the agreement, national neither it can be inferred from further research. First, the agreement does not involve local governance actors; and the signing parties themselves are not rationale 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. The agreement mentions that "The two sides vow to give all forms of support to each other in the battle against the regime of al-Assad, according to their capacity".

Name of Hurritan [Hraytan], Malah [al-Malah] Locale

Nature Of Region

Locale

(DD)

similar

GPS Lat/Long 36.289007, 37.084567

Participant Local armed group

type

Mediator. Mediator or similar referred to facilitator or similar

Mediator Abu 'Amir al-Shami (references)

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

Local issues

Ritual/ Page 1, In the Name of Allah the Merciful prayer and process Page 1, First: The two sides have agreed to including [They have also agreed] to refer all outstands.

Page 1, First: The two sides have agreed to a full suspension of hostilities. [They have also agreed] to refer all outstanding issues between them, as well as emerging issues, to the rightful law of Allah by the arbitration of the Sharia [Shari'ah] Board in Aleppo.

Page 1, Praised be Allah, Lord of the Two Worlds

Grievance List

use of scripture)

Although the agreement does not refer to specific causes of the conflict, it lists eight provisions to address local grievances. It seems that the clashes between local armed groups for the control of Hurritan and Malah lie at the centre of the dispute.

Cattle rustling/ banditry No specific mention.

Social cover No specific mention.