

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

Country/ entity	Syria
Region	Middle East and North Africa
Agreement name	Hurritan and Malah Ceasefire
Date	16 Feb 2014
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	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 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. 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 Locale	Hurritan [Hraytan], Malah [al-Malah]
Nature Of Locale	Region
GPS Lat/ Long (DD)	36.289007, 37.084567
Participant type	Local armed group
Mediator, facilitator or similar	Mediator or similar referred to
Mediator (references)	Abu 'Amir al-Shami
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 Merciful 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	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 Hurratan and Malah lie at the centre of the dispute.
Cattle rustling/ banditry	No specific mention.
Social cover	No specific mention.
