

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

<b>Country/ entity</b>	Syria
<b>Region</b>	Middle East and North Africa
<b>Agreement name</b>	Agreement between Syrian Defence Forces (SDF) and the Islamic State (IS)
<b>Date</b>	27 Nov 2017
<b>Agreement status</b>	Multiparty signed/agreed
<b>Interim arrangement</b>	Yes
<b>Agreement/ conflict level</b>	Intrastate/local conflict ( Syrian Conflicts (1948 - ) (1976 - 2005) (2011 - ) )
<b>Stage</b>	Ceasefire/related
<b>Conflict nature</b>	Inter-group
<b>Peace process</b>	Syrian Local Agreements
<b>Parties</b>	Islamic State (IS, ISIS); Syrian Defence Forces (SDF)
<b>Third parties</b>	-
<b>Description</b>	Three part agreement with sections providing for military, political and economic issues.

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**Agreement document** [SY\\_171127\\_ISIS Ceasefire\\_EN.pdf](#)  | [Download PDF](#)

**Agreement document (original language)** [SY\\_171127\\_ISIS Ceasefire\\_AR.pdf](#) | [Download PDF](#)

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### Local agreement properties

**Process type** Isolated example

**Rationale** -> Local issues only; no external support mechanism; no culture of signing  
The tensions between IS and other parts to the Syrian conflict are rarely solved with agreements, as the group does not recognise the legitimacy of any other actor, especially non-religious ones as it is the case of the Syrian Defence Forces. The truce (hudna) was probably seen as a necessity for IS' soldiers who have been losing ground in Iraq and Syria since 2015. Moreover, only one previous local agreement (ceasefire) was reportedly signed in this locale between the YPG and the Syrian Army on 23 August 2016. Finally, no established mechanisms supported the negotiation. Hence, the agreement cannot be placed within the context of a systematic process of local agreements.

**Is there a documented link to a national peace process?**

**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. It is not clear how the Syrian Defence Forces are affiliated to the Syrian army. As a humanitarian and civil organisation, they have been part of the International Civil Fence Organisation since 1972 onward. Moreover, they have been assisting the Syrian Arab Army – the land force branch of the Syrian Armed Forces – in several governorates such as Damascus, Deir Ezzor Raqqa and in Eastern Ghouta. Yet, the agreement has not been formally endorsed or recognised by any state representative. Hence, it cannot be safely asserted that the Syrian Defence Forces represent the state authority. Second, IS fully rejects the national peace process, as it would maintain Bashar al-Assad and the Syrian government in power.

**Name of Locale** al-Hasakah

**Nature Of Locale** Region

**GPS Lat/Long (DD)** 36.511684, 40.742253

**Participant type** International or transnational actor

**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 God, most Gracious, most Compassionate Page 2, Only Allah leads to prosperity and guides to the straight path.
Grievance List	Although the agreement does not refer to specific causes of the conflict, it seems that the confrontation between the Islamic State and the Syrian Defence Forces in the province of Barka lies at the centre of the dispute. The issue of captured soldiers and control over oil wells seem particularly important to the parties.
Cattle rustling/ banditry	No specific mention.
Social cover	No specific mention.

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