

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

Country/ entity	Syria
Region	Middle East and North Africa
Agreement name	Agreement between Hayat Tahrir al-Sham (HTS), Syrian Liberation Front and Suqur al-Sham Brigades
Date	24 Apr 2018
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	Hayat Tahrir al-Sham, signed by Abu Muhammed al-Jolani; Syrian Liberation Front, signed by Hasan Muhammad Soufan; Suqur al-Sham [Hawks of the Levant] Brigades, signed by Abu Zaher.
Third parties	-
Description	Six-point agreement providing for an end to hostilities, (2) an end to detentions, opening roads, removing checkpoints and returning detainees; (3) ending media incitement; (4) prisoner release; (5) forming two committees, implementation and mediation, and (6) beginning regular consultations.

---

Agreement document [SY\\_180424\\_FSA, Syrian Hawks Agreement\\_EN.pdf](#)  | [Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language) [SY\\_180424\\_FSA, Syrian Hawks Agreement\\_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 (especially Hayat Tahrir al-Sham) 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. The agreement is related to multiple local level processes in Idlib and Aleppo governorates in 2018.
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. Finally, the agreement should be understood in the context of an “intra-religious insurgent groups” conflict where several factions that all oppose Bashar al-Assad engaged in fighting and took some distance from their initial raison d’être in the context of the Syrian civil war.
Name of Locale	NA
Nature Of Locale	Region
GPS Lat/ Long (DD)	35.649813, 36.678543
Participant type	Local armed group
Mediator, facilitator or similar Mediator (references)	Mediator or similar referred to uyt

Type of mediator/facilitator/similar

---

## Local issues

Ritual/prayer and process (including use of scripture)

Page 1, All praises to Allah, who said that “[t]he believers are but brothers, so make settlement between your brothers. And fear Allah that you may receive mercy”, and peace and blessings be upon the Prophet of Allah, who said that “[a]ll of a Muslim is prohibited for another Muslim; his blood, his wealth, and his honor.”

Page 1, Third: Completely ending media incitement on official and individual media accounts, and Muslims adhere to their promises

Grievance List

Although the agreement does not refer to specific causes of the conflict, it lists six provisions to address local grievances.

Page 1,

First: Stopping killing between them permanently, starting from the date that this agreement is signed and disseminated on [illegible].

Second: Ending all detentions between the two sides, opening blocked roads, removing barriers, and returning detainees to their homes

Third: Completely ending media incitement on official and individual media accounts, and Muslims adhere to their promises

Fourth: Releasing the detainees from both sides based on a timeline established between the two sides

Fifth: Forming a committee made up of both sides, and a mediation committee, to follow up with the implementation of this agreement

Sixth: Starting regular consultations to reach a comprehensive solution in the following fields: military, political, administrative, and judicial

Cattle rustling/ banditry

No specific mention.

Social cover

No specific mention.

---