

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

Country/ entity	Syria
Region	Middle East and North Africa
Agreement name	Agreement between Ahrar al-Sham (AAS) and Hayat Tahrir al-Sham (HTS) on the al-Alawin checkpoint issue, Jisr al-Shughur
Date	15 Jun 2017
Agreement status	Multiparty signed/agreed
Interim arrangement	Yes
Agreement/ conflict level	Intrastate/local conflict (Syrian Conflicts (1948 -) (1976 - 2005) (2011 -))
Stage	Pre-negotiation/process
Conflict nature	Inter-group
Peace process	Syrian Local Agreements
Parties	Ahrar al-Sham Movement, signed by Abu al-Baha' Wustani Hayat Tahrir al-Sham, signed by Abu al-Bara al-Kastan
Third parties	Jaysh al-Fatah Court is named as the mediating party.
Description	3-point agreement on the issue of the al-Alawin checkpoint wherein a fighter from Ahrar al-Sham was killed. Agreement states that HTS will hand over the killer; that the case is referred to Jaysh al-Fatah court; and that the court will also decide on the matter of the checkpoint, which is temporarily handed over to Ahrar al-Sham.

Agreement document [SY_170715_Agreement Ahrar al-Sham and HTS checkpoint issue in Al-Alawin, Jisr al-Shughur_EN.pdf](#)  | [Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language) [SY_170715_Agreement Ahrar al-Sham and HTS checkpoint issue in Al-Alawin, Jisr al-Shughur_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. 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 and around Idlib during summer 2017.

Name of Locale al-Alawin

Nature Of Locale Smaller

GPS Lat/Long (DD) 35.812735, 36.312182

Participant type Local armed group

Mediator, facilitator or similar Mediator or similar referred to

Mediator (references) Jaysh al-Fatah Court

Type of mediator/facilitator/similar Local armed group

Local issues

Ritual/ prayer and process (including use of scripture)	Page 1, In the name of God, most Gracious, most Compassionate Page 1, Praise be to God and prayer and peace be upon the Messenger of Allah.
Grievance List	The agreement addresses the grievances that arose from the construction of a barrier by Tahrir al-Sham on a territory controlled by Ahrar al-Sham. The dispute resulted in the death of one man in the ranks of Ahrar al-Sham.
Cattle rustling/ banditry	No specific mention.
Social cover	No specific mention.
