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

**Country/entity** Syria

**Region** Middle East and North Africa

Agreement name Cessation of Hostilities between Jund al-Aqsa and Ahrar al-Sham (AAS) in Kansafra

**Date** 8 Oct 2016

**Agreement status** Multiparty signed/agreed

**Interim** Yes

arrangement

**Agreement/conflict** Intrastate/local conflict

level

Syrian Conflicts (1948 - ) (1976 - 2005) (2011 - )

The agreements relate to three different conflict contexts. Israel-Syria and Syria-Lebanon. The Syrian-Israeli conflict was a key factor for the Syrian intervention during the Lebanese Civil War, with Syrian-backed Palestinian Liberation Army units intervened in 1976 against the Palestinian/Leftist militias. Following a massacre at Tel al-Zaatar that year, Syria was forced to accept a ceasefire at a meeting of the Arab League. However, the Arab League also mandated an Arab Deterrence Force, consisting of mostly Syrian soldiers with token contributions from other Arab League states, thus further legitimizing the Syrian presence in Lebanon. During a second bout of fighting that began in 1989, caused by the formation of rival Lebanese regimes in East and West Beirut, the Syrian-backed regime won and in 1991 the 'Treaty of Brotherhood, Cooperation and Coordination' was signed to legalize the Syrian occupation as a means to ensure the security of Syria. Syrian forces were forced to withdraw in 2005 following possible involvement in the assassination of Lebanon's President Hariri.

Syria-internal. In 2011, domestic upheaval following a wave of protests across the Arab World soon led to violent repression of protestors by Syrian government troops. The violence progressed steadily and by July 2011 the Free Syrian Army (FSA) was formed consisting of defected military units and new recruits. The FSA and rebel umbrella group known as the Syrian National Council represented the first attempt at coordinating rebel factions in late 2011. However, a steady influx of foreign fighters and increased sectarianism radicalised opposition groups, which relied on foreign funding. The nature of the conflict changed drastically in late 2013 as infighting among the opposition groups increased. One of the more significant developments was the split between the al-Qaeda outfits the Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL, ISIS), and Jabhat al-Nusra in early 2014 in addition to the intensified targeting of other rebel factions by ISIS fighters in particular, including the Kurdish Peshmerga, the FSA and other jihadist outfits. Since the summer of 2014, the conflict was further internationalized when ISIS announced the formation of an Islamic state eroding the state line between Iraq and Syria and also in mid-2015 when Russian forces intervened on behalf of the Bashar al-Assad government in Damascus.

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Close
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Syrian Conflicts (1948 - ) (1976 - 2005) (2011 - )
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**Stage** Ceasefire/related

**Conflict nature** Inter-group

**Peace process** Syrian Local Agreements

Parties Jund al-Aqsa

Ahrar al-Sham

The Mountain Hawks Brigade

Jabhat Fatah al-Sham

Third parties -

**Description** Short declaration by four insurgent groups announcing their withdrawal and a bid to end

the conflict through the use of a Shariah Board.

**Agreement** SY\_161008\_CoH btw Jund al-Aqsa and Ahrar al-Sham in Kansafram, Idlib\_EN.pdf (opens

**document** in new tab) | Download PDF

**Agreement** SY\_161008\_CoH btw Jund al-Aqsa and Ahrar al-Sham in Kansafram, Idlib\_AR.pdf (opens

document (original in new tab)

language)

Groups

**Children/youth** No specific mention.

**Disabled persons** No specific mention.

**Elderly/age** No specific mention.

**Migrant workers** No specific mention.

Racial/ethnic/ national group No specific mention.

**Religious groups** No specific mention.

**Indigenous people** No specific mention.

**Other groups** No specific mention.

**Refugees/displaced** No specific mention.

persons

**Social class** No specific mention.

Gender

Women, girls and

gender

No specific mention.

**Men and boys** No specific mention.

**LGBTI** No specific mention.

**Family** No specific mention.

**State definition** 

Nature of state

(general)

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No specific mention.

**State configuration** No specific mention.

**Self determination** No specific mention.

**Referendum** No specific mention.

**State symbols** No specific mention.

Independence/

secession

No specific mention.

Accession/ unification No specific mention.

Border delimitation No specific mention.

Cross-border provision

No specific mention.

Governance

**Political** No specific mention.

institutions (new or

reformed)

**Elections** No specific mention.

Electoral

commission

No specific mention.

**Political parties** 

reform

No specific mention.

**Civil society** No specific mention.

Traditional/ religious leaders

No specific mention.

Public

No specific mention.

administration

**Constitution** No specific mention.

### **Power sharing**

**Political power** sharing

No specific mention.

**Territorial power** 

Power sharing→Territorial power sharing→Local/municipal government

sharing

Page 1, ... We [Jund al-Aqsa, Ahrar al-Sham; The Mountain Hawks Brigade; Jabhat Fatah al-Sham] run the village administration and keep the order and [we do] not allow troops

to enter the town to the Jabhat Fatah al-Sham.

**Economic power** 

sharing

No specific mention.

**Military power** 

sharing

No specific mention.

### **Human rights and equality**

**Human rights/RoL** No specific mention.

general

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

**Treaty** 

No specific mention.

incorporation

Civil and political

No specific mention.

rights

**Socio-economic** 

rights

No specific mention.

### **Rights related issues**

Citizenship No specific mention.

**Democracy** No specific mention.

**Detention** procedures No specific mention.

**Media and** 

No specific mention.

communication

Mobility/access No specific mention. **Protection** measures

No specific mention.

Other No specific mention.

**Rights institutions** 

No specific mention. **NHRI** 

**Regional or** international human rights

institutions

No specific mention.

**Justice sector reform** 

Criminal justice and No specific mention.

emergency law

**State of emergency** No specific mention.

provisions

**Judiciary and** 

No specific mention.

courts

**Prisons and** detention

No specific mention.

**Traditional Laws** 

No specific mention.

**Socio-economic reconstruction** 

**Development or** 

No specific mention.

socio-economic reconstruction

National economic No specific mention.

plan

Natural resources

No specific mention.

International funds No specific mention.

**Business** 

No specific mention.

**Taxation** No specific mention.

**Banks** No specific mention.

### Land, property and environment

Land reform/rights No specific mention.

Pastoralist/

No specific mention.

nomadism rights

**Cultural heritage** 

No specific mention.

Environment

No specific mention.

Water or riparian

No specific mention.

rights or access

## **Security sector**

# Security Guarantees

Page 1, We send a letter to the leadership in both factions asking them not to send troops or columns to the town, even if only to pass through [since] it can exacerbate the strife in the town.

Page 1, ... We run the village administration and keep the order and [we do] not allow troops to enter the town to the Jabhat Fatah al-Sham.

Ceasefire

Security sector→Ceasefire →Ceasefire provision

Page 1, ... We declare our withdrawal from this fight and ask our brothers in both factions to end their conflict through the law of Almighty God by returning to the Sharia courts and experts in these kinds of incidents.

**Police** 

No specific mention.

**Armed forces** 

No specific mention.

**DDR** 

No specific mention.

Intelligence services

No specific mention.

Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces

Page 1, ... Considering the strife, we ask God to ... and reform the Mujahideens' affairs in

Sham in general....

Withdrawal of foreign forces

No specific mention.

Corruption

No specific mention.

**Crime/organised** 

crime

No specific mention.

**Drugs** No specific mention.

**Terrorism** No specific mention.

### **Transitional justice**

**Transitional justice** No specific mention.

general

**Amnesty/pardon** No specific mention.

**Courts** No specific mention.

**Mechanism** No specific mention.

**Prisoner release** No specific mention.

**Vetting** No specific mention.

**Victims** No specific mention.

**Missing persons** No specific mention.

**Reparations** No specific mention.

**Reconciliation** No specific mention.

### **Implementation**

**UN signatory** No specific mention.

 $\label{thm:condition} \textbf{Other international} \ \ \text{No specific mention}.$ 

signatory

Referendum for agreement

No specific mention.

International mission/force/ similar

No specific mention.

Enforcement mechanism

No specific mention.

**Related cases** 

No specific mention.

Source

Hassan Ridha, Twitter Account, Tweet on 8 October 2016: JFS mediates an agreement to keep Jund al-Aqsa and Ahrar al-Sham fighting away from Kansafra, https://twitter.com/

sayed\_ridha/status/784811756627427328