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| Country/entity | Syria |
| Region | Middle East and North Africa |
| Agreement name | Qamishlo Agreement |
| Date | 22 Apr 2016 |
| Agreement status | Multiparty signed/agreed |
| Interim arrangement | Yes |
| Agreement/conflict level | Intrastate/local conflict |

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.

Close

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

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|---------------------------|--|
| Stage | Ceasefire/related |
| Conflict nature | Government |
| Peace process | Intra-Syrian Process (state/non-state) |
| Parties | Rojava administration, Cizîr Canton Internal Affairs Council Co-President; The Ba'athist regime, Kenan Berekat; |
| Third parties | Elders of the area; Sheikhs of the clans |
| Description | Short ceasefire agreement between the Rojava Administration and the Syrian regime, providing for the dismantlement of the NDF paramilitary; an end to threats by the regime; release of prisoners; reparation for civilians; an end to interference by the regime in the town's affairs; an end to martial law; both sides keep the territory they currently own; the Rojava youth will not be forcibly drafted. Agreement does not contain an explicit cessation of hostilities clause, but this is implicated from the other areas of agreement. |
| Agreement document | SY_160424_Qamsihlo Agreement.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF |

Groups

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|--|--|
| Children/youth | Groups→Children/youth→Substantive Page 1, 9. Youth from Rojava are to be forced into military service in SAA. |
| 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 persons | No specific mention. |
| Social class | No specific mention. |

Gender

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|------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Women, girls and gender | No specific mention. |
| Men and boys | No specific mention. |
| LGBTI | No specific mention. |
| Family | No specific mention. |

State definition

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| Nature of state (general) | 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
institutions (new or
reformed)** No specific mention.

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
administration** No specific mention.

Constitution No specific mention.

Power sharing

Political power sharing No specific mention.

Territorial power sharing No specific mention.

Economic power sharing No specific mention.

Military power sharing No specific mention.

Human rights and equality

Human rights/RoL general No specific mention.

Bill of rights/similar No specific mention.

Treaty incorporation No specific mention.

Civil and political rights No specific mention.

Socio-economic rights No specific mention.

Rights related issues

| | |
|--------------------------------|----------------------|
| Citizenship | No specific mention. |
| Democracy | No specific mention. |
| Detention procedures | No specific mention. |
| Media and communication | No specific mention. |
| Mobility/access | No specific mention. |
| Protection measures | No specific mention. |
| Other | No specific mention. |

Rights institutions

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|--|----------------------|
| NHRI | No specific mention. |
| Regional or international human rights institutions | No specific mention. |

Justice sector reform

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| Criminal justice and emergency law | Justice sector reform→Criminal justice and emergency law→Reform to specific laws Page 1, 7. End to martial law in town |
| State of emergency provisions | No specific mention. |
| Judiciary and courts | No specific mention. |
| Prisons and detention | No specific mention. |
| Traditional Laws | No specific mention. |

Socio-economic reconstruction

Development or socio-economic reconstruction No specific mention.

National economic plan No specific mention.

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/nomadism rights No specific mention.

Cultural heritage No specific mention.

Environment No specific mention.

Water or riparian rights or access No specific mention.

Security sector

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|---|---|
| Security Guarantees | Page 1, 3. The regime will not force public officials to take up arms and will not threaten them with dismissal or pay cuts Page 1, 6. Regime forces will not interfere with people's internal affairs Page 1, 8. All forces keep the areas they now have |
| Ceasefire | Security sector→Ceasefire→General commitments Page 1, 1. Both sides will abide to the ceasefire. |
| Police | No specific mention. |
| Armed forces | Page 1, 9. Youth from Rojava are not to be forced into military service in SAA. |
| DDR | No specific mention. |
| Intelligence services | No specific mention. |
| Parastatal/rebel and opposition group forces | Page 1, 2. The paramilitary NDF affiliated with the regime will be reviewed and later dismantled. |
| 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

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| Transitional justice general | No specific mention. |
| Amnesty/pardon | No specific mention. |

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|-------------------------|--|
| Courts | No specific mention. |
| Mechanism | No specific mention. |
| Prisoner release | Page 1, 4. Both sides to release those taken captive |
| Vetting | No specific mention. |
| Victims | No specific mention. |
| Missing persons | No specific mention. |
| Reparations | Transitional justice→Reparations→Material reparations Page 1, 5. Material help to civilians who were affected by the attacks on the neighborhoods, in addition to compensation to families of killed civilians. |
| Reconciliation | No specific mention. |

Implementation

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| UN signatory | No specific mention. |
| Other international signatory | No specific mention. |
| Referendum for agreement | No specific mention. |
| International mission/force/similar | No specific mention. |
| Enforcement mechanism | No specific mention. |
| Related cases | No specific mention. |
| Source | https://anfenglish.com/kurdistan/berekat-liberated-areas-in-qamishlo-won-t-be-returned-to-the-regime-14618 |
