

Country/entity	Syria
Region	Middle East and North Africa
Agreement name	Untitled Agreement [between Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant and Northern Storm Brigade]
Date	19 Sep 2013
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 -)

Stage	Ceasefire/related
Conflict nature	Inter-group
Peace process	Syrian Local Agreements
Parties	Capt Ahmad Ghazalah [Signed] Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIS; ISIL); Abu Abdulrahman al-Kuwaiti [Signed] Northern Storm Front

Third parties	Witnesses: Abu Tawfiq [signed] (Al-Tawhid Brigade) Abu Ibrahim al-Shishani (ISIS) [Note] a brigade is specified to operate as the barrier between the two parties, but the name is illegible.
Description	Short ceasefire between ISIS and Northern Storm Brigade
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Agreement document	SY_130919_Ceasefire between ISIS and Northern Storm Brigade_EN.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF
Agreement document (original language)	SY_130919_Ceasefire between ISIS and Northern Storm Brigade_AR.pdf (opens in new tab)
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Local agreement properties

Process type Isolated example

Rationale -> Local issues only; external support mechanism; no culture of signing It is unclear whether a formally-established mechanism supported the negotiation - two witnesses were present. 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. Finally, nothing supports the claim that the signing parties engaged in a culture of signing agreements in this locale. Tensions between the two groups increase only in September 2013, that is, 4 months after the agreement.

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.

Name of Locale NA

Nature of Locale City

GPS Lat/Long (DD) 36.586775, 37.046692

Participant type Local armed group

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 Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful

Grievance List

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

Page 1,

1. Implementing an immediate ceasefire
2. Releasing all detainees who were detained because of the problems within 24 hours from the date of the agreement
3. Returning all of the property taken by both sides
4. The [ILLEGIBLE] Brigade shall be a barrier between the two sides until the problem in Aghraz ends.
5. The reference for any dispute between them will be a Shariah Board [illegible1] of both sides.

Cattle rustling/ banditry

No specific mention.

Social cover

No specific mention.
