

Country/entity	Syria
Region	Middle East and North Africa
Agreement name	Final signed agreement for al-Waer
Date	13 Mar 2017
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	Government
Peace process	Intra-Syrian Process (state/non-state)
Parties	Representatives of al-Waer Neighbourhood Representatives of the Security Committee in Homs Governorate The Russian side
Third parties	-
Description	Final agreement of a long negotiation process for al-Waer neighbourhood in the city of Homs. The agreement provides for the renewal of a ceasefire, a settlement programme that includes DDR and an amnesty for defectors of the Syrian army. The agreement also organises the evacuation of opposition fighters under the supervision of the Russian army, and includes the lifting of checkpoints.

Agreement document [SY_170313_Final signed agreement for al-Waer_TR.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#) | [Download PDF](#)

Agreement document (original language) [SY_170313_Final signed agreement for al-Waer.pdf \(opens in new tab\)](#)

Local agreement properties

Process type	Formal structured process
Rationale	The agreement is signed by the governmental security committee in Homs, which is affiliated with the Syrian regime, and the Russian side. This is the final agreement of a long negotiation process between the Syrian regime and its allies and oppositions groups in al-Waer neighbourhood (continuous process since April 2014 and reinvigorated in August 2016).
Is there a documented link to a national peace process?	Yes
Link to national process: articulated rationale	The agreement is signed by the governmental security committee in Homs, which is affiliated with the Syrian regime, and the Russian side.
Name of Locale	al-Waer neighbourhood
Nature of Locale	Smaller
GPS Lat/Long (DD)	34.740858, 36.670604

Participant type	Central state actor Local state actor Local community/civilian group(s)/civil society organisations
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Mediator, facilitator or similar	No mention of mediator or similar
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Local issues

Ritual/prayer and process (including use of scripture)	No specific mention.
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Grievance List	No specific mention.
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Cattle rustling/ banditry	No specific mention.
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Social cover	Page 1, F – The conditions of deserters from the Syrian Arab Army are dealt with by placing them in a temporary settlement centre, and they are not subject to any penalty related to their escape until their situation is resolved by returning them to conscription service
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