

Press Release

Syria Ceasefire Must Be Enforced

SNHR

SYRIAN NETWORK FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

الشبكة السورية لحقوق الإنسان

Saturday, February 24, 2018

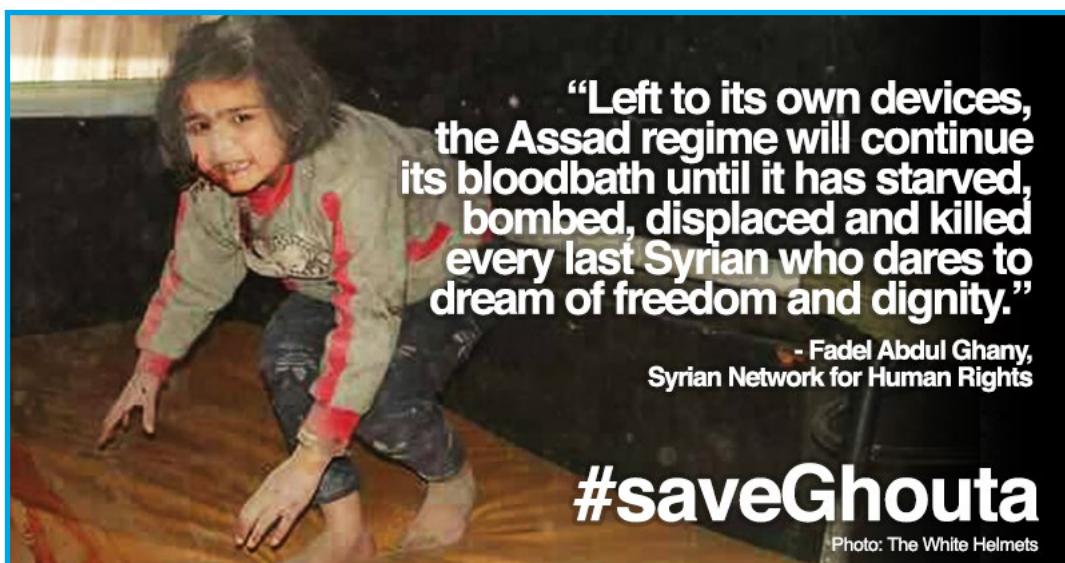
The Syrian Network for Human Rights (SNHR), founded in June 2011, is a non-governmental, independent group that is considered a primary source for the OHCHR on all death toll-related analyses in Syria.



Security Council members must be prepared to take action to enforce the upcoming cessation of hostilities, or risk further undermining the reputation of the Council. This was the message from Syrian human rights activists, following today's adoption by the UN Security Council of a new resolution demanding a temporary truce across Syria and an end to the siege in Eastern Ghouta.

“Today's resolution offers a glimmer of hope to civilians trapped inside besieged Eastern Ghouta, but only if it is enforced”, Fadel Abdul Ghany, Chairman of the [Syrian Network for Human Rights](#) said. “As we saw in Aleppo and Homs before it, left to its own devices, the Assad regime will continue its bloodbath until it has starved, bombed, displaced and killed every last Syrian who dares to dream of freedom and dignity.”

“Today's resolution alone is not enough to protect Syria's civilians”, Ibrahim al-Assil, President of the [Syrian Nonviolence Movement](#) warned. “If Security Council members want to save lives in Eastern Ghouta, they must enforce today's resolution. This means articulating clear, meaningful consequences for any party that violates the 30-day truce, and introducing a credible timetable to turn the temporary truce into long-term de-escalation, so that parties are in a position to negotiate a lasting political solution.”



More than 250 civilians have been killed inside Eastern Ghouta in the past 72 hours, among them over 60 children. Syrian activists are appealing to enforce today's resolution by taking steps to:

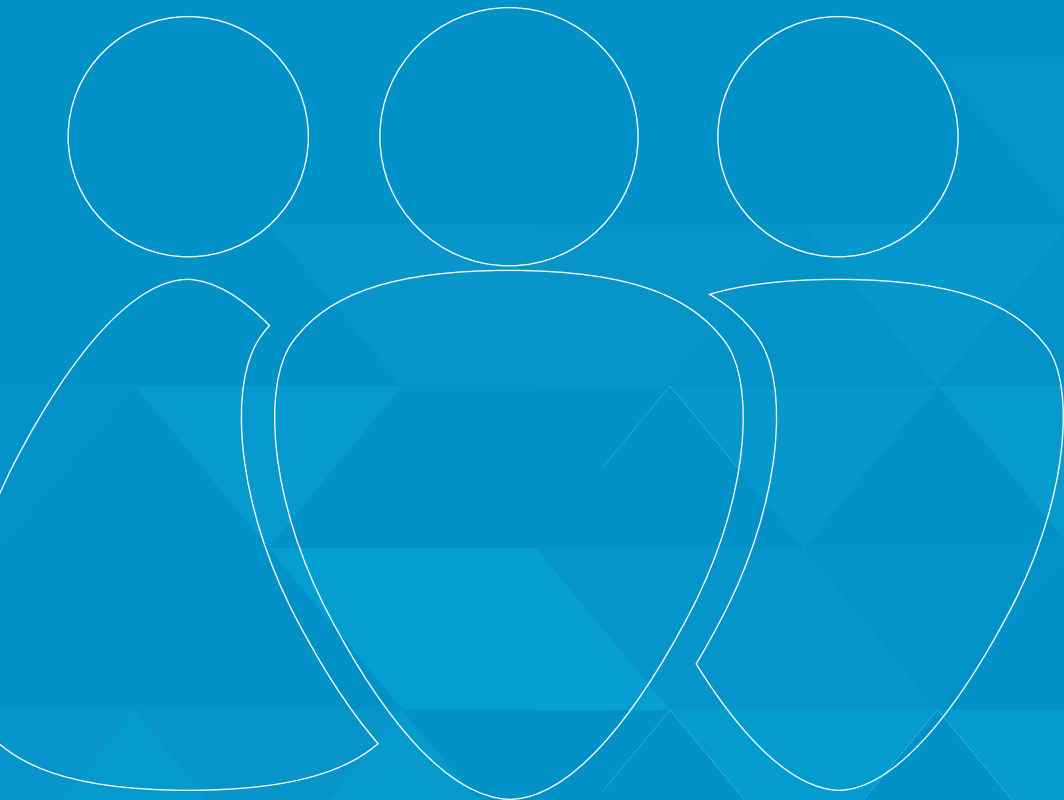
(i) Impose clear consequences if and when the resolution is not implemented, and the truce is violated by any party.

(ii) Unilaterally enforce aid access. If access continues to be denied, those with the means to do so should take all necessary measures to ensure access, including airdrops.

(iii) Develop a clear plan to turn the temporary truce into a confidence-building mechanism for longer-term de-escalation.

(iv) Hold to account those responsible for the war crimes in Eastern Ghouta and across Syria by establishing a special tribunal for Syria through the General Assembly.





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