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| Country/entity | Syria |
| Region | Middle East and North Africa |
| Agreement name | Ceasefire in Towns of Talbisa, Rastan and Al-Hula in Homs Countryside between Syrian Government and Free Syrian Army (FSA) |
| Date | 31 Jul 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 -)

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| Stage | Ceasefire/related |
| Conflict nature | Government |
| Peace process | Intra-Syrian Process (state/non-state) |
| Parties | 'Moderate Syrian armed opposition' Syrian Regime |

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| Third parties | Syrian Tomorrow Movement [Suria al-Ghad] Russian Ministry of Defence Egyptian Government |
| Description | 10-point ceasefire agreement agreeing to the unity of the Syrian state, a cessation of hostilities, guarantees of non-infringement of respective areas, to talk of establishing committees to investigate the conditions of detainees, the deployment of 'Chechyan' Russian forces, the free movement of goods, a prohibition of support for al-Qaeda factions, that the governance of the city will be civic, and permission to import building materials to begin reconstruction. |

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| Agreement document | SY_170731_Ceasefire of the Countryside of Homs including Talbisa, Rastan and Al-Hula_EN.pdf (opens in new tab) Download PDF |
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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 persons No specific mention.

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) No specific mention.

State configuration Page 1, 1. Guarantee of the unity of the territory of Syria and the parties will not try to divide them.

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.

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| Electoral commission | No specific mention. |
| Political parties reform | No specific mention. |
| Civil society | No specific mention. |
| Traditional/religious leaders | No specific mention. |
| Public administration | Page 1, 9. City administration will be undertaken by civil offices and local councils. |
| Constitution | No specific mention. |

Power sharing

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| 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

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| 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

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| Citizenship | No specific mention. |
| Democracy | No specific mention. |
| Detention procedures | No specific mention. |
| Media and communication | No specific mention. |
| Mobility/access | <p>Page 1, 7. Food, fuel, goods and spare parts are permitted to enter and leave the Northern countryside of Homs, without quantity restrictions.</p> <p>Page 1, 10. Permit the import of building materials to begin the reconstruction process after the submission of the quantity [needed] the study of which is undertaken by a competent committee.</p> |
| 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

Criminal justice and emergency law No specific mention.

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 Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Humanitarian assistance
Page 1, 7. Food, fuel, goods and spare parts are permitted to enter and leave the Northern countryside of Homs, without quantity restrictions.
Socio-economic reconstruction→Development or socio-economic reconstruction→Infrastructure and reconstruction
Page 1, 10. Permit the import of building materials to begin the reconstruction process after the submission of the quantity [needed] the study of which is undertaken by a competent committee.

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

**Security
Guarantees** No specific mention.

Ceasefire Security sector→Ceasefire→Ceasefire provision
Page 1, 2. Ensure a ceasefire of all types of weapons.

Page 1, 3. No infringement [by any party] on areas controlled by [any] party.

Page 1, 5. Declaration of Russia as the guarantor.

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, 8. Factions supporting the al-Qaeda ideology will not be supported.

**Withdrawal of
foreign forces** No specific mention.

Corruption No specific mention.

**Crime/organised
crime** No specific mention.

Drugs No specific mention.

Terrorism Page 1, 8. Factions supporting the al-Qaeda ideology will not be supported.

Transitional justice

Transitional justice general No specific mention.

Amnesty/pardon No specific mention.

Courts No specific mention.

Mechanism No specific mention.

Prisoner release Page 1, 4. Work to establish a committee to investigate the conditions of the detainees and work on the release [of detainees] by all parties.

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.

Other international signatory Russian Ministry of Defence
Egyptian Government

Referendum for agreement No specific mention.

International mission/force/similar Page 1, 5. Declaration of Russia as the guarantor.
Page 1, 6. Upon agreement, 'Chechnyan' forces will begin to be deployed.

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| Enforcement mechanism | No specific mention. |
| Related cases | No specific mention. |
| Source | Youm Sebaa. Syria Tomorrow Movement reveals items of agreement in the Homs Countryside guaranteed by President al-Sisi, 3 August 2017, https://bit.ly/2H1UUI7 [accessed 21 December 2017] |
