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Implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014), 2165 (2014), 2191 (2014), 2258 (2015), 2332 (2016), 2393 (2017), 2401 (2018), 2449 (2018), 2504 (2020), 2533 (2020), 2585 (2021) and 2642 (2022)

Report of the Secretary-General

I. Introduction

1. The present report is the eightieth submitted pursuant to paragraph 17 of Security Council resolution 2139 (2014), paragraph 10 of resolution 2165 (2014), paragraph 5 of resolution 2191 (2014), paragraph 5 of resolution 2258 (2015), paragraph 5 of resolution 2332 (2016), paragraph 6 of resolution 2393 (2017), paragraph 12 of resolution 2401 (2018), paragraph 6 of resolution 2449 (2018), paragraph 8 of resolution 2504 (2020), paragraph 3 of resolution 2533 (2020), paragraph 5 of resolution 2585 (2021) and paragraph 5 of resolution 2642 (2022), in the last five of which the Council requested the Secretary-General to provide a report at least every 60 days on the implementation of the resolutions by all parties to the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic.

2. The information contained herein is based on data available to entities of the United Nations system and obtained from the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic and other relevant sources. Data from entities of the United Nations system regarding their humanitarian deliveries have been reported for the months of June and July 2022.

II. Major developments

Key points

1. Violence continued in the Idlib de-escalation area in the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic, including air strikes, mutual shelling and clashes, even as the number of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) cases continued to be a cause for concern. Hostilities increased significantly in the northern part of the country, including but not limited to Tall Rif'at in the northern Aleppo countryside, Manbij, Ayn Isa and Tall Tamr.

2. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) verified incidents in which at least 87 civilians, including 15 women and 25 children, were killed as a result of hostilities. In addition, at least 104 civilians, including 16 women and 33 children, were injured.



3. The economic crisis continued to affect civilians across the country, while limited electricity supply affected the functioning of basic services. According to the World Food Programme (WFP), the first half of 2022 saw the national average price of the monitored standard reference food basket increase by 45 per cent. On 6 June, WFP and the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) released an early warning report on acute food insecurity, covering the June to September 2022 outlook period, which listed the Syrian Arab Republic among the hotspots with deteriorating critical conditions and as one of the countries of very high concern.

4. COVID-19 continued to spread across parts of the country, albeit at a slower pace. Although vaccination efforts are under way, only 9.5 per cent of the population had been fully vaccinated as at 30 July, while 13.9 per cent had received at least one dose.

5. The Syrian conflict continues to have a gendered impact, with women and adolescent girls paying a high price for harmful and discriminatory gender norms, including gender-based violence, while men and boys face elevated risks linked to arbitrary detention, forced conscription and explosive ordnance.

6. Multiple safety and security incidents occurred in Hawl camp during the reporting period, including against humanitarian workers.

7. Humanitarian assistance by United Nations agencies and their partners continued throughout the Syrian Arab Republic, including food assistance from WFP for 5.5 million people in June and 5.2 million people in July, across all 14 governorates. Early recovery and livelihood sector partners supported 199,295 direct beneficiaries and 1.5 million indirect beneficiaries in June and July.

8. Access for humanitarian operations remained complex, with different geographical areas and types of services requiring the use of a variety of operating modalities. On 12 June, the fifth cross-line convoy, consisting of 14 trucks, delivered food assistance to more than 43,000 people in the north-west of the country. On 4 August, the sixth cross-line convoy, consisting of 14 trucks, delivered food, wheat flour and nutritional assistance. During the reporting period, 20 consignments, consisting of 1,232 trucks, crossed into the north-west of the country from Türkiye, all through the Bab al-Hawa crossing.

Humanitarian update

3. Hostilities continued to affect civilians in parts of the Syrian Arab Republic, including the north-west, north-east and south of the country. Civilians were killed and injured as a result of air strikes, ground-based strikes, attacks with various types of improvised explosive devices and gunfire. Hostilities also affected civilian objects, further degrading access to basic services and livelihoods.

4. Air strikes, mutual shelling and clashes between non-State armed opposition groups and government and pro-government forces across contact lines in the north-west of the country continued. More than 2.8 million people in the north-west, many of them women and children, remained internally displaced. The continued attacks on the civilian population in the north-west exposed them to serious violations of international humanitarian law and notably affected the ability of women and adolescent girls to have access to life-saving sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence services. Explosive contamination remained widespread.

5. Da'esh, which has been designated as a terrorist group by the Security Council, continued sporadic attacks, including on civilians, in areas across Dayr al-Zawr, Hasakah, eastern rural Homs and Hama. In the north-east, Da'esh reportedly seized weapons from a warehouse belonging to Syrian Democratic Forces guards providing security to Hawl camp. In southern Raqqah, the group claimed responsibility for an attack on a transport bus. The continued presence of Da'esh cells in the Syrian desert raises concerns about the group's capability to carry out attacks, including on civilians.

6. The south-west continued to witness violent incidents across Dar'a, Qunaytirah and Suwayda' Governorates, including attacks using improvised explosive devices, targeted killings, kidnappings, exchanges of fire and limited-scale clashes. This led to multiple temporary suspensions of WFP food distributions for 20,750 people in Salkhad, Suwayda' city and Qaraya.

7. Food insecurity has reached record levels, with 12 million people facing acute food insecurity. Of these, 2.5 million people are severely food insecure, including 1.8 million people living in camps for internally displaced persons. On 6 June, WFP and FAO released an early warning report on acute food insecurity, covering the June to September 2022 outlook period. The report lists the Syrian Arab Republic among the hotspots with deteriorating critical conditions and as one of the countries of very high concern. A significant number of additional people in the country were found to be at risk of falling into food insecurity during the outlook period.

8. According to FAO, the country's July 2022 wheat harvest is expected to be one of the lowest on record, the second failed wheat harvest in two years. The harvest is expected to be around one quarter of the country's production before the conflict and less than half of the current annual wheat demand. Humanitarian actors urgently need funding in order to support 420,000 people in cultivating wheat in the coming winter season, starting in November. No production means no staple foods, no income to buy food and no grain saved to use as seed to plant next season.

9. In June, global inflation rates remained at record levels, as manifested through soaring global food prices. According to WFP, the surge can be attributed mainly to a global food system weakened by the COVID-19 pandemic, climate change and a spike in energy prices. Price increases are attributable to various factors, including fuel shortages countrywide, a worldwide increase in food and fuel prices and supply chain disruptions, as well as the depreciation of the Syrian pound. According to WFP, the national average price of the monitored reference food basket in the Syrian Arab Republic increased by 45 per cent the first half of 2022. People in the country are exhausting their limited reserves. Disruptions to livelihoods increase the vulnerability of women and girls to gender-based violence, including early marriage, and the vulnerability of boys to being recruited into armed groups. They also fuel harmful coping mechanisms, straining the capacities of families and communities to protect children, in particular adolescent girls.

10. The economic crisis continues to affect civilians across the country, in particular children, women, the elderly and people with disabilities. Skyrocketing global food prices are curtailing the ability of WFP to maintain its operations in the Syrian Arab Republic at current levels. WFP reports that large-scale reductions for beneficiaries are possible by October if it is unable to identify additional funding. Rations were reduced as of April 2022 from 1,341 to 1,177 calories per person in the north-western part of the country while in other areas they were reduced from 1,220 to 995 calories per person. These restrictions remain in place. Food rations in camp settings will be maintained at 2,018 calories.

11. Fuel supplies continued to diminish across the country; shortages led to price increases and affected the delivery of life-saving social and health services. Queues

of up to two kilometres were observed at fuel stations, with an approximate waiting time of 24 hours. The economic crisis has had a disproportionate impact on women's and children's mobility and access to basic services, including to reproductive health and protection services.

12. Millions of people in the Syrian Arab Republic lack reliable access to sufficient and safe water owing to a range of factors, including the low water level of the Euphrates River, erratic and low rainfall, the operational capacity of water stations, electricity cuts and other disruptions to the water system. Since May, water levels in the Euphrates River have dropped significantly. Low water levels at the Tishrin dam have reduced production at the hydroelectric power plant, with an impact on water supply and irrigation across large parts of the north-east of the country. Limited access to clean water creates challenges for the menstrual hygiene practices of women and girls and increases the risk of infections, which affects their sexual and reproductive health. The World Meteorological Organization (WMO), in its seasonal outlook for October through December, released during the reporting period, forecasted an increased probability of below-normal precipitation and above-normal temperatures.

13. Uluk water station was reportedly operational throughout most of the reporting period. However, its pumping capacity remained low, mainly because of low voltage and interruptions in the power supply. Maintaining the station continues to be challenging, although maintenance teams came across lines of control on frequent occasions to carry out repairs. As a result, water in Hasakah neighbourhoods is available on a rotating basis only, and water trucking operations continue. Shutdowns and low operational capacity regularly affect access to water for over 960,000 people, including those living in camps, such as Hawl.

14. Disruptions in the supply of potable and agricultural water continued to be reported in the city of Bab and the surrounding areas, affecting some 185,000 people. Since March 2017, Bab has been among the subdistricts reporting the highest levels of waterborne diseases across the country. The United Nations continues to advocate for the resumption of water supply to the city from the Ayn al-Baydah station and has received approval for a technical assessment to be carried out.

15. Some 55,000 people, 94 per cent of whom are women and children, remain at Hawl camp. The security situation in the camp continued to deteriorate, with 23 murders in 2022, six of which occurred in June and July. Other ongoing protection concerns include family separation, restricted access to humanitarian assistance and restrictions on freedom of movement, as well as arbitrary deprivation of liberty. During the first week of July, the camp management centre in phase 5 of the camp was reportedly looted and vandalized. On 2 July, educational centres of an international non-governmental organization (NGO) in phases 1 and 4 of the camp were attacked and reportedly looted. In late June, the same NGO had suspended its operations in the camp for one week as a precautionary measure against threats to its staff and the risk of robbery. Food rations, distributions of household items and health services were suspended from early June until the end of July, due to reported demands by the camp administration that the Syrian Arab Red Crescent sign a memorandum of understanding to operate in the camp. On 6 July, the camp administration communicated that some camp-based contracts should be terminated by 17 July, including for those working in health. This decision affects all humanitarian partners, as it applies to all hiring except of daily labourers. A compromise for some partners was reached on 8 August. Discussions with the camp administration are ongoing on this issue.

16. The United Nations remained without humanitarian access to up to 10,500 people living in the Rukban area. Residents of Rukban continued to live in dire conditions, with limited access to essential food items, water and health care and other

basic services amid restrictions on the entry of commodities. The Organization continued to advocate for immediate humanitarian access and assistance to reach those who remained in the camp.

17. Since the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic in early 2020, a total of 197,506 confirmed cases had been reported across the country by the end of July. COVID-19 transmission rates in parts of the country remained high and likely far beyond official figures, with a case fatality rate of 3.6 per cent recorded as at 6 August. The health-care system, devastated by years of conflict, has been stretched. The pandemic has also affected access for women and adolescent girls to sexual and reproductive health services, including maternal health.

18. Vaccines are being administered across the Syrian Arab Republic, both at fixed health facilities and by mobile medical teams in rural areas. During June, 205,918 doses of COVID-19 vaccine were administered across the country, with 123,791 people receiving their first dose. As at 30 July, 13.9 per cent of the total population had received at least one dose of the vaccine, and only 9.5 per cent were fully vaccinated.

19. Reduced provision of electricity affected access to essential basic services. Severe rationing of electricity supply was reported in many areas, with hundreds of thousands of people receiving power for only about one hour per day. Overall average daily availability of electricity for public services such as health facilities, schools and street lighting was less than eight hours in half of the communities across the country and less than two hours in a third of the surveyed communities, according to the 2021 United Nations multi-sector needs assessments. Electricity shortages also continued to affect the availability of essential humanitarian services and other response activities, including the provision of water, food production and hospital and clinic services.

20. On 10 June, damage caused by an air strike led to the suspension of operations at the Damascus airport. The closure resulted in the suspension of all flights for the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service, which are run by the World Food Programme and are the key enabler of access for humanitarian operations in the country. Operations resumed on 23 June.

Update on overall developments

21. The Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria continued his diplomatic engagement with the Syrian parties to the conflict, and international and regional interlocutors, to convene the ninth session of the small body of the Syrian-led, Syrian-owned, United Nations-facilitated Constitutional Committee. However, holding the ninth session of the small body of the Syrian-led, Syrian-owned, United Nations-facilitated Constitutional Committee in Geneva in July 2022 was not possible. Parallel to these efforts, the Special Envoy supported the co-chairs in finding concrete ways to ensure that the Committee worked expeditiously, continuously and productively towards fulfilling its mandate, sharing suggestions with both co-chairs.

22. At their tripartite summit within the framework of the Astana format in Tehran on 19 July 2022, the President of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Seyyed Ebrahim Raisi, the President of the Russian Federation, Vladimir Putin, and the President of Türkiye, Recep Tayyip Erdoğan, reaffirmed their conviction that the Syrian conflict could be resolved only in line with the Security Council resolution [2254 \(2015\)](#). They also emphasized the important role of the Constitutional Committee and reaffirmed their readiness to support the continuous interactions with its members and the Special Envoy for Syria as facilitator, in order to ensure the sustainable and effective work of the next sessions of the Committee.

23. The Special Envoy continued to engage all Syrian and international stakeholders to work, step for step, on a series of wider confidence-building measures and advance towards a safe, calm and neutral environment and the implementation of Security Council resolution 2254 (2015). He continued to follow up on the issue of the implementation of the presidential decree of 30 April, which granted general amnesty for terrorist crimes committed by Syrians before 30 April 2022, except those which led to the death of a human being. The Special Envoy received assurances from the Syrian authorities that he would be informed of the progress made in implementing the amnesty.

24. The Special Envoy convened the Syrian Women's Advisory Board, whose members continued to raise practical questions and offer observations related to the situation on the ground and, in so doing, reinforced that the actions of parties to the conflict, and international and regional stakeholders, had real consequences for the plight of Syrians everywhere. The Special Envoy's team continued its engagement with Syrian civil society, meeting with dozens of Syrian civil society interlocutors in Lebanon and Türkiye as part of a broader regional outreach programme so that their insights, priorities and ideas could inform the efforts of the Special Envoy to implement resolution 2254 (2015). Many of these civil society actors noted that they had lost hope in a political process.

25. During the reporting period, northern rural Aleppo, Raqqah and Hasakah Governorates continued to see sustained tensions, including shelling, rocket attacks, limited clashes, drone strikes and raids across contact lines. The Government of Türkiye repeated its intentions to carry out a military intervention into the northern Syrian Arab Republic to address security concerns. There were reports of all sides adopting a state of readiness in possible anticipation of new military operations. Humanitarian actors anticipate that such operations could produce large-scale displacement and create new humanitarian needs.

26. In June, a new simultaneous release operation was carried out in the north of the country within the framework of the Working Group on the release of detainees/abductees, the handover of bodies and the identification of missing persons of the Astana format. Five individuals from each side were reportedly released by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic and armed groups.

Protection

27. Civilians across the Syrian Arab Republic continued to suffer the direct and indirect consequences of armed conflict and violence. From 1 June to 25 July, OHCHR documented incidents across the country in which at least 87 civilians, including 15 women and 25 children, were killed and at least 104 civilians, including 16 women and 33 children, were injured as a result of hostilities, including through air strikes, ground-based strikes, attacks carried out with improvised explosive devices, explosive remnants of war, armed clashes and targeted killings at the hands of various parties to the conflict. Many of those attacks appeared to be targeting civilians or were carried out near locations of a civilian character, including residential areas and local markets. OHCHR reported that shootings, including drive-by shootings, were the primary cause of civilian casualties in June and July.

28. Parties to the conflict continued to detain individuals arbitrarily, including media activists and journalists, in areas under their control. In most cases documented by OHCHR, detainees were denied information about the reasons for their arrest and due process rights. The families of detainees were denied information concerning their whereabouts, raising concern that in some cases such detention may constitute enforced disappearance. During the reporting period, OHCHR documented what appeared to be the arbitrary arrest of 14 civilians, including two women.

29. OHCHR continued to document cases of detainees dying while in custody, allegedly owing to natural causes. Families learned about these deaths either by chance or when government authorities contacted them directly. In many such cases, individuals appeared to have been subjected to enforced disappearance and their detention by the Government did not become known until their deaths were acknowledged. The bodies were rarely returned to their families. Family members were also denied the opportunity to question the causes of death stated in the notification or to know the whereabouts of the bodies.

30. Parties to the conflict continued to systematically commit violations and abuses of human rights, including killings, arbitrary deprivation of liberty, torture, ill-treatment and kidnappings. In addition, they were responsible for deaths in custody and continued to violate civilians' rights to freedom of movement and expression, peaceful assembly and association. Women and girls continued to be at risk of multiple forms of gender-based violence, including child marriage.

31. The Syrian Arab Republic continues to be among the countries reporting the highest number of direct victims of explosive ordnance incidents worldwide. Explosive ordnance puts one in two people in the country at risk of death and injury and impedes the delivery of crucial humanitarian assistance. The Mine Action Service (UNMAS) estimates that one in three communities in the country is contaminated with unexploded ordnance.

32. During the reporting period, the country task force on monitoring and reporting verified one incident of hostilities causing damage to educational facilities. On 1 June, an ammunition depot belonging to an armed actor in the Basiqah area, close to the Bab al-Hawa crossing with Türkiye, exploded for unclear reasons. This incident triggered a number of rockets that landed on nearby shelters and facilities for internally displaced persons, killing one girl and damaging two schools (Dar al-Maraef Ahmed Sarikurt and Dar al-Maref Firdevs) and a number of tents for internally displaced persons.

33. On 7 June, a paediatrician in Dana Hospital, in Dana city, Idlib Governorate, was arrested by a non-State armed group, after leaving the hospital. The incident caused a disruption of paediatric services, as the health-care worker is the hospital's only specialized paediatrician. The health care worker was still under arrest at the time of drafting the present report.

Humanitarian response

34. During the reporting period, humanitarian assistance by United Nations agencies and their humanitarian partners continued throughout the Syrian Arab Republic (see table 1). WFP provided food assistance for 5.5 million people in June and 5.2 million people in July across all 14 governorates. In June, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) provided access to quality social services for 675,327 people across all 14 governorates, including health, water, sanitation and hygiene, nutrition, education, child protection and social protection services. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) provided humanitarian assistance to around 434,000 people in all 14 governorates and supported 126 operational community or satellite centres.

35. The United Nations Population Fund reached 454,829 people with sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence services and provided 120,000 pregnant and lactating women with monthly e-vouchers to purchase hygiene items. The World Health Organization (WHO) distributed 284,906 treatment courses and supported 121,473 medical procedures. Partners supported the national immunization week from 5 to 9 June, targeting 2.7 million children under 5 years of age. The United Nations also continued to support the COVID-19 response across the Syrian Arab Republic.

36. The UNMAS implementing partner for clearance activities continued its clearance work in Darayya, Rif Dimashq, clearing more than 1 million m² of agricultural land and finding 278 explosive ordnance items, of which 197 have been safely destroyed since activities started in December 2021. This includes about 340,000 m² of subsurface land cleared and 80 explosive ordnance items safely destroyed in June. Explosive risk education teams trained by UNMAS delivered awareness-raising sessions to more than 19,200 civilians. UNICEF has reached 8,031 children with disabilities, including 3,552 girls, with educational services this year and procured a Braille printing machine for a specialized local NGO to print textbooks and other learning materials for formal and non-formal education.

37. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) provided food assistance and cash assistance to 59,987 and 12,932 Palestine refugees, respectively, during the reporting period. Some 387 Palestine refugees received non-food items, mainly adult diapers, baby kits, napkins, blankets and mattresses.

Table 1

Average number of people reached by the United Nations and other organizations through all modalities throughout the Syrian Arab Republic, June and July 2022

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Average number of people reached monthly</i>
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	11 600
International Organization for Migration	244 200
Mine Action Service	22 700
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	433 900
United Nations Children's Fund	675 300
United Nations Development Programme	599 250
United Nations Population Fund	252 800
United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	60 800
World Food Programme	5 370 000
World Health Organization	640 500

38. With regard to the cross-border humanitarian assistance delivered into the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic, WFP delivered food assistance for some 1.39 million people in June and dispatched food assistance to 1.4 million people in July.¹ In the north-west, 460,492 people received one dose of COVID-19 vaccine, 275,127 people received two doses and 31,647 people received a booster dose. This equates to 10.4 per cent of the population having received one dose and 6.2 per cent of the population being fully vaccinated. The immunization programme continues in the north-west, where WHO, through implementing partners, continues to support 40 out of 93 (43 per cent) routine immunization centres.

Delivery and monitoring of cross-border assistance

39. All United Nations operations are conducted in response to needs identified in an annual multisectoral needs assessment, as well as regular assessments during

¹ June figures are based on actual distributions, while July figures are based on dispatches. The July dispatch cycle will be extended into August to reach all beneficiaries.

monitoring operations. Based on those assessments, individual cross-border shipments are initiated by the United Nations and coordinated with humanitarian partners.

40. Assistance delivered through the United Nations cross-border mechanism is monitored throughout its delivery at four distinct levels: (a) at the border by the United Nations Monitoring Mechanism for the Syrian Arab Republic; (b) at warehouses inside the country; (c) at distribution points; and (d) after distribution to beneficiaries. In June and July, the Mechanism monitored and confirmed the humanitarian nature of 20 consignments, consisting of 1,232 trucks. Some 83.5 per cent of the truckloads consisted of food aid, 12 per cent consisted of non-food items, including shelter assistance, and the remainder consisted of health and nutrition supplies, including vaccines.

Cross-border distribution mechanisms

41. In the north-west of the country, humanitarian assistance is provided through different cross-border distribution mechanisms. Food and non-food items are provided directly (in-kind assistance) or, in some cases, indirectly through cash or voucher systems. Beneficiaries of in-kind food or non-food items are selected according to needs assessments conducted by humanitarian organizations and based on agreed eligibility and vulnerability criteria. Humanitarian partners in the north-west perform distributions at a specific time and place, often on a monthly basis, at a market square or other central location, or through door-to-door distributions. People receiving assistance must show proof of identification matching their name on distribution lists verified by the implementing partners.

42. Humanitarian partners work through existing health structures to provide people in the north-west with life-saving health care. Assistance is provided through a wide range of services, including, but not limited to, the provision of essential health items to existing medical facilities, fuel to schools, protection services for gender-based violence survivors and support to livelihood activities. Prescription medications are supplied to pharmacies or medical facilities for their use. Support also includes providing salaries to medical workers and teachers.

Figure I

Number of beneficiaries targeted by the United Nations and its partners (see annex II) through cross-border humanitarian deliveries, by cluster, June and July 2022 (monthly average)

(Thousands)

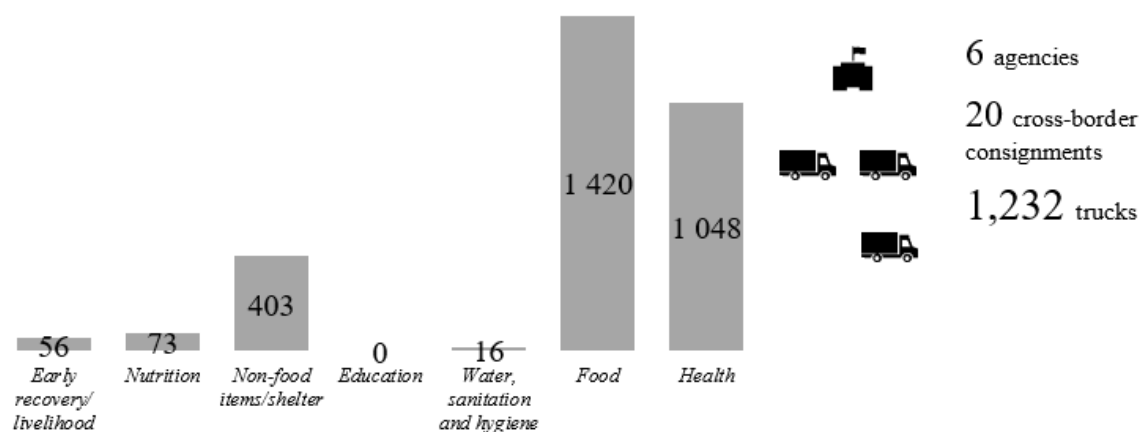


Table 2
Number of beneficiaries targeted by the United Nations and its partners through cross-border deliveries, by sector and by district, June and July 2022 (monthly average)

<i>Governorate</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Early recovery/ livelihood</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Food</i>	<i>Health</i>	<i>Non-food items/ shelter</i>	<i>Nutrition</i>	<i>Water, sanitation and hygiene</i>
Aleppo	Afrin	454	–	108 000	–	–	–	–
Aleppo	Bab	4 137	–	210 000	–	–	–	–
Aleppo	I‘zaz	25 333	–	320 000	185 000	2 800	–	–
Aleppo	Jarabulus	290	–	75 000	–	–	–	–
Aleppo	Jebel Sim‘an	31	–	–	–	1 500	–	–
Idlib	Harim	9 433	–	707 000	734 000	268 000	73 000	–
Idlib	Idlib	16 485	–	–	129 000	130 000	–	16 000
Idlib	Jisr al-Shughur	85	–	–	–	–	–	–

43. The Russian Federation sent informational bulletins to the United Nations from the Centre for Reconciliation of Opposing Sides and Refugee Migration Monitoring that outlined the provision of bilateral relief assistance. Other Member States continued to provide bilateral and other forms of humanitarian assistance.

Early recovery and livelihood activities

44. Early recovery and livelihood activities represent one of three core pillars of the humanitarian response, in addition to providing life-saving and life-sustaining humanitarian assistance, and enhancing the prevention and mitigation of protection risks and responding to protection needs. In 2022, \$1.1 billion, or 26 per cent, of the overall request for humanitarian aid to the Syrian Arab Republic is aimed at promoting early recovery and resilience. By late July, at least 228 projects had received \$333million, or 30 per cent of the funds requested. At least 51 of those projects contribute to the provision of electricity to support basic services, including water and sanitation, nutrition, health and education. During the reporting period, early recovery and livelihood sector partners supported 199,295 direct beneficiaries and 1.5 million indirect beneficiaries. Humanitarian partners estimate that, by the end of July, over 4 million Syrians had benefited from projects aimed at increasing resilience.

45. With support from UNICEF, 130,000 people received access to safe water and sanitation, including through rehabilitation of the sewerage network in Harasta city and two wells in Ghizlaniyah and Sakka villages in eastern Ghutah in Rif Dimashq Governorate, as well as maintenance of water pumps in hard-to-reach areas in Idlib Governorate. UNHCR started new projects in June to rehabilitate a sewerage network in Ghamam in Ladhqiyyah Governorate. In response to water shortages, UNHCR completed digging and equipping 19 boreholes in Hasakah Governorate in June, benefiting an estimated 300,000 people. Early recovery of health systems continued, such as light rehabilitation of health facilities with support from WHO, including for Nawa hospital in Dar‘a and Razi hospital in Aleppo.

46. To support infrastructure rehabilitation and waste management, UNDP rehabilitated six kilometres of electrical networks in Hasakah Governorate; removed 36,492 tons of solid waste in Hasakah, Raqqah, Dar‘a, Dayr al-Zawr, Hama, Homs and Ladhqiyyah Governorates; and provided 120 waste management tools and machinery in Raqqah, Dar‘a and Ladhqiyyah Governorates. UNDP further repaired six kilometres of sewerage in Hasakah Governorate, cleaned 55 neighbourhoods in Raqqah, Hama, Homs, Ladhqiyyah and Rif Dimashq Governorates, rehabilitated one

hospital/clinic in Rif Dimashq Governorate, as well as two bakeries in Hasakah Governorate, and provided equipment to eight small businesses in Rif Dimashq Governorate. To increase access to education, UNDP rehabilitated 41 classrooms in Dayr al-Zawr, Ladhqiyyah and Rif Dimashq Governorates, and access in 14 facilities was improved in Aleppo, Hama, Homs, Qunaytirah and Rif Dimashq Governorates. As for renewable energy, UNDP distributed and installed 78 solar systems in Aleppo and Ladhqiyyah Governorates.

47. Some 1,618 people were supported in rehabilitating, developing or starting a business, while 1,928 people benefited from vocational or business training in all 14 governorates. UNHCR provided 230 people with entrepreneurship and business training in June in Aleppo, Suwayda', Homs, Ladhqiyyah and Rif Dimashq Governorates.

48. Some 1,005 long-term jobs were created as part of a productive system along existing value chains in Hasakah, Suwayda', Dar'a, Dayr al-Zawr, Homs, Ladhqiyyah, Rif Dimashq and Tartus Governorates, along with 331 short-term jobs in Aleppo, Hasakah, Raqqah, Suwayda', Dayr al-Zawr, Hama, Homs and Ladhqiyyah Governorates. The rehabilitation of public infrastructure in Aleppo, Hasakah, Raqqah, Suwayda', Damascus, Dayr al-Zawr and Hama Governorates provided temporary jobs for 870 people. Cash intervention supported 6,714 vulnerable households in Aleppo, Hama, Homs, Ladhqiyyah, Rif Dimashq and Qunaytirah Governorates.

49. To strengthen social cohesion, 875 people were trained in soft skills (conflict resolution and mediation, and community engagement) by UNDP and other early recovery and livelihood sector partners in Dayr al-Zawr, Hama, Homs and Ladhqiyyah Governorates. Some 1,503 community members and representatives participated in 15 initiatives promoting social cohesion in Aleppo, Damascus, Dar'a, Hama, Ladhqiyyah and Tartus Governorates.

50. Early recovery and livelihood partners operating cross-border from Türkiye supported 98,729 direct beneficiaries and 123,814 indirect beneficiaries. In the north-west and north-east, UNDP and other early recovery and livelihood sector partners removed 13 tons of solid waste in Aleppo Governorate. Twelve kilometres of roads were repaired in Aleppo and Idlib Governorates and 631 public spaces were supported in improving access by people with disabilities in Dayr al-Zawr and Idlib Governorates. Some 1,454 communities and municipalities were supported with sustainable waste management systems.

51. Over 4,600 people benefited from vocational or business training in Aleppo, Hasakah, Raqqah, Dayr al-Zawr and Idlib Governorates. Some 253 long-term jobs and over 12,600 short-term jobs were created in Aleppo, Hasakah, Raqqah, Dayr al-Zawr and Idlib Governorates. Five bakeries were rehabilitated in Hasakah and Dayr al-Zawr Governorates. Some 22 village savings and loan associations groups were supported in the Bab subdistrict in Aleppo Governorate and the capacities of 75 community members were built with regard to early recovery needs in Idlib Governorate. Sector partners also supported 5,203 entrepreneurs in rehabilitating, developing or starting a social or business enterprise in Aleppo, Hasakah, Raqqah and Idlib Governorates. Some 500 vulnerable households were provided with market-based modalities assistance in Aleppo and Raqqah Governorates.

Humanitarian access

52. The provision of humanitarian assistance requires timely, safe, sustained and unimpeded access by the United Nations and all humanitarian partners to people in need across the Syrian Arab Republic. Principled humanitarian action depends on the ability to assess needs, deliver assistance and monitor and evaluate impact independently, including by engaging regularly and directly with affected people. The

access landscape in the Syrian Arab Republic remains complex, with different geographical areas and types of services requiring the use of a variety of operating modalities. There are 2,100 United Nations staff members based in the country, with over 600 deployed in humanitarian hubs outside Damascus, in Aleppo, Dayr al-Zawr, Hama, Homs, Ladhqiyyah, Qamishli, Suwayda' and Tartus Governorates. In addition, there are 3,867 UNRWA staff members deployed across the country. This decentralized presence contributes to greater access and proximity to affected populations. Across the Syrian Arab Republic, humanitarian aid is distributed and implemented primarily by national actors, including NGOs and the Syrian Arab Red Crescent.

Access in government-controlled areas

53. In government-controlled areas, communities and enclaves that remained difficult to reach owing to administrative constraints and security approvals included Sukhnah in the Tadmur district in Homs Governorate and Fiq in the Fiq district of Qunaytirah Governorate. Insecurity continues to be a challenge for the humanitarian community.

54. United Nations personnel and third-party contractors continued to travel to field locations along with national NGOs and the Syrian Arab Red Crescent to conduct assessment, monitoring, logistics and administrative support missions. Between 16 May and 15 July, 2,361 missions were conducted with programme or blanket approvals.² That represented a 41 per cent increase compared with the period between 16 March and 15 May, when 1,864 such missions were conducted (see table 3).

Table 3

Total number of missions conducted with programme or blanket approvals^a from within the Syrian Arab Republic by United Nations agencies and third parties/facilitators, by type, 16 May to 15 July 2022

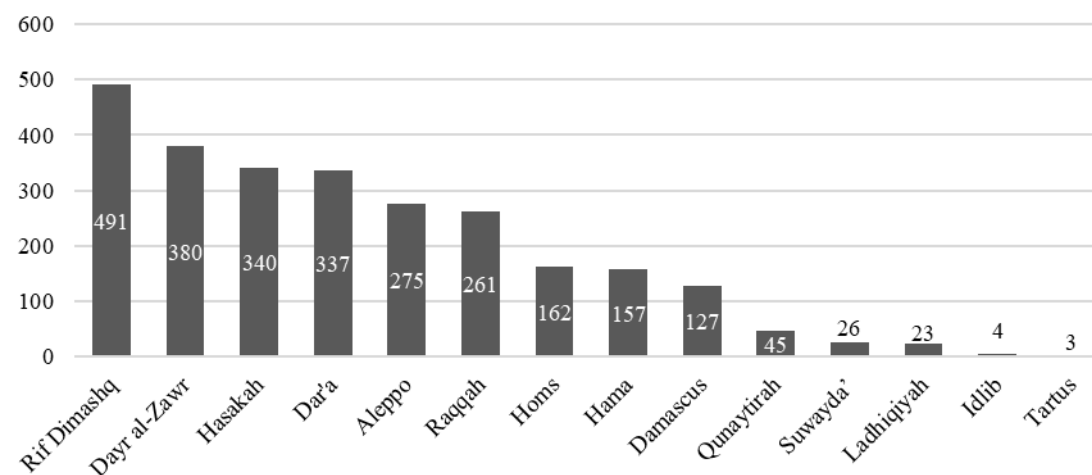
<i>Type of mission</i>	<i>Blanket approval</i>	<i>Programme approval</i>	<i>Total number</i>
Assessment missions	102	1	103
Missions accompanying aid deliveries	245	15	260
Monitoring missions	2 120	8	2 128
Security, logistics and administrative support missions	105	35	140
Total	2 572	59	2 631

^a Missions conducted with programme or blanket approvals do not require specific approval from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates.

² United Nations personnel and third-party contractors operating at humanitarian hubs outside of Damascus obtain "blanket approvals" to carry out movements as part of their regular programming. These enable regular access and reduce bureaucratic requirements.

Figure II

Total number of missions conducted with programme or blanket approvals from within the Syrian Arab Republic by United Nations agencies and third parties/facilitators, by governorate, 16 May to 15 July 2022



55. For missions requiring specific approval by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates, the United Nations submitted 313 new requests, of which 249 (80 per cent) were approved (see table 4). This takes into account the 10-day response period by the Ministry and does not negatively count requests that were submitted but are still under process.

Table 4

Missions from within the Syrian Arab Republic requiring specific approval by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates, 16 May to 15 July 2022

Type of request	Number requested	Number approved	Percentage approved
Assessment missions	47	43	91
Missions accompanying aid deliveries	52	45	87
Monitoring missions	138	93	67
Security, logistics and administrative support missions	41	33	80
Explosive ordnance assessment missions	35	35	100
Total	313	249	80

Notes: Missions by United Nations personnel departing from Damascus or travelling cross-line generally require specific approval from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates. The figures in table 4 are based on data internally reported by United Nations agencies and reflect approvals received within the reporting period (16 May to 15 July 2022) of the present report. These figures may therefore differ from those recorded by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, with which discussions are currently ongoing to align methodologies.

Cross-line access in the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic

56. Since the adoption of Security Council resolution [2585 \(2021\)](#) in July 2021, United Nations agencies successfully have completed six cross-line missions to Sarmada, in the north-west, with the most recent two convoys taking place on 12 and 13 June and 4 and 5 August 2022. Between August 2021 and August 2022, 84 trucks

delivered humanitarian assistance from Aleppo to Idlib, with each convoy carrying assistance sufficient for 43,000 people.

57. The United Nations continues to do everything in its power to make progress on cross-line assistance to complement the cross-border response. Timely security guarantees from parties to the conflict to ensure the safe passage of cross-line convoys and their personnel need to be provided to make progress on the cross-line response, while additional funding is urgently needed to ensure that supplies can be procured for all targeted people in need.

58. Despite progress made, challenges still need to be overcome to achieve regular and sustained cross-line operations in the north-west, as envisaged under the United Nations plan for inter-agency cross-line convoys. Receiving the necessary and timely security guarantees from parties to the conflict remains critical to ensuring the safe passage of cross-line convoys and their personnel, while shelling, air strikes, landmines and improvised explosive devices represent real security threats to humanitarian staff. Receiving the adequate clearance to expand these operations by allowing multiple cross-line convoys each month and an increased number of trucks to take part in each convoy remains necessary. Commitment by all parties to non-interference in humanitarian activities of the cross-line delivery at all stages is essential. Accountability to affected populations is an important aspect that needs to be considered, including by ensuring community acceptance of the deliveries and engaging to minimize the possibility of negative responses by neighbouring communities or other groups after the aid is delivered.

Cross-line access in the north-east of the Syrian Arab Republic

59. In June, the United Nations dispatched 69 trucks carrying 1,186.4 tons of humanitarian assistance to various areas in the north-east: Albu Kamal, Mayadin, Thawrah, Dayr al-Zawr, Hasakah, Qamishli and Raqqah. This represented a 50 per cent increase compared with May.

60. Despite some access and operational challenges, delivery of assistance remained consistent, as has been the case in the past two years. On average, 1 million people are reached monthly with critical interventions, such as general food assistance, primary and secondary health care, emergency water, hygiene and sanitation interventions, shelter and other core relief items, as well as programmes that contribute to sustainable recovery and community resilience activities, such as support to essential community services, including sewerage and water networks, and programming related to agriculture and livelihoods. Other essential services include legal assistance, protection and education projects. UNICEF delivered 11 tons of water, sanitation and hygiene kits in six truckloads.

61. WHO delivered three cross-line shipments to the north-east of the country by means of one road convoy consisting of five trucks, as well as two airlifts. These supplies were sufficient for 345,361 treatment courses and included COVID-19 vaccines and vaccines used for routine immunization campaigns, essential medicines, medical equipment and trauma and emergency surgery kits. During the reporting period, WHO distributed 7 tons of medical supplies to two hospitals, 12 health-care facilities and five camps, providing 477,505 treatment courses.

62. UNHCR distributed and installed 1,500 tents (mostly replacements) in nine camps, benefiting around 1,560 families. UNHCR and partners also responded to the urgent needs following several sandstorms in the north-east in June by conducting needs assessments and replacing damaged tents. In response to the water shortages in Hasakah Governorate, UNHCR completed digging and equipping 19 boreholes there in June, benefiting an estimated 300,000 people in the area.

63. Some 7,821 registered students reached the 55 accommodation centres supported by humanitarian partners in the north-east. Humanitarian organizations provided the students with multisectoral assistance required at both the accommodation centres and at examination centres during the period between 1 and 21 June. On 9 June, one student was killed and two others injured by indiscriminate gunfire on their way back to rural Dayr al-Zawr after taking exams.

64. Some 5,761 students and 262 supervisors and caregivers arrived in Aleppo from the north-east for students to take their exams between 1 and 21 June. All 6,023 individuals were accommodated in 38 student centres in Aleppo during the period. Humanitarian partners supported students and caregivers with food, water, sanitation and hygiene items, household items, protection services and stationery kits.

65. Some 309 students from Tall Abyad and Suluk were able to cross to the Sabkhah and Ma'dan areas of Raqqah Governorate for the national exams. Additionally, 149 students crossed to Dayr al-Zawr during the same period.

66. Access to most communities in Manbij and Ayn al-Arab districts remained constrained for United Nations agencies operating from Damascus, owing to the lack of agreement between parties in control. On access to the Ra's al-Ayn-Tall Abyad area, WHO and UNICEF had planned to organize a mission from Qamishli to Ras al-Ayn. However, the mission was cancelled due to security restrictions. The United Nations is exploring options to organize an inter-agency mission in the coming weeks. The timely support of all parties to the conflict is needed for the implementation of the cross-line mission.

67. The last United Nations humanitarian convoy to reach Rukban from within the Syrian Arab Republic was in September 2019. Access by commercial trucks, using informal routes, has been sporadic. Since the decision by the Government of Jordan in March 2020 to close the border as a preventive measure to contain the spread of COVID-19, people from Rukban who require medical care have been unable to gain access to the United Nations clinic on the Jordanian side of the border. Critical health cases continued to be referred to Damascus, in coordination with the Syrian Arab Red Crescent. Camp residents continue to live in dire conditions, with few livelihood opportunities and limited access to food, water, health care and other basic services. The United Nations continues to advocate for full access to provide regular humanitarian assistance, including seeking assurances for the necessary security guarantees for humanitarian staff. Since March 2019, a total of 20,504 people have left the camp. The decision by families to leave Rukban is voluntary, and the United Nations provides assistance to people in the places to which they choose to return. The Organization continues to advocate to ensure that the necessary access and security conditions are in place to support principled, voluntary and informed departures from Rukban camp.

Cross-border access in the Syrian Arab Republic

68. Since the adoption of Security Council resolutions [2533 \(2020\)](#), [2585 \(2021\)](#) and, recently, [2642 \(2022\)](#), United Nations humanitarian assistance in the north-west of the country has continued to be routed through the Bab al-Hawa crossing.

69. The United Nations Monitoring Mechanism for the Syrian Arab Republic continued its operations as mandated under Security Council resolutions [2165 \(2014\)](#), [2191 \(2014\)](#), [2258 \(2015\)](#), [2332 \(2016\)](#), [2393 \(2017\)](#), [2449 \(2018\)](#), [2504 \(2020\)](#), [2533 \(2020\)](#), [2585 \(2021\)](#) and [2642 \(2022\)](#). The Mechanism monitored and confirmed the humanitarian nature of 20 consignments consisting of 1,232 trucks that crossed into the country from Türkiye in June and July, all through the Bab al-Hawa crossing. That brought the total number of trucks monitored since the beginning of operations to 57,653 (47,681 through Bab al-Hawa, 5,268 through Bab al-Salam, 4,595 through

Ramtha and 109 through Ya‘rubiyah). The humanitarian nature of each of these consignments was confirmed. For every shipment that crossed the border, the United Nations provided 48-hour advance notice to the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, including information on the humanitarian goods to be delivered, the number of trucks, the United Nations owner and the destination (district). The Mechanism continued to benefit from the excellent cooperation of the Government of Türkiye.

Visas and registrations

70. The United Nations continued to work with the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to allow for the timely provision of visas to staff (see table 5).

Table 5

Requests for United Nations visas, 1 June to 31 July 2022

<i>Type of request</i>	<i>Number requested</i>	<i>Number approved</i>	<i>Number rejected</i>	<i>Number pending</i>
Visas requested during reporting period	98 ^a	84	3	10
Renewals requested during reporting period	119	97	1	21

^a The United Nations withdrew one visa request during the reporting period.

71. A total of 47 international NGOs are registered with the Government to operate in the country.

72. The United Nations and international, national and local NGOs continued to implement programmes in areas affected by frequent armed clashes, including but not limited to air strikes, regular exchanges of indirect artillery or mortar fire and other types of attacks conducted by the various parties to the conflict. In addition, humanitarian relief personnel operated in areas that were highly contaminated with unexploded ordnance, explosive remnants of war and landmines, which remained a major threat in the field.

73. Since the beginning of the conflict, humanitarian organizations have reported that humanitarian workers have been killed, including 22 staff members of the United Nations system in the Syrian Arab Republic and other United Nations entities, 20 of whom were personnel of UNRWA; 2 national staff of Oxfam International; 66 staff members and volunteers of the Syrian Arab Red Crescent; and 8 staff members and volunteers of the Palestine Red Crescent Society.

74. Fourteen personnel of the United Nations system, all from UNRWA (nine staff and five non-staff personnel), were detained or missing as of 31 July 2022.

Observations

75. The humanitarian situation across the Syrian Arab Republic remains alarming and is compounded by a grim economic and human rights outlook. Hostilities continue in parts of the country, including near residential areas, resulting in death, injury and the forced displacement of civilians, as well as damage to and destruction of homes and essential infrastructure. I reiterate my call upon all parties to take constant care to spare civilians and civilian objects in accordance with international humanitarian law. I remind all States, in particular those with direct influence over parties to the conflict, that they are under an obligation to take proactive steps to ensure respect for international humanitarian law, including as it relates to the protection of civilians.

76. Protection efforts need to respond to differentiated needs. Women and girls continue to be killed and injured mainly as a result of shootings and explosive remnants of war. Women are also affected by numerous legal and administrative challenges to the exercise of key rights, including with regard to civil documentation, education, medical care and effective participation in public and social affairs. The rights of women must be respected, protected and fulfilled and their participation in political, economic and social life advanced, in accordance with international human rights law.

77. I am gravely concerned about the staggering scale of vulnerability across the country. More than half of the population needs life-saving assistance. At the same time, a continued sharp and painful economic decline, along with record levels of inflation and a severe water crisis, are exacerbating an already dire humanitarian situation. Mounting food insecurity is expected to be aggravated by a predicted failed wheat harvest and forecasted long dry spells. This comes at a time when WFP has been forced to reduce food rations in all areas of the Syrian Arab Republic, as funding levels are not keeping pace with increasing global food prices. People are exhausting their limited reserves and being forced into using harmful and irreversible coping mechanisms to survive. The functioning of basic services such as water, sanitation and health care is hampered by electricity shortages.

78. At a time when all indicators point to mounting humanitarian needs, funding is increasingly stretched. Halfway through the year, the Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan is just a quarter funded. Some 26 per cent of the overall funding request is aimed at promoting early recovery and resilience, which are critical to allow Syrians to build dignified lives. Widespread contamination with unexploded ordnance makes clearance programmes critical, as reflected in the Response Plan. Since December, more than 1 million m² of agricultural land has been cleared in Rif Dimashq Governorate. While this is modest progress, concerted efforts to scale up such programmes are needed, including funding. I call on Member States to swiftly provide urgently needed funding, both for immediate life-saving interventions and for those that contribute to early recovery and resilience. All critical infrastructure, including electrical facilities, must remain functional.

79. On 12 July, the Security Council extended resolution [2585 \(2021\)](#), authorizing the United Nations to continue the delivery of life-saving humanitarian assistance, cross-border from Türkiye, to people who desperately need it in the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic. While resolution [2642 \(2022\)](#) will allow our lifesaving work to continue for six months, if not extended with an additional resolution, it will expire during the harsh winter, when needs are often at their greatest. There is currently no substitute to replace the scale and scope of the massive United Nations cross-border operation. The United Nations will do its utmost to facilitate implementation of all aspects of the resolution over the coming months. I sincerely hope that the Security Council will again be able to prolong the cross-border mechanism in January 2023. The United Nations will also continue to support early recovery initiatives and humanitarian access through all modalities, including cross-line missions.

80. In March 2020, I called for the waiving of sanctions that might impede access to essential health supplies, COVID-19-related medical support or food in the Syrian Arab Republic. I encourage the relevant parties to continue their technical dialogue and find ways to address the challenges faced by several humanitarian actors in the country in obtaining adequate and reliable access to financial services.

81. I further reiterate the importance of the unilateral release of persons arbitrarily deprived of their liberty, who are especially vulnerable during the COVID-19 pandemic. The majority are held by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic. I call upon the Government and non-State armed groups to allow humanitarian and

human rights agencies access to places of detention, and to account for the fate and whereabouts of detainees. Where detainees are suspected of crimes, they must be promptly informed of the charges against them, afforded fair and prompt trials, and released immediately if they are found to be detained arbitrarily. Prompt, effective, thorough and transparent investigations should be conducted to establish the cause and circumstances of deaths that occur while in custody. Identified perpetrators must be brought to justice. Furthermore, in cases of wrongful death, families and dependants of victims should be informed and receive full and adequate reparations within a reasonable time. The continued arbitrary deprivation of liberty of many people in Hawl camp based on unverified or tenuous links with Da'esh also remains a key human rights concern. The parties must respect their obligations under international humanitarian law and international human rights law. Credible justice, true reconciliation and sustainable peace will be achieved only if human rights are respected.

82. Continued impunity for serious violations and abuses of human rights and serious violations of international humanitarian law remains of grave concern. Perpetrators must be held accountable. I call upon all parties to the conflict, in particular the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, as well as all States, civil society and the United Nations system, to cooperate fully with the International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism to Assist in the Investigation and Prosecution of Persons Responsible for the Most Serious Crimes under International Law Committed in the Syrian Arab Republic since March 2011, in particular by providing relevant information and documentation. Accountability for serious violations and abuses of human rights and serious violations of international humanitarian law is central to achieving sustainable peace in the Syrian Arab Republic. I reiterate my call for the situation in the country to be referred to the International Criminal Court.

83. In view of the ongoing serious concerns repeatedly raised with regard to the protection of civilians and other human rights concerns in the Syrian Arab Republic, I continue to strongly urge the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, in line with Human Rights Council resolutions [S-18/1](#) and [19/22](#), to cooperate with the special procedures of the Human Rights Council and with OHCHR, including through the establishment of a field presence with the mandate to protect and promote human rights.

84. The efforts of Special Envoy Geir O. Pedersen continue, as he seeks to reconvene the Constitutional Committee with a view to expeditious, continuous and productive rounds that fulfil the Committee's mandate. I urge all parties to engage in meaningful negotiations for peace.

85. After 11 years of conflict, I call on all parties to find unity on some concrete steps. I continue to seek the support of the parties to the conflict, and international and regional interlocutors, to work with my Special Envoy to unlock progress on resolution [2254 \(2015\)](#) that could make a difference to the daily predicament faced by Syrians.

86. Any further escalation of military activities would compound an already very difficult situation for vulnerable Syrians. I urge all parties to resolve their concerns through peaceful means, to fully implement a nationwide ceasefire, to respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the of the Syrian Arab Republic and to support the United Nations in facilitating a political solution to this conflict in line with Security Council resolution [2254 \(2015\)](#). With Syrian resilience stretched to its limit, it is essential for all parties to place the needs of the Syrian people first.

Annex I

Reported incidents affecting civilians recorded by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights between June and July 2022¹

Idlib Governorate

- On 22 June, a civilian man was killed as a result of an explosion of an explosive remnant of war in the village of Afis in northern rural Idlib.
- On 22 June, a civilian man was arrested in the village of Ain Saaid in western rural Idlib. The man was arrested while passing through a checkpoint at the entrance of the village. The detainee's family was denied information about his fate and whereabouts.
- On 29 June, a civilian man was arrested at a checkpoint at the entrance of the city of Areha in southern rural Idlib. The detainee's family was denied information about his fate and whereabouts.
- On 4 July, a civilian pregnant woman was killed and one girl was injured because of reported ground-based strikes that hit a residential area in the village of Maearat al-Naesan in north-eastern rural Idlib.
- On 22 July, seven civilians, including five children (two boys and three girls), were killed and another 14 civilians, including nine children (three girls and six boys), were injured as a result of reported air strikes in the village of al-Jadeida and the village of al-Yacubiyeh near the city of Jisr al-Shughur in western rural Idlib. A house and an abandoned poultry, which was used as a shelter by displaced persons, were hit by the air strikes.

Aleppo Governorate

- On 6 June, a civilian man was arrested at his home in the village of Kawkhara near Afrin District in north-west rural Aleppo. The detainee's family was denied information about his fate and whereabouts.
- On 15 June, a girl was killed and another two girls were injured because of a reported landmine explosion in the village of Qyrata near the city of Jarabulus in eastern rural Aleppo. The explosion occurred while the girls were collecting vegetables in an open area in the city.
- On 15 June, a civilian man, the head of a local humanitarian non-governmental organization, was killed as a result of an explosion of an improvised explosive device in the city of Bab in eastern rural Aleppo. The device was attached to the vehicle of the head of the NGO office in the city of Bab.
- On 22 June, two civilian men were arrested in the village of Basutah near the city of Afrin in northern rural Aleppo. The detainees' families were denied information about their fate and whereabouts.
- On 29 June, two boys were killed because of reported ground-based strikes that hit a residential area in the village of Arab Hasan near the city of Manbij in eastern rural Aleppo.

¹ The list of incidents exemplifies human rights issues of concern raised in the report. Owing to the changing patterns of conflict and the loss of networks of credible and/or reliable sources in many conflict-affected areas, however, verifying incidents is increasingly difficult. The list, which contains only those incidents that were reported to the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and that have been verified according to its methodology, should not be considered comprehensive.

- On 7 July, a civilian man was injured because of reported indiscriminate shooting in the city of Afrin in northern rural Aleppo. The man was shot while he was in the local market.
- On 8 July, a boy was killed due to a reported landmine explosion near the village of Baraghidah in northern rural Aleppo.

Dayr al-Zawr Governorate

- On 3 June, a civilian man was killed as a result of what was reportedly indiscriminate shooting in the city of Abu Hamam in eastern rural Dayr al-Zawr.
- On 9 June, a boy was shot and killed and another boy was injured in the village of al-Shnan near the city of Dhiban in eastern rural Dayr al-Zawr. Following the incident, tens of residents of the village gathered to protest the killing incident.
- On 15 July, a civilian man was killed and another three men were injured in a reported explosion of an explosive remnant of war in the town of Albu Kamal in north-eastern rural Dayr al-Zawr.

Raqqah Governorate

- On 1 June, ground-based strikes resulted in the killing of three civilian men in a residential area in the town of Tall Abyad in northern rural Raqqah.
- On 9 June, a civilian man was arrested in the village of al-Maghala in south-eastern rural Raqqah. The detainee's family was denied information about his fate and whereabouts.
- On 4 July, two men were killed and another three men were injured as a result of reported ground-based strikes that hit a residential area in the village of Hoshan in northern rural Raqqah.

Hasakah Governorate

- On 26 June, three civilians, including a boy and a woman, were injured as a result of the explosion of an explosive remnant of war in the city of Hasakah. The victims were inside their car when the explosion took place near their vehicle.
- On 9 July, a Syrian displaced man was shot and killed in phase 4 of Hawl camp in eastern rural Hasakah.
- On 13 July, the body of a Syrian displaced woman was found in phase 4 of the Hawl camp in eastern rural Hasakah. The woman had reportedly been shot twice in the head and killed.

Dar'a Governorate

- On 11 June, 12 civilians, including five women and five children (two girls and three boys), were killed and another 17, including five women, were injured as a result of the reported explosion of landmine in the town of Dayr al-Adas in northern rural Dar'a. The victims, local workers, were onboard a mini-truck when a landmine detonated near the vehicle.
- On 24 June, a male civilian who had agreed to the reconciliation process was shot and killed in the village of Nafa`ah in western rural Dar'a.
- On 27 June, five civilians were killed, including a boy, and four civilians, including two women, were injured in the city of Sanamayn in northern rural Dar'a.
- On 3 July, a former member of an armed group who had agreed to the reconciliation process was shot and killed in the city of Jasim in northern rural Dar'a.

Annex II

List of United Nations humanitarian cross-border operating partners

1. AFAQ
2. Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
3. Al-Ameen for Humanitarian Support
4. Al Resala Foundation
5. Alseeraj for Development & Healthcare
6. Al Sham Humanitarian Foundation
7. ATAA Humanitarian Relief Association
8. BAHAR
9. Basma for Relief and Development
10. Basmeh & Zeitooneh for Relief and Development
11. Big Heart Foundation
12. BINAA for Development
13. Bonyan Organization
14. Bunyan Genclik Ve Kalkinma Dernegi
15. CARE International
16. Children of One World
17. Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e.V. (German Agro Action)
18. Doctors of the World Türkiye
19. Ghiras Al Nahda
20. Global Communities
21. GOAL
22. Handicap International
23. Hand in Hand for Aid and Development
24. Hope Revival Organization
25. Human Appeal Türkiye
26. Humanitarian Initiative Association
27. Humanitarian Relief Association
28. Human Rights and Freedoms and Humanitarian Relief Foundation
29. Ihsan for Relief and Development
30. Ihsan Insani Yardım Ve Dayanisma Dernegi
31. Independent Doctors Association
32. İnsan Charity
33. İnsani İnisiyatif Dernegi
34. İnsani Yardımlasma Ataa Humanitarian Relief Association
35. International Humanitarian Relief Association
36. Iodine Global Network
37. Islamic Relief Worldwide
38. KUDRA
39. Maram Foundation for Relief and Development
40. Massrat – The Establishment for Human Care and Development
41. Medina Association
42. Mercy-USA for Aid and Development
43. Mercy without Limits
44. Muzun for Humanitarian and Development
45. NAS
46. Nasaem Khair
47. Norwegian Refugee Council
48. Orange
49. Orient for Human Relief

50. People in Need
 51. Physicians Across Continents
 52. POINT Organization
 53. Qatar Charity
 54. Qatar Red Crescent Society
 55. REACH Initiative
 56. Relief Experts Association – UDER
 57. Relief International
 58. Sadad Humanitarian Organization
 59. Saed Charity Association
 60. SANED Organization
 61. SENED Organization
 62. Shafak Organization
 63. SKT Organization
 64. Social Development International
 65. Solidarités International
 66. Space of Peace
 67. Syria Relief
 68. Syria Relief and Development
 69. Syrian American Medical Society Foundation
 70. Syrian Engineers for Construction and Development
 71. Syrian Expatriate Medical Association
 72. Takaful Al Sham Charity Organization
 73. The HALO Trust
 74. The Mentor Initiative
 75. The Syrian Association for Relief and Development
 76. Toplum Kalkinma Dernegi Binaa Binnaa for Development
 77. Turkish Red Crescent
 78. Ufuk for Relief and Development
 79. Ufuklar Insani Yardim Dernegi
 80. Uluslarasi Insani Yardimlasma Dernegi
 81. Uluslararası Insani Yardim Organizia Dernegi International Humanitarian Relief
 82. Union of Medical Care and Relief Organization
 83. Violet Organization
 84. War Child Holland
 85. Watan Foundation
 86. White Hands
 87. White Hats Organization for Sustainable Development
 88. Woman Support Association
 89. World Vision International
 90. Yol Rehberi Insan Haklari Dernegi
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