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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 \(2021\)](#), [2642 \(2022\)](#) and [2672 \(2023\)](#)

Report of the Secretary-General

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to paragraph 5 of resolution [2672 \(2023\)](#), in which the Security Council requested the Secretary-General to provide a report on a regular basis, at least every 60 days, on the implementation of resolutions [2139 \(2014\)](#), [2165 \(2014\)](#), [2191 \(2014\)](#), [2258 \(2015\)](#), [2332 \(2016\)](#), [2393 \(2017\)](#), [2401 \(2018\)](#), [2449 \(2018\)](#), [2504 \(2020\)](#), [2533 \(2020\)](#), [2585 \(2021\)](#), [2642 \(2022\)](#) and [2672 \(2023\)](#) by all relevant 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 2023.

II. Major developments

Key points

1. The Security Council's decision, in its resolution [2672 \(2023\)](#), to authorize United Nations humanitarian agencies and their implementing partners to use the Bab al-Hawa border crossing expired on 10 July. On 13 July, the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic granted the United Nations consent to use the Bab al-Hawa border crossing to deliver assistance from Türkiye to the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic for six months. United Nations humanitarian agencies and their implementing partners remain committed to delivering principled, life-saving cross-border assistance to the millions of people in need in the north-west of the country.



2. The United Nations continued to use all available access modalities. Bab al-Salam and Ra'i border crossings continued to be used for the cross-border movement of United Nations aid delivery and personnel. During the reporting period, 225 trucks entered the Syrian Arab Republic using these two border crossings. Since 14 February the United Nations has completed a total of 170 inter-agency cross-border missions using these two crossings.

3. Twenty cross-border consignments, consisting of 1,079 trucks, crossed into the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic from Türkiye through the Bab al-Hawa border crossing, between 1 June and 10 July.

4. Hostilities continued, in particular in the northern part of the country, including air strikes and drone strikes, shelling and clashes, causing harm to civilians.

5. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights verified incidents in which a total of 54 civilians, including 10 women and 16 children, were killed as a result of hostilities. In addition, at least 61 civilians, including 12 women and 20 children, were injured.

6. United Nations agencies and their partners continued to provide humanitarian assistance throughout the Syrian Arab Republic. This included food delivery by the World Food Programme for 5.5 million people in June and 2.6 million people in July, across all 14 governorates.

7. Reliable access to sufficient and safe water across the north of the Syrian Arab Republic remained a challenge. Uluk water station ceased to be operational on 21 June. Cholera cases were expected to rise owing to the hot season and reduced availability of water.

8. On 23 June, the eleventh cross-line convoy, consisting of 10 trucks, crossed into the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Humanitarian update

3. Hostilities and military operations continued during the reporting period, affecting civilians in the northern part of the Syrian Arab Republic in particular. Civilians suffered death and injuries as a result of air strikes and drone strikes, ground-based strikes, targeted killings, attacks using various types of improvised explosive devices and gunfire. Hostilities affected densely populated residential areas in cities and villages, resulting in civilian casualties, and also impacted civilian objects, further degrading access to basic services and livelihoods.

4. The Idlib de-escalation area saw some marked escalation in hostilities during the reporting period. Violent incidents, including several rounds of air strikes and drone strikes, mutual shelling, rocket fire and limited clashes between non-State armed groups and government and pro-government forces, continued to be reported across some front lines in Idlib, western Aleppo, Ladhqiyyah and Hama. These incidents caused civilian casualties in some instances.

5. The northern and north-eastern parts of the country also saw a marked escalation in hostilities, with violent incidents, including rocket fire and mutual shelling, reported across front lines in northern rural Aleppo, Idlib, Raqqah and Hasakah Governorates. These incidents resulted in civilian casualties and damage to civilian objects.

6. Da'esh, which has been designated as a terrorist group by the Security Council, continued attacks, including on civilians, in northern and central parts of the Syrian Arab Republic as well as in the desert of the central area of the country.

7. The south-western part of the country saw further clashes and security incidents across Dar'a Governorate, with air strikes, shelling, targeted killings and attacks on checkpoints, exchanges of fire and limited clashes, involving a range of actors, including non-State armed groups, government and pro-government forces and unidentified elements.

8. The humanitarian conditions in the Syrian Arab Republic continued to worsen, with needs reaching their highest level since the start of the conflict amid dwindling resources, a cholera outbreak, harsh summer conditions, including heatwaves, ongoing violence and insecurity, displacement and related vulnerabilities, and deteriorating economic conditions. Some 15.3 million people, half of whom are women and girls, needed humanitarian aid and 4.1 million were living under extreme or catastrophic conditions.

9. The deteriorating economic conditions, including the depreciation of the Syrian pound to record lows, as well as chronic fuel shortages severely impacted people's ability to meet their immediate food needs and maintain their livelihoods. In June, food prices in the country continued to soar. The national average price of the World Food Programme (WFP) standard reference food basket increased by 27 per cent in the first six months of 2023.

10. The food security situation showed no signs of improving. Some 12.1 million people were facing acute food insecurity in the country. From the beginning of July, owing to unprecedented funding shortfalls, WFP had to discontinue food assistance to 2.5 million of the 5.5 million people who had relied on its assistance every month. WFP requires at least \$155 million to resume monthly emergency food assistance to 2.5 million people every month, offering reduced rations until the end of the year.

11. Millions of people in the Syrian Arab Republic lack reliable access to sufficient and safe water. Water deficits have been further exacerbated by the summer conditions and heatwaves that affected the eastern Mediterranean and the Middle East, combined with low water levels in the Euphrates River, damaged water infrastructure, electricity cuts and other disruptions to the water system. The impact is set to worsen during the summer months as the further spread of cholera continues to be a serious health risk. Nearly two-thirds of water treatment plants, half of all pumping stations and one-third of water towers have been damaged in the conflict. This situation has triggered substantial harvest and income losses, an increase in waterborne diseases and malnutrition rates, increased challenges related to women and girls' menstrual hygiene management and additional protection risks, including risk of gender-based violence, especially for women and girls.

12. The severe scarcity of water, the disruption of water networks in the summer months and challenges to accessing appropriate and adequate water, sanitation and hygiene services and health care throughout the country have resulted in increased reliance on unsafe water resources for households, compounding the spread of cholera. As at 15 July, the total number of cases of acute watery diarrhoea reported across all 14 governorates since the start of the cholera outbreak in August 2022 was at over 184,300. The case fatality rate in affected areas was 0.07 per cent, which is within the acceptable global standard. It is anticipated that more cases will be reported owing to the dry season and given that the six-month immunity from the single dose oral cholera vaccine, which was provided in December 2022 by the Ministry of Health with support from the World Health Organization (WHO), the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Gavi Alliance, is expected to decline.

13. Uluk water station has not been operational since 21 June, when the powerline connected to the station from Derbasayah sub-power station was cut. The water station had reportedly been functional between 31 May and 20 June, with limited capacity and regular disruptions during the reporting period. The Government's water directorate technicians reported that they had not been granted access to Uluk water station since 17 August 2022. Before that date, maintenance teams had been granted cross-line access on multiple occasions to carry out repairs when the station was receiving electricity and thus able to operate. Shutdowns and low operational capacity regularly affected access to water for over 960,000 people, including those living in camps, such as Hawl camp. Water trucking continued and humanitarian partners warned that the drinking water supply for Hasakah city and surrounding communities and camps was reaching an unprecedented and alarmingly low level.

14. Limited access to potable and agricultural water, including as a result of disruption to the water system, notably Khafsah water station and the Ayn al-Bayda water pumping station, continued to be reported in the city of Bab and surrounding areas, affecting some 185,000 people. An estimated \$2.5 million is required to rehabilitate the station. In addition, technical assessments of the main water supply line between the station and Bab city are needed.

15. Some 49,100 people, 94 per cent of them women and children, remained at Hawl camp, where the security situation continued to be precarious and the humanitarian situation extremely challenging, especially in the annex, where over 7,442 third-country nationals were deprived of liberty, and where access for humanitarian actors is restricted. On 21 July, the Special Rapporteur on the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms while countering terrorism expressed deep concern about the distressing treatment of children being held apparently indefinitely in prison-like conditions in the north-east of the Syrian Arab Republic, where they were forcibly separated from their mothers. The Special Rapporteur said that conditions in Hawl and Rawj camps constituted arbitrary and indefinite mass detention with no prospect of legal or judicial process for those being held.

16. Since September 2019 the United Nations has not had humanitarian access to up to 10,500 people in Rukban living in dire conditions, including limited access to essential food items, water and health care and other basic services. The United Nations and the Syrian Arab Red Crescent are still waiting to receive approval for the jointly developed operational plan for a cross-line mission to Rukban aimed at providing humanitarian assistance, including immunizations, carrying out needs assessments and supporting voluntary departures. The plan was shared with all relevant stakeholders from late August through early September 2022 and has yet to be approved.

Update on overall developments

17. The Special Envoy and Deputy Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria continued their diplomatic engagements with various Syrian, regional and international stakeholders through meetings held in Geneva; Bern; Paris; Moscow; Istanbul, Türkiye; Oslo; Brussels, Beirut; Astana; and Rome. Some meetings were also held virtually. The Special Envoy and the Deputy Envoy observed that months of renewed diplomacy on the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic had yet to translate into real solutions to meet the immediate concerns of the Syrian people, build trust and confidence among the parties and advance towards a political solution in line with Security Council resolution [2254 \(2015\)](#). In that context, the Special Envoy remained in close contact with relevant actors in a renewed effort to reconvene the Constitutional Committee as soon as possible and see it produce meaningful progress and results.

18. The Special Envoy and Deputy Special Envoy continued to stress the need to address the protection concerns of Syrians and clarify the fate of the detained, the disappeared and the missing. On the margins of the twentieth international high-level meeting on the Syrian Arab Republic in the Astana format in Kazakhstan, the United Nations participated in a meeting of the Working Group on the release of detainees/abductees, the handover of bodies and the identification of missing persons. The Special Envoy and the Deputy Envoy appealed to those Member States with influence to press for action on this crucial file, at a scale commensurate with the gravity of the matter. In the lead-up to the adoption on 29 June by the General Assembly of resolution [77/301](#), by which the Assembly established the Independent Institution on Missing Persons in the Syrian Arab Republic, the Special Envoy and Deputy Special Envoy helped to advocate for the creation of this new institution, in line with the Secretary-General's recommendation of August 2022.

19. The Deputy Special Envoy remained in close contact with women's groups and networks and organizations led by women across the Syrian Arab Republic and in neighbouring countries. The Special Envoy, in his briefing to the General Assembly on the Syrian Women's Political Movement in June 2023, noted his ongoing commitment to the meaningful participation of Syrian women in the Syrian-led and -owned political process facilitated by the United Nations. A process of rotation of members of the Syrian Women's Advisory Board was initiated in July 2023 to enable the participation of a new group of Syrian women. The Office of the Special Envoy also continued its ongoing regular engagement with Syrian civil society representatives aimed at facilitating Syrian-Syrian dialogue on issues relevant to the political process.

20. Within the framework of the International Syria Support Group, the Deputy Special Envoy convened two Humanitarian Task Force meetings during the reporting period. Those meetings focused on various key appeals to facilitate sustained and durable solutions to address life-saving needs.

Protection

21. From 1 April to 21 July, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) documented incidents across the country resulting in the killing of 54 civilians, including 10 women and 16 children, and the injury of at least 61 civilians, including 12 women and 20 children, as a result of air strikes, ground-based strikes, improvised explosive devices, crossfire, targeted killings, raids and arrest operations, involving all parties to the conflict. Civilians, in particular children, continued to be killed and maimed by the explosion of landmines and explosive remnants of war in areas under the control of various parties to the conflict.

22. In the context of hostilities, many of those attacks appeared to have been carried out with little regard for the impact on civilians and civilian objects, in violation of the principles of distinction, proportionality and precaution in international humanitarian law. On 25 June, 9 people, including at least 2 civilians, were killed and at least 30 others, including 4 boys, were injured, reportedly as a result of multiple air strikes hitting an area between the Hal vegetable market and Sina' secondary school in the city of Jisr al-Shughur, western rural Idlib. Intense air and ground-based strikes resulting in civilian casualties and damage to civilian objects were also documented in densely populated areas including the city of Tall Rif'at, in northern rural Aleppo, the city of Salhab, in western rural Hama, and Amal camp for internally displaced persons located in the outskirts of the city of Afrin.

23. Syrians continued to suffer human rights violations and abuses, including targeted killings, arbitrary arrests and detention, death in custody and violations of

their freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and association, in areas under the control of different parties to the conflict.

24. The reporting period continued to be characterized by incidents in which civilians were killed and injured by unknown perpetrators reportedly affiliated with armed groups, including Da'esh, or by the explosion of landmines and explosive remnants of war while attempting to secure basic livelihoods.

25. OHCHR continued to document patterns of arbitrary deprivation of liberty, torture and ill-treatment, involuntary or enforced disappearance, and death in custody by various parties to the conflict. Incidents of harassment and intimidation, including through verbal threats, physical assaults, arbitrary arrests and detention and ill-treatment, continued to be documented in areas under the control of government or pro-government forces, as well as non-State armed groups. The victims in such incidents have, in particular, been journalists, social media activists and people expressing dissent against the actions of local authorities. Those reports also indicated that arrests, in most cases, were conducted without informing the individuals concerned of the reasons for their deprivation of liberty, while those arrested were often not granted access to legal counsel and their families were not provided information about their fate and whereabouts.

26. The Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic of the Human Rights Council noted in its report published on 10 July that torture and ill treatment remain a significant risk for both those who live within government-controlled parts of the country and those living in parts under the control of non-State armed groups. It also indicated that tens of thousands of Syrians remain missing and that most of these people were subject to enforced disappearance by Government forces.

27. During the reporting period, two confirmed incidents involving education facilities were reported. On 25 June, Kafeer school in Jisr al-Shughur, Idlib Governorate, was damaged by an air strike near a market, resulting in civilian casualties. Part of the school was used by a non-State armed group for military purposes. On 25 June, Kafr Nuran school in Aleppo Governorate was hit by an air strike that resulted in material damage, with no casualties.

28. During the reporting period, one incident involving a health-care centre in the city of Tall Rif'at was reported. An aerial bombardment hit Tall Rif'at hospital, putting it out of service and injuring four people.

Humanitarian response

29. During the reporting period, humanitarian assistance by United Nations agencies and their humanitarian partners continued throughout the Syrian Arab Republic (see table 1). WFP distributed food assistance to some 5.5 million people in June 2023 and 2.6 million people in July 2023 across all 14 governorates. In June and July 2023, the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) provided cash assistance to 15,279 people, including asylum-seekers. In addition, multi-purpose cash assistance offered as part of the earthquake emergency response was provided to 1,815 families in Hama, Aleppo, Ladhikiyah and Tartus Governorates. UNHCR also provided humanitarian assistance and protection services to around 445,000 people through its network of community-based protection structures, including 114 community/satellite centres and over 108 mobile outreach teams, covering all 14 governorates. The types of services provided included child protection, community mobilization, education, gender-based violence prevention and response, mental health and psychosocial support, and legal aid, as well as health services and livelihoods support.

30. The Mine Action Service provided victim assistance services to 4,584 people, trained 42 explosive ordnance risk education facilitators and provided explosive risk awareness training to 92 personnel from United Nations agencies and humanitarian partners, while UNICEF reached 38,880 people with mine risk awareness activities in 50 locations.¹ In June, UNICEF reached more than 1,181,000 people with water, sanitation and hygiene promotion activities and provided 335,660 people with non-food items. It provided education services and supplies to 88,000 children and mental health and psychosocial support to 20,200 children. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) reached 351,545 people with life-saving reproductive health and gender-based violence services.

31. The United Nations continued to support the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) response across the country.

Table 1

Average number of people reached each month by the United Nations and other organizations through all modalities throughout the Syrian Arab Republic, June and July 2023

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Average number of people reached monthly</i>
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	3 160
International Organization for Migration	106 000
Mine Action Service	10 000
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	467 270 ^a
United Nations Children's Fund	1 763 000
United Nations Development Programme	482 580
United Nations Population Fund	412 255
United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	362 230
World Food Programme	5 533 500 ^b
World Health Organization	1 048 158 ^c

^a A beneficiary who received the same service multiple times is counted as one beneficiary. This number does not include indirect beneficiaries of interventions such as repairs of basic infrastructure.

^b Data for June only.

^c Data for health interventions represent treatment courses and medical procedures over a two-month period.

32. From within the Syrian Arab Republic, WFP provided food assistance for 4.1 million people in June and July. During the reporting period, WHO distributed 949,300 treatment courses and supported 98,860 medical procedures. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) provided cash assistance to 362,230 Palestine refugees during the reporting period. In addition, some 2,850 families received hygiene items and more than 1,893 Palestine refugees benefited from protection services, including psychosocial support, legal assistance and awareness sessions in June.

33. Regarding cross-border humanitarian assistance delivered to the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic, WFP dispatched food assistance for some 1.2 million people and provided cash assistance to some 386,500 people during the reporting period. In June and July, UNICEF sent 1,193 tons of life-saving supplies, hygiene kits, high-energy biscuits and ready-to-use therapeutic food (see table 2).

¹ UNICEF activities cover the month of June only.

34. UNFPA pre-positioned 612 inter-agency reproductive health kits – increasing the available stock to 132,753 – and medical bulk items, ensuring access to life-saving reproductive health services for an estimated 146,570 people and equipping 130 midwives to perform deliveries in emergency contexts. WHO continued to support primary health-care networks and conduct water quality monitoring to detect and control the spread of waterborne diseases. Furthermore, it continued to support the implementation of routine immunization programmes across the country.

Delivery and monitoring of cross-border assistance

35. As with aid programming from within the Syrian Arab Republic, cross-border deliveries were conducted in line with humanitarian principles and based on independent assessments of need. All United Nations operations were conducted in response to needs identified in an annual multisectoral needs assessment, as well as regular assessments during monitoring operations. Based on those assessments, individual cross-border shipments were initiated by the United Nations and coordinated with humanitarian partners.

36. Assistance delivered through the United Nations cross-border mechanism was 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. Between 1 June and 10 July 2023, the Mechanism monitored and confirmed the humanitarian nature of 20 consignments consisting of 1,079 trucks. Some 76 per cent of truckloads consisted of food aid, 13 per cent consisted of non-food items, including shelter assistance and winterization assistance materials, and the remainder consisted of health, nutrition and water, sanitation and hygiene supplies.

Cross-border distribution mechanisms

37. In the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic, humanitarian assistance was provided through different cross-border distribution mechanisms. Food and non-food items were provided in kind or, in some cases, indirectly through cash or voucher. Beneficiaries of in-kind food or non-food items were selected according to needs assessments undertaken by humanitarian organizations and on the basis of agreed eligibility and vulnerability criteria. Humanitarian partners in the north-west performed distributions at a specific time and place, often monthly, at a market square or another central location, or through door-to-door distributions. People receiving assistance were required to show proof of identification matching their name on distribution lists verified by the implementing partners.

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 2023
(monthly average)

(Thousands)

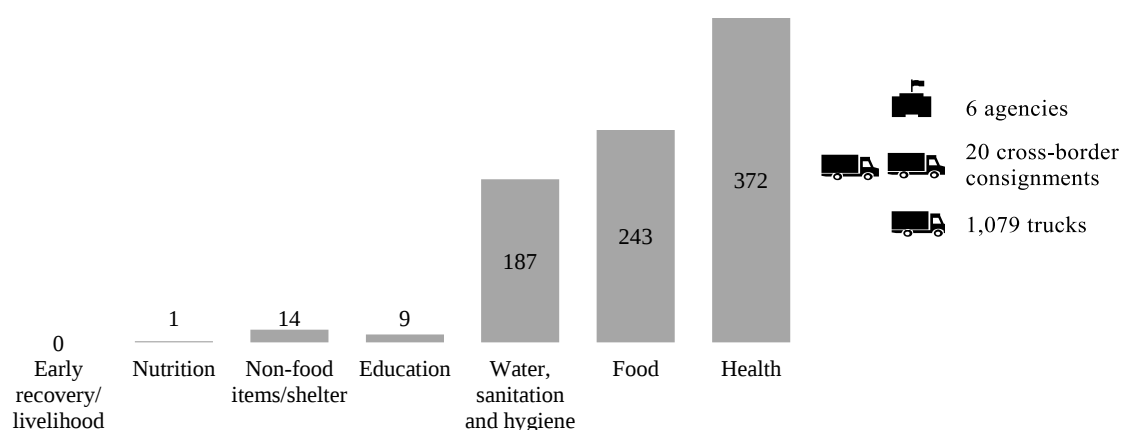


Table 2
Number of beneficiaries targeted by the United Nations and its partners through cross-border
deliveries, by sector and district, June and July 2023 (monthly average)

Governorate	District	Early recovery/ livelihood ^a	Education	Food	Health	Non-food items/ shelter	Nutrition	Water, sanitation and hygiene
Aleppo	Afrin	—	—	17 889	—	—	—	—
Aleppo	Al Bab	—	—	1 278	—	—	—	—
Aleppo	I'zaz	—	—	6 389	6 041	—	—	—
Aleppo	Jarabulus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleppo	Jebel Sim'an	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idlib	Harim	—	9 000	217 873	366 030	14 438	1 440	186 965
Idlib	Idlib	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Idlib	Jisr al-Shughur	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

^a Numbers for early recovery and livelihood cover May and June 2023.

Early recovery and livelihood activities

38. Early recovery and livelihood activities represent one of three core pillars of the humanitarian response. The United Nations and its partners support early recovery and livelihood projects across five distinct domains: (a) the repair and rehabilitation of critical civilian infrastructure; (b) the removal of debris and solid waste; (c) income-generating activities and market-based interventions; (d) vocational and skills training; and (e) social cohesion and community interventions. During May and June, early recovery and livelihood sector partners supported 486,777 direct beneficiaries and 1.2 million indirect beneficiaries.

39. Early recovery and livelihoods sector partners focused on restoring essential life-sustaining services and infrastructure for affected communities. In May and June, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) installed 306 solar systems in Dayr al-Zawr, while UNHCR completed the installation of 185 solar streetlights

across the country. UNDP and its partners rehabilitated 31 water stations, which benefited more than 1 million people in Aleppo, Hama, Hasakah and Rif Dimashq. Sector partners repaired 4 km of sewage networks in Rif Dimashq and Qunaytirah Governorates, and rehabilitated schools in Aleppo and Hama, benefiting 40,500 people. UNDP supported the rehabilitation of a hospital in Aleppo, benefiting 500,000 people. The United Nations Human Settlements Programme removed 60,000 m³ of debris from Irbin in Rif Dimashq.

40. In the north-west of the country, sector partners rehabilitated 618 classrooms, benefiting 88,757 students, and 35 health facilities, benefiting about 88,688 people in Aleppo and Idlib. In addition, 85.54 km of roads were rehabilitated, and 18 km of sewage networks were repaired, benefiting 192,094 people. Furthermore, 27 water stations were rehabilitated, benefiting 56,876 people. Some 134,099 m³ of debris and 80 tons of solid waste were removed from Aleppo, Idlib and the surrounding areas, benefiting about 360,000 people. In the north-east, partners rehabilitated a water station, benefiting 2,000 people in Dayr al-Zawr, and 40 classrooms in Raqqah, benefiting about 5,000 students. Additionally, partners distributed and installed 19 solar systems in Hasakah.

41. WHO supported the rehabilitation and upgrade of several laboratories, including the Peripheral Public Health Laboratory in Hasakah, the Food and Water Microbiology Reference Laboratory, the Central Public Health Laboratory in Damascus and the National Microbiological Laboratory for Medicines. It also rehabilitated Mayadin National Hospital in Dayr al-Zawr, improving access to secondary health care for 1.1 million people. WHO supported the Ministry of Health in developing the national action plan for health security, which is critical for ensuring that national capacities in health emergency prevention, preparedness, response and recovery are strengthened and sustained. Working with partners, WHO also launched four projects to respond to the mental health needs in the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic, supporting the operation of mental health clinics and capacity-building programmes.

42. WFP completed the upgrade of a pumping station and two dams in Qunaytirah Governorate, ensuring the supply of water to irrigate 300 ha of agricultural lands. In addition, it initiated the installation of a medium-voltage electrical line at Tuwaynah water pumping station in Hama Governorate, which will provide enough water to irrigate 3,000 ha of agricultural lands.

43. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations prioritized interventions focused on improving the food security and livelihoods of farmers and herders severely affected by the crisis and climate change-related hazards. It provided training to farmers on innovative and sustainable practices to support climate-smart agriculture. It also offered training to 130 herders in the cultivation and processing of fodder crops to produce feed for their animals, providing them with feed crushers and fodder crop seeds. In addition, 324 farming households in Rif Dimashq were provided with summer and winter vegetable seed packages to increase production, and 600 herder households in Dayr al-Zawr received animal feed packages.

44. In order to strengthen resilience and access to livelihoods, about 2,770 people received support to rehabilitate, develop or start business and entrepreneurship initiatives. Across the country, over 3,250 micro, small and medium-sized enterprises received support grants, benefiting 16,430 people. Some 5,506 long-term jobs and 7,162 short-term jobs were created. Over 14,000 people benefited from vocational and business training across the country; 888 individuals were enrolled in apprenticeship programmes and more than 1,250 people were involved in soft skills training sessions. Furthermore, some 175 village savings and loan associations in Aleppo, Idlib and Hama Governorates received support. UNHCR conducted business

training courses for around 1,000 individuals in June and July, and, since January 2023, it has supported micro and small business enterprises and provided agricultural assets, including seeds and tools, to over 3,000 individuals.

45. UNFPA prioritized support for women and girls to overcome barriers to economic participation, including by supporting 40 women in establishing income-generating activities. Working with partners, it provided vocational training to 2,557 women and girls. It also provided vocational training and entrepreneurship opportunities to some 5,500 youth, with the aim of promoting economic empowerment, mitigating the risks of gender-based violence and increasing access to meaningful community participation.

Humanitarian access

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

47. 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. Some 2,100 United Nations staff members are based in the country, with over 600 deployed in humanitarian hubs outside Damascus, in Aleppo, Dayr al-Zawr, Hama, Homs, Ladhqiya, Qamishli, Suwayda' and Tartus. A further 3,867 UNRWA staff members are 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 non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the Syrian Arab Red Crescent.

48. Uluk water station is the main and only sustainable source of drinking water for over 460,000 people in Hasakah city, Tall Tamr and several internally displaced persons camps, as well as for half a million people in the surrounding areas and camps, such as Hawl and Arishah. The station has been completely out of operation since 21 June. Humanitarian partners continue to raise concerns as access to drinking water in Hasakah city and surrounding communities and camps is reaching an unprecedented, alarmingly low level. Humanitarian partners conducted water trucking to Hasakah city and surrounding communities and camps. However, water, sanitation and hygiene partners reported early signs of depletion of groundwater resources, outlining the unsustainability of water trucking as a long-term solution. Furthermore, water, sanitation and hygiene partners continue to struggle with inadequate funding to support emergency water trucking. In the context of a cholera outbreak and the hot season, the humanitarian community requires relevant stakeholders to: (a) de-politicize discussions regarding Uluk water station; (b) facilitate regular updates that include technical briefs from teams on the ground and political negotiations from Humanitarian Task Force members; (c) further support engagement at the strategic level to ensure a sustainable drinking water supply to Hasakah city and the surrounding communities and camps. Humanitarian country team partners are willing to undertake missions to provide technical support and conduct further assessments. Support from relevant stakeholders is required in four areas: (a) ensuring provision of adequate water flows to and from Uluk water station (b) ensuring the provision of an adequate power supply from the Darbasiyah power station to operate Uluk water station; (c) acknowledging that that power supply is linked to the low levels of water in the Euphrates River, since Uluk water station is supplied by electricity generated at the dams; and (d) facilitating access for relevant technical teams to fix the electricity and water networks where and when needed.

49. The fourth humanitarian access severity overview for the Syrian Arab Republic was published by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs in June 2023. Representatives of humanitarian country team partners, the Humanitarian Liaison Group and the Northeast Syria NGO Forum humanitarian access team organized 54 focus group discussions with United Nations agencies, international and national NGOs across the respective areas of operation to gauge the severity of challenges to humanitarian access across all 270 subdistricts of the Syrian Arab Republic. After compiling the results, the severity of the challenges to access was found to be very high in nine subdistricts (104,000 people, representing 1 per cent of those in need), high in 17 subdistricts (702,000 people, representing 4 per cent of those in need), moderate in 50 subdistricts (2.6 million people, representing 17 per cent of those in need), low in 99 subdistricts (6.8 million people, representing 45 per cent of those in need) and very low in 95 subdistricts (5 million people, representing 33 per cent of those in need). This information was determined to be useful to inform advocacy efforts aimed at eradicating and mitigating access constraints as well as efforts to enhance operational presence where the resources available do not meet the level of need, which is a common predicament in areas where humanitarian country team partners operate.

50. As in previous such assessments of challenges to humanitarian access, it was found that restrictions on affected populations' ability to reach humanitarian assistance and basic services was the most common access constraint, with partners indicating that people in need in 236 subdistricts (87 per cent of all subdistricts) suffered from this constraint owing to the continued deterioration of the economy, which was affected by inflation, fuel shortages, difficulties in accessing water and electricity, unilateral sanctions and military, community and tribal dynamics that impeded regular access to services.

51. According to the results of the assessment exercise, the presence of landmines and unexploded ordnance was regarded by partners as a humanitarian access constraint in 146 subdistricts (54 per cent of all subdistricts). Civilians were found to be at an even greater risk. Interference in the implementation of humanitarian activities was reported to have impacted 195 subdistricts (72 per cent). Forms of reported interference included modifications to project activities, delays in project approvals, alterations to response modalities and selection of beneficiaries and partnerships. Partners continued to report that they were not being allowed to engage with different stakeholders because of restrictions imposed by parties to the conflict which threatened to harm humanitarian action if engagement were to materialize. Humanitarian actors are required to engage with all relevant stakeholders in order to deliver an effective response.

Access in government-controlled areas

52. 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 1 May and 30 June 2023, 3,748 regular programmatic movements took place with programme or blanket approvals (see table 3).²

² United Nations personnel and third-party contractors operating at humanitarian hubs outside of Damascus obtained blanket approvals to carry out movements as part of their regular programming. This enabled regular access and reduced bureaucratic requirements.

Table 3

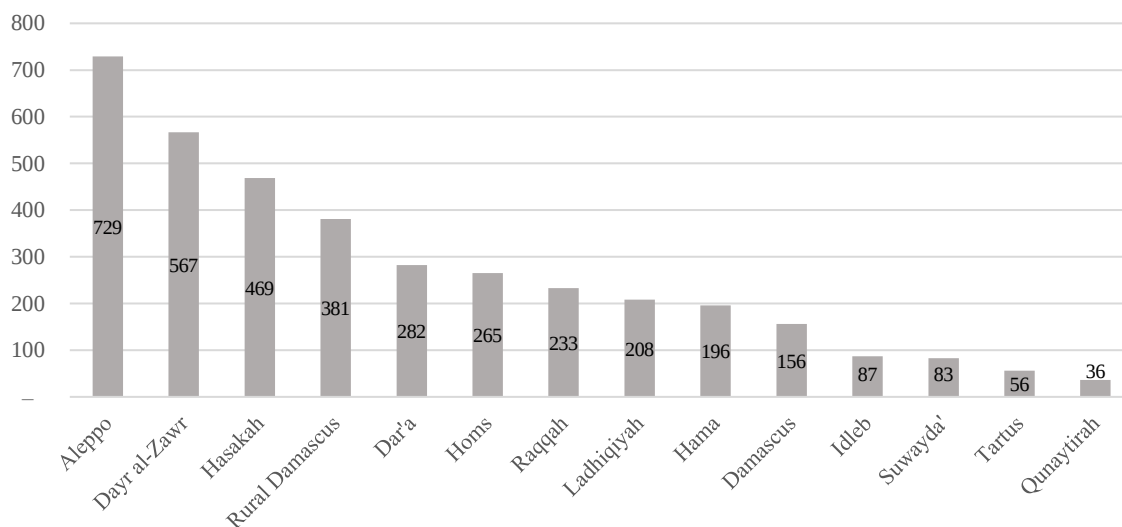
Total number of missions conducted with programme or blanket approvals from within the Syrian Arab Republic by United Nations agencies and third parties/facilitators, by type, 1 May to 30 June 2023

<i>Type of mission</i>	<i>Blanket approval</i>	<i>Programme approval</i>	<i>Total number</i>
Assessment missions	153	–	153
Missions accompanying aid deliveries	249	1	250
Monitoring missions	2 988	–	2 988
Security, logistics and administrative support missions	357	–	357
Total	3 747	1	3 748

Note: Missions conducted with programme or blanket approvals did not require specific approval from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates.

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, 1 May to 30 June 2023



53. For missions requiring specific approval by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates, the United Nations submitted 425 new requests, of which 98 per cent were approved (see table 4). This takes into account the Ministry's 10-day response period and does not negatively count requests that were submitted but are still in process.

Table 4
Missions from within the Syrian Arab Republic requiring specific approval by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates, 1 May to 30 June 2023

<i>Type of request</i>	<i>Number requested</i>	<i>Number approved</i>	<i>Percentage approved</i>
Assessment missions	116	111	96
Missions accompanying aid deliveries	153	153	100
Monitoring missions	119	117	98
Security, logistics and administrative support missions	37	37	100
Explosive ordnance assessment missions	—	—	—
Total	425	418	98

Note: Missions by United Nations personnel departing from Damascus or travelling cross-line generally require specific approval from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates. Numbers outlined in table 4 are based on data internally reported by United Nations agencies and reflect approvals received within the reporting period (1 May to 30 June 2023). These numbers may differ from those recorded by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, with whom discussions are ongoing to align methodologies.

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

54. On 23 and 24 June, humanitarian country team partners organized the eleventh humanitarian cross-line mission from Aleppo city to Sarmada (Idlib Governorate) since August 2021 and the first since January 2023. The 10-truck inter-agency convoy delivered 220 metric tons of food rations, wheat flour, non-food items, mobile storage units, hygiene kits and health items to a United Nations warehouse in Sarmada. Support from all relevant authorities in the north-west will be essential for more humanitarian cross-line missions to be completed regularly.

55. Since the adoption of Security Council resolution [2585 \(2021\)](#) in July 2021, humanitarian country team partners successfully completed 11 cross-line missions to the north-west part of the country, pre-positioning 162 truckloads of supplies. The latest mission, which took place on 23 and 24 June, was the fifth since the adoption of Security Council resolution [2642 \(2022\)](#) and second since the adoption of resolution [2672 \(2023\)](#). That mission was the first since the earthquakes hit Türkiye and the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic in February.

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

56. Humanitarian country team partners have organized three humanitarian cross-line missions to the Ra's al-Ayn and Tall Abyad area since October 2022, with the latest one taking place in May 2023. All three missions involved United Nations staff crossing to the area to directly deliver humanitarian assistance and conduct needs assessments. Building on assessment findings, humanitarian country team partners are developing two operational plans based on assessment findings from the previous three missions to the area; the first is aimed at providing an immediate, one-off response to meet pressing needs and is planned for late August/early September 2023, and the second involves a more sustained response, to be implemented in the last quarter of 2023.

57. The United Nations sent 1,891 trucks carrying 13,142 tons of humanitarian assistance to the north-east part of the country between January and June 2023. During the reporting period, multiple trucks carrying humanitarian assistance were stopped at the Tabaqah crossing point because of inspection procedures newly imposed by local authorities. The United Nations was able to negotiate for the passage

of the trucks. Despite these challenges, humanitarian country team partners maintained consistent access and response levels.

58. Access to most communities in Manbij and Ayn al-Arab districts remained difficult for humanitarian country team partners to reach, owing to the lack of agreement between parties in control.

59. Humanitarian country team partners continue to call for the opening of the Salihyah crossing point in Dayr al-Zawr Governorate to allow humanitarian movements between Hasakah and Dayr al-Zawr Governorates. The opening of the crossing point would offer multiple advantages, such as shorter and more cost-efficient time frames for humanitarian deliveries, increased complementarity in response efforts, and increased medical evacuation options for humanitarian country team partners based in both governorates.

60. The United Nations and the Syrian Arab Red Crescent jointly developed an operational plan for humanitarian cross-line missions to Rukban. The plan was shared with all relevant stakeholders from late August to early September 2022 and has yet to be approved. The plan provides for humanitarian partners to set up a humanitarian/stocking area in the 55 km de-militarized zone, which will serve as a base for humanitarian staff and trucks carrying relief items to offload and pre-position relief items, organize meetings with relevant authorities, dispatch teams to a distribution point, also in the de-militarized zone, as well as gain access to the Rukban camp to respond to people's needs. The plan encompasses three main pillars: humanitarian assistance, including immunization services targeting persons of concern, needs assessments and support for voluntary departures. Support from all relevant parties is crucial to ensuring that the plan translates into action, considering that the last cross-line mission to Rukban took place in 2019. As at 31 July, the total number of people who have left Rukban and arrived in government-controlled areas is 20,690. It was recognized that, in addition to the approval of the operational plan, humanitarian country team partners would need security guarantees from all involved authorities to ensure that staff could safely participate in the missions.

Cross-border access in the Syrian Arab Republic

61. On 10 July, the Security Council did not extend its decision under resolution [2672 \(2023\)](#) to authorize United Nations humanitarian agencies and their implementing partners to use the Bab al-Hawa border crossing for the delivery of humanitarian assistance into the north-west of the country.

62. On 13 July, the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic granted the United Nations consent to use the Bab al-Hawa border crossing to deliver assistance from Türkiye to the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic for six months. The United Nations and humanitarian partners remain committed to delivering principled, life-saving cross-border assistance to the millions of people in need in the north-west.

63. The United Nations Monitoring Mechanism for the Syrian Arab Republic continued its operations as mandated in Security Council resolutions [2165 \(2014\)](#), [2191 \(2014\)](#), [2258 \(2015\)](#), [2332 \(2016\)](#), [2393 \(2017\)](#), [2449 \(2018\)](#), [2504 \(2020\)](#), [2533 \(2020\)](#), [2585 \(2021\)](#), [2642 \(2022\)](#) and [2672 \(2023\)](#). The Mechanism monitored and confirmed the humanitarian nature of 20 consignments consisting of 1,079 trucks that entered the country through the Bab al-Hawa crossing from 1 June to 10 July 2023. These activities brought the number of trucks monitored since the beginning of the Mechanism's operations to 63,659 (53,687 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 the 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.

64. Following the 6 February earthquakes, the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic gave its consent for the United Nations to use Bab al-Salam and Ra'i border crossings. As at 31 July, 3,722 trucks carrying assistance crossed into the country from Türkiye, including 3,079 through Bab al-Hawa, 548 through Bab al-Salam and 95 through Ra'i. As at 31 July, the United Nations had completed 170 cross-border missions to the north-west using the three border crossings. These inter-agency missions, which began on 14 February, aimed to assess the needs of earthquake-affected communities, gather community feedback, monitor projects and strengthen the coordination of the humanitarian response.

Visas and registrations

65. 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 May to 30 June 2023

<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	201	189	7	5
Renewals requested during reporting period	111 ^a	105	0	1

^a The United Nations withdrew or cancelled five visa renewal requests during the reporting period.

66. Forty-seven international NGOs are registered with the Government to operate in the country.

67. 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 actors to the conflict. Humanitarian relief personnel also operate in areas highly contaminated with unexploded ordnance and landmines, which remain one of the major security threats in the field.

68. Humanitarian organizations have reported that 98 humanitarian workers have been killed since the beginning of the conflict: 2 national staff of Oxfam International, 66 staff members and volunteers of the Syrian Arab Red Crescent, 8 staff members and volunteers of the Palestine Red Crescent Society and 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. Eight personnel of the United Nations system (five staff and three non-staff personnel, all from UNRWA) were detained or missing as at 31 July 2023.

Observations

69. The people of the Syrian Arab Republic are suffering more than we can truly comprehend. Twelve years of conflict have pushed 90 per cent of the population below the poverty line. This hardship comes at a time when the United Nations and its humanitarian partners have limited means to help the most vulnerable people in the country. The 2023 humanitarian response plan for the country, the largest in the world at \$5.4 billion, is 25 per cent funded. I am seriously concerned about the low funding levels and I call for greater solidarity and broader support for the

humanitarian response plan, including for early recovery and livelihood programmes, as the humanitarian needs have reached their highest levels since the beginning of the conflict.

70. I regret that the Security Council was not able to reach agreement on extending the authorization for United Nations humanitarian agencies and their implementing partners to use the Bab al-Hawa border crossing. I have welcomed the subsequent understanding reached by the United Nations and the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic on the continued use for six months of the Bab al-Hawa border crossing to deliver life-saving humanitarian assistance to millions of people in need in the north-west of the country. The consent granted by the Government provides a basis for United Nations humanitarian agencies and their implementing partners to lawfully conduct cross-border humanitarian operations through Bab al-Hawa. We are engaging with all concerned parties and working closely with humanitarian partners to ensure that operations through this border crossing can resume as soon as possible.

71. I have also welcomed the Government's extension of its authorization for the United Nations to use the Bab al-Salam and Ra'i border crossings for an additional three months, as well as its consent for the United Nations to cross the front lines within the country at Sarmada and Saraqib for the delivery of assistance for the next six months.

72. The United Nations humanitarian agencies and their implementing partners stand ready to continue providing cross-border and cross-line humanitarian assistance through all available means at the necessary scale and in a principled manner that allows engagement with all parties for the purposes of seeking humanitarian access and that safeguards the operational independence of the United Nations. I will continue my engagement to ensure that all modalities of assistance in the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic allow the United Nations and its partners to operate in a principled manner.

73. Predictable and sustained access to reach those in need through every route possible is indispensable. I remind all parties that, under international humanitarian law, they must allow and facilitate rapid and unimpeded passage of humanitarian relief for civilians in need.

74. Hostilities in the northern part of the Syrian Arab Republic continue to exacerbate the suffering of civilians, exposing them to death, injury and further displacement. I reiterate my call to all parties to the conflict to respect their obligations under international humanitarian law, including by taking constant care to spare civilians and civilian objects in the conduct of military operations. All States, in particular those with influence over parties to the conflict, must make all efforts within their power to ensure respect for international humanitarian law and the protection of civilians in the country.

75. I recently reiterated the importance of providing clear reassurances that no unilateral sanctions will interfere with relief operations benefiting the Syrian population. I welcomed, in this regard, the introduction of earthquake-related standing exemptions in several unilateral sanctions regimes. The United Nations will continue to engage bilaterally with relevant actors on these issues to identify measures to remedy the chilling effects of sanctions, as well as operational hurdles, if any, to the delivery of humanitarian assistance in response to the growing needs of the Syrian population in the current dramatic circumstances.

76. My Special Envoy continues his efforts to find a comprehensive political solution to the Syrian conflict, in line with Security Council resolution [2254 \(2015\)](#), and to examine possibilities for diplomatic traction, including through step-for-step confidence-building measures and the resumption of the Constitutional Committee.

In light of the enhanced diplomatic attention to the Syrian Arab Republic in recent months, I urge all stakeholders, at this potentially important juncture, to heed my Special Envoy's call to seize the opportunity with a readiness to move forward on substantive issues, in line with resolution [2254 \(2015\)](#).

77. My Special Envoy and his team also continue to promote inclusive Syrian-Syrian dialogue through the Women's Advisory Board and the Syrian Civil Society Support Room. As diplomatic efforts intensify, it is ever more important to hear the voices of Syrian women and Syrian civil society representatives, who must be given the necessary space to play an active role in shaping a political solution.

78. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and my Special Envoy continue to focus on the file of the arbitrarily detained, the disappeared and the missing and to offer their attention, assistance and advocacy in support of the establishment of an independent institution on missing persons that will clarify, in cooperation and complementarity with existing mechanisms, the fate and whereabouts of the missing in the Syrian Arab Republic. I welcome the General Assembly's adoption of resolution [77/301](#) establishing the Independent Institution on Missing Persons in the Syrian Arab Republic.

79. I remain concerned by the significant number of reported targeted killings, and by the continuous pattern of arbitrary deprivation of liberty by parties to the conflict, and I reiterate the importance of the unilateral release of persons arbitrarily deprived of their liberty who are especially vulnerable owing to the COVID-19 pandemic and who now face further risks owing to the cholera outbreak. I am alarmed that among those reported to be arbitrarily deprived of their liberty, OHCHR continued to document the cases of journalists, social media activists and other people expressing peaceful dissent against the views or actions taken by the relevant authorities. These incidents appear indicative of a pervasive pattern of shrinking civic space across the Syrian Arab Republic, where people exercising their rights to freedom of expression, peaceful assembly and freedom of association continue to be subjected to acts of violence and intimidation by the relevant authorities. The majority of detainees are held by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic. I call upon the Government and other parties to the conflict to account for the fate and whereabouts of detainees and to allow humanitarian and human rights agencies access to all places of detention. All persons in detention should be promptly informed of the reasons for their detention and of any charges against them, afforded fair and prompt trials and released immediately if they are found to have been arbitrarily detained. Prompt, effective, thorough and transparent investigations should be conducted to establish the cause and circumstances of deaths that occur while in custody. Perpetrators of human rights violations and abuses must be held accountable. In cases of wrongful death, families and dependants of victims should be informed and receive full and adequate reparations within a reasonable period. Adequately addressing arbitrary deprivation of liberty would support efforts towards credible justice, true reconciliation and sustainable peace. My Special Envoy will continue to focus on the file of the detained, the abducted and the missing. My recent report on missing people in the Syrian Arab Republic ([A/76/890](#)) could contribute to efforts to address the issue in a humanitarian and holistic manner that is victim-, survivor- and family-centric.

80. Continued impunity for serious violations and abuses of human rights and serious violations of international humanitarian law remains of grave concern. Perpetrators of such violations and abuses 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 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.

81. I also call upon the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to develop legislative and policy measures aimed at eliminating discrimination against women and girls in all spheres of life and to achieve substantive gender equality and empowerment of women and girls, including by quotas and special measures. Parties must refrain from measures that infringe upon the civil, political, economic, social and cultural rights of women and girls or that impede their basic rights, including to work and education.

82. 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, in line with Human Rights Council resolutions [S-18/1](#) and [19/22](#), to cooperate with the special procedures of the Council and with OHCHR, including through the establishment of a field presence with the mandate to protect and promote human rights.

83. Syrians need the support of the international community now more than at any time in the past 12 years. We cannot give up on the people of Syria. They are counting on us. We must stay committed to bring to the Syrian people prospects for a safe and dignified life and a better future.

84. Nothing would do more to alleviate suffering in the Syrian Arab Republic and stem the tide of humanitarian needs than an inclusive, comprehensive and sustainable political solution in line with Security Council resolution [2254 \(2015\)](#) to end the conflict.

Annex I

Reported incidents affecting civilians recorded by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights between 1 June and 31 July 2023

Idlib Governorate

- On 12 June, three civilians were injured reportedly as a result of ground-based strikes that hit their home in the village of Afs, in north-eastern rural Idlib.
- On 20 June, a 13-year-old boy was killed reportedly as a result of the explosion of unexploded ordnance while harvesting crops in agricultural land in eastern rural Idlib.
- On 22 June, one civilian woman was killed and four civilian women were injured reportedly as a result of air strikes that hit their home in the town of Sarmin, in northern rural Idlib.
- On 24 June, two civilian men (brothers) were killed reportedly as a result of air strikes on the outskirts of the village of Basbat, in western rural Idlib.
- On 25 June, 9 people, including at least 2 civilians, were killed and at least 30 others, the majority of them civilians, including 4 boys, were injured reportedly as a result of multiple air strikes that hit an area between the Hal vegetable market and Sina'a secondary school in the city of Jisr Ash-Shugur, in western rural Idlib.
- On 25 June, a mosque was reportedly damaged as a result of ground-based strikes in the village of Afs, in north-eastern rural Idlib.
- On 4 July, one woman was killed and a second injured, reportedly as a result of ground-based strikes that hit a residential area in the village of Barah, in south-eastern rural Idlib.
- On 9 July, three children from the same family, two boys and a girl, were injured reportedly as a result of ground-based strikes that hit a residential area in Ariha district, in south-eastern rural Idlib.
- On 9 July, two civilians, a man and a girl (his daughter), were injured reportedly as a result of ground-based strikes that hit their home in the city of Jisr Ash-Shugur, in western rural Idlib. Another shell fell next to the secondary school Zakariyah Akta', in the same neighbourhood causing light damage to the building while exams were reportedly taking place on the morning of 10 July.

Aleppo Governorate

- On 9 June, while travelling in a car, a civilian man was killed and another civilian man was injured after they were shot with live ammunition by unknown perpetrators on-board a motorbike in the district of Raju, north-western rural Aleppo.
- On 13 June, two children were reportedly injured by ground-based strikes that hit an agricultural area on the outskirts of the village of Dandaniya, in north-eastern rural Aleppo.
- On 13 June, a civilian man was killed reportedly as a result of a ground-based strike that hit his house in a residential area of the village of Arab Hasan, in north-eastern rural Aleppo.

- On 15 June, several ground-based strikes hit several residential areas in the city of Tall Rif'at, in northern rural Aleppo. As a result, several residential buildings and one medical clinic were damaged and four civilian men, including a health worker, were injured.
- On 17 June, at least four civilians (a girl, two pregnant women and a man) all internally displaced persons, were injured reportedly as a result of several ground-based strikes that hit Amal camp, in north-western rural Aleppo.
- On 21 June, 3 civilians were killed and 11 others were injured reportedly as a result of a series of ground-based strikes that hit a residential area in the village of Kafr Nuran, in western rural Aleppo.
- On 1 July, a boy was killed reportedly due to the explosion of a hand grenade in the city of Manbij in north-eastern rural Aleppo.
- On 4 July, four children were reportedly injured by ground-based strikes that hit a residential neighbourhood in the town of Darat Izzah, in north-western rural Aleppo.
- On 4 July, at least three civilians from the same family were killed reportedly by ground-based strikes that hit their house located in an open area on the outskirts of the town of Urum al-Kubra, in western rural Aleppo.
- On 5 July, two health workers were injured reportedly as a result of intense ground-based strikes in the city of Ayn al-Arab, in eastern rural Aleppo.
- On 7 July, a civilian man was reportedly injured by a drone strike that hit and killed another man on-board a motorbike while he was travelling in the outskirts of the town of Bza', in the area of Bab, in eastern rural Aleppo.
- On 7 July, two civilian men were injured reportedly as a result of ground-based strikes that hit a residential area in the village of Kafeer, in al-Bab area, in eastern rural Aleppo.
- On 9 July, three civilians (a boy and two men) were killed and three other civilian men were injured reportedly due to the explosion of an improvised explosive device that was planted on a car and detonated in Shawa village, in eastern rural Aleppo.
- On 10 July, a civilian woman was reportedly injured by ground-based strikes that hit a residential area in the village of Kafr Ammah, in western rural Aleppo.
- On 10 July, a civilian woman was reportedly injured by ground-based strikes that hit an agricultural area in western rural Aleppo.
- On 11 July, a civilian was killed in an air strike in the outskirts of Atarib city, in western rural Aleppo.

Dayr al-Zawr Governorate

- On 3 June, a civilian man was killed after being shot by unknown individuals while he was mounting his motorbike in the town of Azba, in eastern rural Dayr al-Zawr.
- On 8 June, a shepherd from the town of Bughayliyah in north-western rural Dayr al-Zawr was killed reportedly as a result of the explosion of a landmine.
- On 20 June, a civilian man was shot dead by armed men on-board a motorbike in the town of Dahlah, in eastern rural Dayr al-Zawr.

- On 8 July, a civilian man was killed while he was herding sheep reportedly as a result of the explosion of a landmine on the outskirts of the town of al-Dweir, in the area of Ashara, in eastern rural Dayr al-Zawr.
- On 10 July, a civilian woman was killed, and one girl (her daughter) was severely injured when a landmine detonated in the village of Tishrin, in south-eastern rural Dayr al-Zawr.
- On 16 July, a boy was killed and a civilian man (his father) was injured in a landmine explosion near their truck in western rural Dayr al-Zawr.

Hasakah Governorate

- On 11 June, a civilian was shot and killed in the context of a raid and arrest operation at his house in the village of Salhum, in southern rural Hasakah.
- On 14 June, three civilians, two men and one woman, were killed while they were travelling in a car that was reportedly hit by a drone strike in the village of Sharq, in northern rural Hasakah.
- On 20 June, three civilians were killed and another was seriously injured reportedly as a result of a drone strike that hit the car in which they were travelling in northern rural Hasakah.
- On 5 July, two boys were killed reportedly in the context of an exchange of fire that erupted between armed groups in the city of Ras al-Ayn, in north-eastern Hasakah.
- On 12 July, a civilian was killed while attempting to dismantle a landmine in Ra's al-Ayn, in north-eastern Hasakah.

Hama Governorate

- On 2 June, a 12-year-old boy from Fan Shamali village, in north-eastern rural Hama, was killed reportedly as a result of the explosion of a landmine while he was picking flowers in an open area located in the southern outskirts of the village.
- On 19 June, a 14-year-old boy was injured reportedly as a result of the explosion of an unexploded ordnance while he was harvesting crops in agricultural land in northern rural Hama.
- On 22 June, one girl died as a result of injuries sustained from shrapnel generated by ground-based strikes that hit the outskirts of the village of Ayn al-Hamam, in north-western rural Hama, on 21 June.
- On 22 June, three civilians (two boys and a woman) were killed by a suspected drone strike that hit their house in a residential area of the city of Salhab, in western rural Hama.
- On 22 June, a boy was killed reportedly as a result of the explosion of unexploded ordnance in the city of Morek, in northern rural Hama. The boy was unknowingly carrying the unexploded ordnance after finding it in the area.
- On 25 June, a civilian woman died of wounds she sustained from a suspected drone strike that took place on 23 June in the village of Dayr Shumayl, in western rural Hama.

Raqqah Governorate

- On 2 June, two civilians were injured reportedly as a result of a drone strike in northern rural Raqqah.
- On 26 June, two civilians were injured reportedly as a result of armed clashes involving light weapons that erupted between two armed groups in the town of Suluk, in northern rural Raqqah.

Dar'a Governorate

- On 7 June, a civilian man was killed by unknown individuals on-board a motorbike in Dar'a city.
- On 21 June, a boy was killed reportedly as a result of the explosion of a hand grenade in the city of Jasim, in northern rural Dar'a. Reportedly, unknown perpetrators threw the hand grenade from the street at the boy's house.
- On 22 June, a civilian woman was killed inside her house reportedly after being shot by unknown perpetrators in the town of Mahajjah, in northern rural Dar'a.
- On 23 June, a civilian man was reportedly killed and another was injured after they were shot by unknown individuals in western rural Dar'a.
- On 1 July, a civilian man was reportedly killed after being shot by unknown men on-board a motorbike in the city of Nawa, in western Dar'a.
- On 5 July, a civilian was killed reportedly as a result of ground-based strikes on town of Tafas, in north-western Dar'a.
- On 12 July, two civilians were killed in separate incidents after perpetrators on a motorbike opened fire in the city of Sanamayn, in northern rural Dar'a.

Homs Governorate

- On 6 June, four civilian men were killed while they were harvesting wheat, reportedly after being shot by unidentified armed men in eastern rural Homs.

Ladhiqiyah Governorate

- On 24 June, a civilian man was killed reportedly as a result of a suspected drone strike that hit agricultural land in northern rural Ladhiqiyah.

Suwayda' Governorate

- On 3 July, a boy was killed in his family's shop reportedly as a result of a grenade explosion in the town of Atil, in northern Suwayda'.

Annex II

List of United Nations humanitarian cross-border operating partners

1. AFAQ
2. Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
3. Al Resala Foundation
4. Al Sham Humanitarian Foundation
5. Al-Ameen for Humanitarian Support
6. Alseeraj for Development and Healthcare
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. Hand in Hand for Aid and Development
23. Handicap International
24. Hope Revival Organization
25. Human Appeal Türkiye
26. Human Rights and Freedoms and Humanitarian Relief Foundation
27. Humanitarian Initiative Association
28. Humanitarian Relief Association
29. Ihsan for Relief and Development
30. Ihsan Insani Yardım Ve Dayanışma Dernegi
31. Independent Doctors Association
32. İnsan Charity
33. İnsani İnisiyatif Dernegi
34. İnsani Yardımlaşma 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 without Limits
43. Mercy-USA for Aid and Development
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 Alsham 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. Uluslararası İnsani Yardım Organizasyonu (Uluslararası İnsani Yardım Derneği) International Humanitarian Relief
 81. Uluslararası İnsani Yardım Derneği
 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 İnsan Hakları Derneği
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