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Report of the Secretary-General

I. Introduction

1. The present report is the eighty-fifth 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), paragraph 5 of resolution 2642 (2022) and paragraph 5 of resolution 2672 (2023), in the last six 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 April and May 2023.

II. Major developments

Key points

1. Hostilities in the Syrian Arab Republic continued, in particular in the northern part of the country, including air strikes, mutual shelling and clashes, affecting civilians.
2. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights verified incidents in which a total of 77 civilians, including 7 women and 15 children, were killed as a result of hostilities. In addition, at least 31 civilians, including 2 women and 13 children, were injured.



3. Humanitarian assistance provided by United Nations agencies and their partners continued throughout the Syrian Arab Republic, including food delivery from the World Food Programme for 5.4 million people in April and 3.8 million people in May, across all 14 governorates.

4. Reliable access to sufficient and safe water across the north of the Syrian Arab Republic remains a challenge. Cholera cases are expected to rise owing to the onset of higher temperatures and reduced water availability.

5. A total of 23 consignments, consisting of 1,068 trucks, crossed into the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic from Türkiye through cross-border operations, all through the Bab al-Hawa crossing. In addition, humanitarian access into north-west Syria continues to be facilitated with the extension of the use of the Bab al-Salam and Ra'i border crossings until 13 August. During the reporting period, 127 trucks crossed into the Syrian Arab Republic through these two border crossings. In addition, the United Nations has also completed 116 inter-agency cross-border missions into the north-west of the country since 14 February.

6. On 24 May, a United Nations inter-agency team carried out a first cross-line mission to Tall Abyad. The World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund delivered health and water, sanitation and hygiene supplies to benefit approximately 7,000 people.

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, ground-based strikes, targeted killings, attacks using various types of improvised explosive devices and gunfire. Hostilities also had an impact on civilian objects, further degrading access to basic services and livelihoods.

4. In the Idlib de-escalation area, violent incidents continued to be reported, including mutual shelling, rocket fire, sniping activities and limited clashes between non-State armed groups and government and pro-government forces across contact lines in the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic, causing civilian casualties in some instances.

5. In the northern and north-eastern parts of the country, violent incidents across front lines, including rocket fire and mutual shelling, were reported in northern rural Aleppo Governorate and in 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 and in the desert of the central area of the country.

7. The south-western Syrian Arab Republic saw continued clashes and security incidents across Dar'a and Qunaytirah Governorates, with improvised explosive device attacks, targeted killings, kidnappings, 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. Air strikes in Dar'a and Suwayda' were conducted against locations related to alleged narcotic trafficking, production and storage that reportedly resulted in civilian casualties, including one woman and six children.

8. Damage caused by air strikes in April and May led to the suspension of operations at the Aleppo airport. The closure resulted in the temporary suspension, on 27 April and on 4 May, of flights to and from Aleppo by the United Nations Humanitarian Air Service, run by the World Food Programme (WFP). The Service, which is the key enabler of access for humanitarian operations in the country, resumed flights on 10 May.

9. The United Nations and partners continued large-scale efforts to respond to the most urgent humanitarian needs, which were further exacerbated by the earthquakes that struck southern Türkiye and the northern Syrian Arab Republic on 6 February 2023. The earthquakes came at a time when humanitarian needs were at their highest level in the 12-year conflict, with 15.3 million people, half of whom are women and girls, needing humanitarian aid. At the time of writing, some 4.1 million people were living in extreme or catastrophic conditions.

10. About 12.1 million people are facing acute food insecurity, while 5.9 million Syrian children and women require nutrition assistance in 2023, an 18 per cent increase compared with 2022. Acute food insecurity is likely to increase further owing to deteriorating economic conditions, the effects of the earthquakes, chronic fuel shortages and hostilities. Crop production in 2023 is expected to be constrained by lack of affordable inputs and affected in some areas by erratic rainfall between November 2022 and April 2023. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) and WFP warned that the Syrian Arab Republic would be a hunger hotspot of very high concern during the period from June to November 2023.

11. Life in the Syrian Arab Republic has become increasingly unaffordable. According to the Market Price Watch Bulletin WFP for the Syrian Arab Republic, the national average price of the standard reference food basket of staples increased by 10 per cent in the first quarter of 2023. The average price of the food basket has increased by 75 per cent since the first the quarter of 2022 and tripled since March 2021. Meanwhile, the price of the survival minimum expenditure basket increased for the eighth consecutive month in March 2023, costing 76 per cent more than in March 2022 and 161 per cent more than in September 2021. The costs of both food and non-food items continued to surge as a result of four currency devaluations in 12 months, fuel shortages, ongoing violence and instability, the impact of the earthquakes and increasing global food prices.

12. Millions of people in the Syrian Arab Republic lack reliable access to sufficient and safe water. Water deficits have been exacerbated by unusually dry conditions during the wet season and abnormally high air temperatures, combined with low water levels in the Euphrates River and damaged water infrastructure, electricity cuts and other disruptions to the water system. The impact of the water deficits will worsen with the approach of summer, even as the further spread of cholera continues to be a serious health risk.

13. The spread of cholera is further compounded by severe water shortages and challenges in gaining access to appropriate and adequate water, sanitation and hygiene services and health care throughout the country. As at the start of April, more than 111,000 cases of acute watery diarrhoea had been reported in all 14 governorates since the outbreak of cholera in August 2022. The case fatality rate in affected areas is 0.1 per cent, which is within the acceptable range by global standards. Most cases were reported in Idlib, Aleppo, Dayr al-Zawr and Raqqah Governorates. It is expected that more cases will be reported with the arrival of the dry season. Consequently, the World Health Organization (WHO) and health partners have scaled up their efforts to enhance surveillance and case management, in line with the cholera preparedness and response plan.

14. Uluk water station operated at limited capacity and with regular disruptions during the reporting period. After months of suspension, on 19 April, water reached the city of Hasakah for the first time since 24 October 2022. The water station was operational between 19 April and 5 May. Between 6 and 30 May, the water station ceased operating after its power line was cut. The water station was reportedly operational again on 31 May. Technicians from the water directorate of the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic reported not having been granted access to Uluk water station since 17 August 2022. Before 17 August, maintenance teams had cross-line access on multiple occasions to carry out repairs when the station was receiving electricity and thus was able to operate. Shutdowns and low operational capacity regularly affect access to water for over 960,000 people, including those living in camps, such as Hawl. Water trucking continued and humanitarian partners warned that the drinking water supply to the city of Hasakah and surrounding communities and camps is reaching an unprecedented and alarming low.

15. Limited access to potable and agricultural water, including as the result of disruption to the water system, notably the Khafsah water station and the Ayn al-Baydah water pumping station, continued to be reported in the city of Bab and surrounding areas, affecting some 185,000 people. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) has completed a detailed technical study of the station. An estimated \$2.5 million is required in order to ensure that the station is functional before further technical assessments of the main water supply line between the station and the city of Bab can be carried out.

16. Some 50,300 people, 94 per cent of them women and children, remain at Hawl camp. The security situation in the camp remains precarious. On 20 April, a Syrian child was killed by a random bullet. It has been reported that several protection incidents occurred during security operations that were conducted at the end of April and in early May. The humanitarian situation remains extremely challenging, in particular in the annex of the camp, where over 7,700 third-country nationals are deprived of liberty and the access of humanitarian actors is restricted. In the annex, the need for water and sanitation, education, food, health, shelter and nutrition remains significant and requires sustained interventions. WHO reported concerns related to the practice of targeting health-care workers administering vaccination in camps across the north-east of the country.

17. Since September 2019, the United Nations has remained without humanitarian access to up to 10,500 people living in dire conditions in Rukban, with 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 their jointly developed operational plan for a cross-line mission to Rukban. The aim of the proposed cross-line mission is to provide humanitarian assistance, including immunization, carry out needs assessments and support voluntary departures.

18. Access for humanitarian operations remains complex, with different geographical areas and types of services requiring the use of a variety of operating modalities. On 20 May, the temporary closure of the border crossings between Iraq and the Syrian Arab Republic disrupted the availability of essential items in the north-east of the country, a development that posed the risk of deepening existing vulnerabilities. WFP reported that commodities had already become more expensive just a few days after the closure of the border. For example, the price of sugar had increased by 16 per cent. The border crossings re-opened on 5 June.

19. The United Nations expressed concerns about the consequences of the low funding levels of the Syrian humanitarian response. As at 31 May, only 11.1 per cent of the total funding requirement for 2023 had been received. Funding constraints could require WFP to reduce the number of beneficiaries, cutting assistance for up to

2.5 million out of the 5.5 million people that it supports across the country with general food assistance each month.

Update on overall developments

20. The Special Envoy and Deputy Special Envoy of the Secretary-General continued their diplomatic engagements with the Syrian parties, a broad cross section of Syrian civil society and international stakeholders through meetings in Geneva; Athens; New York; Tehran; Ankara, Istanbul and Gaziantep, Türkiye; Amman; Berlin; Rome; Paris; and Oslo, as well as through virtual meetings. Their key message to all interlocutors was that renewed diplomatic attention on the Syrian Arab Republic, in particular from the region, could potentially act as a circuit breaker and unlock long-stalled efforts aimed at advancing a political solution to the Syrian conflict, in line with Security Council resolution [2254 \(2015\)](#). To this end, the Special Envoy pursued comprehensive discussions with a wide range of regional and international stakeholders in order to ensure the necessary support for the United Nations efforts and help facilitate the way forward, step for step and step by step, in a reciprocal and verifiable manner, as part of a coordinated, multilateral effort. The Special Envoy also welcomed the wide support from many actors for the resumption of the work of the Syrian-owned, Syrian-led Constitutional Committee facilitated by the United Nations, and he stressed the importance of overcoming the obstacles not related to the situation in the Syrian Arab Republic that have prevented the Constitutional Committee from convening in Geneva in almost a year.

21. The Special Envoy continued to dedicate special attention to developments in the file of arbitrarily detained, disappeared and missing persons, including through ongoing regular engagement with Syrian civil society representatives. The Special Envoy continued to raise the need to maintain focus on this file, which is a core element of Security Council resolution [2254 \(2015\)](#) that is also essential to building trust and confidence. The Special Envoy continued to support, in close coordination with the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) and other relevant stakeholders, the ongoing process towards the potential creation of an independent institution on missing persons in the Syrian Arab Republic, in line with the Secretary-General's recommendation of August 2022.

22. In early April, the Special Envoy met in Geneva with a select group of Syrians from all quarters of the country and from the diaspora in order to hear their analysis of the situation and to discuss post-earthquake political developments and opportunities for advancing a political solution to the Syrian conflict. In early May, the office of the Special Envoy convened an in-person three-day meeting of the Civil Society Support Room thematic working groups on local governance and decentralization and on protection priorities for Syrians. This meeting followed months of online Syrian-Syrian dialogue on these issues. Participants presented their analyses and policy recommendations to members of the International Syria Support Group and Civil Society Support Room donors.

Protection

23. From 1 April to 26 May 2023, OHCHR documented incidents across the country resulting in the killing of 77 civilians, including 7 women and 15 children, and the injury of at least 31 civilians, including 2 women and 13 children, as a result of air strikes, ground-based strikes, attacks with improvised explosive devices, being caught in crossfire during security operations, 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.

24. 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.

25. Syrians have 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.

26. 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 landmines and explosive remnants of war while attempting to secure basic livelihoods, including herding cattle or harvesting truffles and other crops in rural and desert areas, in particular in Hama, Homs and Dayr al-Zawr Governorates.

27. 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 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 or people expressing dissent against the actions of local authorities. Those reports also indicate that arrests, in most cases, were conducted without informing the individuals concerned of the reasons of their deprivation of liberty, while those arrested were often not granted access to a legal counsel and their families not provided information about their fate and whereabouts.

28. During April and May 2023, there were no confirmed attacks on education facilities.

29. During the reporting period, the system surveilling attacks on health care recorded no attacks on health-care facilities.

Humanitarian response

30. During the reporting period, humanitarian assistance provided by the United Nations and its humanitarian partners continued throughout the Syrian Arab Republic (see table 1). WFP dispatched, through in-kind distributions and cash-based transfers, enough food assistance for 5.4 million people in April and 3.8 million people in May across the Syrian Arab Republic. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) provided humanitarian assistance and protection services to 441,000 people and supported 114 operational community/satellite centres, 107 mobile units and 2,428 outreach teams. The Mine Action Service of the United Nations provided explosive risk awareness training to humanitarian partners, and UNICEF reached over 6,712 people with mine risk awareness activities in 10 locations.

31. Between 1 April and 31 May 2023, UNICEF supported 49,702 people with access to essential water, sanitation and hygiene services and non-food items, and 196,427 people through improved access to sanitation services. UNICEF supported 43,399 children through the provision of education services and supplies and 23,313 children through mental health and psychological support. During the reporting period, UNHCR provided winterization assistance items, such as high-thermal blankets, plastic sheeting, warm clothes and sleeping bags, to 562,000 people, prioritizing vulnerable populations in Hasakah, Raqqah, Idlib, Dayr al-Zawr and Rif

Dimashq Governorates, as well as to people living in camps. Cash assistance was provided as winterization support to 17,700 refugees and asylum-seekers in the Syrian Arab Republic.

32. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) distributed 138 inter-agency reproductive health kits and 16,691 sexual and reproductive health items, and it reached 327,857 people with life-saving reproductive health and gender-based violence services.

33. The United Nations continued to support the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) response across the country. On 5 May, the Director-General of WHO determined that COVID-19 was an established and ongoing health issues that no longer constituted a public health emergency of international concern.

Table 1

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

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Average number of people reached monthly</i>
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	197 185
International Organization for Migration	98 493
Mine Action Service	8 131
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	96 684 ^a
United Nations Children's Fund	716 000 ^a
United Nations Development Programme	589 630
United Nations Population Fund	589 630
United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	96 700
World Food Programme	4 616 105
World Health Organization	736 200 ^b
United Nations Human Settlements Programme	–

^a Data for April 2023 only.

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

34. As at 30 May, WFP had provided, from within the Syrian Arab Republic, food assistance for 4 million people in April 2023 and 2.5 million people in May. The implementing partners for clearance activities of the Mine Action Service continued their work in Darayya, Rif Dimashq, where they cleared 140,000 m² of land and destroyed 47 pieces of explosive ordnance. During the reporting period, WHO distributed 340,894 treatment courses and supported 76,515 medical procedures. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) provided cash assistance to 96,684 Palestine refugees. In addition, 3,652 Palestine refugees received non-food items. UNRWA provided protection interventions to 6,790 Palestine refugees, most in earthquake-affected areas in Aleppo, Hama and Ladhqiyyah.

35. Regarding cross-border humanitarian assistance delivered to the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic, WFP dispatched food assistance for some 1.4 million people in April through in-kind assistance and cash-based transfers, and dispatched food assistance for 1.3 million people in May (see table 2).

Cross-border distribution mechanisms

36. In the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic, humanitarian assistance is provided through different cross-border distribution mechanisms. Food and non-food items are provided in kind or, in some cases, through cash or vouchers. Beneficiaries of in-kind food or non-food items are selected according to needs assessments undertaken 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 monthly, 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.

37. 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, supplying essential health items to existing medical facilities, fuel to schools, protection services to gender-based violence survivors and support to livelihood activities. Medications are supplied to pharmacies or medical facilities for their use, requiring prescriptions. 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, April and May 2023 (monthly average)

(Thousands)

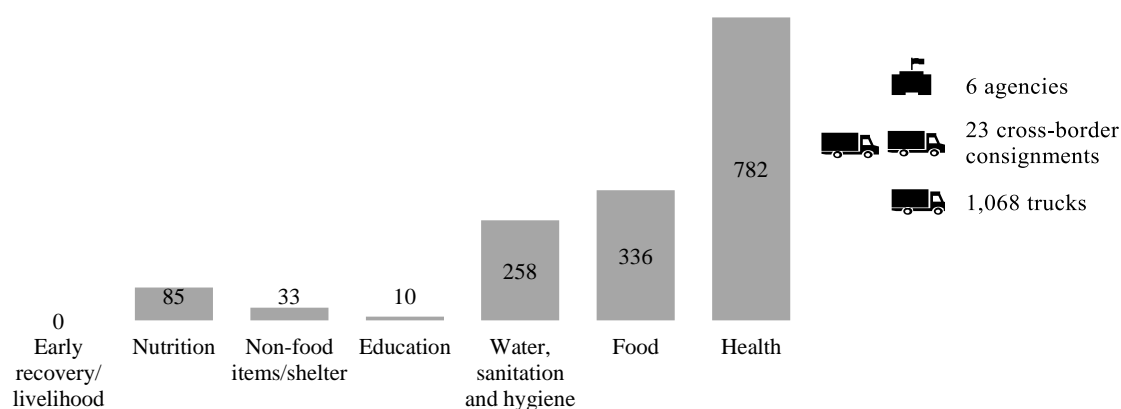


Table 2
Number of beneficiaries targeted by the United Nations and its partners through cross-border deliveries, by sector and by district, April and May 2023 (monthly average)

Governorate	District	Early recovery/livelihood	Education	Food	Health	Non-food items/shelter	Nutrition	Water, sanitation and hygiene
Aleppo	Afrin	–	–	82 500	–	–	–	–
Aleppo	Bab	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aleppo	I'zaz	–	–	9 497	1 852	–	–	–
Aleppo	Jarabulus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

<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	Jabal Sim'an	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Idlib	Harim	–	9 638	244 088	779 875	32 500	84 990	258 440
Idlib	Idlib	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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.

39. Early recovery and livelihoods sector partners focus on restoring essential, life-sustaining services and infrastructure for affected communities. Following the earthquakes, sector partners focused on providing immediate assistance to survivors and planning for long-term recovery in the affected areas. Between 1 April and 31 May 2023, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) distributed and installed 24 solar systems in Aleppo, providing sustainable and clean energy solutions to the region. In addition, 9 km of electrical networks have been rehabilitated in Dayr al-Zawr, benefiting 3,500 individuals and improving electricity access. In Aleppo, Raqqah and Idlib, UNDP and ACT Alliance/Finn Church Aid successfully rehabilitated a number of schools, benefiting 111,423 individuals. Moreover, two hospitals/clinics in Homs were rehabilitated, benefiting 12,000 people and restoring critical health-care services. Through collaborative efforts, UNDP and Oxfam International repaired 5.7 km of sewerage systems in Aleppo and Raqqah, benefiting 54,000 individuals and improving sanitation facilities. In addition, two water stations were rehabilitated, providing clean water access to approximately 151,200 people and addressing water scarcity challenges.

40. In order to strengthen resilience and access to livelihood across nine governorates, early recovery and livelihood sector partners supported 1,696 individuals in rehabilitating, developing or starting social and business entrepreneurship initiatives. Furthermore, vocational and business training programmes supported 708 individuals in eight governorates, enhancing their employability and entrepreneurial skills. UNDP and partners created 41 longer-term jobs, 508 short-term jobs and 614 other jobs in the context of public and private infrastructure rehabilitation. These initiatives benefited a total of 5,815 people, contributing to job creation and economic stability. In the north-of the Syrian Arab Republic, support grants for micro-, small and medium- enterprises were provided to 66 businesses in Dayr al-Zawr and Hasakah, benefiting 330 individuals. These grants enabled those enterprises to enhance productivity, improve their products or services and expand their market reach, stimulating economic growth and self-reliance. Vocational and business training programmes have benefited 313 individuals in Raqqah, Dayr al-Zawr, Hasakah and Aleppo, improving their employability and entrepreneurial skills.

41. WFP is rehabilitating three bakeries in Homs, Hama and Qunaytirah Governorates to increase production and cover part of the subsidized bread gap. Each bakery is expected to provide subsidized bread for 40,000 people a day. Furthermore, WFP is resourcing 700 tons of yeast as part of its support to the bread value chain sector. In May, WFP completed the rehabilitation of the treated wastewater irrigation

schemes in Nashabiyah, Rif Dimashq, which will deliver irrigation water for 3,000 hectares of agricultural land and income for 17,500 people.

42. FAO is supporting farmers to improve their production and restore their livelihoods, including by returning access to water for irrigation. In Dara', some 18,500 households benefited from rehabilitation of wells, which also feature solar panels to support electricity generation. FAO has also resumed support activities for women and youth to begin small businesses through training and small grant programmes.

43. The United Nations Human Settlements Programme conducted damage assessments of 45,378 earthquake-affected buildings in Hama and Rif Dimashq Governorates. The results of these assessments will help inform area-based recovery support activities.

Humanitarian access

44. 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 independently 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 2,037 United Nations staff members based in the country, with 698 deployed in humanitarian hubs outside Damascus, in Aleppo, Dayr al-Zawr, Hama, Homs, Ladhīqiyah, Qamishli, Suwayda' and Tartus. A further 3,252 UNRWA staff members are deployed across the country. This decentralized presence contributes to greater access and proximity to affected people. 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. Several incidents were documented in which humanitarian access was denied, humanitarian deliveries were delayed, or humanitarian relief items were unduly appropriated.

45. After the earthquakes hit the Syrian Arab Republic and Türkiye in early February, the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic introduced several measures, which were renewed in May for three months, until 13 August 2023, to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance to earthquake-affected areas. The measures include blanket approvals to allow for (a) expedited entry of incoming humanitarian consignments from outside the Syrian Arab Republic, by air, land or sea, including by opening the Bab al-Salam and Ra'i crossings for three months; (b) ease of internal movement into and within earthquake-affected areas; and (c) expedited processing of visas for international humanitarian staff. Operations rooms continue to operate in all affected governorates.

Access in government-controlled areas

46. 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 March and 30 April 2023, 3,532 regular programmatic movements were conducted with programme or blanket approvals (see table 3).

47. Humanitarian country team partners reported a total of 1,962 access constraints in April 2023. Restrictions on affected people's ability to reach basic services and humanitarian assistance constitute the majority of reported access constraints, with a

total of 785. Reported access constraints are also inclusive of impediments to the delivery of humanitarian cross-line response.

Table 3

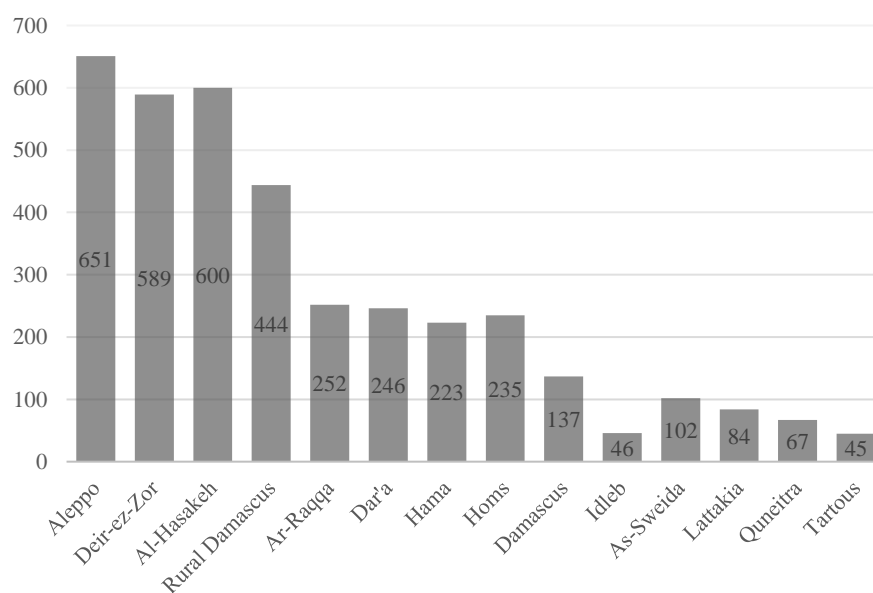
Total number of missions conducted with programme or blanket approvals from within the Syrian Arab Republic by United Nations agencies and third parties/facilitators, by type, 1 March to 30 April 2023

<i>Type of mission</i>	<i>Blanket approval</i>	<i>Programme approval</i>	<i>Total number</i>
Assessment missions	155	–	155
Missions accompanying aid deliveries	212	23	235
Monitoring missions	2 830	–	2 830
Security, logistics and administrative support missions	312	–	312
Total	3 509	23	3 532

Note: Missions conducted with programme or blanket approvals do 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 March to 30 April 2023



48. For missions requiring specific approval by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates, the United Nations submitted 408 new requests, of which 96 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, 1 March to 30 April 2023

<i>Type of request</i>	<i>Number requested</i>	<i>Number approved</i>	<i>Percentage approved</i>
Assessment missions	93	87	94
Missions accompanying aid deliveries	60	58	97
Monitoring missions	173	171	99
Security, logistics and administrative support missions	82	74	90
Explosive ordnance assessment missions	–	–	–
Total	408	390	96

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.

Figures provided in table 4 are based on data reported internally by United Nations agencies and reflect approvals received within the reporting period (1 March to 30 April 2023). These figures may differ with those recorded by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, with whom discussions are currently ongoing to align methodologies.

Cross-line access in the Syrian Arab Republic

49. In March and April 2023, the United Nations was able to dispatch a total of 398 trucks carrying 11,556 metric tons of humanitarian assistance supplies to areas in north-east Syrian Arab Republic to Dayr al-Zawr, Hasakah and Raqqah governorates. The number of trucks dispatched during the period increased by 24 per cent compared with January and February 2023.

50. The United Nations continues to do everything in its power to scale up cross-line assistance to people in need to complement the cross-border response. It has updated its plan for inter-agency cross-line convoys to continue for an additional six months. 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 further scale up the cross-line response. Following the earthquakes in early February, the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic issued a blanket approval for humanitarian cross-line missions to the north-western Syrian Arab Republic, waiving the requirement for separate approvals for each cross-line mission. Given the severity and scale of needs in the north-west, cross-line assistance complements the cross-border response by targeting people in need that otherwise would not receive assistance via the cross-border modality.

51. On 24 May, an inter-agency humanitarian cross-line mission reached Tall Abyad city, Raqqah Governorate, to assess the humanitarian situation. WHO and UNICEF delivered health and water, sanitation and hygiene supplies to benefit approximately 7,000 people. It was the third cross-line convoy to the Ra's al-Ayn-Tall Abyad area completed by the United Nations, and the first completed since December 2022.

52. The most recent United Nations humanitarian convoy to reach Rukban from within the Syrian Arab Republic was undertaken 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. Residents of the Rukban area continue to live in

dire conditions, with limited livelihood opportunities, access to food, water, health care and other basic services. The United Nations continues to advocate full access to provide regular humanitarian assistance, including seeking assurances for the necessary security guarantees for humanitarian staff. Since March 2019, and as of 31 March 2023, 20,635 people have left the camp. The decision by families to leave Rukban is voluntary, and the United Nations provides assistance to people in places to which they choose to return. The United Nations continues to advocate to ensure that 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

53. On 9 January, the Security Council adopted resolution [2672 \(2023\)](#), in which it extended the use of the Bab al-Hawa border crossing for cross-border delivery of humanitarian aid to north-west Syrian Arab Republic until 10 July 2023. Since the adoption of Council resolutions [2533 \(2020\)](#), [2585 \(2021\)](#), [2642 \(2022\)](#) and [2672 \(2023\)](#), most United Nations humanitarian assistance in the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic has been routed through the Bab al-Hawa crossing.

54. 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 \(2021\)](#), [2642 \(2022\)](#), and [2672 \(2023\)](#). The Mechanism monitored and confirmed the humanitarian nature of 23 consignments consisting of 1,068 trucks that crossed into the country from Türkiye in April and May 2023, through the Bab al-Hawa crossing. That brought the trucks monitored since the beginning of operations to 62,580 (52,608 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.

55. Following the 6 February earthquakes, the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic gave consent to use Bab al-Salam and Ra‘i as two additional crossing points. As of 31 May, 2,397 trucks carrying assistance have crossed into the country from Türkiye, including 2,000 through Bab al-Hawa, 326 through Bab al-Salam and 71 through Ra‘i. As of 31 May, the United Nations has completed 116 cross-border missions to north-west Syrian Arab Republic. Those inter-agency missions, which began on 14 February, were aimed at assessing the needs of earthquake-affected communities, gathering community feedback, monitoring projects and strengthening the coordination of the humanitarian response.

Visas and registrations

56. 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 March to 30 April 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 the reporting period	98	80	2	16
Renewals requested during the reporting period	90	85	0	5

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

58. 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. 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.

59. Since the beginning of the conflict, humanitarian organizations have reported that 98 humanitarian workers have been killed, including 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, as well as 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 of 31 May 2023.

Observations

60. The suffering of Syrians defies description. For more than a decade, the Syrian people have seen death, destruction and despair. The earthquakes came at a time when acute humanitarian needs were at their highest in the 12-year conflict. Chronic electricity, fuel and water shortages are further deepening vulnerabilities and undermining essential services, livelihoods and delivery of assistance. A whole generation of children faces the risk of malnutrition because their families simply can no longer afford to put a meal on the table. Millions of women and girls, in particular, continue to face wide-ranging threats to their health and safety, with gender-based violence remaining a defining and tragic feature of the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic. Despite a challenging funding and operating environment, the United Nations and its partners continue to deliver life-saving humanitarian aid and protection, including early recovery and livelihood assistance, through all modalities, including cross-line and cross-border.

61. Predictable and sustained access through every route possible to reach those in need is indispensable. I remind all parties that, under international humanitarian law, they must allow and facilitate rapid and unimpeded passage of humanitarian aid for civilians in need. Humanitarian access must be granted through all modalities, including cross-line missions. I call upon concerned parties to secure the approvals and security guarantees necessary for cross-line assistance, to proceed as soon as possible and to facilitate more regular crossings. In north-west Syria, 4.1 million people, 80 per cent of them women and children, rely on United Nations cross-border humanitarian assistance to meet their most basic needs. Predictable access allows the United Nations and its partners to reach millions of people in need each month. I welcome the decision by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to extend the use of the two border crossings of Bab al-Salam and Ra'i until 13 August, allowing

more aid to get to affected areas faster. These crossings have been an essential complement to the massive cross-border assistance operation through Bab al-Hawa. The Bab al-Hawa crossing remains the centre of gravity of the cross-border operation into north-west Syria. In this regard, the extension by the Security Council of the cross-border authorization for at least 12 months remains indispensable.

62. I am seriously concerned about low funding levels for the humanitarian response in the Syrian Arab Republic. The 2023 Humanitarian Response Plan has only received 12 per cent funding so far, the lowest funding level ever reached by this point in the year. I call for greater solidarity and broader support to 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.

63. Hostilities in the northern Syrian Arab Republic, including escalation of air strikes, 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 every effort within their power to ensure the protection of civilians in the Syrian Arab Republic.

64. I recently reiterated the importance of providing clear reassurances that no unilateral sanctions will interfere with relief operations benefiting the Syrian population. I welcome, 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.

65. Support and diplomatic attention in the aftermath of the earthquakes on the region can be channelled into renewed energy and meaningful progress on the political track to address the fundamental issues driving the Syrian Arab Republic conflict. I urge all stakeholders at this potentially important juncture to heed the Special Envoy's calls to seize the opportunity with a readiness to move forward on substantive issues, in line with Security Council resolution [2254 \(2015\)](#), including through step-for-step confidence-building measures and by resuming and substantively advancing the Constitutional Committee.

66. My Special Envoy continues to promote inclusive Syrian-Syrian dialogue through the Women's Advisory Board and the Syrian Civil Society Support Room. Their perspectives need to be heard, and their full and effective participation in all efforts to address and resolve the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic needs to be further facilitated.

67. The United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Special Envoy continue to focus on the file of the arbitrarily detained, the disappeared and the missing, as well as on ongoing efforts towards the creation, within the General Assembly, of a new international body to clarify, in cooperation and complementarity with existing mechanisms, the fate and whereabouts of the missing in the Syrian Arab Republic, which I recommended in my report on the subject of August 2022.

68. I remain concerned by the significant number of targeted killings, as well as 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 of or actions taken by the relevant authorities. These incidents appear indicative of a pervasive pattern of shrinking civic space across Syria, 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 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 finding a path forward to address the issue in a humanitarian and holistic manner that is victim-, survivor- and family-centric.

69. Continued impunity for serious violations and abuses of human rights and 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.

70. I 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 the empowerment of women and girls, including through 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.

71. In view of the serious ongoing concerns that have been 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.

72. All parties must place the needs of the Syrian people first. We must continue to do our utmost to bring to the Syrian people prospects for a safe and dignified life and a better future.

Annex I

Reported incidents affecting civilians recorded by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, February and March 2023

Idlib Governorate

- On 9 April, a 13-year-old boy was killed, and three other boys and one girl were injured, as a result of a ground-based strike that hit their home in the suburbs of the town of Sarmin, in eastern rural Idlib.
- On 25 April, a civilian woman was killed and three other civilians (including two girls and a man) were injured as a result of a ground-based strike by pro-Government forces in the village of Ma'arr Baliyah, in the Ariha area of southern rural Idlib. According to information obtained by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, the victims, all from the same family, were inside their house in a residential area of the village, when a shell hit the building.
- On 3 May, a 60-year-old civilian man was killed in a drone strike, while he was herding his sheep outside his house, located in north-western rural Idlib.
- On 15 May, a civilian man was killed as a result of ground-based strikes in the village of Kafr Uwayd, in south-western rural Idlib.
- On 24 May, a civilian man was injured as a result of a ground-based strike, while herding his sheep on agricultural lands between the villages of Kansafrah and Fatirah, in south-western rural Idlib.

Aleppo Governorate

- On 2 April, two boys were killed in a landmine explosion in the outskirts of the city of Tadif, in eastern rural Aleppo.
- On 4 April, at least four houses were damaged owing to intense armed clashes in residential areas in northern rural Aleppo. The clashes had originated from a dispute between residents of an internally displaced persons camp and members of armed groups during the distribution of relief baskets to people in the camp.
- On 17 April, four civilians, including two men and two women, were injured as a result of ground-based strikes hitting their home, in western rural Aleppo.
- On 19 April, a 6-year-old boy was injured as a result of a ground-based strike that hit his home in the city of Tadif, in eastern rural Aleppo.
- On 2 May, a civilian man was shot and killed near the village of Awshariyah, in north-eastern rural Aleppo.
- On 14 May, a 12-year-old boy was injured as a result of a ground-based strike that hit his home in the town of Tadif, in eastern rural Aleppo.
- On 18 May, a civilian man was killed while walking close to armed personnel and as a result of drone strikes in the village of Kharufiyah, in north-eastern rural Aleppo.

Dayr al-Zawr Governorate

- On 3 April, two civilian men were killed as a result of a landmine explosion that detonated under their motorbike in south-western rural Dayr al-Zawr.

- On 4 April, a civilian man was killed as a result of a landmine explosion in an open area on the outskirts of Subaykhan city, in eastern rural Dayr al-Zawr.
- On 5 April, two civilian men were killed as a result of a landmine explosion that detonated under their car in western rural Dayr al-Zawr.
- On 16 April, five civilian men were shot and killed and two other civilian men were injured in the Buqrus villages area, in eastern rural Dayr al-Zawr.
- On 25 April, a civilian man was killed as a result of a landmine explosion in the Bishri hills and desert area, in western rural Dayr al-Zawr.
- On 26 April, a civilian man was killed as a result of a landmine explosion on the outskirts of the town of Shumaytiyah, in western rural Dayr al-Zawr.
- On 12 May, a civilian man was killed as a result of a landmine explosion on the banks of the Euphrates River, on the outskirts of Dayr al-Zawr.
- On 2 May, a boy was killed and another two boys were injured owing to the explosion of unexploded ordnance in the village of Bahrah, in south-eastern rural Dayr al-Zawr.

Raqqah Governorate

- On 20 April, four civilian women from Hamidiyah village, in eastern rural Raqqah, were killed as result of the explosion of a landmine.
- On 4 May, a civilian man who had previously been arrested in Raqqah city, was pronounced dead in Raqqah prison. No medical report was provided, and the family could not yet obtain the death certificate.
- On 17 May, three civilian men were injured as a result of a ground-based strike that hit an agriculture area on the outskirts of the city of Ayn Isa, in northern rural Raqqah.

Hasakah Governorate

- On 24 April, three children were killed and another three children were injured owing to the explosion of unexploded ordnance in the village of Ayn al-Abd, in north-western rural Hasakah.
- On 11 May, a civilian man was killed and four other civilian men were injured as a result of a ground-based strike that hit their houses in the village of Tall al-Laban, in northern rural Hasakah.

Hama Governorate

- On 2 April, two civilian men from Jani el-Elbawi village, in the eastern suburbs of Hama city, were killed owing to a landmine explosion.
- On 3 April, a civilian man was killed as a result of a landmine explosion in south-eastern rural Hama.

Damascus Governorate

- On 4 April, an air strike hit a glass factory located near the city of Kiswah, in southern Rif Dimashq, killing at least one civilian man.
- On 10 May, three police officers were killed when an improvised explosive device detonated in a private car parked few metres away from a police station in the Barzah neighbourhood of Damascus.

Dar‘a Governorate

- On 4 April, a journalist was shot in the town of Muzayrib, in western rural Dar‘a.
- On 5 April, the explosion of an improvised explosive device injured 16 civilians near the town of Ghariyah al-Gharbiyah, in eastern rural Dar‘a.
- On 3 May, an 11-year-old boy was killed as a result of the explosion of a landmine in the city of Tafas, in western rural Dar‘a.
- On 16 May, a judge was shot in the city of Izra‘, in northern rural Dar‘a.

Homs Governorate

- On 7 April, the bodies of 13 civilian men bearing gunshot wounds were found by local residents near the city of Sukhnah, in eastern rural Homs.

Suwayda’ Governorate

- On 8 May, eight civilians, including a man, his wife and their six children (four girls and two boys) were killed by an air strike that hit their house in Sywayda’.

Annex II**List of United Nations humanitarian cross-border operating partners**

1. AFAQ
2. ATAA Humanitarian Relief Association
3. Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
4. Al Resala Foundation
5. Al Sham Humanitarian Foundation
6. Al-Ameen for Humanitarian Support
7. Alseeraj for Development and Healthcare
8. BAHAR
9. BINAA for Development
10. Basma for Relief and Development
11. Basmeh and Zeitooneh for Relief and Development
12. Big Heart Foundation
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. GOAL
20. Ghiras Al Nahda
21. Global Communities
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 Yardim Ve Dayansma Dernegi
31. Independent Doctors Association
32. Insan Charity
33. Insani Inisiyatif Dernegi
34. Insani Yardimlasma 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. POINT Organization

51. People in Need
 52. Physicians Across Continents
 53. Qatar Charity
 54. Qatar Red Crescent Society
 55. REACH Initiative
 56. Relief Experts Association – UDER
 57. Relief International
 58. SANED Organization
 59. SENED Organization
 60. SKT organization
 61. Sadad Humanitarian Organization
 62. Saed Charity Association
 63. Shafak 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. 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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