



# Security Council

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

### **Report of the Secretary-General**

#### **I. Introduction**

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

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

#### **II. Major developments**

##### **Key points**

1. Hostilities escalated in the northern part of the country. Violence continued in the Idlib de-escalation area in the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic, including air strikes, mutual shelling and clashes, amid continued concerning levels of cholera cases.
2. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights verified incidents in which a total of 42 civilians, including 7 women and 13 children, were killed as a result of hostilities. In addition, at least 60 civilians, including 14 women and 13 children, were injured.



3. Cholera cases have been reported in all 14 governorates. The United Nations and partners support response and prevention efforts.

4. Food insecurity has reached record levels, with 12.1 million people food insecure. Reliable access to sufficient and safe water across the north of the Syrian Arab Republic remains a challenge. Uluk water station operated for only 12 days during the reporting period.

5. Insecurity continued in Hawl camp. A total of 42 murders have been reported in 2022, including 22 women and 4 children.

6. Humanitarian assistance by United Nations agencies and their partners continued throughout the Syrian Arab Republic, including food assistance from the World Food Programme for 5.3 million people in October and 5.2 million people in November, across all 14 governorates. Early recovery and livelihood sector partners supported 57,000 direct beneficiaries and 385,000 indirect beneficiaries in October and November.

7. On 22 October, the eighth cross-line convoy, consisting of 18 trucks and carrying food assistance to reach over 56,000 people, crossed into the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic. On 30 November, the ninth cross-line convoy, consisting of 16 trucks, successfully delivered supplies to reach 54,000 beneficiaries. On 27 October, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund organized the first cross-line mission since 2019 to Ra's al-Ayn, delivering medicine to treat cholera and leishmaniasis and health supplies.

8. During the reporting period, 29 consignments consisting of 1,377 trucks crossed into the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic from Türkiye through cross-border operations, all through the Bab al-Hawa crossing.

### **Humanitarian update**

3. The reporting period witnessed an escalation of hostilities and military operations affecting civilians in various areas of the Syrian Arab Republic, including the north-west, north-east and south of the country. Civilians suffered death and injuries as a result of air strikes, ground-based strikes, attacks with various types of improvised explosive devices and gunfire. Hostilities also affected civilian objects, further degrading access to basic services and livelihoods.

4. Air strikes, mutual shelling and clashes between non-State armed opposition groups and government and pro-government forces across contact lines in the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic continued. There were multiple instances of reports of strikes on civilian objects. On 6 November, ground-based strikes and air strikes, including the reported use of banned cluster munitions, affected the outskirts of Kafr Jalis, Murin and Kafr Ruhin in western rural Idlib as well as in Sina'ah and Ariha areas in southern rural Idlib, also hitting three camps for internally displaced persons – Wadi Khalid camp, Mahattah camp, Maram camp – in the Bab al-Hawa area in northern Idlib, killing at least seven civilians, including four children and a woman, and injuring at least 27 as verified by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR). At least 400 families have reportedly been displaced and 60 shelters were destroyed. Food distributions were suspended in Ariha, Maratah, and Kafr Latah towns, affecting almost 1,000 beneficiaries. On 20 November, an air strike was within 500 m of a clinic supported by a non-governmental organization in Bab al-Hawa. No casualties have been reported, but the attack damaged the infrastructure, with at least 90 people – including patients, clinic staff, humanitarian workers and other civilians – having been evacuated.

5. Northern rural Aleppo, Raqqah and Hasakah Governorates continued to see sustained tensions, including significant infighting in Afrin district, air strikes, shelling and rocket fire across front lines. Between 12 and 18 October, following the killing of a social media activist and his wife on 7 October, an escalation of hostilities in Bab, Afrin and Kafr Jannah, western rural Aleppo, resulted in at least seven civilian casualties, including four women and three children, and the injury of 11 others, as well as damage to civilian objects and the temporary suspension of food distribution affecting some 15,000 beneficiaries.

6. On 20 November, the Defence Minister of Türkiye said that on 19 November, Türkiye had launched the Claw-Sword operation. Air strikes and mutual shelling in northern rural Aleppo, Raqqah and Hasakah Governorates were reported, including in densely populated areas such as Ayn al-Arab and I'zaz towns. The escalation resulted in at least eight civilian casualties, in damage to civilian infrastructures, displacement, the temporary suspension of humanitarian activities and the suspension of the work of civil institutions, including schools and health services.

7. Da'esh, which has been designated as a terrorist group by the Security Council, continued attacks, including on civilians, in areas across Dar'a, Dayr al-Zawr, Hasakah, eastern rural Homs and Hama.

8. The south-west continued to experience security incidents across Dar'a, Qunaytirah and Suwayda' Governorates, including military operations, attacks with improvised explosive devices, targeted killings, kidnappings and exchanges of fire. Heavy clashes have been reported between non-State armed groups in Dar'a al-Balad, killing at least three civilians, before parties to the conflict announced a ceasefire between 3 and 5 November during which 6,750 people were evacuated to Dar'a city and western rural Dar'a. Intermittent armed clashes continued in Dar'a city between 30 October and 13 November. Additionally, Tishrin bakery, which was rehabilitated by the World Food Programme (WFP), was closed from 31 October to 15 November owing to the security situation in Dar'a al-Balad. WFP dispatches to Dar'a Governorate were suspended between 13 and 19 October, affecting 111,700 people in the Governorate.

9. The number of cholera cases continued to rise. Between 25 August and 19 November, 46,409 suspected cases were reported in all 14 governorates, including 97 deaths. Most cases were reported in Dayr al-Zawr, Idlib, Raqqah, Aleppo and Hasakah Governorates. Of the suspected cholera cases, one in four affect children under the age of 5. Malnutrition is increasing and diarrhoeal diseases further worsens the condition of malnourished children.

10. The cholera outbreak is compounded by severe shortages of water and challenges in accessing appropriate and adequate water, sanitation and hygiene services and health care throughout the country. Millions of people lack reliable access to sufficient and safe water. Since May, water levels have significantly dropped in the Euphrates River, reaching a similar level to 2021. Low water levels at the Tishrin dam have reduced production at the hydroelectric power plant, with effects on water supply and water quality, production, distribution and irrigation across large parts of the north-east. Throughout the country, the reduced provision of electricity has an impact on access to basic services and the availability of humanitarian services, including water generation, food production and hospital and/or clinic services.

11. The operations of Uluk water station have been erratic. On 19 October, the station resumed operations at reduced capacity after over two months of suspension. Water reached Hasakah city on 22 October, but at low scale, owing to the low pumping rate attributed to the low power voltage feeding Uluk station. On 29 October, the water station ceased operations as a result of an electrical blackout, but it became partially functional again on 1 November. Since 2 November, the water station has

reportedly stopped pumping, after the power line connected to the station was cut. As of 30 November, it reportedly remains out of service. Water trucking continues. Shutdowns and low operational capacity regularly affect access to water for over 960,000 people, including those living in camps, such as Hawl.

12. 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 the surrounding areas, affecting some 185,000 people. In October, the United Nations carried out a technical assessment of Ayn al-Baydah water station to identify priority actions for its rehabilitation.

13. Six million people in the Syrian Arab Republic urgently need winter assistance, an increase of over 30 per cent compared with 2021. Most of the population cannot afford essential items, owing to high inflation and a collapsing economy. Displaced families and communities in areas of high altitude and snowfall are particularly vulnerable to deteriorating weather conditions.

14. The United Nations remained without humanitarian access to up to 10,500 people living in dire conditions in Rukban, who had limited access to essential food items, water and health care and other basic services. The United Nations and the Syrian Arab Red Crescent jointly developed an operational plan for a cross-line mission to Rukban aimed at providing humanitarian assistance, including immunization, carrying out needs assessments and supporting voluntary departures.

15. Between early 2020 and 31 October 2022, 200,776 confirmed cases of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) had been reported across the country. As of 6 November, 15.5 per cent of the total population had received at least one dose of the vaccine, and only 10.5 per cent were fully vaccinated.

#### **Update on overall developments**

16. The Special Envoy of the Secretary-General continued his bilateral engagements with the Syrian Government, Syrian opposition and other key stakeholders. He continued to explore opportunities to advance a confidence-building, step-for-step process in line with Security Council resolution [2254 \(2015\)](#). He also continued to work to unblock obstacles to convening a ninth session of the small body of the Syrian-led, Syrian-owned, United Nations-facilitated Constitutional Committee in Geneva, and to address the substantive challenges that have faced the Committee.

17. The Special Envoy continued to pay close attention to the issue of detained, disappeared and missing persons. His team deepened their engagement with victims, family associations and civil society organizations. The Special Envoy noted, in a briefing to the Security Council on 25 October 2022, that there had been no new developments regarding the presidential amnesty decree of 30 April 2022.

18. The Special Envoy and the Deputy Special Envoy convened members of the Syrian Women's Advisory Board in Geneva from 14 to 19 November 2022. The members continued to provide their perspective relating to the Syrian political process, as well as on the daily situation of Syrian women and men, boys and girls. The Deputy Special Envoy also continued her regular engagement with a wide range of Syrian civil society representatives through the Civil Society Support Room, including by holding regional consultations in Amman and Beirut, with a view to promoting inclusive dialogue to help the country to move towards a comprehensive political solution. A new thematic working group on protection issues was officially launched under the umbrella of the Civil Society Support Room on 26 October.

19. Within the framework of the International Syria Support Group, the Deputy Special Envoy continued to engage with the members of the Task Force on Humanitarian Access on pressing humanitarian issues and with members of the Task Force on the Ceasefire on military developments on the ground.

### **Protection**

20. Civilians across the Syrian Arab Republic continued to suffer the direct and indirect consequences of armed conflict and violence. From 1 October to 13 November 2022, OHCHR documented incidents across the country resulting in 42 civilians, including 7 women and 13 children, being killed, and at least 60 civilians, including 14 women and 13 children, being injured, including through air strikes, ground-based strikes, attacks carried out with improvised explosive devices, being caught in crossfire during military operations, raids and arrest operations, armed clashes and targeted killings at the hands of parties to the conflict. In the context of hostilities, many of those attacks appeared to be carried out with little regard to the impact on civilians and civilian objects, in violation of the principles of distinction, proportionality and precautions in international humanitarian law.

21. In the context of the escalations in northern Syrian Arab Republic, OHCHR raised serious concerns that parties to the conflict have failed to take all feasible precautions to avoid, and in any event to minimize, the incidental loss of civilian life, injury to civilians and damage to civilian objects in the context of military operations. Information received by OHCHR about attacks striking residential areas, including densely populated camps for internally displaced persons, through employing means of warfare that did not seem to be directed against a specific military target, are also particularly alarming, raising concerns of indiscriminate attacks, which are prohibited under international humanitarian law.

22. Measures that would arbitrarily infringe upon teachers and students' access to work and education have been reported, including measures that have targeted women in particular. On 23 October, in the north-east, local authorities issued a decision banning the use of the niqab in schools. The decision was subsequently put on hold following demonstrations between 24 and 30 October by dozens of female teachers, students' family members and tribal leaders in different parts of Dayr al-Zawr, Hasakah and Raqqah. If enforced, such a ban may violate the rights to freedom of expression, thought, conscience and religion. It may discourage girls, their families and female education personnel from returning to school, thereby infringing upon women's enjoyment of the rights to work and education.

23. In the north-east, continued access issues were reported with regard to the closure of education facilities. On 24 October, in areas under their control in Qamishli city, the local authorities warned about closing a private school and a high school that were implementing the curriculum of the Syrian Arab Republic. The schools were required to replace the Syrian curriculum with the north-east local authorities' school curriculum already imposed on other schools in Hasakah Governorate.

24. Targeted killings continued to be documented across the country, particularly in areas characterized by a volatile security situation and multiple law enforcement entities, such as Dar'a Governorate. In that Governorate, continuous military operations and armed clashes between non-State armed groups and suspected Da'esh fighters have exposed civilians to violence and death, while also triggering further displacement.

25. The security situation in Hawl camp in Hasakah Governorate remains extremely volatile. On 15 November, the bodies of two Egyptian sisters, both below the age of 15, were found. According to unconfirmed reports, the girls had reportedly been raped by unknown perpetrators a few days before they went missing. Since the beginning

of 2022, OHCHR has verified the killings of 42 persons and the wounding of at least 25 persons, including four children. Such incidents have only rarely been met with adequate responses from the local authorities responsible for security in the camp and relevant international actors.

26. Parties to the conflict continued to systematically commit violations and abuses of human rights, including killing, arbitrary deprivation of liberty, torture and ill-treatment in detention, kidnapping and involuntary or enforced disappearance. In addition, they were responsible for deaths in custody and continued to violate civilians' rights to freedom of movement and expression, peaceful assembly and association.

27. Parties to the conflict continued to detain individuals, including media activists and journalists, in areas under their control. In most cases documented by OHCHR, detainees were denied information about the reasons for their arrest and due process rights, raising concerns about possible arbitrary detentions. The families of the detainees were denied information concerning their whereabouts or their fate, raising concern that, in some cases, such detention may constitute enforced disappearance.

28. In areas under the control of non-State armed groups, such groups continued to commit acts of violence, including targeted killings, in order to intimidate residents for exercising their freedom of expression, or for their perceived affiliation with an opposing party to the conflict, or solely for being critical of the armed group in control of the territory. Arbitrary deprivation of liberty also continued to be documented in these areas.

29. Past and present hostilities continue to result in widespread explosive ordnance contamination throughout the country. Approximately one third of communities across the Syrian Arab Republic are reportedly affected by some form of explosive contamination, with the highest percentages in Qunaytirah, Suwayda', Rif Dimashq, Aleppo, Damascus neighbourhoods, Raqqah and Dar'a. Access to agricultural fields, roads, properties, markets, schools and other public buildings and hospitals continues to be compromised by contamination. Clearance is the permanent solution to removing the threat of explosive ordnance.

30. From 1 October to 18 November, four incidents were reported involving education facilities. On 17 October, Nahla (also known as Shuhada' Nahla) primary school in Nahla village (Ariha, Idlib) was partially damaged by artillery shelling. On 24 October, Bassam Ramez Azzam school in Sahnaya, supported by the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) (Rif Dimashq) was impacted by an air strike. On 4 November, Maarbalit H1 primary school was impacted by artillery shelling that hit Maarbalit village (Ariha, Idlib), causing material damage. On 22 November, Guran school was partially destroyed by two rockets on Guran village, Ayn al-Arab, Aleppo Governorate.

31. The surveillance system for attacks on health care did not record any attacks on health-care facilities during the period from 1 October to 18 November.

### **Humanitarian response**

32. During the reporting period, humanitarian assistance by United Nations agencies and their humanitarian partners continued throughout the Syrian Arab Republic (see table 1). WFP dispatched food assistance for some 5.3 million people in October and for 5.2 million people in November across all 14 governorates. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) provided humanitarian assistance and protection services to over 1.12 million people, and supported 126 operational community or satellite centres and 120 mobile outreach teams. Explosive risk education teams trained by the Mine Action Service reached

nearly 30,000 people, while the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) reached 83,000 people.

33. In October, UNICEF supported 910,200 people with improved water supply, 305,000 people with sanitation services and 61,000 people with non-food items. UNICEF also supported almost 100,000 children with education services and supplies and 16,700 children with mental health and psychological support. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) reached 514,000 people with life-saving reproductive health and services to address gender-based violence and provided 104,000 pregnant and lactating women with monthly e-vouchers for hygiene items.

34. The World Health Organization (WHO) provided 60 tonnes of medical supplies for cholera treatment and infection prevention and control in hotspot areas. In the north-west, WHO trained national actors on cholera surveillance and laboratory diagnosis of the disease, and prepositioned cholera kits. UNICEF distributed more than 1,090 tons of sodium hypochlorite as a cholera prevention measure for water stations in 10 governorates and increased the free residual chlorine dosage, benefiting 13.5 million people nationwide. Two million doses of oral cholera vaccine arrived on 29 November.

35. From 9 to 20 October 2022, the Ministry of Health conducted a national measles, rubella and polio vaccination campaign with support from WHO and UNICEF, targeting 2.6 million children under the age of 5 with a measles-rubella vaccine and 2.8 million children under the age of 5 with a polio vaccine.

36. UNHCR started the delivery of additional winterization assistance, including essential winter items such as high-thermal blankets, plastic sheeting and warm clothes in November, with distribution to continue until March 2023. Priority is given to people in camps and those who are newly displaced.

37. The United Nations continued to support the COVID-19 response across the country, including by enhancing surveillance and diagnostic capacity, procuring vital medical supplies and equipment, supporting clinical readiness, protecting the delivery of essential health-care services, supporting protective measures in schools, promoting vaccine acceptance and supporting the roll-out of vaccinations.

Table 1

**Average number of people reached each month by the United Nations and other organizations through all modalities throughout the Syrian Arab Republic, October and November 2022**

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Average number of people reached monthly</i>
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	28 090
International Organization for Migration	120 700
Mine Action Service	14 500
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	560 800
United Nations Children's Fund <sup>a</sup>	1 643 840
United Nations Development Programme	28 950
United Nations Population Fund	257 000
United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	165 230
World Food Programme	4 936 560
World Health Organization	524 420 <sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Data for October only.

<sup>b</sup> Data for health interventions represent treatment courses and medical procedures over a two-month period.

38. From within the Syrian Arab Republic, WFP provided food assistance for 4.18 million people in October and for 3.87 million people in November. The implementing partners for clearance activities of the Mine Action Service continued their work in Darayya, Rif Dimashq, where they have cleared over 1 million m<sup>2</sup> of agricultural land and destroyed 444 pieces explosive ordnance since their deployment in December 2021. UNRWA provided food assistance and cash assistance to 127,400 and 330,400 Palestine refugees, respectively, during the reporting period. In addition, 6,600 Palestine refugees received non-food items.

39. Regarding cross-border humanitarian assistance delivered into the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic, WFP delivered food assistance for some 1.08 million people in October and dispatched food assistance to 1.3 million people in November.<sup>1</sup> UNHCR provided over 20,700 people with core relief items and winter kits. UNFPA provided cash and vouchers to over 600 girls and women at risk of violence as part of their case management programme to address gender-based violence. WHO delivered medical supplies worth \$2.5 million, including emergency health kits, cholera supplies and medicine.

#### *Delivery and monitoring of cross-border assistance*

40. As with aid programming from within the Syrian Arab Republic, cross-border deliveries are conducted in line with humanitarian principles and based on independent assessments of need. All United Nations operations are 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 are initiated by the United Nations and coordinated with humanitarian partners.

41. Assistance delivered through the United Nations cross-border mechanism is monitored throughout its delivery at four distinct levels: (a) at the border by the United Nations Monitoring Mechanism for the Syrian Arab Republic; (b) at warehouses inside the country; (c) at distribution points; and (d) after distribution to beneficiaries. In October and November, the mechanism monitored and confirmed the humanitarian nature of 29 consignments, consisting of 1,377 trucks. Some 88 per cent of truckloads consisted of food aid, 7 per cent consisted of non-food items, including shelter assistance, and the remainder consisted of health, nutrition and water, sanitation and hygiene supplies.

#### *Cross-border distribution mechanisms*

42. 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 directly (in-kind assistance) or, in some cases, indirectly through cash or voucher systems. Beneficiaries of in-kind food or non-food items are selected according to needs assessments 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 on a monthly basis, at a market square or other central location, or through door-to-door distributions. People receiving assistance must show proof of identification matching their name on distribution lists verified by the implementing partners.

43. 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

<sup>1</sup> October and November figures are based on dispatches. The November dispatch cycle will be extended into December to reach all beneficiaries.



existing medical facilities, fuel to schools, protection services for gender-based violence survivors and support to livelihood activities. Prescription medications are supplied to pharmacies or medical facilities for their use. Support also includes providing salaries to medical workers and teachers.

Figure I

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

(Thousands)

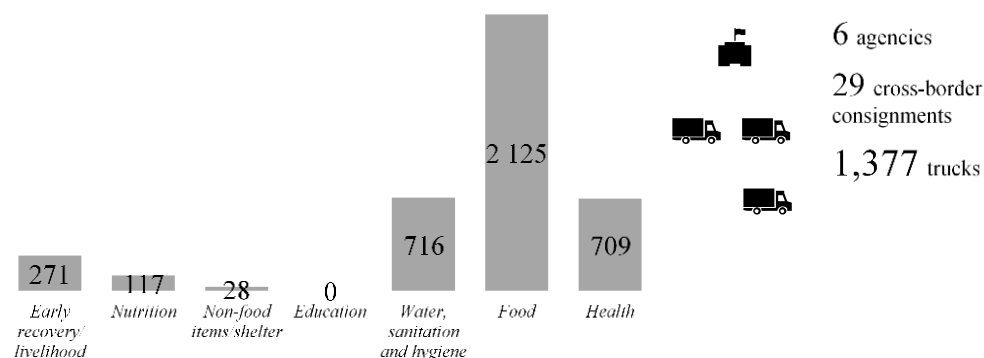


Table 2

**Number of beneficiaries targeted by the United Nations and its partners through cross-border deliveries, by sector and by district, October and November 2022 (monthly average)**

Governorate	District	Early recovery/livelihood	Education	Food	Health	Non-food items/shelter	Nutrition	Water, sanitation and hygiene
Aleppo	Afrin	47 756	–	397 780	–	–	–	–
Aleppo	Bab	6 521	–	209 089	–	–	–	–
Aleppo	I‘zaz	37 840	–	163 462	–	–	–	–
Aleppo	Jarabulus	6 233	–	61 589	–	–	–	–
Aleppo	Jabal Sim‘an	20 120	–	–	–	–	–	–
Idlib	Harim	46 603	–	1 293 512	709 221	1 765	117 167	12 750
Idlib	Idlib	76 787	–	–	–	25 990	–	703 346
Idlib	Jisr al-Shughur	29 559	–	–	–	–	–	–

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

*Early recovery and livelihoods activities*

45. Early recovery and livelihood activities represent one of three core pillars of the humanitarian response. By mid-November, at least 374 projects, the objectives of which were to support early recovery efforts in part or in full, had received \$517.6 million and were being implemented across 14 governorates. At least 158 of the projects contributed to the provision of electricity to support basic services or household-level electricity needs. Between 1 January and 30 September, humanitarian partners estimated that over 2.8 million Syrians had been reached directly, and a further 8 million indirectly, through projects aimed at increasing resilience.

46. 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.

47. UNHCR completed the repair of an irrigation system in Hama Governorate to support basic irrigation and water services for farmlands. WHO finalized the rehabilitation of a primary health-care centre in Hama Governorate and a hospital in Dar'a. Some 875 farmer households received conditional food assistance through a cash-based transfer modality. WFP rehabilitated basic infrastructure, such as a bakery in Dar'a Governorate to support up to 47,000 people daily with bread and a silo in Hasakah Governorate to securely store 12,000 tons of wheat and provide flour needed for bakeries servicing up to 100,000 people daily, as well as an open food market in Dayr al-Zawr Governorate. The market will provide a peaceful accessible environment for 25,000 people living around the area and will enable traders, of whom a significant number are women, to sell reasonably priced fresh fruits and vegetables. WFP also cleaned drainage canals across Aleppo and Raqqah Governorates. Implementation is ongoing for an irrigation scheme in Rif Dimashq, a pumping station in Dar'a and a rainfall harvesting tank in Tartus. The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) and partners rehabilitated 49 classrooms in Aleppo, Qunaytirah and Rif Dimashq Governorates. UNHCR and UNDP completed the rehabilitation of a vocational training centre in Aleppo city.

48. UNHCR removed 42,000 m<sup>3</sup> of debris in Rif Dimashq and Dar'a Governorates and together with partners supported solid waste management by rehabilitating sewage networks and distributing solid waste bins in Ladhqiyyah, Tartus, Rif Dimashq and Aleppo Governorates and repairing 400 m of the water network in Aleppo Governorate to benefit vulnerable households. UNDP and partners removed over 24,000 tons of solid waste in Hasakah, Dayr al-Zawr, Hama and Homs Governorates.

49. As part of efforts to support renewable energy, UNHCR installed 177 solar-powered streetlight devices to improve security conditions in poor neighbourhoods in Damascus, Rif Dimashq and Dar'a Governorates. With the aim of supporting resilience and helping people rebuild their livelihoods, 4,390 people were supported by early recovery partners to rehabilitate, develop or start a business entrepreneurship initiative. Another 3,060 individuals benefited from vocational and business trainings and some 1,500 individuals participated in capacity-building activities.

50. In order to enable people to secure an income to address their needs, 399 long-term jobs were created in six governorates, and 1,400 short-term jobs were created in nine governorates. Early recovery partners provided 598 micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises with support grants in nine governorates. WFP supported 6,300 people in Aleppo and Raqqah Governorates in October and again in November with agriculture inputs and fertilizers, as well as technical guidance on best cultivation and irrigation practices.

51. Some 530 people received soft skills trainings and 133 initiatives to promote social cohesion were conducted in Suwayda', Damascus, Dar'a, Dayr al-Zawr, Hama, Homs, Ladhqiyyah, Qunaytirah and Rif Dimashq, which will increase people's ownership of the recovery process. WHO trained 1,300 health care workers and supported the development of health policies. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations supported 56,177 people: 293 youth and women farmers received entrepreneurship training, over 800 farmers were trained on water management, 15,000 people received livestock feed; and 52,530 people benefited from their cattle being included in an artificial insemination programme.

52. In north-west and north-east Syrian Arab Republic, early recovery and livelihood sector partners removed 230 tons of solid waste. In addition, two communities and municipalities in Idlib were supported in establishing or strengthening sustainable waste management systems and 13 neighbourhoods were cleaned in Hasakah and Raqqah Governorates. The rehabilitation of 145 classrooms in Hasakah and Idlib Governorates helped students to go back to school to complete their studies and enjoy a safer learning environment. Thirteen water stations and 19 markets and/or warehouses were rehabilitated in Aleppo, Hasakah, Idlib, Dayr al-Zawr and Raqqah Governorates.

53. In order to strengthen access to livelihoods, 3,266 individuals benefited from vocational and business trainings in Aleppo, Hasakah, Raqqah and Idlib Governorates. Some 310 micro-, small and medium-sized enterprises received support grants in Aleppo, Hasakah and Raqqah Governorates. In addition, sector partners supported 785 entrepreneurs to rehabilitate, develop or start a social or business entrepreneurship in Aleppo, Hasakah, Raqqah and Idlib. Over 380 long-term jobs were created in Idlib Governorate, as well as 2,640 short term jobs that were created in Aleppo, Hasakah, Dayr al-Zawr and Idlib Governorates.

### **Humanitarian access**

54. 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 2,100 United Nations staff members based in the country, with over 600 deployed in humanitarian hubs outside Damascus, in Aleppo, Dayr al-Zawr, Hama, Homs, Ladhikiyah, 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 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.

#### *Access in government-controlled areas*

55. Humanitarian partners had to suspend their activities in Dar'a al-balad for more than three weeks in late October, owing to hostilities in the area, and resumed activities in mid-November.

56. In Government-controlled areas, communities and enclaves that remained difficult to reach in October owing to administrative constraints and security approvals included Sa'sa' community in Rif Dimashq Governorate and Maskanah and Tall Rif'at sub-district in Aleppo Governorate.

57. United Nations personnel and third-party contractors continued to travel to field locations along with national NGOs and the Syrian Arab Red Crescent to conduct assessment, monitoring, logistics and administrative support missions. Between 16 September and 31 October 2022, 2,717 regular programmatic movements were conducted with programme or blanket approvals (see table 3).<sup>2</sup>

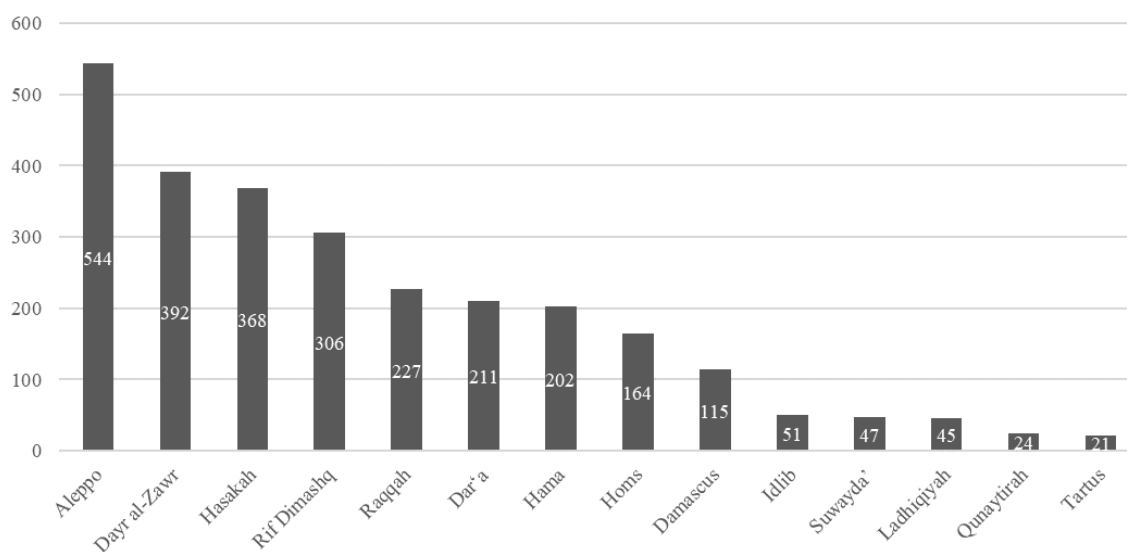
<sup>2</sup> United Nations personnel and third-party contractors operating at humanitarian hubs outside of Damascus obtain "blanket approvals" to carry out movements as part of their regular programming. These approvals enable regular access and reduce bureaucratic requirements.

Table 3  
**Total number of missions conducted with programme or blanket approvals<sup>a</sup> from within the Syrian Arab Republic by United Nations agencies and third parties/facilitators, by type, 16 September to 31 October 2022**

Type of mission	Blanket approval	Programme approval	Total number
Assessment missions	81	1	82
Missions accompanying aid deliveries	186	7	193
Monitoring missions	2 292	–	2 292
Security, logistics and administrative support missions	150	–	150
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 709</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2 717</b>

<sup>a</sup> 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, 16 September to 31 October 2022**



58. For missions requiring specific approval by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates, the United Nations submitted 262 new requests, of which 198 (76 per cent) were approved (see table 4). This takes into account the 10-day response period by the Ministry and does not negatively count requests that were submitted but are still under process.

**Table 4**  
**Missions from within the Syrian Arab Republic requiring specific approval by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates, 16 September to 31 October 2022**

<i>Type of request</i>	<i>Number requested</i>	<i>Number approved</i>	<i>Percentage approved</i>
Assessment missions	23	16	70
Missions accompanying aid deliveries	45	32	71
Monitoring missions	136	110	81
Security, logistics and administrative support missions	58	40	69
Explosive ordnance assessment missions	–	–	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>262</b>	<b>198</b>	<b>76</b>

*Notes:* Within the reporting period, the Mine Action Service conducted six missions, with requests approved in the previous reporting period.

The Government of the Syrian Arab Republic indicates that due to the rotation of personnel at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates, unintentional delays were experienced in approving United Nations missions.

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 outlined in table 4 are based on data internally reported by United Nations agencies and reflect approvals received within the reporting period (16 September to 31 October 2022) of the present report. These figures may therefore differ from those recorded by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, with which discussions are currently ongoing to align methodologies.

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

59. Since the adoption of Security Council resolution [2585 \(2021\)](#) in July 2021, United Nations agencies have successfully completed nine inter-agency cross-line missions to Sarmada, in the north-west, pre-positioning 134 truckloads of supplies (4,619.9 tons) from WFP, UNHCR, UNFPA, UNICEF and WHO. The most recent mission, which took place on 30 November, was the fourth since the adoption of Security Council resolution [2642 \(2022\)](#). An inter-agency convoy of 16 trucks carried 482 tons of food, along with other humanitarian supplies, including nutrition items, water, sanitation and hygiene items, reproductive health kits, education materials sufficient for 54,000 people and medical supplies for almost 8,300 treatments. WFP completed the October and November rounds of cross-line distributions of food and nutrition items.

60. Since the first cross-line mission in August 2021, the United Nations has continued to serve an average of 43,500 beneficiaries per month through its cross-line convoys. Since August 2022, the volume of food supplies dispatched cross-line has increased, which helps to mitigate against irregular access or unpredictable delays. The United Nations finalized a revised plan to incrementally increase cross-line access and continues to do everything in its power to scale up cross-line assistance to people in need, to complement the cross-border response. Timely security guarantees from parties to the conflict to ensure the safe passage of cross-line convoys and their personnel need to be provided to further scale up cross-line response, while additional funding is urgently needed to ensure supplies can be procured for all people in need.

61. Notwithstanding the progress made, challenges still need to be overcome to achieve regular and sustained cross-line operations in the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic, as envisaged under the United Nations plan for inter-agency cross-line convoys. Receiving the adequate clearance to expand these operations by allowing

multiple cross-line convoys each month and an increased number of trucks taking part in each convoy remains necessary. Commitment by all parties to non-interference in humanitarian activities at all stages of cross-line delivery is essential. Ensuring accountability for affected people is another important aspect that needs to be considered, including both securing community acceptance of the deliveries and engaging with neighbouring communities or other groups to minimize the possibility of negative responses after the aid is delivered.

*Cross-line access in the north-east and other parts of the Syrian Arab Republic*

62. In October, the United Nations was able to dispatch 305 trucks carrying 10,207 tons of humanitarian assistance to areas in the north-east of the Syrian Arab Republic; Dayr al-Zawr, Hasakah and Qamishli.

63. New inspection procedures adopted by local authorities in the north-east hindered the movement of food assistance to Hasakah, Raqqah and Dayr al-Zawr Governorates from the beginning of September until mid-October. Trucks carrying food and nutrition supplies to locations in the north-east of the Syrian Arab Republic were delayed for up to seven days a time at the Tabqah crossing. The issue was resolved through negotiations in mid-October.

64. Despite some access and operational challenges, the delivery of assistance remained consistent. During the period, 50 tonnes of medical supplies were received by the WHO warehouse in the north-east of the Syrian Arab Republic, enough to provide 141,000 treatment courses. The shipments contained essential medication for non-communicable diseases and for paediatric patients, together with critical cholera response supplies including oral rehydration salts, chlorine powder for water treatment and cholera kits. UNICEF delivered supplies worth \$1,255,000.

65. In north-east Syrian Arab Republic, UNHCR supported construction works, including the upgrading of accommodation facilities in Hawl camp that should benefit over 6,000 families once completed.

66. Access to most communities in Manbij and Ayn al-Arab districts remained constrained for United Nations agencies to reach from Damascus, owing to the lack of agreement between parties in control. However, UNICEF resumed its programmes in Ayn al-Arab and Manbij in November. Routine and supplementary immunization activities in Ayn al-Arab and Manbij, supported by UNICEF and WHO from Damascus, continue. On 27 October, WHO and UNICEF organized the first humanitarian cross-line mission from Qamishli to Ra's al-Ayn since 2019. The convoy dispatched medicine to treat cholera and leishmaniasis to the Ra's al-Ayn national hospital. More than 4 tons of health supplies, to cover 14,000 treatment courses, were delivered. Discussions with parties are ongoing for further support to Ra's al-Ayn based on the findings of the rapid assessment carried out during the mission.

67. The most recent United Nations humanitarian convoy to reach Rukban from within the Syrian Arab Republic was conducted 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. 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 in order to be able to provide regular humanitarian assistance, including seeking assurances regarding the necessary security guarantees for humanitarian staff. From March 2019 to 31 October 2022, a total of 20,590 people 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*

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

69. The United Nations Monitoring Mechanism for the Syrian Arab Republic continued its operations as mandated under Security Council resolutions [2165 \(2014\)](#), [2191 \(2014\)](#), [2258 \(2015\)](#), [2332 \(2016\)](#), [2393 \(2017\)](#), [2449 \(2018\)](#), [2504 \(2020\)](#), [2533 \(2020\)](#), [2585 \(2021\)](#) and [2642 \(2022\)](#). The Mechanism monitored and confirmed the humanitarian nature of 29 consignments consisting of 1,377 trucks that crossed into the country from Türkiye in October and November, all through the Bab al-Hawa crossing. That brought the trucks monitored since the beginning of operations to 59,327 (49,355 through Bab al-Hawa, 5,268 through Bab al-Salam, 4,595 through Ramtha and 109 through Ya‘rubiyah). The humanitarian nature of each of these consignments was confirmed. For every shipment that crossed the border, the United Nations provided 48-hour advance notice to the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, including information on the humanitarian goods to be delivered, the number of trucks, the United Nations owner and the destination (district). The Mechanism continued to benefit from the excellent cooperation of the Government of Türkiye.

#### **Visas and registrations**

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

Table 5

#### **Requests for United Nations visas, 16 September to 31 October 2022**

<i>Type of request</i>	<i>Number requested</i>	<i>Number approved</i>	<i>Number rejected</i>	<i>Number pending</i>
Visas requested during reporting period	95 <sup>a</sup>	46	2	45
Renewals requested during reporting period	105	76	0	29

<sup>a</sup> The United Nations withdrew or cancelled two visa request submissions during the reporting period.

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

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

73. Since the beginning of the conflict, hundreds of humanitarian workers have reportedly been killed, including 22 staff members of the United Nations system in the Syrian Arab Republic and of other United Nations entities, 20 of whom were personnel of UNRWA; 2 national staff of Oxfam International; 66 staff members and

volunteers of the Syrian Arab Red Crescent; and 8 staff members and volunteers of the Palestine Red Crescent Society.

74. Nine personnel of the United Nations system (all from UNRWA, six staff and three non-staff personnel) were detained or missing as at 17 November 2022.

### **Observations**

75. More people in the Syrian Arab Republic need international support each year to survive, owing to ongoing violence and a prolonged humanitarian and economic crisis resulting from more than a decade of conflict, harsh weather conditions and a lack of access to basic services amid the spread of the recent cholera outbreak, which is now affecting all governorates. Food insecurity has reached record levels. 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. Low water levels in the Euphrates affect access to potable and agricultural water and endanger the functioning of basic services, electricity generation and food production.

76. The lack of protection of civilians across the Syrian Arab Republic remains alarming, as the conflict remains active and prone to further escalation. I am concerned about the increase in hostilities in northern Syrian Arab Republic and the impact on civilians, particularly the attacks resulting in civilian deaths and casualties in and around camps for internally displaced persons in Idlib Governorate. The hostilities are characterized by a long-standing pattern of all parties' lack of compliance with their obligations under international humanitarian law, particularly the principles of distinction, proportionality and precaution. These latest upsurges in fighting have demonstrated once again how civilians continue to bear the brunt of the conflict and violence in the country. I reiterate my call upon all parties to the conflict to abide by their obligations under international humanitarian law, including by taking constant care to spare civilians and civilian objects in the conduct of military operations. I also reiterate my call upon all parties to exercise maximum restraint and avoid escalation, whether in the air or on the ground.

77. I am concerned about low funding levels for the humanitarian response, and I call for greater solidarity and increased humanitarian funding, including for early recovery and livelihood programmes, which are critical to allow Syrians to build dignified lives.

78. The United Nations continues to support humanitarian assistance and early recovery initiatives through all modalities, including cross-line missions, in line with resolution [2642 \(2022\)](#). I once again call upon the Security Council to renew its authorization to carry out cross-border humanitarian assistance in the coming weeks. Failure to extend the Council's approval could plunge the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic into even greater tragedy, as hunger would increase, access to water would decrease and millions of people would be at risk of losing shelter at the peak of winter. There is currently no substitute that could replace the scale and scope of the massive United Nations-supported cross-border operation.

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

80. The situation in Hawl and other camps in the north-east of the country remains tragic. While impunity for killings, rape and other acts of violence perpetrated in Hawl remains rampant, people continued to be deprived of liberty, in overcrowded spaces and miserable conditions. The combination of security threats and the lack of



access to basic supplies and services make the camps extremely vulnerable. Children are paying the most unacceptable price, at constant risk of violence and deprived of their basic rights, including access to education and health services. I reiterate my call to support the return of Syrian residents of Hawl camp and I urge all countries with nationals at Hawl camp to rapidly and safely allow for their voluntary repatriation, which is particularly urgent for children and their families, in line with international law and standards.

81. I also call upon the local authorities with control over the camps in north-east Syrian Arab Republic to abide by their obligations under international humanitarian law and treat people in the camps in accordance with human rights norms and standards, particularly by adopting relevant measures to protect their right to life, to protect them against torture and cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment or punishment, and to afford them fundamental guarantees, including in connection with their deprivation of liberty. All States should use all possible means of influence to ensure that appropriate care and protection are provided in accordance with international humanitarian law and human rights norms and standards to all people in Hawl and other camps in the north-east.

82. I remain concerned by the significant number of what would be targeted killings and arbitrary deprivation of liberty by parties to the conflict. The majority of detainees are held by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic. I call upon the Syrian Government and non-State armed groups to account for the fate and whereabouts of detainees and allow humanitarian and human rights agencies access to all places of detention. Independent and transparent investigations should be conducted to establish the cause and circumstances of deaths that occur while in custody. Perpetrators must be held accountable. Furthermore, in cases of wrongful death, families and dependants of victims should be informed and receive adequate reparations within a reasonable time. Torture and cruel, inhumane or degrading treatment are prohibited under international law and cannot be justified under any circumstances. My Special Envoy will continue to focus on the issue of detained, abducted and missing persons.

83. 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, including through the use of 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 work and education.

84. I recall Human Rights Council resolutions [S-18/1](#) and [19/22](#), in which the Council called upon the Syrian authorities to cooperate with the special procedures of the Council, and I continue to encourage the Syrian authorities to allow the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights to visit the Syrian Arab Republic and to establish a field presence there.

85. Perpetrators of serious violations and abuses of human rights and international humanitarian law 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 both a legal requirement and 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.

Respect for international law, norms and standards would also build confidence, both within society and between the parties and international stakeholders. Credible justice, true reconciliation and sustainable peace will be achieved only if international humanitarian law and human rights are respected.

86. The Special Envoy, Geir Otto Pedersen, continues his efforts as he seeks to advance a confidence-building, step-for-step process in line with Security Council resolution [2254 \(2015\)](#) and convene a ninth session of the small body of the Syrian-led, Syrian-owned, United Nations-facilitated Constitutional Committee at the earliest, in Geneva, and to address the substantive challenges that have faced the Committee. I also renew my call for a nationwide ceasefire in line with Security Council resolution [2254 \(2015\)](#). Calm on the ground is essential to create an environment that is conducive to advancing the political process. We must continue to do our utmost to bring to the Syrian people hope for a dignified life and a better future. All parties must place the needs of the Syrian people first.

## Annex I

### Reported incidents affecting civilians recorded by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights between October and November 2022<sup>1</sup>

#### Idlib Governorate

- On 4 October, a civilian man was injured and detained during a raid on a farm in the town of Aramnaz in western rural Idlib. The detainee's family were denied information about his fate and whereabouts.
- On 6 November, seven civilians, including one woman, three girls and one boy and two men, were killed, and 27 others, including seven women, four girls and two boys, were injured when ground-based strikes and air strikes hit several camps for internally displaced persons on the outskirts of the towns of Kafr Jalis, Murin and Kafr Ruhin in western rural Idlib, as well as Sina'ah and Ariha areas in southern rural Idlib. At least five civilian deaths were reported in the densely populated Maram camp on the outskirts of the town of Kafr Jalis, in western rural Idlib.
- On 6 November, a civilian man was killed during ground-based strikes while farming near the village of Kafr Latah, in southern rural Idlib.

#### Aleppo Governorate

- On 7 October, a social media activist and his wife were shot and killed in Bab city in eastern rural Aleppo by perpetrators who were riding a motorcycle.
- On 8 October, two men were arrested for unknown reasons from their homes in the village of Burj Haydar, in Afrin district, western rural Aleppo. The detainees' families were denied information about their fate and whereabouts.
- On 10 October, a civilian man was killed by a stray bullet during an exchange of fire between armed groups on the road connecting Bizaghah and Bab cities, in eastern rural Aleppo.
- On 12 October, a civilian woman was killed inside her home during ground-based strikes and shooting between armed groups in the village of Burj Abd Allah, in north-western rural Aleppo.
- On 12 October, a 15-year-old boy was killed by a stray bullet during an exchange of fire in the village of Dayr Ballut, in north-western rural Aleppo. On the same day, another 15-year-old boy was killed reportedly during ground-based strikes and an exchange of fire between armed groups in the Kuwait al-Rahmah camp, in Afrin city.
- On 12 October, two civilian women were killed during ground-based strikes and shooting between armed groups in the village of Qirzayhil, in north-western rural Aleppo.
- On 13 October, a civilian woman was killed and two children (a boy and a girl) were injured reportedly during ground-based strikes in the city of Bab, in eastern rural Aleppo.

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

- On 28 October, a 5-year-old boy was killed, and two other boys were injured, by the detonation of an explosive remnant of war near the village of Jadidah, north of I‘zaz city, in northern rural Aleppo.
- On 28 October, a woman was killed, while her husband and child were injured inside their shelter, by ground-based strikes that hit Kuwait al-Rahmah camp, in the vicinity of Jabal al-Turandah area, near Afrin city in north-western rural Aleppo.
- On 2 November, an unarmed man was shot and killed by members of an armed group during a house raid in the village of Awn al-Dadat, near Manbij in eastern rural Aleppo.

#### **Hama Governorate**

- On 1 October, a 17-year-old boy was killed and another boy was injured by a landmine explosion in farmland in the village of Jubbayn, in northern rural Hama.

#### **Dayr al-Zawr Governorate**

- On 4 October, two men were injured during a drive-by shooting by unknown perpetrators in the city of Busayrah, in eastern rural Dayr al-Zawr.
- On 8 October, an 8-year-old boy was killed by a reported landmine explosion in the town of al-Suwayyah, in north-eastern rural Dayr al-Zawr.
- On 3 November, an unarmed man was shot and killed inside his house during a search and arrest operation by an armed group in the village of Ruwayshid, in northern rural Dayr al-Zawr.
- On 1 November, a 9-year-old boy was killed and a civilian woman was injured when a landmine exploded in an open area on the outskirts of the village of Masrab, in western rural Dayr al-Zawr.

#### **Raqqah Governorate**

- On 7 October, two men were arrested from their homes by members of armed groups in the village of Hawi al-Hawa, in western rural Raqqah. No information has been provided to their families about their fate and whereabouts.

#### **Hasakah Governorate**

- On 3 October, four civilians, including two men and two women, were injured by a ground-based strike in the village of Tall al-Laban, in northern rural Hasakah.
- On 4 October, a civilian woman was injured by a reported ground-based strike in the village of al-Mushayrifah, in northern rural Hasakah.
- On 13 October, unknown perpetrators shot and killed a man near his farm in a village near the city of Shaddadah, in southern rural Hasakah. The man was reportedly a member of the Shaddadah city council.
- On 14 October, a civilian man was injured by a roadside improvised explosive device that exploded near his vehicle in the village of Tall Ulw in Malikiyah area in north-eastern rural Hasakah.
- On 15 October, two civilian men were injured by ground-based strikes while working on their farm in the village of Fakka, northern Tall Tamr, in north-western rural Hasakah.

- On 15 November, the bodies of two sisters of Egyptian nationality, both younger than 15 years old, were found in the sewage area of the Hawl camp in Hasakah Governorate. The girls were reportedly killed with sharp objects a few days after being raped by unknown perpetrators. They had been missing since 9 November and were reported to have been subjected to harassment, along with their mother, by a group of radical women because of the stigma associated with having been subjected to sexual violence.

### **Dar‘a Governorate**

- On 3 October, unknown perpetrators killed a civilian man in a drive-by shooting in the town of Tasil, in western rural Dar‘a. Another civilian man was also killed by unknown perpetrators in Dar‘a al-Balad area, near Dar‘a city. Both men were former members of armed groups and had agreed to conduct the government reconciliation process in 2018.
- On 5 October, locals found the body of a man on the road connecting the villages of Kahil and Tayyibah, in eastern rural Dar‘a. The body bore signs of torture and gunshot wounds to the chest. The man was a former member of an armed group who had agreed to conduct the government reconciliation process in 2018.
- On 10 October, a man was shot and killed in a drive-by shooting by unknown perpetrators on the road connecting the towns of Harak and Nahtah, in eastern rural Dar‘a. The man was a former member of an armed group who had agreed to conduct the government reconciliation process in 2018.
- On 13 October, a man was shot and killed in a drive-by shooting by unknown perpetrators on the road connecting the towns of Tafas and Muzayrib, in eastern rural Dar‘a. The man, a nurse who was working in a hospital in Tafas city, was a former member of an armed group who had agreed to conduct the government reconciliation process in 2018.
- On 28 October, a suicide attack targeted the house of a former leader of an armed group in Dar‘a city, killing four people and injuring five others. As a result, on 29 October, local armed groups imposed a curfew and launched a security operation, leading to armed clashes and civilian casualties between 30 October and 13 November.
- On 1 November, an 11-year-old boy was killed after being hit by a stray bullet in Tariq al-Sadd neighbourhood.
- On 5 November, a civilian man was killed, also after reportedly being hit by a stray bullet in the same neighbourhood.
- On 9 November, another civilian man was killed after being reportedly hit by a stray bullet. Furthermore, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights received information indicating that the Tariq al-Sadd neighbourhood witnessed large displacements of residents, as dozens of families evacuated their homes and moved to neighbouring areas.
- On 5 November, a 5-year-old boy died of wounds he sustained as a result of what was reported to be an explosive remnant of war explosion in Arba‘in neighbourhood of Dar‘a city.

### **Ladhiqiyah Governorate**

- On 6 October, a civilian man was killed by ground-based strikes that hit residential structures near the village of Zaytunah, northern rural Ladhiqiyah.

## 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 & Healthcare
7. ATAA Humanitarian Relief Association
8. BAHAR
9. Basma for Relief and Development
10. Basmeh & Zeitoonah 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 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. 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. Uluslarasi Insani Yardimlasma Dernegi
  81. Uluslararası İnsani Yardım Organizația Derneği 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 İnsan Hakları Derneği
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