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Report of the Secretary-General

I. Introduction

1. The present report is the seventy-sixth 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) and paragraph 5 of resolution 2585 (2021), in the last four 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 2021.

II. Major developments

Key points

1. Violence continued in the Idlib de-escalation area in the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic, including airstrikes, mutual shelling and limited clashes, amid continued high levels of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) cases.
2. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights verified 78 incidents in which at least 97 civilians, including 7 women and 27 children, were killed as a result of hostilities. In addition, at least 127 civilians, including 14 women and 37 children, were injured.



3. Uluk water station resumed pumping on 10 September and water reached Hasakah city on 13 September. Since 19 November, the water station had first operated at a lower capacity owing to insufficient electricity supply, before completely stopping functioning on 26 November.

4. Some 4.5 million people across the Syrian Arab Republic need winter assistance, a 12 per cent increase from the previous year, with needs exacerbated by protracted displacement, the economic crisis and the COVID-19 pandemic. Humanitarian partners target 3.6 million people, primarily in camps, shelters and informal settlements, in addition to those in areas of high altitude and snowfall.

5. COVID-19 transmission rates in the Syrian Arab Republic remained high, exacerbating an already dire humanitarian situation. A surge since the end of August led to more than 1,000 people testing positive daily. Across the country, 2.9 per cent of the population is fully vaccinated.

6. The economic crisis continued to affect civilians across the country. The food security situation deteriorated. October marked the highest ever recorded monthly price for a standard food basket since monitoring started in 2013. Food prices are now 128 per cent higher compared with the same time last year. Fuel supply decreased, leading to price increases and an impact on the availability of transportation.

7. Humanitarian assistance by United Nations agencies and their partners continued throughout the Syrian Arab Republic. Assistance included World Food Programme food assistance for 5.3 million people in October and 5.2 million people in November, across all 14 governorates.

8. 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. In the north-west, a second World Food Programme cross-line delivery to a warehouse in Sarmada city took place on 9 and 10 December, providing multisectoral assistance, including food and nutrition assistance for another 43,500 people, as well as items from the United Nations Population Fund, the World Health Organization and the United Nations Children's Fund. The United Nations further developed a plan for regular and predictable inter-agency cross-line operations into the north-west to deliver multisectoral assistance over a six-month period. A total of 21 consignments consisting of 1,900 trucks crossed into the Syrian Arab Republic from Turkey through cross-border operations, all through the Bab al-Hawa crossing during the reporting period. In the north-east, between January and October, 1,746 trucks containing humanitarian assistance crossed lines, an average of 174 a month. In October and November, the World Health Organization delivered two cross-line airlifts of COVID-19 vaccines and routine vaccines with a total weight of 6,784 kilograms, UNICEF supported cross-line deliveries worth \$4.9 million from 1 January to mid-November and other United Nations agencies also provided cross-line assistance.

Humanitarian update

3. Hostilities continued in the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic, while COVID-19 cases remained high. Airstrikes and intermittent shelling killed and injured civilians, including women and children in the Idlib de-escalation area and surrounding areas. On 20 October, shelling in Ariha town, Idlib Governorate, killed

13 civilians, including 2 women and 1 girl, and injured 21 civilians, including schoolchildren.

4. Mutual shelling and clashes between armed opposition groups and government and pro-government forces across contact lines in the Idlib de-escalation area continued, especially south of the M4 highway in Idlib Governorate, Tall Rif'at in Aleppo Governorate, Ayn Isa in Raqqah Governorate and Tall Tamr in Hasakah Governorate. More than 2.8 million people in the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic, many of them women and children, remained internally displaced. The volatile security situation also affected women's and adolescent girls' access to life-saving sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence services.

5. Attacks also had an impact on humanitarian operations during the reporting period. In the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic, hostilities took place close to United Nations and partner warehouses, delivery routes and distribution points. Incidents were also reported along supply routes, including those for cross-line convoys. On 11 October, an explosion occurred in Afrin city near Suq al-Hal market, in the vicinity of a building of a World Food Programme (WFP) operating partner. On 16 October, an attack took place 600 metres from the WFP warehouse in Sarmada, damaging the building of an implementing partner. On 25 October, another attack struck 200 metres from the premises of United Nations implementing partners in Dana. On 4 November, a WFP cooperating partner suspended its general food distributions in Bulbul, Aleppo Governorate, owing to security concerns. The cooperating partner later resumed activities in the area on 22 November, following extensive consultations with local authorities and stakeholders. Shelling in Afrin on 19 November affected one non-governmental organization (NGO) office and killed and injured several civilians.

6. Millions of people remain unable to have reliable access to sufficient and safe water across the north and north-east of the Syrian Arab Republic. This is due to a range of factors, including unprecedented low water levels of the Euphrates River, erratic and low rainfall, operational capacity of Uluk water station and disruptions to the water system. The prevalence of water-borne diseases in the affected areas has risen sharply, placing additional strain on a public health system already debilitated by years of crisis and overburdened by the COVID-19 pandemic. Poor rainfall and drastically reduced irrigation have also led to the loss of crops and agricultural livelihoods. The Duwaysat dam reservoir in west Idlib almost completely dried out in November for the first time in three decades.

7. Uluk water station resumed pumping on 10 September and water flows subsequently reached Hasakah city. Technicians from the Directorate of Water Resources had access to the station from 12 September onwards to carry out maintenance work. Since 19 November, the water station had operated at low capacity owing to insufficient electricity supply but, on 26 November, it stopped functioning completely, directly affecting access to water for 500,000 people.

8. Disruptions of potable and agricultural water continued to be reported in the city of Bab and the surrounding areas, affecting some 185,000 people. Bab has been among the top subdistricts reporting water-borne diseases across the Syrian Arab Republic since March 2017. The United Nations continued to advocate the resumption of water supply to the city from the Ayn al-Baydah station.

9. Some 4.5 million people across the Syrian Arab Republic urgently need winter assistance, a 12 per cent increase from the previous year, with needs exacerbated by protracted displacement, the economic crisis and the COVID-19 pandemic. In terms of humanitarian needs assessments, 90 per cent of families report diminished access to non-food items such as heating fuel, blankets and winter clothes. In the north-west, 1.7 million people, most of them women and children, are living in camps, often in

overcrowded shelters, in valleys that flood or on rocky hillsides exposed to the elements. Outside the camps, there are approximately 1 million more displaced people.

10. In the south, access to Dar‘a al-Balad and towns in Dar‘a has resumed. The United Nations and its humanitarian partners are mobilizing rapid sectoral assessments and resuming regular programming. Following a two-month interruption due to an increase in hostilities, WFP recommenced monthly food distributions for 450,000 people. Civilian movement has also become relatively normal. Significant damage to public infrastructure and residential buildings, as well as explosive hazards and other safety concerns, continue to hamper returns and civilian movement. Some 3,700 displaced people have been unable to return to their severely damaged homes. In Dar‘a al-Balad, some 1,200 residential buildings have been damaged or destroyed, affecting approximately 18,000 people. This situation compounds an already dire housing situation in Dar‘a Governorate, where 15 per cent of residential properties had already been declared uninhabitable prior to recent hostilities.

11. Close to 57,600 people, 94 per cent of them women and children, remained at Hawl camp as at 21 November. The security situation at the camp continued to deteriorate, with 84 murders reported since January. On 12 November, armed men attacked the reception area in Hawl camp, where 36 vulnerable people were taking refuge, killing 2 Iraqi men and injuring others. Many women reported physical violence and beatings in the attacks. The families remaining in the reception area have been relocated, and the United Nations and partners provided essential non-food items. The attack reportedly caused material damage to three ambulances, one field hospital and one clinic supported by the United Nations Populations Fund (UNFPA). Access to food, medical care, clean water, protection and other basic services remained limited for camp residents. COVID-19 continues to be a concern in the camp. Regular threats and attacks against humanitarian workers, including camp management staff, forced some aid organizations to suspend programmes, jeopardizing access to even the most basic services. The United Nations continued to advocate the provision of security at the camp in a manner that does not endanger residents or violate their rights and that does not restrict humanitarian access.

12. Da‘esh, which has been designated as a terrorist group by the Security Council, continued to launch attacks in areas across Dayr al-Zawr, Hasakah and eastern rural Homs. Government and pro-government forces carried out counter-Da‘esh operations in multiple areas of the central Syrian desert. Separately, the Syrian Democratic Forces continued their counter-Da‘esh operations.

13. The United Nations remained without humanitarian access to the estimated 12,000 people living in Rukban. Residents of the Rukban area continue to live in dire conditions, with limited access to food, water, health care and other basic services. The United Nations continued to advocate immediate humanitarian access and assistance to reach those who remained at the camp.

14. COVID-19 transmission rates in the Syrian Arab Republic remained high and likely far beyond official records, with a case fatality rate recorded at 3.5 per cent as of 13 November. The pandemic also continued to disproportionately jeopardize women’s social and economic prospects. A fourth surge of COVID-19 cases since the end of August led to more than 1,000 people testing positive daily. Monthly death rates are at the highest level since the pandemic started in the country, while the health-care system, already overtaxed by years of conflict, is unable to cope. Laboratory capacity remains insufficient, and protective and medical equipment and oxygen are in short supply. This spike is also affecting the ability of women and adolescent girls to gain access to sexual and reproductive health services, including maternal health.

15. Vaccinations are under way across the Syrian Arab Republic. As of 13 November, the country had received 3.96 million COVID-19 vaccines, including 2.1 million doses between mid-October and early November. On 4 November, a COVAX-facilitated shipment of 108,000 vaccines crossed into the north-west. On 5 November, the Syrian Arab Republic received 1.35 million doses of COVAX-facilitated vaccines, to be distributed through all governorates according to utilization rate and vaccine stock available, including in the north-east of the Syrian Arab Republic. The vaccines are part of a micro-plan for the entire country and complement the 358,000 COVAX facilitated doses that crossed into the north-west on 3 September. A vaccine campaign, which was rolled out by the Ministry of Health in November, will continue into December. Although a lack of vaccines, logistical challenges, the security situation and vaccine hesitancy continue to contribute to low vaccination rates, some improvement in the vaccine pipeline is seen, in large part through the support of COVAX. Health partners are now shifting from fixed vaccination teams to greater use of mobile teams to reach communities. As of 13 November, only 2.9 per cent of the population was fully vaccinated, while 4.5 per cent of the population had received at least one dose.

16. The economic crisis continued to affect civilians across the country. According to WFP, in October the food security situation reached its worst level in a year. More than half of households surveyed reported inadequate food consumption, up by 11 per cent since September. October also marked the highest ever recorded monthly price for a standard food basket since monitoring started in 2013. Food prices are now 15 per cent higher than six months ago, and 128 per cent higher compared with the same time last year. This is attributable primarily to a decade of conflict and the economic decline, compounded by fuel shortages and a worldwide 30 per cent increase in commodity prices compared with the same time last year.

17. The fuel supply situation has continued to worsen across the Syrian Arab Republic, with fuel shortages leading to an increase in fuel prices. Some public transport drivers have therefore opted to sell their subsidized fuel allocations on the informal markets rather than offer their transport services. Fuel shortages and prolonged power cuts also affected basic service delivery, including in health facilities. Compared with a year ago, the Syrian pound depreciated by 33 per cent. The economic crisis and related cuts in family expenses often had a disproportionate impact on women's and girls' mobility and access to basic services, including to reproductive health and protection services.

Update on overall developments

18. The Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria convened the sixth session of the small body of the Syrian-led and -owned and United Nations-facilitated Constitutional Committee in Geneva from 18 to 22 October. In line with the Committee's terms of reference and core rules of procedure, members of the small body discussed draft constitutional texts pertaining to four principles: sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Syrian Arab Republic; the army, armed forces, security and the intelligence; the rule of law; and terrorism and extremism. However, the co-Chairs were unable to agree on a mechanism to advance the discussion further.

19. Following the sixth session, the Special Envoy redoubled his diplomatic engagement with the Syrian parties and regional and international interlocutors with the aim of developing a common understanding on a working mechanism that would help the Constitutional Committee to discharge its drafting mandate. In all his political engagements, the Special Envoy also continued to reinforce the importance of a nationwide ceasefire, action on the crucial file of detainees, abductees and missing persons, and the importance of developing a package of concrete, mutual and reciprocal steps through the engagement of international actors to broaden the scope of the political process and promote the implementation of Security Council resolution [2254 \(2015\)](#).

20. The Special Envoy and his deputy continued to engage the Syrian Women's Advisory Board, convening the group near Geneva during the reporting cycle. Urging movement in the political process, members of the Advisory Board continued to advise on the impact of the conflict on Syrians and reinforce the need for effective institutional arrangements to guarantee the protection and full participation of women in the future of the Syrian Arab Republic.

Protection

21. Civilians across the Syrian Arab Republic continued to suffer the direct and indirect consequences of armed conflict and violence. From 1 October to 20 November, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) documented 78 incidents, in which at least 97 civilians, including 7 women and 27 children, were killed as a result of hostilities. In addition, at least 127 civilians, including 14 women and 37 children, were injured. Hostilities included airstrikes, ground-based strikes, attacks carried out by improvised explosive devices, explosive remnants of war, and armed clashes and targeted killings.

22. Military activity and violence perpetrated by parties to the conflict continued to have a severe impact on civilians and civilian objects. Many of those attacks appeared to be targeting civilians or were carried out near locations of a civilian character, including residential areas and local markets.

23. In the south, the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic continued its security campaign across rural Dar'a, reaching a series of new agreements with former members of non-State armed opposition groups similar to the agreement reached with local groups in Dar'a al-Balad in September. Security incidents continued to be reported. OHCHR continued to document incidents of targeted killings of civilians and former members of non-State armed opposition groups. Most of those attacks were carried out by unidentified perpetrators.

24. Parties to the conflict continued to arbitrarily detain individuals in areas under their control. In most cases documented by OHCHR, detainees were denied information about the reasons for their arrest and due process rights. The families of detainees were denied information concerning their whereabouts, raising concern that, in some cases, such detention may constitute enforced disappearance. Conditions in detention locations often remained poor, with limited access to health care.

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

26. Ongoing hostilities continued to impede civilian access to health care and education. Parties to the conflict continued to systematically harm civilians, including those working in education, health services, the media and humanitarian operations.

27. During the reporting period, the country task force on monitoring and reporting verified one incident of hostilities causing damage to educational facilities. On 20 October, artillery shelling damaged the Ma'arrzaf primary school in Ma'arrzaf town, Idlib Governorate. Additional incidents are yet to be verified as part of the United Nations monitoring and reporting mechanism.

28. The Surveillance System for attacks on health care of the World Health Organization (WHO) reported one incident affecting health care during the reporting period. On 30 October, an improvised explosive device attached to a gynaecologist's car exploded in Sanamayn city, Dar'a Governorate, critically injuring the doctor. In

the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic, no attacks on health-care facilities were reported during the reporting period.

Humanitarian response

29. Humanitarian assistance by United Nations agencies and their partners continued throughout the Syrian Arab Republic (see table 1). Assistance included WFP food assistance for 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) supported 126 operational community/satellite centres and engaged more than 2,800 outreach volunteers, providing integrated protection services and assistance to 532,000 persons of concern. Explosive ordnance risk education teams trained by the Mine Action Service delivered awareness sessions to more than 5,500 civilians in October, promoting safe behaviour to communities most affected by explosive ordnance contamination. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) provided safe water to 928,000 people, improved access to sanitation services for 154,000 people and reached 155,000 people with health support in October. To support winterization needs, UNICEF provided cash assistance to more than 7,100 families with 18,100 children in Aleppo, Rif Dimashq and Hama. The United Nations continued to support the COVID-19 response across the Syrian Arab Republic, 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 2021

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Average number of people reached monthly</i>
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	123 300
International Organization for Migration	190 000
Mine Action Service	5 795 ^a
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	137 000
United Nations Children's Fund	979 500 ^a
United Nations Development Programme	5 965
United Nations Population Fund	251 400
United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	204 800
World Food Programme	5 247 000
World Health Organization	544 600

^a Data are for the month of October only owing to early cut-off time for the present report.

30. From inside the Syrian Arab Republic, assistance provided by United Nations agencies included WFP food assistance for 3.9 million people in October and for 3.9 million people in November. UNHCR reached 274,000 people with protection, shelter and core relief items. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations assisted 42,300 people through regular programming. UNICEF and WHO supported the Ministry of Health in conducting a national polio vaccination campaign in October, reaching close to 2.5 million children under the age of five in all governorates of the Syrian Arab Republic. The Mine Action Service carried out 12

assessment missions in western Ghutah, Rif Dimashq, in agriculture and residential zones to mark areas for clearance, deployed an assessment team to Yarmouk camp, south of Damascus city, and launched an education programme on risks of explosive ordnance for camp residents. UNICEF provided mine risk education to 124,000 beneficiaries, safe water to 428,000 people in 7 locations and health services in 92 locations to more than 119,000 individuals, of whom 107,000 were children. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) provided cash assistance for 409,600 Palestine refugees, as well as food and non-food items for 90,000 and 15,000 Palestine refugees, respectively.

31. Among the cross-border humanitarian assistance delivered in the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic, WFP delivered food assistance for 1.3 million people per month in October and November. To respond to the urgent shelter needs of displaced people and host communities, UNHCR assisted 84,000 people in Idlib and Aleppo Governorates through 11 cross-border transshipments. The International Organization for Migration brought multisectoral assistance to 237,000 people. In October, UNICEF reached 531,000 people through the cross-border mechanism, providing mine risk education to 10,000 beneficiaries, safe water to 500,000 people in 7 locations and health services in 11 locations to more than 36,000 individuals, of whom more than 17,000 were children. UNFPA provided e-vouchers to more than 54,000 pregnant and lactating women to purchase hygiene items and provided services for 6,600 women and girls on the prevention and treatment of breast cancer. UNFPA also supported more than 502,000 women with lifesaving reproductive health and gender-based violence services.

Delivery and monitoring of cross-border assistance

32. 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. In response to needs identified in an annual multisectoral needs assessment, as well as regular assessments during monitoring operations, individual cross-border shipments are initiated by the United Nations and coordinated with humanitarian partners.

33. 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 cross-border mechanism; (b) at warehouses inside the Syrian Arab Republic; (c) at distribution points; and (d) after distribution with beneficiaries. In October and November, the mechanism monitored and confirmed the humanitarian nature of 21 consignments consisting of 1,900 trucks. Some 78 per cent of the United Nations assistance that crossed into the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic was food aid, while non-food items, including shelter and winterization assistance, represented 20 per cent of the total volume. The remaining aid included health supplies, including COVID-19 vaccines, and school materials. United Nations agencies' transparency and accountability systems are adapted to individual operational needs. Regular reviews are being conducted to ensure that aid is going exclusively to civilians in the greatest need. Systems are in place to identify and respond to any reports of aid not reaching the intended beneficiaries.

34. These rigorous monitoring and oversight measures are further outlined in the reports of the Secretary General to the Security Council reviewing cross-line and cross-border operations ([S/2018/617](#)) and ([S/2020/401](#)), as well as in his report reviewing United Nations humanitarian operations in the Syrian Arab Republic ([S/2021/1030](#)).

Cross-border distribution mechanisms

35. 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-based assessments undertaken by humanitarian organizations and based on agreed eligibility and vulnerability criteria. Humanitarian partners in the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic perform distributions at a specific time and place, often monthly, at a market square or other central location, or through door-to-door distributions (owing in particular to COVID-19-related preventative measures). People must show a proof of identification matching their name on distribution lists verified by the implementing partners.

36. Humanitarian partners work through existing health structures to provide people in the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic with life-saving health care. In this regard, the health cluster plays an essential coordination role in ensuring that medical items are distributed on the basis of identified needs and existing resources. Regular prioritization exercises are carried out to determine priority health facilities, based on established criteria such as total population in the area, ratio of people per health facility, primary health-care infrastructure and staffing, and functional referral and surveillance systems. Input for monthly supply needs, utilization rates and gaps are collected at the facility level, with the aim of identifying essential needs for life-saving and sustaining medical care. WHO, on the basis of information collected through regular reporting mechanism and ad hoc requests and of consultations with health partners, including hospitals and cross-border NGOs, develops monthly distribution schedules for essential medicines and medical items to ensure a continuum of care in the region. Tools such as the Health Resources and Services Availability Monitoring System are used to collect data from partners to capture the availability and capacity of health services. To ensure effectiveness and quality of supply lines, WHO runs third-party monitoring, tracking supply distribution until they reach the end user.

37. Other forms of assistance are provided through a wide range of services, including but not limited to supplying existing medical facilities with essential health items, schools with fuel, protection services for gender-based violence cases and support for livelihood activities. 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 2021 (monthly average)

(Thousands)

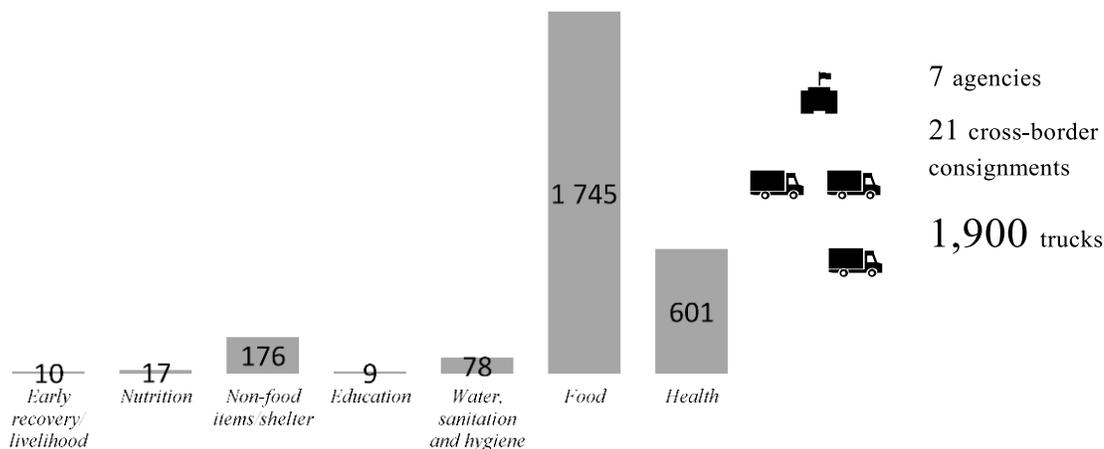


Table 2
Number of beneficiaries targeted by the United Nations and its partners through cross-border deliveries, by sector and by district: October and November 2021 (monthly average)

<i>Governorate</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Early recovery/ livelihood</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Food</i>	<i>Health</i>	<i>Non-food items/ shelter</i>	<i>Nutrition</i>	<i>Water, sanitation and hygiene</i>
Aleppo	Afrin	870	–	133 075	–	–	–	–
Aleppo	Bab	1 327	–	–	–	375	–	–
Aleppo	I‘zaz	2 307	–	238 808	9 500	46 275	–	7 950
Aleppo	Jarabulus	161	–	–	–	750	–	–
Aleppo	Jabal Sim‘an	93	–	57 500	–	15 000	–	7 500
Idlib	Harim	3 647	–	1 191 130	591 900	67 125	17 370	38 550
Idlib	Idlib	1 208	9 000	124 715	–	35 250	–	23 750
Idlib	Jisr al-Shughur	–	–	–	–	10 800	–	–

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

Early recovery and livelihood activities

39. The United Nations and its partners support early recovery and livelihood projects across five distinct domains: (a) repair and rehabilitation of critical civilian infrastructure; (b) 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.

40. To reduce the impact of the economic downturn and the COVID-19 pandemic, early recovery and livelihood partners provided a range of livelihood opportunities during the reporting period. For example, cash-for-work schemes provided people with an income while simultaneously supporting the rehabilitation of critical civilian infrastructure, such as schools and hospitals, and providing opportunities to manufacture critical items, such as face masks, locally. More than 1,650 people in government-controlled areas took up temporary jobs, such as through cash-for-work schemes, supporting more than 8,200 individuals, while 1,000 people benefited from regular employment opportunities, supporting more than 5,000 individuals, and 1,300 people received vocational training. Through cross-border assistance, in Idlib and Aleppo Governorates, early recovery and livelihood partners provided short-term work opportunities for 1,100 individuals, benefitting 5,700 people in 16 communities across 9 subdistricts, supported 267 people to start a business benefiting more than 1,300 individuals and trained 2,100 individuals in 18 communities. In Afrin, 150 households received market-based assistance. To address the higher diffusion of respiratory diseases during the winter and as part of COVID-19 prevention efforts, early recovery and livelihood partners produced and distributed 3.3 million reusable fabric face masks in Idlib and Aleppo Governorates.

41. Early recovery and livelihood partners also rehabilitated critical civilian infrastructure to strengthen basic services, such as a health centre in Rif Dimashq and a midwifery school and youth residency in Dayr al-Zawr, and removed debris and provided waste management. Those activities benefited more than 500,000 people. Early recovery and livelihood partners further removed more than 13,000 cubic metres of debris in the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic, and rehabilitated 2 health

facilities, in Darat Izzah and Bab al-Hawa in Idlib Governorate, and 10 education facilities in three subdistricts in Aleppo Governorate. Moreover, access to basic utilities, such as electricity, water and sewage systems, was restored for 3,800 households in 12 communities across eight subdistricts in Aleppo and Idlib Governorates. Early recovery and livelihood partners further rehabilitated eight kilometres of access roads and drainage systems in Idlib Governorate. In 2021, as part of the flood prevention efforts ahead of the winter season, early recovery and livelihood partners rehabilitated some 100 kilometres of roads and related drainage systems in six Idlib subdistricts and five Aleppo subdistricts, almost twice the amount, compared with 2020.

42. Several early recovery and livelihood projects are intended to strengthen social cohesion at the community level. In government-controlled areas, early recovery and livelihood partners strengthened social cohesion through 14 community initiatives, engaging close to 1,400 people, while 6 community initiatives were conducted in four subdistricts of Idlib and Aleppo Governorates.

43. The report of the Secretary General (S/2021/1030) in response to paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution 2585 (2021) provides further details on early recovery projects in United Nations humanitarian operations.

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, to deliver assistance and to 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. More than 1,800 United Nations staff members are based in the country, with more than 600 deployed in humanitarian hubs outside Damascus, in Aleppo, Dayr al-Zawr, Hama, Homs, Ladhkiyah, Qamishli, Suwayda' and Tartus. A further 3,610 UNRWA staff members are deployed across the country. This decentralized presence contributes to greater access to affected people. Across the Syrian Arab Republic, humanitarian aid is distributed and implemented primarily by national actors, including NGOs and the Syrian Arab Red Crescent.

Access in government-controlled areas

45. In government-controlled areas, communities and enclaves that remained difficult to reach owing to administrative impediments and security approvals included Shaffuniyah, Mayda'a and Kafr Batna in eastern Ghutah, Bayt Jinn and Mazra'at Bayt Jinn in western Rif Dimashq, Hajar al-Aswad in Darayya district of Rif Dimashq Governorate, Sukhnah in Tadmur district of Homs Governorate and Fiq in Fiq district of Qunaytirah Governorate.

46. In Dar'a Governorate, the United Nations and its humanitarian partners resumed assistance, given that access had been restored and security conditions stabilized as from September. Food distributions resumed, and health and nutrition services through fixed and mobile clinics, as well as core relief items, were provided during the reporting period. Humanitarian actors further assisted in the rehabilitation of houses and restoring public services, including through rehabilitating three pumping stations in Ashari, the Dar'a al-Balad bakery and 11 damaged schools.

47. 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 21 September and 15 November, 1,610 regular programmatic movements took place

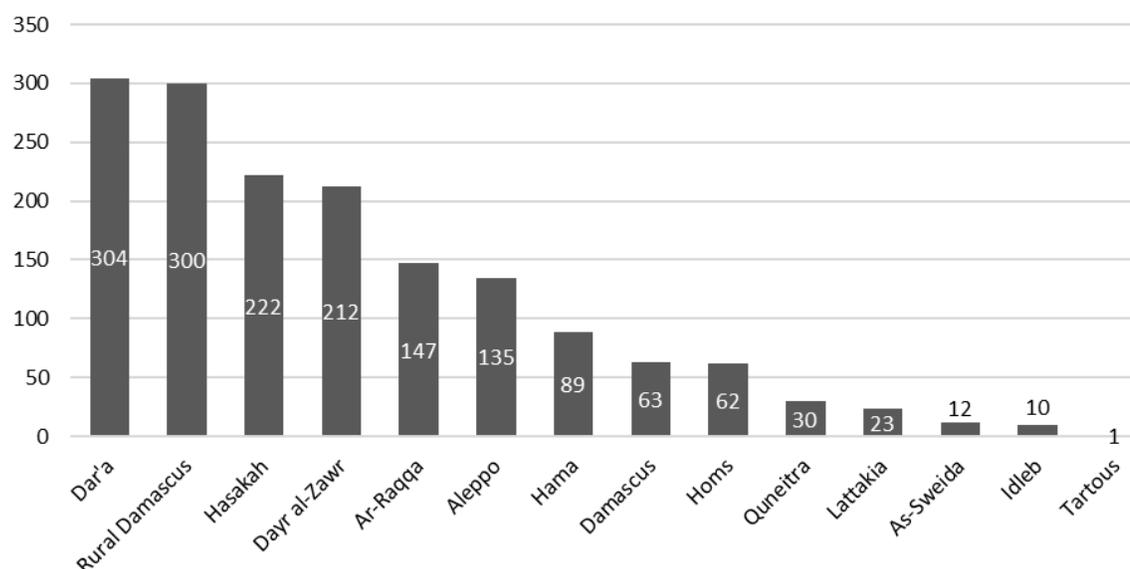
with programme or blanket approvals. That represented a 23 per cent decrease compared with August and September, when 2,097 such missions took place (see table 3).¹

Table 3
Total number of missions conducted with programme or blanket approvals^a from within the Syrian Arab Republic by United Nations agencies and third parties/facilitators, by type: 21 September to 15 November 2021

Type of mission	Blanket approval	Programme approval	Total number
Assessment missions	19	5	24
Missions accompanying aid deliveries	461	15	476
Monitoring missions	1 084	7	1 091
Security, logistics and administrative support missions	14	5	19
Total	1 578	32	1 610

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

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: 21 September to 15 November 2021



48. For missions requiring specific approval by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the United Nations submitted 194 new requests, of which 160 (82 per cent) were approved (see table 4). This takes into account the 10-day response period by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and does not negatively count requests that were submitted but are still under process.

¹ United Nations personnel and third-party contractors operating at humanitarian hubs outside of Damascus obtain “blanket approvals” to carry out movements as part of their regular programming. These enable regular access and reduce bureaucratic requirements.

Table 4
Missions from within the Syrian Arab Republic requiring specific approval by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs: 21 September to 15 November 2021

<i>Type of request</i>	<i>Number requested</i>	<i>Number approved</i>	<i>Percentage approved</i>
Assessment missions	54	47	87
Missions accompanying aid deliveries	24	21	88
Monitoring missions	81	62	77
Security, logistics and administrative support missions	35	30	86
Explosive ordnance assessment missions	–	–	–
Total	194	160	82

Note: Missions by United Nations personnel departing from Damascus or travelling cross-line generally require specific approval from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Figures outlined in table 4 are based on data internally reported by United Nations agencies and reflect submissions made and approvals received within the reporting period (21 September to 15 November) of the present report. These figures may therefore differ from those recorded by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic and with whom discussions are ongoing to align methodologies.

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

49. Since April 2020, the United Nations has engaged with the various parties involved to facilitate cross-line operations. Since July 2021, the United Nations has been in regular contact with the various parties to identify an operational modality that is agreeable to all sides and takes diverging views into account, including on who would be involved in conducting cross-line deliveries and who would be authorized to distribute the aid. All parties indicated support in principle for cross-line operations. Five note verbales were sent to the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic containing a request for access. Each received a positive response. Numerous contacts with representatives of the Government of Turkey and local authorities in Idlib have taken place as part of the access negotiations. However, obtaining all necessary approvals and the corresponding security guarantees remained challenging in such an insecure environment, leading to some of the delays that have been experienced.

50. Following access negotiations, two cross-line convoys have deployed. On 31 August, WFP successfully completed the first cross-line delivery of food and nutrition assistance from government-controlled Aleppo city, Aleppo Governorate, to a warehouse in Sarmada city, Idlib Governorate. The assistance delivered is sufficient for 43,500 people for one month. The second cross-line delivery took place on 9 and 10 December, following the necessary clearances received from all parties. It provided multisectoral assistance, including food and nutrition assistance for another 43,500 people, as well as items from UNFPA, WHO and UNICEF to the warehouse in Sarmada city. The convoy was initially scheduled for 9 to 11 November, then rescheduled to 28 to 30 November, pending receipt of security guarantees by local authorities, before being successfully completed. Fewer than four days' notice was provided to local authorities to gather the security guarantees necessary for the initial convoy date.

51. The United Nations continues to engage with the parties concerned regarding further cross-line assistance to the north-west from inside the Syrian Arab Republic through inter-agency cross-line convoys. A plan has been developed for a series of regular and predictable United Nations inter-agency cross-line operations to deliver multisectoral assistance in the coming six months. The plan envisages regular deliveries of cross-line aid to the identified locations, supported by monthly cross-line convoys to stock warehouses. The plan focuses on the implementation of unaccompanied humanitarian inter-agency crossline convoys to communities in

prioritized subdistricts in Idlib and Aleppo Governorates, where 593,000 people in need reside. Prioritization is based on the objective of maximizing impact. The six-month plan was shared with all parties on 27 October.

52. On 17 November, WFP received the approval of the parties concerned to move forward with its planned distribution modality for humanitarian items delivered cross-line into the north-west at the end of August. Distributions through a local WFP team are expected to commence in the second half of December. Under this direct distribution model, WFP will distribute the transported commodities to beneficiaries, with full WFP ownership and oversight. The local selection, recruitment and training of the distribution team has commenced. The United Nations envisages replicating this model for future United Nations cross-line missions, where feasible, allowing assistance delivered through cross-line channels to be distributed under United Nations ownership and supervision.

53. Notwithstanding the progress made in completing an initial cross-line convoy and the steps made towards additional convoys and aid distribution, a range of challenges still need to be overcome in order to achieve regular and sustained cross-line operations into the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic. Receiving the necessary and timely security guarantees from parties to the conflict remains critical to ensure the safe passage of cross-line convoys and their personnel, while shelling, airstrikes, landmines and improvised explosive devices represent real security threats to humanitarian staff. A new system for distributions was set up because parties could not agree on the use of existing delivery mechanisms. A commitment by all parties to the non-interference in humanitarian activities of the cross-line delivery at all stages is essential. Accountability to affected populations is also an important aspect that needs to be considered, both in terms of ensuring community acceptance for the deliveries, as well as engaging to minimize the possibility of negative responses of neighbouring communities or other groups after the aid is delivered.

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

54. In the north-east, the United Nations and humanitarian partners maintained regular and sustained humanitarian access in most parts of Hasakah Governorate and some parts of Raqqah Governorate.

55. Efforts continued towards the delivery of sufficient and sustained medical assistance to areas in the north-east outside of government control. In October and November, WHO delivered cross-line shipments by road and air. This consisted of one road convoy of five trucks, including medical items for haemodialysis, different types of insulin, and COVID-19 testing kits and supplies, weighing approximately 50 tons for 96,200 treatment courses. WHO also delivered three airlifts, which included vaccines for routine and COVID-19 immunizations. WHO cross-line supplies have been based on need assessments, conducted jointly with health partners working in the north-east. WHO reported no major operational or logistical challenges in those deliveries. While the United Nations has continued to scale up deliveries of health supplies to the north-east across lines of control, needs continue to outstrip the response. As of October, only 1 of 16 public hospitals in the north-east was fully functional, with 6 being non-functional and 9 partially functional. NGOs supporting more than 110 health facilities across the north-east continued to face delays in securing reliable supply chains, leading to shortages of essential medicines such as paediatric medications, insulin and cardiovascular and tuberculosis medicines, as well as a lack of laboratory supplies and treatment for acute malnutrition. Health-care services continued to be affected by access challenges and underinvestment.

56. On average, WFP reached some 650,000 people in non-government-controlled areas in the north-east each month with food assistance and other activities such as

nutrition interventions and school feeding programmes. All food distributed to those areas was delivered from WFP warehouses inside the Syrian Arab Republic and dispatched onwards to WFP cooperating partners for distribution. UNICEF delivered non-food items worth \$600,000 to the north-east, including 100,000 sets of education material, hygiene supplies worth \$48,000 and 600 winter kits.

57. Other areas, including Manbij and Ayn al-Arab, remained difficult for United Nations agencies to reach from Damascus, owing to the lack of agreement between parties in control. Cross-line access continues to be restricted to the area between Ra's al-Ayn and Tall Abyad, with no United Nations cross-line aid deliveries currently being conducted to this area. The United Nations requested cross-line access to the area in 2019 and 2020 to assess the situation but was unable to reach agreement among all the parties on the composition of the mission. The last request for an inter-agency assessment mission, submitted to the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic on 6 October, remains pending. WHO and UNICEF requested access on 7 November to distribute COVID-19 vaccines; this request was approved by the Government on 6 December.

58. The most recent United Nations humanitarian convoy to Rukban from within the Syrian Arab Republic was in September 2019. Access by commercial trucks, using informal routes, has been sporadic. Since the decision in March 2020 by the Government of Jordan 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, but those who left for treatment have not been allowed to return to the Rukban area.

Cross-border access in the Syrian Arab Republic

59. United Nations agencies and humanitarian partners continued to address the logistical and operational challenges resulting from the reduction to one authorized border crossing following the adoption of Security Council resolutions [2533 \(2020\)](#) and [2585 \(2021\)](#). All cross-border United Nations humanitarian assistance into the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic continues to be routed through the Bab al-Hawa crossing, and 2,386 trucks carrying humanitarian supplies have used that crossing point since the adoption of resolution [2585 \(2021\)](#). Cross-border deliveries have significantly increased again, commensurate with massive needs in the north-west.

60. 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 \(2020\)](#) and [2585 \(2021\)](#). The Monitoring Mechanism monitored and confirmed the humanitarian nature of 21 consignments consisting of 1,900 trucks that crossed into the country from Turkey in October and November, all through the Bab al-Hawa crossing. That brought the total number of trucks monitored since the beginning of operations to 52,202 (42,230 through Bab al-Hawa, 5,268 through Bab al-Salam, 4,595 through Ramtha and 109 through Ya'rubiyah). There were no concerns or questions regarding the humanitarian nature of those consignments. 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 Turkey.

Visas and registrations

61. 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: 21 September to 15 November 2021

<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	115	76	2	37
Renewals requested during reporting period	168	113	–	55
Visas pending from before reporting period ^a	72	27	2	35
Renewals pending from before reporting period ^b	59	59	–	7

^a The United Nations withdrew eight pending visa requests before the reporting period.

^b Pending approvals since January 2021.

62. A total of 41 international NGOs are registered with the Government to operate in the country.

Safety and security of humanitarian personnel and premises

63. The United Nations and NGOs continued to implement programmes in areas affected by frequent armed clashes, air strikes and regular exchanges of indirect artillery fire and other types of attacks by or among parties to the conflict. Humanitarian relief personnel also operate in areas highly contaminated with unexploded ordnance, other explosive remnants of war and landmines.

64. Since the beginning of the conflict, hundreds of humanitarian workers have reportedly been killed, including 22 staff members of the United Nations and of the entities of the United Nations system, 20 of whom were staff members of UNRWA; 66 staff members and volunteers of the Syrian Arab Red Crescent; and 8 staff members and volunteers of the Palestine Red Crescent Society. Many staff members of international and national NGOs have also been killed.

65. A total of 17 staff members of the United Nations system (all from UNRWA) were still detained or missing as of 23 November, including 3 detained in October.

III. Observations

66. Ten years into the conflict, life is becoming increasingly difficult for millions of people in the Syrian Arab Republic. The socioeconomic situation continues to decline, basic social services are strained and food insecurity is on the rise. And now, exhausted by years of conflict, poverty and the COVID-19 pandemic, Syrians are facing another bitter winter.

67. While meeting immediate life-saving needs remains the priority, early recovery and livelihood activities across the entire country are critical to meeting these essential needs in a sustainable and efficient way with finite resources. Preventing gender-based violence and responding to survivors' needs must be a priority, while measures to address structural gender inequality, including prioritizing women's and girls' economic and resilience needs, are equally critical. As families struggle to put food on the table, I am concerned that too many will resort to harmful practices, such as child marriage and sexual exploitation.

68. Notwithstanding the ceasefire agreement of March 2020 in the north-west and more recent local agreements in the southern part of the country, civilians continue to be killed and injured. I continue to be appalled by the blatant disregard for civilian lives. All parties to the conflict must respect and protect civilians and civilian infrastructure in accordance with international humanitarian law and take all feasible

precautions to avoid, and in any event to minimize, incidental loss of civilian life, injury to civilians and damage to civilian objects. I remind all States, in particular those with direct influence over parties to the conflict, that they are bound to take proactive steps to ensure respect for international humanitarian law, including as it relates to the protection of civilians.

69. The United Nations is operationalizing a plan for regular inter-agency cross-line convoys to the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic. If implemented, this plan will make cross-line operations more predictable and more effective. The United Nations is doing everything in its power to ensure that these cross-line deliveries and subsequent distributions take place. While important progress has been made to expand the overall humanitarian response and facilitate cross-line access, setting up regular and predictable cross-line operations remains complex, not least because it involves crossing an active conflict line. I urge all parties to redouble their efforts to facilitate United Nations efforts to deliver aid directly to the most vulnerable in a timely manner, including by providing necessary permissions and security guarantees in a timely manner.

70. While the United Nations continues its efforts to strengthen access into the north-west from inside the Syrian Arab Republic, at this point such cross-line convoys, even if deployed regularly, could not replicate the size and scope of the cross-border operation. Cross-border assistance remains life-saving for millions of people in need in the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic. I reiterate my call upon all parties to the conflict to allow and facilitate the rapid and unimpeded passage of humanitarian relief for all civilians in need, which is impartial in character and conducted without any adverse distinction, in accordance with international humanitarian law.

71. COVID-19 remains a grave concern across the Syrian Arab Republic. While the vaccination roll-out is ongoing, I remain deeply concerned that only 2.6 per cent of the population is fully vaccinated. The timely delivery of COVID-19 vaccines to the Syrian Arab Republic using all access modalities remains essential. I reiterate my call for a dramatic increase in the scale and pace of vaccinations to protect lives and livelihoods.

72. In March 2020, I called for the waiving of sanctions that may impede access to essential health supplies, COVID-19-related medical support or food in the Syrian Arab Republic. It is encouraging that a technical dialogue between relevant Member States and humanitarian actors regarding sanctions and humanitarian operations in the Syrian Arab Republic is under way. I hope that the relevant parties can find ways to address the challenges that several humanitarian actors in the country face in ensuring adequate and reliable access to financial services.

73. Growing needs unfortunately outpace our ability to respond. It is critical that sufficient funding be secured to ensure that pipelines across the entirety of the response will be fully covered. I call upon donor countries to pledge generous support to the humanitarian response plan, which remains seriously underfunded, to allow for the timely delivery of humanitarian assistance throughout the pandemic and its aftermath. Communities are determined to restart their lives, yet desperately need an end to the conflict, life-saving aid, early recovery support and respect for fundamental human rights to do so. It is incumbent on all relevant parties to expand efforts to provide Syrians in need with a more dignified life and a sense of hope for the future.

74. The Special Envoy continues his efforts towards securing the unilateral release of persons arbitrarily deprived of their liberty, with priority given to women, children, older persons and those who are sick. The majority are held by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic. I call upon the Government and other parties to account for the fate and whereabouts of those whom they are detaining and to allow humanitarian

and human rights agencies access to all places of detention. All persons in detention should be promptly informed of charges against them, afforded fair and prompt trials and be released immediately if they are found to be detained arbitrarily. Deaths in custody should be investigated promptly and transparently, identified perpetrators brought to justice and the families of the deceased informed and compensated in cases of wrongful death. A failure to address arbitrary deprivation of liberty would leave credible justice, true reconciliation and sustainable peace elusive.

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

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

77. I urge the Syrian parties to meaningfully engage in the wider political process to implement Security Council resolution [2254 \(2015\)](#) and to ensure that the Constitutional Committee discharges its drafting mandate effectively. It is crucial that consensus be established swiftly on a credible drafting mechanism to take the drafting process forward and to enable a return to Geneva for a productive seventh session.

78. As hostilities continue to inflict harm on civilians in the Syrian Arab Republic, a nationwide ceasefire is required more than ever. The efforts of the Special Envoy to construct a process of concrete, mutual and reciprocal steps could help to build trust and confidence and advance the political process in line with resolution [2254 \(2015\)](#). All parties to the Syrian conflict with the influence and authority to promote progress towards peace bear a responsibility in this regard. The plight of civilians obliges all concerned to take concrete steps towards a sustainable peace for the Syrian people, who have endured unimaginable suffering for far too long.

Annex I

Reported incidents affecting civilians recorded by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights: October and November 2021*

Idlib Governorate

- On 16 October, at least 10 civilians were killed and a food industry factory was damaged when reported ground-based strikes hit several areas in the town of Sarmada and the road linking between Sarmada and the border crossing of Bab al-Hawa in northern rural Idlib.
- On 20 October, 13 civilians, including 2 women, 1 girl and 3 boys, were killed and 21 other civilians, including 2 women and 1 girl, were injured by shelling in Ariha city in southern rural Idlib. The shelling hit multiple residential areas and local markets, including the main market, resulting in damage.
- On 27 October, a boy was killed and six other civilians, including two women and four girls, were injured when a reported ground-based strike hit the Al-Khair camp for internally displaced orphans and widows on the outskirts of Turmanin town in northern rural Idlib.
- On 11 November, five civilians, including one woman, two boys and one girl, were killed when a reported airstrike on the outskirts of Ma'arratmisrin city in northern rural Idlib hit a shelter used by displaced persons.

Aleppo Governorate

- On 12 October, five boys were injured when a reported ground-based strike hit the village of Kafr Ammah in western rural Aleppo.
- On 12 October, a civilian man was injured when a reported magnetic improvised explosive device, attached to the vehicle of a member of a humanitarian non-governmental organization, detonated in the city of Bab in eastern rural Aleppo.
- On 19 October, a female lawyer was arrested and detained in the village of Raju in the Afrin area in north-west rural Aleppo. She was reportedly transferred to a women's prison in Ma'arratah village near Afrin city.
- On 2 November, two girls and one boy were killed and three boys injured when a hand grenade reportedly exploded in the village of Maghayir in Jarabulus area in eastern rural Aleppo.
- On 3 November, two civilians were injured when a reported landmine detonated in al-Kulyan Tahtani village in the Afrin area in north-west rural Aleppo.
- On 3 November, seven civilians, including one woman, were arrested and detained in Iskan village in Jindayris district in Afrin area in north-west rural Aleppo. The families of the detained were denied information concerning their situation.

* 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.

Hasakah Governorate

- On 12 November, two Iraqi men were shot and killed and three Iraqi women were injured when unidentified armed men stormed the reception area of Hawl camp in eastern rural Hasakah.

Hama Governorate

- On 17 October, three civilian men were injured when a reported landmine detonated near the town of Suran in northern rural Hama.
- On 23 October, a civilian man and a civilian woman were injured when a reported ground-based strike hit a residential area in the village of Na'ur Jurin in al-Suqaylibiyah area in north-western rural Hama.

Dar'a Governorate

- On 30 October, two boys and one girl were killed when a reported landmine detonated near the town of Kutaybah in eastern rural Dar'a.
- On 12 November, a civilian (the secretary of the Syrian Arab Baath Socialist Party) was shot and killed on the road of Mashfa neighbourhood in the city of Sanamayn in northern rural Dar'a.

Dayr al-Zawr Governorate

- On 16 October, a civilian man was killed during a house raid in the village of Zirr in eastern rural Dayr al-Zawr.
- On 25 October, two boys were injured when a reported landmine detonated near them in the city of Susah in eastern rural Dayr al-Zawr.
- On 27 October, a civilian man was killed, reportedly as a result of indiscriminate shooting, during a house raid in the village of Sabha in eastern rural Dayr al-Zawr.
- On 2 November, two civilian men were killed in a reported drive-by shooting in the village of Hawayij Albu Mus'ah in western rural Dayr al-Zawr.
- On 6 November, two civilian men from the same family were killed in a drive-by shooting in the village of Abu Khashab in northern rural Dayr al-Zawr.

Raqqah Governorate

- On 7 October, two men were arrested and detained in the Sahlat al-Banat camp for internally displaced persons in Tall al-Bay'a area in north-eastern rural Raqqah. The detainees' families were denied information about their fate and whereabouts.
- On 11 October, a civilian man was killed and another injured in a reported shooting at a checkpoint between the town of Sabkha and the village of Ghanim al-Ali in eastern rural Raqqah.
- On 11 November, a civilian man was injured during a reported exchange of small arms fire in the village of Sharakrak village in southern rural Tall Abyad area in northern rural Raqqah.

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 & Healthcare
8. BAHAR
9. BINAA for Development
10. Basma for Relief and Development
11. Basmeh & Zeitoneh for Relief and Development
12. Big Heart Foundation
13. Bonyan Organization
14. CARE International
15. Children of One World
16. Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e.V. (German Agro Action)
17. Doctors of the World Turkey
18. GOAL
19. Ghiras Al Nahda
20. Global Communities
21. Hand in Hand for Aid and Development
22. Handicap International
23. Hope Revival Organization
24. Human Appeal Turkey
25. Human Rights and Freedoms and Humanitarian Relief Foundation
26. Humanitarian Initiative Association
27. Humanitarian Relief Association
28. Ihsan for Relief and Development
29. Independent Doctors Association
30. Insan Charity
31. Insani Inisiyatif Dernegi
32. International Humanitarian Relief Association
33. Islamic Relief Worldwide
34. KUDRA

35. Maram Foundation for Relief and Development
36. Massrat – The Establishment for Human Care and Development
37. Medina Association
38. Mercy without Limits
39. Mercy-USA for Aid and Development
40. Muzun for Humanitarian and Development
41. NAS
42. Nasaem Khair
43. Norwegian Refugee Council
44. Orange
45. Orient for Human Relief
46. POINT Organization
47. People in Need
48. Physicians Across Continents
49. Qatar Charity
50. Qatar Red Crescent Society
51. REACH Initiative
52. Relief Experts Association – UDER
53. Relief International
54. SANED Organization
55. SENED Organization
56. SKT organization
57. Sadad Humanitarian Organization
58. Saed Charity Association
59. Shafak Organization
60. Social Development International
61. Solidarités International
62. Space of Peace
63. Syria Relief
64. Syria Relief and Development
65. Syrian American Medical Society Foundation
66. Syrian Engineers for Construction and Development
67. Syrian Expatriate Medical Association
68. Takaful Alsham Charity Organization
69. The HALO Trust
70. The Mentor Initiative
71. The Syrian Association for Relief and Development

72. Turkish Red Crescent
 73. Ufuk for Relief and Development
 74. Union of Medical Care and Relief Organization
 75. Violet Organization
 76. War Child Holland
 77. Watan Foundation
 78. White Hands
 79. White Hats Organization for Sustainable Development
 80. Woman Support Association
 81. World Vision International
 82. Yol Rehberi Insan Haklari Dernegi
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