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Report of the Secretary-General

I. Introduction

1. The present report is the seventy-eighth report 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 February and March 2022.

II. Major developments

Key points

1. Violence continued in the Idlib de-escalation area in the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic, including air strikes, mutual shelling and clashes, amid continued high levels of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) cases.
2. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights verified incidents in which at least 92 civilians, including 4 women and 25 children, were killed as a result of hostilities. In addition, at least 113 civilians, including 13 women and 57 children, were injured.



3. Some 14.6 million people across the country remain in need of humanitarian assistance, an increase of 1.2 million since last year and more than at any time since the start of the Syrian conflict, in 2011.

4. The economic crisis continued to affect civilians across the country. Approximately 12 million people are considered to be food-insecure. February marked the sixth consecutive month with the highest monthly price ever recorded for a standard food basket. Furthermore, February saw the FAO Food Price Index reach its highest level since February 2011.

5. Reliable access to sufficient and safe water across the north of the Syrian Arab Republic remains a challenge. The Uluk water station worked only intermittently during the reporting period.

6. The COVID-19 virus continued to spread across parts of the country, with transmission rates remaining high, exacerbating an already dire humanitarian situation. Although vaccinations are under way, only 7.1 per cent of the population had been fully vaccinated by the end of the reporting period, while 12.1 per cent of the population had received at least one dose.

7. Humanitarian assistance by United Nations agencies and their partners continued throughout the Syrian Arab Republic, including food assistance from the World Food Programme (WFP) for 5.3 million people in February and 5 million people in March, across all 14 governorates. In February, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) provided more than 1.1 million people with access to critical social services across the 14 governorates, including health, nutrition, water and sanitation, education, adolescent participation and development, and social protection. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) provided cash assistance covering living costs for two months to some 416,500 Palestine refugees.

8. Multiple safety and security incidents occurred in Hawl camp during the reporting period, most recently on 28 and 29 March, resulting in three deaths and at least 13 injured and affecting humanitarian service delivery.

9. 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. United Nations agencies successfully dispatched the third cross-line delivery to Sarmada in the north-west of the country on 30 March 2022. Fourteen trucks carrying food and non-food items contributed by WFP, UNICEF, the United Nations Population Fund, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the World Health Organization made the journey from United Nations warehouses in Aleppo to WFP warehouses in Sarmada and Dana.

Humanitarian update

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

4. Air strikes, mutual shelling and clashes between non-State armed opposition groups and government and pro-government forces across contact lines in the north-west of the country continued, although the pace of such strikes decreased during the

reporting period in comparison with the end of 2021. More than 2.8 million people in the north-west, many of them women and children, remained internally displaced. The continued attacks on the civilian population in the north-west, including children, women and adolescent girls, exposed them to grave violations of international humanitarian law and affected the access of women and adolescent girls to life-saving sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence services. Explosive contamination remains widespread.

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

6. Humanitarian needs in the Syrian Arab Republic are at their highest level since the conflict began over a decade ago. At the time of reporting, an estimated 14.6 million people are in need of humanitarian assistance, an increase of 1.2 million from 2021. More than 10 years of conflict have inflicted immense suffering on civilians, in particular the most vulnerable, such as children who have been subject to serious violations and abuses of human rights and serious violations of international humanitarian law. More recently, the acute and accelerating economic deterioration and climate-related impacts, such as severe winters and limited access to water during the summer months, have become additional key drivers of humanitarian needs, compounding vulnerabilities even further.

7. According to a nationwide assessment of food security and livelihoods included in the *Humanitarian Needs Overview 2022*, 12 million people are facing acute food insecurity, with a further 1.9 million people at risk of sliding into food insecurity. The number of people estimated to be food-insecure is 51 per cent higher than in 2019 – before the economic crisis, increases in global food prices and the outbreak of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic. The 12 million acute food-insecure include 1.9 million people residing in camp settings who are considered to be fully dependent on humanitarian assistance.

8. The economic crisis continued to affect civilians across the country, in particular children, women, older people and people with disabilities. Disruptions to livelihoods increase the vulnerability of women and girls to gender-based violence and exploitation and fuel harmful coping mechanisms, straining the capacities of families and communities to protect children, in particular adolescent girls. According to the World Food Programme (WFP), February marked the sixth consecutive month in which the highest monthly price for a standard food basket had been recorded since the start of monitoring, in 2013. February 2022 also saw the FAO Food Price Index at its highest level since February 2011. Price increases are attributable to various factors, including a decline in agricultural production due to a decade of conflict, the nominal depreciation of the Syrian pound, fuel shortages and a worldwide increase in food commodity and fuel prices, which have been further exacerbated by the war in Ukraine.

9. On 1 February, the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic modified the criteria used to determine the eligibility of Syrian citizens to purchase government-subsidized goods, indicating that the change had affected 15 per cent of Syrian households (about 600,000). Other sources estimate that as many as 21 per cent of people who previously received subsidies could be excluded from receiving subsidized items under the new criteria. The changes come as the country is experiencing one of the worst economic crises in its recorded history. The decision sparked protests in Suwayda'.

10. Some 4.5 million people across the country urgently needed winter assistance. In the north-west, where 1.7 million civilians, mostly women and children, are living

in camps and informal settlements, over 250,000 individuals have been affected by the winter weather across Idlib and northern Aleppo.

11. Millions of people lack reliable access to sufficient and safe water in the country. This is due to a range of factors, including low water levels in the Euphrates River, erratic and low rainfall, the operational capacity of water stations, electricity cuts and other disruptions to the water system, partly as a result of the hostilities. The rise in temperature expected during the next reporting period will likely lead to increasing demand for water. 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 conflict and overburdened as a result of the COVID-19 pandemic. Limited access to clean water poses challenges for menstrual hygiene practices and increases the risk of infections, which affects the sexual and reproductive health of women and girls. In addition, poor rainfall and reduced irrigation have led to the loss of crops and agricultural livelihoods.

12. In March, humanitarian partners warned that unprecedented water scarcity in 2021 and a historic shortage of rainfall, coupled with the economic crisis, were projected to have a catastrophic impact on farmers and livestock producers in 2022. Largely as a result of the failure of rain-fed crops, 18 subdistricts across the north-east of the country – including 13 subdistricts in Hasakah Governorate – recorded losses in harvested crop area of over 75 per cent. Farmers reported significant concerns regarding a shortage in the supply of fodder and feed in the north-east and an increase in the prices of those supplies.

13. During the reporting period, the Uluk water station worked only intermittently and shut down completely once, from 22 to 24 March. This was attributed mainly to the low power voltage of the electricity network and challenges in maintaining the station, despite the intervention of maintenance teams on multiple occasions. Water pumping resumed on 25 March. The shutdowns and low operating capacity regularly affect access to water for over 960,000 people, including those living in camps such as Hawl.

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

15. Some 56,000 people, 94 per cent of whom were women and children, remained at Hawl camp. The security situation there continued to deteriorate, resulting in people getting killed or injured, including children. On 28 and 29 March, violence resulted in the reported deaths of three civilians, including a child, and injuries to at least 13 people. Humanitarian partners experienced multiple incidents in Hawl camp, most notably deliberate attacks on the facilities of humanitarian partners in the annex area. In that context, and while access of residents to food, medical care, clean water, protection and other basic services remains limited even at present, the suspension of humanitarian activities, including life-saving assistance, continued from 16 March until the end of the reporting period.

16. The United Nations continued to have no humanitarian access to an estimated 10,500 people living in Rukban. Residents of the Rukban area continued to live in dire conditions, with limited access to food, water, health care and other basic services. The Organization continued to advocate immediate humanitarian access and assistance to reach those who remained in the area. On 8 March, a fourth inter-agency United Nations assessment mission was conducted to the Mahmoud Othman

collective shelter in the city of Homs, which accommodates former residents of Rukban who had voluntarily departed the area.

17. Following the escalating hostilities resulting from the attack by Da'esh on Sina'a prison in the city of Hasakah, on 20 January, most of the 45,000 displaced people returned to their homes. On 5 February 2022, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) met with children detained in the Ghuwayran detention centre and called for their immediate release and for sustainable solutions for them and the thousands of children in detention and camps in the north-east. UNICEF reaffirmed its readiness to step up life-saving support and capacity for individual child assessments and called upon the States from which the children originated to repatriate them.

18. An increase in detected cases of COVID-19 was observed. Transmission rates across parts of the country remained high and likely far above official records, with a recorded case fatality rate of 5.6 per cent at the end of March. The health-care system, affected by years of conflict, is unable to cope. Laboratory capacity remains insufficient, and protective and medical equipment and oxygen are in short supply. In addition, the pandemic affects the functionality of the child immunization programme and the ability of women and adolescent girls to gain access to sexual and reproductive health services, including maternal health.

19. Vaccinations are being administered across the Syrian Arab Republic at fixed health facilities as well as by mobile medical teams in rural areas. Only 7.1 per cent of the population had been fully vaccinated by the end of March, while 12.1 per cent had received at least one dose. A total of 2.8 million doses of vaccines had been administered, resulting in 1.9 million vaccinated people. The Governorates with the highest percentage of people fully vaccinated were Qunaytirah (14.82 per cent), Damascus (12.81) and Idlib (12.36), while Dayr al-Zawr (4.51), Hasakah (3.07) and Raqqah (2.36) Governorates had the lowest percentages.

20. Fuel supplies continued to diminish across the country, with fuel shortages leading to price increases. In March, a significant increase in the price of petrol derivatives was observed. Fuel shortages and related prolonged power cuts affected the delivery of basic services, including health and water. Access to electricity ranks among the most often reported needs of the population, as one third of Syrian households receive less than two hours of electricity per day. The lack of electricity affects critical services, impeding the availability and quality of education and health services, as well as water, sanitation and hygiene services, such as potable water supply and wastewater treatment. The economic crisis and related cuts in family expenses often have a disproportionate impact on women's and children's mobility and access to basic services, including to reproductive health and protection services.

Update on overall developments

21. The Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria convened the seventh session of the small body of the Syrian-led, Syrian-owned, credible, balanced and inclusive Constitutional Committee facilitated by the United Nations in Geneva from 21 to 25 March. Over the course of the five days, Committee members discussed draft constitutional texts on four titles of constitutional principles: (a) a text on the basics of governance; (b) a text on State identity; (c) a text on State symbols; and (d) a text on the structure and functions of public authorities. On the fifth day, all delegations offered at least some revisions to several of the texts presented, with some attempting to reflect the discussions and narrowing differences. No revisions were suggested for other texts.

22. In Geneva, on the margins of the Constitutional Committee session as well as throughout the reporting period, and in Amman, Ankara, Antalya, Damascus, Moscow

and Washington, D.C., the Special Envoy continued his diplomatic engagement with the Syrian parties and international and regional interlocutors to discuss the broader political process as mandated in Security Council resolution [2254 \(2015\)](#) and ways to activate discussions beyond the constitutional track.

23. The Special Envoy continued his engagement with the Syrian Women's Advisory Board and members of Syrian civil society, who had travelled to Switzerland and continue to provide their perspective on issues related to the political process.

Protection

24. Civilians across the Syrian Arab Republic continued to suffer the direct and indirect consequences of armed conflict and violence. From 1 February 2022 to 31 March 2022, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) documented incidents across the country in which at least 92 civilians, including 4 women and 25 children, had been killed and at least 113 civilians, including 13 women and 57 children, had been injured as a result of hostilities, including through air strikes, ground-based strikes, attacks carried out with improvised explosive devices, explosive remnants of war, and armed clashes and targeted killings at the hands of various parties to the conflict.

25. Many of the attacks appeared to be targeted at civilians or were carried out near locations of a civilian nature, including residential areas and local markets.

26. The south-west of the country saw continued security incidents across Dar'a, Qunaytirah and Suwayda' Governorates, with improvised explosive device attacks, targeted killings, exchanges of fire, limited clashes and kidnappings, involving a range of actors, including Syrian government forces, pro-government militias and former members of non-State armed opposition groups, Da'esh and unidentified elements.

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

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

29. 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, as well as death in custody, and continued to violate civilians' rights to freedom of movement and expression, peaceful assembly and association. Women and girls continued to be at risk of multiple forms of gender-based violence, including child marriage.

30. 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.

31. An increase in suicides among women has been reported by gender-based violence service providers. Early marriage is considered an issue in more communities and neighbourhoods than in 2021 (71 per cent compared with 62 per cent), making it one of the most widely adopted negative coping mechanisms in the country.

32. The Syrian Arab Republic continues to be among the countries reporting the highest number of direct victims of explosive ordnance incidents worldwide. The Mine Action Service estimated that, on average in 2021 alone, four explosive ordnance incidents were recorded per day, and 805 people were killed by mines and unexploded ordnance.

33. During the reporting period, the country task force on monitoring and reporting verified one incident of hostilities causing damage to educational facilities. On 3 February 2022, artillery shelling damaged the Ittihad School in Afrin city, Aleppo Governorate. Eight civilians, including four children, were also injured in the incident. Additional incidents have yet to be verified as part of the United Nations monitoring and reporting mechanism.

34. During the reporting period, one incident affecting health care was reported through the WHO Surveillance System for Attacks on Health Care. The attack affected a hospital in I'zaz district, causing minor damage to an outpatient department and injuring one patient.

Humanitarian response

35. 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 February and 5 million people in March (as at 29 March)¹ across all 14 governorates. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) supported 124 operational community or satellite centres and engaged some 2,800 outreach volunteers, providing integrated protection services to persons of concern. Explosive risk education teams trained by the Mine Action Service delivered awareness sessions to more than 17,000 civilians. In February, UNICEF, through partners, delivered life-saving messages to mitigate the risk of explosive devices to 143,578 children and 50,044 caregivers.

36. In February, UNICEF newly supported 75,872 children (including 40,047 girls) with education in formal settings, including 6,979 children in the north-west of the country. In non-formal education settings, 39,922 children (including 26,599 girls) received educational services, including 14,731 children in the north-west. In addition, UNICEF distributed winter clothing kits to 43,228 children (including 21,449 girls). Through their joint programme on cash and voucher assistance, the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), in partnership with WFP, provided an average of 69,000 pregnant and lactating women with e-vouchers each month to purchase hygiene items. In February, UNHCR distributed core relief items to 32,200 families across the country. The World Health Organization (WHO) distributed 130,199 treatment courses and supported 79,135 medical procedures. In the north-east, UNHCR and partners completed distributions of winter items in eight camps, reaching a total of 32,300 families between September 2021 and March 2022.

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

¹ The March dispatch cycle will be extended into April to reach all beneficiaries.

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, February and March 2022

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Average number of people reached monthly</i>
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	7 200
International Organization for Migration	83 700
Mine Action Service	19 000
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	205 200
United Nations Children's Fund	1 137 160
United Nations Development Programme	186 600
United Nations Population Fund	200 500
United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	208 000
World Food Programme	5 200 000
World Health Organization	800 000

38. Within the Syrian Arab Republic, assistance provided by United Nations agencies included WFP food assistance for 3.8 million people in February and 3.55 million people in March (as at 29 March). The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations assisted 7,200 people through regular programming. The humanitarian demining operations supported by the Mine Action Service continued in Darayya, Rif Dimashq. In February, demining teams cleared 238,000 m² of agricultural land, and a total of 372,000 m² have been cleared since the start of operations, corresponding to an area equal to 52 football pitches. UNFPA reached 401,039 people with life-saving reproductive health and gender-based violence services in government-controlled areas. In February, a WHO-supported routine immunization campaign was completed, through which 130,150 children under two years of age were vaccinated.

39. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) provided cash assistance for 416,495 Palestine refugees between 6 February and 17 March 2022, as well as food assistance and non-food items for 169,830 and 1,872 Palestine refugees, respectively, between 1 February and 29 March. The Agency was unable to provide cash assistance for the entire quarter and reduced the monthly amounts of assistance because of funding challenges.

40. Among the cross-border humanitarian assistance delivered into the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic during the reporting period, WFP delivered food assistance to some 1.4 million people in February and to 1.45 million people in March (as at 29 March). To respond to the urgent shelter and basic needs of displaced people and host communities between 1 February and 29 March 2022, UNHCR assisted 92,250 people by means of 11 cross-border trans-shipments through the Bab al-Hawa crossing. The International Organization for Migration brought multisectoral assistance to 167,507 people. UNFPA supported more than 36,800 people with life-saving reproductive health and gender-based violence prevention and response services. WHO delivered 13 truckloads of essential medicines, medical equipment, consumables, personal protective equipment, and infection, prevention control and emergency kits into the north-west of the country.

Delivery and monitoring of cross-border assistance

41. 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. On the basis of those assessments, individual cross-border shipments are initiated by the United Nations and coordinated with humanitarian partners.

42. 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 February and March, the Mechanism monitored and confirmed the humanitarian nature of 13 consignments consisting of 1,272 trucks. Some 75 per cent of the truckloads consisted of food aid, 23 per cent of non-food items, including shelter and winterization assistance, and the remainder of health and nutrition supplies, including COVID-19 prevention and vaccines. The transparency and accountability systems of United Nations agencies are adapted to individual operational needs. Regular reviews are being conducted to ensure that aid is going exclusively to those civilians in greatest need. Systems are in place to identify and respond to any reports of aid not reaching the intended beneficiaries.

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

Cross-border distribution mechanisms

44. In the north-west of the country, humanitarian assistance is provided through different cross-border distribution mechanisms. Food and non-food items are provided directly (in-kind assistance) or, in some cases, indirectly through cash or voucher systems. Beneficiaries of in-kind food or non-food items are selected according to needs-based assessments undertaken by humanitarian organizations and based on agreed eligibility and vulnerability criteria. Humanitarian partners in the north-west perform distributions at a specific time and place, often monthly, at a market square or other central location, or through door-to-door distributions (in particular owing to COVID-19-related preventative measures). People receiving assistance must show proof of identification matching their name on distribution lists verified by the implementing partners.

45. Humanitarian partners work through existing health structures to provide people in the north-west with life-saving health care. Other forms of assistance are provided through a wide range of services, including the supply of essential health items to existing medical facilities and of fuel to schools, protection services for gender-based violence cases and support to livelihood activities. Medications are supplied to pharmacies or medical facilities for their use, subject to prescription. 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, February and March 2022 (monthly average)

(Thousands)

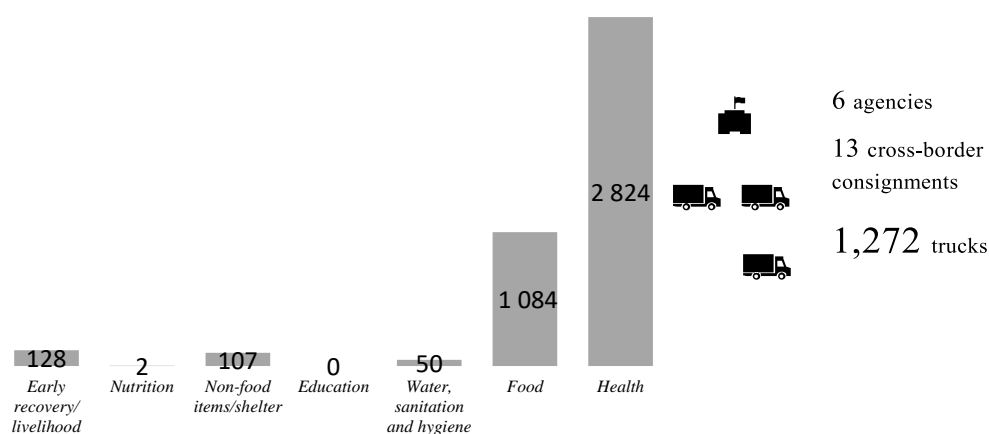


Table 2
Number of beneficiaries targeted by the United Nations and its partners through cross-border deliveries, by sector and by district, February and March 2022 (monthly average)

Governorate	District	Early recovery/livelihood	Education	Food	Health	Non-food items/shelter	Nutrition	Water, sanitation and hygiene
Aleppo	Afrin	17 811	–	42 500	–	–	–	–
Aleppo	Bab	2 350	–	7 500	–	3 000	–	2 500
Aleppo	I'zaz	7 050	–	123 388	–	27 404	–	3 250
Aleppo	Jarabulus	175	–	50 000	–	6 000	–	11 100
Aleppo	Jabal Sim'an	842	–	55 000	–	4 675	–	2 250
Idlib	Harim	40 423	–	673 576	1 882 503	40 065	1 731	8 800
Idlib	Idlib	58 915	–	132 500	941 468	25 500	–	22 500
Idlib	Jisr-al-Shugur	502	–	–	–	–	–	–

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

Early recovery and livelihood activities

47. Early recovery and livelihood activities represent a core pillar of the humanitarian response in the Syrian Arab Republic, with the aim of enabling people in need to regain their way of life by reconnecting them with essential services and livelihood opportunities, thus increasing their resilience to cope with future shocks. In 2022, about \$1.1 billion, or 26 per cent of the overall request for humanitarian aid to the Syrian Arab Republic, will contribute to early recovery and resilience through some 570 projects. The aid is intended to cover, inter alia, 66 per cent of education requirements, 45 per cent of water, sanitation and hygiene requirements and 22 per cent of health requirements.

48. 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. Many of the early recovery activities implemented during the reporting period built upon emergency assistance programmes to enhance long-term recovery.

49. Early recovery and livelihood partners supported over 5,900 rural enterprises with productive assets, and more than 36,400 tons of solid waste were removed in various governorates. Some 30 km of electrical networks, 56 km of irrigation networks and 4 km of sewage networks were repaired. Social cohesion initiatives were supported in 10 communities, while 793 households received housing repair support, 65 businesses were supported and 72 neighbourhoods were cleaned. UNICEF also replaced sewage networks in two towns, enabling 246,600 people to have access to adequate sanitation services.

50. Also during the reporting period, 4,142 children with severe disabilities were provided with cash transfers and case management services to improve their livelihoods and access to essential services. Regular employment opportunities were created for 832 people, while 1,523 people were provided with vocational and skills training, and 529 people received support for rehabilitating, developing or starting a social or business entrepreneurship initiative. Approximately 2,360 short-term work opportunities were created, and market-based modalities assistance was provided to 18,923 vulnerable households.

51. In the north-west and north-east of the country, the United Nations Development Programme and other early recovery and livelihood sector partners rehabilitated 11 km of access roads and related drainage systems and provided 4,110 households with access to one or more basic utilities (electricity, gas, water and/or sewerage). In addition, 5,990 people were provided with vocational and skills training, and 2,239 short-term work opportunities were created. Some 880 people received support for rehabilitating, developing or starting an entrepreneurship initiative, and over 170 rural enterprises were provided with productive assets. More than 450 vulnerable households were provided with market-based modalities assistance, and 9,170 m³ of debris were removed. To improve access to education in newly accessible subdistricts of Raqqah, UNICEF rehabilitated 69 classrooms and three water, sanitation and hygiene facilities in two schools, benefiting 1,100 students.

52. In his report prepared pursuant to paragraph 2 of Security Council resolution [2585 \(2021\) \(S/2021/1030\)](#), the Secretary-General provides further details on early recovery projects in United Nations operations.

Humanitarian access

53. The provision of humanitarian assistance requires timely, safe, sustained and unimpeded access by the United Nations and all humanitarian partners to people in need across the Syrian Arab Republic. Principled humanitarian action depends on the ability to assess needs, deliver assistance and monitor and evaluate impact independently, including by engaging regularly and directly with affected people. The access landscape in the Syrian Arab Republic remains complex, with different geographical areas and types of services requiring the use of a variety of operating modalities. A total of 2,271 United Nations staff members are based in the country, including more than 700 deployed in humanitarian hubs outside Damascus, in Aleppo, Dayr al-Zawr, Hama, Homs, Ladhkiyah, Qamishli, Suwayda' and Tartus Governorates. A further 3,610 UNRWA staff members are deployed across the country. This decentralized presence contributes to greater access and proximity to

affected populations. Across the Syrian Arab Republic, humanitarian aid is distributed and implemented primarily by national actors, including non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the Syrian Arab Red Crescent.

Access in government-controlled areas

54. In government-controlled areas, communities and enclaves that remained difficult to reach because of administrative impediments and security approvals included Bayt Jinn and Mazra‘at Bayt Jinn in western Rif Dimashq Governorate, Hajar al-Aswad in the Darayya district of Rif Dimashq Governorate, Sukhnah in the Tadmur district of Homs Governorate, and Fiq in the Fiq district of Qunaytirah Governorate.

55. 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 January and 15 March 2022, 2,110 regular programmatic movements took place with programme or blanket approvals. That represented a 13 per cent decrease compared with the period from 16 November 2021 to 15 January 2022, when 2,434 such missions took place (see table 3).²

56. In addition, during the reporting period, 69 explosive ordnance assessment missions were conducted by the Mine Action Service on the basis of a blanket approval by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs received in July 2021.

Table 3

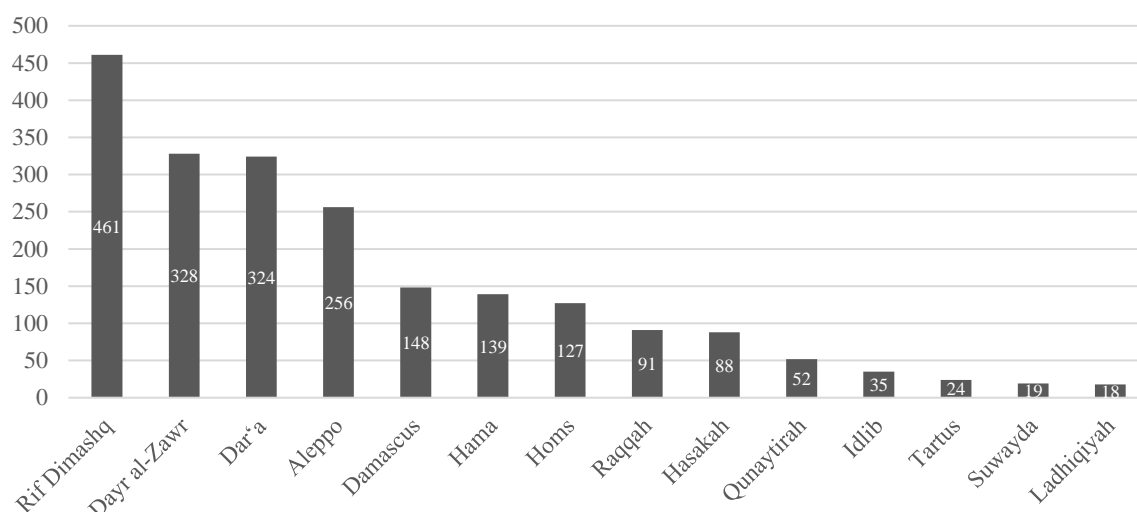
Total number of missions conducted with programme or blanket approvals^a from within the Syrian Arab Republic by United Nations agencies and third parties/facilitators, by type, 16 January to 15 March 2022

<i>Type of mission</i>	<i>Blanket approval</i>	<i>Programme approval</i>	<i>Total number</i>
Assessment missions	60	5	73
Missions accompanying aid deliveries	353	–	353
Monitoring missions	1 641	–	1 641
Security, logistics and administrative support missions	28	15	43
Total	2 090	20	2 110

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

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

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



57. For missions requiring specific approval by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the United Nations submitted 162 new requests, of which 101 (62 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 in process.

Table 4
Missions from within the Syrian Arab Republic requiring specific approval by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 16 January to 15 March 2022

Type of request	Number requested	Number approved	Percentage approved
Assessment missions	19	16	84
Missions accompanying aid deliveries	23	18	78
Monitoring missions	96	53	55
Security, logistics and administrative support missions	24	14	58
Explosive ordnance assessment missions	–	–	–
Total	162	101	62

Notes: Missions by United Nations personnel departing from Damascus or travelling cross-line generally require specific approval from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

An additional 66 missions were requested by United Nations agencies during the reporting period, all of which are currently in process.

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 (16 January–15 March 2022). Those 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

58. During the reporting period, United Nations agencies successfully completed the third cross-line delivery to Sarmada, in the north-west, since the adoption of Security Council resolution 2585 (2021) in July 2021. On 30 March 2022, 14 trucks carrying humanitarian assistance contributed by UNFPA, UNHCR, UNICEF, WFP and WHO made the journey from United Nations warehouses in Aleppo to two WFP warehouses in Sarmada and Dana, Idlib Governorate. A total of 457 tons of supplies were pre-positioned in Sarmada and Dana during that latest mission.

59. Following detailed negotiations, a new direct distribution model agreeable to all parties was set up to distribute aid delivered cross-line. During the reporting period, UNFPA reached 2,000 individuals with dignity kits dispatched cross-line to Sarmada in December 2021. The distributions took place in six camps of Idlib Governorate. UNICEF also reached 1,978 households with family hygiene kits, soap, sanitary napkins and general use diapers in Idlib Governorate and distributed school bags to 9,982 students in Aleppo and Idlib Governorates. UNICEF provided emergency preventive nutrition supplies benefiting 30,000 children under five and 16,500 pregnant and lactating women for three months, and emergency curative nutrition supplies sufficient to treat 738 severely malnourished children in various subdistricts of Aleppo and Idlib Governorates. All supplies were delivered with the December 2021 cross-line dispatch. During the reporting period, around 45 per cent of WHO items delivered in December were distributed to two hospitals in Salqin. Distribution is pending for remaining supplies.

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

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

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

62. On 20 February, WFP received the approvals necessary to resume its dispatches of food assistance to Hawl camp, following an almost month-long suspension due to insecurity and the lack of approvals. However, on 16 March, humanitarian activities, except for life-saving assistance, were suspended. On 28 March, following a security incident in phases 4 and 5 of the camp, the suspension of humanitarian activities was expanded to include life-saving activities, except for bread distribution. Water shortages were reported in the camp. Restrictions continued until the end of the reporting period. WFP concluded its distribution of rations for 56,140 people in the camp for the January and February cycles.

63. During the reporting period, UNHCR and partners completed their response to the displacement of approximately 45,000 people in the city of Hasakah, which followed the attack on Sina'a prison on 20 January and related events. In total, core

relief items were distributed to approximately 2,200 people in seven collective shelters. UNHCR also distributed food, water and hygiene kits in the collective shelters in coordination with the authorities. WFP provided general food baskets to returning internally displaced persons and the host community to reach over 45,000 people. UNFPA reached more than 2,236 women and girls with winterized dignity kits and sanitary napkins in the collective shelters. UNFPA provided reproductive health and gender-based violence services to 2,906 women and girls, as well as emergency reproductive health kits. By early February, the majority of the displaced population had reportedly returned to their homes.

64. Efforts continued with regard to the delivery of sufficient and sustained medical assistance to areas in the north-east outside of government control. In February and March, WHO delivered four cross-line shipments to the north-east of the country by means of two airlifts and two road convoys. Airlifted cross-line supplies included COVID-19 vaccines and consumables, as well as vaccines used for routine immunization (totalling 7,442 kg). The content of cross-line road convoys, weighing 50,981 kg, included inter-agency emergency health kits, medical supplies and medicine used for the treatment of scabies and lice, as well as medical supplies allocated for Qamishli National Hospital, sufficient to provide 485,223 treatment courses. Some 34.24 tons of supplies were distributed to 52 destinations (hospitals and medical centres), providing 369,550 treatment courses. UNICEF provided supplies valued at \$1.14 million to the north-east.

65. While the United Nations continued to scale up deliveries of health supplies to the north-east across lines of control, needs continued to outstrip the response. NGOs supporting over 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. The difficulties in the supply chain also hampered COVID-19 testing capacity and response and limited the ability to gain a full picture of the prevalence and scale of COVID-19 in the north-east. Health-care services continued to be affected by access challenges and underinvestment.

66. Access to most communities in Manbij and Ayn al-Arab districts remained constrained for United Nations agencies operating from Damascus, owing to the lack of agreement between the parties in control. With regard to access to the Ra's al-Ayn-Tall Abyad area, UNICEF and WHO continued to explore the feasibility of a cross-line delivery mission to dispatch core medicines and COVID-19 vaccines. A previously planned mission, approval for which was received from the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic on 6 December, was postponed because of security concerns.

67. The most recent United Nations humanitarian convoy to reach Rukban from within the Syrian Arab Republic was undertaken in September 2019. Access by commercial trucks, using informal routes, has been sporadic. Since the decision by the Government of Jordan in March 2020 to close the border as a preventive measure to contain the spread of COVID-19, people from Rukban who require medical care have been unable to gain access to the United Nations clinic on the Jordanian side of the border. Critical health cases continued to be referred to Damascus, in coordination with the Syrian Arab Red Crescent.

Cross-border access in the Syrian Arab Republic

68. 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 United Nations humanitarian assistance in the north-west of the country continued to be routed through the Bab al-Hawa crossing, and 4,919 trucks carrying humanitarian supplies have used that crossing point since resolution 2585 (2021) came into effect.

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) and 2585 (2021). The Mechanism monitored and confirmed the humanitarian nature of 13 consignments consisting of 1,272 trucks that crossed into the country from Turkey in February and March, all through the Bab al-Hawa crossing. That brought the total number of trucks monitored since the beginning of operations to 54,735 (44,763 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

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

Table 5
Requests for United Nations visas, 1 February to 25 March 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 the reporting period ^a	88	49	6	32
Renewals requested during the reporting period ^b	159	110	–	47
Visas pending from before the reporting period	95	25	1	69
Renewals pending from before the reporting period	57	39	1	17

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

^b The United Nations withdrew two visa renewal submissions pending from before the reporting period.

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

Safety and security of humanitarian personnel and premises

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

73. Since the beginning of the conflict, hundreds of humanitarian workers have reportedly been killed, including 22 staff members of the United Nations system 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.

74. A total of 14 staff members of the United Nations system (all from UNRWA) were still detained or missing as at 29 March. As at the same date, nine UNRWA staff and five non-staff personnel were still missing or detained.

III. Observations

75. The past 11 years of brutal conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic have exacted unconscionable human cost and massive and systematic human rights violations and abuses. To this day, the Syrian Arab Republic remains one of the world's most complex humanitarian and protection emergencies. Ongoing hostilities, an acute and deepening economic crisis, systematic human rights abuses and violations, water shortages and the COVID-19 pandemic continue to push millions of already vulnerable civilians into even deeper crisis. Humanitarian needs in the Syrian Arab Republic are at the highest level since the conflict began in 2011, with 14.6 million people in need of aid.

76. The United Nations and its partners are reaching over 7 million people every month throughout the Syrian Arab Republic, but more support is required. I am concerned that without significant additional financial support by the international community, including for early recovery activities, rising needs will result in more families struggling to put food on the table and potentially increasingly resorting to harmful practices, such as child marriage and other negative coping mechanisms.

77. The United Nations continued to operationalize its plan for regular inter-agency cross-line humanitarian convoys to the north-west. I welcome the latest cross-line delivery to Sarmada, on 30 March 2022. The United Nations is doing everything in its power to expand those operations and increase their predictability, effectiveness and safety, as needs continue to grow. I urge all parties to redouble their efforts to facilitate United Nations efforts to deliver aid directly to the most vulnerable, including by providing the necessary permissions and security guarantees in a timely manner. At this point, cross-line convoys, even if deployed regularly, cannot replicate the size and scope of the United Nations cross-border operation, which remains a life-saving modality for millions of people in need in the north-west. I therefore call upon the Security Council to maintain consensus on renewing resolution [2585 \(2021\)](#) in July 2022. Doing so is a moral and humanitarian imperative.

78. I remain alarmed by the continuing human cost of the armed conflict and the attacks that appear to be indiscriminate or directed at civilians across the Syrian Arab Republic. Those attacks, which include the use of improvised explosive devices in populated areas, must end immediately. I reiterate my call upon all parties to respect human rights and international humanitarian law, including by taking constant care to spare civilians and civilian infrastructure in the conduct of military operations. I also 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.

79. A total of 12 million people in the Syrian Arab Republic are food-insecure, and an additional 1.9 million people are at risk of sliding into food insecurity. This is 51 per cent more than in 2019, before the financial crisis and the outbreak of COVID-19. It is essential to respond to the growing food and nutrition needs, the severe deterioration of livelihoods and resilience and the collapse of food systems.

80. 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.

81. I remain deeply concerned about the fate and well-being of children detained in the Ghwayran detention centre and all detention centres across the north-east. I echo the call by UNICEF for the immediate release and sustainable solutions for the children, as well as sustained access to them to provide necessary life-saving support and individual child assessments, based on the best interests of the child. The current pace of repatriation and reintegration of children stranded in the north-east is far too slow, and I call upon Member States to work urgently towards the repatriation of foreign children, in line with international law and in full respect of the principle of non-refoulement.

82. My Special Envoy for Syria continues his efforts towards the unilateral release of persons arbitrarily deprived of their liberty, in particular women, children, the elderly and the sick, who are especially vulnerable during the COVID-19 pandemic. The majority are held by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic. I call upon the Government and other parties to account for the fate and whereabouts of those that 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 promptly and transparently investigated, identified perpetrators brought to justice and the families of the deceased informed and compensated in cases of wrongful death.

83. 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. Individuals whose rights have been violated are entitled to effective remedies.

84. 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.

85. I continue to call upon all parties to the conflict to work rapidly towards making tangible progress in the political process in the Syrian Arab Republic. I remain grateful for all efforts made to seek a political resolution, including by the Syrian parties, in addition to their international and regional supporters. That said, efforts thus far have not been sufficient. I call upon the Syrian parties to engage constructively with my Special Envoy as he appeals to the members of the Constitutional Committee to work with the sense of seriousness and compromise that the situation demands, while he continues his efforts to broaden the political process

to lead to a negotiated settlement of the Syrian conflict in line with Security Council resolution [2254 \(2015\)](#). We must find the courage and determination to move beyond rhetorical commitments to peace and to do all that is necessary to reach a negotiated political solution that meets the aspirations of all Syrians, ends the suffering of the Syrian people and ensures sustainable peace.

Annex I

Reported incidents affecting civilians recorded by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights between February and March 2022*

Idlib Governorate

- On 2 February, OHCHR received information that, on 31 January 2021, the family of a male detainee from the village of Jarjanaz in eastern rural Idlib learned by coincidence about his death through the civilian service centre in Hama. The death notice reportedly indicated that he had died on 10 November 2014 following his arrest in October 2012, while returning from Lebanon. The family did not have information about his fate and whereabouts until his death was acknowledged. The body of the deceased was not delivered to his family.
- On 10 February, a displaced civilian woman was reportedly shot near the Atmah camp complex in northern rural Idlib. She died of her injuries on 28 February. The incident provoked protests, during which a boy was injured when shots were fired to disperse the crowd. A media worker covering the protests was arrested and held for a few hours. He was reportedly physically assaulted during his arrest.
- On 12 February, six civilians, including two women and two girls, were killed and a woman was injured when a reported ground-based strike hit a house in the town of Ma'arrat al-Na'san in north-eastern rural Idlib.
- On 1 March, a civilian man was arrested during a house raid in Binnish city in northern rural Idlib, reportedly following a post on social media. On 3 March, he was reportedly transferred to the central prison in the city of Idlib; his family has not been allowed to visit him.

Aleppo Governorate

- On 2 February, at least six civilians, including one boy, were killed, and 24 civilians, including three women, seven boys and one girl, were injured when several reported ground-based strikes hit residential and commercial areas of the city of Al-Bab in eastern rural Aleppo.
- On 9 February, two women were injured when reported ground-based strikes hit the village of Arab Hasan Kabir in northern rural Aleppo.
- On 12 February, six civilians, including three girls and two boys, were injured when a reported ground-based strike hit the outskirts of the city of Jarabulus in eastern rural Aleppo.
- On 15 February, four civilians, including two boys and one girl, were injured when an reported improvised explosive device detonated near a vehicle registration centre, which is linked to the local council of the city of I'zaz in northern rural Aleppo.

* The list of incidents exemplifies human rights issues of concern raised in the present report. Owing to the changing patterns of conflict and the loss of networks of credible 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 have been verified according to its methodology, should not be considered comprehensive.

- On 15 February, two civilian men were killed and six civilians, including a doctor, were injured when several reported ground-based strikes hit residential and commercial areas in the city of I'zaz.
- On 1 March, two boys were killed and three civilian men were injured when a reported landmine exploded in the village of Jarad, near the Manbij area in eastern rural Aleppo.

Dayr al-Zawr Governorate

- On 26 February, a civilian man who worked with the local council was killed in a reported drive-by shooting in the city of Dhiban in eastern rural Dayr al-Zawr.
- On 28 February, a civilian man was shot and killed, reportedly as a result of indiscriminate shooting during a security operation in the village of Hawayij Dhiyab Jazirah in north-western rural Dayr al-Zawr.
- On 2 March, a civilian man was killed in a reported drive-by shooting in the village of Sabhah in eastern rural Dayr al-Zawr.
- On 5 March, three men were reportedly arrested at their homes in the village of Abu Hamam in eastern rural Dayr al-Zawr. A 24-hour curfew was imposed on the village during the security operation. Their families were denied information about their fate and whereabouts.
- On 17 March, three men were reportedly detained in a house raid in the Hawijah area of the town of Muhaymidah in western rural Dayr al-Zawr. Their families were denied information about their fate and whereabouts.

Raqqah Governorate

- On 12 February, a civilian man was shot and killed, reportedly while trying to escape arrest, during a house raid in the city of Tabaqah in western rural Raqqah.
- On 12 March, three boys were injured, reportedly while playing in the street during a ground-based strike in the village of Hishah in northern rural Raqqah.
- On 16 March, a boy was killed by a reported landmine explosion in the village of Suwaydiyah Kabirah village in western rural Raqqah.

Hasakah Governorate

- On 5 February, a journalist was arrested at his home in the city of Qamishli in northern rural Hasakah. The journalist worked for ARK TV station, which is based in Erbil in the north of Iraq, and remained detained as of the end of the reporting period. On the same day, a media activist, who works for the Yeketi media outlet, based in the north-east of the Syrian Arab Republic, was arrested at his home in the city of Qamishli and detained. He was released on 10 February with no clear reasons for his detention.
- On 7 February, a boy was killed and another two boys and two women were injured in a reported shooting in Hawl camp in eastern rural Hasakah. The casualties occurred during clashes that reportedly erupted following a dispute.
- On 19 February, a journalist for ARK TV station was arrested at his home in the city of Hasakah. On the same day, another journalist working with ARK TV and Rebaz Radio was arrested at his home, in the city of Malikiyah in north-eastern rural Hasakah, and detained. The reasons behind their detention remain unknown. The families have been denied information about the fate and whereabouts of the journalists.

- On 19 February, the family of a deceased male detainee received his corpse from the hospital of Hasakah. The deceased had been arrested at his home in the neighbourhood of Ghuwayran in the city of Hasakah on 28 January 2022, reportedly during a security operation that followed an attack on the Ghuwayran prison. The family was informed by telephone that their son had died in custody and that they should arrange for retrieving his body from the hospital.
- On 27 February, two women were injured while inside their home during a reported ground-based strike on the village of Umm al-Khayr in northern rural Hasakah.

Dar‘a Governorate

- On 12 February, a member of the Central Committee in western rural Dar‘a died of injuries that he had sustained following an attack on 10 February in the town of Atman in northern rural Dar‘a.
- On 15 February, the former head of the local council of the town of Ghariyah al-Sharqiyah in Dar‘a was shot and killed. Following his reconciliation with the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, he had been working as a nurse in the Busra al-Sham hospital in eastern rural Dar‘a.
- On 15 March, a man was killed and a girl was injured during an exchange of fire in the city of Jasim in north-western rural Dar‘a. The clashes reportedly erupted during an arrest operation in the area.
- On 16 March, a girl was killed and two boys were injured when an unexploded ordnance reportedly detonated near the city of Sanamayn in northern rural Dar‘a.
- On 18 March, a reconciled former member of an armed group was shot and killed in a reported drive-by shooting in the village of Al-Karak al-Sharqi in southern rural Dar‘a.
- On 19 March, a reconciled former member of an armed group was reportedly shot and killed in the city of Tafas in southern rural Dar‘a.

Hama Governorate

- On 27 February, three civilian men were killed when an explosive remnant of war reportedly detonated in Salamiyah city in eastern rural Hama.

Suwayda’ Governorate

- On 11 February, a civilian man was reportedly shot and killed at a checkpoint at the entrance of the city of Shahba in northern rural Suwayda’.

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

1. AFAQ
2. Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
3. Al-Ameen for Humanitarian Support
4. Al Resala Foundation
5. Alseeraj for Development & Healthcare
6. Al Sham Humanitarian Foundation
7. ATAA Humanitarian Relief Association
8. BAHAR
9. Basma for Relief and Development
10. Basmeh & Zeitooneh for Relief and Development
11. Big Heart Foundation
12. BINAA for Development
13. Bonyan Organization
14. CARE International
15. Children of One World
16. Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e.V. (German Agro Action)
17. Doctors of the World Turkey
18. Ghiras Al Nahda
19. Global Communities
20. GOAL
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 Inisiatif 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. Nasaem Khair
42. NAS
43. Norwegian Refugee Council
44. Orange
45. Orient for Human Relief
46. People in Need
47. Physicians Across Continents
48. POINT Organization
49. Qatar Charity
50. Qatar Red Crescent Society

51. REACH Initiative
 52. Relief Experts Association – UDER
 53. Relief International
 54. Sadad Humanitarian Organization
 55. Saed Charity Association
 56. SANED Organization
 57. SENED Organization
 58. Shafak Organization
 59. SKT 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 Al Sham 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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