



# Security Council

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

### Report of the Secretary-General

#### I. Introduction

1. The present report is the seventy-ninth 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 April and May 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, even as the number of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) cases continued to be a cause for concern. Hostilities increased significantly in the northern part of the country, including but not limited to Tall Rif'at in the northern Aleppo countryside, Manbij, Ayn Isa and Tall Tamr.

2. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) verified incidents in which at least 72 civilians, including 10 women and 12 children, were killed as a result of hostilities. In addition, at least 46 civilians, including 5 women and 14 children, were injured.



3. The economic crisis continued to affect civilians across the country. Approximately 12 million people are considered to be food-insecure and 1.9 million are at risk of falling into food insecurity. April marked the eighth consecutive month in which the monthly price for a standard food basket reached the highest level ever recorded. After more than 11 years of conflict and displacement, an unprecedented number of children and women in the country are now struggling with soaring rates of malnutrition.

4. COVID-19 continued to spread across parts of the country, albeit at a slower pace. Although vaccination efforts are under way, only 7.8 per cent of the population has been fully vaccinated, while 12.2 per cent has received at least one dose.

5. The crisis continues to have a gendered impact, with women and adolescent girls paying a high price for harmful and discriminatory gender norms, including gender-based violence, while men and boys face elevated risks linked to arbitrary detention, forced conscription and explosive ordnance.

6. Multiple safety and security incidents occurred in Hawl camp during the reporting period, including against humanitarian workers. An attack on 10 May on an international non-governmental organization centre prompted the suspension of all humanitarian activities in phase 5 of the camp.

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 5.4 million people in April and 5 million people in May, across all 14 governorates.

8. Access for humanitarian operations remains complex, with different geographical areas and types of services requiring the use of a variety of operating modalities. On 16 May, the fourth cross-line convoy, consisting of 14 trucks, delivered food assistance to more than 43,000 people in the north-west of the country. A new operational plan was developed to cover the period between 1 May and 31 December 2022. Cross-border operations continued in the reporting period, with 20 consignments consisting of 1,686 trucks crossing into the north-west from Türkiye, all through the Bab al-Hawa crossing.

9. The sixth Brussels Conference on Supporting the Future of Syria and the Region was held on 9 and 10 May 2022. Participants pledged nearly \$6.7 billion in support of humanitarian, resilience and development activities for the crisis response, including pledges for both the Syrian Arab Republic and the region for 2022–2023 and beyond.

### **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 were killed and injured as a result of air strikes, ground-based strikes, attacks with various types of improvised explosive devices and gunfire. Hostilities also affected civilian objects, further degrading access to basic services and livelihoods.

4. Air strikes, mutual shelling and clashes between non-State armed opposition groups and government and pro-government forces across contact lines in the north-

west of the country continued, with the tempo of air strikes increasing at the end of April. 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 exposed them to serious violations of international humanitarian law and affected the ability of women and adolescent girls to have access to life-saving sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence services. Explosive contamination remains widespread. Increased hostilities have displaced civilians in the northern part of the country, including at least 130 families from the Abu Rasayn area to nearby villages and farms in Tall Tamr subdistrict in Hasakah.

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, eastern rural Homs and Hama. On 16 May, Da'esh claimed responsibility for two bombings in the countryside of Kiswah, south of Damascus. The threat of Da'esh near Damascus raised concern about the group's geographical reach and potential ability to threaten greater numbers of civilians in urban areas.

6. The south-west continued to witness violent incidents across Dar'a, Qunaytirah and Suwayda' Governorates, including improvised explosive device attacks, targeted killings, kidnappings, exchanges of fire and limited-scale clashes.

7. Food insecurity has reached record levels in the country. Each day, 13.9 million people, including more than 4.6 million children, go hungry. In a recent report, the World Health Organization (WHO) indicated that, after more than 10 years of conflict and displacement, an unprecedented number of the country's children and women are now struggling with soaring rates of malnutrition. Some 5.5 million people, primarily mothers and children up to 5 years of age, will need direct nutrition assistance in 2022 and into 2023; half of those persons live in the north-east of the country.

8. The economic crisis continues to affect civilians across the country, in particular children, women, older people and people with disabilities. According to WFP, April marked the eighth consecutive month in which the monthly price for a standard food basket reached the highest level ever recorded since monitoring started in 2013, with food prices 37 per cent higher than in February, 64 per cent higher than six months ago and 84 per cent higher than in April 2021. Skyrocketing global food prices are curtailing the ability of WFP to maintain its operations in the country at current levels. Although the FAO Food Price Index declined 0.8 per cent in April from the all-time high that it had reached in March, it was still 29.8 per cent above its value in March 2021. Price increases are attributable to various factors, including fuel shortages countrywide, a worldwide increase in food and fuel prices and the depreciation of the Syrian pound. People are exhausting their limited reserves. Disruptions to livelihoods increase women's and girls' vulnerability to gender-based violence, including early marriage, and boys' vulnerability to being recruited into armed groups. They also fuel harmful coping mechanisms, straining the capacities of families and communities to protect children, in particular adolescent girls.

9. Millions of people in the Syrian Arab Republic lack reliable access to sufficient and safe water owing to a range of factors, including the low water level of 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 hostilities. Since May, the water level of the Euphrates River has dropped significantly. In early May, the Tishrin Dam Authority warned that the dam could only operate for six hours a day because of the river's low water level. The reduced capacity of the Tishrin hydroelectric power plant will affect water supply and irrigation across large parts of the north-east. Erratic rainfall and water scarcity have led to a lack of pastures in natural rangelands. The resulting shortage of animal fodder

has caused a sharp increase in livestock feed prices. Dry spells up to the end of April have further affected rain-fed crops. Limited access to clean water creates challenges for women's and girls' menstrual hygiene practices and increases the risk of infections, thereby affecting their sexual and reproductive health.

10. Uluk water station has reportedly been operational throughout the reporting period. However, its pumping capacity remained low mainly because of low voltage and interruptions in power supply. Maintaining the station continues to be challenging, although maintenance teams came across lines of control on multiple occasions to carry out repairs. As a result, water in Hasakah neighbourhoods is available on a rotating basis only, and water trucking operations continue. Shutdowns and low operational capacity regularly affect access to water for over 960,000 people, including those living in such camps as Hawl.

11. 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. Since March 2017, Bab has been among the subdistricts reporting the highest levels of waterborne diseases across the country. The United Nations continues to advocate for the resumption of water supply to the city from the Ayn al-Baydah station and the conduct of a technical assessment.

12. Some 56,000 people, 94 per cent of whom are women and children, remain at Hawl camp. The security situation in the camp continued to deteriorate, with 16 murders and four attempted murders reported in 2022. On 6 April, Hawl camp administration allowed humanitarian actors to resume their activities, which had been suspended on 16 March. Humanitarian partners operating in the camp were targeted in multiple incidents, most notably deliberate attacks against their facilities. On 6 May, assets were stolen from a non-governmental organization (NGO) centre, an early childhood centre and a learning centre. An attack on 10 May on an international NGO centre prompted the suspension of all humanitarian activities in phase 5 of the camp. The suspension continued to be in effect at the end of the reporting period.

13. The United Nations remained without humanitarian access to up to 10,500 people living in Rukban. Residents of the Rukban area continue to live in dire conditions, with limited access to essential food items, water and health care and other basic services amid restrictions on the entry of commodities. The Organization continued to advocate for immediate humanitarian access and assistance to reach those who remained in the camp.

14. In April, the number of confirmed COVID-19 cases across the country decreased by 94 per cent compared with March. COVID-19 transmission rates in parts of the country remained high and likely far beyond official figures, with the case fatality rate having reached 3.7 per cent by mid-May. The health-care system, devastated by years of conflict, has been stretched. The pandemic also affected access for women and adolescent girls to sexual and reproductive health services, including maternal health.

15. Vaccines are being administered across the country at fixed health facilities and by mobile medical teams in rural areas. Only 7.8 per cent of the population had been fully vaccinated as at 12 May, while 12.2 per cent had received at least one dose. A total of 3.8 million doses of vaccines were administered, resulting in 2.5 million vaccinated persons as at 14 May.

16. Fuel supplies continued to diminish across the country; shortages have led to price increases and affected the delivery of life-saving social and health services. In addition, fuel shortages continued to limit water pumping capacity and put financial pressure on farmers, affecting their ability to irrigate fields and transport produce to market. On 17 May, the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic raised fuel and

diesel prices. This is expected to further increase production and transportation costs, leading to increased commodity prices. Fuel shortages also affected the operations of several major power stations, reportedly reducing electricity supply in the country by at least 21 per cent as at the end of May. That is a significant drop, given that, in 2021, electricity generation was already 65 per cent lower than pre-crisis levels. Severe power rationing was reported in many areas, with hundreds of thousands of people receiving power for about only one hour per day. The economic crisis has had 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**

17. In preparation for the eighth session of the small body of the Constitutional Committee, the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria continued his bilateral engagements with the Syrian parties and international and regional interlocutors, with a view to ensuring that progress is made at that session.

18. He reminded interlocutors that even if Syrians were to agree on the substance of constitutional reform or a new constitution, in order to move the political process forward, it would still be necessary to establish a safe, calm and neutral environment in the Syrian Arab Republic, starting with confidence-building measures, as mandated by Security Council resolution [2254 \(2015\)](#). To that end, the Special Envoy continued to identify areas where consensus might be found on a series of reciprocal confidence-building measures that could be implemented in parallel, step for step.

19. The Special Envoy noted that, on 30 April, a presidential decree was issued granting what is stated to be a general amnesty for persons facing terrorism charges. He discussed the amnesty with Government officials during a visit to Damascus in late May. In his meetings with those officials, the Special Envoy noted the amnesty's potential as a confidence-building measure and raised a number of concerns. He asked to be kept informed of the progress made in implementing the amnesty in a comprehensive and transparent manner.

20. The Special Envoy continued his engagement with members of the Syrian Women's Advisory Board and members of Syrian civil society. Civil society interlocutors expressed a fear that the lack of progress in the political process would lead to a decrease in humanitarian and early recovery funding at a time when the needs of millions of Syrians were at their highest.

21. During the reporting period, violence escalated in parts of northern Aleppo, Raqqah and Hasakah Governorates, with an increase in shelling, drone strikes and rocket attacks. On 26 May, the National Security Council of Türkiye noted that current or future Turkish military operations "to free its borders from the threat of terrorism do not target the territorial integrity and sovereignty" of neighbouring countries.

22. On 25 May, the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic said that it would consider any Turkish military incursion into the country as "war crimes and crimes against humanity".

### **Protection**

23. Civilians across the Syrian Arab Republic continued to suffer the direct and indirect consequences of armed conflict and violence. From 1 April to 15 May 2022, OHCHR documented incidents across the country in which at least 72 civilians, including 10 women and 12 children, were killed and at least 46 civilians, including 5 women and 14 children, were injured as a result of hostilities, including through air strikes, ground-based strikes, attacks carried out with improvised explosive devices,

explosive remnants of war, armed clashes and targeted killings at the hands of various parties to the conflict. 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.

24. 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.

25. OHCHR continued to document cases of detainees dying while in custody, allegedly owing to natural causes. Families learn about these deaths either by chance or when Government authorities contact them directly. In many such cases, individuals appear 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.

26. 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. In addition, they were responsible for deaths in custody and continued to violate civilians' rights to freedom of movement and expression, peaceful assembly and association. Women and girls continued to be at risk of multiple forms of gender-based violence, including child marriage.

27. On 30 April, President of the Syrian Arab Republic, Bashar al-Assad, issued legislative decree No. 7 of 2022. The decree grants general amnesty for crimes of terrorism committed by Syrians (foreigners are not covered) before 30 April 2022, excluding crimes that lead to the death of human beings. That amnesty, which is the first that covers terrorist crimes, extends to persons who have been sentenced for committing terrorist crimes, those being investigated on charges of having committed such crimes and those who are "wanted" for terrorism crimes committed in the country and abroad. The amnesty does not cover those who are charged under other laws. In addition, thousands of political prisoners and prisoners of conscience who have been held for years on charges not related to terrorism, such as conspiring to undermine State security, are not covered. According to information received by OHCHR, dozens of detainees and prisoners, including women, have reportedly been released from the Government security branches, detention centres and prisons, including Saydnaya military prison.

28. The Syrian Arab Republic continues to be among the countries reporting the highest number of direct victims of explosive ordnance incidents worldwide. Explosive ordnance puts one in two people in the country at risk of death and injury and impedes the delivery of crucial humanitarian assistance. The Mine Action Service estimates that one in three communities in the country is contaminated with unexploded ordnance.

29. During the reporting period, the country task force on monitoring and reporting did not verify any incident of hostilities causing damage to educational facilities.

30. The WHO Surveillance System for Attacks on Health Care reported one incident affecting health care during the reporting period. The attack was directed against a clinic of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA). No casualties resulted from that attack.

## Humanitarian response

31. Humanitarian assistance by United Nations agencies and their humanitarian partners continued throughout the Syrian Arab Republic (see table 1). Assistance included WFP food assistance for 5.4 million people in April and 5 million people in May (as at 25 May)<sup>1</sup> across all 14 governorates. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) provided humanitarian assistance to approximately 223,000 people across all 14 governorates and supported 124 operational community or satellite centres. Explosive risk education teams trained by the Mine Action Service delivered risk-awareness sessions to more than 28,300 civilians in April. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), working through partners, conducted awareness-raising sessions on the risk of explosive devices for some 82,500 children and caregivers.

32. In April, UNICEF provided more than 3 million people across all 14 governorates with access to critical social services, including health, nutrition, water and sanitation, education and social protection. With UNICEF support, 534,100 persons received critical water, sanitation and hygiene supplies and services, and some 240,000 children received educational services and supplies in formal settings. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) and WFP, through their joint programme on cash and voucher assistance, provided an average of 78,500 pregnant and lactating women each month with e-vouchers to purchase hygiene items.

33. The United Nations and humanitarian partners drew up an integrated action plan for dignified shelter and living conditions in the north-west of the country to address increasingly protracted displacement. The aim of the plan is to move people from tents into more dignified shelters by the end of 2023, and ensure that people have access to drainage, sewerage, water, roads, lighting and electricity, as well as education, health and early recovery and livelihood opportunities. Dignified shelters are expected to reduce the dependency of communities living in tents on annual winter support.

34. The United Nations continued to support COVID-19 response efforts 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, April and May 2022

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Average number of people reached monthly</i>
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	47 000
International Organization for Migration	128 100
Mine Action Service	28 800 <sup>a</sup>
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	212 700
United Nations Children's Fund	156 500 <sup>a</sup>
United Nations Development Programme	792 000
United Nations Population Fund	230 000

<sup>1</sup> The April dispatch cycle was extended into May to reach all beneficiaries.

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Average number of people reached monthly</i>
United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	104 200
World Food Programme	5 200 000
World Health Organization	945 000

<sup>a</sup> Figure is for April only.

35. Within the Syrian Arab Republic, assistance provided by United Nations agencies included WFP food assistance for some 4 million people in April and for 3.6 million people in May (as at 29 May). The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) assisted 87,000 people through regular programming. The humanitarian demining operations supported by the Mine Action Service continued in Darayya, Rif Dimashq, including the first demolition of explosive ordnance. UNFPA reached 405,500 people with life-saving reproductive health and gender-based violence prevention and response services in government-controlled areas. During the reporting period, WHO distributed 408,900 treatment courses and supported 153,400 medical procedures.

36. In April, the Mine Action Service explosive ordnance assessment team concluded its preliminary assessment task in Yarmouk camp. Since September, the team has conducted rapid search operations in over 6,000 buildings and confirmed explosive ordnance contamination in 199 buildings. Reports of suspected contamination in some 950 buildings have been received. Mechanical assets will be required for further assessment and clearance in the future.

37. UNRWA provided cash assistance for 208,300 Palestine refugees, and food assistance and non-food items for 74,000 Palestine refugees and 400 Palestine refugees, respectively.

38. Among the cross-border humanitarian assistance delivered into the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic, WFP delivered food assistance for some 1.33 million people in April and dispatched food assistance to 1.37 million in May (as at 25 May). UNICEF provided multisectoral assistance to 553,000 people during the reporting period. To respond to the urgent shelter and basic needs of displaced persons and host communities between 1 April and 22 May 2022, UNHCR assisted 177,500 people through 16 cross-border trans-shipments through the Bab al-Hawa crossing. The International Organization for Migration brought multisectoral assistance to 256,250 people. UNFPA supported more than 43,000 people with life-saving reproductive health and gender-based violence prevention and response services. WHO delivered eight truckloads of medical supplies, enough to provide more than 720,000 treatments, into the north-west of the country.

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

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

40. 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 April and May, the Mechanism monitored and confirmed the humanitarian nature of 20 consignments consisting of 1,686 trucks. Some 78 per cent of the truckloads consisted of food aid, 20 per cent of non-food items, including shelter assistance, and the remainder consisted of health and nutrition supplies, including COVID-19 prevention supplies and vaccines, and hygiene and veterinary supplies. 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 civilians in greatest need. Systems are in place to identify and respond to any reports of aid not reaching the intended beneficiaries.

41. 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*

42. 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 assessments conducted by humanitarian organizations and based on agreed eligibility and vulnerability criteria. Humanitarian partners in the north-west perform distributions at a specific time and place, often on a monthly basis, at a market square or other central location, or through door-to-door distributions. People receiving assistance must show proof of identification matching their name on distribution lists verified by the implementing partners.

43. Humanitarian partners work through existing health structures to provide people in the north-west with life-saving health care. Assistance is provided through a wide range of services, including, but not limited to, the provision of essential health items to existing medical facilities, fuel to schools, protection services for gender-based violence survivors and support to livelihood activities. Prescription medications are supplied to pharmacies or medical facilities for their use. Support also includes providing salaries to medical workers and teachers.

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

(Thousands)

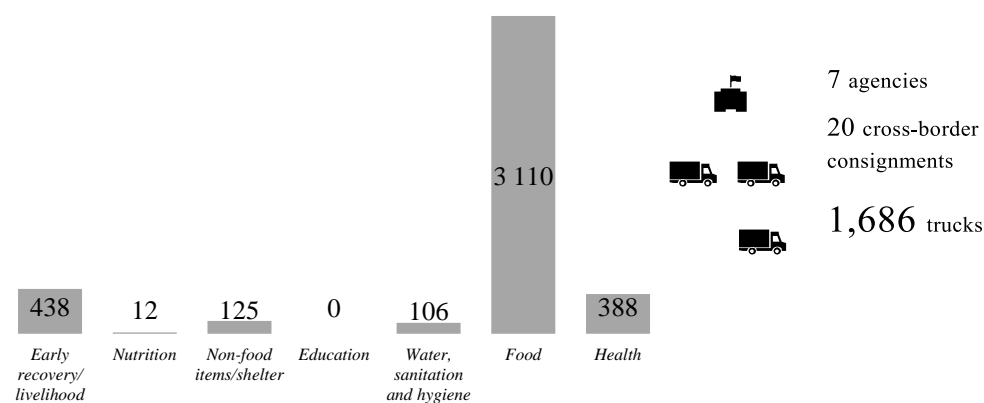


Table 2  
**Number of beneficiaries targeted by the United Nations and its partners through cross-border deliveries, by sector and by district, April and May 2022 (monthly average)**

<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	123 104	–	115 000	–	–	–	–
Aleppo	Bab	1 176	–	82 000	–	6 250	–	6 250
Aleppo	I'zaz	71 613	–	286 000	60 000	37 700	–	16 875
Aleppo	Jarabulus	1 000	–	85 000	–	1 575	–	–
Aleppo	Jabal Sim'an	52 966	–	59 395	–	9 375	–	7 125
Idlib	Harim	123 522	–	1 149 240	328 436	28 550	12 303	32 500
Idlib	Idlib	57 139	–	1 333 089	–	41 771	–	43 250
Idlib	Jisr al-Shughur	7 749	–	–	–	–	–	–

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

#### *Early recovery and livelihoods activities*

45. Early recovery and livelihood activities represent 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, \$1.1 billion, or 26 per cent of the overall request for humanitarian aid to the Syrian Arab Republic, will promote early recovery and resilience by funding some 570 projects. That 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. By late May, 133 of those projects had received \$195 million, or 17 per cent of the funds requested. That includes \$42 million received by the stand-alone early recovery and livelihoods sector, amounting to 20 per cent of its funding requirements. During the reporting period, early recovery and livelihood partners supported over 319,000 direct beneficiaries and 2.9 million indirect beneficiaries.

46. The United Nations and its partners support early recovery and livelihood projects across five distinct domains: (a) the repair and rehabilitation of critical civilian infrastructure; (b) the removal of debris and solid waste; (c) income-generating activities and market-based interventions; (d) vocational and skills training; and (e) social cohesion and community interventions. Many of the early recovery activities implemented during the reporting period built upon emergency assistance programmes to enhance long-term recovery.

47. In respect of infrastructure rehabilitation and waste management, the United Nations Development Programme UNDP rehabilitated 3 km of the electrical network in Hasakah Governorate and removed 1,000 m<sup>3</sup> of debris in Dayr al-Zawr and Hama Governorates. A total of 57,200 tons of solid waste were removed in Aleppo, Hasakah, Raqqah, Dayr al-Zawr, Hama, Homs, Ladhqiyyah, and Rif Dimashq Governorates and 249 waste management tools and machines were provided in Raqqah, Hama, Ladhqiyyah, and Rif Dimashq Governorates. UNDP repaired 4 km of the sewerage

system in Hasakah, Raqqah, and Dayr al-Zawr Governorates and rehabilitated two bakeries in Hasakah Governorate. To support increased access to education, UNDP and its partners rehabilitated 20 classrooms in Hama Governorate and improved access to five educational facilities in Aleppo. Two water stations were rehabilitated in Aleppo Governorate.

48. UNDP rehabilitated five health facilities in Hasakah, Hama, and Qunaytirah Governorates. As part of the efforts of UNICEF to strengthen the vaccine cold chain system, the Fund installed 30 solar-powered refrigerators in Aleppo, Dayr al-Zawr, Rif Dimashq, Homs, Qunaytirah, Dar‘a and Damascus Governorates. Those refrigerators will supplement the existing cold chain system and increase the capacity of health centres to store vaccines for children at cold temperatures even when electricity is cut.

49. During the reporting period, 4,450 persons benefited from business entrepreneurship opportunities and 3,055 individuals received vocational or business training in all 14 governorates. Cash intervention supported 1,977 vulnerable households in Aleppo, Hasakah, Raqqah, Damascus, Dar‘a, Dayr al-Zawr, Ladhqiyyah, Rif Dimashq and Tartus Governorates, while 437 long-term jobs and 1,710 short-term jobs were created. In addition, the rehabilitation of public infrastructure in Aleppo, Hasakah, Raqqah, Suwayda’, Damascus, Dayr al-Zawr, Hama, Ladhqiyyah, Qunaytirah and Rif Dimashq Governorates provided temporary jobs for 890 people.

50. FAO provided support to 15,395 households (92,370 persons), including 4,150 households (24,900 persons) that benefited from irrigation infrastructure rehabilitation work in Homs Governorate. The work completed will enable them to cultivate irrigated cereal crops and other crops during the summer. In Hasakah, Rif Dimashq, Dar‘a, Dayr al-Zawr and Suwayda’ Governorates, a total of 6,000 households (36,000 persons) received livestock feed to keep their animals healthy and fertile despite the current shortage in livestock feed in the local markets. In Hasakah Governorate, 105 households (630 persons) received equipment for small-scale milk processing units. Vouchers were distributed to 425 beneficiary households (2,550 persons) to support agribusinesses in Hama, Dar‘a, Dayr al-Zawr and Suwayda’ Governorates. A total of 4,440 households (26,640 persons) benefited from artificial insemination programmes to increase the number of heads of cattle in Dayr al-Zawr, Rif Dimashq, Hasakah, Aleppo and Idlib Governorates, while the livestock of 275 households (1,650 persons) in Aleppo and Idlib Governorates received fertility treatments, with a view to improving livestock production.

51. In the north-west of the country, UNDP and other early recovery and livelihood sector cross-border partners removed eight tons of solid waste in Aleppo Governorate. In Idlib Governorate, 25 public services were provided with support and 2 km of the sewerage system were repaired in Aleppo Governorate. In addition, 159 classrooms were rehabilitated in Aleppo Governorate, 122 km of roads were repaired in Aleppo and Idlib Governorates, four water stations were rehabilitated in Aleppo and Idlib Governorates, and 1,593 individuals received vocational or business training. Two markets, including the warehouses, and 40 bakeries were rehabilitated in Aleppo and Idlib Governorates.

52. In the north-east, 655 persons received vocational and skills training in Hasakah and Raqqah Governorates; 4,010 persons were given the support needed to rehabilitate, develop or start a business in Hasakah and Dayr al-Zawr Governorates; two schools were rehabilitated in Hasakah and Raqqah Governorates; 8,582 short-term work opportunities were created in Aleppo, Hasakah, Raqqah and Dayr al-Zawr Governorates; and 219 individuals benefitted from vocational or business training in Hasakah Governorate.

53. 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 operations.

### Humanitarian access

54. The provision of humanitarian assistance requires timely, safe, sustained and unimpeded access by the United Nations and all humanitarian partners to people in need across the Syrian Arab Republic. Principled humanitarian action depends on the ability to 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 2,100 United Nations staff members are based in the country, including more than 600 deployed in humanitarian hubs outside Damascus, in Aleppo, Dayr al-Zawr, Hama, Homs, Ladhīqiyah, Qamishli, Suwayda' and Tartus Governorates. In addition, there are 3,867 UNRWA staff members 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 NGOs and the Syrian Arab Red Crescent.

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

55. In government-controlled areas, communities and enclaves that remained difficult to reach owing to administrative impediments and security approvals included Bayt Jinn and Mazra'at Bayt Jinn in western Rif Dimashq, 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.

56. 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 March and 15 May 2022, 1,864 missions were conducted with programme or blanket approvals. That represented a 12 per cent decrease compared with the period from 16 January 2022 to 15 March 2022, when 2,110 such missions were conducted (see table 3).<sup>2</sup>

Table 3

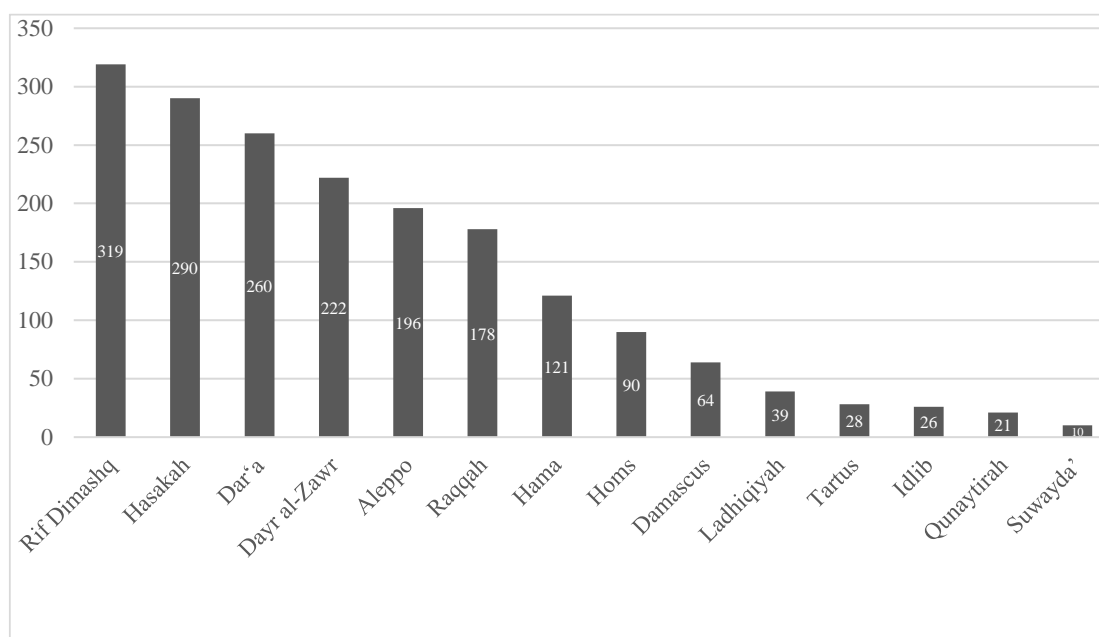
#### **Total number of missions conducted with programme or blanket approvals from within the Syrian Arab Republic by United Nations agencies and third parties/facilitators, by type, 16 March to 15 May 2022**

<i>Type of mission</i>	<i>Blanket approval</i>	<i>Programme approval</i>	<i>Total number</i>
Assessment missions	104	3	107
Missions accompanying aid deliveries	41	4	45
Monitoring missions	1 646	7	1 653
Security, logistics and administrative support missions	57	2	59
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 848</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>1 864</b>

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

<sup>2</sup> United Nations personnel and third-party contractors operating at humanitarian hubs outside of Damascus obtain "blanket approvals" to carry out movements as part of their regular programming. These 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 March to 15 May 2022**



57. For missions requiring specific approval by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates, the United Nations submitted 249 new requests, of which 183 (73.5 per cent) were approved (see table 4). This takes into account the 10-day response period by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates and does not negatively count requests that were submitted but are still under process.

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

Type of request	Number requested	Number approved	Percentage approved
Assessment missions	31	24	77
Missions accompanying aid deliveries	48	43	90
Monitoring missions	100 <sup>a</sup>	53	53
Security, logistics and administrative support missions	35	28	80
Explosive ordnance assessment missions	35 <sup>b</sup>	35	100
<b>Total</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>73</b>

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

The figures in table 4 are based on data internally reported by United Nations agencies and reflect approvals received within the reporting period (16 March to 15 May 2022) of the present report. These figures may therefore differ from those recorded by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, with which discussions are currently ongoing to align methodologies.

<sup>a</sup> Approval for two monitoring missions was requested on 7 November 2021.

<sup>b</sup> Approval for all explosive ordnance assessment missions was requested on 7 November 2021.

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

58. Since the adoption of Security Council resolution [2585 \(2021\)](#) in July 2021, United Nations agencies have successfully completed five cross-line missions to Sarmada, in the north-west, two of which were completed during the reporting period. On 16 May 2022, 14 trucks carrying food assistance provided by WFP made the journey from the WFP warehouse in Aleppo to the WFP warehouse in Sarmada, Idlib Governorate. A total of 589.6 metric tons of supplies were pre-positioned in Sarmada during that mission.

59. Following the third cross-line mission to Sarmada, a new operational plan, an extension of the previous plan, was developed to cover the period from 1 May to 31 December 2022. The operational plan, highlights the key request made of all parties in order to ensure that deliveries are in accordance with humanitarian principles.

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 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.

61. United Nations agencies are ready to deliver humanitarian items through additional cross-line convoys in June and the months that follow, in line with the new operational plan. The continued support of the parties is needed to facilitate these upcoming missions, including, in particular, by providing the necessary clearances and approvals for the movements. Additional funding is urgently needed to ensure that supplies can be procured for all targeted people in need.

62. As many 14,495 students (from the 9th and 12th grades) from non-government-controlled areas were expected to reach various government-controlled areas by the end of May in order to take national exams. About 8,700 of those students were expected to reach Aleppo Governorate to take their exams starting from 25 May, the majority of them using the Tayhah crossing point in Manbij to take the exams in Aleppo City. These crossing points are usually closed and only open to allow movement of commercial trucks and humanitarian activities and to facilitate the crossing of students for their exams. As at 30 May 2022, a total of 7,821 students were being accommodated in 55 student centres supported by humanitarian partners. Critical funding gaps remain to provide food for students in those centres.

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

63. In April, humanitarian partners faced multiple challenges following tensions between the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic and local authorities. As a result of those tensions, the local authorities did not allow humanitarian supplies to pass for several days, preventing them from reaching several areas in the north-east. Trucks carrying such supplies were only allowed to pass after 29 April. However, staff movements in the north-east were not affected by the tensions. Currently, 158 United Nations humanitarian staff are implementing more than 150 humanitarian projects out of the Qamishli hub which also serves as a base for other NGO projects.

64. In April, in the north-east, a total of 48 trucks carrying United Nations humanitarian supplies crossed the Tabaqah crossing point (Raqqah Governorate) from government-controlled areas and headed to United Nations warehouses in Hasakah

Governorate. The low number of trucks relative to previous months can be attributed to blockages in the north-east of the country, which prevented trucks from reaching Hasakah for most of April. For example, in early April, a total of 43 WFP-contracted trucks transporting WFP food assistance were detained on their way to the WFP warehouse in Qamishli. All those trucks had been released by 29 April and reached their destination safely. In addition, FAO airlifted 12 m<sup>3</sup> of compost shredders to Hasakah during the reporting period.

65. Efforts continued with regard to the delivery of sufficient and sustained medical assistance to areas in the north-east outside of government control. WHO delivered three cross-line shipments to the north-east of the country by means of one road convoy consisting of two trucks, as well as two airlifts. The shipments provided 5,665 treatment courses and included COVID-19 vaccines and vaccines used for routine immunization campaigns, medicines, laboratory supplies, paediatric scales and other medical supplies. In April and May, WHO distributed 27.7 tons of medical supplies, including bed nets to control leishmaniasis, to four hospitals, 16 health-care facilities and five camps, sufficient for 295,400 treatment courses.

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 parties in control. WHO and UNICEF continued to explore the feasibility of a first cross-line mission from Qamishli to Ra's al-Ayn. Such a mission could not be carried out during the reporting period because of ongoing security concerns. The objectives of the mission are to deliver donations of Glucantime to control a potential leishmaniasis outbreak, provide COVID-19 personal protective equipment and medication to treat chronic illnesses.

67. The last United Nations humanitarian convoy to reach Rukban from within the Syrian Arab Republic was 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. Camp residents continue to live in dire conditions, with few livelihood opportunities and limited access to food, water, health care and other basic services. The United Nations continued to advocate for full access to provide regular humanitarian assistance, including seeking assurances for the necessary security guarantees for humanitarian staff. Since March 2019, a total of 20,439 persons have left the camp. The decision by families to leave Rukban is voluntary, and the United Nations provides assistance to people in the places to which they choose to return. The Organization continued to advocate to ensure the necessary access and security conditions are in place to support principled, voluntary and informed departures from Rukban camp.

#### *Cross-border access in the Syrian Arab Republic*

68. 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 20 consignments consisting of 1,686 trucks that crossed into the country from Türkiye in April and May, all through the Bab al-Hawa crossing. That brought the total number of trucks monitored since the beginning of operations to 56,421 (46,449 through Bab al-Hawa, 5,268 through Bab al-Salam, 4,595 through Ramtha and 109 through Ya‘rubiyah). The humanitarian nature of each of those consignments was confirmed. For every shipment that crossed the border, the United Nations provided 48-hour advance notice to the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, including information on the humanitarian goods to be delivered, the number of trucks, the United Nations owner and the destination (district). The Mechanism continued to benefit from the excellent cooperation of the Government of Türkiye.

### Visas and registrations

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

Table 5  
**Requests for United Nations visas, 1 April to 25 May 2022**

<i>Type of request</i>	<i>Number requested</i>	<i>Number approved</i>	<i>Number rejected</i>	<i>Number pending</i>
Visas requested during reporting period	111	47	2	62
Renewals requested during reporting period	142 <sup>a</sup>	76	0	62

<sup>a</sup> The United Nations withdrew four visa renewal requests during the reporting period. Two visa requests remained unanswered during 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 but not limited to air strikes, regular exchanges of indirect artillery or mortar fire and other types of attacks conducted by the various parties to the conflict. In addition, humanitarian relief personnel operated in areas that are 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 (nine staff and five non-staff personnel), were still detained or missing as at 31 May.

### Observations

75. The Syrian people have suffered gravely for over 11 years. They must not be forgotten. Syrians are enduring the worst economic situation since the conflict began, with spiralling levels of food insecurity amid rapidly rising prices of food and basic commodities. Hostilities continue in parts of the country, with devastating effects for



civilians and the infrastructure they rely on. Any further escalation of military activity could have devastating effects for civilians. I call upon all parties to exercise maximum restraint. I recall the importance of maintaining the ceasefires agreed for the northern part of the country between the various parties and reiterate that there is no military solution to the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic. I urge all parties to solve their concerns through peaceful means; fully implement a nationwide ceasefire; to respect the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the of the Syrian Arab Republic; and to support the United Nations in facilitating a political solution to this conflict in line with Security Council resolution [2254 \(2015\)](#).

76. With summer approaching, persistent water shortages in the northern part of the country are jeopardizing already compromised health and water systems for millions of people. Vaccination rates against COVID-19 remain worryingly low. The scale of suffering across the country is staggering, with over half of the population in need of humanitarian assistance.

77. As seen around the world, it is women and girls who often suffer the most in crisis situations. Their livelihoods are disproportionately affected by the economic crisis and climatic shocks, while they continue to be subject to a range of violations of international humanitarian law and of their human rights, including killing, arbitrary deprivation of liberty and gender-based violence. I call upon all parties to put the rights of women and girls at the centre of their consideration.

78. The United Nations and its humanitarian partners are reaching over 7 million people every month throughout the Syrian Arab Republic. I welcome the generous pledges made in Brussels in May, but more support is required. Significant steps have been taken towards increasing early recovery and resilience programming. The consensus at the Brussels Conference on the need to focus on and prioritize early recovery programming was heartening. Sustained investments are imperative to deliver education, water and sanitation, health, electricity and social protection to vulnerable people in the Syrian Arab Republic. Only through a firm commitment to the provision of basic services can we ensure we leave no woman, man or child behind in the Syrian Arab Republic. I call upon donor countries to swiftly translate the generous pledges made into early disbursement of funding.

79. The United Nations has extended its plan for regular inter-agency cross-line humanitarian convoys to the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic. Five cross-line missions have deployed since August 2021, and efforts are ongoing to deploy additional convoys. The United Nations is doing everything in its power to expand these operations and increase their predictability, effectiveness, scale and safety. However, there is no alternative in place at this time that can match the scale and scope of the massive United Nations cross-border operation, which provides food, vaccines and other vital aid to 2.4 million people each month. Failure to renew the authorization for the use of Bab al-Hawa would mean cutting off this vital lifeline, at a time when needs are at their highest. Humanitarian actors urgently need more access to people in need. I therefore call upon the Security Council to renew resolution [2585 \(2021\)](#) in July for an additional year, at a minimum. As I have said before, it is a moral and humanitarian imperative to do so.

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 distressed by the ongoing impact of violence across the Syrian Arab Republic, which continues to kill and injure civilians, including women and children. I reiterate my call upon all parties to respect, protect and take constant care to spare civilians and civilian infrastructure in accordance with international humanitarian law and international human rights law. 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.

82. I also took note of the recent release of detainees in the Syrian Arab Republic in the context of the latest presidential amnesty decree. The amnesties should focus on providing victims with an effective remedy for violations of their human rights or freedoms.

83. I reiterate, in this regard, the importance of the unilateral release of persons arbitrarily deprived of their liberty, in particular women, children, the elderly and 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 non-State armed groups to allow humanitarian and human rights agencies access to places of detention, and to account for the fate and whereabouts of detainees. Where detainees are suspected of crimes, they must be promptly informed of the charges against them, afforded fair and prompt trials, and be released immediately if they are found to be detained arbitrarily. Prompt, effective, thorough and transparent investigations should be conducted to establish the cause and circumstances of deaths that occur while in custody. Identified perpetrators must be brought to justice. Furthermore, in cases of wrongful death, families and dependants of victims should be informed and receive full and adequate reparations within a reasonable time.

84. 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.

85. 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.

86. The eighth session of the small body of the Constitutional Committee was held in Geneva from 30 May to 3 June. I call upon the Syrian parties to constructively engage with the Special Envoy. Substantive progress is critical to enable forward momentum towards a political solution as required by Security Council resolution [2254 \(2015\)](#). With Syrian resilience stretched to its limit, it is essential for all parties to place the needs of the Syrian people first.

## Annex I

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

#### Idlib Governorate

- On 4 April, four boys (students) were killed as a result of several ground-based strikes that hit several areas including the al-Shahid Abdul Rahman Qassim primary school in the village of Ma'arat al-Na'san in north-eastern rural Idlib. The shelling damaged the external wall of the school and windows.
- On 15 April, a civilian man was killed and another was injured as a result of an explosion of an explosive remnant of war in an agricultural area near the city of Jisr al-Shughur in western rural Idlib.
- On 12 May, a boy was injured as a result of an air strike that hit a poultry farm in the village of Mantif in the Ariha area southern rural Idlib.

#### Aleppo Governorate

- On 7 April, two civilians, including a woman, were injured as a result of indiscriminate shooting as armed clashes broke out in the town of Bulbul in the Afrin area in north-western rural Aleppo.
- On 10 April, two civilian men were injured as a result of the explosion of a vehicle-borne improvised explosive device that occurred near the Ra'i checkpoint, at the entrance of Bab city in eastern rural Aleppo.
- On 23 April, a civilian man was killed as a result of indiscriminate shooting, as armed clashes broke out in the district of Afrin in north-western rural Aleppo. The man was shot and killed while he was walking in the street.
- On 26 April, six civilians, including three boys, were injured as a result of several ground-based strikes that hit a local market and residential areas in the town of Mari' in the I'zaz area in northern rural Aleppo.
- On 2 May, a civilian man was killed as a result of shooting at a checkpoint in the area of Bulbul in the Afrin area in northern rural Aleppo.
- On 3 May, a civilian woman was arrested and detained in the city of Afrin in north-western rural Aleppo. She was arrested as she was passing a checkpoint. Her family was denied information about her fate and whereabouts.
- On 11 May, a civilian man was arrested and detained from his home in the district of Ma'batli in the Afrin area in north-western rural Aleppo. His family was denied information about his fate and whereabouts.
- On 13 May, a boy was killed as a result of reported several ground-based strikes that hit residential and commercial areas in the town of Nubl in western rural Aleppo.

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

**Dayr al-Zawr Governorate**

- On 12 April, two civilian women were killed in a reported landmine explosion in the village of Marih in eastern rural Dayr al-Zawr.
- On 16 April, two civilian men were killed in a drive-by shooting in the village of Jasmi in northern rural Dayr al-Zawr.
- On 27 April, seven civilian men were killed and four civilians were injured in the village of Fanajin in northern rural Dayr al-Zawr during a reported shooting at a gathering to break their fasting during the holy month of Ramadan.

**Raqqah Governorate**

- On 7 April, the family of a male detainee was notified to receive his body from one of the hospitals in Raqqah. In June 2018, the deceased had been arrested and detained from his home in the village of Huwayjat Shinan in eastern rural Raqqah. His family was denied information about his fate and whereabouts until his death was acknowledged. Moreover, he was reportedly in good health condition at the time of his arrest.
- On 15 April, 12 teachers were fired, including two female teachers, reportedly following their participation in peaceful demonstrations in Raqqah city that took place in March 2022. The demonstrators called for higher wages and improved standards of working conditions. On the same day, another nine male teachers were fired in the city of Tabaqah in western rural Raqqah, for the same reason.
- On 5 May, a civilian man was killed as result of a landmine explosion in the village of Muwaylih in western rural Raqqah.

**Hasakah Governorate**

- On 22 April, a Syrian displaced woman was killed in phase 4 of Hawl camp in eastern rural Hasakah. The woman was reportedly shot in the head and chest.
- On 2 May, two civilian Syrian displaced men were shot and injured in phase 5 of Hawl camp in eastern rural Hasakah. The men were reportedly shot in the chest.
- On 14 May, the bodies of a Syrian displaced woman and an Iraqi woman were found in phase 3 of Hawl camp in eastern rural Hasakah. The women were reportedly shot and killed with bullets to the chest.

**Dar'a Governorate**

- On 8 April, a reconciled former member of an armed group was shot and killed in the town of Ayn Dhakar in western rural Dar'a.
- On 8 April, a boy was killed in a reported landmine explosion in the town of Umm al-Mayadin in eastern rural Dar'a.
- On 12 April, a member of a political party was shot and killed in a drive-by shooting, in the city of Nawa in western rural Dar'a.
- On 17 April, a civilian court judge was shot and killed in front of his home in the village of Qita in northern rural Dar'a. His brother was injured in the same incident.
- On 7 May, two boys were killed in a reported landmine explosion in an agriculture area in the town of Faqi' in Shaykh Miskin area in western rural Dar'a.

## Annex II

### List of United Nations humanitarian cross-border operating partners

1. AFAQ
2. Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
3. Al Resala Foundation
4. Al Sham Humanitarian Foundation
5. Al-Ameen for Humanitarian Support
6. Alseeraj for Development & Healthcare
7. ATAA Humanitarian Relief Association
8. BAHAR
9. Basma for Relief and Development
10. Basmeh & 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 Türkiye
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 Türkiye
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. 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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