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

Report of the Secretary-General

I. Introduction

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

2. The information contained herein is based on data available to entities of the United Nations system and obtained from the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic and other relevant sources. Data from entities of the United Nations system regarding their humanitarian deliveries have been reported for the months of August and September 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. Hostilities continued in the northern part of the country.
2. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) verified incidents in which at least 92 civilians, including 2 women and 35 children, were killed as a result of hostilities. In addition, at least 80 civilians, including 5 women and 38 children, were injured.



3. A cholera outbreak was confirmed in 13 out of 14 governorates. The United Nations and partners launched a plan to support with response and prevention.

4. Amid the cholera outbreak, reliable access to sufficient and safe water across the north of the Syrian Arab Republic remained a challenge. From 11 August to the end of the reporting period, the Uluk water station did not operate as necessary for water to reach Hasakah city.

5. The economic crisis continued to affect civilians across the country, while limited electricity supply affected the functioning of basic services. Syrians can now only afford one sixth of the food they could purchase in 2019.

6. Low funding levels of the Syrian humanitarian response are concerning as humanitarian partners are preparing for the winter season. Six million people in the Syrian Arab Republic are in urgent need of winter assistance, an increase of more than 30 per cent compared with last year.

7. A security operation, carried out in Hawl camp from 25 August to 17 September, temporarily affected humanitarian services. Protection incidents have been reported throughout the security operation.

8. 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 5.9 million people in August and 4.7 million people in September, across all 14 governorates. Early recovery and livelihood sector partners supported 243,134 direct beneficiaries and 635,567 indirect beneficiaries in August and September.

9. On 4 August, the sixth cross-line convoy, consisting of 14 trucks, delivered food assistance to reach over 43,000 people in the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic. On 17 September, the seventh cross-line convoy, consisting of 16 trucks, delivered food and non-food assistance. During the reporting period, 12 consignments consisting of 297 trucks crossed into the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic from Türkiye through cross-border operations, all through the Bab al-Hawa crossing.

Humanitarian update

3. 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 airstrikes, 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. Northern rural Aleppo, Raqqah and Hasakah Governorates continued to see sustained tensions including airstrikes, limited clashes, shelling and rocket fire across front lines. There were several reports of strikes targeting civilian areas in Afrin, I'zaz, Al-Bab, where 13 civilians were reportedly killed, and other areas of northern rural Aleppo. Humanitarian partners continued to express concerns about a potential military intervention into the northern Syrian Arab Republic to address security concerns.

4. Air strikes, mutual shelling and clashes continued between non-State armed opposition groups and government and pro-government forces across contact lines in the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic. There were multiple reports of strikes on civilian targets. On 27 September, air strikes affected five internally displaced persons camps in the Bab al-Hawa area in northern Idlib, injuring a child, a woman and seven

men. Another air strike was within 500 metres of a secondary school and two health centres, resulting in damaged infrastructure in one of the centres. A security incident near a WFP distribution point in Aleppo city on 10 August led to the suspension of WFP operations for two days. More than 2.8 million people in the north-west, many of them women and children, remained internally displaced. The continued attacks affecting the civilian population in the north-west exposed them to serious violations of international humanitarian law and notably affected women's and adolescent girls' access 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 attacks, including on civilians, in areas across Dayr al-Zawr, Hasakah, eastern rural Homs and Hama.

6. The south-west continued to experience security incidents across Dar'a, Qunaytirah and Suwayda' governorates, including attacks with improvised explosive devices, targeted killings, kidnappings, exchanges of fire and limited clashes. In Dar'a Governorate, WFP had to pause its operations twice in August owing to increased hostilities. It was also reported that farmers in Dar'a lost access to their lands owing to insecurity, disrupting agricultural activities during the harvest season, which could both incur economic hardship and reduce the availability of food on the local market. As a result of the recent clashes in Dar'a Governorate, around 2,500 people were reportedly displaced from the southern neighbourhoods of Tafas towards safer areas within the town, and to the nearby town of Da'il. In Suwayda' Governorate, WFP operations resumed on 4 August after being suspended at the end of July owing to security tensions. Every month, WFP delivers food assistance to 65,000 people in Suwayda' Governorate.

7. On 10 September, the Ministry of Health of the Syrian Arab Republic declared a cholera outbreak. As of 2 October, 10,039 suspected cases had been reported in 13 out of 14 governorates. The majority of cases were reported in Aleppo, Dayr al-Zawr and Hasakah Governorates. The source of infection was believed to be linked to people drinking unsafe water from the Euphrates River and using contaminated water to irrigate crops, resulting in food contamination. The United Nations and partners initiated an immediate response to contain the outbreak and launched an acute watery diarrhoea/cholera response plan setting out required actions to contain and mitigate the outbreak across the Syrian Arab Republic.

8. The cholera outbreak was compounded by severe shortages of water throughout the Syrian Arab Republic. Millions of people lack reliable access to sufficient and safe water. This was due to a range of factors, including low water levels of the Euphrates River, erratic and low rainfall, the operational capacities of water stations, and electricity cuts and other disruptions to the water system due to the extent of destruction of the water infrastructure. Since May, water levels had dropped significantly in the Euphrates River, leading to reduced production at the hydroelectric power plant, with an impact on water supply and irrigation across large parts of the north-east. The lack of availability of water had left affected communities, in particular women and girls, more vulnerable to sexual exploitation and abuse by those who had control over resources.

9. Water had not reached Hasakah city from Uluk water station since 11 August owing to the low pumping rate, which was attributed to the low power voltage feeding Uluk station due to encroachments on the incoming power line. On 10 September, the power supply to Uluk from Darbasiyah was reportedly restored after a 10-day suspension. Maintaining the station continued to be challenging, although maintenance teams had come across lines of control on multiple occasions to carry out repairs. Water trucking operations continued. Shutdowns and low operational

capacity regularly affected access to water for over 960,000 people, including those living in camps, such as Hawl.

10. Disruptions of potable and agricultural water continued to be reported in the city of Bab and surrounding, affecting some 185,000 people. Bab had been among the top subdistricts reporting water-borne diseases across the Syrian Arab Republic since March 2017. In August, a preliminary assessment was undertaken by the Aleppo Water Establishment of the Ayn al-Baydah water station, and the Ministry of Water Resources requested a deeper technical assessment to be carried out by the United Nations.

11. Food insecurity reached record levels. In total, 12 million people faced acute food insecurity. Of these, 2.5 million people were severely food insecure, including 1.8 million people living in internally displaced persons camps. Another 1.9 million people were at risk of falling into food insecurity. Syrians could now only afford one sixth of the food they could purchase in 2019. This was leading to negative coping mechanisms, especially affecting women and children, and rising malnutrition.

12. According to WFP, in August 2022, the national average price of the monitored reference food basket in the Syrian Arab Republic had increased by 2 per cent compared with July 2022, influenced by significant price gains in rice and sugar. The price of the standard reference food basket was 36 per cent higher than in February 2022 and 85 per cent higher than at the same time in 2021. In addition, humanitarian partners reported a five per cent increase in the national average minimum expenditure basket in August. The economic crisis had had a disproportionate impact on women's and children's access to basic services, including to reproductive health and protection services.

13. The United Nations expressed concerns about the consequences of low funding levels of the Syrian humanitarian response. As at 30 September, only 26.7 per cent of the total funding requirement had been received. Based on WFP forecasts, the current target beneficiary caseload of 5.8 million people will be maintained until February 2023, after which new contributions will be needed from donors. WFP beneficiaries across the Syrian Arab Republic, except those in camp settings, were already receiving half the food ration size owing to funding constraints. Any further funding constraints could require WFP to reduce the number of beneficiaries it reaches with general food assistance.

14. Fuel supplies continued to diminish across the country; shortages had led to price increases and affected the delivery of life-saving social and health services. In August 2022, the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic raised the price of subsidized 90 octane gasoline by nearly 130 per cent. This was the second raise in prices of gasoline and gas in the Syrian Arab Republic in 2022, following the first in May.

15. Rising fuel prices were of particular concern as the United Nations and partners prepare for the upcoming winter season. Displaced families were particularly vulnerable to deteriorating weather conditions, as were communities in areas of high altitude and snowfall. Six million people in the Syrian Arab Republic were in urgent need of winter assistance, an increase of more than 30 per cent compared with last year.

16. The reduced provision of electricity affected access to essential basic services, including water. Severe electricity supply rationing was reported in many areas, with hundreds of thousands of people only receiving power for about one hour per day. The overall average daily availability of electricity for public services was less than eight hours in half of the communities across the country, according to the 2021 United Nations multi-sector needs assessments. The overall average daily availability

of electricity for households was between three and eight hours for 57 per cent of the surveyed communities across the country, according to the 2022 assessments. Electricity shortages also continued to affect the availability of essential humanitarian services, including water generation, food production and health services.

17. Some 54,000 people, 94 per cent of them women and children, remained at Hawl camp in Hasakah Governorate. The security situation in the camp continued to deteriorate, with 28 murders in 2022, including five in August and September. From 25 August to 17 September, the Syrian Democratic Forces carried out a security operation in Hawl camp, temporarily affecting humanitarian access and services. Only bread distribution, water provision, emergency health services and solid waste management were permitted. Partners reported protection incidents throughout the course of the security operation, including the detention of children. Information about their whereabouts was not provided, nor was any communication possible between the children and their mothers. The use of humanitarian premises and assets during the operation was reported, and the facilities of one non-governmental organization (NGO) were reportedly damaged by the Syrian Democratic Forces during the security operation on 2 September. In addition, on 17 September, the Syrian Democratic Forces issued a statement regarding the operation that included an allegation that an NGO had been involved in illicit activities inside the camp; the NGO issued a statement rejecting the allegations. On 8 September, an attack on the Syrian Democratic Forces was reported in phase 5 of the camp, resulting in the death of two members of the Syrian Democratic Forces.

18. The United Nations remained unable to gain humanitarian access to up to 10,500 people living in Rukban, who continued 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 United Nations and the Syrian Arab Red Crescent jointly developed an operational plan for a cross-line mission to Rukban aimed at providing humanitarian assistance, including immunizations, carrying out needs assessments and supporting voluntary departures.

19. Since the onset of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic in early 2020, a total of 199,932 confirmed cases had been reported across the country as at 24 September. COVID-19 transmission rates remained high and were likely far beyond official figures. COVID-19 also affected access for women and adolescent girls to sexual and reproductive health services, including maternal health. Vaccinations were under way across the country both at fixed health facilities and through mobile medical teams in rural areas. As at 24 September, 14.8 per cent of the total population had received at least one dose of the vaccine, and only 10.2 per cent were fully vaccinated.

Update on overall developments

20. The Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria continued his bilateral engagements in Geneva, Moscow and New York with the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, Syrian opposition and other key stakeholders, to try to resolve the issues that were preventing the holding in Geneva of a ninth session of the small body of the Syrian-led, Syrian-owned, United Nations-facilitated Constitutional Committee. He reminded his interlocutors that the key challenge facing the Committee was not just the issue of the venue, but the lack of progress on substance. He also continued his consultations to advance a wider confidence-building step-for-step process that could help unlock progress on the many other aspects of Security Council resolution [2254 \(2015\)](#) and build a safer, calmer and more neutral environment.

21. The Special Envoy continued to stress the priority of addressing the issue of detained, abducted and missing persons. On 31 August 2022, he issued a statement in which he referred to the release of the report of the Secretary-General on missing people in the Syrian Arab Republic,¹ submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 76/228, in which the General Assembly requested the Secretary-General to conduct a study on how to bolster efforts to clarify the fate and whereabouts of missing persons in the Syrian Arab Republic, and expressed the hope that Member States would recognize the value of the study in providing a path forward on the matter, which is grounded in families' right to know.

22. Members of the Special Envoy's Syrian Women's Advisory Board convened from 29 August to 2 September 2022 and met with the Deputy Special Envoy. Board members continued to provide their perspective relating to the situation on the ground for Syrian men, women and children, and to reinforce the imperative role women play in preserving the resilience of Syrian society. The Special Envoy's team also continued their regular engagement with Syrian civil society representatives through the Civil Society Support Room, which set up two new thematic working groups that will enable a spectrum of Syrian experts to make substantive contributions to the political process.

Protection

23. Civilians across the Syrian Arab Republic continued to suffer the direct and indirect consequences of armed conflict and violence. From 1 August to 27 September 2022, OHCHR documented incidents across the country in which at least 92 civilians, including 2 women and 35 children, were killed and at least 80 civilians, including 5 women and 38 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 directed against civilians or were carried out near locations of a civilian character, including residential areas and local markets, raising grave concerns about possible violations of the principles of distinction, proportionality and precaution under international humanitarian law.

24. During the reporting period, OHCHR documented at least 17 incidents of explosions related to explosive remnants of war, resulting in the deaths of 27 civilians, including children, who made up 66 per cent of the victims. Most of the incidents were in Aleppo, Dar'a, Hama and Idlib governorates. 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.

25. OHCHR continued to document cases of detainees dying while in custody, allegedly owing to natural causes. Families learned of those deaths either by chance or on being contacted directly by government authorities. 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.

26. Parties to the conflict continued to arbitrarily detain individuals, including media activists and journalists, in areas under their control. In most cases documented

¹ [A/76/890](#).

by OHCHR, detainees were denied information about the reasons for their arrest and due process rights. The families of the detainees were denied information concerning their whereabouts, raising concern that, in some cases, such detention may constitute enforced disappearance. In most cases documented by OHCHR, detainees were denied information about the reasons for their detention and other due process rights. Their families were denied information concerning their whereabouts or their fate, raising concerns of enforced disappearances. During the reporting period, OHCHR documented what appeared to be the arbitrary arrest of 19 civilians, including 2 women.

27. 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.

28. Parties to the conflict systematically continued to intimidate and harass civilians, including education personnel, solely for being critical of the party in control of the territory in which they resided, including by expressing views about the poor economic conditions. Such incidents included arbitrary deprivation of liberty and suspension of their work. These patterns also have the secondary effects of making children, their families, and education personnel fearful of returning to school and reducing the number of functioning classrooms and schools. Women and girls continued to be at risk of multiple forms of gender-based violence, including child marriage. During the reporting period, there were no reports of attacks on education facilities.

29. In the north-east, access issues were reported with regards to the closure of education facilities. On 18 September, in areas under their control in Qamishli city, the local authorities closed two private schools and five community-led schools that had been implementing the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic curriculum. In total, 2,300 students in grades 1–12 were affected by this decision.

30. The surveillance system for attacks on health-care facilities did not verify any apparent such attacks during the reporting period.

Humanitarian response

31. During the reporting period, humanitarian assistance by United Nations agencies and its humanitarian partners continued throughout the Syrian Arab Republic (see table 1). In August, WFP distributed food assistance for some 5.89 million people; in September, it distributed food assistance to 5.15 million people across all 14 governorates. In August, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) provided access to quality social services for 853,044 people. During the reporting period, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) provided humanitarian assistance and protection services to around 841,400 people and supported 126 operational community/satellite centres and 120 mobile outreach teams. Explosive risk education teams trained by the Mine Action Service reached nearly 40,000 people, while UNICEF reached 265,060 people.

32. In August, UNICEF supported 197,850 people with improved water supply and 20,893 people with non-food items. It also supported 80,387 children with education services and supplies in formal education settings (27,921) and non-formal settings (52,466), gave 12,522 children access to mental health and psychosocial support, provided 1,372 children with protection, and followed up on gender-based violence cases. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) provided 552,368 people with life-saving reproductive health and gender-based violence services and provided 110,000 pregnant and lactating women with monthly e-vouchers.

33. The World Health Organization (WHO) distributed 284,906 treatment courses and supported 121,473 medical procedures. In addition, it arranged the delivery of 60 tons of cholera kits and medical supplies. UNICEF distributed more than 683 tons of sodium hypochlorite as a cholera prevention measure for water stations in 10 governorates and increased the free residual chlorine dosage benefiting 13.5 million people nationwide. Cholera treatment capacities were scaled up in at least three hospitals.

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

Table 1

Average number of people reached by the United Nations and other organizations through all modalities throughout the Syrian Arab Republic, August and September 2022

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Average number of people reached monthly</i>
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	26 400
International Organization for Migration	83 900
Mine Action Service	39 500
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	420 700
United Nations Children's Fund ^a	853 000
United Nations Development Programme	125 600
United Nations Population Fund	307 200
United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	182 600
World Food Programme	5 519 800
World Health Organization	583 300

^a August figures only. September figures available only after the end of the reporting period.

35. Within the Syrian Arab Republic, through regular deliveries, WFP provided food assistance for 4.56 million people in August and 3.36 million people in September. In August and September, the Mine Action Service implementing partners for clearance activities continued their work in Darayya, Rif Dimashq, clearing more than 350,000 square metres of land, and destroyed 93 explosive ordnance items. FAO supported 52,978 people, including 19,350 people who received vegetable seed kits and drip-irrigation networks, 9,000 people who received livestock feed and 23,838 people who benefited from an artificial insemination programme for cattle. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) provided food assistance and cash assistance to 43,488 and 365,270 Palestine refugees, respectively, during the reporting period. In addition, 279,557 Palestine refugees received 17,000 Syrian pounds each as equivalent value for the wheat flour ration, due to shortages.

36. With regard to 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 August and dispatched food assistance to 1.35 million people in

September.² UNFPA provided 3,603 pregnant and lactating women with antenatal and postnatal care services and 3,834 with specialized health care services.

Delivery and monitoring of cross-border assistance

37. As with aid programming from within the Syrian Arab Republic, cross-border deliveries were 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.

38. 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 August and September, the mechanism monitored and confirmed the humanitarian nature of 12 consignments, consisting of 297 trucks. Some 88 per cent of truckloads consisted of food aid, 9.5 per cent consisted of non-food items, including shelter assistance, and the remainder consisted of health supplies, including vaccines.

Cross-border distribution mechanisms

39. In the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic, humanitarian assistance is provided through different cross-border distribution mechanisms. Food and non-food items are provided directly (in-kind assistance) or, in some cases, indirectly through cash or voucher systems. Beneficiaries of in-kind food or non-food items are selected according to needs assessments 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.

40. Humanitarian partners work through existing health structures to provide people in the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic with life-saving health care. Assistance is provided through a wide range of services, including but not limited to supplying essential health items to existing medical facilities, fuel to schools, protection services 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.

² August figures are tentative and based on actual distributions, while September figures are based on dispatches. The September dispatch cycle will be extended into October to reach all beneficiaries.

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

(Thousands)

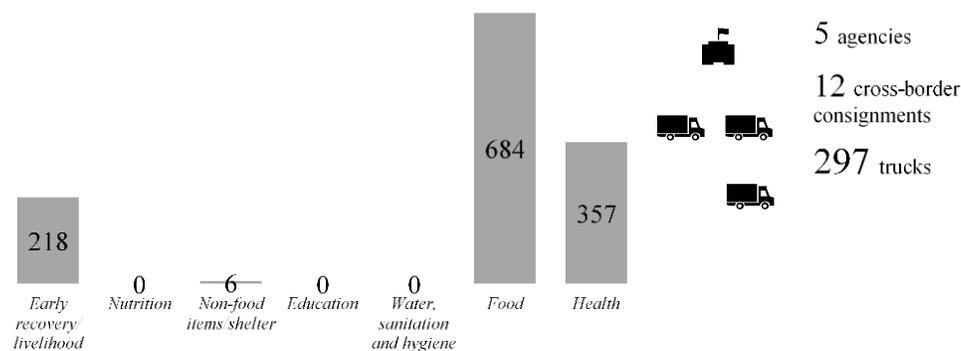


Table 2
Number of beneficiaries targeted by the United Nations and its partners through cross-border deliveries, by sector and by district, August and September 2022 (monthly average)

Governorate	District	Early recovery/livelihood	Education	Food	Health	Non-food items/shelter	Nutrition	Water, sanitation and hygiene
Aleppo	Afrin	2 236	–	30 534	–	–	–	–
Aleppo	Bab	56 999	–	76 007	–	–	–	–
Aleppo	I‘zaz	24 886	–	50 000	–	–	–	–
Aleppo	Jarabulus	6 185	–	20 000	–	–	–	–
Aleppo	Jebel Sim‘an	210	–	–	–	–	–	–
Idlib	Harim	325 166	–	507 425	344 642	5 670	–	–
Idlib	Idlib	5 315	–	–	12 500	82	–	–
Idlib	Jisr al-Shughur	14 934	–	–	–	–	–	–

41. 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

42. Early recovery and livelihood activities represent one of three core pillars of the humanitarian response. By late August, at least 350 projects, the objectives of which were to support early recovery efforts in part or in full, had received \$483.4 million and were being implemented in all 14 governorates in the country. At least 151 of the projects contributed to the provision of electricity to support basic services or household-level electricity provision. Between 1 January and 31 July, humanitarian partners estimated that over 1.8 million Syrians had been reached directly, and a further 7.7 million indirectly, from projects aimed at increasing resilience in 2022. During August and September, early recovery and livelihood sector partners alone supported 243,134 direct beneficiaries and 635,567 indirect beneficiaries.

43. 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.

44. UNHCR and its partners completed the repair of the rainwater network in Tartus Governorate, benefiting an estimated 60,000 people. WHO was undertaking light rehabilitation of three hospitals in Dar'a, Dayr al-Zawr and Aleppo. In late September, WFP completed the rehabilitation of the Busra al-Sham bakery in Dar'a governorate. The bakery can support up to 21,053 people daily with bread. UNDP removed 29,054 tons of solid waste in Hasakah, Raqqah, Dar'a, Hama and Homs Governorates, thereby helping to prevent the spread of COVID-19 and other diseases. UNHCR and partners removed 10,000 cubic metres of debris in Rif Dimashq Governorate. UNICEF rehabilitated six water supply and sanitation structures in Dayr al-Zawr, Raqqah, and Dar'a Governorates benefiting 69,850 people. The water, sanitation and hygiene (WASH) sector supported 370,000 people with improved access to safe water and sanitation as a result of repair, upgrading and rehabilitation of water systems, sewage networks and wastewater treatment plants.

45. To support renewable energy, 55 solar systems were distributed and installed in Dayr al-Zawr. Aiming at supporting resilience and helping people rebuild their livelihoods, 2,549 people were supported by early recovery partners to rehabilitate, develop or start business entrepreneurship initiatives. Another 30,932 individuals benefitted from vocational and business training, and some 1,650 individuals participated in capacity-building activities in Aleppo, Hasakah, Suwayda', Damascus, Dar'a, Hama, Ladhikiyah and Qunaytirah governorates.

46. In order to enable people to secure an income to address their needs, 505 long-term jobs were created in six governorates, and 994 short-term jobs were created in 12 governorates. Early recovery partners provided 226 micro, small and medium-sized enterprises with support grants, in Aleppo, Suwayda', Dayr al-Zawr, Ladhikiyah, Qunaytirah and Tartus Governorates. Cash interventions provided by UNICEF supported 3,591 vulnerable households. WFP supported 6,314 people in Aleppo and Raqqah Governorates each month during the period, with technical guidance on best cultivation and irrigation. In August, WHO trained 2,000 health-care workers.

47. Nearly 60 local markets/warehouses were rehabilitated in Dayr al-Zawr Governorate. The rehabilitation of public infrastructure in nine governorates provided temporary jobs for 702 people. Some 1,360 people received soft skills training, and 38,547 community members and representatives participated in initiatives promoting social cohesion.

48. In north-west and north-east Syrian Arab Republic, early recovery and livelihood sector partners removed 78 tons of solid waste and 53 cubic metres of debris. In addition, six communities and municipalities were supported in establishing or strengthening sustainable waste management systems. The rehabilitation of 368 classrooms in Hasakah and Idlib governorates helped students go back to school to complete their studies and enjoy a safer learning environment.

49. In north-west Syrian Arab Republic, UNICEF is restoring the water supply infrastructure to benefit over 205,000 people and rehabilitating existing sewer systems to support over 150,000 people. The improvement of 11 WASH facilities in schools and health-care facilities is providing critical support during the cholera outbreak. The WASH Cluster reported that more than 700,000 people needed access to drinking water and at least 600,000 people needed sanitation services.

50. In order to strengthen access to livelihoods, 3,311 individuals benefited from vocational and business training in Aleppo, Hasakah, Raqqah and Idlib Governorates. Some 570 village savings and loan associations were supported in Aleppo Governorate. Some 387 micro, small and medium-sized enterprises received support grants in Aleppo, Hasakah and Raqqah Governorates. In addition, sector partners supported 1,824 entrepreneurs to rehabilitate, develop or start a social or business entrepreneurship in Aleppo, Hasakah, Raqqah and Idlib. Over 250 long-term jobs were created in Idlib Governorate, and 1,402 short-term jobs were created in Aleppo, Dayr al-Zawr and Idlib Governorates.

Humanitarian access

51. The provision of humanitarian assistance requires timely, safe, sustained and unimpeded access by the United Nations and all humanitarian partners to people in need across the Syrian Arab Republic. Principled humanitarian action depends on the ability to independently assess needs, deliver assistance and monitor and evaluate impact independently, including by engaging regularly and directly with affected people. The access landscape in the Syrian Arab Republic remains complex, with different geographical areas and types of services requiring the use of a variety of operating modalities. There are 2,100 United Nations staff members based in the country, with over 600 deployed in humanitarian hubs outside Damascus, in Aleppo, Dayr al-Zawr, Hama, Homs, Ladhkiyah, Qamishli, Suwayda' and Tartus. A further 3,867 UNRWA staff members are deployed across the country. This decentralized presence contributes to greater access and proximity to affected 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.

52. In Hawl camp, humanitarian partners continued to face challenges limiting their access to vulnerable groups. In the period between 25 August and 17 September, local authorities launched a security campaign in the camp, which presented further limitations to partners' access.

Access in government-controlled areas

53. In government-controlled areas, communities and enclaves that remained difficult to reach owing to administrative constraints and security approvals included Sukhnah in Tadmur district in Homs Governorate and Fiq in the Fiq district of Qunaytirah Governorate. Insecurity continues to be a challenge for the humanitarian community.

54. 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 July and 15 September 2022, 3,809 regular programmatic movements were carried out with programme or blanket approvals. This represented a 51 per cent increase compared with the period between 16 May 2022 and 15 July 2022, when 1,864 such missions took place (see table 3).³

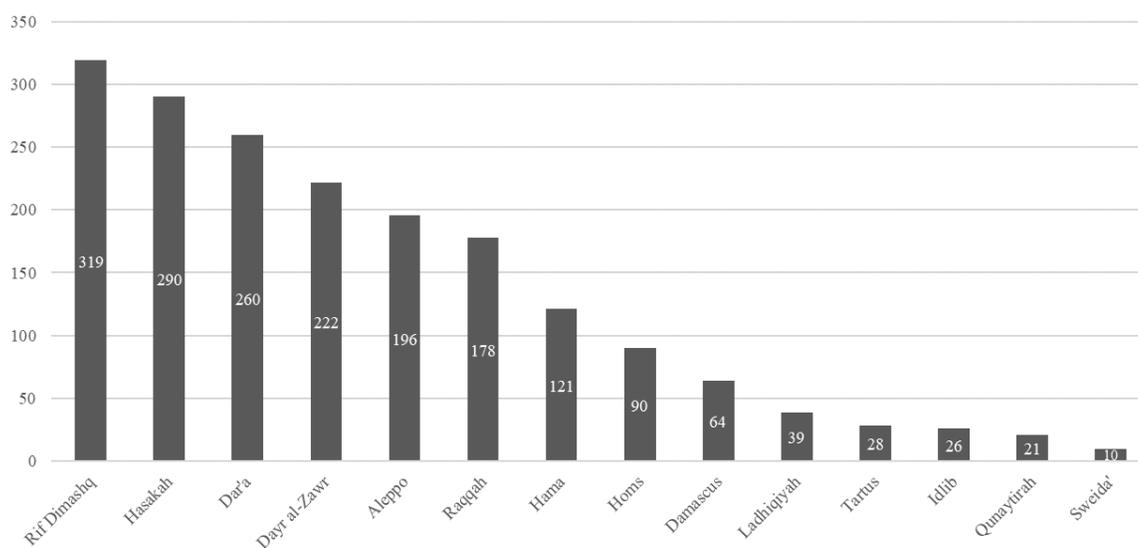
³ United Nations personnel and third-party contractors operating at humanitarian hubs outside of Damascus obtain "blanket approvals" to carry out movements as part of their regular programming. These enable regular access and reduce bureaucratic requirements.

Table 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 July to 15 September 2022

<i>Type of mission</i>	<i>Blanket approval</i>	<i>Programme approval</i>	<i>Total number</i>
Assessment missions	171	2	173
Missions accompanying aid deliveries	279	9	288
Monitoring missions	3 162	0	3 162
Security, logistics and administrative support missions	186	0	186
Total	3 798	11	3 809

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

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



55. For missions requiring specific approval by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Expatriates, the United Nations submitted 332 new requests, of which 288 (87 per cent) were approved (see table 4). This takes into account the 10-day response period by the Ministry and does not negatively count requests that were submitted but are still under process.

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

<i>Type of request</i>	<i>Number requested</i>	<i>Number approved</i>	<i>Percentage approved</i>
Assessment missions	74	65	88
Missions accompanying aid deliveries	41	34	83

<i>Type of request</i>	<i>Number requested</i>	<i>Number approved</i>	<i>Percentage approved</i>
Monitoring missions	131 ^a	109	83
Security, logistics and administrative support missions	51	45	88
Explosive ordnance assessment missions	35 ^b	35	100
Total	332	288	87

^a Two monitoring missions were requested on 7 November 2021.

^b All explosive ordnance assessment missions were requested on 7 November 2021.

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 July to 15 September 2022) of the present report. These figures may therefore differ from those recorded by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, with which discussions are currently ongoing to align methodologies.

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

56. Since the adoption of Security Council resolution [2585 \(2021\)](#) in July 2021, the United Nations agencies have successfully completed seven cross-line missions to Sarmada, in the north-west. The most recent mission, which took place on 17 and 18 September 2022, was the second since the adoption of Council resolution [2642 \(2022\)](#). On 28 September, WFP completed the September round of cross-line distributions of food and nutrition items, reaching 37,260 cross-line beneficiaries.

57. The United Nations has finalized a revised plan to incrementally increase cross-line access by the end of 2022. The United Nations continues to do everything in its power to scale up cross-line assistance to people in need to complement the cross-border response. Timely security guarantees from parties to the conflict to ensure the safe passage of cross-line convoys and their personnel need to be provided to further scale up cross-line response, while additional funding is urgently needed to ensure supplies can be procured for all targeted people in need.

58. Despite the progress made, challenges still need to be overcome to achieve regular and sustained cross-line operations in the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic, as envisaged under the United Nations plan for inter-agency cross-line convoys. Receiving the adequate clearance to expand these operations by allowing multiple cross-line convoys each month and an increased number of trucks to take part in each convoy remains necessary. Commitment by all parties to non-interference in humanitarian activities of the cross-line delivery at all stages is essential. Accountability to affected people is also an important aspect that needs to be considered, including by ensuring community acceptance for the deliveries and engaging to minimize the possibility of negative responses of neighbouring communities or other groups after the aid is delivered.

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

59. In August 2022, the United Nations was able to dispatch a total of 121 trucks carrying 1,639 tons of humanitarian assistance to various areas in north-east Syrian Arab Republic; Dayr al-Zawr, Hasakah and Qamishli. In September, a total of 232 trucks carrying 7,180 tons of humanitarian assistance was dispatched to those areas.

60. Despite some access and operational challenges, the delivery of assistance remained consistent. During the period, WHO supported the cross-line shipment of 20,000 kilos of essential medicines and other health supplies to the Qamishli National Hospital. Nearly 12 tons of medical supplies were received by the WHO warehouse

in north-east Syrian Arab Republic in August and September 2022, enough to provide 133,000 treatment courses. UNICEF delivered \$1,067,064 worth of supplies.

61. In north-east Syrian Arab Republic, UNHCR replaced 243 tents in camps and completed the distribution of around 37,000 solar rechargeable fans in all camps. Construction work, including the upgrade of accommodation facilities in Hawl camp, was ongoing and aim to benefit over 6,000 families once completed.

62. 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 an agreement between the parties in control. Access to the Ra's al-Ayn-Tall Abyad area has not been possible so far. WHO and UNICEF had planned to organize a mission from Qamishli to Ras Al-Ayn on 31 August. However, the mission was cancelled owing to security restrictions. The United Nations continues to explore options to organize an inter-agency mission. The timely support of all parties to the conflict is needed for the implementation of the cross-line mission.

63. The most recent United Nations humanitarian convoy to reach Rukban from within the Syrian Arab Republic was undertaken in September 2019. Access by commercial trucks, using informal routes, has been sporadic. Since the decision by the Government of Jordan in March 2020 to close the border as a preventive measure to contain the spread of COVID-19, people from Rukban who require medical care have been unable to gain access to the United Nations clinic on the Jordanian side of the border. Critical health cases continued to be referred to Damascus, in coordination with the Syrian Arab Red Crescent. Residents of the Rukban area continue to live in dire conditions, with limited livelihood opportunities, access to food, water, health care and other basic services. The United Nations continues to advocate for full access to provide regular humanitarian assistance, including seeking assurances for the necessary security guarantees for humanitarian staff. From March 2019 to 27 September 2022, a total of 20,566 people left the camp. The decision by families to leave Rukban is voluntary, and the United Nations provides assistance to people in places to which they choose to return. The United Nations continues to advocate to ensure that 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

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

65. The United Nations Monitoring Mechanism for the Syrian Arab Republic continued its operations as mandated under Security Council resolutions [2165 \(2014\)](#), [2191 \(2014\)](#), [2258 \(2015\)](#), [2332 \(2016\)](#), [2393 \(2017\)](#), [2449 \(2018\)](#), [2504 \(2020\)](#), [2533 \(2020\)](#), [2585 \(2021\)](#) and [2642 \(2022\)](#). The Mechanism monitored and confirmed the humanitarian nature of 12 consignments consisting of 297 trucks that crossed into the country from Türkiye in August and September, all through the Bab al-Hawa crossing. That brought the trucks monitored since the beginning of operations to 57,950 (47,978 through Bab al-Hawa, 5,268 through Bab al-Salam, 4,595 through Ramtha and 109 through Ya'rubiyah). The humanitarian nature of each of these consignments was confirmed. For every shipment that crossed the border, the United Nations provided 48-hour advance notice to the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, including information on the humanitarian goods to be delivered, the number of trucks, the United Nations owner and the destination (district). The Mechanism continued to benefit from the excellent cooperation of the Government of Türkiye.

Visas and registrations

66. 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 August to 30 September 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	130	82	3	45
Renewals requested during reporting period	134 ^a	88	1	43

^a The United Nations withdrew or cancelled two visa renewal requests during the reporting period.

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

68. The United Nations and international, national and local 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 parties to the conflict. In addition, humanitarian relief personnel operated in areas that were highly contaminated with unexploded ordnance, explosive remnants of war and landmines, which remained a major threat in the field.

69. Since the beginning of the conflict, humanitarian organizations have reported that humanitarian workers have been killed, including 22 staff members of the United Nations system in the Syrian Arab Republic and other United Nations entities, 20 of whom were personnel of UNRWA; 2 national staff of Oxfam International; 66 staff members and volunteers of the Syrian Arab Red Crescent; and 8 staff members and volunteers of the Palestine Red Crescent Society.

70. Nine personnel of the United Nations system, all from UNRWA (five staff and four non-staff personnel), were detained or missing as at 30 September 2022.

Observations

71. Twelve years into the conflict, the Syrian Arab Republic remains one of the world's most complex humanitarian emergencies. More than half of the population needs life-saving assistance. It is harder every month for Syrians to afford food. Livelihood opportunities are scarce, and access to basic services continues to be insufficient. The approaching winter is expected to have a serious humanitarian impact on people's lives.

72. I am concerned at the low overall level of funding of the Syria Humanitarian Response Plan, and I call for greater solidarity and increased humanitarian funding, including for early recovery and livelihood programmes.

73. I remain alarmed by the continuing human cost of the conflict. Air strikes and shelling continue to cause civilian deaths and injuries and interrupt livelihoods as well as essential services. The frequency of attacks harming civilians points to a general lack of compliance by all parties with international humanitarian law, in particular the principles of distinction, proportionality and precaution. The use of explosive weapons in densely populated areas exposes civilians to a high risk of indiscriminate effects. I reiterate my call upon all parties to take constant care to spare civilians and civilian objects throughout their military operations, in accordance with international humanitarian law. I remind all States, in particular those with direct

influence over parties to the conflict, that they are under an obligation to take proactive steps to ensure respect for international humanitarian law, including as it relates to the protection of civilians.

74. Women are disproportionately affected by the crisis, including by gender-based violence, forced and early marriage and restricted access to livelihood opportunities. I call upon the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic to assess the impact of the conflict and violence on women and girls, in order to inform the development of legislative and policy measures aimed at eliminating discrimination against women in all spheres of life and to achieve substantive gender equality.

75. The arbitrary deprivation of liberty of many people in Hawl camp, including children, on the basis of unverified or tenuous links with Da'esh, remains a key human rights concern. In addition, I call upon the local authorities to account for the fate and whereabouts of the children detained during the security operation inside the camp and urge the local authorities to release them.

76. I am particularly concerned at the cholera outbreak across the country. The United Nations and partners are supporting relevant authorities in containing and mitigating it. The outbreak is a stark reminder of the extent to which our continued support remains critical to the people of the Syrian Arab Republic, as the health system has been devastated by more than a decade of conflict. It is also an indicator of severe water shortages throughout the country resulting from the low water levels in the Euphrates, drought-like conditions, electricity shortages and the extent of the destruction of water infrastructures. I call upon all relevant parties to facilitate reliable access to safe water.

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

78. The United Nations continues to support humanitarian assistance and early recovery initiatives and humanitarian access through all modalities, including cross-line missions throughout the country, in line with resolution [2642 \(2022\)](#). I welcome the first informal interactive dialogue that was held on 26 September, at which Member States could discuss their critical role in ensuring the full implementation of the resolution. I sincerely hope that the Security Council will find a consensus to prolong the cross-border mechanism in January 2023. Cross-border assistance remains an indispensable part of the operation of the United Nations and its partners to reach all people in need. There is currently no substitute that could replace the scale and scope of the massive United Nations-supported cross-border operation.

79. I further reiterate the importance of the unilateral release of persons arbitrarily deprived of their liberty who are especially vulnerable during the COVID-19 pandemic and now face further risks owing to the cholera outbreak. Most of them are being held by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic. I call upon the Government and non-State armed groups to account for the fate and whereabouts of detainees and allow humanitarian and human rights organizations access to all places of detention. Where detainees are suspected of crimes, they must be promptly informed of the charges against them, afforded fair and prompt trials, and released immediately if they are found to be in arbitrary detention. Prompt, effective, thorough and transparent investigations should be conducted to establish the cause and circumstances of deaths that occur while in custody. Alleged perpetrators must be brought to justice. Furthermore, in cases of wrongful death, families and dependents of victims should be informed and receive full and adequate reparations within a reasonable time. The parties must respect their obligations under international

humanitarian law and international human rights law. Credible justice, true reconciliation and sustainable peace will be achieved only if human rights are respected. My Special Envoy will continue to focus on the issue of the detained, abducted and missing persons. The recent study on this subject could contribute to finding a path forward to address the issue in a humanitarian and holistic manner that is victim-, survivor- and family-centric.

80. 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 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.

81. On the latest legislative decree No. 7, of 30 April 2022, on the granting of a general amnesty for terrorism crimes excluding those causing death, I reiterate that amnesties must be consistent with the requirements of international human rights law and international humanitarian law. The number of detainees reportedly released under this amnesty remains very low. I continue to urge the Syrian Arab Republic to implement the amnesty on the basis of a victim-centric approach, accompanied by a reform of the counter-terrorism laws and the adoption of measures to ensure accountability for international crimes, and for the decree to be implemented in line with international law, including the principle of non-discrimination.

82. 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, and I continue to encourage the Syrian authorities to allow OHCHR to visit the Syrian Arab Republic.

83. My Special Envoy continues his efforts as he seeks to convene a ninth session of the small body of the Syrian-led, Syrian-owned, United Nations-facilitated Constitutional Committee at the earliest opportunity in Geneva while addressing the substantive challenges that the Committee has faced and to advance a wider confidence-building step-for-step process, in line with Security Council resolution [2254 \(2015\)](#). I urge all parties to engage in meaningful negotiations for peace. I continue to stress the importance of a nationwide ceasefire, call upon all parties to refrain from military actions in any part of the Syrian Arab Republic. The Syrian Arab Republic does not need more military operations. I am deeply concerned at the irreversible damage caused by more than 11 years of conflict. It is essential for all parties to place the needs of civilians first.

Annex I

Reported incidents affecting civilians recorded by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights between August and September 2022¹

Idlib Governorate

- On 16 August, two civilian men were killed as a result of what was reported to be a landmine explosion in agricultural land near the village of Fatirah in southern rural Idlib.
- On 24 August, a landmine explosion reportedly killed three civilian men in the village of San in eastern rural Idlib while they were working on agricultural land.
- On 25 August, a civilian man died of his wounds as a result of what was reported to be the explosion of an explosive remnant of war near the city of Ma'arratmisrin, which occurred in northern rural Idlib on 24 August.
- On 5 September, three girls and one boy, all from the same family, were killed as a result of what was reported to be a landmine explosion in a residential building in the city of Binnish in northern rural Idlib.
- On 6 September, a civilian woman was injured as a result of what were reported to be ground-based strikes in the town of Shinan in southern rural Idlib.
- On 8 September, 7 civilians, including 2 boys, were killed, and another 10 civilians, including 4 boys, were injured, reportedly when air strikes on the outskirts of the village of Hafsarjah in western rural Idlib hit a residential building and a stone-cutting workshop.
- On 8 September, a civilian woman was injured, reportedly as a result of an air strike, in the village of Dayr Sunbul in southern rural Idlib.

Aleppo Governorate

- On 16 August, a civilian man was arrested and detained during a house raid in the village of Maarskah near Afrin in north-western rural Aleppo. His family was denied information about his fate and whereabouts.
- On 17 August, a boy was killed as a result of what was reported to be the explosion of an explosive remnant of war in the village of Bozika near Afrin city in norther-western rural Aleppo, while he was playing near the village.
- On 18 August, a civilian man was killed as a result of what was reported to be a ground-based strike in the town of Mari' in northern rural Aleppo.
- On 19 August, 13 civilians, including 6 children, were killed, and at least 30 civilians, including 1 woman and 9 children, were injured as a result of what were reported to be ground-based strikes in the city of Bab in eastern rural Aleppo. The shelling hit a local market and damaged at least five shops and at least three houses.

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

- On 24 August, a civilian man was arrested and detained, for unknown reasons, during a house raid in the village of Ramadanah near Afrin city in northern rural Aleppo. His family was denied information about his fate and whereabouts.
- On 24 August, four civilians, including one woman, were killed, and least five civilians, including two boys, were injured during what were reported to be ground-based strikes in the city of Tall Rif^{at} in northern rural Aleppo. The shells hit a local market in the city and damaged three shops.
- On 26 August, two civilian men were arrested and detained, for unknown reasons, from a house during a raid in the village of Shiyah near the district of Ma'batli in Afrin, in north-western rural Aleppo. The families of the detainees were denied information about their fate and whereabouts.
- On 26 August, a civilian man was arrested from his house in the village of Shaykhutka in Afrin. His family was denied information about his fate and whereabouts.
- On 1 September, a civilian man was arrested and detained in his house in the town of Atarib in western rural Aleppo. The detainee's family was denied information about his fate and whereabouts.
- On 3 September, the family of a male detainee was informed by telephone of his death in custody. The deceased had reportedly been in custody since 14 August 2022. The reasons for his detention and his fate and whereabouts remained unknown until his death was acknowledged on 3 September 2022.
- On 9 September, two civilians, a boy and a man, were killed as a result of what was reported to be the explosion of an improvised explosive device attached to a motorcycle, near the city of Jarabulus in eastern rural Aleppo.

Hama Governorate

- On 15 August, a boy was killed as a result of what was reported to be the explosion of an explosive remnant of war in the village of Qastun in western rural Hama.

Dayr al-Zawr Governorate

- On 23 August, a civilian man was arrested at a checkpoint in southern rural Dayr al-Zawr. The reasons for his arrest remain unknown. His family was denied information about his fate and whereabouts.
- On 25 August, two civilian men were arrested and detained in the town of Hisan in western rural Dayr al-Zawr, for unknown reasons. Their families were denied information about their fate and whereabouts.
- On 28 August, unknown perpetrators shot and killed a boy and injured his father, who worked as the head of the village council, in the village of Hurayji near their home in northern rural Dayr al-Zawr. It was reported that armed men on a motorbike had shot the boy and his father.
- On 30 August, a civilian man who worked in the civil court in Kasrah city was shot and killed in the village of Hammar al-Ali in western rural Dayr al-Zawr. He had reportedly received death threats a few days before his killing.

Raqqa Governorate

- On 9 September, a civilian man was killed in what were reported to be several ground-based strikes, near the village of Khalidiyah, near the city of Ayn Isa in northern rural Raqqa.

Hasakah Governorate

- On 2 August, a journalist was arrested by two armed men who stormed the office of the Rudaw TV media network in the Siyahi neighbourhood of the city of Qamishli in northern rural Hasakah. The journalist was held in custody for 22 days for unknown reasons and later released. His mobile phone and the hard drive of the office's surveillance cameras were confiscated.
- On 10 August, the bodies of two Iraqi civilian brothers were found in phase 5 of Hawl camp in eastern rural Hasakah. The men had been reportedly shot in the head. On the same day, the body of a displaced civilian Syrian man was found in phase 4 of the camp.
- On 18 August, 5 girls were killed and another 10 girls were injured as a result of what was reported to be a drone strike, in the village of Shamuqah near the town of Tall Tamr in north-western rural Hasakah. The strike hit a rehabilitation and education centre that is funded and supported by an NGO through the United Nations action plan to eliminate child recruitment.
- On 30 August, a girl and a boy were killed, and another boy was injured, as a result of what was reported to be a landmine explosion in the village of Nasiriyah near Ra's al-Ayn in northern rural Hasakah.
- On 4 September, two civilian men were shot and killed in the city market of Ras Al-Ayn in north-western rural Hasakah.
- On 11 September, the body of an Iraqi civilian man was found in phase 4 of Hawl camp in eastern rural Hasakah. The man had reportedly been shot in the head twice.

Dar'a Governorate

- On 4 August, a civilian man who was a member of a political party in Harak in eastern rural Dar'a was shot and killed there. The man was also a member of a reconciliation committee that had been working on reconciliation agreements in 2018.
- On 16 August, a civilian man was shot and killed in the city of Da'il in northern rural Dar'a. The man was a member of the committee that is in charge of negotiations between members of armed groups and the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic in Dar'a.
- On 23 August, a boy was killed and five children, including two girls and three boys, were injured as a result of what was reported to be a landmine explosion on farmland near the road connecting the towns of Namir and Surah in eastern rural Dar'a. The victims were from one family that had been displaced from Dayr al-Zawr.
- On 25 August, a civilian man who was a member of a political party in the town of Musayfirah in eastern rural Dar'a was killed there.
- On 11 September, two civilian men were arrested at a checkpoint in northern rural Dar'a. The families of the detainees have been denied information about their fate and whereabouts.
- On 17 September, a male civilian was shot and killed in the city of Da'il in northern rural Dar'a. The man was a former member of an armed group and had agreed to conduct the government reconciliation process in 2018.

Annex II

List of United Nations humanitarian cross-border operating partners

1. AFAQ
2. Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
3. Al Resala Foundation
4. Al Sham Humanitarian Foundation
5. Al-Ameen for Humanitarian Support
6. Alseeraj for Development & Healthcare
7. ATAA Humanitarian Relief Association
8. BAHAR
9. Basma for Relief and Development
10. Basmeh & Zeitoonah for Relief and Development
11. Big Heart Foundation
12. BINAA for Development
13. Bonyan Organization
14. Bunyan Genclik Ve Kalkinma Dernegi
15. CARE International
16. Children of One World
17. Deutsche Welthungerhilfe e.V. (German Agro Action)
18. Doctors of the World Türkiye
19. Ghiras Al Nahda
20. Global Communities
21. GOAL
22. Hand in Hand for Aid and Development
23. Handicap International
24. Hope Revival Organization
25. Human Appeal Türkiye
26. Human Rights and Freedoms and Humanitarian Relief Foundation
27. Humanitarian Initiative Association
28. Humanitarian Relief Association
29. Ihsan for Relief and Development
30. Ihsan Insani Yardim Ve Dayansma Dernegi
31. Independent Doctors Association
32. Insan Charity
33. Insani Inisiyatif Dernegi

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

71. Syrian Expatriate Medical Association
 72. Takaful Al Sham Charity Organization
 73. The HALO Trust
 74. The Mentor Initiative
 75. The Syrian Association for Relief and Development
 76. Toplum Kalkinma Dernegi Binaa Binnaa for Development
 77. Turkish Red Crescent
 78. Ufuk for Relief and Development
 79. Ufuklar Insani Yardim Dernegi
 80. Uluslarasi Insani Yardimlasma Derng
 81. Uluslararası İnsani Yardım Organizaia Dernegi International Humanitarian Relief
 82. Union of Medical Care and Relief Organization
 83. Violet Organization
 84. War Child Holland
 85. Watan Foundation
 86. White Hands
 87. White Hats Organization for Sustainable Development
 88. Woman Support Association
 89. World Vision International
 90. Yol Rehberi İnsan Hakları Dernegi
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