



Security Council

Distr.: General
21 February 2022

Original: English

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-seventh 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 December 2021 and January 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 limited clashes, amid continued transmission of the coronavirus disease (COVID-19).
2. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights verified 91 incidents in which at least 92 civilians, including 14 women and 19 children, were killed as a result of hostilities. In addition, at least 117 civilians, including 16 women and 45 children, were injured.



3. Two water pumping stations were affected by hostilities during the reporting period, further exacerbating the limited access to water for hundreds of thousands of people in the Syrian Arab Republic. The Arshani water pumping station, which provides water to the 225,000 people living in Idlib city, was affected by an air strike on 2 January. The Hiesha water station in the Ayn Isa area of the north-east of the country was affected by shelling on 11 January, cutting water to over 26,000 people. In addition, the Uluk water station worked only intermittently in December and twice shut down in January, with snowstorms limiting access to conduct repairs. This directly affected access to water for over 500,000 people, including those living in camps such as Hawl.

4. Some 4.5 million people across the Syrian Arab Republic remain in need of winter assistance. In the north-west, 250,000 people have been directly affected by severe winter storms; between 18 and 31 January, 10,000 tents were damaged or destroyed. In December and January, 3 people died and 47 people were injured in 140 fire incidents resulting from the misuse of heating, cooking stoves and electrical disruptions.

5. COVID-19 continued to spread across the Syrian Arab Republic during the reporting period, albeit at a slower pace. Although vaccinations are under way across the country, only 5.1 per cent of the population had been fully vaccinated by the end of the reporting period, while 10 per cent of the population had received at least one dose.

6. The economic crisis continued to affect civilians across the country. The food security situation deteriorated, with December marking the fourth consecutive month with the highest ever recorded monthly price for a standard food basket. The national average food basket price in December was 33 per cent higher than it was in June and 97 per cent higher than in December 2020. The country's wheat production in 2021 is estimated to have been 1.05 million tons, almost 2 million tons less than projected needs, even when projected imports and food assistance are taken into account. The output is down 63 per cent from 2020.

7. Humanitarian assistance by United Nations agencies and their partners continued throughout the Syrian Arab Republic. This included World Food Programme (WFP) food assistance for 5.9 million people in December and 5.5 million people in January, across all 14 governorates.

8. The access landscape in the Syrian Arab Republic remains complex, with different geographical areas and types of services requiring the use of a variety of operating modalities. United Nations agencies successfully dispatched the second cross-line delivery to Sarmada in the north-west on 9 and 10 December 2021. Fourteen trucks carrying food and other humanitarian supplies contributed by WFP, the United Nations Children's Fund, the United Nations Population Fund and the World Health Organization made the journey from United Nations warehouses in Aleppo to the WFP warehouse in Sarmada. Food rations from the first two deliveries were distributed to nearly 43,500 people in December, and again to nearly 43,500 people in January, using a new direct distribution model. The third cross-line delivery, planned for the end of January 2022 and approved by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic on 16 January 2022, was postponed pending security guarantees by parties on the ground.

Humanitarian update

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

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 continued. The volatile security situation also affected access by women and adolescent girls to life-saving sexual and reproductive health and gender-based violence services. On 6 and 28 December 2021, attacks on Ladhikiyah seaport were reported. The Arshani water pumping station, which provides water to the 225,000 people living in Idlib city, was affected by an air strike on 2 January. An inactive water station was reactivated (providing about three quarters of the volume provided by Arshani) and repairs of the Arshani water station were undertaken, but access to water in Idlib city remained below previous levels. Since 20 January, the Arshani water pumping station has again been pumping at full capacity.

5. Millions of people remain without reliable access to water across the north of the Syrian Arab Republic. This is due to a range of factors, including low water levels of the Euphrates River, erratic and low rainfall, the operational capacity of water stations and disruptions to the water system. Hostilities have taken water systems offline. In addition to the attack affecting the Arshani water station in the north-western part of the country, on 11 January, the Hiesha water station in the Ayn Isa area of the north-east was also affected by shelling. As a result, over 26,000 people living in the town of Heisha and 51 surrounding villages lost their access to safe drinking water. The prevalence of water-borne diseases in the affected areas has risen sharply, placing additional strain on a public health system already debilitated by years of conflict and overburdened by the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic. Poor rainfall and drastically reduced irrigation have also led to the loss of crops and agricultural livelihoods.

6. The Uluk water station in the north-east of the Syrian Arab Republic resumed pumping on 23 January following breakdowns on 14 and 15 January and from 19 to 22 January. Repairs during the latter shutdown were delayed because snowstorms limited access to the area. Throughout December, the water station had functioned only intermittently. The shutdowns and low-capacity operations that regularly plague the water station affect access to water for over 500,000 people, including those living in camps such as Hawl.

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

8. On 20 January, an attack on Sina'a prison in Hasakah city by Da'esh, which has been designated as a terrorist group by the Security Council, resulted in rapidly escalating hostilities, with gunfire and explosions reported from the area. Civilian casualties were reported as a result of the hostilities. The location of many of the at least 700 boys who were also held at Sina'a prison remains unknown. Approximately 45,000 people, including many women and children living near the prison, were displaced to other areas. Most had been hosted by families, and at least 2,615 people moved to temporary shelters in Hasakah city. Due to the hostilities, the communities of Ghuwayran and Zuhur did not have access to public services, including health

services, potable water and essential items such as heating fuel and bread. Damage to public infrastructure was reported. As a result of the attack and response, movement was restricted throughout the governorate between 21 and 31 January.

9. Some 56,000 people, 94 per cent of them women and children, remain at Hawl camp. The security situation at the camp continues to deteriorate, with 89 murders reported in 2021. Four murders, including the murder of a humanitarian worker, were reported in January 2022. One humanitarian worker, a paramedic, died in an incident on 11 January, when he was shot and killed at a medical point during his night shift. A second health worker was injured in a separate attack on 12 January. As a result of the attacks, operations were temporarily suspended while security protocols were reviewed, and the monthly food distribution was postponed until 23 January. Access to food, medical care, clean water, protection and other basic services remain limited for camp residents.

10. The United Nations remained without humanitarian access to an estimated maximum of 10,500 people living in Rukban. Residents of the Rukban area continued to live in dire conditions, with limited access to food, water, health care and other basic services. The United Nations continued to advocate immediate humanitarian access and assistance to reach those who remained at the camp.

11. Some 4.5 million people across the Syrian Arab Republic urgently need winter assistance, with needs exacerbated by protracted displacement, the economic crisis and the COVID-19 pandemic. In the north-west, 1.7 million people, most of them women and children, are living in camps and informal settlements, often in overcrowded tents, in valleys that flood or on rocky hillsides exposed to the elements. Between 18 and 31 January, 10,000 tents were damaged or destroyed across Idlib and northern Aleppo and more than 250,000 people were affected by winter weather. Between 19 and 24 January, at least 14 people were injured in fire incidents resulting from the misuse of heating and cooking stoves or electrical disruptions.

12. Transmission rates of COVID-19 across parts of the Syrian Arab Republic remained high and likely far beyond official records, with a case fatality rate of 5.8 per cent recorded at the end of January. However, the weekly positivity rate in the north-west dropped to below 2 per cent. The pandemic also continued to disproportionately jeopardize the social and economic prospects of women. Monthly death rates remained high for much of the country, while the health-care system, already overtaxed by years of conflict, was, in many cases, unable to cope. Laboratory capacity remained insufficient, and protective and medical equipment and oxygen were in short supply. The COVID-19 pandemic is also affecting the ability of women and adolescent girls to gain access to sexual and reproductive health services, including maternal health.

13. Vaccination against COVID-19 continues across the Syrian Arab Republic, although it is proceeding slowly in some areas. Only 5.1 per cent of the population had been fully vaccinated by the end of the reporting period, while 10 per cent of the population had received at least one dose. As per the national deployment and vaccination plan, the priority groups for vaccination include all adults over 18 years of age, with a special emphasis on health-care workers, the elderly and people with comorbidities. A total of 2.2 million doses of different vaccines had been administered (and 1.6 million people vaccinated) throughout the country. In the north-west, nearly 300,000 people had received at least one dose of the vaccine, of which over 150,000 had received two doses. In the north-east, only 25,000 people had received at least one dose of the vaccine, of which more than 12,000 had received two doses.

14. The economic crisis continued to affect civilians across the country. According to the World Food Programme (WFP), December marked the highest ever recorded monthly price for a standard food basket since monitoring started in 2013. This was

the fourth month in a row of record high food costs. Price increases are attributable to a range of factors, including a decade of conflict, economic decline, fuel shortages and a worldwide 30 per cent increase in commodity prices compared with the same period a year earlier.

15. On 17 December 2021, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) published its special report assessing crop output in 2021–2022. It estimated the country's wheat production at 1.05 million tons, almost 2 million tons less than projected needs, even when projected imports and food assistance are taken into account. Output is down 63 per cent from the 2020 output of 2.8 million tons. The total area harvested in 2021 was down by almost half from 2019, due largely to insufficient and poorly distributed rainfall during the 2020/21 agricultural season, together with several heatwaves, the high cost of inputs, limited availability of irrigation water and the high cost of fuel for pumping.

16. The fuel supply situation also continued to worsen across the Syrian Arab Republic, with fuel shortages leading to an increase in fuel prices. On 11 December, the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic increased the price of subsidized butane gas by 47 per cent, the third increase in 2021. Fuel shortages and related prolonged power cuts also affected basic service delivery, including in health facilities. The economic crisis and related cuts in family expenses often 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. The Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria continued to call for serious diplomatic discussions on a range of steps that could help move the political process forward and build trust and confidence between and among Syrians and international stakeholders, within the framework of Security Council resolution [2254 \(2015\)](#). He remained engaged with the Syrian parties on that topic and held separate bilateral consultations with senior officials from France, Germany, Italy, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Qatar, the Russian Federation, Turkey, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the United States of America, the European Union and the League of Arab States. The Special Envoy and the Deputy Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria also travelled to Damascus in mid-December for further bilateral discussions with the Government on the broader political process.

18. The Special Envoy continued his efforts to reconvene the Syrian-led, Syrian-owned, United Nations-facilitated Constitutional Committee and consulted with both co-chairs of the Committee in an effort to produce a clear understanding that would enable the seventh session to proceed.

19. The Deputy Special Envoy participated in the Astana-format meeting in Kazakhstan on 21 and 22 December 2021. Ahead of that meeting, five individuals were released from each side on 10 December in an exchange of detainees and abductees inside the Syrian Arab Republic between the Government and non-State armed opposition groups. This exchange was a result of the efforts of the Working Group on the release of detainees/abductees, the handover of bodies and the identification of missing persons, in which the United Nations is an observer.

20. The Syrian Women's Advisory Board convened in Oslo between 23 and 28 January and advised the Special Envoy on a broad range of questions related to the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic, and its resolution. In the meantime, the Special Envoy's team engaged civil society actors and listened to their aspirations to play a role in any political solution.

Protection

21. Civilians across the Syrian Arab Republic continued to suffer the direct and indirect consequences of armed conflict and violence. From 1 December to 27 January, OHCHR documented 91 incidents across the country in which at least 92 civilians, including 14 women and 19 children, were killed and at least 117 civilians, including 16 women and 45 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.

22. In the south of the Syrian Arab Republic, in particular in Dar'a, OHCHR continued to document incidents of targeted killings of civilians and former members of non-State armed opposition groups. Other targeted killings were also documented in areas under the control of Syrian Democratic Forces in the north-east of the country, mainly in Hawl camp, where the killings of internally displaced persons and of Iraqi refugees at the hands of unidentified perpetrators continued to raise serious protection concerns.

23. Parties to the conflict continued to arbitrarily detain individuals in areas under their control. In most cases documented by OHCHR, detainees were denied information about the reasons for their arrest and due process rights. The families of detainees were denied information concerning their whereabouts, raising concern that, in some cases, such detention may constitute enforced disappearance. Conditions in detention locations often remained poor, with limited access to health care. The continuing deprivation of liberty of 5,000 people suspected to be associated with Da'esh, including at least 700 boys, in Ghuguayran (Sina'a) prison, with prolonged pretrial detention under poor conditions, lack of access to families and lack of proper medical care, remains a particular concern.

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

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

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

27. During the reporting period, the country task force on monitoring and reporting verified one incident of hostilities causing damage to educational facilities. On 13 December, artillery shelling damaged the Ma'arrzaf primary school in Ma'arrzaf town, Idlib Governorate. Additional incidents are yet to be verified as part of the United Nations monitoring and reporting mechanism.

28. The Surveillance System for Attacks on Health Care of the World Health Organization (WHO) reported two incidents affecting health care during the reporting period. On 11 and 12 January, two health workers were targeted in Hawl camp. One was killed and the second injured in the attacks.

Humanitarian response

29. Humanitarian assistance by United Nations agencies and their partners continued throughout the Syrian Arab Republic (see table 1). This included WFP food assistance for 5.9 million people in December and 5.5 million people in January across all 14 governorates. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) supported 128 operational community/satellite centres and engaged over 2,800 outreach volunteers, providing integrated protection services to persons of concern. Explosive ordnance risk education teams trained by the Mine Action Service (UNMAS) delivered awareness sessions to nearly 5,800 civilians in December. During that same month, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) provided mine risk education to 61,875 beneficiaries in 80 locations, improved water supply to 1.2 million people and improved access to sanitation services for 45,000 people. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) sustained its partnership with WFP across the country through the joint cash and voucher assistance (e-voucher) programme, providing 71,500 pregnant and lactating women monthly e-vouchers to purchase hygiene items. The United Nations continued to support the COVID-19 response across the Syrian Arab Republic, including by enhancing surveillance and diagnostic capacity, procuring vital medical supplies and equipment, supporting clinical readiness, protecting the delivery of essential health-care services, supporting protective measures in schools, promoting vaccine acceptance and supporting the roll-out of vaccinations. In response to events in Hasakah on 20 January, humanitarian partners mobilized all available resources to respond to the immediate needs of those displaced in accessible areas of the Governorate, including in the seven temporary collective centres in Hasakah city centre, where over 500 families were accommodated.

Table 1

Average number of people reached each month by the United Nations and other organizations through all modalities throughout the Syrian Arab Republic, December 2021 and January 2022

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Average number of people reached monthly</i>
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	147 500
International Organization for Migration	170 000
Mine Action Service	3 000
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	438 400
United Nations Children's Fund	2 684 500 ^a
United Nations Development Programme	2 007 450
United Nations Population Fund	320 700
United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	29 000
World Food Programme	5 700 000
World Health Organization	263 250

^a Figure is for December only.

30. From inside the Syrian Arab Republic, assistance provided by United Nations agencies included WFP food assistance for 4.7 million people in December and for 4 million people in January. FAO assisted 275,735 people through regular programming. Clearance operations supported by UNMAS started in western Ghutah, Rif Dimashq, the first humanitarian mine action clearance activities in a government-controlled area and a significant milestone for the whole mine action sector in the

Syrian Arab Republic. In its first month of operation, the clearance team cleared more than 70,000 m² of surface land, equivalent to 10 football pitches. The clearance work will bring back productive land for much-needed agricultural production, contributing to better livelihoods for the vulnerable Syrian people. UNMAS also carried out 70 missions in western Ghutah, Rif Dimashq. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) provided cash assistance for 8,200 Palestine refugees, as well as food assistance and non-food items for 58,052 and 25,836 Palestine refugees, respectively. UNFPA reached 575,443 people with life-saving reproductive health and gender-based violence services through government-controlled areas, including in parts of the north-east.

31. Among the cross-border humanitarian assistance delivered in the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic, WFP delivered food assistance for some 1.2 million people in December and 1.5 million people in January and distributed ready-to-eat rations to more than 293,370 people affected by severe winter weather. To respond to the urgent shelter needs of displaced people and host communities in the winter, between 1 December and 26 January, UNHCR assisted 59,500 people through eight cross-border trans-shipments through Bab al-Hawa. In December, UNICEF reached 340,000 people through the cross-border mechanism, improving water, sanitation and hygiene for 180,000 people. WHO delivered 12 truckloads of medical supplies, including personal protective equipment; essential medicine; medical equipment; inspection, prevention and control materials; and consumables. The International Organization for Migration brought multisectoral assistance to 260,000 people, UNFPA supported more than 65,963 people with life-saving services related to reproductive health and gender-based violence prevention and response, and UNICEF provided health and nutrition services for 56,800 people.

Delivery and monitoring of cross-border assistance

32. As with aid programming from within the Syrian Arab Republic, cross-border deliveries are conducted in line with humanitarian principles and based on independent assessments of need. 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.

33. Assistance delivered through the United Nations cross-border mechanism is monitored throughout its delivery at four distinct levels: (a) at the border by the United Nations Monitoring Mechanism for the Syrian Arab Republic, (b) at warehouses inside the Syrian Arab Republic, (c) at distribution points and (d) after distribution to beneficiaries. In December and January, the mechanism monitored and confirmed the humanitarian nature of 16 consignments consisting of 1,261 trucks. Some 86 per cent of truckloads consisted of food aid, 13 per cent of non-food items, including shelter and winterization assistance, and the remainder of health and education supplies, including COVID-19 vaccines. The transparency and accountability systems of United Nations agencies are adapted to individual operational needs. Regular reviews are being conducted to ensure that aid is going exclusively to civilians in greatest need. Systems are in place to identify and respond to any reports of aid not reaching the intended beneficiaries.

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

Cross-border distribution mechanisms

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

36. Humanitarian partners work through existing health structures to provide people in the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic with life-saving health care. Other forms of assistance are 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 cases and support to livelihood activities. Medications are supplied to pharmacies or medical facilities for their use, requiring prescriptions. 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, December 2021 and January 2022 (monthly average)

(Thousands)

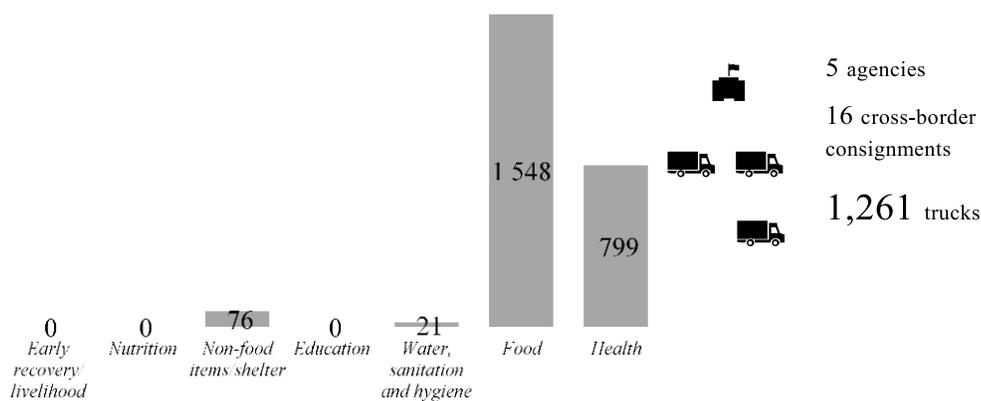


Table 2
Number of beneficiaries targeted by the United Nations and its partners through cross-border deliveries, by sector and by district, December 2021 and January 2022 (monthly average)

<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	–	–	108 125	–	–	–	–
Aleppo	Bab	–	–	52 500	–	–	–	–
Aleppo	I'zaz	–	–	130 548	–	27 150	–	3 250
Aleppo	Jarabulus	–	–	47 500	–	–	–	–
Aleppo	Jabal Sim'an	–	–	75 000	–	–	–	–
Idlib	Harim	–	–	1 102 702	799 396	30 090	–	–
Idlib	Idlib	–	–	31 605	–	19 125	–	17 625
Idlib	Jisr al-Shughur	–	–	–	–	–	–	–

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

Early recovery and livelihood activities

38. 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.

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

40. Regular programming inside government-controlled areas resulted in the creation of 4,789 short-term work opportunities through cash-for-work schemes across 13 governorates, while 589 people obtained regular employment and 1,710 people were supported in rehabilitating, developing or starting a social or business entrepreneurship initiative. Moreover, 3,581 rural enterprises were provided with productive assets, 3,894 people received vocational and skills training and 27,137 vulnerable households (including the elderly and female-headed households) were provided with market-based assistance, while 19 km of electrical networks were repaired, 27,323 m³ of waste and debris were removed and 186 neighbourhoods were cleaned in eight governorates. Ten initiatives promoted social cohesion between internally displaced persons and host communities, benefiting 1,886 community members across several governorates.

41. Through cross-border assistance, in Idlib and Aleppo Governorates, 4,528 short-term work opportunities were created, while 8,649 people received vocational and skills training in Idlib, Aleppo, Raqqah and Hasakah Governorates. Some 347 vulnerable households were provided with market-based assistance in Idlib Governorate, and 1,545 people were supported in rehabilitating, developing or

starting a social or business entrepreneurship initiative in Aleppo and Idlib Governorates. In addition, 38,200 households gained access to one or more basic utilities (electricity, gas, water and sewerage) within 11 subdistricts in Aleppo and Idlib Governorates, while 61 km of access roads and drainage systems, 11 schools and 16 clinics were rehabilitated and 340 m³ of waste and debris were removed in Idlib Governorate. Through social cohesion interventions, 11 community initiatives were supported in Aleppo and Hasakah Governorates.

42. UNICEF transformed one water system in Dar'a to solar power (benefiting approximately 78,000 people). It also supported the review of the accelerated learning programme, which adopted child rights principles and promoted child-friendly approaches, children's psychosocial well-being, resilience and gender equality to significantly ease the transition of children who are out of school and/or in non-formal education settings into the formal educational system and help them catch up with school and find alternative quality learning and future livelihood pathways after having missed out on access to education during years of conflict.

43. UNRWA provided nine two-month vocational courses in Aleppo and began seven long-term courses of one to two years. Topics included accounting, office programmes and heating and cooling systems.

44. 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

45. 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. More than 1,800 United Nations staff members are 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 3,610 UNRWA staff members are deployed across the country. This decentralized presence contributes to greater access and proximity to affected populations. Across the Syrian Arab Republic, humanitarian aid is distributed and implemented primarily by national actors, including non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and the Syrian Arab Red Crescent.

Access in government-controlled areas

46. 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 Dariyah district of Rif Dimashq Governorate, Sukhnah in Tadmur district of Homs Governorate and Fiq in Fiq district of Qunaytirah Governorate.

47. United Nations personnel and third-party contractors continued to travel to field locations, along with national NGOs and the Syrian Arab Red Crescent, to conduct assessment, monitoring, logistics and administrative support missions. Between 16 November 2021 and 15 January 2022, 2,434 regular programmatic movements took place with programme or blanket approvals. That represented a 51 per cent

increase compared with the period from 21 September to 15 November 2021, when 1,610 such missions took place (see table 3).¹

Table 3

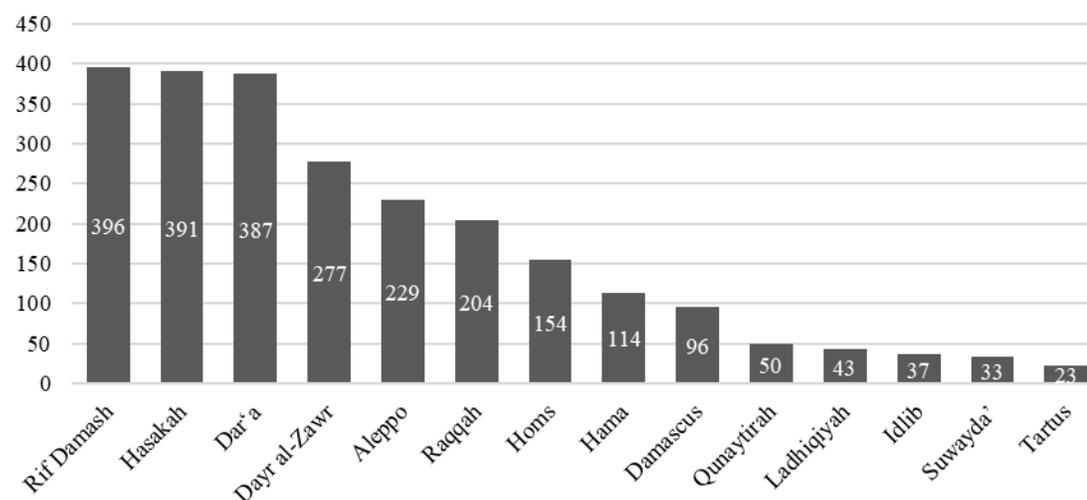
Total number of missions conducted with programme or blanket approvals^a from within the Syrian Arab Republic by United Nations agencies and third parties/facilitators, by type, 16 November 2021 to 15 January 2022

Type of mission	Blanket approval	Programme approval	Total number
Assessment missions	35	–	35
Missions accompanying aid deliveries	834	11	845
Monitoring missions	1 535	–	1 535
Security, logistics and administrative support missions	18	1	19
Total	2 422	12	2 434

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

Figure II

Total number of missions conducted with programme or blanket approvals from within the Syrian Arab Republic by United Nations agencies and third parties/facilitators, by governorate, 16 November 2021 to 15 January 2022



48. For missions requiring specific approval by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the United Nations submitted 177 new requests, of which 152 (86 per cent) were approved (see table 4). This takes into account the 10-day response period by the Ministry and does not negatively count requests that were submitted but are still in process.

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

Table 4
Missions from within the Syrian Arab Republic requiring specific approval by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 16 November 2021 to 15 January 2022

<i>Type of request</i>	<i>Number requested</i>	<i>Number approved</i>	<i>Percentage approved</i>
Assessment missions	38	31	82
Missions accompanying aid deliveries	56	55	98
Monitoring missions	60	47	78
Security, logistics and administrative support missions	23	19	83
Explosive ordnance assessment missions	–	–	–
Total	177	152	86

Note: Missions by United Nations personnel departing from Damascus or travelling cross-line generally require specific approval from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. An additional 38 missions were requested by United Nations agencies during the reporting period, all of which are currently in process. Figures outlined in table 4 are based on data internally reported by United Nations agencies and reflect submissions made and approvals received within the reporting period (16 November 2021 to 15 January 2022) of the present report. The figures may therefore differ from those recorded by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, with which discussions are ongoing to align methodologies.

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

49. During the reporting period, United Nations agencies successfully dispatched the second cross-line delivery to Sarmada in the north-west since the adoption of Security Council resolution [2585 \(2021\)](#) in July 2021. On 9 and 10 December, 14 trucks carrying food and other humanitarian supplies contributed by WFP, UNICEF, UNFPA and WHO made the journey from United Nations warehouses in Aleppo to the WFP warehouse in Sarmada. A total of 473 tons of supplies were pre-positioned in Sarmada city under the December mission. Preparations for the third cross-line convoy providing multisectoral assistance, including WFP food and nutrition assistance for another 43,500 people, as well as items from UNFPA, WHO, UNHCR and UNICEF, to the warehouse in Sarmada continued throughout the reporting period. The note verbale sent to the Government requesting access on 27 December received a positive response on 16 January. The convoy, initially scheduled for 30 and 31 January, was postponed, pending receipt of security guarantees by parties on the ground.

50. Following detailed negotiations, a new direct distribution model agreeable to all parties was set up to distribute aid delivered cross-line. The first distribution under this new system took place between 16 and 28 December. A local WFP team distributed food aid to 42,790 people in 53 different locations in the Kafr Uruq area, Harim district. A second distribution of food items dispatched in December took place between 16 and 24 January, reaching 42,640 individuals, including 1,462 children under the age of 2 in 51 locations. Distribution arrangements for the remaining non-food items delivered in December are being finalized.

51. Despite progress made, challenges still need to be overcome in order to achieve regular and sustained cross-line operations in the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic, as envisaged under the United Nations six-month plan for inter-agency cross-line convoys. Receiving the necessary and timely security guarantees from parties to the conflict remains critical to ensuring the safe passage of cross-line convoys and their personnel, while shelling, air strikes, landmines and improvised explosive devices represent real security threats to humanitarian staff. Commitment by all parties to non-interference in humanitarian activities of the cross-line delivery at all stages is essential. Accountability to affected populations is also an important aspect that needs to be considered, in terms of both 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 of the Syrian Arab Republic

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

53. In response to the displacement of approximately 45,000 people in Hasakah city following events on 20 January, UNHCR partners had distributed core relief items to 368 families as at 26 January and had completed minor rehabilitation work at the collective shelters. Outreach volunteers conducted protection monitoring, coordinating the overall protection response with authorities. The partner of WFP in Hasakah distributed food assistance to newly displaced families in government-held areas and reached 12,800 people.

54. Access to internally displaced persons accommodated by host communities remained challenging. Insecurity, lockdowns and partial curfews imposed in Hasakah Governorate had a significant impact on humanitarian access in the area, resulting in delays in deliveries. In some of the camps for internally displaced persons, including in Hawl, Arishah, Rawj, Mahmudli, Nawruz, Tal'ah and Tuwaynah, most humanitarian activities were suspended, except for the delivery of critical supplies such as bread, water and fuel.

55. The impact of curfews and restrictions on movement imposed by local authorities across the north-east was also tangible on the movement of humanitarian supplies dispatched cross-line from areas controlled by the Government. Twenty-eight commercial trucks carrying United Nations supplies (24 carrying WFP supplies, 3 transporting UNHCR supplies and 1 carrying UNICEF supplies) were stranded at Tabqah and Raqqah for several days following an attack by Da'esh on the Sina'a prison in Hasakah city. Following sustained advocacy with concerned parties, they were able to safely transit on 29 January to their final destinations in Qamishli and Hasakah city.

56. Between January and December 2021, 2,311 trucks containing humanitarian assistance crossed lines, an average of 192 a month. This represents a slight increase compared with 2020, when 2,271 trucks made the same journey.

57. Efforts continued with regard to the delivery of sufficient and sustained medical assistance to areas in the north-east outside of government control. In December and January, WHO delivered three cross-line shipments, including one road convoy and two airlifts, carrying 39,355 kgs of medical and health aid sufficient to provide 423,636 treatments. The shipments included a range of medical items, including COVID-19 vaccines, different types of insulin, rapid diagnostic tests for visceral leishmaniasis, autoclaves, oxygen concentrators, BiPAP devices, infusion pumps, chlorine tablets, personal protective equipment and different types of medicines. WHO cross-line supplies have been based on needs assessments, conducted jointly with health partners working in the north-east. WHO reported no major operational or logistical challenges in relation to those deliveries.

58. While the United Nations continued to scale up deliveries of health supplies to the north-east across lines of control, needs continued to outstrip the response. NGOs supporting over 110 health facilities across the north-east continued to face delays in securing reliable supply chains, leading to shortages of essential medicines such as paediatric medications, insulin, and cardiovascular and tuberculosis medicines, as well as a lack of laboratory supplies and treatment for acute malnutrition. The difficulties in the supply chain also hampered COVID-19 testing capacity and response and limited the ability to gain a full picture of the prevalence and scale of

COVID-19 in the north-east. Health-care services continued to be affected by access challenges and underinvestment. Between 1 December 2021 and 24 January 2022, UNICEF provided supplies valued at \$1,645,422 from Damascus to the north-eastern part of the country. These included health and nutrition supplies, as well as 56,894 sets of winter kits.

59. Other areas, including Manbij and Ayn al-Arab, remained difficult for United Nations agencies to reach from Damascus, owing to the lack of agreement between parties in control. On access to the Ra's al-Ayn–Tall Abyad area, a request for an inter-agency assessment mission to Ra's al-Ayn was submitted on 6 October 2021 to the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic and was subsequently approved on 14 December 2021. Security guarantees from parties on the ground in that area remain pending. Additionally, WHO and UNICEF have developed an operational plan for cross-line convoys carrying personal protective equipment and COVID-19 vaccines to the area. On 7 November, the plan was shared with the Government, which subsequently approved it on 6 December.

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

Cross-border access in the Syrian Arab Republic

61. 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 Syrian Arab Republic continues to be routed through the Bab al-Hawa crossing, and 3,647 trucks carrying humanitarian supplies have used that crossing point since resolution [2585 \(2021\)](#) came into effect.

62. 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 16 consignments consisting of 1,261 trucks that crossed into the country from Turkey in December and January, all through the Bab al-Hawa crossing. That brought the total number of trucks monitored since the beginning of operations to 53,463 (43,491 through Bab al-Hawa, 5,268 through Bab al-Salam, 4,595 through Ramtha and 109 through Ya'rubiyah). There were no concerns or questions regarding the humanitarian nature of those consignments. For every shipment that crossed the border, the United Nations provided 48-hour advance notice to the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, including information on the humanitarian goods to be delivered, the number of trucks, the United Nations owner and the destination (district). The Mechanism continued to benefit from the excellent cooperation of the Government of Turkey.

Visas and registrations

63. 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 December 2021 to 25 January 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 ^a	59	30	0	28
Renewals requested during reporting period	154	100	0	54
Visas pending from before reporting period ^b	65	22	2	39
Renewals pending from before reporting period	54	45	0	9

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

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

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

Safety and security of humanitarian personnel and premises

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

66. 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.

67. A total of 15 staff members of the United Nations system (all from UNRWA) were still detained or missing as at 31 January.

III. Observations

68. Humanitarian needs continue to grow across the Syrian Arab Republic. It is harder every month for people to afford food, livelihood opportunities are scarce and access to basic services continues to diminish. The economic and COVID-19 crises have only exacerbated suffering brought on by over 10 years of conflict. Women are disproportionately affected, including by the long-standing risk of gender-based violence, forced and early marriage and restricted access to livelihood opportunities. I am concerned that without significant additional engagement and support by the international community, including an expansion of humanitarian access and an increase in early recovery activities, rising needs will result in a lost generation.

69. Three quarters of people in the most severe need live in the north-west and north-east of the Syrian Arab Republic, many in areas with active hostilities. Millions of people remain internally displaced. The impact of years of violence and displacement further requires effective long-term strategies to address the needs of women and girls. Those in severe need rely on humanitarian aid for their survival. The United Nations continues to take all possible steps to expand access through any means at its disposal.

70. In that regard, United Nations cross-border operations authorized by the Security Council remain critical to ensuring that life-saving aid can reach millions in

need. Through Council resolutions, tens of thousands of trucks of aid have crossed the border since 2014 and funding has been provided to support the provision of basic services in hospitals and schools, while ensuring COVID-19 support and vaccines. The cross-border operation is one of the most closely monitored operations in the world, subject to multiple layers of checks to ensure a high degree of transparency. There is currently no alternative in place that can match the scale and scope of the United Nations cross-border operation.

71. The expansion of cross-line access has been a welcome complement to the cross-border response to the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic. It is important that cross-line convoys remain safe, regular and predictable. In that regard, continued support is needed to ensure that the United Nations plan for regular and predictable cross-line aid deliveries can be fully implemented. This includes monthly convoys crossing conflict lines, as well as the timely distribution of aid to populations in need. Ongoing challenges, including in ensuring all necessary security guarantees from parties on the ground, underscore the difficulty of these operations. I call on all parties to see them overcome.

72. I remain alarmed by the continuous impact of the armed conflict across different parts of the Syrian Arab Republic. This includes the recent upsurge in attacks in the north-east, including the attack claimed by Da'esh on the Ghuwayran Prison in Hasakah. Civilians, in particular children, must be spared in hostilities. The incident also brings to light the situation for the hundreds of children being held in prison. None of them has been charged with any crime under national or international law. As UNICEF has said, these children should never have been held in military detention in the first place, and their situation must be urgently addressed.

73. I reiterate my call upon all parties to respect human rights and international humanitarian law, including by taking constant care to spare civilians and civilian infrastructure in the conduct of military operations. I also remind all States, in particular those with direct influence over parties to the conflict, that they are bound to take proactive steps to ensure respect for international humanitarian law, including as it relates to the protection of civilians.

74. Continued impunity for serious violations and abuses of human rights and serious violations of international humanitarian law remains of grave concern. Perpetrators must be held accountable. I call upon all parties to the conflict, in particular the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, as well as all States, civil society and the United Nations system, to cooperate fully with the International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism to Assist in the Investigation and Prosecution of Persons Responsible for the Most Serious Crimes under International Law Committed in the Syrian Arab Republic since March 2011, in particular by providing relevant information and documentation. Accountability for serious violations and abuses of human rights and serious violations of international humanitarian law is both a legal requirement and central to achieving sustainable peace in the Syrian Arab Republic. I reiterate my call for the situation in the country to be referred to the International Criminal Court. Individuals whose rights have been violated are entitled to effective remedies.

75. 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.

76. The Special Envoy continues his efforts, at a scale that is commensurate with the scope of the issue, for the unilateral release of persons arbitrarily deprived of their liberty, in particular women, children, the elderly and the sick, who are especially vulnerable during the COVID-19 pandemic. The majority are held by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic. I call upon the Government and other parties to account for the fate and whereabouts of those they are detaining and to allow humanitarian and human rights agencies access to all places of detention.

77. I call on the Syrian parties to constructively engage with my Special Envoy and agree on a methodology for the submission of substantive revisions of constitutional elements and, in so doing, enable a seventh round of the Constitutional Committee. I also call on the Syrian parties and regional and international stakeholders to meaningfully engage in the political process by taking concrete, mutual and reciprocal steps in order to generate momentum and trust towards a settlement of the conflict that ends the violence and addresses the aspirations of the Syrian people in line with resolution [2254 \(2015\)](#). The overriding priority remains a political solution to resolve this conflict, end the suffering of the Syrian people and ensure sustainable peace.

Annex I

Reported incidents affecting civilians recorded by the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights between December 2021 and January 2022*

Idlib Governorate

- On 3 December, six civilians, including three women and two boys, were injured by a reported drone strike targeting two armed group members, who were killed, on the road between Mastumah village and Ariha area in southern rural Idlib.
- On 1 January, one woman and two girls were killed and 10 other civilians, including one woman, five boys and one girl, were injured in a reported air strike that hit near a house in the Nahr al-Abyad area, near Jisr al-Shughur city in western rural Idlib.
- On 3 January, one woman and one boy were injured in several reported air strikes that hit an area between Armanaz and Kafr Takharim towns in northern rural Idlib.

Aleppo Governorate

- On 1 December, two civilian men, including a humanitarian worker, were injured by a reported explosion that occurred on the Azraq road between the village of Daghlabash and the city of Bab in eastern rural Aleppo.
- On 2 December, a civilian woman was arrested at a checkpoint at the entrance of Afrin city in north-western rural Aleppo. The detainee's family was denied information about her fate and whereabouts until she was released on 19 January.
- On 8 December, six civilian men from the same family, including two teachers and a member of the Bab city local council, were arrested in a house raid in Bab city in eastern rural Aleppo. During the raid, two women, including one who was pregnant, were reportedly physically assaulted and injured and personal possessions were confiscated. The men were released the same day.
- On 8 January, a civilian man was killed and 11 other civilians, including one woman and two boys, were injured in reported ground-based strikes that hit several villages in the Ayn al-Arab (Kobane) area in eastern rural Aleppo. The shelling also resulted in the displacement of tens of families to nearby villages.
- On 13 January, one civilian man was injured, and died on 14 January, and another was also injured, after a reported magnetic improvised explosive device attached to a military vehicle detonated in a residential area in the city of I'zaz in northern rural Aleppo.
- On 20 January, six civilians, including two girls and two boys, were killed and at least 17 other civilians, including four women, three girls and two boys, were injured due to several reported ground-based strikes that hit a residential and commercial area in the city of Afrin city in north-western rural Aleppo. The shelling damaged a school and the health directorate in Afrin.

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

Hasakah Governorate

- On 7 December, six journalists were deprived of their liberty for three hours while covering a protest in Qamishli city in northern rural Hasakah.
- On 22 December, two civilians, including a woman, were injured in reported ground-based strikes in Tall al-Ward village in northern rural Hasakah.
- On 25 December, the body of a man was found in Hawl camp in eastern rural Hasakah. The man had reportedly been stabbed to death.
- On 30 December, a displaced man was shot and killed in Hawl camp.
- On 30 December, two women and a boy, from the same family, were killed and three other civilians, including one boy and one girl, were injured, and houses damaged, in reported ground-based strikes in al-Sa‘adiyah village in Abu Rasin district in the area of Ra’s al-Ayn in north-western rural Hasakah. On the same day, a civilian man was injured in reported ground-based strikes in Abu Rasin that also had an impact on the Jami‘ al-Kabir mosque in the area.
- On 11 January, a medic was shot and killed in Hawl camp while preventing armed men from entering the medical unit.
- On 12 January, a doctor was injured when he was reportedly attacked with sharp objects in Hawl camp.
- On 20 January, the Sina’a (Ghuwayran) Prison in the Ghuwayran neighbourhood in Hasakah city was attacked. Dozens of prisoners escaped, while prison guards, cooks and other prison personnel were reportedly held as hostages. On 24 January, a seven-day curfew was imposed inside Hasakah city, and houses were searched and checkpoints erected. No reports of civilian casualties were confirmed.

Raqqa Governorate

- On 16 December, a civilian man was killed in a reported landmine explosion in Muwaylih village in western rural Raqqa.
- On 8 January, five civilian men were reportedly injured when guns were fired into the air to disperse a crowd protesting deteriorating economic conditions in Suwaydiyah village in western rural Raqqa. Five men were reportedly arrested at their homes in the village following their participation in the demonstration.

Dar’a Governorate

- On 23 December, two civilian men were killed during a reported indiscriminate exchange of small arms fire in the Dar’a camp area in Dar’a city.
- On 24 December, the head of the municipality of Nu’aymah town in eastern rural Dar’a was killed and two other civilians, including a woman, were injured when a reported improvised explosive device, attached to his vehicle, detonated in the Kashif neighbourhood in Dar’a al-Mahattah area in the city of Dar’a.
- On 10 January, a civilian man was injured during a reported shooting in the neighbourhood of Sad road in Dar’a al-Balad in Dar’a city.

Damascus Governorate

- On 19 December, a civilian man from Suwayda’ Governorate was reportedly arrested in the city of Damascus for unknown reasons. His family does not know about his fate or whereabouts.

- On 12 January, the family of a male detainee was notified by a hospital in the city of Damascus about his death, reportedly due to natural causes. The deceased had been arrested in October 2021 at a checkpoint in northern rural Dayr al-Zawr. His family did not have access to him until one week before his death was announced. His body was returned to the family without further explanation.

Homs Governorate

- On 19 December, a civilian man was killed in a reported shooting in his house in Talbisah town in northern rural Homs.

Dayr al-Zawr Governorate

- On 2 December, seven civilian men were killed and one civilian man was injured in a reported shooting on Madhul road in Khuraytah village in south-western rural Dayr al-Zawr.
- On 10 December, a civilian man was killed in reported crossfire in Basirah city in eastern rural Dayr al-Zawr, in clashes that erupted after an attack on a checkpoint in the city.
- On 31 December, three men were reportedly arrested at their houses in Dhiban city in eastern rural Dayr al-Zawr. Their families were denied information about their fate and whereabouts.
- On 1 January, two civilian men were reportedly arrested during a house raid in Izbah village in eastern rural Dayr al-Zawr. Their families were denied information about the reasons for their arrest, their fate and their whereabouts.
- On 11 January, a doctor from Al-Kindi hospital in Tayyani village, in eastern rural Dayr al-Zawr, was reportedly shot and killed in front of the hospital.

Annex II

List of United Nations humanitarian cross-border operating partners

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

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

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