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Report of the Secretary-General

I. Introduction

1. The present report is the seventy-fourth 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 June and July 2021.

II. Major developments

Key points

1. There was an increase in violence in the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic during the reporting period. In recent weeks, there has been an uptick in air strikes and shelling along strategic points, including around the Jabal al-Zawiyah region in southern Idlib. The number of civilian casualties remained high compared with the situation earlier in 2021, and incidents of ceasefire violations rose significantly. The United Nations documented more than 53 civilian deaths in non-government-held parts of the north-west during the reporting period. On 12 June, there was an attack on Shifa' hospital in the city of Afrin, which has been financially supported by the United Nations since July 2019. Civilians, including medical personnel, were killed and injured, and parts of the hospital were destroyed.



2. In the north-east of the country, water levels in the Euphrates continued to be reduced to a critical point. By late June, 54 of 73 water stations along the western bank of the Euphrates and 44 of 126 water stations on its eastern bank had been significantly or severely affected by critically low water levels.

3. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) verified 191 incidents during the reporting period, in which at least 153 civilians, including 24 women and 49 children, were killed and at least 286 civilians, including 49 women and 74 children, were injured as a result of hostilities across the Syrian Arab Republic.

4. The situation in the south-west of the Syrian Arab Republic grew increasingly tense, with tensions principally centred around the Dar'a al-Balad district of the city of Dar'a, where clashes on 28 July resulted in civilian casualties, with eight civilians, including one woman and four children, killed and six civilians, including two children, injured. On 28 July, shelling reportedly hit Dar'a national hospital, causing damage to the water tank and rendering the dialysis unit inoperable. Some 10,500 people had reportedly been displaced owing to hostilities by 29 July.

5. Humanitarian assistance by United Nations agencies and their partners continued throughout the Syrian Arab Republic. This included World Food Programme (WFP) food assistance for 4,845,515 people in June and for 4,744,232 people in July, across all 14 governorates, as well as increased cross-line deliveries and a continuation of the cross-border mechanism after the adoption of Security Council resolution [2585 \(2021\)](#) on 9 July 2021.

6. The access landscape in the Syrian Arab Republic remains complex, with different geographical areas and types of service requiring the use of different operating modalities. Between January and July, 1,588 trucks providing humanitarian assistance crossed lines into the north-east, an average of 227 a month, compared with 199 a month in the same period in 2020. In June and July, the World Health Organization (WHO) delivered three cross-line shipments, including two airlifts and one road convoy. In the north-west, 14 consignments consisting of 1,476 trucks crossed into the Syrian Arab Republic from Turkey during the reporting period as part of cross-border operations, all through the Bab al-Hawa crossing.

Humanitarian update

3. In the Idlib de-escalation area in the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic, there was an increase in violence during the reporting period. Aerial bombardments took place in rural Idlib, Ladhqiyyah and Hama, mostly south of the M4 highway, reportedly striking military sites, including those of Hay'at Tahrir al-Sham, which has been designated a terrorist group by the Security Council, and damaging civilian infrastructure. There was also an increase in mutual shelling and limited clashes across contact lines in the Idlib de-escalation area. There were reports that on 15 July eight civilians were killed and five injured when southern Idlib was shelled. The United Nations documented more than 20 civilian deaths, including 13 children, in the north-west between 1 June and 19 July. More than 20,000 people were displaced in June owing to the escalation of the conflict in the north-west, which was the largest displacement in the area since the ceasefire of March 2020.

4. There was sustained escalation during the reporting period in terms of mutual shelling, occasional skirmishes and raids across and along contact lines in northern

Aleppo Governorate. On 12 June, there was an attack on the Shifa' hospital in the city of Afrin. Civilians, including medical personnel, were killed and injured, and parts of the hospital were destroyed (see para. 26 for more detail). Attacks involving improvised explosive devices also continued, with unclaimed vehicle-borne improvised explosive device attacks in Jarabulus, I'zaz and Afrin resulting in the killing of civilians. Incidents of violent infighting among non-State armed groups continued in the areas of Bab and Afrin. In the first incident since March, civilian objects in the city of Aleppo were targeted with rockets. Disruption 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 waterborne diseases across the Syrian Arab Republic since March 2017. The United Nations continued to advocate the resumption of water supply to the city from the Ayn al-Bayda station.

5. In the north-east of the country, water levels in the Euphrates continued to be reduced to a critical point. Water has reportedly been flowing at reduced levels since January 2021. Precipitation decreased by between 50 and 70 per cent compared with the long-term average, while low snowfall and rainfall also had an impact on water sources in Iraq, Jordan and Turkey. Reserves for the main dams in the area have shrunk to historic lows, including the Tishrin dam in north-eastern Aleppo Governorate and the Tabaqah dam in Raqqah Governorate. This has had serious ramifications for the well-being of civilians in the region, including limited access to clean drinking water and widespread power blackouts. By late June, 54 of 73 water stations along the western bank of the Euphrates had been significantly or severely affected by critically low water levels, and 44 of 126 water stations on the eastern side had reportedly been significantly or severely affected. According to current estimates, over 5 million people, including in the north-east of the Syrian Arab Republic, are reliant on the Euphrates for their drinking water, and approximately 3 million depend upon it for electricity. Vital infrastructure, including hospitals, irrigation networks and water stations, has also reportedly been affected. Should the situation not improve, possible longer-term impacts include damage to agriculture, a worsening of already dire food insecurity, loss of livelihoods and a severe undermining of overall public health. The Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO) projects an extremely low harvest in the third quarter of 2021, compared with 2020. A second projected consequence is the likely shortage of seed for future planting later in 2021.

6. In Manjib in the north-east of the Syrian Arab Republic, the implementation of conscription by local authorities linked to the Syrian Democratic Forces sparked widespread protests, followed by a violent crackdown in which at least eight people were killed. On 2 June, agreements were reached to de-escalate tensions after negotiations with tribal leaders, including on the suspension of conscription, the release of the detained and investigations into the violent crackdown on protesters.

7. At Uluk water station, pumping remained limited during the reporting period. From 23 June to 30 July, the station stopped functioning owing to a number of factors, including reduced access for technicians to carry out maintenance and repairs and insufficient electricity, which limited access to water across Hasakah Governorate, directly affecting up to 460,000 people. Water levels were insufficient to reach most of the population ordinarily served by the station, including in the city of Hasakah and Hawl camp. Electricity supply to the water station also remained insufficient, reducing the amount of water that could be pumped. Technicians from the Hasakah water and electricity directorates were able to gain access to the water station on 30 July after 83 days without access, but have only been able to spend up to two hours there at a time.

8. Some 59,000 people, including 31,000 children under 12 years of age, remained at Hawl camp during the reporting period. The total includes around 8,800 third-country nationals. The security situation at the camp continued to deteriorate, with over 63 murders reported since January 2021. There are increasing concerns about killings of and threats to women and girls in the camp, which have increased since the beginning of the year, with a surge in June and July. Refugee and internally displaced persons in the camp, in particular the female population of the camp, continue to receive threats. Humanitarian workers also continue to be threatened on a regular basis, including camp management staff.

9. Da'esh, which has been designated a terrorist group by the Security Council, continued to launch attacks in areas across Dayr al-Zawr, Hasakah and eastern rural Homs. There were reports of military casualties, as well as the destruction of energy infrastructure due to Da'esh attacks. Government and pro-government forces carried out counter-Da'esh operations in various areas of the central Syrian desert. Separately, the Syrian Democratic Forces continued their counter-Da'esh operations in areas east of the Euphrates. OHCHR reported that one operation had resulted in civilian casualties (see annex I).

10. The situation in the south-west of the Syrian Arab Republic grew increasingly tense, with ongoing attacks and killings against both government forces and former armed opposition forces. Since 24 June, tension has principally been centred around the Dar'a al-Balad district of the city of Dar'a, where there were reports of a build-up of government forces around the district controlled by former members of non-State armed opposition groups. Clashes in the Dar'a Al-Balad neighbourhood on 28 July resulted in civilian casualties. Eight civilians, including one woman and four children, were killed and six civilians, including two children, were injured. On 28 July, shelling reportedly hit Dar'a national hospital, causing damage to the water tank and rendering the dialysis unit inoperable. Some 10,500 people had reportedly been displaced owing to hostilities by 29 July.

11. The United Nations remained without humanitarian access to the 12,000 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. Residents remained unable to obtain access to the United Nations clinic on the Jordanian side of the border since its full closure in March 2020 as part of the preventive measures in response to the coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic. Access to medical treatment in areas under the control of the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic continued to be facilitated by the Syrian Arab Red Crescent and coordinated by the United Nations. The United Nations continued to advocate immediate humanitarian access and assistance to reach those who remained at the camp and continued its efforts to support voluntary departures. In June and July, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), in partnership with the Ministry of Health in Damascus, assisted one child and two pregnant women who had left the camp to seek medical attention. In parallel, discussions on organized voluntary departures from Rukban to government-held areas are ongoing.

12. The available information continued to indicate a high degree of COVID-19 transmission in the Syrian Arab Republic during the reporting period, far exceeding the officially announced infection rates. As at 29 July, 25,942 cases, including 1,912 deaths, had been reported by the Ministry of Health. Another 26,382 cases, including 722 deaths, were reported in areas outside government-held areas in the north-west since the onset of the pandemic. In addition, 18,660 cases, including 764 deaths, were reported in areas outside government-held areas in the north-east. The vaccine roll-out continued during the reporting period. For the 203,000 doses received in Damascus, 100 per cent of the first batch for the first dose had been utilized by the

end of June, with 105,417 individuals vaccinated in the first round. Vaccination with a second dose started on 13 July in some parts of the Syrian Arab Republic. WHO continued to roll out its vaccination campaign through 93 vaccination teams targeting 495 health facilities. Priority was given to vaccinating health-care workers, who had received 47,281 vaccinations as at 23 July. Some Member States have provided additional vaccines to the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic.

13. The economic crisis continued to affect civilians across the country. Syrian households continued to face difficulties in sustaining income-generating activities, while prices remained high and coping capacities were further eroded. In June, close to a third of households interviewed by WFP in the Syrian Arab Republic (32 per cent) indicated that they had lost one or more sources of income over the previous month, with a higher proportion recorded among male-headed households (33 per cent) compared with female-headed households (24 per cent). This trend was more pronounced among returnees (36 per cent) and internally displaced persons (33 per cent) compared with residents (30 per cent). Moreover, nearly one in four households nationwide (23 per cent) reported having lost more than half of its monthly income in June, with a peak recorded in Suwayda' (31 per cent).

Update on overall developments

14. The Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria continued to work towards a political solution to the conflict that is credible, comprehensive and meets the demands of the Syrian people, within the framework of Security Council resolution [2254 \(2015\)](#). In discussions with Syrian interlocutors, including the Co-Chairs of the Constitutional Committee, nominated respectively by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic and the Syrian Negotiations Committee, and with international and regional actors, the Special Envoy continued to stress that a potential sixth session of the small body of the Constitutional Committee must be built on assurances that it will adhere to and implement the terms of reference and core rules of procedure of the Constitutional Committee. It must also restore and build trust and confidence between the parties, in order to produce results and progress on the Committee's mandate to prepare and draft, for popular approval, a constitutional reform. In Rome from 27 to 29 June and in Nur-Sultan on 7 and 8 July, as well as before the Security Council on 19 July, the Special Envoy stressed that all parties to the conflict should define, with greater precision, reforms and steps that they are willing to take if concrete steps are taken by other parties. He noted that any steps should be reciprocal and mutual, realistic and precise, and should be implemented in parallel.

15. Meeting at the invitation of Italy and the United States of America to discuss the Syrian conflict in Rome on 28 June, a number of international and regional interlocutors issued a joint statement in which they reaffirmed strong support for United Nations-led efforts to implement all aspects of Security Council resolution [2254 \(2015\)](#), including an immediate nationwide ceasefire, the unimpeded and safe delivery of aid and the Constitutional Committee, as well as fighting against terrorism in all its forms and manifestations. In Nur-Sultan on 7 and 8 July, representatives of the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Russian Federation and Turkey reaffirmed, inter alia, their commitment to advancing a viable and lasting Syrian-led and Syrian-owned, United Nations-facilitated political process in line with resolution [2254 \(2015\)](#), and emphasized the important role of the Constitutional Committee in Geneva. They welcomed the simultaneous release operation carried out in the north of the Syrian Arab Republic on 2 July within the framework of the Working Group on the release of detainees/abductees, the handover of bodies and the identification of missing persons, noting that the operation reaffirmed the determination of the Astana guarantors to increase and expand their cooperation within the Working Group.

16. On 29 June, the Special Envoy met virtually with over 100 members of the Civil Society Support Room, who continued to stress their hope that a political process could recommence in earnest in order to create the conditions necessary for an end to conflict.

Protection

17. Civilians across the Syrian Arab Republic continued to suffer the direct and indirect consequences of armed conflict and violence. From 1 June to 26 July, OHCHR documented 191 incidents in which at least 153 civilians, including 24 women and 49 children, were killed as a result of hostilities. In addition, at least 286 civilians, including 49 women and 74 children, were injured as a result of hostilities across the country. The hostilities included air strikes, ground-based strikes and attacks carried out with improvised explosive devices and explosive remnants of war, as well as armed clashes and targeted killings at the hands of various parties to the conflict or by unidentified perpetrators.

18. Although front lines have remained largely unchanged for 15 months, military activity across the Syrian Arab Republic increased significantly during the reporting period and, in the light of the patterns observed, it appears that parties to the conflict seemingly failed to respect key principles under international humanitarian law, including the obligation to distinguish civilians from fighters and civilian objects from military objectives; to refrain from indiscriminate attacks; to respect proportionality in attack; and to take constant care to spare civilians and civilian objects in the conduct of military operations.

19. In non-government-held parts of the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic, OHCHR documented that at least 53 civilians, including 11 women and 28 children, were killed and at least 106 civilians, including 19 women and 38 children, were injured as a result of air strikes, ground-based strikes and explosions involving explosive remnants of war. In one incident on 12 June, OHCHR documented at least 12 civilian deaths, including two boys, and 36 civilian injuries as a result of ground-based strikes by unidentified perpetrators that hit several residential areas in the city of Afrin in north-western rural Aleppo. According to other reports, as many as 19 were killed and 40 injured. The shelling also directly hit the Shifa' hospital. The hospital was damaged, and casualties were reported among hospital staff, humanitarian workers, patients and visitors.

20. In the north-east of the Syrian Arab Republic, dozens of peaceful protesters took to the streets in the Manbij area of Aleppo Governorate, following a conscription campaign by the de facto authorities in the north-east. Protesters were faced with disproportionate use of force by members of the Syrian Democratic Forces, such as stray bullets fired into the air to disperse crowds, resulting in the loss of lives and injuries among protesters.

21. In Dar'a, despite a cessation of hostilities following the re-establishment of government control in July 2018, OHCHR continued to document incidents of targeted killings of civilians and former members of non-State armed opposition groups. Most of these attacks were carried out by unidentified perpetrators.

22. The United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) recorded an increase in reported cases of child and early marriage in the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic. The economic crisis, along with the compounding impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, overcrowded households in displacement shelters and a perceived need among families to protect their daughters, has exacerbated the occurrence of this form of gender-based violence. Killings of and threats to women and girls in Hawl camp have also increased since the beginning of the year, with a surge in June and July, creating a climate of fear among women and girls. The dire needs in the camp and the aid

dependence of the camp community further increases the risk of sexual exploitation and abuse.

23. Parties to the conflict continued to detain individuals arbitrarily in areas under their control. In most cases recorded by OHCHR, detainees were denied information about the reasons for their detention and other due process rights. The families of detainees were denied information concerning the detainees' whereabouts or their fate, raising concerns that, in some cases, such detentions may constitute enforced disappearance. In areas under the control of the Government, OHCHR continued to document cases of detainees who had died in custody. Families learned about these deaths either coincidentally as they were processing unrelated papers at the personal status registry office or when they were contacted directly by government authorities. In many such cases, individuals appear to have been subjected to enforced disappearance, and their detention by the Government did not become known until their deaths were acknowledged. The bodies are rarely returned to their families. Family members are also denied the opportunity to question the stated cause of death or to learn the whereabouts of the bodies of the deceased.

24. Parties to the conflict continued to systematically intimidate and harass civilians, including those working in the media and health services. Such tactics included targeted killings, abductions, deprivation of liberty, ill-treatment, torture, enforced disappearances, looting and confiscation of property. The whereabouts and fate of many of those deprived of their liberty remain unknown.

25. During the reporting period, the country task force on monitoring and reporting verified five incidents of hostilities in June and July causing damage to educational facilities. On 9 June, three artillery rockets hit Abrar camp in the village of Suwaghiyah, Idlib, leading to the complete destruction of Abrar school. On 3 July, Tishrin primary school in the town of Ariha, Idlib, was affected by artillery shelling. The attack resulted in no casualties, but one of the rockets penetrated the ceiling of a classroom. On 3 July, Abdul Ghani al-Sayyadi school was affected by artillery shelling targeting Ariha. No civilians were injured, as the incident occurred after school hours. The same school had already been impacted by an attack in November 2020. On 11 July, Mara'yan primary school in the town of Mara'yan, Idlib, was impacted by artillery shelling. A rocket fell in front of the school and damaged doors and windows. On 21 July, Ismail Lattah primary school in the town of Barah, Idlib, sustained material damage when a rocket from artillery shelling landed near its fence. Additional incidents have been reported but are yet to be verified as part of the United Nations monitoring and reporting mechanism.

26. The WHO Surveillance System for attacks on health care reported one incident affecting health care during the reporting period. On 12 June, Shifa' hospital in Afrin was struck by artillery shells, killing at least 13 people, including one physician, other health workers and two children. In addition, 26 people were reportedly wounded, of whom 11 were staff, including one midwife who was severely injured. This brings the total number of confirmed attacks on health care in the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic since the beginning of 2021 to 10, resulting in 43 injuries and 23 deaths. Additional incidents have been reported but are yet to be verified as part of the WHO Surveillance System. On 29 July, a mortar reportedly hit Dar'a national hospital, destroying the water tank of the kidney dialysis department. The department was affected and is currently not operational. No deaths or injuries were reported.

Humanitarian response

27. Humanitarian assistance by United Nations agencies and their partners continued throughout the Syrian Arab Republic (see table 1). Assistance included WFP food assistance for 4,845,515 people in June and for 4,744,232 people in July, across all

14 governorates. The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) supported 126 operational community/satellite centres and 119 mobile units across the country, providing comprehensive community-based protection services to persons of concern. Additional support was provided for mine risk education for 181,140 children and caregivers in June. Explosive ordnance risk education teams trained by the Mine Action Service delivered awareness sessions to more than 10,000 civilians, promoting safe behaviour in communities most affected by explosive ordnance contamination. The United Nations continued to support the COVID-19 response across the Syrian Arab Republic, including by enhancing surveillance and diagnostic capacity, procuring vital medical supplies and equipment, supporting clinical readiness, protecting the delivery of essential health-care services, supporting protective measures in schools, promoting vaccine acceptance and supporting the roll-out of vaccinations.

Table 1
Average number of people reached each month by the United Nations and other organizations through all modalities throughout the Syrian Arab Republic: June and July 2021

<i>Organization</i>	<i>Average number of people reached monthly</i>
Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations	8 000
International Organization for Migration	103 500
Mine Action Service	10 000
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees	209 000
United Nations Children's Fund	777 000
United Nations Development Fund	80 000
United Nations Population Fund	192 000
United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East	56 000
World Food Programme	4 795 000
World Health Organization	1 327 000

28. From inside the Syrian Arab Republic, assistance provided by United Nations agencies included the delivery by WFP of food assistance for 3,508,490 people in June and for 3,407,207 people in July. UNHCR reached 356,797 people with protection, shelter and core relief items. FAO reached 16,741 people through regular programming. In June and July, under a joint UNFPA-WFP project, 77,556 pregnant and lactating women were provided with monthly e-vouchers to purchase hygiene items based on their needs. UNFPA delivered life-saving services relating to reproductive health and gender-based violence to 379,898 people and reached another 2,510 through cross-line deliveries. Under the Expanded Programme on Immunization, WHO conducted a special activity in Dayr al-Zawr, where teams are mobilized to support unvaccinated children as part of the Periodic Intensification of Routine Immunization programme. WHO reached 14,500 people through cross-line deliveries. The Mine Action Service reached over 9,700 people through regular programming and surveyed more than 200 hectares in Dar'a and Rif Dimashq. UNICEF provided safe water to 480,307 people, including 254,468 children in nine subdistricts. Through mobile teams and fixed clinics in 114 subdistricts, UNICEF provided outpatient consultations to over 176,000 people, of whom 146,500 were children. It reached over 373,000 people in three subdistricts in June with sanitation support and provided health and nutrition support to 14,500 children through cross-line convoys. The United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) provided cash assistance for 103,403 Palestine refugees, of whom 73 per cent were in Damascus and Rif Dimashq.

29. Among the cross-border humanitarian assistance delivered into the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic in June and July, WFP delivered food assistance for 1,337,025 people in June and for 1,337,025 people in July. UNICEF delivered cross-border assistance to 393,600 people in the north-west in June and July. UNHCR assisted 62,000 people. The International Organization for Migration brought multisectoral assistance to 139,253 people. WHO provided COVID-19 testing and vaccines, as well as medical supplies representing 756,829 treatments (see figure I and table 2).

30. Assistance delivered through the United Nations cross-border mechanism is monitored throughout its delivery. Monitoring is conducted at four distinct levels: (a) at the border by the United Nations Monitoring Mechanism for the Syrian Arab Republic, which verifies the humanitarian nature of United Nations cross-border assistance; (b) at warehouses inside the Syrian Arab Republic, where aid is confirmed upon arrival at the warehouses by trusted and vetted implementing partners and by United Nations-contracted third-party monitors; (c) at distribution points, where videos and time-stamped, geotagged photos are used; and (d) after distribution with beneficiaries, including through beneficiary interviews and community feedback mechanisms. United Nations agencies have adopted accountability systems suited to individual operational needs, such as Quick Response Codes to track individual items in real time. These monitoring and oversight measures are further outlined in the report of the Secretary-General on the review of United Nations humanitarian cross-line and cross-border operations, dated 14 May 2020 (S/2020/401).

31. The United Nations continues to engage with donors and partners to ensure accountability, including preventing aid diversion in areas where Security Council-designated terrorist groups are present. Transparency is critical in such a complex operating environment, and the United Nations works closely with implementing partners and donors on all aspects of the response.

Cross-border distribution mechanisms

32. 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 assistance 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 another central location, or through door-to-door distributions, in particular on account of COVID-19-related preventive measures. People must show proof of identification matching their name on distribution lists of partner non-governmental organizations (NGOs).

33. In May, the month for which the latest numbers are available, 15 per cent of food assistance was delivered as cash and vouchers, while cash/voucher assistance represented approximately 30 per cent of total assistance for non-food items. People receiving vouchers or cash are selected on the basis of needs assessments and agreed eligibility and vulnerability criteria, similar to beneficiaries of in-kind assistance. The mode of assistance chosen in each location is based on a determination of the most efficient means of meeting critical needs. Prior to starting the programme, a market assessment is performed to assess the availability and frequency of supplies in markets, as well as the accessibility of markets and vendor capacity. Vouchers with a security seal and a serial number are created for use with verified vendors. People receive their vouchers at an agreed location on a specific day and must show proof of identification. All used vouchers are collected from the vendors for verification. For cash assistance, an agreed amount of money is transferred to the individual on the

basis of the survival minimum expenditure basket, which is reviewed and updated monthly. People obtain their cash through a money service contracted for the delivery.

34. Other forms of assistance are provided through a wide range of services, including supplying existing medical facilities and systems for health and schools for education. In these cases, medication is 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: June and July 2021 (monthly average)

(Thousands)

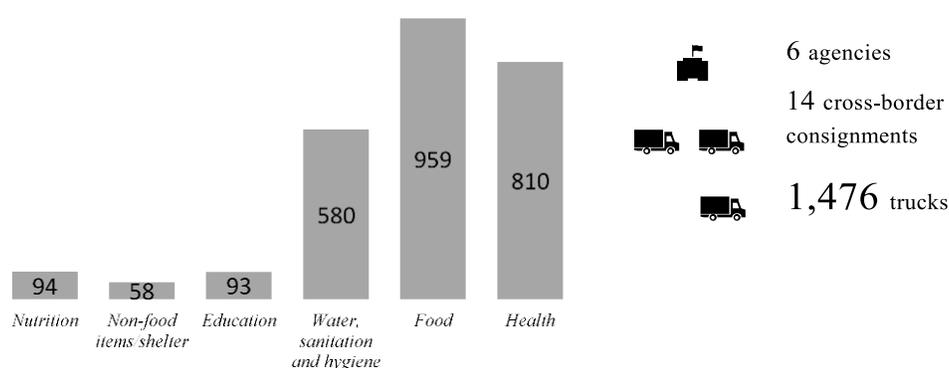


Table 2

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

Governorate	District	Early recovery/ livelihood	Education	Food	Health	Non-food items/ shelter	Nutrition	Water, sanitation and hygiene
Aleppo	Afrin	–	–	102 738	–	–	–	9 000
Aleppo	Bab	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aleppo	I'zaz	–	–	87 858	117 853	4 500	–	–
Aleppo	Jarabulus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Aleppo	Jabal Sim'an	–	–	51 813	–	–	–	51 500
Idlib	Harim	–	39 480	633 943	691 945	11 600	93 842	171 537
Idlib	Idlib	–	53 788	82 158	–	32 002	–	319 085
Idlib	Jisr al-Shughur	–	–	–	–	–	–	28 890

35. 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 livelihoods activities

36. Early recovery and livelihoods activities represent a pillar of the United Nations 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 livelihoods opportunities, including for the most vulnerable, such as the displaced as well as returning and host communities. While these activities represent only about 5 per cent of the total support requested in the Syria Humanitarian Assistance Response Plan, they are an important part of the humanitarian response, designed in a conflict-sensitive and consultative manner that supports and strengthens local ownership, capacities and resilience. The United Nations and its partners support early recovery and livelihoods 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.

37. In July, for instance, the United Nations Development Programme supported the rehabilitation of two health facilities, in Damascus and Rif Dimashq, benefiting 24,600 users, and two markets in Ariha, benefiting over 550 shop owners and creating 300 day jobs. It also facilitated the creation of nearly 2,000 jobs across all parts of the Syrian Arab Republic. FAO supported more than 1,500 herders in obtaining access to fodder and water by rehabilitating a nursery in the Badia desert in Hama Governorate, creating up to 40 jobs. In addition, UNFPA contributed to restoring obstetrics and gynaecological services at Al-Baath University hospital in Homs.

Humanitarian access

38. 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 and deliver assistance and to monitor and evaluate impact independently, including by engaging regularly and directly with affected people. The access landscape in the Syrian Arab Republic remains complex, with different geographical areas and different types of services requiring the use of different operating modalities. More than 1,800 United Nations staff members are based in the country, with more than 600 deployed in humanitarian hubs outside Damascus, in Aleppo, Dayr al-Zawr, Hama, Homs, Ladhkiyah, Qamishli, Suwayda' and Tartus. A further 3,610 UNRWA staff members are deployed across the country. This decentralized presence contributes to greater access and proximity to affected populations. Across the Syrian Arab Republic, humanitarian aid is distributed and implemented primarily by national actors, including NGOs and the Syrian Arab Red Crescent.

Access in government-controlled areas

39. In government-controlled areas, communities and enclaves that remained difficult to reach owing to administrative impediments and security approvals included Shaffuniyah, Mayda'a and Kafr Batna in eastern Ghutah and Bayt Jinn and Mazra'at Bayt Jinn in western Rif Dimashq. In the south of the Syrian Arab Republic, there were increased tensions in Dar'a Governorate, in particular in Dar'a al-Balad, during the reporting period. This situation has affected United Nations staff mobility in some locations. Humanitarian partners continue to report access restrictions, including road closures, which affect the delivery of assistance to the displaced and treatment of the injured in Dar'a al-Balad. On 30 July, WFP trucks were prevented from entering Dar'a Governorate because of insecurity, and some health and nutrition partners were unable to reach the affected areas on 27 July. Education activities have been suspended in all education centres in Dar'a al-Balad.

40. 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. In June and

July, 1,960 regular programmatic movements took place with programme or blanket approvals. That represented a 12 per cent increase compared with April and May, when 1,722 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: June and July 2021

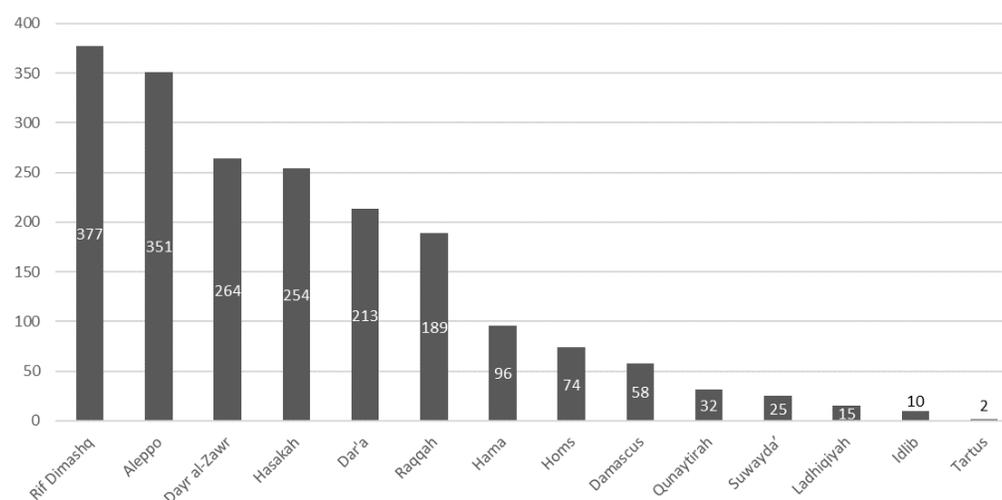
Type of mission	Blanket approval	Programme approval	Total number
Assessment missions	9	2	11
Missions accompanying aid deliveries	732	32	764
Monitoring missions	1 141	9	1 150
Security, logistics and administrative support missions	27	8	35
Total	1 909	51	1 960

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

Note: The total number of missions conducted with programme or blanket approvals does not include the missions conducted by WHO third-party monitors during June and July 2021.

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: June and July 2021



41. For missions requiring specific approval by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the United Nations submitted 218 new requests, of which 116 (53 per cent) were approved (see table 4). This represents an increase of three percentage points from the previous reporting period.

¹ United Nations personnel and third-party contractors operating at humanitarian hubs outside Damascus obtain “blanket approvals” to carry out movements as part of their regular programming. These enable regular access and reduce bureaucratic requirements. The total number of missions conducted with programme or blanket approvals does not include the missions conducted by World Health Organization third-party monitors during June and July 2021 and by World Health Organization staff in July 2021.

Table 4
Missions from within the Syrian Arab Republic requiring specific approval by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs: June and July 2021

<i>Type of request</i>	<i>Number requested</i>	<i>Number approved</i>	<i>Percentage approved</i>
Assessment missions	31	11	29
Missions accompanying aid deliveries	43	20	47
Monitoring missions	69	32	46
Security, logistics and administrative support missions	38	16	42
Explosive ordnance assessment missions	37	37	100
Total	218	116	53

Note: Missions by United Nations personnel departing from Damascus or travelling cross-line generally require specific approval from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The total number of requested missions does not include WHO activities in July 2021.

Cross-line access in the Syrian Arab Republic

42. In the north-east of the Syrian Arab Republic, the United Nations and humanitarian partners maintained regular and sustained humanitarian access in most parts of Hasakah Governorate and some parts of Raqqah Governorate. On 12 July, United Nations agencies conducted a first inter-agency mission to Washukanni camp in Hasakah Governorate. The camp was established in November 2019 to accommodate internally displaced persons from Ra's al-Ayn. Other areas, including Manbij and Ayn al-Arab, remained difficult for the United Nations and its partners to reach from Damascus, owing to the lack of agreement between parties in control. The last United Nations cross-line convoy to Manbij was deployed in March 2019. During the reporting period, 718 missions were conducted in Hasakah, Raqqah and Dayr al-Zawr, of which 679 were conducted by third-party monitors and facilitators, 24 by United Nations personnel with blanket approvals to deploy and 15 by United Nations personnel that required specific approval by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Between January and July, at least 1,588 trucks providing humanitarian assistance crossed into the north-east, an average of 227 a month, compared with 199 a month in the same period in 2020.

43. Efforts continued towards the delivery of sufficient and sustained medical assistance to areas in the north-east outside government control. In June and July, WHO delivered three cross-line shipments, including two airlifts and one road convoy, carrying 59,228 kg of aid representing 11,658 treatments. WHO reported no major operational or logistical challenges in those deliveries. In July, UNFPA delivered 259 reproductive health kits to Hasakah, Raqqah and Dayr al-Zawr Governorates, including to Hawl, Mahmudli, Arishah, Washukanni and Nawruz camps. While the United Nations has continued to scale up deliveries of health supplies to the north-east across lines of control, needs continue to outstrip the response. Humanitarian organizations in the north-east continued to report limited functionality and capacity on the part of health-care facilities, a lack of adequately trained medical staff and imminent stockouts of medical supplies, including critical medicines, such as insulin and cardiovascular and antibacterial medicines.

44. 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, but those who left for treatment have not been allowed to return to the Rukban area.

45. The United Nations continued to engage with the parties concerned regarding cross-line assistance to the north-west from inside the Syrian Arab Republic. Various options are being explored and discussions are ongoing, though agreement has not yet been reached on the operational details, including on the distribution modality.

Cross-border access in the Syrian Arab Republic

46. 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 resolution 2533 (2020). All United Nations humanitarian assistance into the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic continues to be routed through the Bab al-Hawa crossing, and 9,798 trucks carrying humanitarian supplies have used that crossing point since resolution 2533 (2020) came into effect.

47. The United Nations Monitoring Mechanism for the Syrian Arab Republic continued its operations as mandated under Security Council resolutions 2165 (2014), 2191 (2014), 2258 (2015), 2332 (2016), 2393 (2017), 2449 (2018), 2504 (2020), 2533 (2020) and 2585 (2021). The Monitoring Mechanism monitored and confirmed the humanitarian nature of 14 consignments consisting of 1,476 trucks that crossed into the country from Turkey, all through the Bab al-Hawa crossing. That brought the total number of trucks monitored since the beginning of operations to 49,832 (39,860 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

48. 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: June and July 2021

<i>Type of request</i>	<i>Number requested</i>	<i>Number approved</i>	<i>Number rejected</i>	<i>Number pending</i>
Visas requested during reporting period	58 ^a	22	–	35
Renewals requested during reporting period	151	108	–	43
Visas pending from before reporting period	62 ^a	30	3	28
Renewals pending from before reporting period	54	47	–	7

^a The United Nations withdrew one visa request and two visa renewal requests submitted during the reporting period and one visa request pending from before the reporting period. The number of pending visa requests and visa renewal requests shown in rows 3 and 4 covers the period from December 2020 to May 2021.

Note: Figures outlined in the table are based on data reported internally by United Nations agencies and reflect submissions made and approvals received during the reporting period for the present report. The figures may therefore differ from those recorded by the Government of the Syrian Arab Republic, with which discussions are being held to align methodologies.

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

Safety and security of humanitarian personnel and premises

50. 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.

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

52. During the reporting period, at least four humanitarian workers were killed. On 12 June, two female hospital workers and two other humanitarian workers were reportedly killed in the attack on Shifa' hospital in the city of Afrin.

53. A total of 14 staff members of the United Nations system (all from UNRWA) are still detained or missing as at the end of the reporting period. One staff member from the Department of Safety and Security who had been detained in the previous quarter (11 February 2021) was released on 20 May 2021.

III. Observations

54. The combination of ongoing hostilities, economic crisis, water shortages and the COVID-19 pandemic is driving humanitarian needs for millions of already vulnerable people to some of the highest levels seen since the start of the conflict. I am particularly concerned by renewed clashes that have caused civilian deaths and displacement in the north of the Syrian Arab Republic and in and around Dar'a al-Balad in the south. There has been an increase in hostilities in the past six months, with the number of incidents affecting civilians recorded by OHCHR doubling compared with the previous six months. I reiterate my call for all parties to the conflict to respect and protect civilians and civilian infrastructure in accordance with international humanitarian law. I remind all States, in particular those with direct influence over parties to the conflict, that they are bound to take proactive steps to ensure respect for international humanitarian law, including as it relates to the protection of civilians.

55. The economic crisis and related increases in the cost of food, fuel and other basic items affect Syrian people in every governorate and have been one of the largest drivers of needs over the past year. Water shortages in the Euphrates, exacerbated by drought, are set to further increase costs at a time when people cannot afford to pay more for basic food items. In regular assessments conducted by the United Nations in June, nearly one third of all Syrians interviewed indicated that they had lost a source of income over the previous month, with almost a quarter losing at least half of their income.

56. I welcome the authorization by the Security Council for the United Nations and its implementing partners to carry out cross-border humanitarian assistance through the Bab al-Hawa border crossing. The authorization ensures that millions of people in need in the north-west of the Syrian Arab Republic can continue to receive life-saving assistance. The United Nations will do its part to increase transparency in

reporting on humanitarian operations, including both cross-border and cross-line operations, as well as on early recovery projects. Reporting on the requested elements will continue to be provided in the coming months.

57. The United Nations continues to engage with all parties in an effort to deliver assistance through cross-line convoys. There has already been progress on deliveries to the north-east of the Syrian Arab Republic, as highlighted in the present report. Further progress is critical for the expansion of the overall response as humanitarian needs continue to grow, in particular for health and medical items for which needs continue to outstrip the United Nations response. I reiterate my call for all parties to the conflict to allow and facilitate the rapid and unimpeded passage of impartial humanitarian relief for all civilians in need through the most direct routes, in accordance with international humanitarian law.

58. The first delivery of 256,800 COVID-19 doses received through the COVID-19 Vaccine Global Access (COVAX) Facility has largely been distributed, with a second tranche of about the same size expected in the coming weeks. However, taken together, the first two tranches are sufficient to cover only approximately 1 per cent of the population in the Syrian Arab Republic. It remains critical to continue and expand the timely delivery of COVID-19 vaccines to the country using all access modalities. Without a dramatic increase in the scale and pace of vaccinations, the pandemic will continue to take a devastating toll on Syrians for the foreseeable future.

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

60. The Special Envoy continues his efforts towards the unilateral release of persons arbitrarily deprived of their liberty, with priority given to women, children, older persons and those who are 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 whom they are detaining and to allow humanitarian and human rights agencies access to all places of detention. All persons in detention should be promptly informed of any charges against them. Persons facing prosecution should be afforded fair trial guarantees. They should be brought promptly before a judge and immediately released if their deprivation of liberty is arbitrary. Detaining authorities should carry out prompt, effective, thorough and transparent investigations of deaths in custody and, if it is found that such deaths resulted from criminal acts, the perpetrators should be brought to justice. Families of persons who have died in custody should be informed and should receive full and adequate reparations within a reasonable period in the case of wrongful death. Respect for these principles would also build confidence, both within society and between the parties and international stakeholders. A failure to address arbitrary deprivation of liberty would leave credible justice, true reconciliation and sustainable peace elusive.

61. Continued impunity for serious violations and abuses of human rights and serious violations of international humanitarian law remains of grave concern. Perpetrators of such violations and abuses 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.

62. 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.

63. I continue to support my Special Envoy in his efforts to facilitate a political solution to the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic. Equally important are the regional and international interlocutors' ongoing support for his efforts and consensus on ways to end the conflict, including through parallel steps that could be taken by all parties to the conflict in order to generate momentum and trust towards a settlement of the conflict that ends violence and addresses the aspirations of the Syrian people. A nationwide ceasefire remains an imperative for the safety of the Syrian people and for efforts to resolve the conflict, and I continue to urge all stakeholders to achieve a nationwide ceasefire, in line with Security Council resolution [2254 \(2015\)](#), to end the immense suffering that the Syrian people have endured year after year and to pave the way for sustainable peace.

Annex I

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

Idlib Governorate

- On 22 July, seven civilians, including one woman, one boy and three girls, were killed and four civilians, including one woman and two girls, were injured as a result of a reported ground-based strike that hit a residential area in the village of Iblin in southern rural Idlib.
- On 17 July, six civilians (three women and three girls) were killed and eight civilians, including one woman, three boys and three girls, were injured as a result of a reported ground-based strike that hit a residential area in the village of Ihsim in southern rural Idlib.
- On 17 July, six civilians, including a member of a non-governmental organization (NGO), were killed and nine civilians, including one woman, three girls and two members of an NGO, were injured as a result of a reported ground-based strike that hit a residential area in the village of Sarjah in the Jabal al-Zawiyah area in southern rural Idlib.
- On 15 July, five civilians, including four boys, were killed and eight civilians, including two boys, were injured when a reported ground-based strike hit near a rock factory in the area between the towns of Binnish and Fu'ah in northern rural Idlib.
- On 3 July, the building of the NGO White Helmets and the water pumping station in the village of Shaykh Yusuf were damaged when a reported ground-based strike hit the Sahl al-Ruj plain area in western rural Idlib.
- On 3 July, 8 civilians (a humanitarian worker from the NGO Banafsaj, one woman, three boys and three girls) were killed and 14 civilians, including three women and four boys, were injured as a result of a reported ground-based strike that hit residential areas in the villages of Iblin and Balyun and the city of Ariha in southern rural Idlib. In addition, the shelling damaged Tishrin elementary school in the west of Ariha.
- On 23 June, three civilians, including one boy, were killed and four civilians were injured as a result of a reported ground-based strike that hit near a funeral close to the village of Afis in the Saraqib area in southern rural Idlib.
- On 18 June, seven civilians, including one woman and two girls from the same family, were injured when a reported ground-based strike hit a residential area in the village of Bzabur in the Jabal al-Zawiyah area in southern rural Idlib.

Aleppo Governorate

- On 25 July, seven civilians, including two women, three boys and one girl, were injured when several reported ground-based strikes hit residential areas in the

* 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.

city of Afrin, including at the Mari‘ roundabout. One of the strikes damaged at least one ambulance in addition to causing structural damage.

- On 19 July, the body of a Kurdish civilian male detainee, who had been arrested in May 2021 at a government checkpoint, was delivered to his family in the city of Aleppo.
- On 18 July, a media worker and a camera operator from the Al-Jazeera Mubashir media outlet survived a killing attempt when a magnetic improvised explosive device attached to their personal vehicle detonated in the city of Afrin in north-western rural Aleppo.
- On 16 July, a house was damaged as a result of a reported ground-based strike in the village of Awn al-Dadat in eastern rural Aleppo.
- On 15 July, one boy was killed and 15 other civilians, including three women and two boys, were injured as a result of a reported ground-based strike that hit the Ziyadiyah neighbourhood in the city of Afrin in north-western Aleppo.
- On 9 July, four civilian men were injured as a result of a reported ground-based strike that hit a residential area in the village of Sukkariyah in eastern rural Aleppo.
- On 30 June, a civilian man was killed when a landmine exploded in the village of Awn al-Dadat in eastern rural Aleppo.
- On 26 June, a civilian man and his young daughter were killed when a reported vehicle-borne improvised explosive device attached to an armed group vehicle detonated near their vehicle in the city of Afrin in north-western rural Aleppo.
- On 12 June, at least 12 civilians, including two boys, were killed and 36 civilians were injured when a reported ground-based strike hit several residential areas in the city of Afrin in north-western rural Aleppo. The shelling also directly hit Shifa‘ hospital. The hospital was damaged, and casualties were reported among hospital staff, humanitarian workers, patients and visitors, while the highest number of casualties was reported among civilians subjected to shelling in residential areas.

Hasakah Governorate

- On 21 July, a boy was shot and killed during a house raid in the village of Khirbat Jamus in eastern rural Hasakah.
- On 14 July, an Iraqi refugee woman was shot dead at Hawl camp in eastern rural Hasakah.
- On 28 June, the body of a deceased male detainee, who had been arrested at his home earlier that month, was released to his family from a hospital in the city of Hasakah.
- On 28 June, two Syrians (one girl and one woman) were shot dead at Hawl camp in eastern rural Hasakah.
- On 1 June, a civilian man was killed and three other civilians, including one boy, were injured when an improvised explosive device attached to a motorcycle reportedly detonated in the village of Humar in eastern rural Hasakah.

Hama Governorate

- On 19 July, 11 civilians, including a woman and her young son, were injured when a reported ground-based strike hit a residential area in the village of Na‘ur Jurin in the Suqaylibiyah area in north-western rural Hama.

- On 16 July, a civilian man was killed when a landmine reportedly detonated near him in an agricultural area near the town of Tel Moh in northern rural Hama.
- On 20 June, a girl was killed and her young brother and father were injured when a reported ground-based strike hit a residential area of the village of Na'ur Jurin in the Suqaylibiyah area in north-western rural Hama.
- On 19 June, a member of an NGO was killed and five other members injured when a reported ground-based strike hit the NGO centre in the village of Qastun in western rural Hama. The centre and a number of its vehicles were damaged.

Dar'a Governorate

- On 18 July, a civilian man (a former secretary of the Baath Party in Da'il) and his adult son were killed and one male family member injured in a drive-by shooting in the town of Da'il in northern rural Dar'a.
- On 13 July, a reconciled former member of an armed group was killed in a drive-by shooting in the city of Jasim in northern rural Dar'a.
- On 10 July, a civilian woman was killed and her husband injured in a drive-by shooting in the city of Shaykh Miskin in northern rural Dar'a. Two boys were also killed while walking in a nearby area as the perpetrators were shooting heavily in the vicinity.
- On 7 July, six civilian men were arrested near the town of Nafi'ah in western rural Dar'a. The reasons for their arrest are not known, and their families were denied information about their fate and whereabouts.
- On 7 July, 36 male civilians were arrested in a search and arrest campaign in the city of Muta'iyah in eastern rural Dar'a Governorate. They were all released over the following days; one died two days after his release, reportedly owing to alleged torture.
- On 19 June, a reconciled former member of an armed group was shot and killed in an agriculture area near the town of Tasil in western rural Dar'a.
- On 8 June, two civilian men (a reconciled former leader of an armed group and a humanitarian worker) were killed in a drive-by shooting in the city of Sanamayn in northern rural Dar'a.

Dayr al-Zawr Governorate

- On 15 July, a civilian man was killed in a drive-by shooting in the village of Jurdi al-Sharqi in eastern rural Dayr al-Zawr.
- On 15 July, a civilian man was killed as a result of indiscriminate shooting during a search and arrest campaign in the village of Tukayhi in eastern rural Dayr al-Zawr.
- On 3 July, a civilian man was arrested in a house raid in the village of Tayyani in eastern rural Dayr al-Zawr. He was reportedly severely beaten, before being released after several hours.
- On 10 June, a boy was killed as result of a landmine explosion in the village of Shahabat in western rural Dayr al-Zawr.

Qunaytirah Governorate

- On 27 June, the chief of the local council of the town of Ghadir al-Bustan in southern rural Qunaytirah was killed in a drive-by shooting.

- On 25 June, a father was killed and his two young sons injured when a magnetic improvised explosive device attached to their vehicle detonated in the town of Girgis in southern rural Qunaytirah.

Raqqah Governorate

- On 20 July, four men were arrested in a house raid in the village of Huzaymah in northern rural Raqqah.
- On 14 July, three men were arrested in a house raid in the village of Sahl in western rural Raqqah.
- On 29 June, the family of a male detainee from the village of Ayid Saghirah, in the Tabaqah area of western rural Raqqah, who was arrested in April 2020, learned about his death in custody. His family was denied access to information about the reasons behind his detention, his fate and his whereabouts until his death was acknowledged.
- On 14 June, a civilian man and woman were arrested and detained in a house raid in the area of Hammam al-Turkman in the city of Tall Abyad in northern rural Raqqah.
- On 13 June, two nurses (one man and one woman) were arrested from the national hospital in the city of Tall Abyad in northern rural Raqqah.

Annex II

List of United Nations humanitarian cross-border operating partners

1. AFAQ
2. ATAA Humanitarian Relief Association
3. Agency for Technical Cooperation and Development
4. Al Resala Foundation
5. Al Sham Humanitarian Foundation
6. Al-Ameen for Humanitarian Support
7. Alseeraj for Development & Healthcare
8. BAHAR
9. BINAA for Development
10. Basma for Relief and Development
11. Basmeh & Zeitoonch for Relief and Development
12. BigHeart
13. Bonyan
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 Relief Association
27. Ihsan for Relief and Development
28. Independent Doctors Association
29. Insan Charity
30. Insani Inisiyatif Dernegi
31. International Humanitarian Relief
32. Islamic Relief Worldwide
33. KUDRA

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

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