



# General Assembly

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## Human Rights Council

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### Human rights situations that require the Council's attention

**Albania,\* Australia, Austria, Belgium,\* Bulgaria, Canada,\* Croatia, Czechia, Denmark, Estonia,\* Finland,\* France,\* Georgia,\* Germany,\* Ghana,\* Iceland, Ireland,\* Italy, Jordan,\* Kuwait,\* Latvia,\* Liechtenstein,\* Lithuania,\* Luxembourg,\* Malta,\* Monaco,\* Montenegro,\* Morocco,\* Netherlands,\* North Macedonia,\* Norway,\* Qatar, Romania,\* Slovenia,\* Spain, Sweden,\* Turkey,\* Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland: draft resolution**

### 41/... The human rights situation in the Syrian Arab Republic

*The Human Rights Council,*

*Guided by the principles and purposes of the Charter of the United Nations,*

*Reaffirming its previous resolutions on the Syrian Arab Republic,*

*Reaffirming also its strong commitment to the full respect of the sovereignty, independence, unity and territorial integrity of the Syrian Arab Republic,*

*Demanding that the Syrian authorities meet their responsibility to protect the Syrian population and to respect, protect and fulfil the human rights of all persons within its jurisdiction,*

*Condemning the grave situation of human rights across the Syrian Arab Republic,*

*Condemning also the indiscriminate or deliberate targeting of civilians in violation of international humanitarian law, and recalling the obligation of all parties to the conflict to take all feasible precautions to avoid, and in any event minimize, harm to civilians and civilian objects, such as medical facilities and schools, including by ceasing their use for military purposes, and the prohibition on attacking, removing, destroying or rendering useless objects or areas indispensable to the survival of the civilian population, including drinking water installations, supplies, irrigation works and agricultural areas for the production of foodstuffs and crops,*

*Expressing deep concern at the situation of women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities, especially those who are internally displaced, who remain among the most vulnerable to violence and abuse,*

*Reiterating that the only sustainable solution to the current conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic is through an inclusive, Syrian-led and Syrian-owned political process under the auspices of the United Nations, including with the equal voice and full and meaningful participation of women in all efforts and decision-making, and in accordance with the Geneva*

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\* State not a member of the Human Rights Council.



communiqué of 30 June 2012 and Security Council resolutions 2118 (2013) of 27 September 2013 and 2254 (2015) of 18 December 2015, with a view to establishing credible, inclusive and non-sectarian governance as outlined by the Council in its resolution 1325 (2000) of 31 October 2000 and associated resolutions, and supporting the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria in his efforts towards this end,

*Recalling* Security Council resolution 2336 (2016) of 31 December 2016, stressing the continuing need to respect the de-escalation area of Idlib, acknowledging the signing by Turkey and the Russian Federation of the memorandum on the stabilization of the situation in the Idlib de-escalation area on 17 September 2018, and emphasizing the need to establish an effective and lasting nationwide ceasefire in the Syrian Arab Republic,

*Reaffirming* that States must ensure that any measure taken to counter terrorism complies with any relevant rules of international law, in particular international human rights law and international humanitarian law,

*Recalling* that, consistent with international humanitarian law and pursuant to relevant Security Council resolutions, including resolutions 2165 (2014) of 14 July 2014, 2268 (2016) of 26 February 2016 and 2401 (2018) of 24 February 2018, all parties to the conflict are to enable the immediate and unhindered delivery of humanitarian assistance, and stressing that the arbitrary denial of humanitarian access, depriving civilians of objects and assistance indispensable to their survival, including wilfully impeding relief supplies, such as food aid and life-saving medical supplies, may constitute a violation of international humanitarian law,

*Recalling also* Security Council resolution 2417 (2018) of 24 May 2018, in which the Council underlined that using starvation of civilians as a method of warfare may constitute a war crime,

*Recalling further* that deliberate attacks on civilians and civilian objects, such as schools and educational facilities, cultural heritage and places of worship, as well as on medical facilities, patients and personnel and on humanitarian personnel, may also amount to war crimes,

*Recalling* the statements made by the Secretary-General and the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights that crimes against humanity and war crimes are likely to have been committed in the Syrian Arab Republic,

*Reaffirming* that the use of chemical weapons constitutes a serious violation of international law, reiterating that all those responsible for any use of chemical weapons must be held accountable, regretting that the mandate of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons-United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism was not renewed, and welcoming that the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons has set up the Investigation and Identification Team pursuant to the decision made at the fourth Special Session of the Conference of State Parties to identify the perpetrators of the use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic,

*Recalling* the work of 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, including on instances of the use of chemical weapons,

*Bearing in mind* that the illicit transfer, destabilizing accumulation and misuse of small arms and light weapons fuel conflict and affect negatively the enjoyment of human rights,

*Expressing its deepest concern* at the findings of the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic,<sup>1</sup> and deploring the lack of cooperation by the Syrian authorities with the Commission of Inquiry,

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<sup>1</sup> See A/HRC/40/70.

*Acknowledging* the ongoing efforts of human rights defenders active in the Syrian Arab Republic to document violations and abuses of international human rights law and violations of international humanitarian law, despite grave risks,

1. *Deplores* the fact that the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic continues in its ninth year with its devastating impact on the civilian population, and urges all parties to the conflict to abstain immediately from any actions that may contribute to the further deterioration of the human rights, security and humanitarian situations;

2. *Calls upon* all parties to the conflict and Member States, especially members of the International Syria Support Group, to renew their efforts to create conditions, including a comprehensive nationwide ceasefire, that support meaningful negotiations for a political solution to the Syrian conflict, under the auspices of the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General for Syria and his office in Geneva, as only a durable and inclusive political solution to the conflict can bring an end to the systematic, widespread and gross violations and abuses of international human rights law and violations of international humanitarian law;

3. *Welcomes* the work and the important role played by the Independent International Commission of Inquiry on the Syrian Arab Republic, established by the Human Rights Council in its resolution S-17/1 of 23 August 2011, in supporting future accountability efforts by investigating all alleged violations and abuses of international human rights law since March 2011 in the Syrian Arab Republic, to establish the facts and circumstances and to support efforts to ensure that all perpetrators of abuses and violations, including those who may be responsible for crimes against humanity, are held accountable;

4. *Demands* that the Syrian authorities cooperate fully with the Human Rights Council and the Commission of Inquiry by granting the Commission immediate, full and unfettered access throughout the Syrian Arab Republic;

5. *Strongly condemns* all violations and abuses of international human rights law and all violations of international humanitarian law committed by all parties to the conflict, including the continued systematic, widespread and gross violations and abuses of human rights and all violations of international humanitarian law by the Syrian regime and its affiliated State and non-State actors, including foreign terrorist fighters and those foreign organizations fighting on behalf of the Syrian authorities, and expresses deep concern that their involvement further exacerbates the deteriorating situation in the Syrian Arab Republic, including the human rights and humanitarian situation, which has a serious negative impact on the region;

6. *Also strongly condemns* the use by the Syrian authorities of banned munitions, the indiscriminate use of heavy weapons in populated areas, barrel bombs, aerial bombardment, incendiary weapons, ballistic missiles and cluster bombs, and the use of starvation and siege directed against civilian populations as a method of warfare, and stresses the situation of particular concern in Idlib, where ongoing violence poses a grave threat to regional security, and continues to cause death and injury among civilians;

7. *Urges* all the relevant parties, including the signatories to the memorandum on the stabilization of the situation in the Idlib de-escalation area of 17 September 2018, to respect and uphold the ceasefire in Idlib in order to prevent further death and injury among civilians, including medical and humanitarian personnel, and damage to civilian objects, as well as to avoid a humanitarian catastrophe;

8. *Strongly condemns* all attacks on medical and health personnel, first responders, their means of transport and equipment, and hospitals and other medical facilities, and deplores the long-term consequences of such attacks for the population and health-care systems of the Syrian Arab Republic;

9. *Expresses deep concern* at the number of civilians, including children, killed or maimed by landmines, explosive remnants of war and improvised explosive devices used by all parties to the conflict;

10. *Strongly condemns* the attacks against all civilian objects, and the negative effects of the ongoing conflict on the rights and welfare of children, including their access to medical care and other humanitarian assistance as well as to education, including schools,

decries the violations and abuses of international human rights law and violations of international humanitarian law, as applicable, and deplores, in particular, the impact of the denial of humanitarian access on their lives and well-being;

11. *Also strongly condemns* the use of schools for military purposes, such as training, ammunition storage, detention facilities, accommodation or as military bases;

12. *Expresses deep concern* at the suffering of children resulting from the escalation of violence in the Syrian Arab Republic, and the lack of safe refuge, and calls upon all parties to respect and protect the full enjoyment by children of all their human rights, and to allow at all times humanitarian workers to reach children and families in need of life-saving assistance, and to prevent and protect children from all exploitation, violations and abuses, including sexual and gender-based violence and child, early and forced marriage, trafficking and torture by, among other actions, ending and preventing the recruitment and use of children in the armed conflict, immediately, safely and unconditionally releasing children and handing them over to civilian child-protection actors, and ensuring that such authorities have access to detained children associated with armed groups;

13. *Urges* all parties to the conflict to comply with their respective obligations under international human rights law and international humanitarian law, and demands that all parties, particularly the Syrian authorities and their State and non-State allies, refrain from carrying out attacks against the civilian population and civilian objects, such as schools, as well as on medical units, personnel, patients and transport and personnel involved in humanitarian assistance;

14. *Expresses deep concern* about the human rights situation and humanitarian access throughout the Syrian Arab Republic, particularly in areas that have come under the control of the Syrian authorities, and urges them and their allies to ensure timely, unhindered, unimpeded and sustained and safe humanitarian access, and respect for international human rights law and international humanitarian law;

15. *Expresses its profound concern* at the findings of the Commission of Inquiry that sexual and gender-based violence against women, girls, men and boys has been a persistent issue in the Syrian Arab Republic since the uprising in 2011, and that women and girls have been disproportionately affected and victimized on multiple grounds;

16. *Notes* the findings of the Commission of Inquiry that such acts of sexual and gender-based violence were committed most commonly by Syrian authorities and associated militia, as well as by so-called Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Daesh), that they represent a widespread and systematic attack directed against the civilian population, amounting to crimes against humanity, and that such acts constitute the war crimes of rape and other forms of sexual violence, including torture and outrages upon personal dignity;

17. *Strongly condemns* all acts of sexual and gender-based violence and abuse, calls for immediate medical and psychosocial support to be provided to all survivors of such crimes and for every effort to be made to ensure justice for those who have suffered as a result of such crimes, and urges all parties to the conflict to respect and protect women's and girls' full enjoyment of human rights and to heed the recommendations made by the Commission of Inquiry;

18. *Also strongly condemns* the continued widespread practices of enforced disappearance and arbitrary detention, notably widespread in areas where the Syrian authorities retook control in 2018, and notes that the Commission of Inquiry has highlighted that the arbitrary detention of tens of thousands of individuals represents an urgent and large-scale crisis of human rights protection, and also strongly condemns the use of sexual violence, torture and ill-treatment, particularly in detention facilities run by the Syrian authorities, including those acts referenced by the Commission of Inquiry in its reports and those depicted in the evidence presented by "Caesar" in January 2014, and recalls that such acts may constitute violations and abuses of international human rights law or violations of international humanitarian law;

19. *Expresses deep concern* at reports of mass executions and torture of prisoners, as well as reports that the Syrian authorities used a crematorium to conceal the mass killings, and at the number of deaths among individuals detained by the Syrian authorities, including

in Syrian Military Intelligence facilities and military hospitals, as evidenced by the issuing of thousands of death notifications, which provides further indication of systematic violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law, and urges them to provide families with death certificates and the remains of their relatives whose fate has been disclosed, including those who have been summarily executed, to take all appropriate measures immediately to protect the lives and rights of all persons currently detained or unaccounted for, and to clarify the fate of those who remain missing or are still in custody;

20. *Notes* the continued functioning of the Working Group on the release of detainees/abductees, the handover of bodies and the identification of missing persons, composed of Turkey, the Russian Federation and the Islamic Republic of Iran, as well as the United Nations, positively notes the reports of the simultaneous release, facilitated by the Working Group, of detainees by the conflicting parties on 24 November 2018, and 12 February and 22 April 2019, and underlines the need for further sustained and large-scale concrete steps on this issue, and reiterates that all parties to the conflict must abide by their obligations under international humanitarian law and international human rights law, as applicable;

21. *Welcomes* Security Council resolution 2474 (2019) of 11 June 2019, and calls upon parties to the armed conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic to take all appropriate measures to actively search for persons reported missing, to enable the return of their remains, and to account for persons reported missing without adverse distinction, and to put in place appropriate channels enabling response and communication with families on the search process, to take appropriate measures to prevent persons from going missing as a result of the armed conflict, while paying utmost attention to cases of children reported missing as a result of the armed conflict, and to take appropriate measures to search for and identify those children;

22. *Recognizes* the permanent damage that torture and ill-treatment, including sexual abuse and violence, causes to its victims and their families, and condemns the denial of medical services in all prisons and detention facilities;

23. *Calls upon* the Syrian authorities and all other parties to the conflict to ensure the effective implementation of Security Council resolutions 2139 (2014) of 22 February 2014 and 2254 (2015) and 1325 (2000) and to adhere to their obligations under international law, in particular to end arbitrary detention, torture and sexual and gender-based violence in the Syrian Arab Republic, notably in prisons and detention facilities, as well as kidnappings, abductions and forced disappearances, as demanded by the Council in its resolution 2139 (2014) and by the Commission of Inquiry in its recommendations;

24. *Urges* all parties to take heed of the recommendations on the issue of detainees by the Commission of Inquiry, in particular the calls for the appropriate international monitoring bodies to be granted immediate access without undue restriction to all detainees and detention facilities, and for all parties, in particular the Syrian authorities, to publish a list of all detention facilities, to allow access to medical services for all detainees and to provide information on those whom they have detained to their families;

25. *Demands* the immediate release of all persons arbitrarily detained, including women, children, older persons, persons with disabilities, human rights defenders, humanitarian aid providers, medical personnel, the wounded and sick, and journalists, and notes the importance of ensuring justice for those arbitrarily detained;

26. *Condemns* the reported forced displacement of populations in the Syrian Arab Republic, expresses deep concern at reports of social and demographic engineering in areas throughout the Syrian Arab Republic, and calls upon all parties concerned to cease immediately all activities that cause these actions, including any activities that may amount to war crimes or crimes against humanity;

27. *Expresses grave concern* that, according to the Commission of Inquiry in its latest report,<sup>1</sup> more than 1.5 million civilians were forced to flee their homes during 2018, and that thousands more were forcibly displaced pursuant to “evacuation agreements” negotiated among warring parties;

28. *Expresses deep concern* at the situation of the 6.2 million internally displaced persons across the Syrian Arab Republic, and urges all parties to take note of the recommendations on this matter made by the Commission of Inquiry, and to ensure that any evacuation and movement of civilians is consistent with international humanitarian law and international human rights law, as applicable;

29. *Deplores* the existence and application of national legislation, in particular Law No. 42/2018 and other legislation and practices concerning housing, land and property rights, which have a significant detrimental impact on the rights of Syrians displaced by the conflict to claim their property, as evidenced by recent reports of widespread property demolitions throughout the Syrian Arab Republic, calls for the immediate repeal of that legislation, and stresses the right of displaced Syrians to return to their homes in a safe, voluntary and dignified manner when the situation on the ground allows it;

30. *Express concern* that the hostilities have restricted access to or resulted in the loss of civil documentation, including through confiscation, thereby limiting freedom of movement, access to essential services, and housing, land and property rights, particularly for women, children and persons with disabilities;

31. *Also expresses concern* at reports that the Syrian authorities are arbitrarily preventing internally displaced persons from accessing and returning to their homes, with no apparently valid security reason and without providing alternatives to the displaced communities, which may amount to forced displacement;

32. *Urges* all parties to take note of the recent recommendation of the Commission of Inquiry on ensuring that the right of return is fully respected and facilitated by guaranteeing that all return movements are voluntary, safe and dignified and subject to informed consent to the places of origin and protect all property and tenancy rights;

33. *Strongly condemns* violence against persons based on their religious or ethnic affiliation, demands that all parties take all appropriate steps to protect civilians, including members of ethnic, religious and confessional communities, and stresses that, in this regard, the primary responsibility to protect the Syrian population lies with the Syrian authorities;

34. *Also strongly condemns* the damage and destruction of the cultural heritage of the Syrian Arab Republic, in particular that of Palmyra and Aleppo, and the organized looting and trafficking of Syrian cultural property, as outlined by the Security Council in its resolution 2199 (2015) of 12 February 2015, affirms that attacks intentionally directed against historic monuments may amount to war crimes, and underlines the need to bring the perpetrators of such crimes to justice;

35. *Further strongly condemns* the terrorist acts and violence committed against civilians by so-called Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Daesh), Al-Nusrah Front (also known as Hay'at Tahrir al-Sham) and other terrorist organizations designated by the Security Council, and their gross, systematic and widespread abuses of international human rights law and violations of international humanitarian law, reaffirms that terrorism, including the actions of so-called Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Daesh), cannot and should not be associated with any religion, nationality or civilization, and stresses the importance of the full implementation of Security Council resolution 2170 (2014) of 15 August 2014;

36. *Expresses deep concern* about the documented cases of civilians, including women and children, taken hostage by so-called Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Daesh), calls for their immediate release and notes that hostage-taking and the murder of civilians may constitute a war crime, and condemns the recent reported mass arbitrary arrests and detention of civilians by Hay'at Tahrir al-Sham, and notes that imprisonment or other severe deprivation of physical liberty in violation of international law, when committed as part of a deliberate widespread or systematic attack directed against any civilian population, may amount to a crime against humanity;

37. *Condemns in the strongest possible terms* the repeated use of chemical weapons by the Syrian authorities, in violation of its obligations under the Convention on the Prohibition of the Development, Production, Stockpiling and Use of Chemical Weapons and on Their Destruction and Security Council resolution 2118 (2013), and all use of chemical weapons in contravention of well-established international standards and norms against such

use, and welcomes in this regard the decisions made on 27 June 2018 at the fourth Special Session of the Conference of the States Parties to the Convention and on 20 November 2018 at the twenty-third session of the Conference of States Parties to the Convention, and welcomes the fact that the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons has completed its arrangements for the deployment of the Investigation and Identification Team established to identify the perpetrators of the use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic by identifying and reporting on all information potentially relevant to the origin of those chemical weapons;

38. *Recalls* the relevant reports of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons-United Nations Joint Investigative Mechanism, in which it found that the Syrian authorities were responsible for the use of chemical weapons on four occasions, and that the Joint Investigative Mechanism also confirmed that so-called Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (Daesh) was responsible for two chemical weapons attacks between 2014 and 2017;

39. *Expresses grave concern* at the findings by the fact-finding mission of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons that sarin and chlorine were very likely used in separate attacks in Ltamenah on 24 and 25 March 2017, and that chlorine was likely used in an attack in Saraqib on 4 February 2018;

40. *Also expresses grave concern* that, according to the Commission of Inquiry, a vast body of evidence suggested that chlorine had been dropped by helicopter on a residential building and it had received information on the death of at least 49 individuals and the wounding of up to 650 others in Duma on 7 April 2018, and at the findings of the Commission in the same report that, in a series of ground attacks in Duma on 22 January and 1 February 2018, the Syrian authorities and/or affiliated militias had committed the war crime of using prohibited weapons, following a pattern previously documented by the Commission concerning the use of chemical weapons;

41. *Further expresses grave concern* at the findings of the fact-finding mission of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons in its report of 1 March 2019 that, on the basis of its evaluation and analysis of all the information gathered, there are reasonable grounds that a toxic chemical was used as a weapon in Duma on 7 April 2018, and that the toxic chemical was likely molecular chlorine;

42. *Expresses grave concern* at the reports of the Technical Secretariat of the Organisation for the Prohibition of Chemical Weapons of July 2016, March 2017, July 2017, October 2017, March 2018, July 2018, October 2018 and March 2019, in which it continues to report that it is unable to verify that the declaration made by the Syrian authorities regarding their chemical weapons programme was accurate and complete in accordance with the Chemical Weapons Convention, and calls upon the Syrian Arab Republic to cooperate fully with the Organisation to provide further clarification relating to the gaps, inconsistencies and discrepancies that remain concerning the declaration, to issue the necessary visas to members of the Investigation and Identification Team, and to grant it all required access and authorizations;

43. *Demands* that all parties desist immediately from any use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Arab Republic, expresses its strong conviction that those responsible for the use of chemical weapons must be held accountable and expresses its support in this regard for the objectives and commitments of the International Partnership against Impunity for the Use of Chemical Weapons to support accountability for all those responsible for the proliferation or use of chemical weapons;

44. *Reaffirms* the importance of establishing appropriate processes and mechanisms to achieve justice, reconciliation, truth and accountability for gross violations and abuses of international law, and reparations and effective remedies for victims, in particular victims of sexual and gender based violence, detainees, internally displaced persons and disappeared persons, and stresses the prerequisite role that accountability can play in any efforts to bring about a sustainable, inclusive and peaceful conclusion to the conflict;

45. *Recalls* that the International Criminal Court was established to help to end impunity for applicable crimes in which a State is unwilling or unable to genuinely carry out investigations or prosecutions;

46. *Emphasizes* the need to ensure that all those responsible for violations of international humanitarian law or violations and abuses of international human rights law are held to account through appropriate, fair and independent national, regional or international criminal justice mechanisms, and stresses the need to pursue practical steps towards this goal, while noting the important role that the International Criminal Court can play in this regard, and noting the authority of the Security Council to refer such situations to the Court;

47. *Welcomes* the work of 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, as mandated by the General Assembly in resolution 71/248 of 21 December 2016, including its close cooperation with the Commission of Inquiry and Syrian civil society, so that the voices of victims are heard, any evidence of crimes is collected and criminal prosecution proceeds;

48. *Invites* Member States to actively support the International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism, including by considering the provision of information and data on the most serious crimes under international law committed in the Syrian Arab Republic, and to provide adequate financial means for its functioning, pending a decision on the necessary funding of the Mechanism by the regular budget, in accordance with relevant General Assembly resolutions, highlights the importance of sustainable funding, and notes the steps taken by the Secretary-General in this respect;

49. *Welcomes* the steps taken by Member States to prosecute the most serious crimes under international law committed in the Syrian Arab Republic in national courts under the principles of universal jurisdiction and extraterritorial jurisdiction as an important contribution to end impunity and ensure justice for victims, and notes the contribution that the International, Impartial and Independent Mechanism and other accountability mechanisms can make in this regard;

50. *Deplores* the grave humanitarian situation in the Syrian Arab Republic and expresses deep concern at the plight of the 11.7 million people in need of full, timely, immediate, unhindered and safe humanitarian assistance, including the over 5 million Syrians whose needs are particularly acute and the over 1 million people who remain in hard-to-reach areas, where freedom of movement and access to humanitarian aid and services remain very restricted;

51. *Strongly condemns* the Syrian authorities' continued and deliberate obstruction of life-saving humanitarian assistance to those most in need, including the removal of humanitarian aid from United Nations-approved convoys, including medical aid and supplies intended to reach desperate populations deprived of food, medical aid and vital necessities, which may result in the starvation of civilians;

52. *Expresses deep concern* at the deliberate use of starvation of civilians as a method of warfare, and encourages the Commission of Inquiry to include in future investigations violations of international human rights law and international humanitarian law related to the use of starvation of civilians;

53. *Deplores* the escalation of violence in the north-west of the country, and strongly condemns the attacks by the Syrian authorities and their State and non-State allies on civilians and first responders and civilian infrastructure, including medical facilities, which is causing immense suffering to the civilian population, with over 300,000 people forced to leave their homes since April 2019, in addition to the almost 2 million displaced from homes at least once, and which has caused the death of almost 500 civilians and damage to at least 37 schools and 25 health facilities;

54. *Demands* that the Syrian authorities facilitate, and all other parties to the conflict do not hinder, the full, timely, immediate and safe access of the United Nations and other humanitarian actors, and that they ensure that the delivery of unrestricted humanitarian aid reaches all those in need, for as long as it is needed, including in hard-to-reach areas, in



accordance with relevant Security Council resolutions, and calls upon Member States to fully fund the United Nations appeals;

55. *Expresses deep concern* for the more than 5.6 million registered refugees in the region fleeing the violence in the Syrian Arab Republic, welcomes the efforts of the neighbouring countries, Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan and Iraq, as well as of Egypt, to host Syrian refugees, acknowledges the socioeconomic consequences of the presence of large-scale refugee populations in those countries and urges the international community to provide urgent financial support to enable the host countries to respond to the growing humanitarian needs of Syrian refugees, including the particular needs of women, girls, and persons with disabilities, while emphasizing the principles of responsibility and burden-sharing;

56. *Notes* those States outside the region that have put in place measures and policies to assist and to host Syrian refugees, encourages them to do more, and also encourages other States outside the region to consider implementing similar measures and policies, also with a view to providing Syrian refugees with protection and humanitarian assistance;

57. *Welcomes* the relevant international conferences on supporting the Syrian people, notably the third conference entitled “Supporting the future of Syria and the region” hosted by the European Union and co-chaired by the United Nations in Brussels in March 2019, where more than \$7 billion was pledged, and renews its call for the international community to deliver in full all such pledges;

58. *Reaffirms* that there can only be a political solution to the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic, demands that all parties work towards a genuine political transition based on the Geneva communiqué and Security Council resolution 2254 (2015), within the framework of the United Nations-led intra-Syrian talks in Geneva and with the equal voice and full and meaningful leadership and participation of women in decision-making and in all efforts consistent with Council resolution 1325 (2000) and subsequent resolutions on women, peace and security, that meets the legitimate aspirations of the Syrian people for a civil, democratic and pluralistic State, in which all citizens receive equal protection, regardless of gender, ethnicity, religion or belief, and welcomes the inclusion of civil society in this process;

59. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.

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