

# WHOLE OF SYRIA

## 2018 PROTECTION NEEDS OVERVIEW V2



97% communities reported one or more issues

59% communities reported five or more issues

3%

7%

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13

Number of protection issues reported

### Protection Sector, October 2017

(V2 as of 30 November 2017)



**INFOGRAPHIC ON COVER PAGE:** Communities were asked about 13 protection issues, including whether they occur never, sometimes, commonly, or very commonly. The cover graph displays the percentage of communities reporting a specific number of protection issues occurring (i.e. either sometimes, commonly, or very commonly). For example, 97% communities had one or more protection issue occurring. 59% of communities had five or more protection issues occurring. 7% of communities had all 13 issues occurring. Only 3% of communities in Syria had no protection issues occurring at all. In the ensuing pages, the 2018 Protection Needs Overview will provide detailed analysis at national and governorate level of each of these issues, disaggregated by sex, age and disability.

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## 1. OBJECTIVE

The Protection Needs Overview (PNO) provides a detailed analysis of protection needs and issues in communities inside the Syrian Arab Republic (Syria). Its aim is to support the Sector/Cluster and its humanitarian actors in the development of their operational response strategies, plans and projects in the field of protection. It is based on a series of assessments and data (as detailed below) focusing on a number of key protection issues identified in Syria.

While the collected data presents a reliable picture of the needs and perceptions of those surveyed, it is important that the limitations and constraints of these assessments are fully understood before applying their findings to programming or generating statistical extrapolation. Humanitarian actors are therefore reminded of the utmost importance of reviewing this chapter in full before moving onto the findings presented in chapter 2.

## 2. METHODOLOGY OF ASSESSMENTS

Three separate assessments, guided by a common set of indicators and tools, were conducted from July-August 2017 and serve as a basis of this PNO. Below is the list of the assessments, further details on methodology and tools of each can be found in the ANNEX-1.

### a. SECTOR/CLUSTER-LED ASSESSMENTS (QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE)

- Assessments conducted by staff from organizations implementing protection activities in the Syria hub, including through community direct observations by the staff themselves and key informant interviews where the protection staff acted as assessor/enumerator: Syria Hub Protection Needs Assessments (SHPNA);
- Focus group discussions conducted by organizations implementing protection activities in Jordan and Turkey hubs (FGDs)

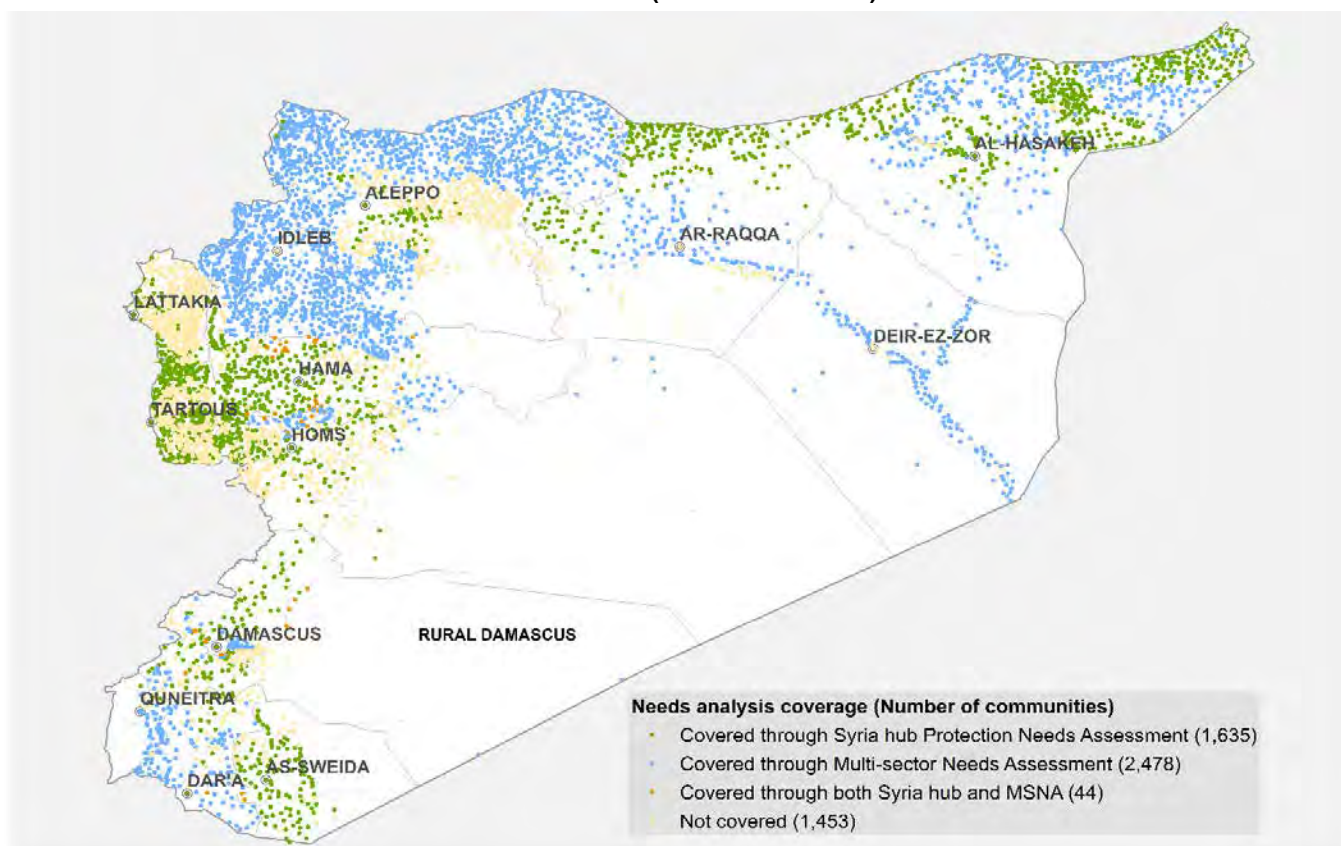
### b. NON SECTOR/CLUSTER-LED ASSESSMENTS (QUANTITATIVE)

- A multi-sectoral needs assessment was led by OCHA through key informants (MSNA). A protection questionnaire developed by the Protection sector was included as part of the MSNA tool (see ANNEX 1).

## 3. GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

Data included in this analysis was collected in 4,185 communities (including 32 urban neighbourhoods) located in 254 sub-districts out of 272 sub-districts across the country. The map below shows the respective coverage of both SHPNA (Syria-hub led) and MSNA (OCHA-led) assessments.

### a. MAP OF COMMUNITIES COVERED IN THE ANALYSIS (SHPNA and MSNA)



## b. COMMUNITIES COVERED BY THE ASSESSMENTS BY GOVERNORATE

Governorate	Total number of communities in the Governorate	Coverage in the 2018 PNO				% covered
		Total covered	SHPNA	MSNA	Covered by both MSNA and SHPNA	
Aleppo	1,329	1,023	62	961	-	77%
Al-Hasakeh	823	799	429	370	-	97%
Ar-Raqqa	350	313	192	121	-	89%
As-Sweida	134	108	105	1	2	81%
Damascus	2	2	1	-	1	100%
Dar'a	148	114	14	99	1	77%
Deir-ez-Zor	146	143	-	143	-	98%
Hama	553	433	265	146	22	78%
Homs	462	199	144	49	6	43%
Idleb	534	528	-	528	-	99%
Lattakia	419	78	78	-	-	19%
Quneitra	49	44	6	38	-	90%
Rural Damascus	243	160	98	50	12	66%
Tartous	459	241	241	-	-	53%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5,651</b>	<b>4,185</b>	<b>1,635</b>	<b>2,506</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>74%</b>

NOTE: Damascus governorate will not be included in graphs and visualizations aiming at comparing occurrence in different governorates as it only has two communities. For a better understanding of the situation in the governorate, please contact the Protection sector for referral to observation-level data.

## 4. DATA CONSOLIDATION AND ANALYSIS

Data collected through these different assessments was consolidated for the analysis. A quantitative dataset merging data collected by SHPNA and MSNA was produced. Data was also obtained through 117 Focus Group Discussions by Jordan and Turkey hubs sector members and analysed separately.

This section elaborates the methodology for consolidating and analysing the quantitative datasets.

### a. COMMON SET OF PROTECTION INDICATORS and CONCEPT OF OCCURRENCE AND FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE

The SHPNA and MSNA used a common set of indicators, with minor differences in the phrasing of some questions. Below is a list of all indicators used for this assessment and indications on how the analysis was conducted throughout this document

13 protection issues were surveyed (child labour preventing school attendance, child recruitment, domestic violence, early marriage, economic exploitation, explosive hazards, family separation, harassment, housing, land and property issues, kidnapping, lack/loss of civil documentation, sexual harassment and sexual violence).

Further information was collected on movement restrictions (causes and population groups affected); lack/loss of civil documentation (reasons for not having documentation, type of documents that were not available, impact); housing, land and property concerns; coping mechanisms, types of protection services present and needed and concerns related to delivery of humanitarian assistance. For further indicators related to GBV, child protection and mine action, please refer to relevant sections of this document.

Attention was specifically devoted to sex and age disaggregation and each of the protection issue was detected for male, female, boys, girls, adolescent boys, and adolescent girls and – in most cases – persons with disabilities.

The concept of occurrence used in this document refers to whether a concern occurred or did NOT occur (Yes/No) and was supplemented by more detailed information on the “Frequency of occurrence” (detailing whether issues were “ never happening”; happening “ sometimes”, “ common” or “ very common”) . In graphs/visualisations which refer to “Occurrence” (i.e. yes/no), if the answer was the issue never occurs/happens/not needed/etc. then the Occurrence is a “No”. If the answer is the issue occurs sometimes/common/very common, then the Occurrence is “Yes.” For more information on this point, refer to ANNEX 2.

#### 1. Table of indicators

For further indicators related to GBV, child protection and mine action, please refer to relevant sections of this document.

TOPIC	INDICATORS	FREQUENCY OF OCCURRENCE	POPULATION GROUP - BY AGE/SEX						
			Adults		Boys		Girls		Persons with disabilities
			Men	Women	Adolescent boys (12 to 18)	Boys (<12)	Adolescent girls (12 to 18)	Girls (<12)	
1. PROTECTION ISSUES OCCURRING IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS	1 Child labour preventing school attendance	Never happens	NA	NA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	2 Child recruitment		NA	NA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	3 Domestic violence	Sometimes	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	4 Early marriage		NA	NA	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	5 Economic Exploitation		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

	6	Explosive hazards	Common issue	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	7	Family separation		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	8	Harassment	Very common issue	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	9	Housing/land/property issue		Y	Y	Y	NA	Y	NA	Y
	10	Kidnapping		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
		11	Lack/loss of personal/civil documentation	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
		12	Sexual harassment	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
	13	Sexual violence	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
2. COPING MECHANISM USED IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS	1	Accessing community services (community centres/women centres)	Never used	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
	2	Begging		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
	3	Children dropping out of school to work	Sometimes used	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
	4	Early marriage		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
	5	Engaging in illegal activities	Commonly used	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
	6	Local/community support		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
	7	Relying on humanitarian assistance	Always used	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
	8	Restricting movement of women and girls		NA	Y	NA	Y	Y	N	
3. MOVEMENT RESTRICTION: a. CAUSES	1	Activities of armed groups	Never happens							
	2	Checkpoints								
	3	Curfews	Sometimes							
	4	General violence								
	5	Lack of identity documents	Common issue	N						
	6	Presence of explosive hazards								
	7	Rules imposed by concerned authorities	Very common issue							
	8	Screening processes								
3. MOVEMENT RESTRICTION: b. POPULATION GROUPS AFFECTED	1	Persons with disabilities	Never happens							
	2	Girls (<18) moving alone								
	3	Girls (<18) moving with a companion	Sometimes							
	4	Women moving alone								
	5	Women moving with a companion	Common issue	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
	6	Boys (<18)								
	7	Men	Very common issue							
	8	People without civil documentation								
	9	IDPs								
4. TYPE OF SERVICES PRESENT/NEEDED	1	Community centres	Not present and not needed	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
	2	Women and girls centres		NA	Y	NA	Y	Y	N	
	3	Explosive hazard risk education		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
	4	Legal services for civil documentation		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
	5	Legal services for HLP issues		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
	6	Psychosocial support services		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
	7	Psychosocial support for survivors of sexual violence/domestic violence		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
	8	Medical treatment for survivors of sexual violence/domestic violence		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
	9	Protection services for children		NA	NA	Y	Y	Y	N	
	10	Recreational activities		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
	11	Care mechanisms/services for elderly persons		Y	Y	NA	NA	NA	N	
	12	Services for persons with disabilities		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
5. CONCERNS/PROBLEMS ABOUT HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE DELIVERED IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS	1	Assistance given is not what the community needs	Never happens	N						
	2	Discrimination/ exclusion (based on, but not limited to age, gender, religion, community, status, etc.)		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	
	3	Humanitarian assistance is not free/ Money is asked in exchange for assistance		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
	4	Request for civil documentation to access assistance		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
	5	Request of sexual favour/ exploitation in exchange for humanitarian assistance		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
	6	Sexual harassment		Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	
6. CIVIL DOCUMENTATION: a. REASONS FOR NOT HAVING DOCUMENTS	1	Never had it								
	2	Didn't attempt to obtain it								
	3	Another family member has possession of it								
	4	Expired document								
	5	Could not afford it								
	6	Confiscated		N						
	7	Left behind when fleeing								
	8	Lost								
	9	Counselling/legal services not available								
	10	GoS Services not available								
	11	Concerns of approaching authority								
6. CIVIL DOCUMENTATION: b. TYPE OF DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE	1	Birth Certificate								
	2	Civil record (extract)								
	3	Marriage Certificate								
	4	Divorce record		N						
	5	Family Booklet								
	6	Death Certificate								
	7	Disability ID								

	8	Syrian ID		
	9	Passport		
	10	Travel authorisation document		
	11	Approval for lease agreement		
	12	Deed/Tabou		
	13	Residence support document		
6. CIVIL DOCUMENTATION: c. IMPACT OF NOT HAVING DOCUMENTATION	1	No impact		
	2	Arrest		
	3	Restricted Freedom of movement		
	4	Cannot register birth/marriage/death		
	5	Cannot claim property		N
	6	Cannot register land/access transactions		
	7	Unable to access basic services		
	8	Unable to access humanitarian assistance		
7. CONCERNS RELATED TO HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS	1	Damage of land or property		
	2	Looting of private property		
	3	Property is unlawfully occupied by others	Never happens	
	4	Disputed ownership	Sometimes	
	5	Rental disputes (landlord/tenant problems)	Common issue	N
	6	No housing available		
	7	Lack of documents		
	8	Rules and processes on housing and land not clear or changing	Very common issue	
	9	Cannot access/lost access housing because can afford it		

## b. GEOGRAPHIC LEVEL OF DATA COLLECTION AND AGGREGATION

Data from all the assessments (both quantitative and qualitative) were collected at community level<sup>1</sup>. For quantitative data gathered through MSNA and SHPNA, data was collected from several respondents within each community. A pre-defined sampling methodology was not used to define the profiles or number of respondents, limiting attribution of geographic or population group representation to the responses obtained within a community. For the purpose of analysis presented in the document, the data from both the assessments was aggregated at community level and represented at national and governorate level.

- **Aggregation at community level:** Data collected from within a community is aggregated to the community level:
  - For indicators where an option to measure frequency of occurrence was available, an average of all the frequencies reported by different respondents was calculated (Refer ANNEX 3 for further details on the methodology). Considering that GBV-related protection issues (Domestic violence, Sexual harassment and Sexual violence) are generally underreported, an exception was made to the above-mentioned aggregation methodology. GBV indicators were aggregated by taking the most severe/highest frequency reported by any of the respondents.
  - For indicators where measuring frequency of occurrence was not an option (ref. above table), if those indicators were reported as occurring by any of the respondents, it is was interpreted as occurring in the community, irrespective of the proportion of the respondents that have reported as occurring. The reader is requested to keep in mind that occurrence in a community may reflect different frequencies of occurrence

The analysis provided through this document does not assume the reported indicator to be occurring all across the community.

- **Aggregation at governorate level:** At governorate level, information is represented as the percentage of covered communities in that governorate which have reported occurrence or a frequency of occurrence of an indicator.
- **Aggregation at national level:** Similar to the governorate level, information at national level is presented as percentage of covered communities through the country, which have reported occurrence or frequency of occurrence of an indicator.

## c. AGGREGATION BETWEEN POPULATION GROUPS

For indicators which have the option to disaggregate between different populations groups (Refer Table above), aggregation was required to facilitate an overall representation of protection issues reported in the community. Two different aggregations were done to enable analyses of nuances of age/sex disaggregation:

- 1) Calculating an average of the frequencies of occurrence;
- 2) Using the most severe frequency of occurrence reported for any of the population groups.

These aggregation options are displayed in ANNEX 3 of this document, as well as in specific sections of this document.

## d. SEVERITY OF NEEDS SCALE AND INDICATORS

To complement the analysis from data gathered through multiple assessments, the sector also provides a needs severity map by sub-district. The map considers a different set of indicators, namely: 1) percentage of IDPs and returnees<sup>2</sup> in the population, 2) conflict

<sup>1</sup>For three cities, data at neighbourhood level from MSNA was available and considered as separate communities.

<sup>2</sup>For the purposes of calculating the percentage, the IDP and returnee figures are combined, if their total percentage is >X% then the sub-district is within the respective severity category for that indicator.

incidents weighted<sup>3</sup> according to the extent of impact 3) population in Hard-to-Reach (“HTR”) communities<sup>4</sup>, overlaid with besieged<sup>5</sup> and militarily encircled locations. This map is intended to help assess severity of need - in a changing context - on a regular basis. The indicators are explained in the table below.

### Protection Sector Severity scale definitions and indicators

INDICATORS	No need of external assistance		Need of humanitarian assistance		Acute and immediate need of humanitarian assistance		
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6
	No problem	Minor Problem	Moderate problem	Major Problem	Severe Problem	Critical Problem	Catastrophic Problem
1. IDPs and returnees <sup>1</sup> (Wt - 45%) Source: Population/ IDP task force	Population is not experiencing displacement or has returned their community of origin <sup>1</sup>	<12% of the population is experiencing displacement or has returned their community of origin <sup>1</sup>	Between 12% and 24% of the population is experiencing displacement or has returned their community of origin <sup>1</sup>	Between 24% and 36% of the population is experiencing displacement or has returned their community of origin <sup>1</sup>	Between 36% and 48% of the population is experiencing displacement or has returned their community of origin <sup>1</sup>	Between 48% and 60% of the population is experiencing displacement or has returned their community of origin <sup>1</sup>	Over 60% of the population is experiencing displacement or has returned their community of origin <sup>1</sup>
2. Incidents <sup>2</sup> (Wt - 45%) Source: Clash database	Population is not experiencing conflict	Population is experiencing relatively minimal conflict (Weighted Incident index < 73)	Population is experiencing relatively moderate conflict (72<WII<326)	Population is experiencing relatively major conflict (325<WII<1,016)	Population is experiencing relatively severe conflict (1,015<WII<2,507)	Population is experiencing relatively critical conflict (2,506<WII<5,141)	Population is experiencing catastrophic conflict (WII>5,140)
3. Population in HTR communities (Wt - 10%) Source: UNOCHA	Sub-district does not have any HTR communities	Sub-district has a relatively minor population in the HTR area (< 4,541 people)	Sub-district has a relatively moderate population in the HTR area (4,540 < HTRpop < 17,733)	Sub-district has a relatively major population in the HTR area (17,732 < HTRpop < 26,541)	Sub-district has a relatively severe number of communities in the HTR area (26,540 < HTRpop < 38,451)	Sub-district has a relatively critical number of communities in the HTR area (38,450 < HTRpop < 74,001)	Sub-district has a relatively catastrophic number of communities in the HTR area (HTRpop > 74,000)

#### e. GUIDE TO ANALYSIS PROVIDED IN THE DOCUMENT

Analysis is given at three geographic levels. Chapters 2-4 provide a national overview including detail from the three Protection Sector Areas of Responsibility (“AoRs”): Child Protection, Gender-Based Violence and Mine Action. Chapter 5 provides analysis, figures and infographics at the Governorate level.

- **National overview:**

- Chapter 2 begins with highlights of the main indicators and explores inter-linkages of the 13 Protection risks at community level. The chapter also looks at the changes in context, where possible, along with the severity scale. Topical graphs present the occurrence or frequency of occurrence of each indicator as a percentage of a covered communities. The number of communities covered with each indicator may vary within a topic, therefore each graph of occurrence is accompanied by a graph of number of communities covered. It is followed by a table providing the percentage of communities by Governorate.
- **Overview specific to urban communities:** Chapter 2 continues with highlights of the protection situation in urban communities that were covered as part of this assessment, based on analysis of occurrence of each protection issue, frequency of occurrence of each protection issue, by population groups, maps and percentage of communities displaying frequency of occurrence across population groups for each issue and detailed analysis of additional indicators (e.g. movement restrictions, civil documentation, concerns related to humanitarian assistance, housing, land and property issues).
- **Overview specific to AoRs:** Chapter 3 looks at the national overview specific to each of the three AoRs.

- **Overview of governorates:** Chapter 4 provides highlights of protection issues in each governorate, based on analysis of occurrence of each protection issue, frequency of occurrence of each protection issue by population groups, maps and percentage of communities displaying frequency of occurrence across population groups for each issue and detailed analysis of additional indicators (e.g. movement restrictions, civil documentation, concerns related to humanitarian assistance, housing, land and property issues).

#### f. USING DATA BEYOND THIS DOCUMENT

This document presents analysis aggregated to national, governorate or sub-district level. Further analysis and data can be made available upon request to the Whole of Syria Protection sector: Jason Hepps ([hepps@unhcr.org](mailto:hepps@unhcr.org)); Capucine Maus de Rolley ([capucine.mausderolley@nrc.no](mailto:capucine.mausderolley@nrc.no)) and Ambika Mukund ([mukund@unhcr.org](mailto:mukund@unhcr.org)).

<sup>3</sup>Weighted incident index is measured in terms of the number of incidents under the incident types. Each incident type is assigned a relative weight depending on possible extent of effect on population and the index per sub-district is calculated by multiplying # incidents by weight per type.

<sup>4</sup>An area that is not regularly accessible to humanitarian actors for the purposes of sustained humanitarian programming as a result of denial of access, including the need to negotiate access on an ad hoc basis, or due to restrictions such as active conflict, multiple security checkpoints, or failure of the authorities to provide timely approval. The list of HTR areas are reviewed on a quarterly basis.

<sup>5</sup>An area surrounded by armed actors with the sustained effect that humanitarian assistance cannot regularly enter, and civilians, the sick and wounded cannot regularly exit the area. The list is reviewed by the UN Security Council on a quarterly basis.



## CHAPTER 2: NATIONAL OVERVIEW AND CONTEXT CHANGES

### 1. SUMMARY OF TOPLINE INFORMATION

#### a. KEY MESSAGES

In 2017, protection issues remained widespread, with 97% of covered communities reporting the occurrence of at least one protection concern for one or more population groups. Despite a steady increase of protection interventions, responses and services throughout the country, the magnitude of protection needs still outstrip response capacities.

Grave violations of International Humanitarian and Human Rights Law continue to be reported in areas affected by active hostilities, including targeting of civilians and indiscriminate attacks, while widespread contamination of explosive hazards still endangers the lives of civilians. In areas where a reduction of hostilities has been registered, civilians suffer the effects of seven years of conflict: disintegration of community structures, safety nets and rule of law, proliferation of weapons, continuous strain on resources and high levels of trauma and psychological distress. Violence is described as pervasive. Forced and multiple displacements, coupled with family separation, have resulted in poor coping strategies, weakened family and community support structures as well as an increasingly complex and high risk protection environment.

All 13 protection issues that have been assessed for the purpose of this needs overview are prevalent across the country and they affect all population groups, while there are nuances in terms of risks and vulnerabilities. Geographical mapping demonstrates a high occurrence of several protection issues in areas that are currently affected by active hostilities, such as Ar-Raqqa governorate, a trend which is also reflected in the updated version of the severity map of protection needs. Resorting to negative coping mechanisms, such as child labour or child marriage is frequent, as is the reliance by affected communities on humanitarian assistance. However, a number of concerns related to the way humanitarian assistance was delivered continue to be reported, such as: the need for civil documentation to access assistance, the concern that assistance does not meet the needs of communities, discrimination, as well as cases of sexual violence and harassment. Movement restrictions, issues related to the lack/loss of civil documentation, as well as Housing, Land and Property concerns also constitute key protection challenges for the majority of assessed communities, on which this document provides further analysis.

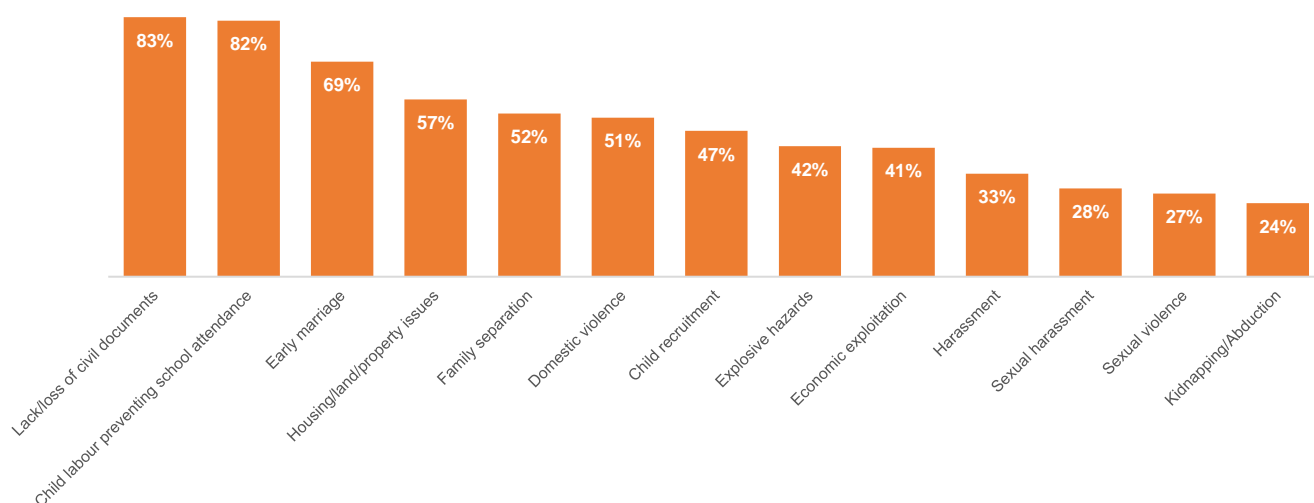
An overview of protection issues in urban communities indicates that all surveyed protection issues are even more prevalent in an urban context.

In this context, a variety of protection services is still needed to address acute and complex protection needs of all population groups. While they may be present in some locations, needs seem to overwhelm the offer of services. Findings indicate an emphasis on needs for protection services for children, persons with disabilities and the elderly, civil documentation while important gaps in other protection services is highlighted in certain governorates.

#### b. OVERVIEW OF PROTECTION ISSUES

- 4,185 communities were covered with one or more of the 13 protection issues.
- All surveyed protection issues present a high occurrence, between 83% of assessed communities for the highest occurrence (lack/loss of civil documentation) and 24% of assessed communities for the lowest occurrence (kidnapping).
- Lack/loss of civil documentation and child labour preventing school attendance are reported as occurring in more than 80% of assessed communities.
- Each protection issue should however be understood and analysed in its respective context.

##### i. Percentage of covered communities reporting occurrence of protection issues<sup>6</sup>

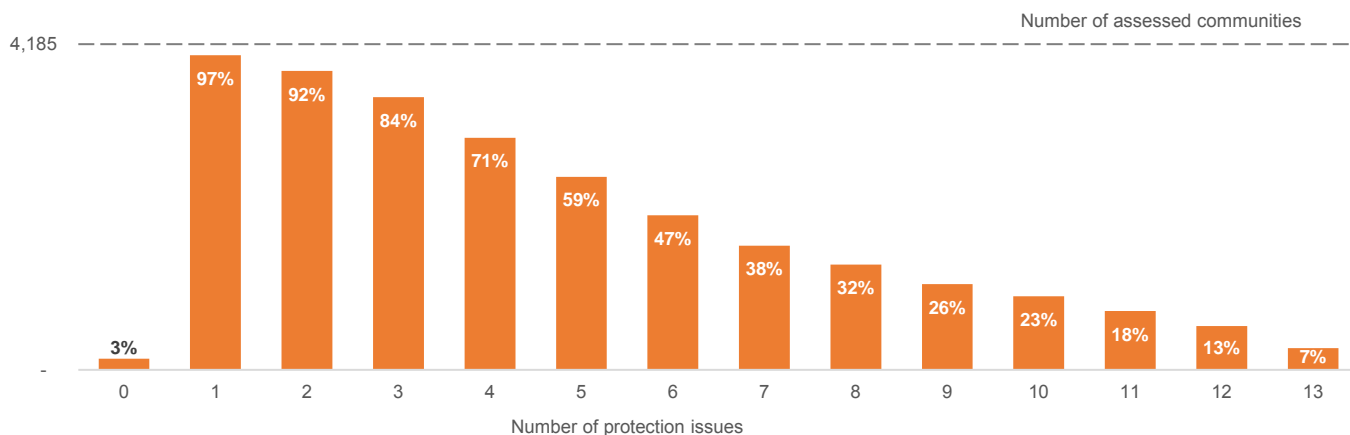


Protection issues occur everywhere, with 97% of assessed communities reporting at least one protection issue. The high-occurrence of multiple protection issues at the community-level demonstrates that they converge in many instances.

<sup>6</sup> For explosive hazards indicator: this % applies to communities located in sub-districts where 99% of conflict incidents in the country, have taken place since January 2015.

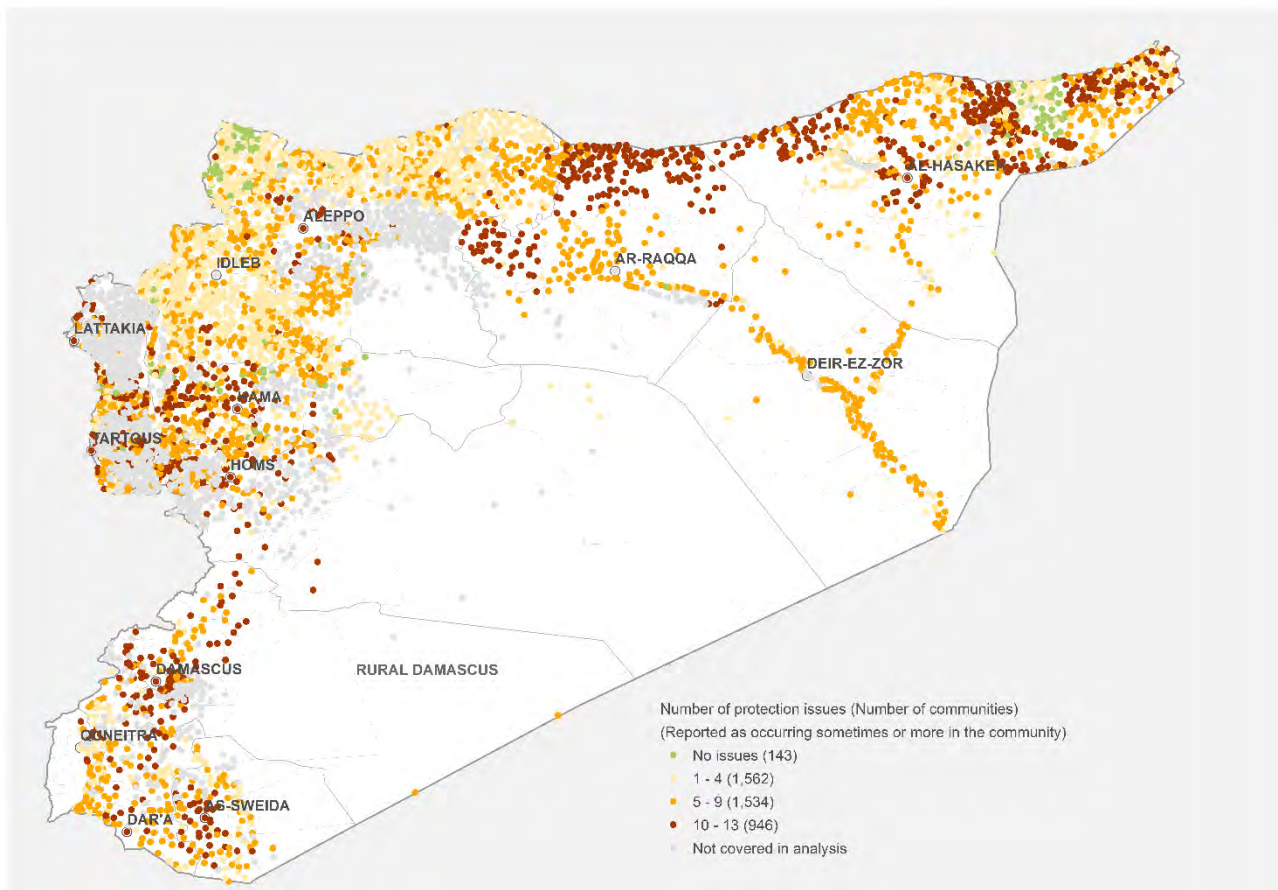
59% of the 4,185 communities reported occurrence of at least five protection issues. More than 25% of assessed communities reported the occurrence of at least 9 protection issues.

**ii. Percentage of covered communities reporting a number of protection issues as occurring**



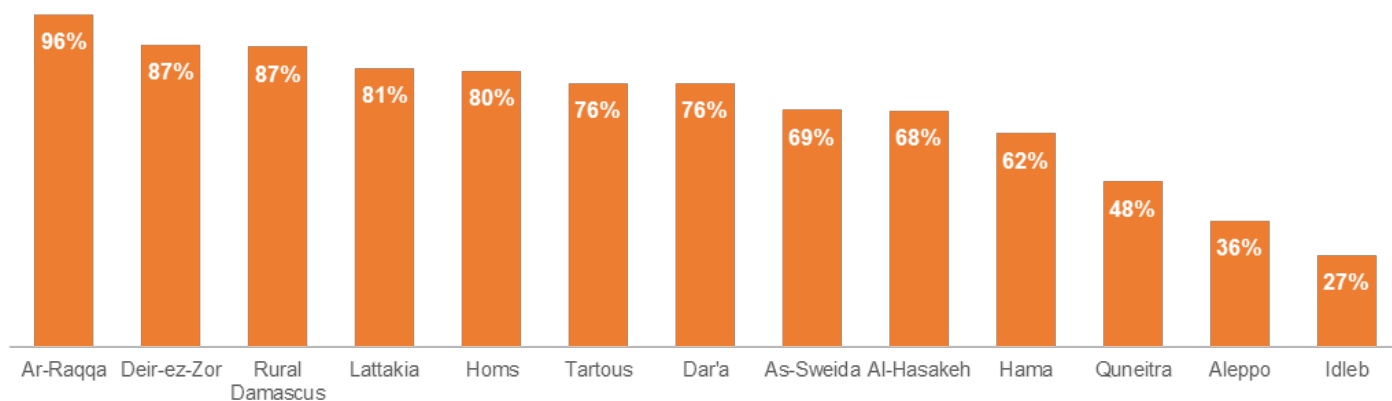
The occurrence of many (e.g. even 10-13) protection issues in a single community is evident in select locations in most governorates. Deterioration of the protection situation in Ar-Raqqa governorate, where active hostilities and increased influxes of internally displaced persons were registered in 2017, is reflected in the high number of communities reporting at least 10 protection issues.

**iii. Communities reporting a number of protection issues as occurring**

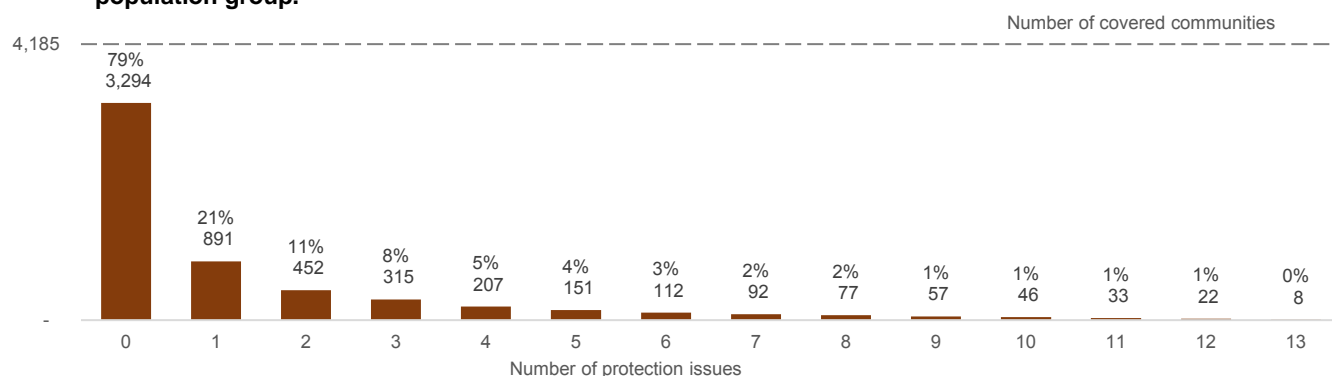


#### iv. Percentage of covered communities reporting five or more protection issues as occurring

The percentage of communities reporting the occurrence of at least five protection issues is exceptionally high in Ar-Raqqa (96%), Deir-er-Zor (87%) and Rural Damascus (87%) governorates.



#### v. Percentage of covered communities reporting a number of protection issues as “very common” for one or more population group.



When considering issues reported with “very common” frequency of occurrence, 21% of assessed communities report at least one protection as “very common” for one or more population group. The eight communities reporting all 13 protection issues as “very common” are all located in Ar-Raqqa governorate.

#### c. SEVERITY OF NEEDS – UPDATED MAP (SEPT 2017)

The Severity ranking by sub-district using three different indicators (1) % of IDPs and returnees in the population (as of August 2017) (2) conflict incidents (January 2015 to end-July 2017) weighted according to the extent of impact and (3) population in HTR communities (as of September 2017) was updated for September 2017 and yielded the below findings.

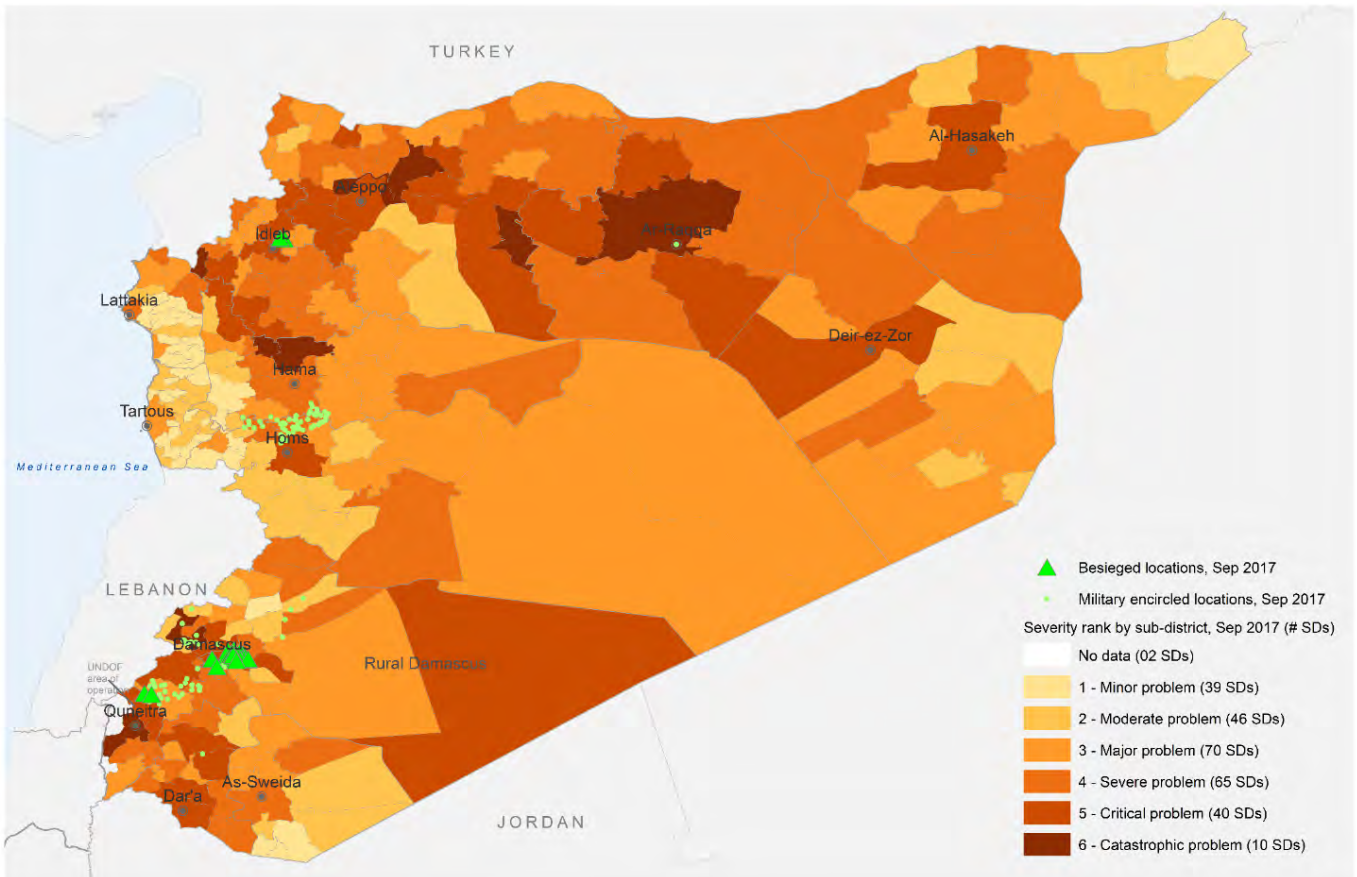
##### i. Changes in severity of needs since September 2016

- **Change in situation in terms of number of sub-districts:** 106 out of 272 sub-districts had a change in their categorization in the severity scale. 63 of them moved to the better side of the scale and 43 showed increased protection needs severity. 164 sub-districts showed no change in needs severity and for two sub-districts in Quneitra, data is not available.
- **Population in Severity ranks 6 (catastrophic) & 5 (critical):** The population in sub-districts in catastrophic and critical categories taken together, show a decrease of around 959,000 in the total population. This includes a decrease of 850,100 in IDPs but with an additional 532,600 returnees. Much of this decrease is linked to the very large decrease in persons in besieged and HTR areas.
- **Sub-districts in severity rank 6:**
  - **10 sub-districts** have been categorised as facing catastrophic problems, **three** more than in September 2016
  - Only three of them, namely **Az-Zabdani (Rural Damascus), Ar-Raqqa and Quneitra** were in the same category in 2016 (Though hostilities and besiegement have ceased in Az-Zabdani, protection needs severity remain the same due to return).
  - **Al-Bab, Haritan, Maskana (Aleppo), Badama (Idleb), Kafr Zeita, Suran (Hama) and Ein Elfijeh (Rural Damascus)** have moved to catastrophic severity of needs mostly owing to returns.
  - All of these sub-districts show increased incident index since last September.
  - Most of Al Bab and Maskana sub-districts are not anymore HTR.
  - Increase in IDPs are seen in Al Bab, Badama and Ein Elfijeh.
  - **Azaz (Aleppo), Qatana (Rural Damascus), Homs and Al-Hasakeh** show decrease in the protection needs severity relative to other sub-districts, i.e. from catastrophic to critical category, due to decrease in IDP population. Communities which were HTR in Azaz, Homs and Al-Hasakeh are all accessible now.
- **Sub-districts deteriorating by two or more categories:** **16 sub-districts**, nine in Aleppo Governorate, five in Ar-Raqqa and two in Hama show increased protection needs severity by more than two categories.

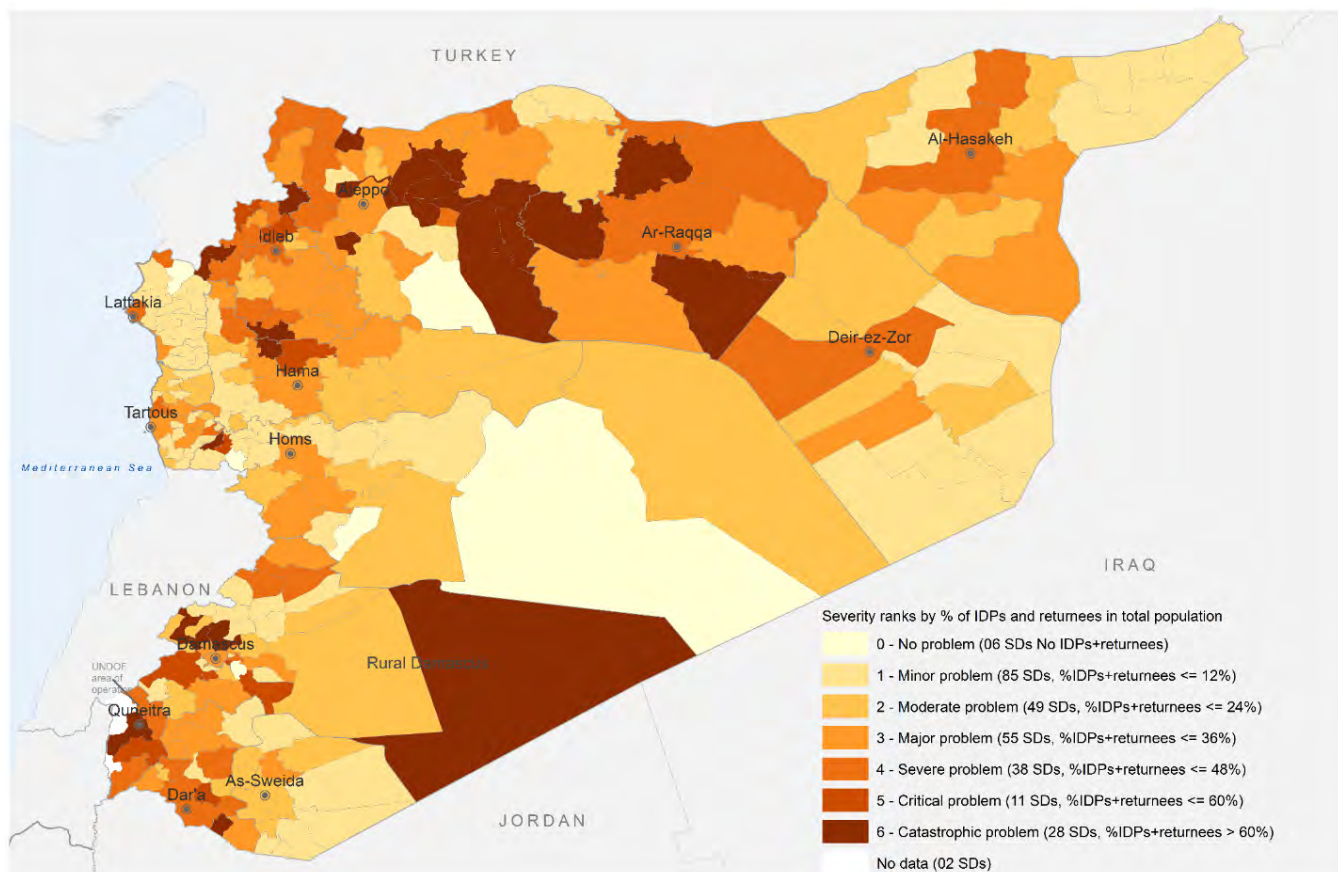
- **Sub-districts improving by two or more categories:** Two sub-districts have moved by two categories with relative decrease in protection needs severity, namely Dhameer (Rural Damascus) which shows a decrease in %IDPs in population and Hameidiyyeh (Tartous) showing a decrease in incident index.
- **Besieged and Military-Encircled Area (MEA) population:** None of the besieged locations are in catastrophic sub-districts. 22 out of 30 are in critical sub-districts, with five in severe and the rest three in sub-districts categorized as major problem. 75% of the population in MEA are in sub-districts categorized as critical or severe problem with 5% in catastrophic.
- **Protection Interventions:** 58% of the interventions done by the Protection sector from Jan-Sep 2017 are in sub-districts categorized as catastrophic or critical.

ii. Updated severity ranking maps

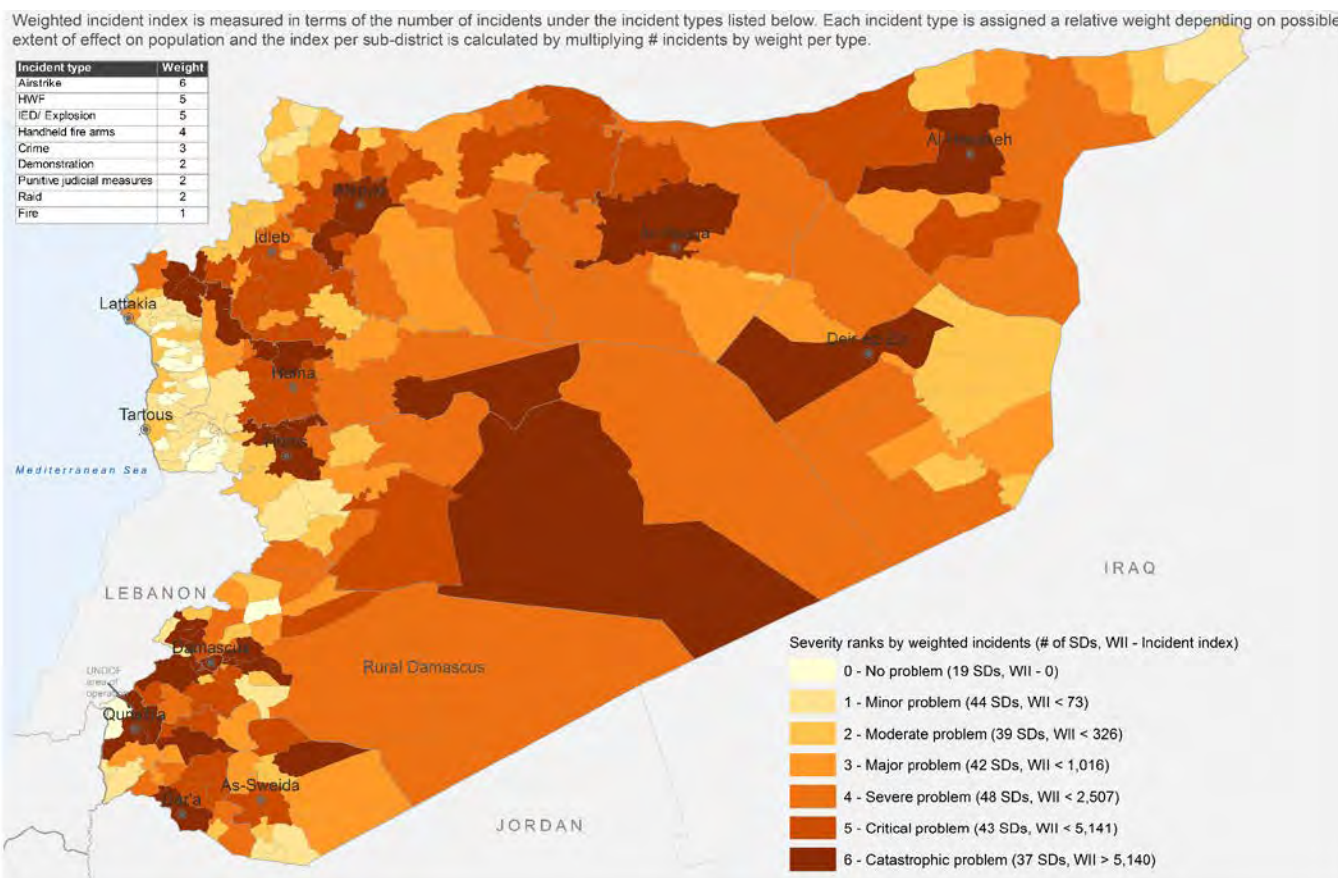
Map a. Overall severity ranking map



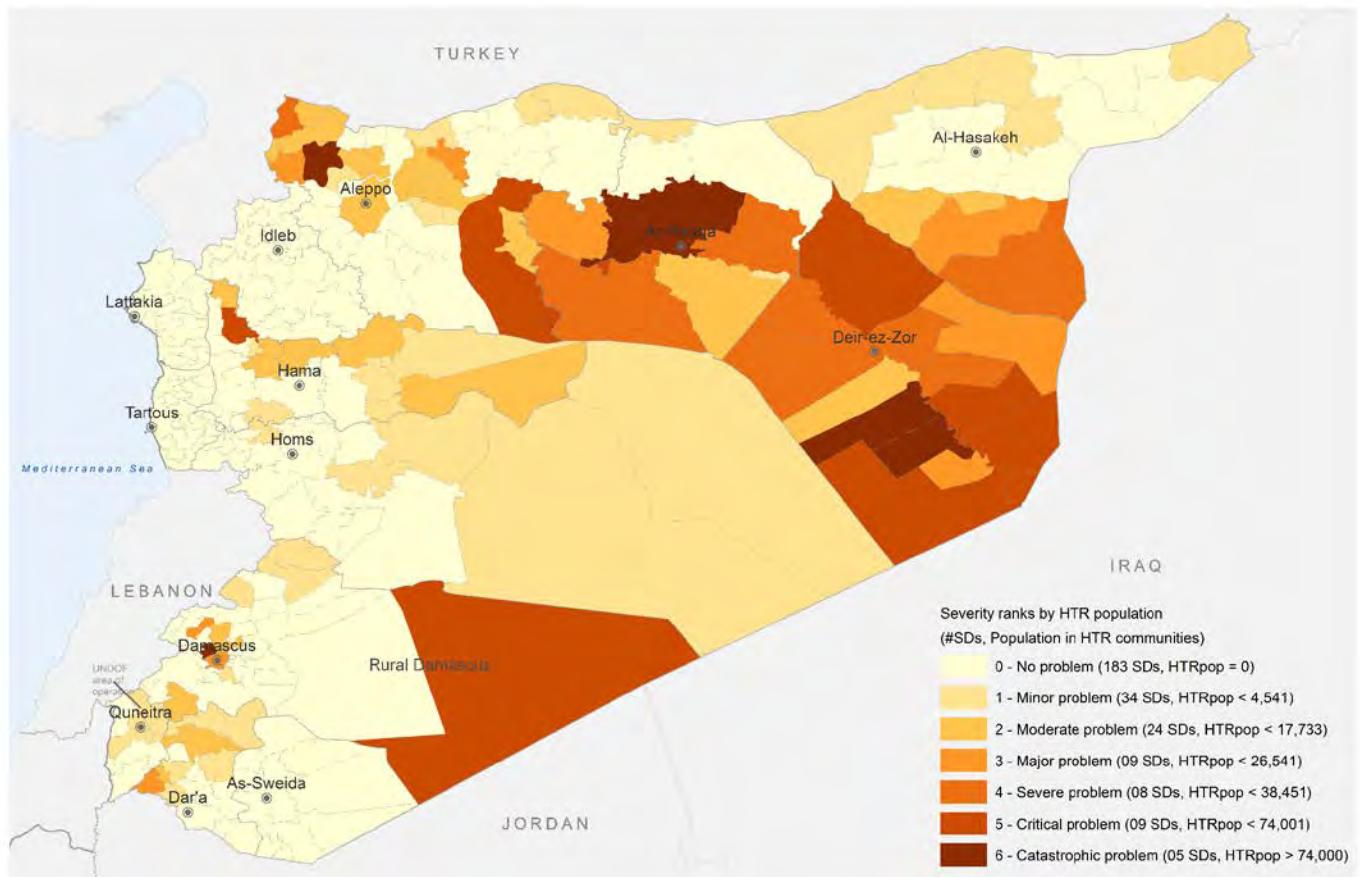
Map b. Severity ranking map, Indicator 1: % of IDPs and returnees in population (as of August 2017)



Map c. Severity ranking map: Indicator 2: Weighted incident index (Incidents from January 2015 to end-July 2017)



Map d. Severity ranking map, Indicator 3: Population in Hard-to-reach communities (as of September 2017)

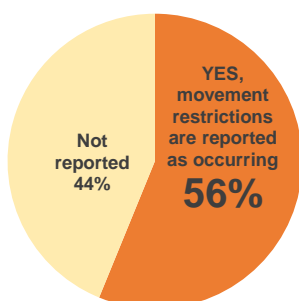


**d. CONVERGENCE BETWEEN INDICATORS**

Inter-linkages of protection issues at the community level continues to be observed. While detailed analysis is needed to draw correlation between different protection issues, convergence between the following protection issues has been highlighted for the following protection issues:

- 53% of covered communities have reported occurrence of both lack/loss of civil documentation and housing, land and property issues;
- 45% of covered communities have reported occurrence of both family separation and lack/loss of civil documentation;
- 45% of covered communities have reported occurrence of both early marriage and domestic violence;
- 45% of covered communities have reported occurrence of both family separation and early marriage;
- 41% of covered communities have reported occurrence of both child labor and child recruitment.
- 31% covered communities have reported family separation, child labor and economic exploitation occurring together;
- 36% of covered communities have reported family separation, child labor and domestic violence occurring together;
- 23% of covered communities have reported family separation, early marriage and sexual violence occurring together.

**e. MOVEMENT RESTRICTIONS**



*“There are no restrictions to the freedom of movement of men, but there is restriction for the movement of women because of the status of the woman that demands receiving the consent of the husband or the parents”*  
- woman, Tartous Governorate

*“My dad allows my brother to go everywhere, but we can't because we are girls”*  
- adolescent girl, Homs Governorate

*“Sometimes the way people look at us and the way they talk about us prevent us from moving freely. My mother limits my movement; she doesn't allow me to go out more than one time a day”* - adolescent girl, Damascus Governorate

**f. PROTECTION CONCERNS DURING DELIVERY OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE**

*“For me, I feel that the worst kind of violence is the humiliation we receive when we receive aid. Those responsible for the distribution make us feel like beggars”* - adolescent girl, Idleb Governorate

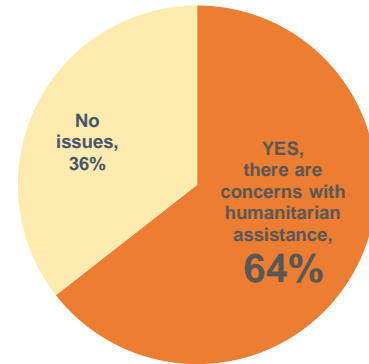
*“Distributions are rarely given to those who deserve them”*  
- adolescent girl, Idleb Governorate

*“Many organizations ask for official documentations although there have not been any official departments in our community for 6 years”*  
- men, Aleppo Governorate

*“The distributions are given to certain people only and there is a lot of discrimination. Some people are blackmailed and harassed, especially the women, the old and the young ones”*  
- woman, Rural Damascus Governorate

*“Some women are harassed while receiving aid”*  
- woman, Homs Governorate

*“We heard about women being blackmailed were the distributor asked for favours from women in exchange for services (such as spending a night with them)”*  
- adolescent girl, Homs Governorate



**g. QUOTES EXTRACTED FROM FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSIONS**

*“The lack of documentations causes most people to lose their rights”* – adolescent girl

*“Obtaining official documentations of a property is as much as the price of the property itself”* – woman

*“We have been affected psychologically, and so have our children. We have become short-tempered. There is no safe place to go, and that is why we are always scared and tense”* - woman

**Dar’a Governorate**

*“Beating has become a widespread habit in the family; the father beats his children, and the children beat each other.”*  
– woman

**Aleppo Governorate**

*“I am afraid of walking alone”* - adolescent boy

*“Currently we live in constant fear. There is no safety”* - adolescent girl

*“There is a gun in every house”*- woman

*“Some accidents related to sexual violence occur in our community. A young man kidnapped a girl because she refused to marry him.”* - adolescent girl

**Idleb Governorate**

**2. DETAILED ANALYSIS OF INDICATORS**

**1. PROTECTION ISSUES**

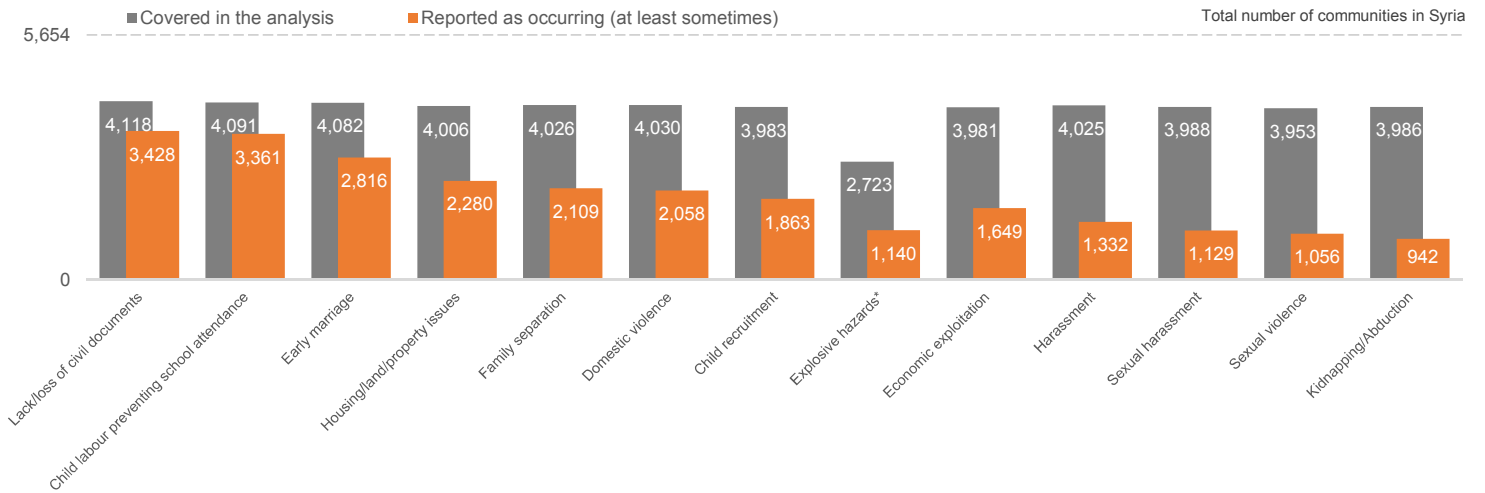
**a. Occurrence of protection issues**

**HIGHLIGHTS**

- One or more protection issues were covered in 4,185 communities.
- Lack/loss of documents and child labor preventing school attendance were reported as occurring in more than 80% of covered communities (i.e. occurring at least “sometimes” or more frequently for one or more of the population groups).
- Occurrence of protection issues by governorate indicate the high prevalence of certain issues across all governorates (e.g. lack/loss of civil documentation) and high occurrence of all protection issues across some governorates (e.g. Ar-Raqqa).

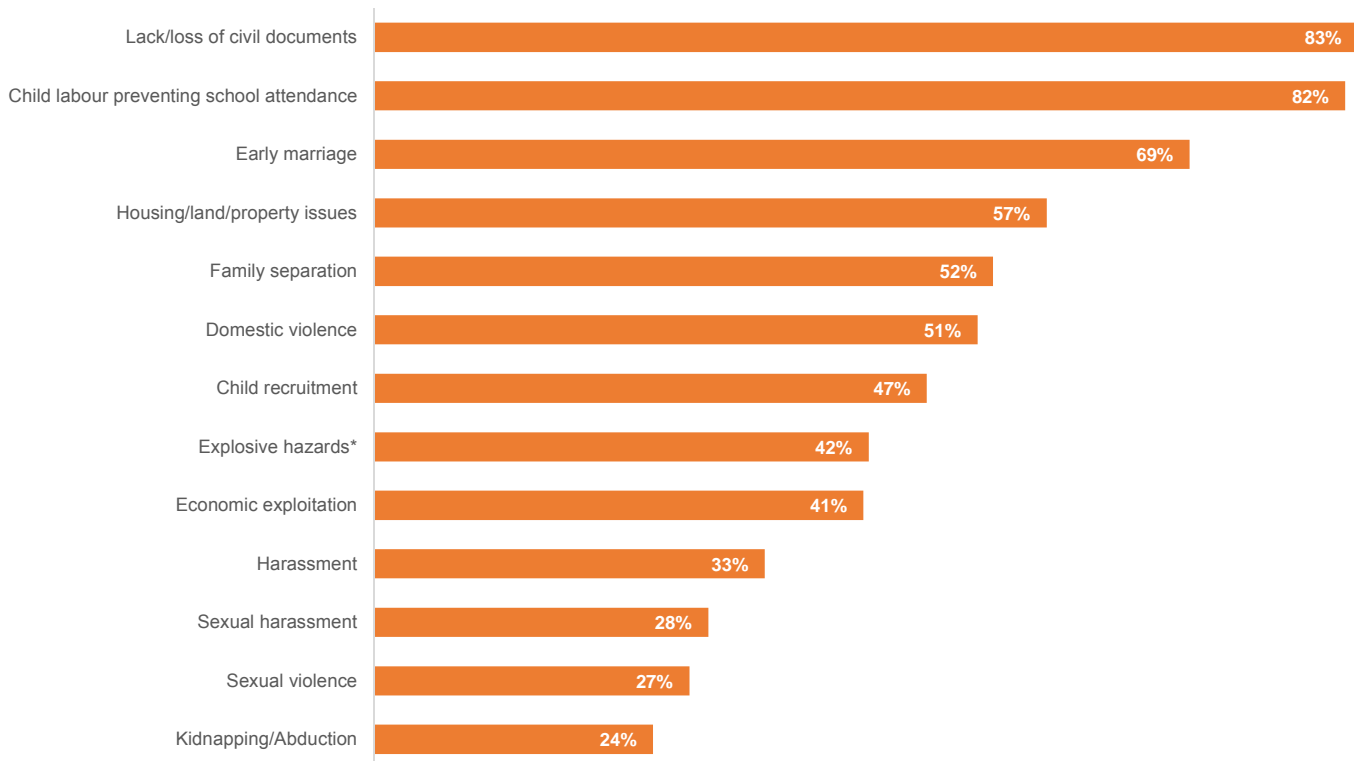
**i. Analysis coverage (number of communities covered in the analysis and number of those communities reporting occurrence of protection issues)**

(e.g. Child labour preventing school attendance was covered in 4,091 communities, out of which a total of 3,361 reported child labor preventing school attendance as occurring)



**ii. Percentage of covered communities reporting protection issues as occurring**

(e.g. 82% of covered communities reported child labor preventing school attendance as occurring)



\*For explosive hazards indicator: this % applies to communities located in sub-districts where 99% of conflict incidents have taken place since January 2015.



**iii. Percentage of communities reporting protection issues as occurring by governorate**

(e.g. 86% of covered communities in Aleppo governorate reported child labour preventing school attendance as occurring)

GOVERNORATES	Number of communities covered	Child labour preventing school attendance	Child recruitment	Domestic violence	Early marriage	Economic exploitation	Explosive hazards	Family separation	Harassment	Housing/land/property issues	Kidnapping/Abduction	Lack/loss of civil documents	Sexual harassment	Sexual violence
Aleppo	1,023	86%	38%	30%	50%	14%	40%	25%	4%	45%	3%	79%	3%	3%
Al-Hasakeh	799	92%	78%	54%	72%	67%	41%	63%	51%	60%	33%	87%	46%	43%
Ar-Raqqa	313	74%	85%	70%	97%	72%	79%	92%	60%	98%	61%	99%	60%	61%
As-Sweida	108	92%	25%	72%	81%	54%	25%	80%	54%	40%	53%	50%	43%	40%
Dar'a	114	97%	61%	55%	86%	37%	49%	50%	17%	65%	31%	99%	24%	22%
Deir-ez-Zor	143	7%	99%	100%	87%	5%	12%	74%	1%	88%	1%	99%	1%	0%
Hama	433	76%	35%	47%	70%	55%	39%	66%	45%	52%	44%	74%	31%	28%
Homs	199	85%	34%	80%	80%	56%	47%	82%	65%	69%	29%	81%	53%	43%
Idleb	528	82%	11%	26%	66%	13%	26%	14%	2%	29%	4%	91%	3%	5%
Latakia	78	84%	52%	92%	71%	79%	18%	92%	86%	79%	47%	81%	72%	63%
Quneitra	44	98%	25%	25%	89%	18%	67%	25%	18%	41%	5%	93%	21%	21%
Rural Damascus	160	94%	35%	78%	87%	75%	45%	81%	63%	79%	37%	89%	58%	51%
Tartous	241	72%	27%	81%	62%	64%	0%	74%	76%	74%	28%	62%	56%	54%

**iv. Percentage of communities reporting a number of protection issues as occurring by governorate**

(e.g. 95% of covered communities located in Aleppo governorate reported the occurrence of at least one protection issues)

GOVERNORATES	Number of communities covered	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Aleppo	1,023	95%	89%	78%	55%	36%	23%	15%	11%	4%	3%	2%	1%	1%
Al-Hasakeh	799	94%	90%	84%	78%	68%	54%	50%	46%	42%	38%	33%	25%	14%
Ar-Raqqa	313	100%	99%	98%	97%	96%	87%	76%	65%	61%	58%	55%	51%	29%
As-Sweida	108	100%	94%	86%	80%	69%	60%	56%	44%	37%	29%	24%	15%	6%
Dar'a	114	100%	99%	97%	94%	76%	61%	46%	36%	27%	18%	16%	12%	4%
Deir-ez-Zor	143	100%	100%	100%	100%	87%	68%	10%	3%	1%	1%	1%	0%	0%
Hama	433	94%	83%	73%	67%	62%	54%	44%	34%	24%	19%	14%	11%	4%
Homs	199	100%	94%	89%	88%	80%	73%	65%	56%	46%	38%	24%	10%	5%
Idleb	528	99%	95%	78%	49%	27%	12%	6%	5%	2%	2%	1%	1%	0%
Latakia	78	100%	92%	87%	83%	81%	77%	77%	69%	63%	53%	40%	24%	5%
Quneitra	44	98%	98%	95%	73%	48%	32%	23%	20%	18%	18%	11%	9%	2%
Rural Damascus	160	100%	97%	91%	89%	87%	83%	76%	67%	62%	49%	34%	19%	6%
Tartous	241	95%	90%	88%	82%	76%	68%	56%	49%	41%	31%	21%	15%	4%

**b. Overview of Protection issues with frequency of occurrence**

**HIGHLIGHTS**

- All protection issues were described as “very common” to a certain extent, highest values being provided for lack/loss of civil documentation, domestic violence and child labor (with aggregation option 2).

- E.g. with lack/loss of civil documentation:

a. aggregation option 1 (highest frequency of occurrence among the population groups): in 7.9% of covered communities, lack/loss of civil documentation was described as a “very common” issue for at least one population group.

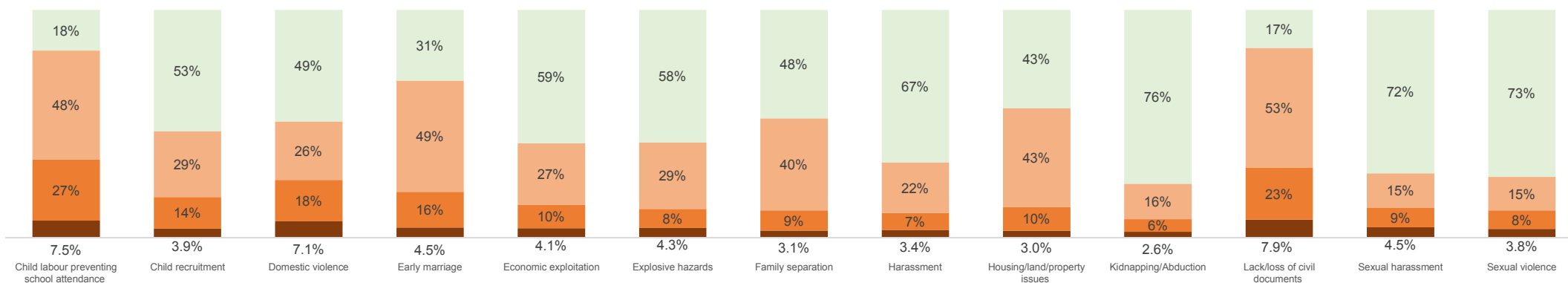
b. aggregation option 2 (averaging findings across all population groups): 3% of covered communities indicated that lack/loss and civil documentation was described as a “very common” issue.

- Geographical visualization of each protection issue (using both disaggregation options) is provided in the following pages.

**i. Graphs showing percentage out of communities that were covered in the analysis, using two different aggregation options across population groups**

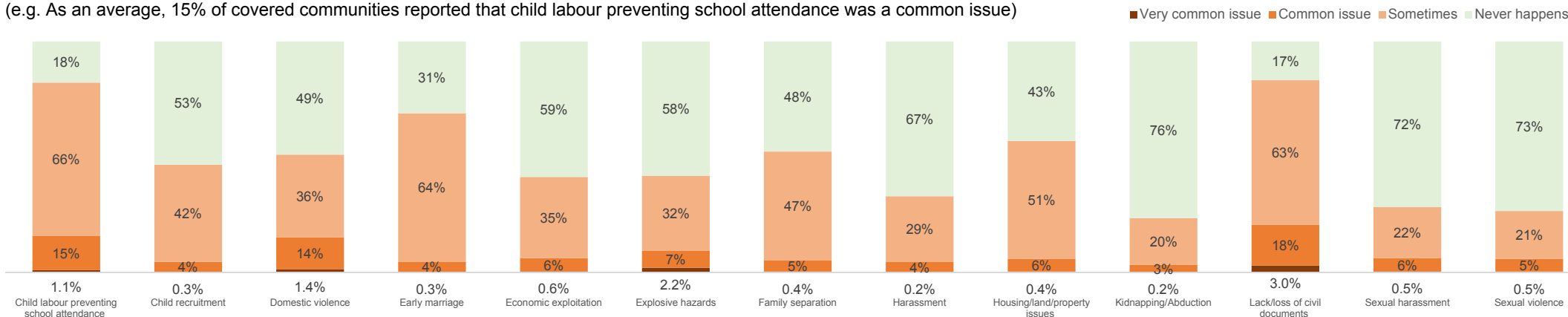
Graph a: Taking the highest frequency of occurrence at community level

(e.g. 27% of assessed communities reported that child labour preventing school attendance was a common issue for one or more population group)



Graph b: Taking the average frequency of occurrence at community level

(e.g. As an average, 15% of covered communities reported that child labour preventing school attendance was a common issue)



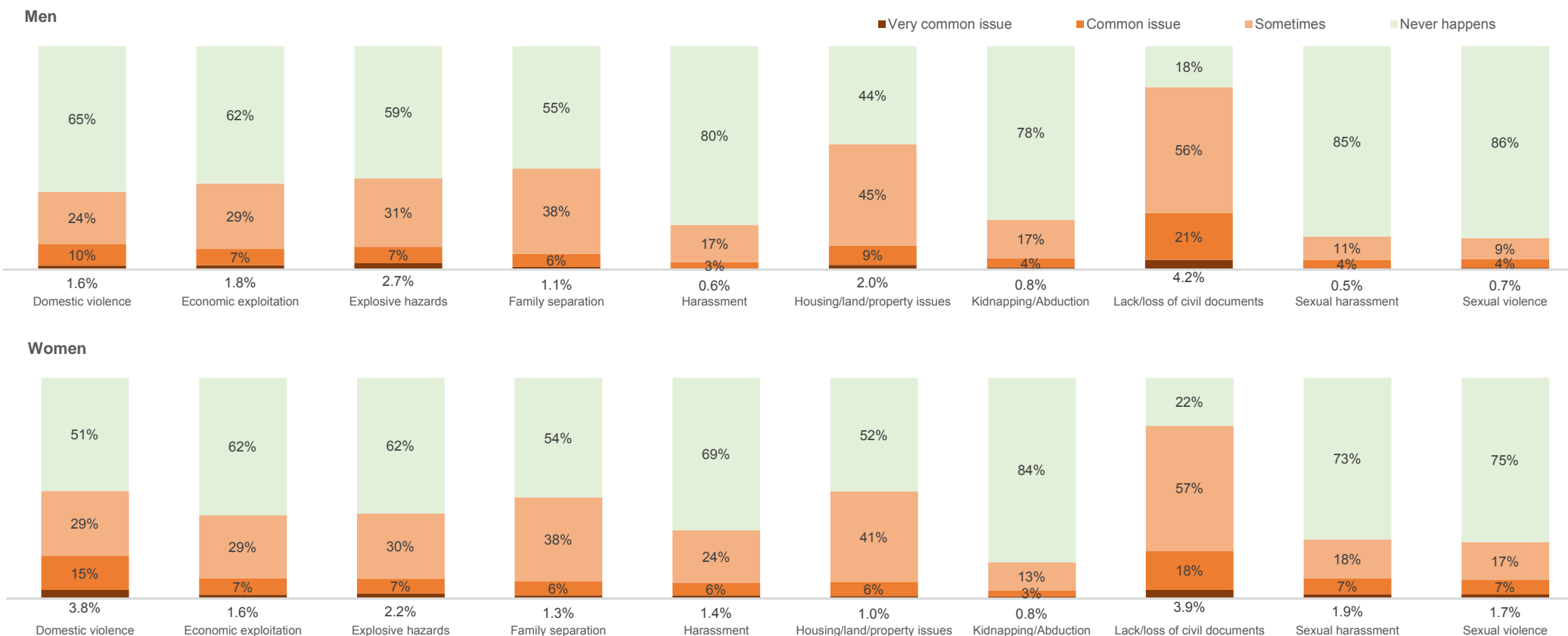
**c. Percentage of communities reporting protection issues by frequency of occurrence per population group**

**HIGHLIGHTS**

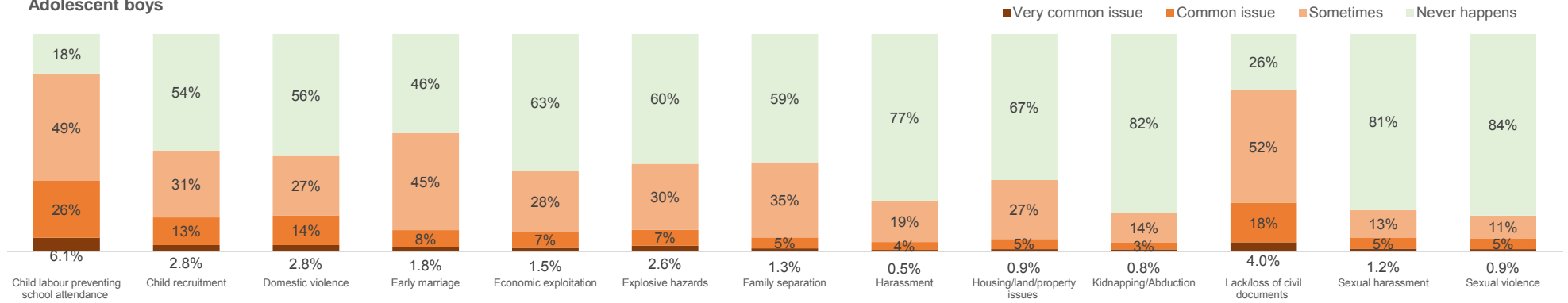
- 13 protection issues were covered for 7 populations groups, with age and sex disaggregation to inform programming: persons with disabilities, men, women, adolescent boys (12-17 y.old), adolescent girls (12-17 y.old), boys and girls.
- All population groups are affected by the 13 protection issues, while there are nuances of risks and vulnerabilities depending on age and sex.
- Lack/loss of civil documentation is an issue for all population groups, with nuances depending on age (adults are more affected).
- Child labor preventing school attendance and early marriage were reported as the main issues affecting children, boys and girls alike, especially for the adolescent age group.
- Sexual violence particularly affects women and girls, even though boys and adolescent boys are also exposed.

**i. Population groups by protection issue**

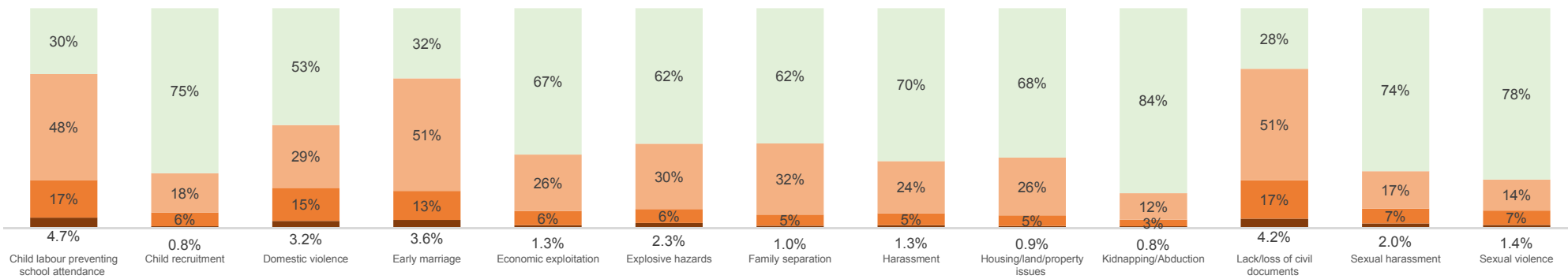
(E.g. In graph for men, 24% of covered communities reported that domestic violence was happening “sometimes” for men)



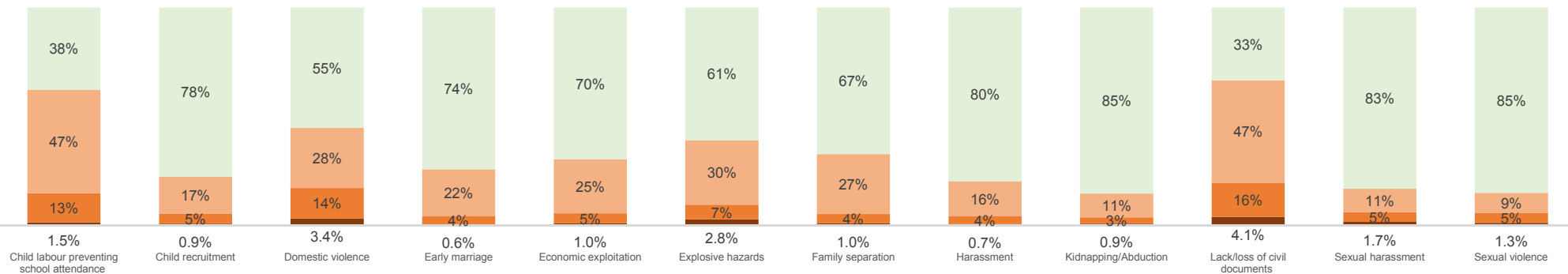
Adolescent boys

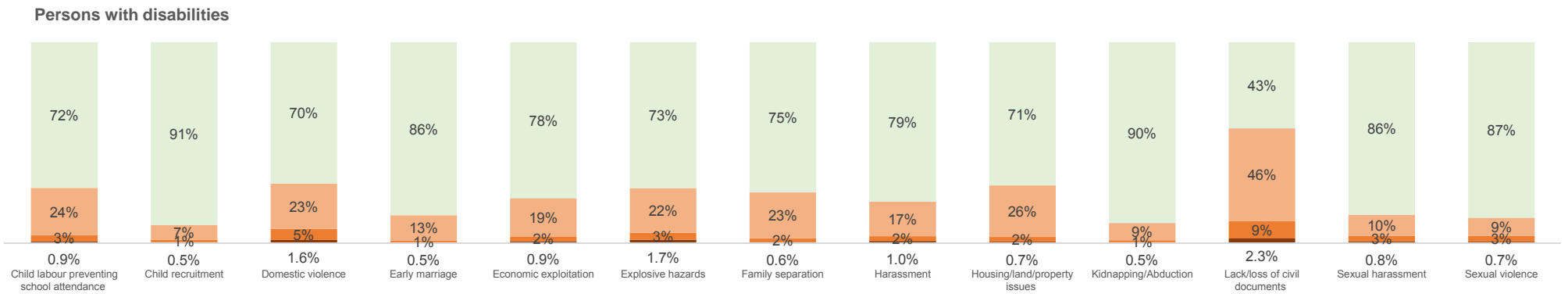
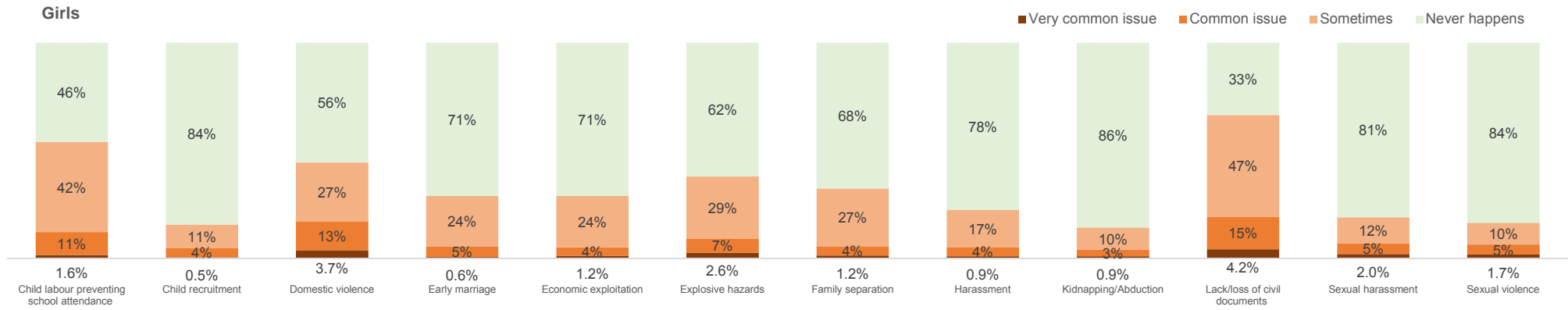


Adolescent girls



Boys

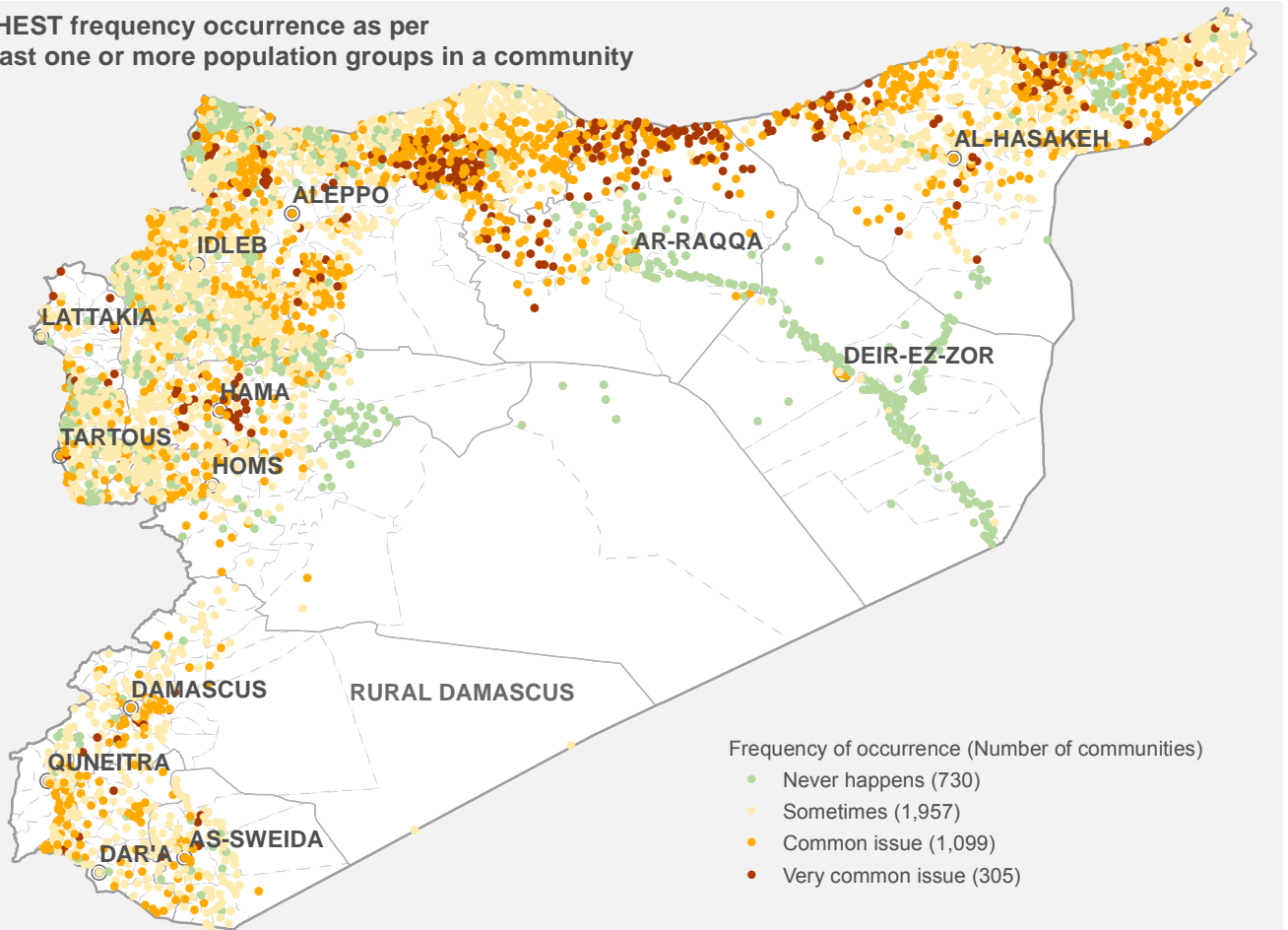




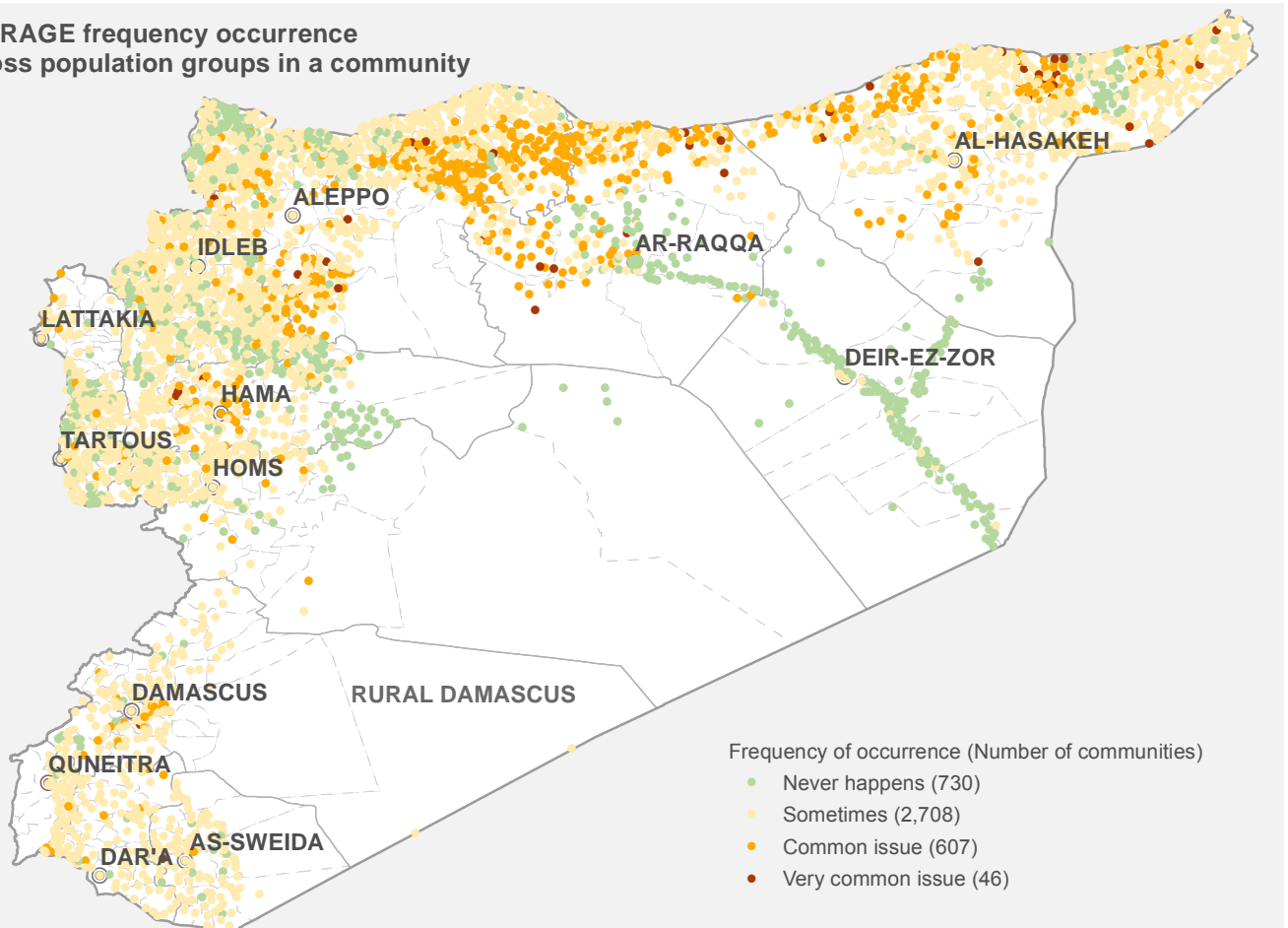
ii. Maps showing communities reporting each protection issue by frequency of occurrence, using two different aggregation options across population groups

1. CHILD LABOUR PREVENTING SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

HIGHEST frequency occurrence as per at least one or more population groups in a community

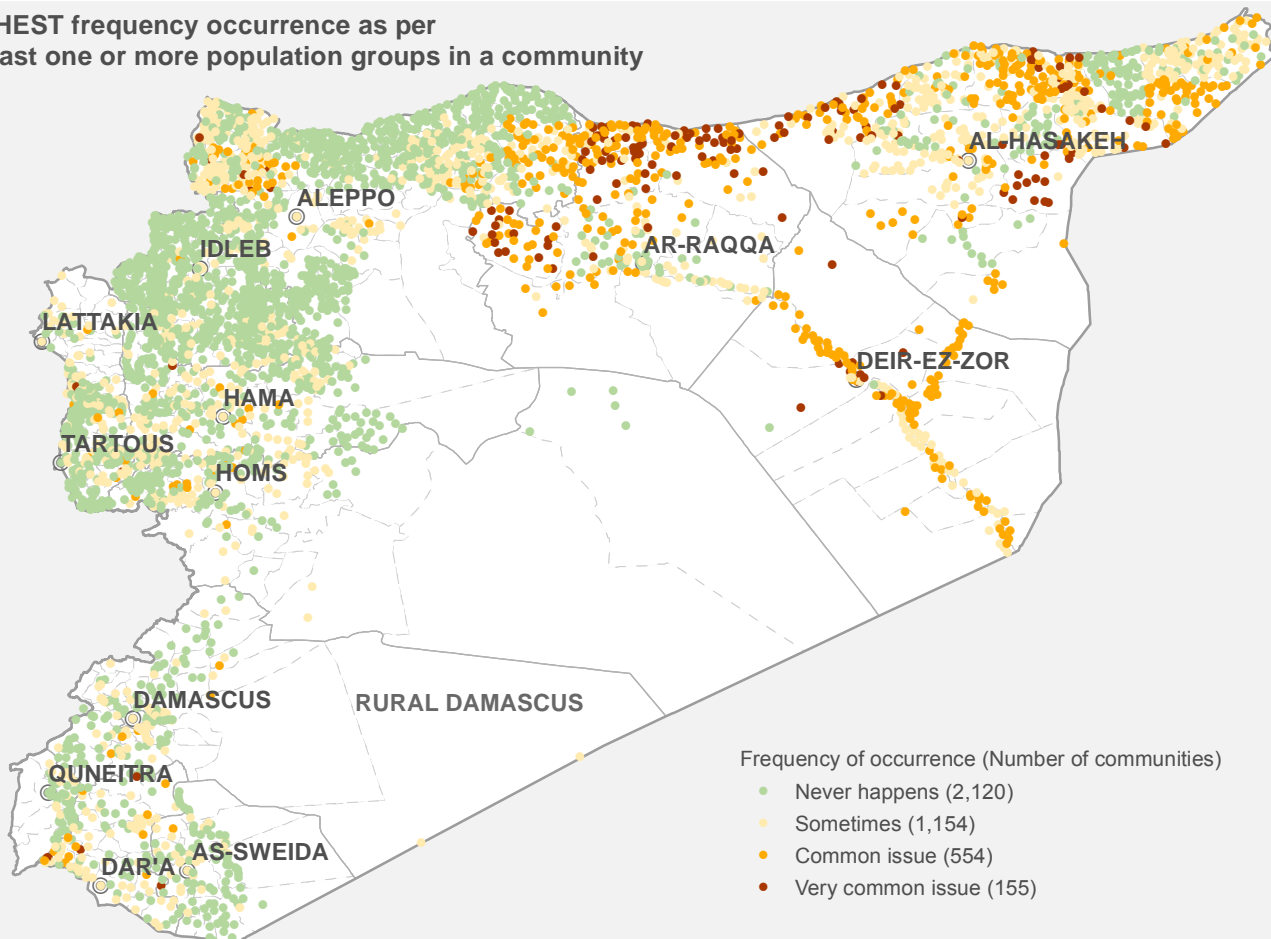


AVERAGE frequency occurrence across population groups in a community

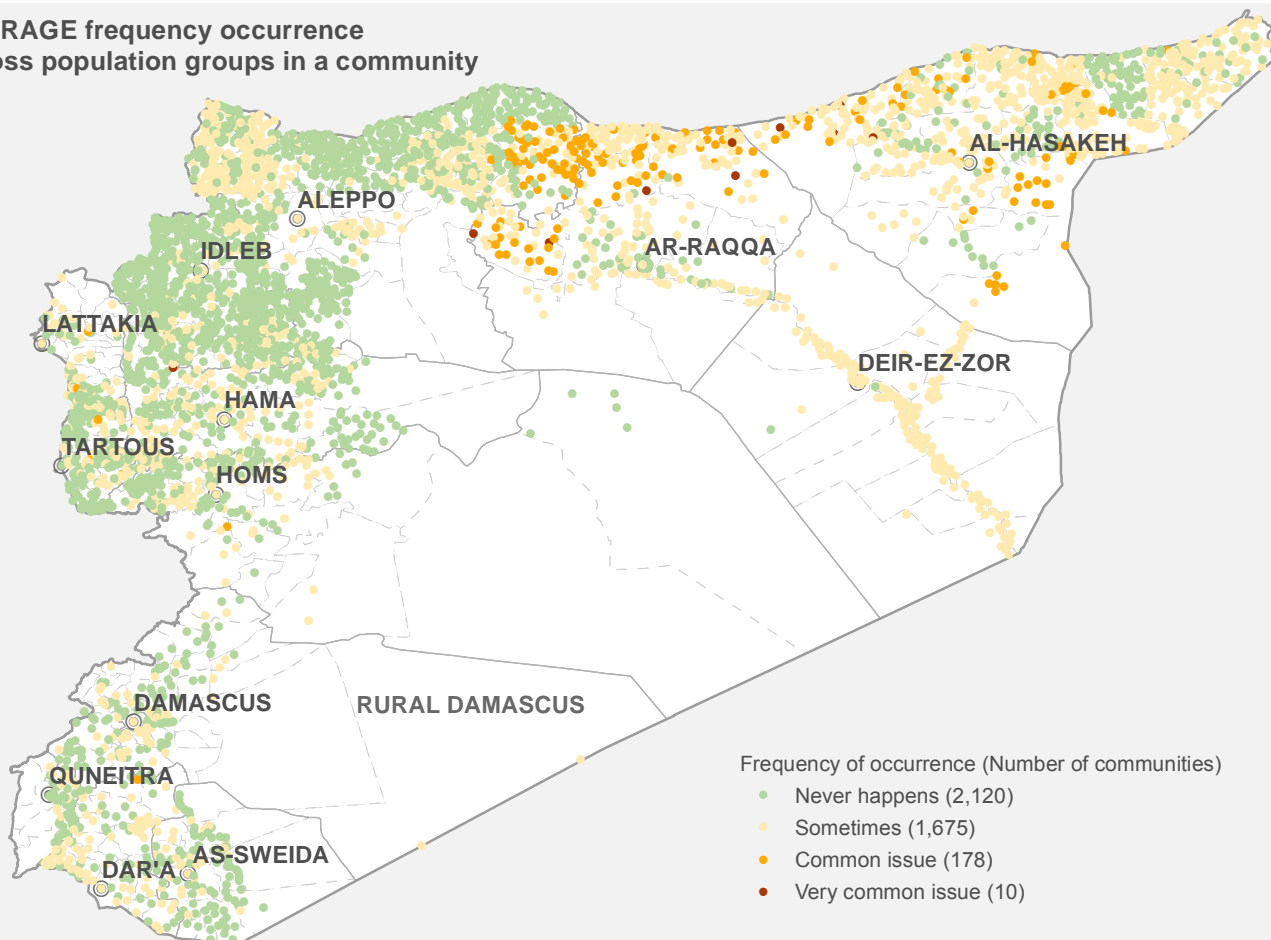


2. CHILD RECRUITMENT

HIGHEST frequency occurrence as per at least one or more population groups in a community

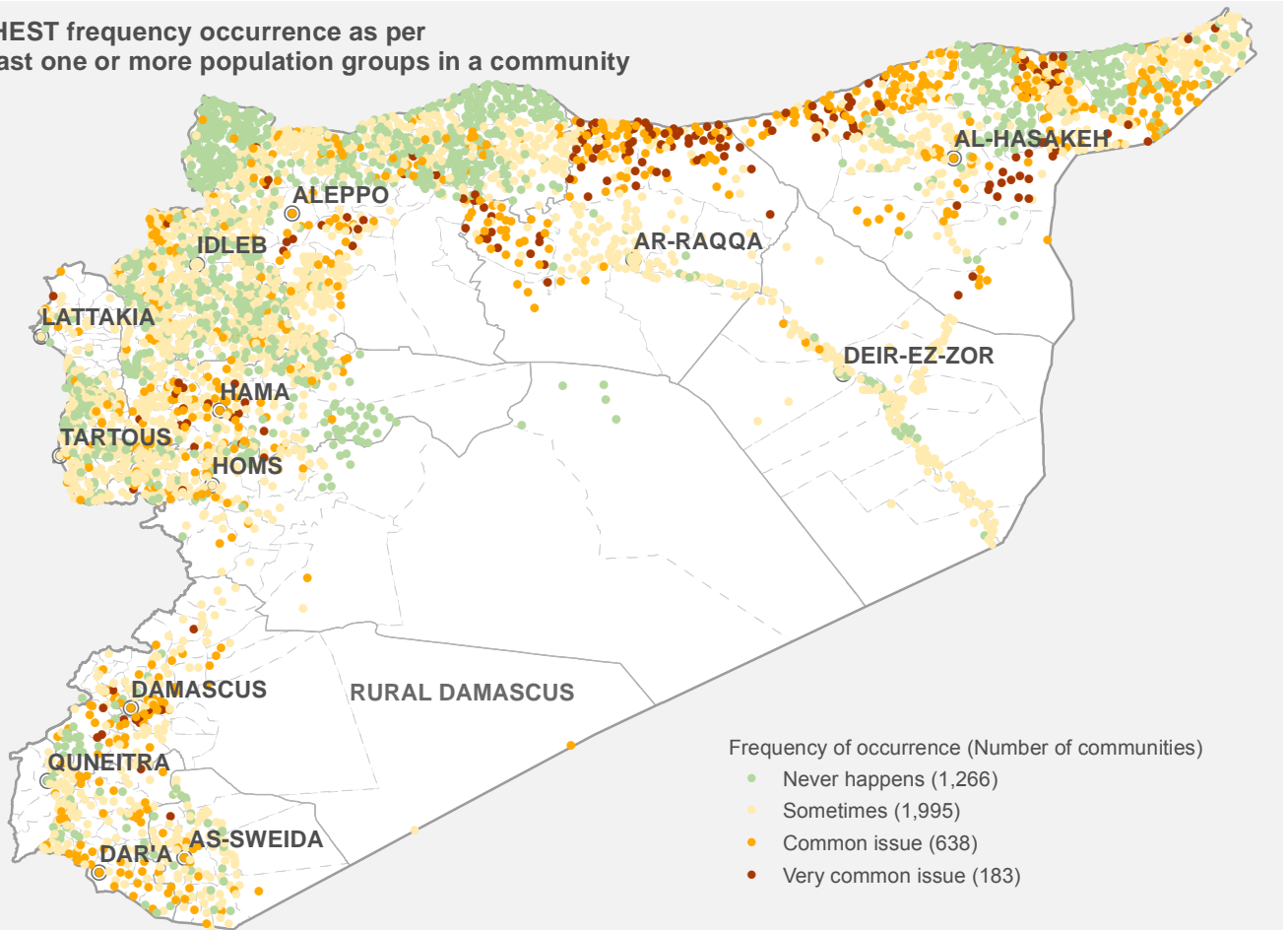


AVERAGE frequency occurrence across population groups in a community

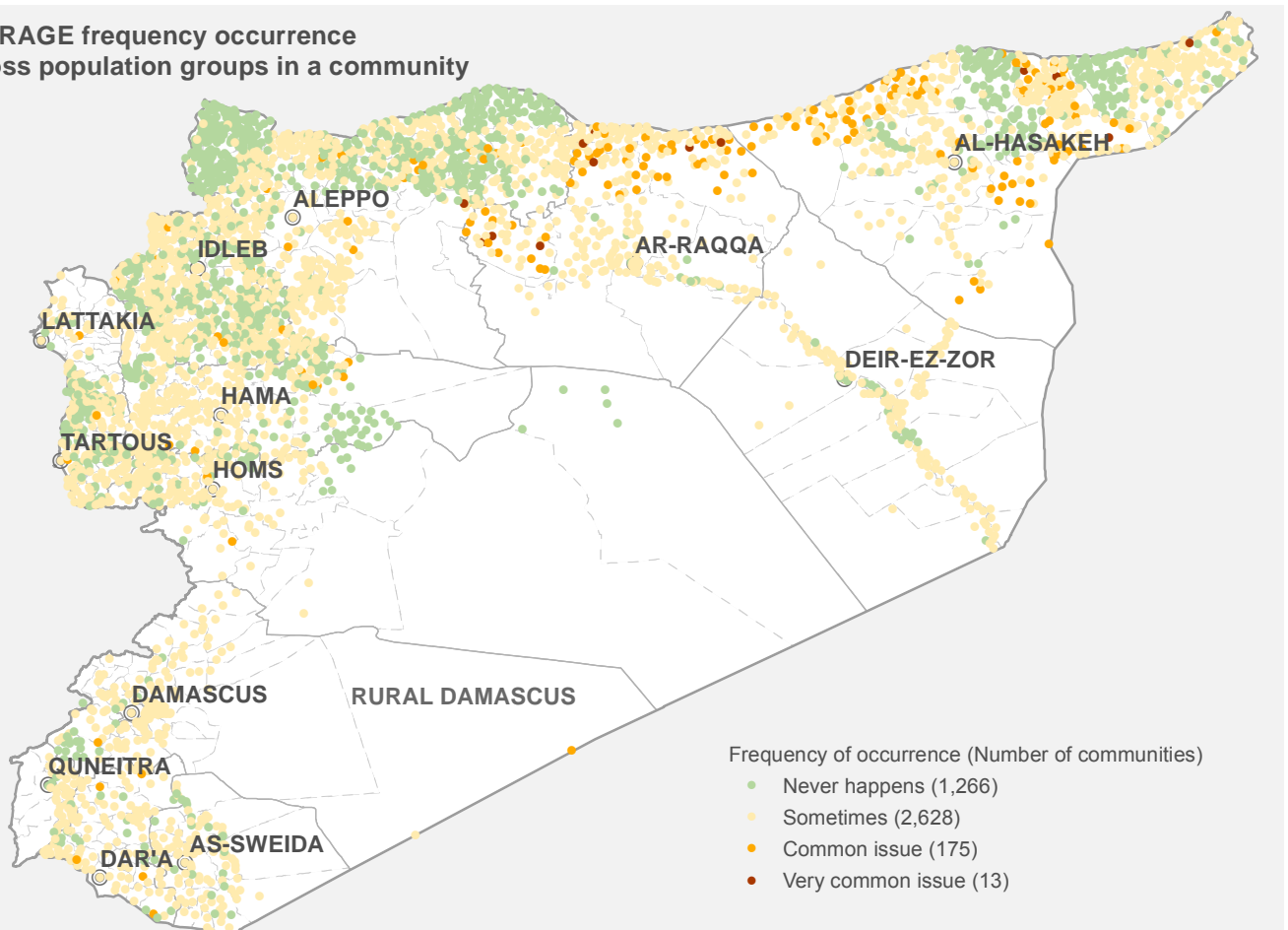


#### 4. EARLY MARRIAGE

HIGHEST frequency occurrence as per at least one or more population groups in a community



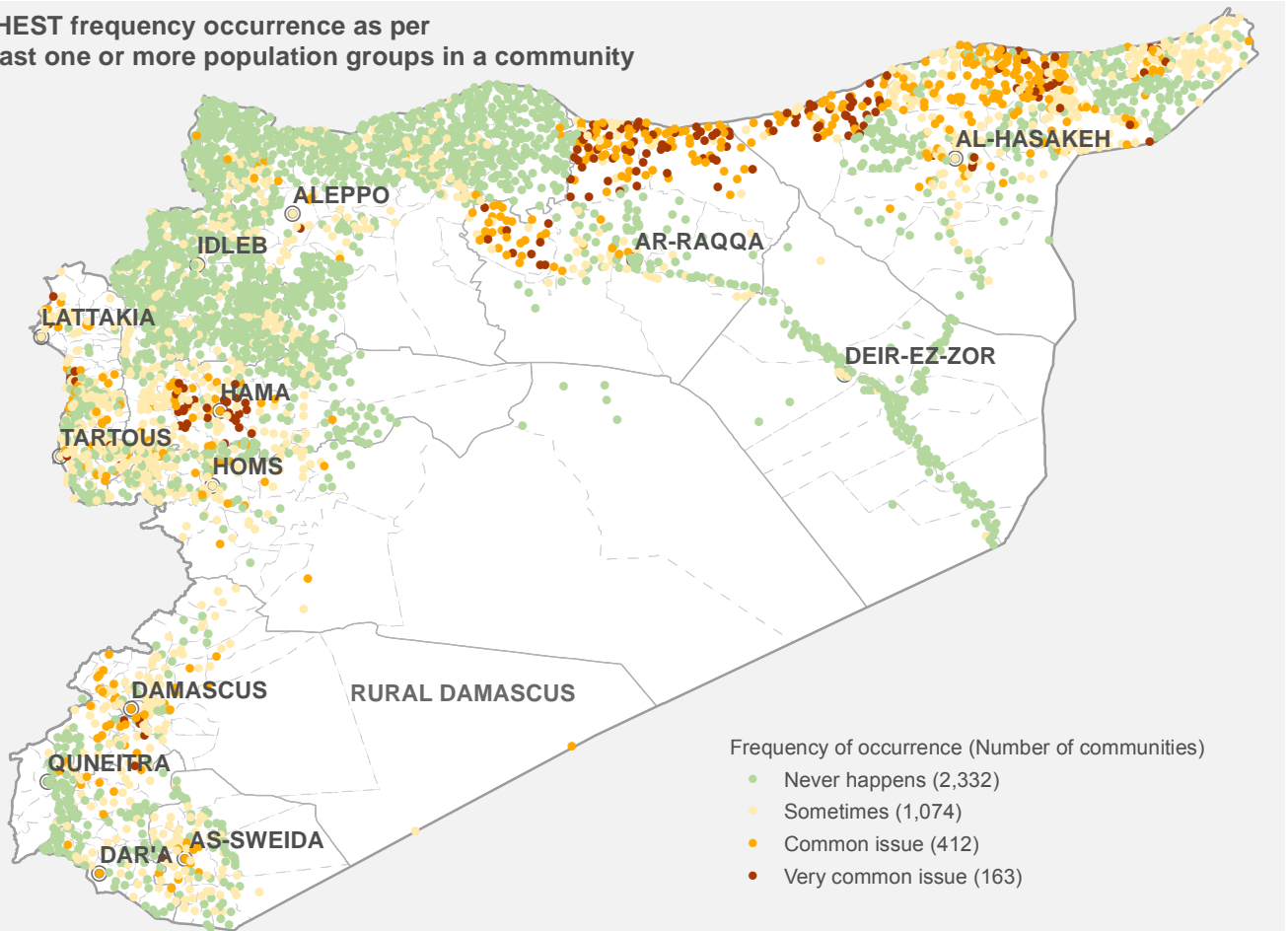
AVERAGE frequency occurrence across population groups in a community



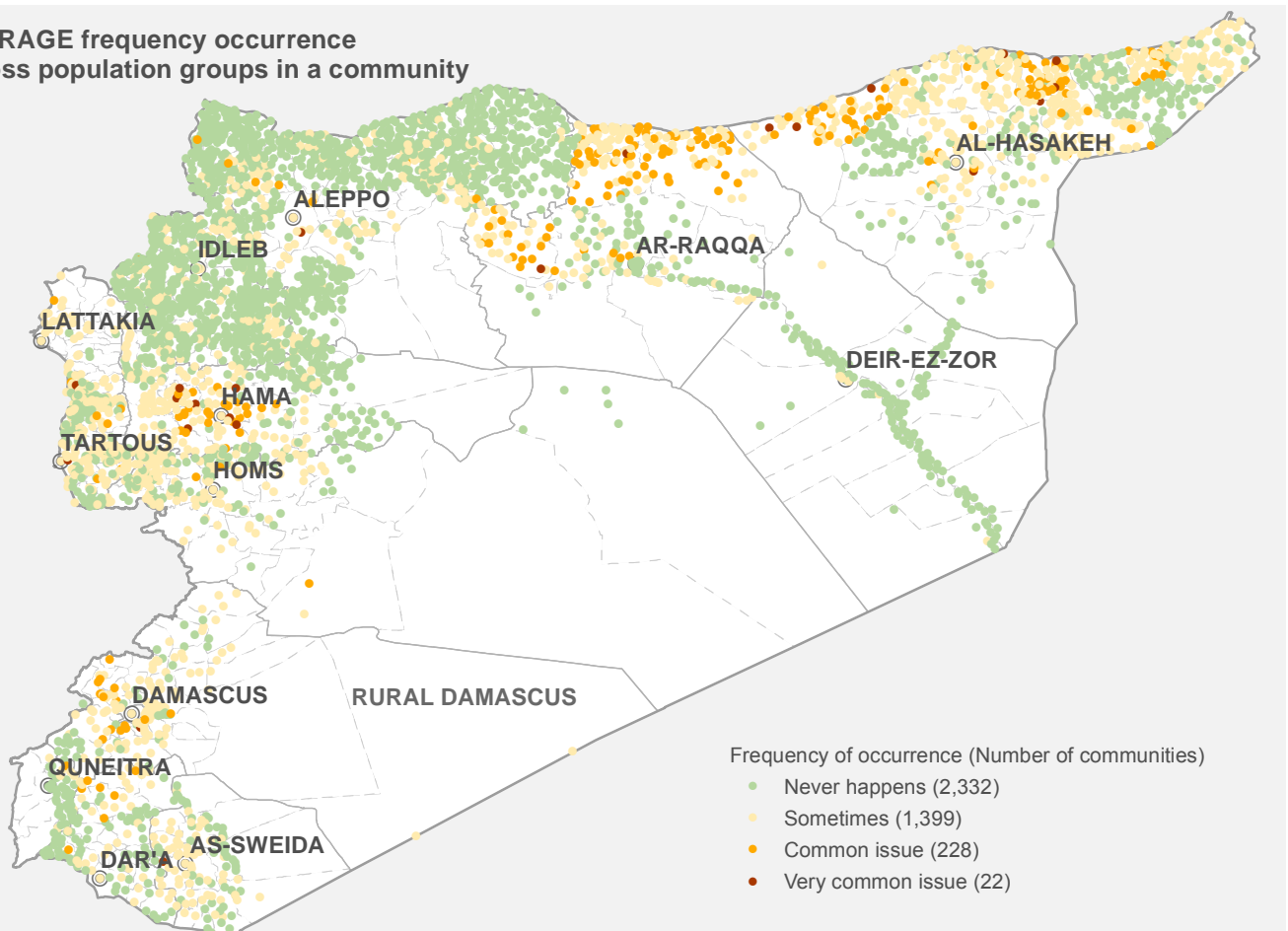


## 5. ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION

HIGHEST frequency occurrence as per at least one or more population groups in a community

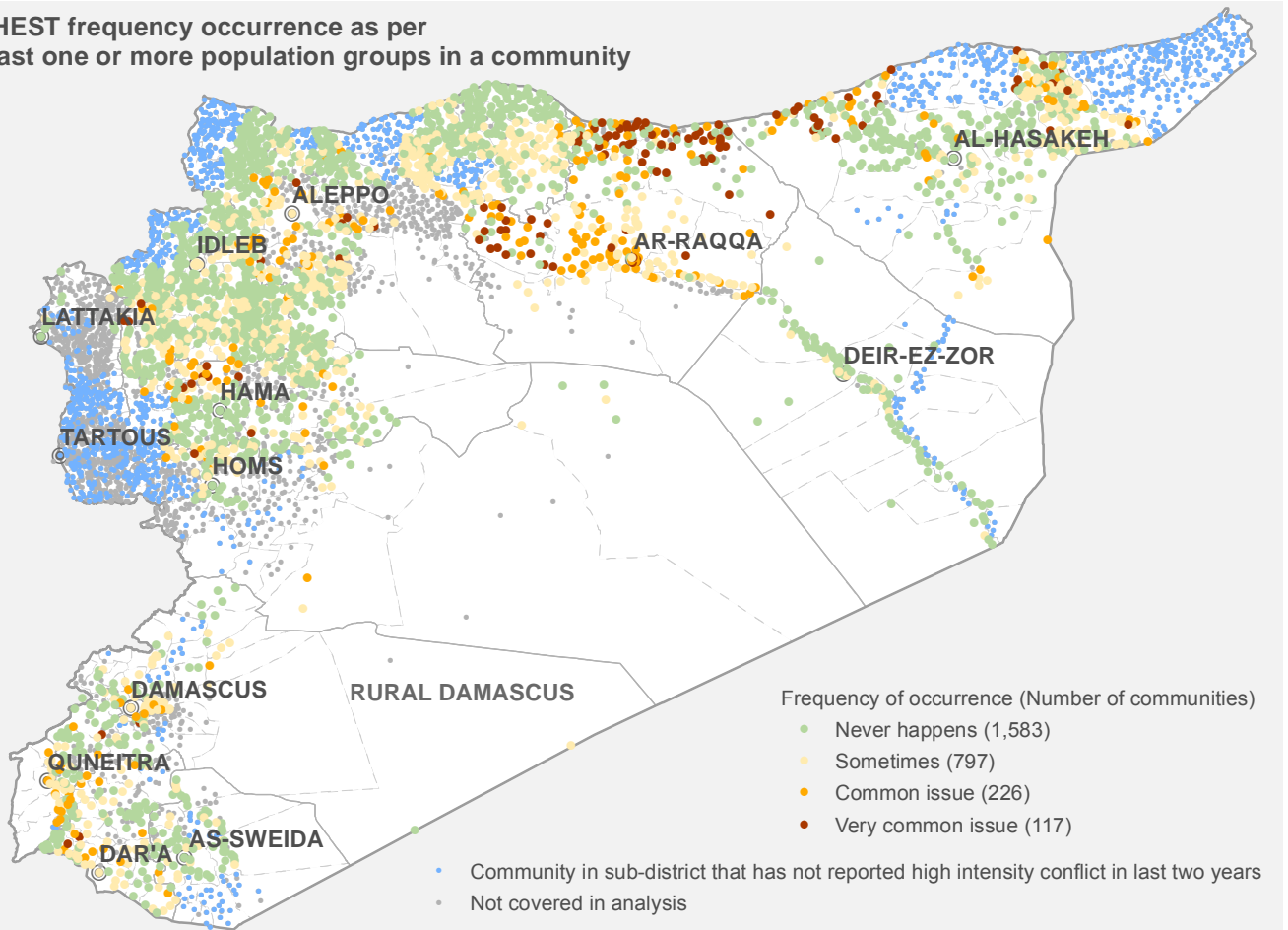


AVERAGE frequency occurrence across population groups in a community

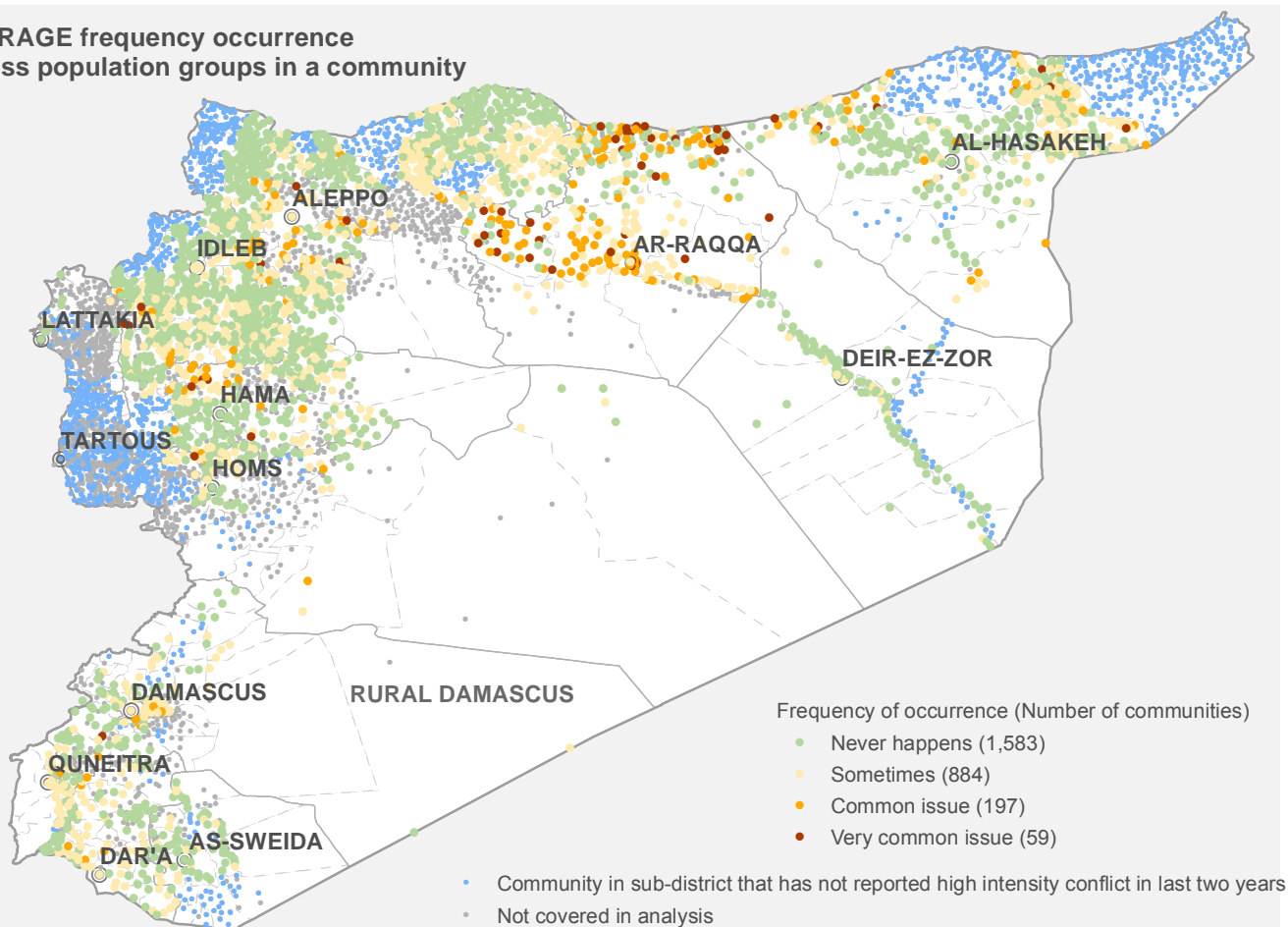


## 6. EXPLOSIVE HAZARDS

HIGHEST frequency occurrence as per at least one or more population groups in a community

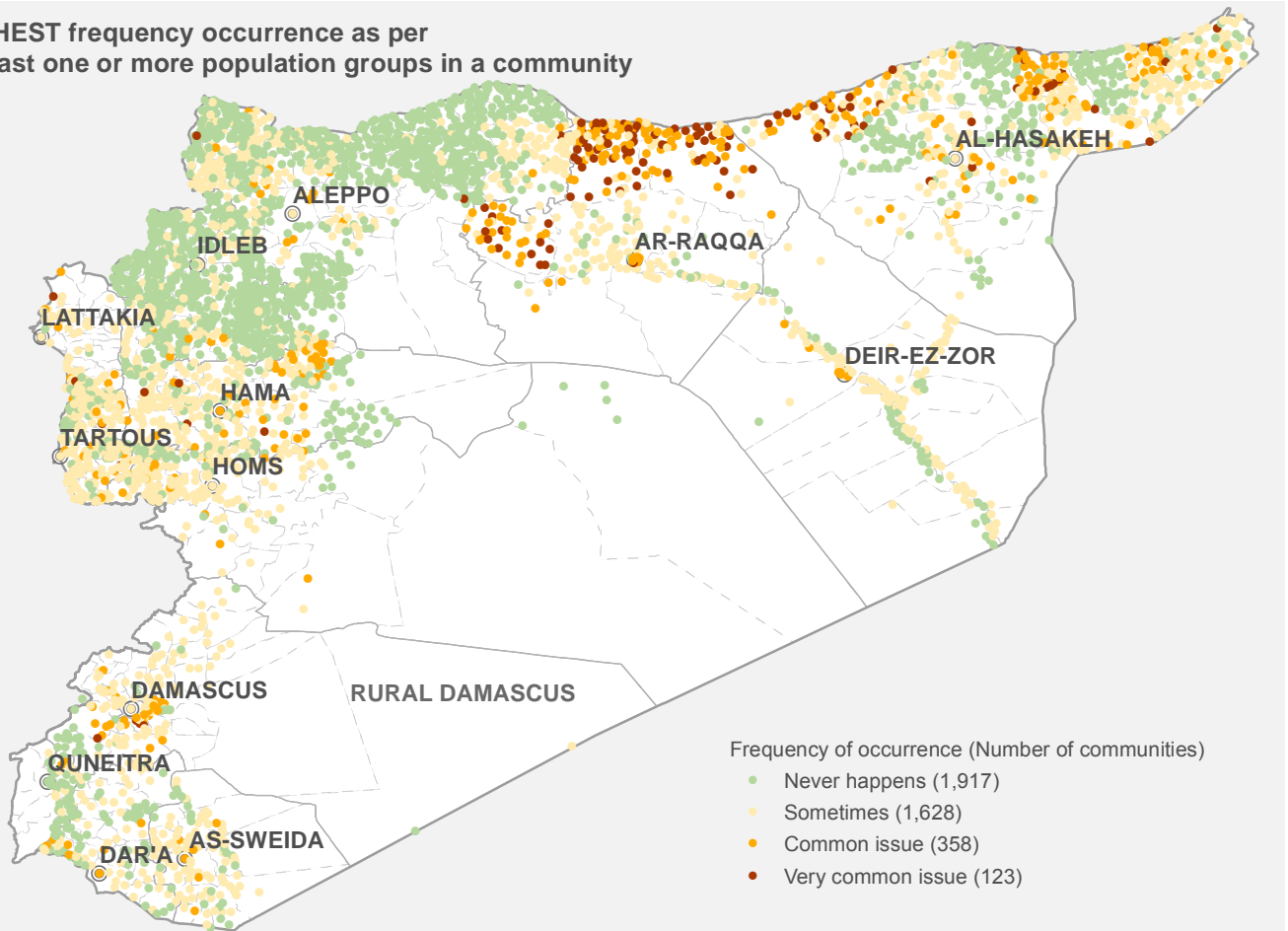


AVERAGE frequency occurrence across population groups in a community

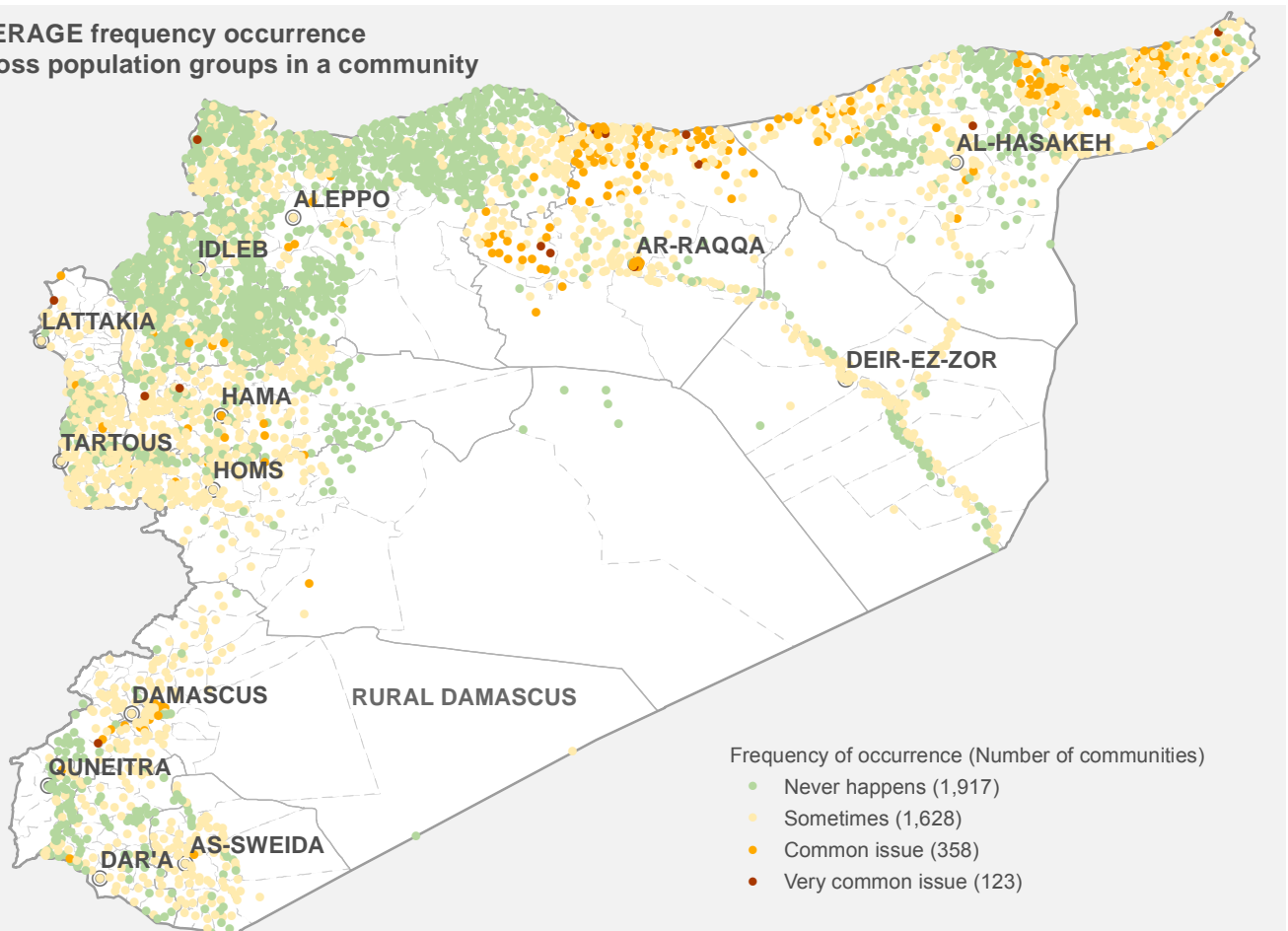


## 7. FAMILY SEPARATION

HIGHEST frequency occurrence as per at least one or more population groups in a community

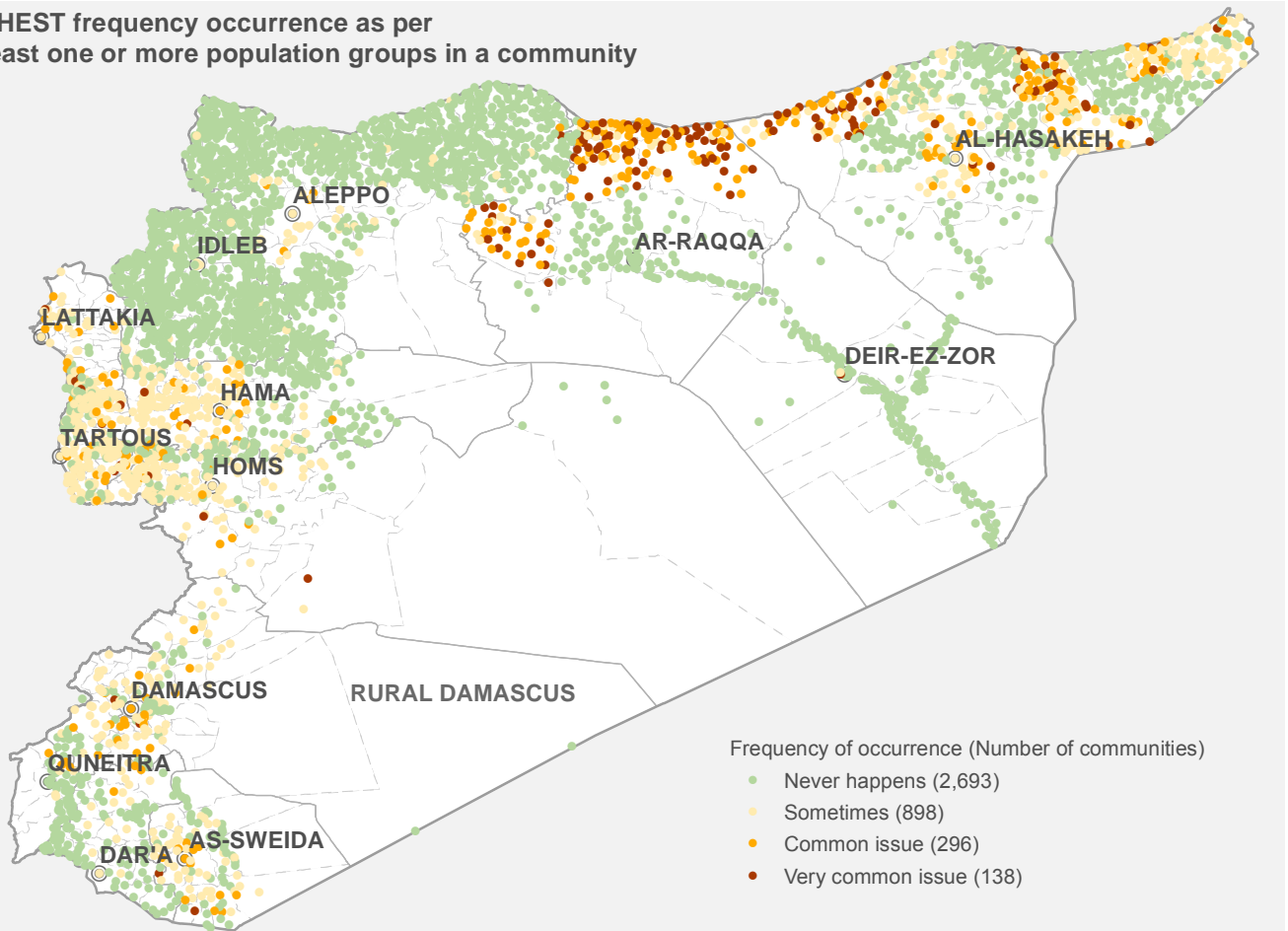


AVERAGE frequency occurrence across population groups in a community

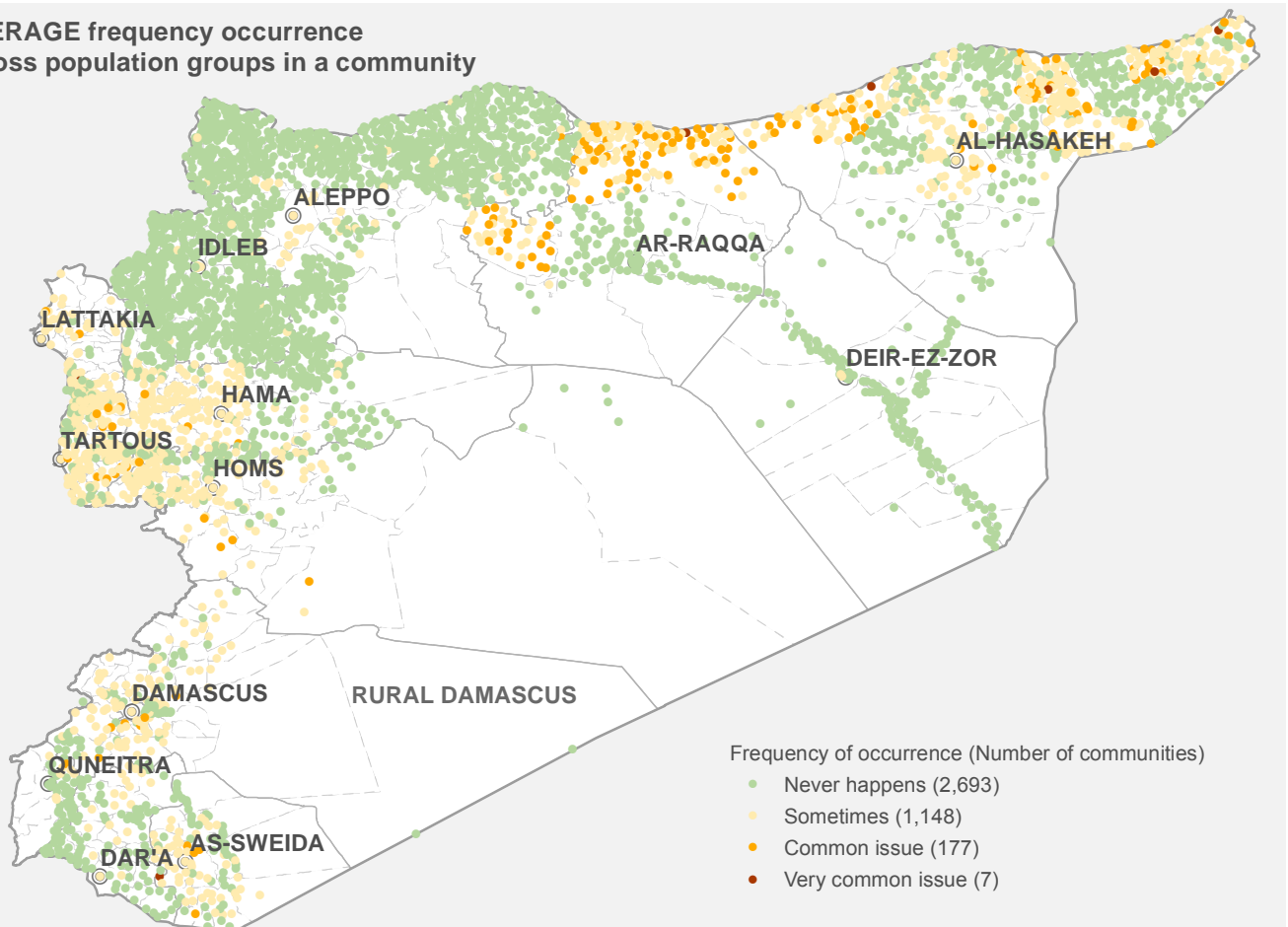


## 8. HARASSMENT

HIGHEST frequency occurrence as per at least one or more population groups in a community

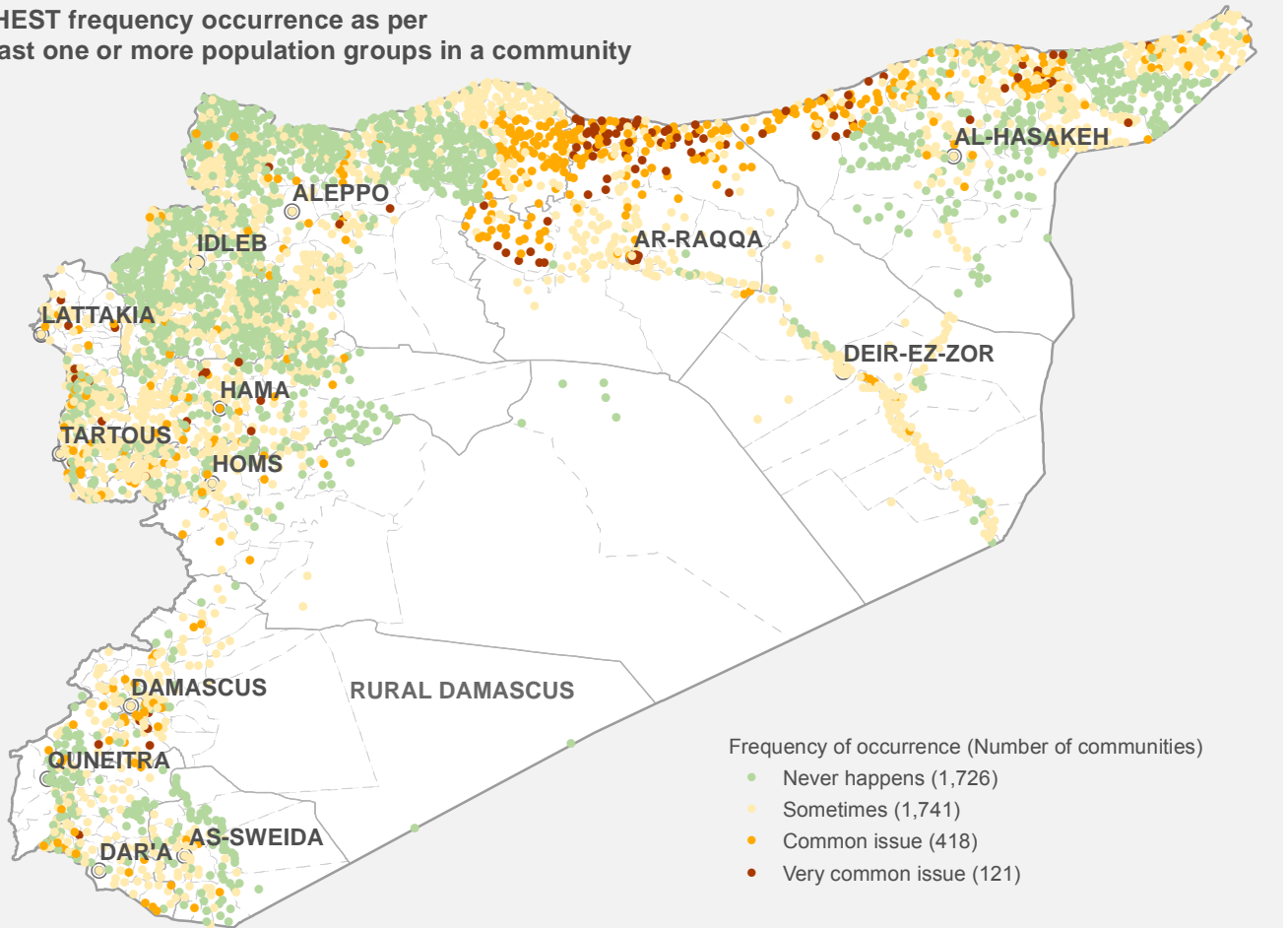


AVERAGE frequency occurrence across population groups in a community

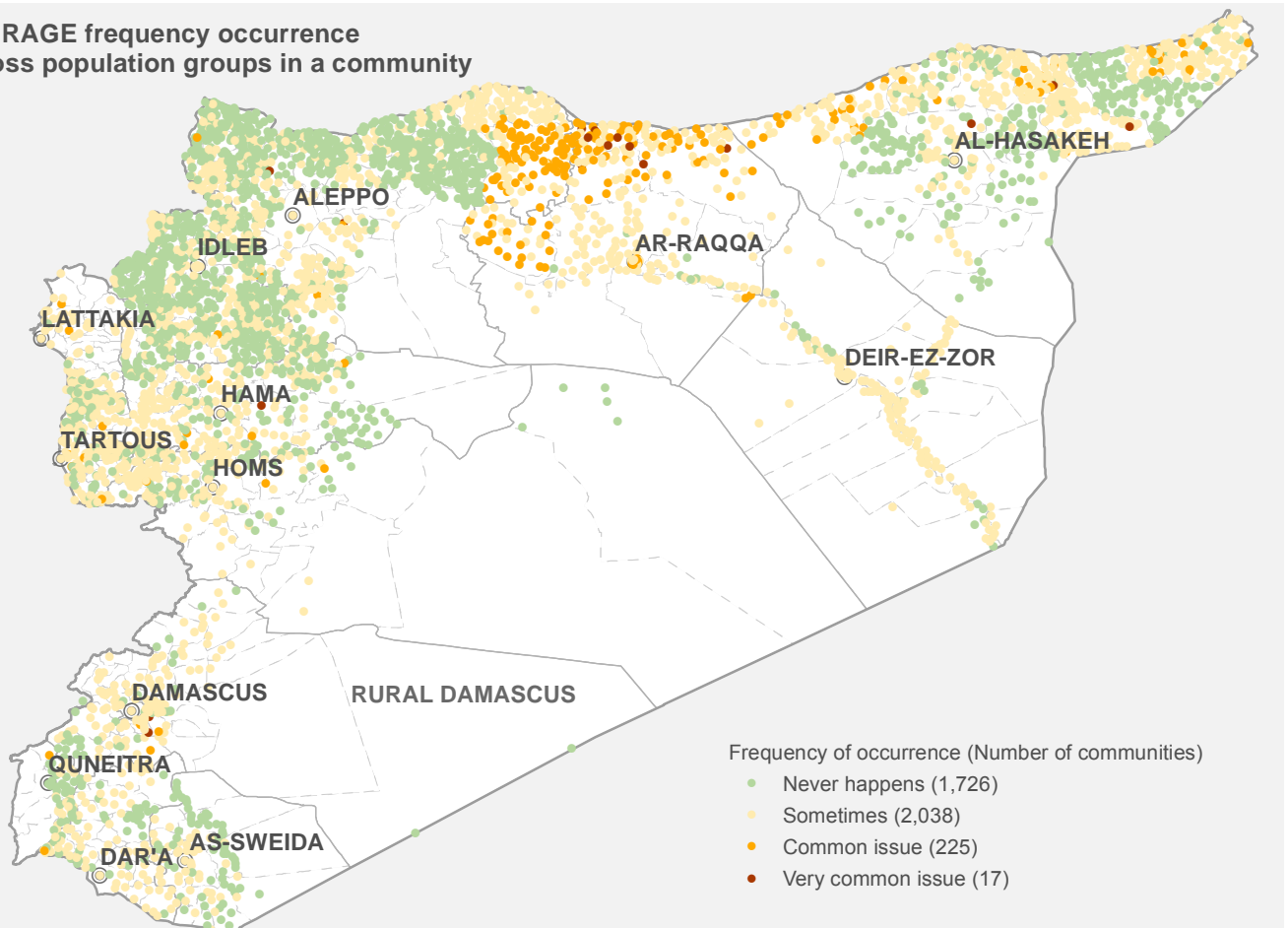


## 9. HOUSING/LAND AND PROPERTY ISSUES

HIGHEST frequency occurrence as per at least one or more population groups in a community

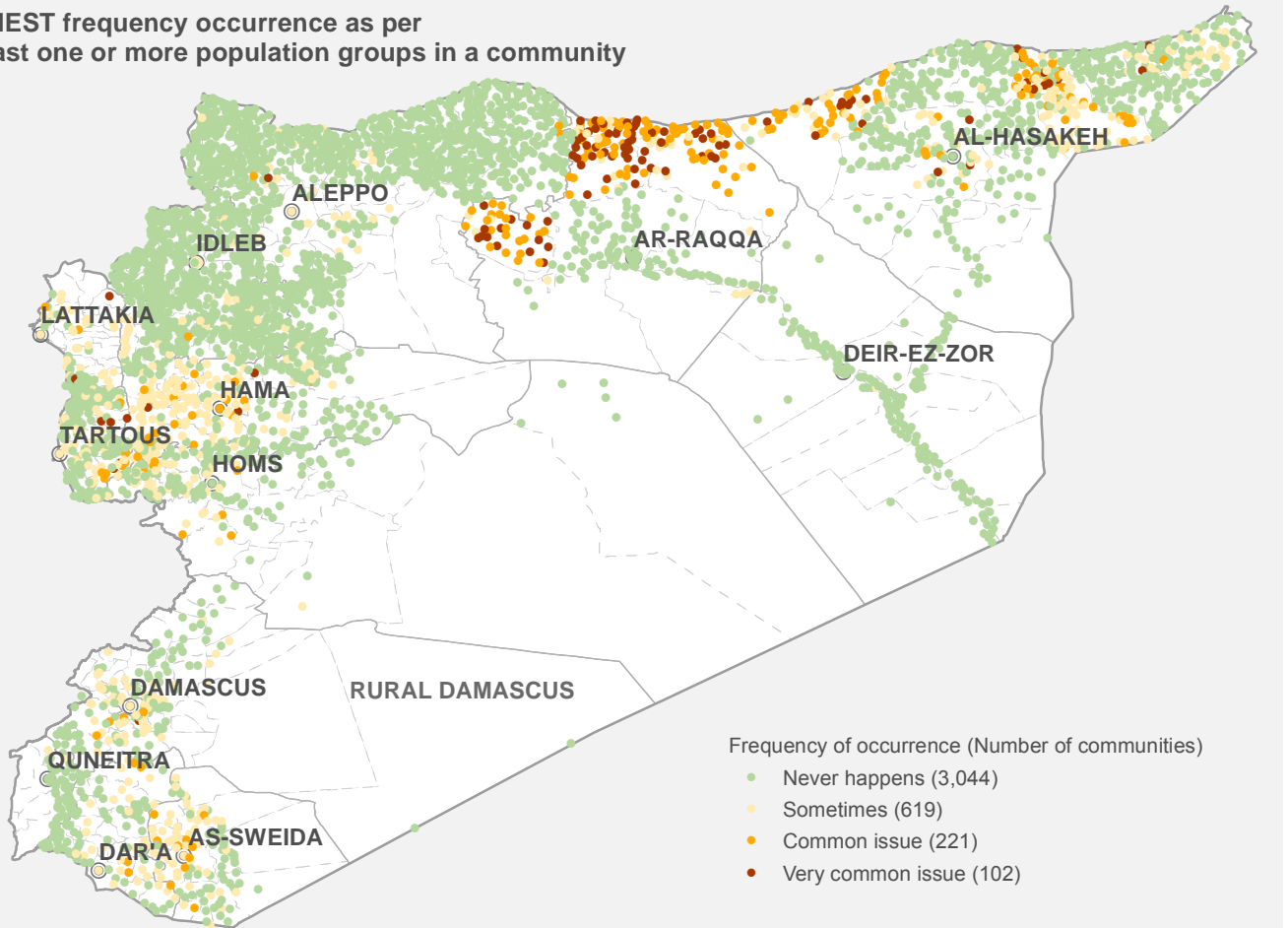


AVERAGE frequency occurrence across population groups in a community

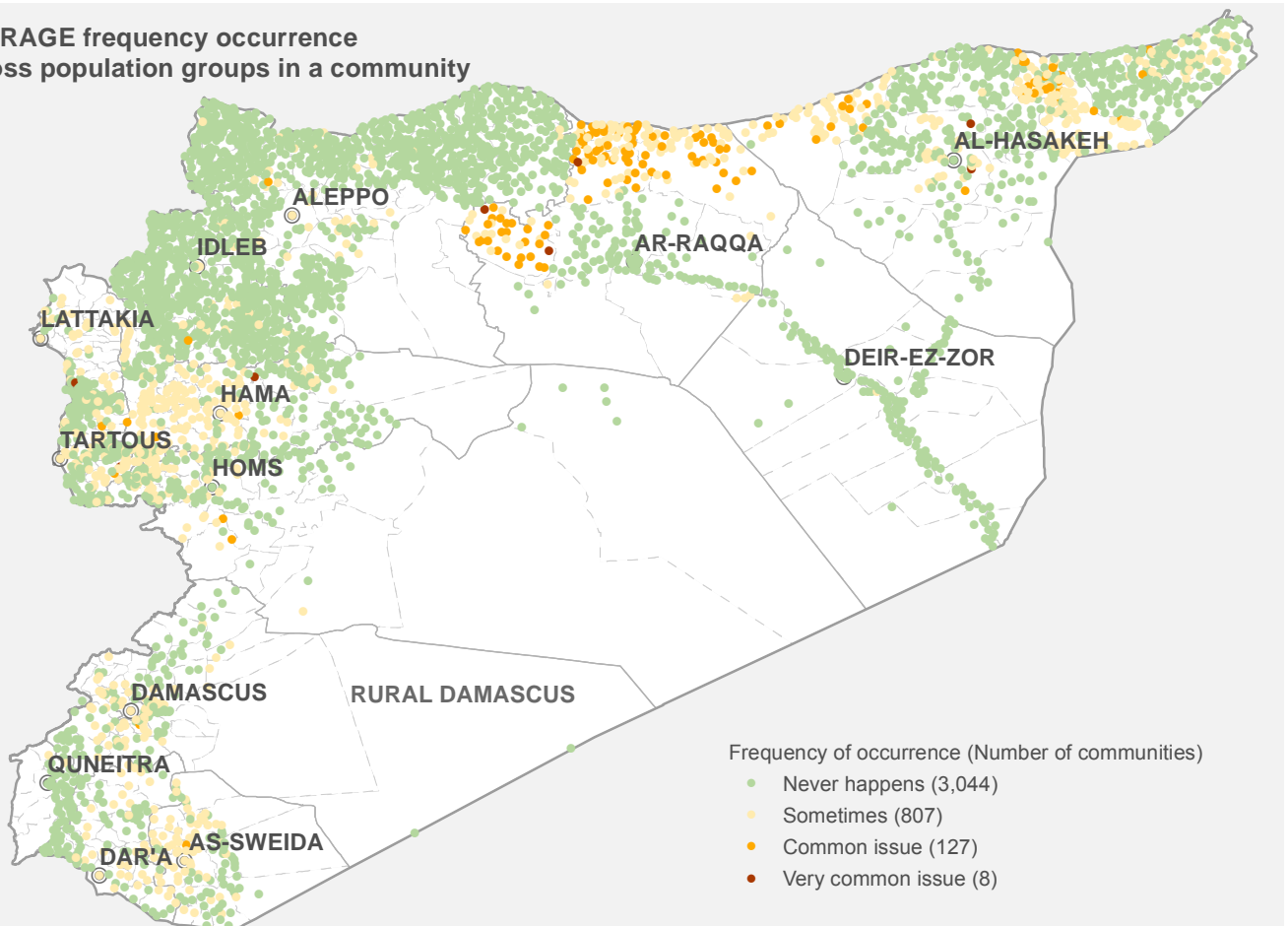


## 10. KIDNAPPING/ABDUCTION

HIGHEST frequency occurrence as per at least one or more population groups in a community

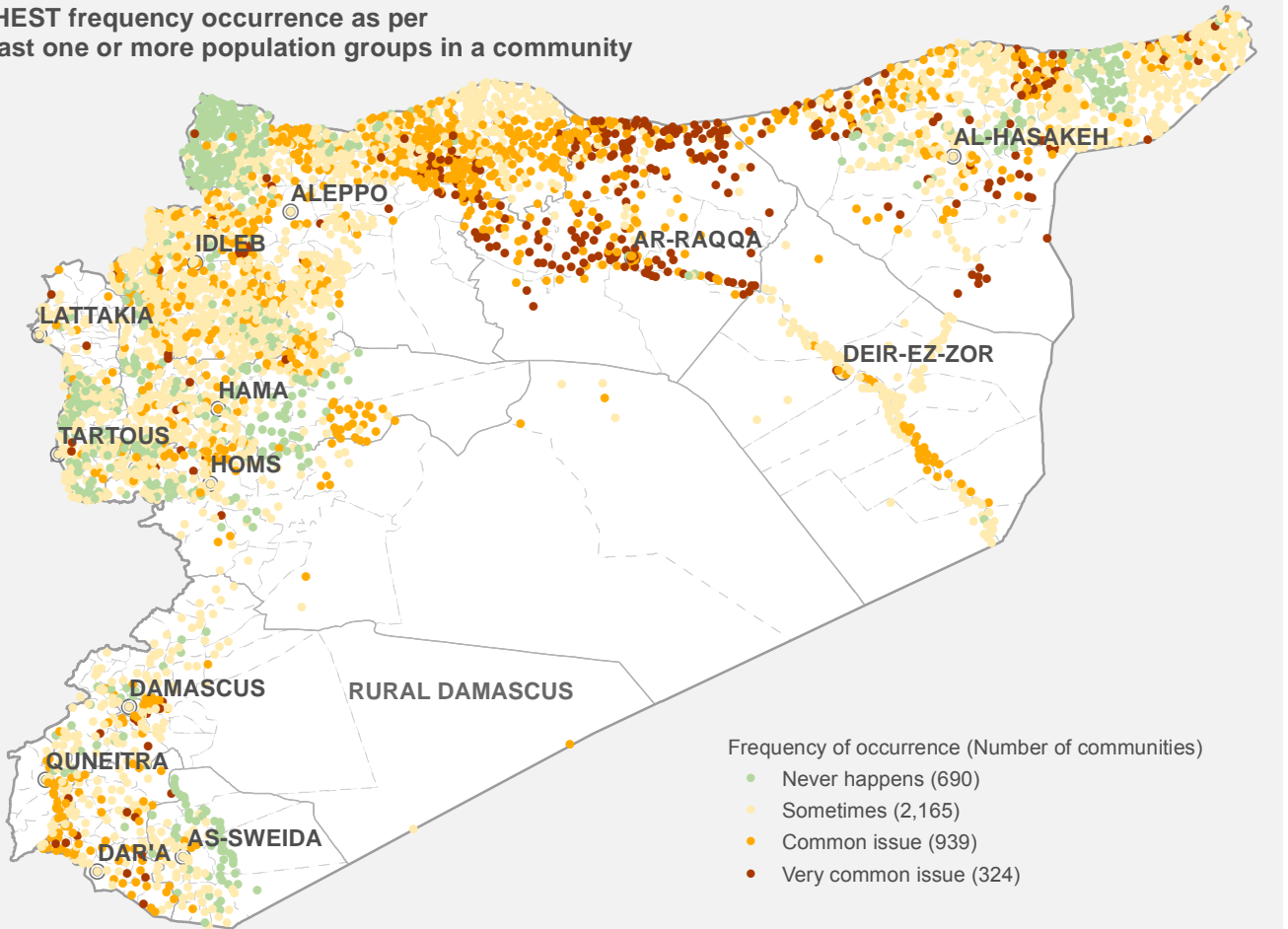


AVERAGE frequency occurrence across population groups in a community

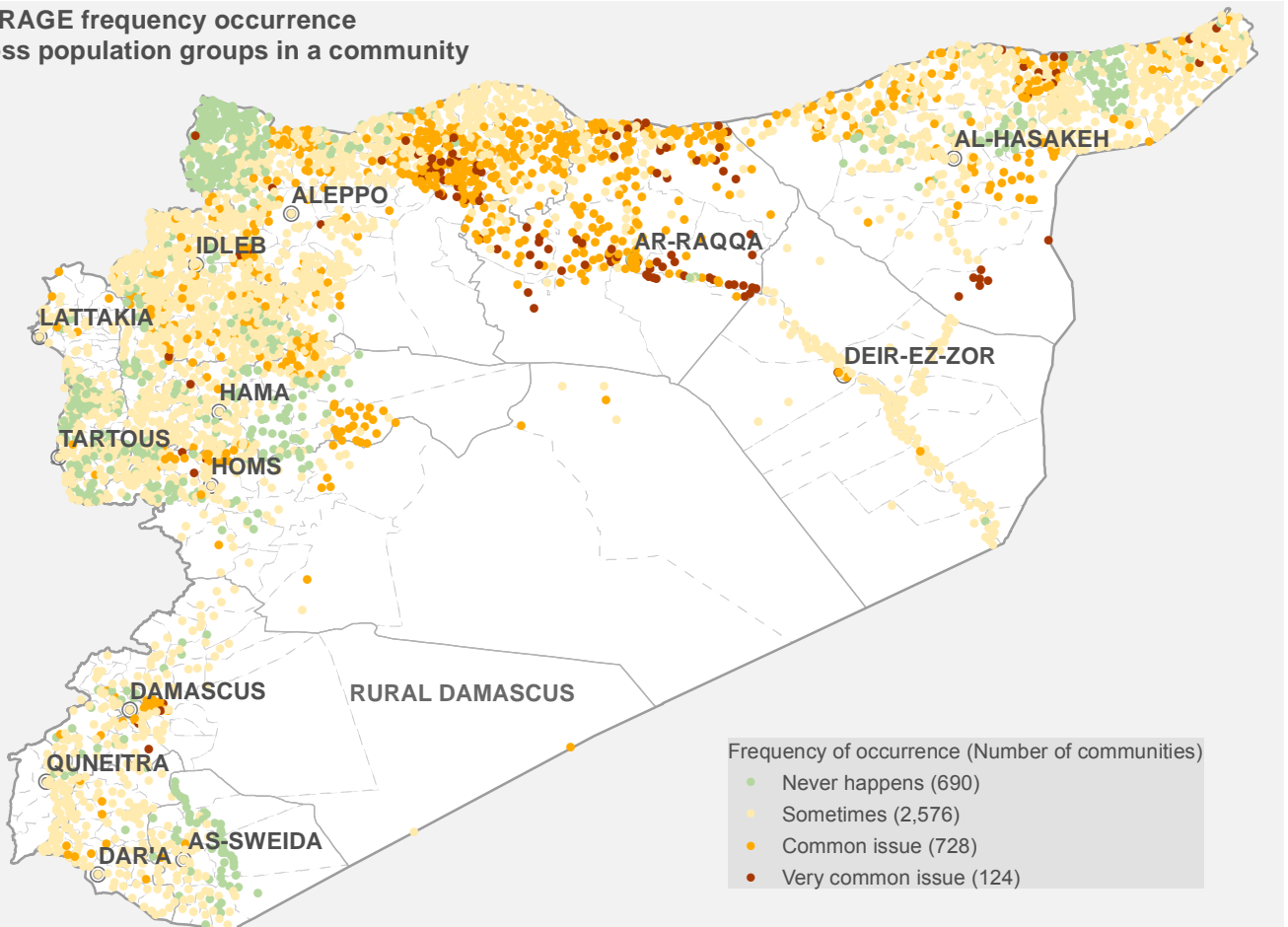


## 11. LACK/LOSS OF CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

HIGHEST frequency occurrence as per at least one or more population groups in a community

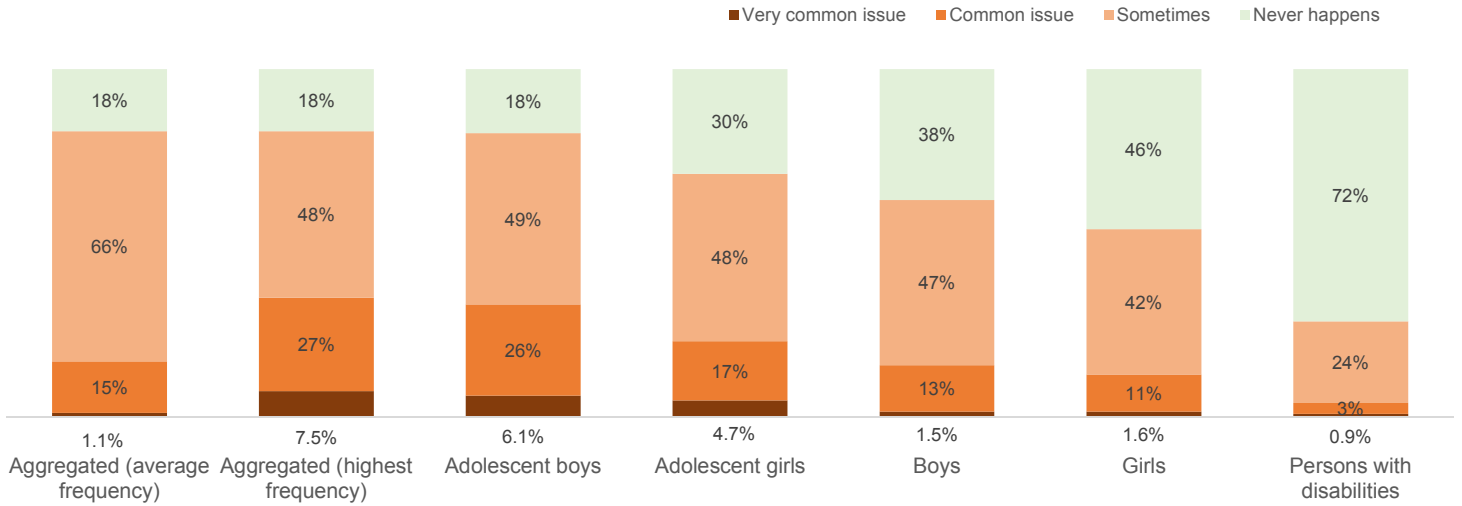


AVERAGE frequency occurrence across population groups in a community

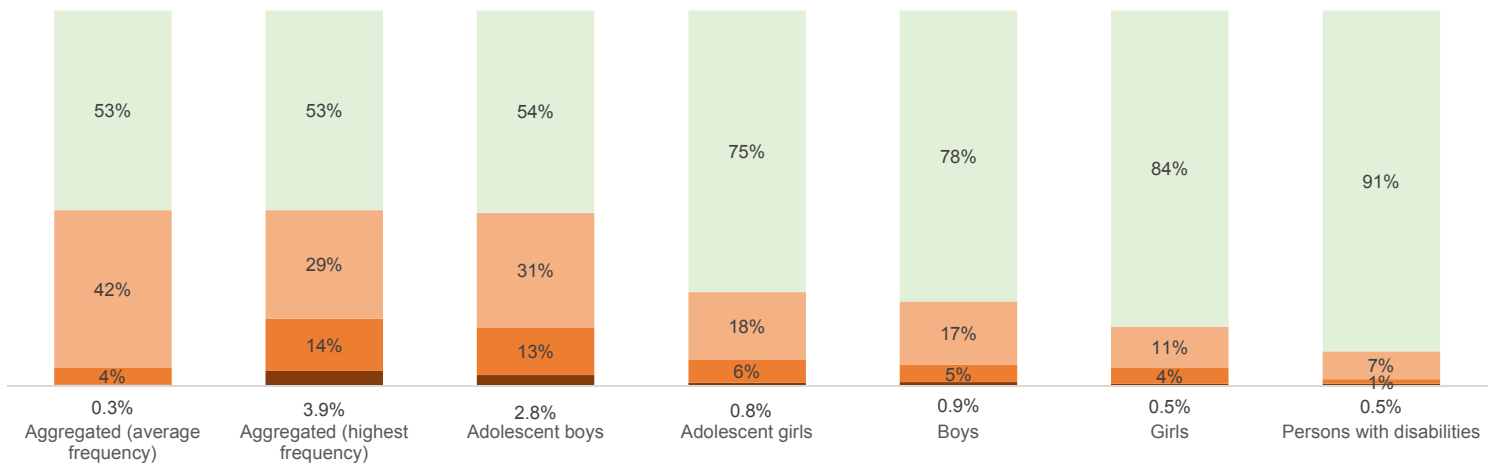


**Protection issues by population group**

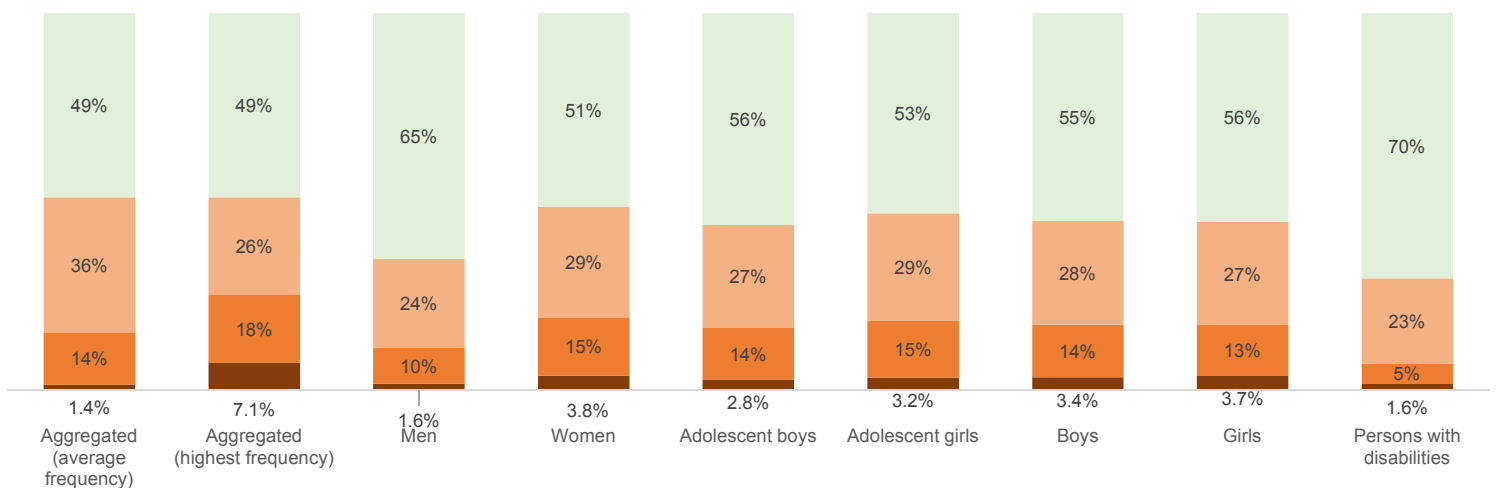
**1. CHILD LABOUR PREVENTING SCHOOL ATTENDANCE**



**2. CHILD RECRUITMENT**

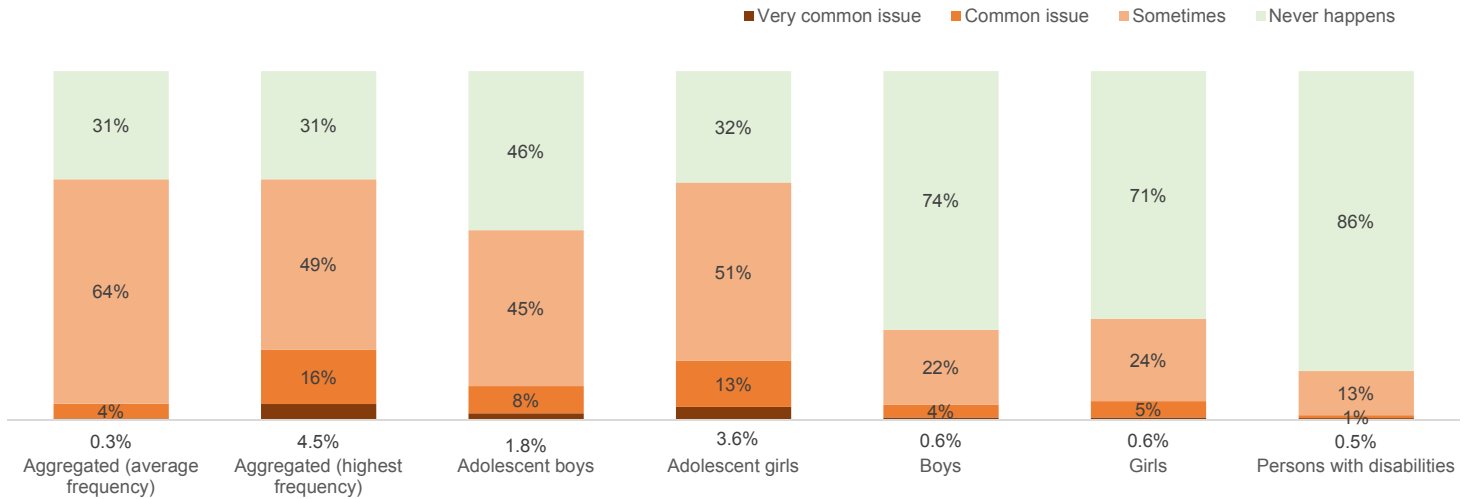


**3. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE**

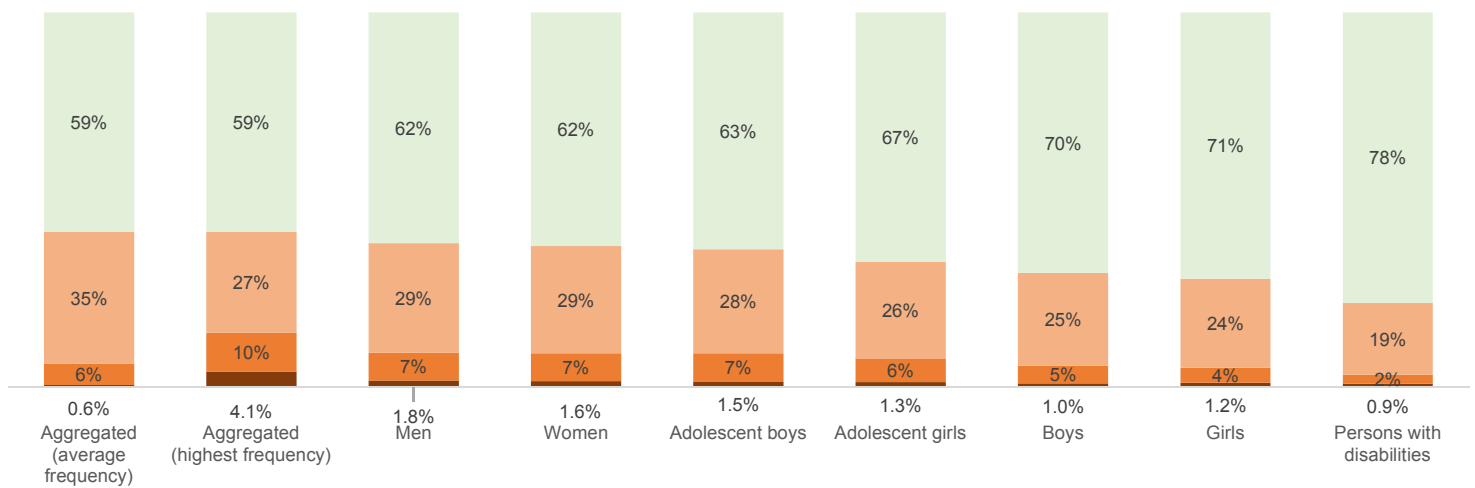




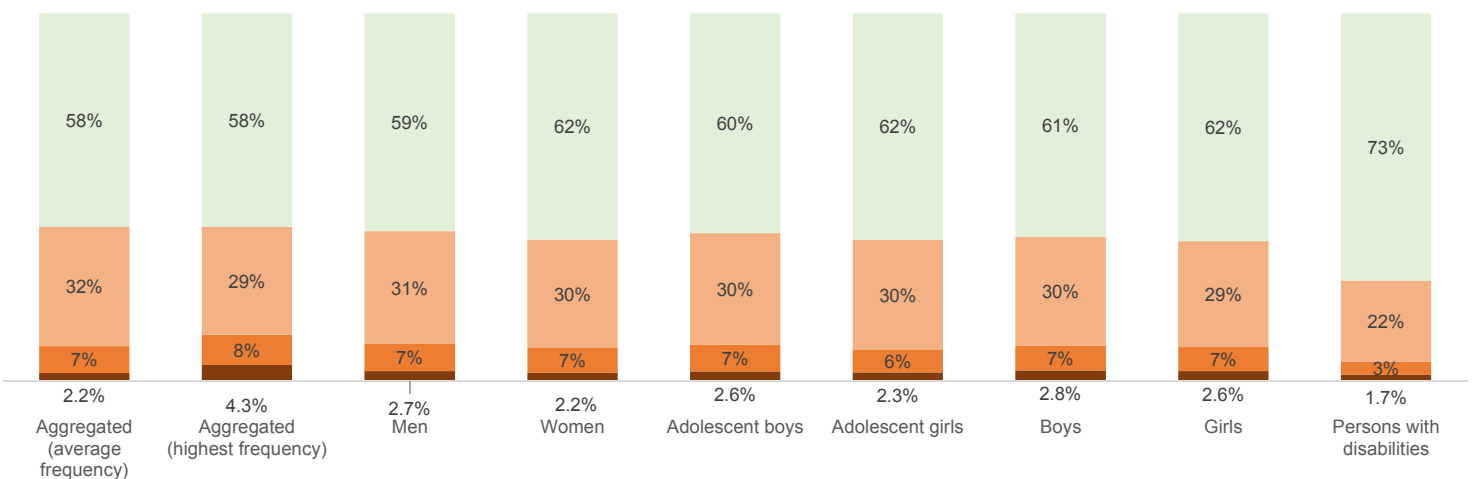
4. EARLY MARRIAGE



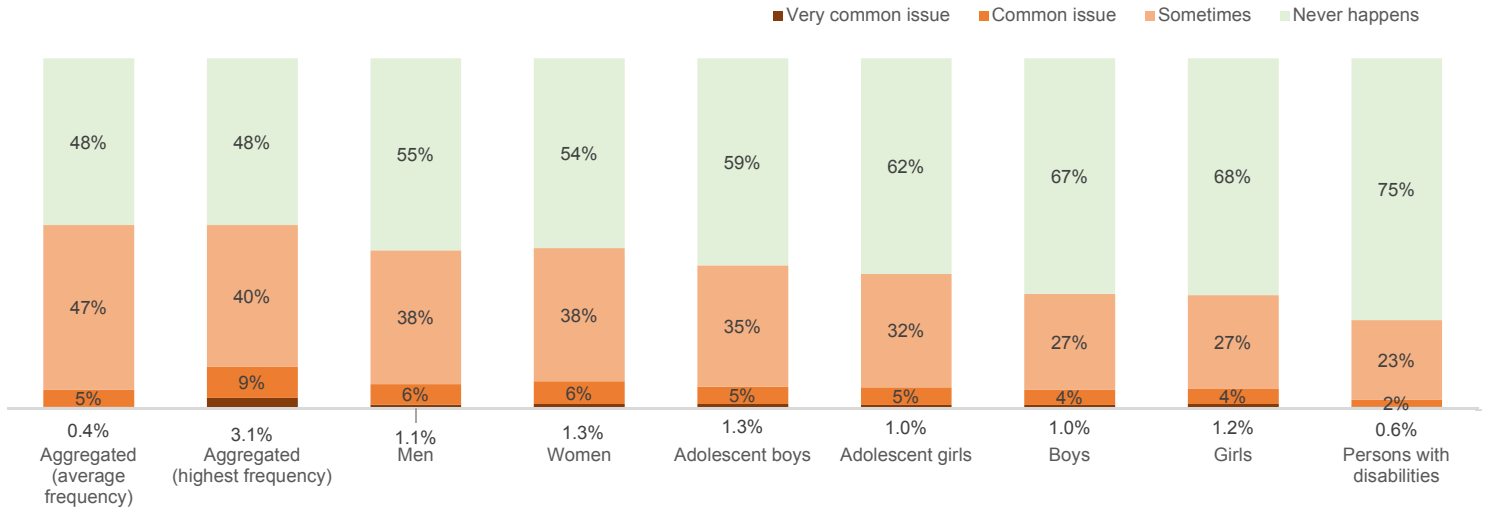
5. ECONOMIC EXPLOITATION



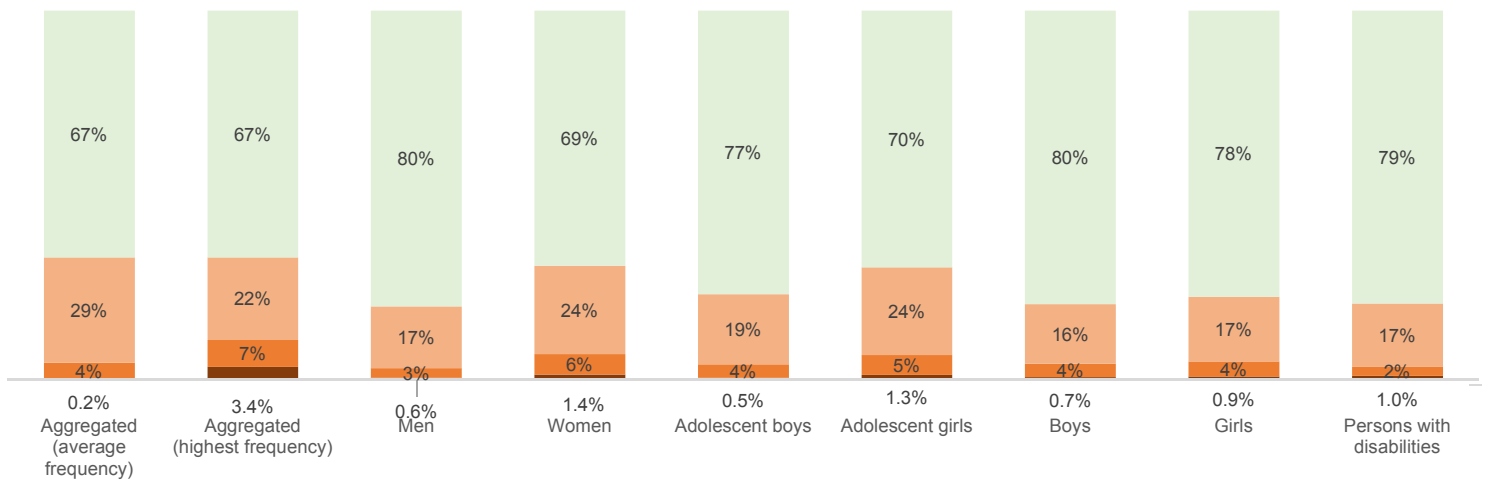
6. EXPLOSIVE HAZARDS



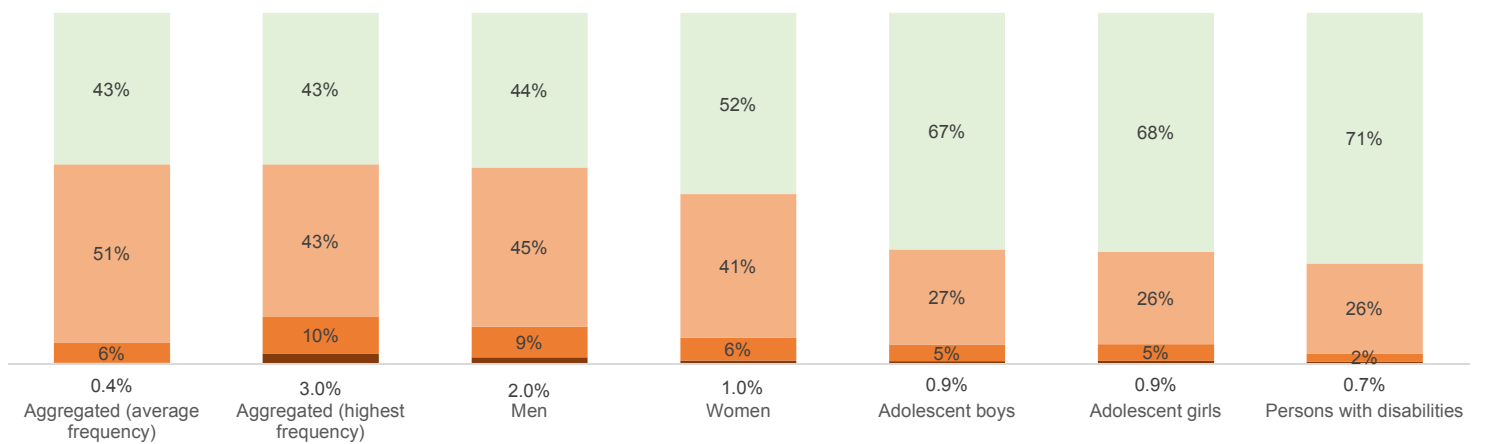
7. FAMILY SEPARATION



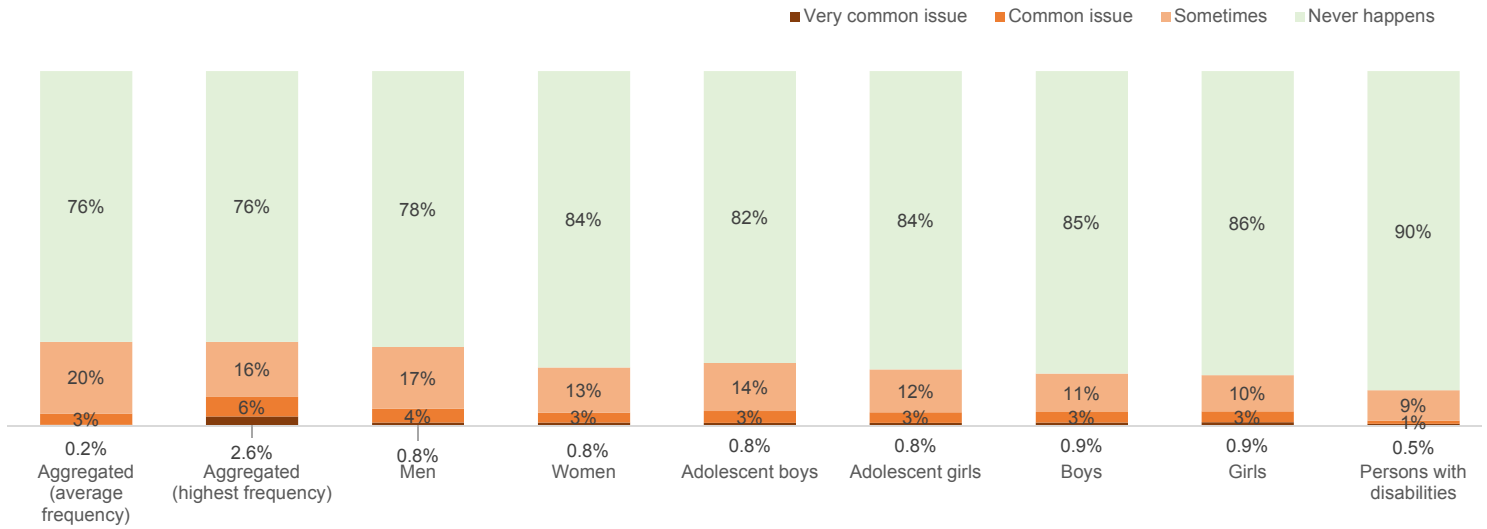
8. HARASSMENT



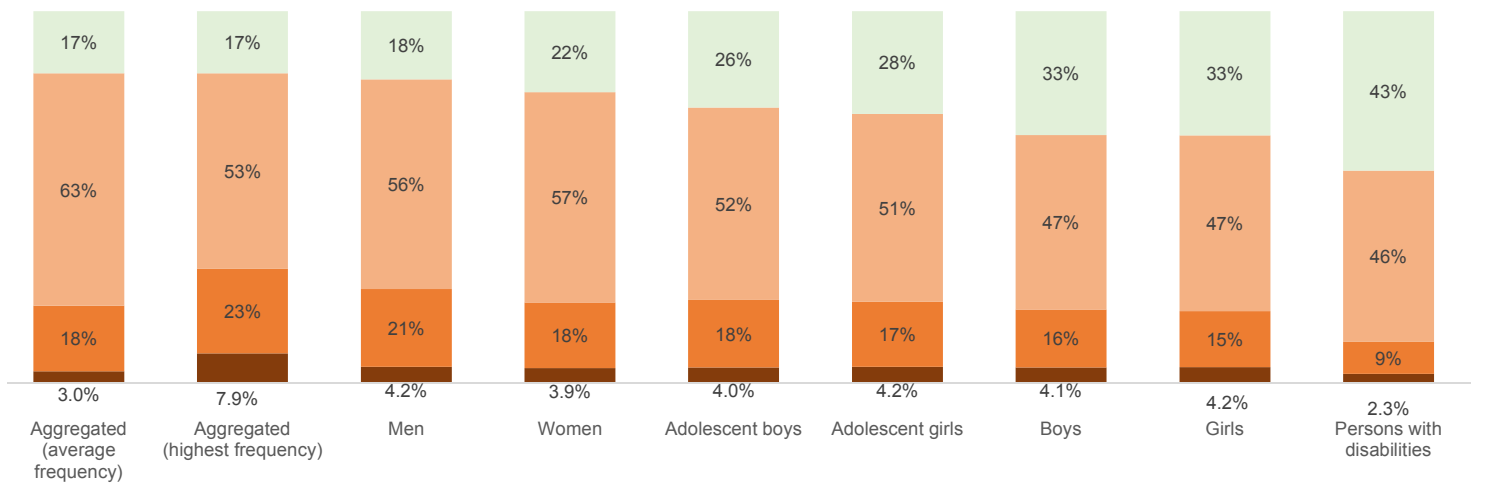
9. HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY ISSUES



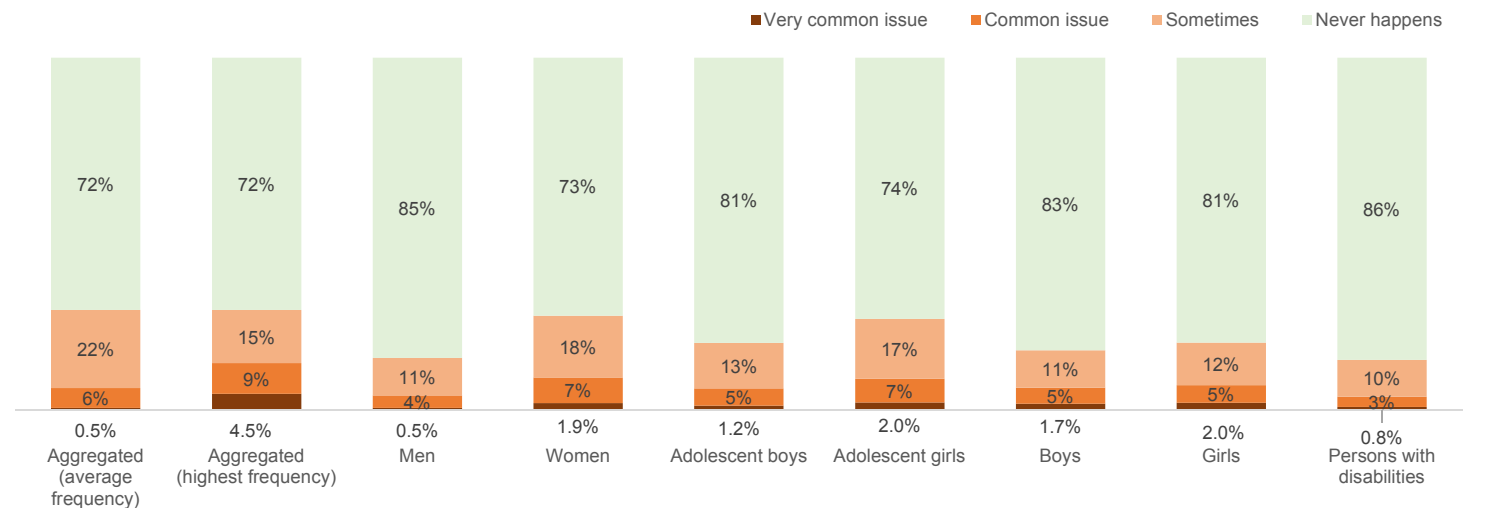
10. KIDNAPPING



11. LACK/LOSS OF CIVIL DOCUMENTS



12. SEXUAL HARASSMENT



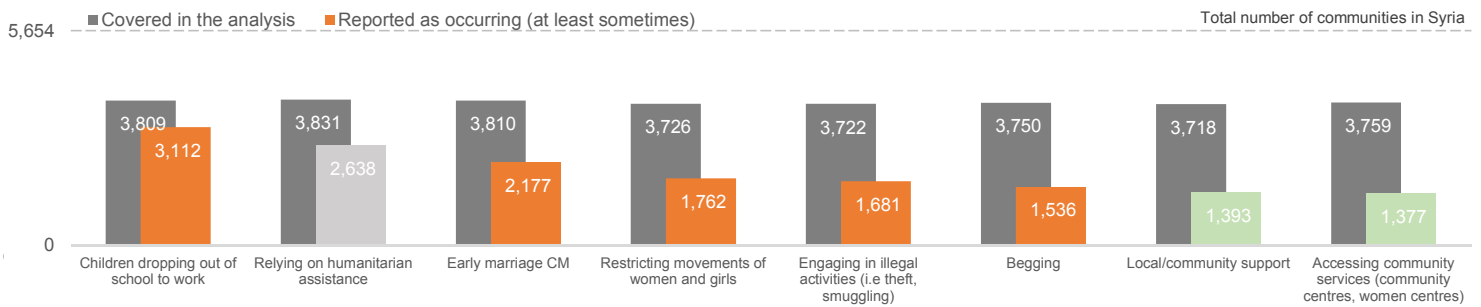
2. COPING MECHANISMS

HIGHLIGHTS

- Coping mechanisms to meet needs can be positive (e.g. using community services) or negative (resorting to early marriage and illegal activities).
- Coping mechanisms were covered for around 3,700 communities.
- Community services and local community support are reportedly “never used” in more than 75% of covered communities.
- 69% of covered communities reported resorting to humanitarian assistance as a coping mechanism (used at least “sometimes” for any one of the population groups) making humanitarian assistance the main recourse for affected populations.
- Negative coping mechanisms with a specific impact on children are also mentioned, such as dropping out of school to work in 82% covered communities and early marriage in 57% covered communities.
- While the use of some coping mechanisms are reported across the country (e.g. humanitarian assistance, except in Deir-ez-Zor where humanitarian presence is extremely limited), some findings are more contrasted depending on the geographical area (e.g. restrictions of movement of women and girls are described as prevalent in current/former ISIL-controlled areas such as Ar-Raqqa and Deir-ez-Zor governorates).

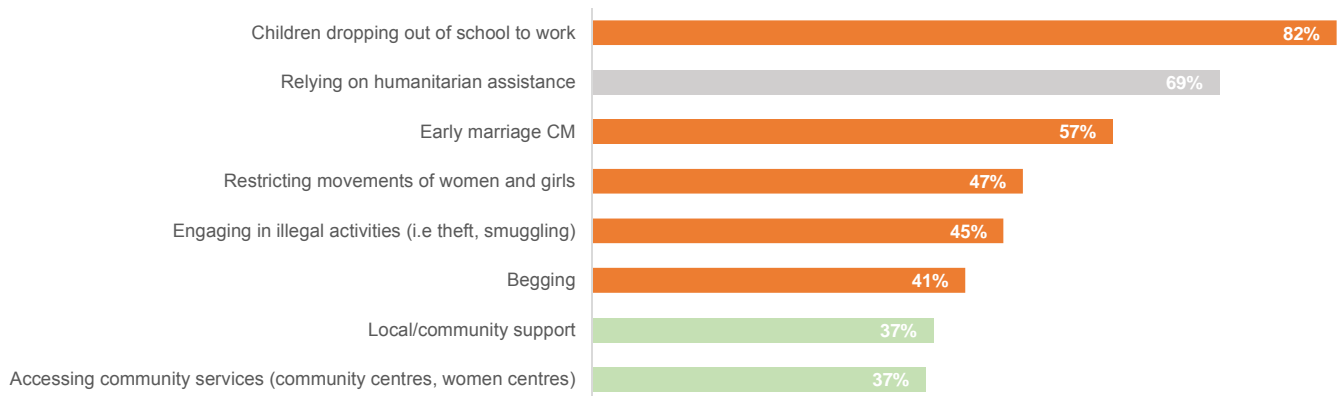
i. Analysis coverage

Number of communities covered in the analysis and number of communities reporting use of coping mechanism (i.e. used at least “sometimes” or more) (e.g. Among 3,809 communities where children dropping out of school to work as a coping mechanism was covered, 3,112 communities reported it as occurring)



ii. Percentage of covered communities reporting use of coping mechanisms

(e.g. 82% of covered communities reported that children dropping out of school to work as a coping mechanism was occurring)



iii. Percentage of covered communities reporting use of coping mechanism (by occurrence) by governorate (e.g. 25% of covered communities in Aleppo governorate reported that begging as a coping mechanism was occurring)

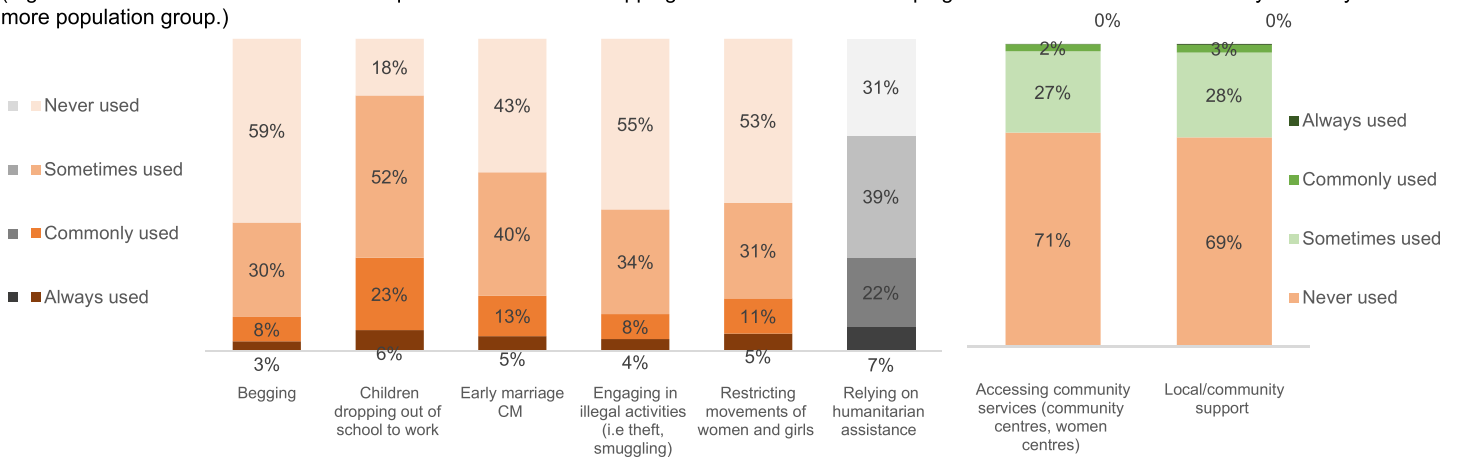
GOVERNORATES	Number of communities covered	Coping Mechanisms							
		Begging	Children dropping out of school to work	Early marriage CM	Engaging in illegal activities (i.e theft, smuggling)	Restricting movements of women and girls	Relying on humanitarian assistance	community services (community centres, women centres)	Local/community support
Aleppo	1,023	25%	84%	32%	18%	33%	36%	18%	17%
Al-Hasakeh	799	66%	96%	68%	67%	63%	78%	49%	48%
Ar-Raqqa	313	79%	68%	67%	79%	98%	71%	63%	61%
As-Sweida	108	25%	89%	85%	73%	44%	94%	50%	69%
Dar'a	114	25%	95%	58%	37%	34%	84%	12%	11%
Deir-ez-Zor	143	26%	9%	36%	23%	100%	3%	0%	0%
Hama	433	40%	81%	70%	58%	49%	83%	37%	43%
Homs	199	44%	87%	80%	68%	26%	97%	59%	60%
Idleb	528	13%	78%	52%	16%	25%	88%	11%	7%
Lattakia	78	61%	84%	77%	83%	53%	83%	63%	83%
Quneitra	44	16%	92%	53%	35%	32%	76%	55%	37%
Rural Damascus	160	71%	92%	82%	72%	52%	96%	64%	74%
Tartous	241	48%	77%	62%	52%	27%	85%	0%	82%

**iv. Percentage of covered communities reporting the use of coping mechanisms by frequency of occurrence across population groups**

**Across population groups**

**Graph a: Taking the highest frequency of occurrence at community level**

(e.g 23% of covered communities have reported that “children dropping out of schools” was a coping mechanism that was “commonly used” by one or more population group.)



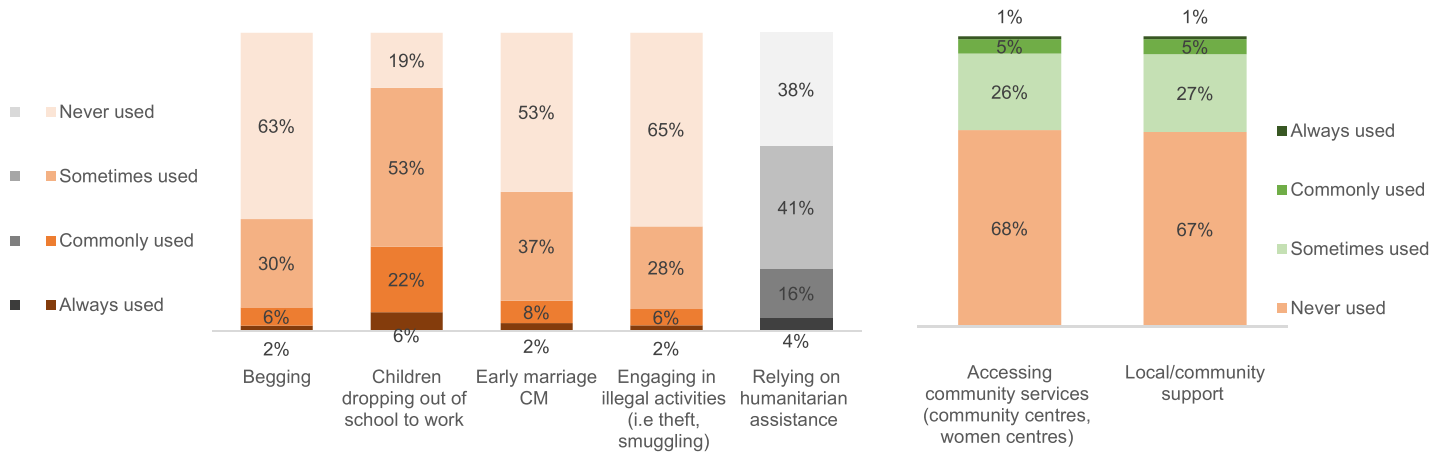
**Graph b: Taking the average frequency of occurrence at community level**

(e.g. 4% of covered communities have reported that “children dropping out of schools” was a coping mechanism that was “commonly used”)

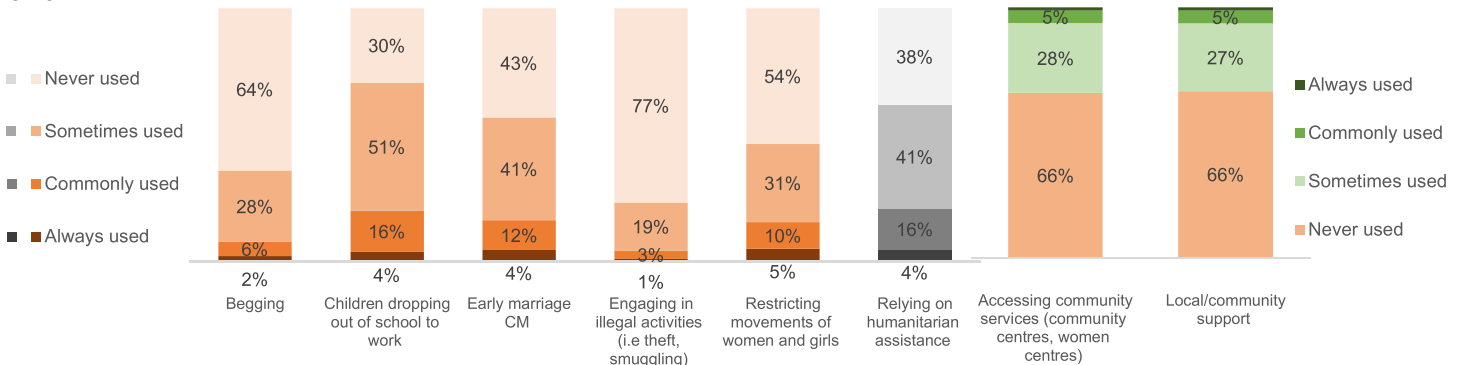


**By population groups**

**Boys** (e.g. 30% of covered communities have reported that “begging” was a coping mechanism that was “commonly used” for boys.)

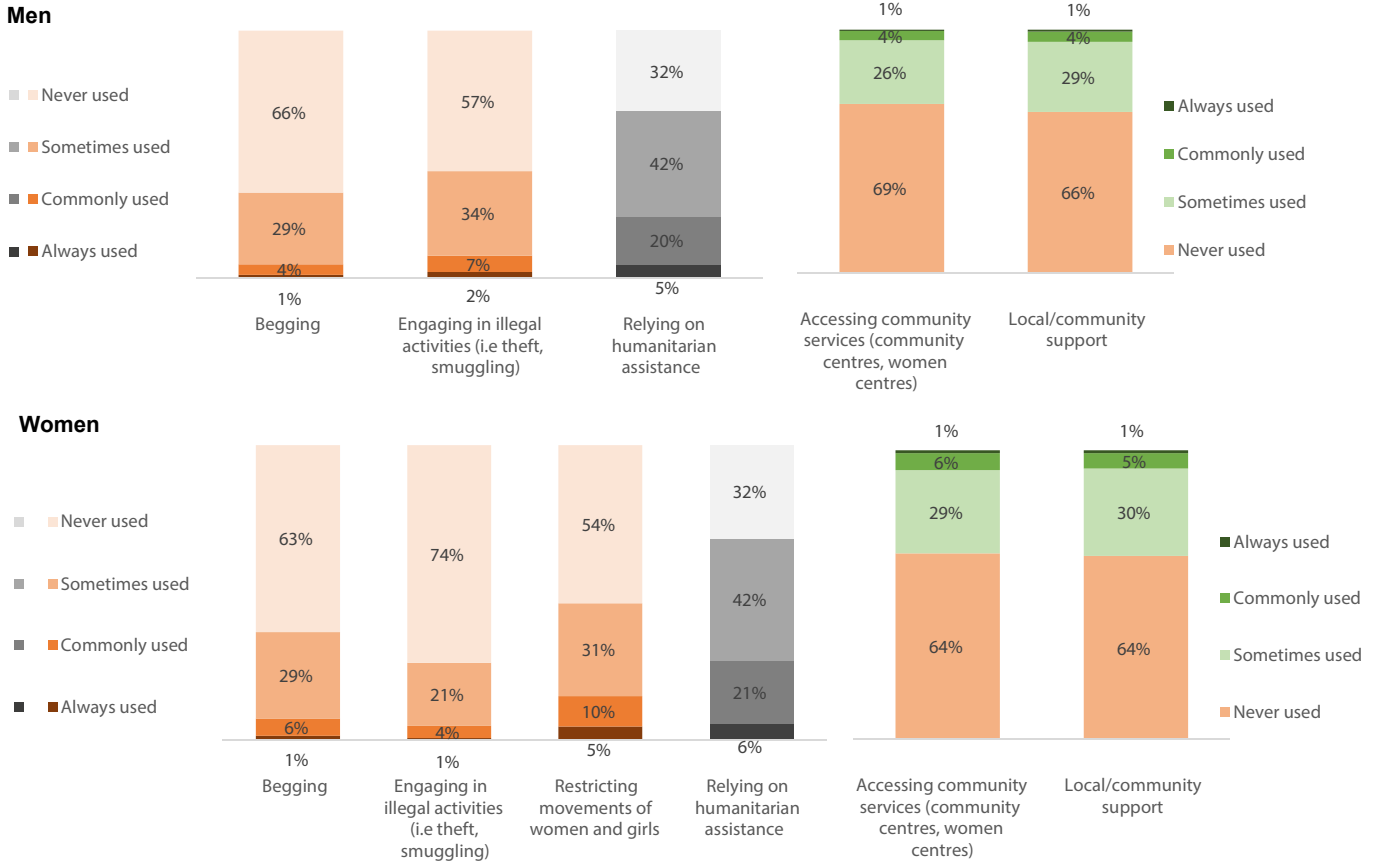


**Girls**



Percentage of covered communities reporting the use of coping mechanisms by frequency of occurrence - contd

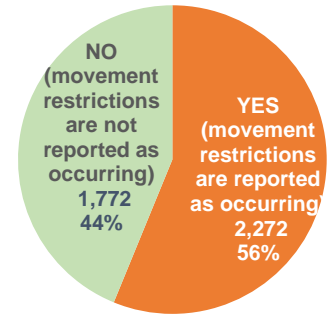
By population group - contd



### 3. MOVEMENT RESTRICTIONS

#### HIGHLIGHTS

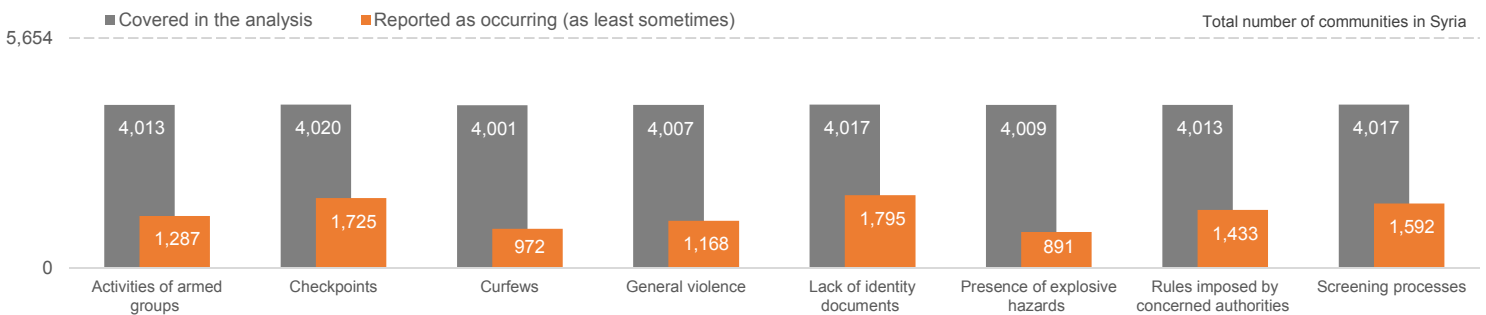
- Movement restrictions was covered in 4,044 communities in Syria.
- 56% of covered communities have reported movement restrictions.
- Among communities reporting movement restrictions, the top three causes are lack of identity documents (80%), checkpoints (77%) and screening processes (71%).
- While some causes of movement restrictions are prevalent across the country (e.g. lack of identity documents, with the lowest value of 47% registered in Dar'a), some are more localized (e.g. curfews and explosive hazards).
- Among communities reporting movement restrictions, the three population groups that are reported as the most affected by movement restrictions are people without civil documentation (81%), men (78%) and boys (71%).



#### a. Causes of movement restrictions

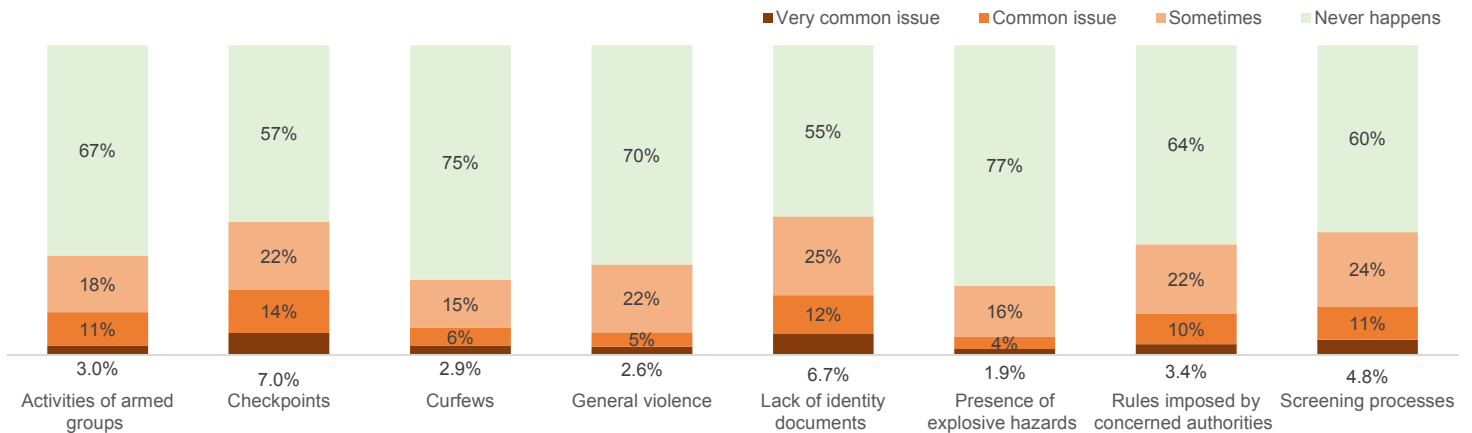
##### i. Analysis coverage

Number of communities covered by the analysis and number of communities reporting causes of movement restrictions as occurring (e.g. Out of 4,013 communities, 1,287 reported that activities of armed groups cause movement restrictions in their communities.)



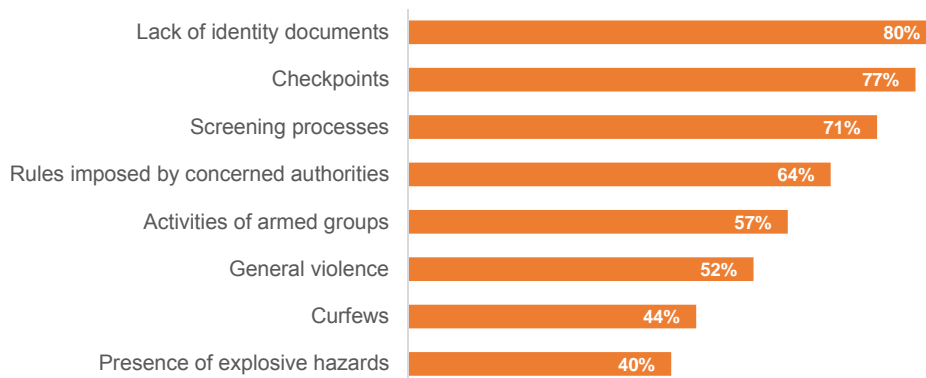
##### ii. Percentage of communities reporting causes of movement restrictions (by frequency of occurrence)

(e.g. 6.7% of communities reported that movement restrictions due to lack of identity documents is very common)



##### iii. Percentage of communities reporting causes of movement restrictions (by occurrence)

Of the 2,272 communities reporting that movement restrictions occur (ref. graph iii.a.), % of covered of communities reporting causes of movement restrictions (by occurrence).



**iv. Percentage of communities reporting causes of movement restrictions as occurring, by governorate**

(e.g. Of the 447 communities in Aleppo which reported movement restrictions occurring, 72% cite “activities of armed groups” as one of the causes of the restrictions)

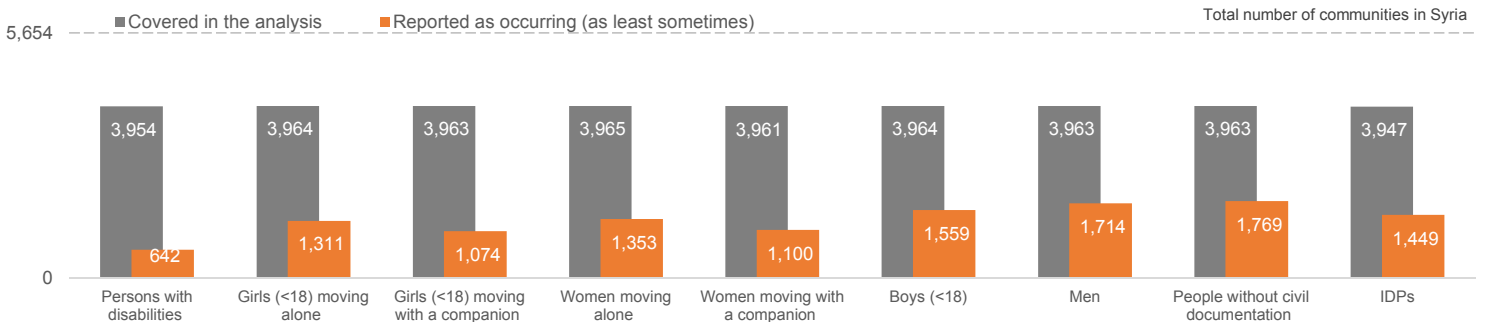
GOVERNORATES	Number of communities reporting occurrence of movement restrictions	Activities of armed groups	Checkpoints	Curfews	General violence	Lack of identity documents	Presence of explosive hazards	Rules imposed by concerned authorities	Screening processes
Aleppo	447	72%	78%	57%	45%	82%	47%	69%	74%
Al-Hasakeh	572	50%	95%	41%	53%	92%	34%	85%	84%
Ar-Raqqa	224	94%	99%	97%	96%	99%	98%	100%	100%
As-Sweida	46	63%	51%	22%	56%	60%	27%	31%	51%
Dar'a	66	71%	56%	58%	36%	47%	42%	59%	74%
Deir-ez-Zor	143	100%	99%	92%	94%	98%	33%	99%	99%
Hama	155	70%	57%	28%	63%	55%	57%	51%	67%
Homs	124	30%	75%	15%	43%	83%	24%	39%	53%
Idleb	255	13%	19%	2%	16%	49%	7%	5%	16%
Lattakia	54	25%	100%	6%	35%	83%	17%	37%	63%
Quneitra	14	57%	64%	21%	36%	50%	57%	57%	50%
Rural Damascus	97	49%	82%	27%	48%	86%	28%	51%	83%
Tartous	73	23%	73%	9%	29%	69%	23%	29%	39%

**b. Population groups affected by Movement restrictions**

**i. Analysis coverage**

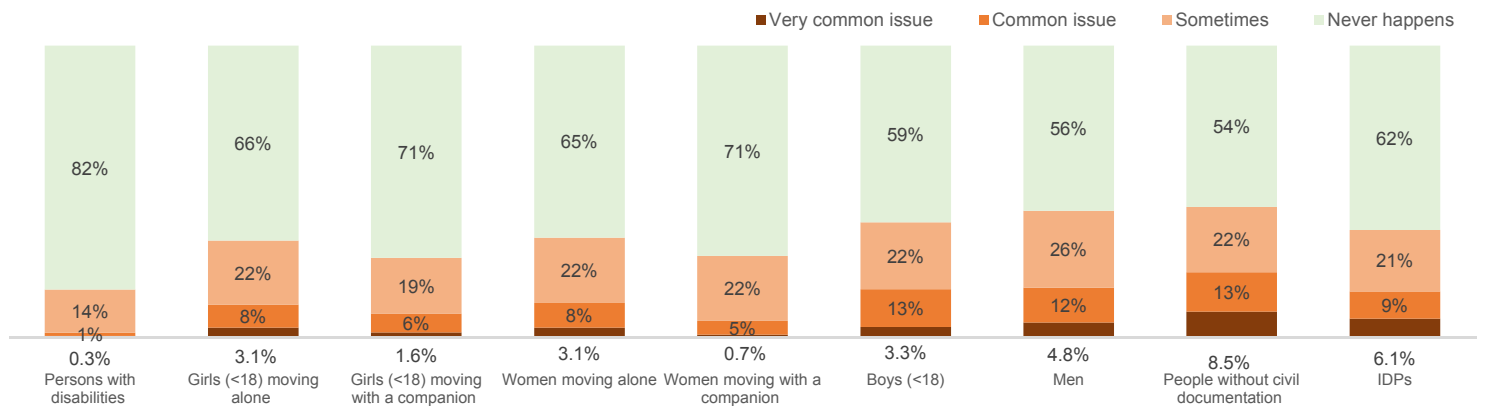
Number of communities covered by the analysis and number of communities reporting population groups affected by movement restrictions (by occurrence)

(e.g. Out of 3,954 communities, 642 reported that persons with disabilities are affected by movement restrictions in their communities.)



**ii. Percentage of communities reporting population groups affected by movement restrictions (by frequency of occurrence)**

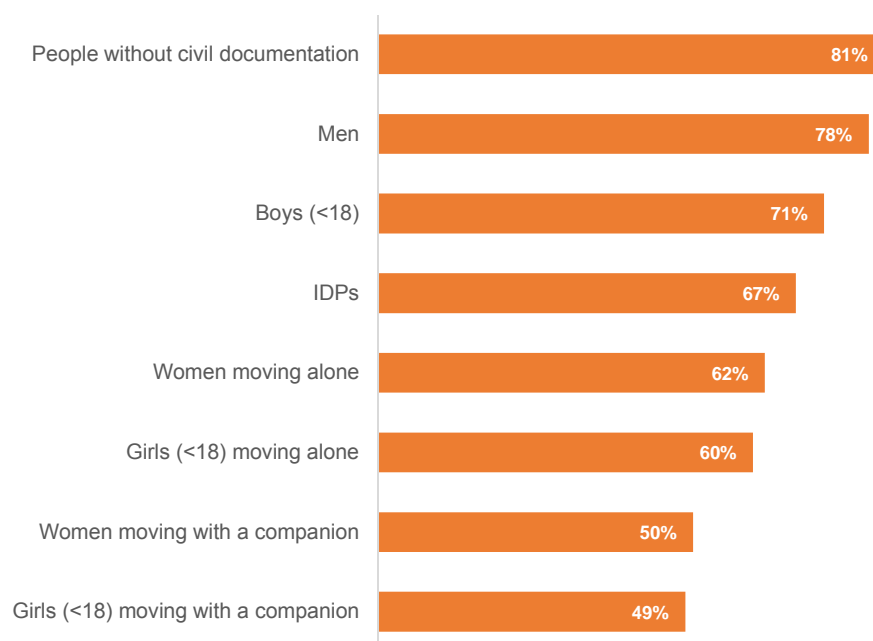
(e.g. 8% of communities reported that it is common for girls moving alone to be affected by movement restrictions)





**iii. Percentage of communities reporting populations groups affected by movement restrictions (by occurrence)**

(e.g. Of communities where movement restrictions occur, 81% reported people without civil documentation as an affected group.)



**iv. Percentage of communities reporting population groups affected by movement restrictions (by occurrence) by governorate**

(e.g. Persons with disabilities are affected by movement restrictions in 41% of the 447 communities in Aleppo which reported movement restrictions.)

GOVERNORATES	Number of communities reporting occurrence of movement restrictions	Persons with disabilities	Girls (<18) moving alone	Girls (<18) moving with a companion	Women moving alone	Women moving with a companion	Boys (<18)	Men	People without civil documentation	IDPs
Aleppo	447	41%	68%	66%	68%	67%	73%	77%	81%	73%
Al-Hasakeh	572	26%	55%	35%	59%	39%	88%	94%	91%	76%
Ar-Raqqa	224	74%	95%	95%	95%	95%	98%	97%	99%	97%
As-Sweida	46	39%	67%	64%	69%	62%	71%	74%	76%	69%
Dar'a	66	14%	47%	38%	48%	35%	47%	58%	53%	45%
Deir-ez-Zor	143	6%	100%	99%	100%	96%	100%	99%	99%	98%
Hama	155	37%	70%	55%	69%	56%	57%	69%	69%	61%
Homs	124	17%	34%	24%	37%	21%	54%	88%	89%	41%
Idleb	255	5%	23%	7%	23%	8%	23%	24%	51%	19%
Latakia	54	27%	65%	37%	59%	32%	51%	82%	78%	41%
Quneitra	14	29%	50%	21%	50%	21%	57%	57%	50%	64%
Rural Damascus	97	22%	47%	35%	63%	46%	73%	91%	85%	86%
Tartous	73	26%	50%	42%	52%	40%	60%	71%	62%	37%

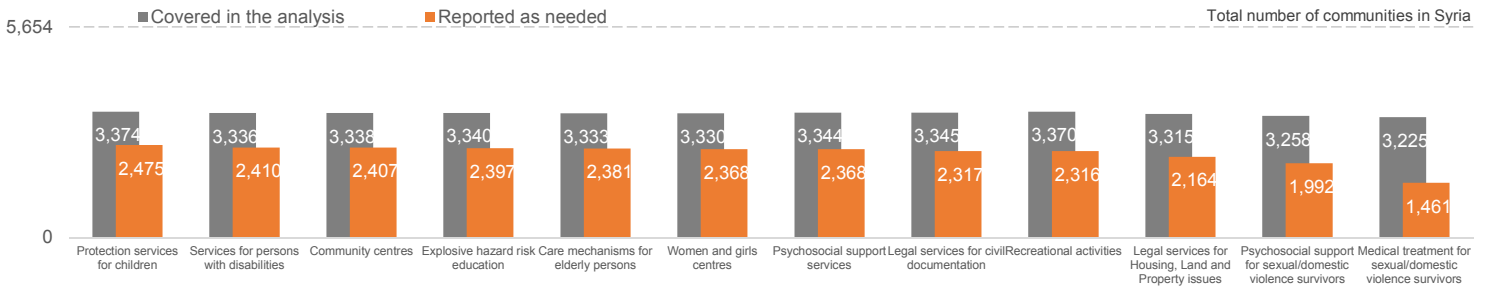
4. PROTECTION SERVICES

HIGHLIGHTS

- Presence and need of protection services were covered for around 3,300 communities.
- A need for protection services was recorded when communities reported that services were either “present but insufficient” or “not present but needed”.
- Protection services for children (73%), persons with disabilities (72%) and the elderly (71%) were among the most needed.
- In terms of modality/types of services needed, community centers (72%), explosive hazards risk education (72%), women and girls’ centers (71%), psychological support (71%) and legal services (69% for civil documentation and 65% for HLP) were among the most mentioned.
- Some governorates present important gaps across all types of services (e.g. Ar-Raqqa, Deir-ez-Zor and As-Sweida governorates).
- Every protection service is needed – to a certain extent – for all population groups.

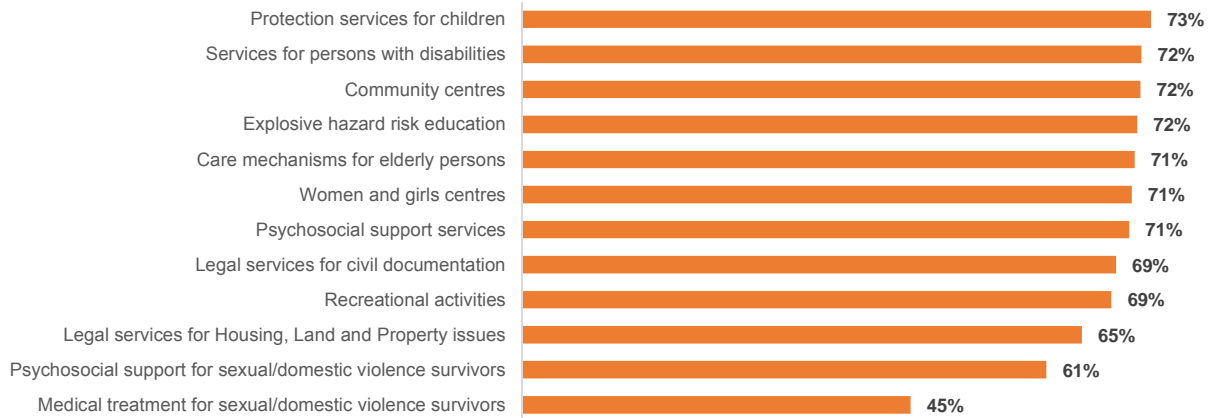
ii. Analysis coverage

Number of communities covered by the analysis and number of communities reporting needs of protection services (i.e. “present but insufficient” or “not present but needed”) (e.g. among 3,374 communities covered, 2,475 reported a need for protection services for children).



ii. Percentage of communities reporting needs of protection services (“present but insufficient” or “Needed but not present”)

(e.g. In communities where services are needed, 73% need protection services for children.)



iii. Percentage of communities reporting needs of protection services (either “present but insufficient” or “not present but needed”) by Governorate

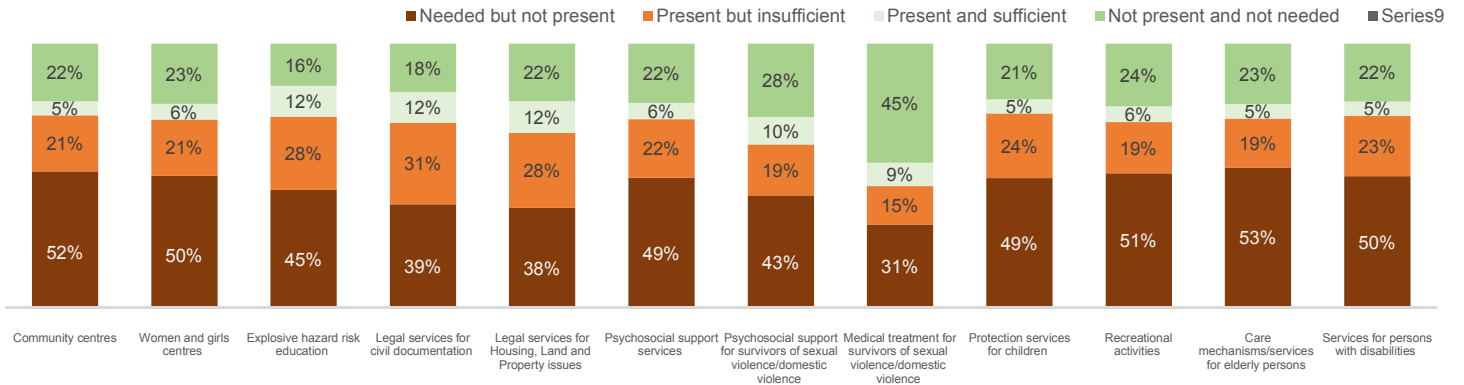
(e.g. in Aleppo governorate, among communities in need of protection serves, 54% of communities need community centres.)

GOVERNORATES	Number of communities covered	Community centres	Women and girls centres	Explosive hazard risk education	Legal services for civil documentation	Legal services for Housing, Land and Property issues	Psycho social support services	Psychosocial support for survivors of sexual violence/domestic violence	Medical treatment for survivors of sexual violence/do mestic violence	Protection services for children	Recreational activities	Care mechanisms/services for elderly persons	Services for persons with disabilities
Aleppo	1,023	54%	54%	54%	65%	61%	48%	44%	24%	54%	50%	51%	54%
Al-Hasakeh	799	64%	64%	95%	74%	75%	68%	59%	60%	67%	61%	63%	65%
Ar-Raqqa	313	96%	97%	95%	96%	97%	96%	95%	95%	97%	96%	96%	97%
As-Sweida	108	93%	89%	66%	70%	53%	93%	54%	46%	88%	95%	88%	84%
Dar'a	114	65%	62%	71%	64%	62%	65%	65%	37%	68%	66%	60%	63%
Deir-ez-Zor	143	63%	65%	75%	78%	78%	65%	65%	50%	70%	75%	63%	73%
Hama	433	74%	71%	79%	62%	56%	84%	68%	51%	75%	75%	82%	73%
Homs	199	90%	83%	52%	80%	80%	82%	68%	56%	92%	87%	90%	90%
Idleb	528	63%	61%	57%	56%	47%	54%	54%	6%	69%	46%	62%	64%
Lattakia	78	84%	77%	63%	69%	61%	86%	66%	64%	80%	91%	87%	85%
Quneitra	44	84%	84%	48%	75%	52%	70%	70%	14%	59%	66%	36%	43%
Rural Damascus	160	82%	83%	63%	82%	73%	82%	65%	47%	83%	85%	79%	92%
Tartous	241	97%	95%	68%	51%	48%	93%	60%	57%	93%	95%	98%	97%

iv. Percentage of communities reporting presence and needs of protection services across population groups

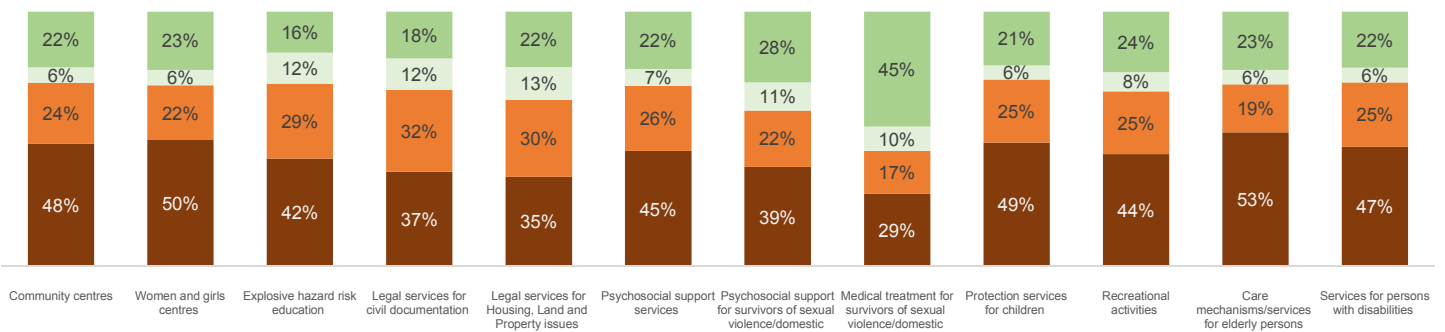
Across population groups

Graph a: Taking the most severe status of needs and presence (e.g. 52% of covered communities have reported that community centres are not present in the community but needed for one or more of the population groups)



Graph b: Taking the average status of needs and presence

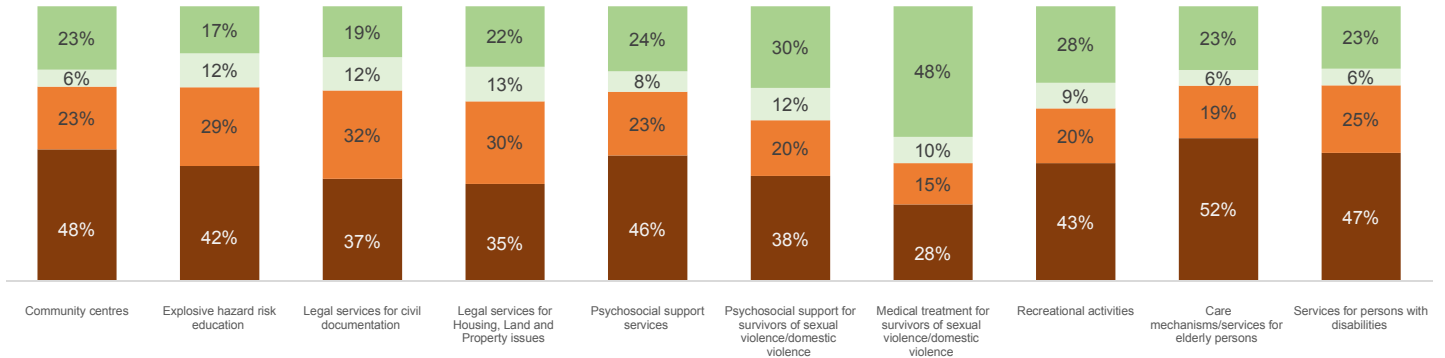
(e.g. 48% of covered communities have reported that community centres are needed but not present in the community)



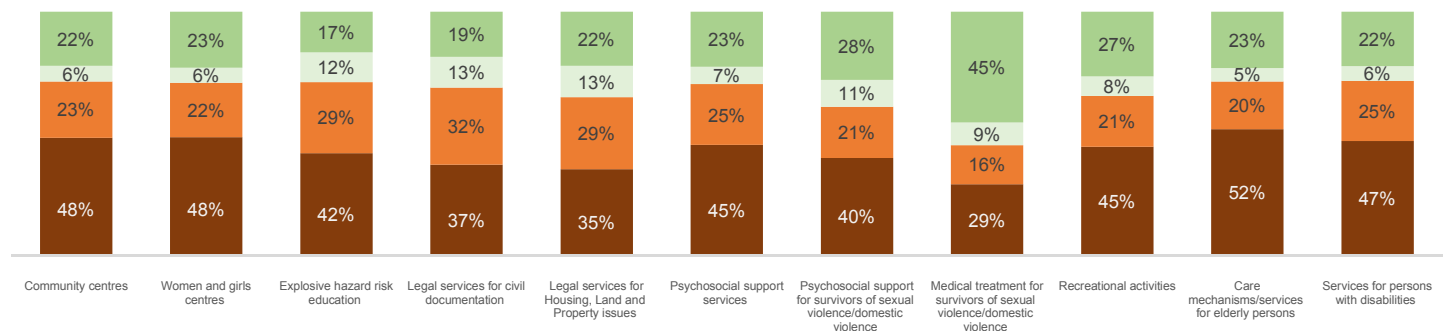
By population groups

Men

(e.g. 48% of covered communities have reported that community centres are not present in the community but needed for men)



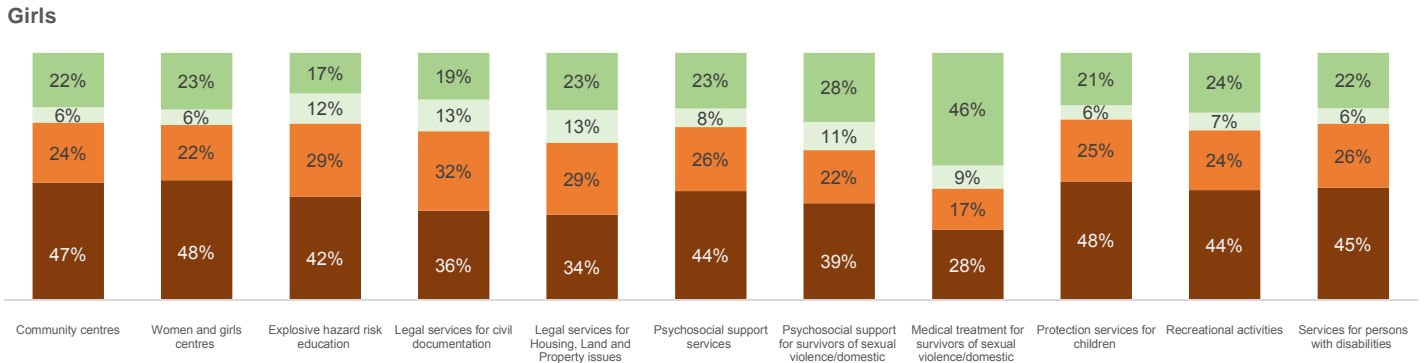
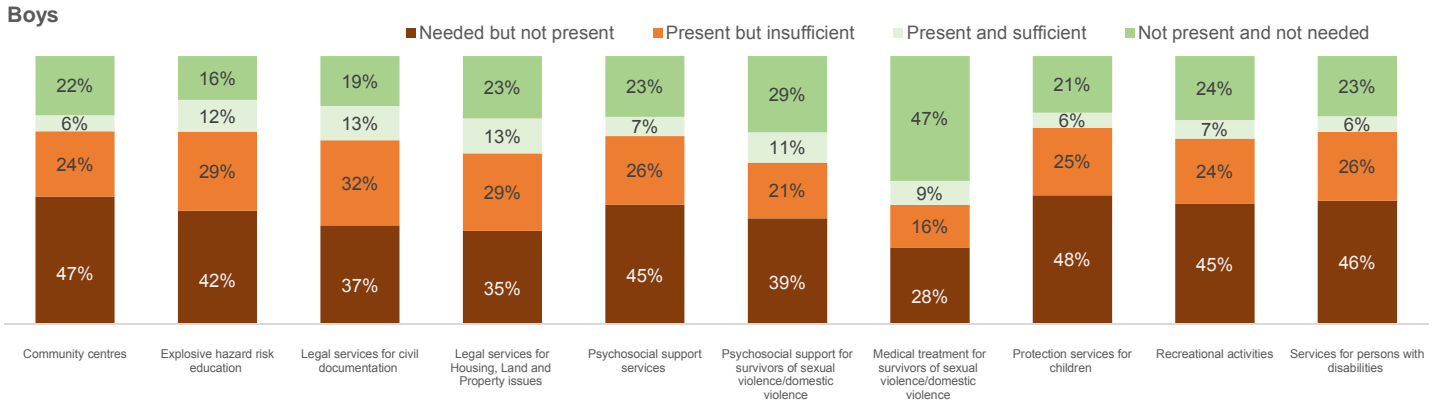
Women



Percentage of communities reporting presence and needs of protection services across population groups

By population groups - contd

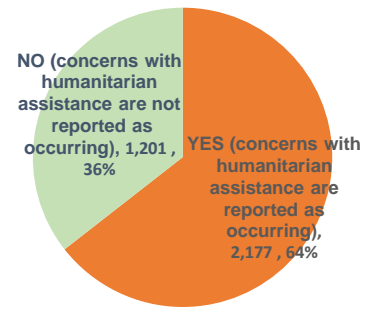
(e.g. 47% of covered communities have reported that community centres are needed but not present in the community for boys)



**5. CONCERNS/PROBLEMS DURING DELIVERY OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE**

**HIGHLIGHTS**

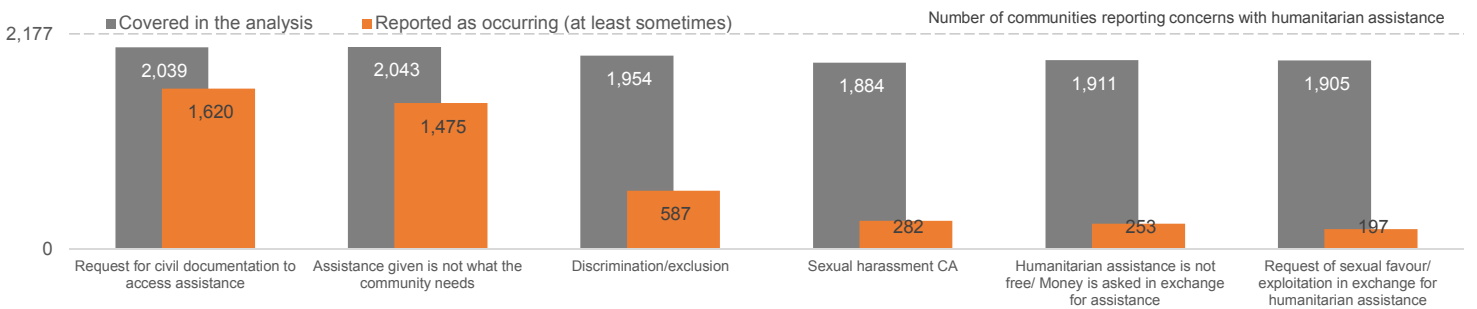
- Concerns about how humanitarian assistance is delivered in the last three months were covered for 3,378 communities in Syria.
- 64% of the covered communities mentioned they faced issues with humanitarian assistance delivery.
- The primary concern/problem that was reported is the need to have civil documentation to access humanitarian assistance (across all population groups: men, women, boys and girls).
- 1,475 communities mentioned that assistance provided did not meet the needs of the community.
- Discrimination in access to assistance, which was the primary concern last year, was highlighted in 557 communities.
- Old persons, women living alone and divorced or widowed women are reported to be the groups most at risk of discrimination/exclusion during delivery of humanitarian assistance.
- Sexual harassment and request for sexual favours in exchange of assistance were also mentioned in a few hundred communities, especially affecting women and girls.



**i. Analysis coverage**

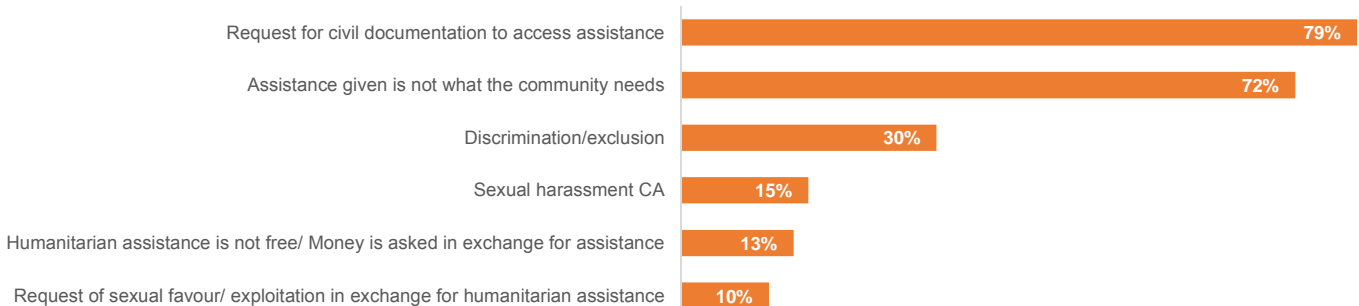
Number of communities covered by the analysis and number of communities reporting concerns regarding how humanitarian assistance was delivered in the last three months (by occurrence).

(e.g. Among 2,039 communities covered in the analysis, 1,620 reported concerns related to the request for civil documentation to access assistance)



**ii. Percentage of communities reporting types of concerns regarding how humanitarian assistance was delivered in the last three months (by occurrence)**

(e.g. Among 2,177 communities reporting concerns regarding how humanitarian assistance was delivered in the last three months, % of those communities reporting types of concerns (by occurrence))



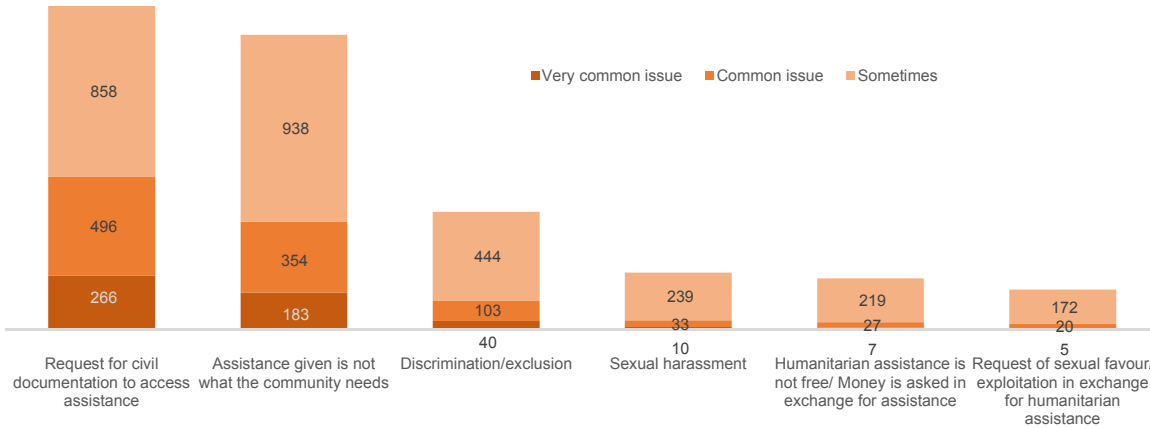
**iii. Percentage of covered communities reporting concerns reg. the way humanitarian assistance was delivered in the last three months, by governorate** (e.g. 62% of communities reporting concerns with humanitarian assistance in Aleppo governorate indicated that assistance given was not what the community needed)

GOVERNORATES	Number of communities that reported concerns	Assistance given is not what the community needs	Discrimination/exclusion	Humanitarian assistance is not free/ Money is asked in exchange for assistance	Request for civil documentation to access assistance	Request of sexual favour/ exploitation in exchange for humanitarian assistance	Sexual harassment CA
Aleppo	444	62%	14%	5%	70%	6%	7%
Al-Hasakeh	408	95%	55%	36%	90%	24%	32%
Ar-Raqqa	57	86%	73%	26%	80%	14%	38%
As-Sweida	74	91%	58%	11%	67%	14%	17%
Dar'a	93	68%	4%	2%	93%	2%	5%
Deir-ez-Zor	39	14%	8%	3%	31%	3%	3%
Hama	164	90%	25%	12%	83%	10%	12%
Homs	135	86%	42%	8%	86%	7%	18%
Idleb	479	45%	4%	1%	73%	0%	1%
Lattakia	50	91%	80%	50%	96%	17%	34%
Quneitra	19	89%	22%	0%	83%	16%	6%
Rural Damascus	126	91%	63%	16%	98%	31%	39%
Tartous	87	91%	82%	31%	76%	26%	33%

**iv. Number of covered communities reporting concerns reg. the way humanitarian assistance was delivered in the last 3 months by frequency of occurrence**

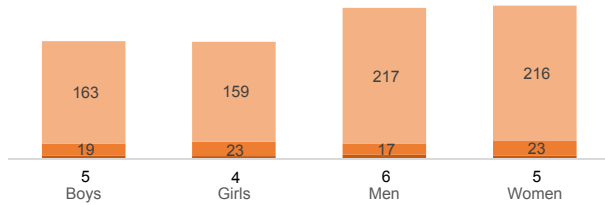
**a. Across population groups (For categories which required aggregation, highest frequency was adopted)**

(e.g. out of 1,620 communities identifying request for civil documentation to access assistance as a concern, 266 indicated that this issue was “very common”)

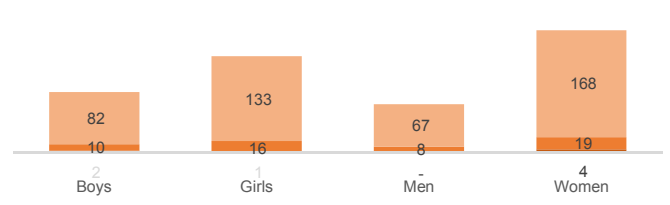


**b. By population groups (e.g. out of 253 communities identifying “humanitarian assistance is not free/money is asked in exchange for assistance” as a concern, 163 indicated that this was affecting boys “sometimes”)**

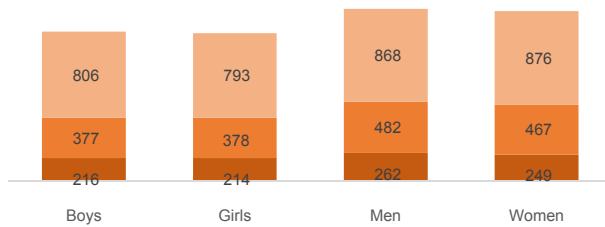
**Humanitarian assistance is not free/ Money is asked in exchange for assistance**



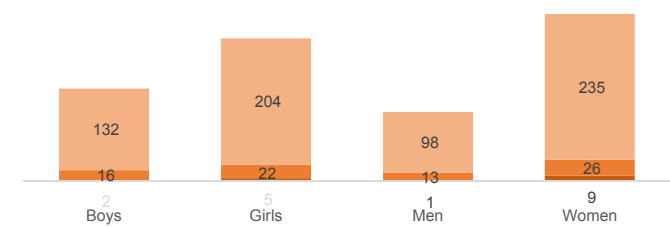
**Request of sexual favour/ exploitation in exchange for humanitarian assistance**



**Request for civil documentation to access assistance**

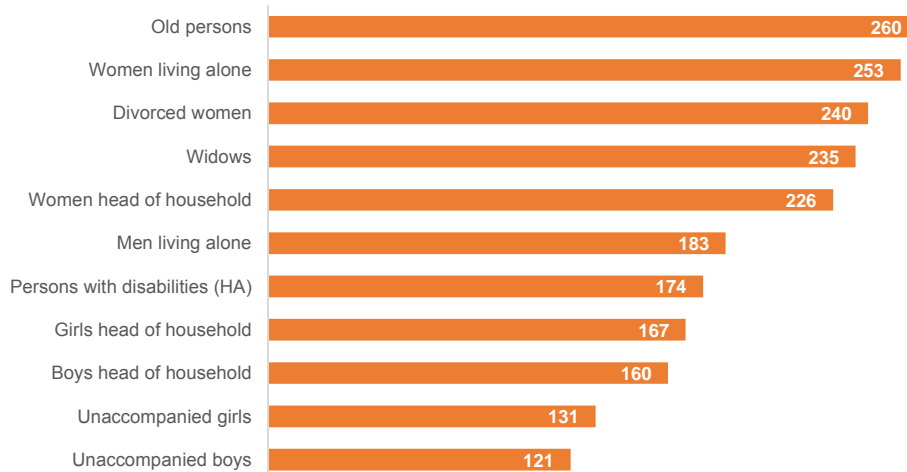


**Sexual harassment**



**v. Number of covered communities having reported discrimination as a concern reg. the way humanitarian assistance was delivered in the last three months identifying population groups affected by discrimination**

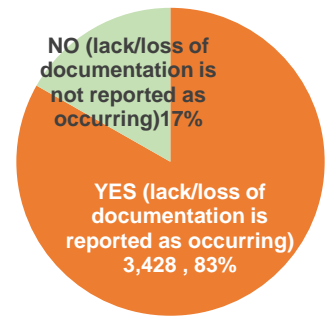
Out of 587 communities identifying ‘Discrimination’ as a concern regarding the delivery of humanitarian assistance in the last three months, a number of communities identified particular groups at risk. Women living alone, divorced women and widows as well as old persons, were identified as the groups most likely to be discriminated against, which further compounds existing risks and making them more vulnerable to protection threats, such as economic or sexual exploitation.



**6. CIVIL DOCUMENTATION**

**HIGHLIGHTS**

- 83% of the covered communities reported lack/loss of civil documents as an issue.
- 7% of covered communities reported it as a very common issue for one or more population group.
- Among communities reporting lack/loss of civil documentation as an issue, concerns of approaching authority and loss of documents were described as the main reasons for not having official/government-issued documents, followed by the unavailability of governmental services.
- Among communities reporting lack/loss of civil documentation as an issue, main official/government-issued documents that were the most challenging to obtain were related to travel (i.e. passport and travel authorization documents); identity documents, generally used to access humanitarian assistance (i.e. identity documents, family booklets) and HLP-related (deed/Tabou).
- Among communities reporting lack/loss of civil documentation as an issue, respondents mentioned consequences of restrictions of movement, inability to register life events, HLP-related transactions and access to humanitarian assistance as main consequences of not having official/government-issued civil documentation.



**a. Reasons for not having civil documents**

**i. Percentage of 3,428 communities having reported the occurrence of lack/loss of civil documentation identifying a specific reason for not having civil documentation** (e.g. 73% of communities having reported the occurrence of lack/loss of civil documentation identified “concerns of approaching authority” as a reason)



**ii. Percentage of covered communities having reported the occurrence of lack/loss of civil documentation identifying a specific reason for not having civil documentation, by governorate**

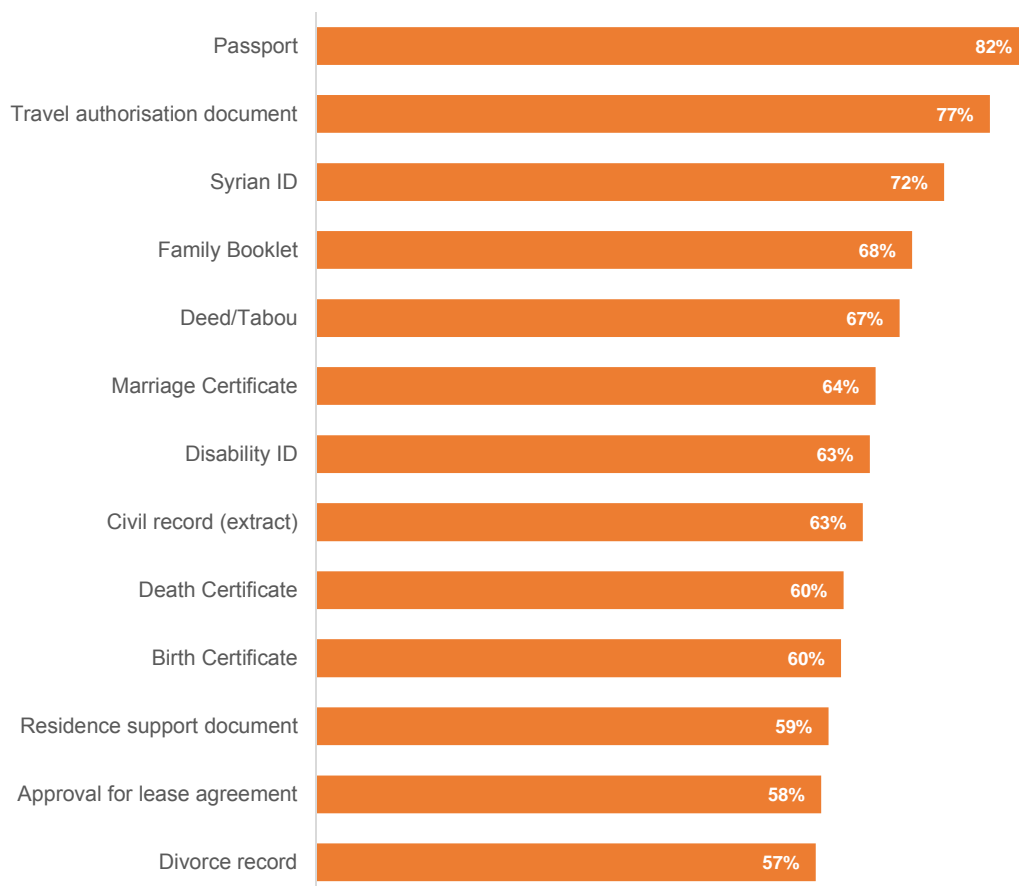
(e.g. 75% of covered communities in Aleppo having reported the occurrence of lack/loss of civil documentation indicated that “never had {civil documentation}” was a reason for lack/loss of civil documentation)

GOVERNORATES	Number of communities where LCD is reported	Never had it	Didn't attempt to obtain it	Another family member has possession of it	Expired document	Could not afford it	Confiscated	Left behind when fleeing	Lost	Counselling/legal services not available	GoS Services not available	Concerns of approaching authority
Aleppo	801	75%	25%	13%	70%	42%	52%	56%	66%	43%	90%	85%
Al-Hasakeh	688	21%	24%	14%	52%	35%	34%	48%	69%	20%	28%	66%
Ar-Raqqa	305	43%	59%	44%	75%	76%	82%	76%	79%	54%	82%	84%
As-Sweida	54	28%	33%	17%	28%	31%	15%	67%	76%	7%	2%	41%
Dar'a	113	30%	28%	29%	57%	57%	46%	57%	86%	31%	52%	89%
Deir-ez-Zor	142	97%	38%	44%	100%	74%	71%	68%	80%	30%	98%	90%
Hama	301	39%	26%	23%	50%	39%	22%	44%	69%	24%	34%	52%
Homs	159	60%	42%	33%	62%	56%	28%	65%	77%	40%	39%	72%
Idleb	481	72%	35%	7%	69%	54%	29%	64%	64%	45%	96%	76%
Lattakia	59	29%	32%	34%	31%	25%	8%	46%	81%	10%	3%	36%
Quneitra	41	34%	51%	20%	61%	98%	39%	59%	59%	49%	88%	83%
Rural Damascus	140	39%	38%	42%	51%	48%	29%	71%	71%	35%	39%	76%
Tartous	142	26%	35%	24%	41%	35%	14%	44%	60%	6%	6%	35%

**b. Type of document that is not possible to be obtained in the community**

i. Percentage of 3,428 communities having reported the occurrence of lack/loss of civil documentation identifying a specific document that was not possible to obtain in the community

(e.g. 82% communities having reported occurrence lack/loss of civil documentation identified passport as a document that it was not possible to obtain in the community)



**ii. Percentage of communities having reported the occurrence of lack/loss of civil documentation identifying a specific document that was not possible to obtain in the community, by governorate**

(e.g. 96% of covered urban communities having reported the occurrence of lack/loss of civil documentation identified birth certificate as a document that it was not possible to obtain in Aleppo governorate)

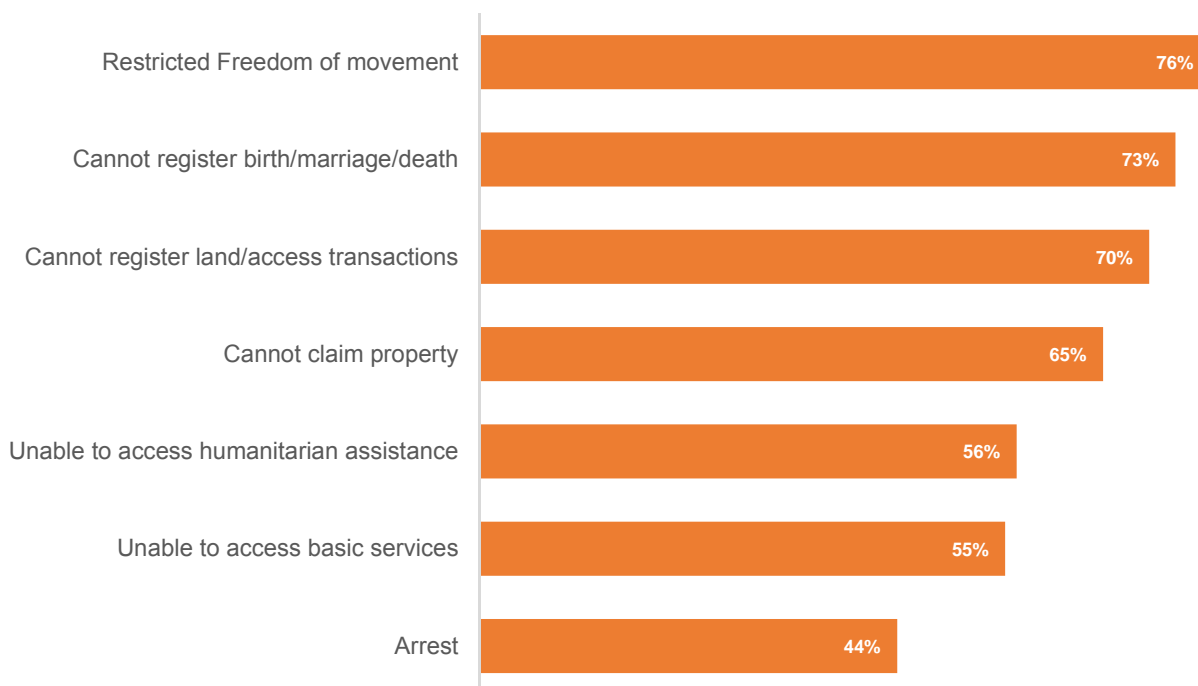
GOVERNORATES	Number of communities where LCD is reported	Birth Certificate	Civil record (extract)	Marriage Certificate	Divorce record	Family Booklet	Death Certificate	Disability ID	Syrian ID	Passport	Travel authorisation document	Approval for lease agreement	Deed/Tabou	Residence support document
Aleppo	801	96%	94%	95%	91%	96%	95%	92%	96%	96%	95%	93%	94%	94%
Al-Hasakeh	688	17%	24%	23%	16%	29%	17%	37%	44%	79%	72%	18%	33%	21%
Ar-Raqqa	305	85%	89%	85%	86%	90%	89%	68%	89%	90%	78%	75%	76%	82%
As-Sweida	54	17%	11%	13%	2%	43%	7%	2%	30%	22%	31%	13%	28%	15%
Dar'a	113	43%	85%	84%	66%	87%	60%	66%	86%	87%	86%	76%	83%	51%
Deir-ez-Zor	142	97%	98%	97%	98%	97%	96%	98%	97%	100%	98%	97%	100%	98%
Hama	301	43%	41%	48%	36%	46%	39%	36%	51%	52%	45%	38%	46%	38%
Homs	159	50%	45%	49%	42%	55%	49%	60%	53%	65%	64%	42%	57%	40%
Idleb	481	82%	85%	83%	76%	98%	84%	82%	100%	99%	93%	73%	90%	79%
Lattakia	59	14%	5%	12%	3%	22%	14%	20%	19%	37%	42%	17%	14%	5%
Quneitra	41	88%	88%	90%	88%	88%	88%	90%	88%	88%	100%	90%	100%	85%
Rural Damascus	140	44%	44%	51%	40%	54%	44%	56%	56%	76%	71%	45%	59%	41%
Tartous	142	10%	6%	27%	8%	12%	6%	23%	17%	39%	35%	6%	23%	7%



**c. Impact of not having civil documents**

**i. Percentage of 3,428 communities having reported the occurrence of lack/loss of civil documentation identifying a specific impact of not having civil documents**

(e.g. 76% of communities having reported occurrence lack/loss of civil documentation identified restricted freedom of movement as an impact of not having documents in the community)



**ii. Percentage of communities having reported the occurrence of lack/loss of civil documentation identifying a specific impact of not having documents, by governorate**

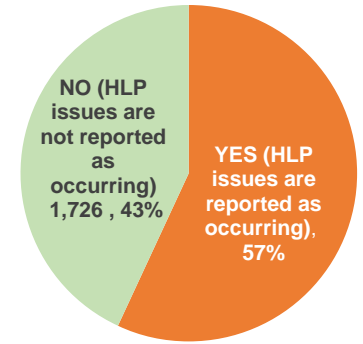
(e.g. 39% of covered communities having reported the occurrence of lack/loss of civil documentation identified "Arrest" as an impact of not having documents in Aleppo governorate)

GOVERNORATE	Number of communities where LCD is reported	Arrest	Restricted Freedom of movement	Cannot register birth/marriage/death	Cannot claim property	Cannot register land/access transactions	Unable to access basic services	Unable to access humanitarian assistance
Aleppo	801	39%	63%	69%	69%	71%	34%	43%
Al-Hasakeh	688	51%	79%	62%	60%	58%	62%	58%
Ar-Raqqa	305	75%	91%	86%	59%	58%	77%	65%
As-Sweida	54	56%	78%	59%	54%	48%	57%	63%
Dar'a	113	46%	86%	89%	81%	81%	72%	83%
Deir-ez-Zor	142	13%	100%	62%	29%	65%	6%	3%
Hama	301	42%	81%	65%	65%	70%	58%	52%
Homs	159	55%	85%	81%	79%	84%	67%	61%
Idleb	481	21%	68%	82%	75%	89%	71%	69%
Lattakia	59	56%	83%	88%	76%	81%	47%	78%
Quneitra	41	37%	56%	100%	59%	98%	49%	46%
Rural Damascus	140	61%	86%	87%	74%	83%	66%	81%
Tartous	142	35%	73%	60%	48%	43%	43%	54%

**7. HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY ISSUES**

**HIGHLIGHTS**

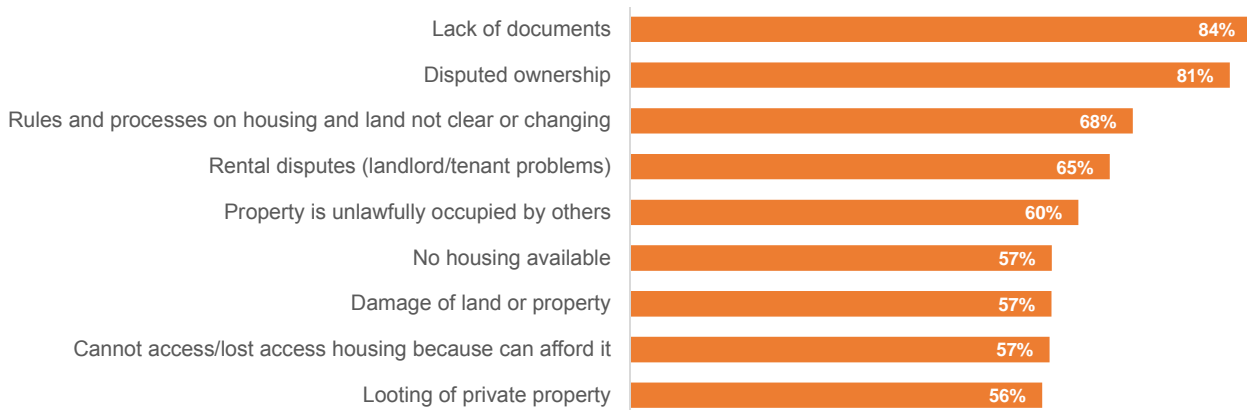
- 2,280 (57%) out of 4,006 covered communities in Syria reported HLP as an issue, occurring at least sometimes for one or more of the population groups in the community.
- HLP was reported as more of an issue for Men in the community than other population groups.
- Occurrence of different types of HLP concerns in a community was covered for the 2,280 communities in Syria which identified HLP as an issue. Among nine types of HLP concerns, lack of documents and disputed ownership were reported by more than 75% covered communities.



**a. Concerns related to Housing, land and property**

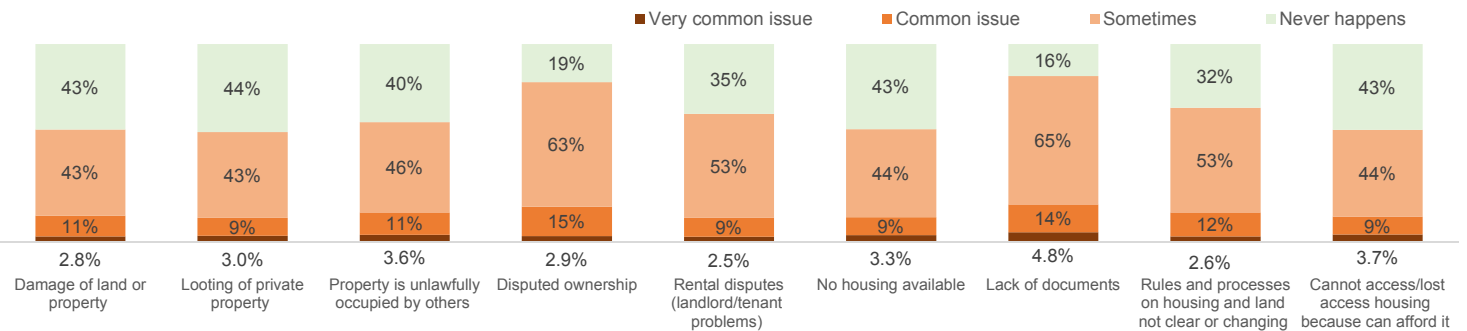
**i. Percentage of 2,280 covered communities reporting occurrence of specific HLP concerns**

(e.g. 84% of covered communities having reported HLP concerns identified lack of documents as a specific concern)



**ii. Percentage of 2,280 covered communities reporting specific HLP concerns, by frequency of occurrence**

(e.g. 11% of covered communities identified “damage of land or property” as a “common issue”)



**iii. Percentage of covered communities, having reported HLP concerns, identifying specific HLP concerns by governorate**

(17% of covered communities in Aleppo governorate identified “damage or land or property” as a specific HLP concern)

GOVERNORATES	Number of communities reporting HLP as an issue	Damage of land or property	Looting of private property	Property is unlawfully occupied by others	Disputed ownership	Rental disputes (landlord/tenant problems)	No housing available	Lack of documents	Rules and processes on housing and land not clear or changing
Aleppo	453	17%	15%	16%	37%	21%	20%	40%	31%
Al-Hasakeh	445	40%	39%	42%	53%	50%	41%	54%	49%
Ar-Raqqa	288	92%	94%	95%	93%	88%	95%	95%	95%
As-Sweida	41	21%	25%	18%	33%	34%	22%	30%	17%
Dar'a	73	54%	42%	31%	47%	37%	38%	62%	35%
Deir-ez-Zor	126	8%	29%	86%	27%	4%	5%	85%	85%
Hama	201	35%	32%	30%	36%	27%	24%	34%	20%
Homs	134	42%	47%	36%	57%	51%	42%	54%	34%
Idleb	153	14%	7%	9%	20%	18%	13%	25%	13%
Latakia	58	43%	41%	56%	72%	59%	42%	64%	35%
Quneitra	18	36%	16%	27%	30%	36%	36%	34%	16%
Rural Damascus	126	47%	53%	50%	60%	50%	55%	64%	46%
Tartous	162	25%	27%	36%	64%	50%	33%	36%	37%

**3. DETAILED ANALYSIS OF INDICATORS FOR URBAN COMMUNITIES**

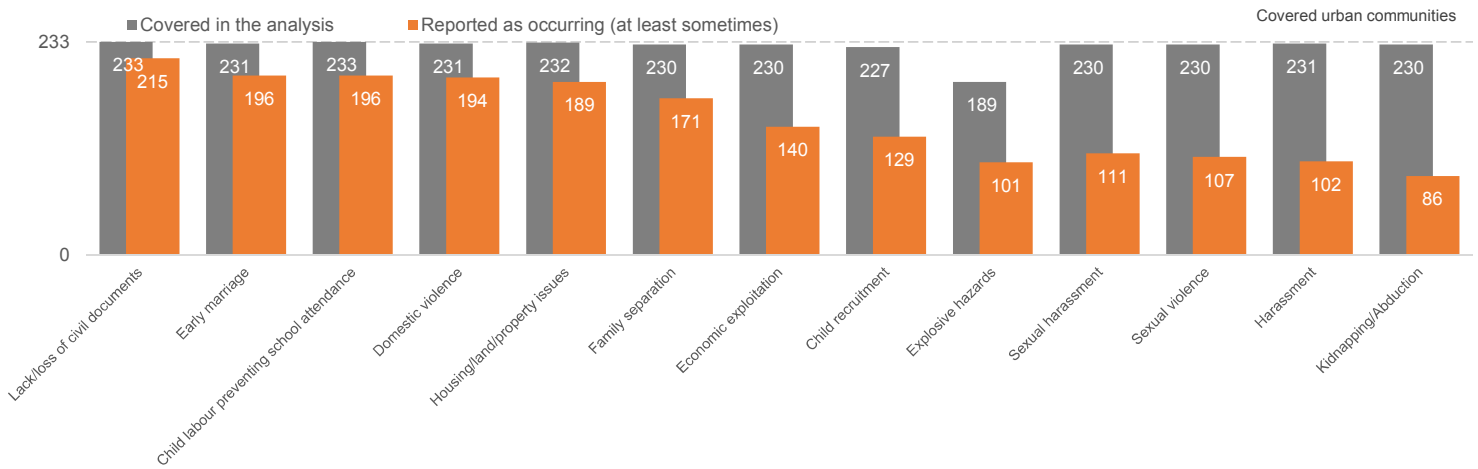
**Definition used to classify a community as 'Urban':** "For humanitarian purposes and for use as humanitarian planning figures for 2018 HNO analysis, an urban area is defined as any location with 5,001 or more people. Any community with 5,000 or less people is classified as rural." (Source: UNHABITAT). For the purpose of the PNO, 233 of the covered communities and 32 neighborhoods were identified as an urban community according to the above definition. Refer ANNEX 4 for further details and list of communities.

**1. PROTECTION ISSUES HIGHLIGHTS**

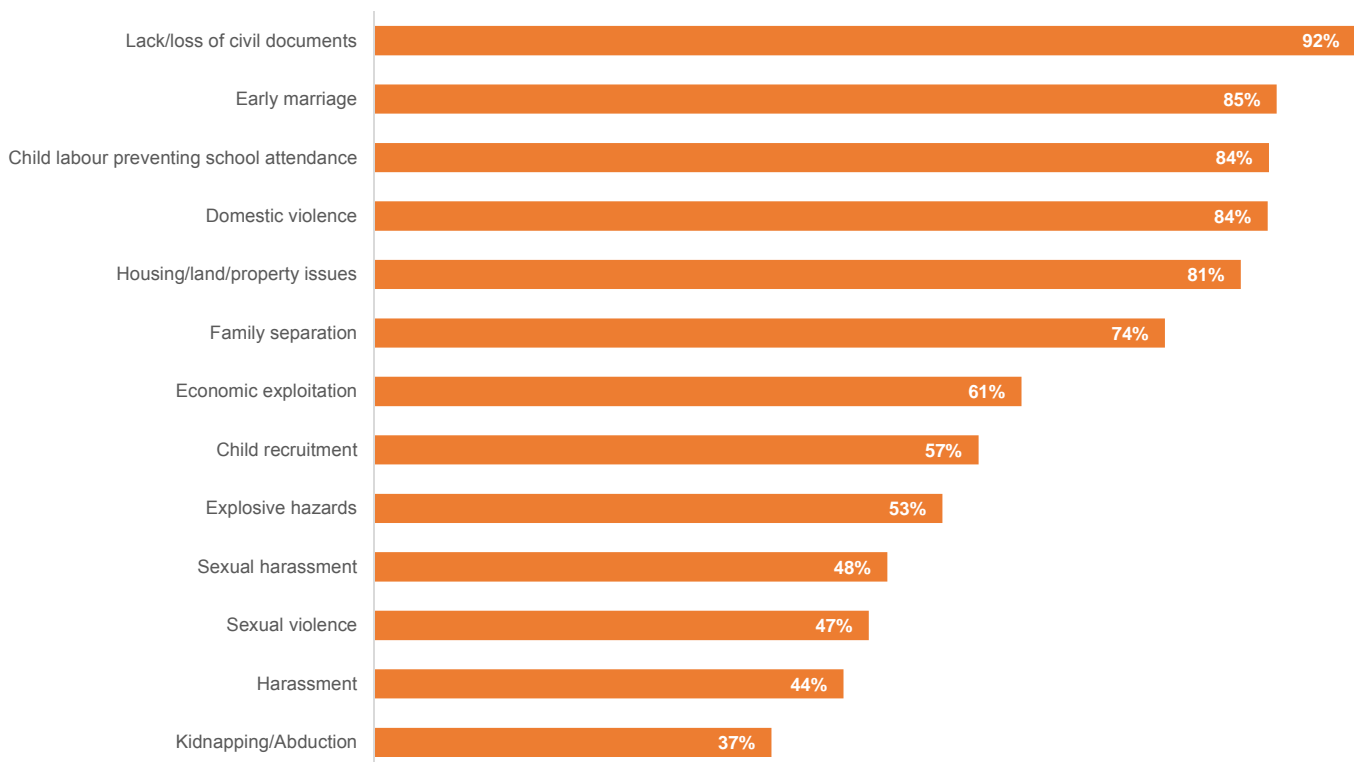
- One or more protection issues were covered in a total of 233 urban communities.
- 100% of covered urban communities reported the occurrence of at least one protection concern.
- Occurrence of all 13 protection issues was higher in urban areas in comparison with the national average.
- Lack/loss of civil documents was reported as occurring in more than 90% of covered urban communities, while child labor preventing school attendance, domestic violence, early marriage and HLP concerns were reported as occurring in more than 80% covered urban communities.
- Percentage of urban communities describing domestic violence, sexual violence and sexual harassment as a "very common" issue for one or more population group was higher than in the national average.

**i. Analysis coverage**

Number of urban communities covered in the analysis and number of urban communities reporting occurrence of protection issues



**ii. Percentage of covered urban communities reporting occurrence of protection**



\*For explosive hazards indicator: this % applies to communities located in sub-districts where 99% of conflict incidents have taken place since January 2015.

**iii. Percentage of covered urban communities reporting occurrence of protection issues by governorate**

(e.g. 96% of covered urban communities located in Aleppo governorate reported occurrence of child labour preventing school attendance)

GOVERNORATES	Number of urban locations <sup>1</sup> covered	Child labour preventing school attendance	Child recruitment	Domestic violence	Early marriage	Economic exploitation	Explosive hazards	Family separation	Harassment	Housing/land/property issues	Kidnapping/Abduction	Lack/loss of civil documents	Sexual harassment	Sexual violence
Aleppo	25	96%	40%	76%	68%	44%	70%	44%	24%	84%	12%	96%	40%	28%
Al-Hasakeh	18	94%	75%	59%	76%	75%	40%	81%	41%	65%	41%	89%	38%	41%
Ar-Raqqa	22	23%	36%	27%	95%	27%	91%	95%	18%	100%	23%	95%	18%	18%
As-Sweida	3	100%	33%	100%	100%	67%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	67%	100%	100%
Damascus	2	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Dar'a	27	100%	56%	93%	93%	70%	74%	85%	30%	78%	58%	96%	56%	50%
Deir-ez-Zor	41	20%	98%	100%	83%	17%	13%	78%	5%	98%	2%	98%	2%	0%
Hama	19	89%	63%	89%	89%	79%	67%	79%	72%	74%	74%	84%	72%	72%
Homs	13	92%	38%	92%	92%	62%	78%	85%	62%	92%	23%	92%	54%	54%
Idleb	32	91%	34%	59%	72%	34%	48%	38%	13%	59%	19%	91%	22%	16%
Latakia	3	67%	67%	100%	67%	67%	0%	67%	67%	67%	67%	100%	67%	67%
Quneitra	1	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%
Rural Damascus	54	98%	46%	91%	93%	87%	47%	93%	80%	89%	46%	93%	74%	70%
Tartous	5	100%	80%	100%	80%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	80%	100%	100%

**iv. Percentage of urban communities reporting a number of protection issues as occurring by governorate**

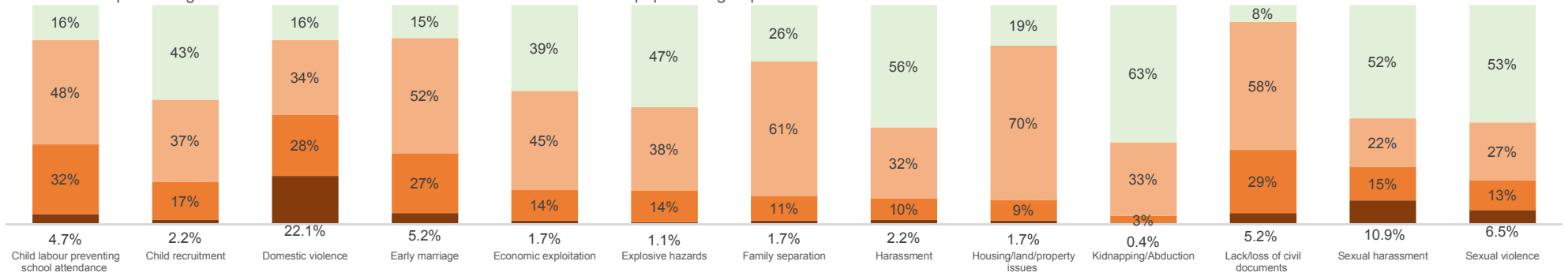
(e.g. 100% of covered urban communities located in Aleppo governorate reported the occurrence of at least one protection issue)

GOVERNORATES	Number of urban locations <sup>1</sup> covered	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Aleppo	25	100%	100%	96%	88%	76%	60%	56%	48%	36%	24%	16%	16%	8%
Al-Hasakeh	18	100%	94%	89%	83%	83%	67%	56%	44%	39%	33%	33%	22%	17%
Ar-Raqqa	22	100%	95%	95%	95%	95%	36%	32%	27%	23%	23%	18%	18%	9%
As-Sweida	3	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	67%	67%	67%	0%
Damascus	2	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Dar'a	27	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	89%	81%	78%	59%	41%	37%	30%	11%
Deir-ez-Zor	41	100%	100%	100%	100%	95%	78%	22%	10%	2%	2%	2%	0%	0%
Hama	19	100%	100%	100%	84%	84%	84%	79%	79%	68%	63%	63%	58%	26%
Homs	13	100%	100%	100%	100%	92%	85%	85%	62%	46%	46%	38%	31%	15%
Idleb	32	100%	97%	88%	81%	59%	50%	28%	25%	22%	22%	13%	13%	0%
Latakia	3	100%	100%	67%	67%	67%	67%	67%	67%	67%	67%	67%	67%	0%
Quneitra	1	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	0%

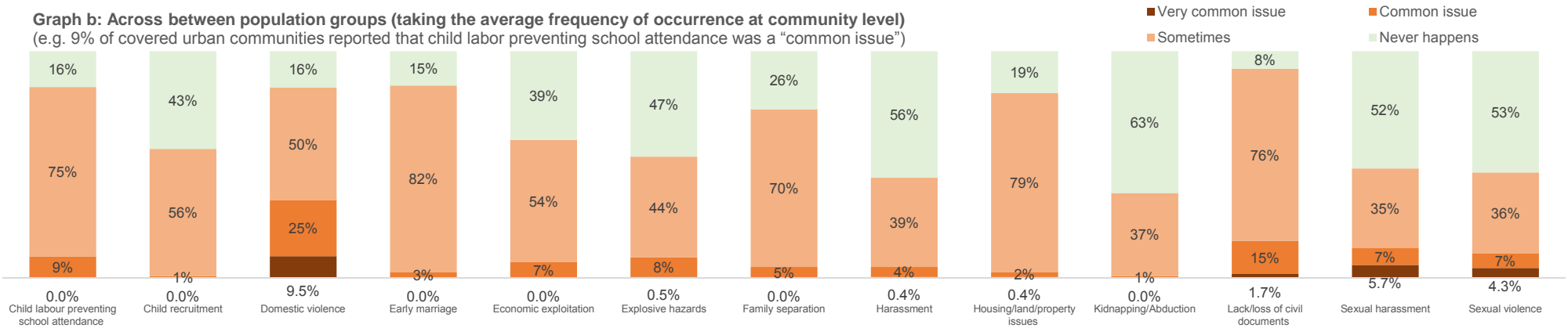
<sup>1</sup> Includes 32 neighborhoods in Ar-Raqqa, Deir-ez-Zor and Idleb

v. Percentage of covered urban communities reporting protection issues by frequency of occurrence (i.e. never happens, sometimes, common issue, very common issue)

**Graph a: Across population groups (taking the highest frequency of occurrence at community level)** e.g. 32% of covered urban communities reported that child labor preventing school attendance was a “common issue” for one or more population groups

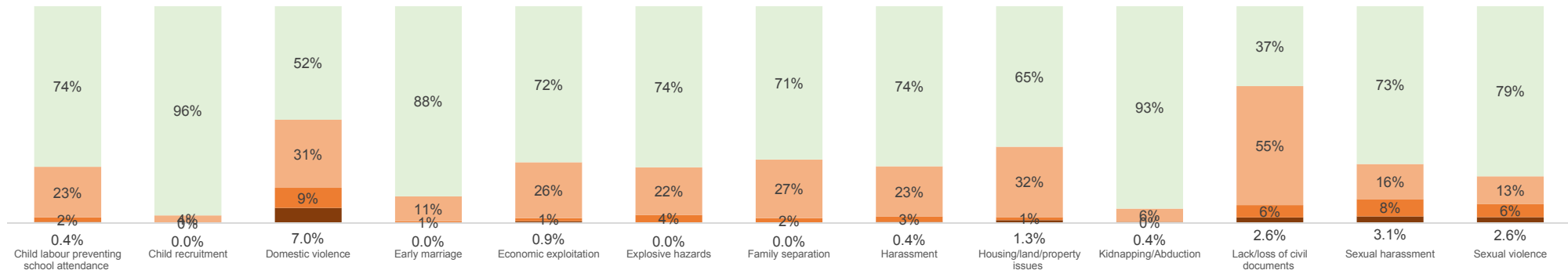


**Graph b: Across between population groups (taking the average frequency of occurrence at community level)** (e.g. 9% of covered urban communities reported that child labor preventing school attendance was a “common issue”)

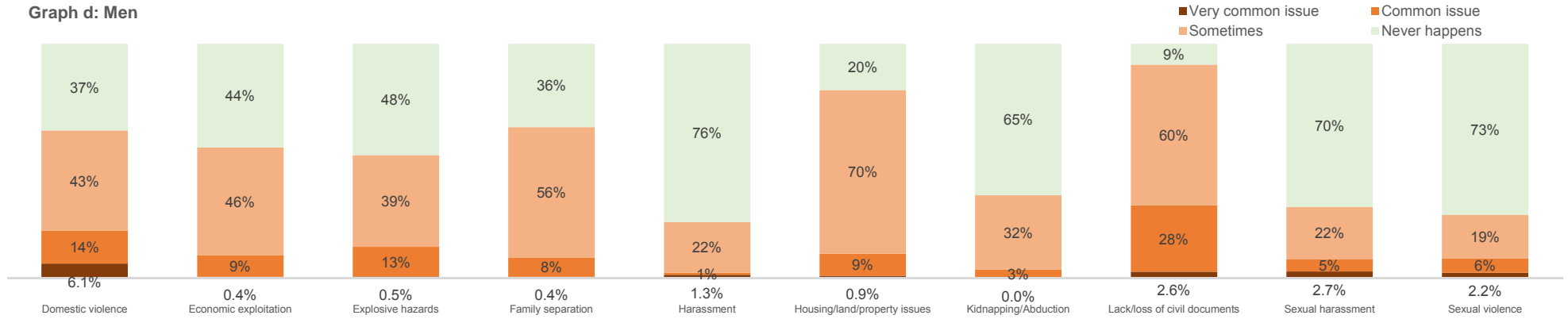


**Graph c: Persons with disabilities**

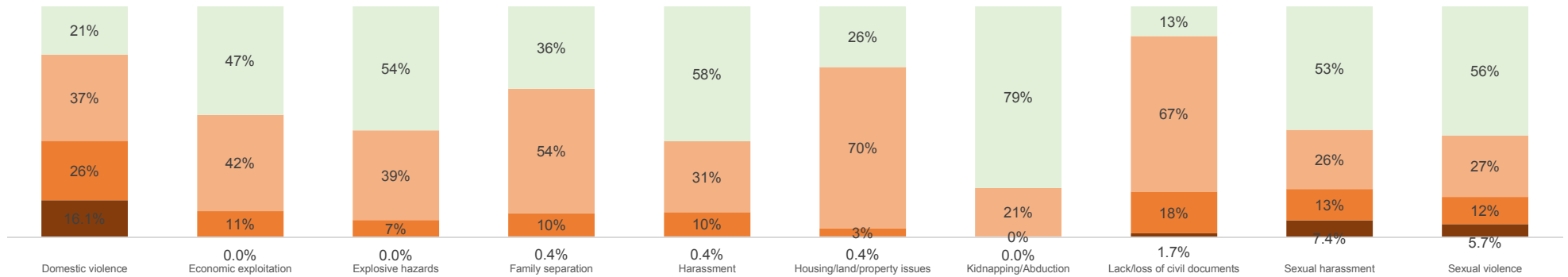
(e.g. 2% of assessed urban communities reported that child labor preventing school attendance was a “common issue” for persons with disabilities)



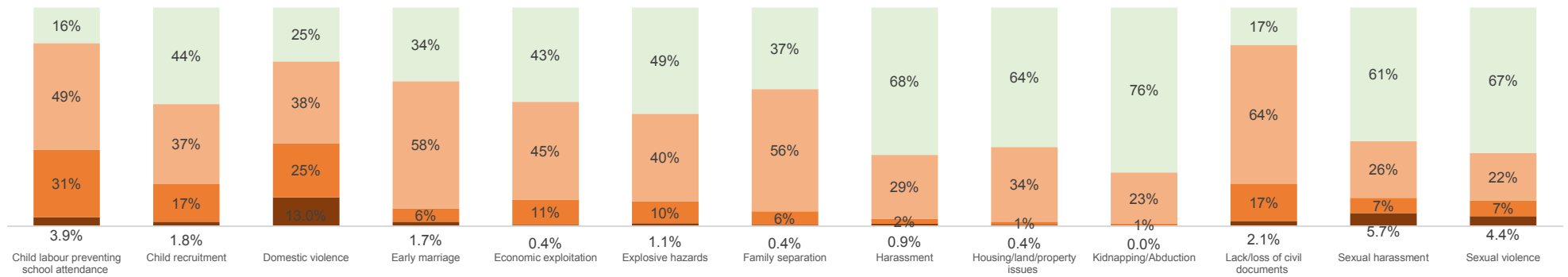
Graph d: Men



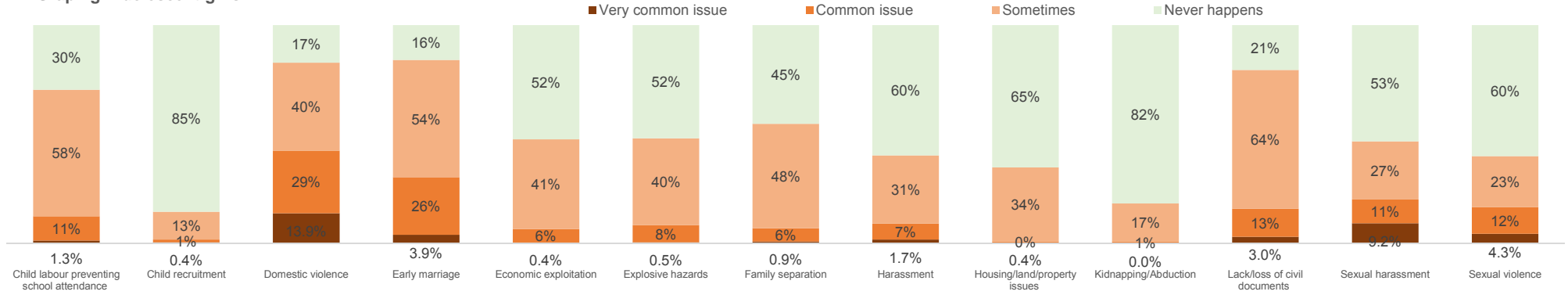
Graph e: Women



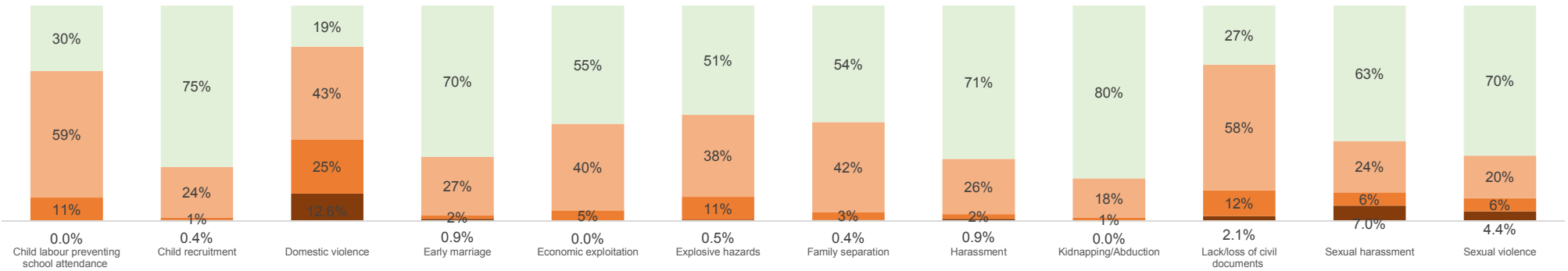
Graph f: Adolescent boys



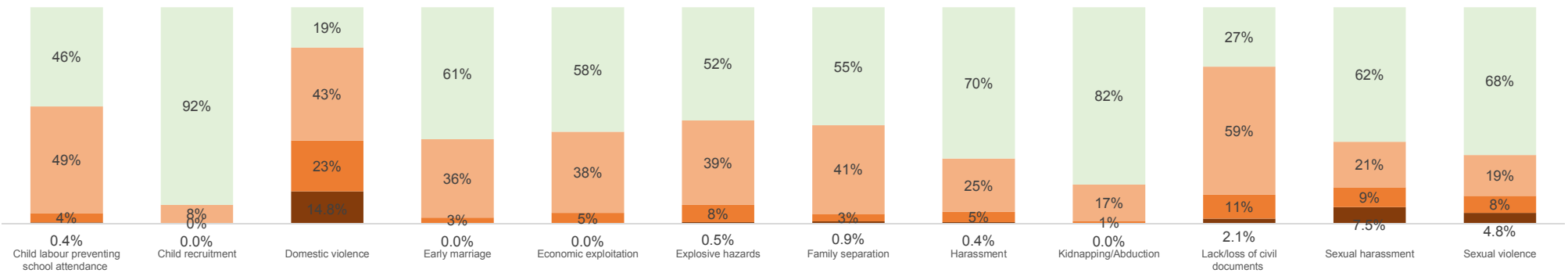
Graph g: Adolescent girls



Graph h: Boys



Graph i: Girls



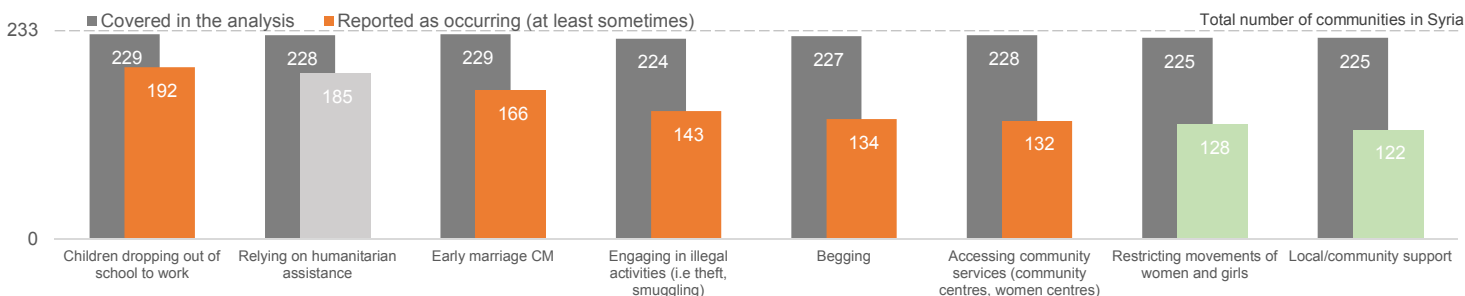
2. COPING MECHANISMS

HIGHLIGHTS

- Coping mechanisms were covered for around 233 urban communities.
- Positive coping mechanisms such as accessing community services and local community support reportedly 'Never used' in more than 40% of covered urban communities.
- Around 81% of covered urban communities reported relying on humanitarian assistance as a coping mechanism, used at least sometimes by any of the population groups.
- Boys and girls dropping out of school to work as a coping mechanism was reported in 84% of covered urban communities.

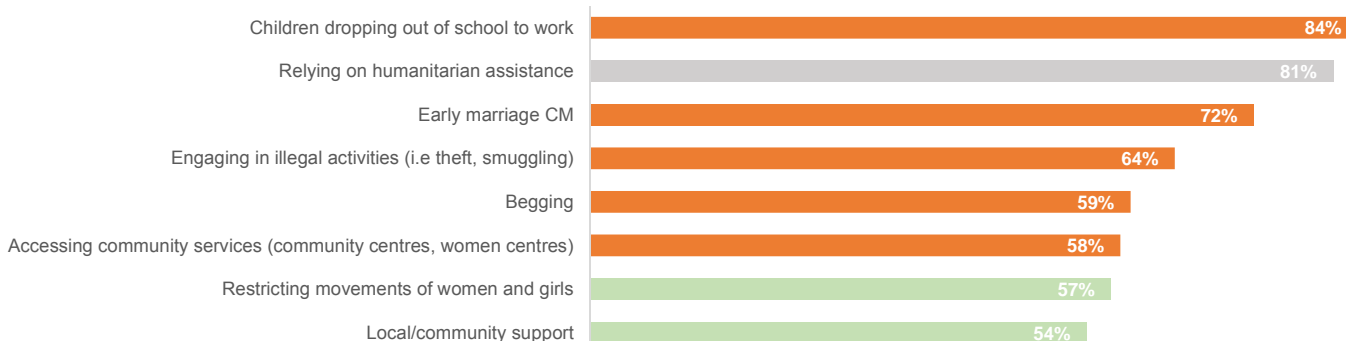
i. Analysis coverage: number of urban communities covered in the analysis and number of urban communities reporting use of coping mechanism (i.e. used at least "sometimes" or more)

(e.g. Among 229 urban communities where children dropping out of school to work as a coping mechanism was covered, 192 covered urban communities reported it as occurring)



ii. Percentage of covered urban communities reporting use of coping mechanisms

(e.g. 84% of covered urban communities reported that children dropping out of school to work as a coping mechanism was occurring)



iii. Percentage of covered urban communities reporting use of coping mechanism by governorate

(e.g. 50% of covered urban communities in Aleppo governorate reported begging as an occurring coping mechanism)

GOVERNORATES	Number of urban locations <sup>1</sup> covered	Coping Mechanisms							
		Begging	Children dropping out of school to work	Early marriage CM	Engaging in illegal activities (i.e theft, smuggling)	Restricting movements of women and girls	Relying on humanitarian assistance	community services (community centres, women centres)	Local/community support
Aleppo	25	50%	100%	58%	67%	29%	75%	58%	33%
Al-Hasakeh	18	63%	88%	53%	67%	73%	81%	71%	65%
Ar-Raqqa	22	39%	33%	33%	39%	94%	28%	22%	17%
As-Sweida	3	67%	100%	100%	100%	67%	100%	100%	100%
Damascus	2	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Dar'a	27	50%	96%	89%	73%	44%	100%	31%	28%
Deir-ez-Zor	41	32%	22%	32%	32%	100%	10%	0%	0%
Hama	19	63%	84%	74%	74%	47%	100%	58%	89%
Homs	13	69%	92%	77%	62%	54%	100%	77%	85%
Idleb	32	34%	91%	72%	28%	22%	97%	59%	31%
Lattakia	3	67%	100%	67%	67%	67%	100%	67%	67%
Quneitra	1	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Rural Damascus	54	94%	96%	88%	80%	65%	96%	87%	86%
Tartous	5	80%	100%	100%	100%	75%	100%	0%	100%

<sup>1</sup> Includes 32 neighborhoods in Ar-Raqqa, Deir-ez-Zor and Idleb

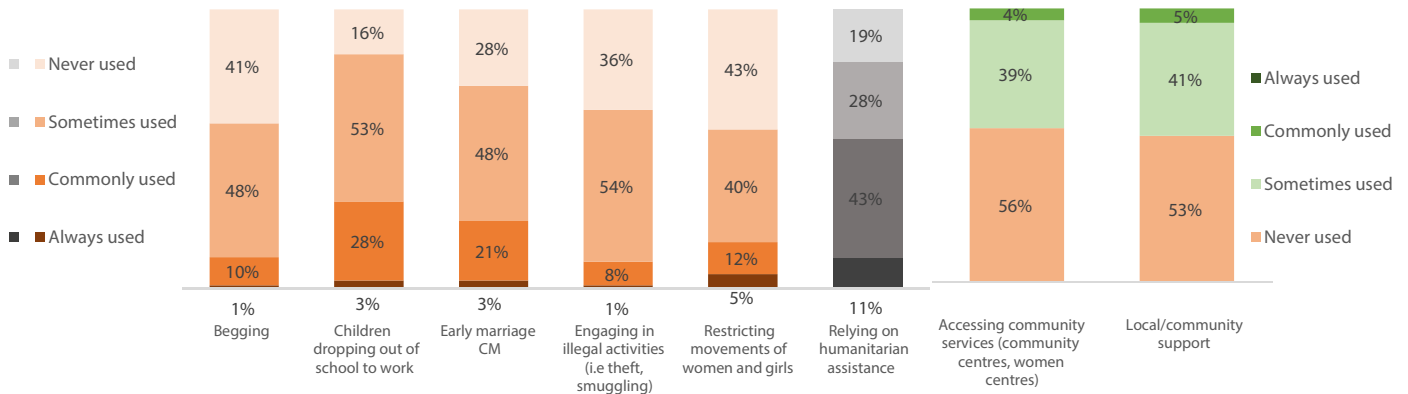


iv. Percentage of covered urban communities reporting use of coping mechanisms across population groups

Across population groups

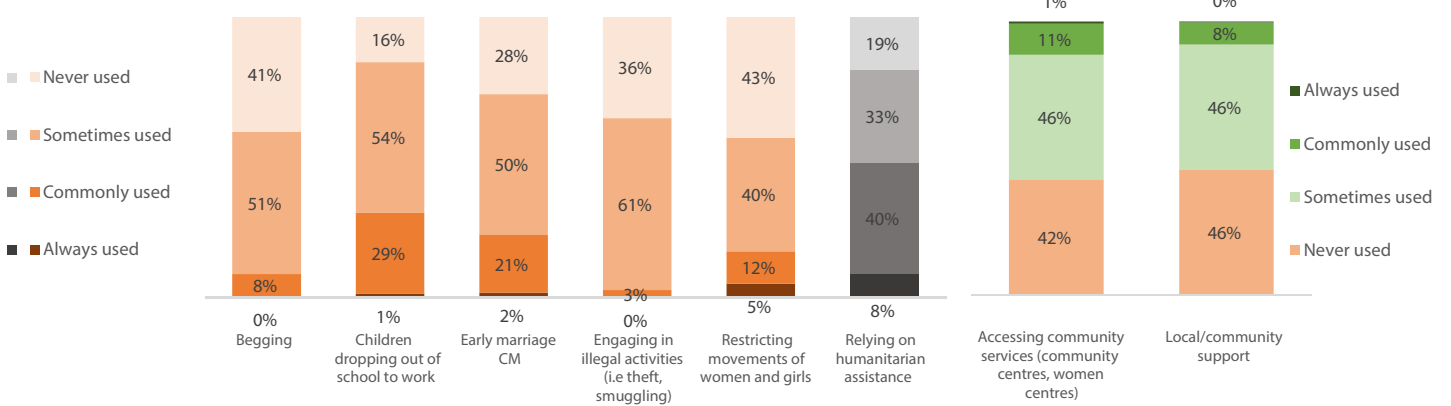
Graph a: Taking highest frequency of occurrence at community level

(e.g. 10% of covered urban communities reported that children dropping out of school to work as a “commonly used” coping mechanism for one or more population group)



Graph b: Taking the average frequency of occurrence at community level

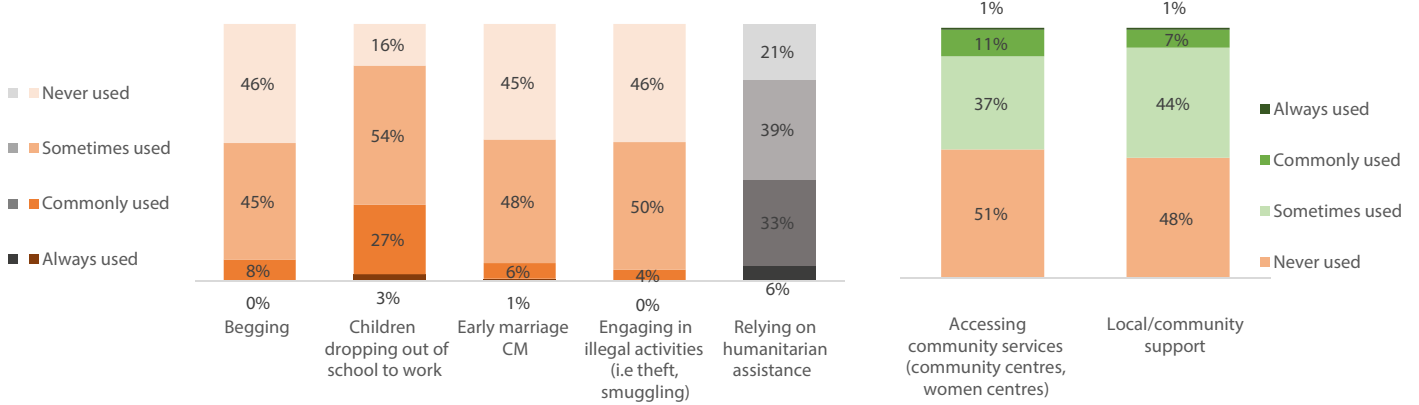
(e.g. 8% of covered urban communities reported that children dropping out of school to work was a “commonly used” coping mechanism)



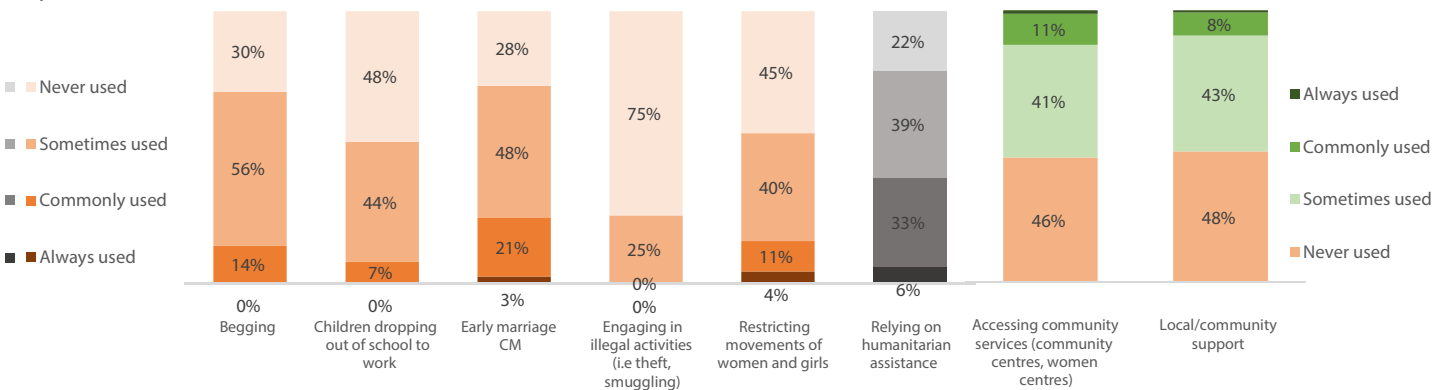
By population groups

Graph c: Boys

(e.g. 45% of covered urban communities reported that begging was a coping mechanisms “sometimes used” by boys)



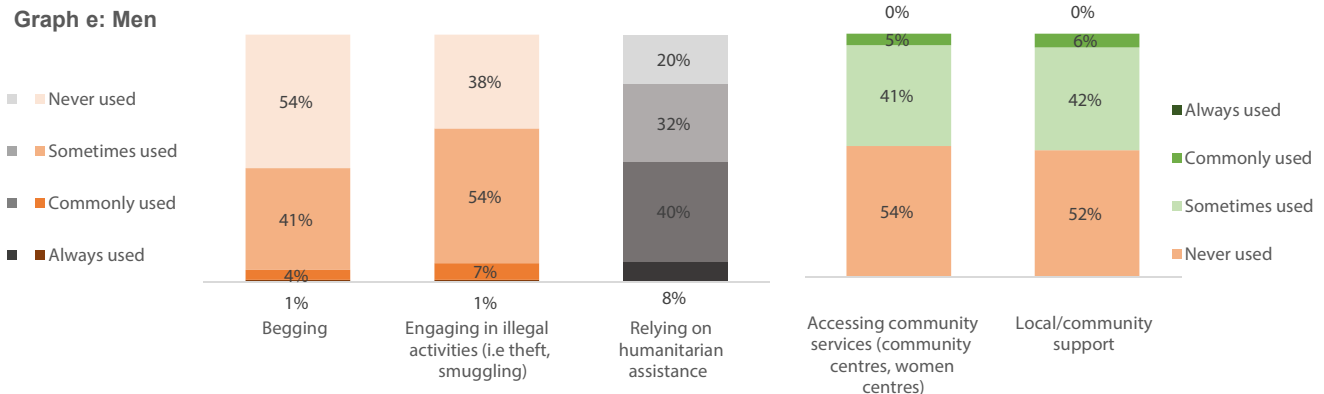
Graph d: Girls



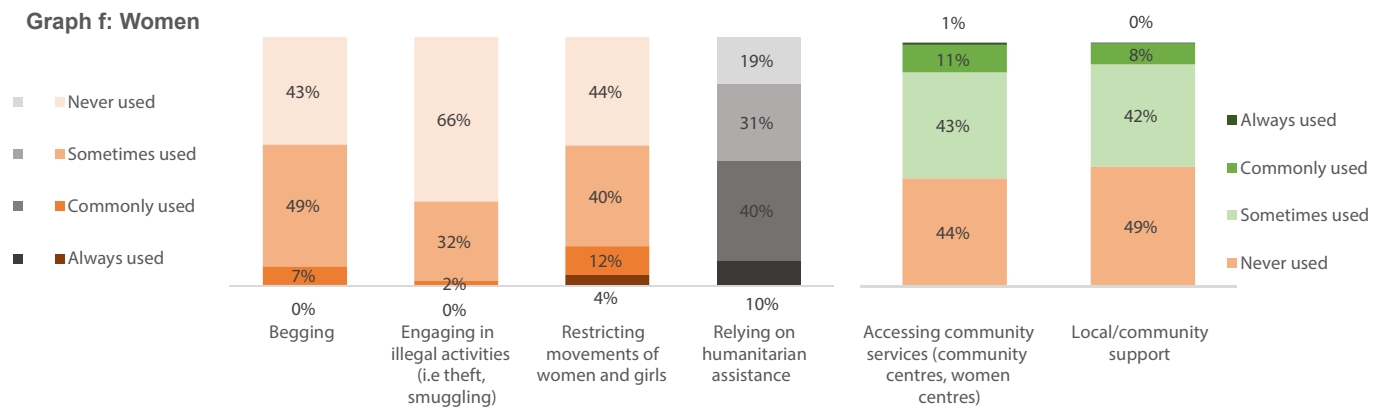
Percentage of covered urban communities reporting use of coping mechanisms by population groups - contd

(e.g. 41% of covered urban communities reported that begging was a coping mechanisms "sometimes used" by men)

Graph e: Men



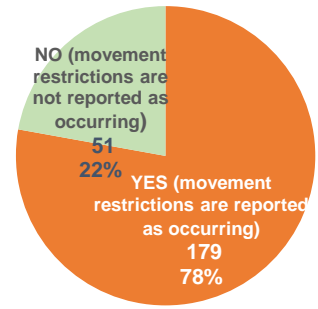
Graph f: Women



### 3. MOVEMENT RESTRICTIONS

#### HIGHLIGHTS

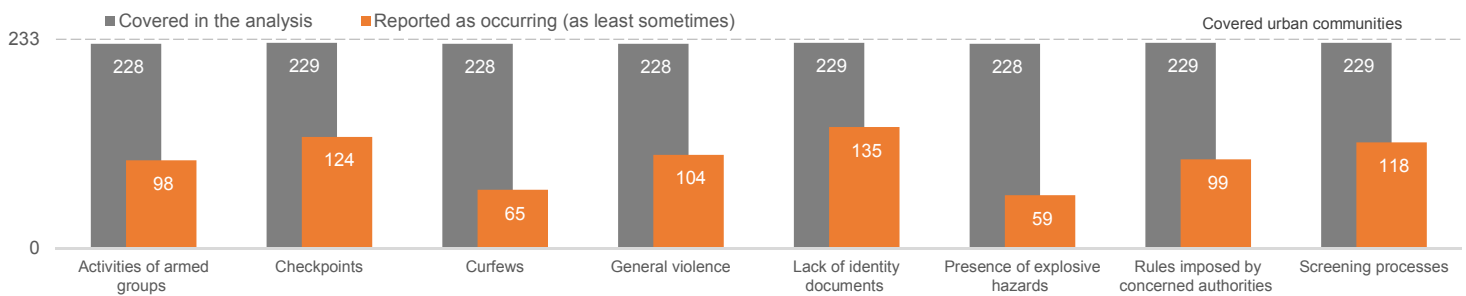
- The issue of movement restrictions was covered in 230 urban communities in Syria.
- 78% of covered urban communities have reported movement restrictions.
- Among urban communities reporting movement restrictions, lack of identity documents (76%), checkpoints (70%) and screening processes (66%) are reported as the three main reasons causing movement restrictions.
- Among urban communities reporting movement restrictions, men (76%) and people without civil documents (75%) are the most affected population groups by movement restrictions.



#### a. Causes of Movement restrictions

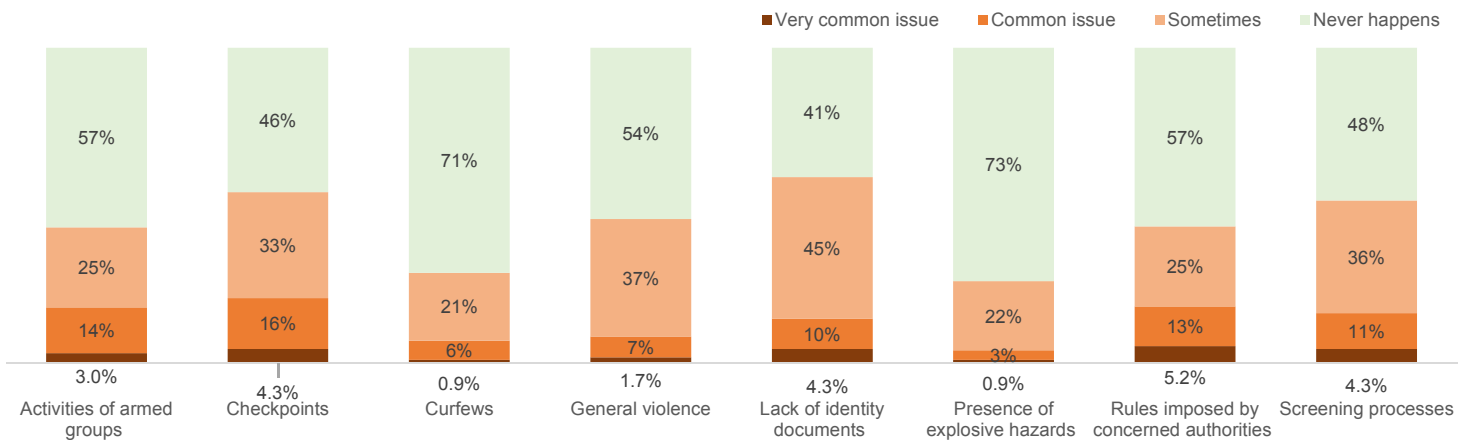
Number of urban communities covered in the analysis and number of urban communities where movement restrictions are reported as occurring

(e.g. among 228 urban communities where “activities of armed groups” was covered as a cause for movement restrictions, 98 urban communities reported the occurrence of “activities of armed groups” as a movement restriction)



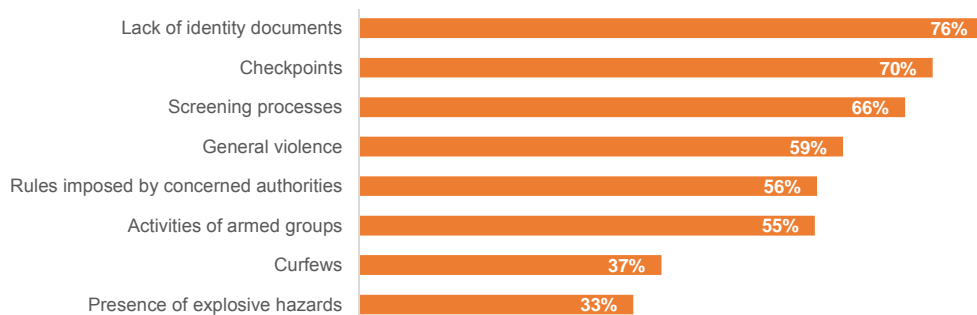
#### ii. Percentage of covered urban communities reporting causes of movement restrictions by frequency of occurrence

(e.g. 3% of covered urban communities reported that “activities of armed groups” causing movement restrictions was a “very common” issue)



#### iii. Percentage of covered urban communities having reported movement restrictions identifying causes of movement restrictions by occurrence

a. (e.g. 76% of covered urban communities having reported occurrence of movement restrictions identified lack of identity documents as a cause for movement restrictions)



**iv. Percentage of covered urban communities having reported occurrence of movement restrictions identifying causes of movement restrictions by occurrence by governorate**

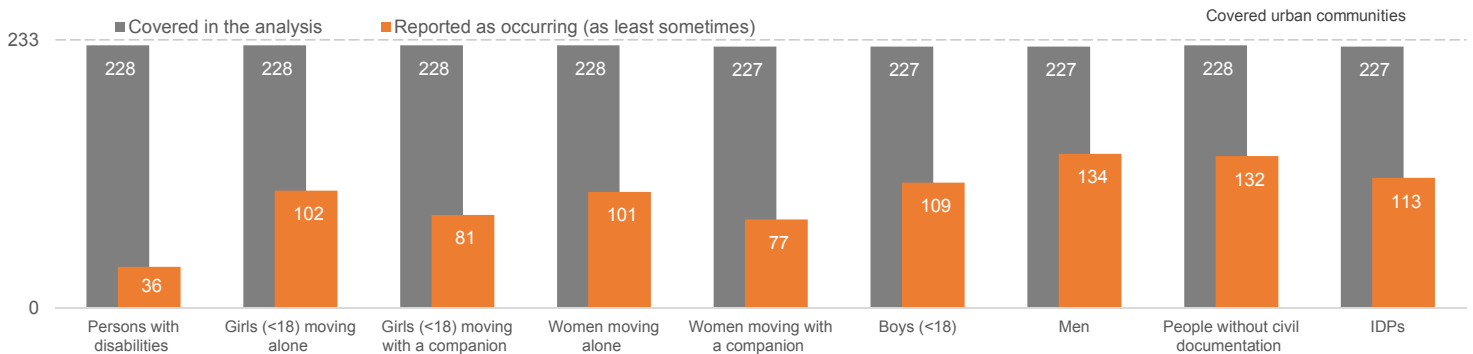
(e.g. 39% of covered urban communities having reported occurrence of movement restrictions identified ‘activities of armed groups’ as a cause for movement restrictions in Aleppo governorate)

GOVERNORATES	Number of urban locations <sup>1</sup> reporting occurrence of movement restrictions	Activities of armed groups	Checkpoints	Curfews	General violence	Lack of identity documents	Presence of explosive hazards	Rules imposed by concerned authorities	Screening processes
Aleppo	18	39%	50%	28%	33%	61%	39%	39%	44%
Al-Hasakeh	15	53%	87%	40%	53%	100%	47%	73%	67%
Ar-Raqqa	20	95%	100%	95%	95%	100%	100%	100%	100%
As-Sweida	2	0%	100%	0%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Damascus	2	50%	100%	50%	100%	100%	50%	100%	100%
Dar'a	18	56%	44%	44%	61%	50%	39%	56%	67%
Deir-ez-Zor	41	100%	100%	93%	93%	95%	32%	100%	98%
Hama	12	67%	67%	33%	58%	67%	67%	50%	58%
Homs	11	36%	64%	0%	55%	73%	27%	36%	55%
Idleb	24	25%	21%	0%	42%	33%	17%	0%	17%
Latakia	2	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	0%	50%	50%
Quneitra	1	100%	0%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Rural Damascus	42	59%	83%	24%	59%	90%	20%	51%	85%
Tartous	2	0%	100%	0%	0%	50%	0%	50%	50%

**b. Population groups affected by Movement restrictions**

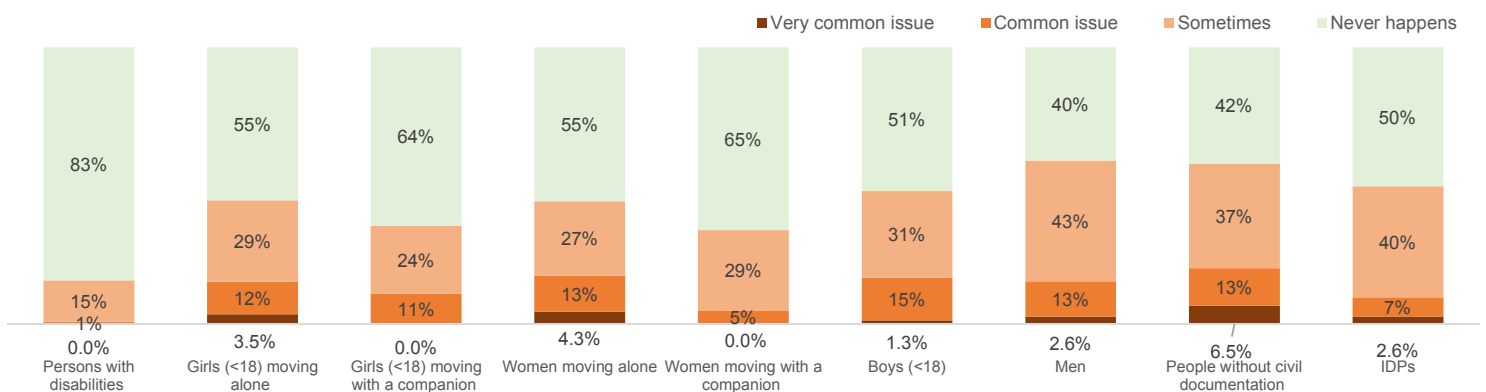
**i. Number of urban communities covered in the analysis regarding population groups affected by movement restrictions and number of urban communities identifying a population group as affected by movement restrictions**

(e.g. 228 urban communities were covered regarding movement restrictions affecting persons with disabilities, out of which 36 urban communities reported occurrence of movement restrictions affecting persons with disabilities)



**ii. Percentage of covered urban communities reporting population groups being affected by movement restrictions, by frequency of occurrence**

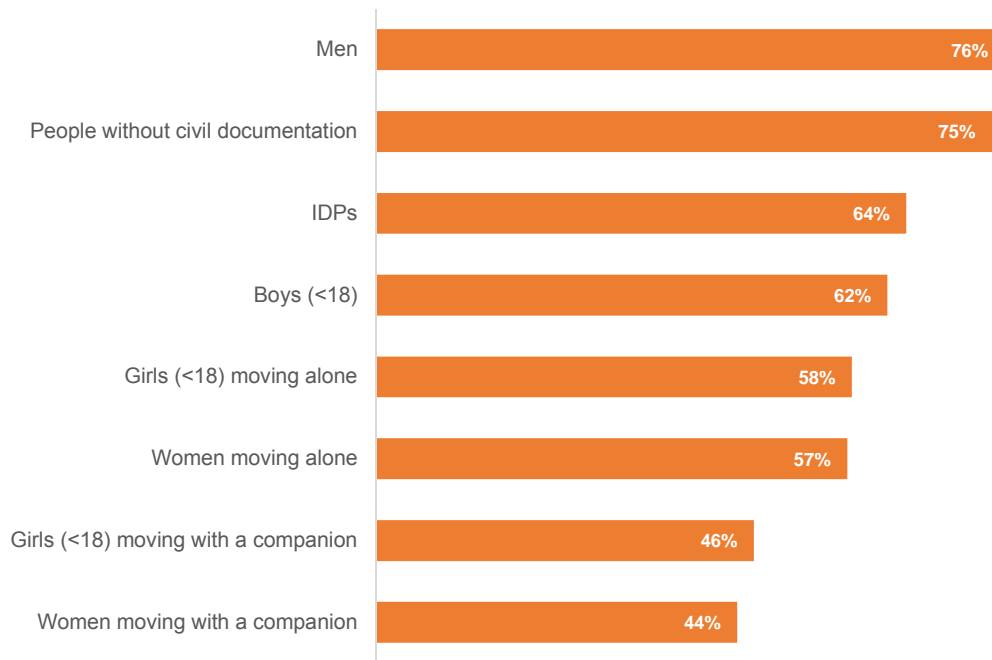
(e.g. 15% of covered urban communities reported that movement restrictions were an issue happening ‘sometimes’ for persons with disabilities)



<sup>1</sup> Includes 32 neighborhoods in Ar-Raqqa, Deir-ez-Zor and Idleb

**iii. Percentage of covered urban communities having reported movement restrictions identifying a population group affected by movement restrictions**

(e.g. 76% of covered urban communities having reported movement restrictions identified men as a population affected by movement restrictions)



**iv. Percentage of communities having reported movement restrictions identifying a population groups as affected by movement restrictions, by governorate**

(e.g. 17% of covered urban communities having reported movement restrictions indicated that persons with disabilities is a population group affected by movement restrictions)

GOVERNORATE	Number of urban locations <sup>1</sup> reporting occurrence of movement restrictions	Persons with disabilities	Girls (<18) moving alone	Girls (<18) moving with a companion	Women moving alone	Women moving with a companion	Boys (<18)	Men	People without civil documentation	IDPs
Aleppo	18	17%	28%	22%	22%	17%	33%	44%	50%	28%
Al-Hasakeh	15	20%	67%	40%	67%	40%	73%	80%	87%	80%
Ar-Raqqa	20	79%	100%	100%	95%	95%	100%	100%	100%	100%
As-Sweida	2	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Damascus	2	0%	100%	50%	50%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Dar'a	18	17%	44%	28%	39%	22%	33%	56%	50%	33%
Deir-ez-Zor	41	10%	100%	100%	100%	95%	100%	100%	100%	95%
Hama	12	25%	75%	50%	75%	50%	67%	83%	67%	58%
Homs	11	27%	45%	36%	36%	27%	36%	82%	82%	45%
Idleb	24	8%	21%	0%	21%	0%	21%	29%	33%	17%
Lattakia	2	50%	0%	0%	0%	0%	50%	100%	100%	50%
Quneitra	1	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%
Rural Damas	42	27%	56%	44%	66%	46%	78%	95%	90%	90%
Tartous	2	50%	50%	50%	50%	0%	100%	100%	50%	0%

<sup>1</sup> Includes 32 neighborhoods in Ar-Raqqa, Deir-ez-Zor and Idleb

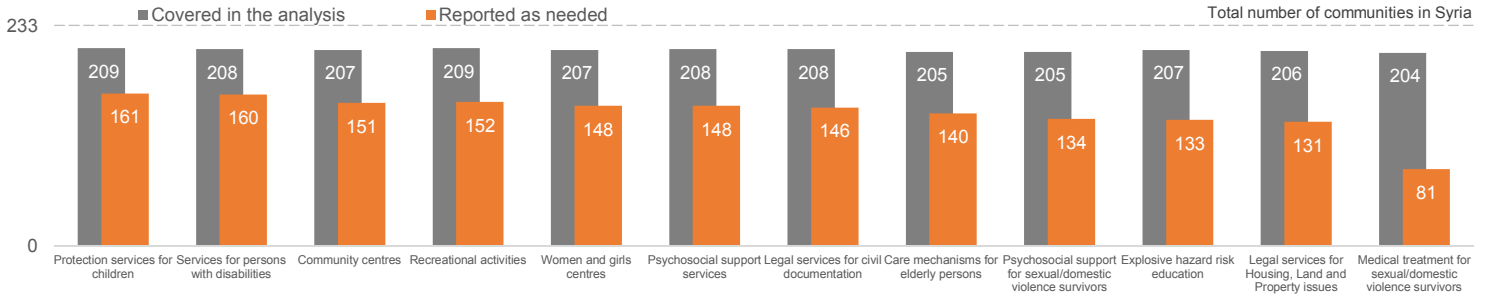
**4. PROTECTION SERVICES**

**HIGHLIGHTS**

- Presence and need of protection services were covered for around 209 urban communities.
- All types of protection services were described as needed in the vast majority of covered communities (10 out of 11 types of protection services are described as needed between 64% and 77% of covered communities).
- High percentages of communities have reported needs for protection services for children (77%), for persons with disabilities (77%), community centers (73%), recreational activities (73%).

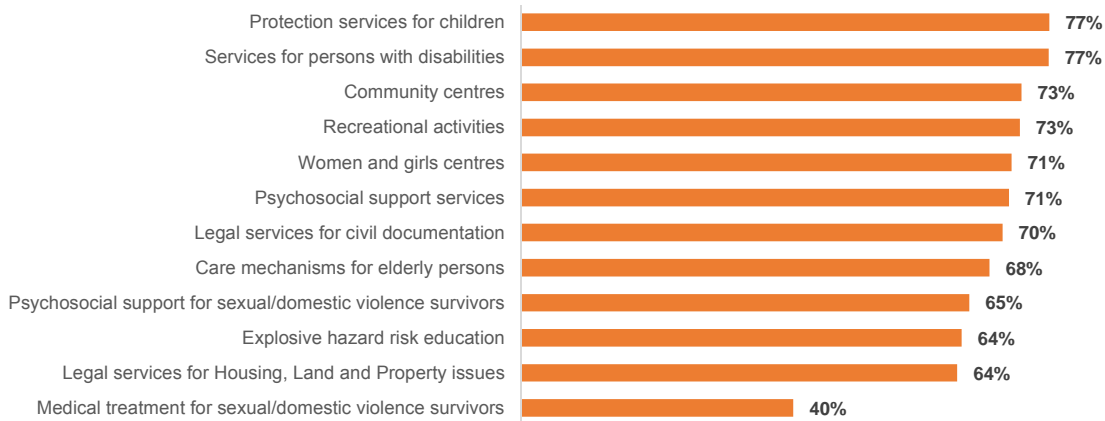
**i. Analysis coverage**

Number of urban communities covered by the analysis of presence and needs of protection services and number of covered urban communities reporting needs (i.e. “present but insufficient” or “needed but not present”) of protection services



**ii. Percentage of covered urban communities reporting needs (“present but insufficient” or “Needed but not present”) of protection services by type of services**

(e.g. 77% of covered urban communities reported a need for protection services for children)



**iii. Percentage of covered urban communities reporting needs (either “present but insufficient” or “Needed but not present”) for protection services by governorate**

(e.g. 48% of covered urban communities reported a need for community centres in Aleppo governorate)

GOVERNORATES	Number of urban locations <sup>1</sup> covered	Community centres	Women and girls centres	Explosive hazard risk education	Legal services for civil documentation	Legal services for Housing, Land and Property issues	Psycho social support services	Psychosocial support for survivors of sexual violence/domestic violence	Medical treatment for survivors of sexual violence/domestic violence	Protection services for children	Recreational activities	Care mechanisms/services for elderly persons	Services for persons with disabilities
Aleppo	25	48%	60%	52%	64%	48%	48%	44%	20%	52%	60%	52%	68%
Al-Hasakeh	18	69%	67%	87%	87%	87%	56%	43%	50%	75%	63%	43%	67%
Ar-Raqqa	22	90%	100%	95%	95%	95%	95%	100%	95%	100%	90%	95%	95%
As-Sweida	3	100%	100%	67%	100%	33%	100%	67%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Damascus	2	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Dar'a	27	64%	56%	58%	69%	62%	68%	68%	28%	69%	62%	62%	65%
Deir-ez-Zor	41	36%	36%	64%	64%	64%	36%	36%	14%	50%	57%	23%	57%
Hama	19	89%	89%	89%	63%	53%	84%	63%	47%	89%	84%	79%	89%
Homs	13	92%	69%	54%	85%	85%	69%	62%	46%	100%	85%	92%	100%
Idleb	32	53%	41%	56%	41%	41%	47%	47%	0%	63%	50%	38%	56%
Lattakia	3	100%	100%	67%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Quneitra	1	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Rural Damascus	54	85%	89%	69%	77%	73%	89%	83%	56%	83%	89%	81%	85%
Tartous	5	100%	100%	40%	60%	25%	100%	80%	75%	100%	80%	100%	100%

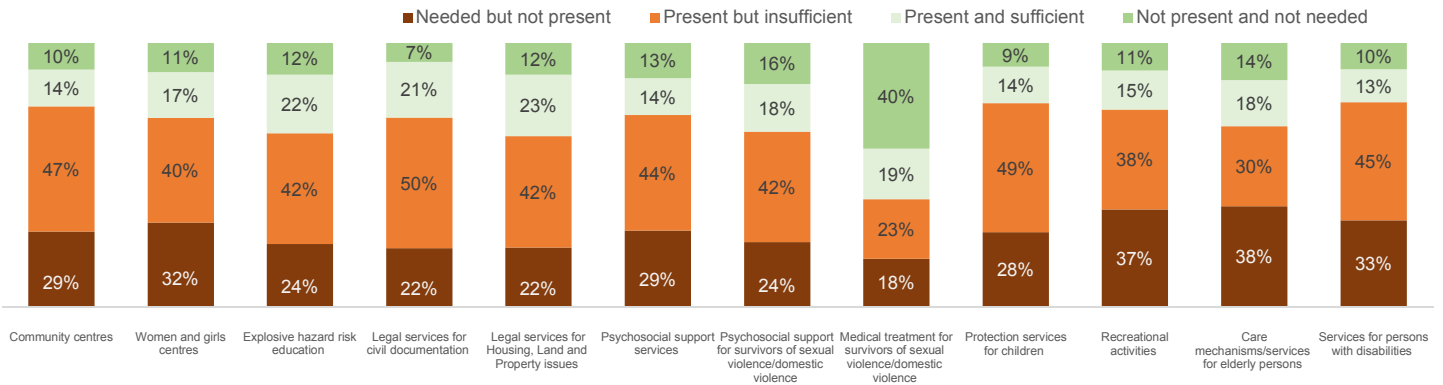
<sup>1</sup> Includes 32 neighborhoods in Ar-Raqqa, Deir-ez-Zor and Idleb

**iv. Percentage of covered urban communities reporting needs for protection services across populations groups**

**Across population groups**

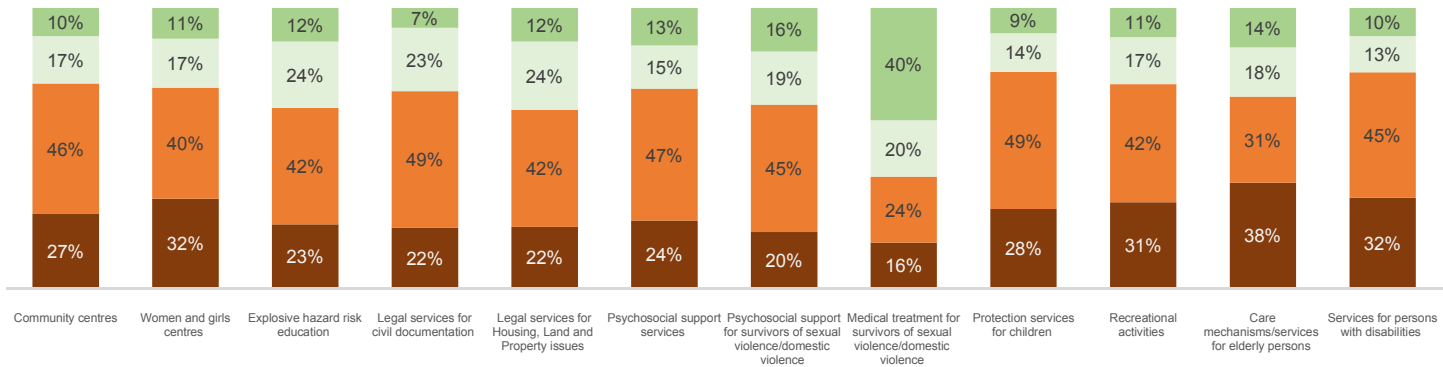
**Graph a: Taking the most severe status of needs and presence**

(e.g. 29% of covered urban communities have reported that community centers were not present but needed for one or more population group)



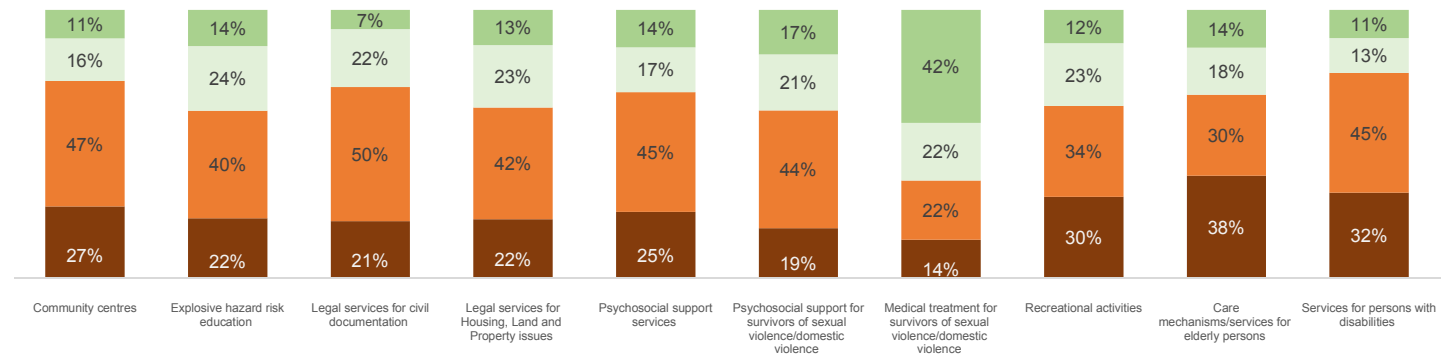
**Graph b: Taking the average status of need and presence**

(e.g. 27% of covered communities have reported that community centres are needed but not present in the community)

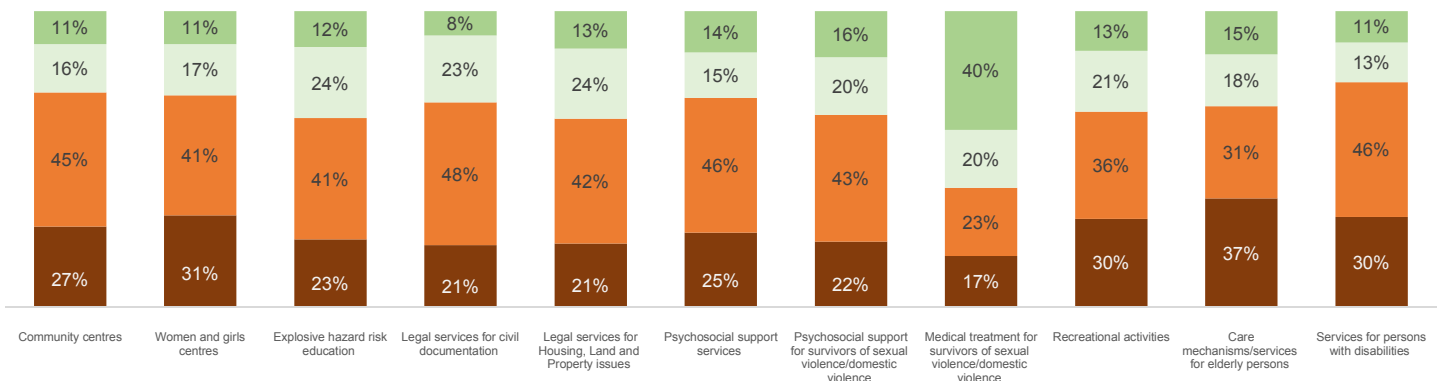


**By population groups**

**Graph a: Men** (e.g. 27% of covered communities have reported that community centres are not present in the community but needed for men)



**Graph b: Women**



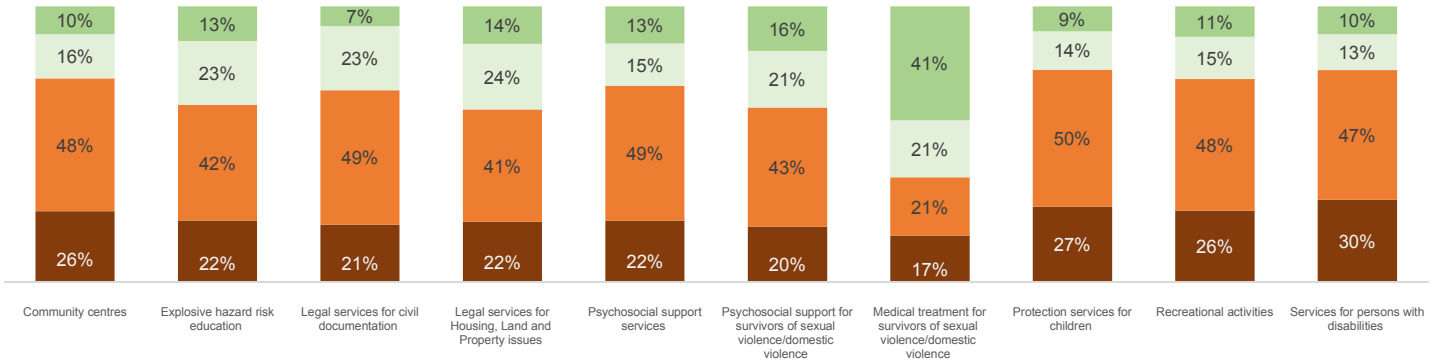
Percentage of covered urban communities reporting needs for protection services across populations groups - contd

By population - contd

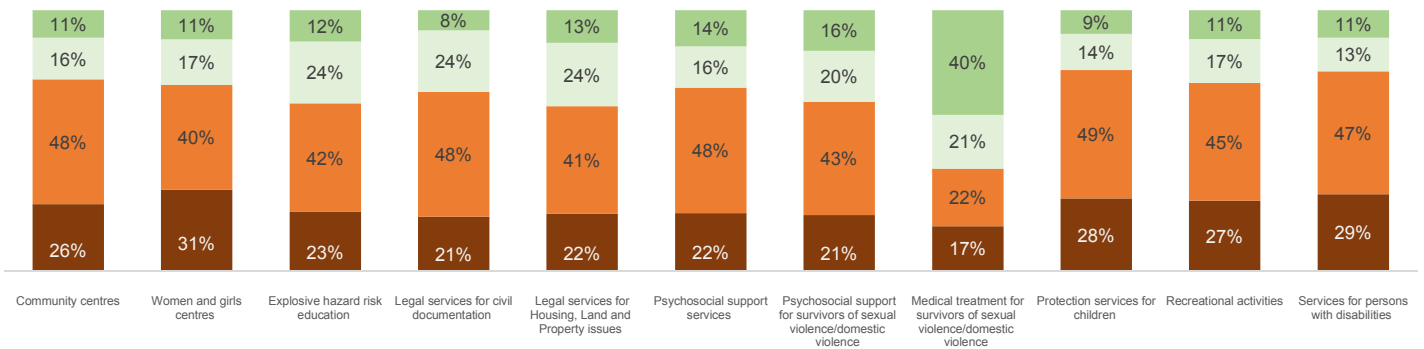
(e.g. 26% of covered communities have reported that community centres are not present in the community but needed for boys)

Graph c: Boys

■ Needed but not present ■ Present but insufficient ■ Present and sufficient ■ Not present and not needed



Graph d: Girls



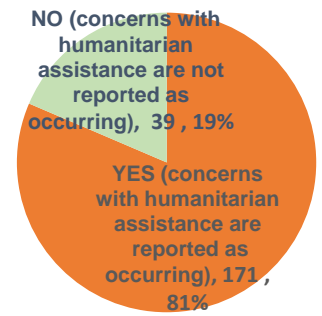


**5. CONCERNS/PROBLEMS DURING DELIVERY OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE**

**HIGHLIGHTS**

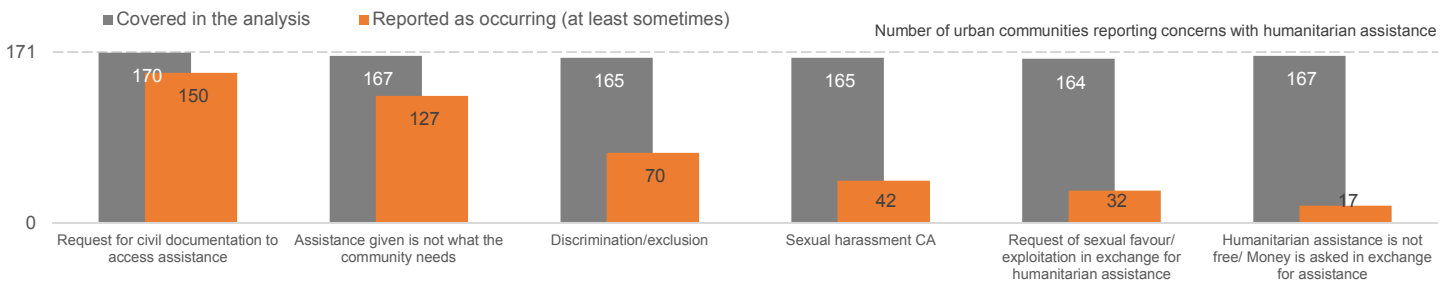
Concerns regarding the way humanitarian assistance was delivered in the last three months were covered in 210 urban communities in Syria;

- 81% of covered urban communities have identified concerns about the way humanitarian assistance was delivered in the last three months
- Among urban communities reporting concerns, 88% of covered urban communities indicated that the request for civil documentation to access assistance was a concern, while 76% indicated that assistance provided was not what the community needed
- Among urban communities reporting concerns, sexual harassment (25%) and request for sexual favors in exchange of assistance (20%) were also reported.
- Among urban communities reporting discrimination as a concern, women living alone, divorced or widowed women are reported to be the most at risk of discrimination during humanitarian assistance.

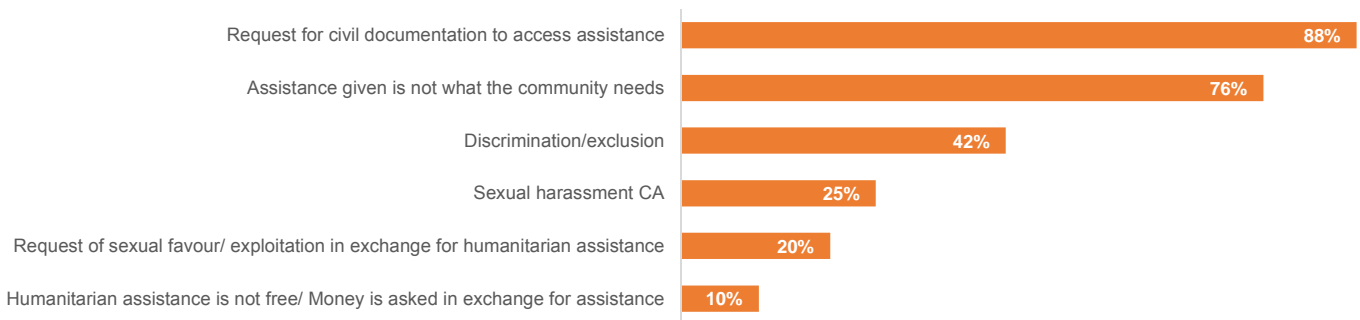


**i. Analysis coverage**

No. of urban communities covered registering concerns related to the delivery of humanitarian assistance in the last three months and no. of covered urban communities identifying specific concerns.



**ii. Percentage of covered urban communities reporting concerns reg. way humanitarian assistance was delivered in the last 3 months**



**iii. Percentage of covered urban communities reporting concerns reg. the way humanitarian assistance was delivered in the last three months, (e.g. among urban communities reporting concerns reg. humanitarian assistance in Aleppo governorate, 40% mentioned that assistance given is not what the community needs in the last three months)**

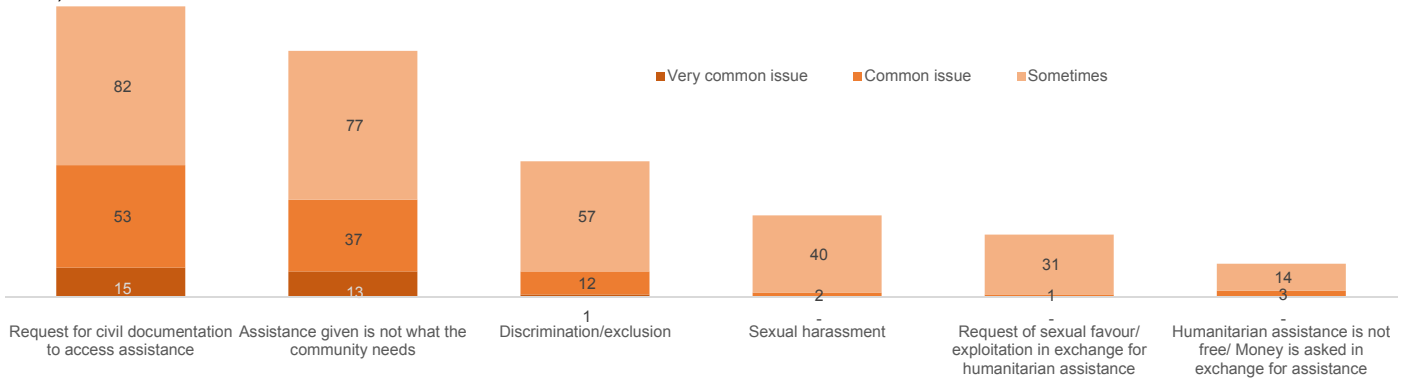
GOVERNORATES	Number of urban locations <sup>1</sup> that reported concerns	Assistance given is not what the community needs	Discrimination/exclusion	Humanitarian assistance is not free/ Money is asked in exchange for assistance	Request for civil documentation to access assistance	Request of sexual favour/ exploitation in exchange for humanitarian assistance	Sexual harassment CA
Aleppo	21	40%	30%	10%	71%	19%	33%
Al-Hasakeh	11	89%	44%	36%	90%	25%	11%
Ar-Raqqa	11	100%	91%	No data			
As-Sweida	3	100%	100%	0%	100%	33%	33%
Damascus	2	100%	100%	50%	100%	100%	100%
Dar'a	26	77%	8%	4%	96%	0%	8%
Deir-ez-Zor	10	25%	25%	10%	60%	13%	10%
Hama	16	100%	40%	19%	94%	13%	19%
Homs	11	100%	64%	9%	91%	18%	45%
Idleb	29	55%	3%	3%	83%	0%	3%
Lattakia	2	100%	100%	0%	100%	0%	0%
Quneitra	1	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%
Rural Damascus	43	90%	73%	7%	95%	39%	39%
Tartous	4	100%	100%	25%	100%	50%	50%

<sup>1</sup> Includes 32 neighborhoods in Ar-Raqqa, Deir-ez-Zor and Idleb

**iv. Number of covered urban communities reporting concerns reg. the way humanitarian assistance was delivered in the last 3 months by frequency of occurrence**

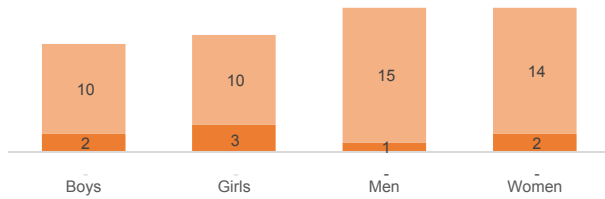
a. Across population groups (For categories which required aggregation, highest frequency was adopted)

(e.g. out of 150 urban communities identifying request for civil documentation to access assistance as a concern, 15 indicated that this issue was “very common”)

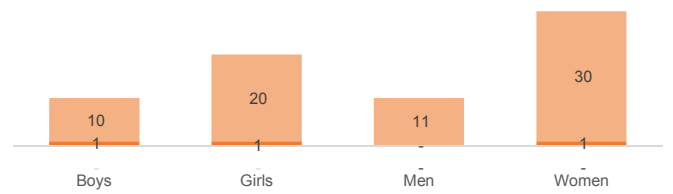


b. By population groups (i. (e.g. out of 17 urban communities identifying “humanitarian assistance is not free/money is asked in exchange for assistance” as a concern, 10 indicated that this was affecting boys “sometimes”)

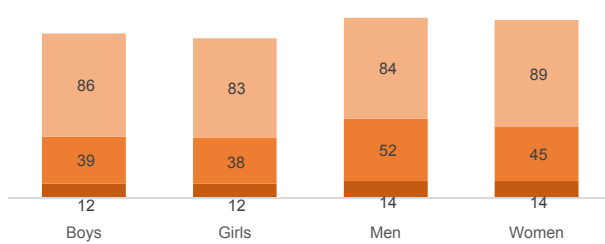
Humanitarian assistance is not free/ Money is asked in exchange for assistance



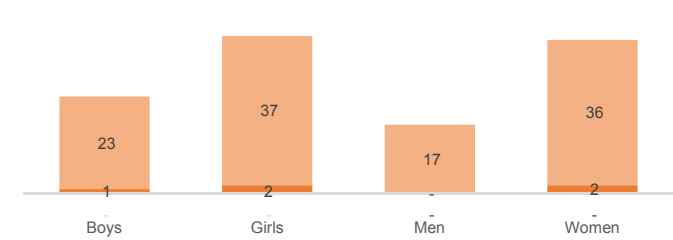
Request of sexual favour/ exploitation in exchange for humanitarian assistance



Request for civil documentation to access assistance

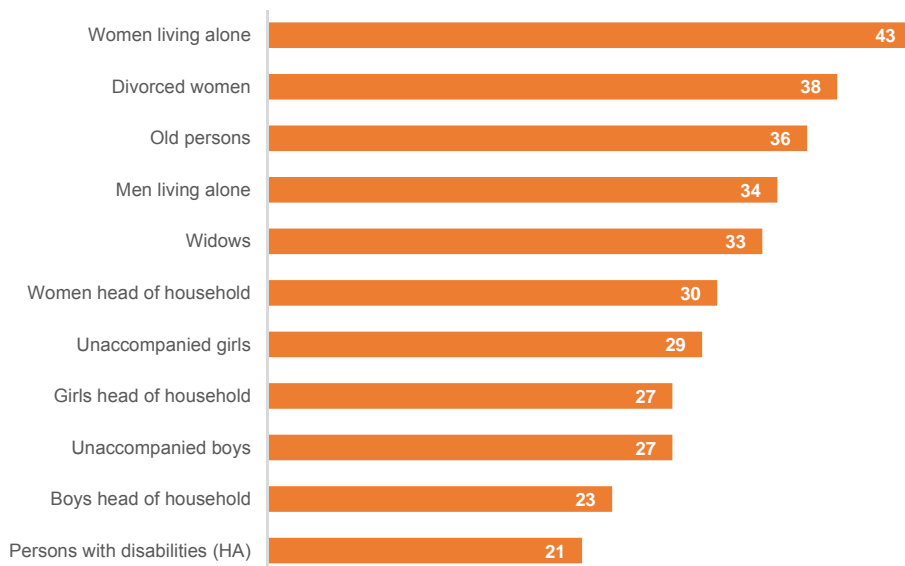


Sexual harassment



**v. Number of covered urban communities having reported discrimination as a concern reg. the way humanitarian assistance was delivered in the last three months identifying population groups affected by discrimination**

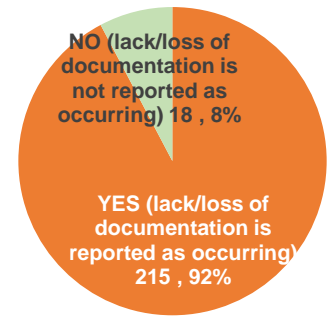
(e.g. Among the 70 urban communities having reported discrimination as a concern reg. the way humanitarian assistance was delivered in the last three months, 43 identified women living alone as affected by discrimination during the delivery of humanitarian assistance)



6. CIVIL DOCUMENTATION

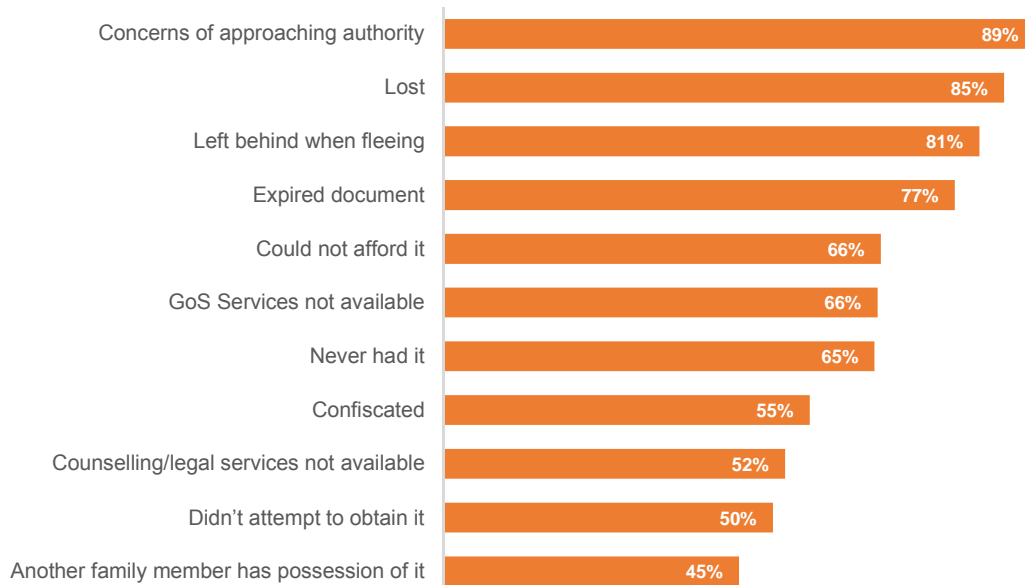
HIGHLIGHTS

- Lack/loss of civil documentation was covered in 233 urban communities, out of which 215 (92%) reported the occurrence of lack/loss of civil documentation.
- Among covered urban communities reporting the occurrence of lack/loss of civil documentation, concerns of approaching authority to obtain official/Government-issued documents (89%) and losing documents (85%) were reported as the main reasons for not having documents.
- Among covered urban communities reporting the occurrence of lack/loss of civil documentation, passport (89%) and travel authorization documents (86%) were described as the most challenging documents to obtain.



a. Reasons for not having civil documents

i. Percentage of urban communities having reported the occurrence of lack/loss of civil documentation identifying a specific reason for not having civil documentation (e.g. 89% of urban communities having reported the occurrence of lack/loss of civil documentation identified “concerns of approaching authority” as a reason)



ii. Percentage of urban communities having reported the occurrence of lack/loss of civil documentation identifying a specific reason for not having civil documentation, by governorate (e.g. 79% of covered urban communities having reported the occurrence of lack/loss of civil documentation indicated that “never had {civil documentation}” was a reason for lack/loss of civil documentation)

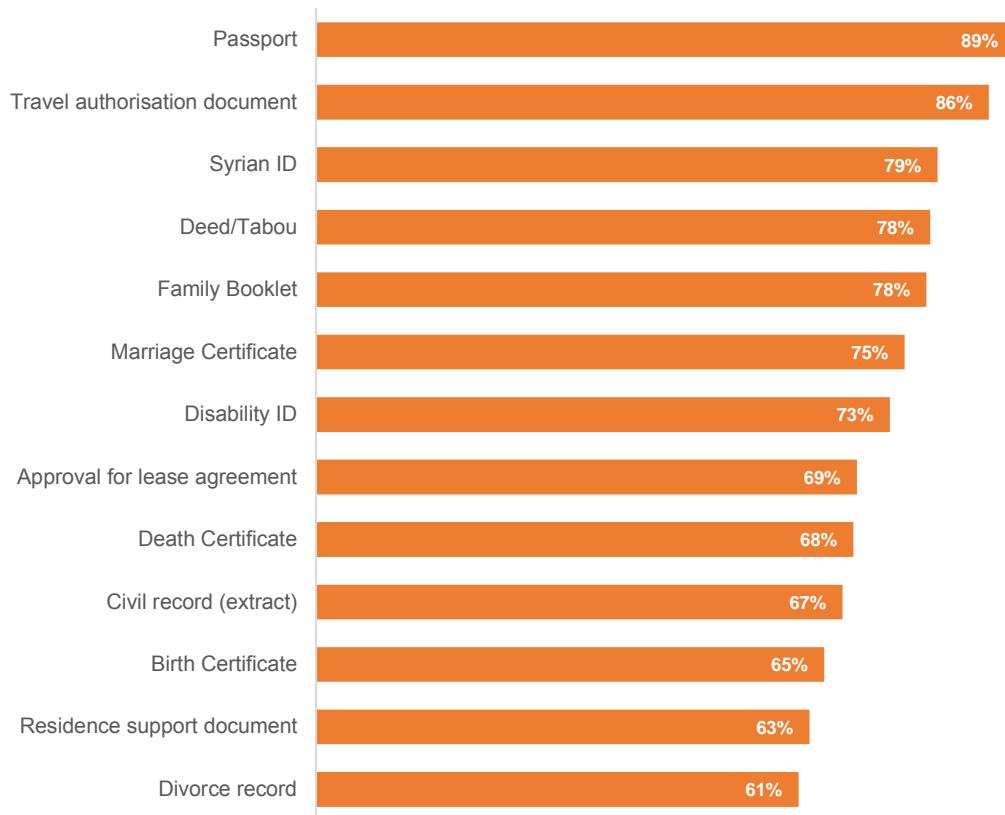
GOVERNORATES	Number of urban locations <sup>1</sup> where LCD is reported	Never had it	Didn't attempt to obtain it	Another family member has possession of it	Expired document	Could not afford it	Confiscated	Left behind when fleeing	Lost	Counselling/legal services not available	GoS Services not available	Concerns of approaching authority
Aleppo	24	79%	50%	21%	83%	50%	67%	75%	75%	67%	83%	92%
Al-Hasakeh	16	19%	38%	6%	56%	44%	31%	63%	75%	19%	38%	75%
Ar-Raqqa	21	19%	19%	19%	100%	90%	86%	29%	90%	29%	90%	81%
As-Sweida	2	50%	50%	50%	100%	100%	50%	100%	100%	50%	0%	100%
Damascus	2	100%	100%	100%	50%	50%	50%	100%	50%	50%	50%	100%
Dar'a	26	54%	50%	46%	77%	77%	62%	85%	96%	46%	65%	100%
Deir-ez-Zor	40	90%	48%	43%	100%	80%	75%	75%	95%	43%	93%	88%
Hama	16	63%	50%	56%	69%	63%	50%	75%	81%	25%	38%	81%
Homs	12	92%	75%	67%	92%	83%	58%	100%	100%	75%	67%	100%
Idleb	29	79%	52%	14%	90%	79%	48%	86%	79%	59%	97%	90%
Lattakia	3	67%	67%	100%	100%	67%	33%	100%	100%	67%	67%	67%
Quneitra	1	0%	0%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	100%	100%	0%	100%
Rural Damascus	50	54%	46%	58%	60%	54%	44%	84%	84%	46%	48%	88%
Tartous	4	25%	50%	25%	50%	25%	25%	100%	75%	50%	25%	75%

<sup>1</sup> Includes 32 neighborhoods in Ar-Raqqa, Deir-ez-Zor and Idleb

**b. Type of document that is not possible to be obtained in the community**

i. Percentage of urban communities having reported the occurrence of lack/loss of civil documentation identifying a specific document that was not possible to obtain in the community

(e.g. 89% of urban communities having reported occurrence lack/loss of civil documentation identified passport as a document that it was not possible to obtain in the community)



ii. Percentage of communities having reported the occurrence of lack/loss of civil documentation identifying a specific document that was not possible to obtain in the community, by governorate

(e.g. 88% of covered urban communities in Aleppo governorate having reported the occurrence of lack/loss of civil documentation identified birth certificate as a document that it was not possible to obtain in Aleppo governorate)

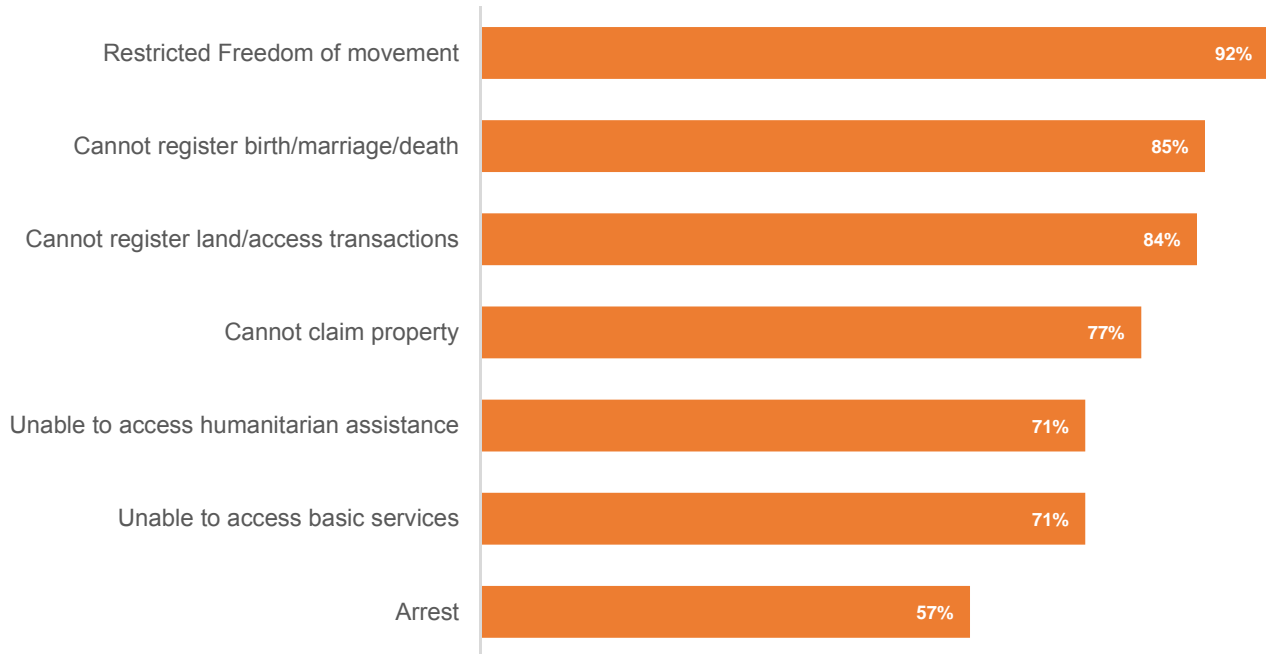
GOVERNORATES	Number of urban locations <sup>1</sup> where LCD is reported	Birth Certificate	Civil record (extract)	Marriage Certificate	Divorce record	Family Booklet	Death Certificate	Disability ID	Syrian ID	Passport	Travel authorisation document	Approval for lease agreement	Deed/Tabou	Residence support document
Aleppo	24	88%	79%	92%	75%	92%	88%	88%	96%	100%	96%	88%	83%	83%
Al-Hasakeh	16	13%	25%	19%	19%	38%	19%	31%	44%	88%	88%	19%	38%	13%
Ar-Raqqa	21	90%	95%	100%	95%	100%	95%	86%	90%	95%	95%	90%	86%	90%
As-Sweida	2	100%	50%	50%	0%	50%	0%	0%	50%	0%	100%	100%	100%	50%
Damascus	2	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	50%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	50%
Dar'a	26	62%	81%	85%	77%	88%	69%	62%	85%	92%	92%	73%	92%	62%
Deir-ez-Zor	40	90%	93%	90%	93%	93%	90%	93%	90%	100%	93%	90%	100%	93%
Hama	16	38%	38%	56%	38%	50%	38%	50%	56%	75%	56%	44%	56%	44%
Homs	12	75%	75%	83%	67%	83%	75%	92%	83%	92%	75%	58%	92%	67%
Idleb	29	90%	90%	90%	79%	97%	90%	90%	100%	100%	97%	86%	90%	90%
Lattakia	3	67%	33%	67%	33%	67%	67%	33%	67%	33%	33%	67%	67%	33%
Quneitra	1	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%	100%	0%	100%	0%
Rural Damascus	50	50%	54%	68%	46%	70%	62%	76%	72%	84%	80%	60%	72%	50%
Tartous	4	25%	0%	25%	0%	25%	25%	75%	25%	75%	50%	50%	25%	0%

<sup>1</sup> Includes 32 neighborhoods in Ar-Raqqa, Deir-ez-Zor and Idleb

**c. Impact of not having civil documents**

i. Percentage of communities having reported the occurrence of lack/loss of civil documentation identifying a specific impact of not having civil documents

(e.g. 92% of urban communities having reported occurrence lack/loss of civil documentation identified restricted freedom of movement as an impact of not having documents in the community)



ii. Percentage of communities having reported the occurrence of lack/loss of civil documentation identifying a specific impact of not having documents, by governorate

(e.g. 54% of covered urban communities in Aleppo governorate having reported the occurrence of lack/loss of civil documentation identified a "Arrest" as an impact of not having documents in Aleppo governorate)

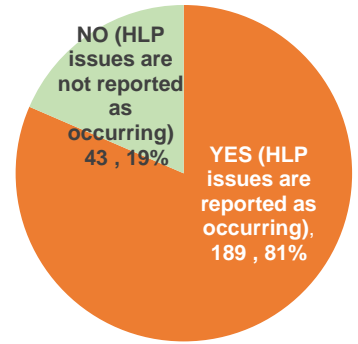
GOVERNORATE	Number of urban locations <sup>1</sup> where LCD is reported	Arrest	Restricted Freedom of movement	Cannot register birth/marriage/death	Cannot claim property	Cannot register land/access transactions	Unable to access basic services	Unable to access humanitarian assistance
Aleppo	24	54%	88%	88%	92%	96%	79%	75%
Al-Hasakeh	16	50%	88%	75%	63%	63%	56%	56%
Ar-Raqqa	21	81%	100%	90%	43%	62%	38%	48%
As-Sweida	2	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Damascus	2	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Dar'a	26	77%	96%	100%	100%	96%	92%	100%
Deir-ez-Zor	40	20%	100%	35%	25%	48%	8%	10%
Hama	16	69%	88%	81%	75%	75%	88%	88%
Homs	12	67%	100%	100%	100%	100%	75%	67%
Idleb	29	24%	97%	90%	100%	100%	90%	86%
Lattakia	3	67%	67%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Quneitra	1	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Rural Damascus	50	74%	90%	96%	84%	94%	78%	82%
Tartous	4	25%	50%	75%	25%	25%	50%	50%

<sup>1</sup> Includes 32 neighborhoods in Ar-Raqqa, Deir-ez-Zor and Idleb

7. HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY ISSUES

HIGHLIGHTS

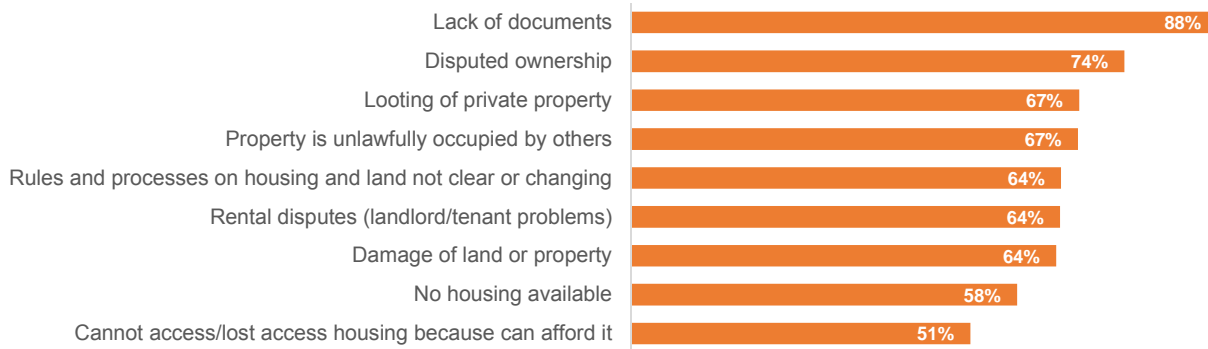
- 189 (81%) out of 232 covered urban communities in Syria reported the occurrence of HLP issues
- Among nine types of HLP concerns that were covered in urban communities having reported the occurrence of HLP issues, lack of documents and disputed ownership were reported by more than 70% covered communities.



a. Concerns related to Housing, land and property

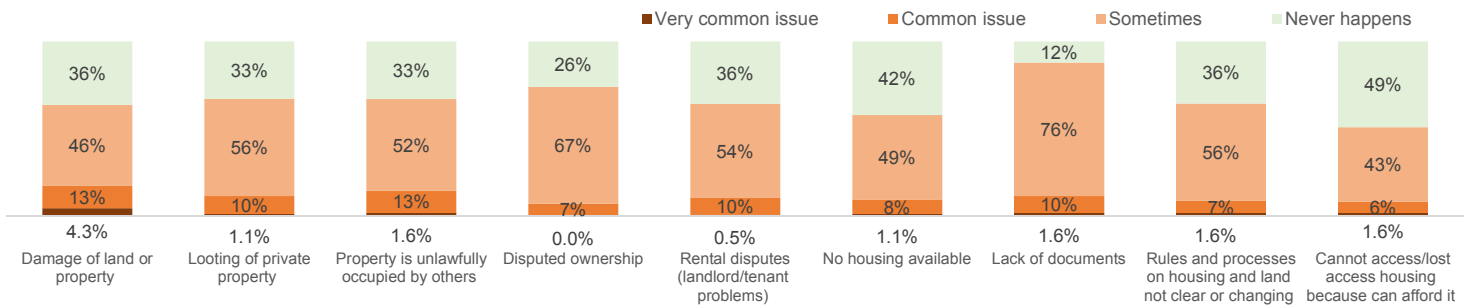
i. Percentage of covered urban communities reporting occurrence of specific HLP concerns

(e.g. 88% of covered urban communities having reported HLP concerns identified lack of documents as a specific concern)



ii. Percentage of covered urban communities reporting specific HLP concerns, by frequency of occurrence

(e.g. 13% of covered urban communities, having reported HLP concerns, identified “damage of land or property” as a “common issue”)



iii. Percentage of covered urban communities reporting specific HLP concerns by governorate

(e.g. 50% of covered urban communities in Aleppo governorate having reported HLP concerns, identified “damage of land or property” as a specific HLP concern)

GOVERNORATES	Number of urban locations <sup>1</sup> where HLP is reported as an issue	Damage of land or property	Looting of private property	Property is unlawfully occupied by others	Disputed ownership	Rental disputes (landlord/tenant problems)	No housing available	Lack of documents	Rules and processes on housing and land not clear or changing
Aleppo	21	50%	44%	52%	60%	60%	56%	80%	44%
Al-Hasakeh	11	41%	47%	41%	65%	65%	41%	65%	44%
Ar-Raqqa	22	95%	91%	95%	95%	91%	86%	95%	91%
As-Sweida	3	67%	67%	0%	100%	100%	33%	67%	33%
Damascus	2	100%	100%	100%	50%	50%	100%	100%	50%
Dar'a	21	74%	67%	44%	67%	56%	67%	85%	48%
Deir-ez-Zor	40	20%	39%	98%	41%	10%	12%	93%	98%
Hama	14	63%	68%	53%	53%	47%	42%	58%	32%
Homs	12	77%	77%	62%	69%	69%	54%	92%	46%
Idleb	19	45%	28%	31%	50%	47%	38%	53%	34%
Lattakia	2	67%	67%	67%	67%	67%	67%	67%	33%
Quneitra	1	100%	100%	0%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Rural Damascus	48	63%	73%	58%	67%	56%	60%	71%	56%
Tartous	5	50%	100%	60%	80%	100%	60%	80%	75%

<sup>1</sup> Includes 32 neighborhoods in Ar-Raqqa, Deir-ez-Zor and Idleb

## 1. CHILD PROTECTION AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY

Against a backdrop of violence, continuous displacements and worsening socio-economic conditions, children continue to endure multiple protection risks and violations of their rights on a daily basis. Grave child rights violations remain a critical concern with countless children killed and injured through persistent use of explosive weapons in civilian areas, recruitment and use of children by all parties to the conflict, torture, detention, abduction, sexual violence, attacks on schools and hospitals and denial of humanitarian access particularly to children living in UN-declared besieged areas<sup>7</sup>. The crisis has also impacted on the wellbeing of caregivers, leaving children's source of protection at breaking point. Children endure violence in their homes, schools and communities, often by those entrusted with their care; they are faced with risks associated with explosive hazards, including permanent impairment; lack civil documentation to prove their existence; and out of sheer desperation many girls and boys are married and withdrawn from school to work, often in dangerous condition. This toxic environment leaves many girls and boys deprived of their psychosocial needs and experiencing profound distress.



The child protection issues outlined below represent a small extract of the child-specific protection data available as part of the 2018 HNO. A full length child protection report is being prepared and will be available in November 2017 to inform child protection actors' programming, advocacy resource mobilization efforts.

Readers are reminded that child protection issues should be viewed as interconnected and compounding, as rarely do girls and boys experience child protection issues in isolation of other protection issues and vulnerabilities. They are also reminded that 2018 data collection focused on humanitarian needs and protection threats and did not comprehensively gather information on children and their family's strengths and resilience.

### a. UNACCOMPANIED AND SEPARATED CHILDREN

*"Because of the war and the crisis in the country, many children are without family either because of the death of their parents, arrest of their fathers, or because of divorce and the remarriage of their parents"* (Focus Group Discussion with Men)

#### Key Terminology

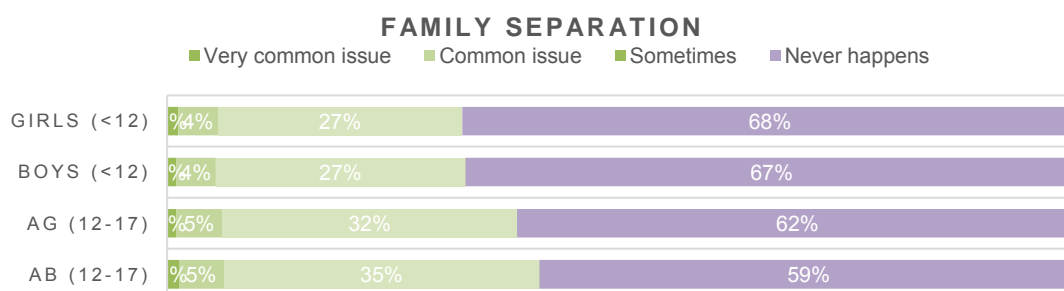
**Separated children** under 18 years of age,<sup>8</sup> who have been separated from both parents, or from their previous legal or customary primary caregiver, but not necessarily from other relatives. These may, therefore, include children accompanied by other adult family members.<sup>9</sup>

**Unaccompanied children** are children who have been separated by both parents and other relatives, and who are not being cared for by an adult, who by law or custom is responsible for doing so.<sup>10</sup>

**Orphan** is a child who has lost both parents (as a result of death)<sup>11</sup>. In many countries a child who has lost one parent is considered an orphan, but this term should be avoided as it can result in the unnecessary placement of a child in alternative care, rather than being supported by their surviving parent.

#### Summary of Findings

- Respondents to the 2018 HNO data collection exercises were asked their perceptions on unaccompanied and separated children: 52% of assessed communities indicated it occurring either *sometimes*, *commonly* or *very commonly*. Adolescent boys (41%) and girls (38%) between 12-17 years were reported to be the most affected child population group.



#### Unaccompanied and Separated Children-percentage of assessed communities reporting by frequency of occurrence-age and sex aggregated

- Raqqa, Lattakia, Rural Damascus and Homs governorates had the highest proportion of assessed communities indicating the occurrence of unaccompanied and separated children.
- There is no accurate data available on how many children have been separated from their families, Household Protection Monitoring Report for Southern Syria undertaken by IRC found 9% of assessed households in Dar'a and 7% in Quneitra are caring for a separated child.<sup>12</sup> The Nutrition sector found less than two percent of children under 5 were not living with their usual caregivers.<sup>13</sup>
- 2018 data continues to show patterns of both accidental (involuntary) and deliberate (voluntary) separation. Respondents were asked their perception on reasons children are unaccompanied and separated from their usual caregivers. The most

<sup>7</sup> Children and Armed Conflict Report of the Secretary General (A/72/361-S/2017/821), August 2017

<sup>8</sup> UN Convention on the Rights of the Child, 1990. Article 1.

<sup>9</sup> Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action

<sup>10</sup> Minimum Standards for Child Protection in Humanitarian Action

<sup>11</sup> IAWG (2004) Interagency Guidelines on Unaccompanied and Separated Children

<sup>12</sup> IRC and UNHCR Household Protection Monitoring Report Southern Syria, June 2017

<sup>13</sup> SMART Survey. 663 child from 0 -59 month from 449 HH had been included in the survey

common reasons for all groups of children were: death of caregivers; divorce of caregivers and economic reasons. Child marriage was reported to be a common cause of separation for girls in assessed communities, and child recruitment for boys. Other reasons were moving to a safer location; disappearance of caregiver; caregivers willing to send children away; family violence; abduction of the child; disappearance of the child and detention.

- FGD data continues to indicate that the majority of children separated from their parents or other usual caregivers live in kinship care arrangements in the community, a pre-existing cultural norm. Care is usually provided by maternal grandparents or aunts/uncles. For some time there has been indication that the deteriorating economic situation and breakdown of family and community safety nets may be adversely impacting this positive community response in many locations.
- Children in alternative care arrangements were said to be more exposed to violence, abuse and neglect, not treated equally to other children in the household and often engaged in child labour.

#### Adolescents' experiences and observations on care arrangements

*"This incident happened with me. My father has been detained for 7 years and my mother left us and went to Lebanon and got married. Now we are with our grandmother"* (FGD with Girls, 12-17 years)

*"I know many children whose fathers were killed and whose mothers got married and left them to their grandparents. Those children are always homeless because the tents of their grandparents can't house them all"* (FGD with Boys, 15-17 years).

## b. CHILD LABOUR

*"We see children working everywhere, even in jobs that are not suitable for their ages. Too many of them have become the breadwinners of their families"* (FGD, Men).

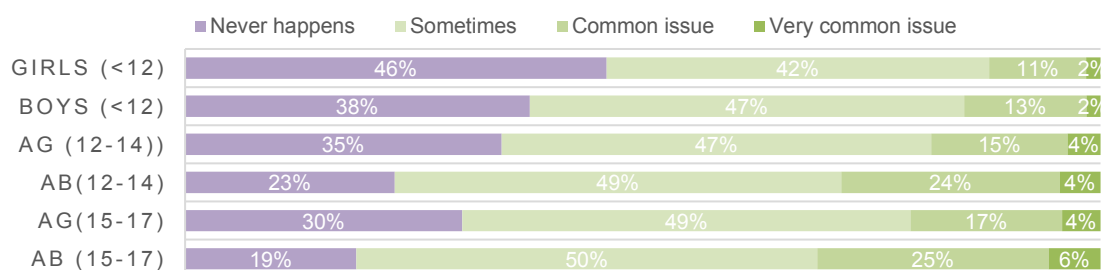
*"Most boys living in my camp are working in car repairing. This work is very hard, and they are beaten and insulted; however, they are forced to be silent because they are in need of money"* (FGD with Boys, 15-17 years).

### Key Terminology

- **Children in productive activities:** Not all work done by children should be classified as child labour. Work that does not affect children's health and personal development or interfere with schooling can contribute to children's development and provide them with skills and experience and help prepare for adult life.
- **Child labour** is work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development. It refers to work that is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children; and interferes with their schooling by: depriving them of the opportunity to attend school; obliging them to leave school prematurely; or requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work.
- **Worst forms of child labour** is a subset of child labour and is to be eliminated as a matter of urgency. This includes hazardous work, forced or bonded labour, use in armed conflict, trafficking for sexual or economic exploitation and illicit work.

### Summary of Findings

- Child labour was a problem in Syria prior to the crisis that the humanitarian crisis has greatly exacerbated. As a result, many children are now involved in economic activities that are mentally, physically or socially dangerous (i.e child labour) and which limits – or denies - their basic rights, including to education. In its most extreme forms - such as child recruitment and use in the conflict, or sexual exploitation - is a grave violation of children's rights.
- Absolute numbers of children affected are not available, but indications are that the proportion of children affected is very significant. Respondents to the 2018 HNO data collection exercises were asked their perceptions on child labour: 82% of assessed communities indicated it is occurring either sometimes, commonly and very commonly.
- While girls and boys of all ages are indicated to be engaged in child labour, respondents felt adolescents were the most affected groups - boys 15-17 years (81%), boys 12-14 years (75%) and girls 15-17 years (70%).<sup>14</sup>
- Quneitra and Hassakeh governorates (girls and boys of all age groups); followed by Aleppo for girls of all age groups, and Dara'a for boys of all age groups reported the highest occurrence of child labour.



Child Labour preventing school attendance -percentage of assessed communities reporting by frequency of occurrence-age and sex aggregated<sup>15</sup>

- FGDs participants reported children engaging in some of the worst forms of child labour: working with parties to conflict in combat and support roles, smuggling; operating heavy machinery in factories and workshops; working as blacksmiths, in oil

<sup>14</sup> Respondents were asked to consider the occurrence of child labour among different groups of children: boys and girls aged below 12; 12-14; and 15-17 years.

<sup>15</sup> HNO data collection exercises were designed to capture information on whether children's working patterns are interfering with their schooling, as per definition of Child Labour. The age categories were designed to reflect the labour law in Syria – 15 years.



refineries and quarries; begging; scavenging through garbage for valuable waste. Children are also involved labour activities that *may not be* classified as “worst forms”, however their work may still deprive them of their childhood, potential and dignity and be harmful for their development.

- While both girls and boys are working, boys are said to be more likely involved in hazardous forms of labour such as those outlined above. Girls are reported to be more involved in domestic work (e.g. cooking, cleaning, hairdressing and sewing) possibly owing to cultural and social norms around work outside of the home. Girls’ work may be both paid and unpaid. Both girls and boys are involved in agriculture work. Data is not clear on the age that girls and boys start working: often starting below 12 and at times as young as 5<sup>16</sup>.
- Working girls and boys of all ages are exposed to a range of protection risks and working in unsafe environments, both in terms of the nature of the work and the treatment by their employers.

### c. CHILD RECRUITMENT AND USE BY PARTIES TO THE CONFLICT

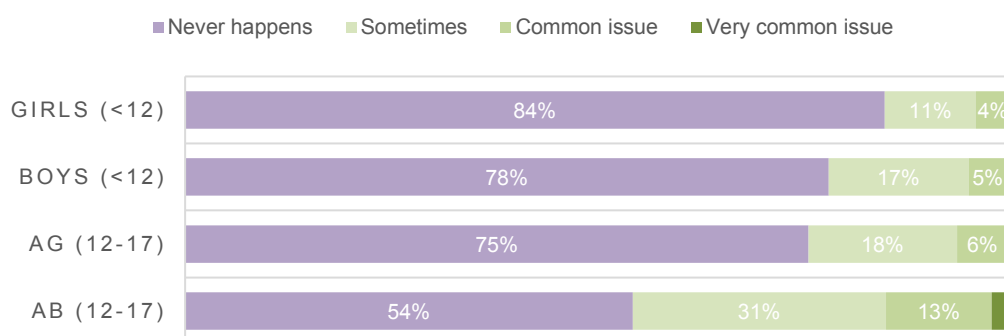
“Can you see how they post fifteen year old children at roadblocks? How can he remember that he is a child?” (FGD with Women)

#### Key Terminology

- **Child Recruitment and Use by Parties to the Conflict:** refers to a child associated with an armed force or armed group below 18 years of age who is or who has been recruited or used by an armed force or armed group in any capacity, including but not limited to children used as fighters, cooks, porters, messengers, spies or for sexual purposes. It does not only refer to a child who is taking or has taken a direct part in hostilities. Recruitment refers to compulsory, forced and voluntary conscription or enlistment of children into any kind of armed force or armed group.<sup>17</sup>

#### Summary of Findings

- Recruitment and use of children in the conflict is widespread according to the UN SG’s report on Children and Armed Conflict. Children have been used by parties to the conflict in frontline combat roles, received military training and served in support roles ranging from guarding checkpoints, aides-de-camps and for sexual exploitation. Children have been used to conduct suicide attacks and executions<sup>18</sup>. Children have been killed and injured in hostilities,<sup>19</sup> as well as arrested and detained for their alleged association with armed groups<sup>20</sup>.
- While it is not possible to provide information on the total number of children affected across Syria, as part of the 2018 HNO data collection exercises 47% of assessed communities indicated it is occurring either *sometimes, commonly and very commonly*.
- Adolescent boys 12-17 years were considered most affected with 47% of assessed communities indicating its occurrence, followed by adolescent girls 12-17 years (25%), boys under 12 years (22%) and girls under 12 years (16%).



Child Recruitment—percentage of assessed communities reporting by frequency of occurrence—age and sex aggregated

- Raqqa and Hassakeh governorates (girls and boys of all age groups), as well as Deir Ez Zor for boys aged under 12 years and 12-17 years reported the highest occurrence of child recruitment.
- The use of young children has been documented for several years. In 2016 20 percent of verified cases involved children under the age of 15,<sup>21</sup> a trend that is continuing in 2017 - 16% of verified cases in the first half of 2017 involved children below the age of 15, including as young as 12 years.<sup>22</sup> Boys continue to be the most affected by recruitment and use by parties to the conflict, although girls are also verified to engage in combat and support roles. Girls have also been used as sexual slaves to fighters in extremist groups<sup>23</sup>.
- Issues expressed in the Focus Group Discussions help to deepen the understanding of the interlinked nature of the drivers of vulnerability that lead to child recruitment, such as: financial incentives; lack education and safe livelihood options; role of family, peer and community influence, as well as psychosocial issues.

<sup>16</sup> Analysis of FGD data

<sup>17</sup> The Paris Principles: Principles and Guidelines on Children Associated with Armed Forces or Armed Groups, February 2007, see: <https://www.unicef.org/emerg/files/ParisPrinciples310107English.pdf>

<sup>18</sup> Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, September 2017

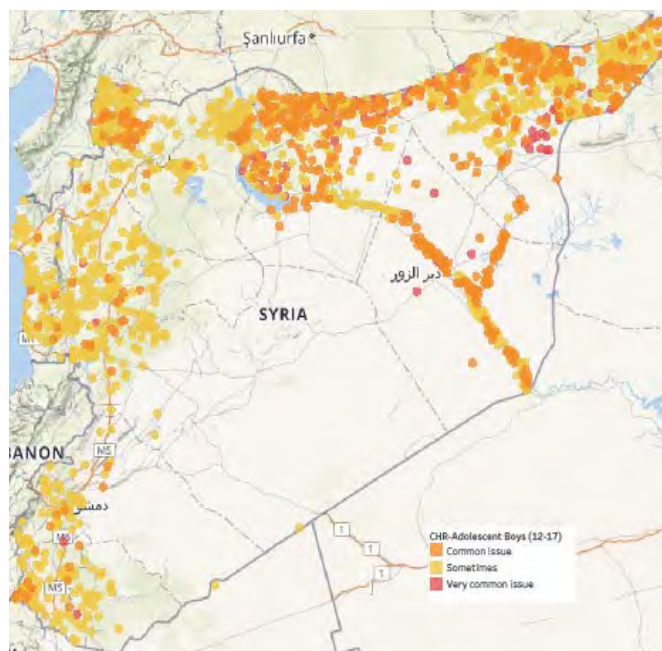
<sup>19</sup> Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, July 2016

<sup>20</sup> Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, September 2017

<sup>21</sup> Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, September 2017

<sup>22</sup> OCHA Humanitarian Response Plan Monitoring Report, January-June 2017

<sup>23</sup> Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, September 2017



Map: Recruitment and Use of Children by Parties to the Conflict: Communities indicating frequency of occurrence – adolescent boys 12-17 years

**Observations on Drivers for Recruitment and Use in the Conflict**

*“I was forced to send my child, who is still 12 years old, to one of the armed factions in order to have a salary and provide for the rest of the family... I sacrifice one so that the rest may live” (FGD with Women)*

*We want to join the armed groups for the salary” (FGD with boys, 12-17 years)*

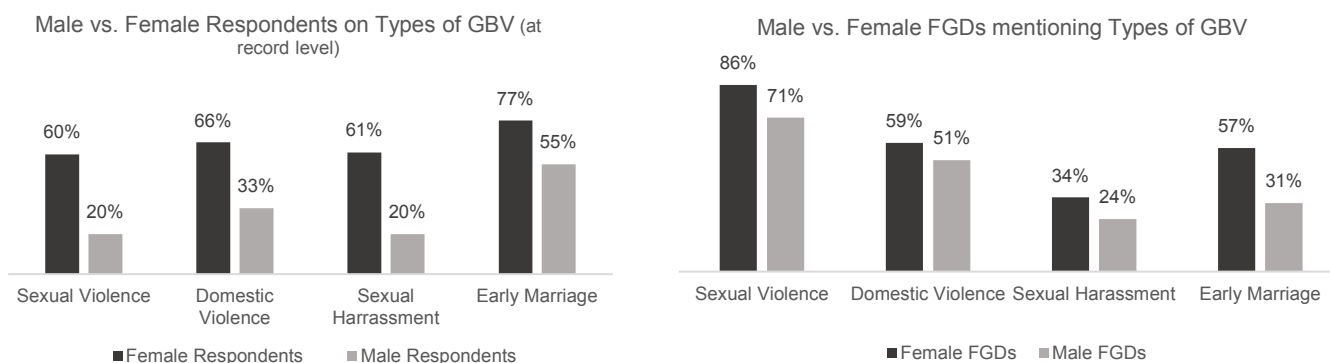
*“In cases where the father has passed away, the eldest son joins armed groups to provide financial support for his family” (FGD with men)*

## 2. GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY

Assessments have confirmed that gender-based violence, particularly verbal harassment, domestic violence (including family violence against women and girls), early marriages and the fear of sexual violence continue to pervade the lives of women and girls in Syria inside and outside the home, resulting in very few spaces where women and girls feel safe. The length of the crisis and the deep-rooted patriarchal structures underpinning Syrian society, in conjunction with the increasing lawlessness in some areas are normalising this violence, with women's rights continuing to be eroded. The fear of sexual violence, often associated with kidnapping, is a concern raised by women and girls and contributes to psychosocial stress and to limiting their movements. Freedom of movement of women and girls limits their access to services, humanitarian aid and ultimately their rights. The shame and stigma surrounding sexual violence contributes to survivors not talking about violence when it happens. Women and girls also fear honour killing as a result of sexual violence. Families arrange marriages for girls, believing that it will protect them and also to ease the financial burden on the family. Girls are reportedly being married younger. The socio-economic situation, lack of livelihood opportunities, and increased poverty is ultimately leading more women to resort to negative coping mechanisms such as prostitution/survival sex.



It is interesting to note that female participants in all data sets highlighted the types of gender based violence that take place. This is explained by the fact that women and girls experience the type of violence more than men and are able to speak to it<sup>24</sup>.



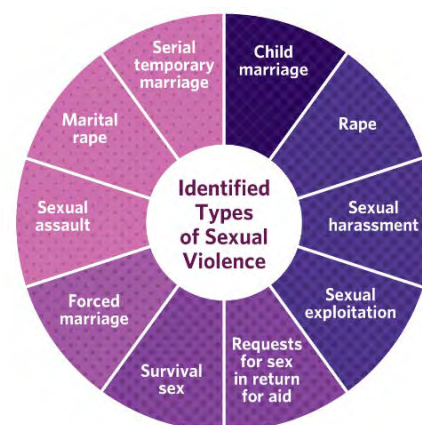
A more in depth report on gender-based violence, *Voices from Syria*, based on HNO findings from quantitative and qualitative various data sources can be found here: <http://www.humanitarianresponse.info/en/operations/whole-of-syria/gender-based-violence-gbv>

### a. TYPES OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

**Child Marriage:** Marriage of children under 18 years old is not a new phenomenon in Syria. However, with the protracted nature of the crisis child marriage has evolved from a cultural practice to a coping mechanism in the crisis. Families arrange marriages for girls, believing that it will protect them and also needing to ease the financial burden of the family. According to GBV experts, this trend has been increasing in 2017 due to the crisis, and there is an understanding that girls are being married at younger ages. *“She has made her 15-year-old daughter marry because she was afraid of assault or kidnapping. When she is married, her husband protects her.” (Woman, Idleb governorate)* In rare cases, families may force child marriage on a girl survivor of sexual assault, as a means of restoring honour. *“We heard of rape cases, and then the parents hated the girl and wanted to marry her as soon as possible.” Adolescent girl, Homs governorate)*

**Domestic Violence<sup>25</sup>:** *“When a man gets angry, he hits his wife with whatever is in his hand.” (Woman, Quneitra governorate)* Domestic violence is one of the most commonly mentioned types of violence in the qualitative data. It often occurs with physical, emotional or verbal violence, sexual violence and economic violence.

Emotional/verbal violence could take the form of yelling, insults and threats (e.g. of divorce). Similarly, the crisis brought on changes in traditional gender roles in some areas, where women began to work outside the house to contribute to or solely provide the family's income. This has also been linked to increases in domestic violence, as men perceive the change in family dynamics as a threat. Domestic violence also occurs with family violence, where the husband beats not only his wife but his children as well. It is related to movement restrictions and isolation from friends and family as means of manipulation and control of the woman.



<sup>24</sup> GBV and in particular sexual violence is underreported and rarely discussed openly by both females and males. This is regardless of the culture, religion, or geographic region, as studies have shown. (ER&P Participant Handbook, p. 32). In quantitative multi-sectoral assessments, the targeted population is often not familiar with the vocabulary around gender-based violence, and enumerators without being specialised on GBV issues can face challenges in this regard, despite having been trained. Quantitative assessments are not expected to accurately reflect the scale and nature of sexual violence in an emergency. What they can do is highlight broader safety concerns and help identify situations where additional GBV expertise, resources and more in-depth GBV-specific assessment may be needed. For these reasons, the Syria HNO GBV analysis is based both on qualitative and quantitative data sources.

<sup>25</sup> Domestic violence in the GBV section refers to intimate partner violence. However, many of the participants of the assessments interpreted domestic violence to also mean family violence, which can include intimate partner violence, but also violence between father and son, brothers, brother against sister, brother in laws against women etc.

**Family Violence:** Women also recount violence perpetrated by other family members, such in-laws and in particular the brother of their husband. Violence against children by their parents was also noted as a concern. Boys and girls are both at risk of violence at the hands of their parents or caregivers, more frequently noted as fathers and uncles rather than mothers or aunts. Consequences of family violence can reach severe physical injury, and are also associated with psychological distress and depression.

**Sexual Violence:** Sexual violence is one of the most frequently cited types of violence discussed by participants in the qualitative data and mostly by women in both qualitative and quantitative data sets. Women discussed daily fear of sexual violence including street harassment and rape. *“Women and girls are the most vulnerable to sexual violence because of their weakness and male domination.” (Adolescent boy, Idleb governorate)* Participants in qualitative assessments noted that the purpose of kidnapping and abduction of women and girls was often associated with rape and sexual assault. Displacement and living in camps are noted as being particularly unsafe environments for women and girls and places where the risks for sexual violence were high. Reasons given were a lack of privacy (in tents, or in latrines), overcrowding and mix of people who do not know each other, poverty and financial desperation, and chaos or lawlessness.

Overall, the shame and social stigma associated with women and girls’ virginity deeply influence both the impact of sexual violence and the coping mechanisms available to survivors. Murder of women and girls by their family members in the name of honour, victim blaming and forced marriage to the perpetrators were mentioned without prompting more frequently this year compared to last.

**Sexual Harassment:** Shouts, insults, threats and other street harassment by men and boys toward women and girls poses a daily nuisance and fear, often becoming an obstacle prohibiting them from leaving their homes to access markets, services, distributions, school and work.

**Sexual Exploitation:** Assessments confirmed that women and girls also face sexual exploitation. Poverty, displacement, being head of household (often linked to new work places), coupled with gender inequalities are all understood to contribute to this form of gender-based violence. *“13-year-old girls go to the bakeries to make little money. I know that people exploit those girls sexually in return for buying bread from them. This is very common.” (Man, Rural Damascus)* Camps were identified as locations that increased risks of sexual exploitation of women and girls.

**Kidnapping:** FGD respondents of all ages and sexes spoke about the fear of kidnapping. Kidnapping of women and girls was more commonly associated with rape and sexual assault or even forced marriage, compared to detention and forced conscription for men and boys, or robbery and ransom for those with money. *“Some accidents related to sexual violence occur in our community. A young man kidnapped a girl because she refused to marry him.” (Adolescent girl, Idleb governorate)*

**Detention and Torture:** There are first-hand accounts of women who had been arrested and detained in relation to the crisis, that provide details of women’s experiences during detention and after release.

## **b. POPULATION AT RISK**

Findings from all data sources show that **women and girls** are disproportionately affected by gender-based violence in Syria, such as early marriage, sexual violence and domestic violence. **Displaced women and girls**, specifically those living in camps, shelters and informal settlements across the country were seen to be at particular risk of GBV, with reports in some areas of the country of widows and divorced women being placed in separate sections of camps. With regards to sexual violence, early marriage and movement restrictions, **adolescent girls** are particularly affected. Fear of kidnapping and sexual violence would further these restrictions, often leading to families preventing their daughters of going to school. Overall, women and girls are described as in need of a ‘male protector’.

**Widows and separated/divorced girls and women** were perceived to be at particular risk to sexual violence, emotional and verbal abuse, forced marriage, polygamy and serial temporary marriages, movement restrictions, economic violence and exploitation, among others. Widows and divorced women and girls expressed fear that their **children would be taken away** from them or that they would be forced to **leave their children** in order to provide for income. When talking about the reasons why children would be separated or abandoned in the community, death of the caregiver was mentioned most often, followed by the re-marriage of parents, in particular the mother, and thirdly divorce. The **lack or loss of civil documentation and/or property-related documents** has also major implications for widows and separated/divorced women and girls. FGD participants described how not having a family booklet could hinder widows and separated/divorced women and girls in accessing to distributions, as they would be considered as part of her parents’ family.

**Female-headed households** are also associated with an increased risk of sexual violence. **People with disability (PWD)** were identified as particularly affected by violence, including GBV, in Syria.

## **c. COPING MECHANISM**

There is much shame and social stigma associated with women and girls’ virginity and upholding traditional gender roles. In many cases of violence, even when families recognize that the act is non-consensual, the blame is placed on the shoulders of the woman. This deeply influences the coping mechanisms available to prevent and minimize the risks of GBV, and also for survivors to cope after experiencing GBV.

The most commonly cited strategy to minimize the risks of GBV for women and girls was to **change or limit their movement**, appearance and behaviour. Women and girls either choose or are forced by their husband or family to stay at home, to only leave the house during the day, or only leave the house only if accompanied by a husband, brother or parent. Many also describe avoiding crowded places like markets and wearing clothes that are considered more “decent” in order to avoid sexual harassment.

Some coping strategies do not prevent harm; instead, potential threats are replaced by (perceptively) less harmful ones, or the best available course of action (as for example described above for child marriage).

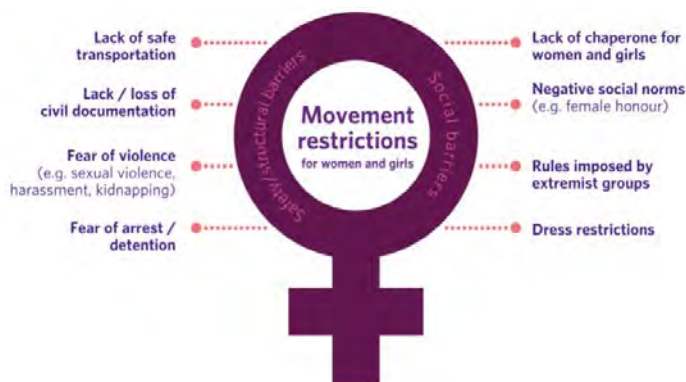
Across the different qualitative data sets, a range of negative coping strategies were reported. The most common were: movement Restrictions, including dropping out of school - Dress Restrictions - Running Away Self-Defence/Carrying a weapon - Child Marriage – divorce - survival Sex and prostitution.

Perhaps unsurprisingly, the most frequently cited way for women and girls to cope after experiencing GBV was to tell no one about it, to remain silent and keep it a secret. In fact, many FGD participants, both male and female, cited **non-disclosure** as the only coping mechanism available to female survivors of violence in order to avoid scandal, gossip, shame and social stigma.

On the other hand, some women and girls did describe being able to talk to close friends about experiences of violence, to rely on their family's support, to seek justice, to rely on their own psychological strength, or to seek health or protection services as a means of coping with violence.

#### d. MOVEMENT RESTRICTIONS

Men, women, girls and boys reported restrictions on their movement due to safety issues linked with the crisis, such as fear of detention and arrest, shelling and explosions and crime. Men and boys' movement restrictions were also strongly linked to the fear of forced conscription. Women and girls expressed additional reasons for movement restrictions, and in many areas assessment participants cited that women and girls are more affected and by more severe restrictions. Many girls report that they have had to drop out of school due to movement restrictions imposed by their parents, and a few participants mentioned women that were locked in their homes during the day while their husbands are away. In addition to and often strongly correlated with movement restrictions is the restriction of freedoms and rights of women and girls in general, and the denial of resources, services and opportunities. (see section on Coping Mechanism above)



#### e. AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS TO GBV SERVICES ACROSS SYRIA

In 2017, the geographical **reach of GBV services** has significantly increased, alongside the number of services being provided. In August 2017, 38 more sub-districts were being reached with GBV activities compared to December 2016, bringing a total of 121 Sub-districts. Furthermore, during this period, the number of partner organizations offering GBV services has increased from 44 to 62. Data sources confirmed satisfaction with the GBV services where they existed, especially in relation to individual and group counselling sessions, empowerment activities, such as vocational training courses, and awareness raising sessions. Participants in FGDs expressed a need for more services for GBV survivors and 59% of communities reporting needing women and girl's centers. In large parts of the country the absence of legal services and judicial redress mechanisms for women and girls that are easily accessible and non-partisan make comprehensive support for survivors of GBV even more difficult. Distance to service delivery points and lack of transportation, especially in rural areas, family restrictions and a lack of trust or fear of stigmatization **are the main barriers for women and girls** to access GBV services. A **lack of awareness** about the existence of GBV services was mentioned as another barrier to accessing services as well as the **lack of clear referral pathways** for GBV survivors in some areas of the country.

#### f. ACCESS TO HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

As in 2016, concerns with access to humanitarian assistance were raised. Distribution sites are often perceived as **unsafe places**, which are **dominated by men**. In some areas people described how they hesitated going to crowded distributions sites, especially in camp settings, given that these were sometimes targets for aerial bombings. At the same time, participants of FGD said that women and girls benefitted from distributions, as the **whole family** would be assisted. Women and girls would receive aid, but indirectly.

### 3. MINE ACTION AREA OF RESPONSIBILITY

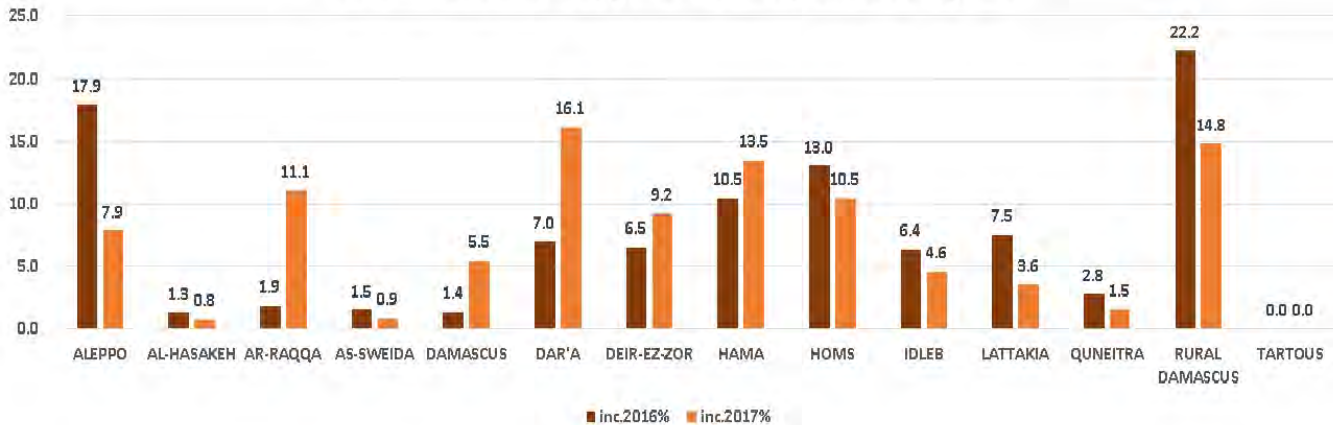
#### a. SUMMARY

*“When the war is over, our main concern will be mines and the remains of war.”* – FGD with adolescent girls (Dar’a Governorate)



In 2017, the presence of explosive hazards<sup>26</sup> continues to threaten the lives and livelihoods of affected communities and endanger humanitarian actors seeking to provide them with aid. An estimated 8.2 million people are now living in 162 sub-districts most affected by incidents involving explosive weapons over the past two years; an increase from the 6.3 million people reported in 2016 due to the shifting battlegrounds of the conflict. Of all communities surveyed, 33% reported the presence of explosive hazards, and in sub-districts that have experienced conflict incidents in the last two years, 43% of

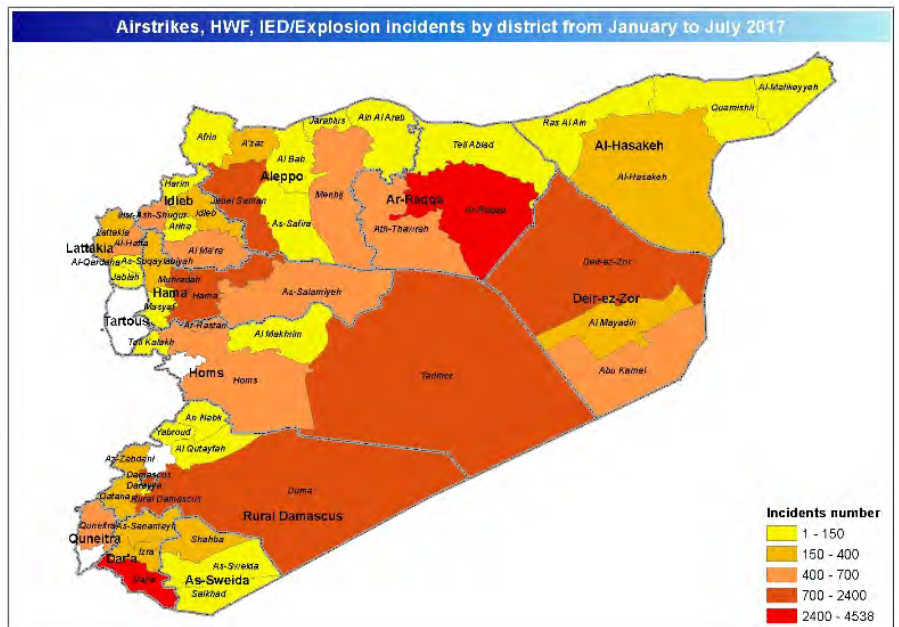
% overall conflict incidents by governorate Jan- Sep 2016 & Jan- Sep 2017



communities reported the presence of explosive hazards<sup>27</sup>.

There was a 25% decrease in all conflict incidents<sup>28</sup> recorded from January to August 2017 (29,467) compared to the same period in 2016 (39,419). However, as access for clearance to areas affected by the conflict is severely limited, this doesn't signify a decrease in the threat to the civilian population. The conflict incidents reported for the assessed period have created another layer of explosive hazards that will continue to compound the crisis. The geographical spread at governorate level has shifted slightly towards the south and east in accordance with the shifting battle lines compared to findings from last year.

There has been a noticeable increase in conflict incidents Dar'a – prior to the signing of the de-escalation zone agreement -, Ar-Raqqa and Deir-ez-Zor on a governorate level. Air-dropped munitions and heavy weapons fire continue to constitute the majority of conflict incidents reported. 29,467 conflict incidents have occurred in the period from January to August 2017, which can be broken down as 49.4% heavy weapons fire (HWF), 47.2% airstrikes, and improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and other explosions at 3.5%. The occurrence of conflict incidents type varies significantly from one area to another in reflection of the conflict on the ground.

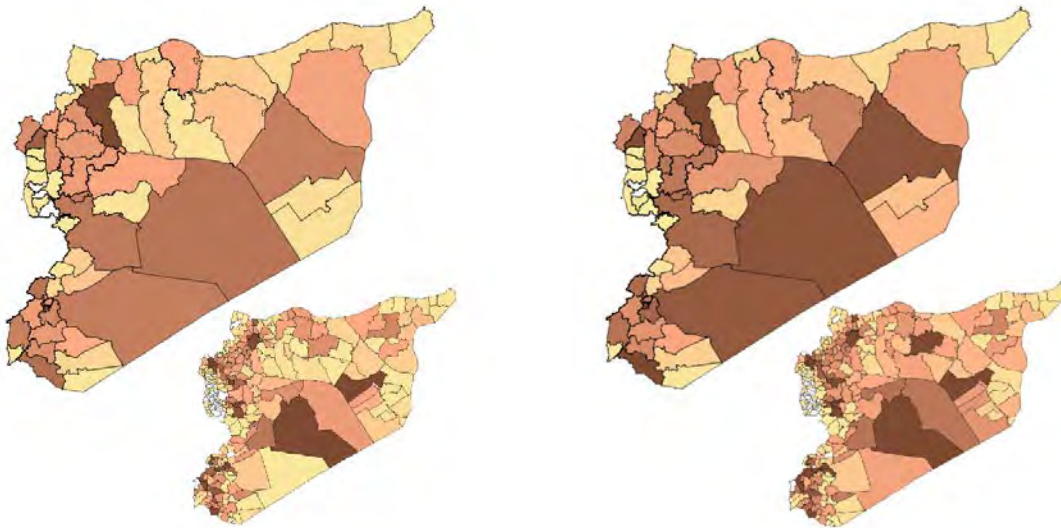


#### Overview of all conflict incidents on district and sub-district level between “as of Aug 2016” and “as of Aug 2017”

<sup>26</sup> Explosive hazards include landmines, explosive remnants of war, and improvised explosive devices.

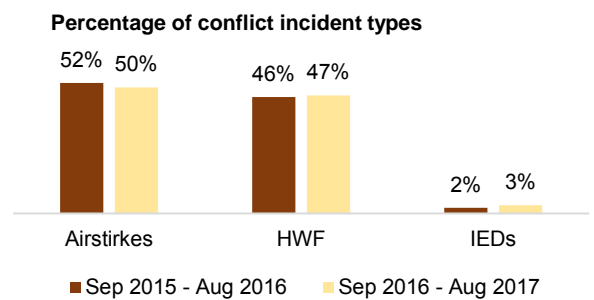
<sup>27</sup> MSNA and SHPNA

<sup>28</sup> Figures related to conflict incidents are from the Clash database. While there is information available on the specific nature and extent of explosive hazard contamination for certain locations in Syria, which will guide the mine action response in those areas, there is a lack of comprehensive information on contamination across the country as a whole. The clash database records incidents across all communities and therefore allows for the potential threat of explosive hazards to be compared across all areas. The underlying assumption is that conflict generates explosive hazards and incidents involving weapons with a particularly high failure rate, i.e., air-dropped munitions, heavy weapons fire, and improvised explosive devices, are particularly likely not to function and therefore leave behind explosives that endanger communities and could be harvested for further IEDs.

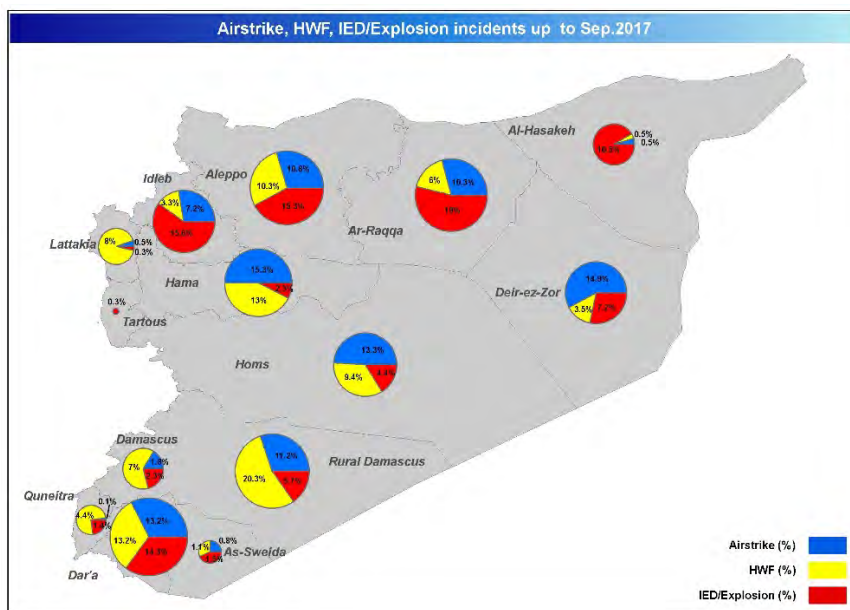


**b. THE NEED FOR A TAILORED MINE ACTION RESPONSE**

While conflict incidents are widespread across the country, explosive weapons have affected certain communities more heavily than others and in different ways. The type of explosive hazards resulting from particular weapons will determine the mine action response required, ranging from the removal of surface items such as cluster munitions to the more technical expertise required to remove IEDs. There has been limited shift in the type of explosive incidents taking place in 2017. In line with other contexts, it is possible that the use of IEDs as a weapon of war may increase in the coming year should ISIL continue to lose ground.



**Proportion of incidents involving air-dropped munitions, heavy weapons fire and IEDs by governorate (Sep 2016-Sep 2017)<sup>29</sup>**



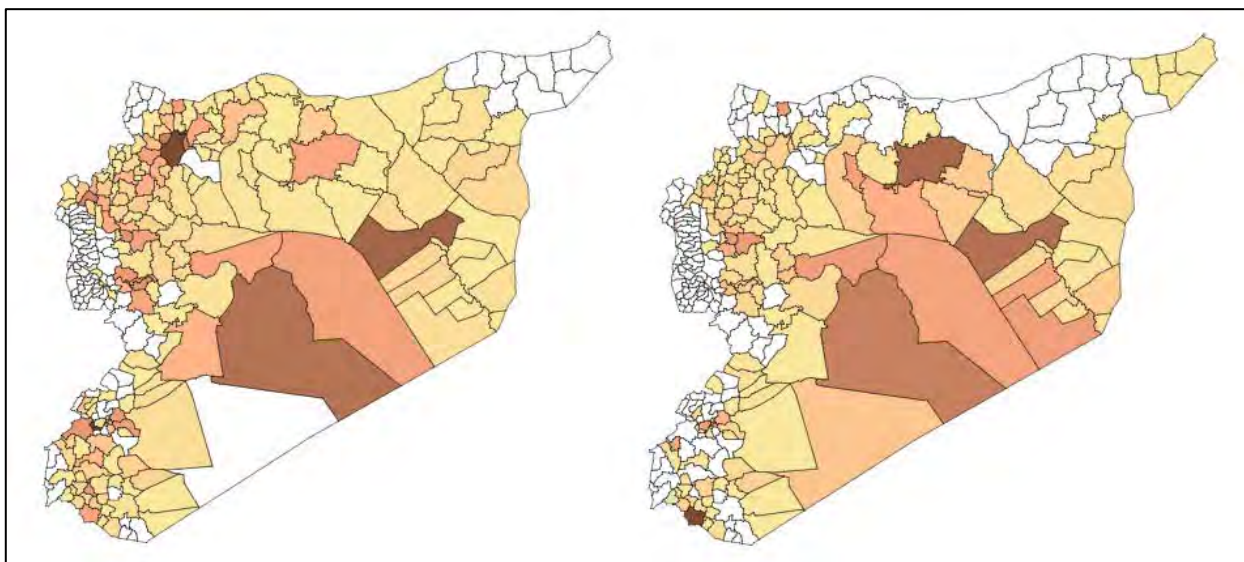
**i. POTENTIAL HAZARDS RESULTING FROM AIR-DROPPED MUNITIONS**

Overall, incidents involving air-dropped munitions decreased by 32% in the first eight months of 2017 compared to the same period last year, due to the shifting context of the conflict on the ground. Dar'a, Ar-Raqqa, Deir ez-Zor and Tadmor sub-districts are among those most affected by air-dropped munitions, collectively consisting of 40% of all airstrikes from January to August 2017.

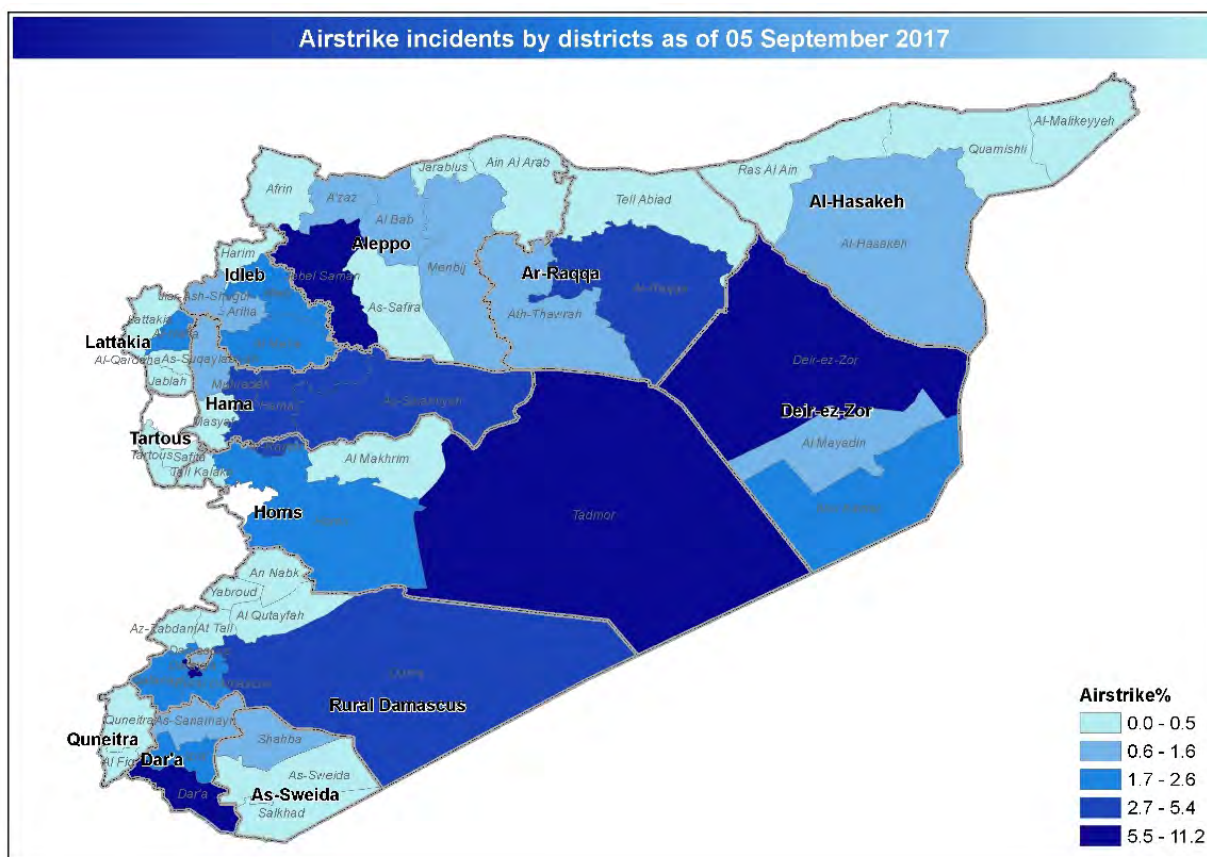
56.25% of all incidents involving air-dropped munitions were recorded in besieged and hard-to-reach locations, which are among the areas most in humanitarian need and most highly contaminated locations in Syria. The figure for besieged locations – 14% – decreased by 6% compared to the 20% recorded during the same period in 2016 due to the reduction of besieged locations into hard-to-reach areas.

<sup>29</sup> In the map, the larger the circle, the greater the number of explosive incidents occurring in the governorate; percentages represent the proportion of that category occurring in that governorate. 14.9% of all incidents involving air dropped munitions occurred in Deir Ez-Zor Governorate, followed by 15.3% of incidents in Hama.

**Comparative overview of airstrike conflict incidents by sub-district between Jan – Aug 2016 and 2017**



**Percentage of airstrike-related conflict incident occurrence by district (as of Sept. 2017)**



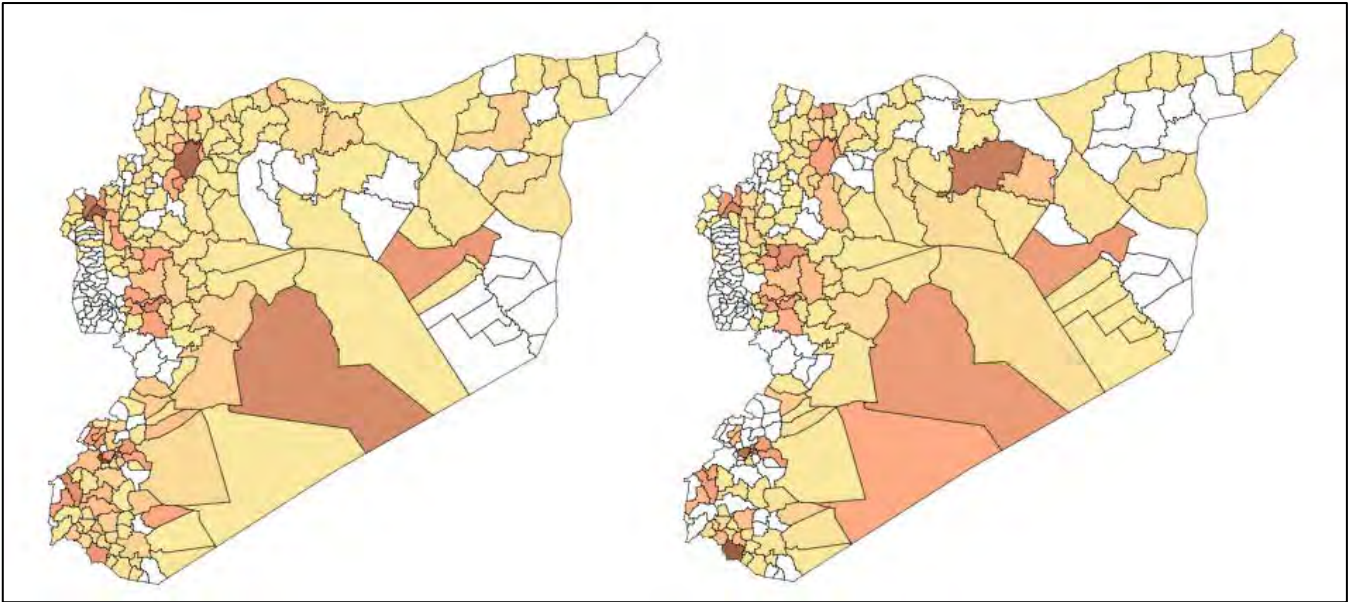
**ii. POTENTIAL HAZARDS RESULTING FROM HEAVY WEAPONS FIRE (HWF)**

Incidents involving heavy weapons fire (HWF), such as artillery fire, rockets, and mortars, decreased by 17% in 2017 in comparison to the same period in January to August 2016. The sub-districts most affected by these incidents have been Dar'a, Damascus, Ar-Raqqa, Suran, Duma, Tadmor, and Kansaba, making it likely that spot task clearance will be required in these areas once access is feasible.

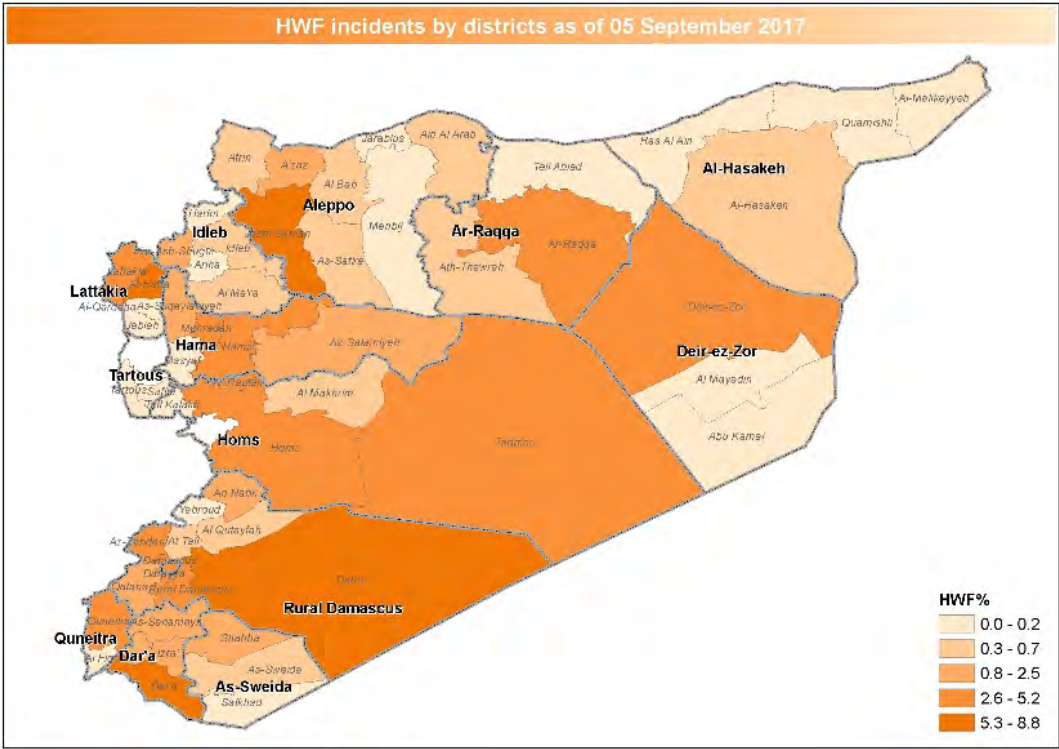
The majority (54%) of all incidents related to HWF have been concentrated in besieged and hard-to-reach areas, respectively broken down into 22.76% for besieged and 31.2% in hard-to-reach locations.

**Comparative overview of HWF conflict incidents by sub-district between Jan – Aug 2016 and 2017**





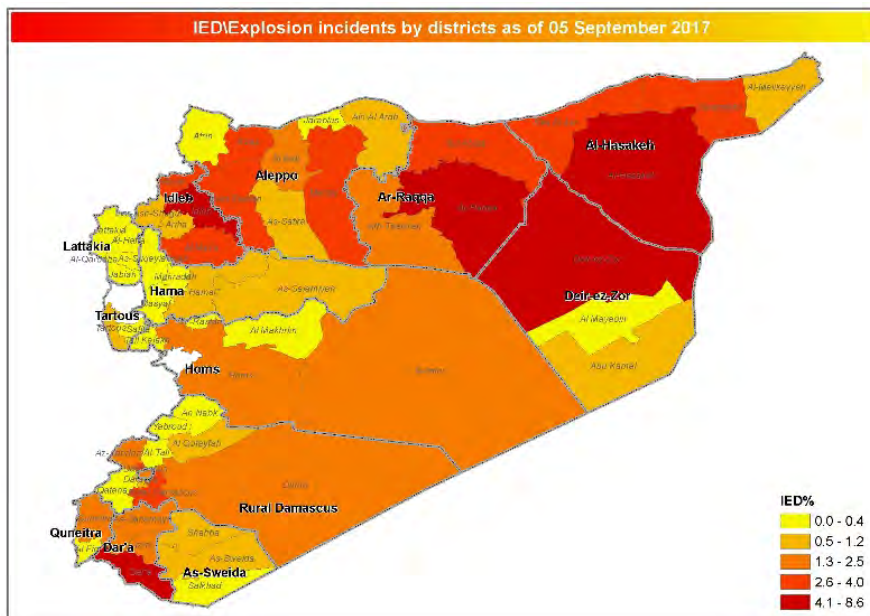
Occurrence of incidents involving HWF (as of Sept. 2017)



**iii. POTENTIAL HAZARDS RESULTING FROM IMPROVISED EXPLOSIVE DEVICES AND OTHER EXPLOSIONS**

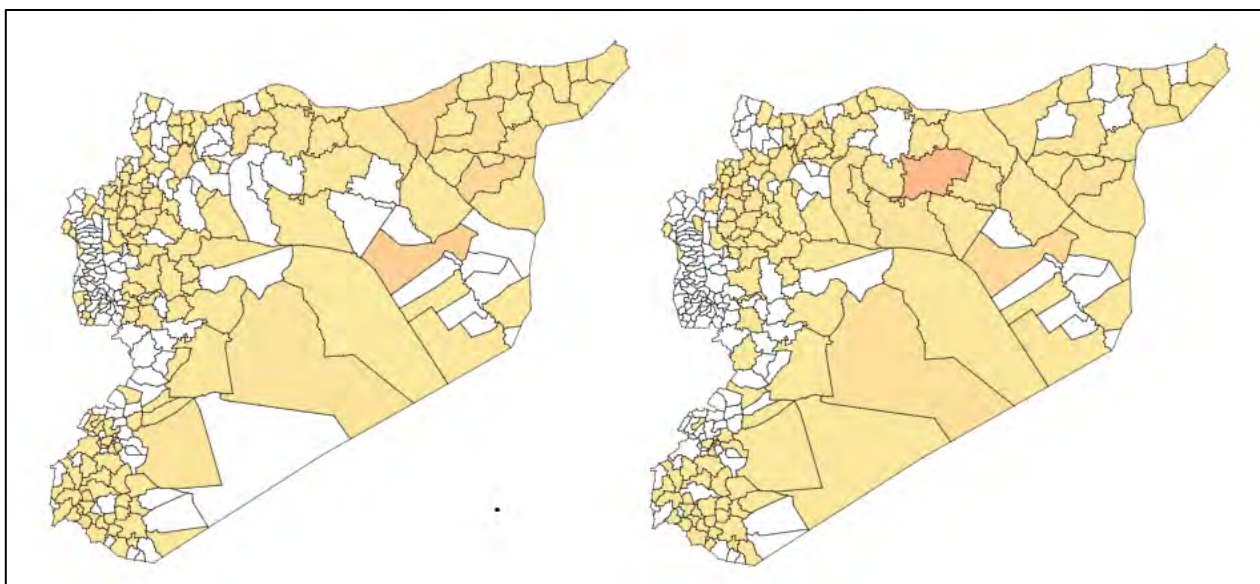
Numbers of conflict incidents involving improvised explosive devices (IEDs) and other explosions appear lower than other events (accounting only for 3.5% of all conflict incidents), but this is due to the fact that bombardments are recorded as they occur (causal event), whereas IEDs are only recorded once they are found or an accident occurs (consequent event). IEDs are used as access barriers/explosive obstacles intended to deny territory and hinder movement. There have been numerous reports of private homes and other key civilian infrastructure being booby-trapped with IEDs, as a result, contaminated areas are likely to stifle economic recovery, prevent communities from returning home and cause indiscriminate casualties for years to come.

Ar-Raqqa, Deir ez-Zor, Al-Hasakeh, Ras al Ain, Shadadah, Jabal Saman, and Mzeireb are the sub-districts most affected by IEDs and landmines since Jan 2015. The reported incidents of IEDs and other explosions in Ar-Raqqa sub-district has seen a dramatic increase in the number of reported IEDs and explosions from 4 in January-August in 2016 to 151 for the same period in 2017. This equates to 17% of all IEDs and explosions and has the highest of all sub-districts. Ar-Raqqa Governorate accounts for 23% of all IED and landmine related incidents. Clearance of IEDs and returning of these areas back to the community will require specialised technical experts, of which there is severely limited capacity. The overall presence of IEDs is likely to be under-reported as there has been no comprehensive survey work of the area and secondary reporting is often incomplete (as IEDs tend only to be reported following an accident or removal by a specialist clearance team and reported).



Occurrence of incidents involving IEDs (as of Sept. 2017)

**Comparative overview of IED conflict incidents by sub-district between Jan – Aug 2016 and 2017**



**c. THE NEED FOR INTEGRATION WITH OTHER SECTORS**

Explosive weapons with wide-area effects continue to be used in populated urban and rural areas, increasing the likelihood of civilian casualties and compounding the vulnerability of transient populations, such as IDPs. One of the major drivers for displacement was identified as the conflict, of which explosive weapons and hazards constitute 70% of the total incidents, which includes small arms fire. Of the assessed communities reporting explosive hazard contamination, 37% reported known cases of injury or death<sup>30</sup>. Agriculturalists, pastoralists, and reconstruction workers, particularly those involved in rubble removal, face an elevated risk of exposure to explosive incidents along with children, who are exposed to the threat while playing and by mistaking explosive hazards for toys. People moving between areas, including IDPs are also at increased risk due to the fact they will not know the localized threats in the areas they are moving to.

Explosive hazards restrict freedom of movement; of those that reported explosive hazards in their communities, 26% cited contamination of roads. This contamination not only restricts freedom of movement, it can lead to injuries and deaths, 31% of communities reported explosive hazard incidents while moving or traveling, and another 25% for incidents occurring en route to school, increasing fears of sending their children to educational facilities<sup>31</sup>.

*“Schools and residential areas contain cluster bombs. There are mines in agricultural roads and between the roads that link two areas. We are very afraid of going out, even if we have something important, because of explosive materials”* – FGD with adolescent girls, Dar’a Governorate.

<sup>30</sup> MSNA and SHPNA  
<sup>31</sup> MSNA and SHPNA

*“Cluster bombs, grenades and landmines are everywhere. The presence of these explosive materials affected our lives negatively. We have fear of going anywhere. Many people were killed in such incidents.”* – FGD with adolescent girls ages 12-17, Dar’a Governorate

The deprivation of private homes, agricultural land, and other infrastructure necessary for livelihoods combined with absence of expert clearance capacities, due in part to access restrictions, has purportedly promoted ad-hoc clearance and the collection of scrap metal from contaminated areas. 28% of communities reported incidents occurring while attempting to remove an explosive hazard, and another 25% while collecting scrap metal<sup>32</sup>, often from former front lines or areas affected by the conflict. Those incidents from ad-hoc clearance highlight not only the immediate need for further Risk Education, it informs of the great need for trained clearance teams to deploy to remove explosives to reduce civilians taking it upon themselves to remove the items.

The defining feature of humanitarian mine action is its focus on benefiting affected civilian communities. Mine action is a precursor to other life-saving interventions. Community participation in mine action is critical so that their priorities as well as those of the wider humanitarian community are considered when planning survey, risk education, clearance and victim assistance.

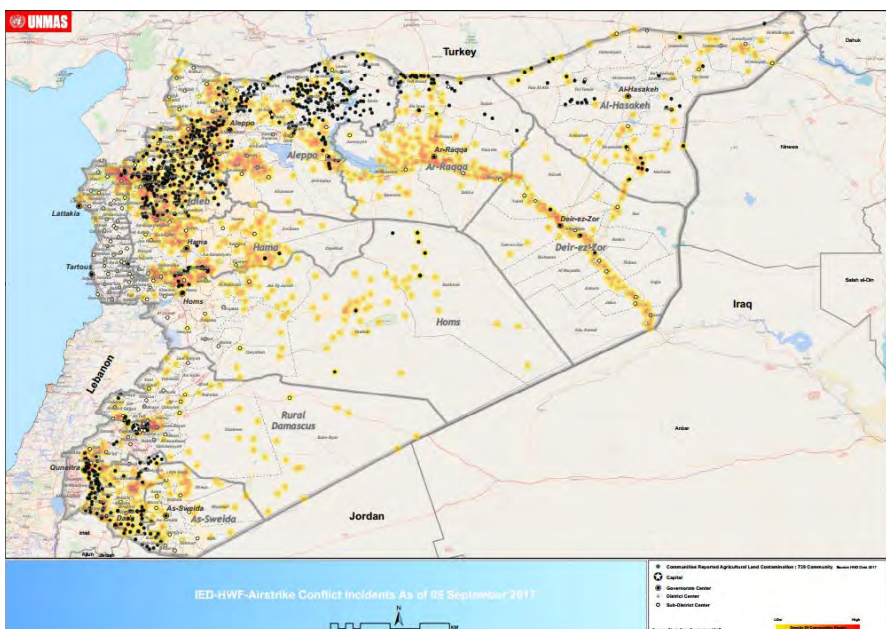
**i. Percentage of assessed sub-districts reporting contaminated land, Food Security**

In 33% of assessed communities, it was reported that agricultural land was contaminated, occurring in over 90% of contaminated sub-districts, highlighting the countrywide nature of the threat.<sup>33</sup> Contaminated land is thus rendered unusable for safe productive use. The Food Security Sector estimates that 6.9 million people are food insecure and in need of assistance, with another 3.1 at risk of food insecurity; displaced persons are identified as particularly vulnerable due to frequent displacement because of the conflict.<sup>34</sup> As people return to their homes and begin to utilize more agricultural land and expand their livelihood programming, it is possible other, currently unknown threats, may pose dangers in areas that are currently not reporting it as the land is currently un-used

*“These [explosive hazards] materials reduced the area used in agricultural land. With the presence of landmines in the agricultural land, the landowners no longer dared to go to their land.”* – FGD with men, Dar’a Governorate

For herders, inaccessibility to grazing lands has contributed to the malnutrition of livestock and the slow recovery of pastoral areas.

High levels of food insecurity may drive people to engage in risk practices, such as farming land that they know to be contaminated or exposing livestock and themselves to hazardous areas in search of available grazing land. In such a context, it is essential that mine action work alongside the Food Security partners to identify rural areas to be prioritised for clearance operations and that vulnerable groups, such as farmers and herders, are targeted for risk education as a mitigation measure.



**Conflict Incident overlay on HNO communities reporting contamination on agricultural areas (as of Sep. 2017)**

**ii. Housing, Land and Property**

Private property was reported to be contaminated in 17% of assessed communities, these communities represent over 3 million people, highlighting the issue that contamination of private property is largely an issue in urban environments. Given the levels of displacement in Syria, the need to incorporate Housing, Land and Property (“HLP”) issues into mine action efforts from the outset cannot be overstated. Clearance of hazards from homes, schools, and fields will facilitate safe return of IDPs, but mine action efforts should involve HLP actors to ensure that clearance does not give rise new land disputes, lead to forced displacement, or serve to reinforce or exacerbate economic inequalities.

**iii. Health & Education**

The impact of the conflict and explosive weapons is compounded by the lack of access and unavailability of medical and health facilities. According to WHO reports, 54% of health centers and 51% of public hospitals were determined to be partially functioning or non-functioning, citing damage from the conflict as one of the causes; 46% of hospitals were reported to be fully damaged or partially damaged.<sup>35</sup> Attacks against healthcare facilities increased by 25% in 2017 compared to the same period in 2016.

The Health Sector identified 11.6 million people in need of medical and health services, with the most people in need located in the Aleppo, Damascus, Idlib, and Rural Damascus Governorates. The assessed communities in the sub-districts of Ar-Raqqa, Sarin,

<sup>32</sup> MSNA and SHPNA

<sup>33</sup> MSNA and SHPNA

<sup>34</sup> Food and Agriculture Organization, (2017) Syrian Arab Republic Situation Report July 2017 [Online] Available at: [http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/emergencies/docs/FAOSyria\\_SitReport-JULY2017.pdf](http://www.fao.org/fileadmin/user_upload/emergencies/docs/FAOSyria_SitReport-JULY2017.pdf)

<sup>35</sup> World Health Organisation, (2017) HeRAMS Syria, August 2017 Snapshot for Public Hospitals [online] Available at: [http://applications.emro.who.int/docs/COPub\\_SYR\\_August\\_2017\\_EN\\_19558.pdf?ua=1](http://applications.emro.who.int/docs/COPub_SYR_August_2017_EN_19558.pdf?ua=1); World Health Organisation, (2017) HeRAMS Syria, 2<sup>nd</sup> Quarter 2017 Snapshot for Public Health Centers [online] Available at: [http://applications.emro.who.int/docs/COPub\\_SYR\\_pub\\_health\\_centres\\_2nd\\_q\\_2017\\_EN\\_19220.pdf?ua=1](http://applications.emro.who.int/docs/COPub_SYR_pub_health_centres_2nd_q_2017_EN_19220.pdf?ua=1)

Tall ed-Daman, Atareb, Dar'a, and Busra esh-Sham reported war related trauma as the main cause of mortality, in line with the occurrence of explosive conflict incidents and in correspondence of ongoing hostilities on the ground. Approximately, 70% of health professionals in assessed communities indicated war related injuries as a serious or moderate problem.

The Health Sector recognized trauma as a leading cause of mortality and morbidity with 30% of cases resulting in permanent disabilities that require long-term rehabilitation and care. Assistance for survivors of explosive hazards will need to be integrated with other health services, including psychosocial support for recovery from trauma.

*“The explosive hazards have negatively affected our life: we abandoned many hospitals and schools because we had suspected that they contained explosive hazards.” FGD with women, Idleb Governorate*

*“My daughter panics by any loud sound because she was in the location where an explosion took place in the village. Now, she hallucinates and sees phantasms we do not know what they mean, we are very worried about her. There was an awareness raising campaign about war remains for students and crews and how to deal with them. We benefited from this campaign, but we need a rehabilitation center for children.” – FGD with men, Idleb Governorate.*

For the Education Sector, the absence of safe and suitable learning spaces was identified as a major barrier to education. Direct attacks on schools and personnel has increased by 42% in comparison to the previous assessed period, and that 40% or 1 in 3 schools was damaged or destroyed by the conflict or no longer accessible because of conflict-related hazards. 5.7 million children are now in need of education assistance and many are being deprived of the possibility of schooling because travelling is perceived to be too dangerous. School-children are being put at higher risk of being exposed to exploitation, abuse and their right to education

*“As a result of bombing, most of us couldn't go to school before coming to the camp.” – FGD with boys 12-14, Aleppo Governorate*

*“These [explosive] hazards have changed the daily routine of people in general. Mothers do not send their children to school or to the markets to get basic needs anymore. [...] They prefer depriving them of education to their being killed in shelling. Thus, girls enjoy no freedom to go out whatsoever.” – FGD with adolescent girls, Aleppo Governorate*

The rehabilitation of health and education infrastructure will require a mine action component and risk education will have to be further expanded into the Education Sector to ensure that children are aware of the dangers posed

#### **iv. Early Recovery & Livelihoods, Child Protection**

*“We even forbid our children from going out or playing outside. They cannot live their daily lives, or go get us things. This is out of fear that they might stumble onto something, especially since unexploded ordinances come in the shapes of toys, rocks, or anything that might get the attention of children.” – FGD with women, Dar'a Governorate.*

*“Children are the most vulnerable group to danger because of their lack of awareness of the hazards of these remnants, which the children might use during playing.” – FGD with men, Dar'a Governorate.*

Lack of education opportunities due to facilities being damaged or lack of access, displacement due to the conflict, and explosive hazard contamination have been identified as some of the major driver of vulnerabilities for children.

Mine action efforts will have to take into account the internal vulnerabilities of individuals and communities often struggling under conditions of extreme poverty, who must negotiate their daily lives and generate their livelihoods in the face of the threat of explosive hazards. This will be particularly important in mitigating negative coping mechanisms such as child labour, including cases where economic pressures drives children to engage in the and the collection of scrap metal.

#### **d. CONCLUSION**

The continuation of conflict will inevitably generate more explosive hazards. Land cannot be declared completely safe in this context, but the threat and impact posed by explosive hazards in Syria can be reduced. In 2018, the mine action sector will aim to:

- Removal of explosive hazards to reduce the risk of injury or death for civilians and humanitarian actors and remove explosive hazards as a barrier to access to other humanitarian services.
- Conduct surveys to more accurately evaluate the scope of the explosive hazard contamination to better inform the needs based prioritization of future clearance activities.
- Conduct casualty data collection so that risk education can be prioritised to reach those most in need
- Conduct risk education for at-risk groups including internally displaced persons, farmers, reconstruction workers, and children
- Provide victim assistance services to persons with disabilities, including survivors of explosive hazards
- Promote participation by communities and other sectors in priority-setting

## CHAPTER 4 – LINKS TO ANALYSIS BY GOVERNORATE

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**1. ALEPPO GOVERNORATE**

<https://www.dropbox.com/s/cz5huj84s1sxjc6/2018%20WoS%20Protection%20Needs%20Overview%20-%20Aleppo%20Governorate.pdf?dl=0>

**2. AL-HASAKEH GOVERNORATE**

<https://www.dropbox.com/s/trjx6h9ybr348lr/2018%20WoS%20Protection%20Needs%20Overview%20-%20Al-Hasakeh%20Governorate.pdf?dl=0>

**3. AR-RAQQA GOVERNORATE**

<https://www.dropbox.com/s/fmqrtot6yb1sgxo/2018%20WoS%20Protection%20Needs%20Overview%20-%20Ar-Raqqa%20Governorate.pdf?dl=0>

**4. AS-SWEIDA GOVERNORATE**

<https://www.dropbox.com/s/pv1jwwqxqrce6me/2018%20WoS%20Protection%20Needs%20Overview%20-%20As-sweida%20Governorate.pdf?dl=0>

**5. DAR'A GOVERNORATE**

<https://www.dropbox.com/s/k81q2z02ymao04p/2018%20WoS%20Protection%20Needs%20Overview%20-%20%20Dar%27a%20Governorate.pdf?dl=0>

**6. DEIR-EZ-ZOR GOVERNORATE**

<https://www.dropbox.com/s/dtwzvin797977z0/2018%20WoS%20Protection%20Needs%20Overview%20-%20Deir-ez-zor%20Governorate.pdf?dl=0>

**7. HAMA GOVERNORATE**

<https://www.dropbox.com/s/m113rusejtr7cvr/2018%20WoS%20Protection%20Needs%20Overview%20-%20Hama%20Governorate.pdf?dl=0>

**8. HOMS GOVERNORATE**

<https://www.dropbox.com/s/iks4rel04yl7f23/2018%20WoS%20Protection%20Needs%20Overview%20-%20%20Homs%20Governorate.pdf?dl=0>

**9. IDLEB GOVERNORATE**

<https://www.dropbox.com/s/47ptl3jlrqt7uz3/2018%20WoS%20Protection%20Needs%20Overview%20-%20%20Idleb%20Governorate.pdf?dl=0>

**10. LATTAKIA GOVERNORATE**

<https://www.dropbox.com/s/52pfzyzo0u6jhy/2018%20WoS%20Protection%20Needs%20Overview%20-%20Lattakia%20Governorate.pdf?dl=0>

**11. QUNEITRA GOVERNORATE**

<https://www.dropbox.com/s/qlhumwrp0jyy4il/2018%20WoS%20Protection%20Needs%20Overview%20-%20Quneitra%20Governorate.pdf?dl=0>

**12. RURAL DAMASCUS GOVERNORATE**

[https://www.dropbox.com/s/qatvbjoowcg0og/2018%20WoS%20Protection%20Needs%20Overview%20-%20Rural\\_Damascus%20Governorate.pdf?dl=0](https://www.dropbox.com/s/qatvbjoowcg0og/2018%20WoS%20Protection%20Needs%20Overview%20-%20Rural_Damascus%20Governorate.pdf?dl=0)

**13. TARTOUS GOVERNORATE**

<https://www.dropbox.com/s/xdtfzs0hus0mpl/2018%20WoS%20Protection%20Needs%20Overview%20-%20Tartous%20Governorate.pdf?dl=0>

## ANNEX

### ANNEX 1: ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGIES

#### 1. Syria hub Protection Needs Assessment (SHPNA) were coordinated by the Protection sector in Syria hub

**Community Direct Observations** (Partners fill the questionnaire acting as Key Informants/ community sources (as in 2016)

**Key Informants/ Community Sources** (Partners fill questionnaire through KI / CS in each community covered and expands to non-covered communities)

**Expert Groups by area** (Group of experts with knowledge of the area gathers to provide information on communities based on their knowledge)

- **35 Sector partners** participated in the exercise; all were NGOs conducting activities under the Protection Sector and the majority were national NGOs working or with knowledge and contacts in the communities assessed;
- **1,488 forms/ questionnaires filled through Community Direct Observations (CDO)** i.e. directly by protection partners' staff; of those 55% by female staff.
- **3,017 forms/ questionnaires compiled through Key Informants methodology** with protection partners' staff acting as assessors/ enumerators; of those **55% compiled by female enumerators**.
- Considering both methodologies, **2,297 forms (50%) had female staff as respondents**
- Some **40% forms/ questionnaires female enumerators interviewed female KI**
- The exercise is not based on a representative sample and does not allow for statistical extrapolation and generalization. It remains a perception-driven assessment through protection staff and consulted community members providing general trends on frequency of occurrence.

For more information on the Syria hub Protection and community services sector-led needs assessments, please contact PCSS coordinator for Syria hub, Elisabetta Brumat ([brumat@unhcr.org](mailto:brumat@unhcr.org)).

The questionnaire and guidelines can be found here.

<https://www.dropbox.com/sh/lvtogz0jw9fhprj/AAB42R2OiM07st1bzOeWrTPJa?dl=0>

#### 2. OCHA-led Multi-sector Needs Assessments

The OCHA led MSNA collected data from all populated communities in Syria. Below are the details.

- **31** partners
- **139,608** key informant interviews
- **98%** face-to-face interviews
- **26%** female key informants
- For the purpose of PNO, data for 2,550 communities were included from MSNA (Refer to Chapter 1, Geographic Coverage)

For more information on the OCHA-led MSNA, please contact OCHA Regional office for Syria in Amman Jordan through Shannon O'Hara [sohara@immap.org](mailto:sohara@immap.org).

The questionnaire and guidelines can be found here.

<https://www.dropbox.com/s/u661iup4vqt94v0/Multisector%20Needs%20Assessment%20Package.zip?dl=0>

### ANNEX 2: ADDITIONAL INFORMATION ON PROTECTION INDICATORS AND ANALYSIS

The below should be kept in mind in reference to use of the terms “occurrence” and “frequency of occurrence”:

1. For “Protection issues occurring in the last three months”: respondents were asked whether those issues were “never happening”, happening “sometimes”, “common” or “very common”;
  - a. For this type of question: “not occurring” corresponds to an issue described as “never happening”;
  - b. For this type of question: “occurring” corresponds to an issue that was described as happening “sometimes”, “common” or “very common”;
  - c. For this type of question: frequency of occurrence corresponds to “never happening”, happening “sometimes”, “common” or “very common”;
2. For “Coping mechanisms used in the last three months”: respondents were asked whether those mechanisms were “never used”, used “sometimes”, “commonly used” or “always used”;
  - a. For this type of question: “not used” corresponds to “never used”
  - b. For this type of question: “used” corresponds to either used “sometimes”, “commonly used” and “always used”
  - c. For this type of question: frequency of occurrence refers to “never used”, used “sometimes”, “commonly used” or “always used”;
3. Movement restrictions:
  - a. Communities where movement restrictions were reported as occurring (=sometimes, common, very common) were quantified under “yes”, while communities where movement restrictions were reported as not occurring (never happens) were quantified under “no”
  - b. Movement restrictions: population groups affected: this indicator was only measured in communities where movement restrictions were described as occurring
  - c. Movement restrictions: causes: this indicator was only measured in communities where movement restrictions were described as occurring (either reported as happening sometimes, common or very common)

4. Type of protection services present or needed: respondents were asked whether each protection service was: not present and not needed; not present but needed; present but insufficient, or; present and sufficient/
  - a. For this type of question: a protection service is considered “needed” if described as either “not present but needed” or “present but insufficient”;
  - b. For this type of question: a protection service is considered “not needed”, if described as either “not present and not needed” or “present and sufficient”;
  - c. For this type of question: frequency of occurrence refers to: not present and not needed; not present but needed; present but insufficient; present and sufficient;
5. Concerns/problems about how humanitarian assistance was delivered in the last three months:
  - a. Communities where concerns with humanitarian assistance were reported as occurring (=sometimes, common, very common) were quantified under “yes”, while communities where movement restrictions were reported as not occurring (never happens) were quantified under “no”;
  - b. The indicator identifying specific concerns/problems about how humanitarian assistance was delivered in the last three months was only measured in communities where there was occurrence of concerns/problems about how humanitarian assistance was delivered in the last three months.
6. Civil documentation
  - a. Civil documentation: type of document available: this indicator was only measured in communities having reported lack/loss of civil documentation as occurring (=sometimes, common, very common);
  - b. Civil documentation: reasons for not having documents: this indicator was only measured in communities having reported lack/loss of civil documentation as occurring (=sometimes, common, very common);
  - c. Civil documentation: impact of not having documentation: this indicator was only measured in communities having reported lack/loss of civil documentation as occurring (=sometimes, common, very common);
7. Housing, land and property concerns in the last three months:
  - a. Housing, land and property concerns: specific concerns: this indicator was only measured in communities having reported housing, land and property as occurring (=sometimes, common, very common).
8. Disaggregation per sex, age, and disability was incorporated, with seven population groups (men; women; adolescent boys aged 12-17 y. old; adolescent girls aged 12-17 y. old, boys and girls and persons with disabilities). The table above displays indicators as well as the use of “frequency of occurrence” and age and sex disaggregation options throughout the assessment.
9. When “in the last three months” was used in phrasing the question, this is to be understood from the time when the assessment was conducted.
10. Indicators were intended to capture the occurrence and frequency of occurrence in a geographical area and did not measure the impact, severity or gravity of the issue itself, nor are they meant to compare the severity or gravity of each specific issue or risk to life.

### ANNEX 3: DETAILED AGGREGATION METHODOLOGIES

#### Aggregation to community level (Average of the options)

A numerical value is assigned to each option and the option closest to the average of the numerical values is taken.

- For e.g. the categories for question 1 (Refer Annex 2) can be assigned values as  
 Never happens – 1;  
 Sometimes – 2;  
 Common issue – 3;  
 Very common issue – 4

If a community has 5 records, with 2 ‘Never happens’, 1 ‘Sometimes’ and 2 ‘Very common issue’,

$$\text{Average} = ((1 \times 2) + (2 \times 1) + (4 \times 2)) \div 5 = 2.4$$

The closest option to the average numerical value, 2.4 i.e. ‘Sometimes’ is taken

- Similarly, for options for Q4 (Refer Annex 2) , the order below is taken.  
 Not present and not needed - 1  
 Present and sufficient - 2  
 Present but insufficient - 3  
 Not present and needed - 4

#### Aggregation among population groups level

##### 1. Average among “Yes” frequencies of occurrence

Similar to the methodology detailed above, a numerical value is assigned to each option and the option closest to the average of the numerical values is taken though a difference is applied. Only difference applied is that if any of the population groups have mentioned, “sometimes”, “common” or “very common”, the averaging is done between these frequencies without considering “Never happens” in the calculation. Only if all the population groups have reported “Never happens”, “Never happens” is retained.

##### 2. Highest frequency reported among the population groups

If 'Very common issue' is reported for any one of the population groups, "Very common issue" is taken. If the highest frequency reported in 'Common issue', 'Common issue' is taken and if the reports only include 'sometimes' and 'never happens', sometimes is taken.

#### **ANNEX 4: URBAN COMMUNITIES (DEFINITIONS AND LIST OF COMMUNITIES)**

Definition: For humanitarian purposes and for use as humanitarian planning figures for 2018 HNO analysis, an urban area is defined as any location with 5,001 or more people. Any community with 5,000 or less people is classified as rural. (Source: UNHABITAT)

This definition is based on the Syrian coding and classification. Human settlements in Syria were reclassified in 2011 into three types: cities (above 50,000) and townships (10,001 to 50,000), and municipalities (5,001 to 10,000). Locations with 5,000 or less people are considered as rural. The Population Task Force applied the Syrian code to current population projections to classify urban and rural locations. This approach accounts for the displacement factor, current demographic realities and response planning for the actual population load. (Source: UNHABITAT)

The list of urban communities covered in the analysis is in the link below.

<https://www.dropbox.com/s/nnqowz9suzt6dba/Urban%20locations%20analysed.xlsx?dl=0>

\*\*\*\*\*END OF DOCUMENT\*\*\*\*\*