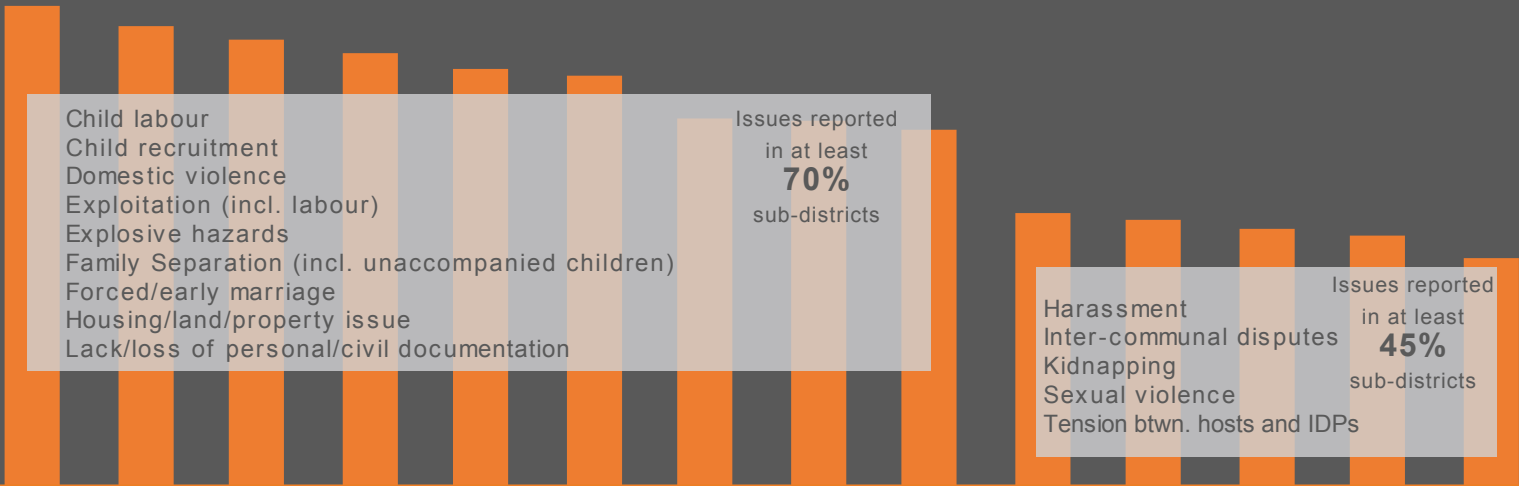


WHOLE OF SYRIA

2017 PROTECTION NEEDS OVERVIEW



Protection Sector,
October 2016

INFOGRAPHIC ON COVER PAGE visualizes occurrence of protection issues at sub-district level i.e. whether an issue was reported in the sub-district. It does NOT represent the impact or gravity of the issue on the population.

For questions and feedback, please contact
Whole of Syria Protection sector coordinator,
Jason Hepps (hepps@unhcr.org).

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CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

1. OBJECTIVE

The Protection Needs Overview (“PNO”) provides detailed analysis of identified needs and risks to support humanitarian actors in the development of their operational strategies, plans and projects to respond to the needs of people and communities inside Syria.

The PNO is based on a series of assessments and data, as detailed below, focusing on key protection issues in the Syria conflict. While the data presents an accurate picture of the needs and perceptions of those surveyed, it is important that the limitations and constraints of the assessments are fully understood before applying their findings to programming. Humanitarian actors are therefore reminded of the utmost importance of reviewing this chapter in full before moving onto the findings as presented in chapter 2.

2. ASSESSMENTS’ METHODOLOGIES

A number of assessments, conducted by multiple actors were consolidated to prepare the needs overview. The assessments were conducted from April to July 2016 and guided by a common set of indicators, though not all the assessments were able to gather information on all of the indicators. Below is the list of the assessments, further details of each are given in Annex 1.

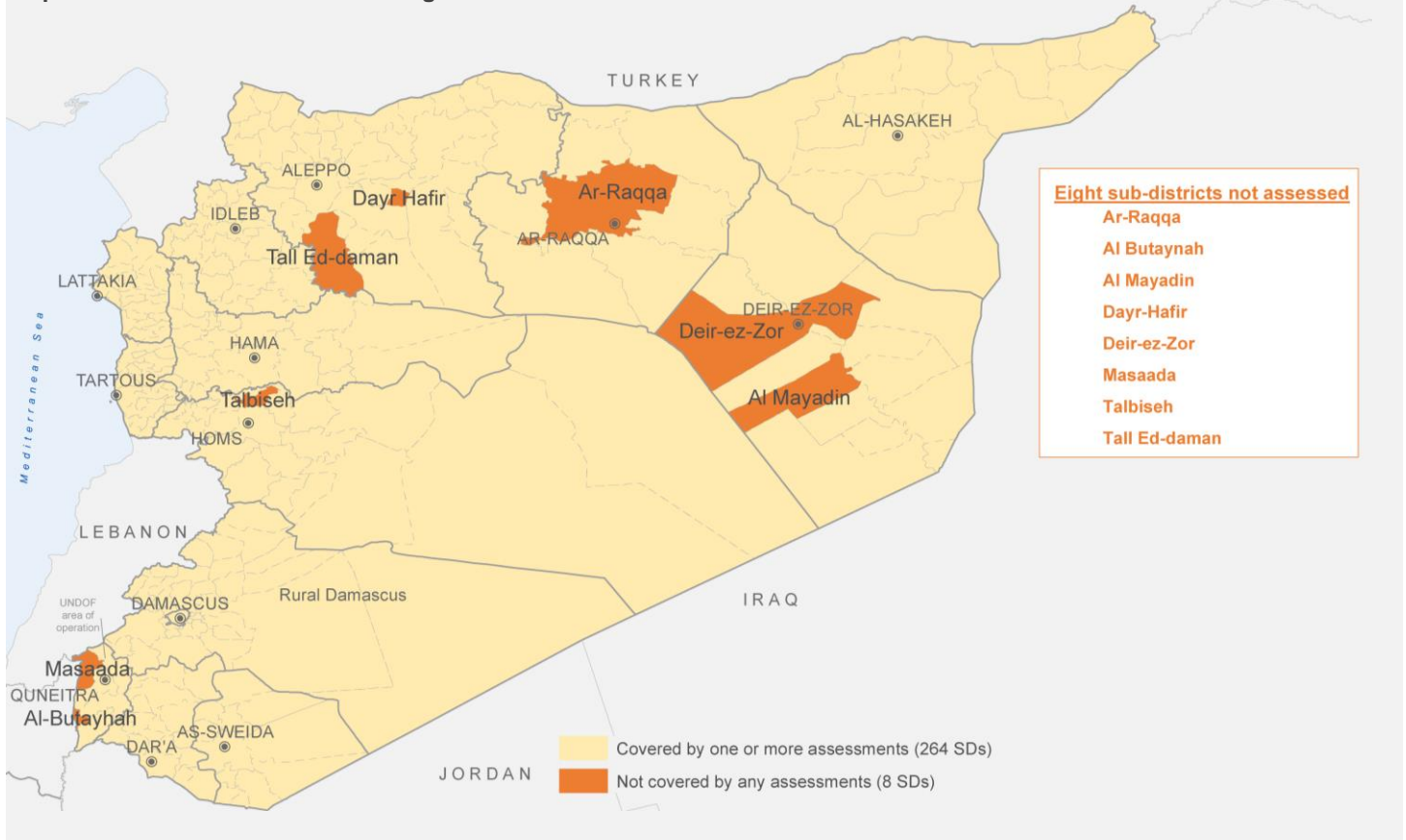
a. SECTOR/CLUSTER-LED ASSESSMENTS

- Community direct observation and Expert panel discussions through Syria hub – 172 sub-districts
- Structured/focus group discussions through Syria hub – 128 sub-districts
- Focus group discussions through Jordan and Turkey hubs – 43 sub-districts

b. NON SECTOR/CLUSTER-LED ASSESSMENTS

- OCHA led multi-sector operational partner assessments through Key Informants – 83 sub-districts
- Needs and Population Monitoring project (NPM) through Key Informants – 127 sub-districts
- Urban Community Profile initiative through Key Informants – 35 sub-districts

Map of combined assessment coverage at sub-district level



The geographic coverage of each assessment differed. Overall, 264 of 272 sub-districts in Syria were covered by one or more of the assessments.

3. DATA CONSOLIDATION AND ANALYSIS, WITH THE CONCEPT OF OCCURRENCE

Data from the above-listed were combined to do the analysis. The methodology for consolidating and analyzing these datasets considered the common set of indicators, as well as commonality at geographic levels¹ - as detailed in the data. This section provides details on these criteria, as well as the “**concept of occurrence**” which is relevant throughout the findings.

a. COMMON SET OF PROTECTION INDICATORS

Most of the assessments used a common set of indicators, though not all indicators were covered through the entirety of the country. Below is a list of all the indicators considered. The indicators are intended and limited to capture their **occurrence in a geographic area**, and do not measure the impact, severity, or gravity of the issue itself. Annex 2 provides the questions from different methodologies which have contributed to each of the listed indicators.

Table of common set of indicators and coverage per assessment type

TOPIC	INDICATORS	Coverage by assessment type		
		Sector/Cluster led assessments		Non-sector led (OCHA-led/NPM/JCP)
		Syria hub	Cross border	
1. PROTECTION ISSUES	1. Child labour	Y	Y	Y
	2. Child recruitment			
	3. Domestic violence			
	4. Exploitation (including labour)			
1. PROTECTION ISSUES	5. Explosive hazards	N	Y	Y
	6. Family separation			
	7. Forced/early marriage			
	8. Harassment			
	9. Housing/land/property issue			
	10. Inter-communal disputes			
	11. Kidnapping			
	12. Lack/loss of personal/civil documentation			
	13. Sexual violence			
	14. Tension between host and displaced population			
2. COPING MECHANISM	1. Accessing community centres/women centres/CFS	Y	Y	Y
	2. Begging			
	3. Depending on aid (any type of assistance)			
	4. Dropping out of school			
2. COPING MECHANISM	5. Early marriage	N	Y	Y
	6. Engaging in illegal activities			
	7. Limiting movement			
	8. Limiting movement of women/girls			
	9. NGO support (i.e. humanitarian assistance)			
3. MOVEMENT RESTRICTION: GROUPS OF POPULATION AFFECTED	1. Men	N	Y	Y
	2. Boys			
	3. Women moving alone			
	4. Girls moving alone			
	5. Women moving with a male companion			
	6. Girls moving with a male companion			
	7. People without civil documentation			
	8. People not from that community (IDPs)			
4. MOVEMENT RESTRICTION: REASONS	1. Activities of armed groups	N	Y	Y
	2. Checkpoints			
	3. Curfews			
	4. Explosive hazards			
	5. General violence			
	6. Lack of identity documents			
	7. Rules imposed by extremist groups			
5. TYPE OF SERVICES NEEDED	1. Assistance devices for persons with disabilities	Y	Y	Y
	2. Care mechanisms/services for elderly persons			
	3. Care mechanisms/services for children			

¹ Geographic levels indicate different administrative levels in Syria i.e. governorate, district, sub-district, community and neighborhoods.

	4. Humanitarian assistance for vulnerable persons 5. Medical care for persons with chronic illnesses 6. Medical treatment & psychosocial support/services for survivors of sexual/domestic violence 7. Psychosocial support			
6. CONCERNS/PROBLEMS ABOUT HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE DELIVERED IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS	1. Aid is not free/Money is asked in exchange of services 2. Discrimination 3. Exploitation 4. Request of sexual favour in exchange of aid 5. Sexual harassment/violence	Y	Y	Y
7. CIVIL DOCUMENTATION: TYPE OF DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE	1. Birth Certificate	Y	N	Y
	2. Civil record			N
	3. Death Certificate			Y
	4. Deed/Tapu			N
	5. Disability ID			Y
	6. Family Book			
	7. Lease agreement			
	8. Local council document			
	9. Marriage Certificate			
	10. Passport			
	11. Residence support document			
	12. Syrian ID			N
	13. Travel authorization document			Y
8. CIVIL DOCUMENTATION: REASONS FOR NOT HAVING DOCUMENTS	1. Another family member has it	Y	N	Y
	2. Confiscated	N		
	3. Could not afford it	Y		
	4. Counselling/legal services not available	N		
	5. Did not attempt to obtain it	Y		
	6. Left behind			
	7. Legal constraints			
	8. Lost			
	9. Never had it			
	10. No trust/value to document issued			
	11. Personal concerns			
	12. Service for documentation not available	N		
9. CIVIL DOCUMENTATION: TYPE OF OFFICE/AUTHORITY TO OBTAIN DOCUMENTS	1. Local council civil registry	N	N	Y
	2. Non-state actors	Y		
	3. Sharia Court/Mokhtar			
	4. State office (Directorate of Civil Registry)			
10. TOP ISSUES RELATED TO HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY	1. Damage of land/property	Y	N	Y
	2. Housing is not available			
	3. Housing not affordable			
	4. Looting of property			
	5. No access due to lack of documents			
	6. No access due to lack of security			
	7. Property is unlawfully occupied by others			
	8. Rental disputes (landlord/tenant problems)			
	9. Rules and processes are not clear or changing			

b. GEOGRAPHIC LEVEL OF DATA COLLECTION AND AGGREGATION

The geographic level of data collected is not uniform between the assessments. For 149 out of 272 sub-districts in the country, information was collected at community or neighborhood level, for the remaining 123 sub-districts, information is available only at sub-district level. Data is therefore necessarily aggregated to the sub-district level to enable analysis at the national and governorate levels.

Aggregation at sub-district level: Data collected from within a sub-district is aggregated to the sub-district level using the **concept of occurrence**. If an indicator is reported by any of the assessed community or by any of the observations in a particular sub-district, it is considered to have occurred in the sub-district. The analysis through this document does not assume the reported indicator to be occurring all across the sub-district (though for most issues it in fact is). The reader is requested to keep in mind that occurrence in a sub-district may reflect many or few occurrences (such detailed information can be provided upon specific request to the Whole of Syria coordinator).

Aggregation at governorate level: At governorate level, information is represented as the percentage of assessed sub-districts in that governorate which have reported occurrence of an indicator.

Aggregation at national level: Similar to the governorate level, information at national level is presented as percentage of assessed sub-districts through the country, which have reported occurrence of an indicator.

c. 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, percentage of IDPs in the population, conflict incidents weighted according to the extent of impact, and population in Hard-to-Reach (“HTR”) communities², overlaid with besieged³ and militarily encircled locations and is intended to help in assessing the changing context on a regular basis through next year. 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 (Wt - 45%) Source: IDP task force	Population is not experiencing displacement	<10% of the population is experiencing displacement	Between 10% and 20% of the population is experiencing displacement	Between 21% and 30% of the population is experiencing displacement	Between 31% and 40% of the population is experiencing displacement	Between 41% and 50% of the population is experiencing displacement	Over 50% of the population is experiencing displacement
2. Conflict ¹ (Wt - 45%) Source: UNMAS Clash database	Population is not experiencing conflict	Population is experiencing relatively minimal conflict (Weighted score < 36)	Population is experiencing relatively moderate conflict (35<WS<123)	Population is experiencing relatively major conflict (122<WS<437)	Population is experiencing relatively severe conflict (436<WS<989)	Population is experiencing relatively critical conflict (988<WS<2265)	Population is experiencing catastrophic conflict (WS>2264)
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)

d. GUIDE TO ANALYSIS PROVIDED IN THE DOCUMENT

Analysis is given at two geographic levels. Chapters 2 to 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 figures and infographics at Governorate level.

National overview: Chapter 2 begins with highlights of the main indicators and explores inter-linkages of the 14 Protection risks at community level (in the 149 sub-districts where community level data is available). The chapter also looks at the 2015 Protection Needs Overview and analyses changes in context, where possible, along with the severity scale. Topical graphs present the occurrence of each indicator as a percentage of assessed sub-district. The number of sub-districts assessed with each indicator may vary within a topic, therefore each graph of occurrence is accompanied by a graph of number of sub-districts assessed. It is followed by a table providing the percentage of sub-districts by Governorate. The tables do not present Damascus governorate, which consists of only one sub-district. The chapter ends with brief sections looking at information specific to IDPs and Urban communities.

Governorates’ overview: Chapter 5 provides reference figures and analysis within the frame of each governorate. It starts with the severity map and its analysis along with maps of occurrence of Protection risks by community and percentage of observations from each sub-district. A map for each topic, providing occurrence by sub-district, is presented.

e. USING DATA BEYOND THIS DOCUMENT

This document presents analysis aggregated to national, governorate or sub-district level. Raw data in MS Excel format, for these geographic level as well as community level, can be made available upon request to Jason Hepps (hepps@unhcr.org) and Ambika Mukund (mukund@unhcr.org).

² 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 a s 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.

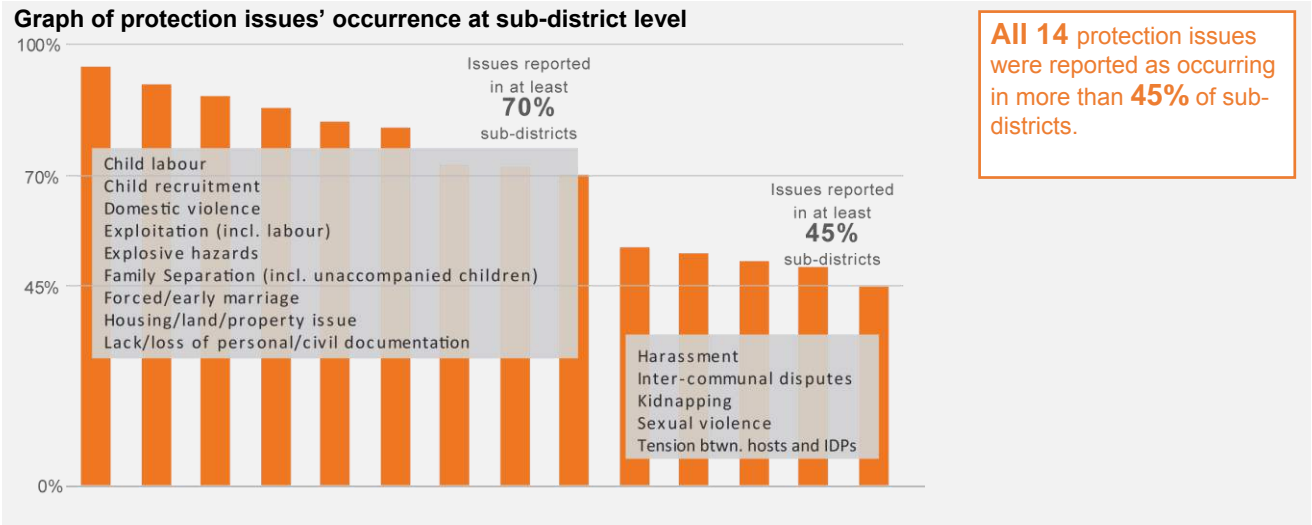
³ An area surrounded by armed actors with the sustained effect that humanitarian assistance cannot regularly enter, and civilians, the sick and wounded cannot regularly exit the area. The list if reviewed by the UN Security Council on a quarterly basis.

CHAPTER 2: NATIONAL OVERVIEW AND CONTEXT CHANGES

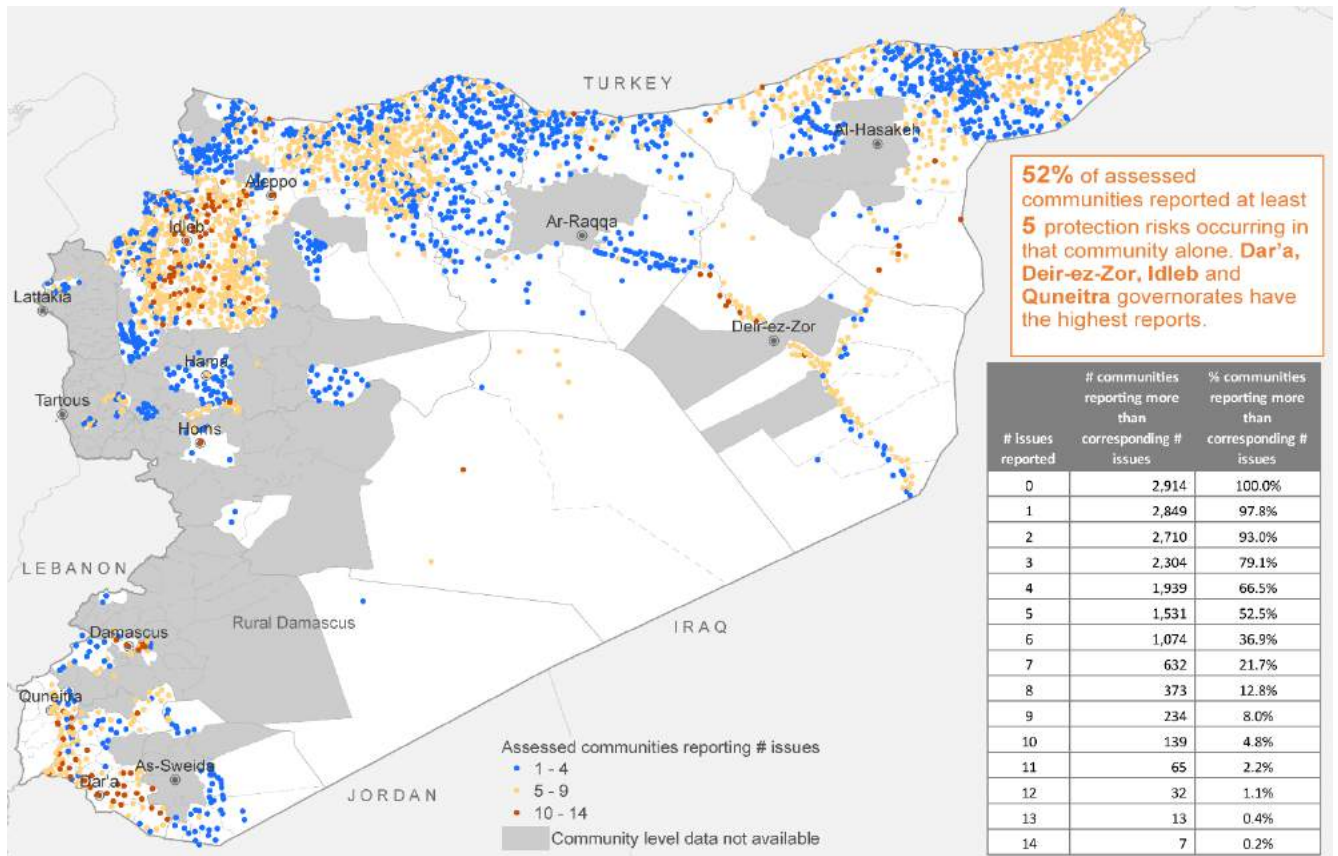
1. SUMMARY OF TOPLINE INFORMATION

a. PROTECTION ISSUES IN GENERAL

- Simply put, protection issues are occurring everywhere: The assessments reported on 14 protection issues, of which **nine were reported as occurring in 70% of the sub-districts**. All 14 issues were reported as occurring in 45% of Syria's sub-districts.



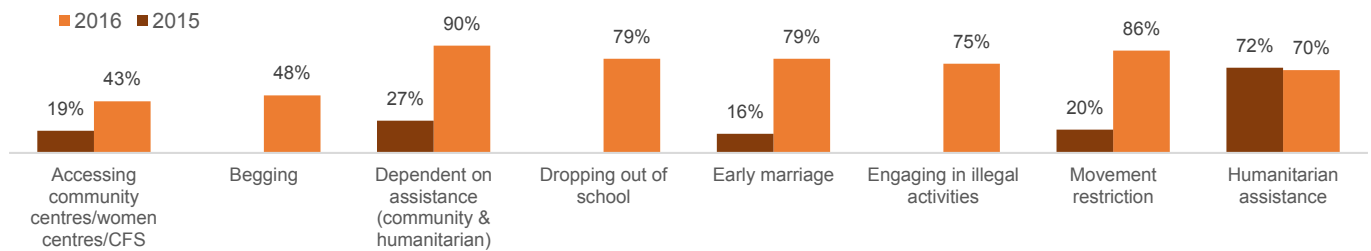
- Protection issues are interlinked, with multiple issues occurring in single communities: Considering community level data from 149 sub-districts, the below presents assessed communities by number of issues reported. **52.5% of the assessed 2,914 communities** have reported occurrence of **at least five protection issues**. This figure is exceptionally high in **Dar'a and Idleb Governorates** at 81%, followed by **Quneitra (78%) and Deir-ez-Zor (75%)**.



b. CHANGES IN COPING MECHANISMS

Reported use of different coping mechanisms increased in 2016 as compared to 2015. In the case of positive coping mechanisms, such as seeking out assistance from protection actors, this is good news and reflects the increased protection programming over the past year. However, there is also an increase in the use of negative coping mechanisms, which reflect the continued and increasing challenges in much of the country.

Number of sub-districts reported with occurrence of coping mechanism in 2015 and 2016



- Among positive coping mechanisms, the percentage of sub-districts reporting accessing community/women centres or child friendly spaces increased considerably. In 2015, 18% of sub-districts reported to use these services, while in 2016, 43% reported to use the services.

c. SEVERITY OF NEEDS - MAP FOR 2017

The Severity ranking by sub-district using three different indicators (% of IDPs in the population, conflict incidents weighted according to the extent of impact and population in HTR communities), yielded the below findings. Also presented below (Map a) is the severity ranking map overlaid with besieged and militarily encircled areas to emphasize on the added severity because of besiegement, as well as maps by indicator.

- There are eight sub-districts in the most severe (“catastrophic”) range of the scale, namely, Al Hassakeh, Ar-Raqqa, Homs, Quneitra, A’zaz in Aleppo governorate, Badama in Idlib governorate and Az-Zabdani and Qatana in Rural Damascus governorate. 10% of the total population lives in these sub-districts which also host over one million IDPs.
- 107 sub-districts are in rank as severity 5 or 4 (“critical” or “severe”) with 64% of the total population residing in these sub-districts and hosting 72% of the IDPs in Syria.

INDICATOR 1: Percentage of IDPs in Population

- Sub-districts with more than 200,000 IDPs are: Damascus (651,000), Jebel Saman (410,900), Lattakia (350,480), Homs (314,400), Jaramana (300,000) and Dana (299,700).
- Ranking of this indicator, as shown in the map in Map b, indicates that more than 50% of the population in 21 sub-districts are IDPs, with over 1.79 million IDPs reside in these 21 sub-districts, with the resultant stresses on the communities’ resources and capacities. Amongst those 21 sub-districts, in the following seven IDPs make up more than 75% of their total population: Sabe Byar (100%), Badama (92%), Dana (88%), Quneitra (86%), Kafr Takhrim (82%), At Tall (82%) and A’zaz (78%).
- In another 31 sub-districts, 40-50% of the total population of each sub-district are IDPs. 1.37 million IDPs reside in these sub-districts.

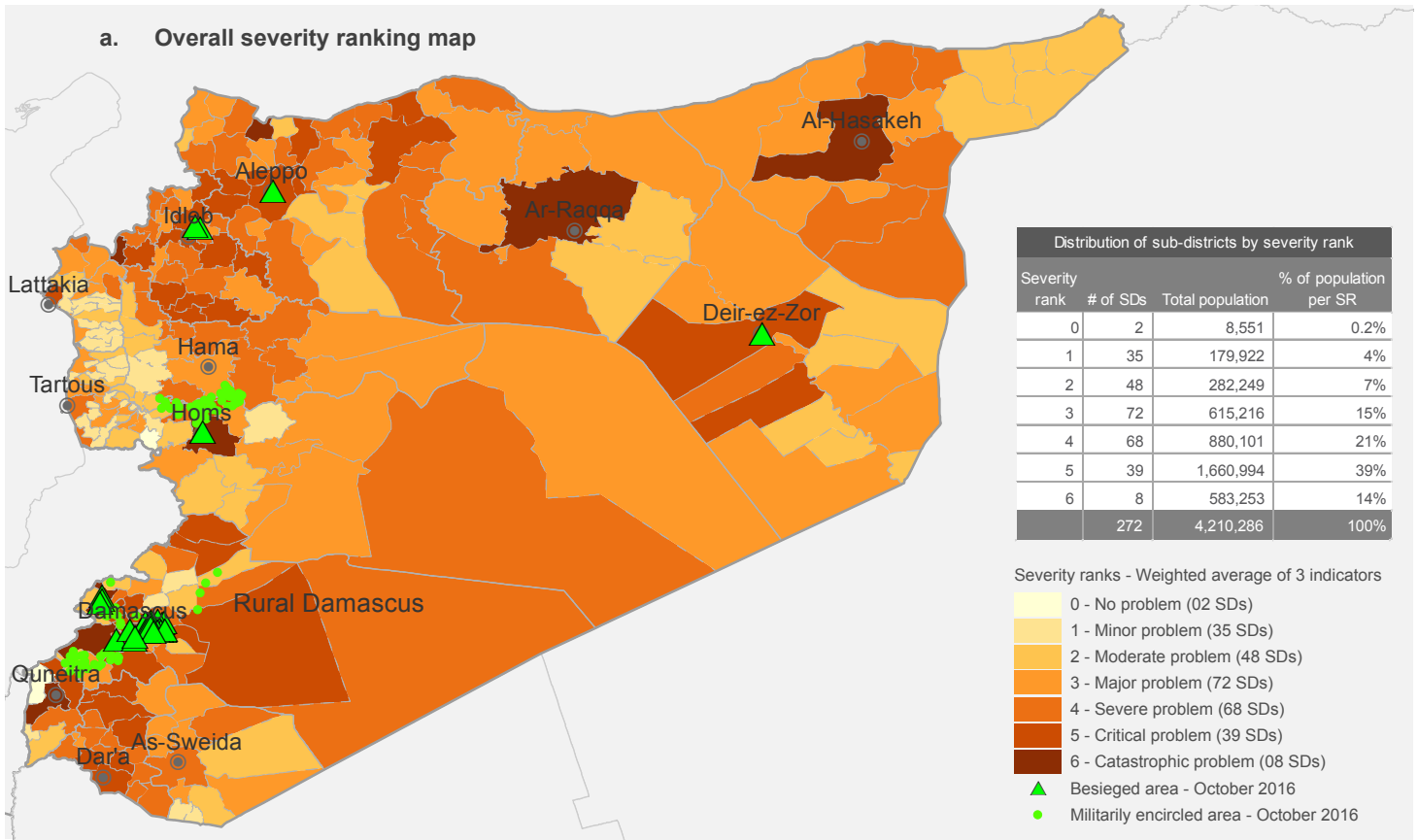
INDICATOR 2: Conflict incidents weighted according to the extent of impact

- The indicator is measured in terms of number of conflict-related incidents, as shown in Map c. Each incident type is assigned a relative weight depending on the extent of effect on population and a score per sub-district is calculated by multiplying number of incidents by the corresponding weight assigned.
- Jebel Saman, Markaz Darayya, Deir-ez-Zor, Khan Arnaba, Kansaba, Damascus and Rabee’a are the worst hit sub-districts in terms of conflict incidents in the period assessed (August 2015 to July 2016).

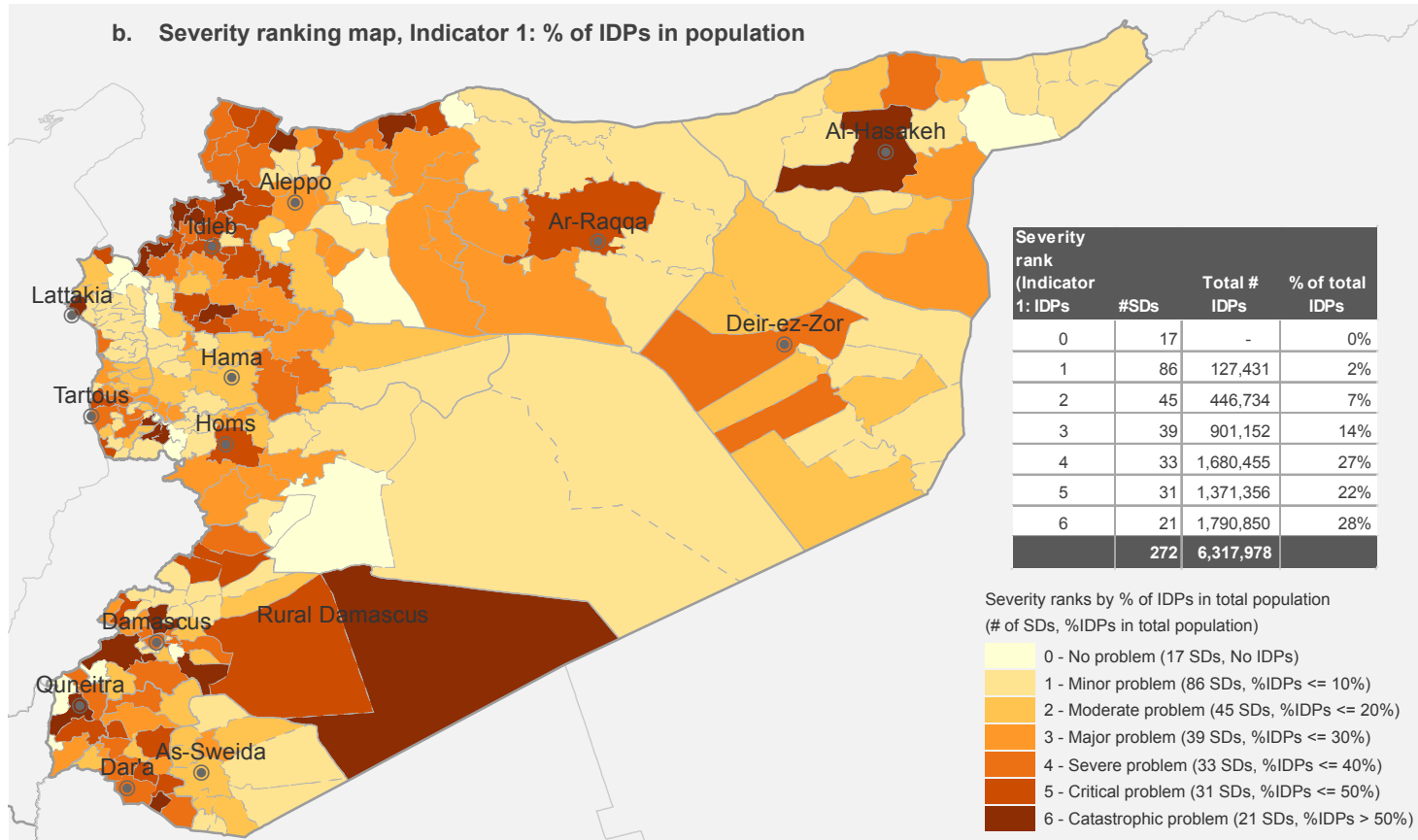
INDICATOR 3: Population in Hard-to-reach communities

- The indicator considers the population in HTR communities in the sub-district to assess severity in terms of humanitarian access, as shown in the map in Map d.
- North Eastern Syria, along with some parts of Aleppo are the most populated and hard-to-reach areas.
- Ar-Raqqa, Al-Hassakeh, Quamishli and Menbij in Aleppo governorate have more than 200,000 people in HTR area followed by Afrin in Aleppo governorate and Al-Mayadin, Abu Kamal and Ashara in Deir-ez-zor governorates, with more than 100,000 HTR population in each of the sub-districts.

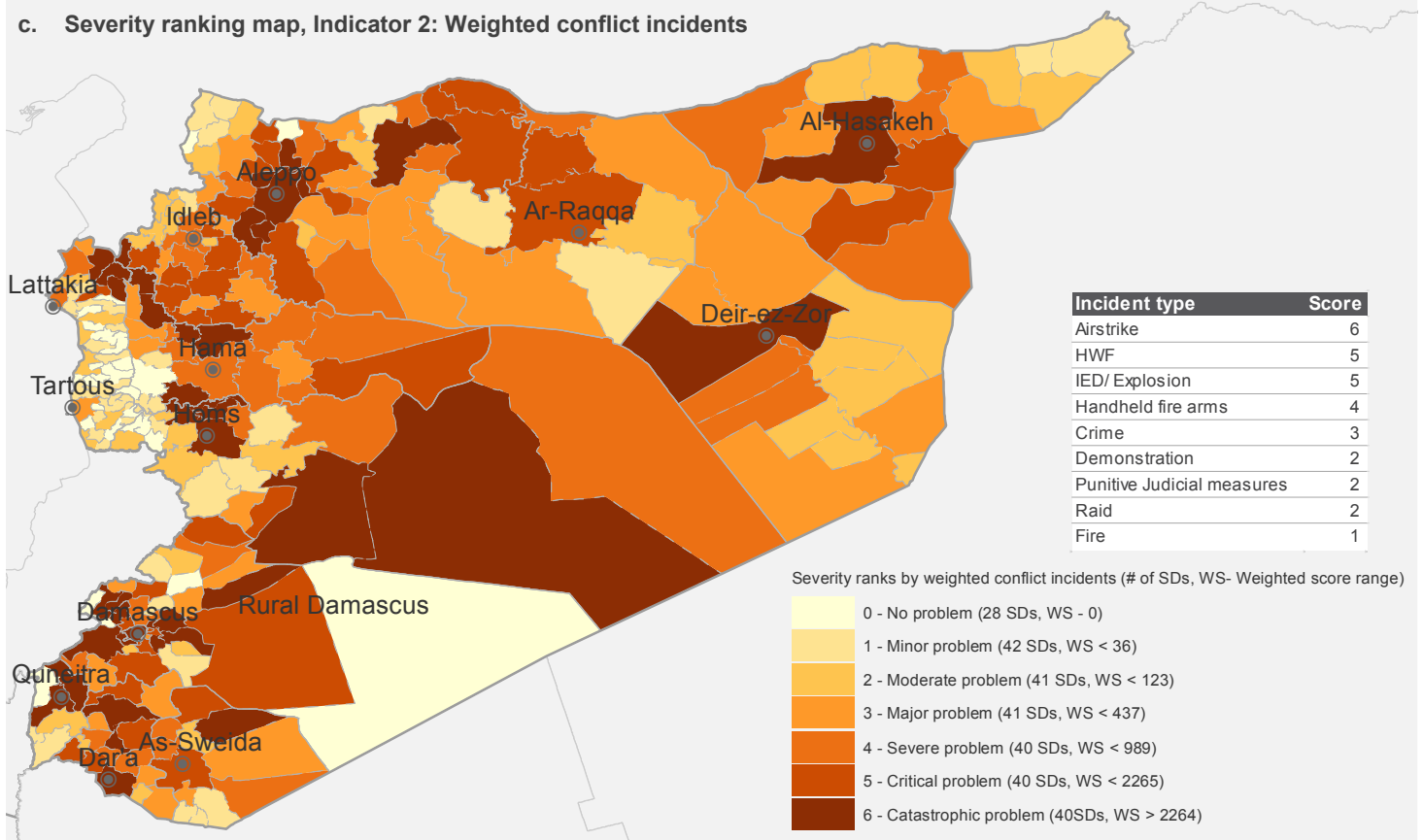
a. Overall severity ranking map



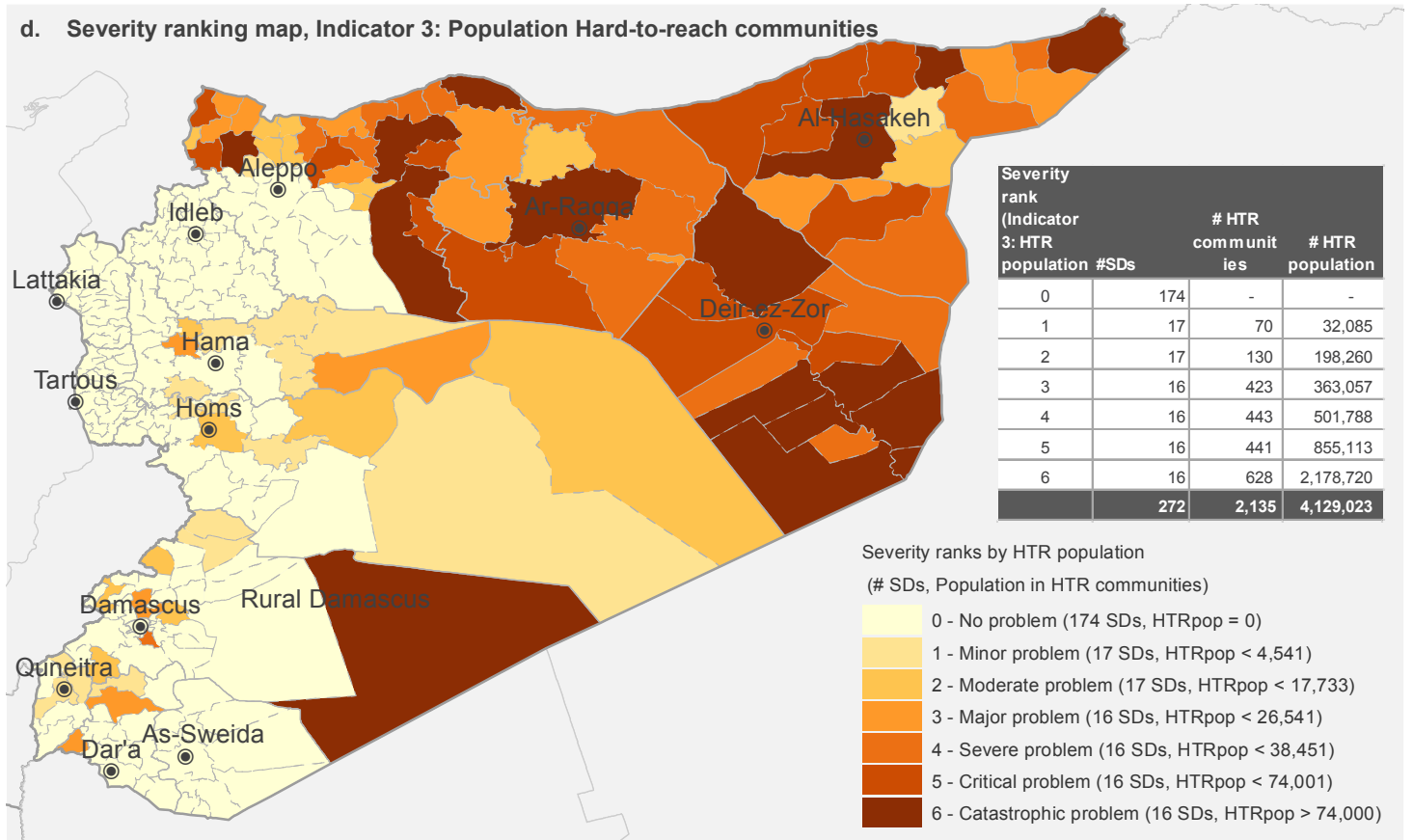
b. Severity ranking map, Indicator 1: % of IDPs in population



c. Severity ranking map, Indicator 2: Weighted conflict incidents



d. Severity ranking map, Indicator 3: Population Hard-to-reach communities



d. CONVERGENCE AND INTERLINKAGES BETWEEN INDICATORS

Analysis at community level for the 149 available sub-districts indicate interlinkages between some of the indicators, reflecting correlations (and possible causation) and/or linked protection concerns, as elaborated below.

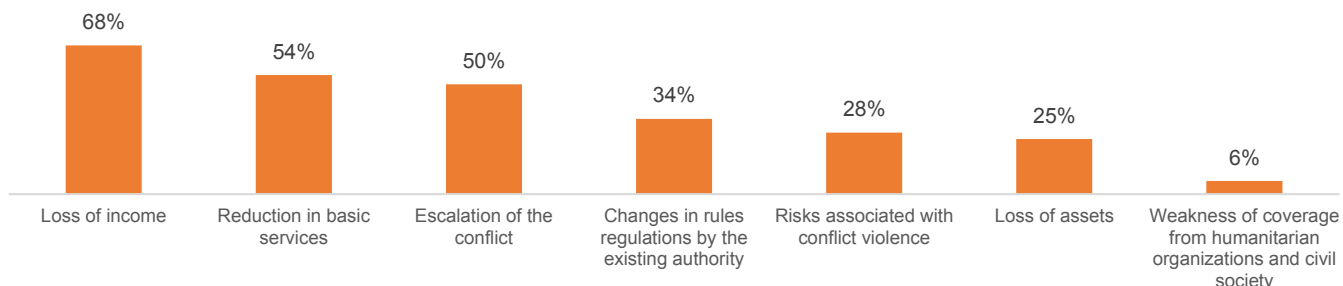
- 80% of communities which reported exploitation also mentioned HLP issues, indicating e.g. increased chances of exploitation in case of uncertainties regarding living spaces.
- 83% of communities where movement restriction is imposed by armed groups and 70% of communities where movement restriction is imposed by extremist groups cited lack/loss of civil/personal documents.
- Tension between IDPs and host population were reported in 253 communities of which 140 also reported movement restriction for IDPs.
- 72% of communities reporting domestic violence also reported occurrence of early or forced marriage.
- 77% of the communities reporting early marriage also reported restrictions on girls moving alone.
- 93% of communities with family separation as an issue also mentioned lack/loss of civil/personal documents
- 75% of communities reporting family separation also reported child labour, 57% of those which reported family separation as well as child labour, also reported exploitation
- 72% of communities where inter-communal disputes is reported, also reported child recruitment
- 40 communities reported occurrence of sexual violence and 32 out of these also reported movement restriction on girls or women without a male companion.

e. PROTECTION CONCERNS, SPECIFIC TO DISPLACED POPULATION

The displaced population in approximately 5,200 communities were assessed, through operational partners, to better understand their main reasons for displacement. Findings are as follows.

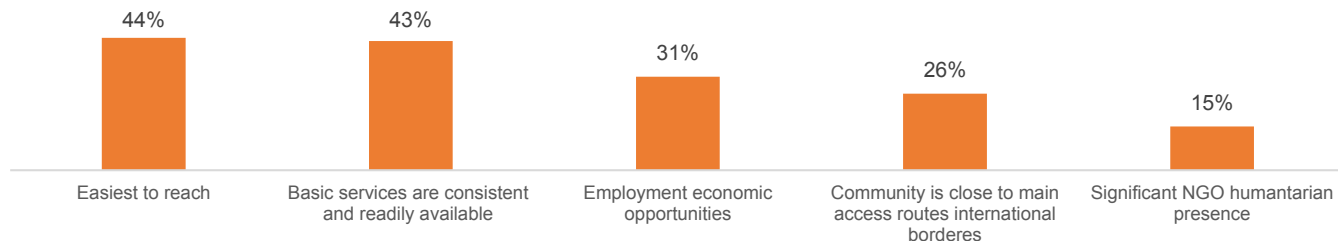
- The following were the main reasons people cited they were displaced from their community (assessed July 2016). Note that more than one reason could be provided. Loss of income, reduced availability/access to basic services and an increase in conflict are the main drivers of displacement.

Main reasons for displacement from a community



- Of recently displaced persons (as of July 2016) the following were the main reasons people chose their locations of displacement. Proximity or convenience to reach and consistent availability of basic services are main motivations of choosing a specific community.

Main reasons for choosing locations of displacement



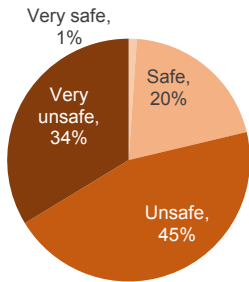
f. PROTECTION CONCERNS, SPECIFIC TO URBAN COMMUNITIES

A sample household survey conducted by the Urban community profile initiative, covering 5,051 Households (“HH”) in 38 cities was used to analyze indicators specific to urban areas. Findings are as follows.

- Perception of safety in the neighborhood

Out of the 4,977 HHs assessed, 3,900 felt either unsafe or very unsafe.

% of HHs with different perceptions of safety



- Lack of security as reason for limited or lack of access to markets, schools and workplace

% of HHs reporting security as a reason for lack of access

Location	% of surveyed HHs reporting Security as a reason for limited/lack of access to the following locations
Markets	30%
Schools	59%
Workplace	61%

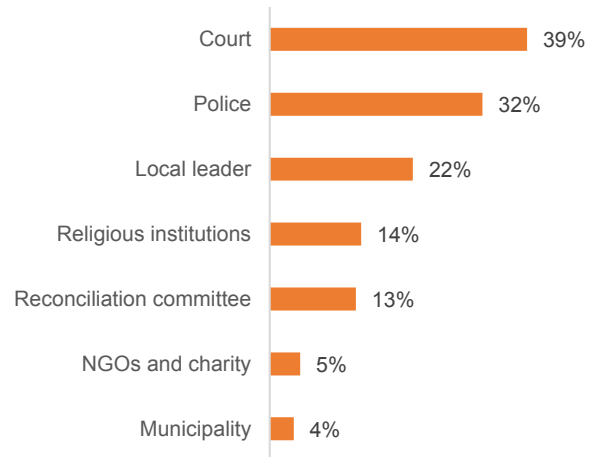
- Which authority to approach in case of safety issues?

57% of the surveyed HHs reported to have access to either courts or police.

In contrast to most other cities, more than 50% of HHs in Dar’a reported to approach local leaders or reconciliation committees.

In all cities, municipalities as well as NGOs/charities were reported by only less than 10% HHs as support for safety issues.

Authorities approached for safety concerns



- Experience of mutual support and solidarity from community, outside of family ties

As shown in the graph below, 30-35% of surveyed HHs reported that care and assistance for children and elderly, sharing meals and helping each other to get jobs are still common in the community. Only a small percentage reported to be helping to protect each other from harm or engage in high expenditure activities for each other.

Proportional graph of type of mutual support from community, outside ties in urban areas



g. PROTECTION AND DELIVERY OF HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Assessment findings unfortunately demonstrated that not only are people in Syria highly dependent on humanitarian assistance, but accessing this assistance is not necessarily done within a safe environment. Discrimination, exploitation, and receiving money for aid reportedly occurs frequently. Sexual exploitation and abuse was also reported – and due to the nature of the violation, can be assumed as under-reported.

Analysis of Focus Group discussions (“FGD”) provided both quantitative and qualitative evidence of these practices, as illustrated through select quotes from some of the FGDs:



WOMEN

“The United Nations when they enter they do not enter sufficient amounts. So relief institutions are dividing the aids to all.”

“All organizations lied to us. They brought us water once and they took pictures but they never came back”

“I add that only families can benefit from the rations, whereas the way they document the distribution process is very insulting and humiliating.”

“There is no equality in the distribution since the biggest beneficiaries always, in terms of quantity and quality, are the relatives of the distributors and their families.”

“There is social violence which occurs to poor people, or divorced women due to people’s injustice. As well as the violence against girls, because of their family at home or people’s talk in the street if a girl wants to go out, study or work.”



MEN

“Aid no longer represents a humanitarian issue but a political one. There is inequality because of the political agendas. Distributions are used to gain political loyalties by all parties”

“Some are free and some are not, but at a subsidized price. The traders, the owners of the goods, are asking for the price. They are war dealers.”



BOYS

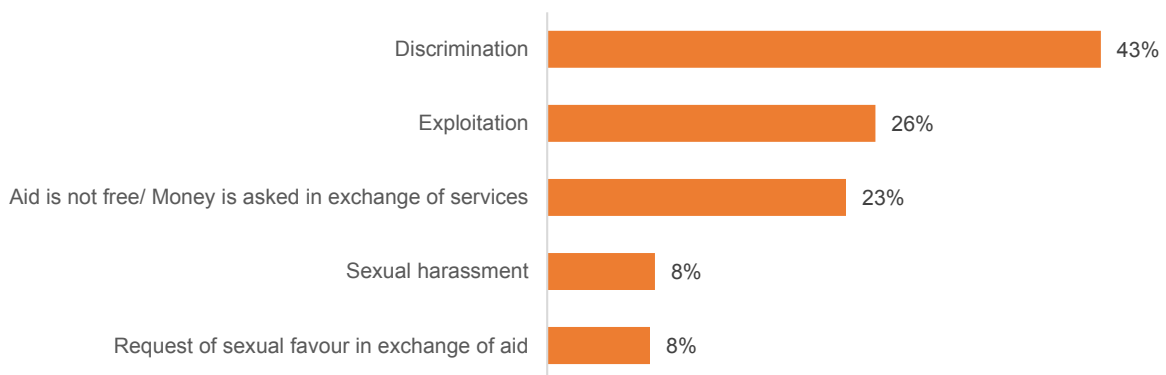
“I was thinking how can I survive and help my family, there is no work, and the food distribution is only every four months.”



GIRLS

“Sometimes we are asked to be photographed during distribution so that they can document or advertise it. If we refuse to, we will be deprived from aid.”

Percentage of sub-districts reporting occurrence of different types of concerns during humanitarian aid delivery



2. DETAILED ANALYSIS OF INDICATORS

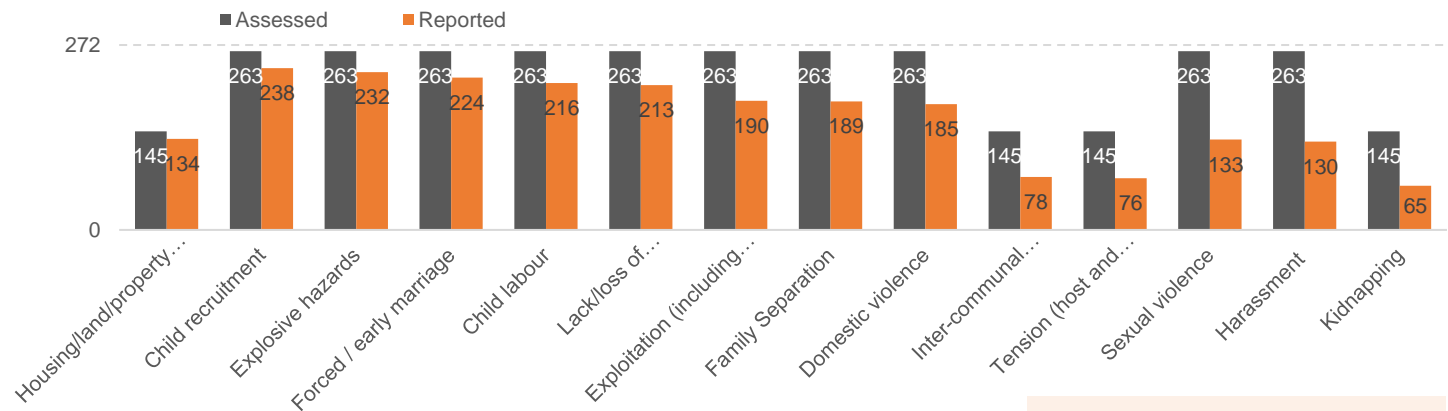
a. REPORTED PROTECTION ISSUES

Highlights

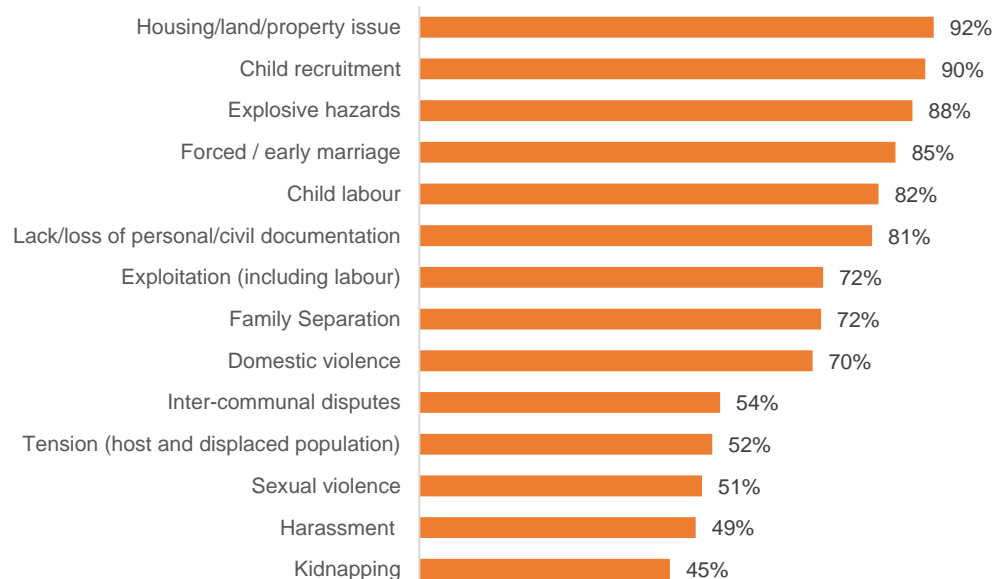
- Most of the protection risks were assessed for **263** out of 272 sub-districts and a few in only **145**.
- All protection risks considered were reported by at least 45% of the sub-districts assessed.
- **Housing, land and property issues** and **Child recruitment** were reported by more than 90% of the assessed sub-districts.
- Explosive hazards, Forced/early marriage, Child labour and lack/loss of documentation followed closely with more than 80% assessed sub-districts reporting these risks.

Assessment coverage per protection issue

Number of sub-districts (Assessed and occurrence reported)⁴



Percentage of sub-districts reporting occurrence of protection issues



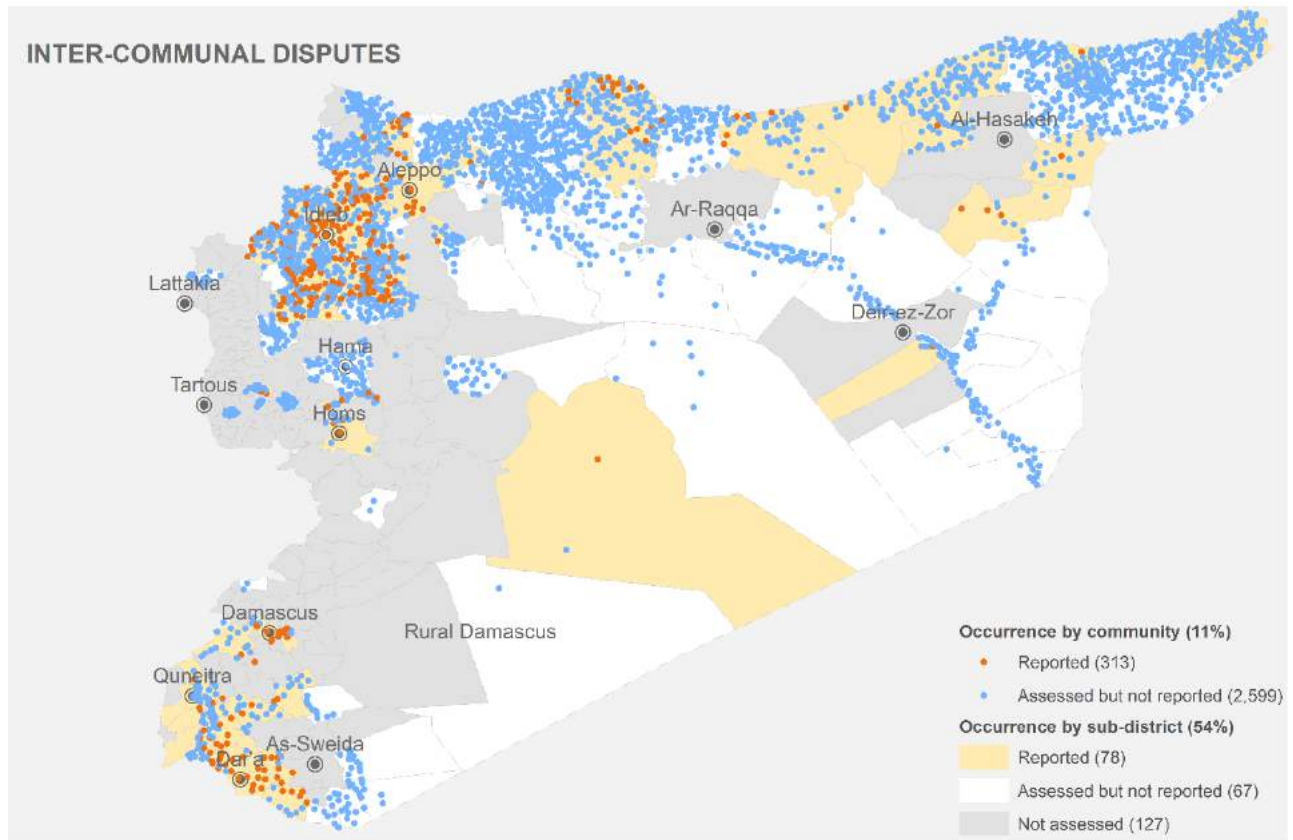
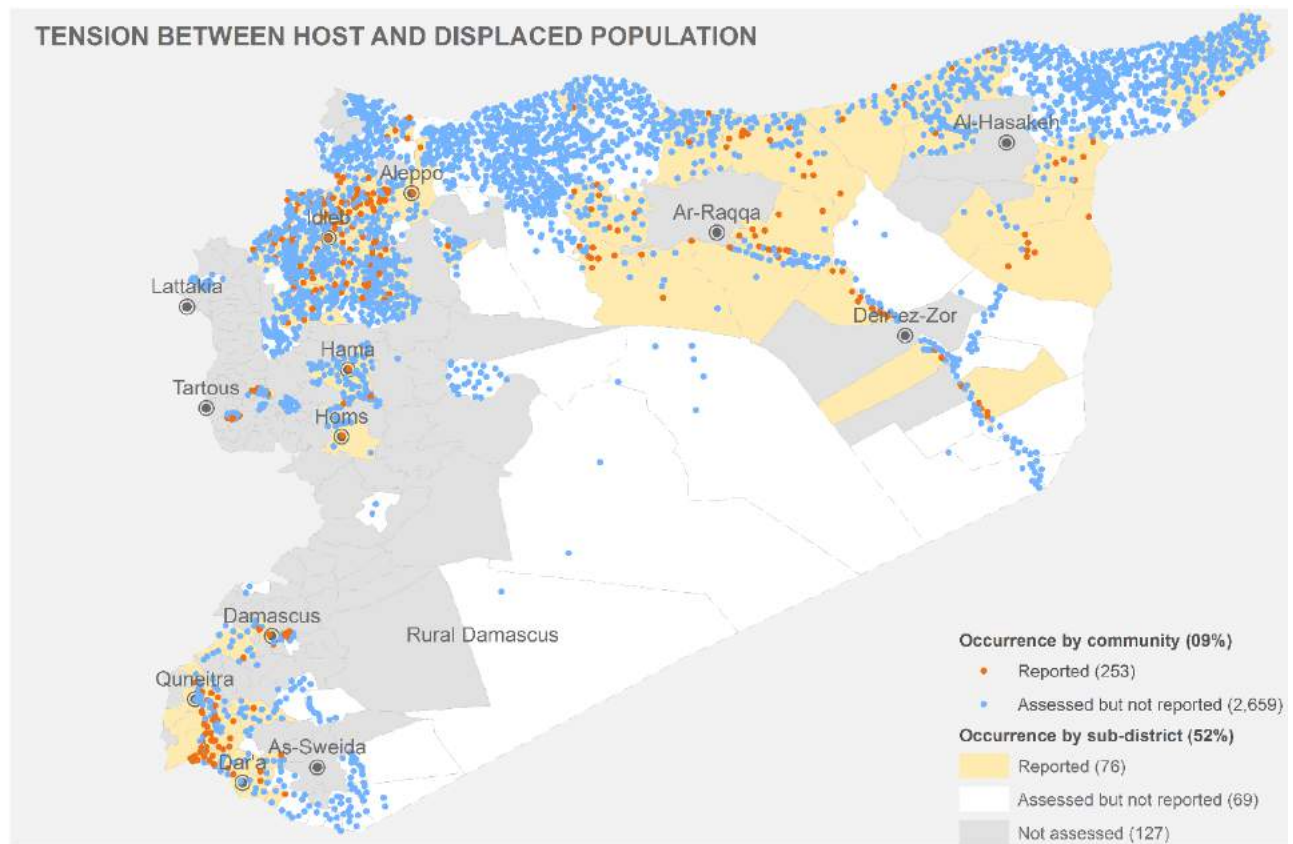
DISCLAIMER: These two graphs visualize *occurrence* of protection issues at sub-district level i.e. whether an issue was reported in the sub-district. It does **NOT** represent the impact or gravity of the issue on the population. As such, the use of these graphs should be limited only to sub-district level comparison of occurrence and not beyond that.

⁴ HLP issues were analyzed and frequently occurring in all 263 sub-districts (see page 29 below for more detail), however, for the purposes of this comparison/chart the geographical coverage is limited to 145 sub-districts.”

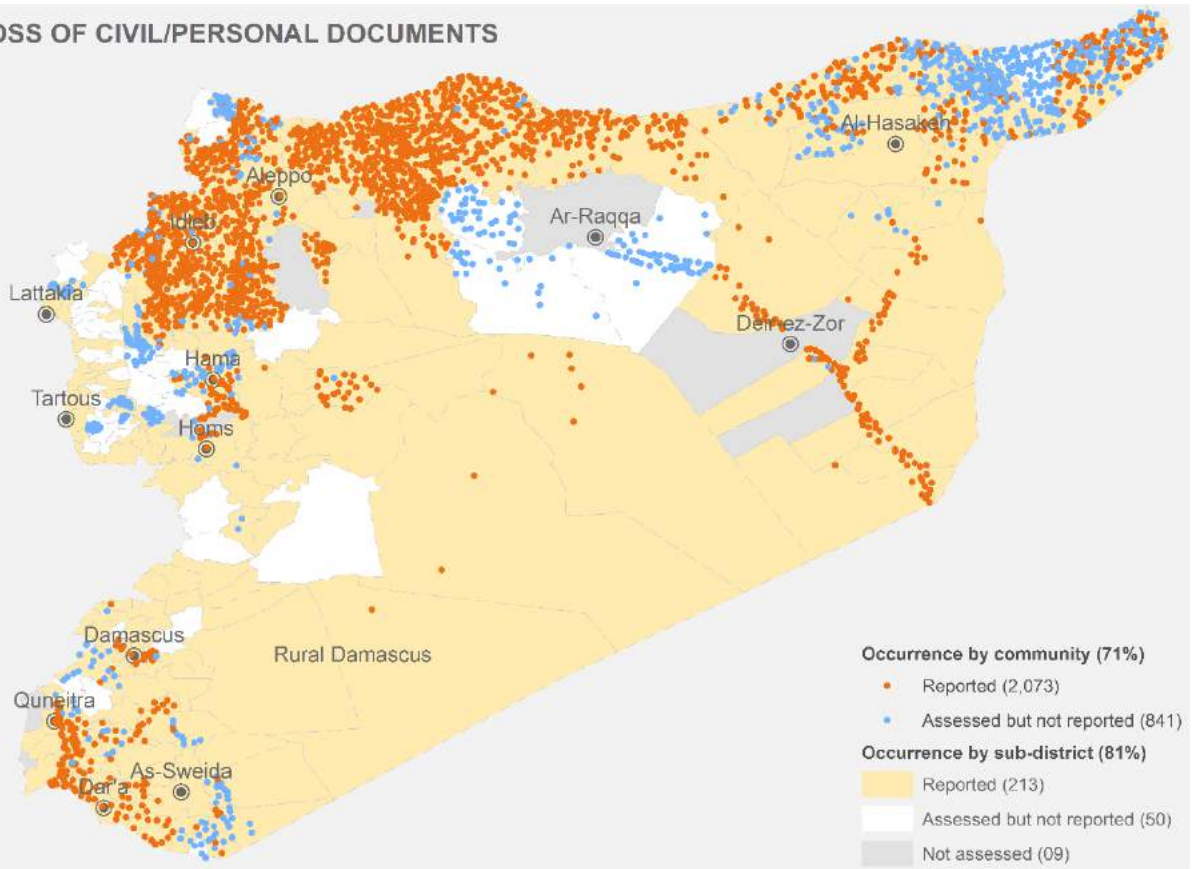
Percentage of sub-districts reporting protection issues by Governorate

Governorate	Housing/land/property issue	Child recruitment	Explosive remnants	Forced / early marriage	Child labour	Lack/loss of personal/civil documentation	Exploitation (including labour)	Family Separation	Domestic violence	Inter-communal disputes	Tension (host and IDPs)	Sexual violence	Harassment	Kidnapping
Aleppo	94%	82%	84%	79%	79%	95%	50%	45%	47%	38%	24%	24%	24%	26%
Al-Hasakeh	100%	100%	88%	100%	100%	94%	88%	100%	88%	50%	57%	94%	75%	29%
Ar-Raqqa	100%	100%	33%	89%	100%	33%	22%	67%	22%	11%	89%	0%	0%	11%
As-Sweida	50%	92%	92%	100%	75%	92%	67%	75%	50%	0%	0%	50%	58%	67%
Dar'a	100%	94%	94%	100%	100%	100%	88%	100%	82%	100%	73%	53%	41%	80%
Deir-ez-Zor	92%	100%	42%	58%	100%	100%	50%	75%	42%	8%	25%	8%	25%	25%
Hama	60%	100%	100%	82%	64%	68%	64%	73%	64%	25%	38%	55%	86%	38%
Homs	50%	81%	86%	76%	76%	90%	81%	71%	81%	60%	40%	57%	57%	0%
Idleb	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	96%	88%	54%	42%	81%
Lattakia	100%	86%	95%	68%	95%	45%	73%	18%	73%	0%	0%	50%	68%	0%
Quneitra	100%	100%	100%	100%	75%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	75%	100%	100%
Rural Damascus	58%	86%	92%	78%	67%	81%	69%	75%	69%	75%	50%	56%	53%	38%
Tartous	100%	85%	96%	96%	67%	56%	85%	81%	85%	0%	50%	74%	41%	0%

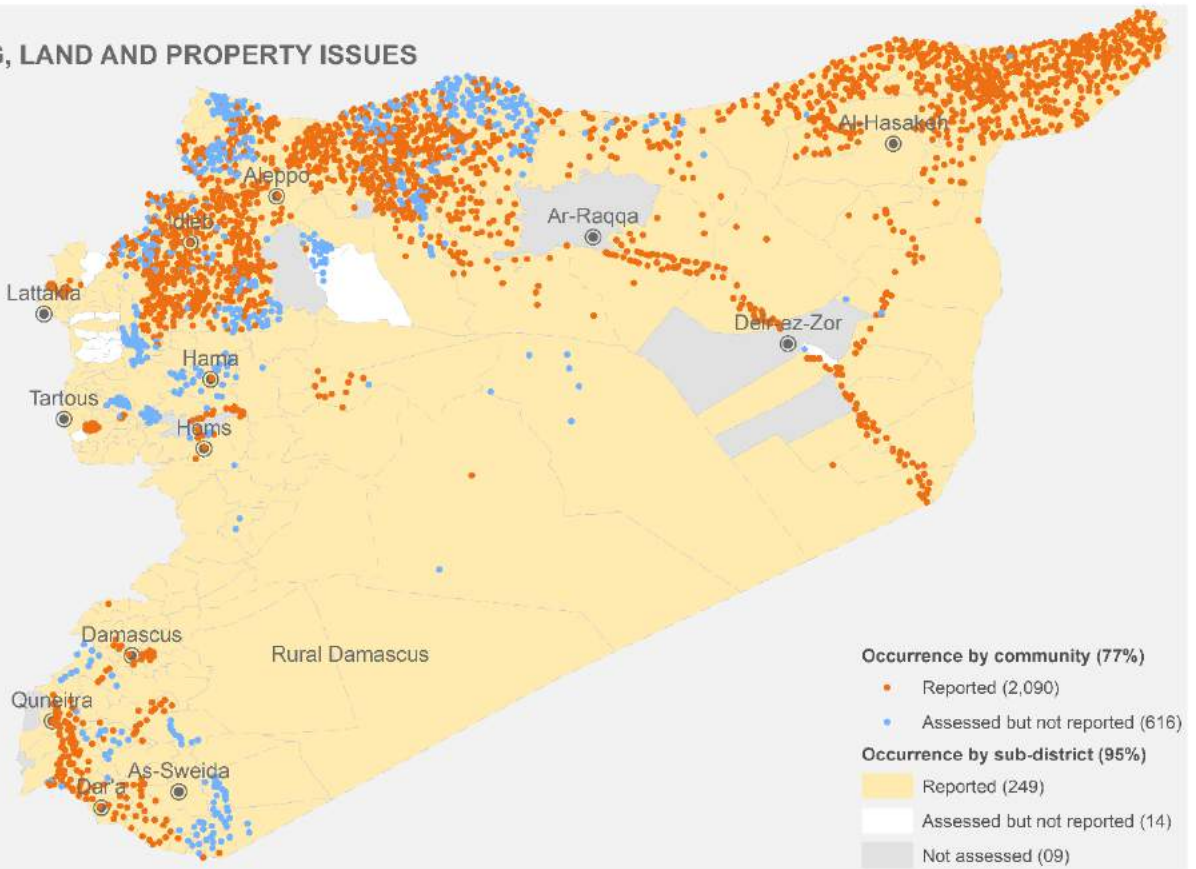
Maps of occurrence at sub-district and community level by issue



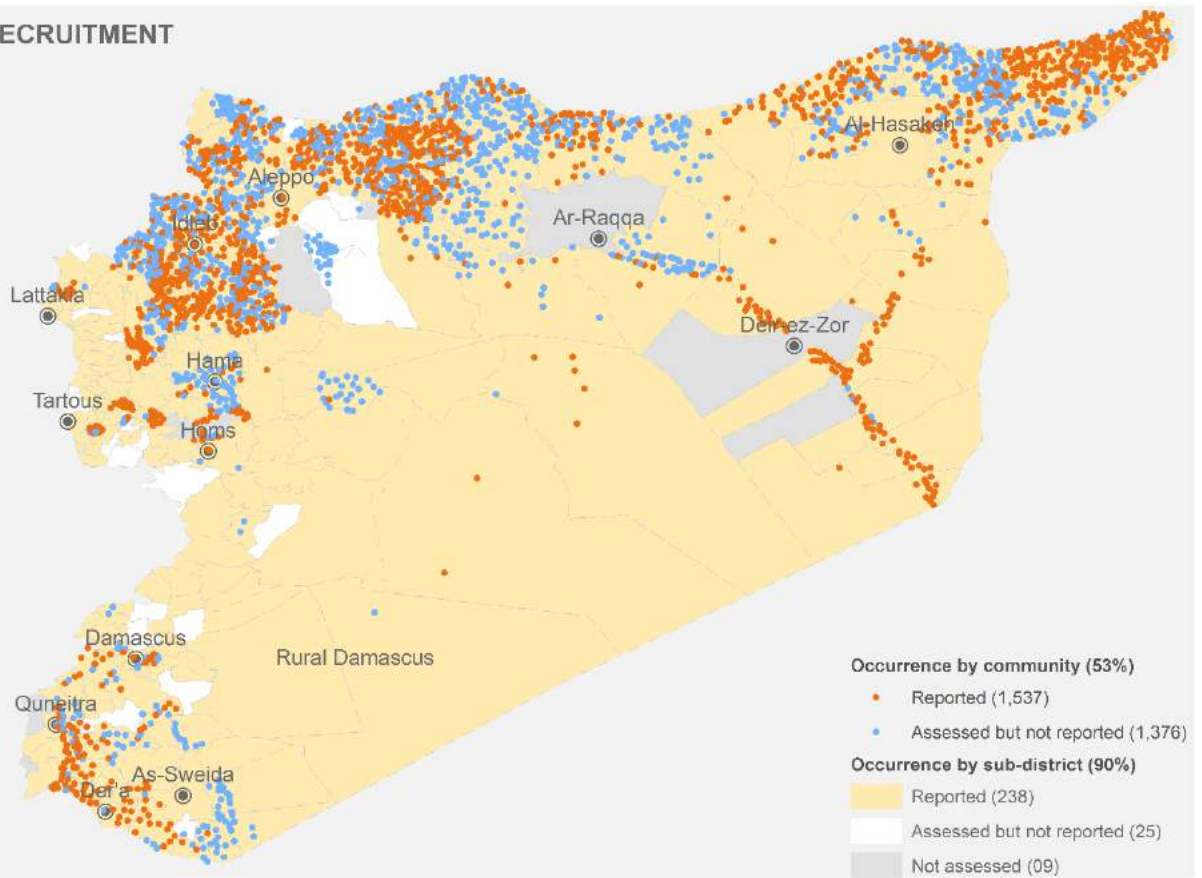
LACK/LOSS OF CIVIL/PERSONAL DOCUMENTS



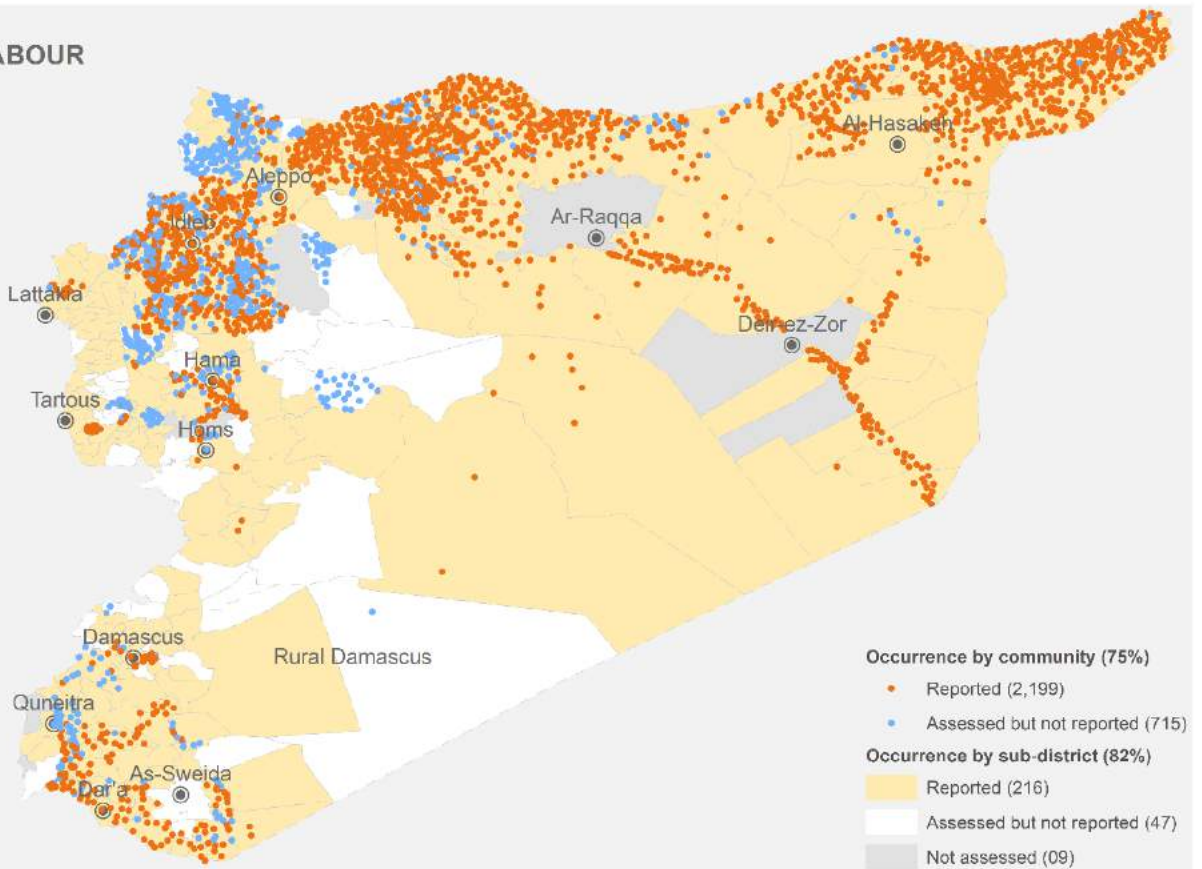
HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY ISSUES



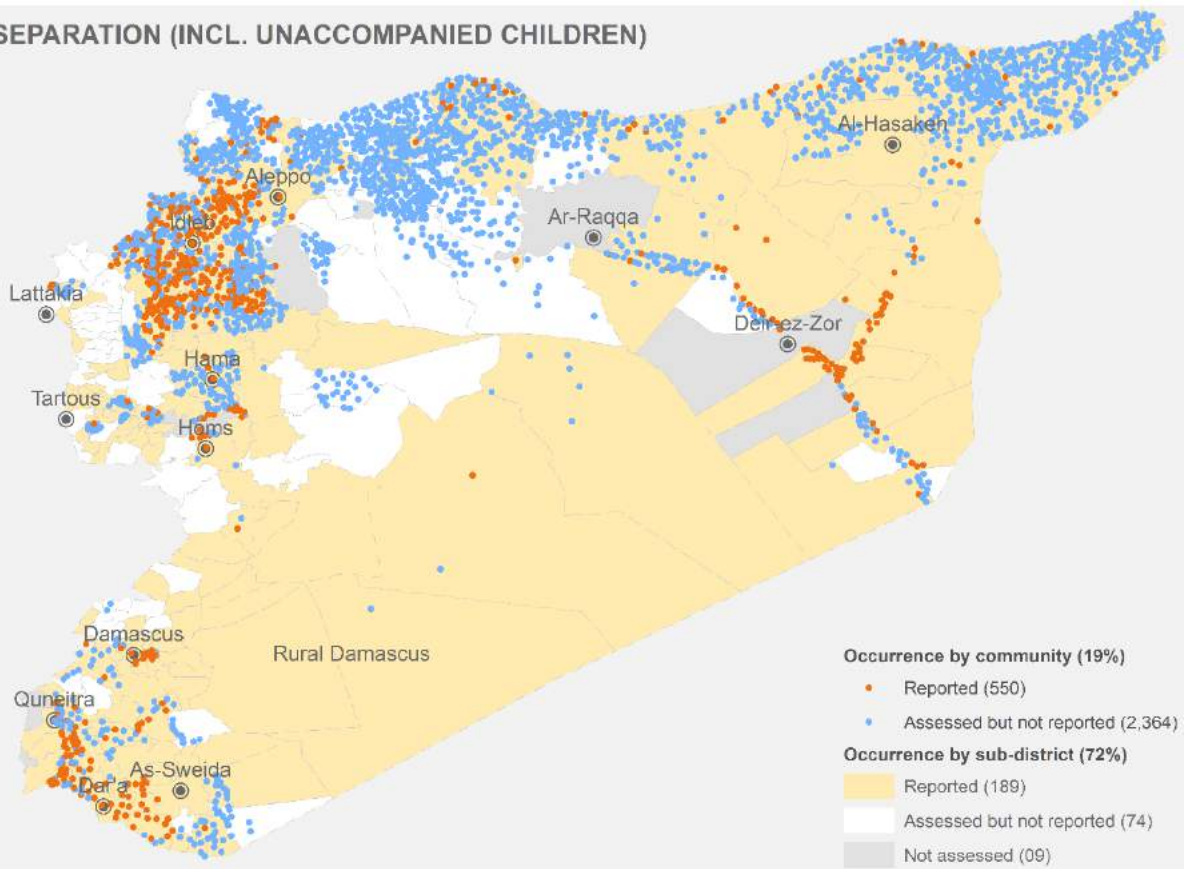
CHILD RECRUITMENT



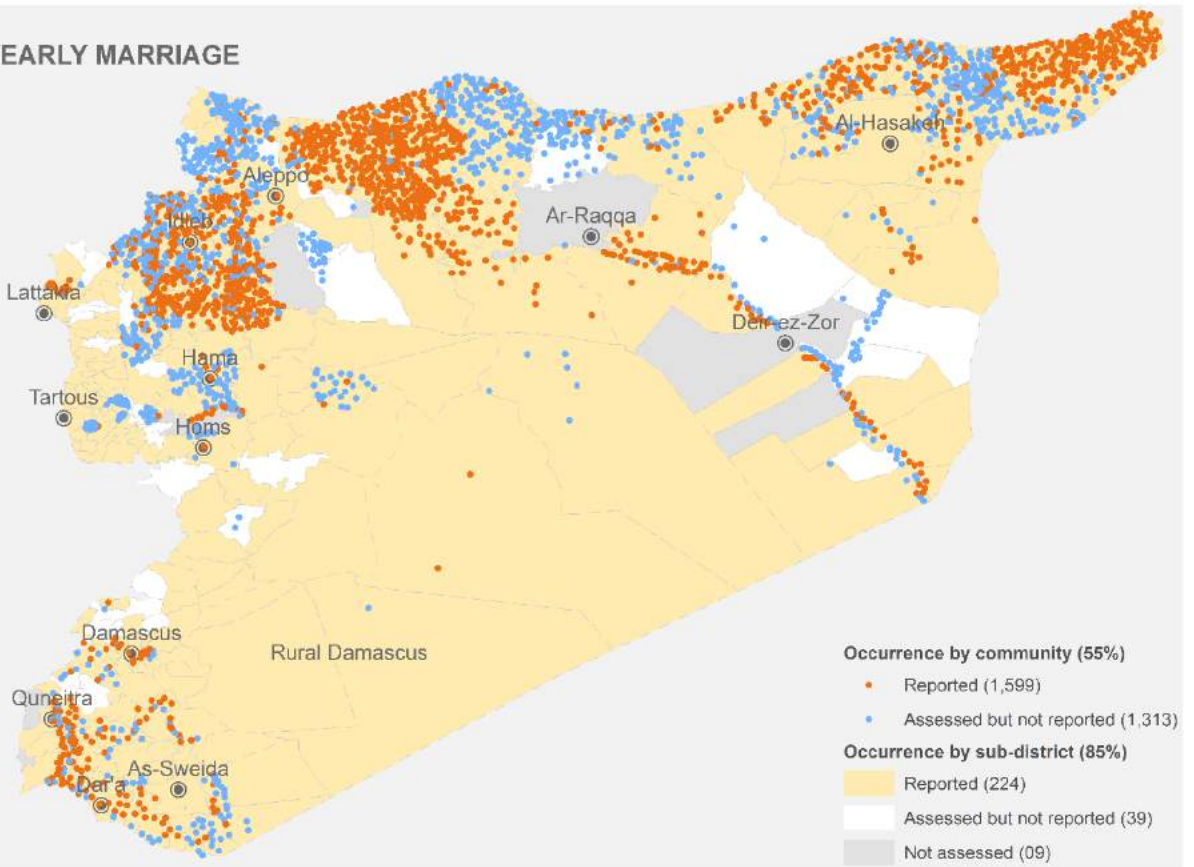
CHILD LABOUR



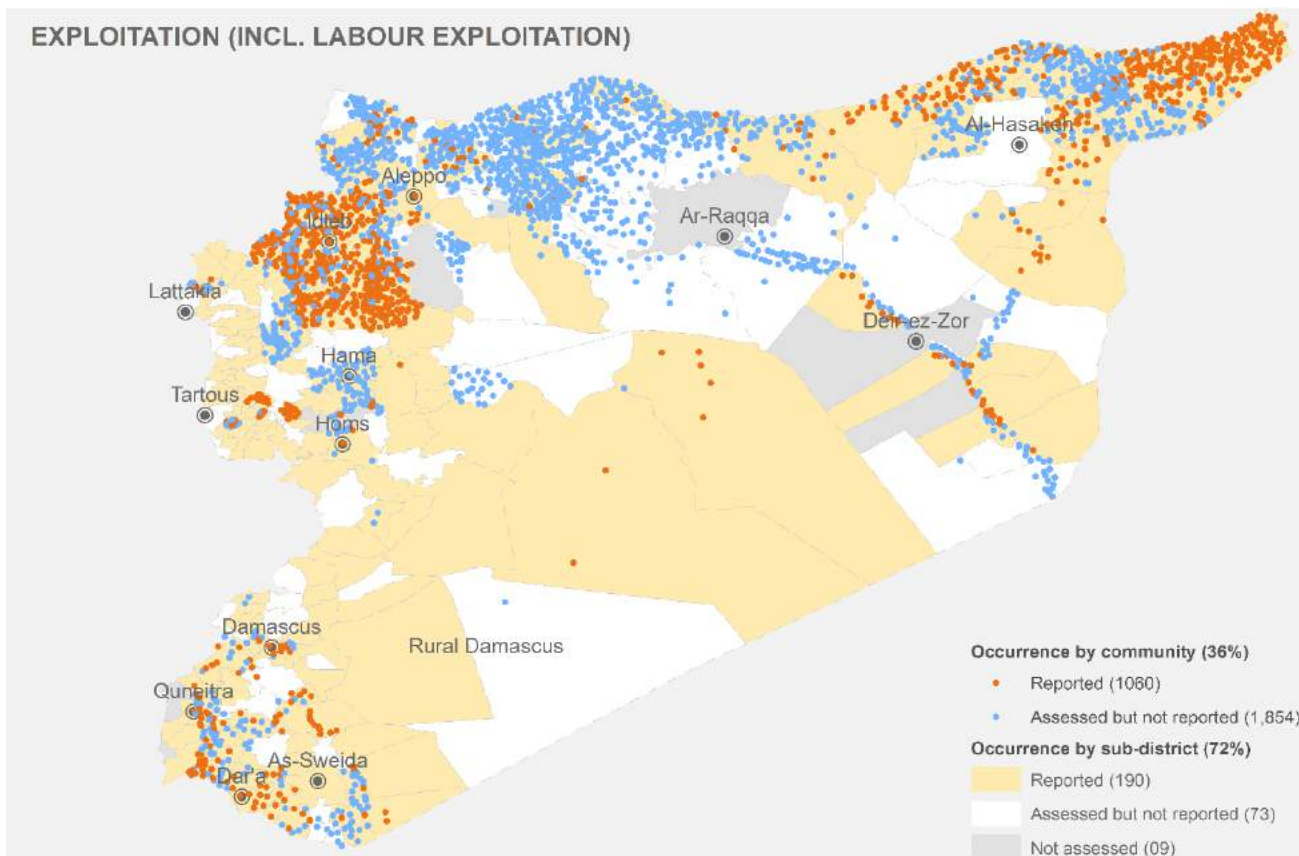
FAMILY SEPARATION (INCL. UNACCOMPANIED CHILDREN)



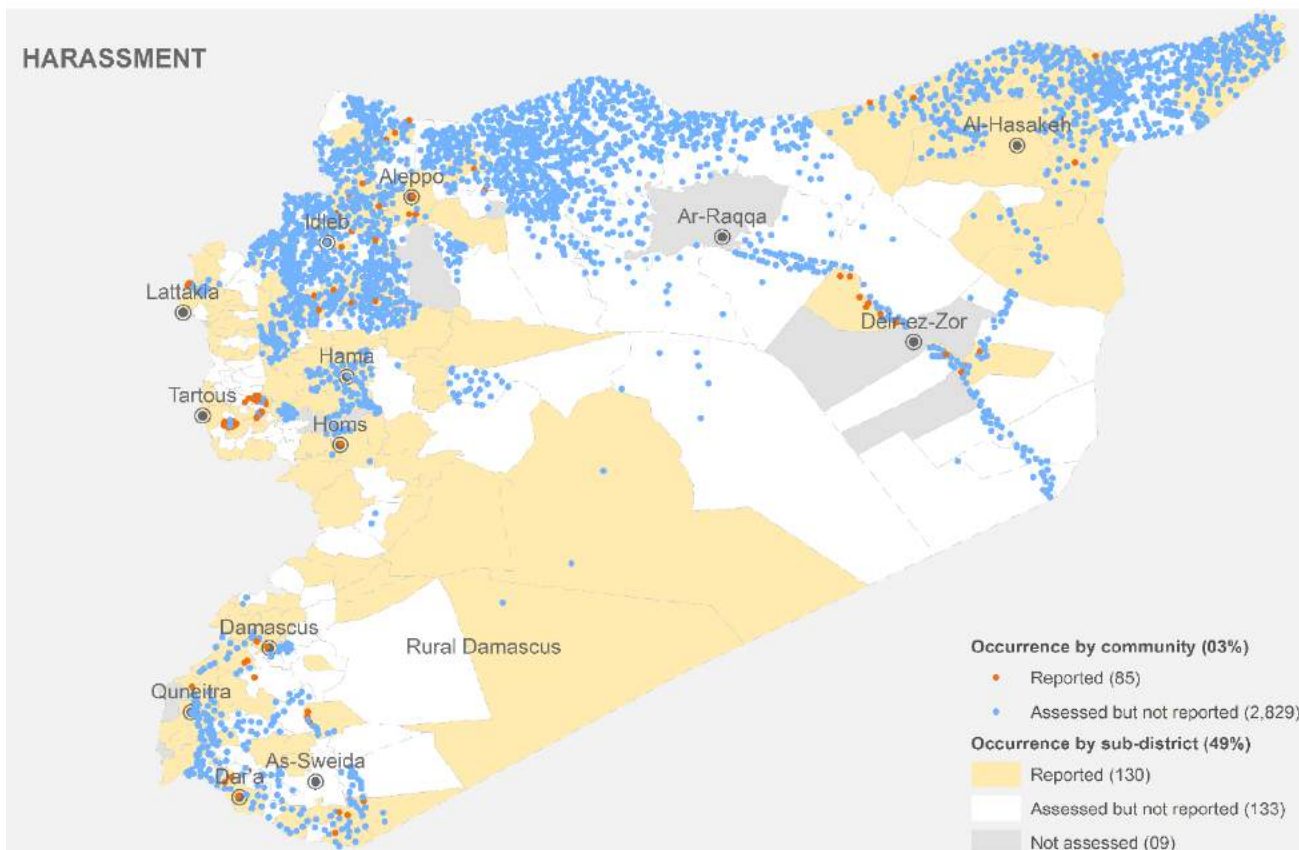
FORCED/EARLY MARRIAGE



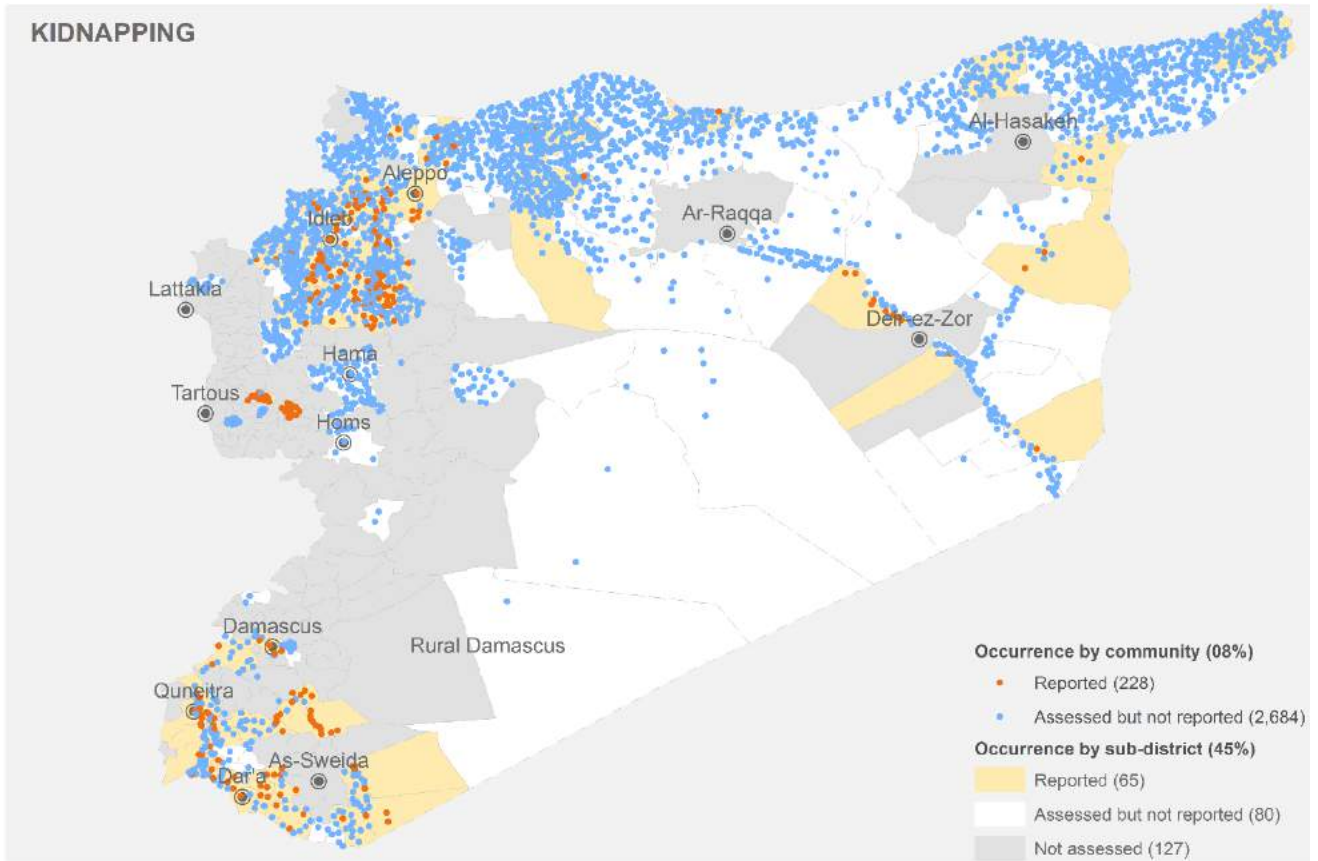
EXPLOITATION (INCL. LABOUR EXPLOITATION)



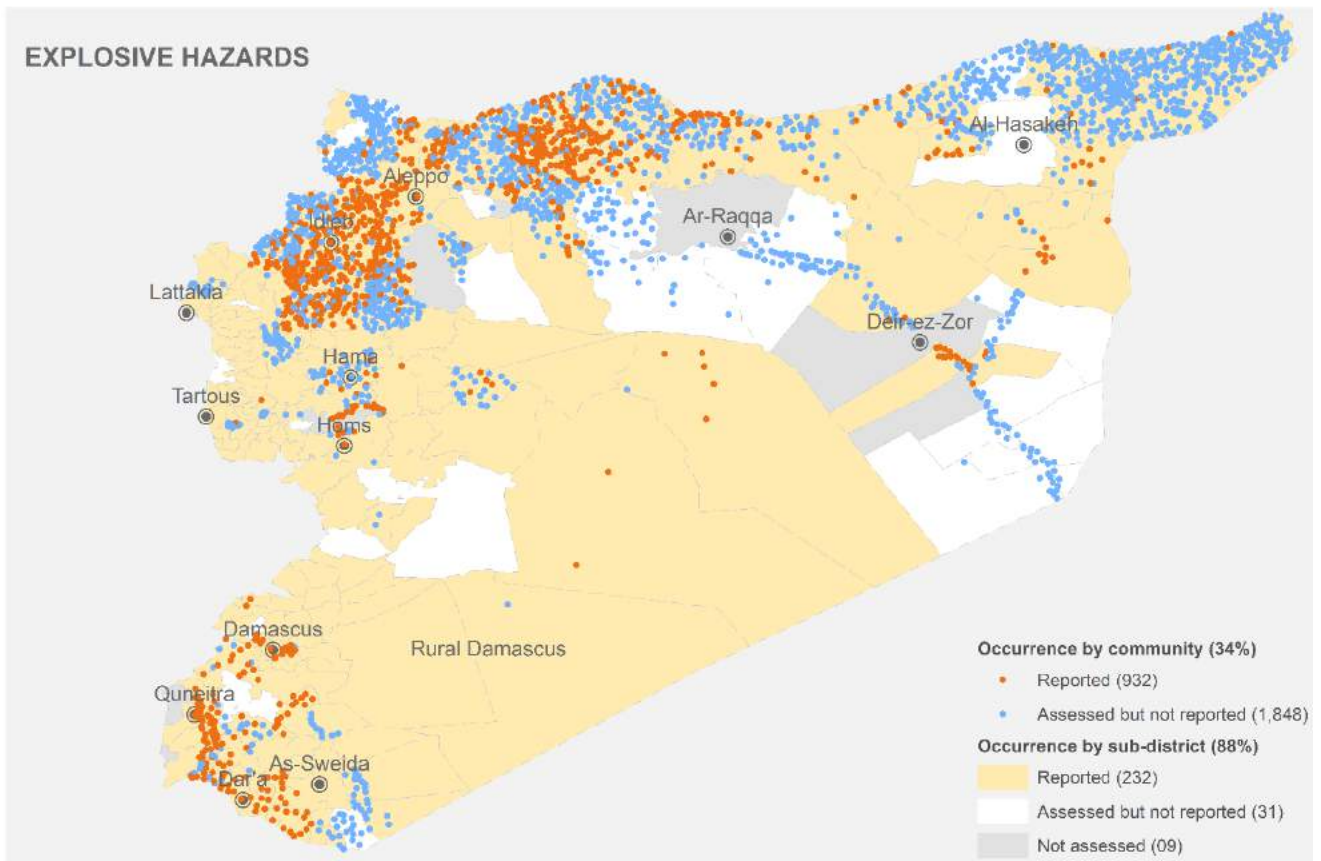
HARASSMENT



KIDNAPPING



EXPLOSIVE HAZARDS



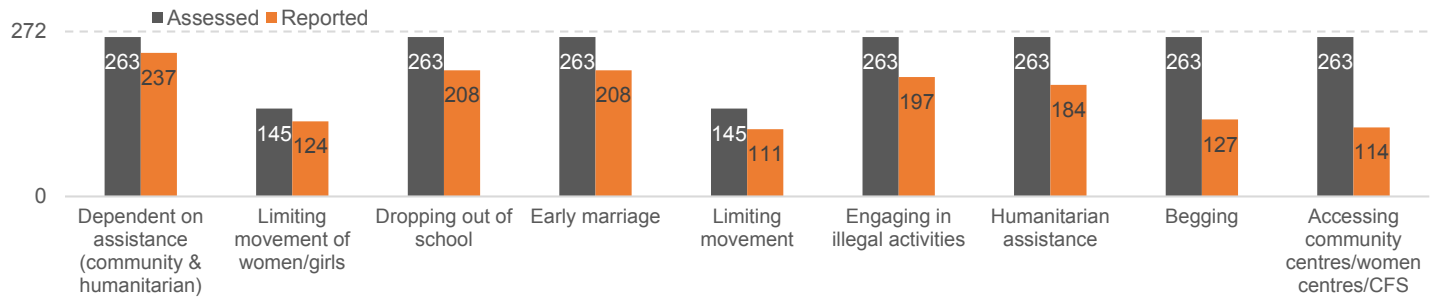
b. FREQUENT COPING MECHANISM

Highlights

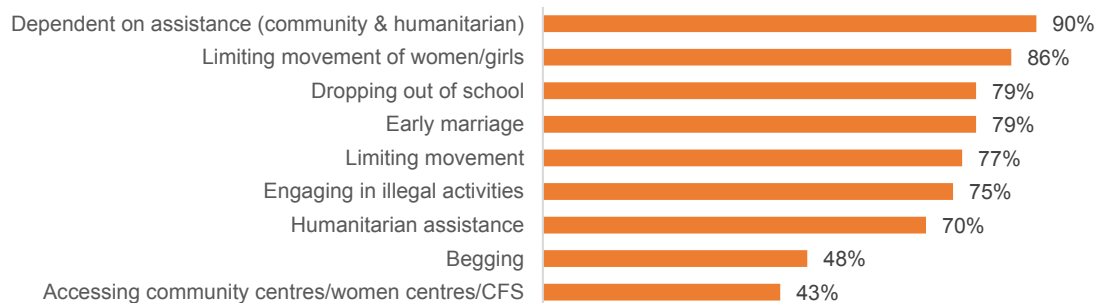
- Most of the coping mechanisms were assessed for **263** out of 272 sub-districts and a few in only **145**.
- **Dependence on assistance (community and humanitarian)** is the most frequent coping mechanism, reported as occurring in **90%** of the assessed sub-districts. Depending on humanitarian assistance itself was also reported in 70% sub-districts though only 43 sub-districts mentioned they have access to community centres, women centres or child friendly spaces.
- **Limiting movement of women and girls** was the highest reported negative coping mechanism, though it was assessed only in 145 sub-districts. Most other negative coping mechanisms were reported in 75-79% sub-districts, with the exception of begging, which was reported in 48% assessed sub-districts.

Assessment coverage per coping mechanism

Number of sub-districts (Assessed and occurrence reported)



Percentage of Percentage of sub-districts by type of coping mechanism



Percentage of sub-districts by Governorate by type of coping mechanism

Governorate	Negative coping mechanisms						Positive CMs		
	Early marriage	Limiting movement	Limiting movement of women/girls	Dropping out of school	Begging	Dependent on assistance (community and humanitarian)	Engaging in illegal activities	Accessing community centres/women centres/CFS	Humanitarian assistance
Aleppo	79%	62%	65%	82%	29%	74%	50%	47%	50%
Al-Hasakeh	100%	100%	100%	100%	63%	100%	100%	44%	81%
Ar-Raqqa	89%	100%	100%	44%	33%	56%	100%	11%	22%
As-Sweida	100%	100%	100%	83%	58%	100%	100%	58%	100%
Dar'a	100%	87%	100%	94%	59%	100%	59%	35%	100%
Deir-ez-Zor	58%	100%	100%	0%	75%	58%	100%	0%	0%
Hama	77%	75%	75%	100%	32%	100%	77%	18%	82%
Homs	71%	60%	80%	81%	33%	100%	62%	38%	52%
Idlib	100%	65%	96%	96%	81%	100%	65%	73%	100%
Lattakia	23%	100%	100%	32%	23%	86%	82%	23%	73%
Quneitra	100%	100%	100%	100%	75%	100%	100%	75%	100%
Rural Damascus	72%	50%	50%	94%	50%	89%	64%	36%	53%
Tartous	89%	50%	50%	78%	56%	100%	96%	81%	96%

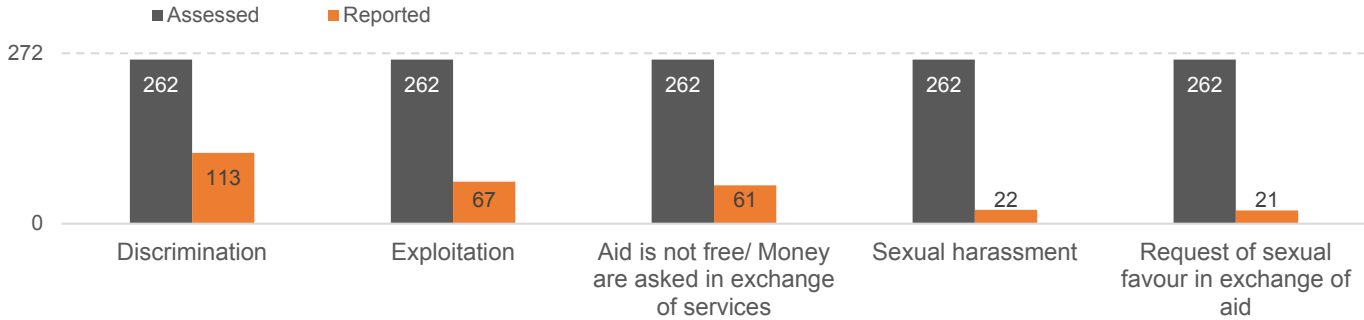
C. CONCERNS/PROBLEMS RELATED TO HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE DELIVERED IN THE LAST THREE MONTHS

Highlights

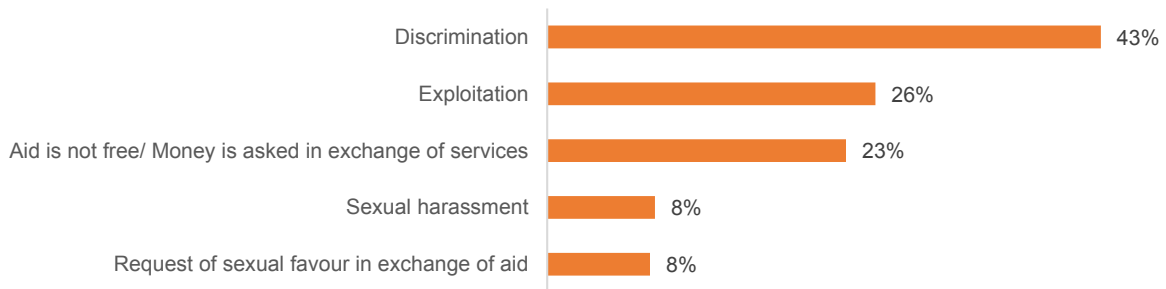
- Concerns/problems related to humanitarian assistance delivered were assessed in **262** sub-districts.
- **Discrimination** was the most reported concern, mentioned in 43% of the assessed sub-districts.
- **35** sub-districts reported either sexual harassment or request of sexual favour in exchange for aid.

Assessment coverage per type of concern

Number of sub-districts (Assessed and occurrence reported)



Percentage of sub-districts reporting types of concerns



Percentage of sub-districts by Governorate by types of concerns

Governorate	Exploitation	Discrimination	Sexual harassment	Aid is not free/ Money are asked in exchange of services	Request of sexual favour in exchange of aid
Aleppo	18%	18%	5%	16%	5%
Al-Hasakeh	44%	63%	0%	25%	19%
Ar-Raqqa	0%	11%	0%	0%	0%
As-Sweida	67%	83%	50%	75%	33%
Dar'a	35%	71%	6%	24%	12%
Deir-ez-Zor	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Hama	18%	18%	9%	9%	0%
Homs	5%	20%	0%	5%	0%
Idleb	65%	81%	0%	50%	0%
Lattakia	9%	77%	5%	36%	0%
Quneitra	50%	100%	25%	25%	0%
Rural Damascus	22%	42%	11%	17%	19%
Tartous	15%	26%	15%	22%	7%

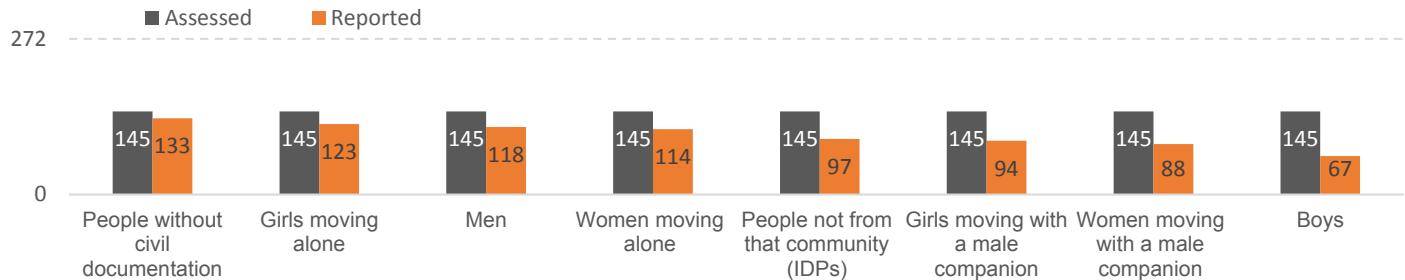
d. TYPE OF POPULATION MOST AFFECTED BY MOVEMENT RESTRICTIONS

Highlights

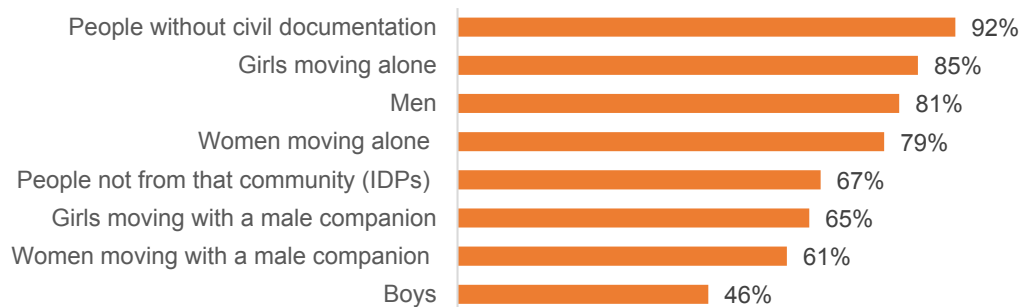
- Restriction on movement was assessed in **145** sub-districts.
- **People without civil documentation** were reported as the most affected group with movement restrictions in **92%** sub-districts. Girls travelling alone and men in general were also reported to have movement restrictions in more than 80% of the assessed sub-districts.
- Boys were reported as having movement restrictions in a relatively lower percentage (46%) of assessed sub-districts than other groups.

Assessment coverage per population affected

Number of sub-districts (Assessed and occurrence reported)



Percentage of sub-districts reporting populations affected by movement restrictions



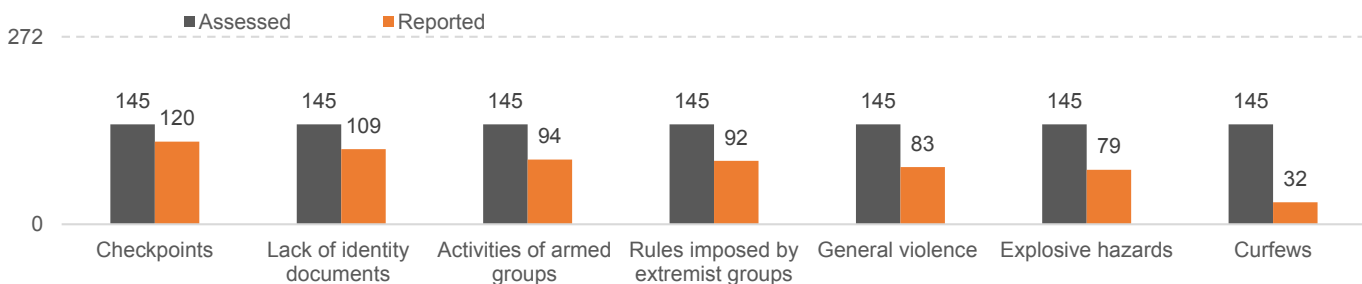
e. REASONS FOR MOVEMENT RESTRICTIONS

Highlights

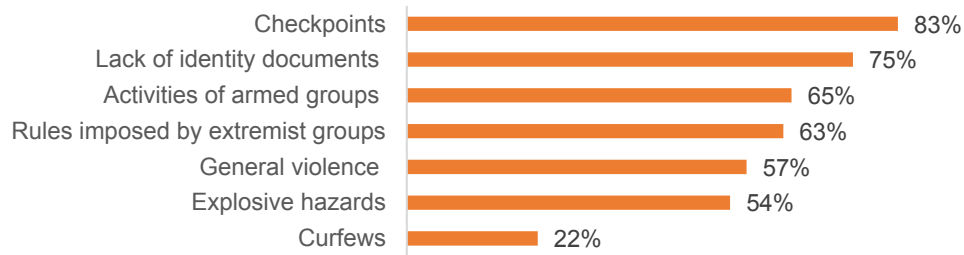
- Movement restrictions were assessed in **145** sub-districts.
- **Checkpoints** were reported as the most frequent reason for the restriction of movement (reported in **83%** of the assessed sub-districts), followed by lack of identity documents (**75%**).
- Curfews were the lowest reported reason, with **22%** of sub-districts mentioning that as a reason for restricted movement.

Assessment coverage per reason for movement restriction

Number of sub-districts (Assessed and occurrence reported)



Percentage of sub-districts reporting each reason for movement restriction



Percentage of sub-districts by Governorate by reason for movement restriction

Governorate	Activities of armed groups	General violence	Lack of identity documents	Checkpoints	Curfews	Explosive hazards	Rules imposed by extremist groups
Aleppo	62%	41%	56%	68%	38%	62%	65%
Al-Hasakeh	50%	43%	100%	100%	21%	64%	100%
Ar-Raqqa	89%	22%	100%	67%	33%	22%	100%
As-Sweida	33%	50%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Dar'a	100%	93%	100%	100%	20%	67%	40%
Deir-ez-Zor	67%	8%	75%	75%	8%	8%	75%
Hama	13%	75%	25%	63%	25%	25%	50%
Homs	60%	60%	40%	80%	20%	40%	60%
Idleb	81%	92%	88%	92%	8%	92%	81%
Lattakia	0%	100%	100%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Quneitra	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	75%
Rural Damascus	38%	50%	38%	75%	0%	38%	0%
Tartous	0%	0%	50%	100%	0%	0%	0%

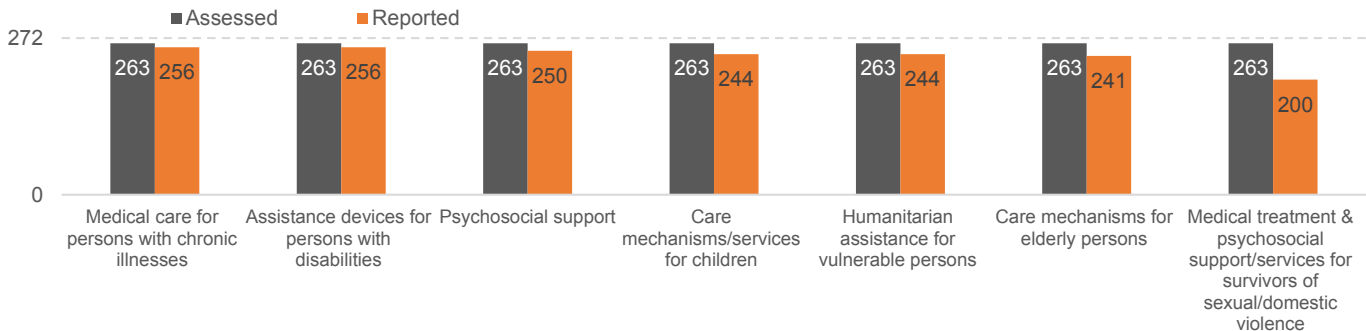
f. TYPE OF SERVICES NEEDED

Highlights

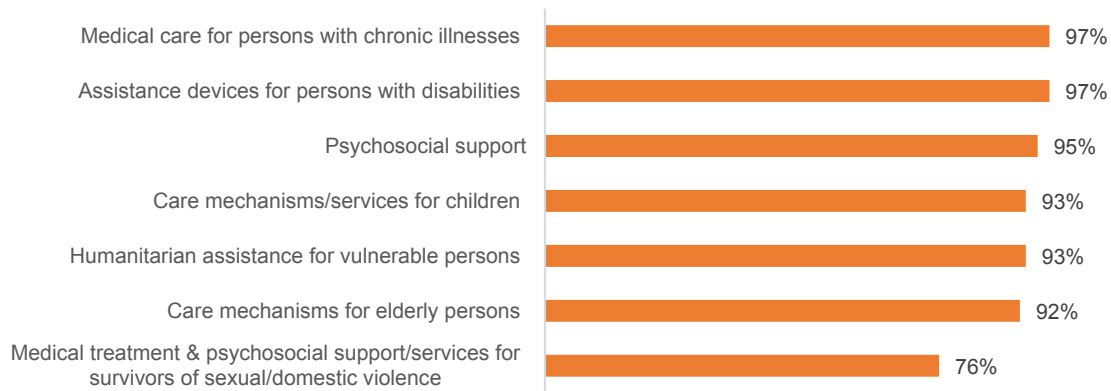
- Type of protection services needed was assessed in **263** sub-districts.
- There was a high frequency for all issues in almost all sub-districts.

Assessment coverage per type of service needed

Number of sub-districts (Assessed and occurrence reported)



Percentage of sub-districts reporting different types of services needed



Percentage of sub-districts by Governorate by types of services needed

Governorate	Assistance devices for persons with disabilities	Care mechanisms for elderly persons	Care mechanisms/ services for children	Medical treatment & psychosocial support/services for survivors of sexual/domestic violence	Psychosocial support	Humanitarian assistance for vulnerable persons	Medical care for persons with chronic illnesses
Aleppo	97%	97%	97%	53%	95%	89%	100%
Al-Hasakeh	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Ar-Raqqa	100%	100%	100%	78%	100%	100%	100%
As-Sweida	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Dar'a	100%	100%	100%	71%	94%	100%	100%
Deir-ez-Zor	83%	83%	75%	50%	83%	50%	100%
Hama	95%	95%	95%	91%	95%	91%	95%
Homs	90%	76%	86%	62%	86%	71%	86%
Idleb	100%	100%	100%	88%	100%	100%	100%
Lattakia	95%	41%	50%	36%	82%	100%	91%
Quneitra	100%	100%	100%	75%	100%	100%	100%
Rural Damascus	100%	100%	100%	92%	100%	97%	97%
Tartous	100%	100%	100%	96%	100%	100%	100%

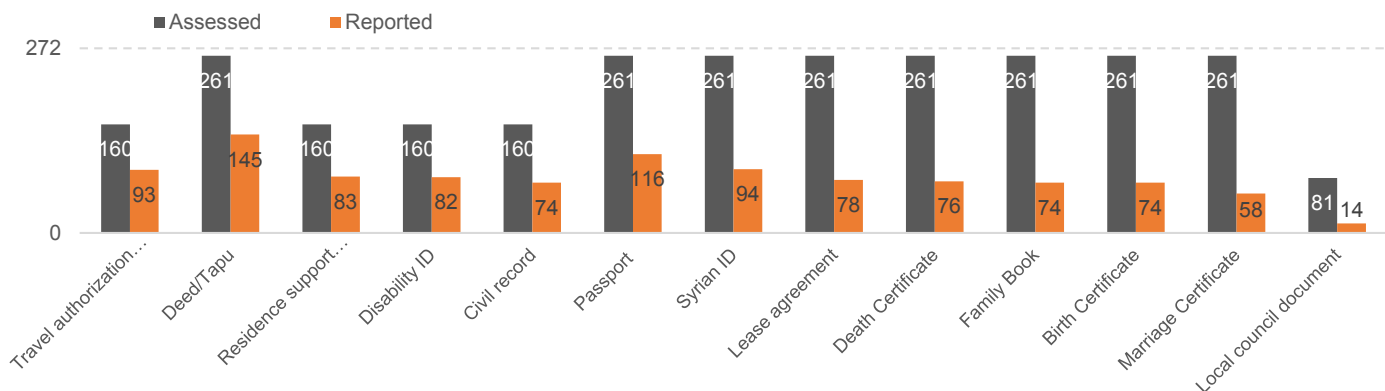
g. CIVIL DOCUMENTATION: TYPE OF DOCUMENT NOT ACCESSIBLE

Highlights

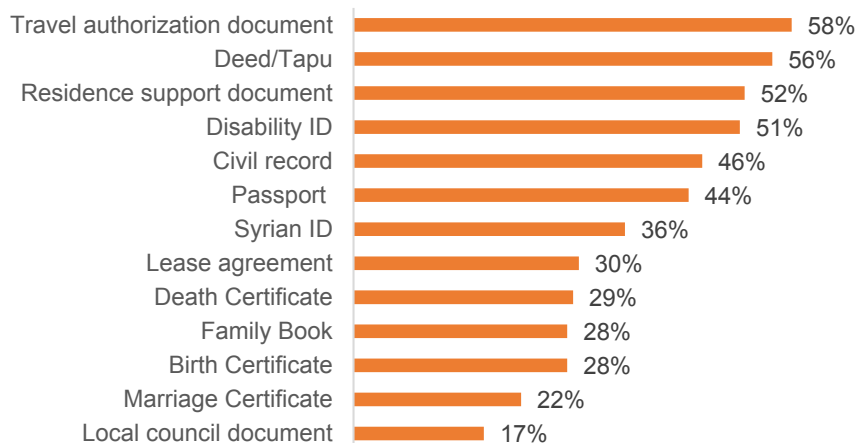
- **Travel authorization document** was reported as not accessible in 58% of the assessed sub-districts i.e. 93 out of the 160 assessed sub-districts mentioned it as an issue.
- Birth, marriage and death certificates, as well as lease agreements were reported as not accessible in approximately 25% of the assessed sub-districts, with 60-80 sub-districts reporting them as not accessible.

Assessment coverage by type of documents not accessible

Number of sub-districts (Assessed and occurrence reported)



Percentage of sub-districts where different types of documents are not accessible



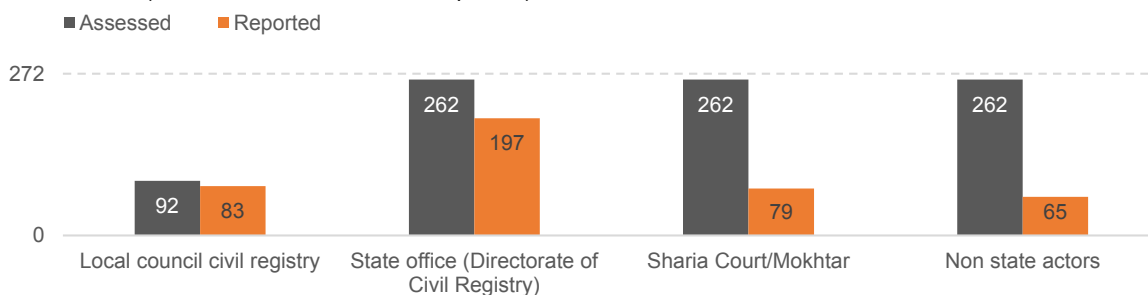
h. CIVIL DOCUMENTATION: TYPE OF OFFICE/AUTHORITY CURRENTLY ACCESSIBLE TO OBTAIN DOCUMENTS

Highlights

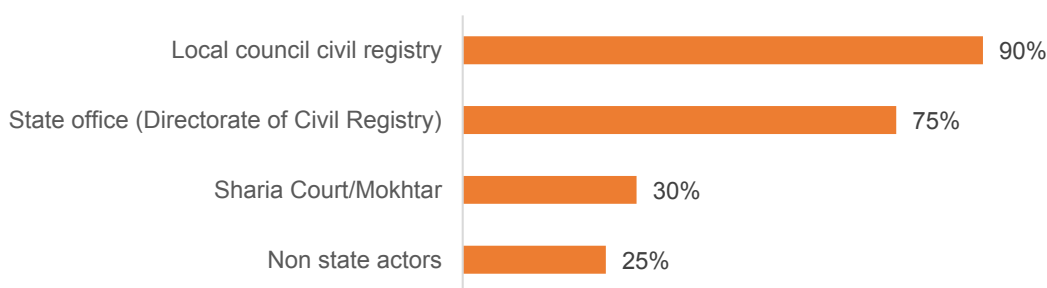
- The authority or office providing documents were assessed in **262** sub-districts, with an additional category in another 92.
- **Local council civil registry or State office civil registry** were found to be the primary offices for obtaining documents.
- 25-30% of the assessed sub-districts also reported that documents are available through Mokhtar, Non-state actors or Sharia courts.

Assessment coverage per type of office currently accessible to obtain documents

Number of sub-districts (Assessed and occurrence reported)



Percentage of sub-districts where different types of offices are accessible to obtain documents



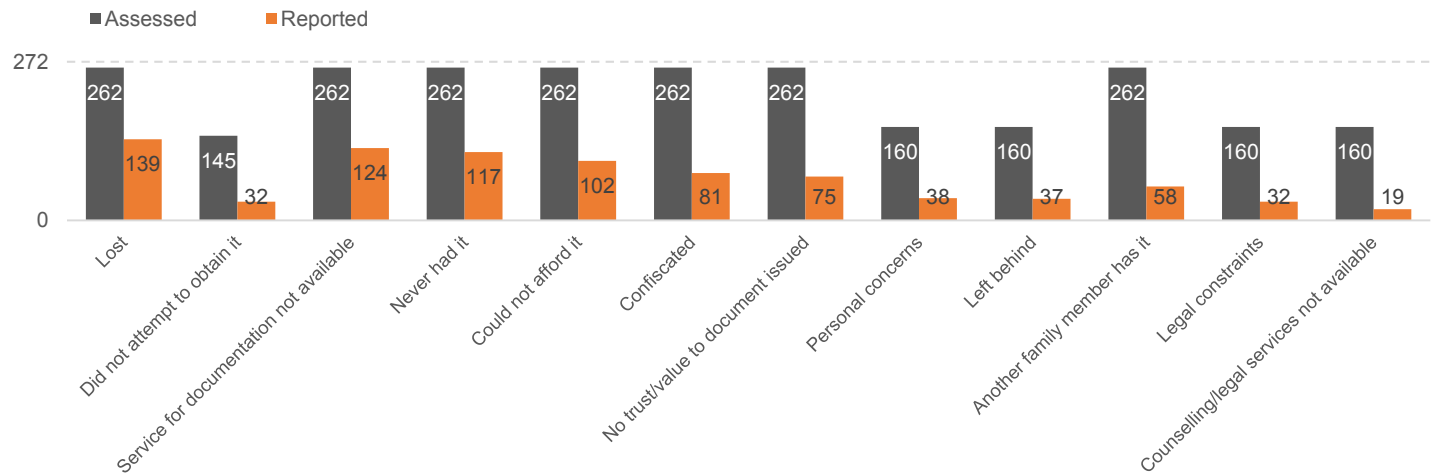
i. CIVIL DOCUMENTATION: REASONS FOR NOT HAVING DOCUMENTS

Highlights

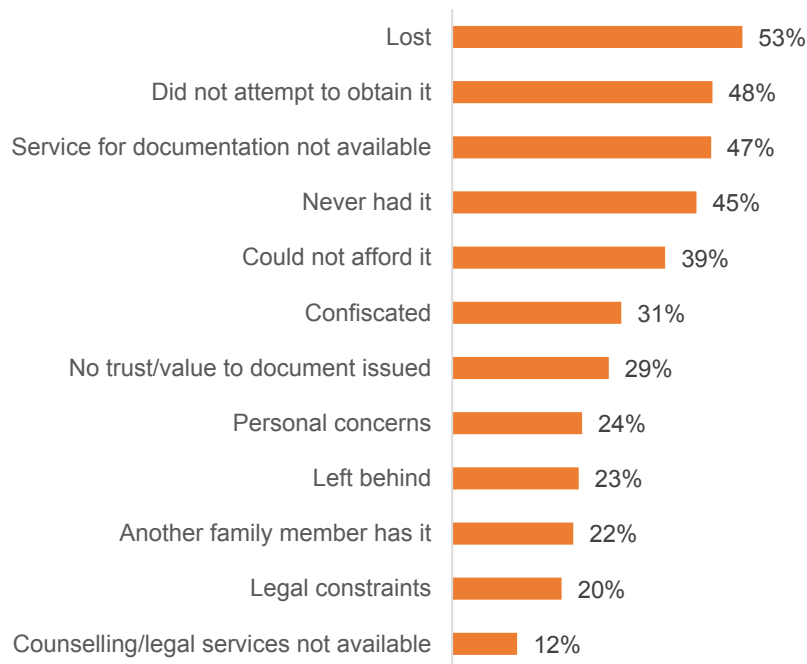
- The reasons for not having documents were assessed in **262** sub-districts, with additional categories in some of the sub-districts.
- Documents being **lost** featured as the highest reported reason.
- Never having had a document and not attempting to obtain it were also reported in almost half of the sub-districts.
- Lack of services providing documents were also reported in half of the sub-districts.

Assessment coverage per type of reason

Number of sub-districts (Assessed and occurrence reported)



Percentage of sub-districts with different types of reasons



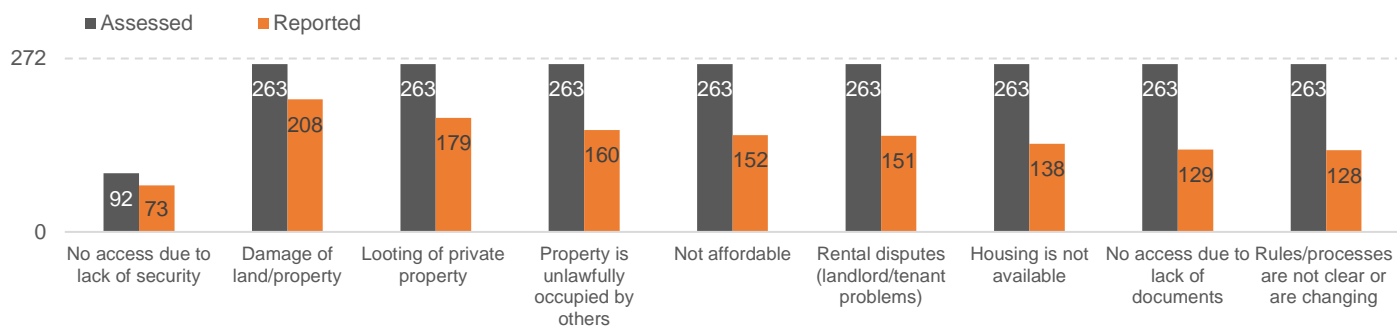
j. HLP: TOP HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY ISSUES

Highlights

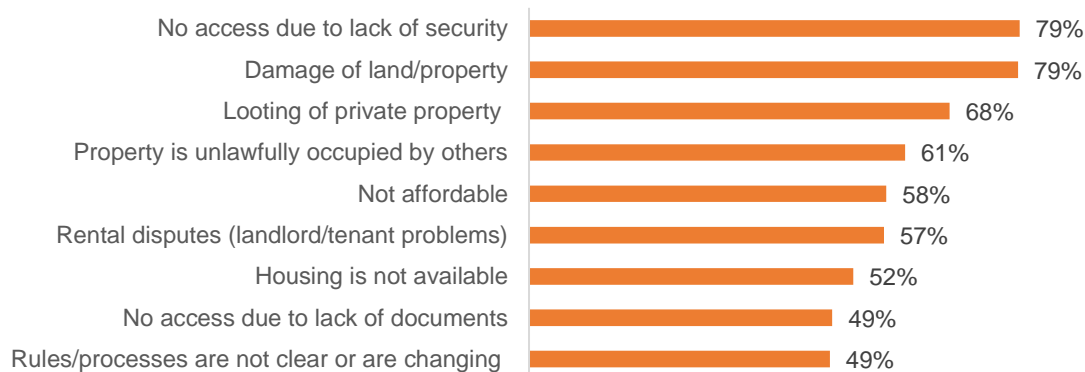
- **263** sub-districts were assessed with type of HLP issues though 'No access to housing due to security reasons' was assessed only in 92.
- **Damage to property** came out in 79% assessed sub-districts along with **looting** in 68%.
- In the assessed 92 sub-districts, security was reported as a reason in 72.
- All other issues were reported in approximately 50-60% of the assessed sub-districts.

Assessment coverage per type of issue

Number of sub-districts (Assessed and occurrence reported)



Percentage of sub-districts with different HLP issues



Percentage of sub-districts by Governorate by types of HLP issue

Governorate	Damage of land or property	Looting of private property	Property is unlawfully occupied by others	Rental disputes (landlord/tenant problems)	Housing is not available	No access due to lack of documents	Not affordable	Rules/processes are not clear or are changing	No access due to lack of security reasons
Aleppo	82%	61%	63%	45%	53%	61%	37%	68%	65%
Al-Hasakeh	88%	56%	69%	88%	88%	88%	94%	94%	67%
Ar-Raqqa	67%	33%	100%	78%	22%	11%	22%	89%	0%
As-Sweida	100%	100%	92%	100%	58%	58%	75%	100%	Not assessed
Damascus	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%
Dar'a	100%	100%	88%	53%	76%	59%	82%	29%	87%
Deir-ez-Zor	50%	92%	92%	33%	33%	8%	8%	58%	100%
Hama	77%	86%	64%	50%	50%	45%	64%	23%	50%
Homs	67%	52%	38%	33%	48%	38%	48%	19%	67%
Idleb	100%	88%	96%	96%	100%	85%	100%	81%	96%
Lattakia	41%	32%	23%	36%	36%	41%	59%	32%	0%
Quneitra	100%	100%	100%	100%	75%	75%	100%	100%	100%
Rural Damascus	86%	47%	56%	44%	39%	44%	39%	25%	100%
Tartous	74%	81%	7%	59%	19%	15%	56%	15%	Not assessed

CHAPTER 3: ANALYSIS SPECIFIC TO PROTECTION SECTOR AORS

1. CHILD PROTECTION

- The child protection AOR will make data on other child protection issues available in a separate report. Readers are advised to contact their child protection coordinator for more information to inform their programme development.
- Refer to GBV section of this report for data on other issues related to children, e.g. early marriage, domestic violence, sexual violence, harassment, etc.

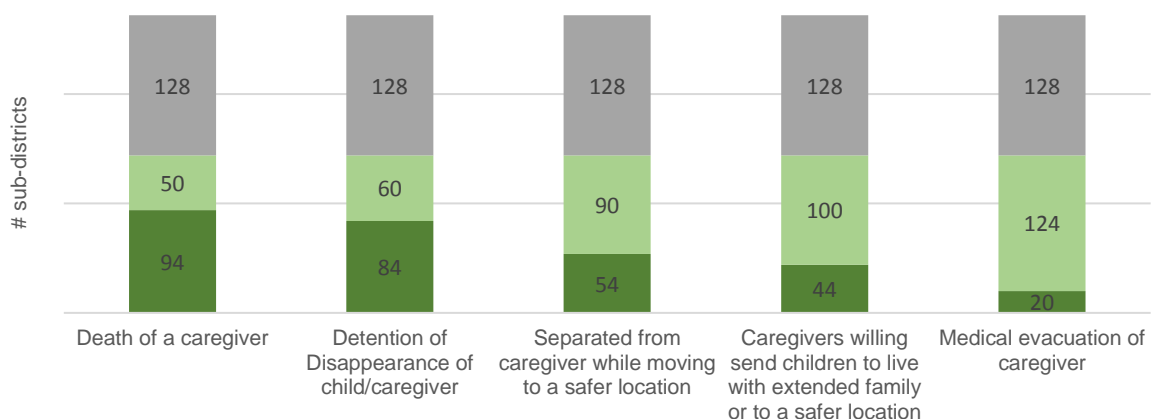
a. KEY FINDINGS

% of assessed sub-districts with reports of reasons for unaccompanied and separated children: 65% (death of caregiver)
% of assessed sub-districts with reports of types of Worst Forms of Child Labour: 74% (engagement in illicit activities)
% of assessed sub-districts with reports of child recruitment: 90%
% of assessed sub-districts with reports of an increase in child recruitment: 58%

b. UNACCOMPANIED AND SEPARATED CHILDREN (UASC)

- The available data does not provide an indication of the scale of separation from caregivers in Syria, although several recent assessments are helping to shape the picture on the issue – the CCCM cluster found 1% of surveyed households⁵ were child-headed and a recent assessment in southern Syria found 5% of surveyed households were hosting a separated child⁶. Information on the age of children is not available.
- Quantitative data indicates that in cases of both accidental and deliberate separation, children continue to be separated for a wide range of reasons. The most commonly reported reasons in surveyed sub-districts are: the death of a caregiver (65%); detention or disappearance of a caregiver/child (58%); willingly sending children to live with extended family or to a safer location (38%); and separated while moving to a safer location (35%). Qualitative data also points to divorce, domestic violence, child abuse, child recruitment, besiegement and economic reasons as causes of separation.

Reasons for Unaccompanied and Separated Children ■ Yes ■ No ■ No Data



- The data indicates several changes in the nature of marriages since the start of the conflict, with increasing rates of **divorce**, short-term marriages, polygamy and early marriages. This is said to have an impact on children's care arrangements, with situations like mothers remarrying and leaving their children in the care of extended family existing. **Child abuse** in the home was also identified as a cause of separation. The tremendous psychosocial distress that families are experiencing from conflict-related factors has affected the quality of care that they provide for their children and made children more vulnerable to abuse. **Besiegement** and newly installed checkpoints are also reported as a cause of separation of children and their caregivers, as is **migration** whereby either children or parents have made the journey to Europe and await reunification.

⁵ Out of 166 camps

⁶ IRC Household Assessment Southern Syria, Jan-May 2016 (included 1797 households)

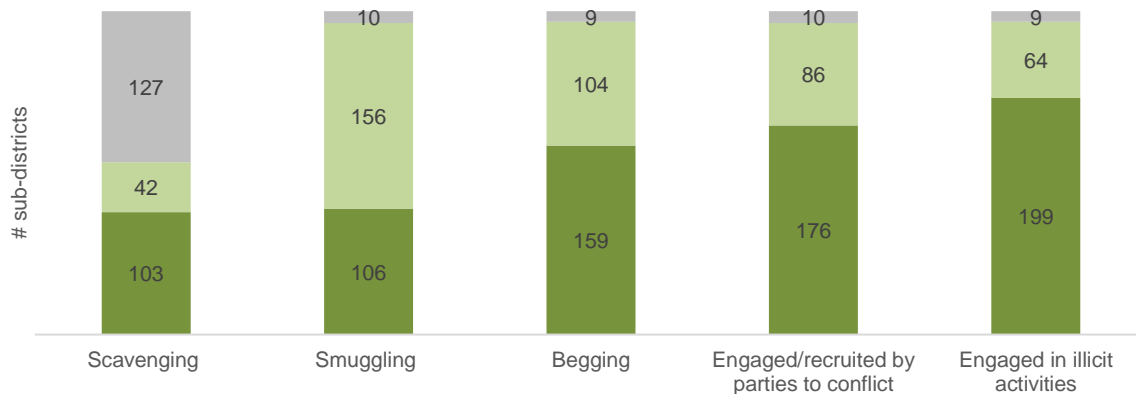
- The majority of children separated from their parents live in kinship care arrangements in the community, a pre-existing cultural norm. However, the deteriorating economic situation and breakdown of safety nets may be adversely impacting this positive community response in some locations, as indicated by a small proportion of respondents in the qualitative data. While respondents were not asked to identify who is caring for separated children within the community, grandparents were the most commonly cited group.
- Of great concern, qualitative data suggests that there has been an increase in (unregulated) residential alternative care facilities for children, as well as an increase in demand for such facilities.

“Some children live with a grandparent but they face similar conditions like unaccompanied children in terms of work, begging, dropping out of school”

c. CHILD LABOUR

- Comprehensive numbers of the children affected by child labour are not available, but several indicators suggest that a significant proportion of children are either involved or at risk of being involved in child labour; of the 7.9 million of total number of children in need, 1.75 million are out of school and 1.35 million are at risk of dropping out which heightens their risk of engagement in child labour.
- Quantitative data found that 7 out of 10 surveyed assessed sub-districts report child labour in its most dangerous and hazardous forms. Respondents were asked about five specific hazardous forms of labour and all forms were reported at high levels: scavenging (71%); smuggling (40%); begging (60%); recruitment and use by parties to conflict (68%) and engagement in illicit activities (76%).

Worst Forms of Child Labour ■ Yes ■ No ■ No data



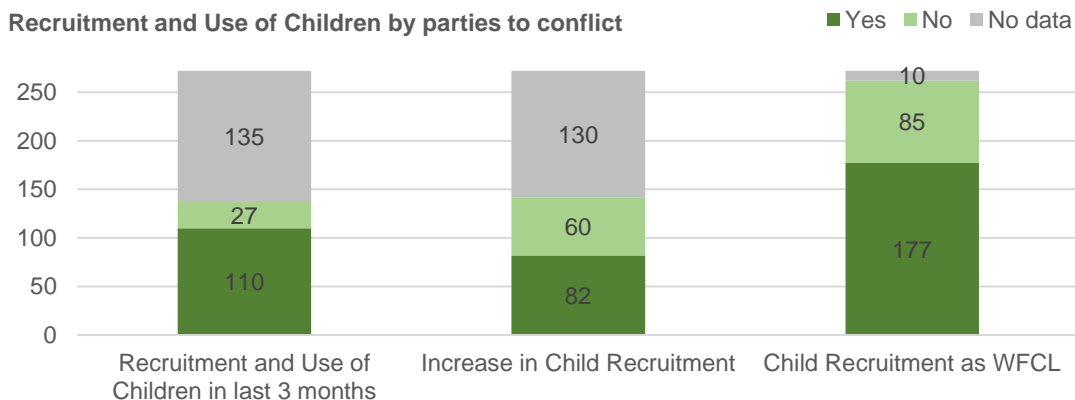
- Qualitative data reports children **working with armed groups** in combat and support roles; including the **smuggling** of weapons and drugs; **undertaking work in harsh industrial settings** (e.g. quarries, crude refineries); **begging**; **scavenging** through garbage for valuable waste. Several locations report the involvement of boys in the **offloading of heavy distribution items from trucks**.
- Gender and Age:** While both girls and boys are working, boys are said to be more likely to work than girls, and also more likely to be exposed to hazardous forms of labour. Girls are reported to be more involved in domestic work (e.g. cooking, cleaning, hairdressing, collecting water), possibly owing to social norms around work outside of the home. Girls are also said to be involved in agriculture in some parts of Syria. Data is not clear on the age that children start working: with it varying between ten and fourteen, and at times as young as seven years old. Overall, children of all ages are reported to be performing work beyond their physical and mental capacities.
- Drivers of child labour** include forced and repeated displacements, family separation, extreme poverty, the decimation of family and social structures and a lack of educational opportunities. Qualitative data report that some children *feel a sense of obligation* to contribute toward their households' income and/or try to reduce the burden on the family by working. Children are also reported to be **forced to work** to support their families at times against their will, for example, being sent out to beg.

“A lot of boys work in carrying boxes during the distribution.”

d. RECRUITMENT AND USE OF CHILDREN BY PARTIES TO CONFLICT

- The recruitment and use of children by parties to the conflict is widespread according to the UN SG's report on Children and Armed Conflict (CAAC). While it is not possible to provide information on the scale of the issue, quantitative data found that 9 out of 10 surveyed sub-districts report child recruitment occurring, and 1 out of 2 surveyed sub-districts said it had increased in the last 3 months. Furthermore, when asked about the worst forms of child labour, 7 out of 10 surveyed sub-districts labour reported the use of children by parties to conflict. In addition, child recruitment is the second most commonly reported grave violations committed against children in the Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism (MRM), after killing and maiming.

- The UN SG CAAC report states younger children are increasingly recruited and engaged in active combat on the frontlines, involved in tasks like carrying weapons, manning checkpoints and in extreme cases as suicide bombers and undertaking executions.⁷ Qualitative data also finds children involved in these functions, as well as smuggling arms, cleaning weaponry and in extreme cases taking part in suicide missions, assassinations and torture.



- Qualitative data indicates a wide range of reasons for children's involvement with parties to conflict: some children have been recruited by force, though some may have joined as a result of economic, social or security pressures. Other factors include family separation, the breakdown of safety networks, lack of livelihood and educational opportunities.⁸ Children being recruited by parties to conflict is compounded by their experiences of violence, displacement and loss over the past 5+ years, which have led to feelings of insecurity, fear, distress, injustice, anger, powerlessness, hopelessness and uncertainty for the future. The payment of salaries as well as family and community influence, including of religious leaders, also continue to be major push/pull factors.
- Age and gender:** The SG's report confirms that young children are increasingly targeted with verified case as young as seven years of age.⁹ Boys continue to be more vulnerable to recruitment and use by parties to conflict. Although, girls as young as 14 years are also reported to engage in some locations¹⁰. The UN SG's report on Children and Armed Conflict also notes the use of girls as sexual slaves to fighters in extremist groups.¹¹

⁷ Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, July 2016

⁸ International Alert, 2016, Why Young Syrian Choose to Fight

⁹ Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, July 2016

¹⁰ Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, July 2016

¹¹ Report of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for Children and Armed Conflict, July 2016

2. GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE

a. KEY FINDINGS¹²

% of Assessed Sub-Districts reporting Early Marriage: 85%
% of Assessed Sub-Districts reporting Domestic Violence: 71%
% of Assessed Sub-Districts reporting Sexual Violence: 51%
% of Assessed Sub-Districts reporting Movement Restrictions: 97% (not including areas only assessed through the Syria hub)
% of Assessed Sub-Districts reporting Kidnapping of Women and Girls: 20%

As in 2015, the 2016 assessments have found that GBV continues to be a pervasive threat to women and girls living inside Syria. Below are issues that have emerged.

- Similar to the 2015 assessment, domestic violence, early marriage, sexual harassment and sexual violence continue to be the main GBV concerns affecting women and girls. However, the significantly wider coverage of the 2016 assessment has confirmed that these are protection threats affecting women and girls **across the country**.
- The 2016 assessment has also found that the psychosocial toll of on-going conflict is **intensifying the violence** experienced by women and girls; for instance, in the case of domestic violence, female participants within the Community FGDs reported that their husbands were **quicker to resort to violence** within the home as the latter's capacity to handle external pressures wanes.
- New forms of sexual exploitation emerged more strongly during the 2016 assessments, including **temporary successive marriages**, in which women and girls are forced to enter a series of successive marriages, either for financial gain for themselves, for their families or as rewards for fighters.
- With divorce perceived to be on the rise, the theme of **divorce-related discrimination** came out strongly in the 2016 assessments. Specifically, the assessments found that divorced women and girls face reduced access to aid and stigmatization within their community. They were also seen at risk of losing access to their children following the breakdown of a marriage due to cultural norms dictating that children stay with their paternal family.
- The 2016 data emphasized **the vulnerability of female-headed households**, including divorcees and widows. **Adolescent girls** were also identified as being at particularly high risk of GBV, especially sexual violence and early marriage.
- **The positive impact that GBV services** are having on women's and girls' psychosocial well-being, providing a safe space where they can talk through their feelings and experiences was mentioned. However, despite an increase in coverage of GBV services, there continue to be significant gaps in service provision that need to be addressed in the Humanitarian Response Plan for 2017.

b. THE MAIN TYPES OF GBV REPORTED TO BE A CONCERN FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS

Early Marriage

The most widely reported GBV issue was early marriage, cited as a major protection concern in 85% of the assessed sub-districts (across all 14 governorates). Early marriage was depicted as particularly harmful for girls, increasing their risk of domestic violence, divorce, early pregnancies, curtailed educational opportunities and psychological harm. GBV experts noted that girls are more aware than previously of the negative impact of early marriage and may oppose proposed arrangements, leading to conflict with parents and reportedly suicide. Early marriage is not a new phenomenon in Syria. However, while the assessments did not assess prevalence, recent secondary data reports¹³ and GBV specialists argued that early marriage is increasing across Syria. Protection and financial insecurity were repeatedly cited as explaining the perceived increase in early marriages.

Domestic Violence

Across the qualitative and quantitative data sets, domestic violence was cited as a prominent protection concern for women, men and children in 187 of the 264 assessed sub-districts, across all 14 governorates. Women who identified themselves as survivors of domestic violence discussed how the sustained psychological toll of the conflict was eroding men's capacity to control their anger; the threshold at which they resorted to violence was therefore getting lower. Male violence also appeared to have been normalized, widely discussed by men and women alike as an 'understandable' consequence of the psychological effects of living in areas of high insecurity. Moreover, whilst men have traditionally been the family breadwinner within the Syrian context, high unemployment and rising living costs have made basic needs provision increasingly difficult. The stress associated with failing to fulfil the role of household provider was explained as another major reason for domestic violence.

Sexual Violence

Sexual violence was reported to be a major protection concern with rape the most commonly discussed form of sexual violence. Marital rape (especially in the context of early marriages), and Female Genital Mutilation (FGM)¹⁴ were also identified as protection concerns. Across the different data sets, sexual violence was predominantly a female concern with particularly adolescent girls being depicted as

¹² Not all quantitative data sources included data on kidnapping segregated by sex and age. Therefore, the percentages of assessed sub-districts reporting kidnapping affecting men, women, boys and/or girls are lower than the percentage of sub-districts reporting kidnapping in general (non-segregated), which amount to 45%.

¹³ Women, Work & War: Syrian women and the struggle to survive five years of conflict. Research Study. CARE Syria Response, and 2016 secondary data source available upon request to WoS GBV IMO.

¹⁴ The reference to FGM was made especially for Hassakeh and Qamishly where foreign fighters (Sudanese and Egyptians) were forcing women to undergo FGM.

the group most vulnerable to it. Although sexual violence was overwhelmingly discussed in relation to women and girls, there were also mentions of the risks of boys being raped. However, it was not clear from the data which social groups are perpetrating this form of violence.

Sexual Exploitation

Building on the findings from the 2015 Humanitarian Needs Overview, sexual exploitation continues to be a significant protection concern. Across the data sets, requests for sexual favors in exchange for aid were reported in half of the governorates. Sexual exploitation was also discussed in terms of transactional sexual abuse affecting women and girls; key areas of concern include survival sex, transactional sex¹⁵ and successive temporary marriages. However, no substantive information was provided about who was offering money or food in return for sex.

A second form of sexual exploitation, closely associated with early marriage, is successive temporary marriages. Although, data about successive temporary marriages is still limited, it appears that women and girls are being married multiple times through a series of Islamic marriage agreements. These agreements can allow a husband sexual access to his wife, although in pre-war Syria, would often be followed by a civil registration of the marriage. GBV experts noted that women may be married to 'fighters' for as little as a few hours, before being 're-married' again. Thus, women are sexually exploited by a process which grants men short-term sexual access under the guise of marriage. The lack of civil registration of these 'marriages' also places any resultant children at risk of being unregistered.

Economic Abuse/ Violence

The economic abuse/violence described in the assessments referred to cases where men use their disproportionate power to limit women's access to or control over resources. Within the Community FGDs, economic violence was most closely associated with control of aid at a household level.

Kidnapping

Across the qualitative and quantitative data sets, kidnapping was discussed as a protection concern affecting women, men, boys and girls within 45% of the assessed sub-districts¹⁶. Kidnapping was specifically cited as a concern affecting women and girls in 20% of the assessed sub-districts. Whilst participants of the Community FGDs explained that men were kidnapped for ransom, kidnapping involving girls was a prominent GBV concern. Kidnapping of girls was also closely associated with sexual violence and/or murder.

c. POPULATIONS AT PARTICULAR RISK OF GBV

The assessments found that although **women and girls** are all at high risk of violence, certain groups were perceived to be at greater risk than others. Across the data sets, **adolescent girls** were the group overwhelmingly perceived to be most at risk of sexual violence, early marriage, including sexual exploitation through successive temporary marriages. **Female-headed households, and in particular widows and divorcees**, were also understood to be at particularly high risk of gender-based violence, such as sexual harassment. Although the assessments found that women were more likely to report difficulties accessing aid, **widows, female divorcees and wives of detainees** are at greater risk of impeded access.

d. MOVEMENT RESTRICTIONS

Women and girls face considerable movement restrictions; across the data sets, women's and girls' movements were specifically reported to be impeded in 13/14 governorates. Girls and women reported restricting their own movements due to safety concerns. There were reports of women and girls being prevented from venturing outside their home without a male escort.

e. CHANGING FAMILY DYNAMICS

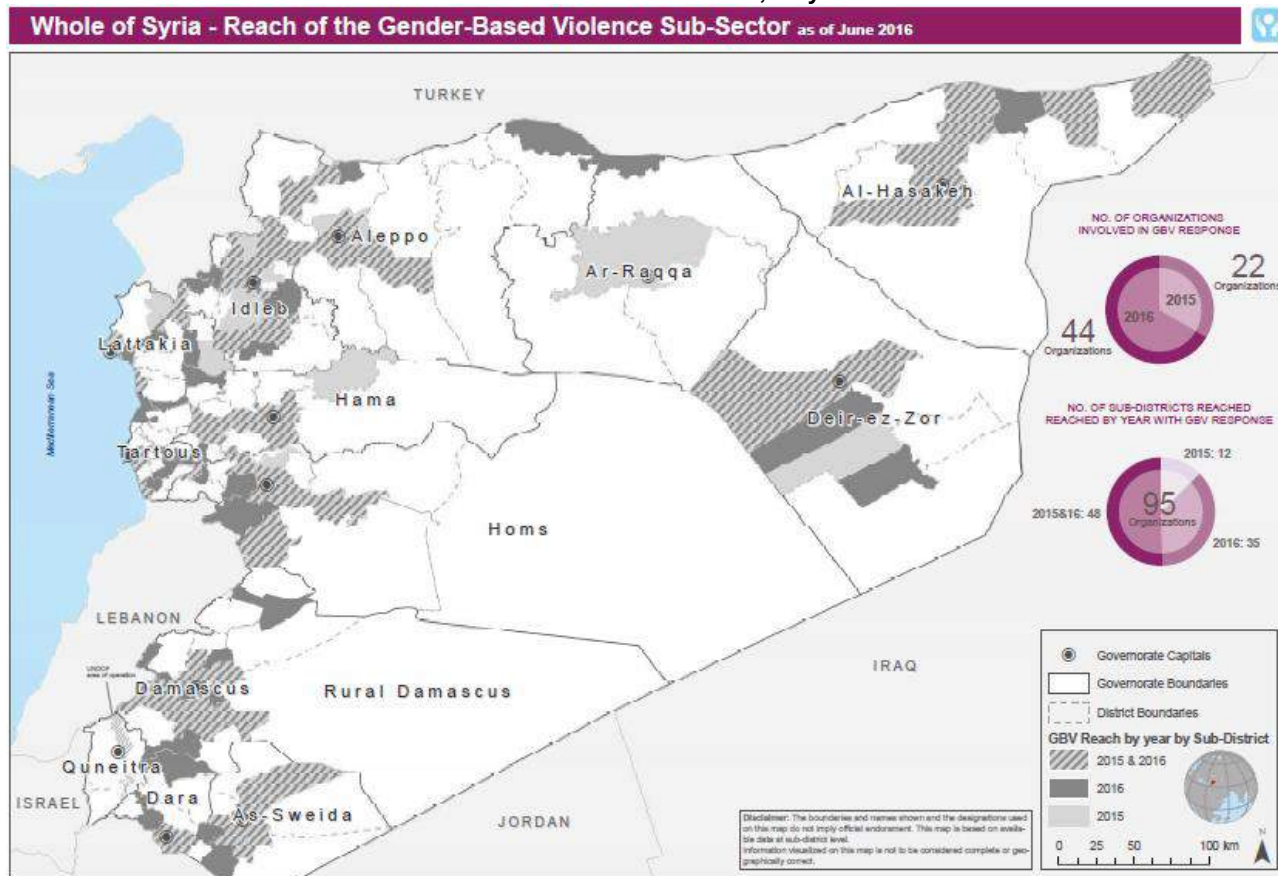
The 2015 Humanitarian Needs Overview for the WoS observed the changing nature of marriages, with increased reports of early marriage, divorce, short-term marriages and polygamy. Intra-family violence at a household level was also noted, with domestic violence creating a vicious circle of violence in the community (men towards women, mothers towards children, children towards each other). The 2016 assessment has found that these issues continue to be pertinent concerns, transforming family-level dynamics. Divorce, death of husbands, detention, husbands moving abroad to look for work and temporary absences due to conscription are resulting in female headed households. Changing employment roles at a household level were also frequently mentioned in the assessments.

f. AVAILABILITY AND ACCESS TO GBV SERVICES ACROSS SYRIA.

In 2016, the geographical **reach of GBV services has significantly increased**, alongside the number of services being provided. The assessments found that female participants expressed satisfaction with the GBV services, especially in relation to the provision of psychosocial support.

¹⁵ When elaboration was provided, prostitution was typically discussed as a form of survival sex (sex for unmet basic needs). However, not all FGDs participants explained their understanding of this term; it is therefore unclear whether there were substantive differences in terms of the dynamics, location and motivation underpinning prostitution and survival sex.

¹⁶ The threat of kidnapping was assessed in 145 sub-districts across Syria.



However, in 76% of the assessed sub-districts respondents said that specialized services for GBV survivors are needed; in particular the need for adequate psychosocial support and medical treatment was mentioned.

Multiple barriers were cited impeding access to GBV services. These ranged from a **lack of nearby services** and **poor coordination** with other services. Furthermore, the fear that services will not be **confidential** was also reported to restrict access to GBV services. Participants from Community FGDs also reported that **husbands prevented** their wives from accessing women’s services.

g. WOMEN’S AND GIRLS’ ACCESS TO HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

Women were also reported to experience restrictions to aid, relating to sexual harassment, gender discrimination and economic violence. Secondary data review found that only 34% percent of women were registered with local councils under their own name, compared to 94% of men. Most women who were not registered in their own name were registered under their husband’s name¹⁷. This provides opportunities for economic abuse, with men controlling the household resources.

Sexual Exploitation and Harassment

The 2015 Humanitarian Needs Assessment for WoS found sexual exploitation at the point of accessing aid to be a major protection concern. Within the 2016 assessment, requests for sexual favors in exchange for aid were reported in 8% of sub-districts in half of the governorate. A specific question was asked in the Community FGDs about whether sexual exploitation was occurring during distributions, with the majority of participants stating that this was not the case. This could reflect the humanitarian response work on Protection from Sexual Abuse and Exploitation (PSEA). However, in an environment where sexual violence and exploitation are shrouded in shame, these findings could also reflect non-disclosure. Sexual harassment remains a major concern for women accessing humanitarian assistance. It was specifically mentioned as a barrier to aid across the majority of governorates. Distributors were reported to be harassing and humiliating women. The threat of harassment was also reported to be heightened by the crowds associated with distributions, where women are forced to queue in close proximity with men.

For additional information and analysis at the governorate level please see [‘Voices’ WoS GBV AoR Report for the HNO 2017](#).

¹⁷ CARE (2016), Gender, Protection, And Inclusive Governance Preliminary Data Results: August 2016 (covering Dara’a and Quneitra governorates), CARE.

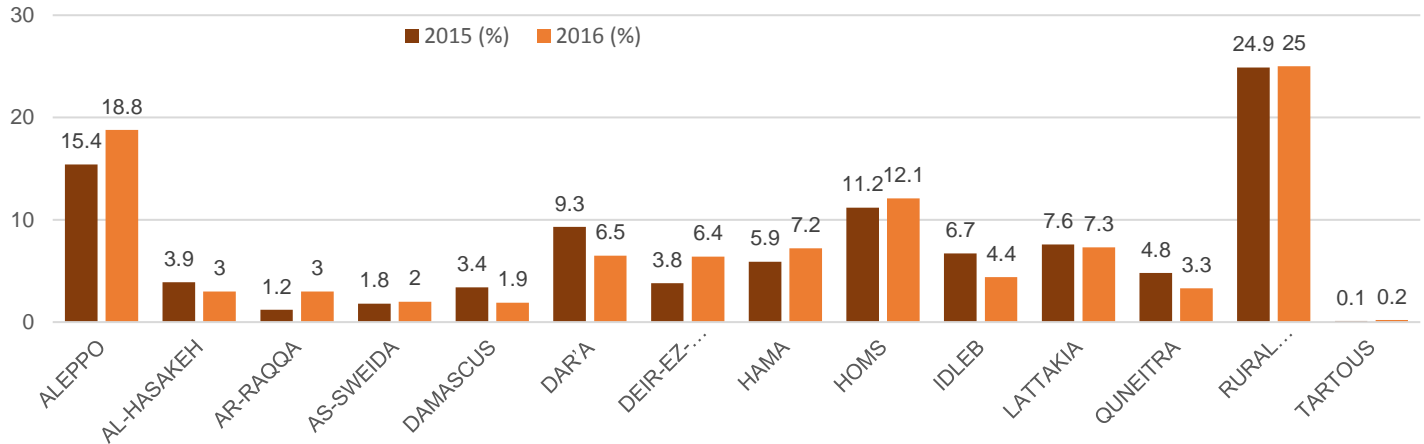
3. MINE ACTION

a. KEY THEMES

In 2016, the presence of explosive hazards¹⁸ has continued to threaten the lives and livelihoods of affected communities and endanger humanitarian actors seeking to provide them with aid. 6.3 million people are living in sub-districts most affected by incidents involving explosive weapons. In 88% of sub-districts surveyed in Syria, the issue of explosive hazards has been identified as a protection concern.

"Sometimes we are afraid to walk alone even in daytime due to explosives."
- Focus Group Discussion with displaced men.

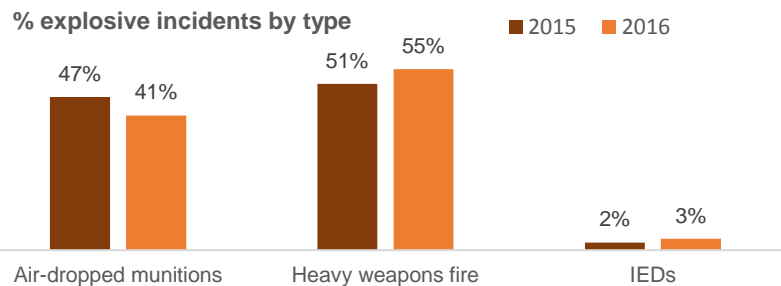
% overall conflict incidents by governorate in 2015 and 2016



There was a 12% increase in all conflict incidents¹⁹ recorded from January to August 2016 compared to the same period in 2015; the geographical spread at governorate level remains largely in line with last year, with slight increases in Aleppo, Raqqa and Deir-ez-Zor. Incidents involving air-dropped munitions, heavy weapons fire and improvised explosive devices (IEDs) increased by 3% compared to the same period last year.

b. THE NEED FOR A TAILORED MINE ACTION RESPONSE

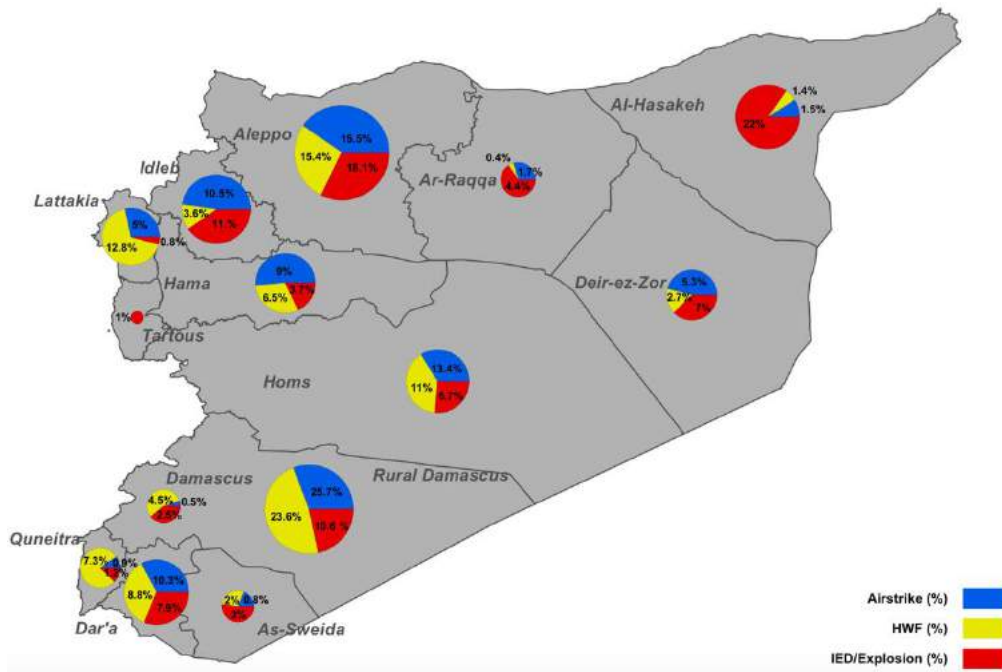
While conflict incidents are widespread across the country, explosive weapons have affected certain communities more heavily than others and in different ways. The type of explosive hazards resulting from particular weapons will determine the mine action response required, ranging from the removal of surface items such as cluster munitions to the more technical expertise required to remove IEDs.



¹⁸ Explosive hazards include landmines, explosive remnants of war (ERW), and improvised explosive devices (IEDs).

¹⁹ Figures are from the UNMAS 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.

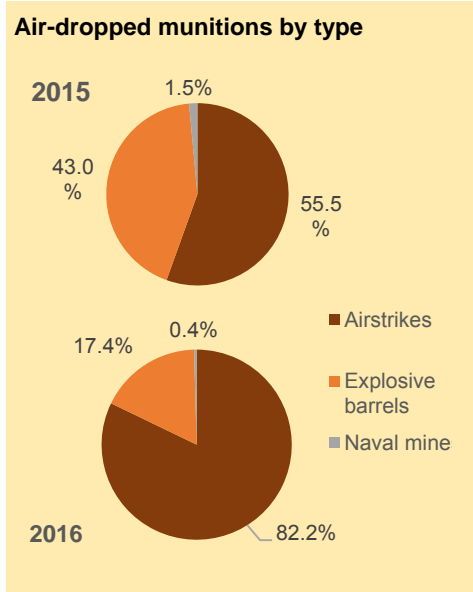
Proportion of incidents involving air-dropped munitions, heavy weapons fire and IEDs by governorate (Sept. 2016)¹⁹



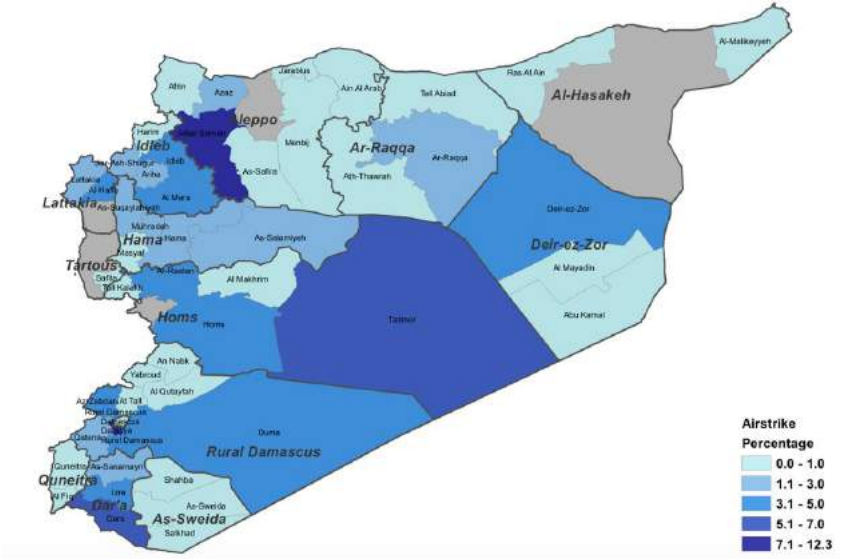
c. POTENTIAL HAZARDS RESULTING FROM AIR-DROPPED MUNITIONS

Overall, incidents involving air-dropped munitions decreased by 10% in the first eight months of 2016 compared to the same period last year, largely due to the significant drop in the number of explosive barrel incidents. Jebel Saman, Daraya and Dar'a districts are among those most affected by air-dropped munitions. 20% of all incidents involving air-dropped munitions were recorded in besieged locations, which are among the most highly contaminated locations in Syria; within this, besieged communities were recorded as the targets of 37% of all explosive barrel incidents.²⁰

"We are afraid of shelling. My daughter is ten years old. She was injured in an air strike. She sleeps clinging to my clothes."
 - FGD with displaced women.



Occurrence of incidents involving air-dropped munitions (as of Sept. 2016)

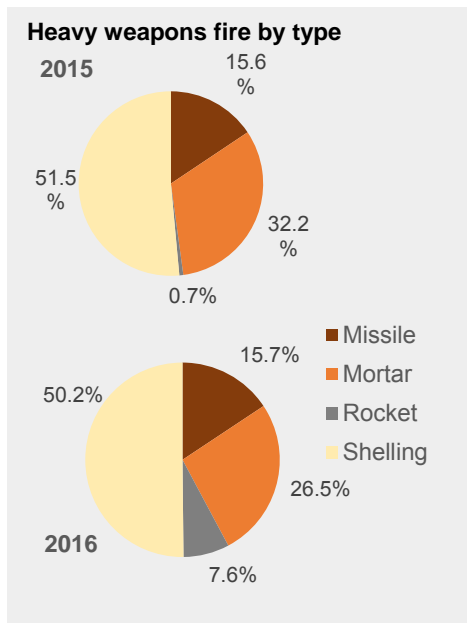


¹⁹ In the map, the larger the circle, the greater the number of explosive incidents occurring in the governorate; percentages represent the proportion of that category occurring in that governorate. 23.6% of all incidents involving heavy weapons fire occurred in Rural Damascus, followed by 15.4% of incidents in Aleppo.

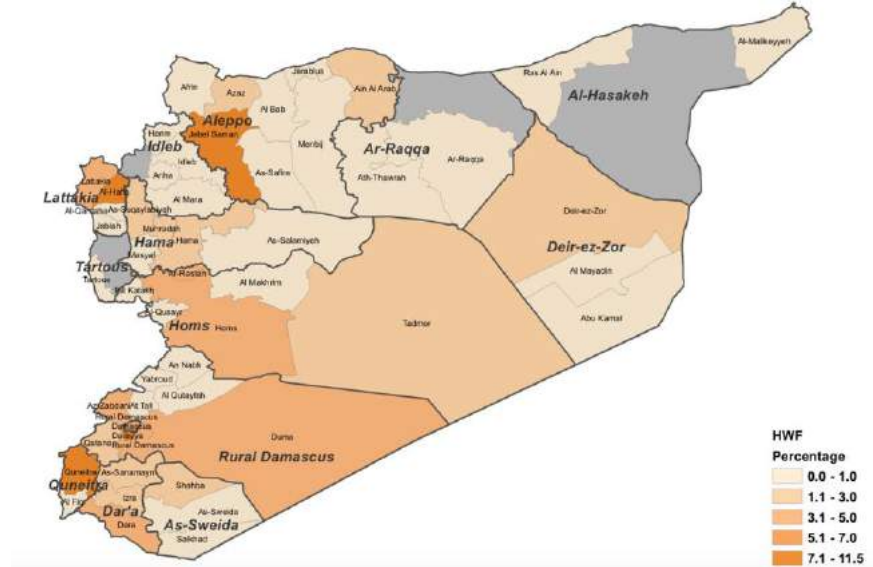
²⁰ Ibid.

d. POTENTIAL HAZARDS RESULTING FROM HEAVY WEAPONS FIRE

Incidents involving heavy weapons fire, such as rockets, mortars and missiles, rose by 12% in 2016. Of note is that incidents increased by 6% this year. Districts recorded as most affected by such incidents include Al-Haffa in Latakia, Jebel Saman, and Quneitra, making it likely that spot task clearance will be required in these areas.



Occurrence of incidents involving heavy weapons fire (as of Sept. 2016)



e. POTENTIAL HAZARDS RESULTING FROM IEDS

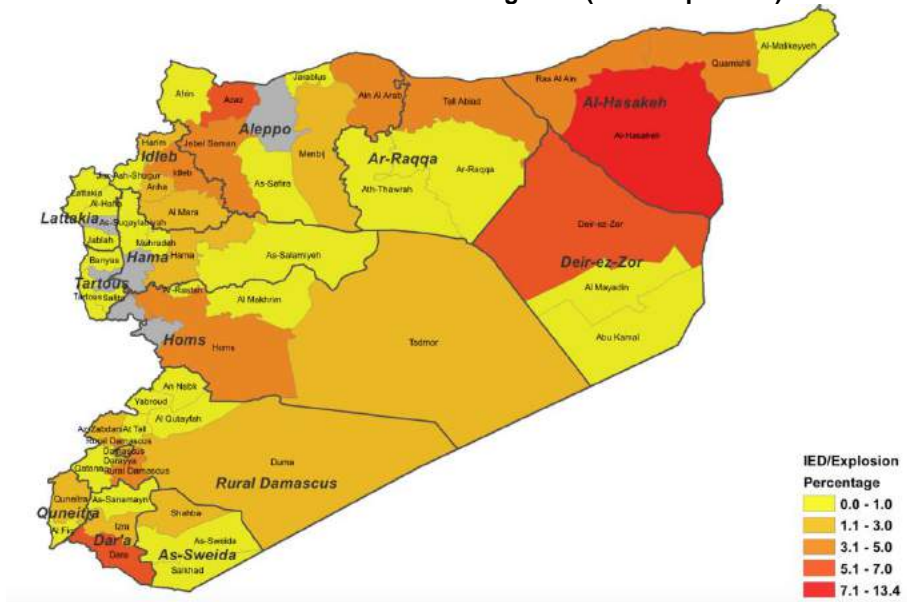
While incidents involving IEDs account for just 3% of the total, there was a 55% increase in IED incidents in 2016 and the problem appears to be more localised than other incident types. 22% of all IED incidents occurred in Al-Hasakeh Governorate; the districts of Azaz, Dar'a, Deir-ez-Zor and Rural Damascus are also among the most affected and are likely to require access for technical experts to remove the resulting remnant IEDs.

"We can't move within the village because of the great fear of exploding booby-trapped cars, which the village witnessed recently." - FGD with girls.

"Acts of revenge greatly impacted our community through assassinations and use of IEDs where civilians are the main victims, and the restricting the freedom of mobility due to terror." - FGD with women.

"My son found a land mine and gave it to his father without any safety measures. It was detonated by throwing it far away." - FGD with displaced women.

Occurrence of incidents involving IEDs (as of Sept. 2016)



f. THE NEED TO ADDRESS THE PHYSICAL AND PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACT OF EXPLOSIVE WEAPONS

Weapons with wide-area effects continue to be used in densely-populated areas. This increases the likelihood of civilians being injured or killed. Among the injuries sustained by IDPs and refugees as a result of the crisis, 53% are due to the use of explosive weapons.²¹ 89% of people with injuries due to the use of explosive weapons have permanent or temporary physical impairments.²² 66% of people were unable to carry out essential daily activities because of feelings of fear, anger, fatigue, disinterest and hopelessness.²³ 17% of the direct victims injured by explosive weapons are children.²⁴

“The psychological fears that children suffer from because of the war and the shelling, they are even afraid of moving from one room to the other. This fear has caused physical problems such as enuresis which has become a widespread phenomenon.

“A young man who went to take the trash out to a bin where an armed group had put explosives, he was taken to a hospital after the explosion but because the proper X-ray machines were not available, inner bleeding was not discovered and the young man died as a result”.

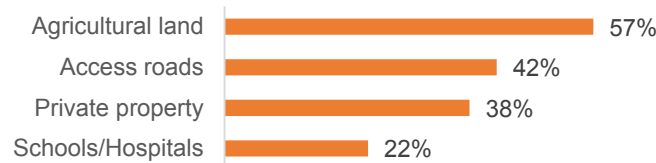
- FGD with women.

The impact of explosive weapons is exacerbated by the lack of access to health services, with more than 50% of public hospitals and health centres either partially functioning or closed.²⁵

g. THE NEED FOR INTEGRATION WITH OTHER SECTORS

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.

Percentage of assessed sub-districts reporting contaminated land



Food Security

In 57% of assessed sub-districts, it was reported that agricultural land was contaminated, thus rendering it unusable for productive use. The Food Security Sector estimates that 38% of population are food insecure, while initial estimates by the Crop and Food Security Assessment Mission (CFSAM) indicate that the 2016 wheat harvest will drop by 45% compared to 2015. This level of food insecurity may drive people to engage in risk practices, such as farming land that they know to be contaminated. In such a context, it is essential that agricultural lands be prioritised for clearance operations and in the meantime that farmers are targeted for risk education as a mitigation measure.

“We were once working in the land and when we finished working and were about to leave a missile just fell close to us. Sometimes we go to a land with mines because we have to, we get very scared.”

- FGD with displaced girls.

Housing, Land and Property

“Everyone is having the same issues right now, they are losing their houses they lived in from the bombings and ask themselves how they are going to rebuild it all over again.”

- FGD with displaced boys.

Private property was reported to be contaminated in 38% of assessed sub-districts. Given the levels of displacement in Syria, the need to incorporate Housing, Land and Property (“HLP”) rights 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.

Health & Education

The Health Sector has identified the need to respond to trauma and injury as its main priority for 2017. 30,000 casualties required care during July 2016; trauma injuries were the primary cause of Mortality and Morbidity²⁶. 15% of the injured undergo amputation, 5% suffer spinal Cord Injury, 10% peripheral nerve damage. Assistance for survivors of explosive hazards will need to be integrated with other health services, including psychosocial support for recovery from trauma.

“Bombing is a reason for newly established institutions not to function properly. For example, the water project is exposed for bombing.” - FGD with men.

²¹ http://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Factsheet_Syria_2016_FINAL.pdf

²² Ibid.

²³ Ibid.

²⁴ Ibid.

²⁵ http://www.emro.who.int/images/stories/syria/Revised_WHO_SitRep_December2015.pdf?ua=1

²⁶ Needs and Population Monitoring.

“Schools alleviate the psychological state of children, but some parents are fearing of bombing so they do not send their children to schools.”

- FGD with men.

The rehabilitation of health infrastructure will also require a mine action component, as will other facilities related to education and WASH. 22% of sub-districts reported that schools and hospitals were contaminated with explosive hazards. Moreover, the absence of safe and suitable learning spaces was identified as a barrier to education in 2016; the Education Sector reports that 1 in 4 education facilities are not functional and only 40% have adequate WASH facilities.

Early Recovery & Livelihoods, Child Protection

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.

“If shooting takes place, five minutes later you will see all the children rushing toward the shooting area and start fighting over collecting the empty bullet shells. These shells are made of copper and copper is sold for 700 - 800 pounds a kilo” - FGD with women.

“Children go to conflict zones to collect junk; landmines may detonate by them, they get detonated to provide their livings or their families are sending them to collect from here and there aluminium, copper or anything to secure their living.” - FGD with men.

h. 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 2017, the mine action sector will aim to:

- Remove explosive hazards in high-priority areas
- Conduct contamination surveys so that the required technical expertise can be directed to areas most in need for clearance
- 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 across all activities

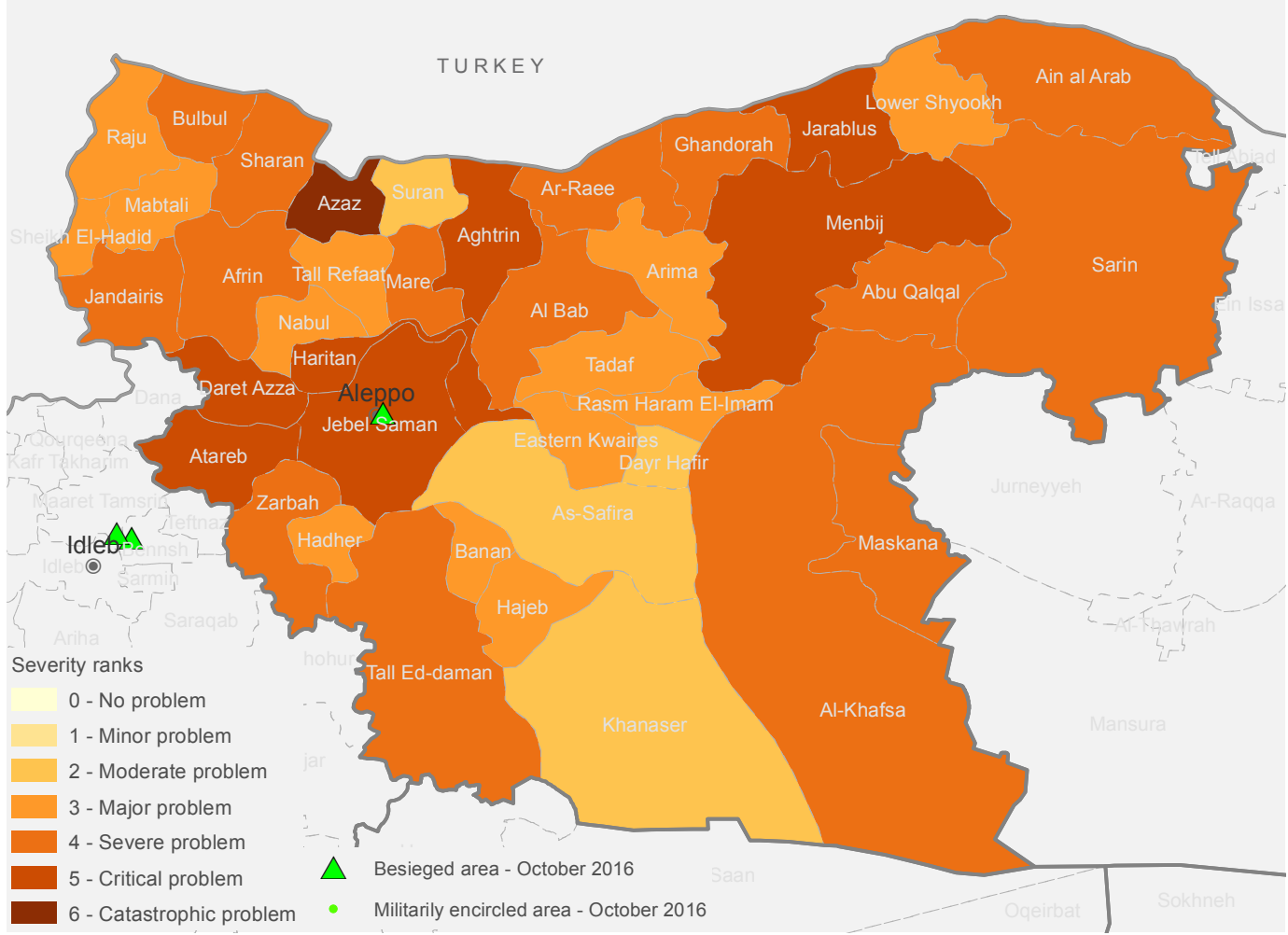
CHAPTER 4: ANALYSIS BY GOVERNORATE

ALEPPO GOVERNORATE:

a. POPULATION CATEGORIES

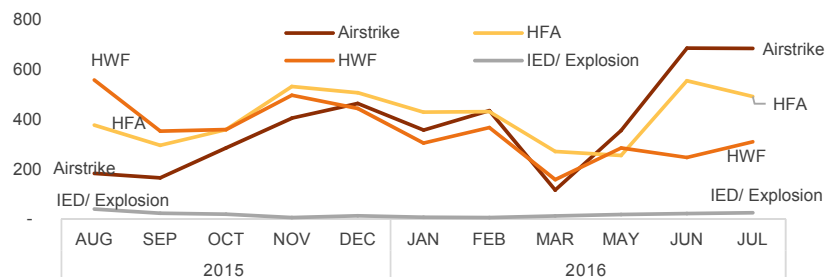
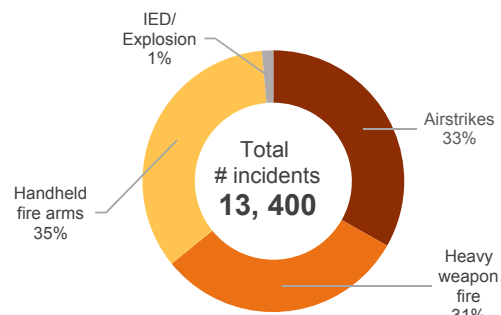
	40	3,133,184	2,193,101	1,002,023	302,000	1,155,967
Severity	Number of sub-districts	Total population	People in Need	IDPs	In Besieged/ Militarily encircled locations	In Hard-to-reach locations
No problem	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor problem	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moderate problem	6	76,270	50,742	10,560	0	46,765
Major problem	13	285,406	186,899	55,449	0	225,966
Severe problem	13	714,160	494,627	175,474	0	614,438
Critical problem	7	1,844,373	1,293,253	593,977	302,000	259,738
Catastrophic problem	1	212,975	167,580	166,563	0	9,060

b. SEVERITY RANKING BY SUB-DISTRICT



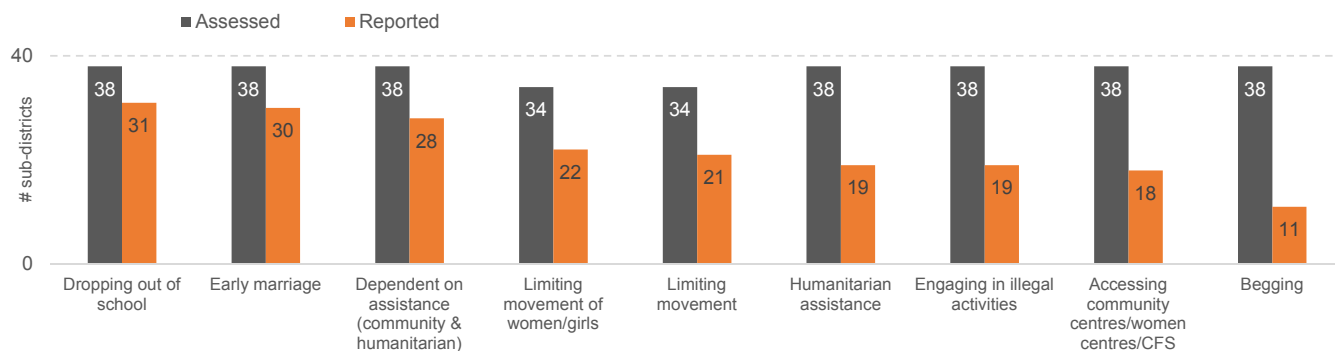
c. CONFLICT INCIDENTS

Number of conflict incidents by type (from 1 August 2015 to 31 July 2016)



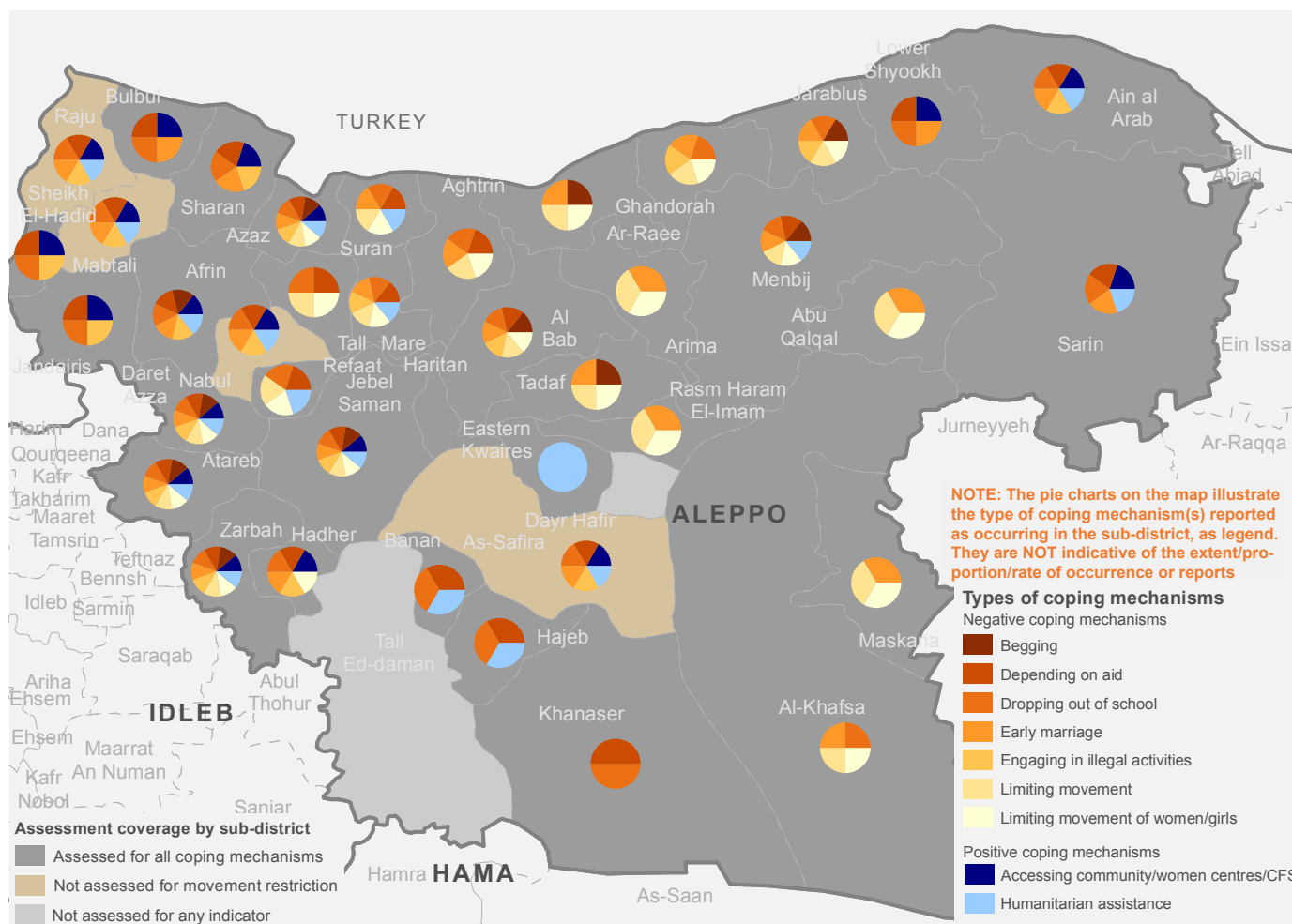
d. COPING MECHANISMS

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting occurrence of different types of coping mechanisms



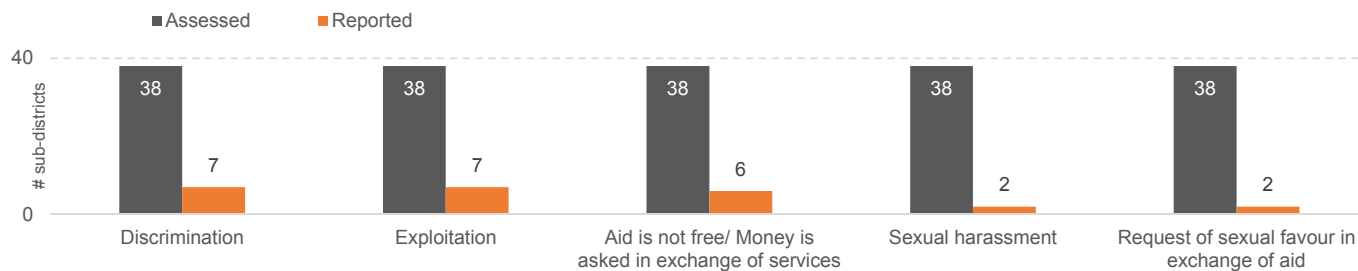
Map of occurrence of different types of coping mechanisms by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the type of coping mechanism(s) reported as occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion/rate of occurrence or reports.



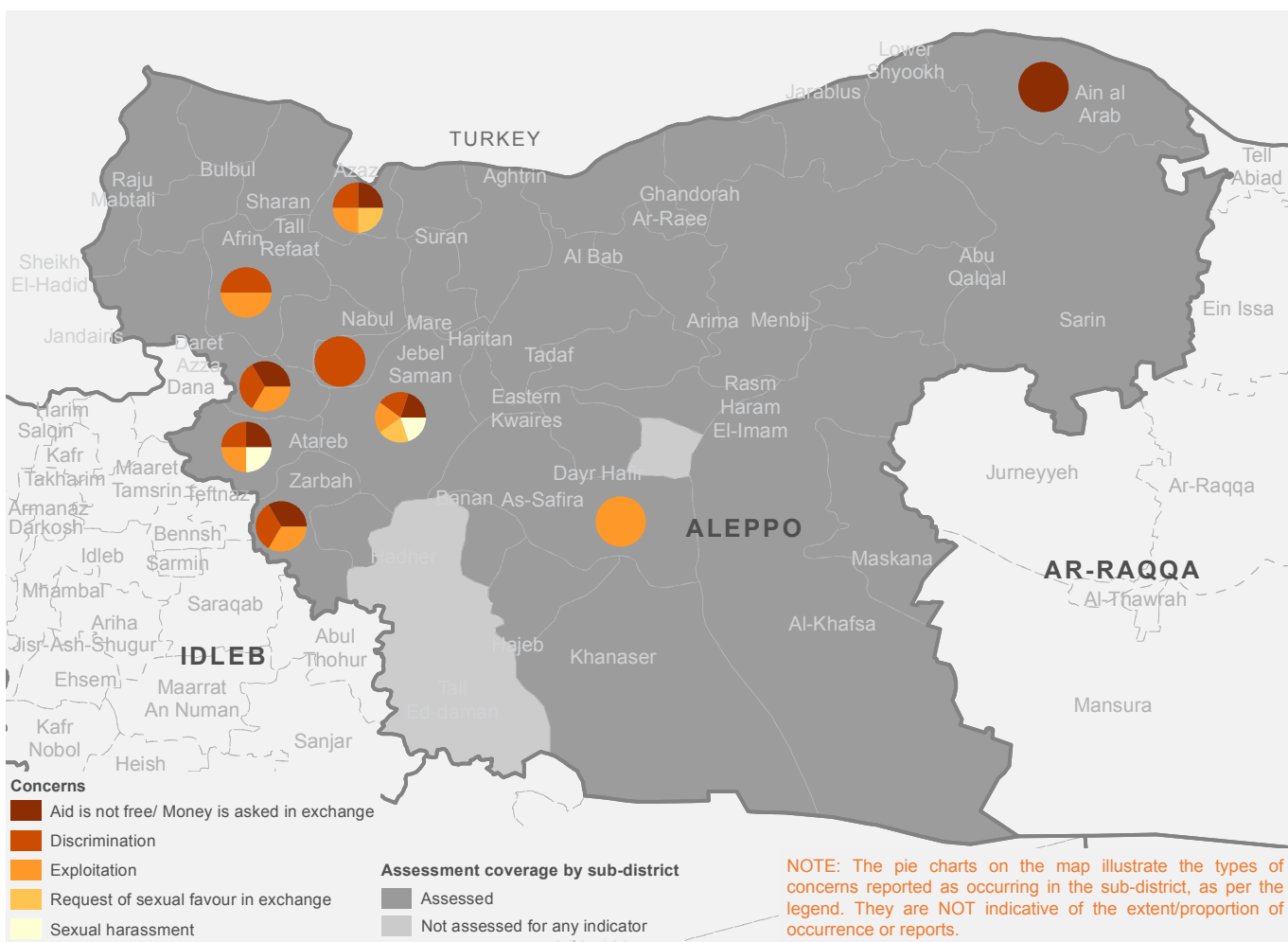
e. CONCERNS ON HOW HUMANITARIAN AID IS DELIVERED

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting different types of protection concerns in relation to receipt of humanitarian aid.



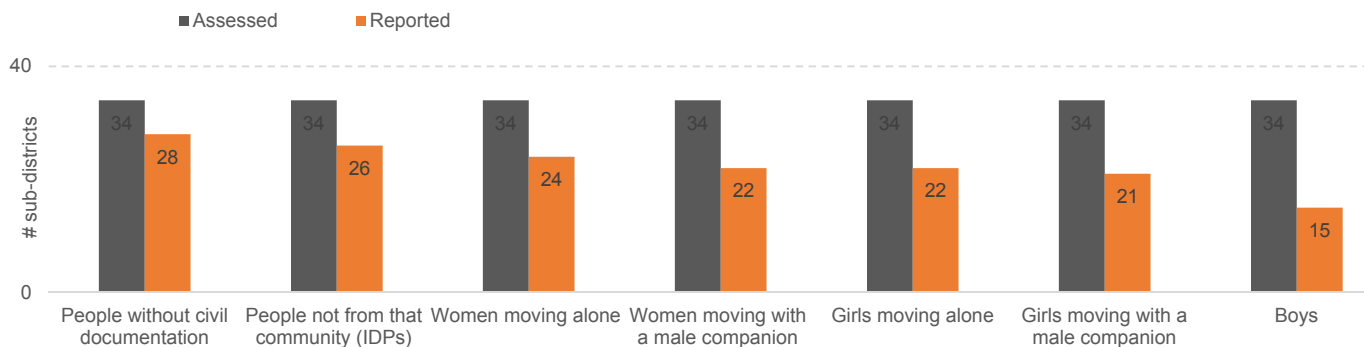
Map of different types of protection concerns occurring in relation to receipt of humanitarian aid, by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the types of concerns reported as occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion of occurrence or reports.



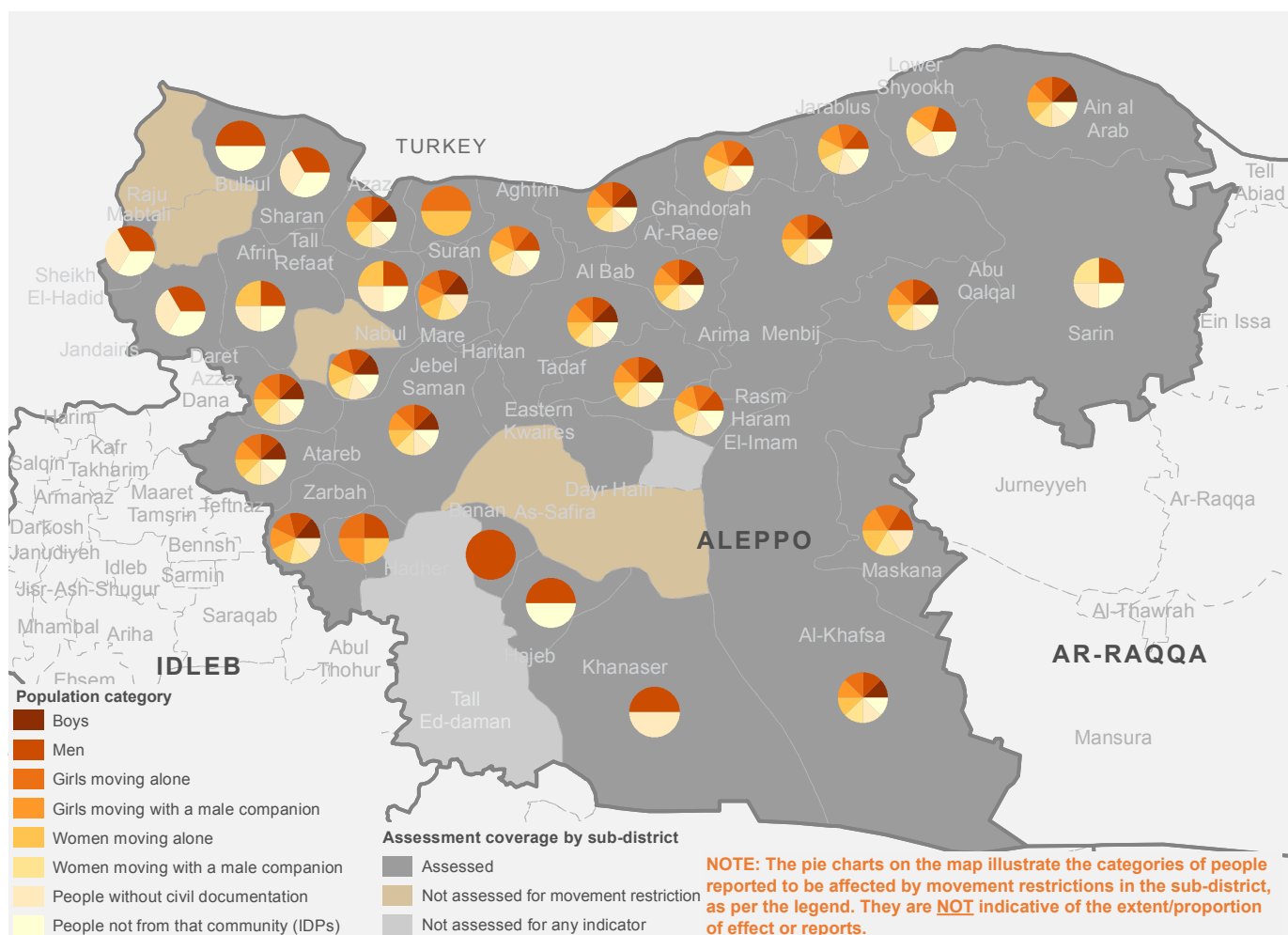
f. MOVEMENT RESTRICTION: TYPES OF POPULATION AFFECTED

The graph below reflects the categories of people reported to be affected by movement restrictions (assessed and reported as occurring by sub-districts).



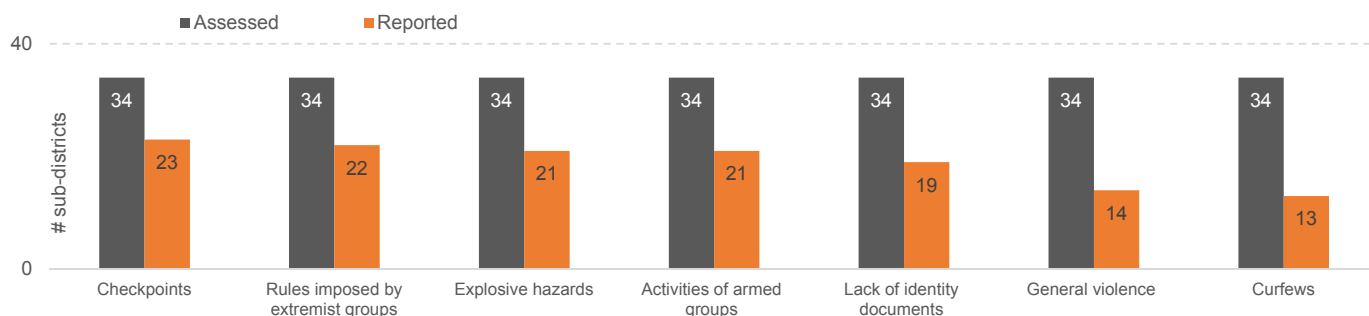
Map of categories of people reported to be affected by movement restrictions by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the categories of people reported to be affected by movement restrictions in the sub-district as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion of effect or reports.



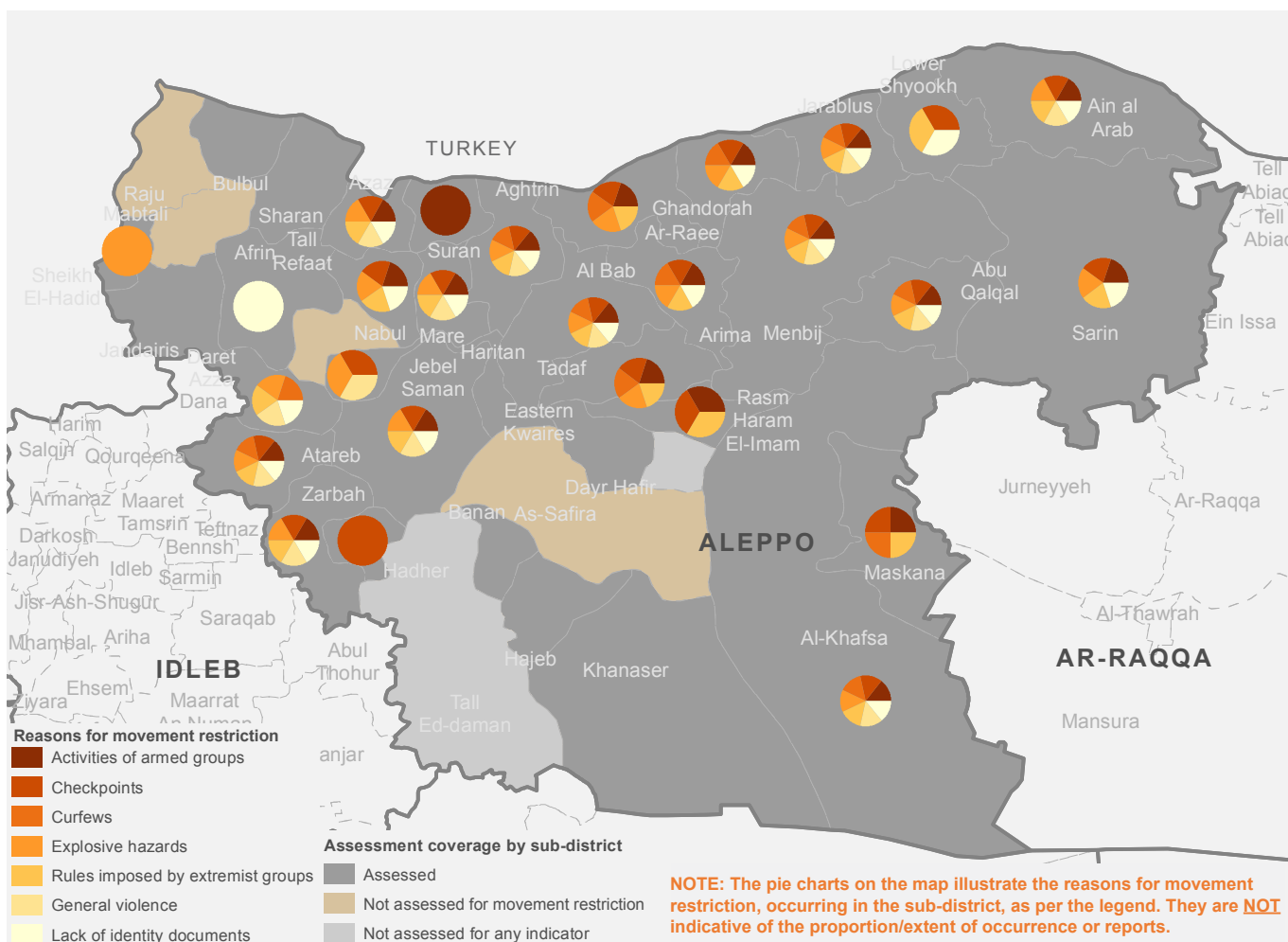
g. MOVEMENT RESTRICTION: REASONS

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting occurrence of different reasons for movement restrictions



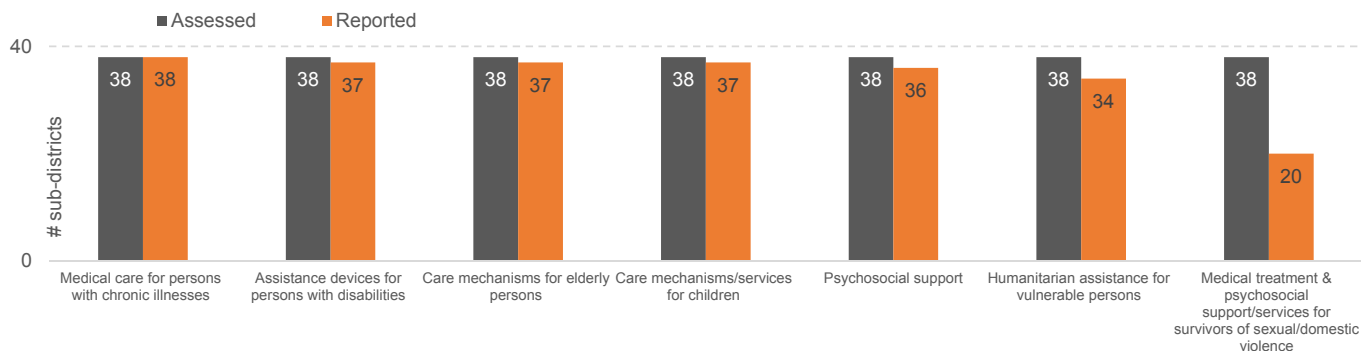
Map of different reasons for movement restrictions reported by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the reasons for movement restriction, occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the proportion/extent of occurrence or reports.



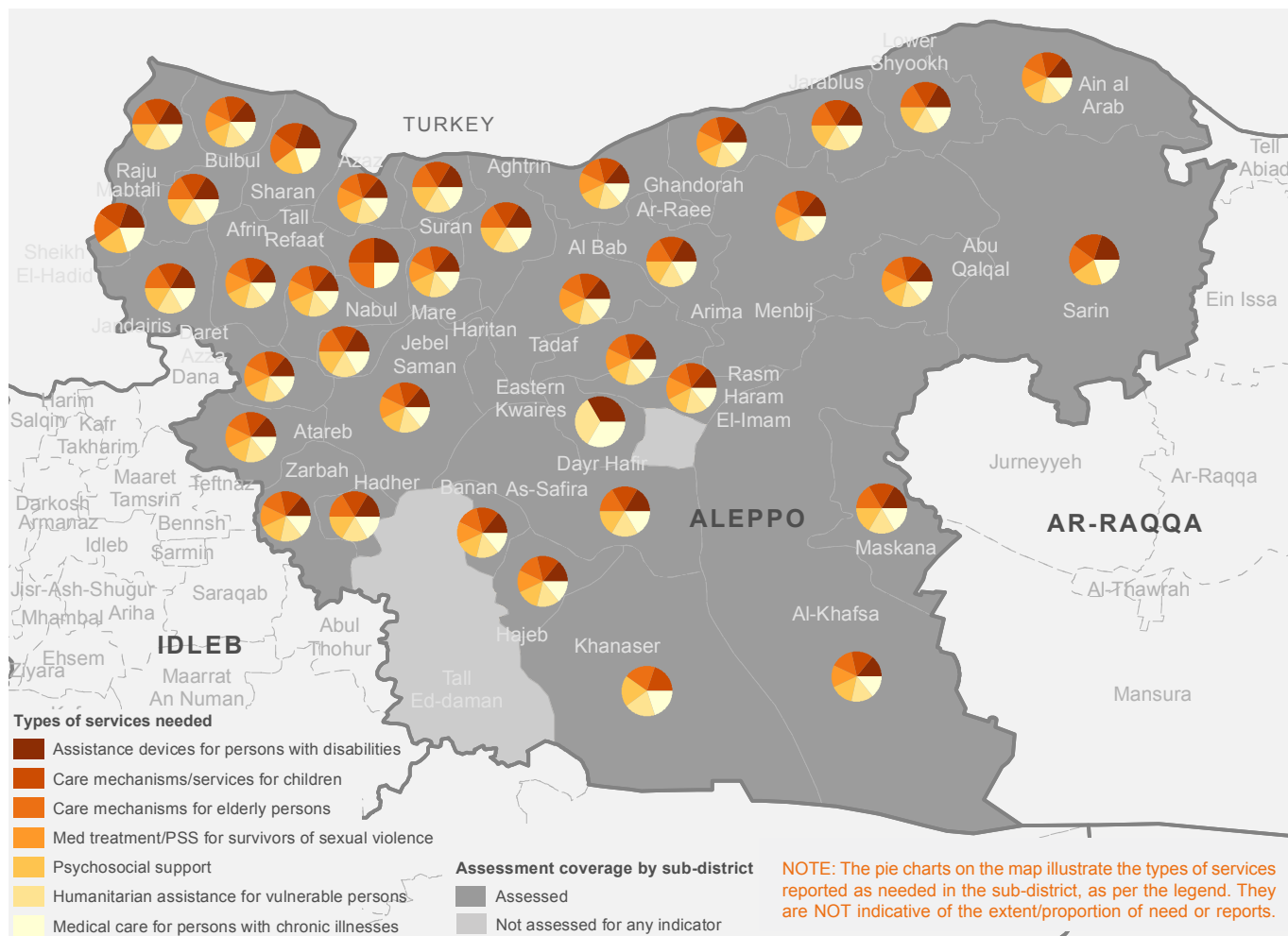
h. TYPES OF SERVICES NEEDED

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting a need for the following categories of services.



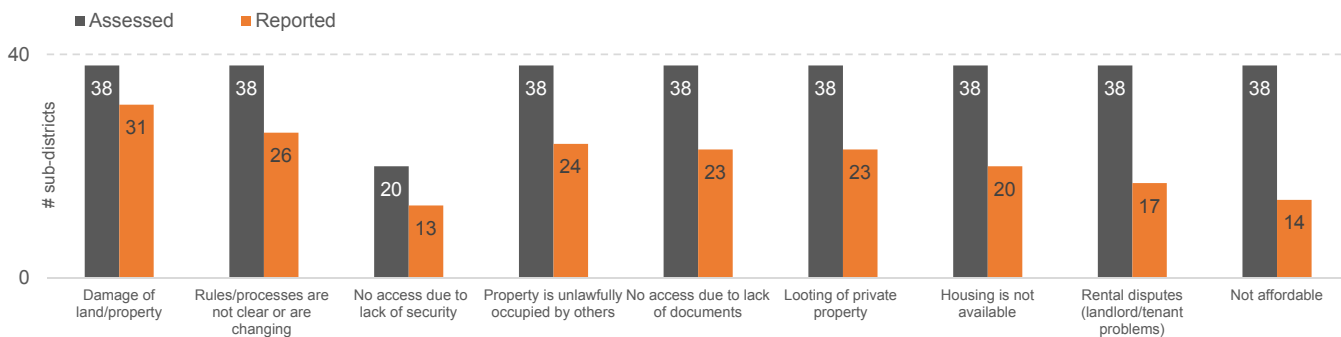
Map of different types of services reported as needed, by sub-district

The pie charts on the map illustrate the types of services reported as needed in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are **NOT** indicative of the extent/proportion of need or reports.



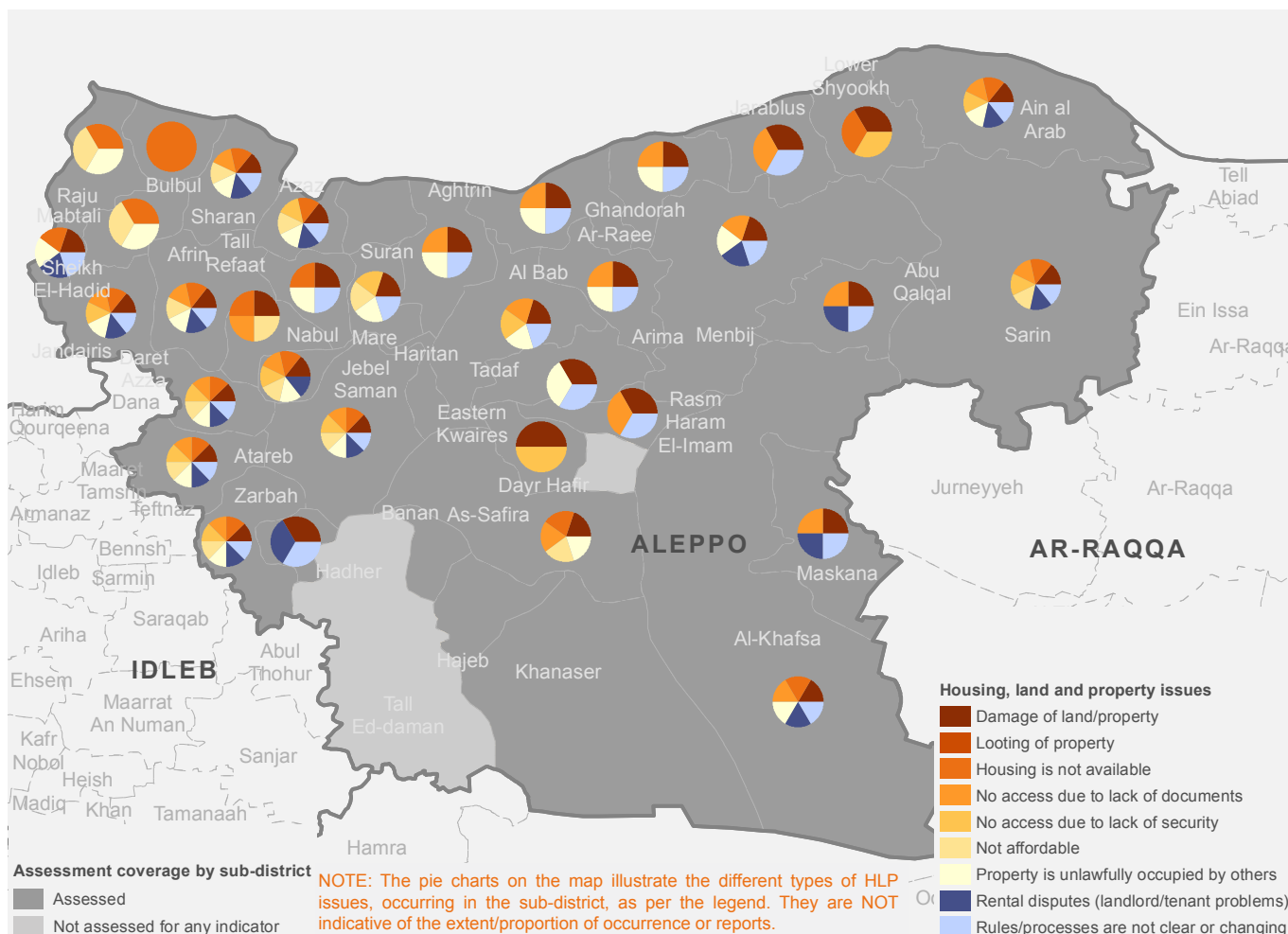
i. TYPES OF HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY (“HLP”) ISSUES

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting occurrence of different types of HLP issues



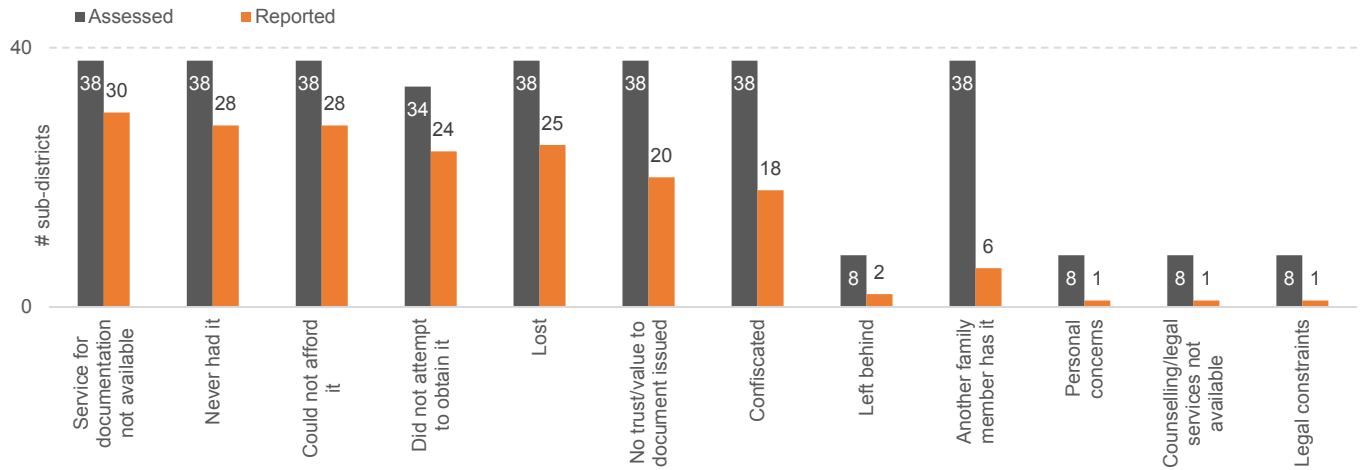
Map of different types of HLP issues occurring by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the different types of HLP issues, occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion of occurrence or reports.



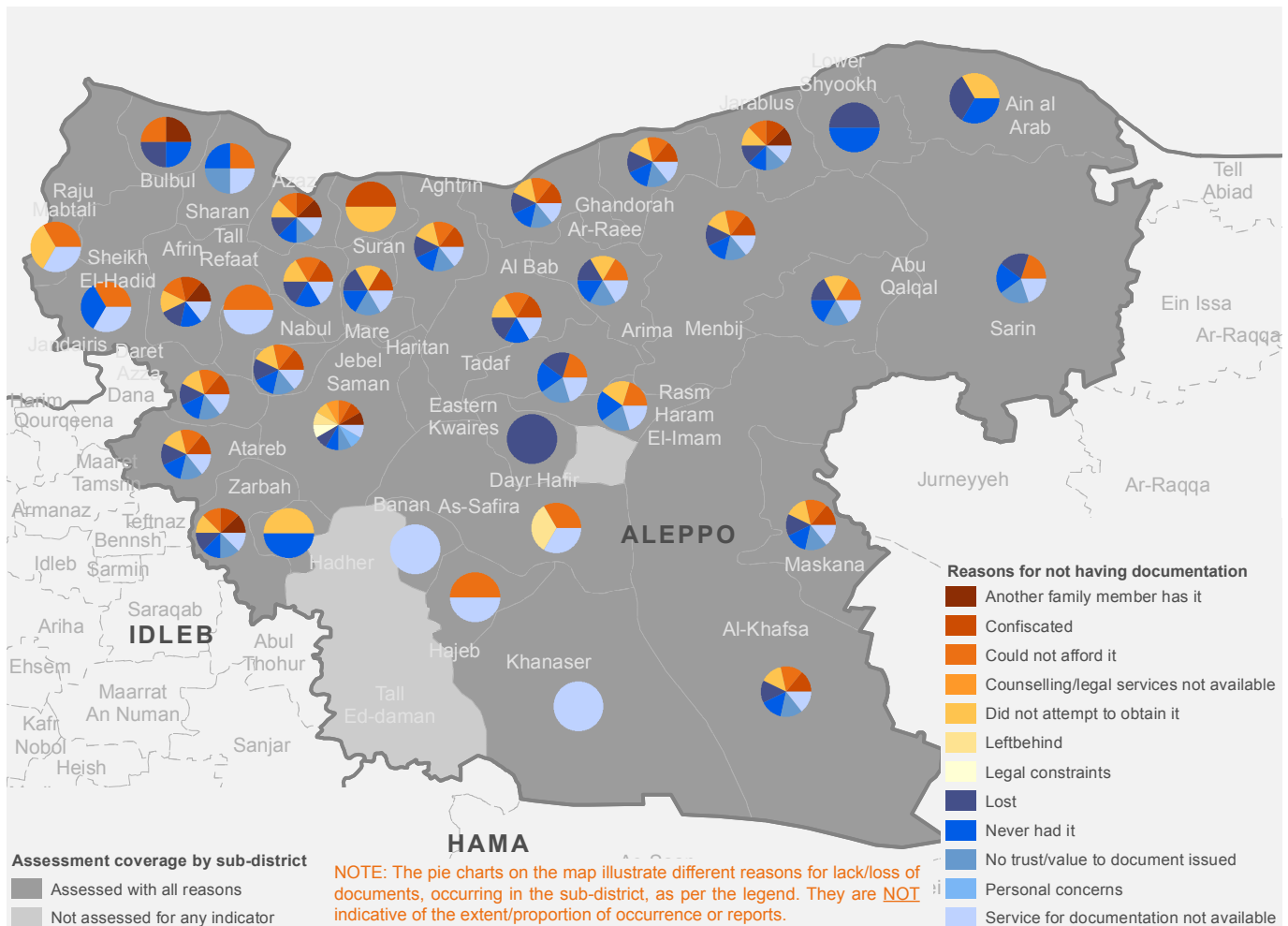
j. CIVIL DOCUMENTATION: REASONS FOR NOT HAVING DOCUMENTS

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting occurrence of different reasons for not having documents



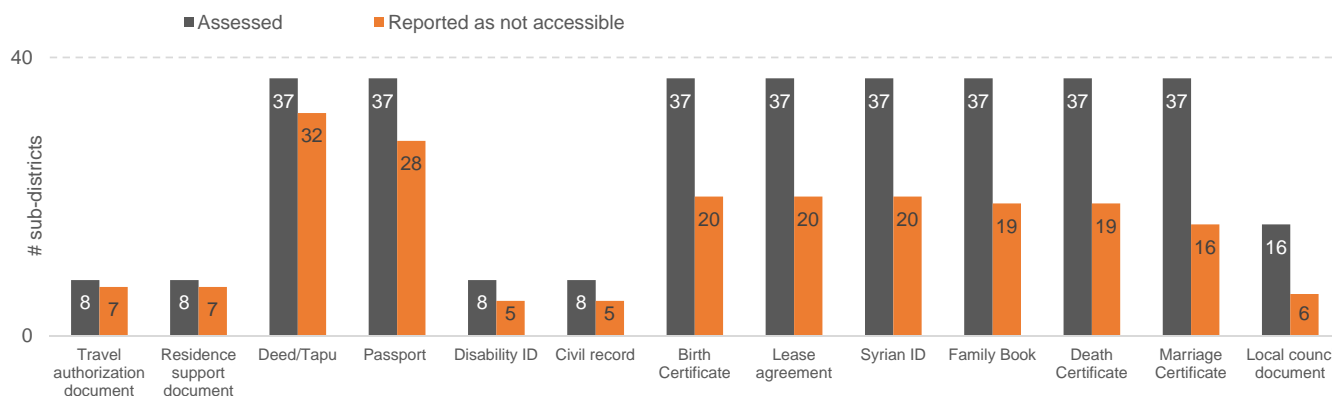
Map of different types of reasons for not having documents, by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate different reasons for lack/loss of documents, occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion of occurrence or reports.



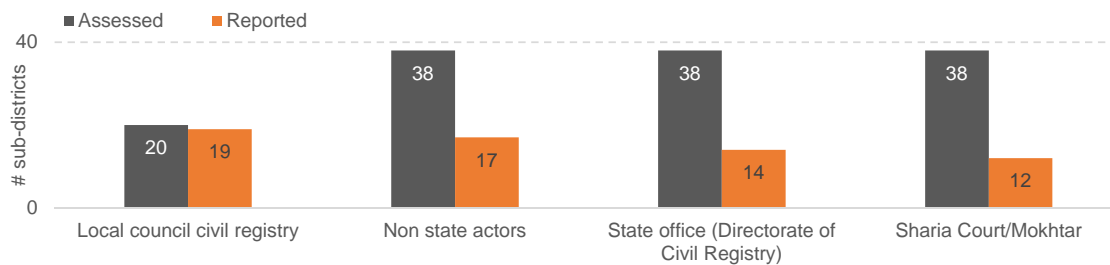
K. CIVIL DOCUMENTATION: TYPE OF DOCUMENTS REPORTED AS NOT ACCESSIBLE

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting different types of documents as not accessible



I. CIVIL DOCUMENTATION: TYPE OF OFFICE/AUTHORITY CURRENTLY ACCESSIBLE TO OBTAIN DOCUMENTS

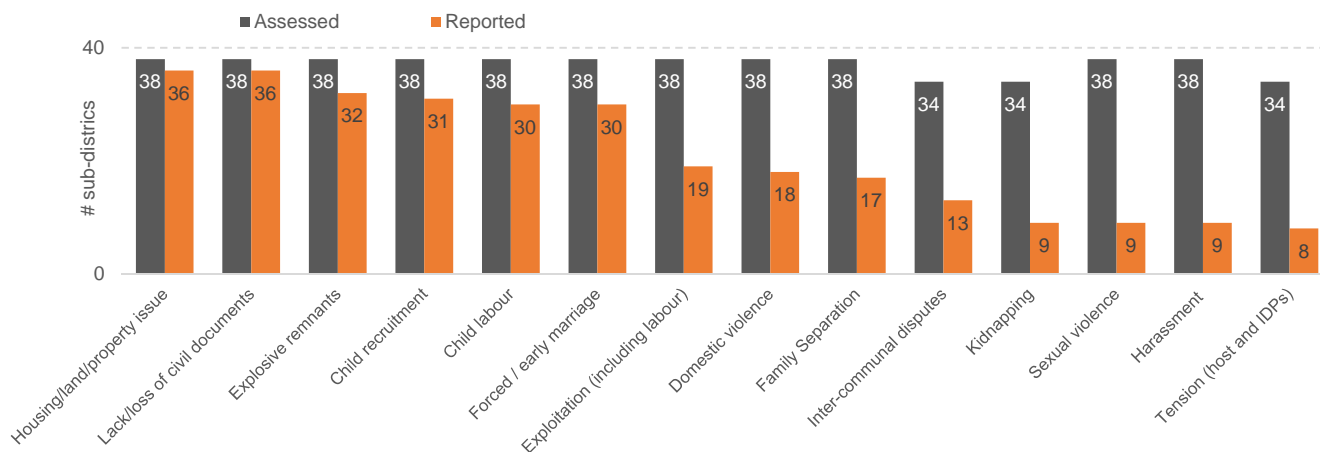
Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting different types of offices as accessible to obtain documents



m. PROTECTION ISSUES

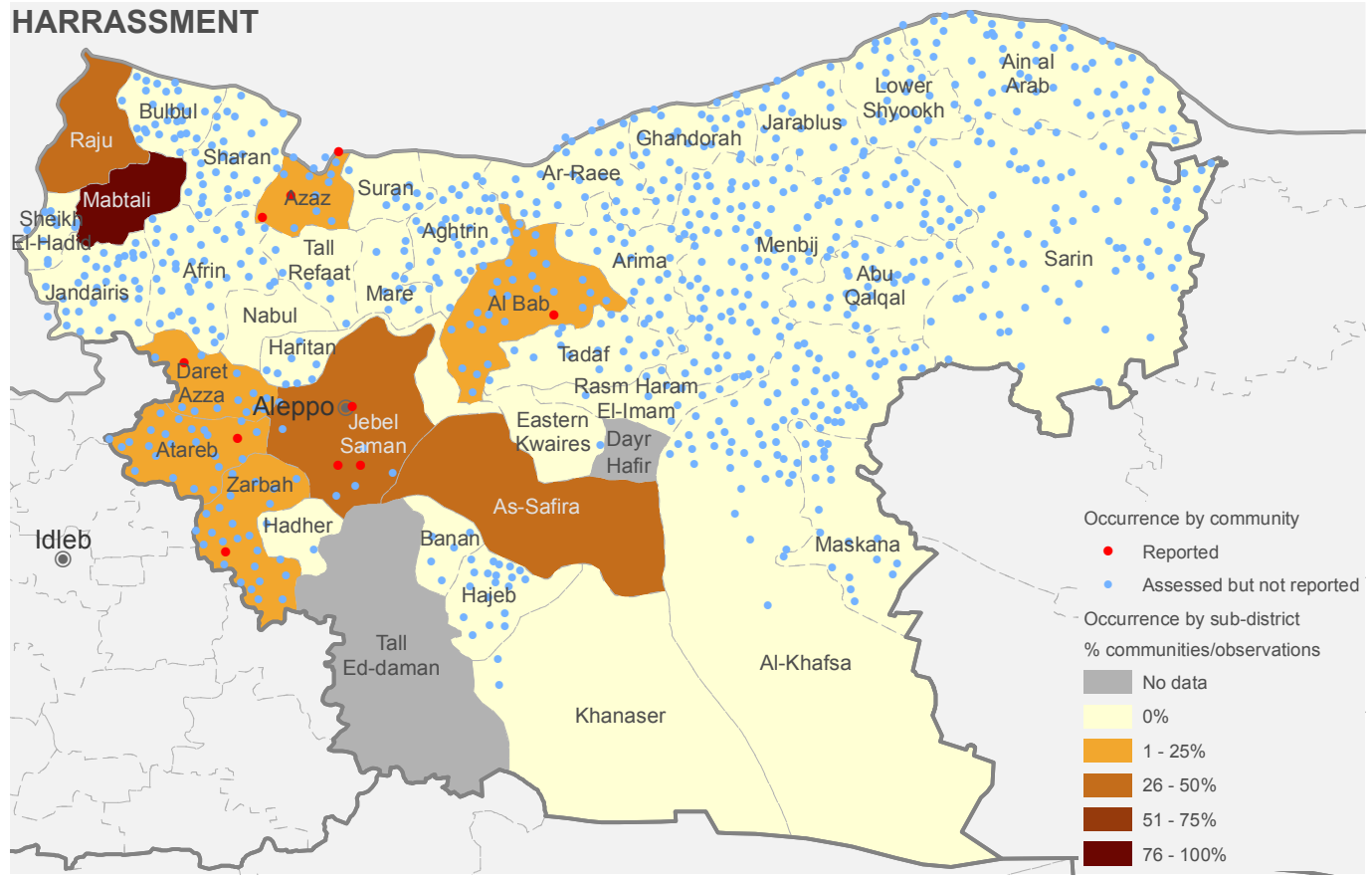
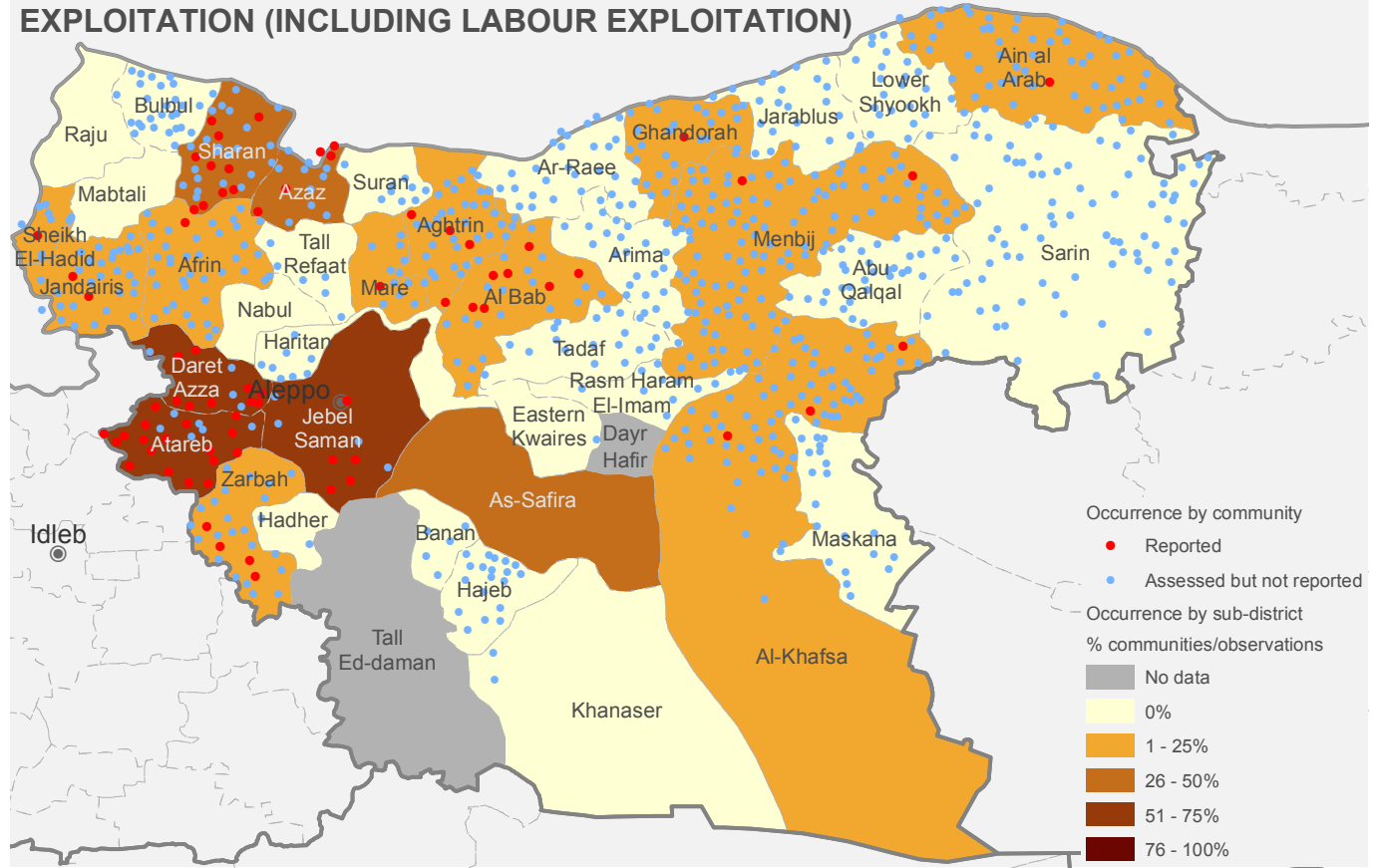
Number of sub-districts reporting occurrence of different types of protection issues

Disclaimer: This graph reflects the occurrence of the issue in sub-districts, and does not “rank” or reflect the “gravity” of the issue.



Map of occurrence of protection issues

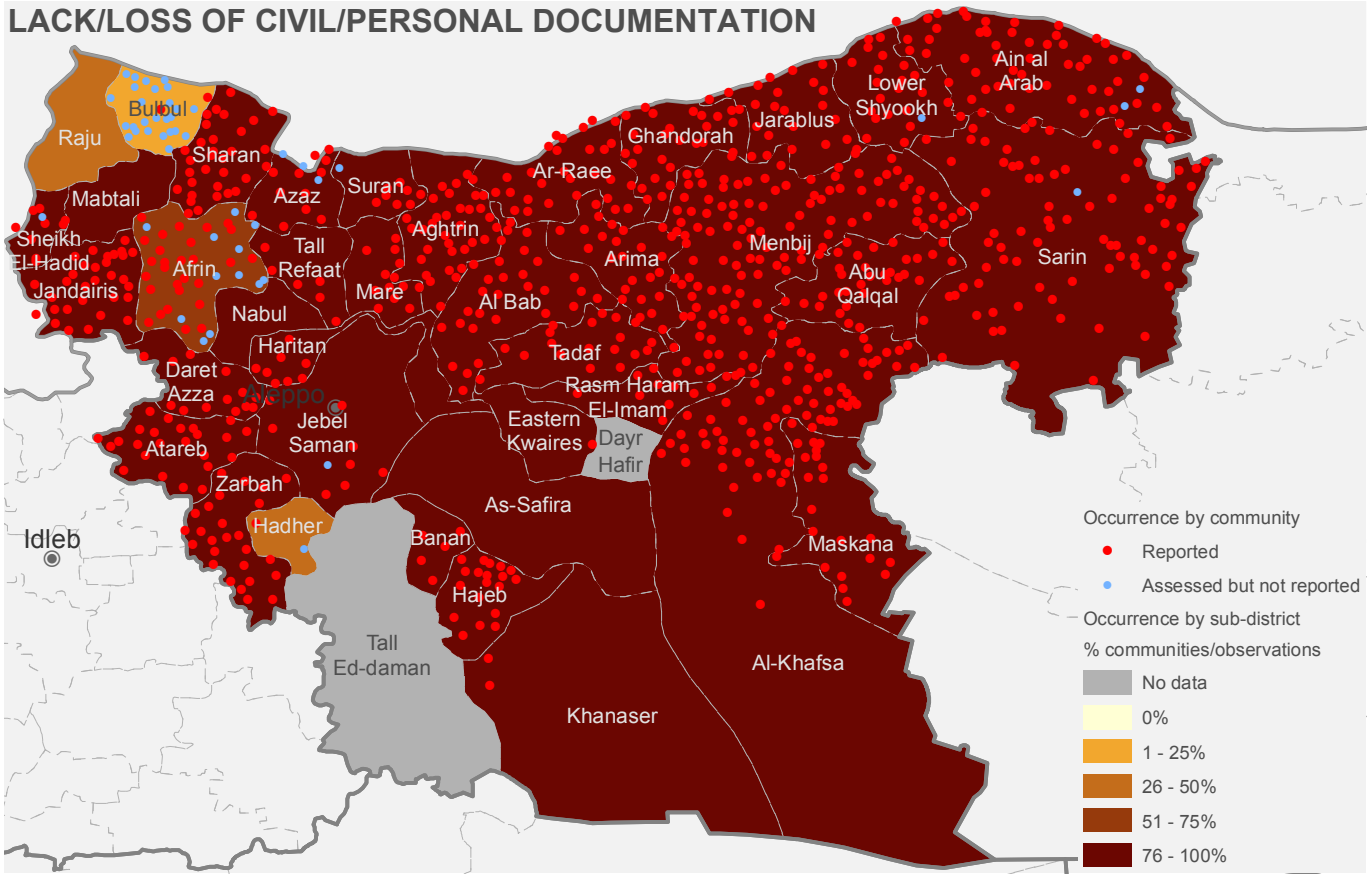
NOTE: In sub-districts where community level data is available, the indicated percentage on the map represents the % of communities assessed that report the issue. In sub-districts where community level data is not available, it represents % of “direct community observations” by Protection sector members that reported the issue.



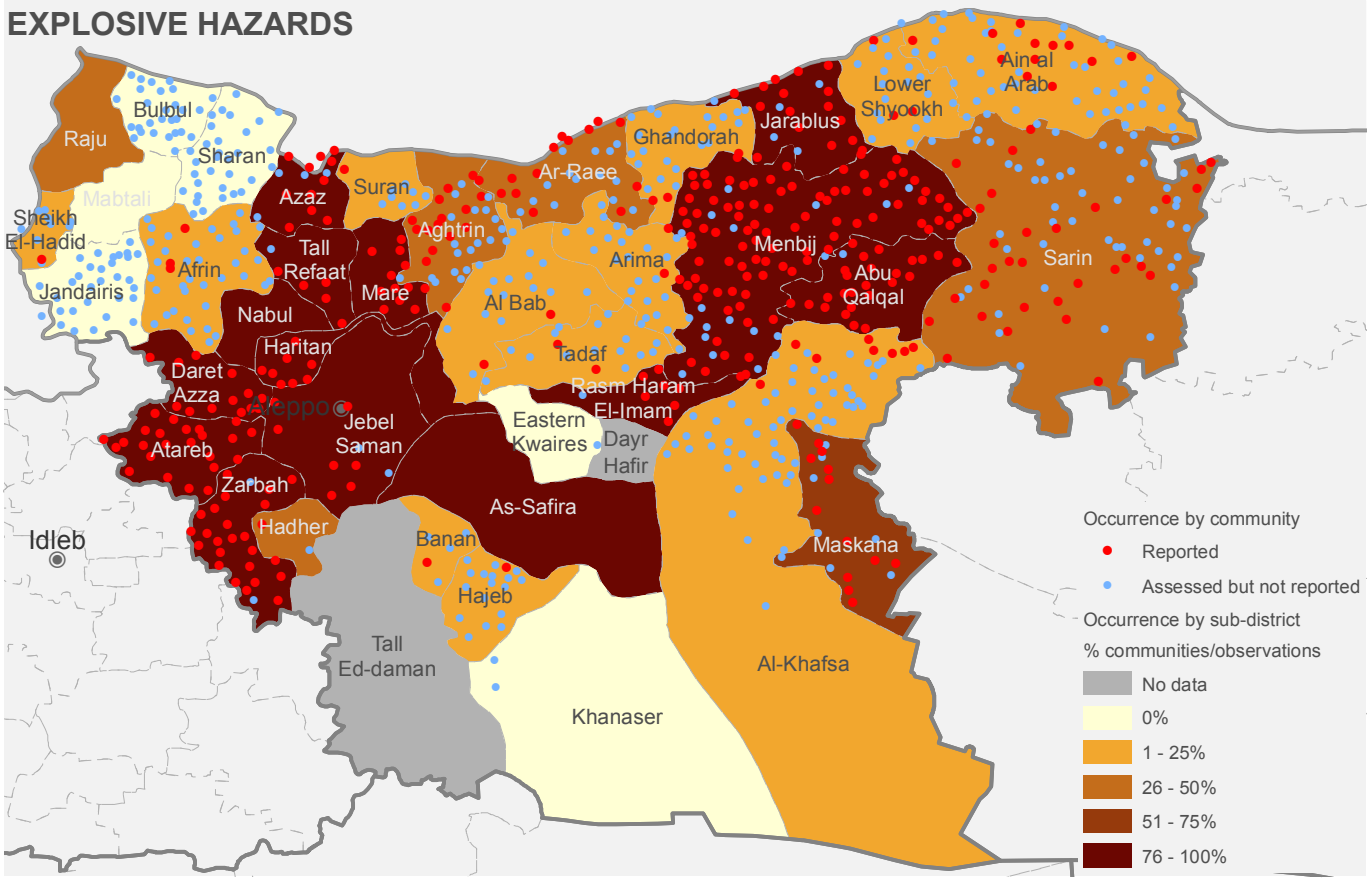
Map of occurrence of protection issues

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LACK/LOSS OF CIVIL/PERSONAL DOCUMENTATION



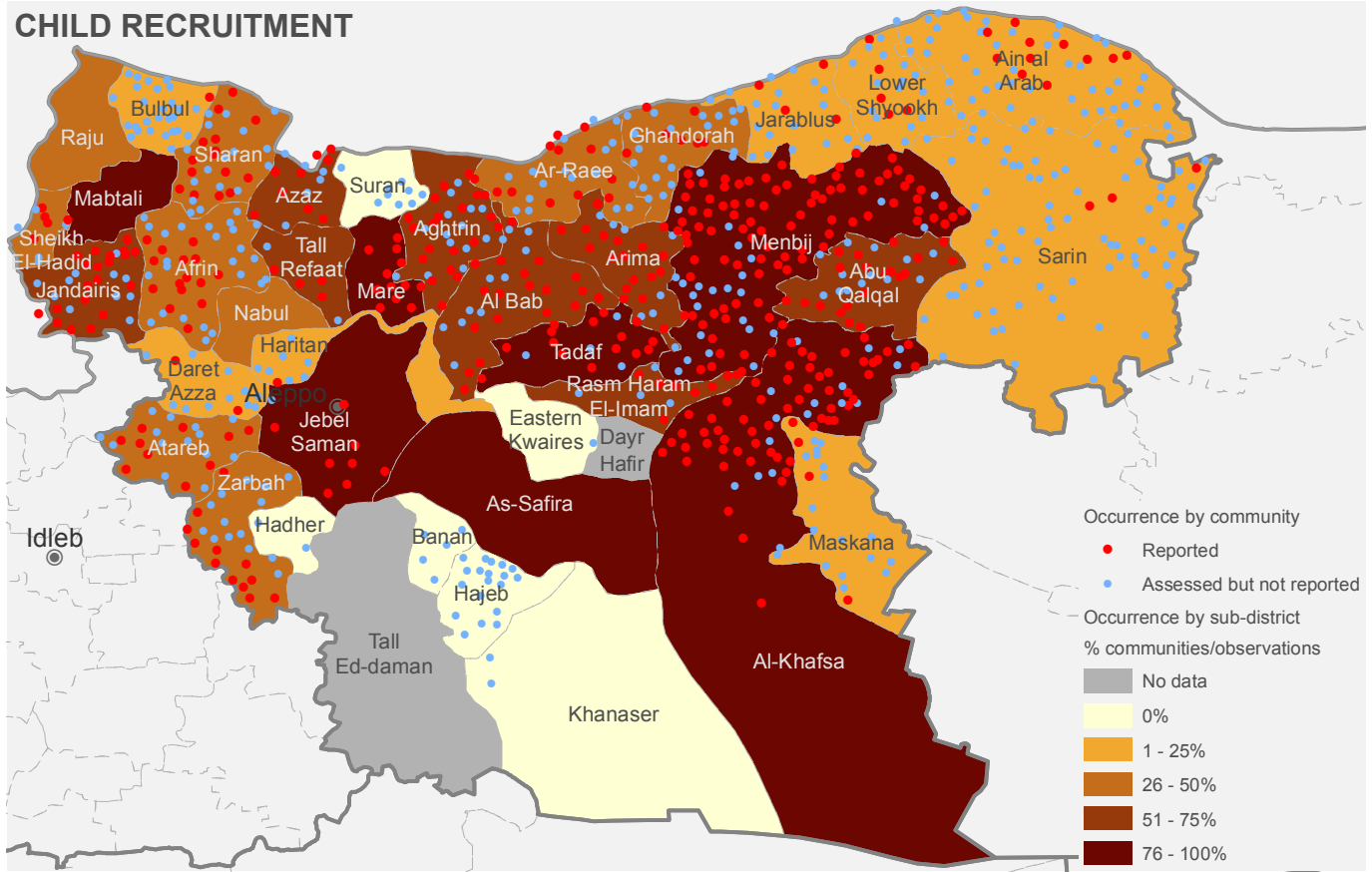
EXPLOSIVE HAZARDS



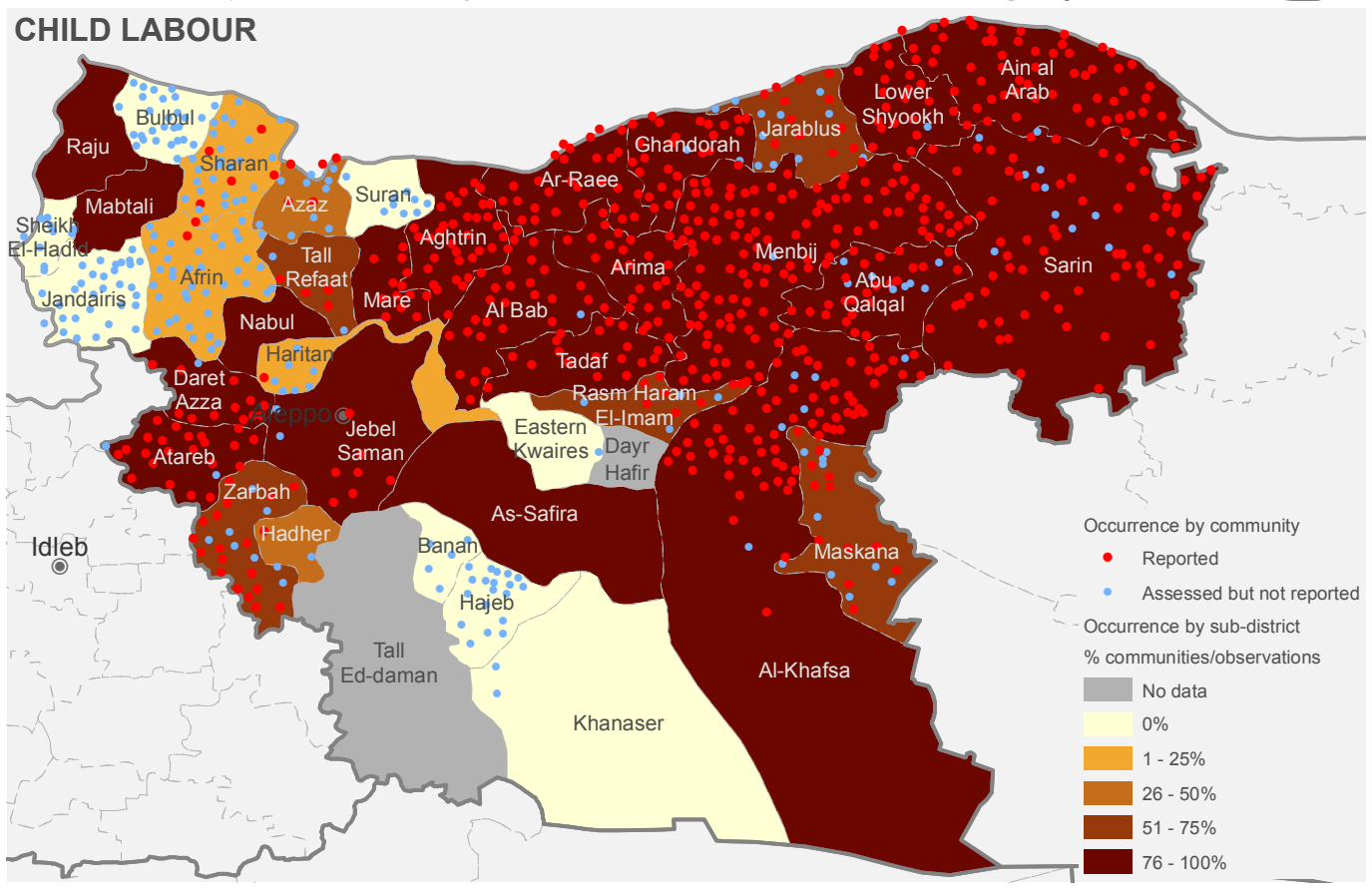
Map of occurrence of protection issues

NOTE: In sub-districts where community level data is available, the indicated percentage on the map represents the % of communities assessed that report the issue. In sub-districts where community level data is not available, it represents % of “direct community observations” by Protection sector members that reported the issue.

CHILD RECRUITMENT



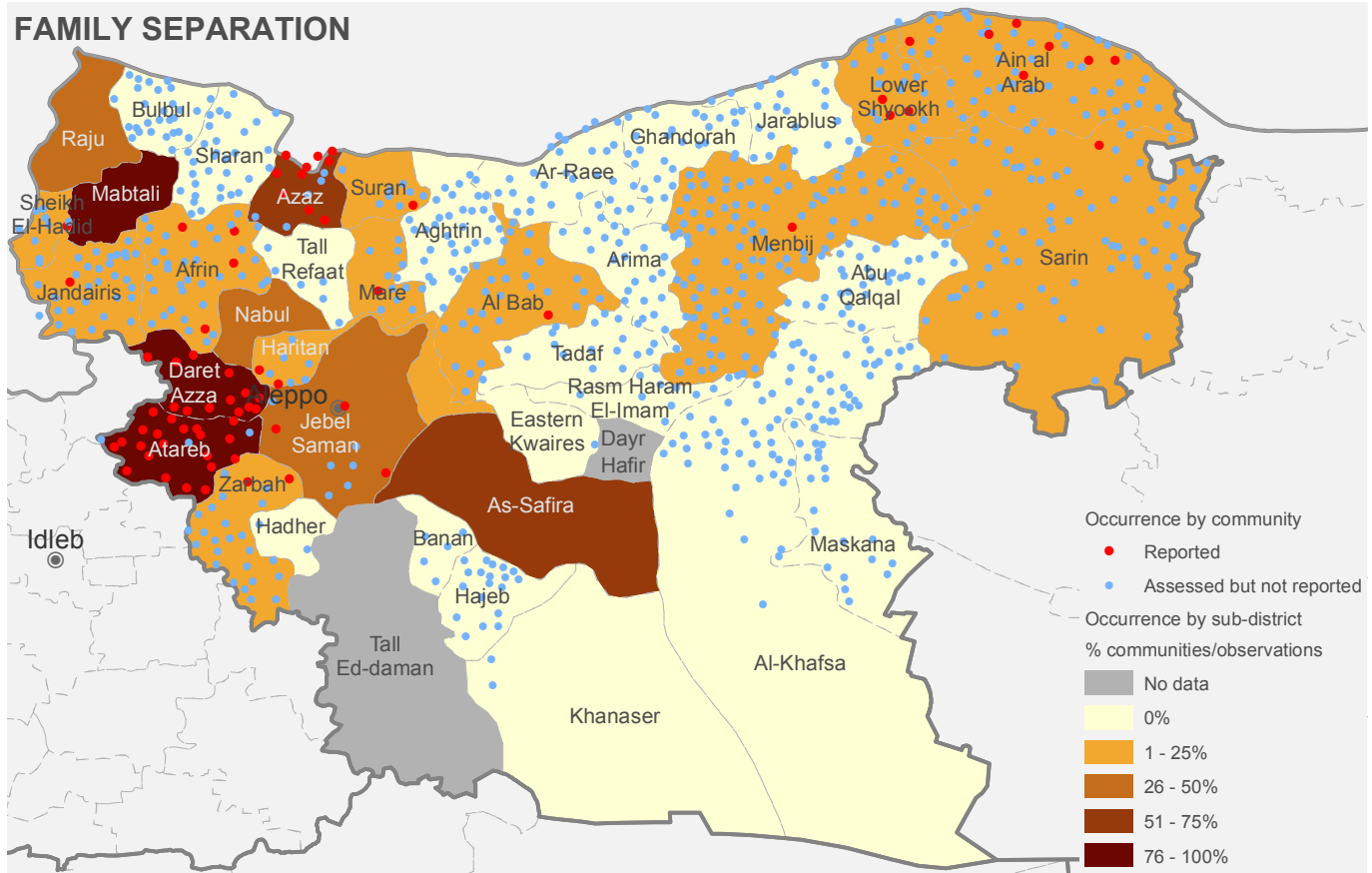
CHILD LABOUR



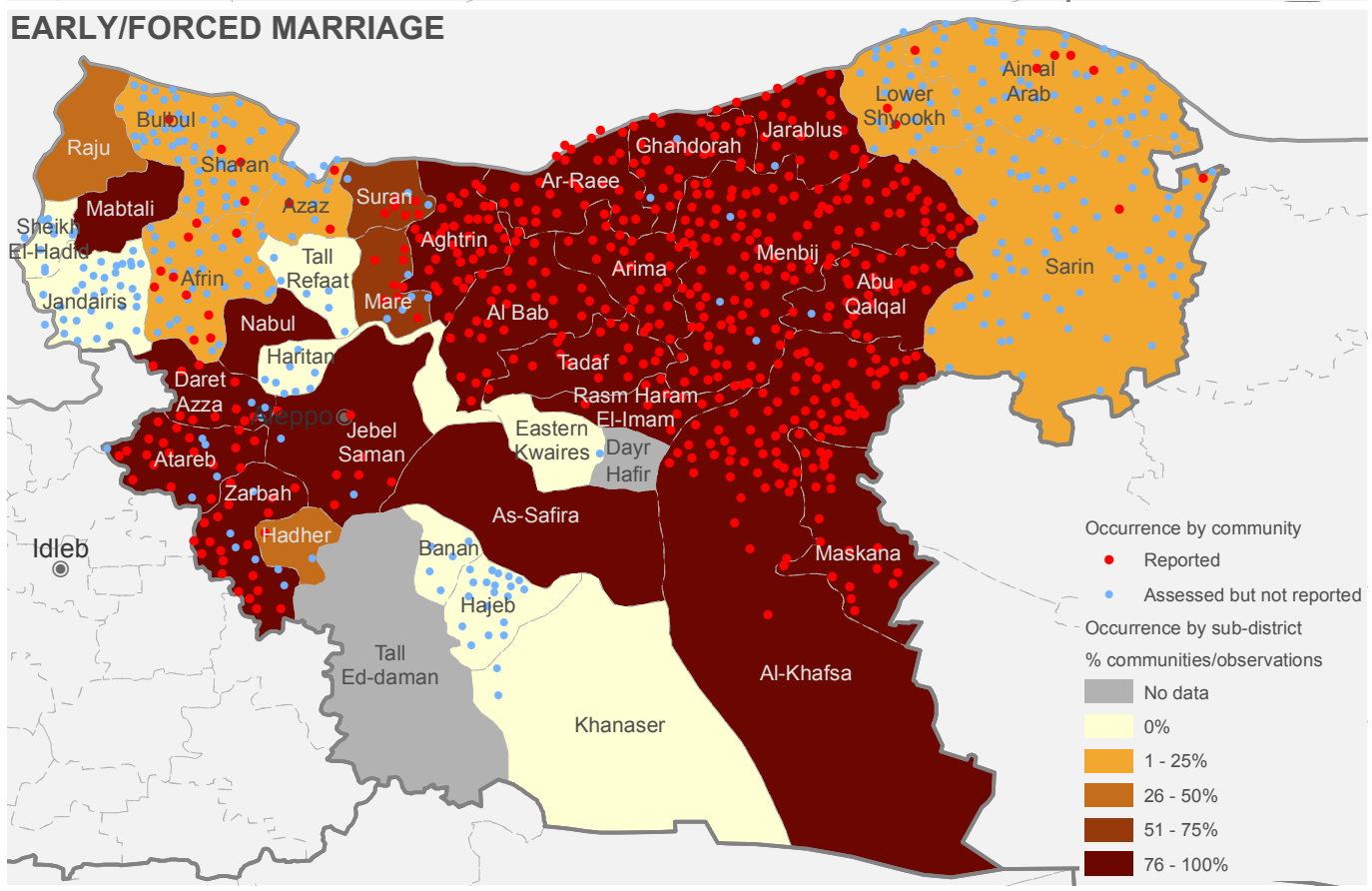
Map of occurrence of protection issues

NOTE: In sub-districts where community level data is available, the indicated percentage on the map represents the % of communities assessed that report the issue. In sub-districts where community level data is not available, it represents % of “direct community observations” by Protection sector members that reported the issue.

FAMILY SEPARATION



EARLY/FORCED MARRIAGE

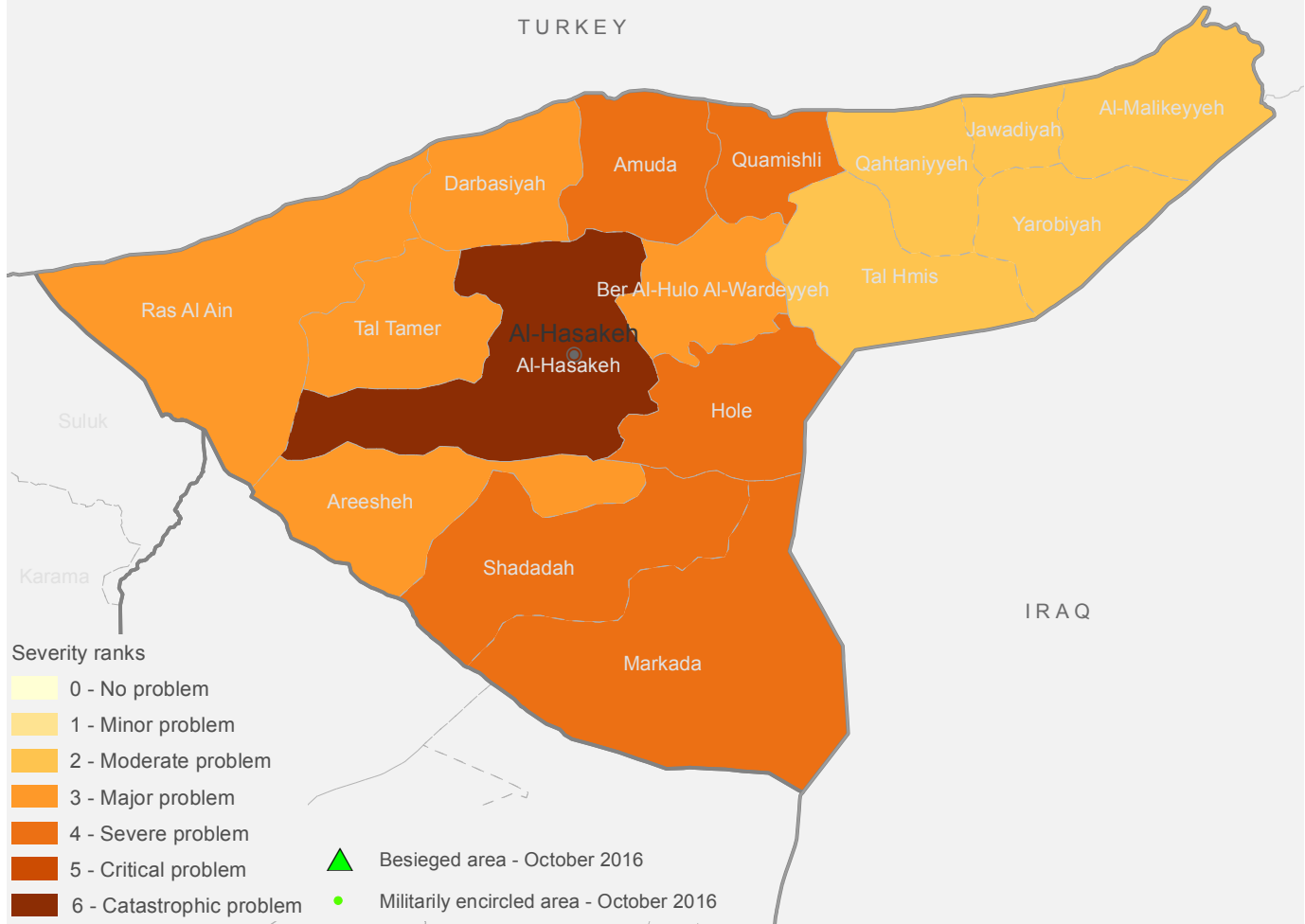


AL-HASAKEH GOVERNORATE:

a. POPULATION CATEGORIES

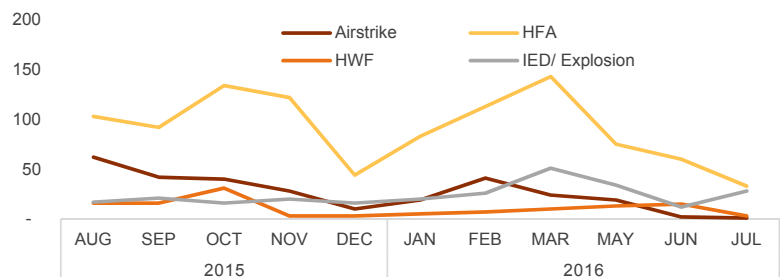
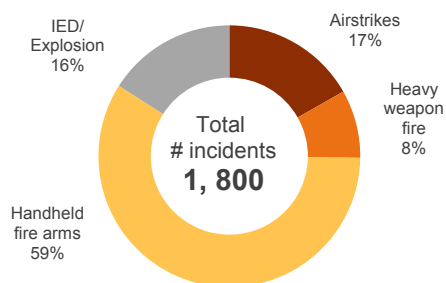
	16	973,944	689,899	231,951	0	973,944
Severity	Number of sub-districts	Total population	People in Need	IDPs	In Besieged/ Militarily encircled locations	In Hard-to-reach locations
No problem	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor problem	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moderate problem	5	186,480	129,156	8,450	0	186,480
Major problem	5	183,195	127,800	16,740	0	183,195
Severe problem	5	390,259	270,293	94,496	0	390,259
Critical problem	0	0	0	0	0	0
Catastrophic problem	1	214,010	162,650	112,265	0	214,010

b. Severity ranking by sub-district



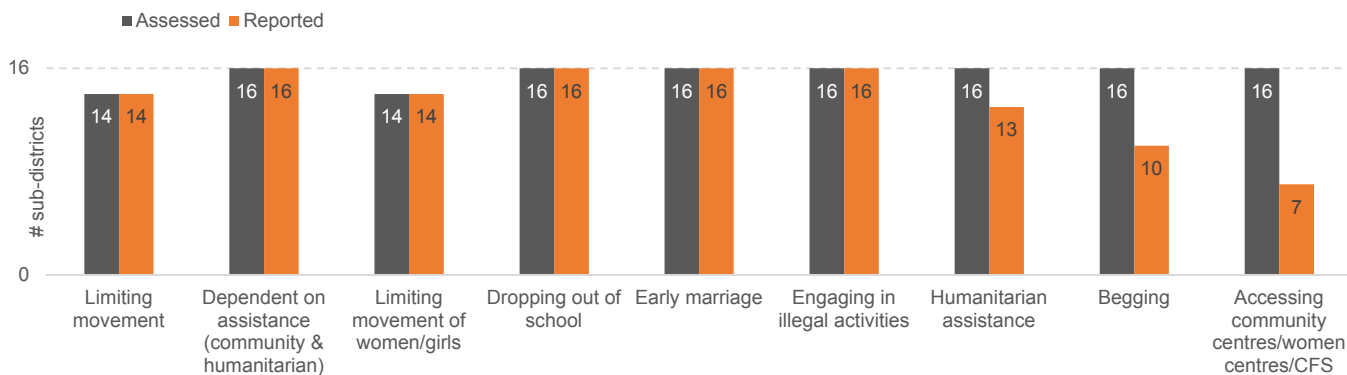
c. CONFLICT INCIDENTS

Number of conflict incidents by type (from 1 August 2015 to 31 July 2016)



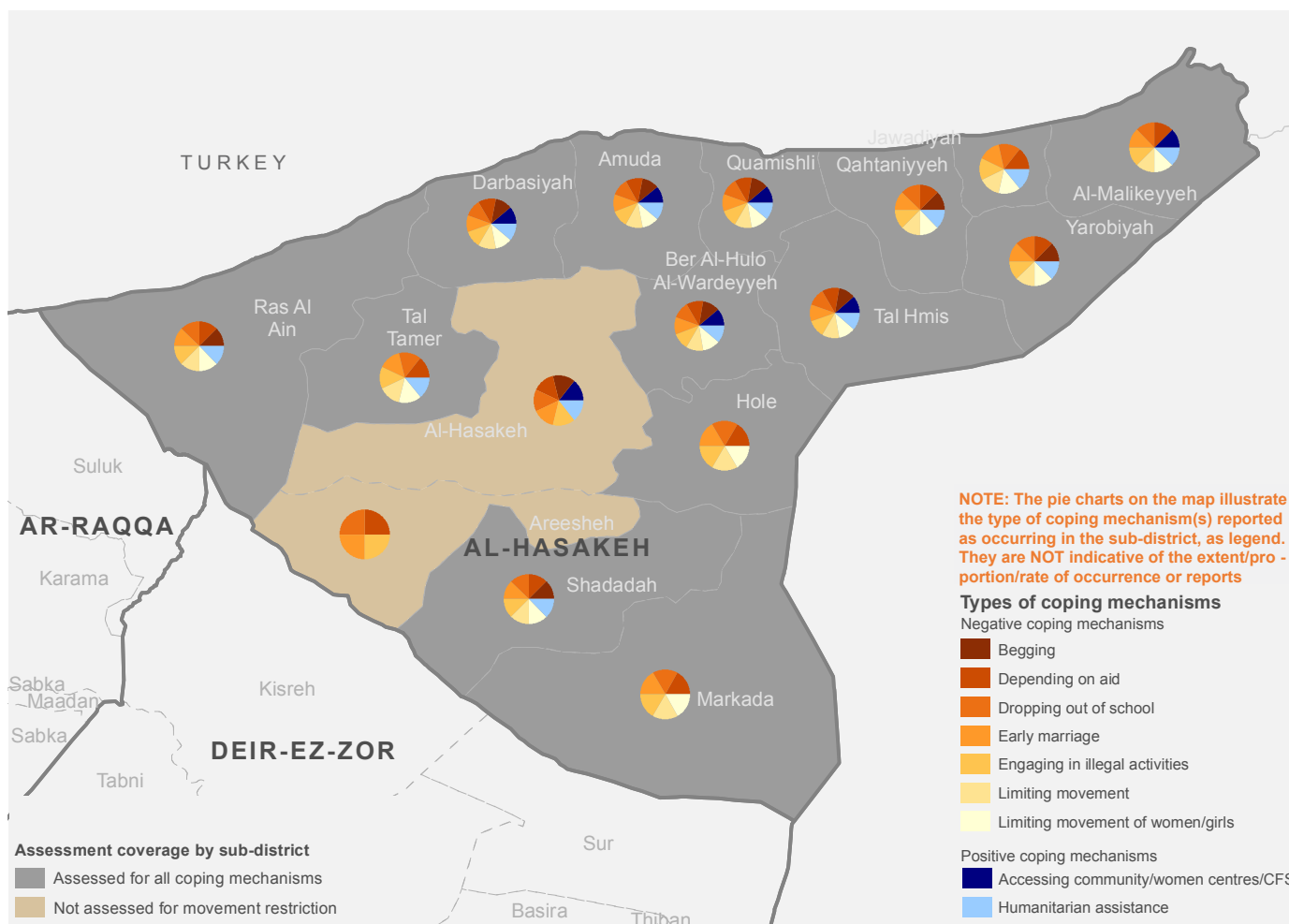
d. COPING MECHANISMS

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting occurrence of different types of coping mechanisms



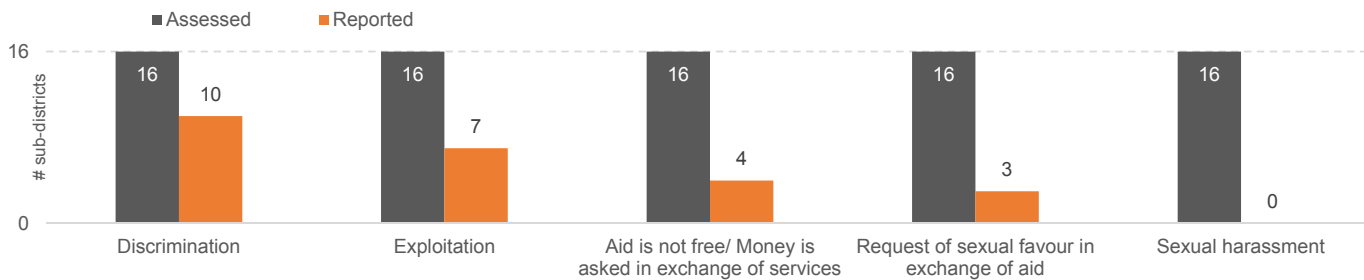
Map of occurrence of different types of coping mechanisms by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the type of coping mechanism(s) reported as occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion/rate of occurrence or reports.



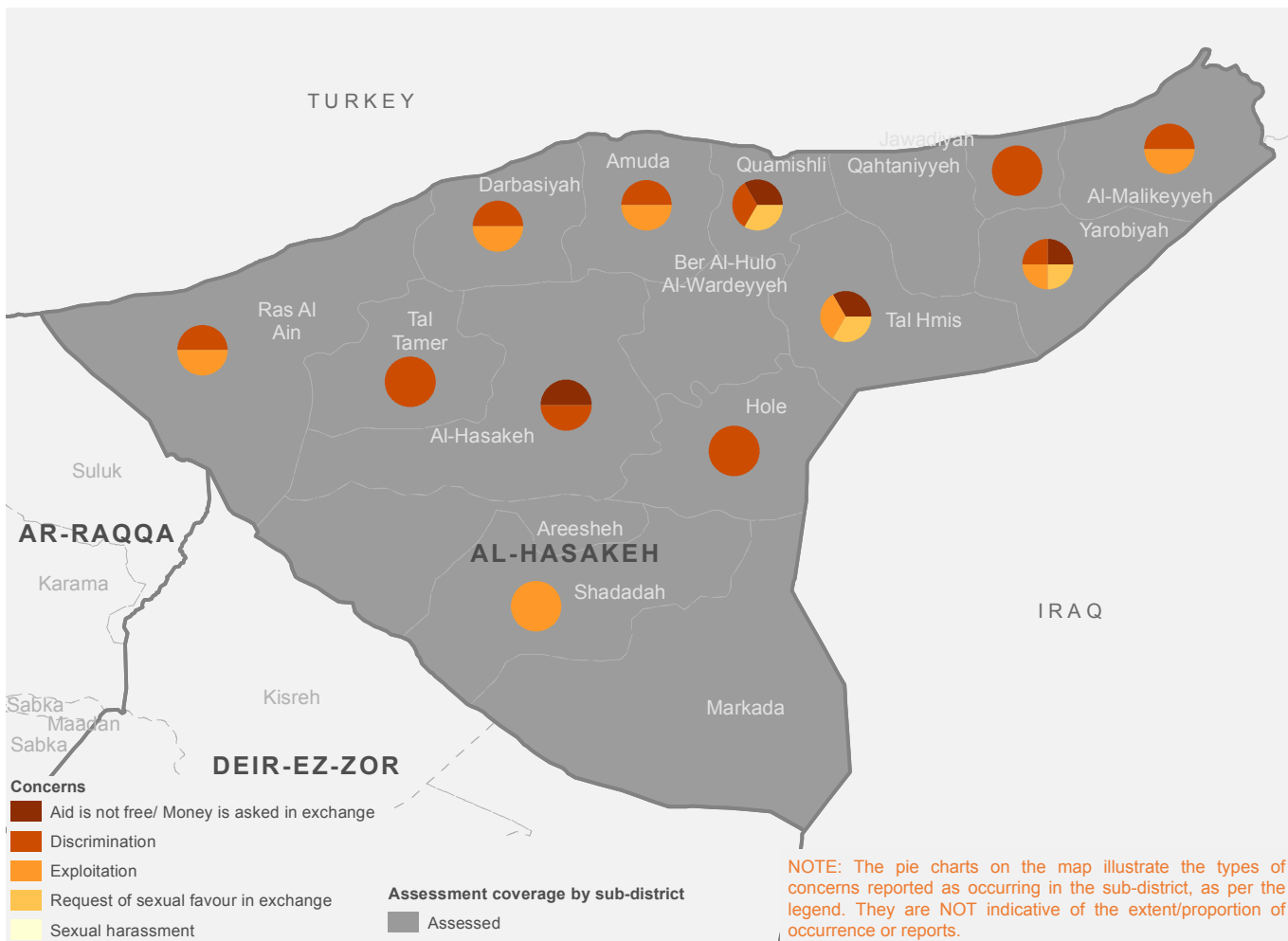
e. CONCERNS ON HOW HUMANITARIAN AID IS DELIVERED

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting different types of protection concerns in relation to receipt of humanitarian aid.



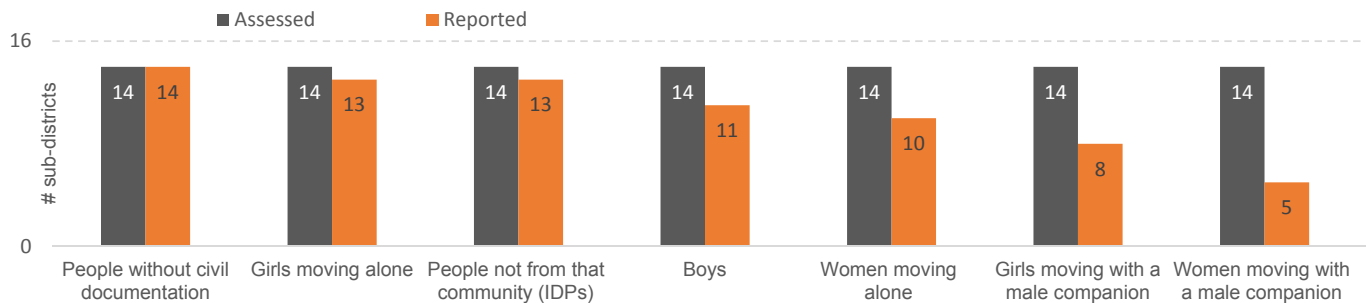
Map of different types of protection concerns occurring in relation to receipt of humanitarian aid, by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the types of concerns reported as occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion of occurrence or reports.



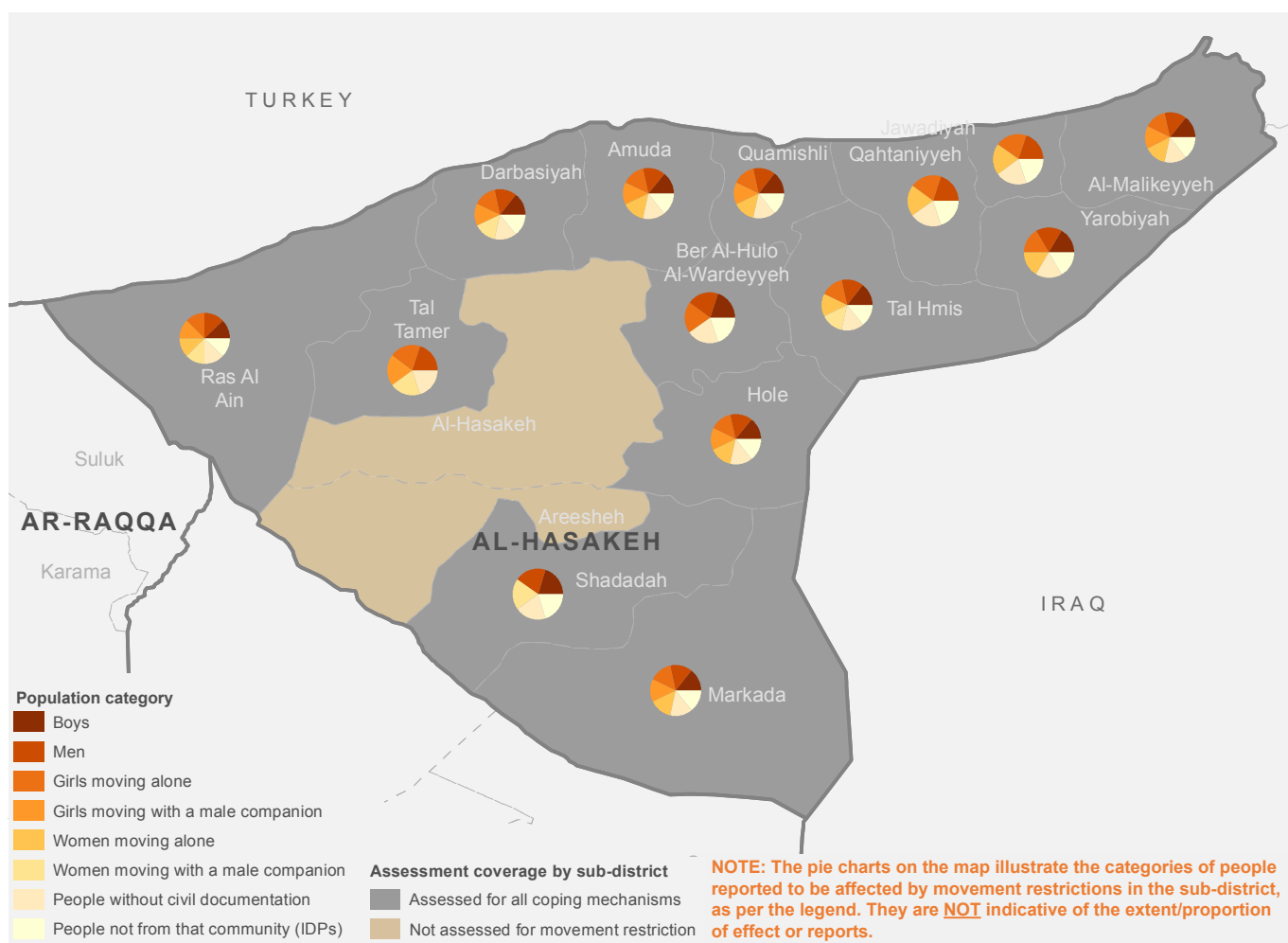
f. MOVEMENT RESTRICTION: TYPES OF POPULATION AFFECTED

The graph below reflects the categories of people reported to be affected by movement restrictions (assessed and reported as occurring by sub-districts).



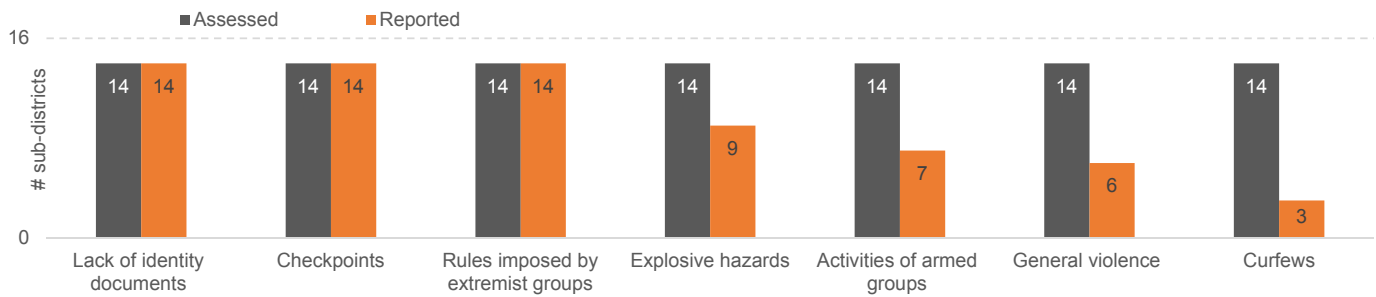
Map of categories of people reported to be affected by movement restrictions by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the categories of people reported to be affected by movement restrictions in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion of effect or reports.



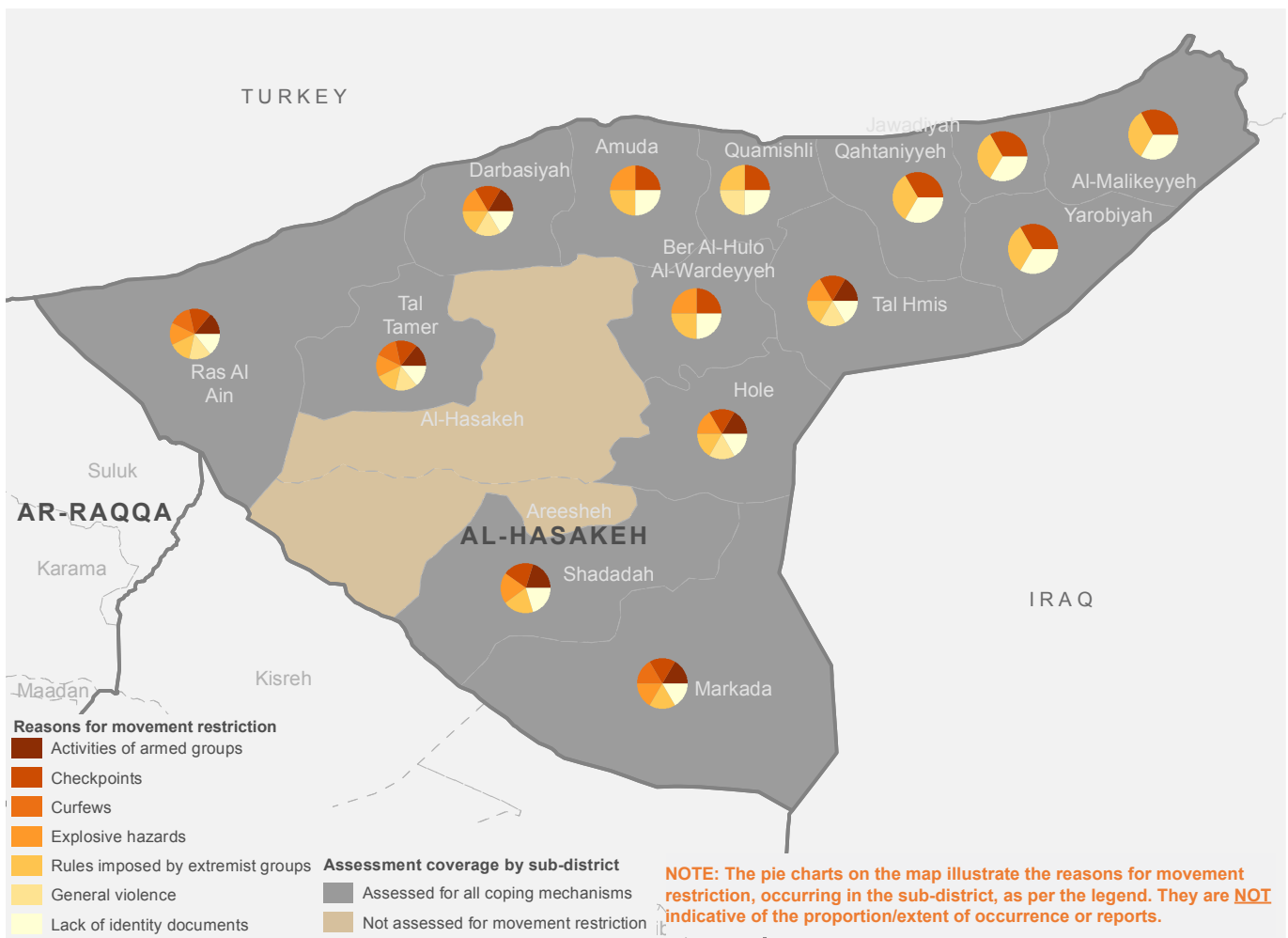
g. MOVEMENT RESTRICTION: REASONS

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting occurrence of different reasons for movement restrictions



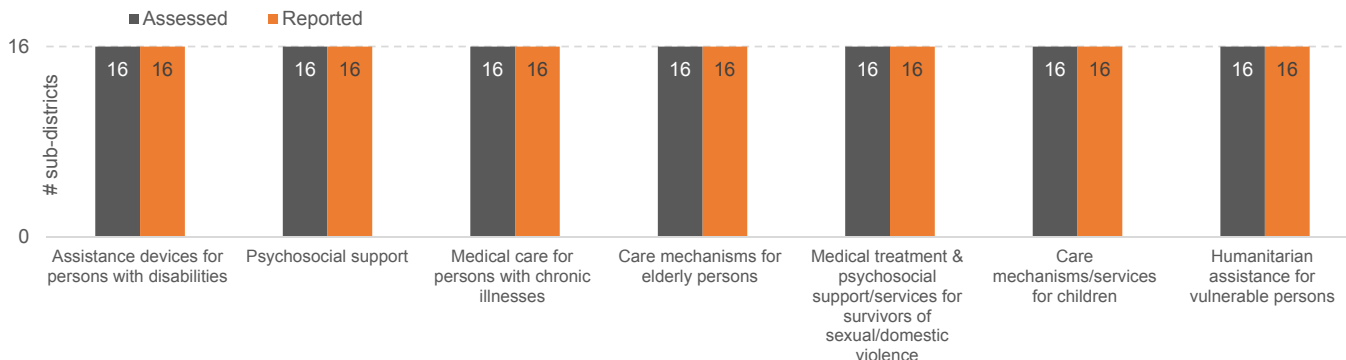
Map of different reasons for movement restrictions reported by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the reasons for movement restriction, occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the proportion/extent of occurrence or reports.



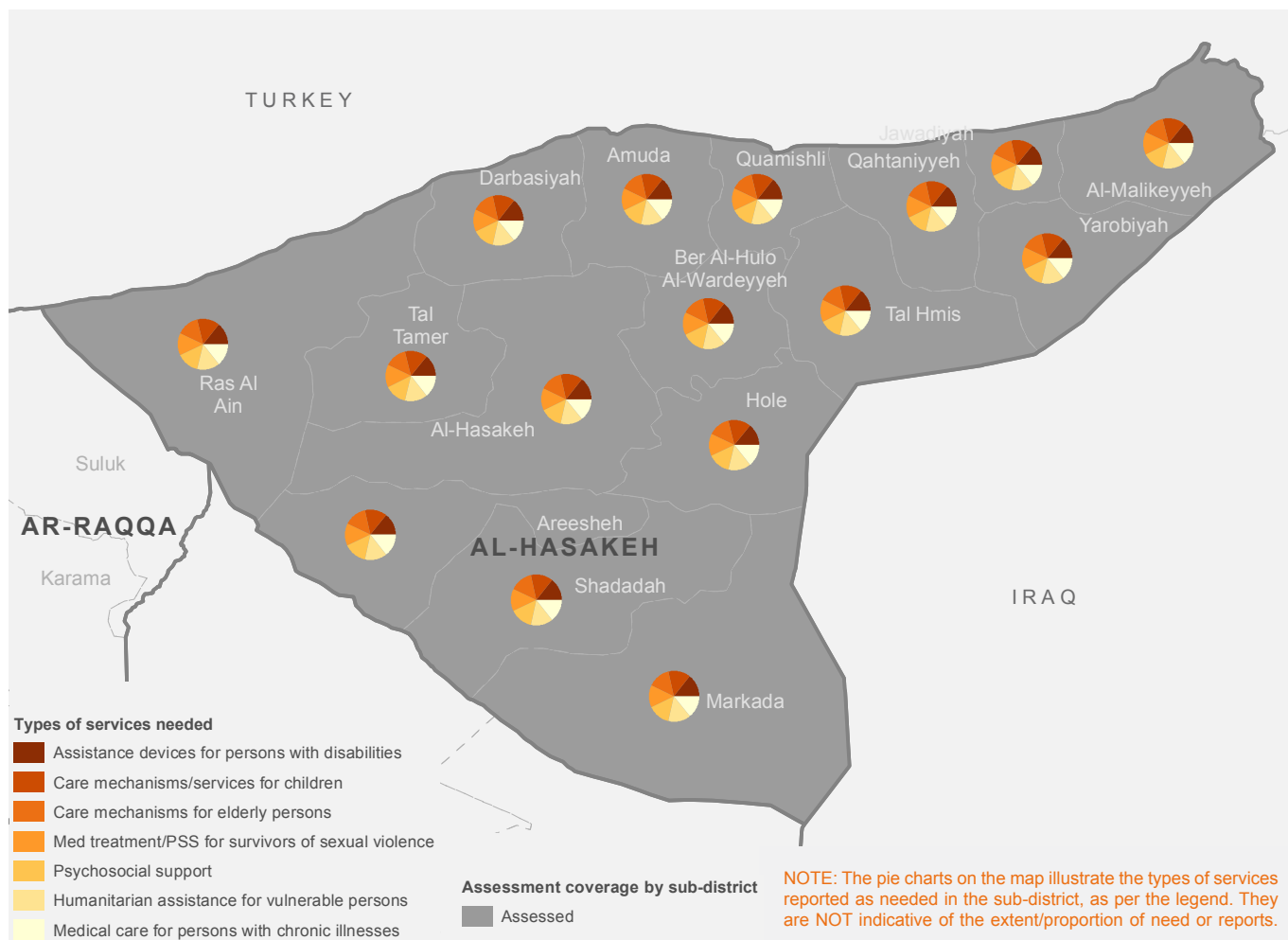
h. TYPES OF SERVICES NEEDED

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting a need for the following categories of services.



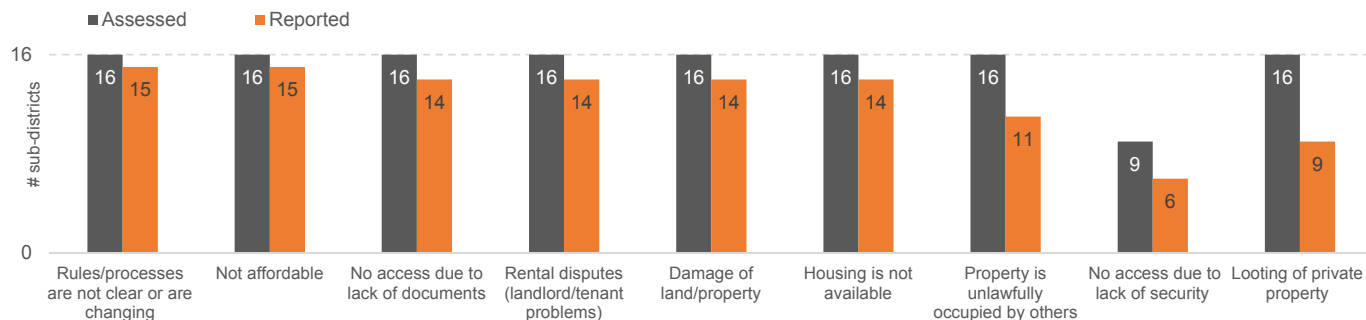
Map of different types of services reported as needed, by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the types of services reported as needed in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion of need or reports.



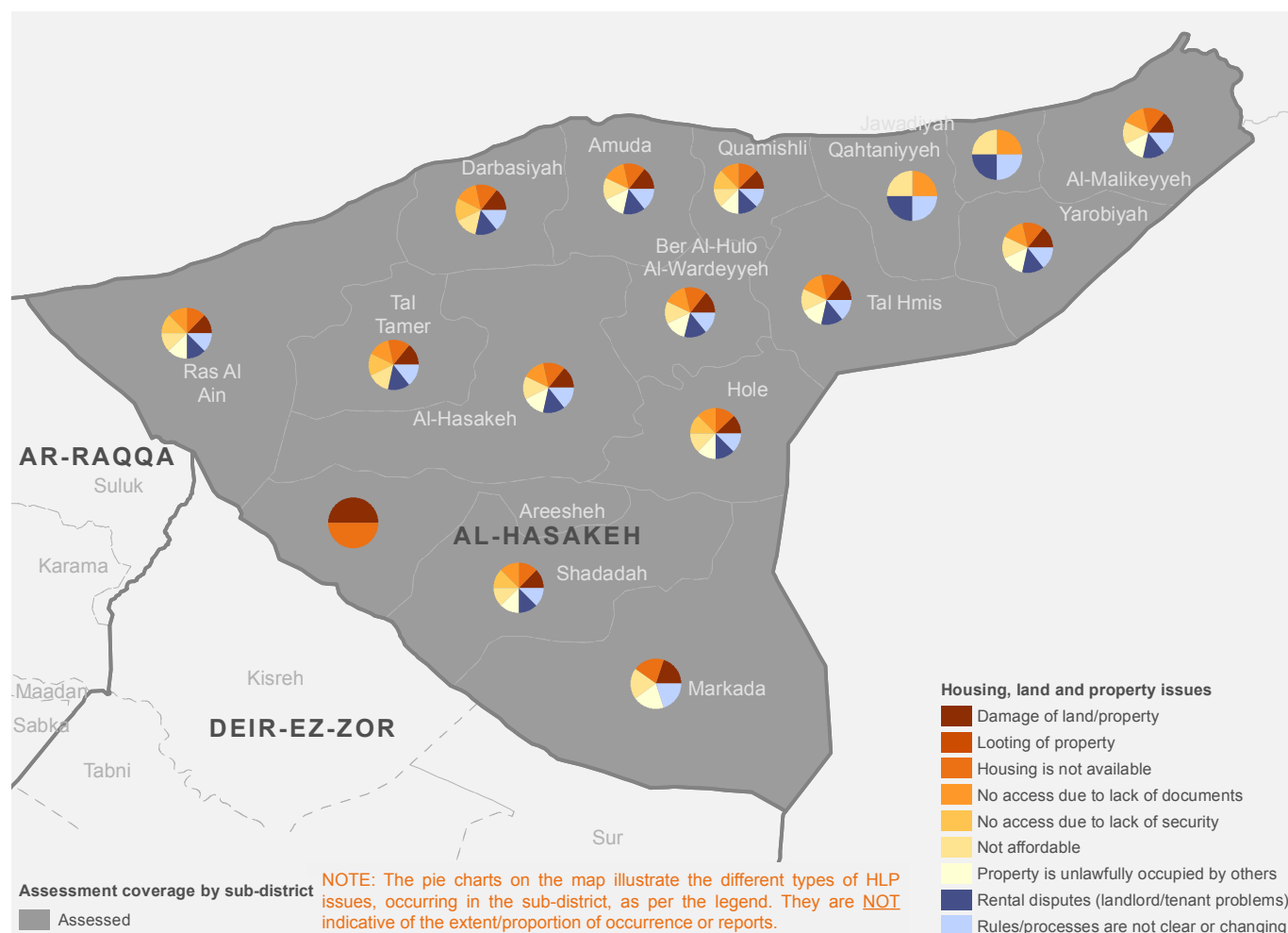
i. TYPES OF HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY (“HLP”) ISSUES

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting occurrence of different types of HLP issues



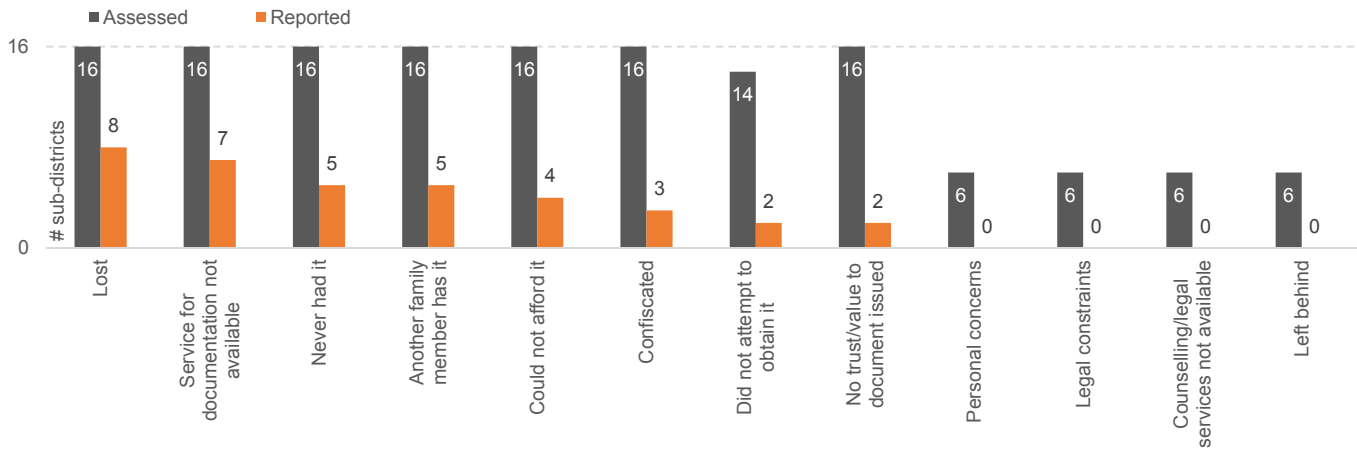
Map of different types of HLP issues occurring by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the different types of HLP issues, occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion of occurrence or reports.



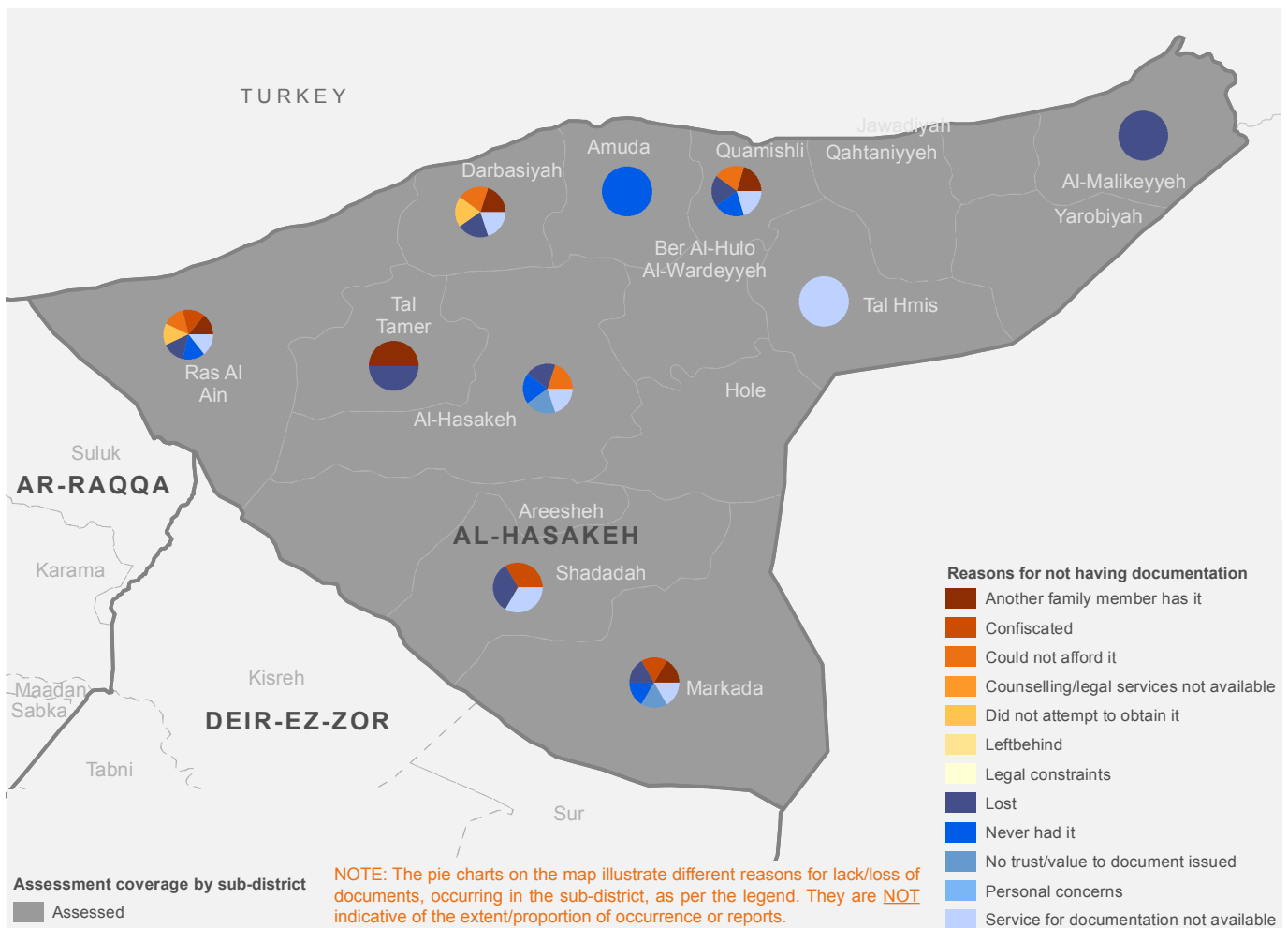
j. CIVIL DOCUMENTATION: REASONS FOR NOT HAVING DOCUMENTS

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting occurrence of different reasons for not having documents



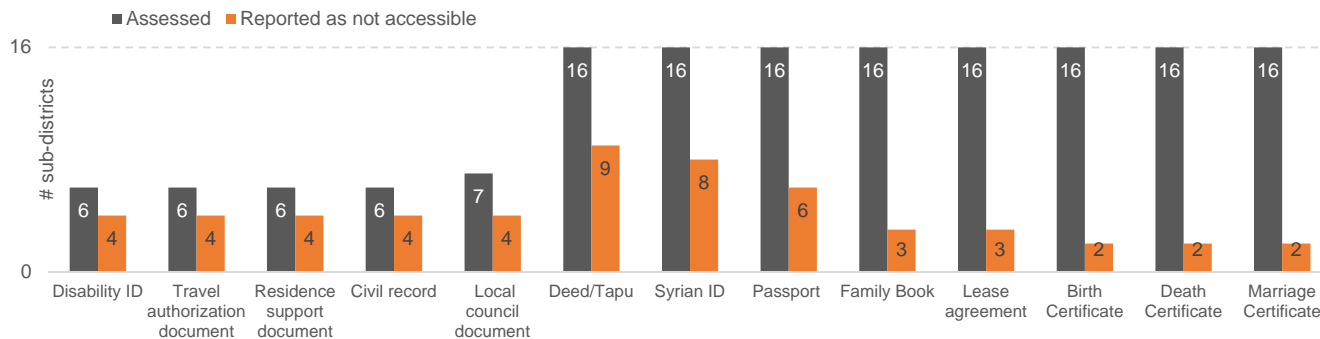
Map of different types of reasons for not having documents, by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate different reasons for lack/loss of documents, occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion of occurrence or reports.



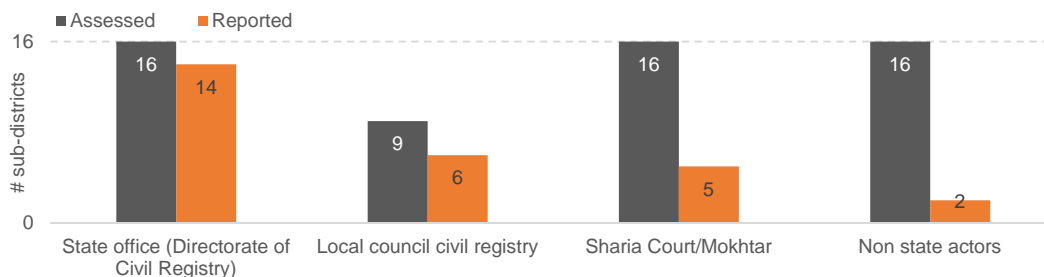
K. CIVIL DOCUMENTATION: TYPE OF DOCUMENTS REPORTED AS NOT ACCESSIBLE

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting different types of documents as not accessible



I. CIVIL DOCUMENTATION: TYPE OF OFFICE/AUTHORITY CURRENTLY ACCESSIBLE TO OBTAIN DOCUMENTS

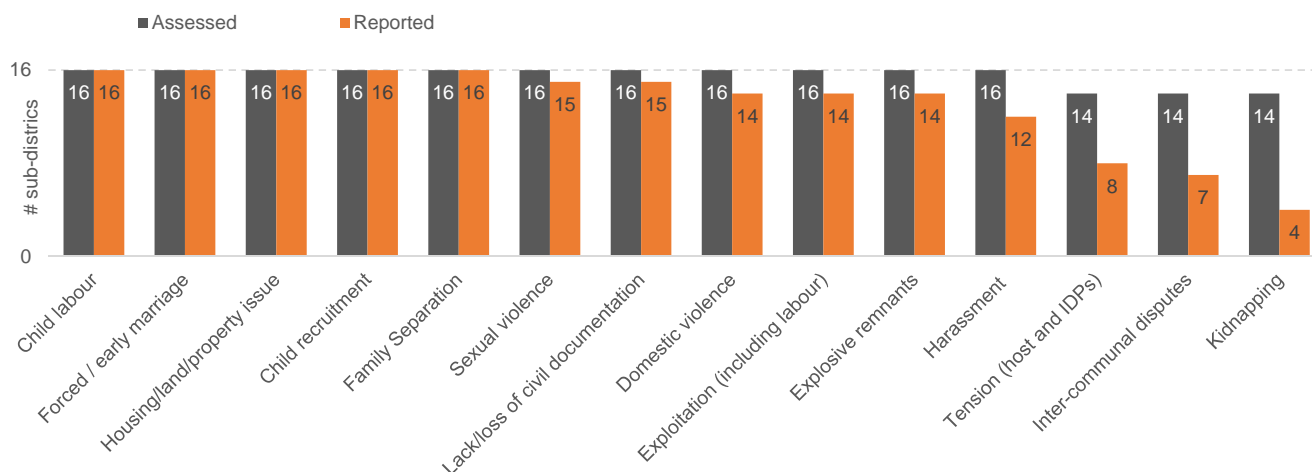
Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting different types of offices as accessible to obtain documents



m. PROTECTION ISSUES

Number of sub-districts reporting occurrence of different types of protection issues

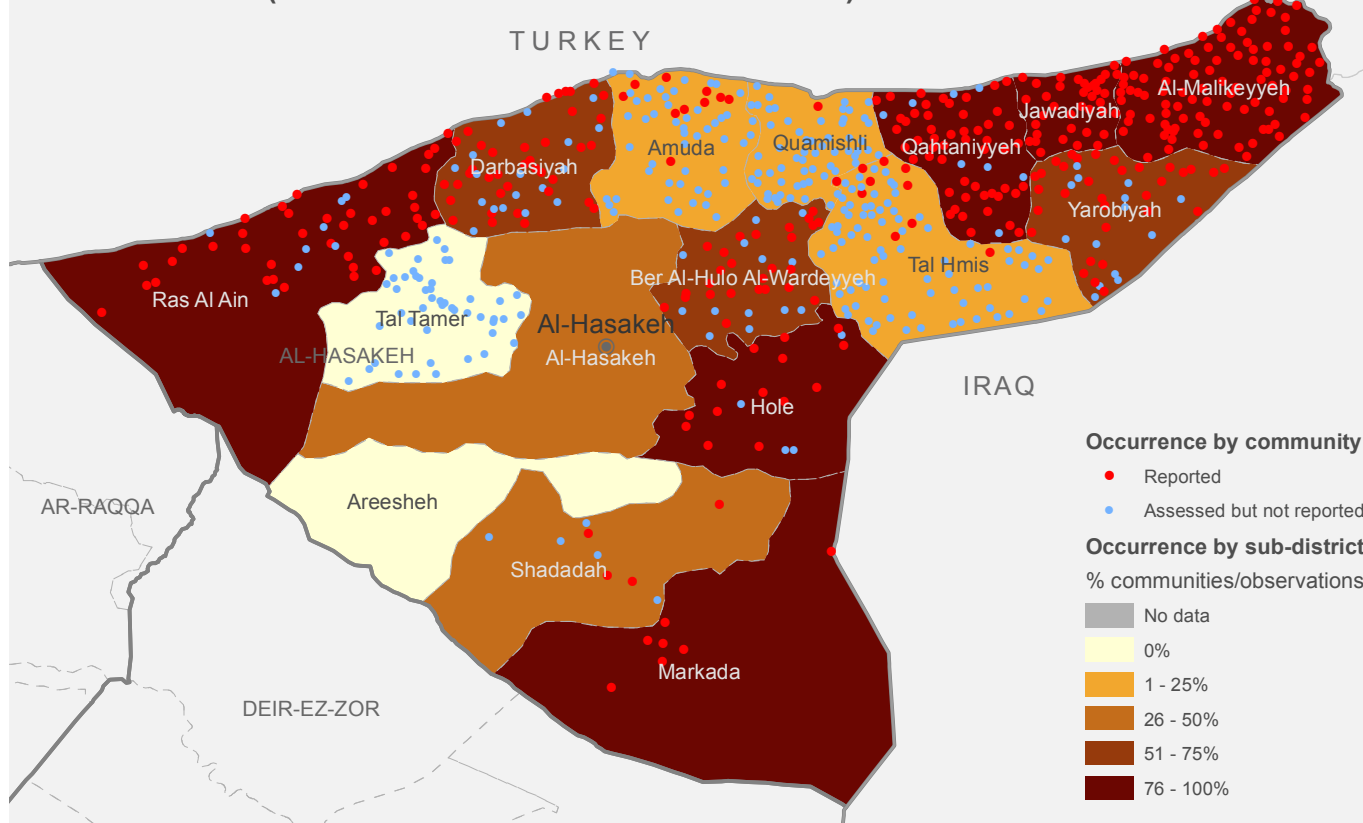
Disclaimer: This graph reflects the occurrence of the issue in sub-districts, and does not “rank” or reflect the “gravity” of the issue.



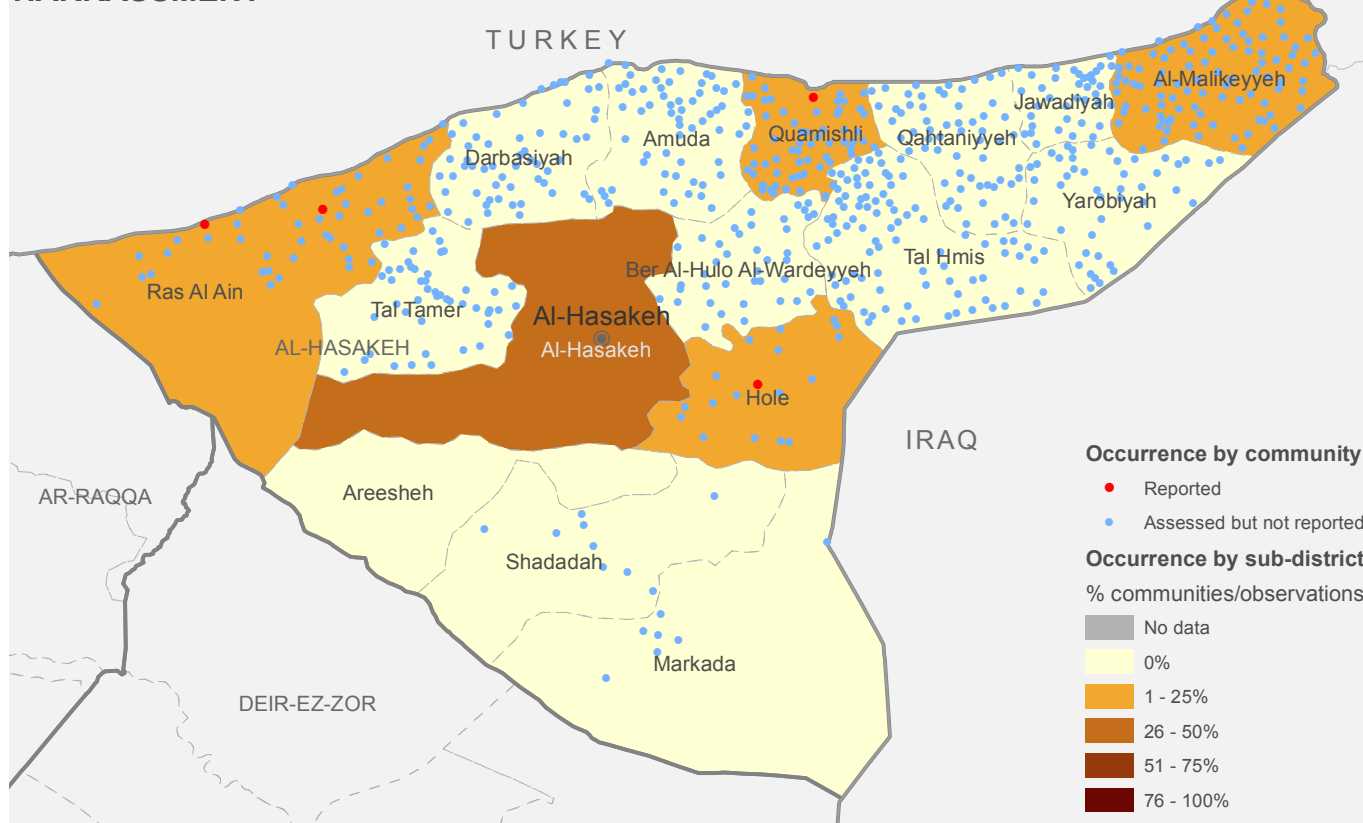
Map of occurrence of protection issues

NOTE: In sub-districts where community level data is available, the indicated percentage on the map represents the % of communities assessed that report the issue. In sub-districts where community level data is not available, it represents % of “direct community observations” by Protection sector members that reported the issue.

EXPLOITATION (INCLUDING LABOUR EXPLOITATION)

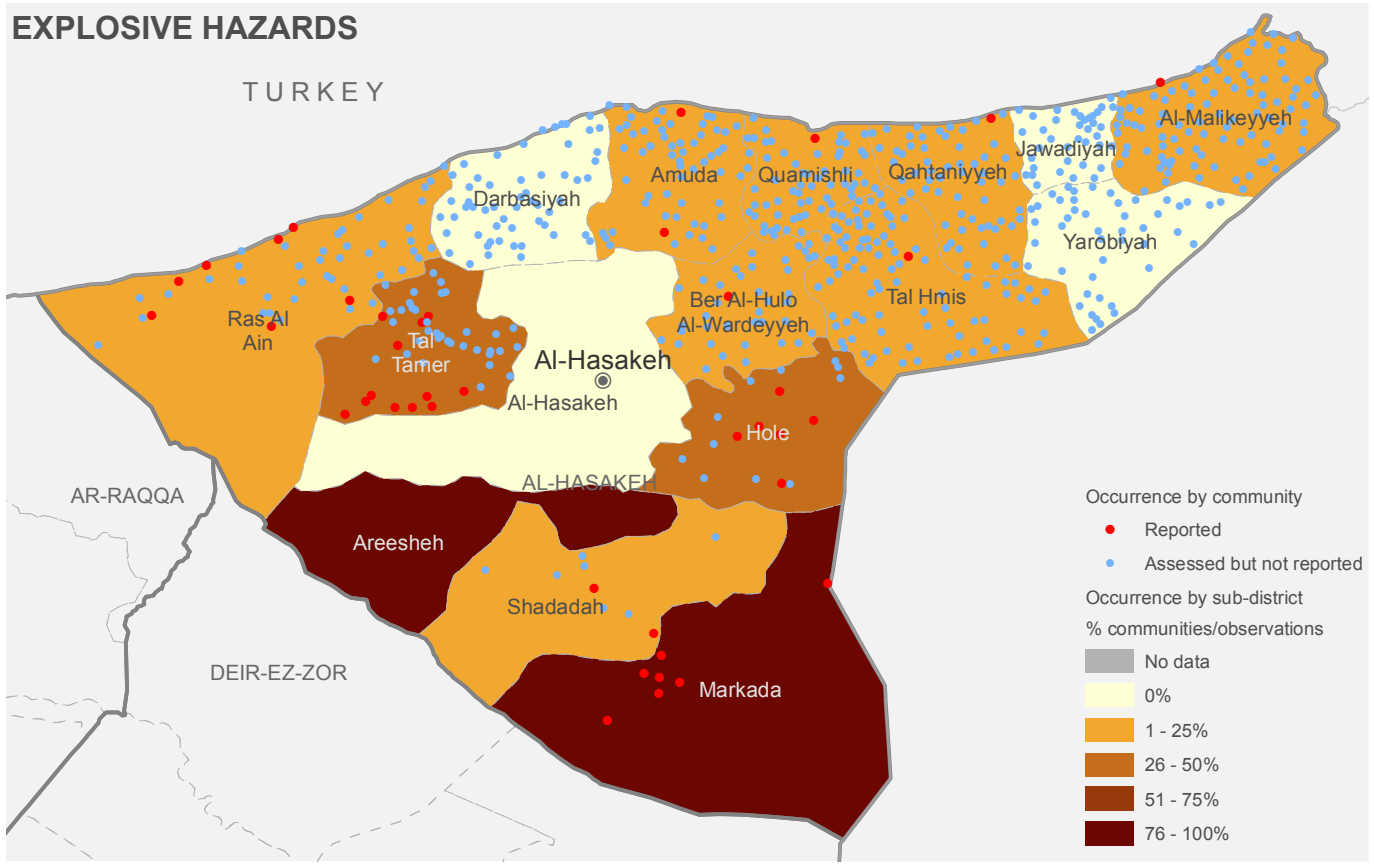
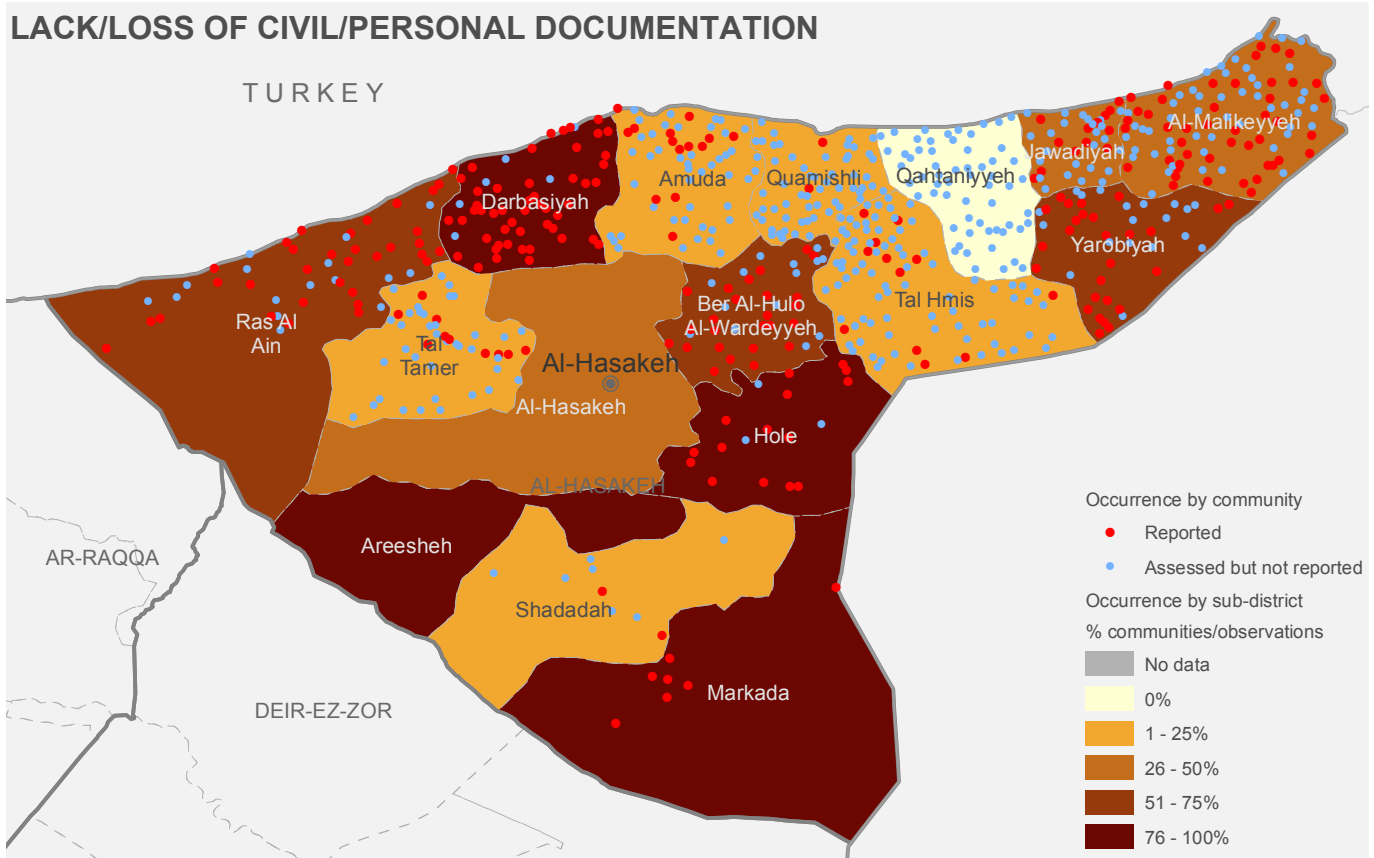


HARRASSMENT



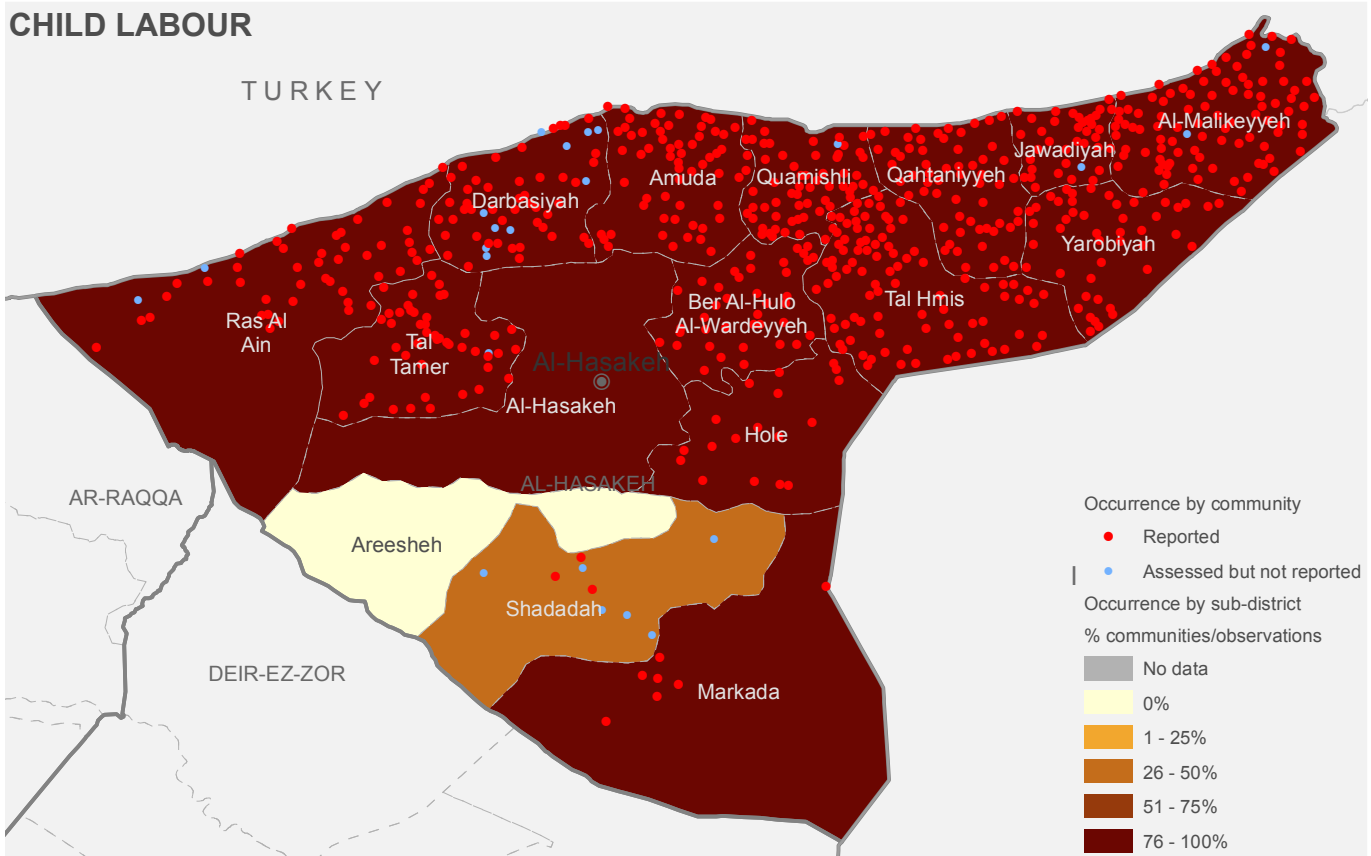
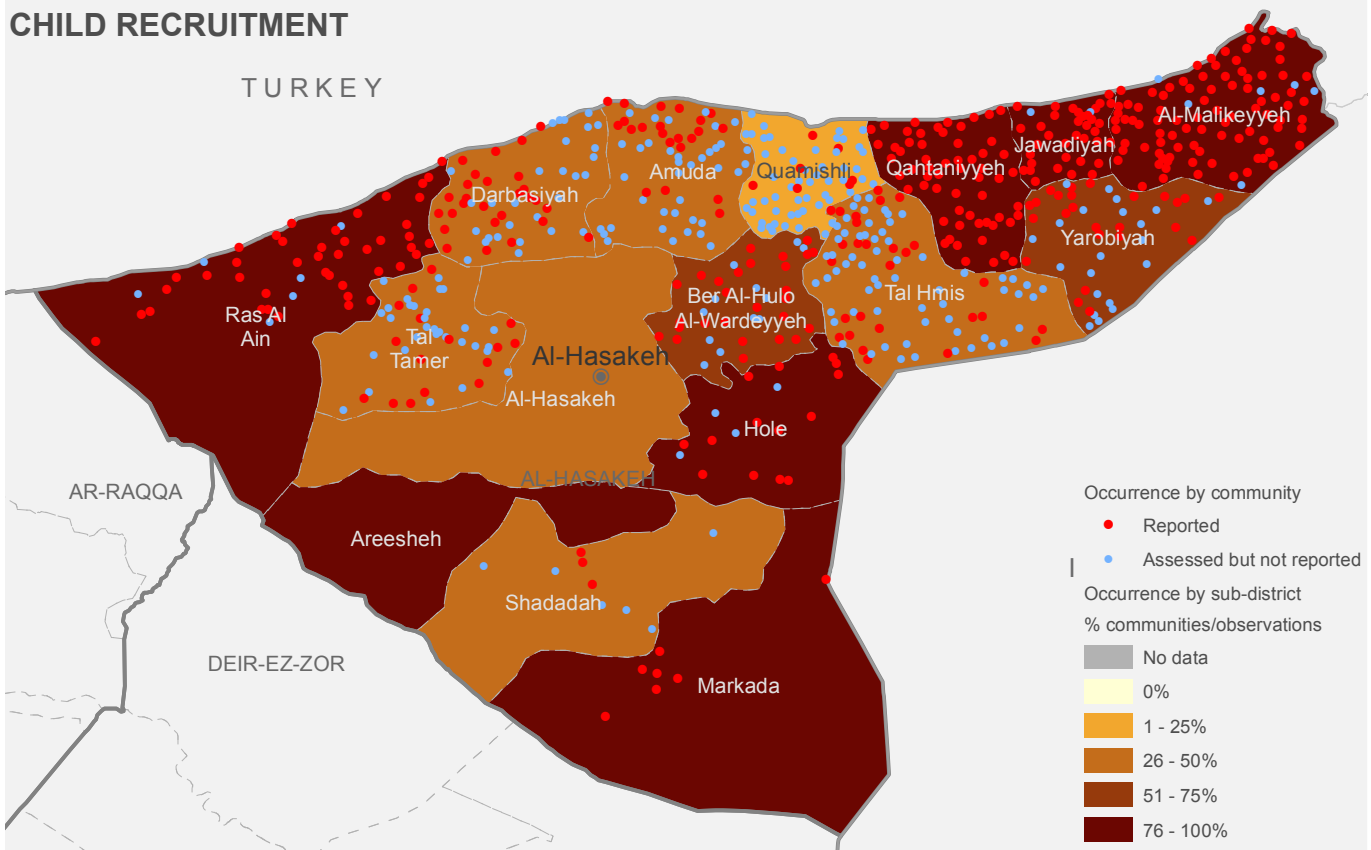
Map of occurrence of protection issues

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Map of occurrence of protection issues

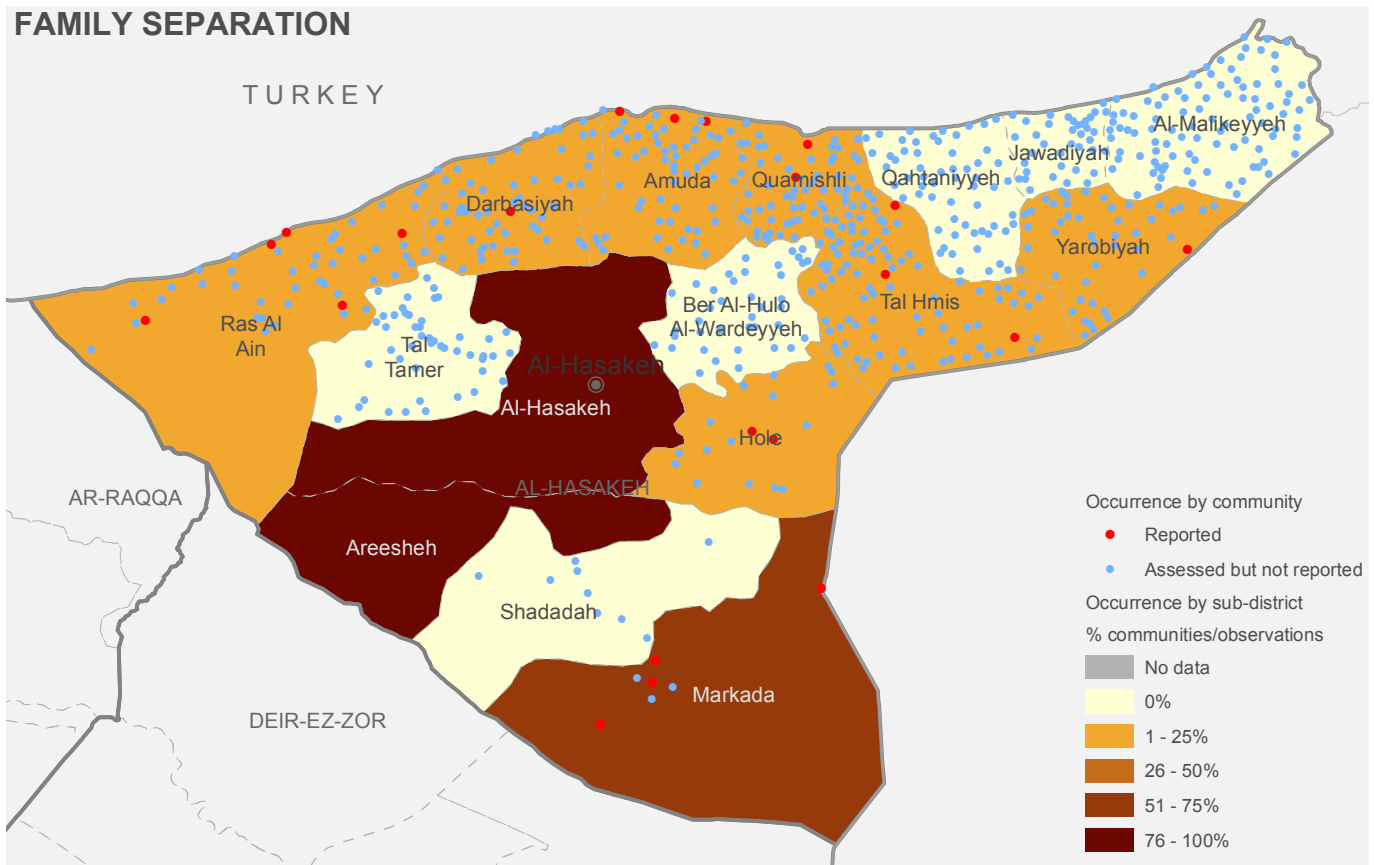
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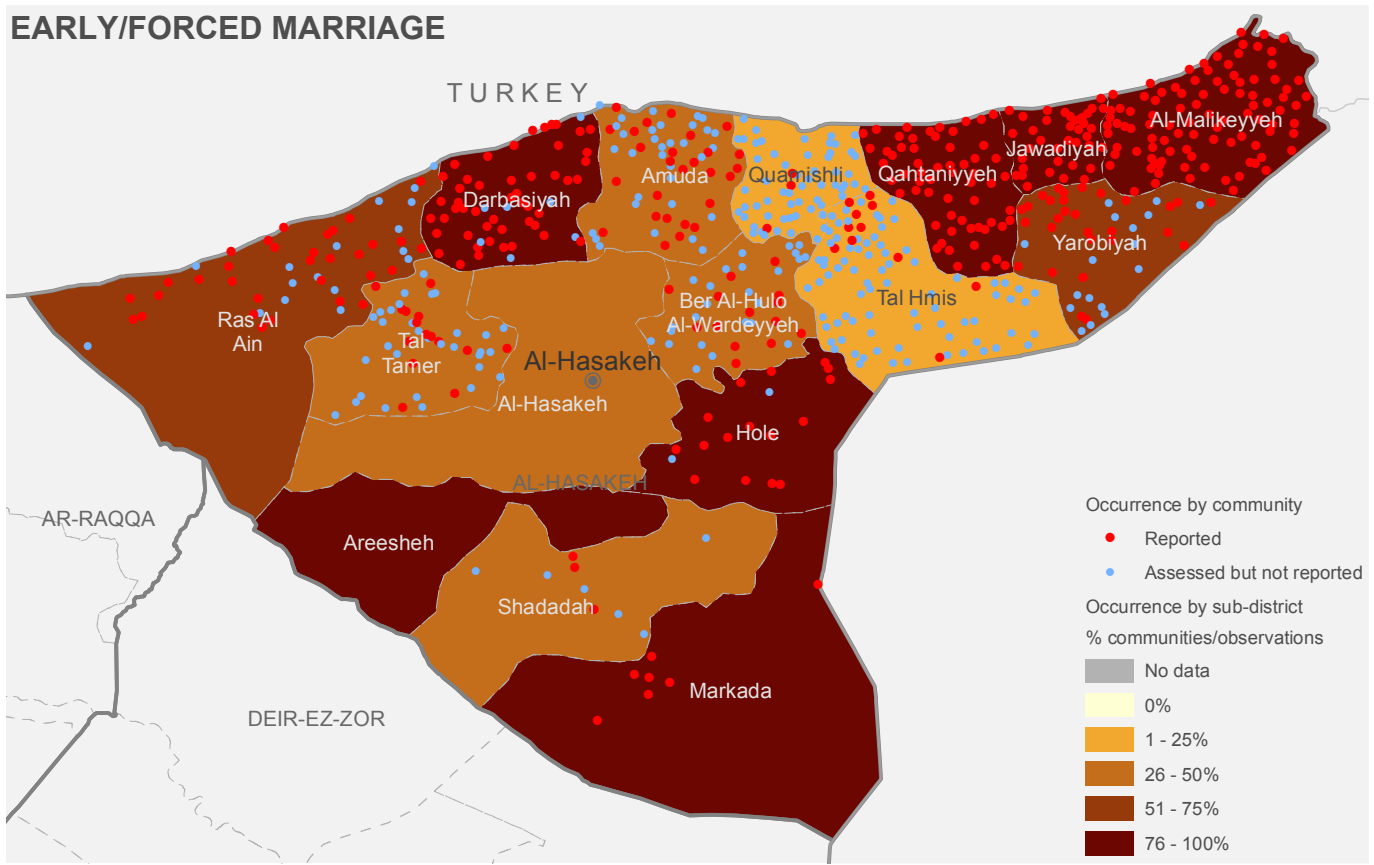
Map of occurrence of protection issues

NOTE: In sub-districts where community level data is available, the indicated percentage on the map represents the % of communities assessed that report the issue. In sub-districts where community level data is not available, it represents % of “direct community observations” by Protection sector members that reported the issue.

FAMILY SEPARATION



EARLY/FORCED MARRIAGE

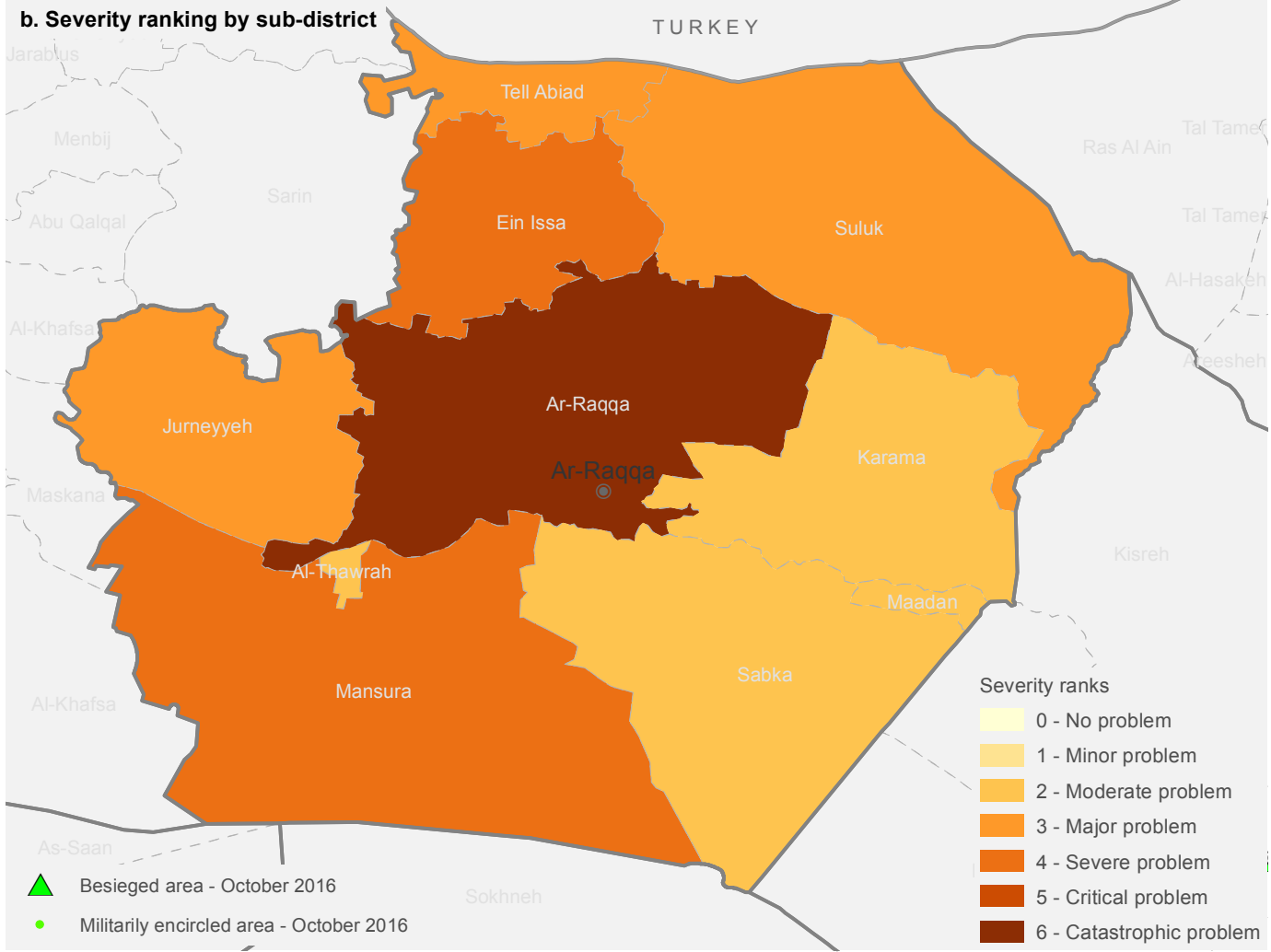


AR-RAQQA GOVERNORATE:

a. POPULATION CATEGORIES

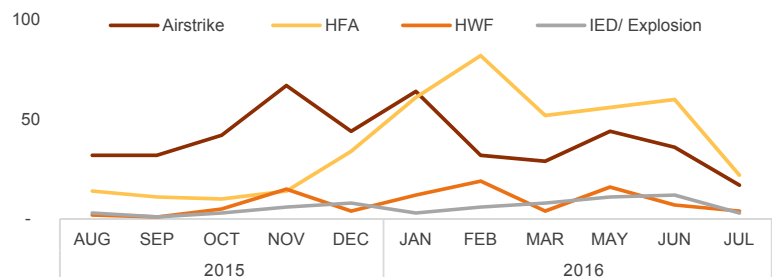
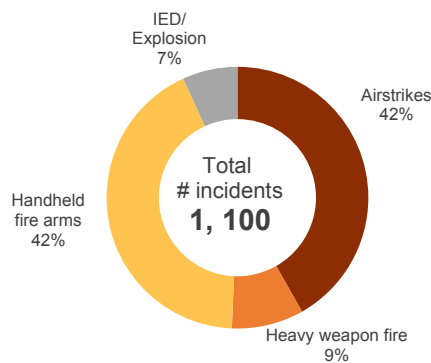
	10	655,097	489,797	193,846	0	655,097
Severity	Number of sub-districts	Total population	People in Need	IDPs	In Besieged/ Militarily encircled locations	In Hard-to-reach locations
No problem	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor problem	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moderate problem	3	86,185	70,937	7,195	0	86,185
Major problem	5	182,722	151,385	18,440	0	182,722
Severe problem	1	51,700	35,807	11,992	0	51,700
Critical problem	0	0	0	0	0	0
Catastrophic problem	1	334,490	231,668	156,219	0	334,490

b. Severity ranking by sub-district



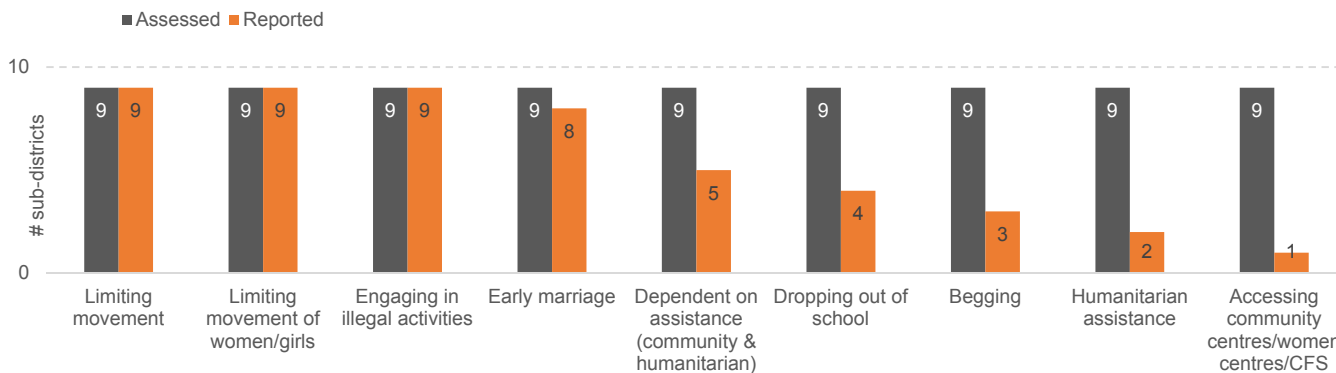
c. CONFLICT INCIDENTS

Number of conflict incidents by type (from 1 August 2015 to 31 July 2016)



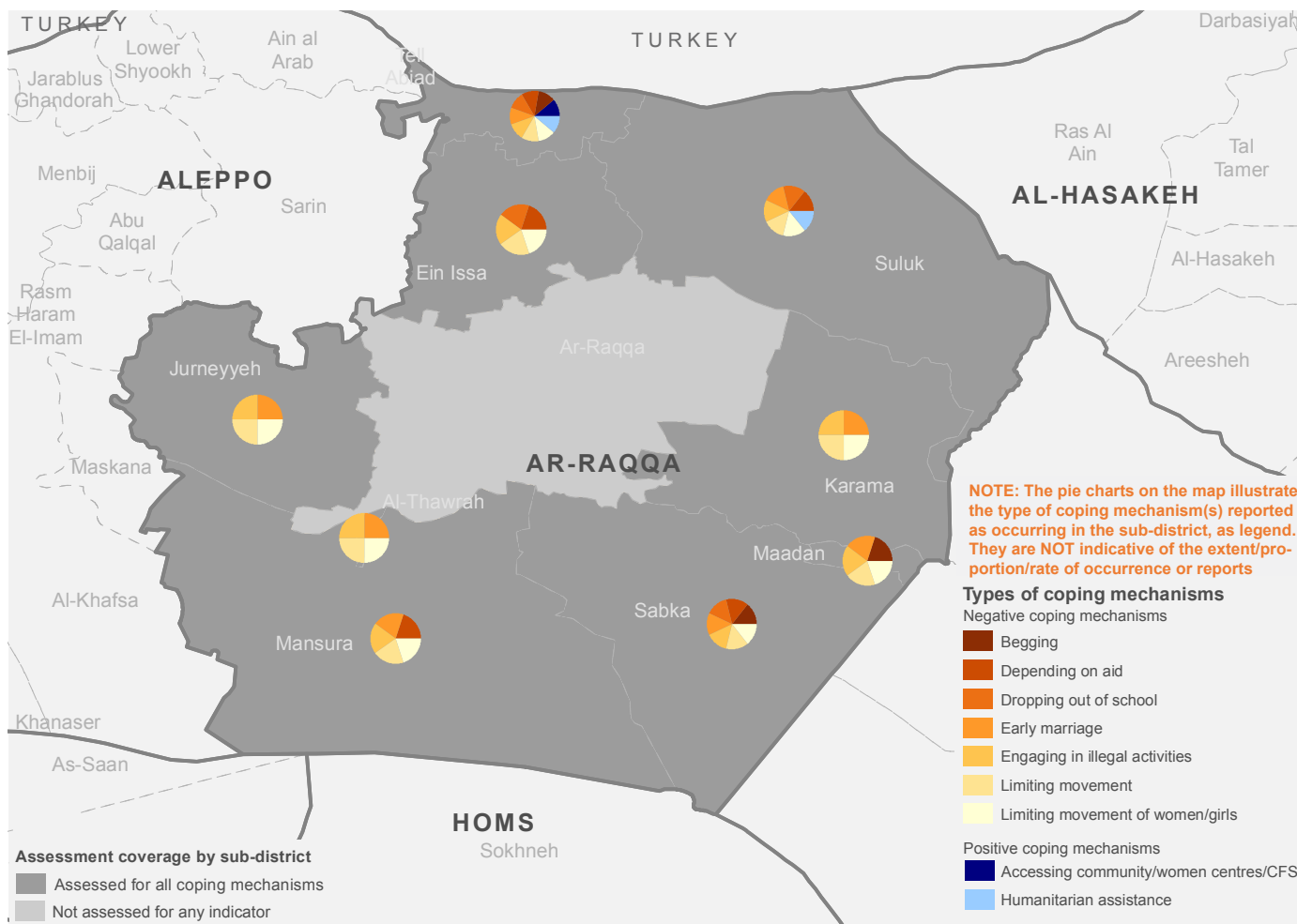
d. COPING MECHANISMS

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting occurrence of different types of coping mechanisms



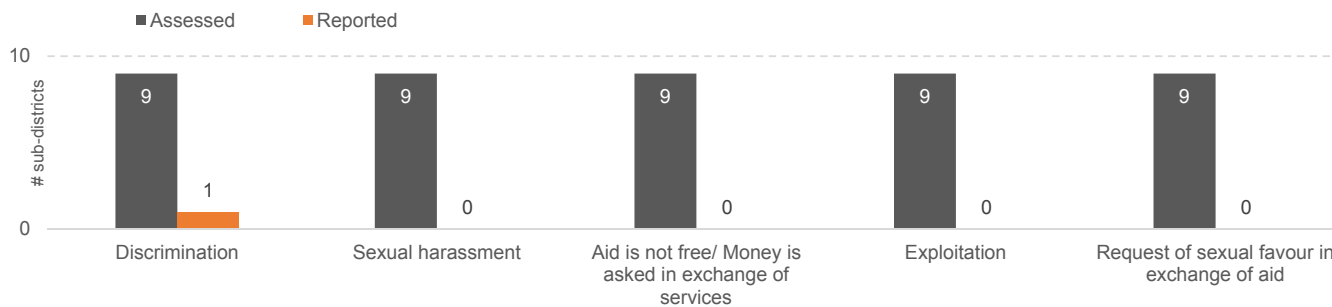
Map of occurrence of different types of coping mechanisms by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the type of coping mechanism(s) reported as occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion/rate of occurrence or reports.



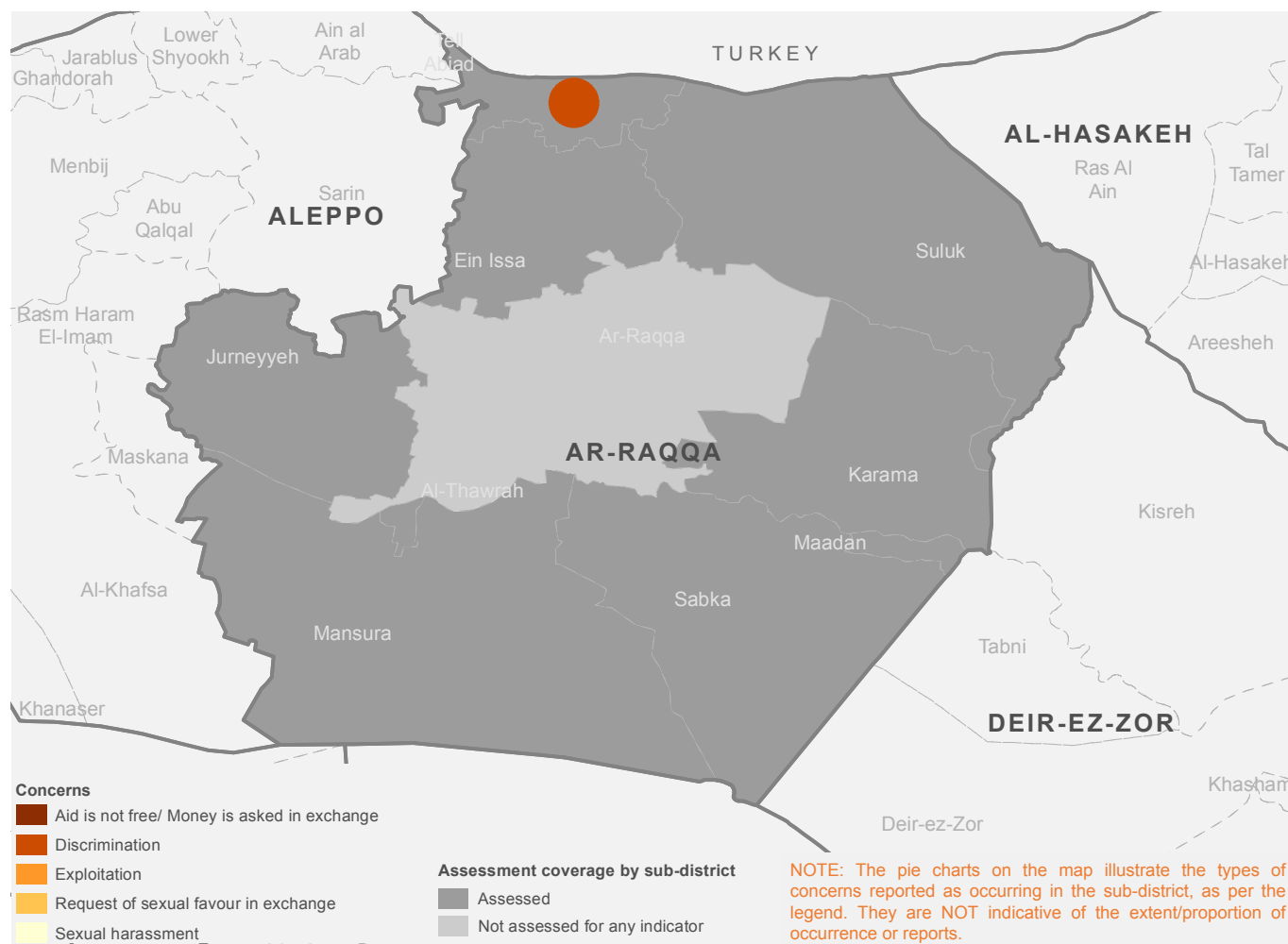
e. CONCERNS ON HOW HUMANITARIAN AID IS DELIVERED

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting different types of protection concerns in relation to receipt of humanitarian aid.



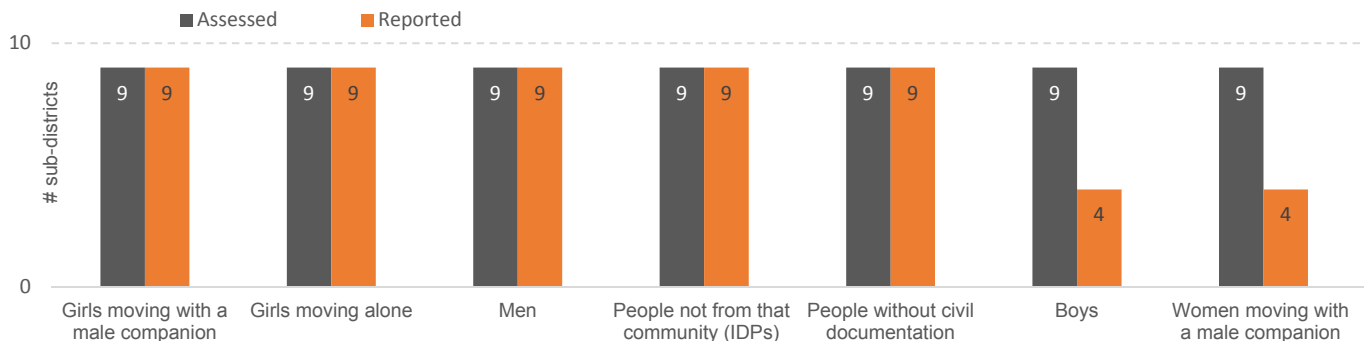
Map of different types of protection concerns occurring in relation to receipt of humanitarian aid, by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the types of concerns reported as occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion of occurrence or reports.



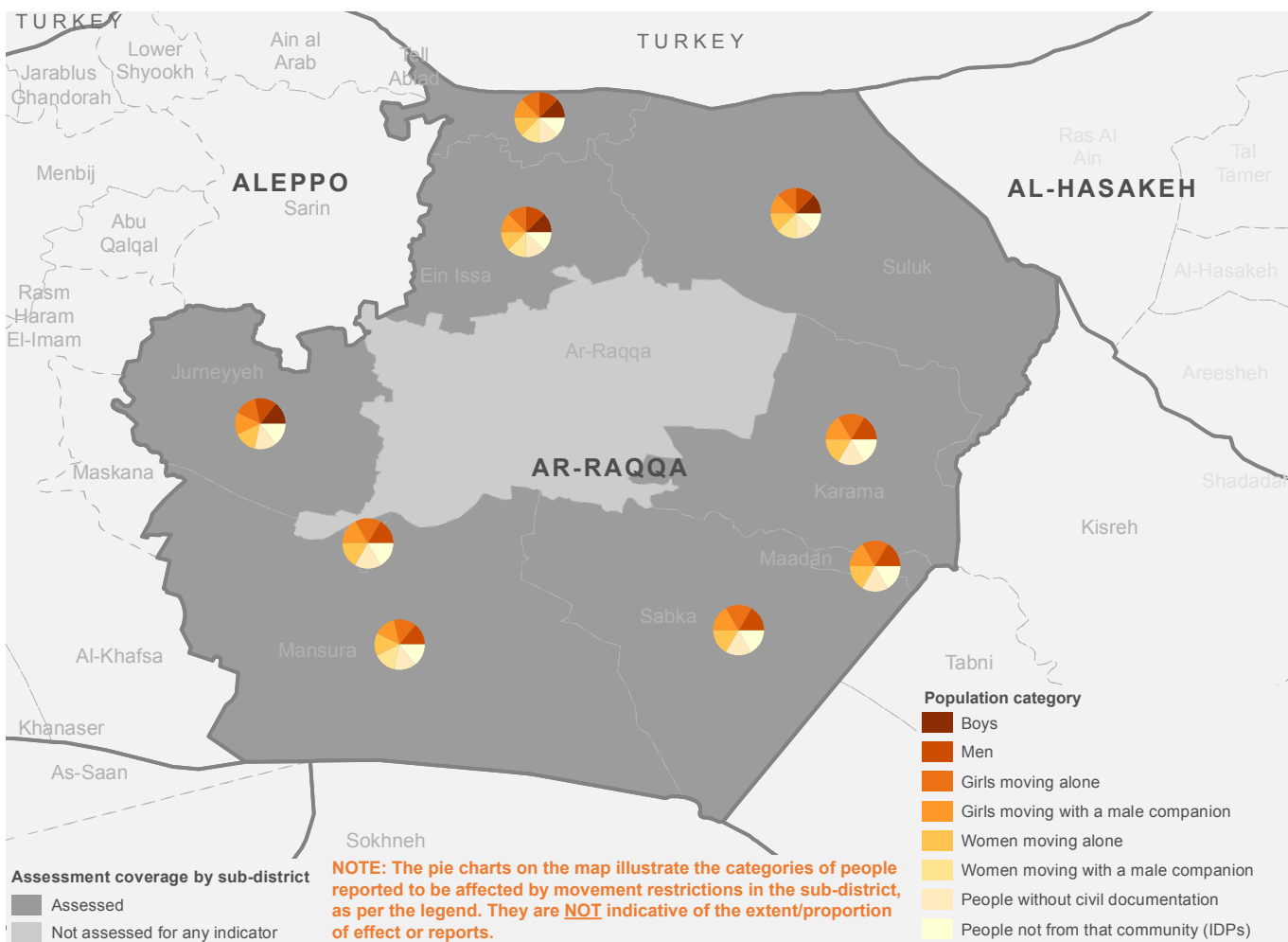
f. MOVEMENT RESTRICTION: TYPES OF POPULATION AFFECTED

The graph below reflects the categories of people reported to be affected by movement restrictions (assessed and reported as occurring by sub-districts).



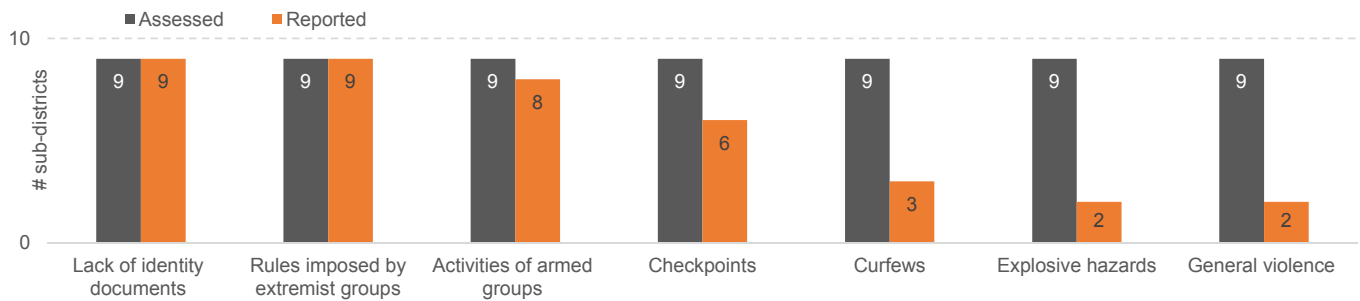
Map of categories of people reported to be affected by movement restrictions by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the categories of people reported to be affected by movement restrictions in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion of effect or reports.



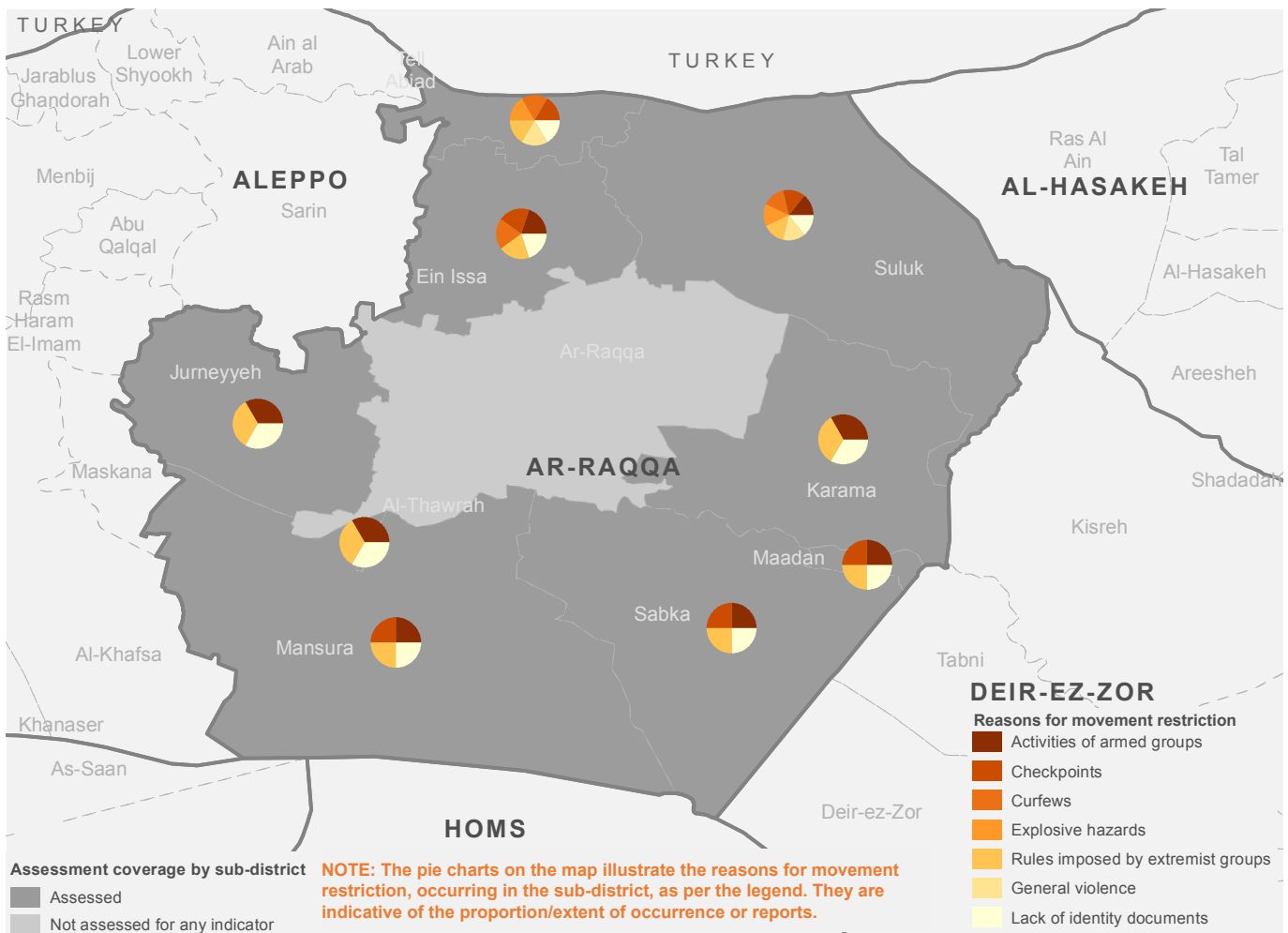
g. MOVEMENT RESTRICTION: REASONS

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting occurrence of different reasons for movement restrictions



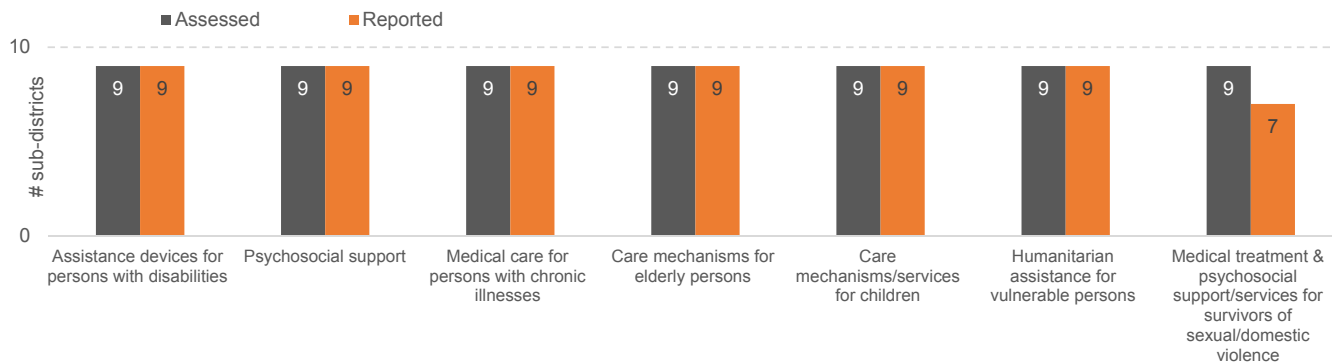
Map of different reasons for movement restrictions reported by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the reasons for movement restriction, occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the proportion/extent of occurrence or reports.



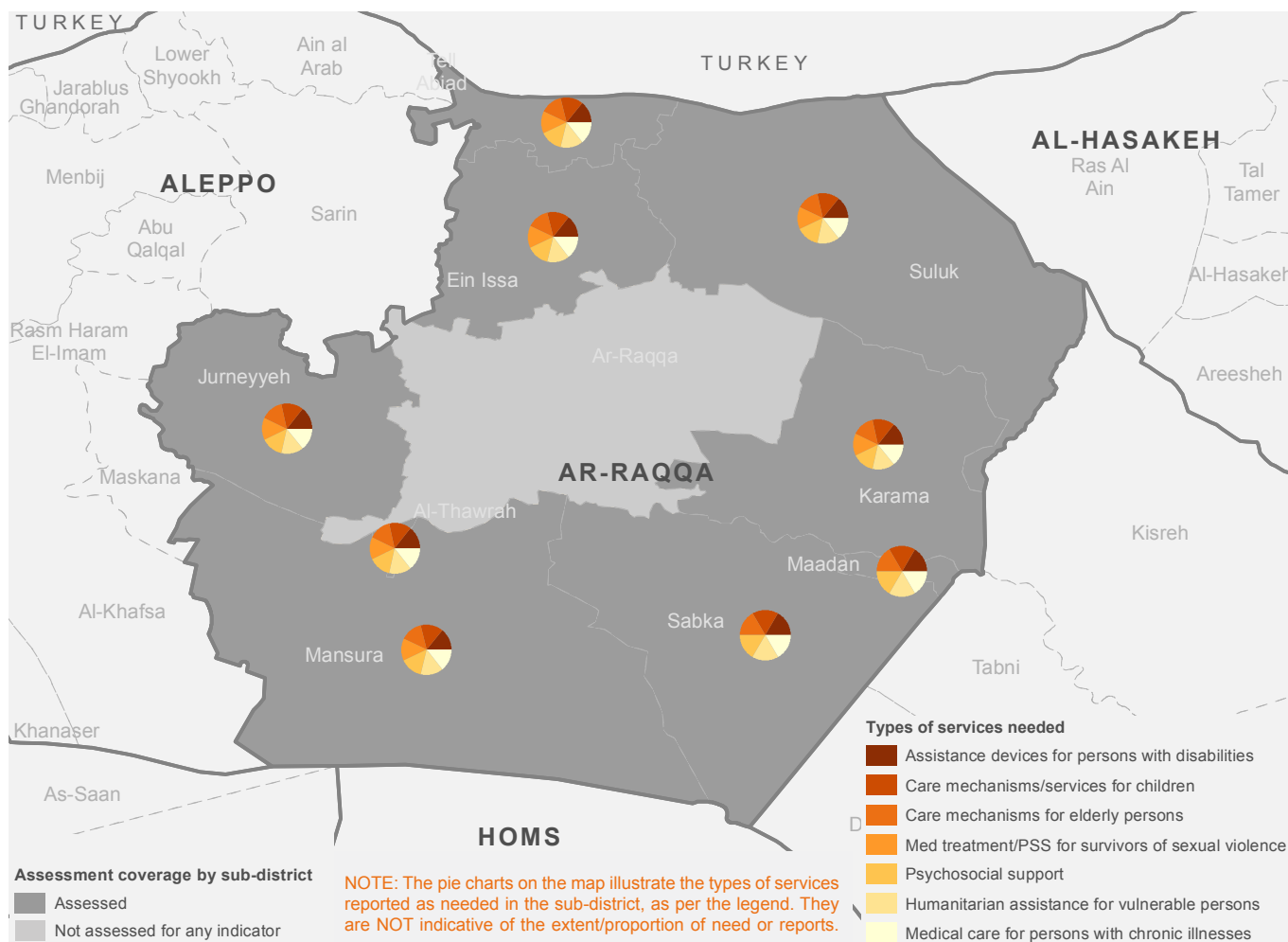
h. TYPES OF SERVICES NEEDED

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting a need for the following categories of services.



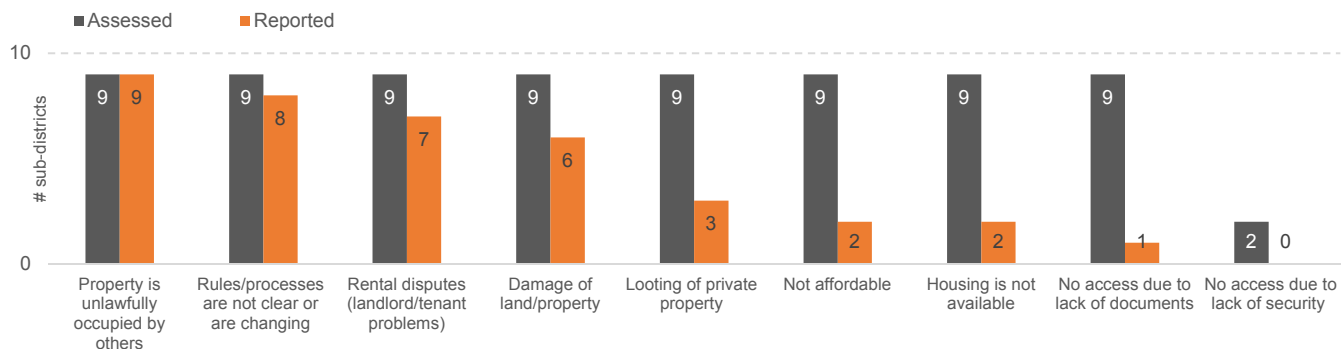
Map of different types of services reported as needed, by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the types of services reported as needed in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion of need or reports.



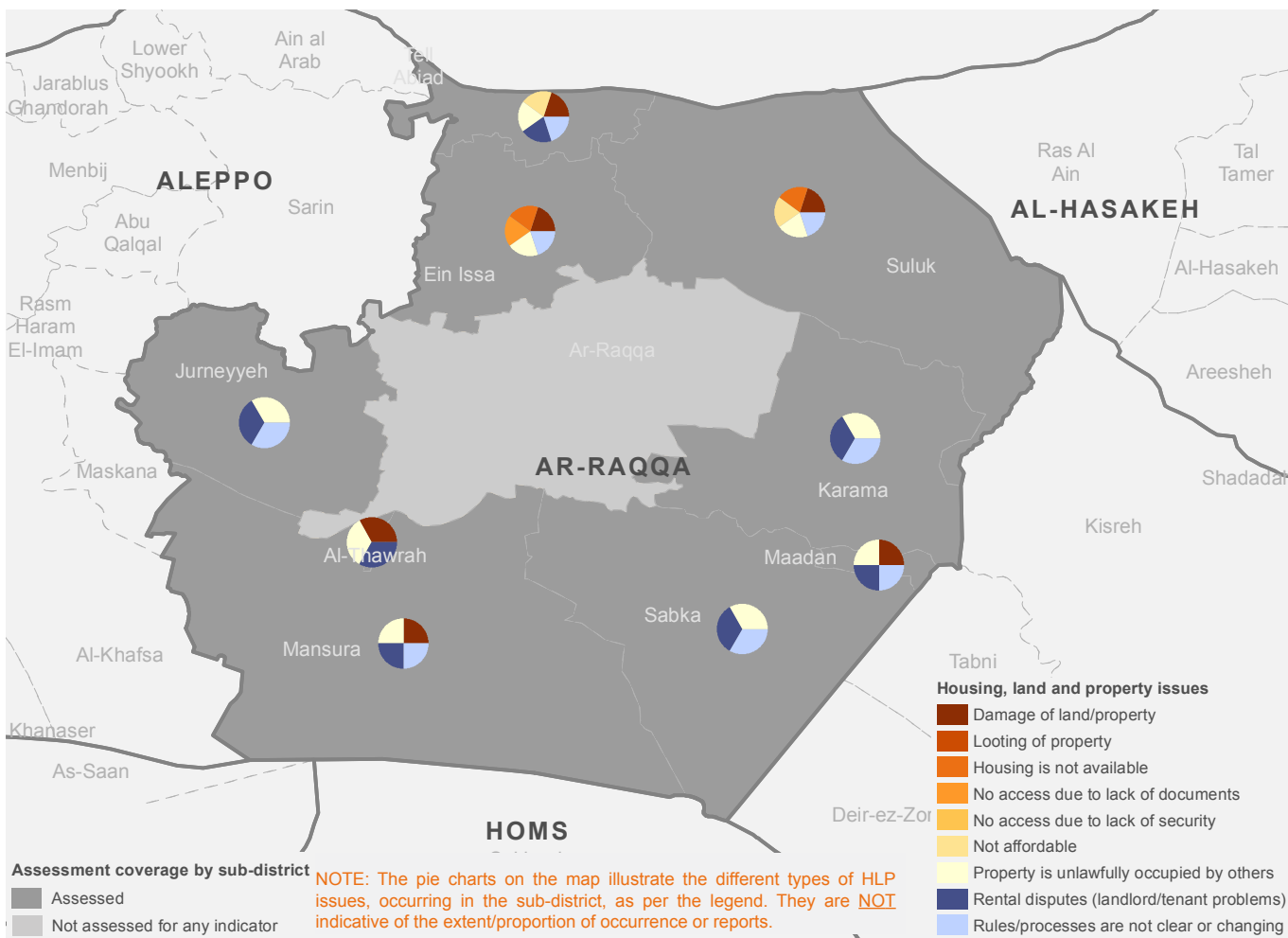
i. TYPES OF HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY (“HLP”) ISSUES

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting occurrence of different types of HLP issues



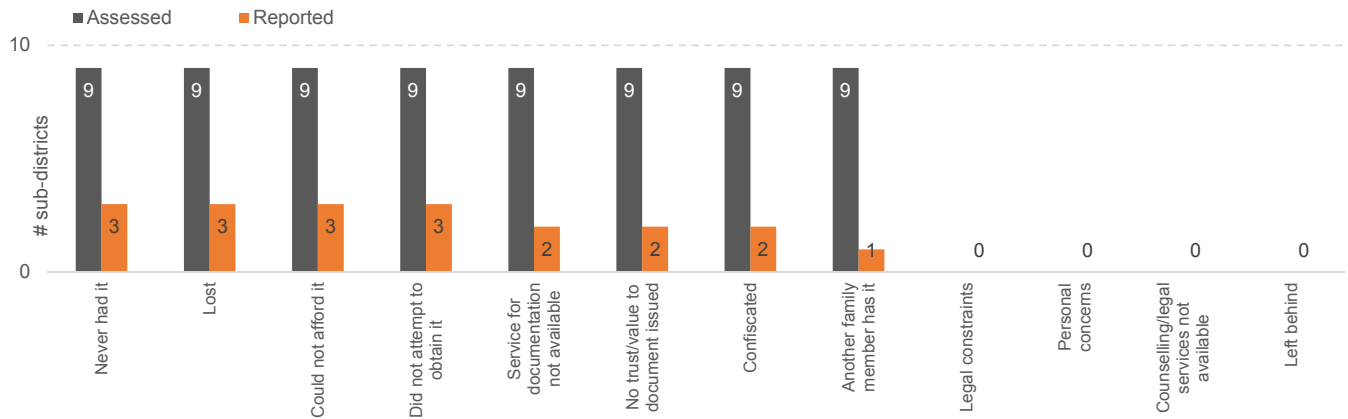
Map of different types of HLP issues occurring by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the different types of HLP issues, occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion of occurrence or reports.



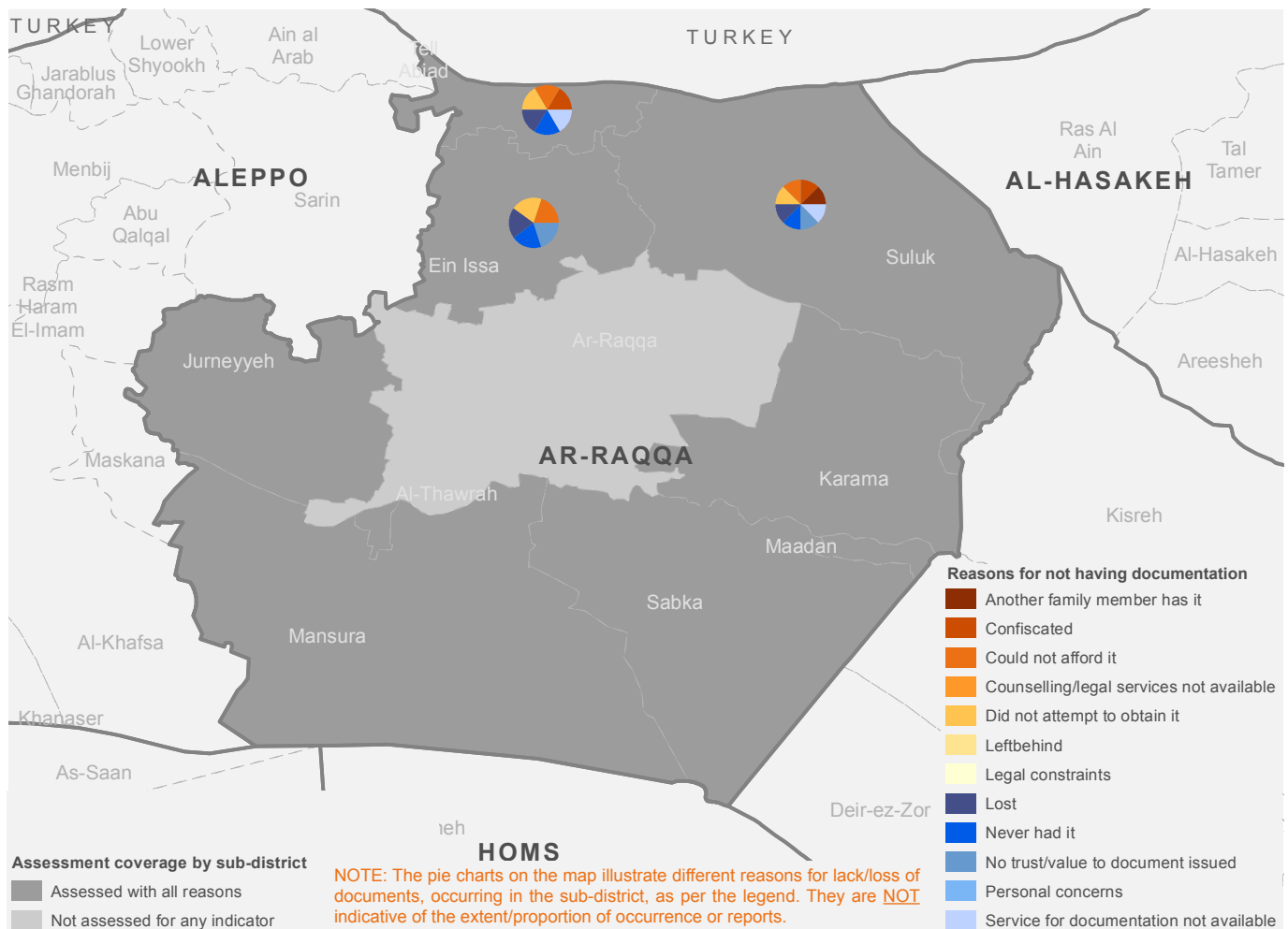
j. CIVIL DOCUMENTATION: REASONS FOR NOT HAVING DOCUMENTS

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting occurrence of different reasons for not having documents



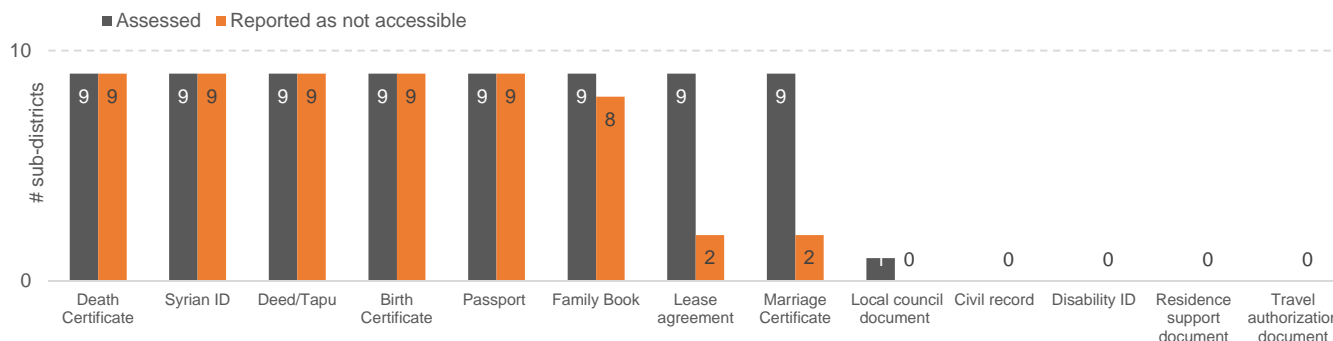
Map of different types of reasons for not having documents, by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate different reasons for lack/loss of documents, occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion of occurrence or reports.



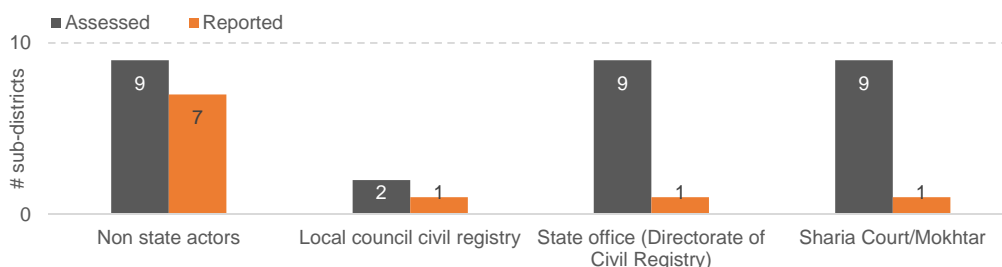
K. CIVIL DOCUMENTATION: TYPE OF DOCUMENTS REPORTED AS NOT ACCESSIBLE

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting different types of documents as not accessible



I. CIVIL DOCUMENTATION: TYPE OF OFFICE/AUTHORITY CURRENTLY ACCESSIBLE TO OBTAIN DOCUMENTS

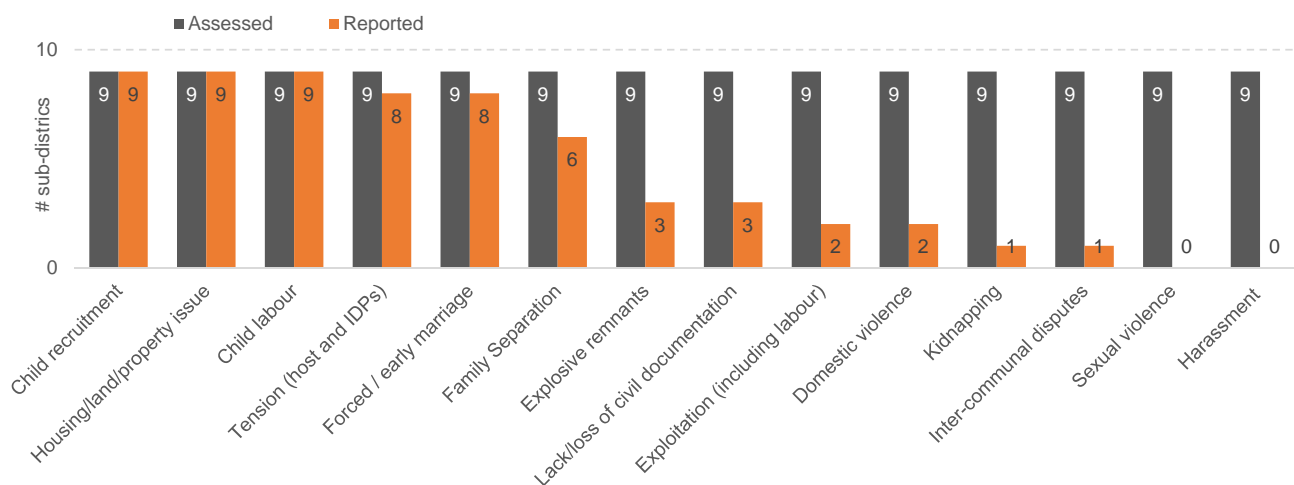
Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting different types of offices as accessible to obtain documents



m. PROTECTION ISSUES

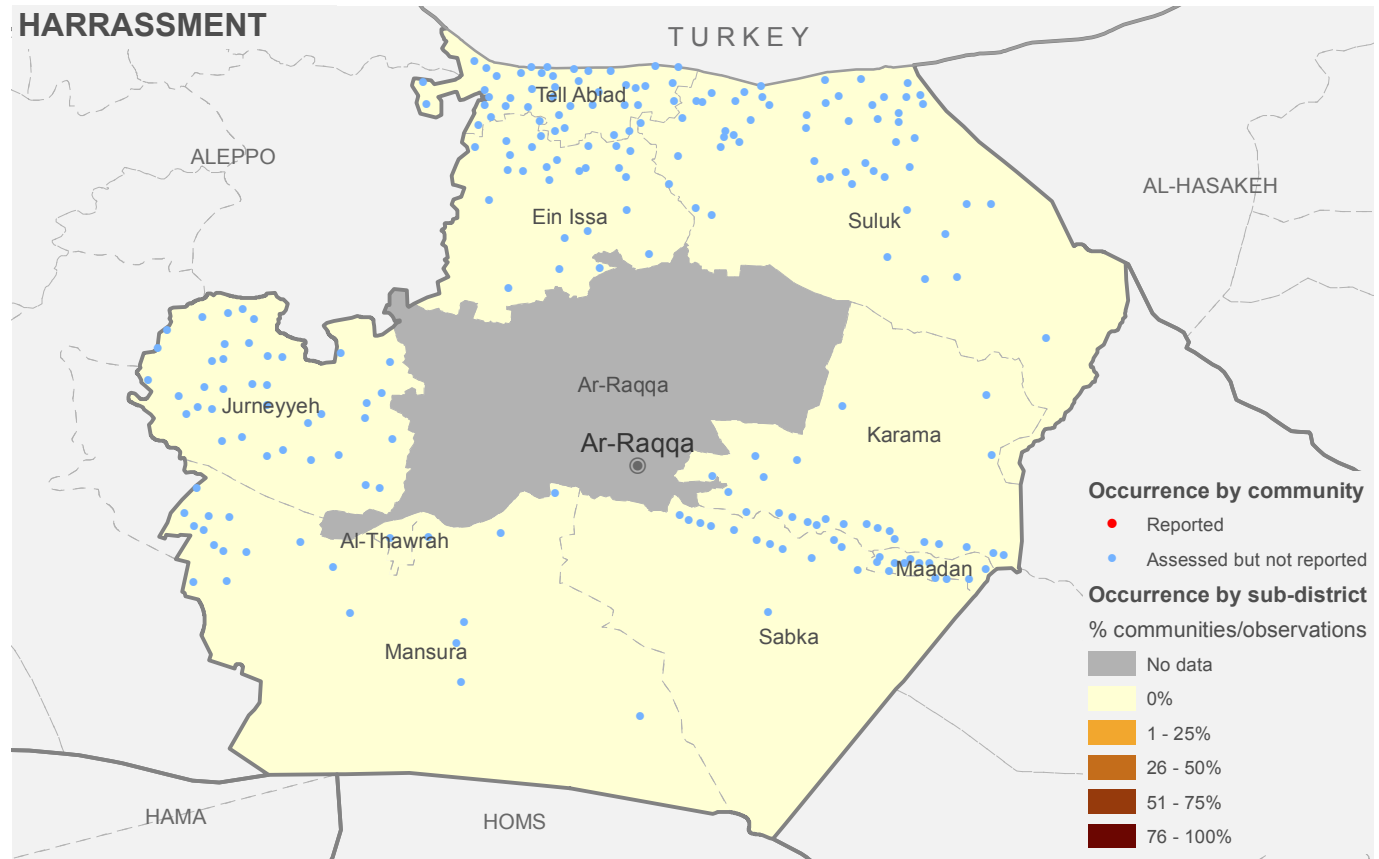
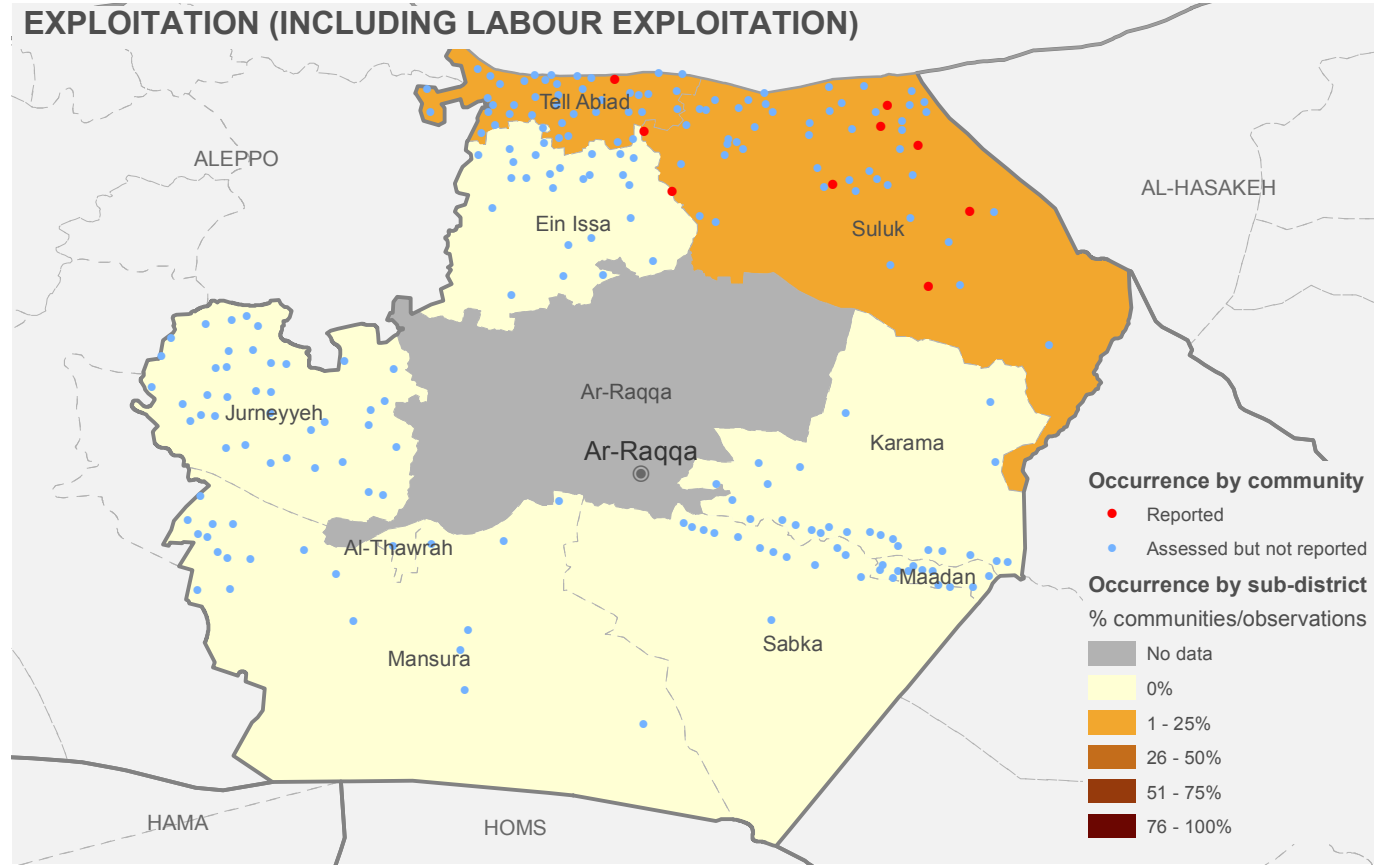
Number of sub-districts reporting occurrence of different types of protection issues

Disclaimer: This graph reflects the occurrence of the issue in sub-districts, and does not “rank” or reflect the “gravity” of the issue.



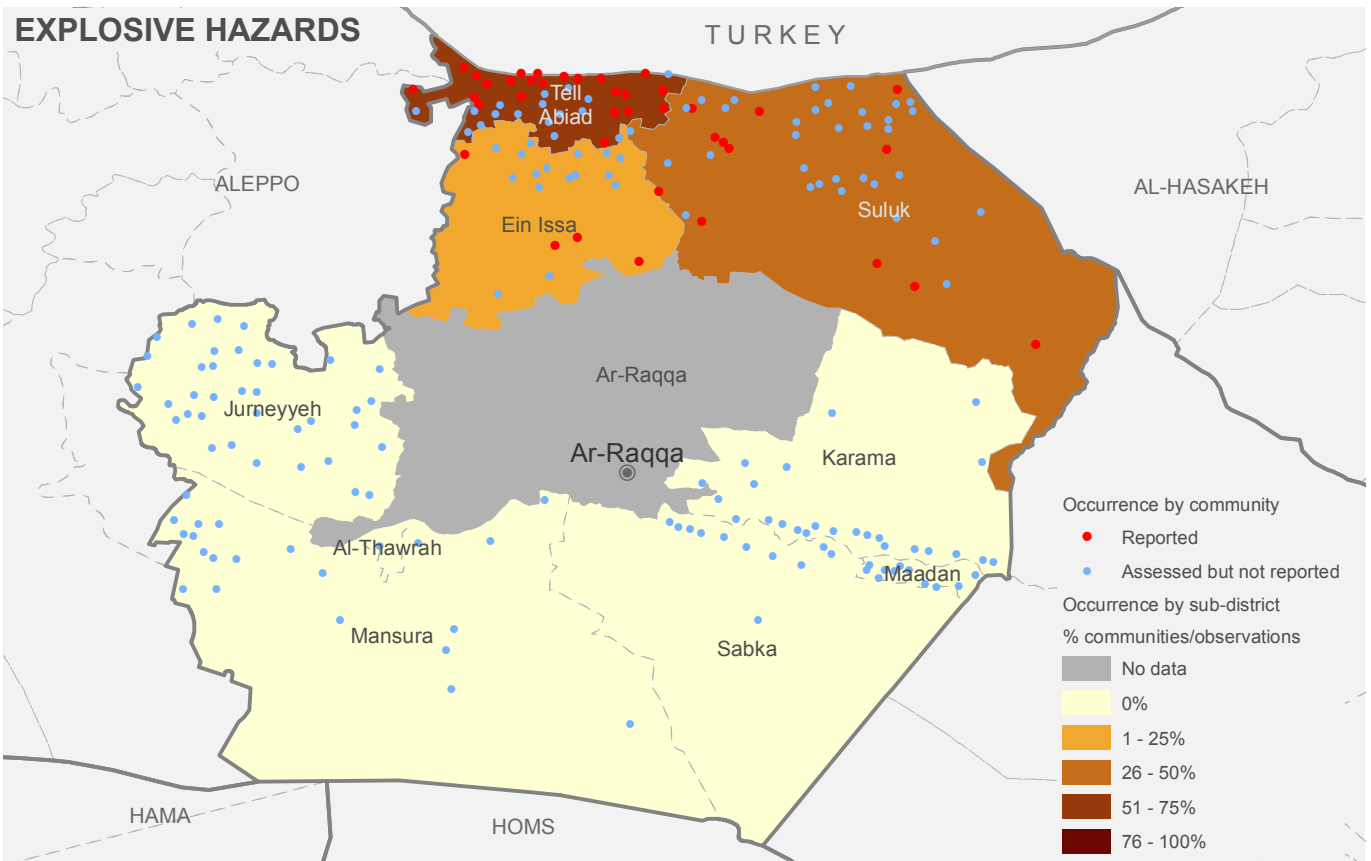
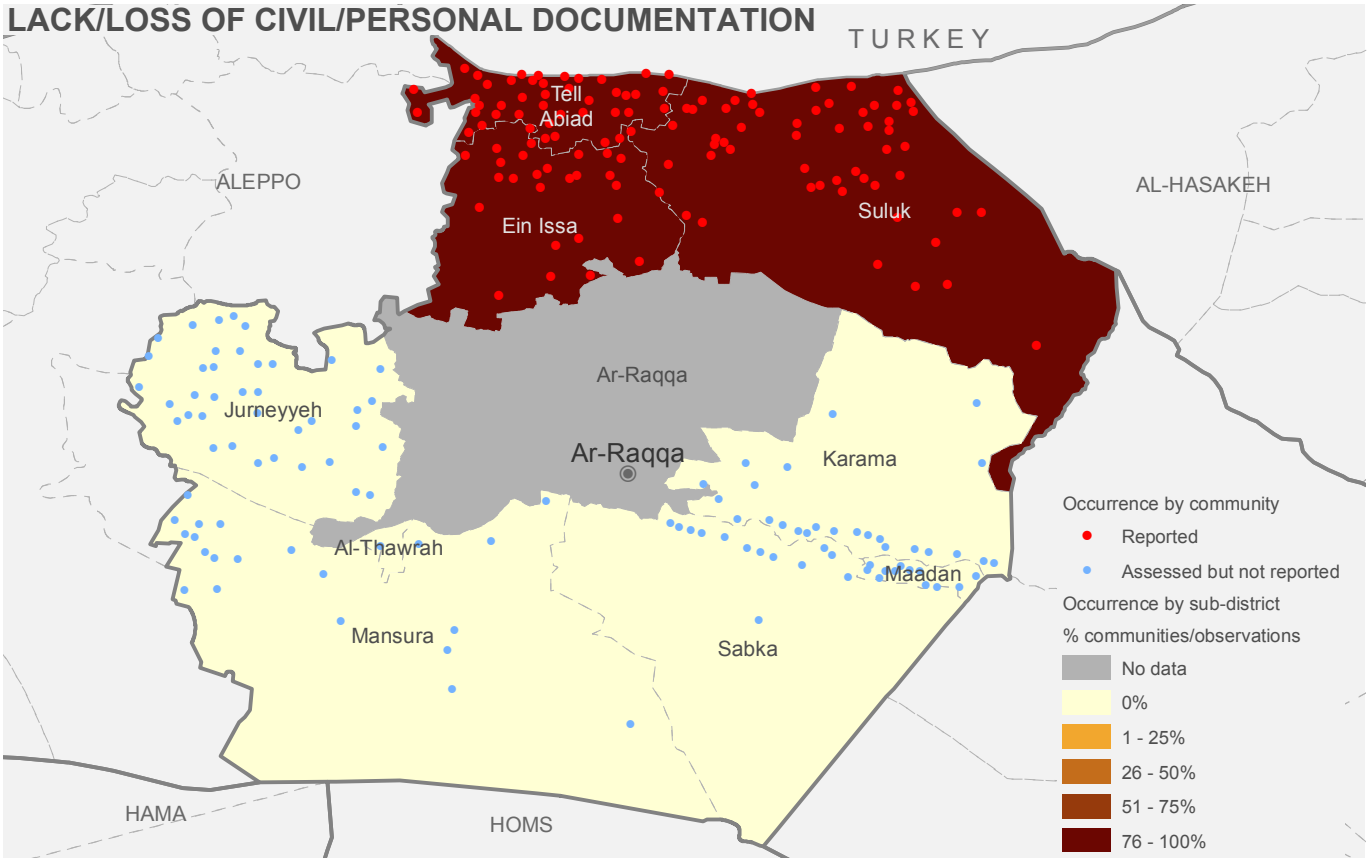
Map of occurrence of protection issues

NOTE: In sub-districts where community level data is available, the indicated percentage on the map represents the % of communities assessed that report the issue. In sub-districts where community level data is not available, it represents % of “direct community observations” by Protection sector members that reported the issue.



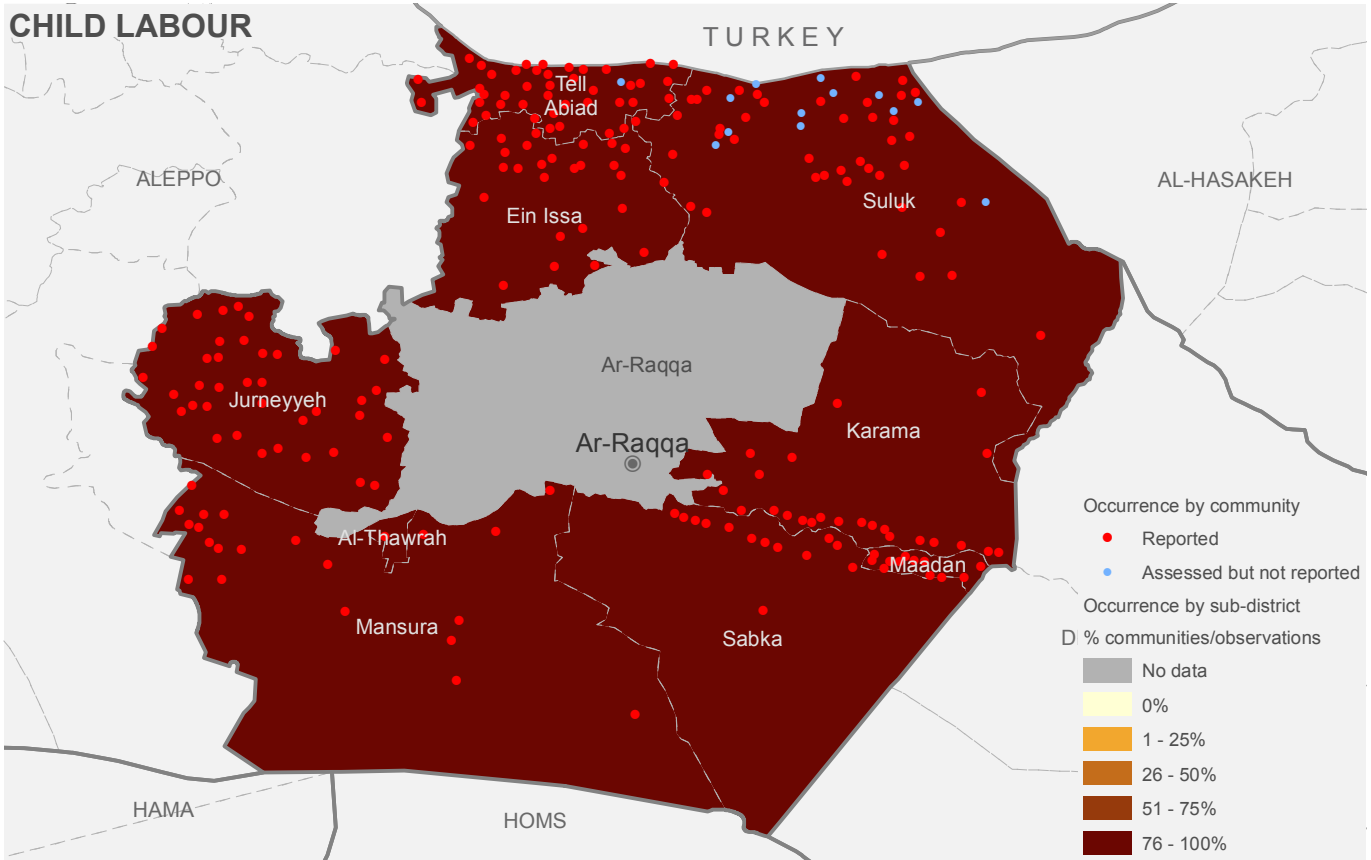
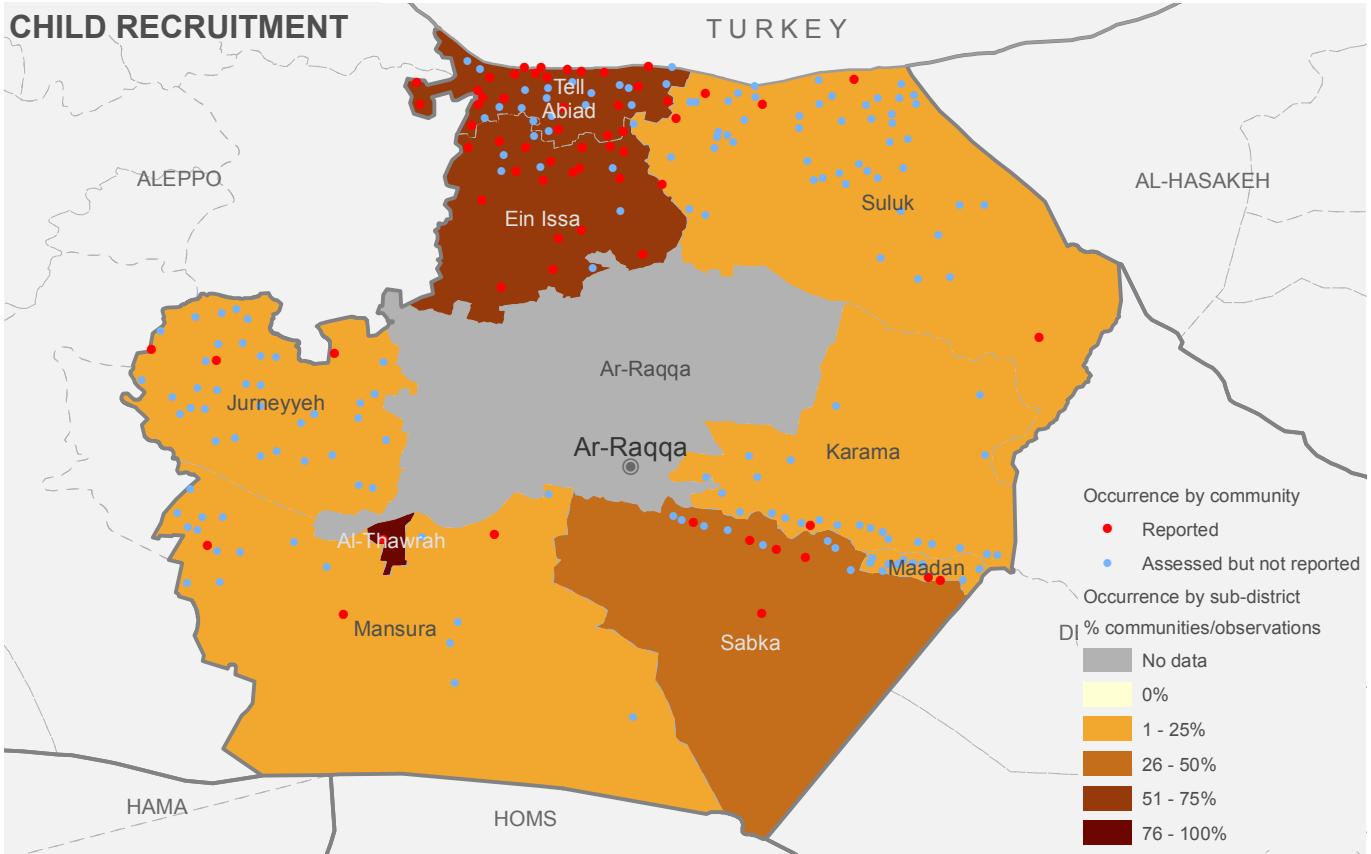
Map of occurrence of protection issues

NOTE: In sub-districts where community level data is available, the indicated percentage on the map represents the % of communities assessed that report the issue. In sub-districts where community level data is not available, it represents % of “direct community observations” by Protection sector members that reported the issue.



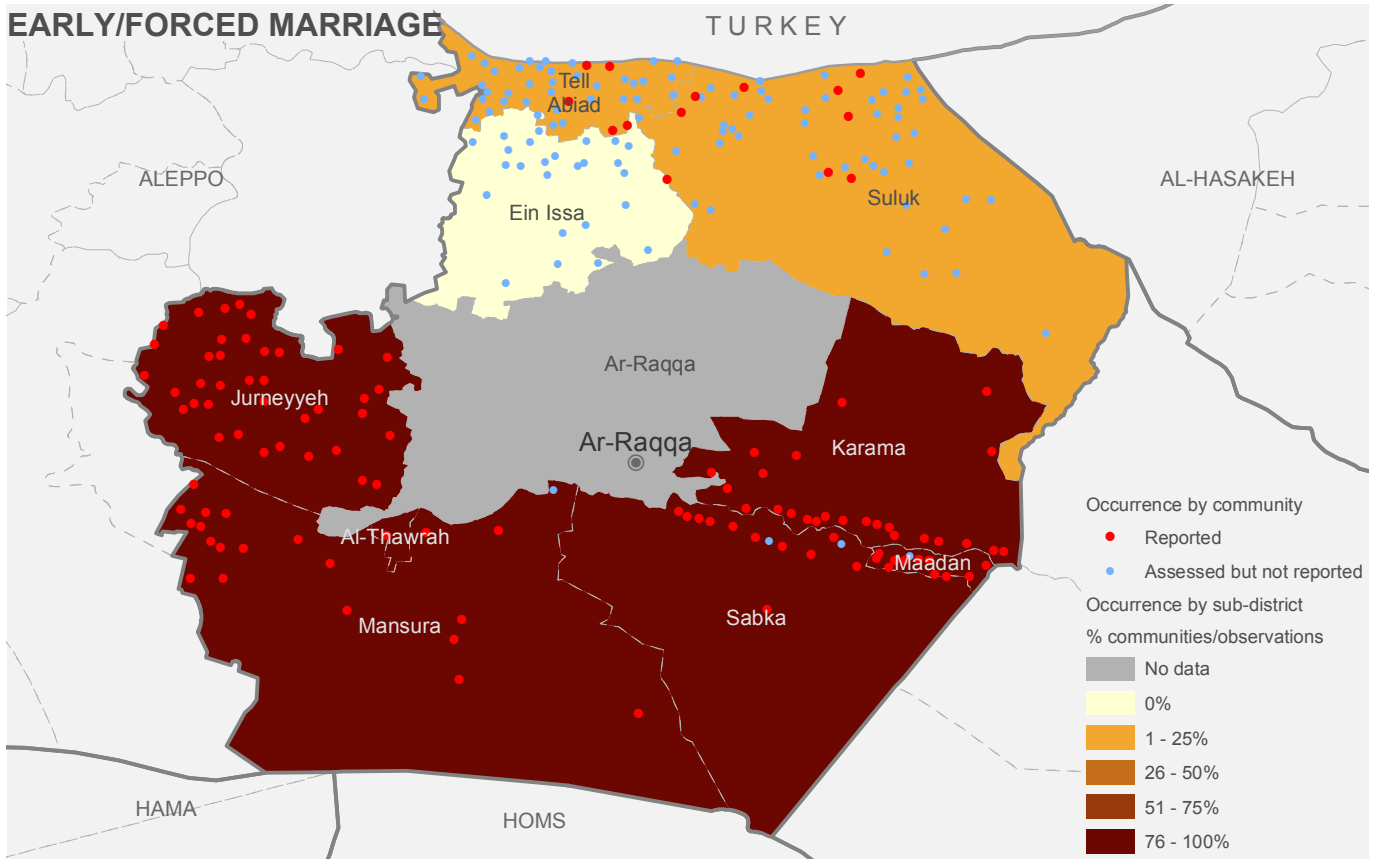
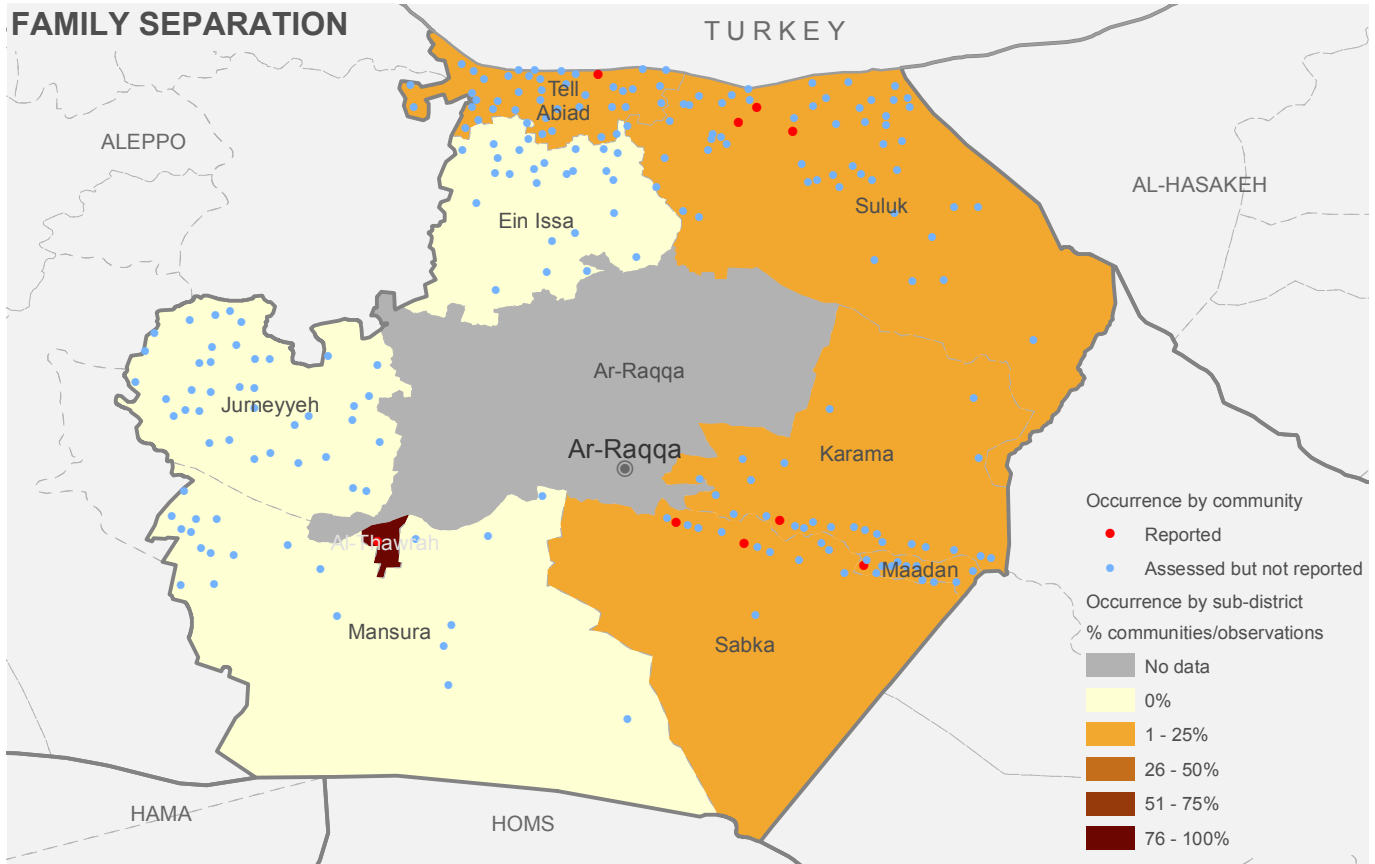
Map of occurrence of protection issues

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Map of occurrence of protection issues

NOTE: In sub-districts where community level data is available, the indicated percentage on the map represents the % of communities assessed that report the issue. In sub-districts where community level data is not available, it represents % of “direct community observations” by Protection sector members that reported the issue.

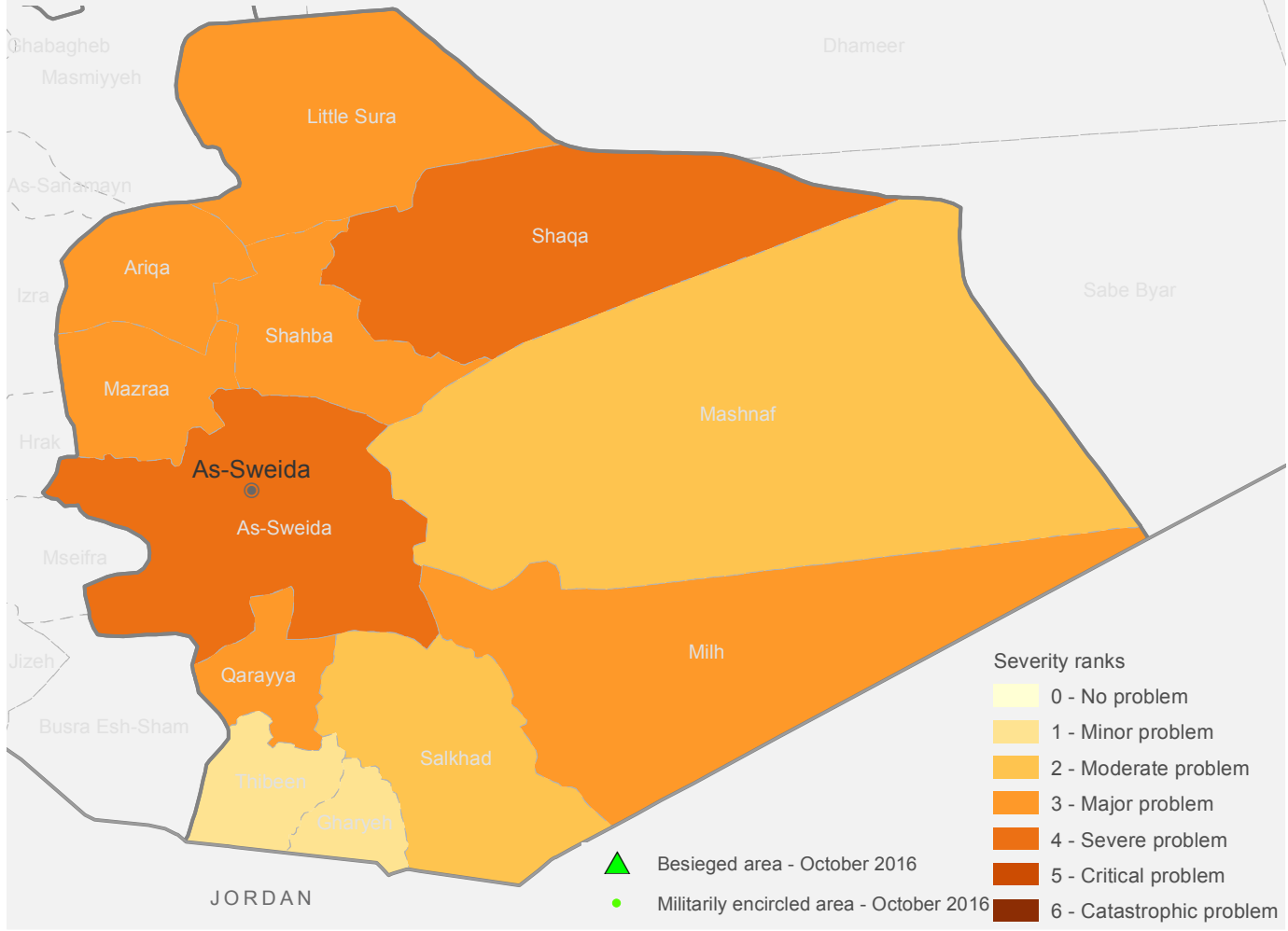


AS-SWEIDA GOVERNORATE:

a. POPULATION CATEGORIES

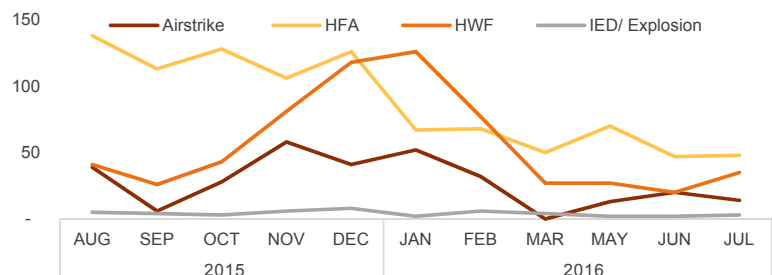
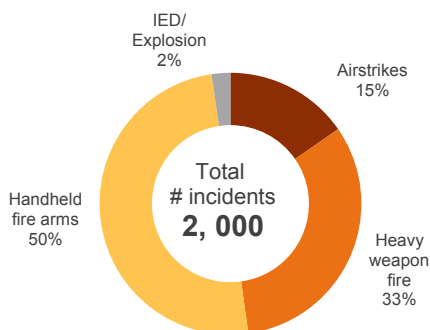
	12	320,690	222,110	51,770	0	0
Severity	Number of sub-districts	Total population	People in Need	IDPs	In Besieged/ Militarily encircled locations	In Hard-to-reach locations
No problem	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor problem	2	12,100	8,381	910	0	0
Moderate problem	2	36,790	25,481	2,770	0	0
Major problem	6	95,985	66,479	17,810	0	0
Severe problem	2	175,815	121,769	30,280	0	0
Critical problem	0	0	0	0	0	0
Catastrophic problem	0	0	0	0	0	0

b. Severity ranking by sub-district



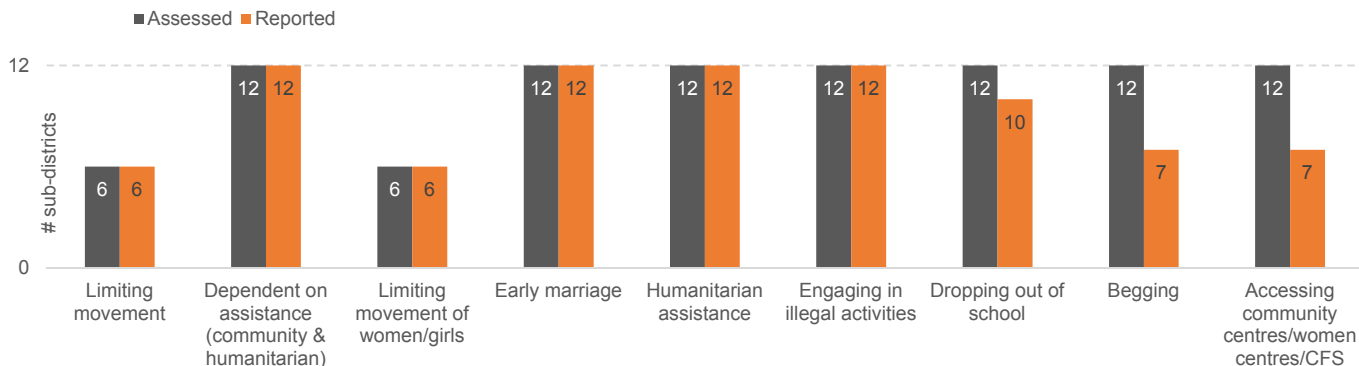
c. CONFLICT INCIDENTS

Number of conflict incidents by type (from 1 August 2015 to 31 July 2016)



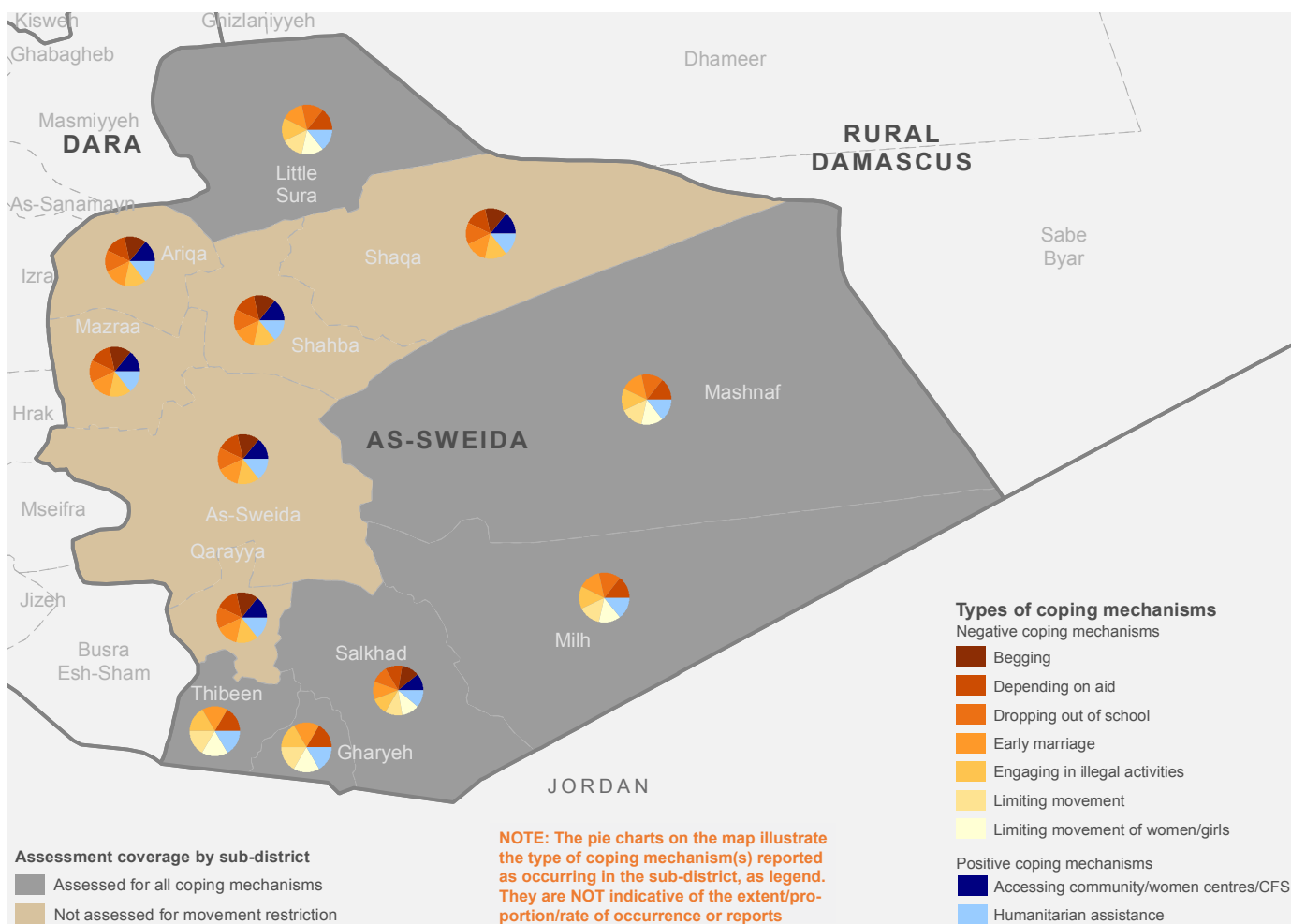
d. COPING MECHANISMS

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting occurrence of different types of coping mechanisms



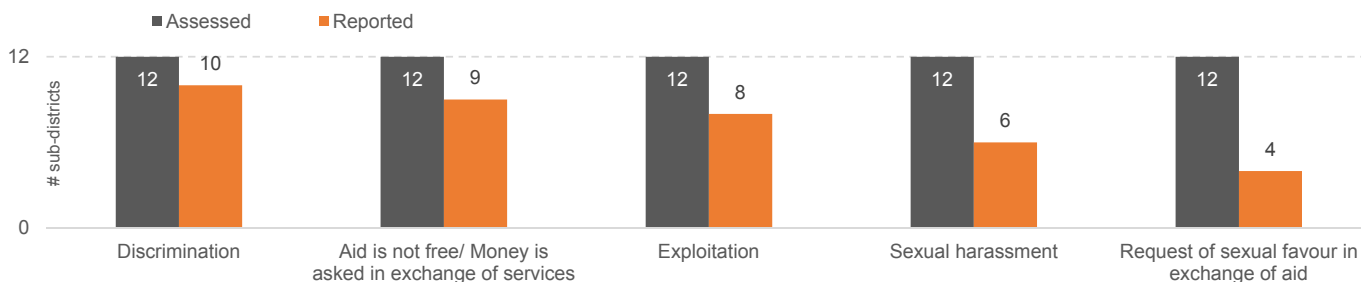
Map of occurrence of different types of coping mechanisms by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the type of coping mechanism(s) reported as occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion/rate of occurrence or reports.



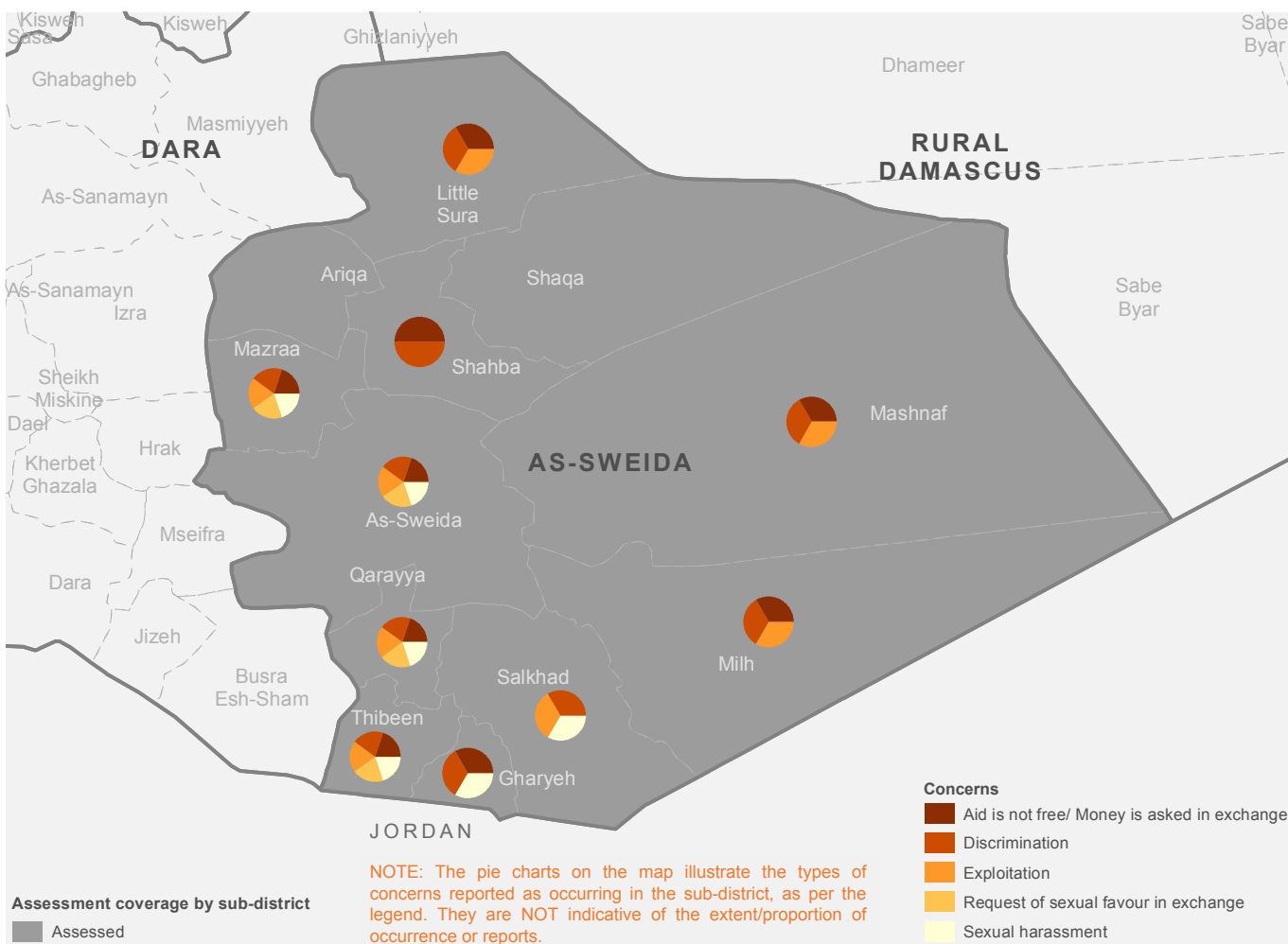
e. CONCERNS ON HOW HUMANITARIAN AID IS DELIVERED

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting different types of protection concerns in relation to receipt of humanitarian aid.



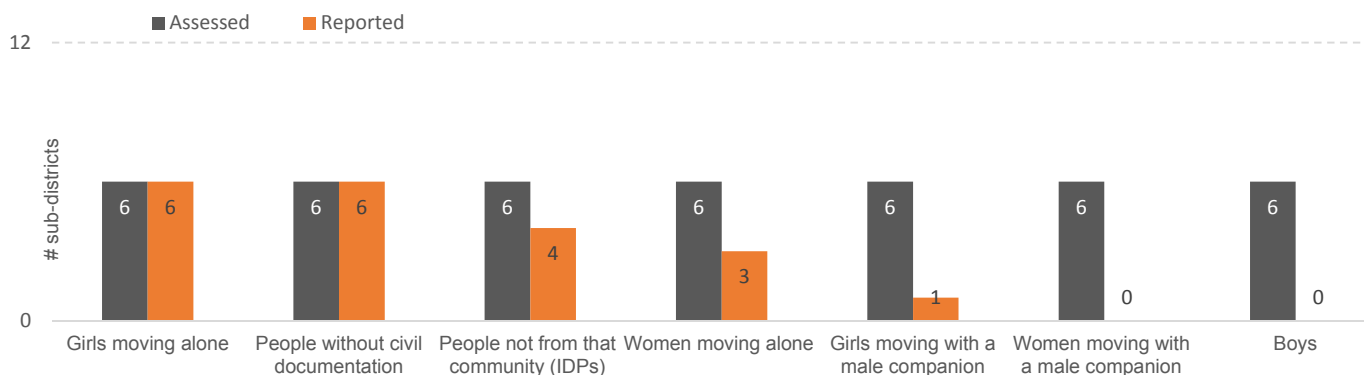
Map of different types of protection concerns occurring in relation to receipt of humanitarian aid, by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the types of concerns reported as occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion of occurrence or reports.



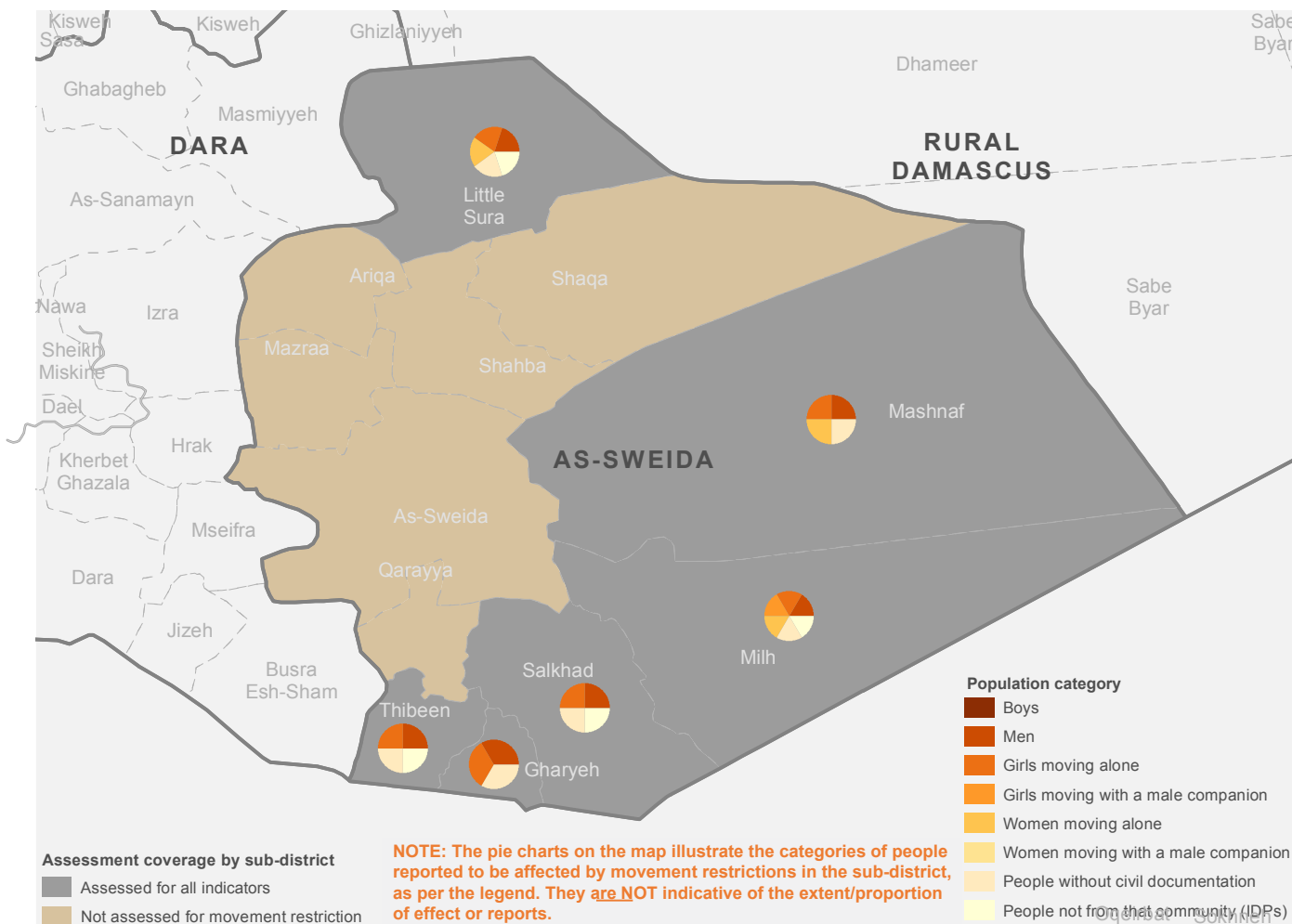
f. MOVEMENT RESTRICTION: TYPES OF POPULATION AFFECTED

The graph below reflects the categories of people reported to be affected by movement restrictions (assessed and reported as occurring by sub-districts).



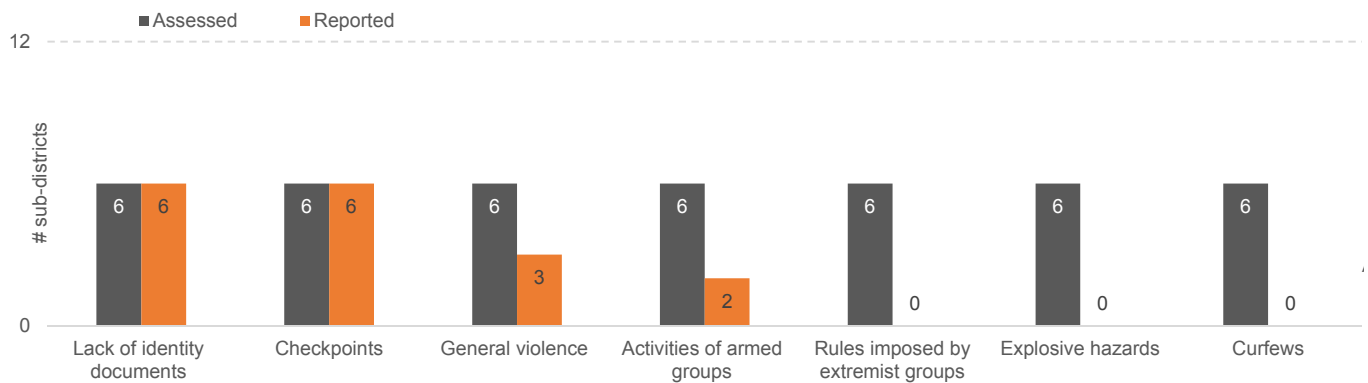
Map of categories of people reported to be affected by movement restrictions by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the categories of people reported to be affected by movement restrictions in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion of effect or reports.



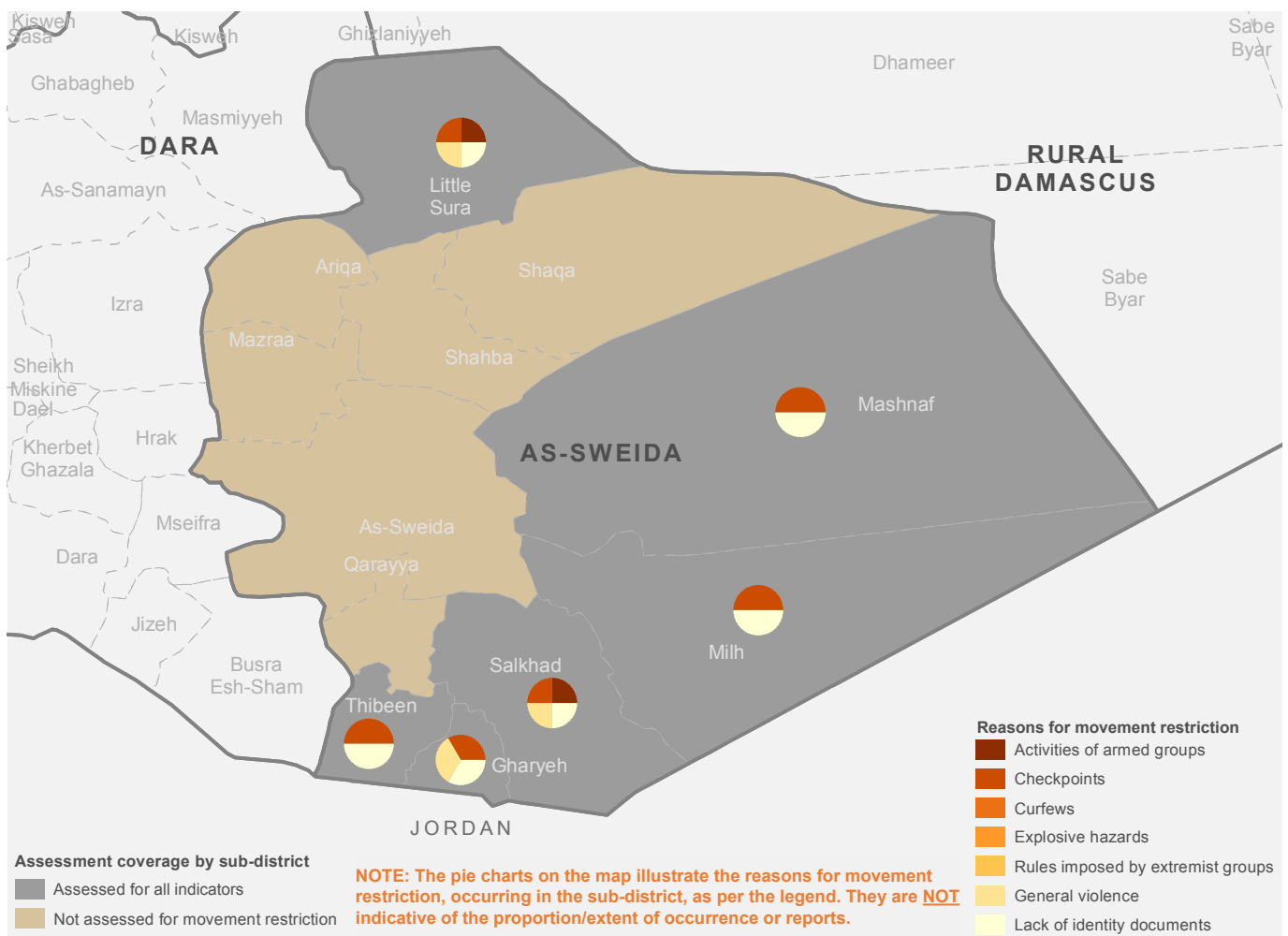
g. MOVEMENT RESTRICTION: REASONS

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting occurrence of different reasons for movement restrictions



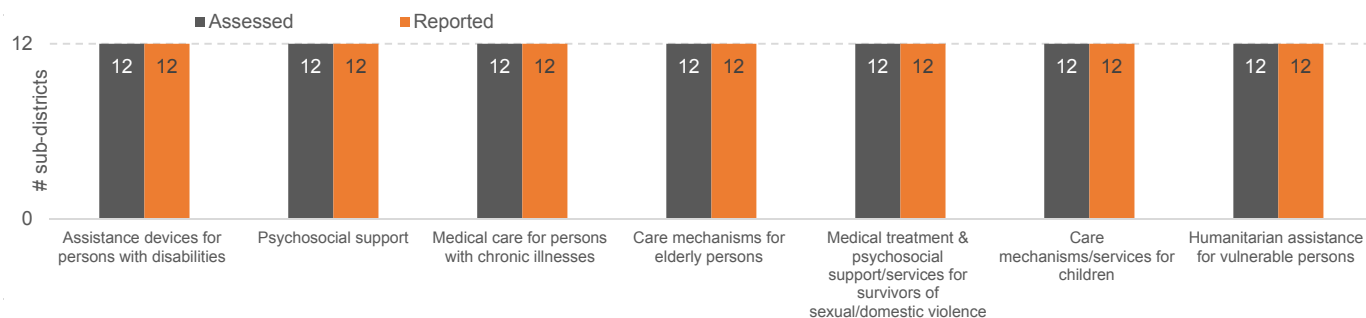
Map of different reasons for movement restrictions reported by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the reasons for movement restriction, occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the proportion/extent of occurrence or reports.



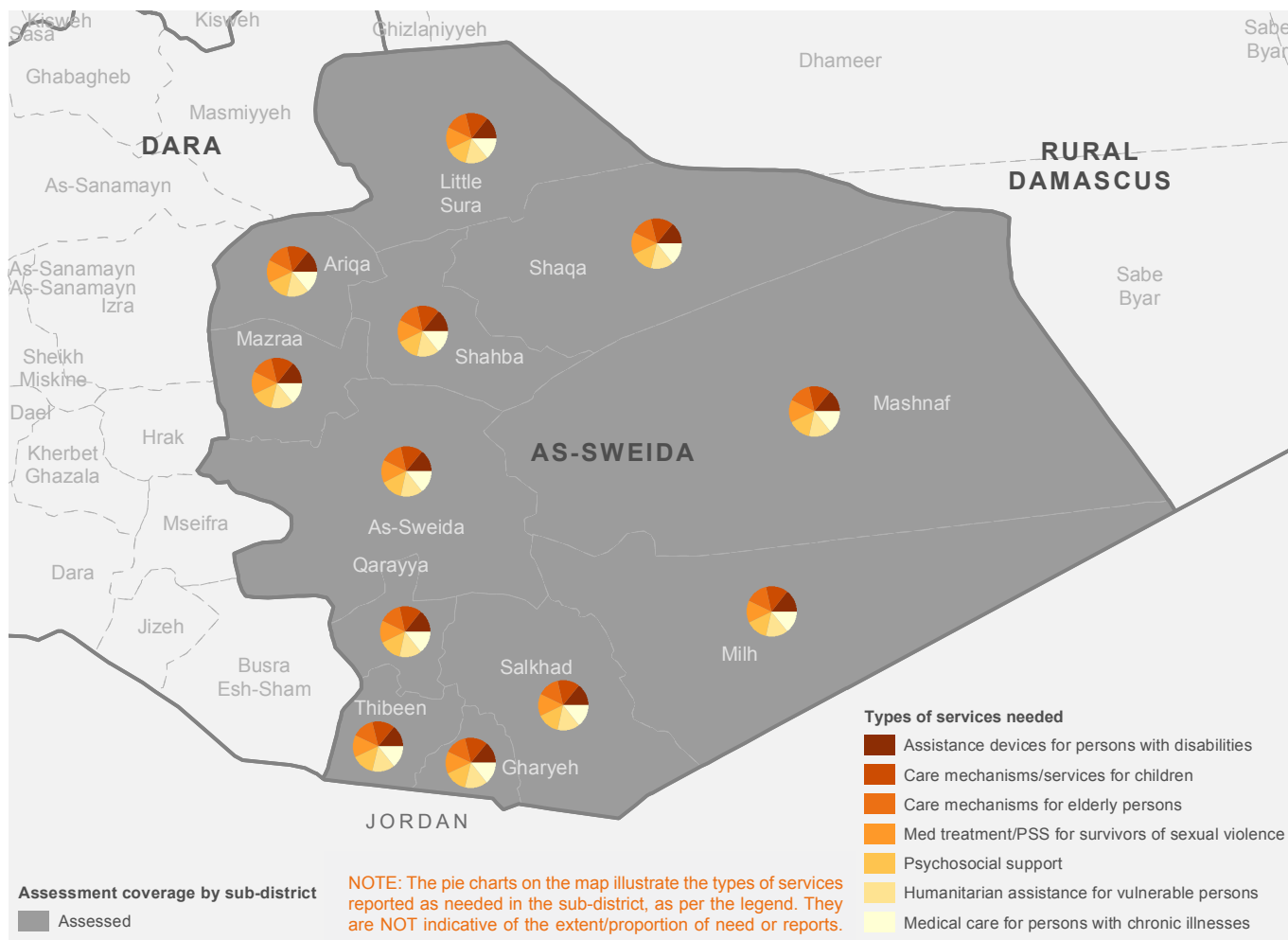
h. TYPES OF SERVICES NEEDED

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting a need for the following categories of services.



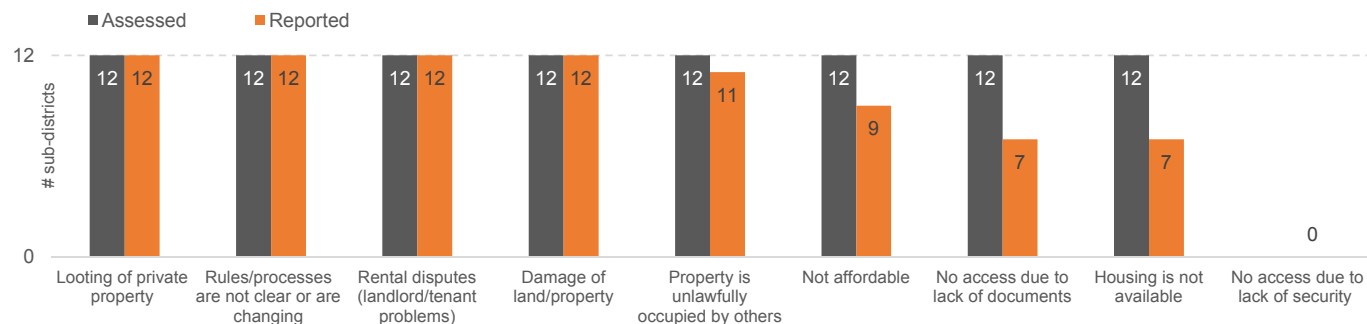
Map of different types of services reported as needed, by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the types of services reported as needed in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion of need or reports.



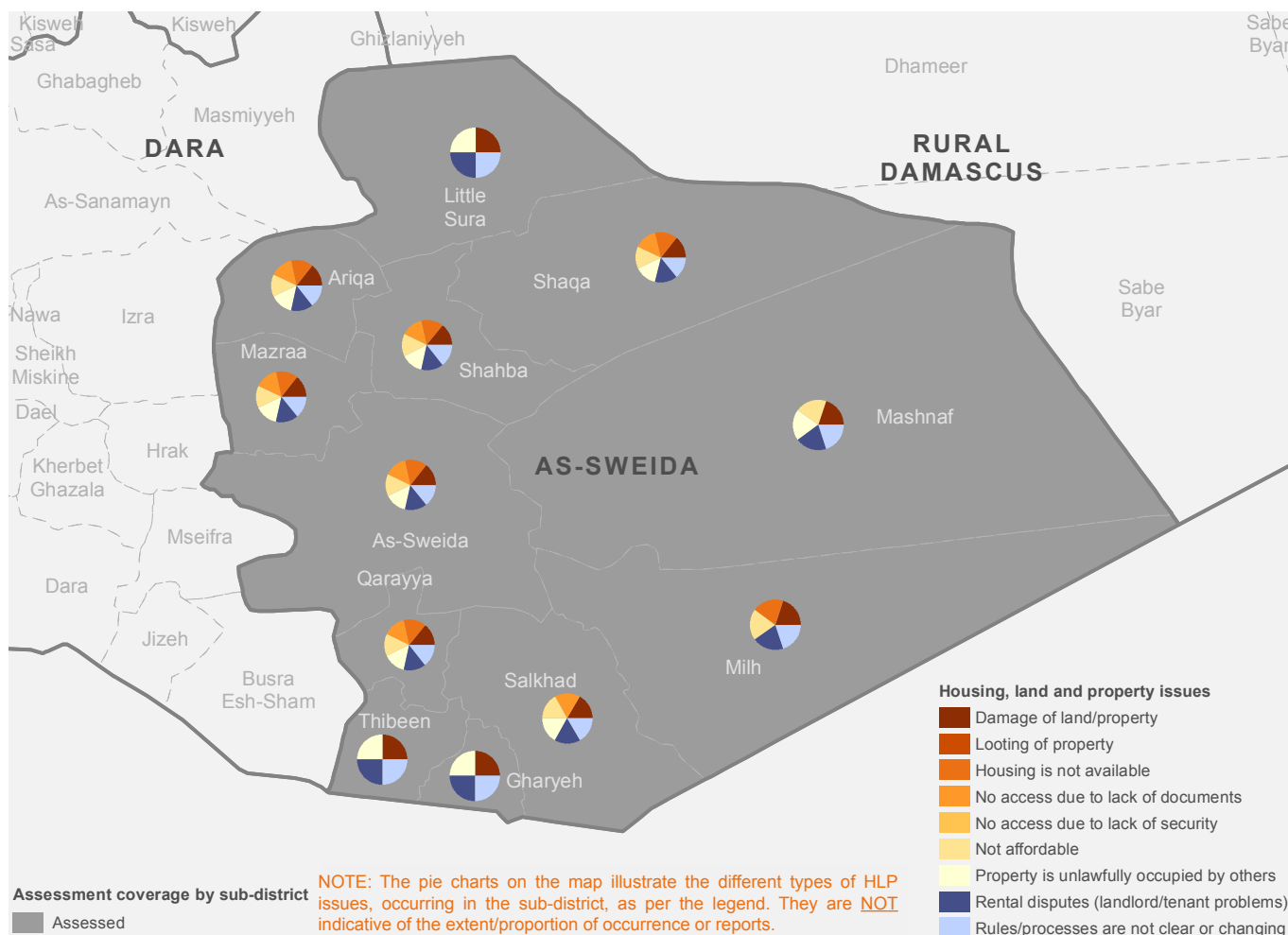
i. TYPES OF HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY (“HLP”) ISSUES

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting occurrence of different types of HLP issues



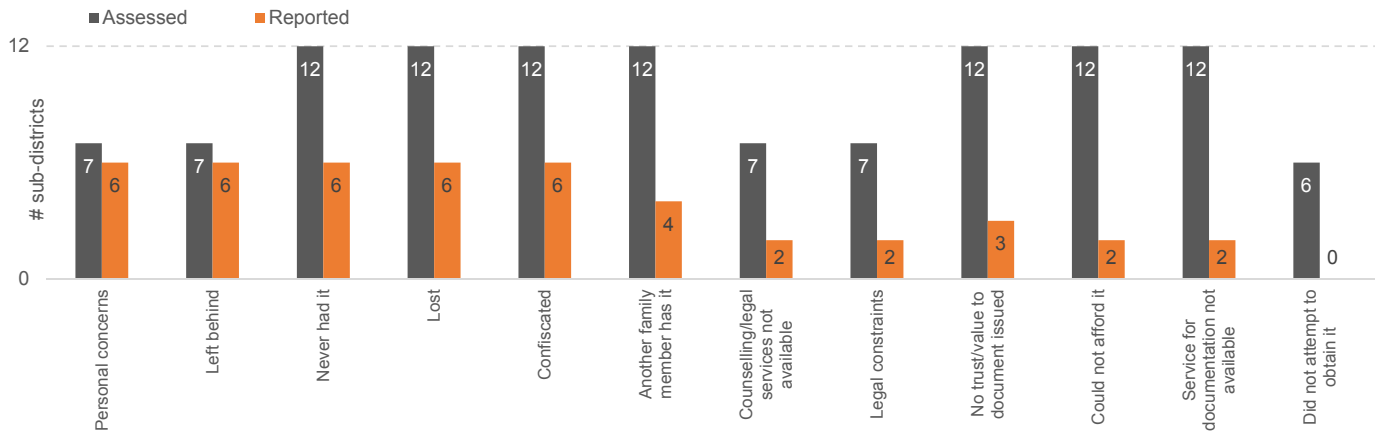
Map of different types of HLP issues occurring by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the different types of HLP issues, occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion of occurrence or reports.



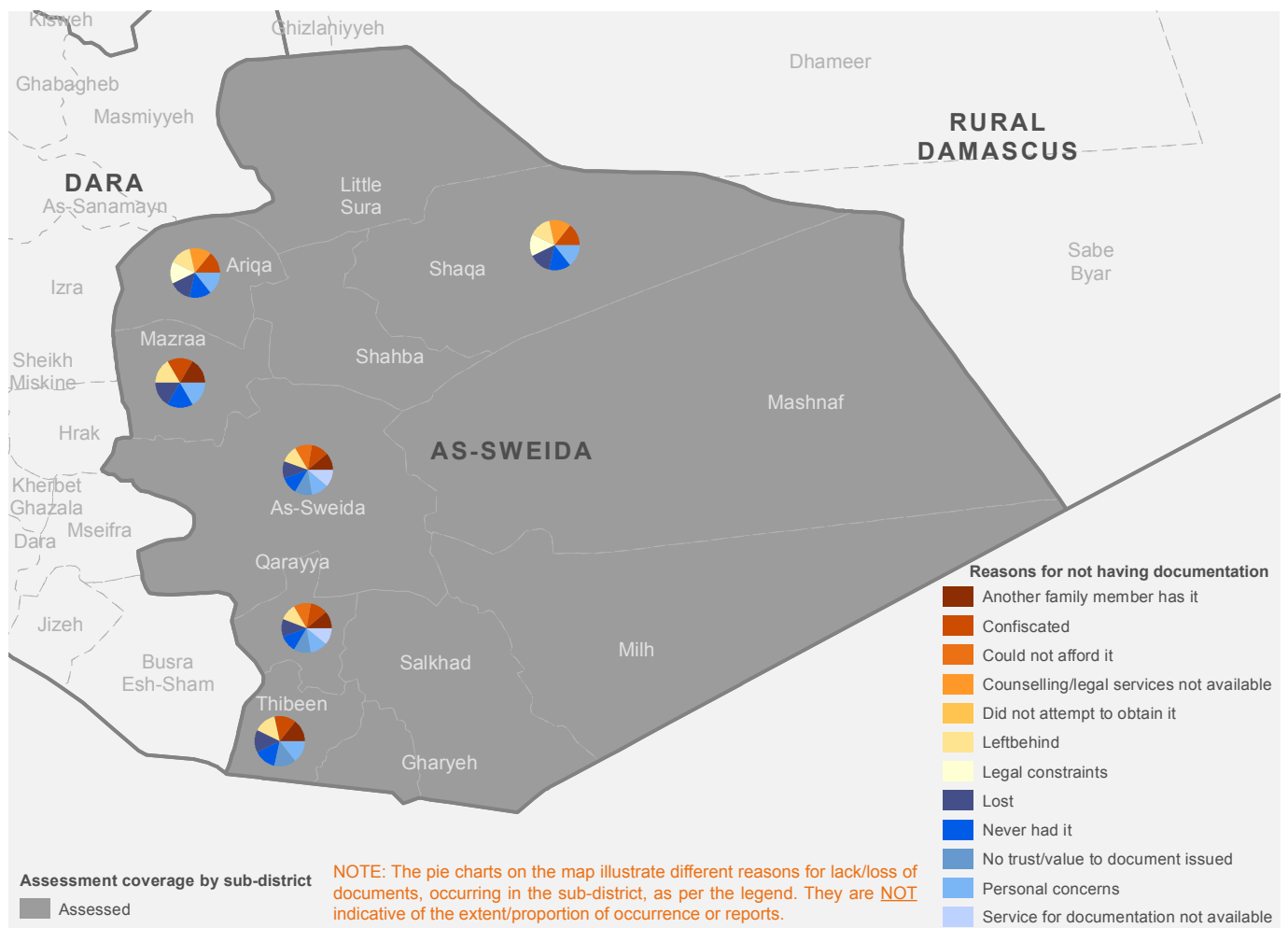
j. CIVIL DOCUMENTATION: REASONS FOR NOT HAVING DOCUMENTS

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting occurrence of different reasons for not having documents



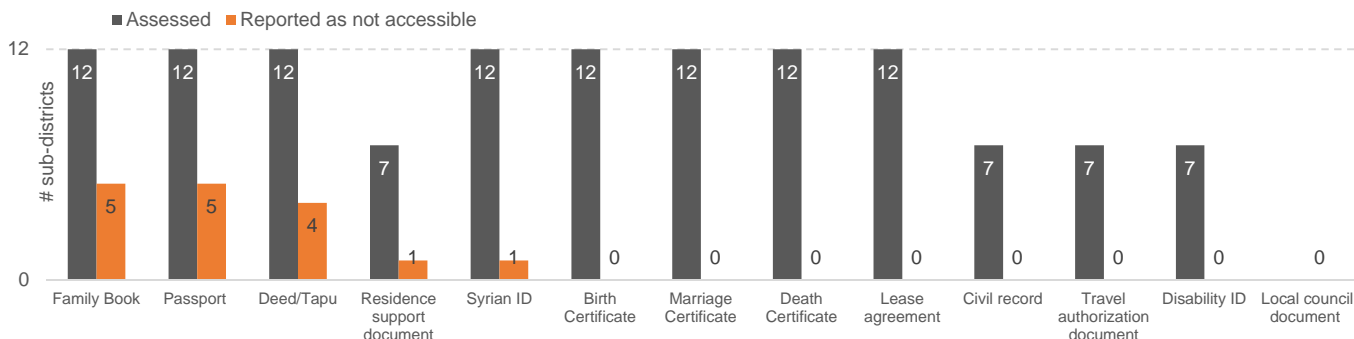
Map of different types of reasons for not having documents, by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate different reasons for lack/loss of documents, occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion of occurrence or reports.



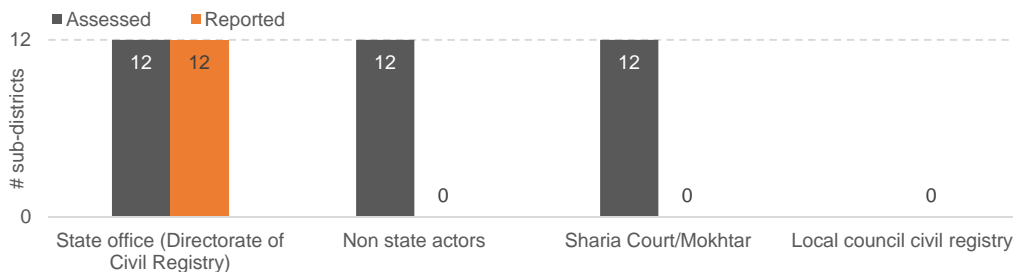
K. CIVIL DOCUMENTATION: TYPE OF DOCUMENTS REPORTED AS NOT ACCESSIBLE

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting different types of documents as not accessible



I. CIVIL DOCUMENTATION: TYPE OF OFFICE/AUTHORITY CURRENTLY ACCESSIBLE TO OBTAIN DOCUMENTS

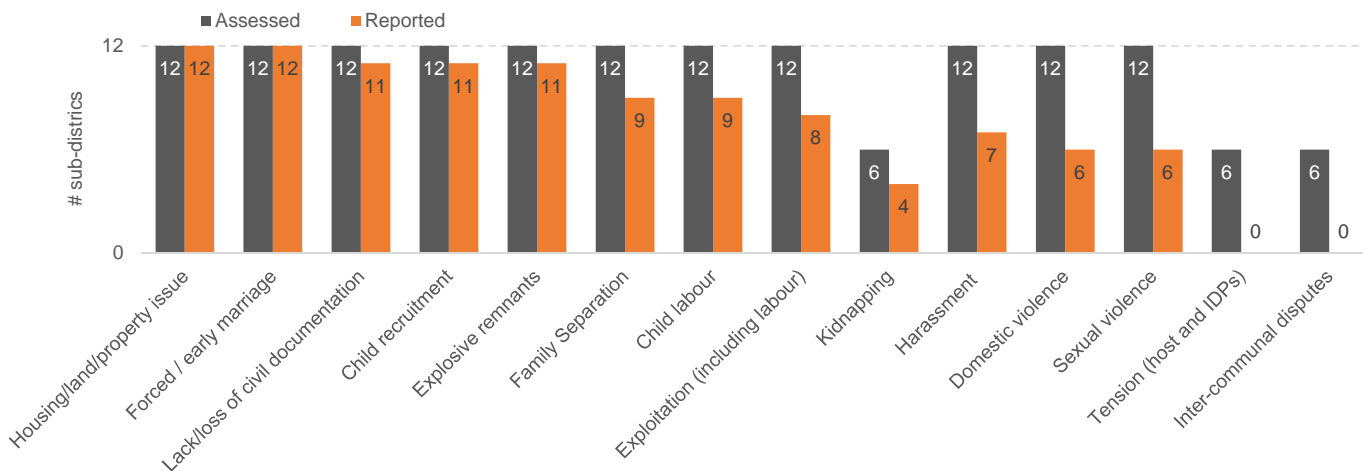
Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting different types of offices as accessible to obtain documents



m. PROTECTION ISSUES

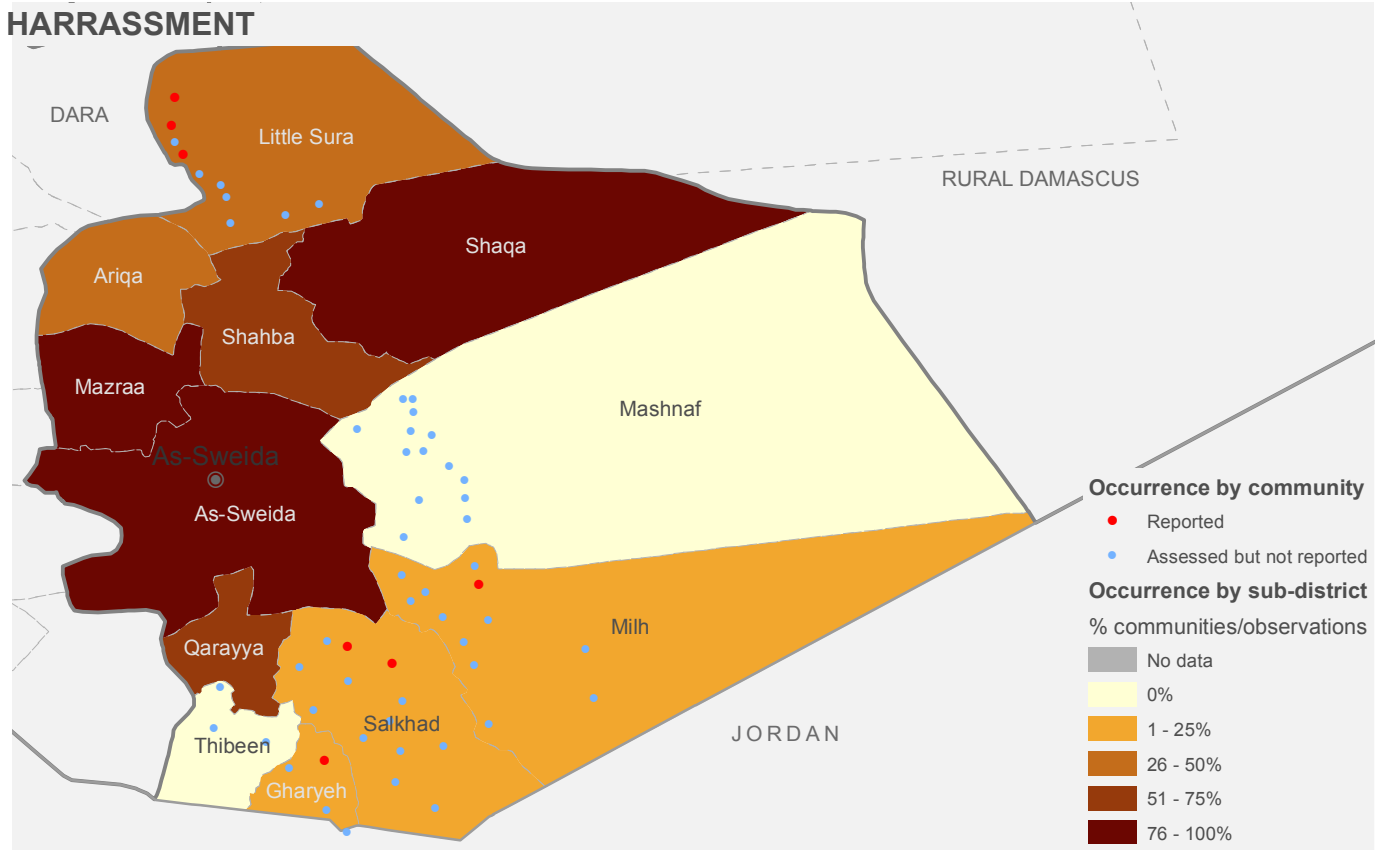
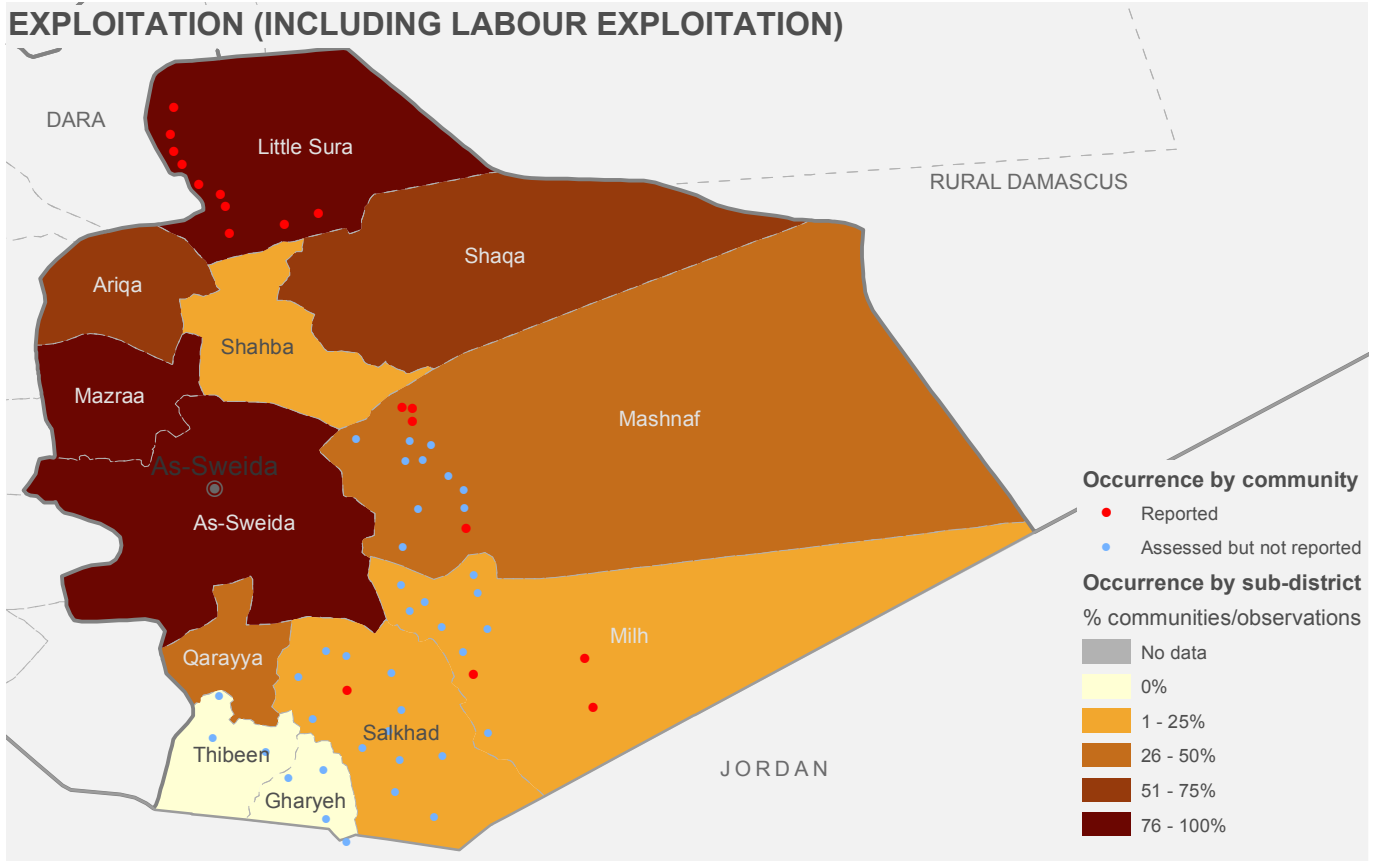
Number of sub-districts reporting occurrence of different types of protection issues

Disclaimer: This graph reflects the occurrence of the issue in sub-districts, and does not “rank” or reflect the “gravity” of the issue.



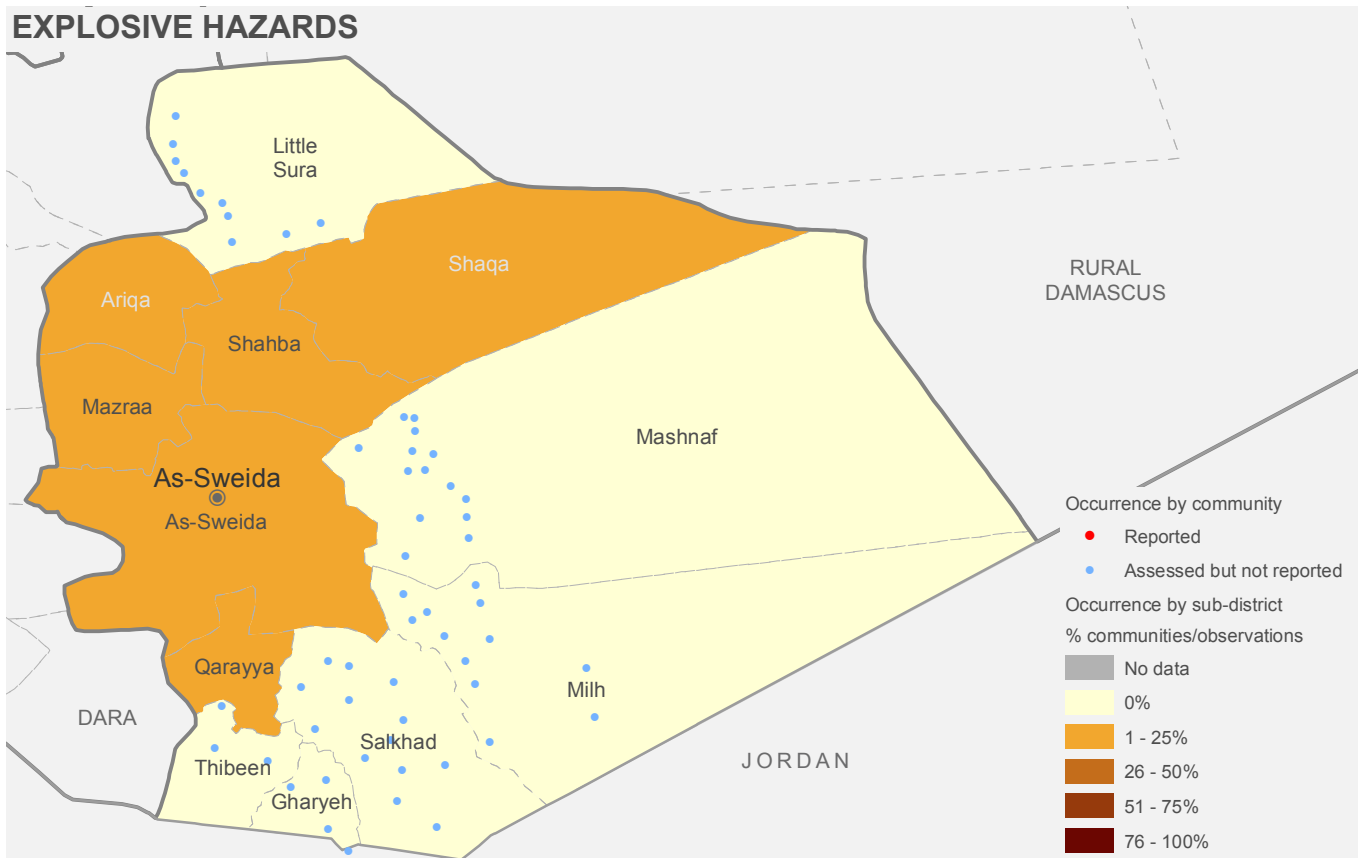
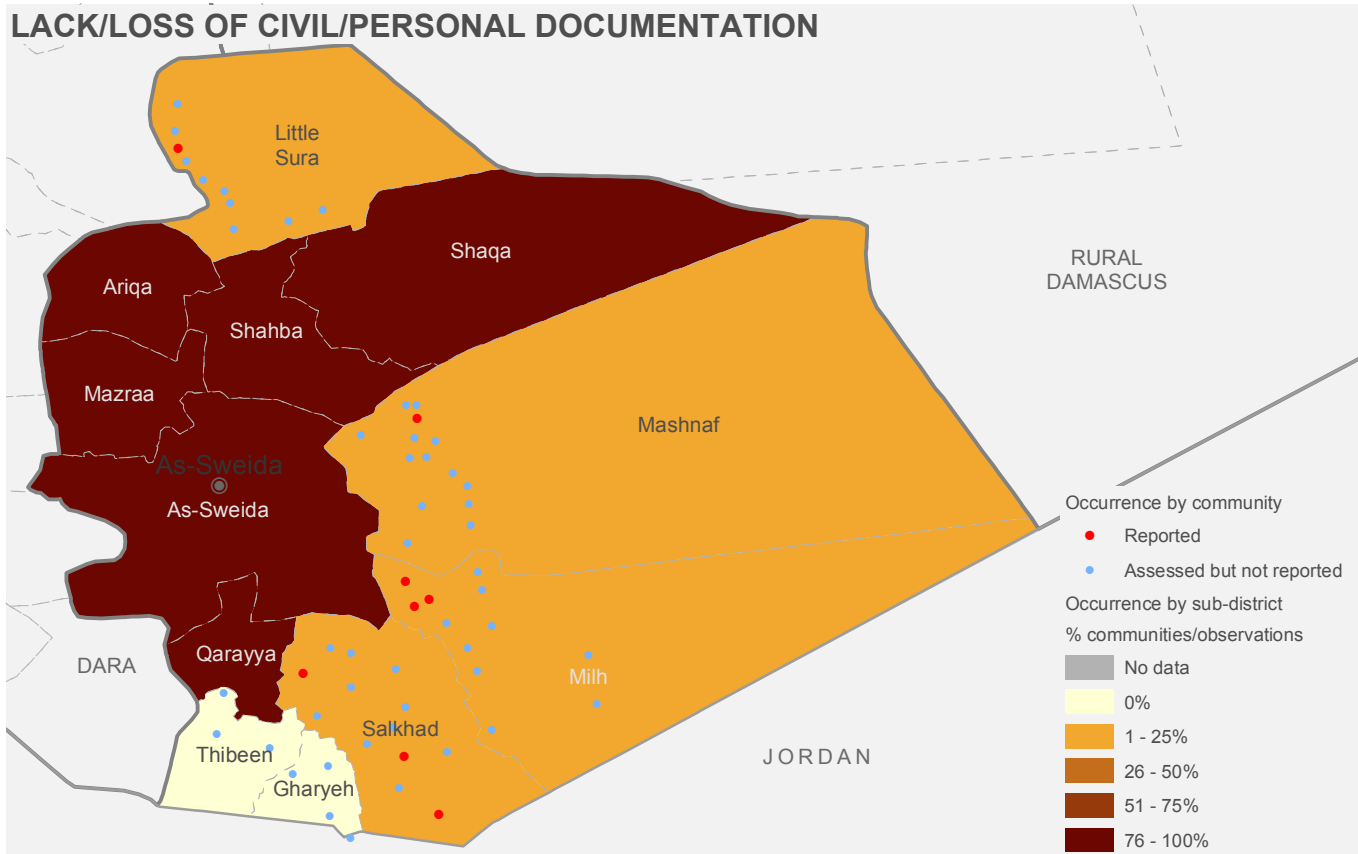
Map of occurrence of protection issues

NOTE: In sub-districts where community level data is available, the indicated percentage on the map represents the % of communities assessed that report the issue. In sub-districts where community level data is not available, it represents % of “direct community observations” by Protection sector members that reported the issue.



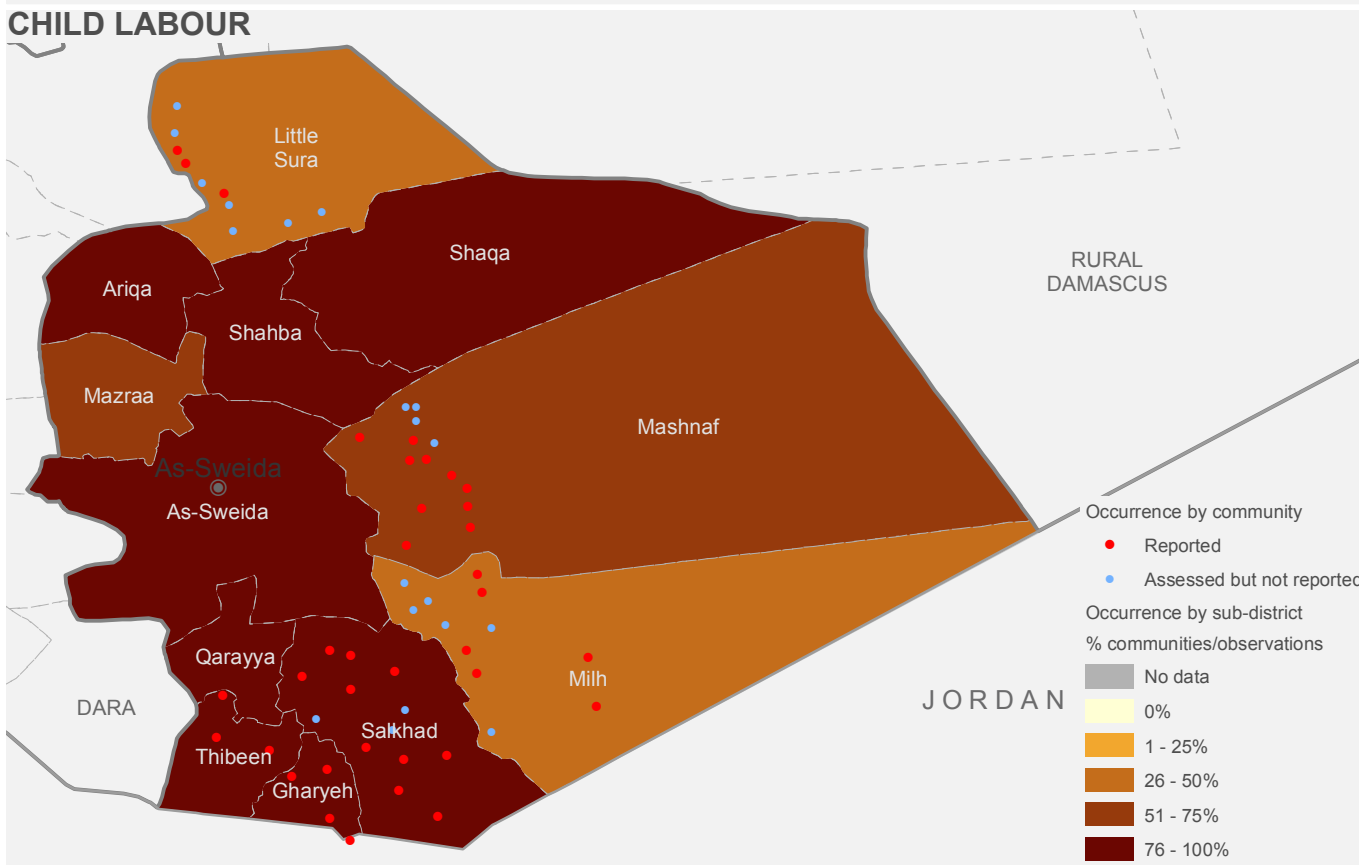
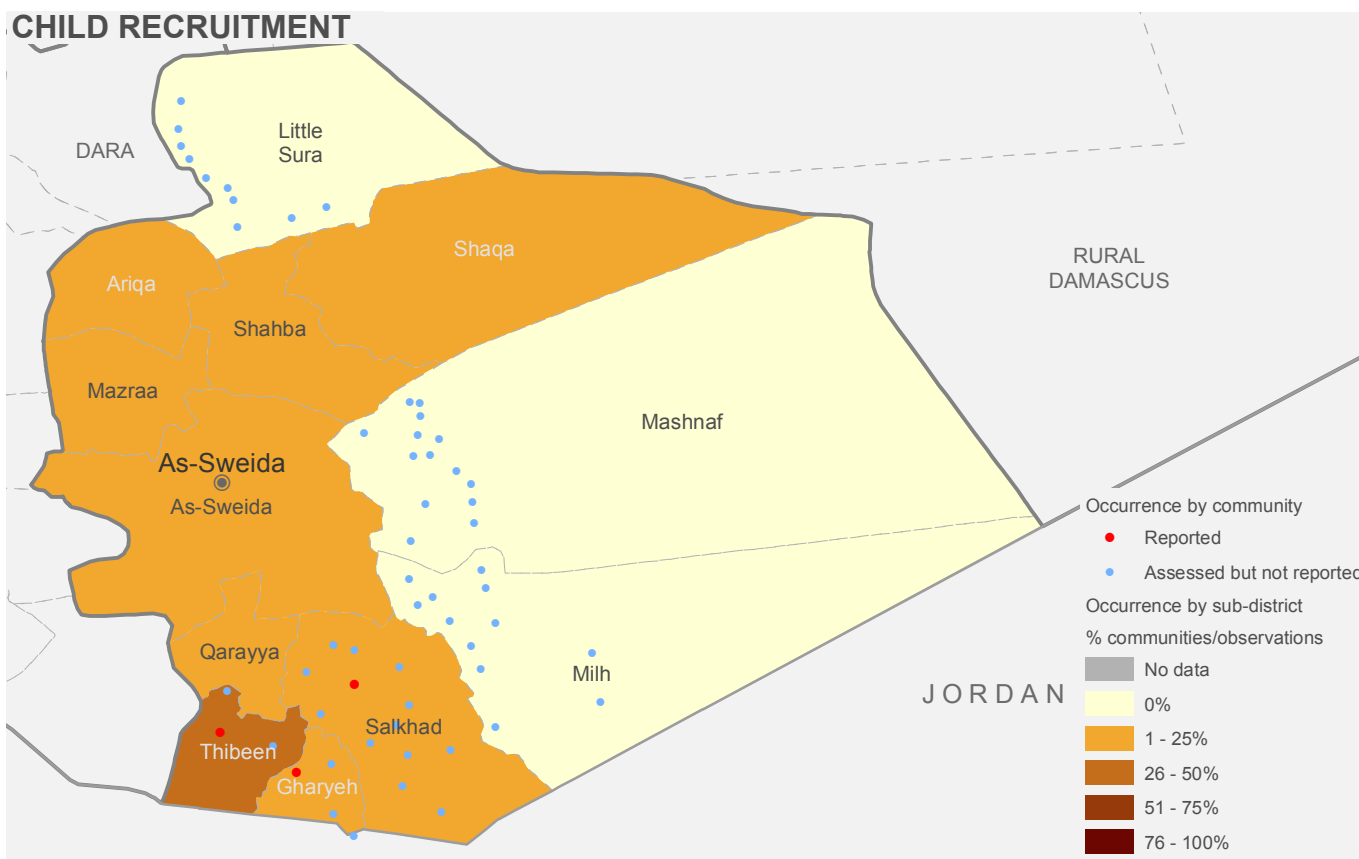
Map of occurrence of protection issues

NOTE: In sub-districts where community level data is available, the indicated percentage on the map represents the % of communities assessed that report the issue. In sub-districts where community level data is not available, it represents % of “direct community observations” by Protection sector members that reported the issue.



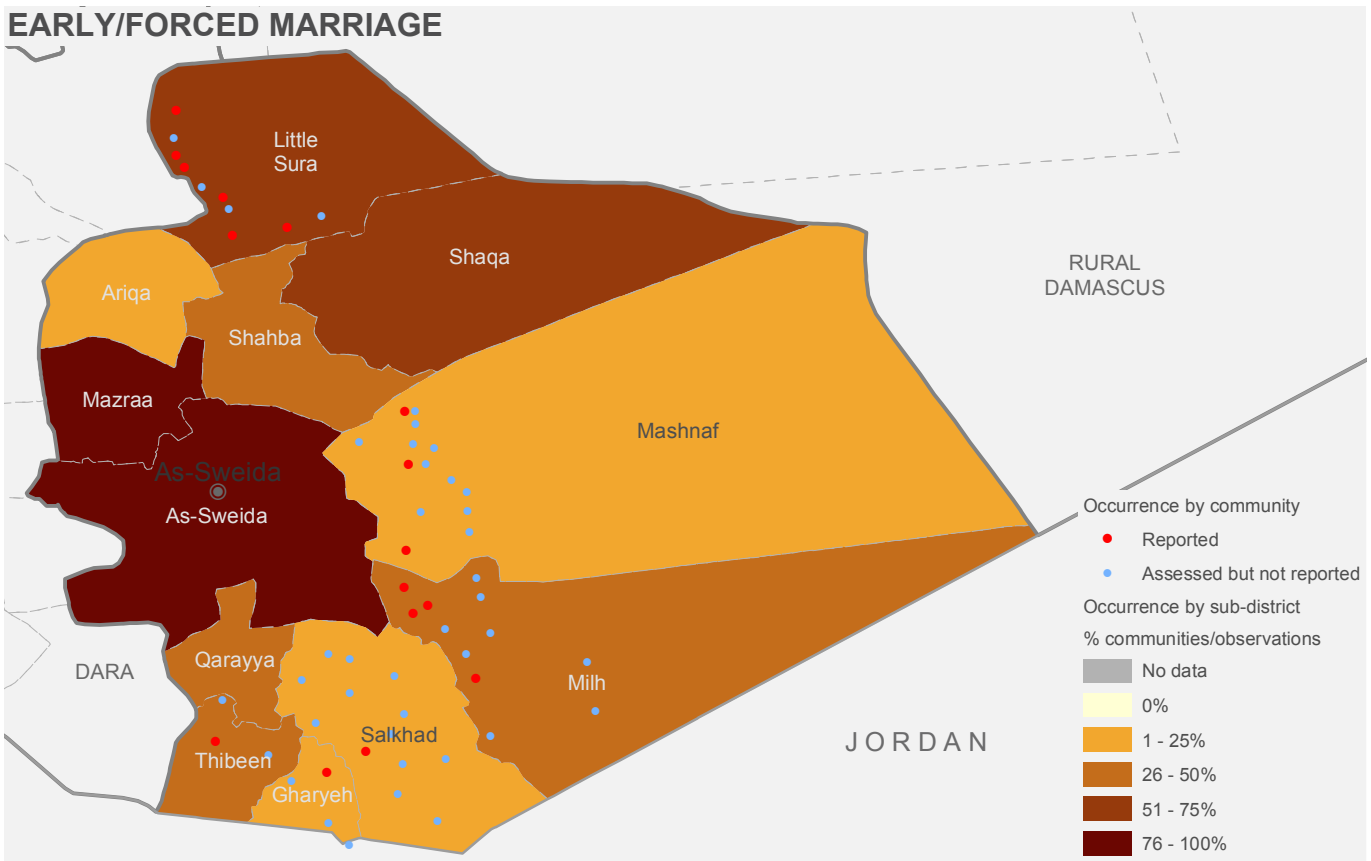
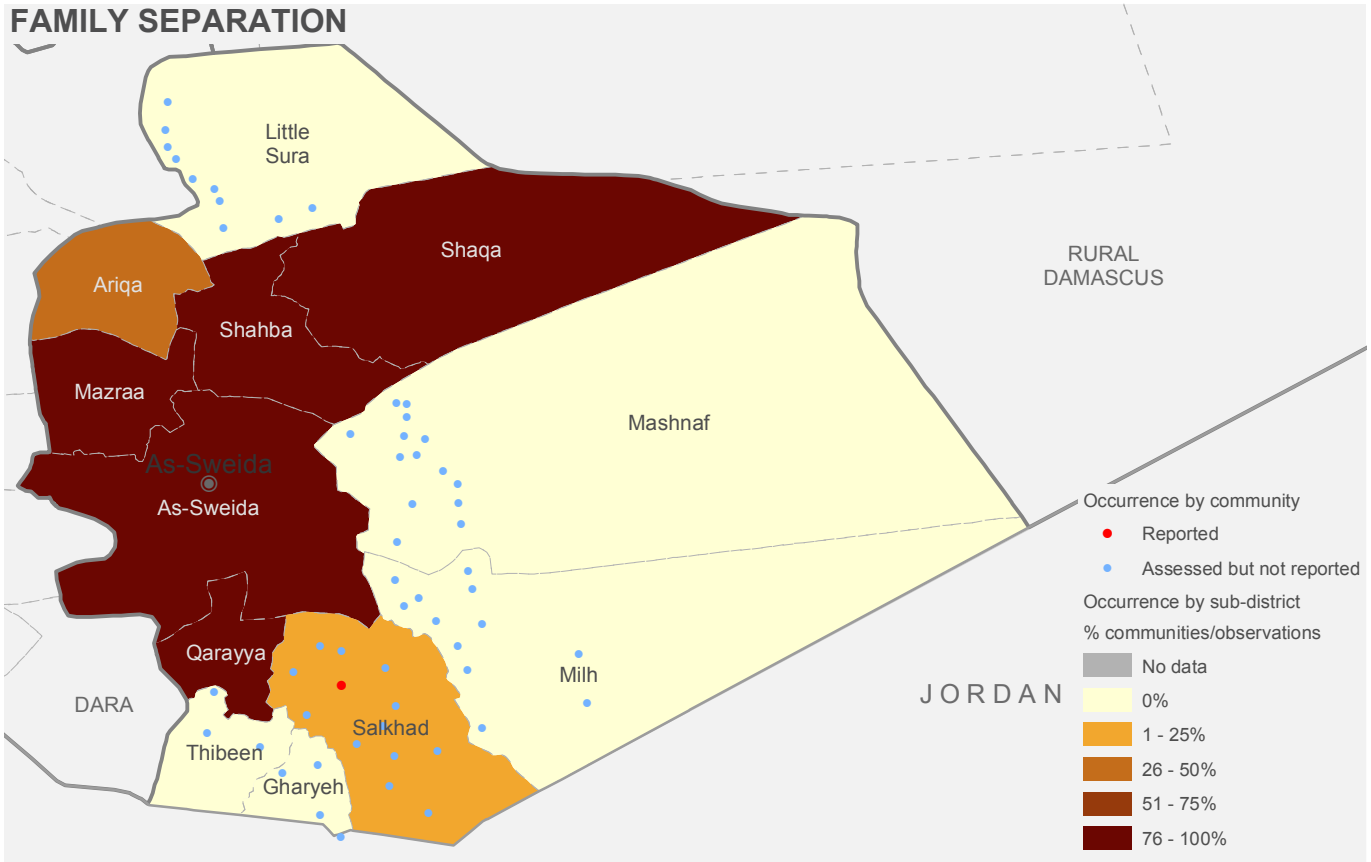
Map of occurrence of protection issues

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Map of occurrence of protection issues

NOTE: In sub-districts where community level data is available, the indicated percentage on the map represents the % of communities assessed that report the issue. In sub-districts where community level data is not available, it represents % of “direct community observations” by Protection sector members that reported the issue.

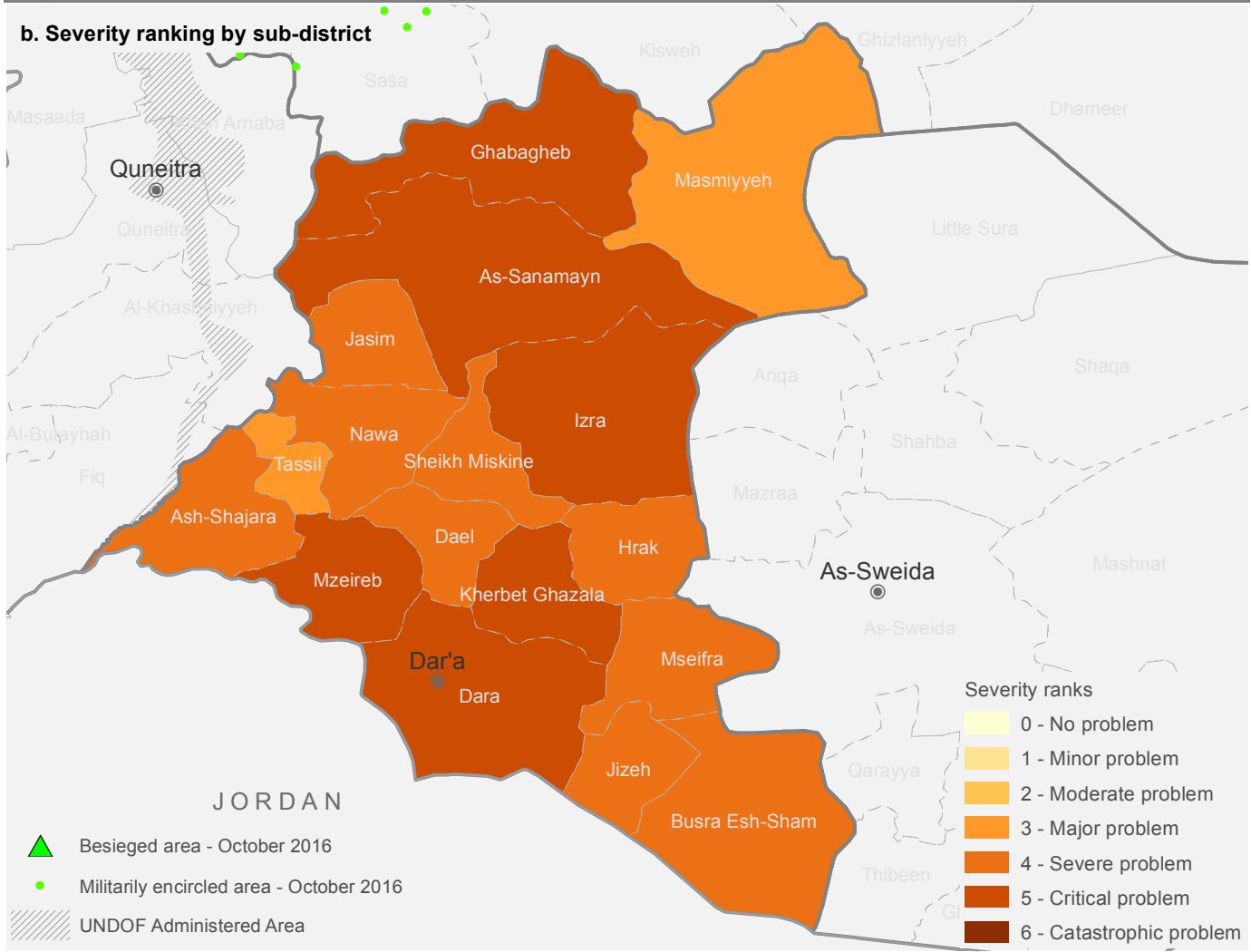


DAR'A GOVERNORATE:

a. POPULATION CATEGORIES

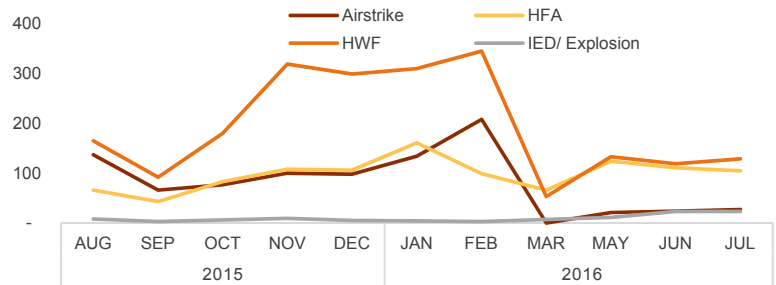
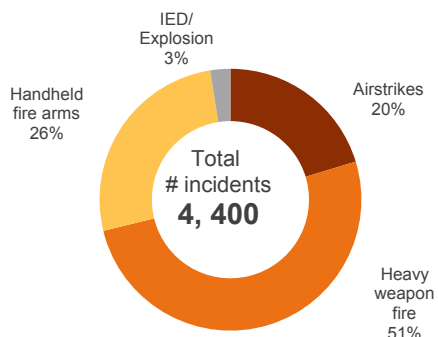
	17	940,022	660,426	329,928	0	45,850
Severity	Number of sub-districts	Total population	People in Need	IDPs	In Besieged/ Militarily encircled locations	In Hard-to-reach locations
No problem	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor problem	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moderate problem	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major problem	2	40,620	30,988	8,800	0	0
Severe problem	9	372,910	264,790	138,495	0	25,750
Critical problem	6	526,492	364,648	182,633	0	20,100
Catastrophic problem	0	0	0	0	0	0

b. Severity ranking by sub-district



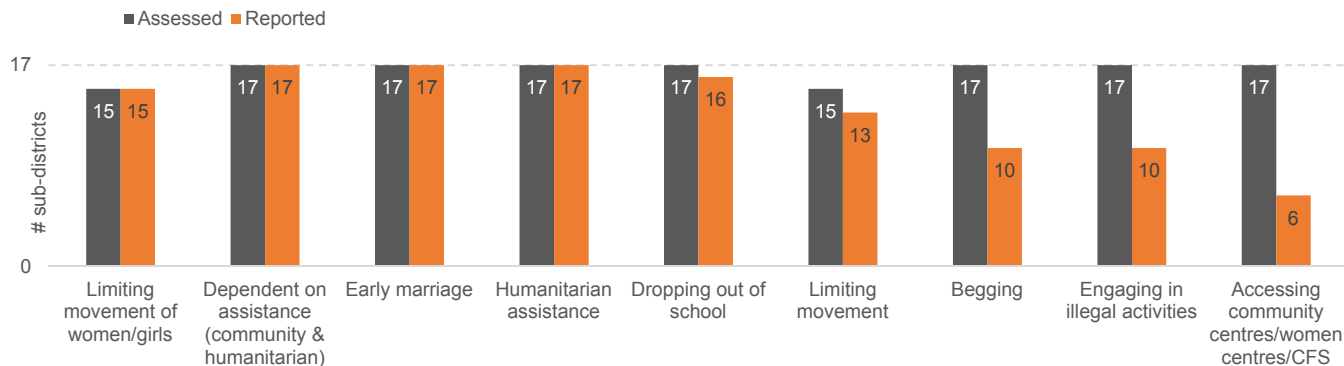
c. CONFLICT INCIDENTS

Number of conflict incidents by type (from 1 August 2015 to 31 July 2016)



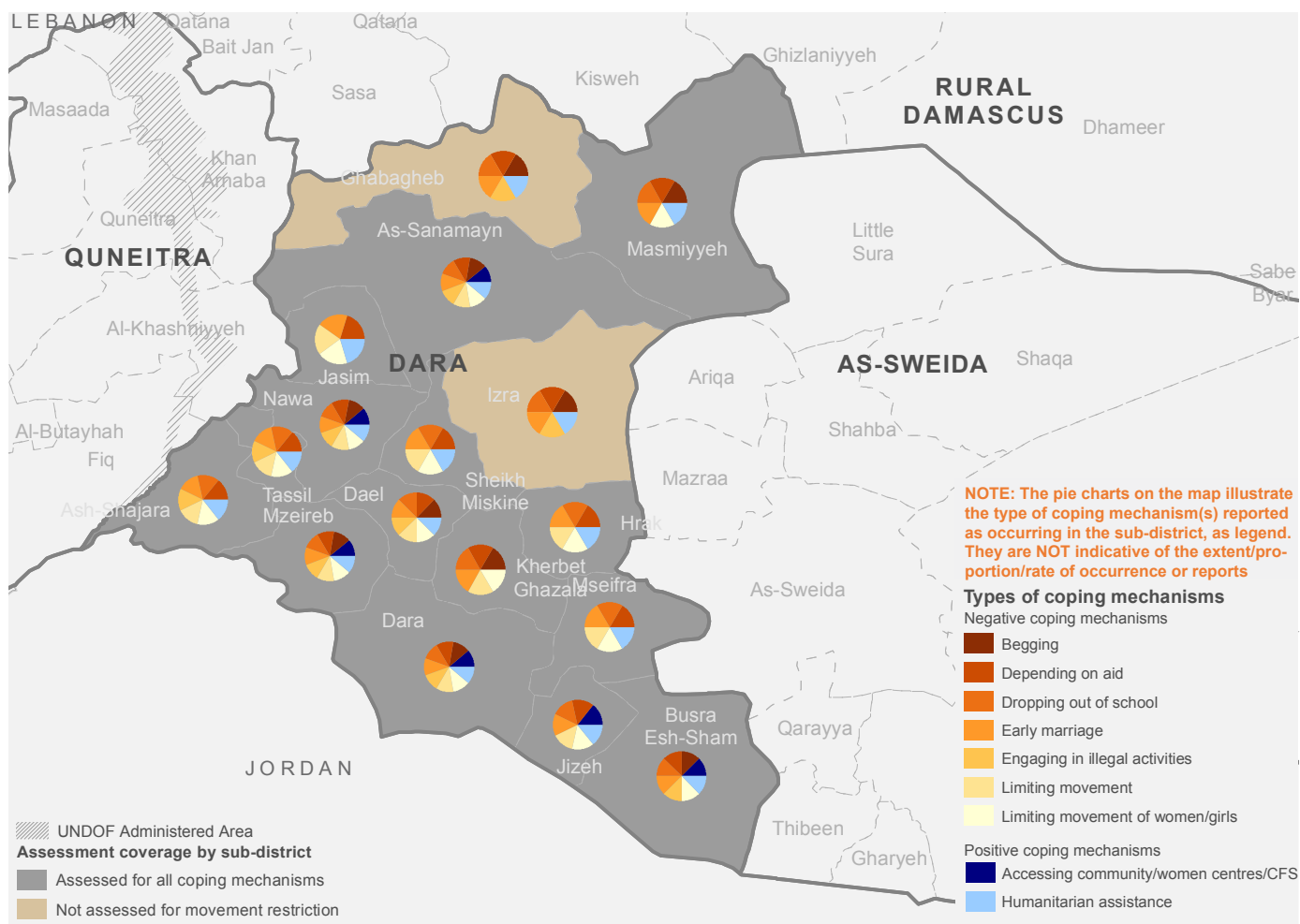
d. COPING MECHANISMS

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting occurrence of different types of coping mechanisms



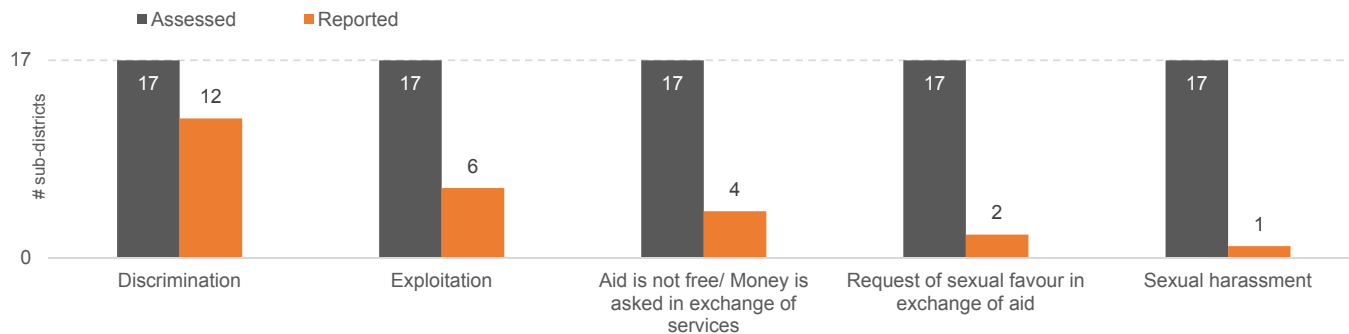
Map of occurrence of different types of coping mechanisms by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the type of coping mechanism(s) reported as occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion/rate of occurrence or reports.



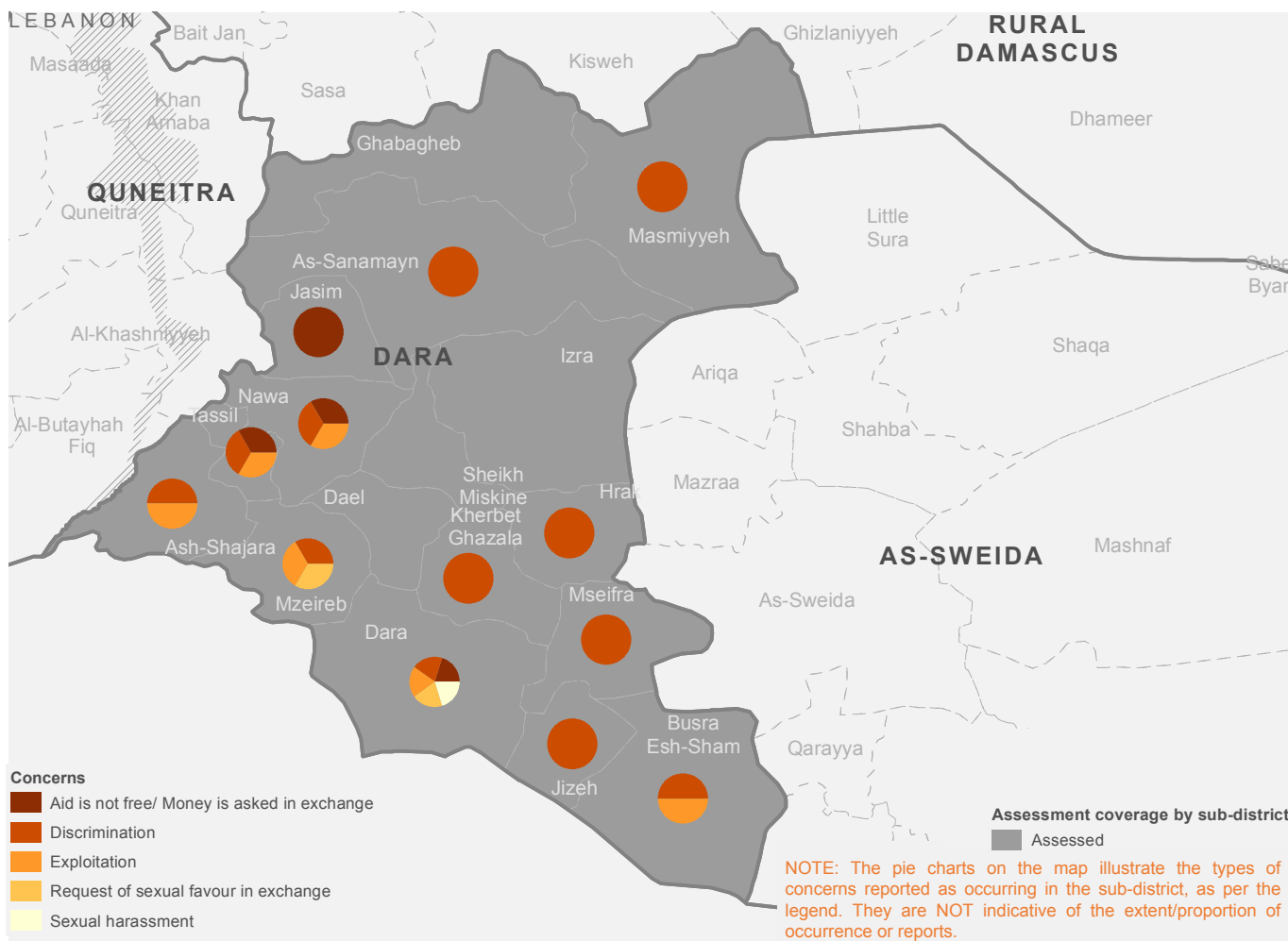
e. CONCERNS ON HOW HUMANITARIAN AID IS DELIVERED

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting different types of protection concerns in relation to receipt of humanitarian aid.



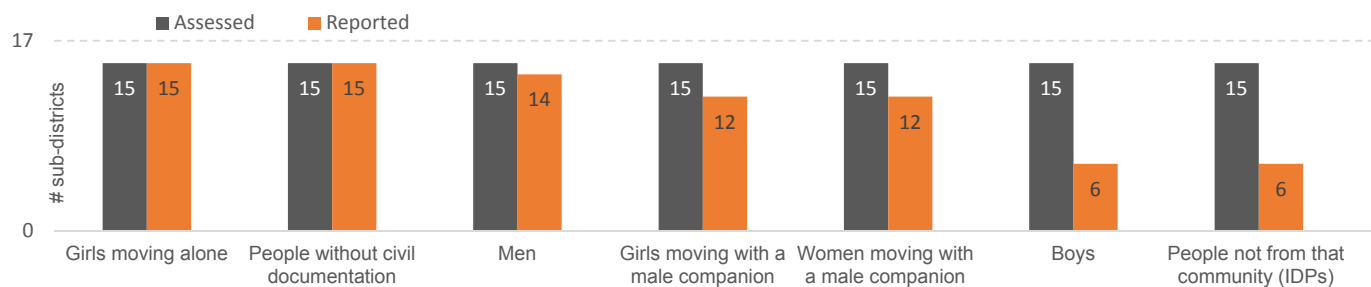
Map of different types of protection concerns occurring in relation to receipt of humanitarian aid, by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the types of concerns reported as occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion of occurrence or reports.



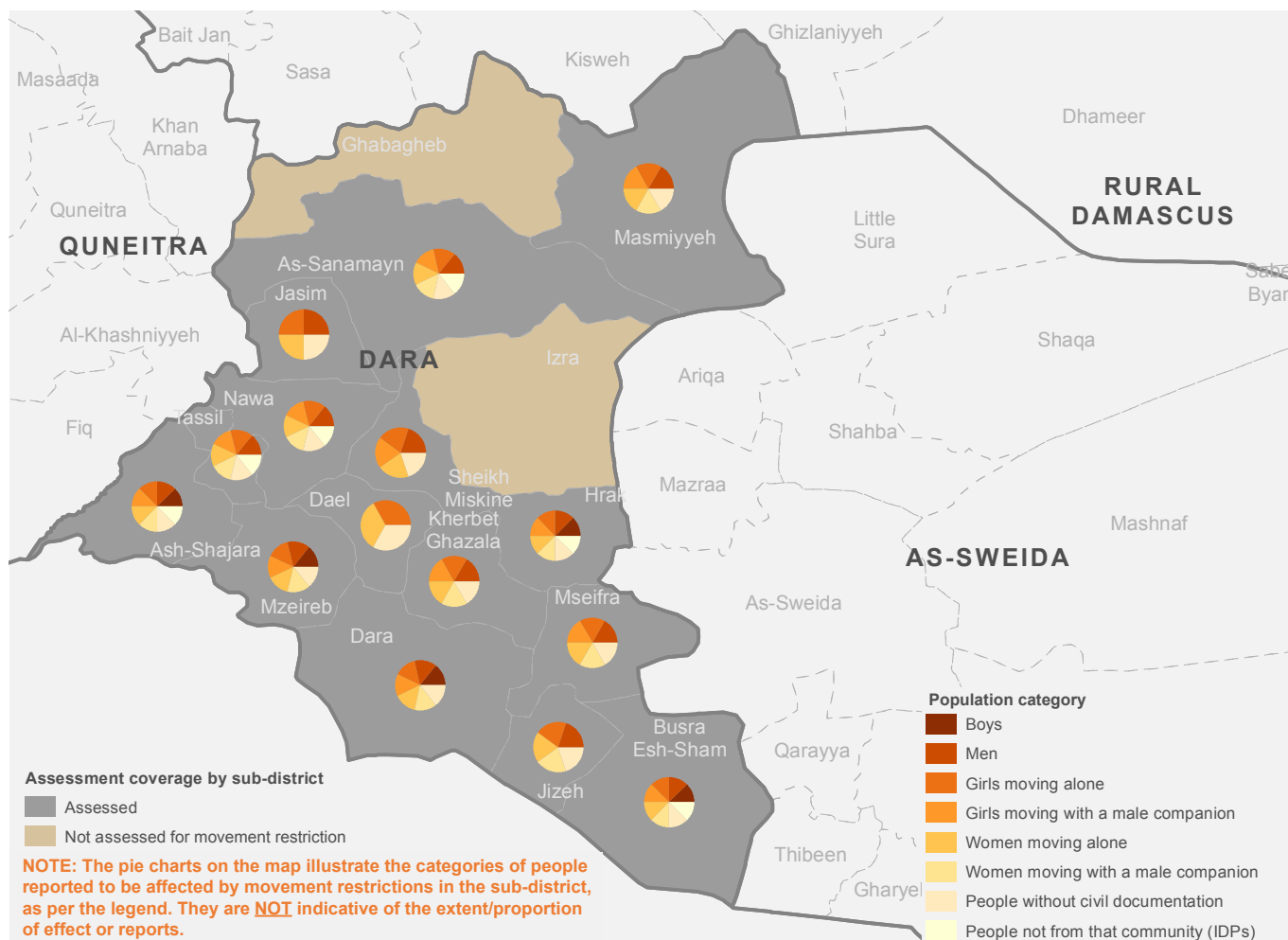
f. MOVEMENT RESTRICTION: TYPES OF POPULATION AFFECTED

The graph below reflects the categories of people reported to be affected by movement restrictions (assessed and reported as occurring by sub-districts).



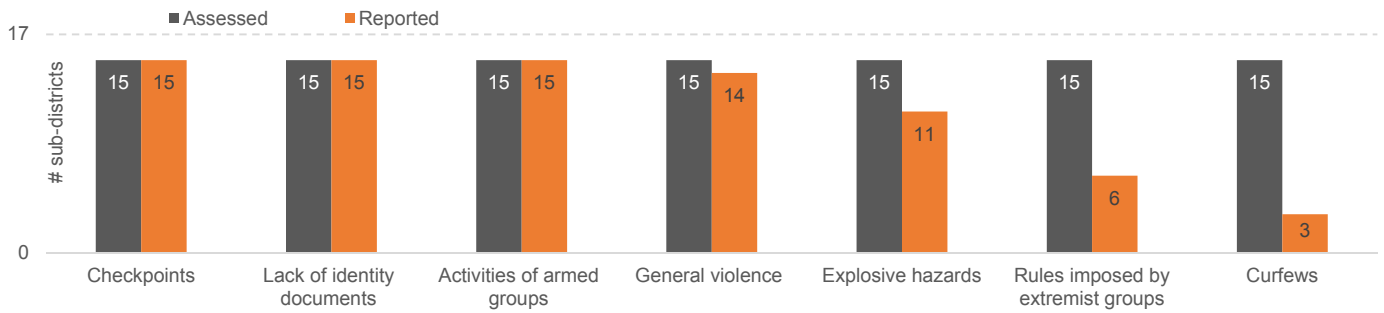
Map of categories of people reported to be affected by movement restrictions by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the categories of people reported to be affected by movement restrictions in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion of effect or reports.



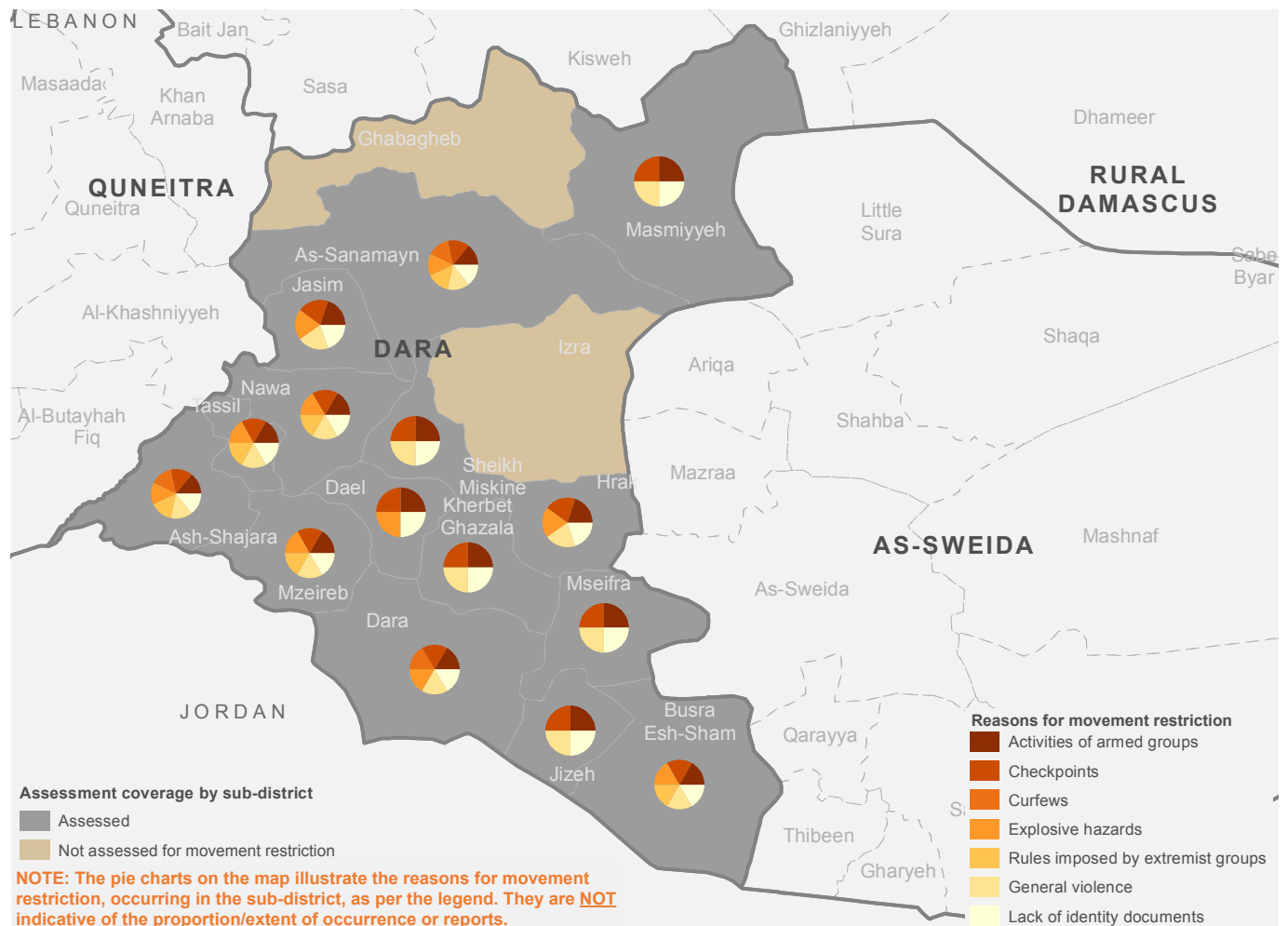
g. MOVEMENT RESTRICTION: REASONS

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting occurrence of different reasons for movement restrictions



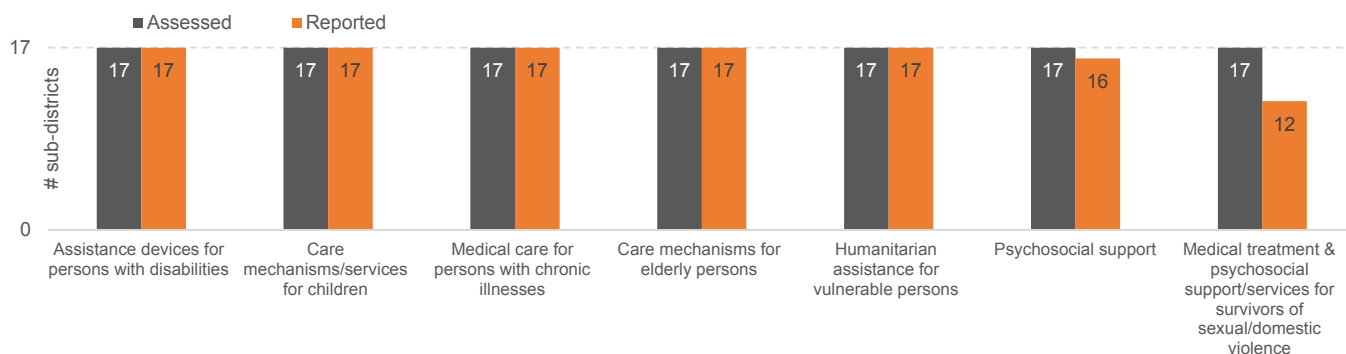
Map of different reasons for movement restrictions reported by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the reasons for movement restriction, occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the proportion/extent of occurrence or reports.



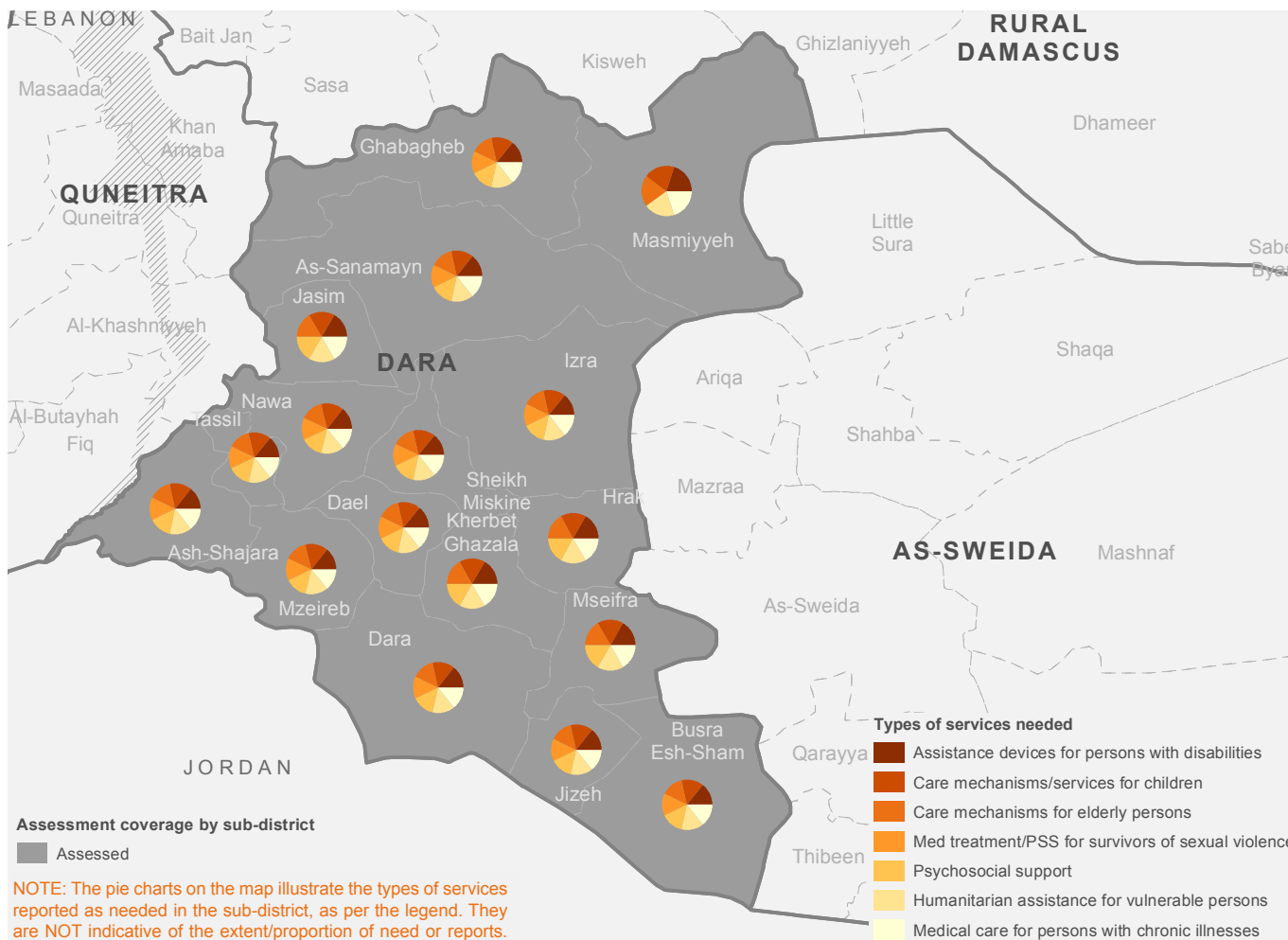
h. TYPES OF SERVICES NEEDED

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting a need for the following categories of services.



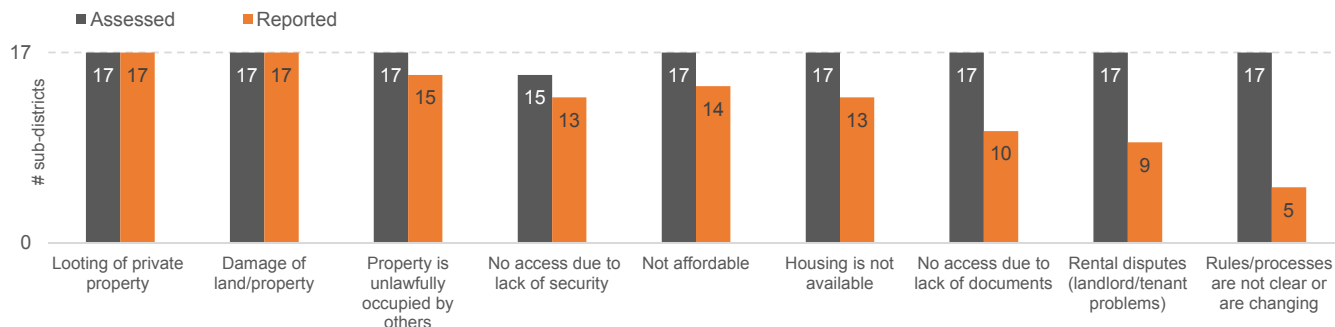
Map of different types of services reported as needed, by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the types of services reported as needed in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are **NOT** indicative of the extent/proportion of need or reports.



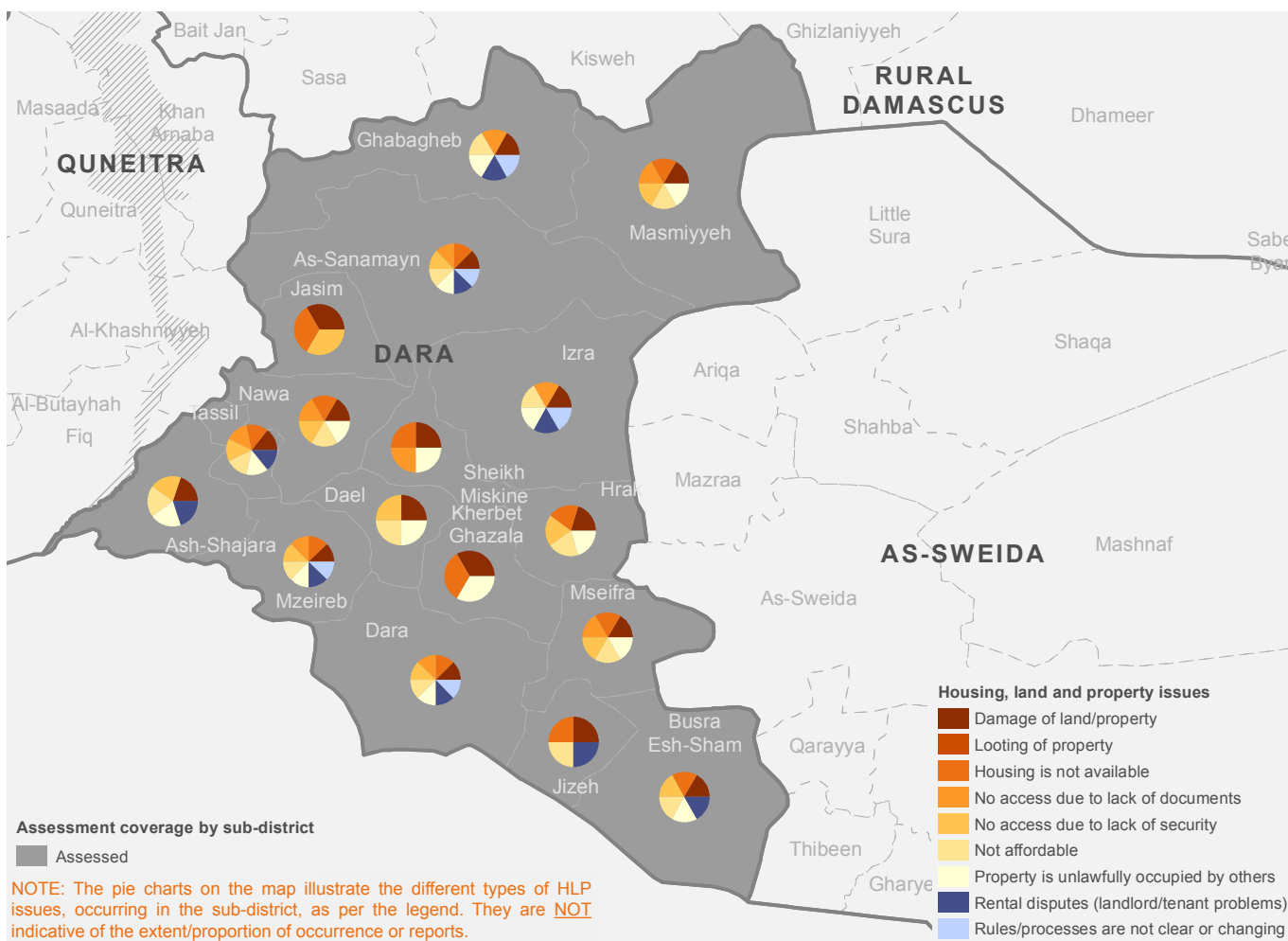
i. TYPES OF HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY (“HLP”) ISSUES

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting occurrence of different types of HLP issues



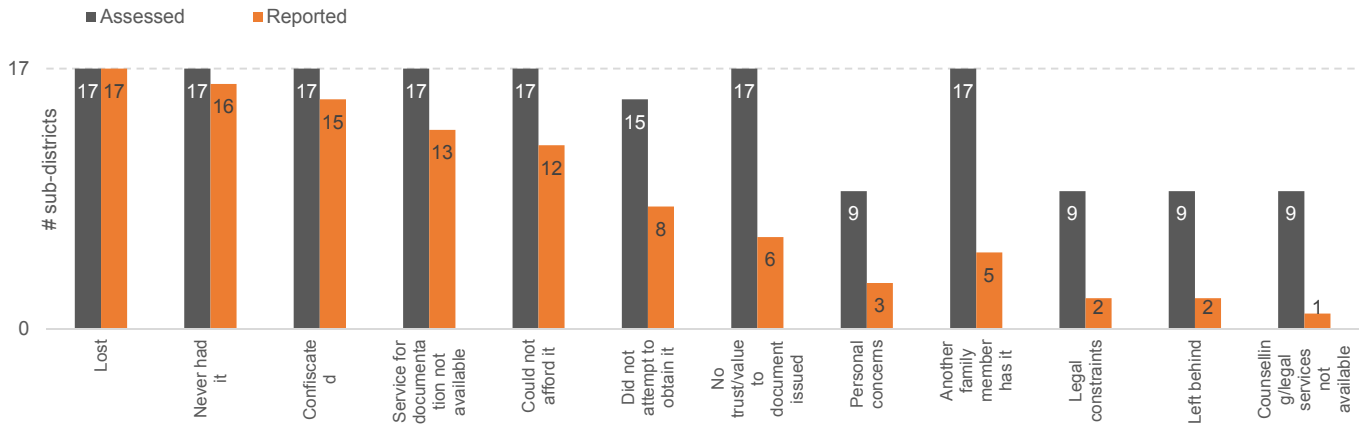
Map of different types of HLP issues occurring by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the different types of HLP issues, occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion of occurrence or reports.



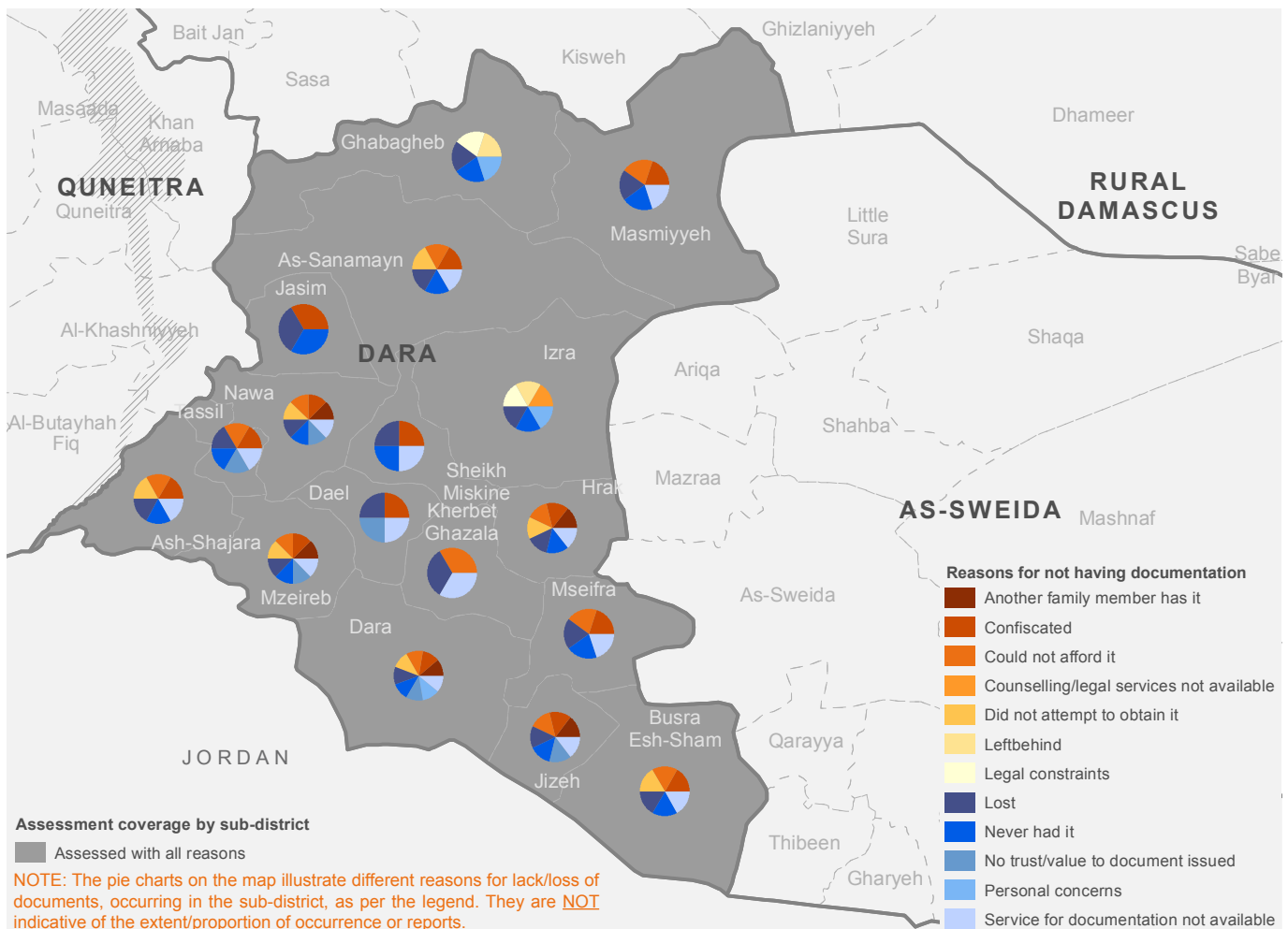
j. CIVIL DOCUMENTATION: REASONS FOR NOT HAVING DOCUMENTS

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting occurrence of different reasons for not having documents



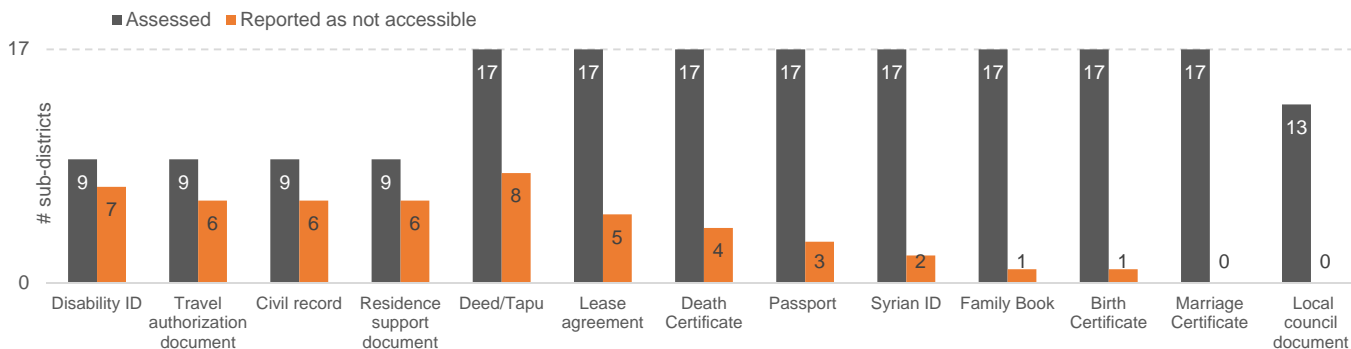
Map of different types of reasons for not having documents, by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate different reasons for lack/loss of documents, occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion of occurrence or reports.



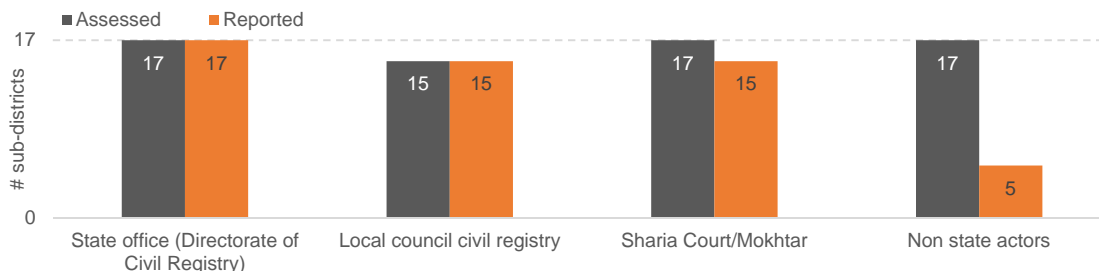
K. CIVIL DOCUMENTATION: TYPE OF DOCUMENTS REPORTED AS NOT ACCESSIBLE

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting different types of documents as not accessible



I. CIVIL DOCUMENTATION: TYPE OF OFFICE/AUTHORITY CURRENTLY ACCESSIBLE TO OBTAIN DOCUMENTS

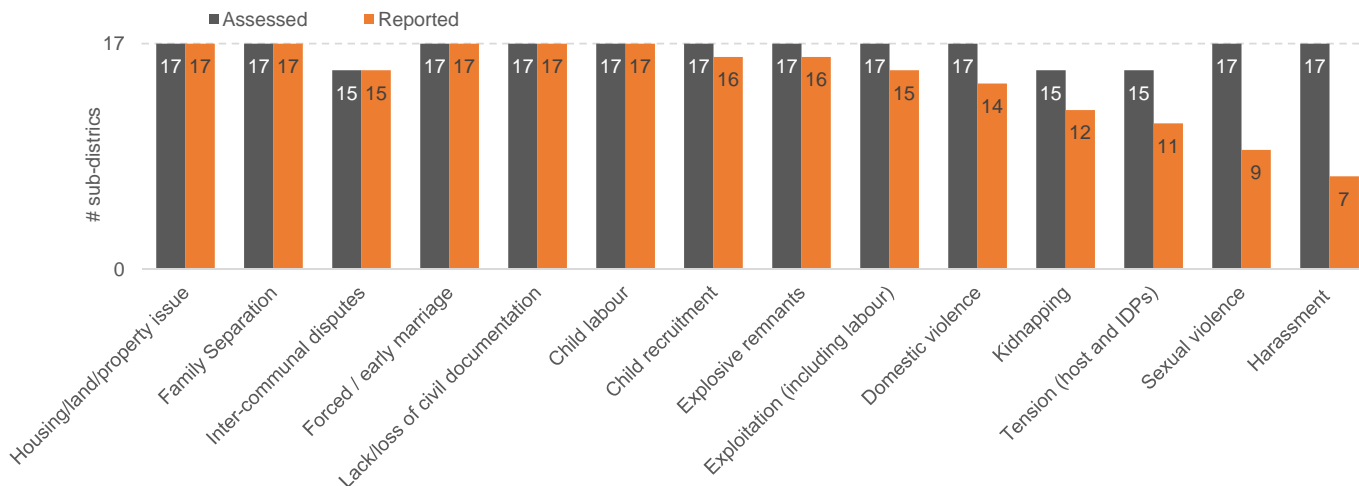
Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting different types of offices as accessible to obtain documents



m. PROTECTION ISSUES

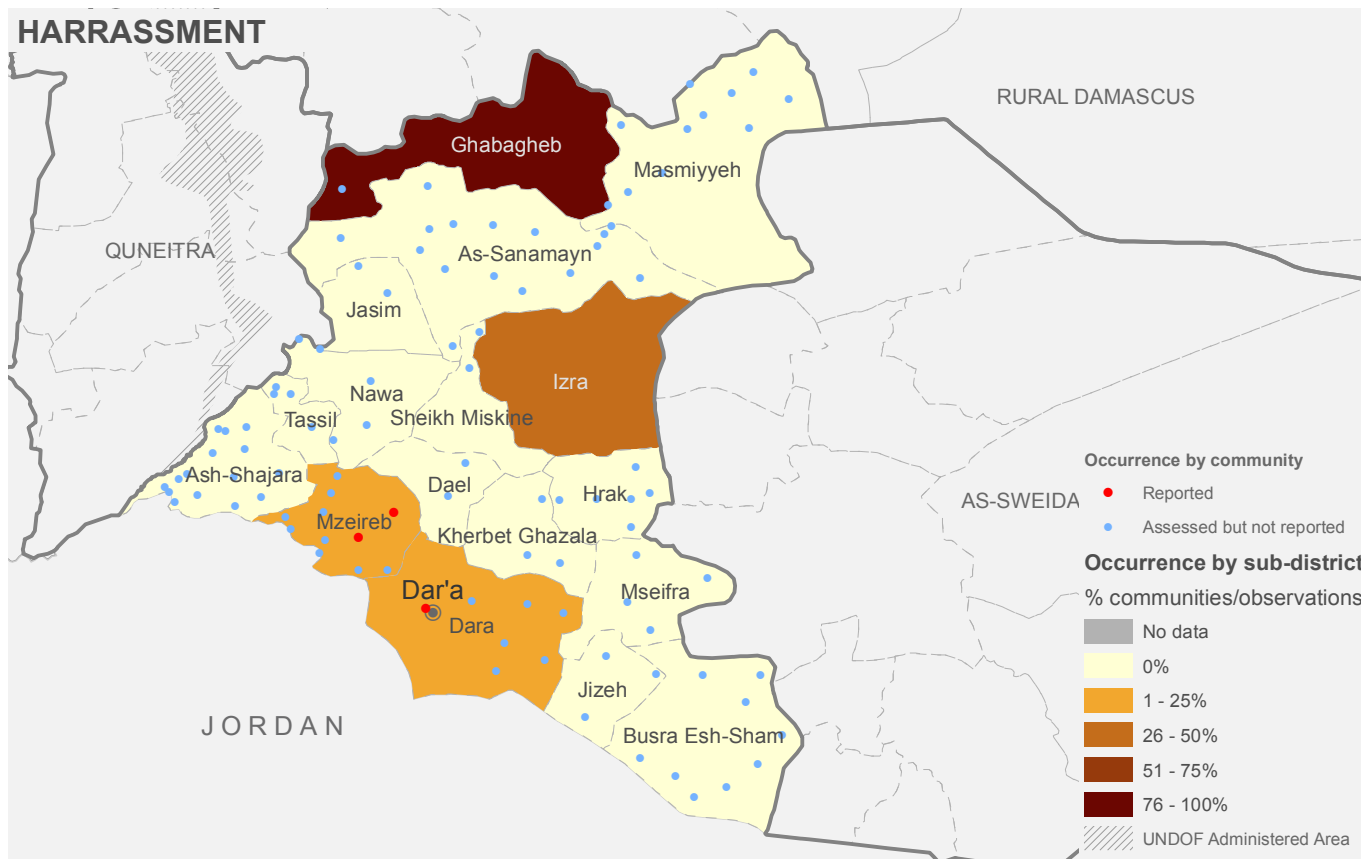
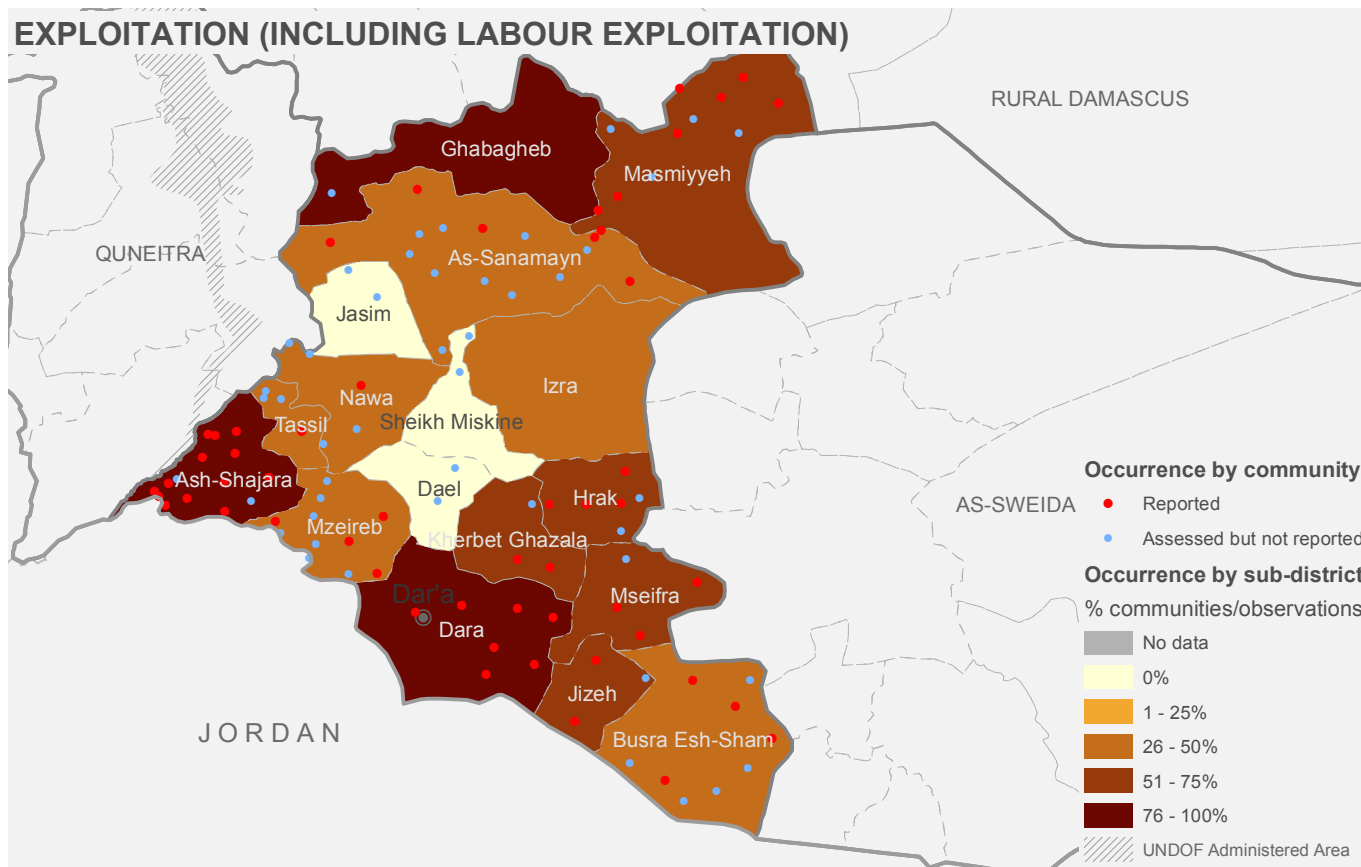
Number of sub-districts reporting occurrence of different types of protection issues

Disclaimer: This graph reflects the occurrence of the issue in sub-districts, and does not “rank” or reflect the “gravity” of the issue.



Map of occurrence of protection issues

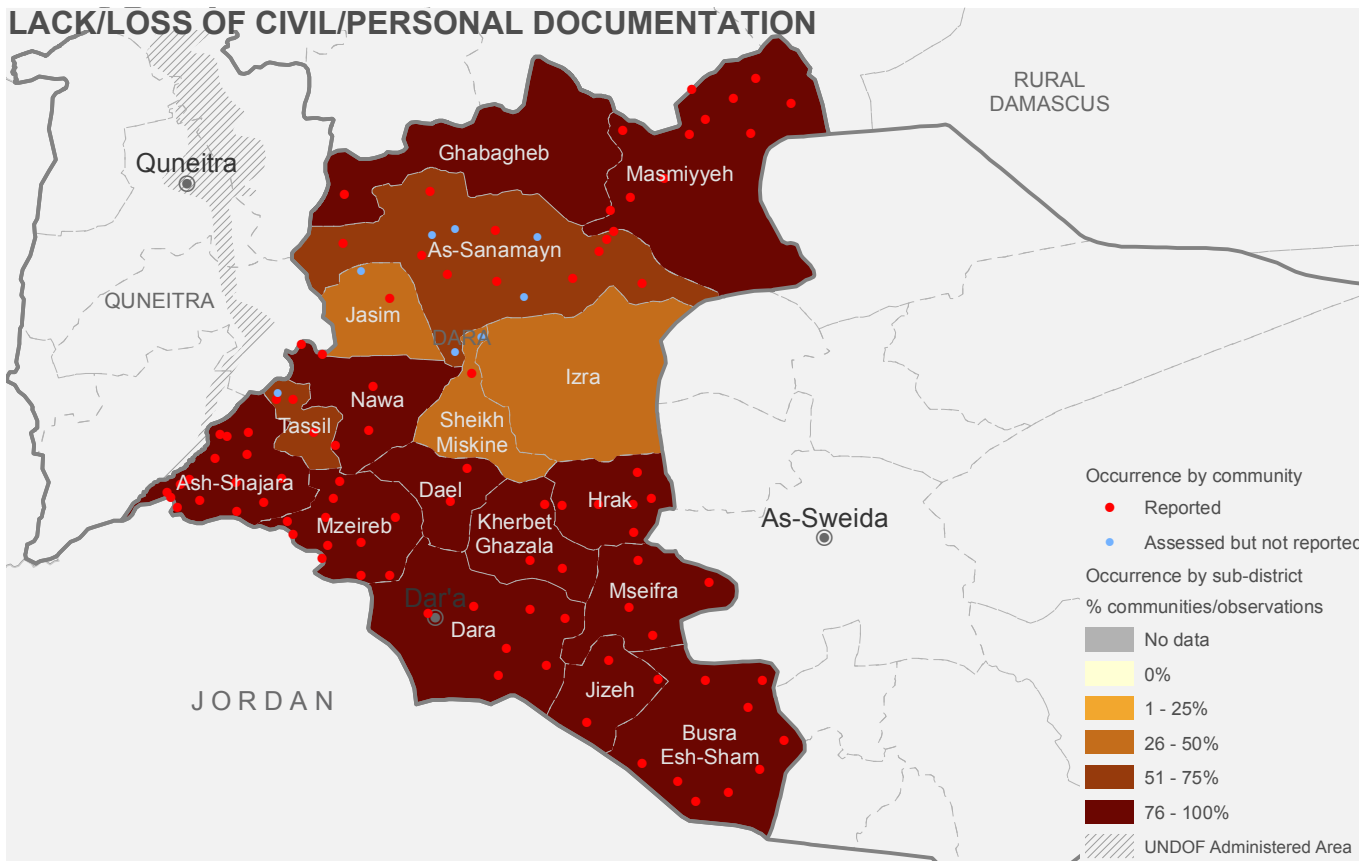
NOTE: In sub-districts where community level data is available, the indicated percentage on the map represents the % of communities assessed that report the issue. In sub-districts where community level data is not available, it represents % of “direct community observations” by Protection sector members that reported the issue.



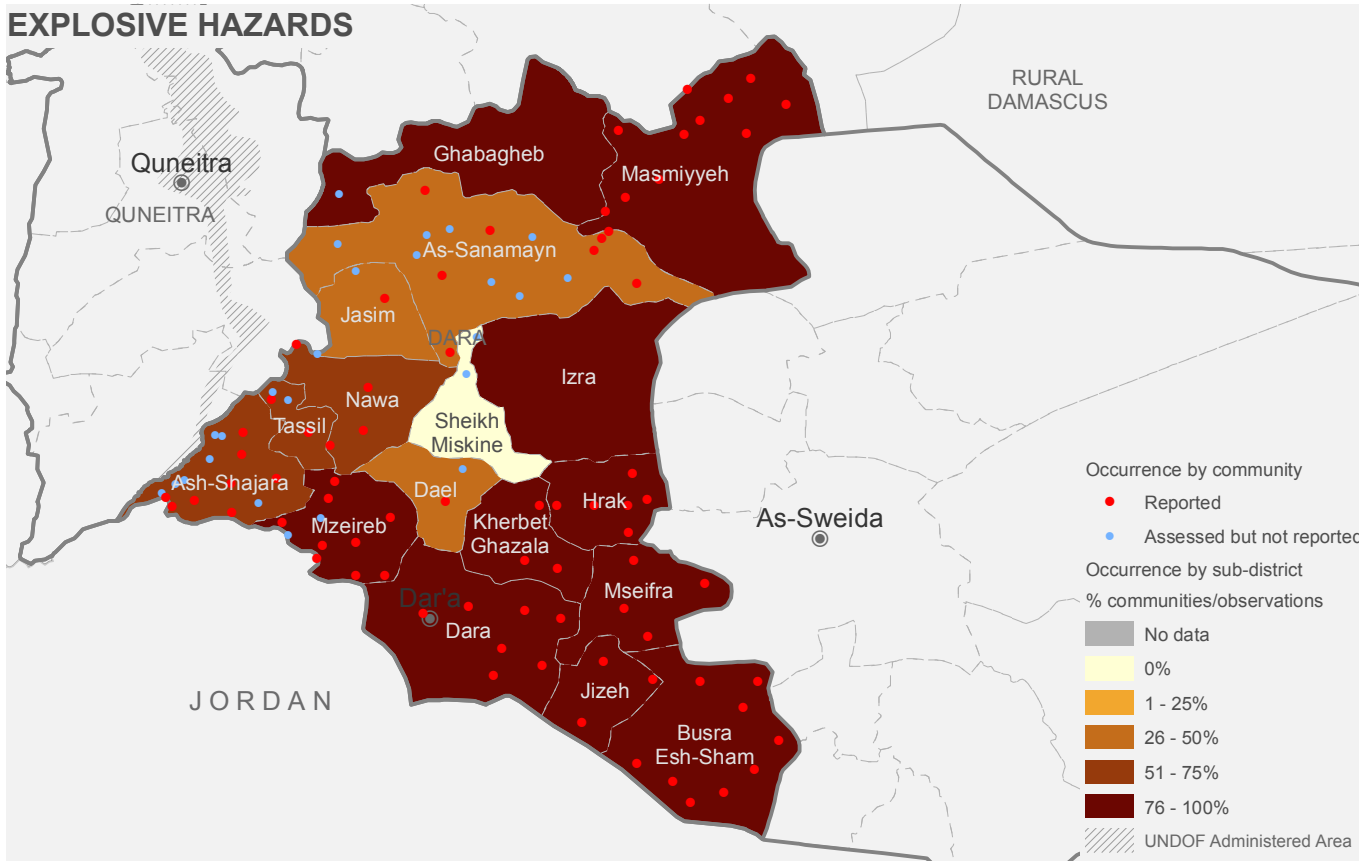
Map of occurrence of protection issues

NOTE: In sub-districts where community level data is available, the indicated percentage on the map represents the % of communities assessed that report the issue. In sub-districts where community level data is not available, it represents % of “direct community observations” by Protection sector members that reported the issue.

LACK/LOSS OF CIVIL/PERSONAL DOCUMENTATION

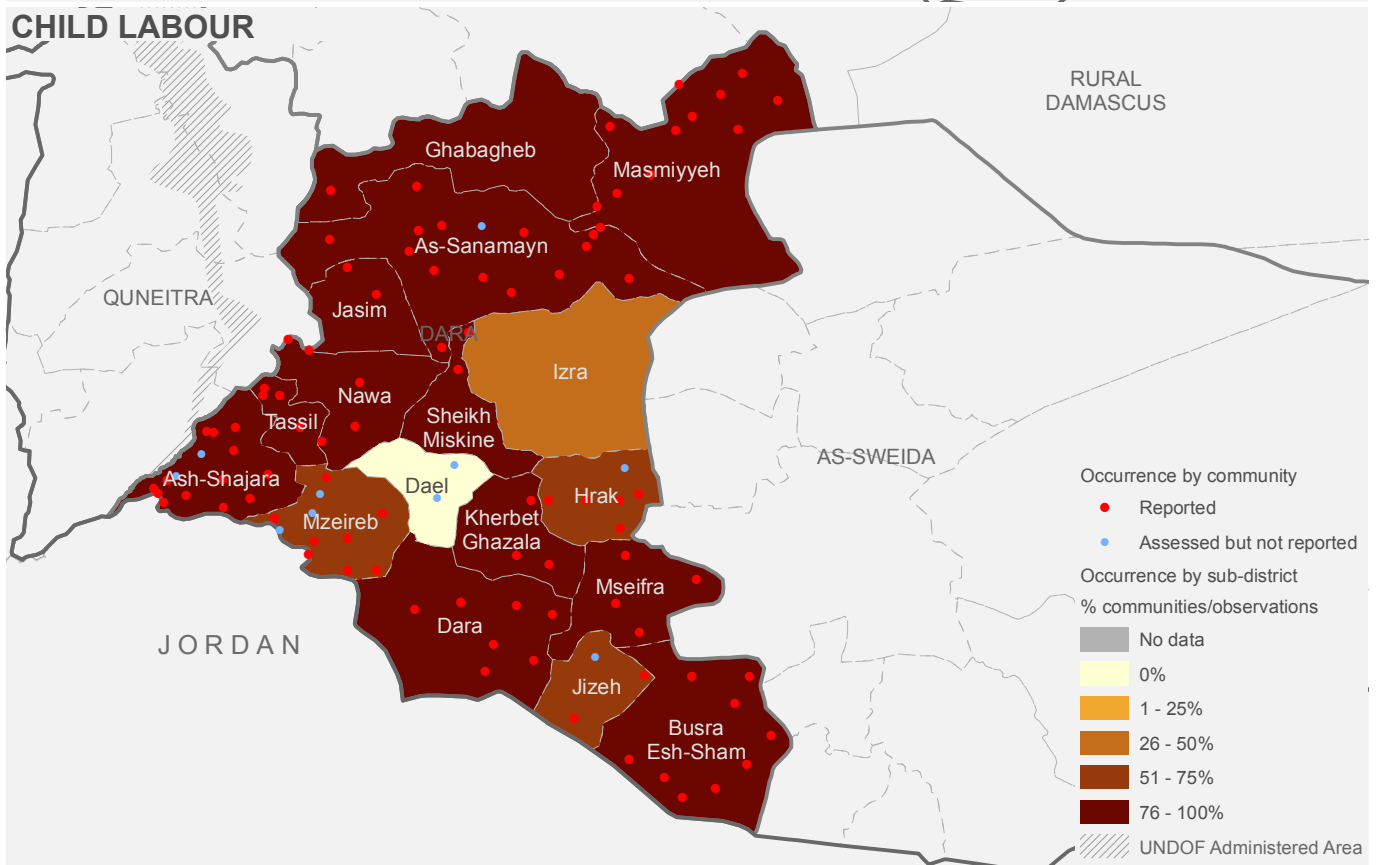
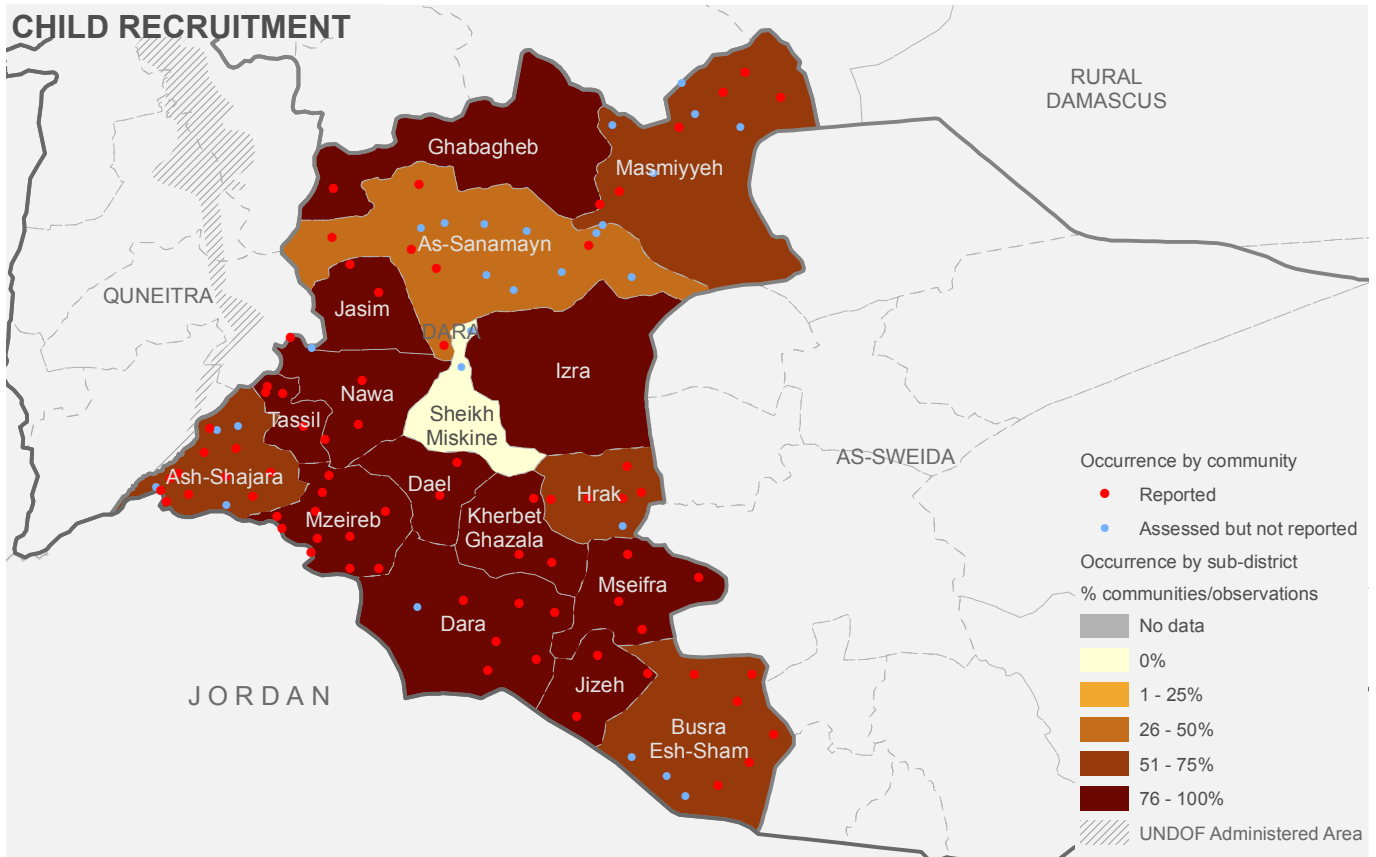


EXPLOSIVE HAZARDS



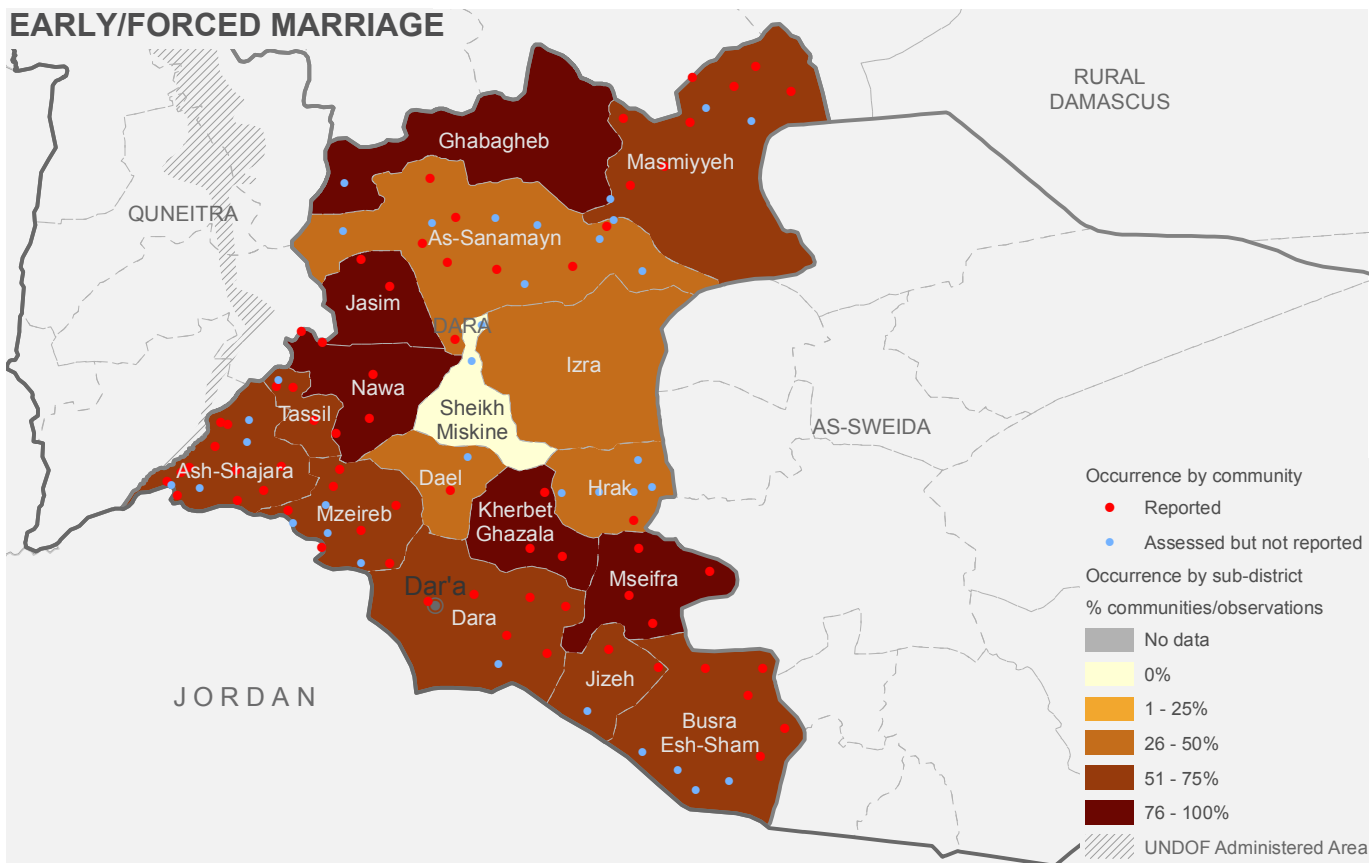
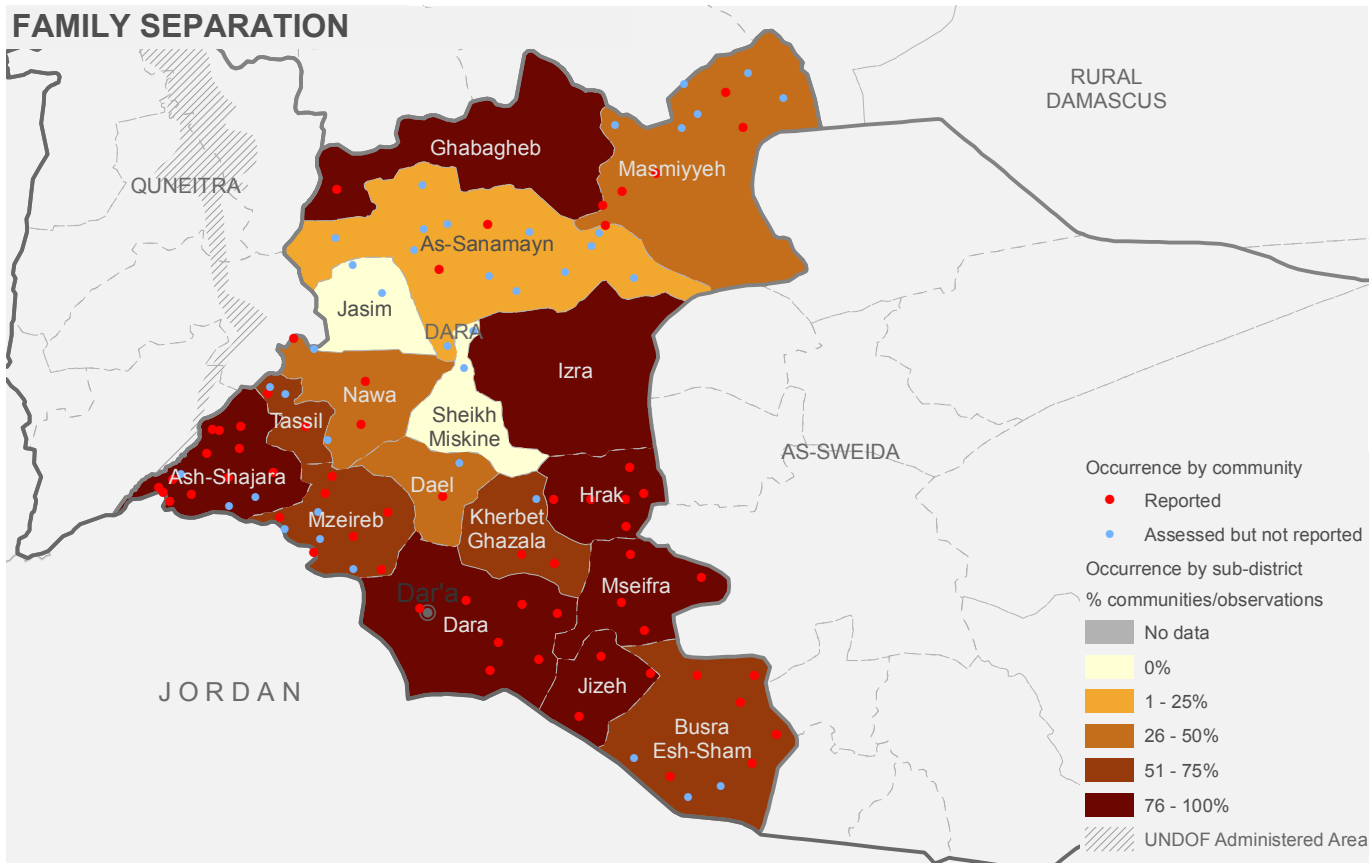
Map of occurrence of protection issues

NOTE: In sub-districts where community level data is available, the indicated percentage on the map represents the % of communities assessed that report the issue. In sub-districts where community level data is not available, it represents % of “direct community observations” by Protection sector members that reported the issue.



Map of occurrence of protection issues

NOTE: In sub-districts where community level data is available, the indicated percentage on the map represents the % of communities assessed that report the issue. In sub-districts where community level data is not available, it represents % of “direct community observations” by Protection sector members that reported the issue.

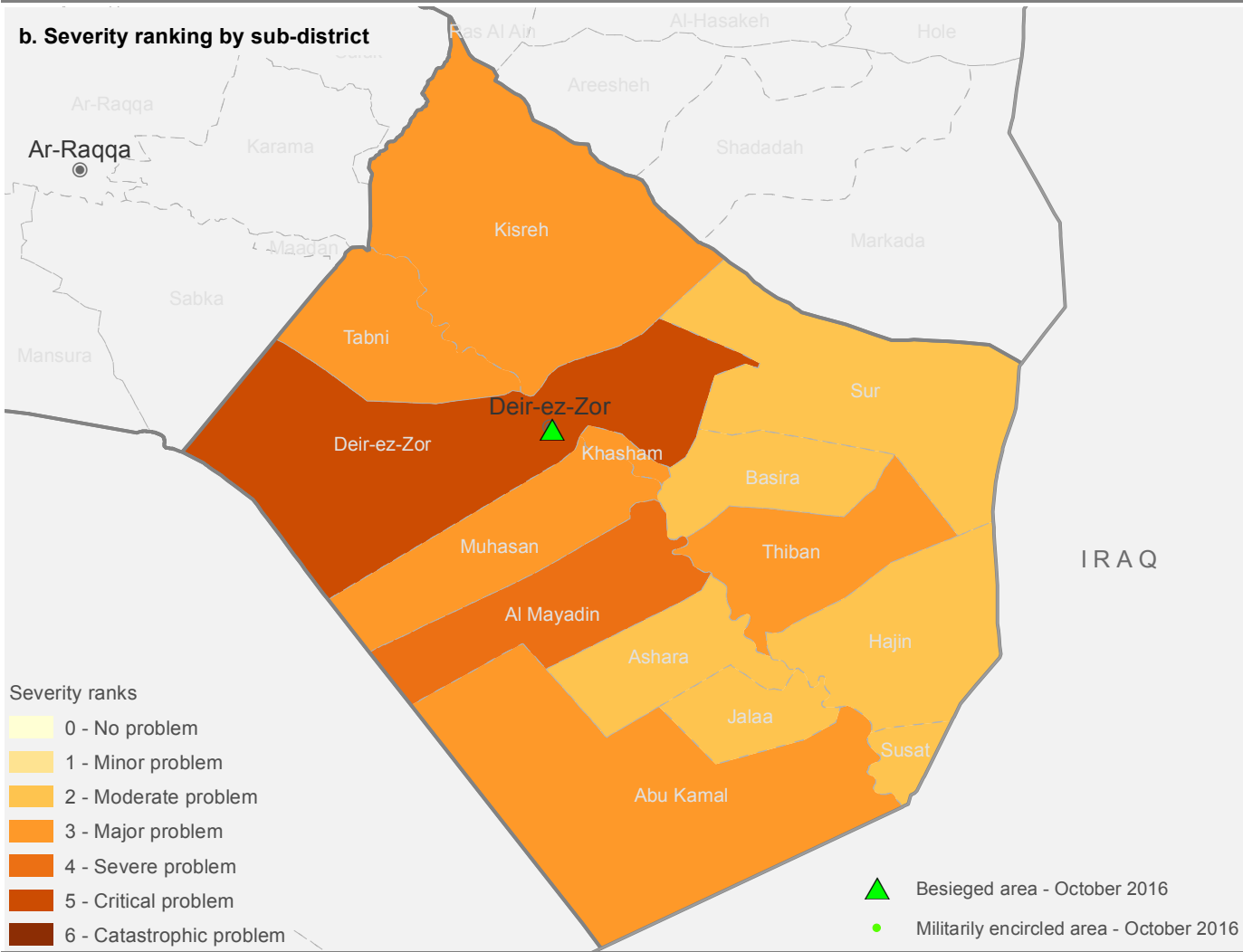


DEIR-EZ-ZOR GOVERNORATE:

a. POPULATION CATEGORIES

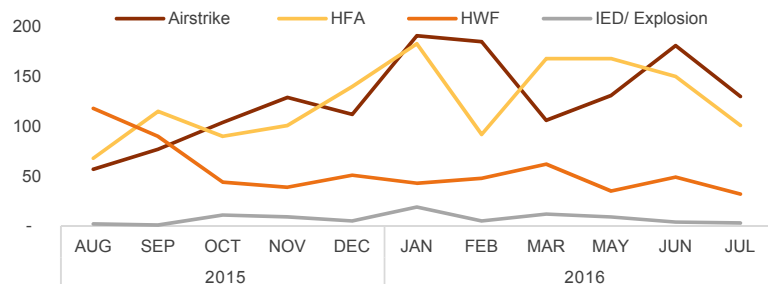
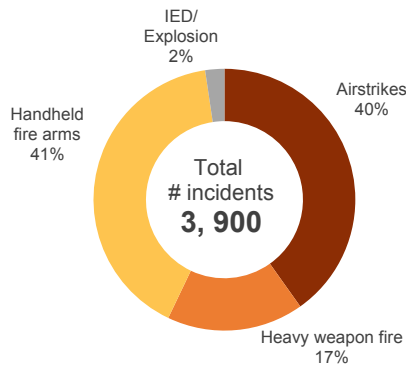
	14	1,097,930	828,003	181,915	93,500	1,004,430
Severity	Number of sub-districts	Total population	People in Need	IDPs	In Besieged/ Militarily encircled locations	In Hard-to-reach locations
No problem	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor problem	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moderate problem	5	299,620	207,517	17,445	0	299,620
Major problem	6	493,290	365,370	57,230	0	493,290
Severe problem	1	29,940	20,736	5,720	0	29,940
Critical problem	2	275,080	234,380	101,520	93,500	181,580
Catastrophic problem	0	0	0	0	0	0

b. Severity ranking by sub-district



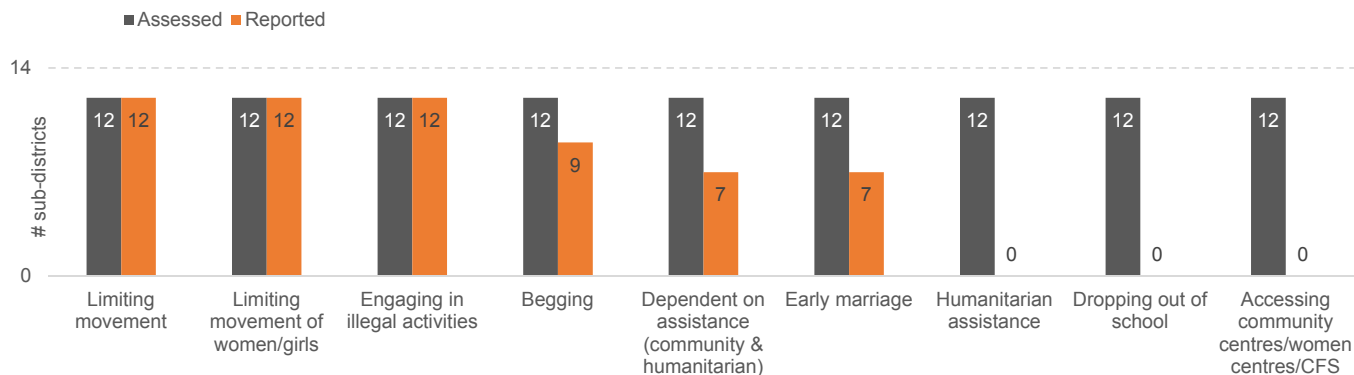
c. CONFLICT INCIDENTS

Number of conflict incidents by type (from 1 August 2015 to 31 July 2016)



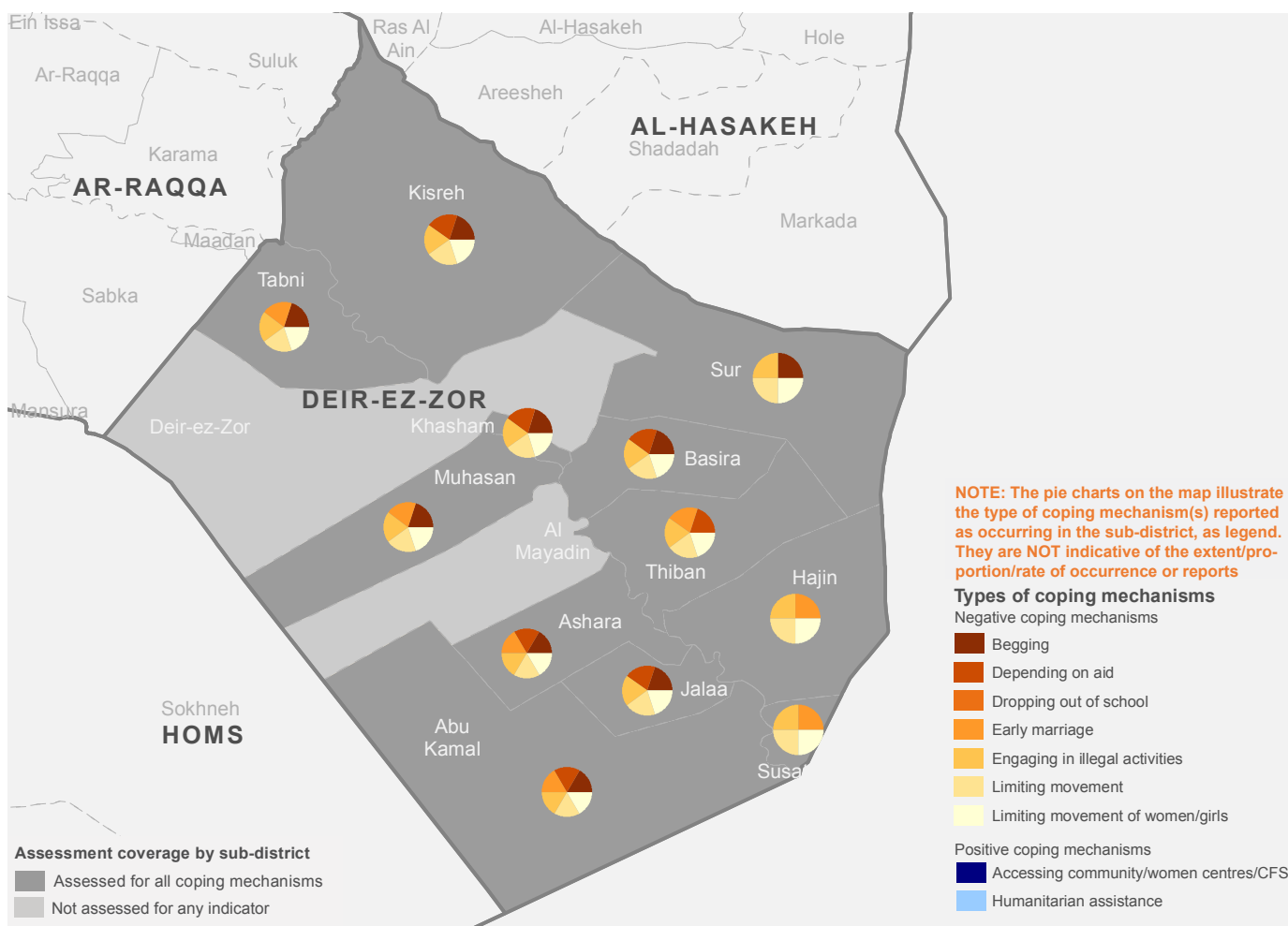
d. COPING MECHANISMS

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting occurrence of different types of coping mechanisms



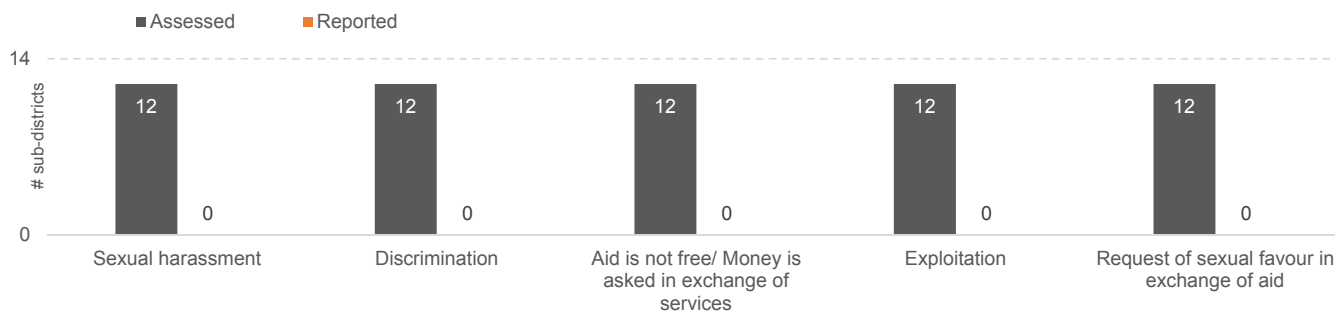
Map of occurrence of different types of coping mechanisms by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the type of coping mechanism(s) reported as occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion/rate of occurrence or reports.



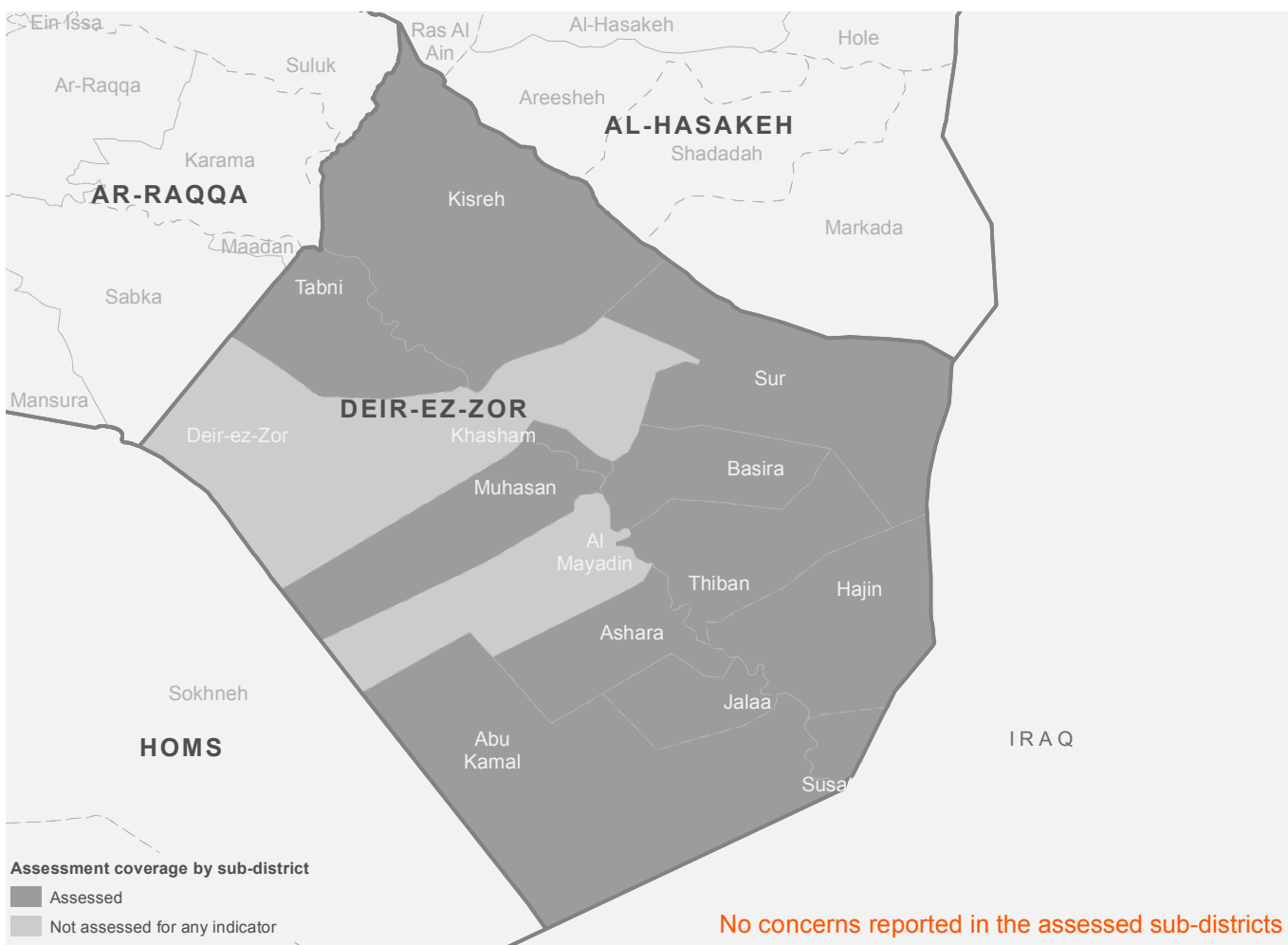
e. CONCERNS ON HOW HUMANITARIAN AID IS DELIVERED

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting different types of protection concerns in relation to receipt of humanitarian aid.



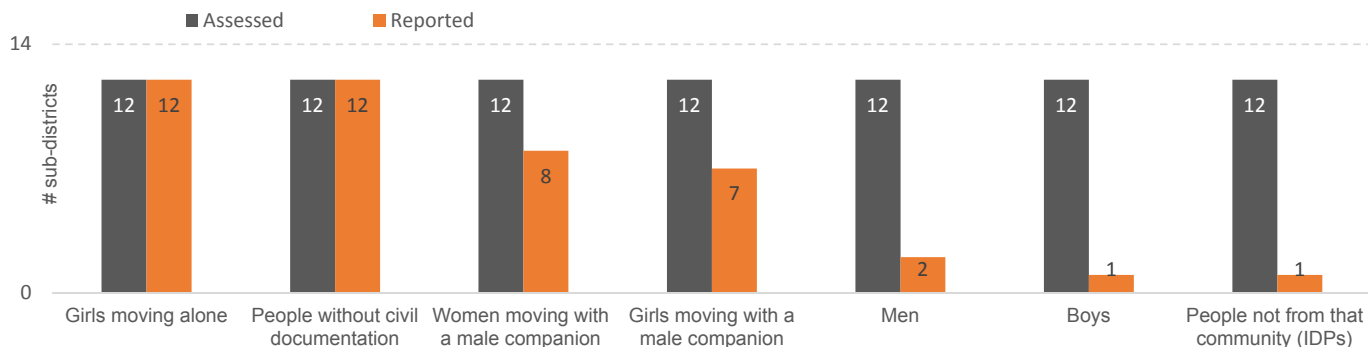
Map of different types of protection concerns occurring in relation to receipt of humanitarian aid, by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the types of concerns reported as occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion of occurrence or reports.



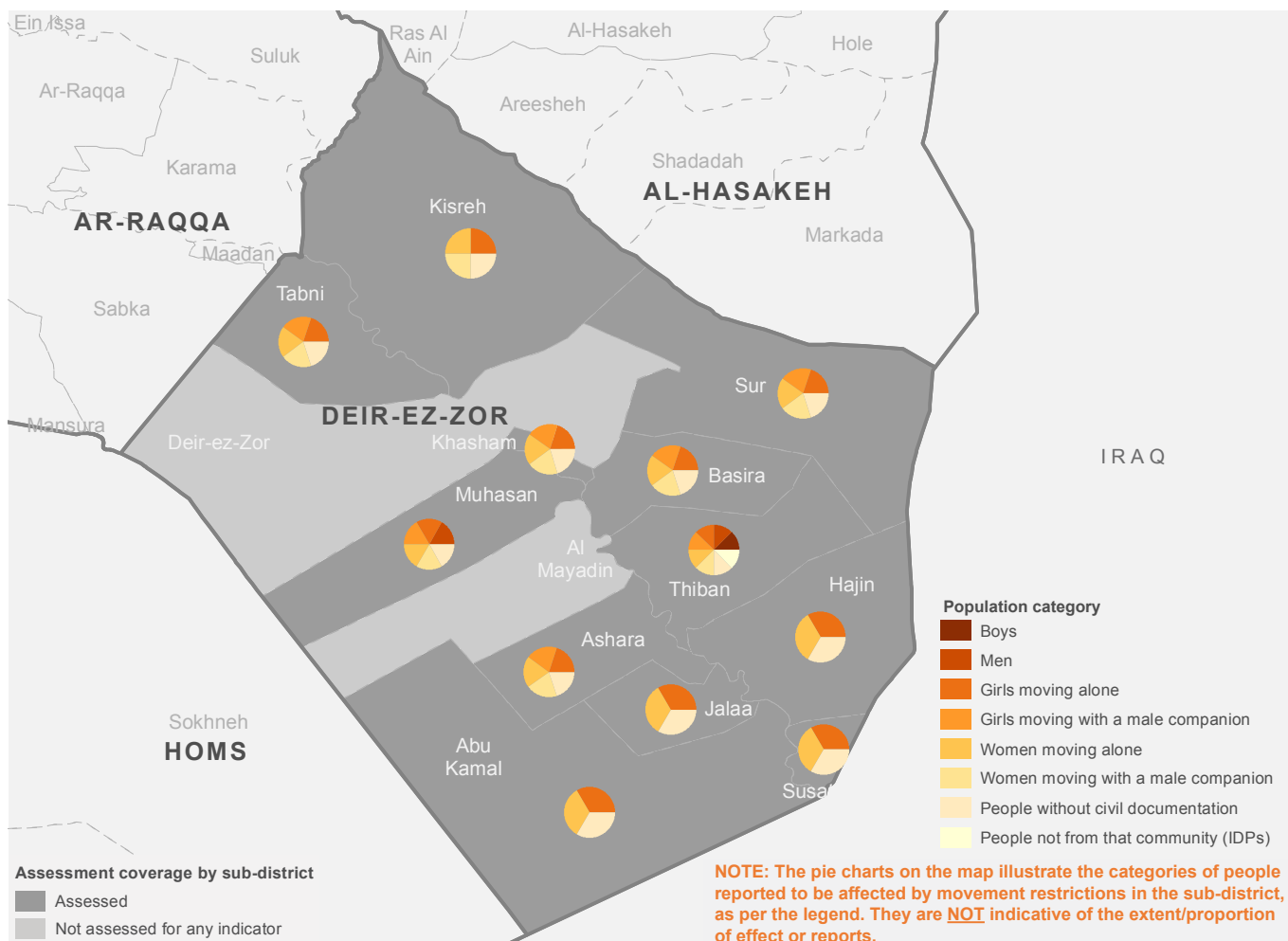
f. MOVEMENT RESTRICTION: TYPES OF POPULATION AFFECTED

The graph below reflects the categories of people reported to be affected by movement restrictions (assessed and reported as occurring by sub-districts).



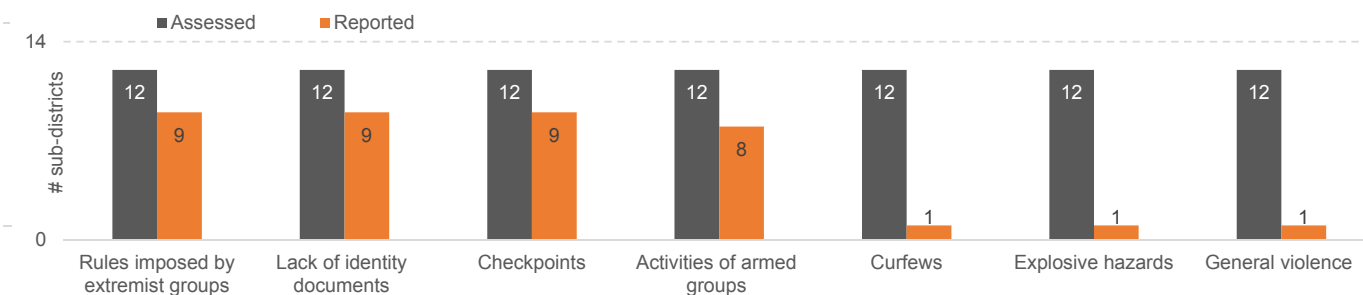
Map of categories of people reported to be affected by movement restrictions by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the categories of people reported to be affected by movement restrictions in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion of effect or reports.



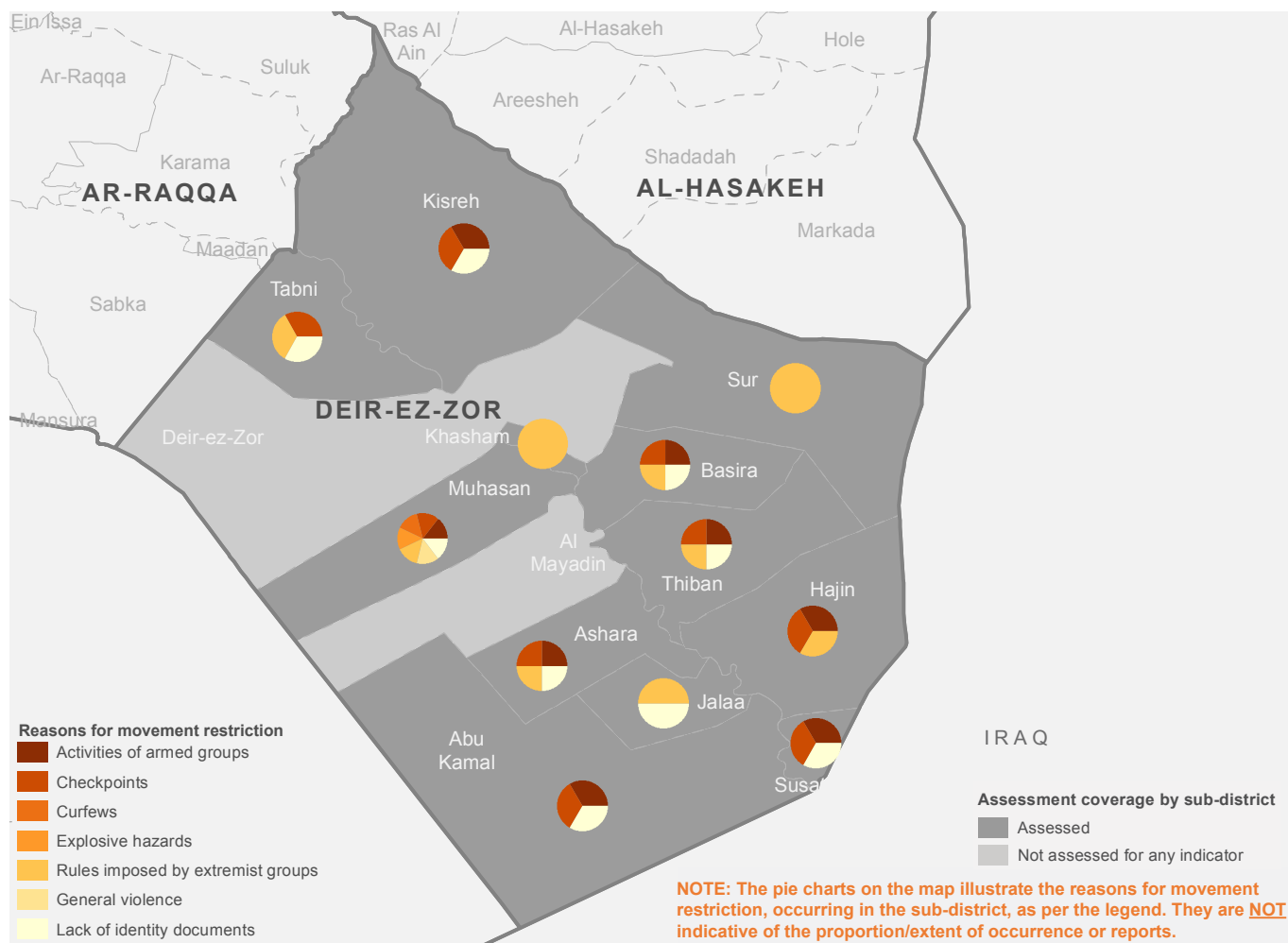
g. MOVEMENT RESTRICTION: REASONS

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting occurrence of different reasons for movement restrictions



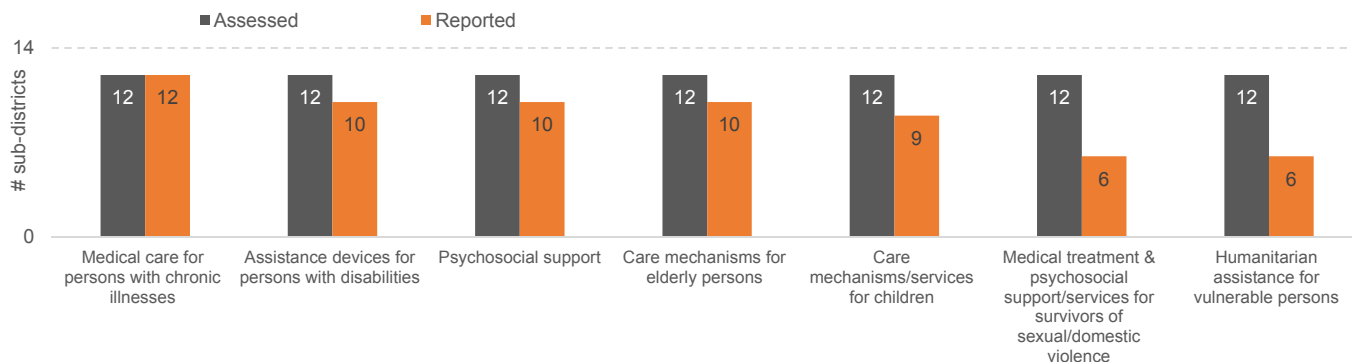
Map of different reasons for movement restrictions reported by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the reasons for movement restriction, occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the proportion/extent of occurrence or reports.



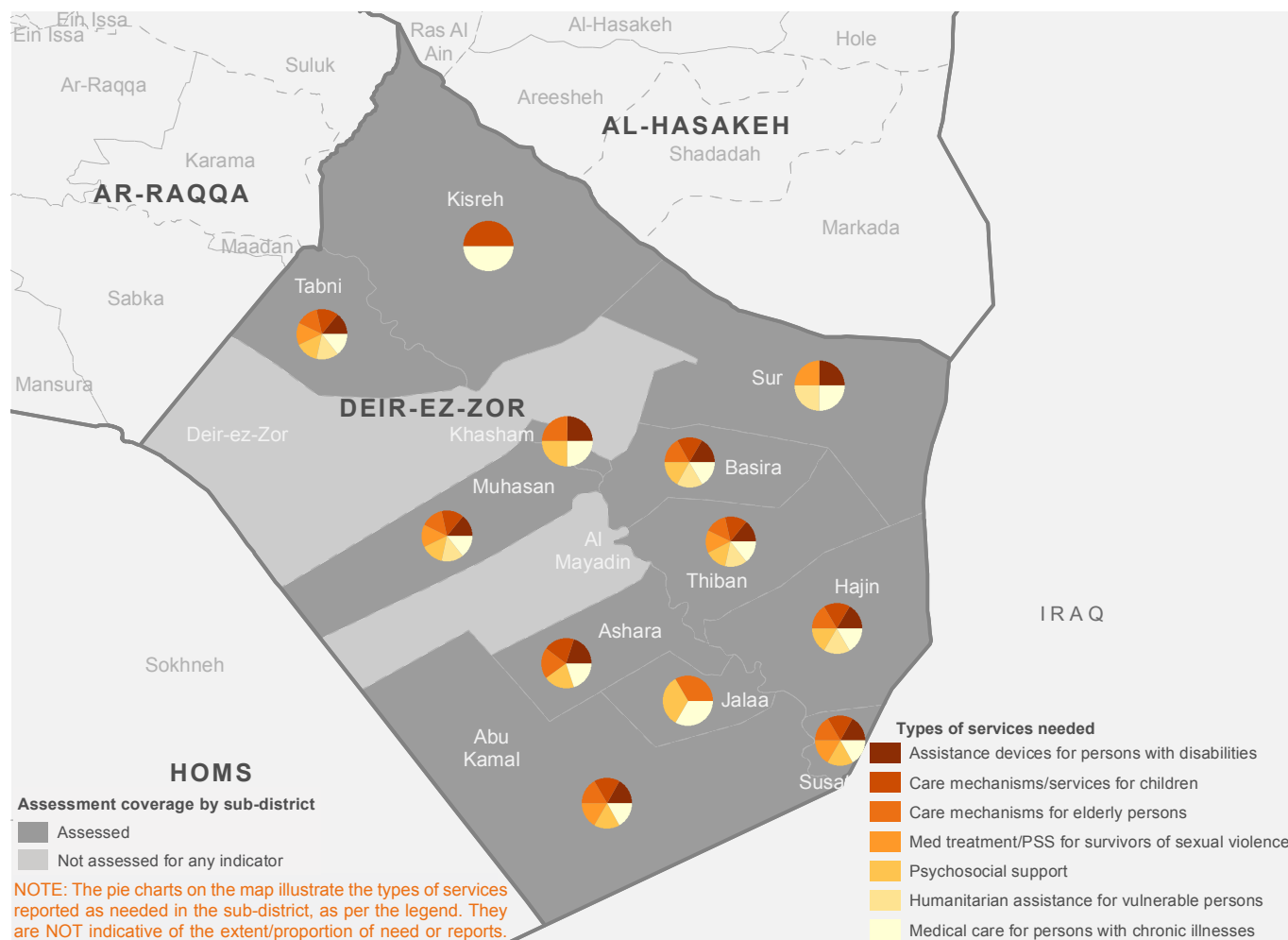
h. TYPES OF SERVICES NEEDED

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting a need for the following categories of services.



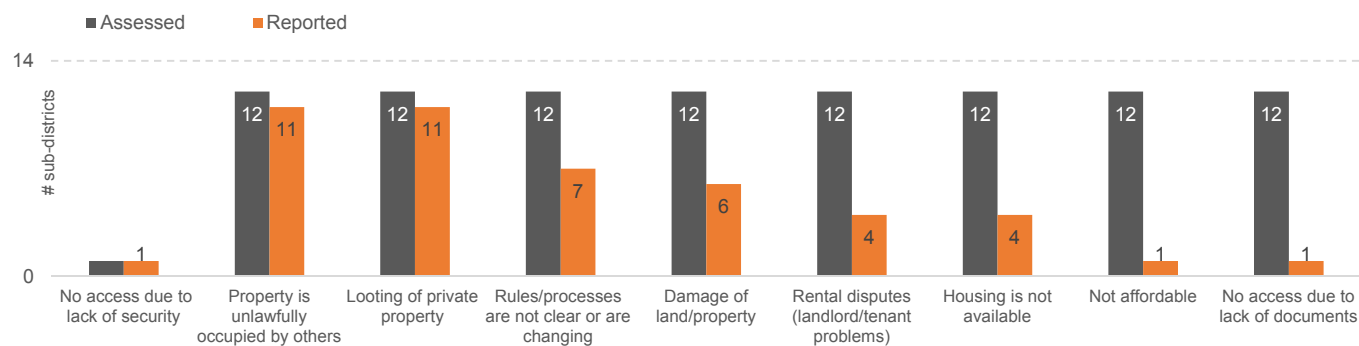
Map of different types of services reported as needed, by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the types of services reported as needed in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are **NOT** indicative of the extent/proportion of need or reports.



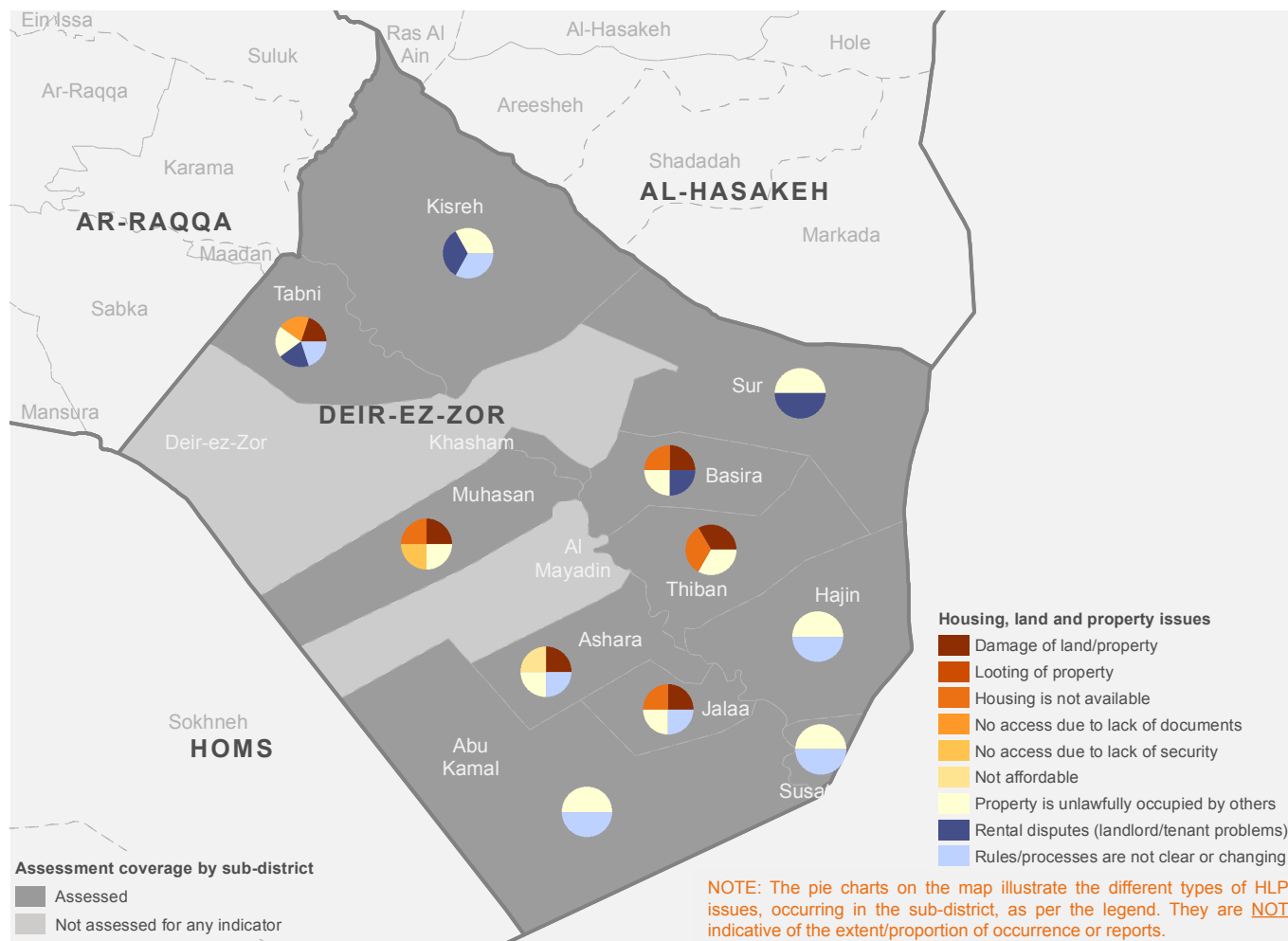
i. TYPES OF HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY (“HLP”) ISSUES

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting occurrence of different types of HLP issues



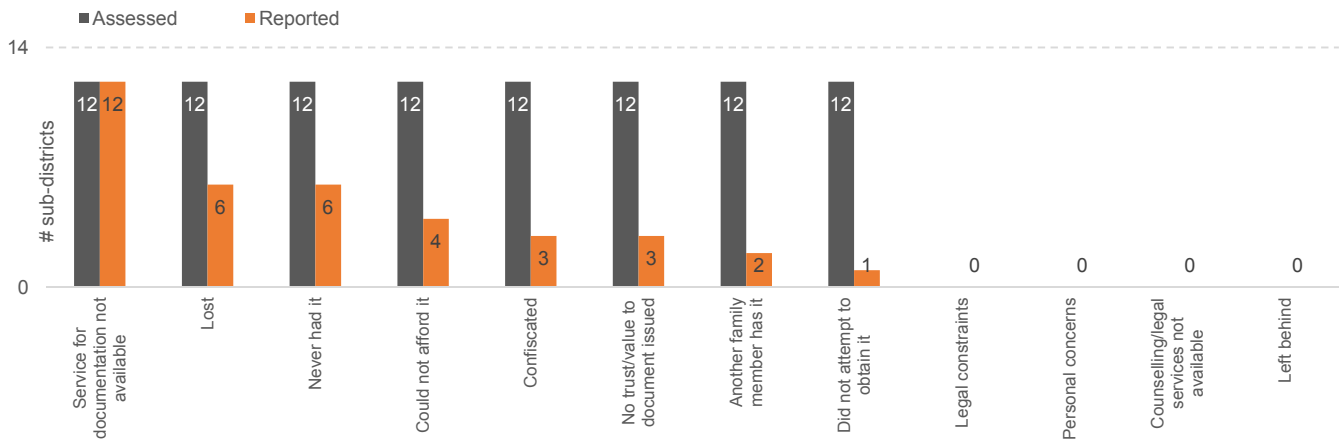
Map of different types of HLP issues occurring by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the different types of HLP issues, occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion of occurrence or reports.



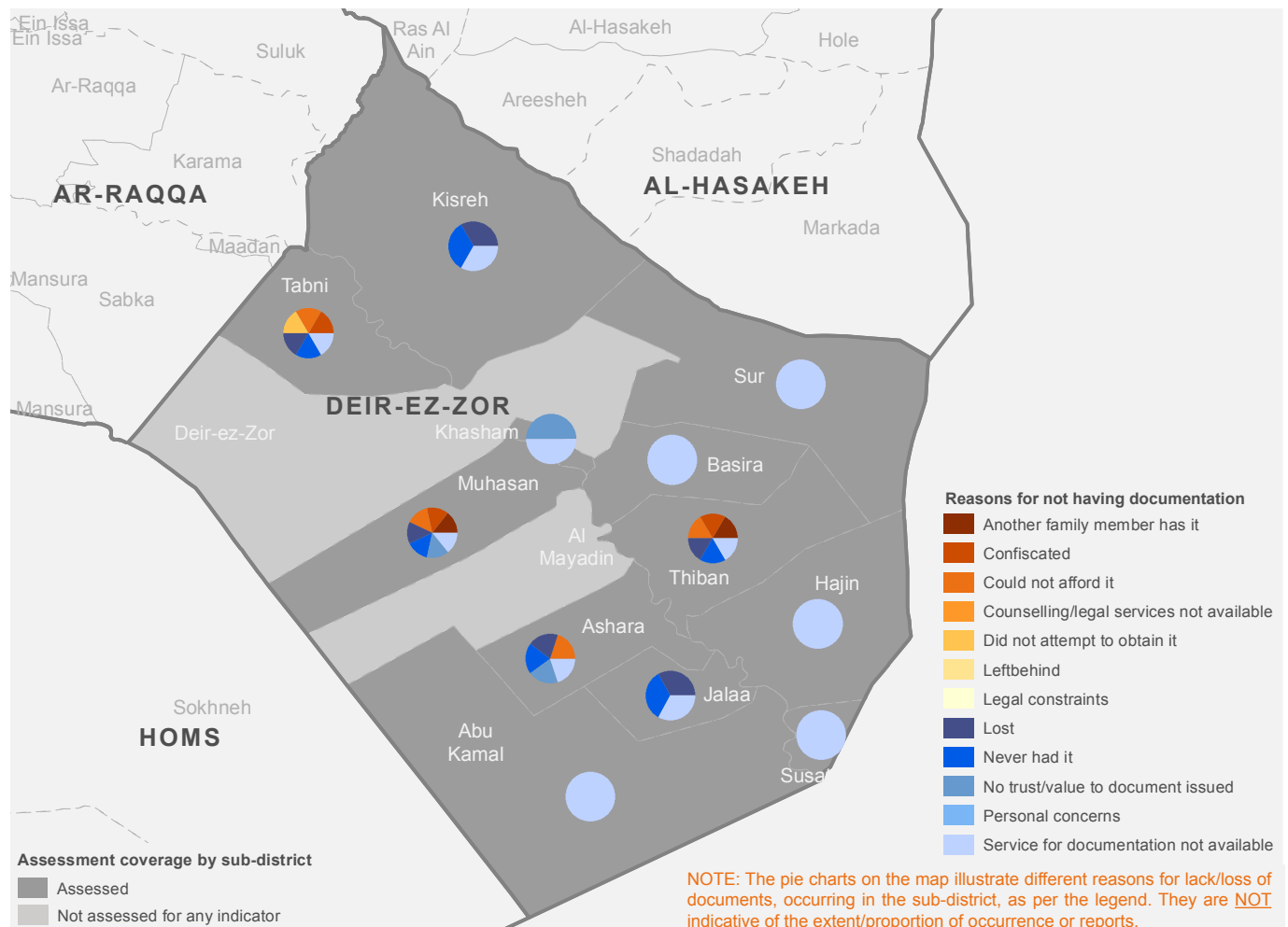
j. CIVIL DOCUMENTATION: REASONS FOR NOT HAVING DOCUMENTS

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting occurrence of different reasons for not having documents



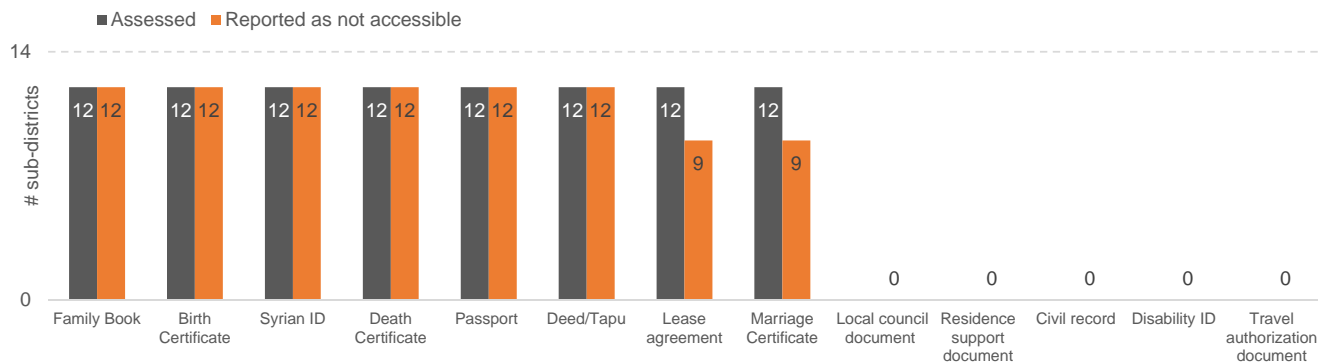
Map of different types of reasons for not having documents, by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate different reasons for lack/loss of documents, occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion of occurrence or reports.



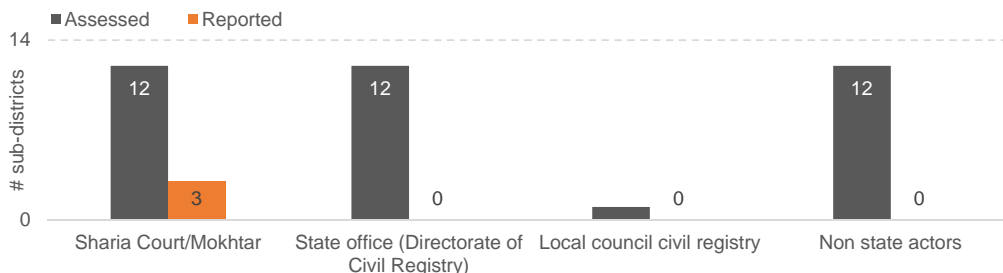
K. CIVIL DOCUMENTATION: TYPE OF DOCUMENTS REPORTED AS NOT ACCESSIBLE

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting different types of documents as not accessible



I. CIVIL DOCUMENTATION: TYPE OF OFFICE/AUTHORITY CURRENTLY ACCESSIBLE TO OBTAIN DOCUMENTS

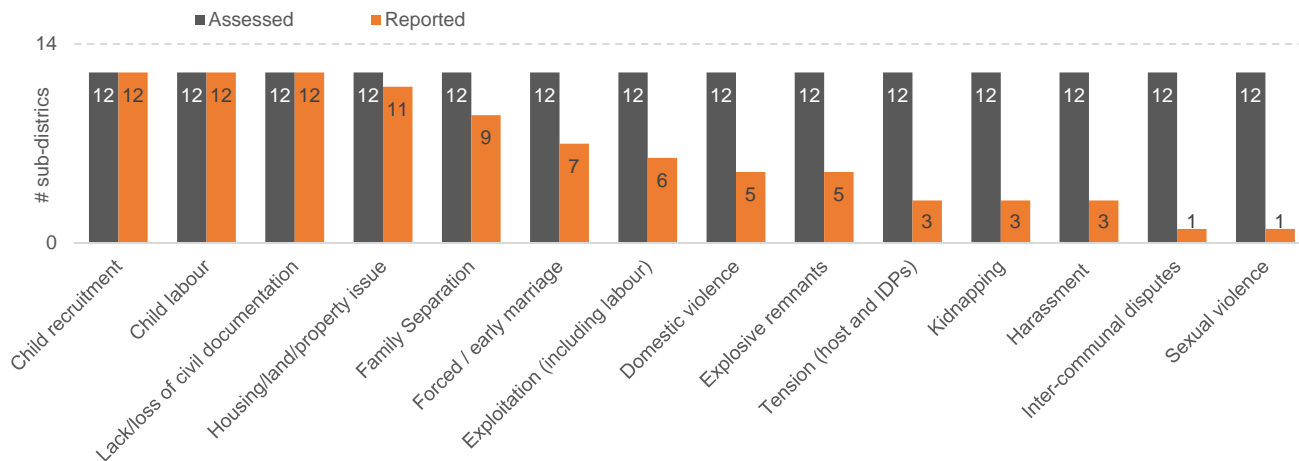
Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting different types of offices as accessible to obtain documents



m. PROTECTION ISSUES

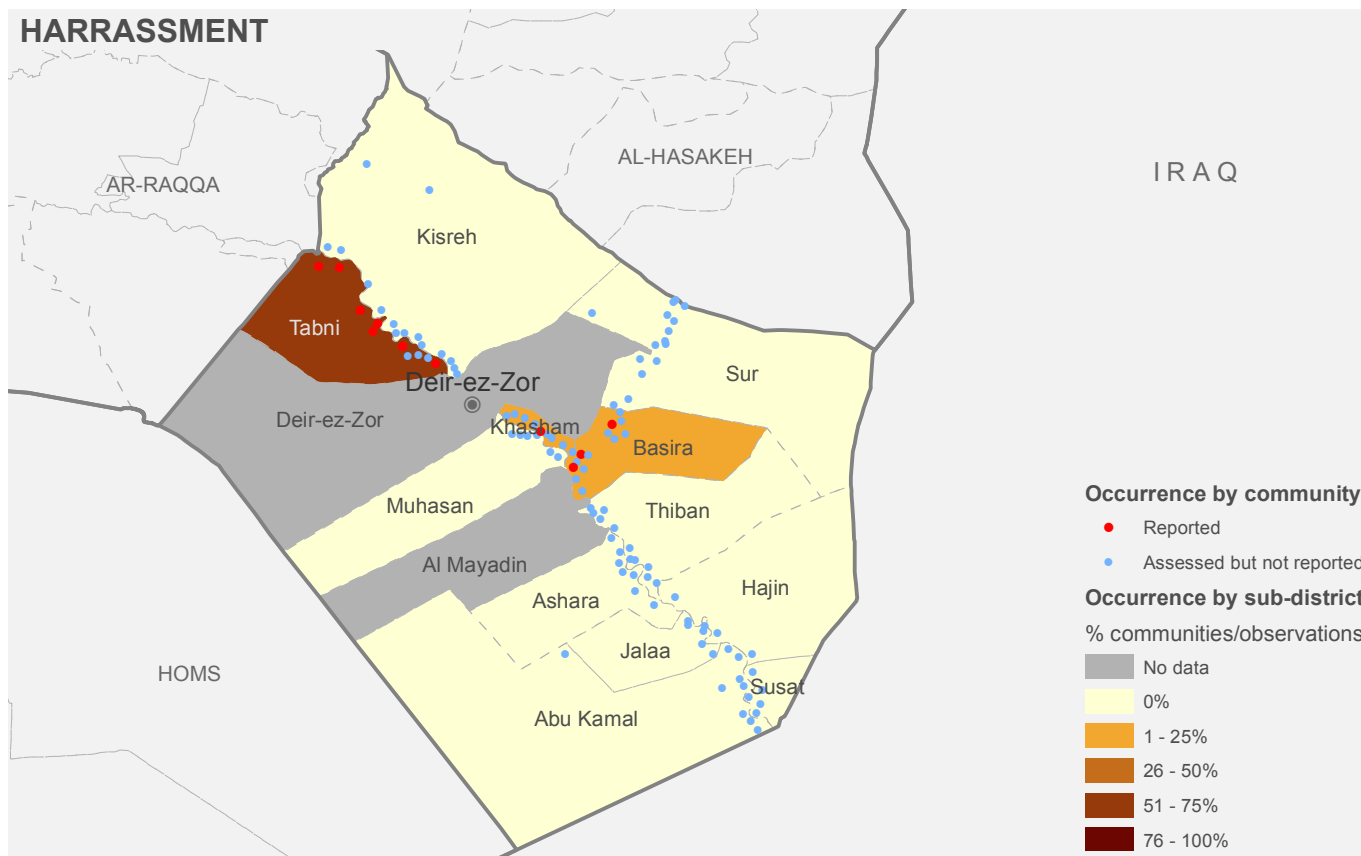
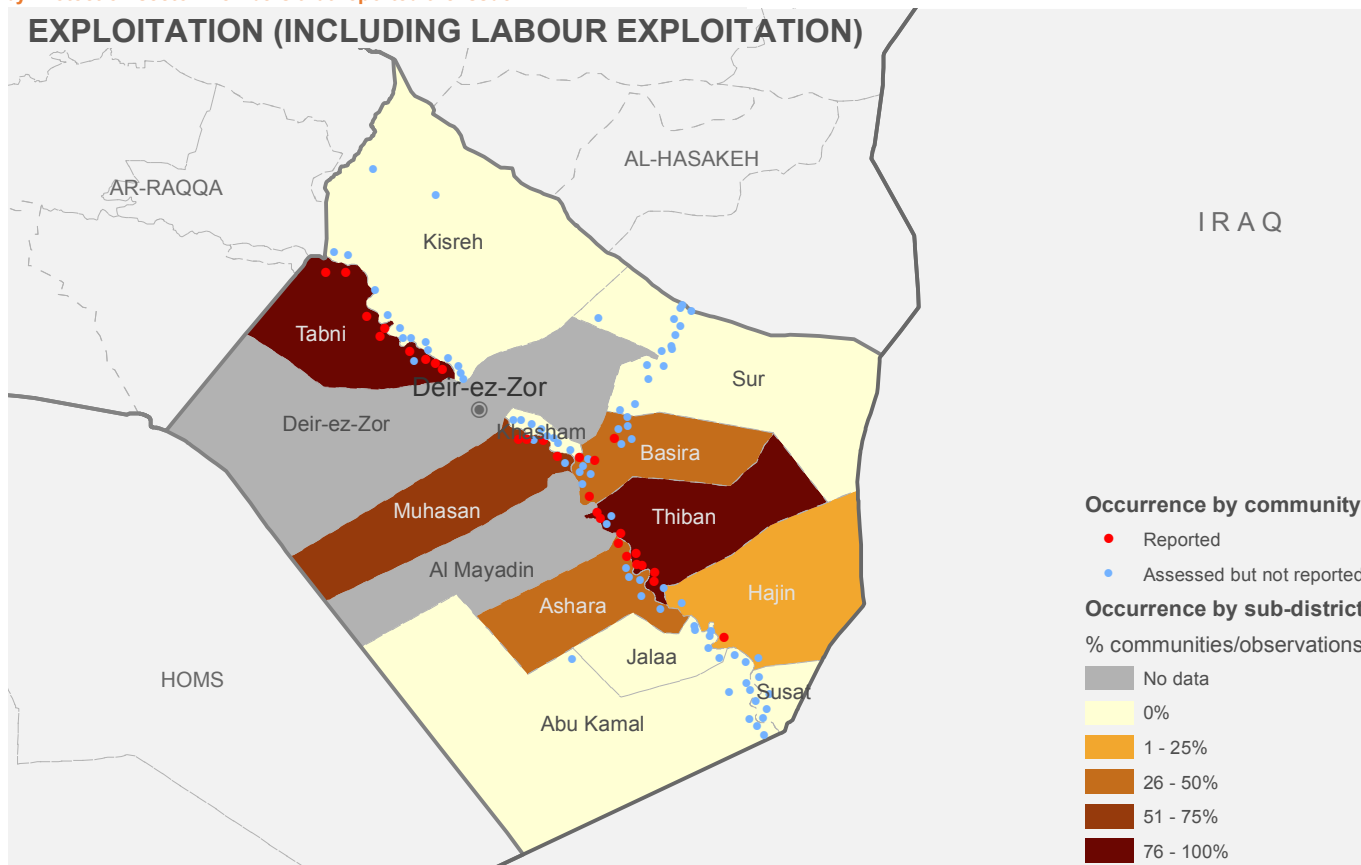
Number of sub-districts reporting occurrence of different types of protection issues

Disclaimer: This graph reflects the occurrence of the issue in sub-districts, and does not “rank” or reflect the “gravity” of the issue.



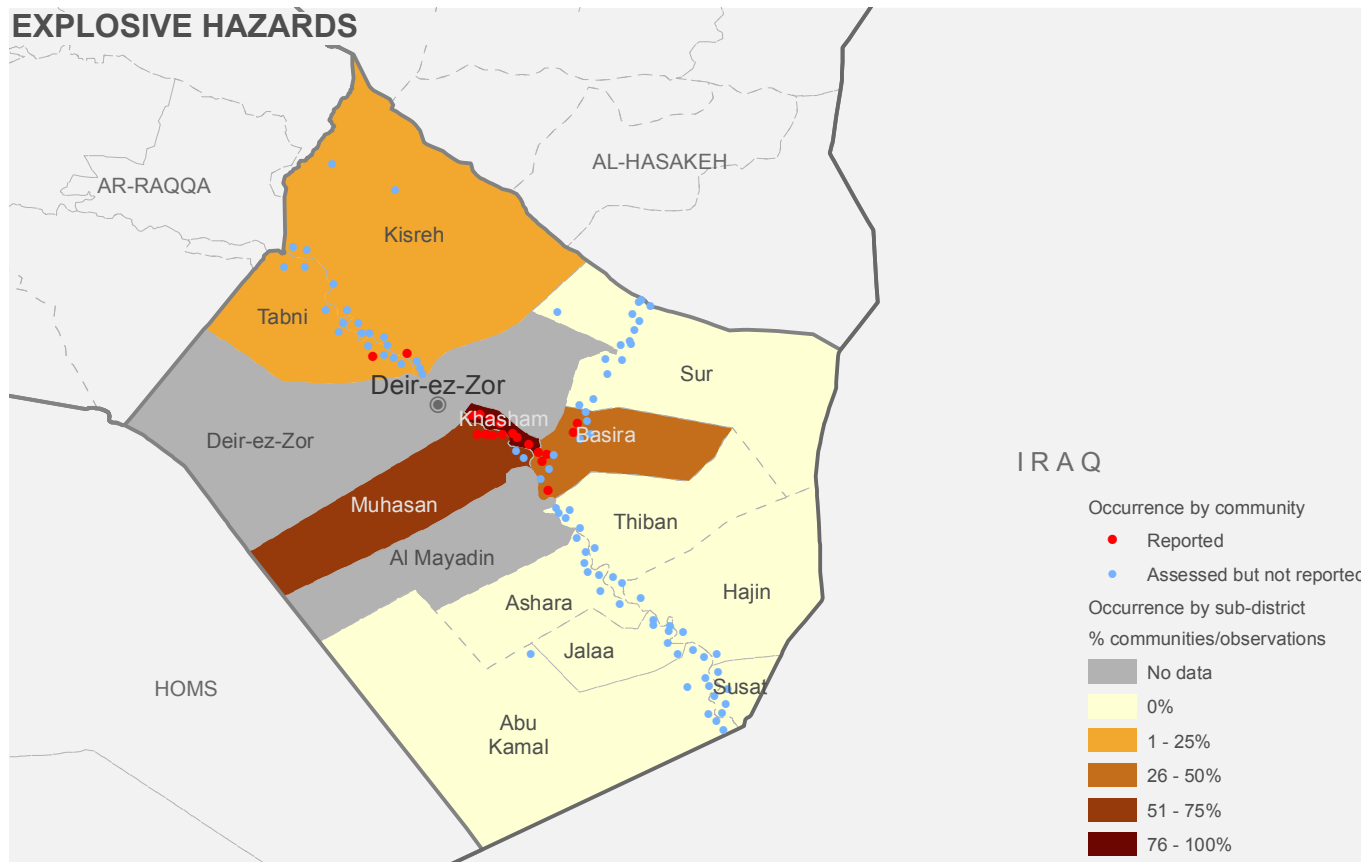
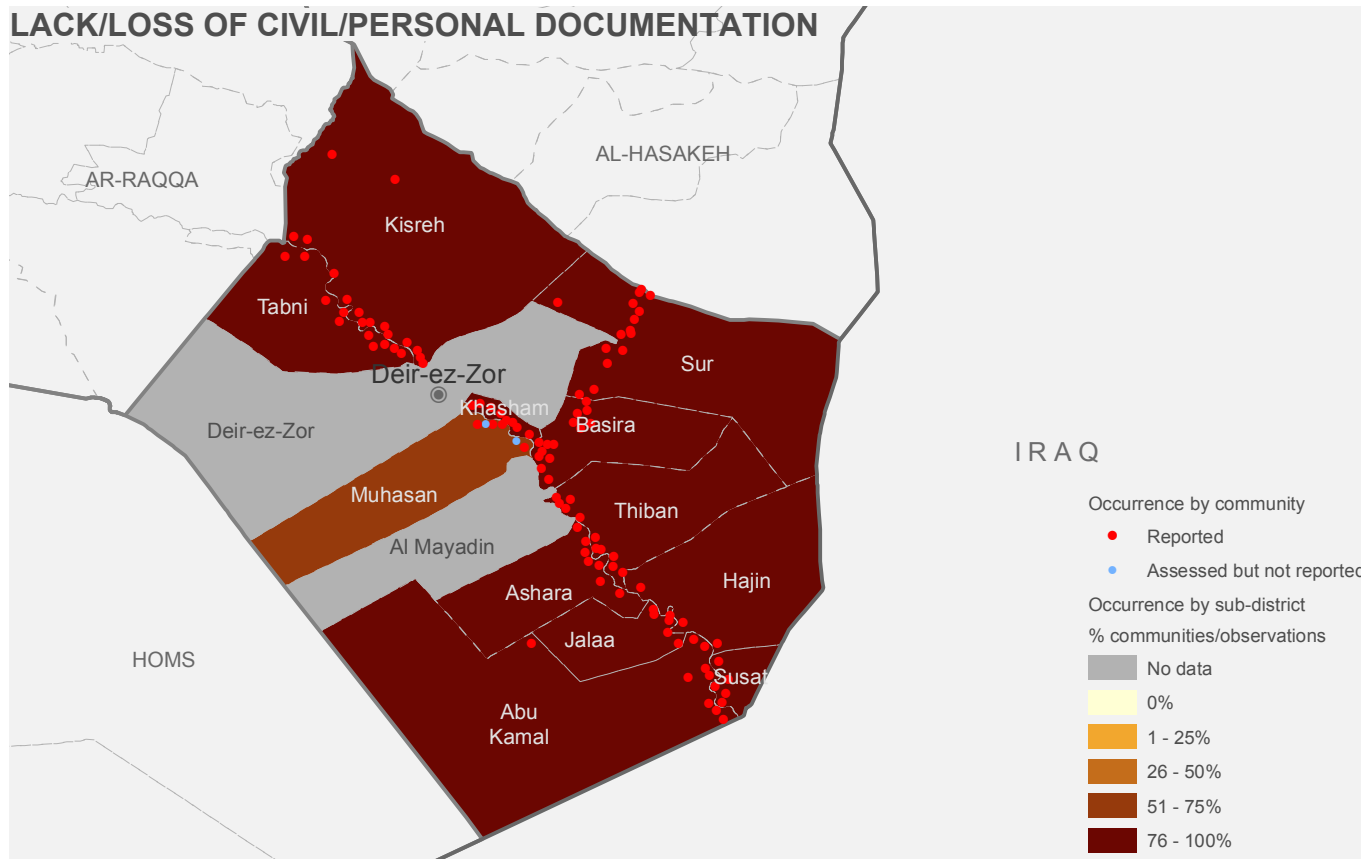
Map of occurrence of protection issues

NOTE: In sub-districts where community level data is available, the indicated percentage on the map represents the % of communities assessed that report the issue. In sub-districts where community level data is not available, it represents % of “direct community observations” by Protection sector members that reported the issue.



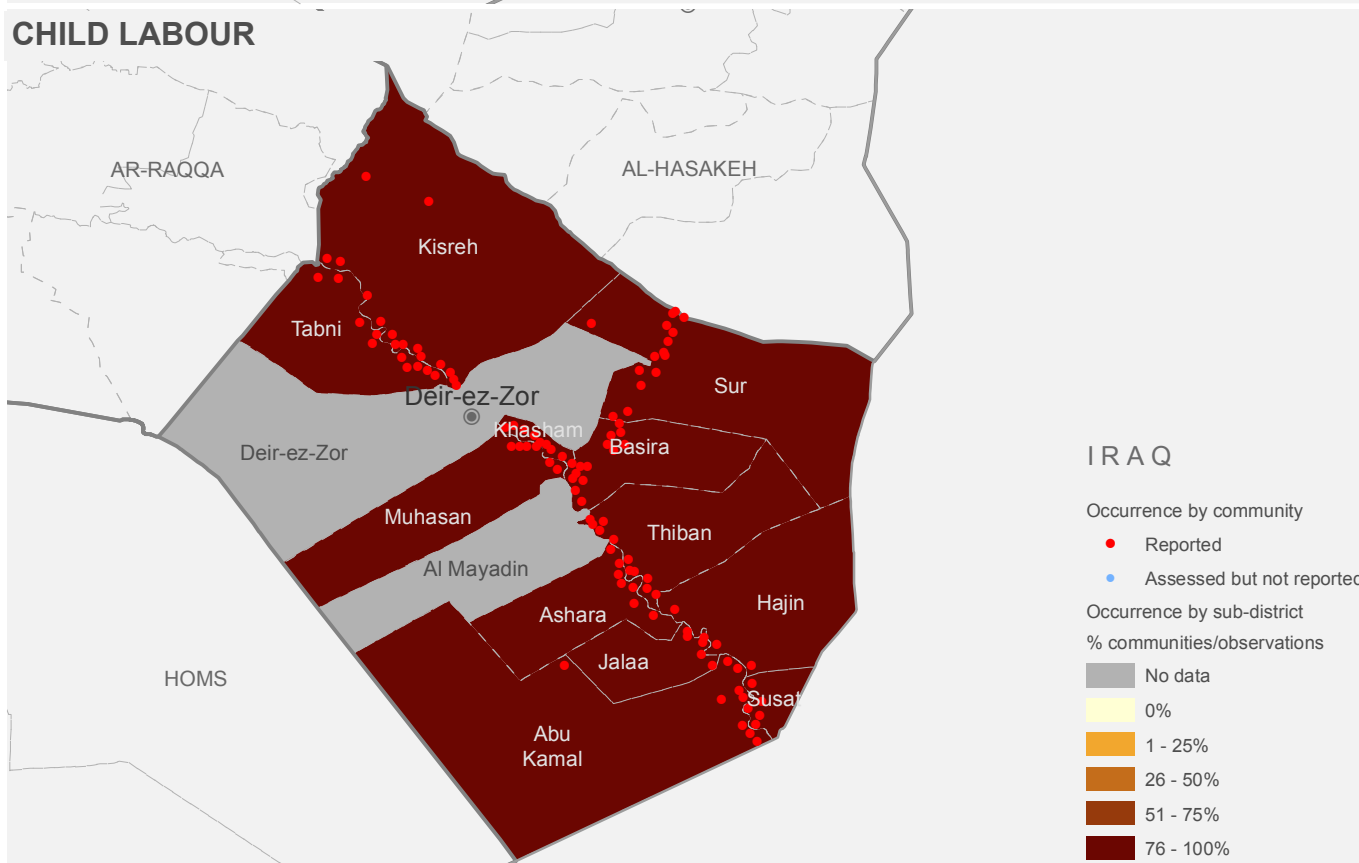
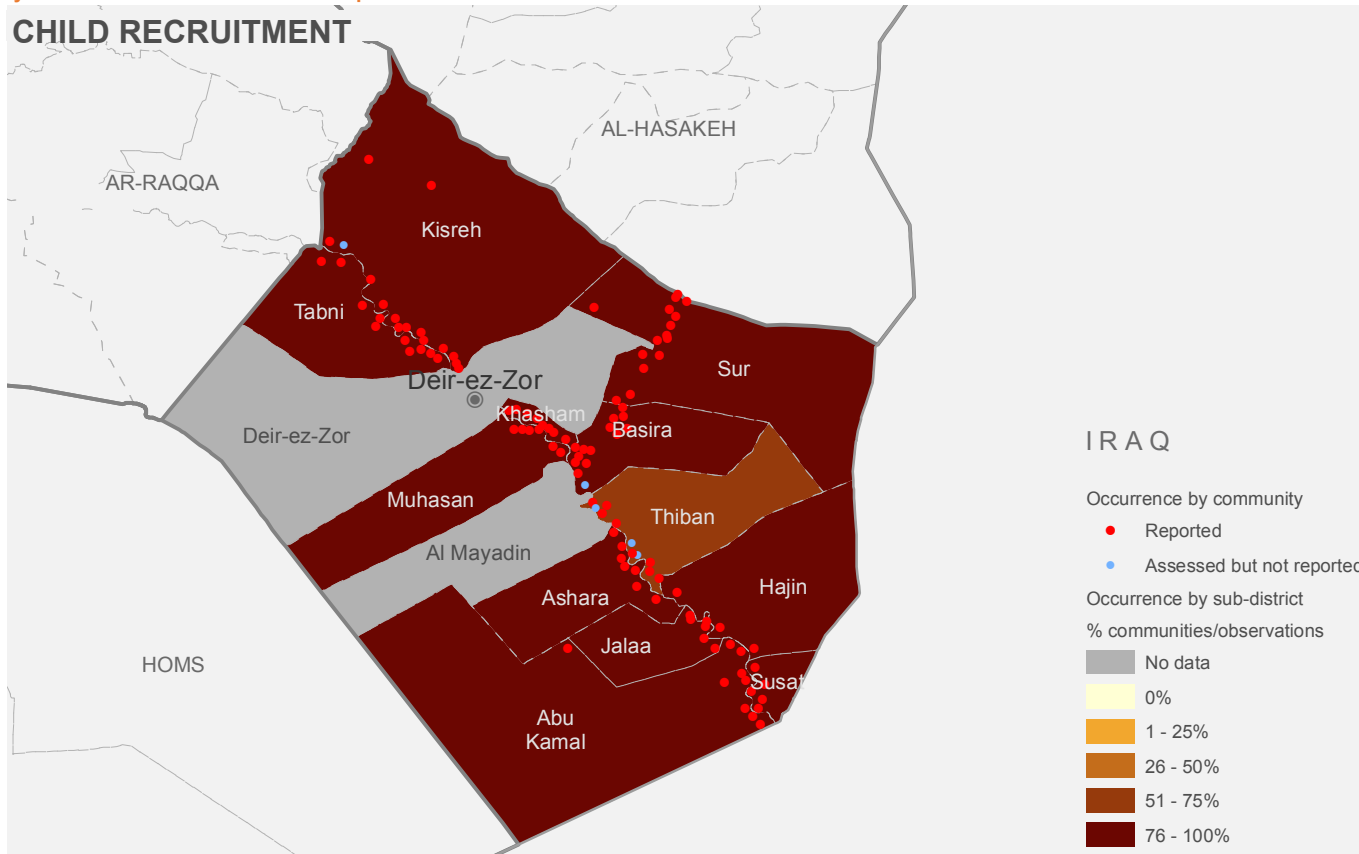
Map of occurrence of protection issues

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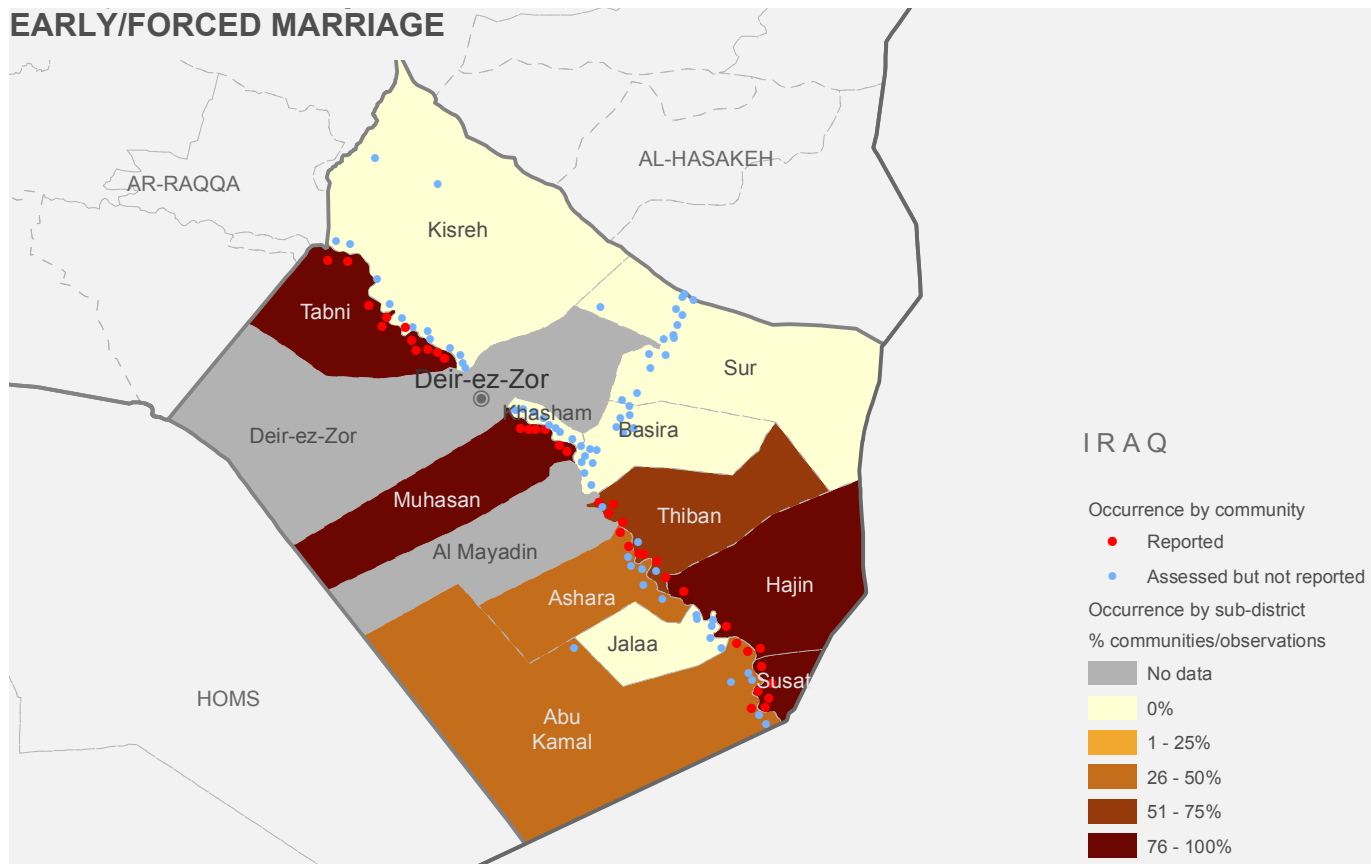
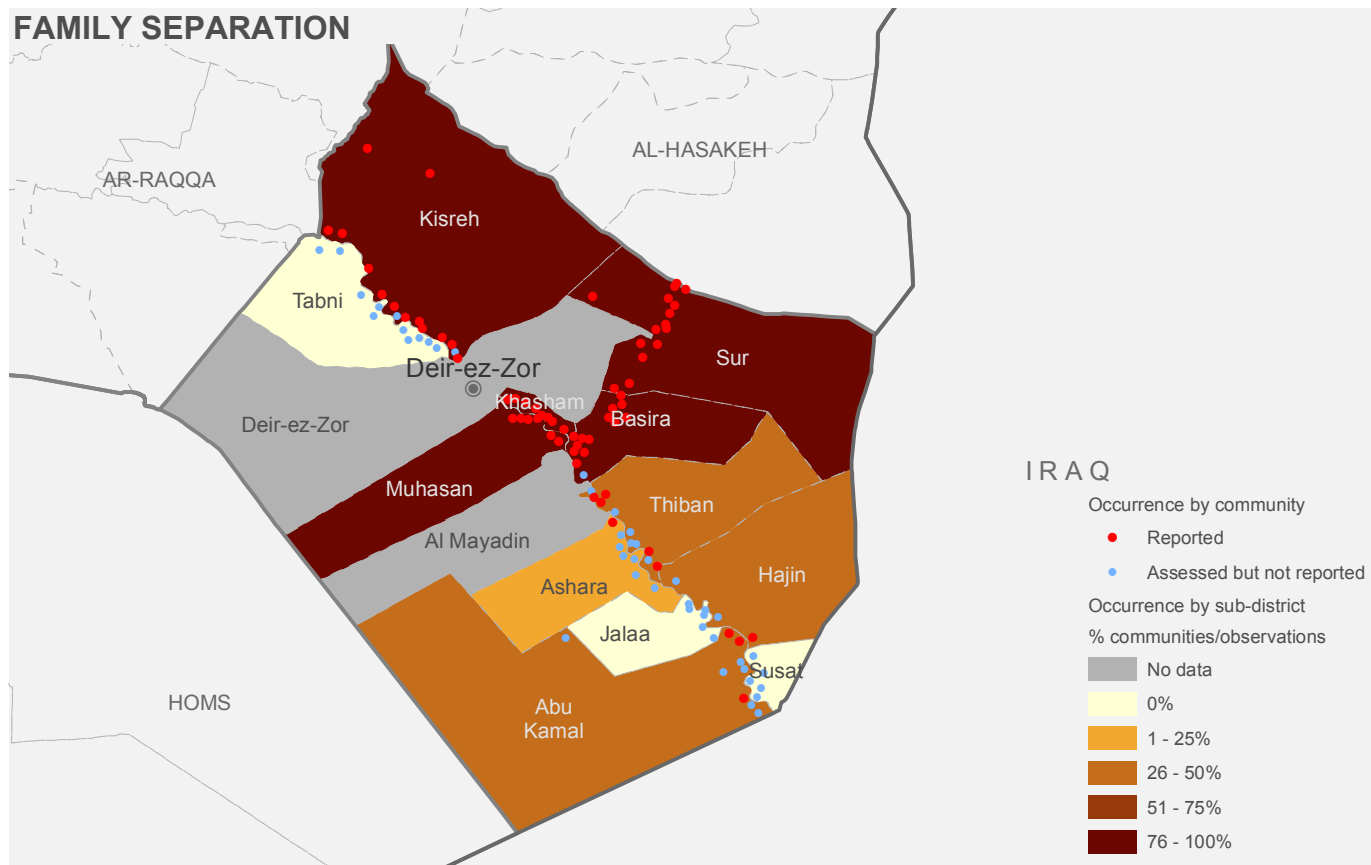
Map of occurrence of protection issues

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Map of occurrence of protection issues

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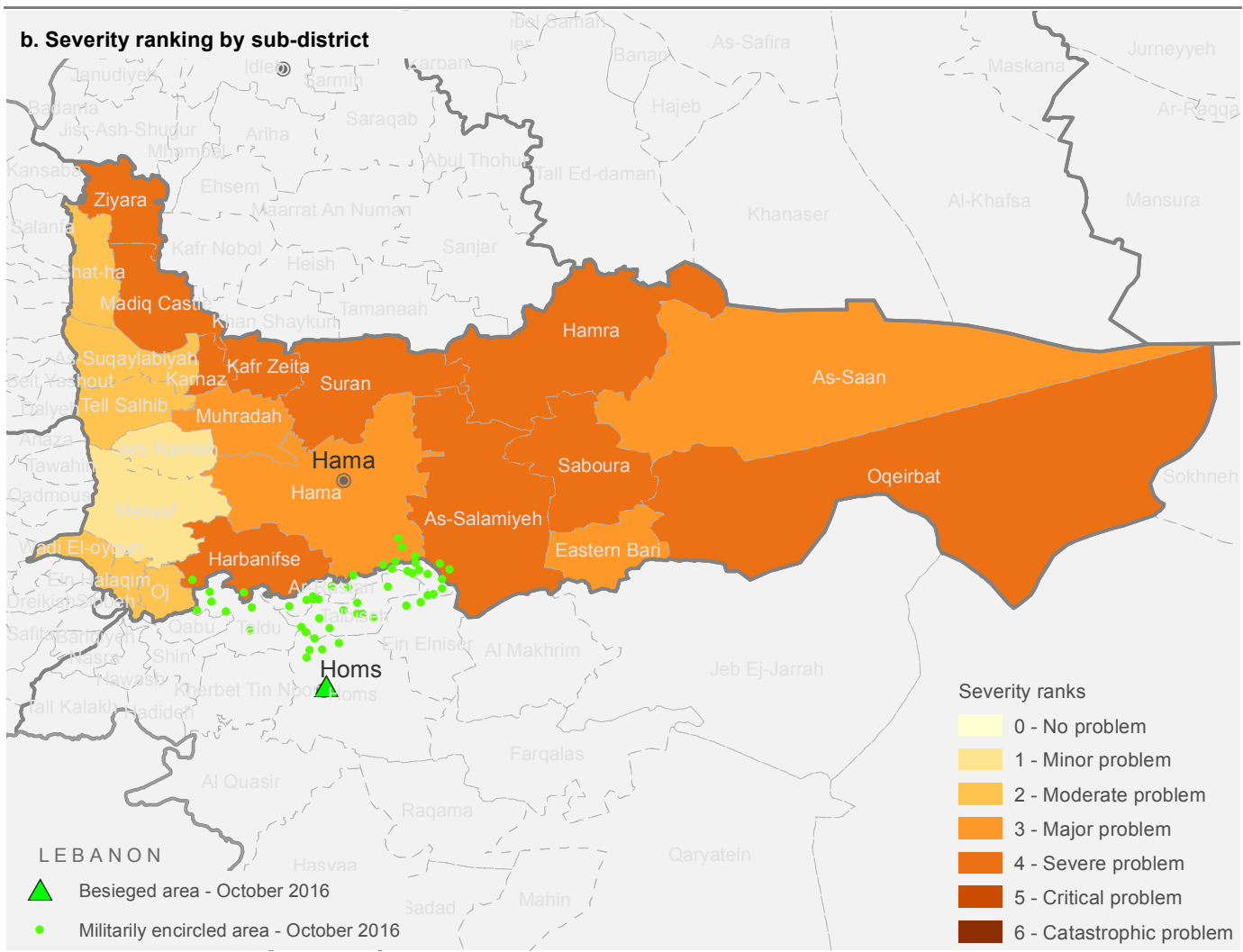


HAMA GOVERNORATE:

a. POPULATION CATEGORIES

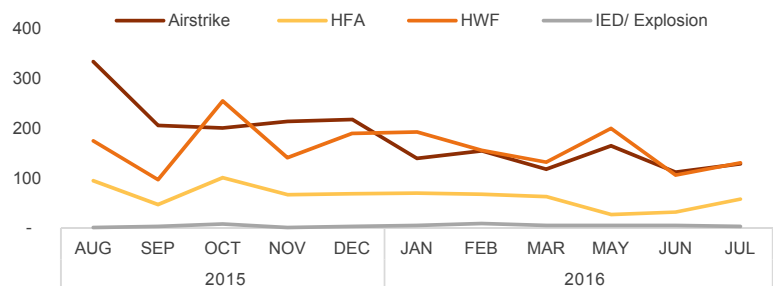
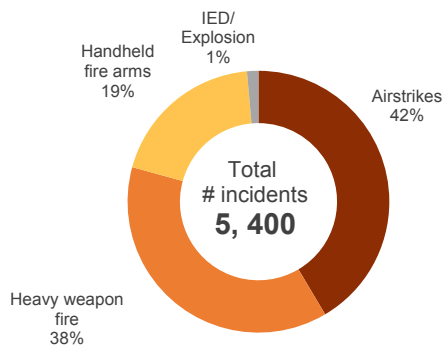
	22	1,357,775	957,156	261,350	17,830	60,125
Severity	Number of sub-districts	Total population	People in Need	IDPs	In Besieged/ Militarily encircled locations	In Hard-to-reach locations
No problem	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor problem	2	110,000	76,186	12,770	0	0
Moderate problem	6	166,660	117,419	26,140	0	0
Major problem	5	730,475	506,212	142,110	7,470	49,585
Severe problem	9	350,640	257,339	80,330	10,360	10,540
Critical problem	0	0	0	0	0	0
Catastrophic problem	0	0	0	0	0	0

b. Severity ranking by sub-district



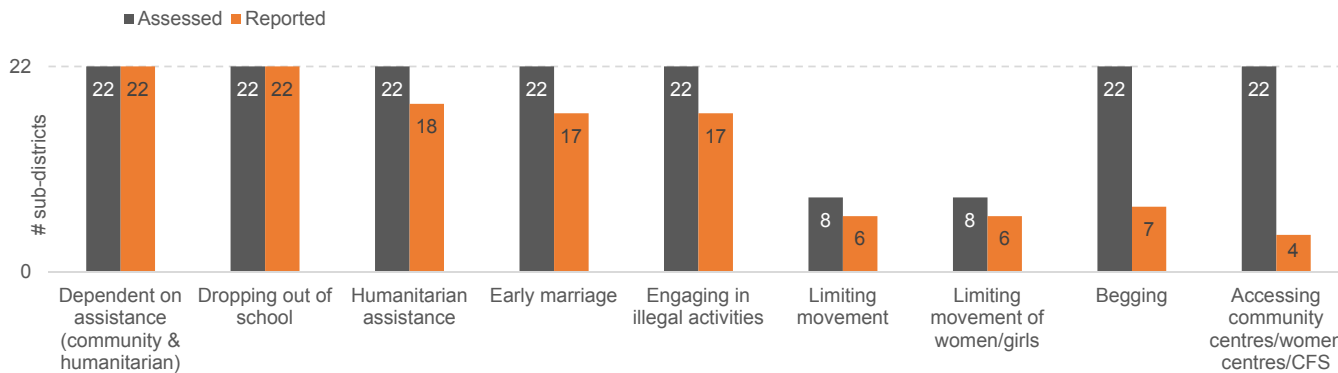
c. CONFLICT INCIDENTS

Number of conflict incidents by type (from 1 August 2015 to 31 July 2016)



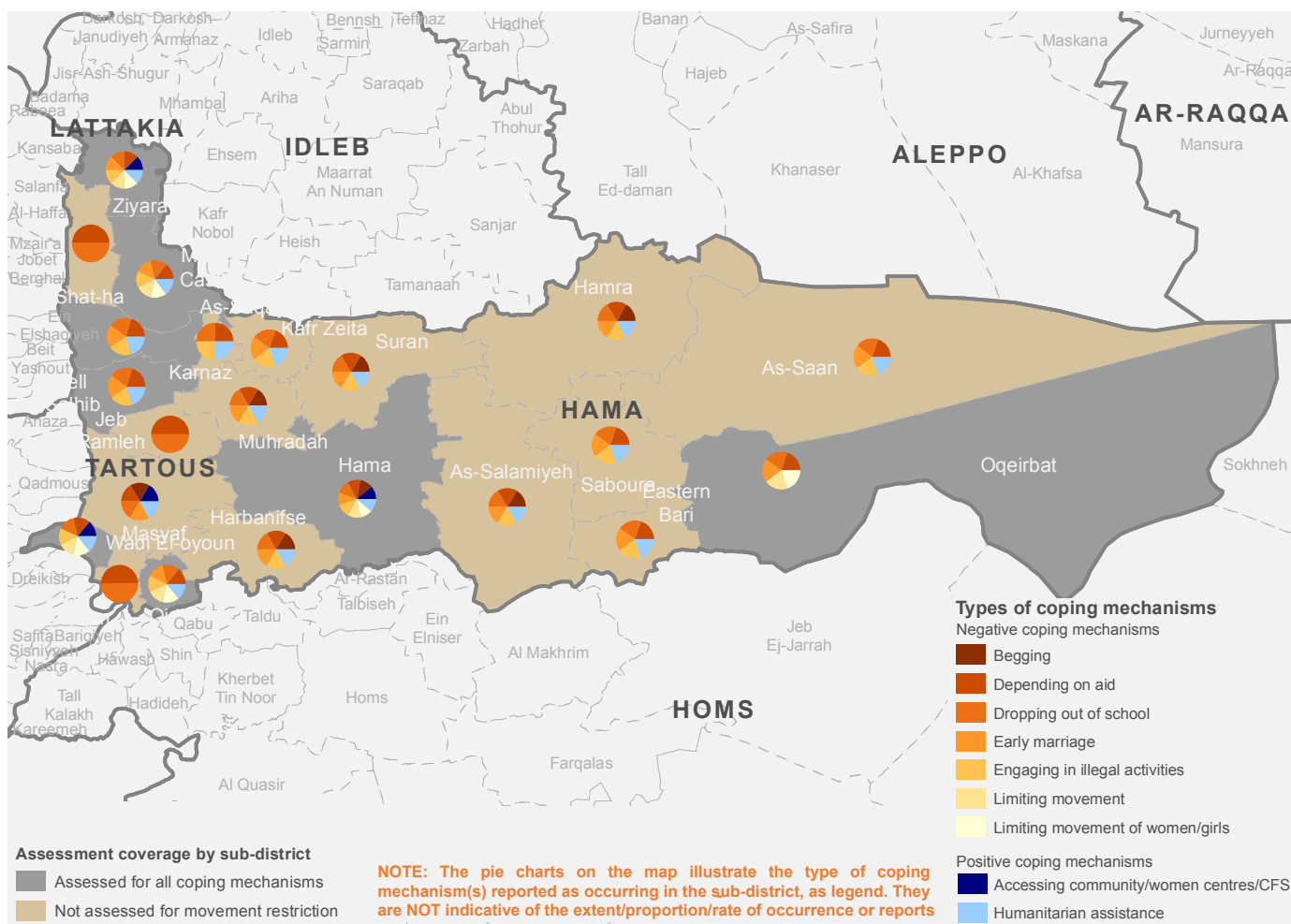
d. COPING MECHANISMS

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting occurrence of different types of coping mechanisms



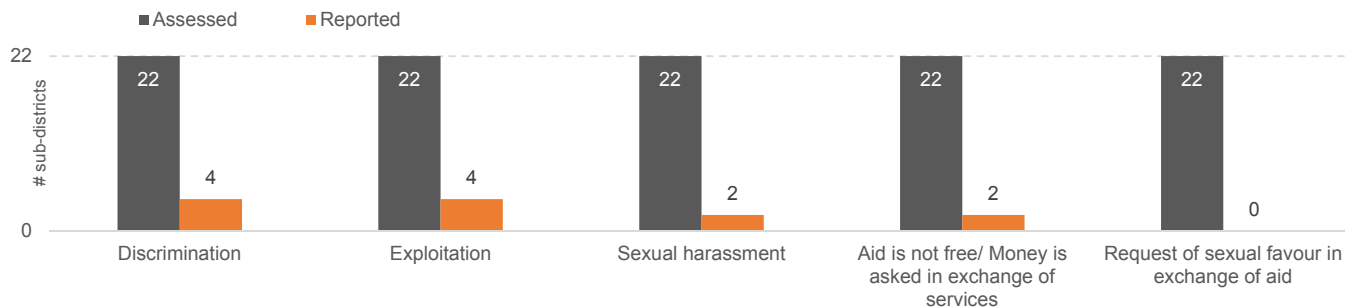
Map of occurrence of different types of coping mechanisms by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the type of coping mechanism(s) reported as occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion/rate of occurrence or reports.



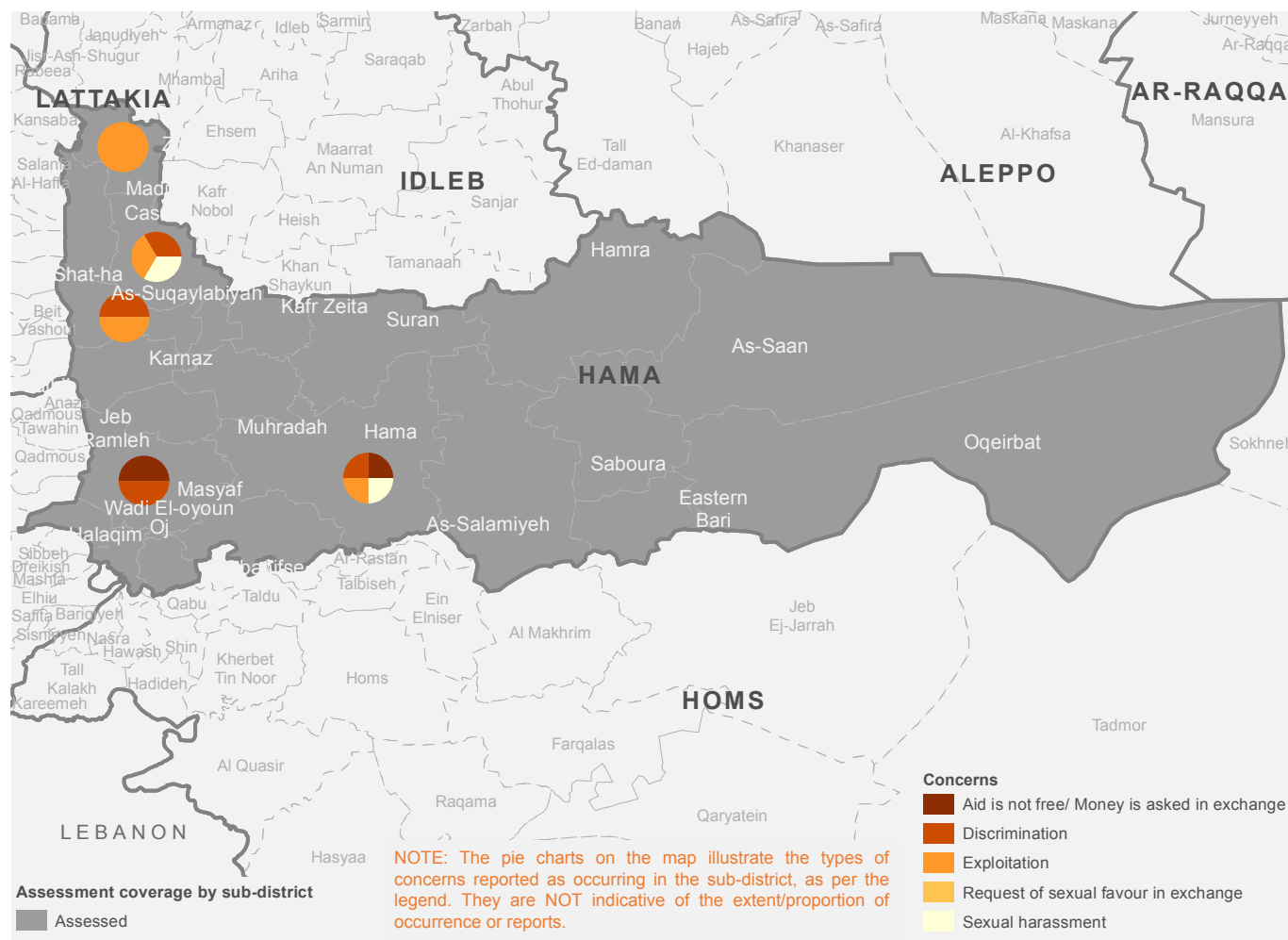
e. CONCERNS ON HOW HUMANITARIAN AID IS DELIVERED

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting different types of protection concerns in relation to receipt of humanitarian aid.



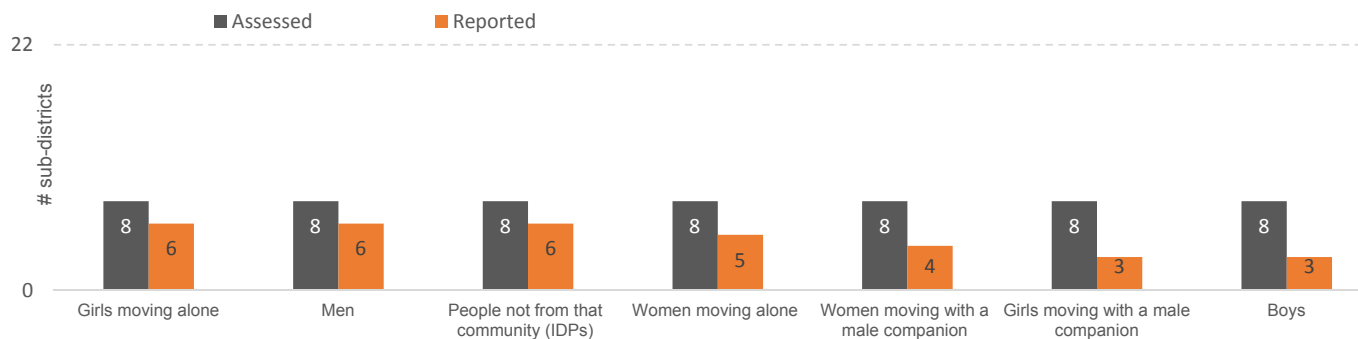
Map of different types of protection concerns occurring in relation to receipt of humanitarian aid, by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the types of concerns reported as occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion of occurrence or reports.



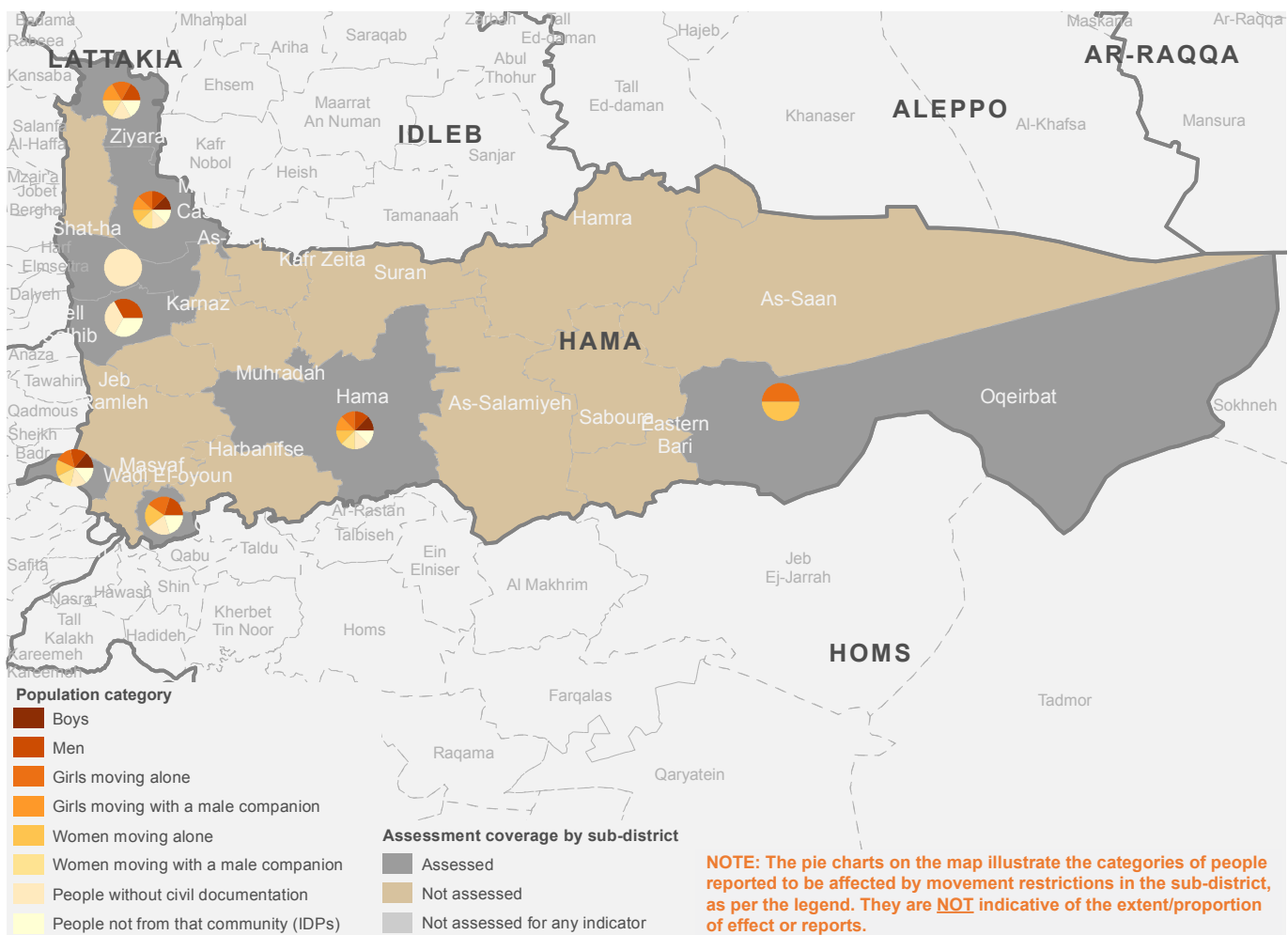
f. MOVEMENT RESTRICTION: TYPES OF POPULATION AFFECTED

The graph below reflects the categories of people reported to be affected by movement restrictions (assessed and reported as occurring by sub-districts).



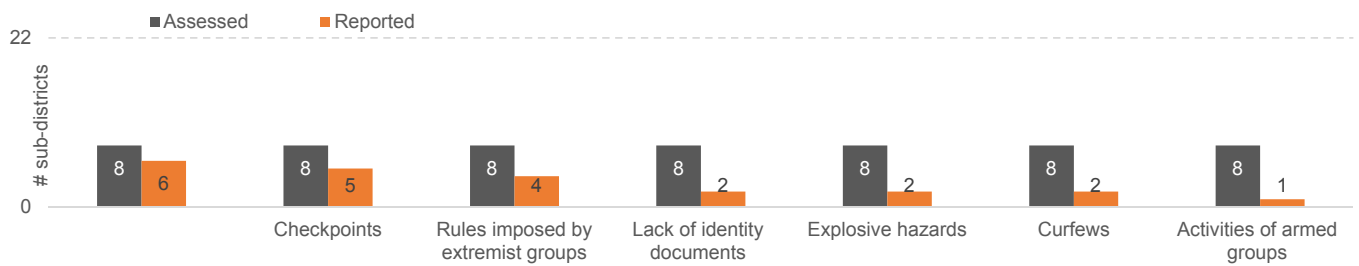
Map of categories of people reported to be affected by movement restrictions by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the categories of people reported to be affected by movement restrictions in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion of effect or reports.



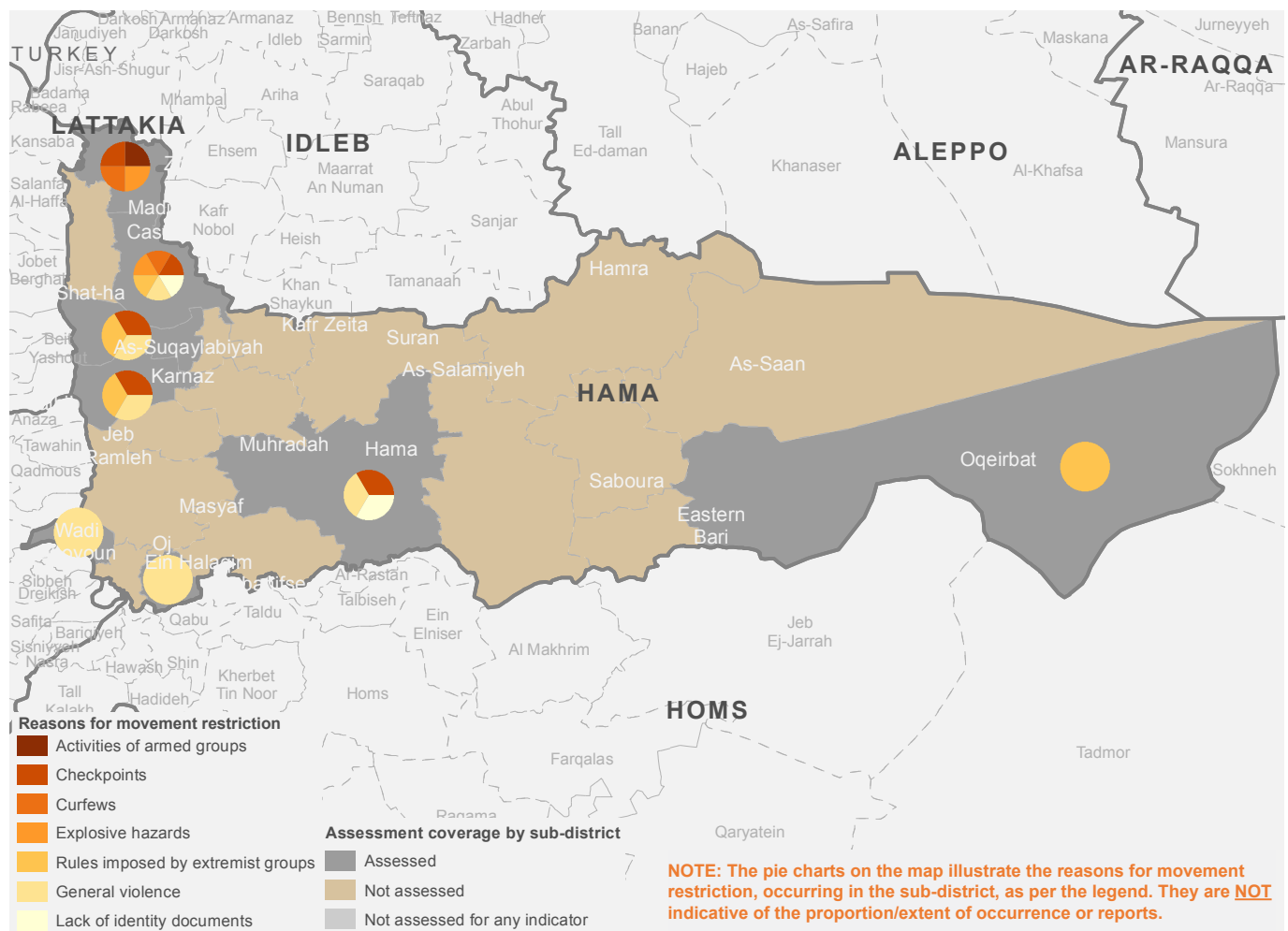
g. MOVEMENT RESTRICTION: REASONS

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting occurrence of different reasons for movement restrictions



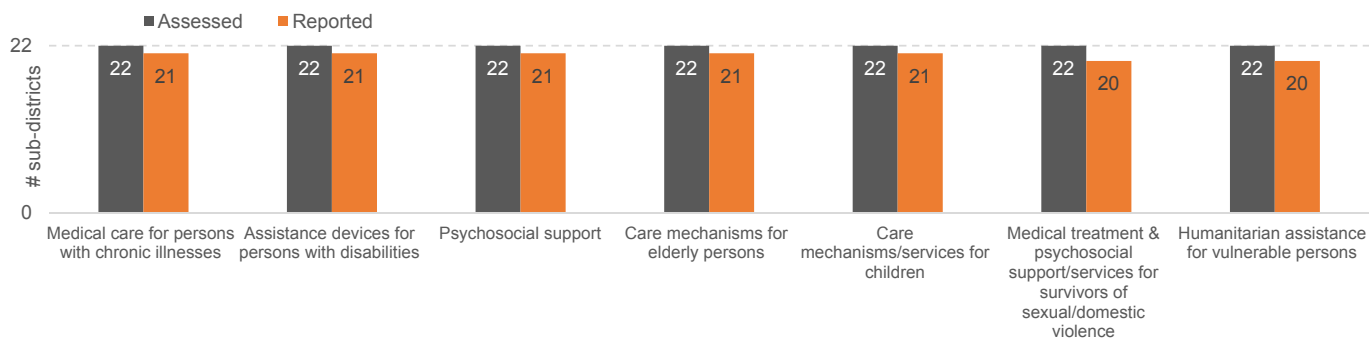
Map of different reasons for movement restrictions reported by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the reasons for movement restriction, occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the proportion/extent of occurrence or reports.



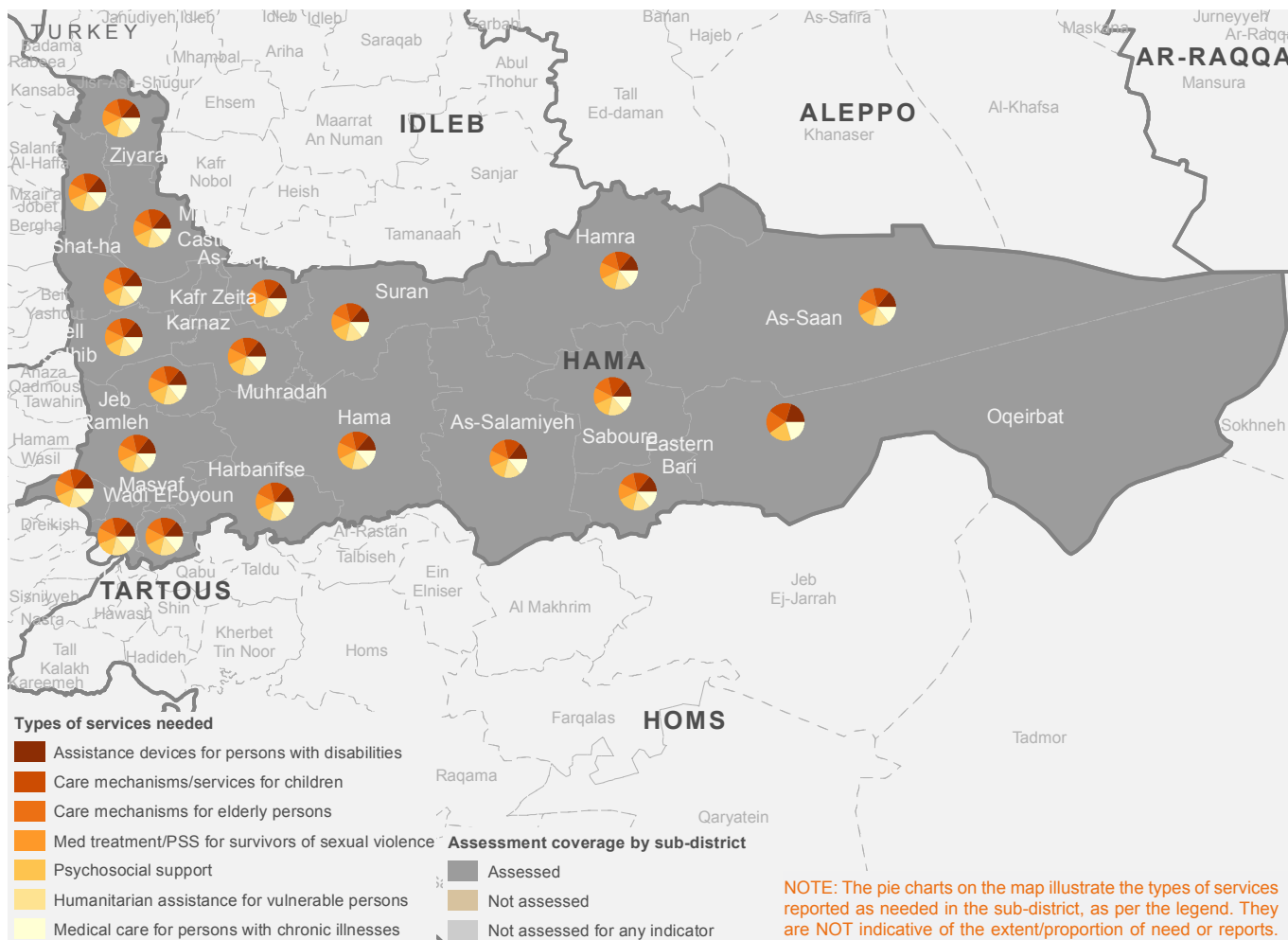
h. TYPES OF SERVICES NEEDED

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting a need for the following categories of services.



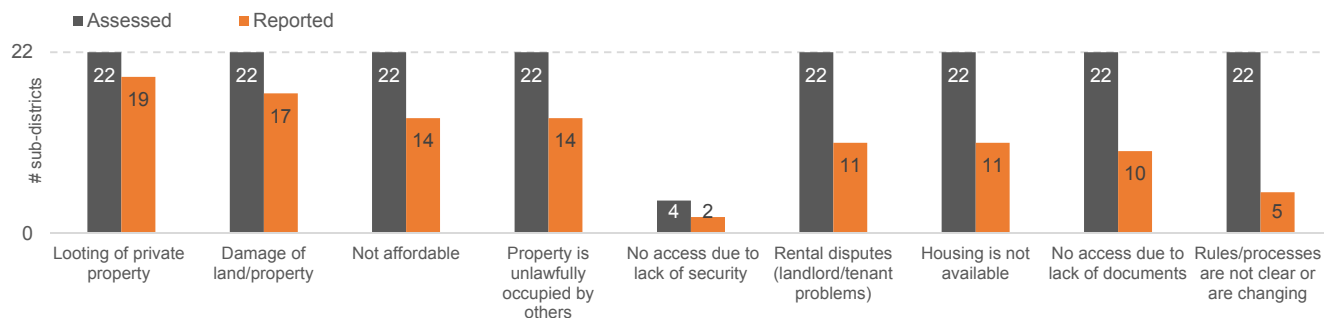
Map of different types of services reported as needed, by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the types of services reported as needed in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion of need or reports.



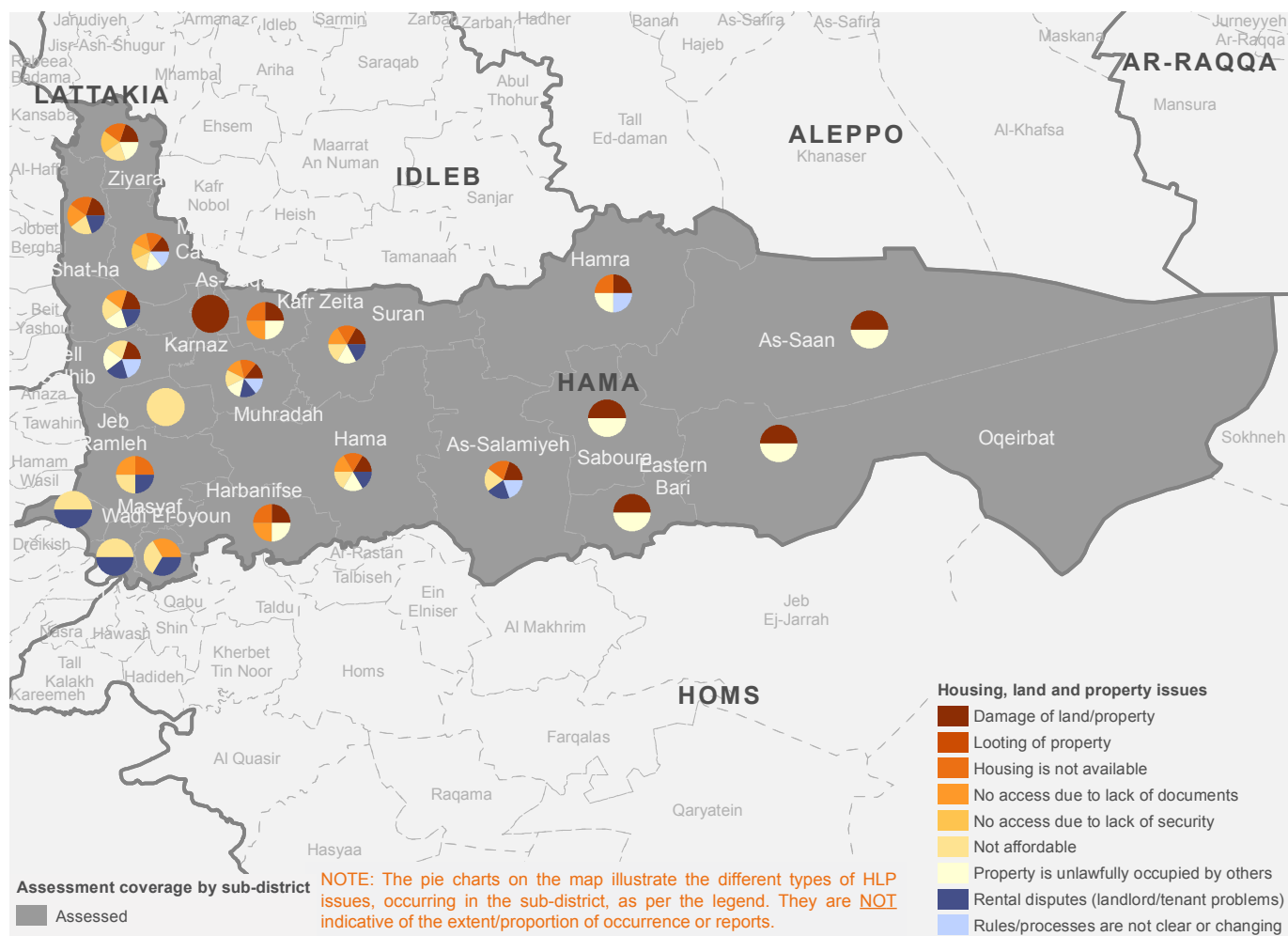
i. TYPES OF HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY (“HLP”) ISSUES

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting occurrence of different types of HLP issues



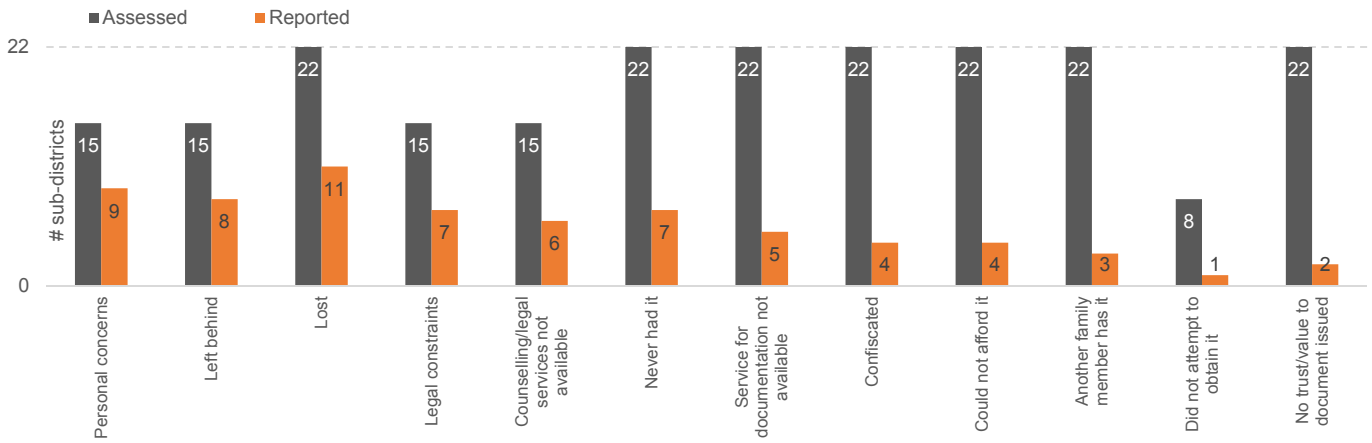
Map of different types of HLP issues occurring by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the different types of HLP issues, occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion of occurrence or reports.



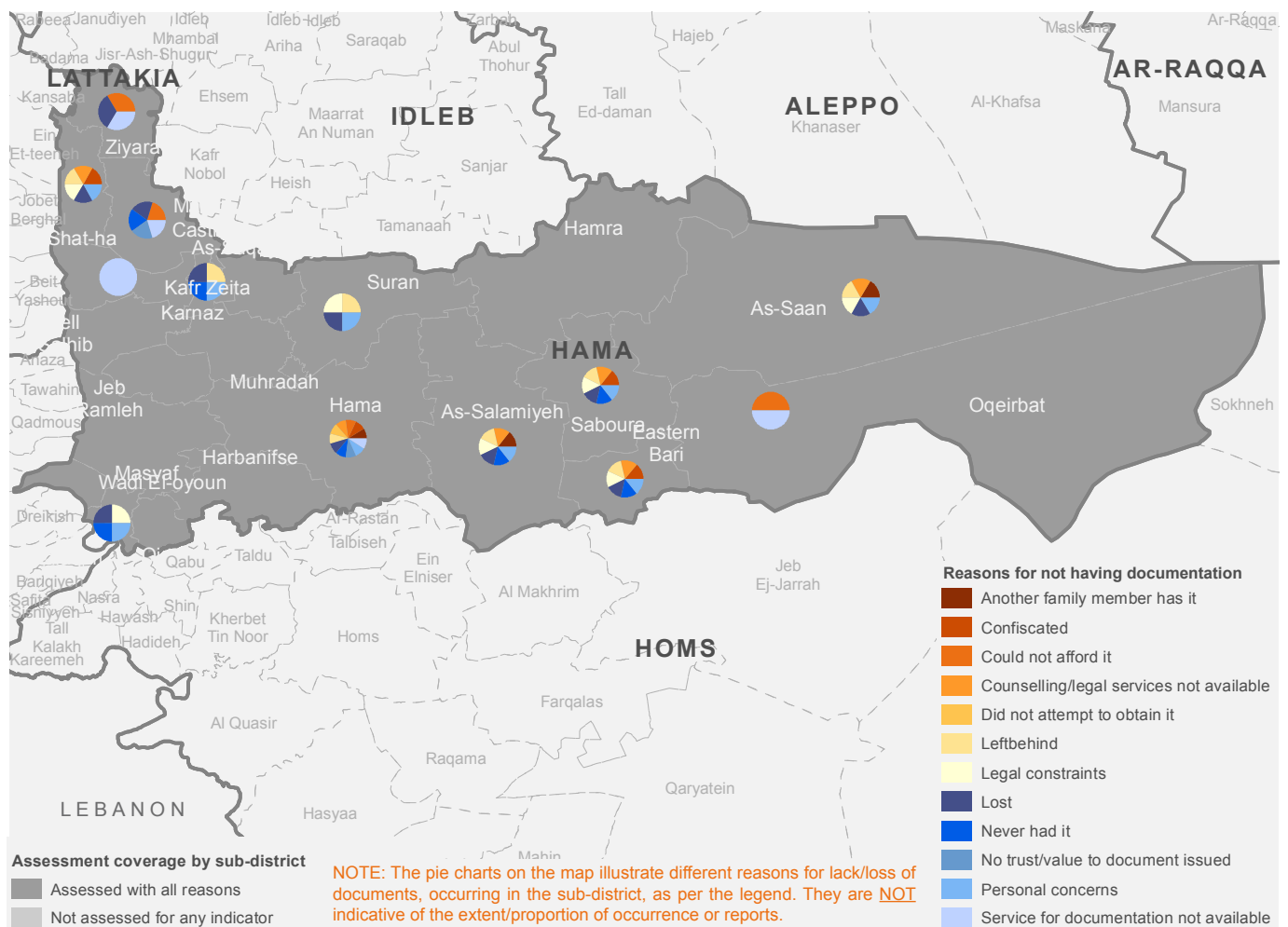
j. CIVIL DOCUMENTATION: REASONS FOR NOT HAVING DOCUMENTS

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting occurrence of different reasons for not having documents



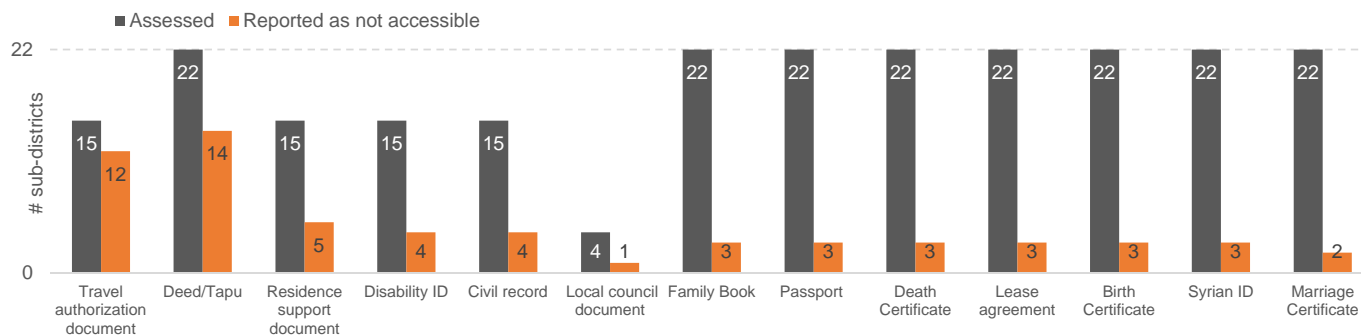
Map of different types of reasons for not having documents, by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate different reasons for lack/loss of documents, occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion of occurrence or reports.



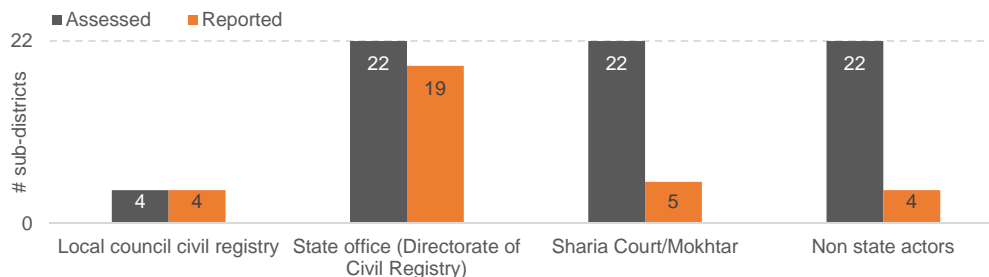
K. CIVIL DOCUMENTATION: TYPE OF DOCUMENTS REPORTED AS NOT ACCESSIBLE

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting different types of documents as not accessible



I. CIVIL DOCUMENTATION: TYPE OF OFFICE/AUTHORITY CURRENTLY ACCESSIBLE TO OBTAIN DOCUMENTS

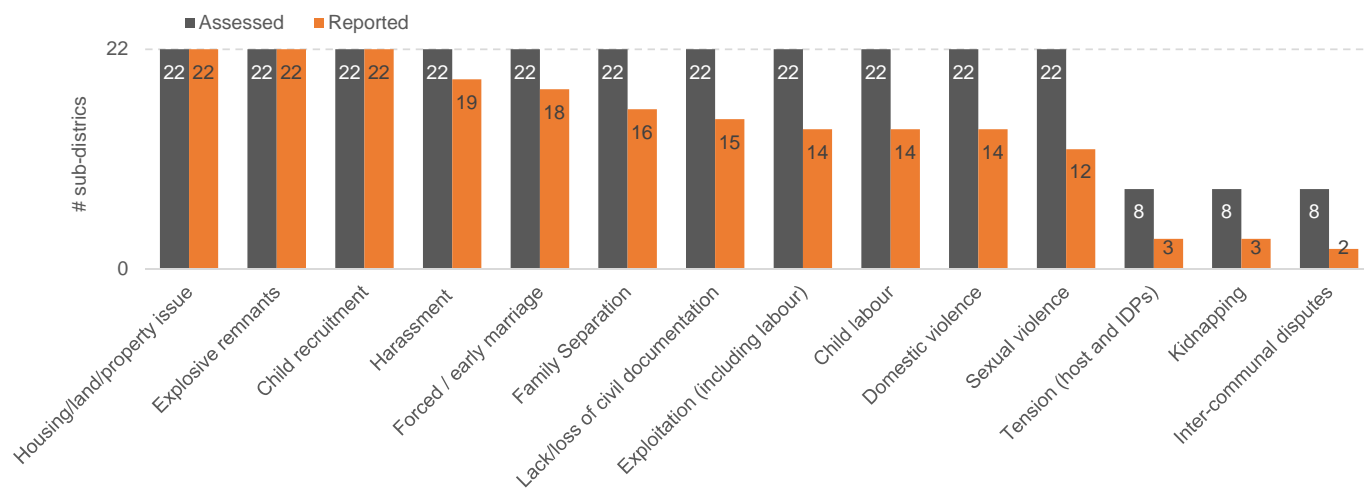
Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting different types of offices as accessible to obtain documents



m. PROTECTION ISSUES

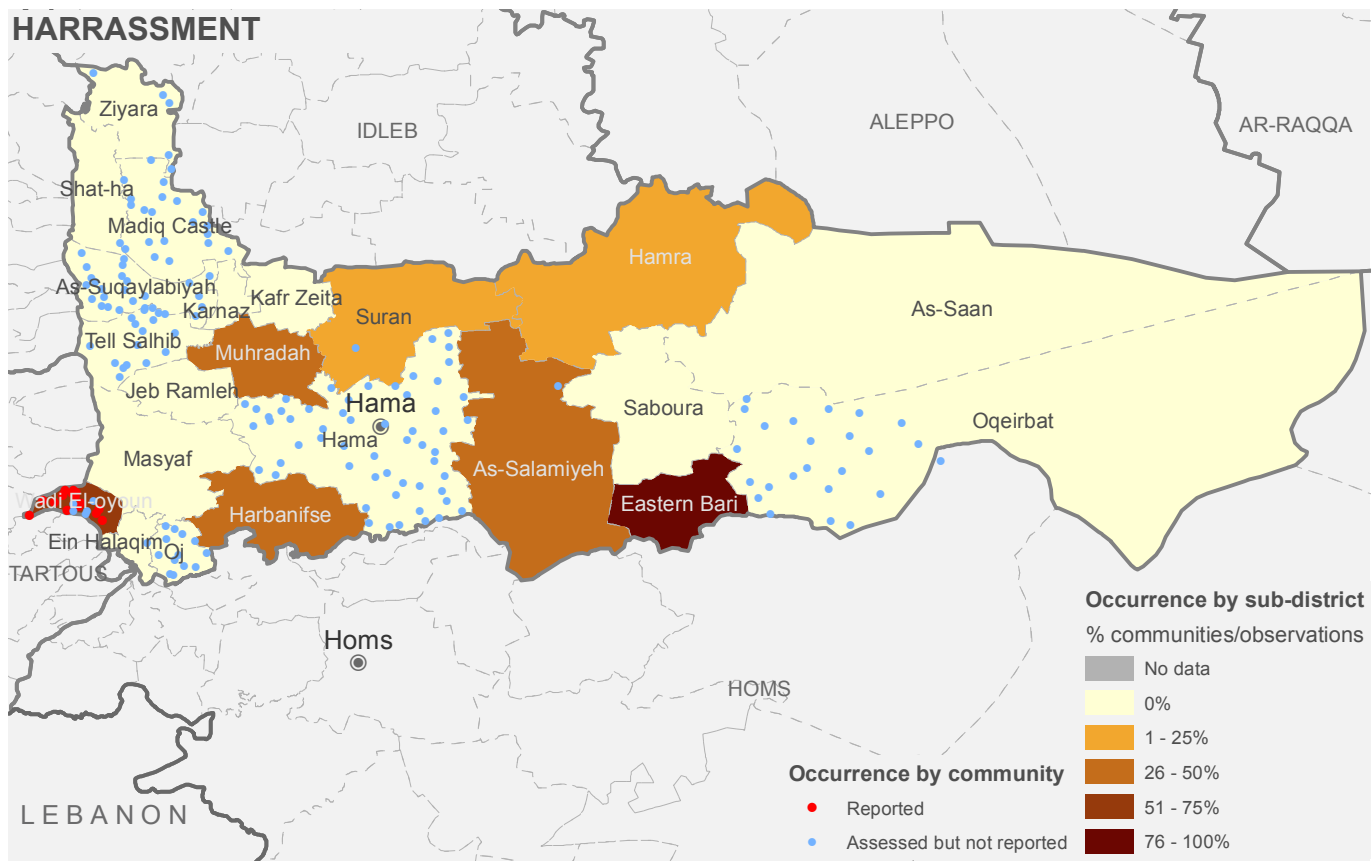
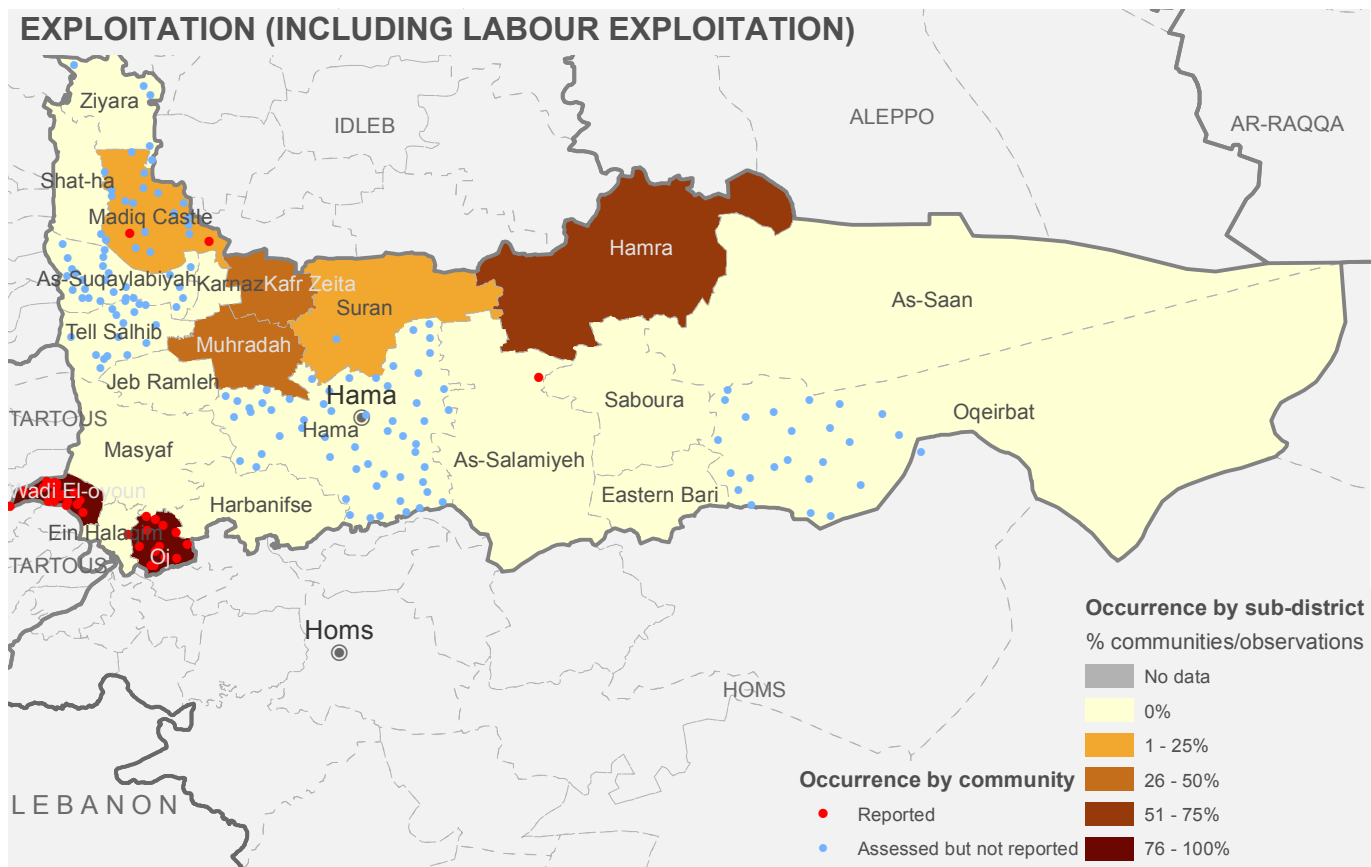
Number of sub-districts reporting occurrence of different types of protection issues

Disclaimer: This graph reflects the occurrence of the issue in sub-districts, and does not “rank” or reflect the “gravity” of the issue.



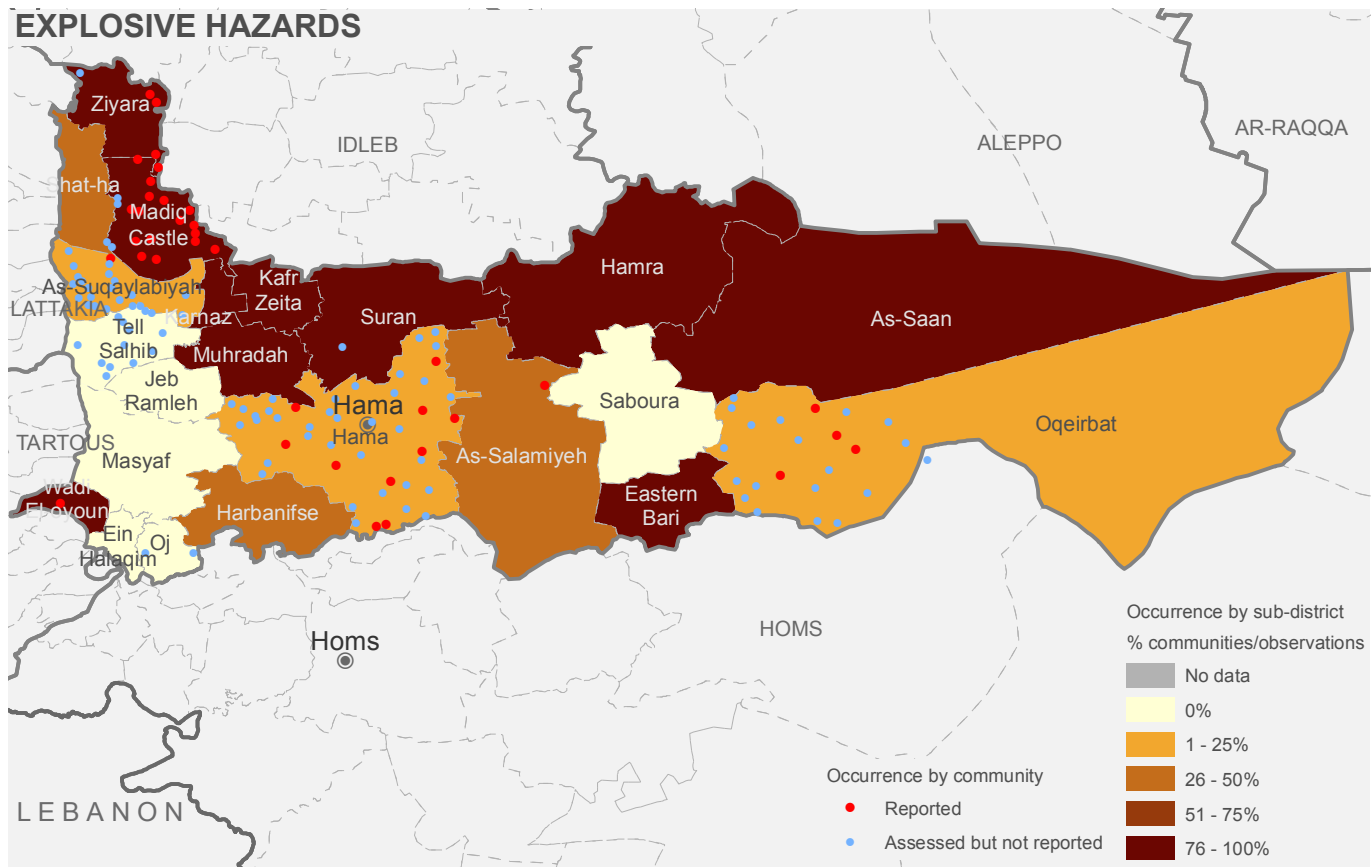
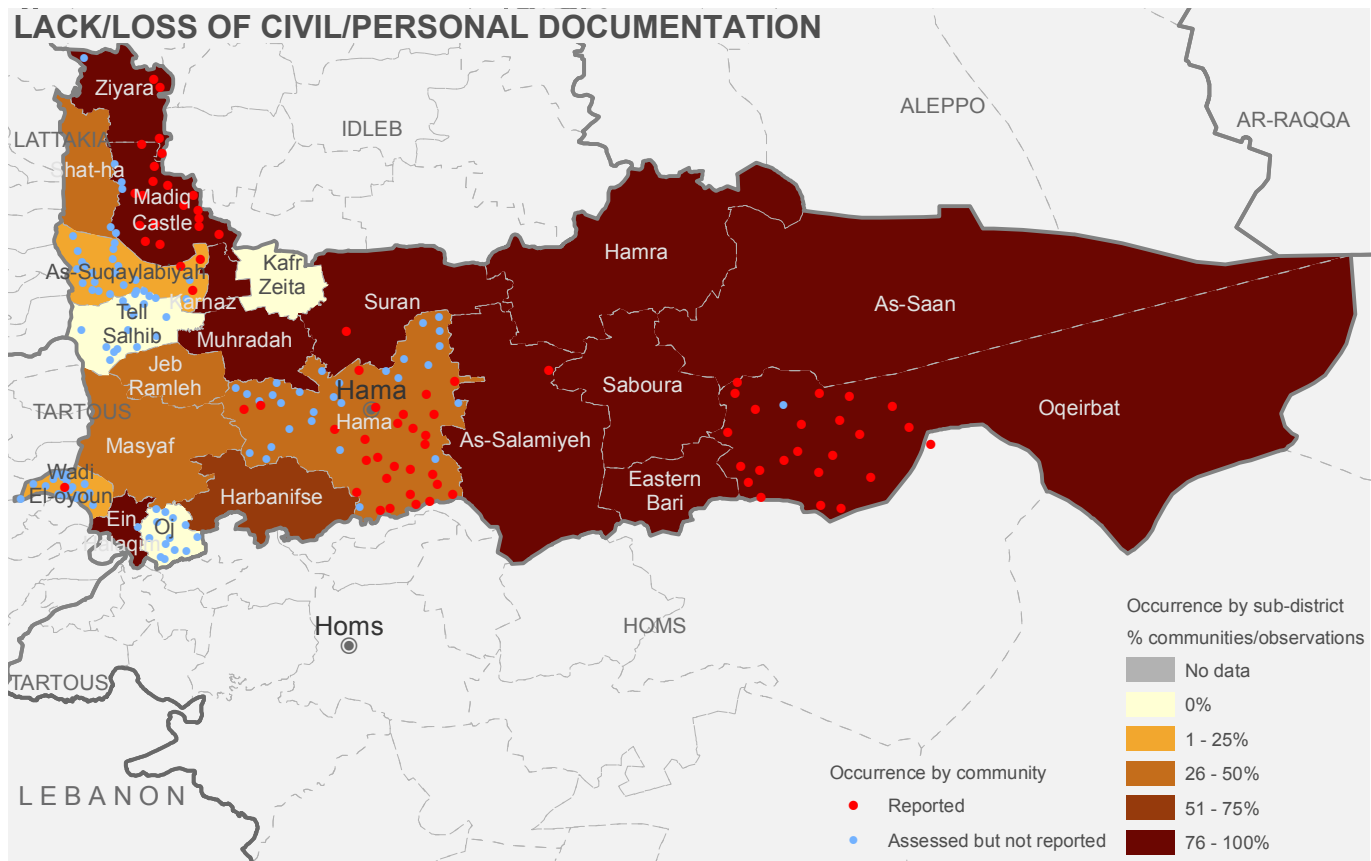
Map of occurrence of protection issues

NOTE: In sub-districts where community level data is available, the indicated percentage on the map represents the % of communities assessed that report the issue. In sub-districts where community level data is not available, it represents % of “direct community observations” by Protection sector members that reported the issue.



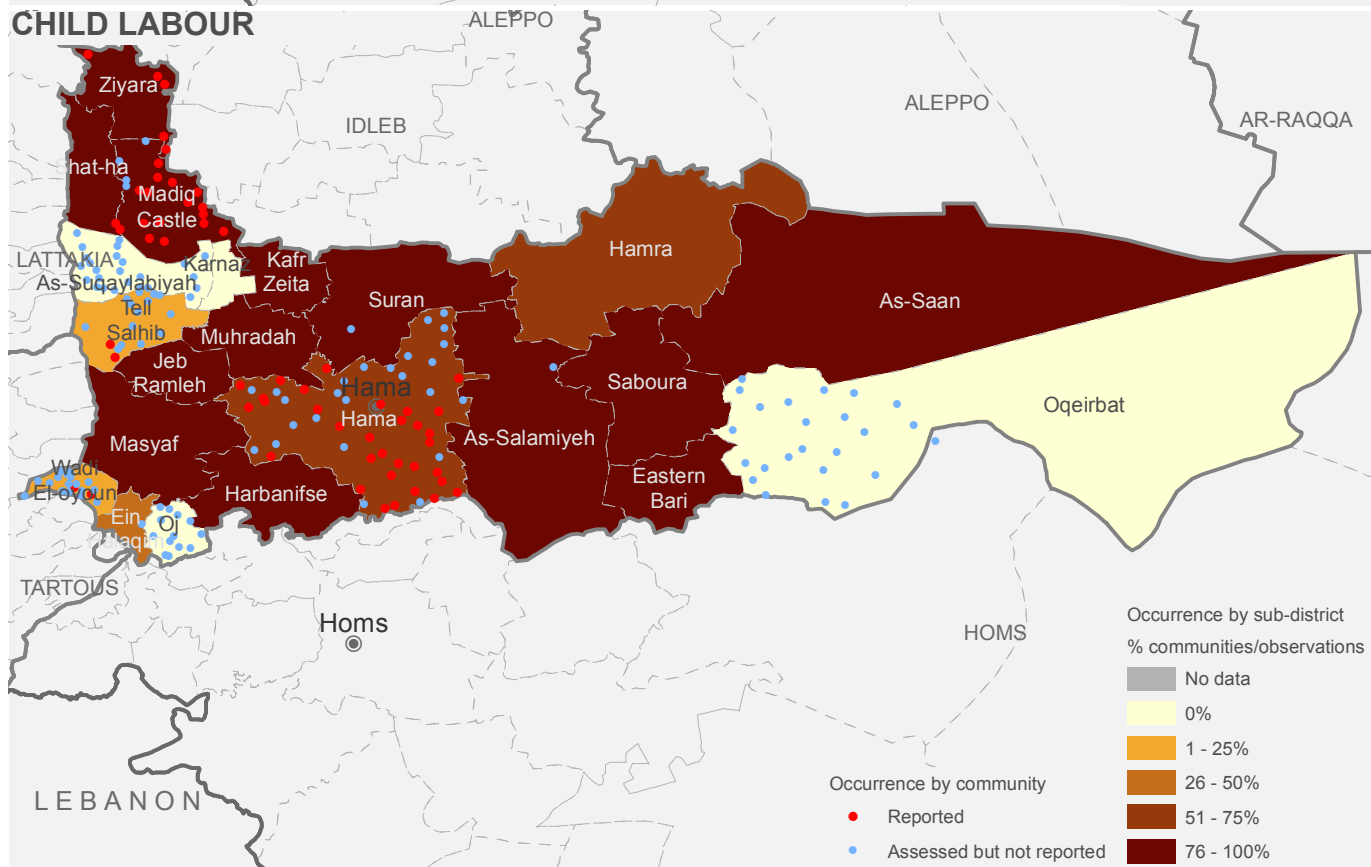
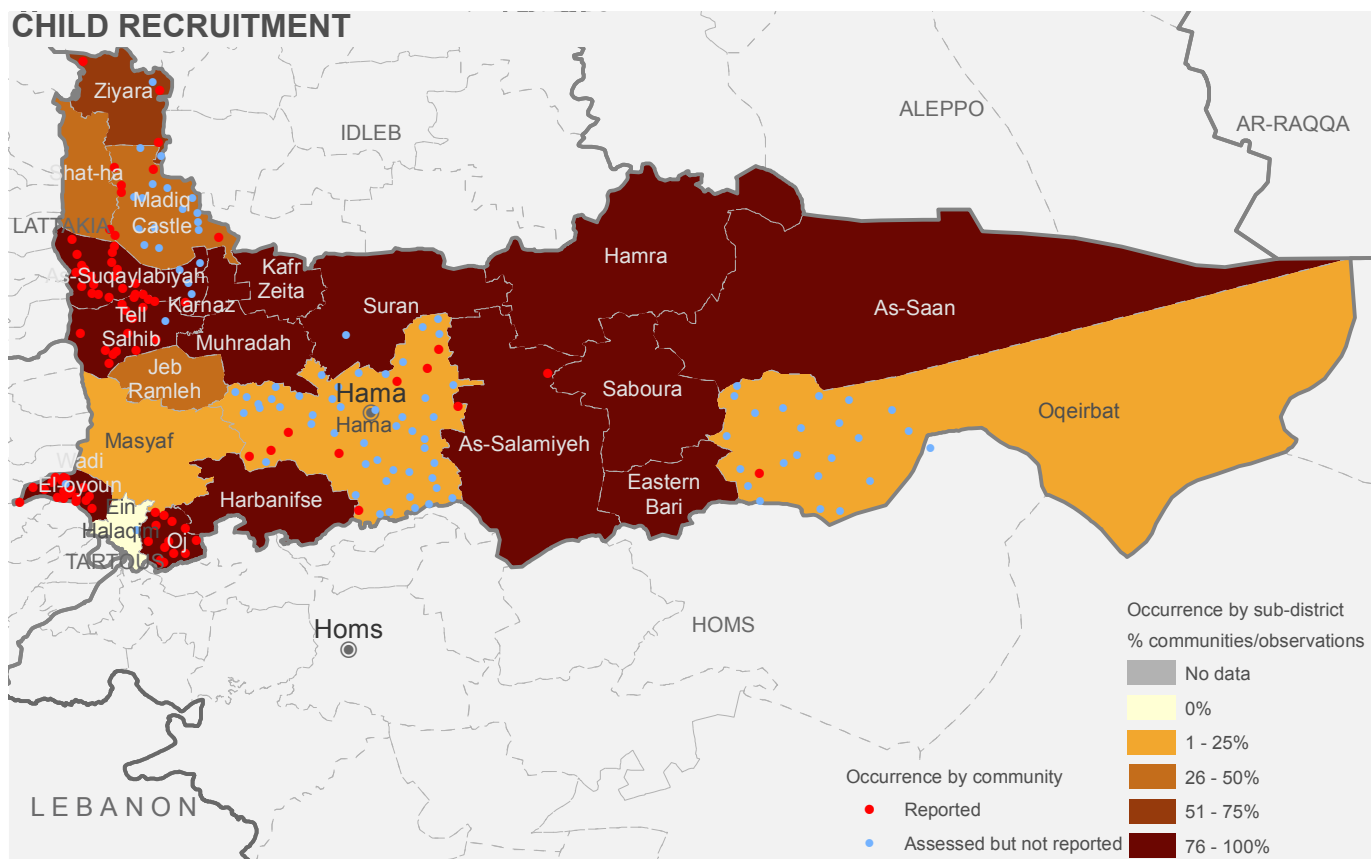
Map of occurrence of protection issues

NOTE: In sub-districts where community level data is available, the indicated percentage on the map represents the % of communities assessed that report the issue. In sub-districts where community level data is not available, it represents % of “direct community observations” by Protection sector members that reported the issue.



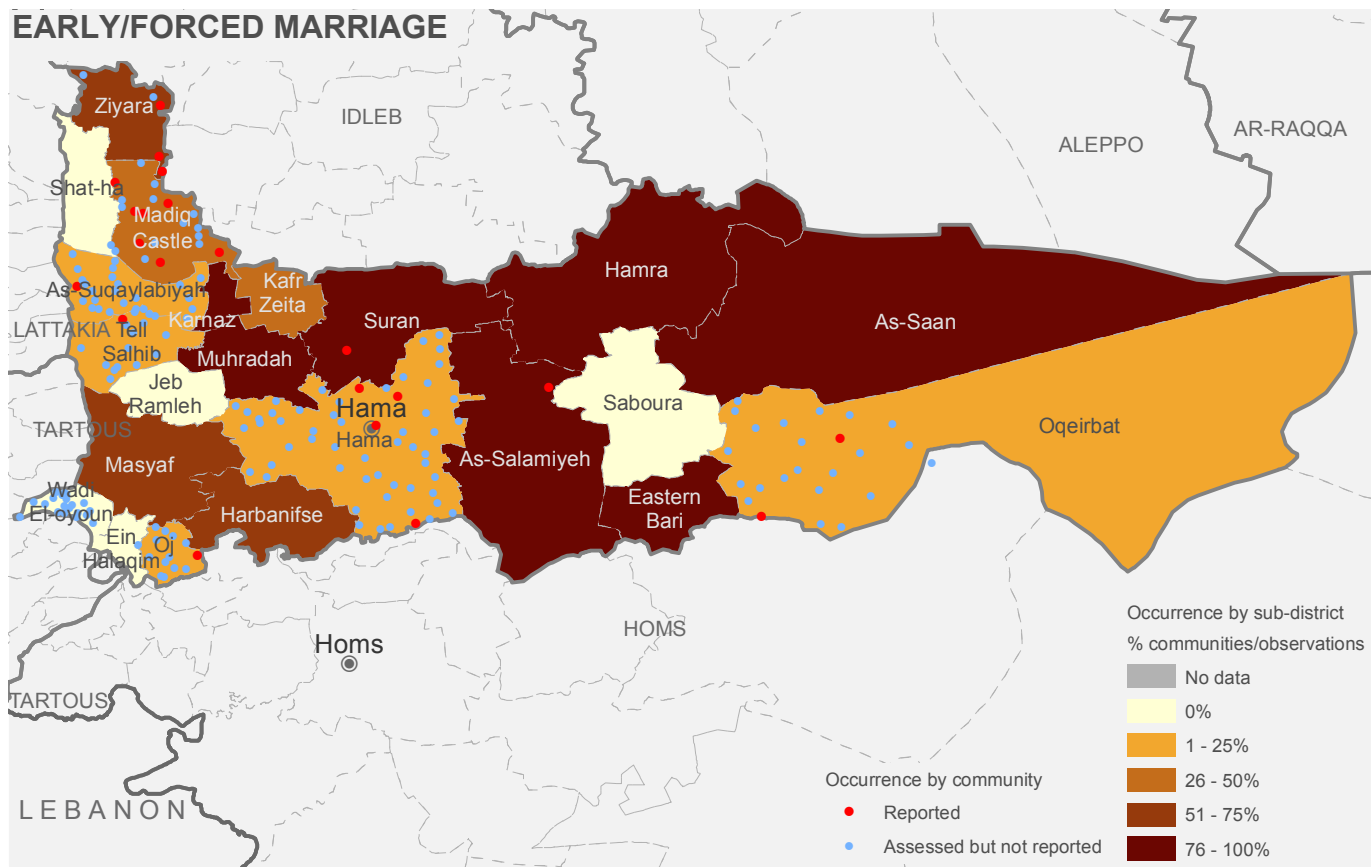
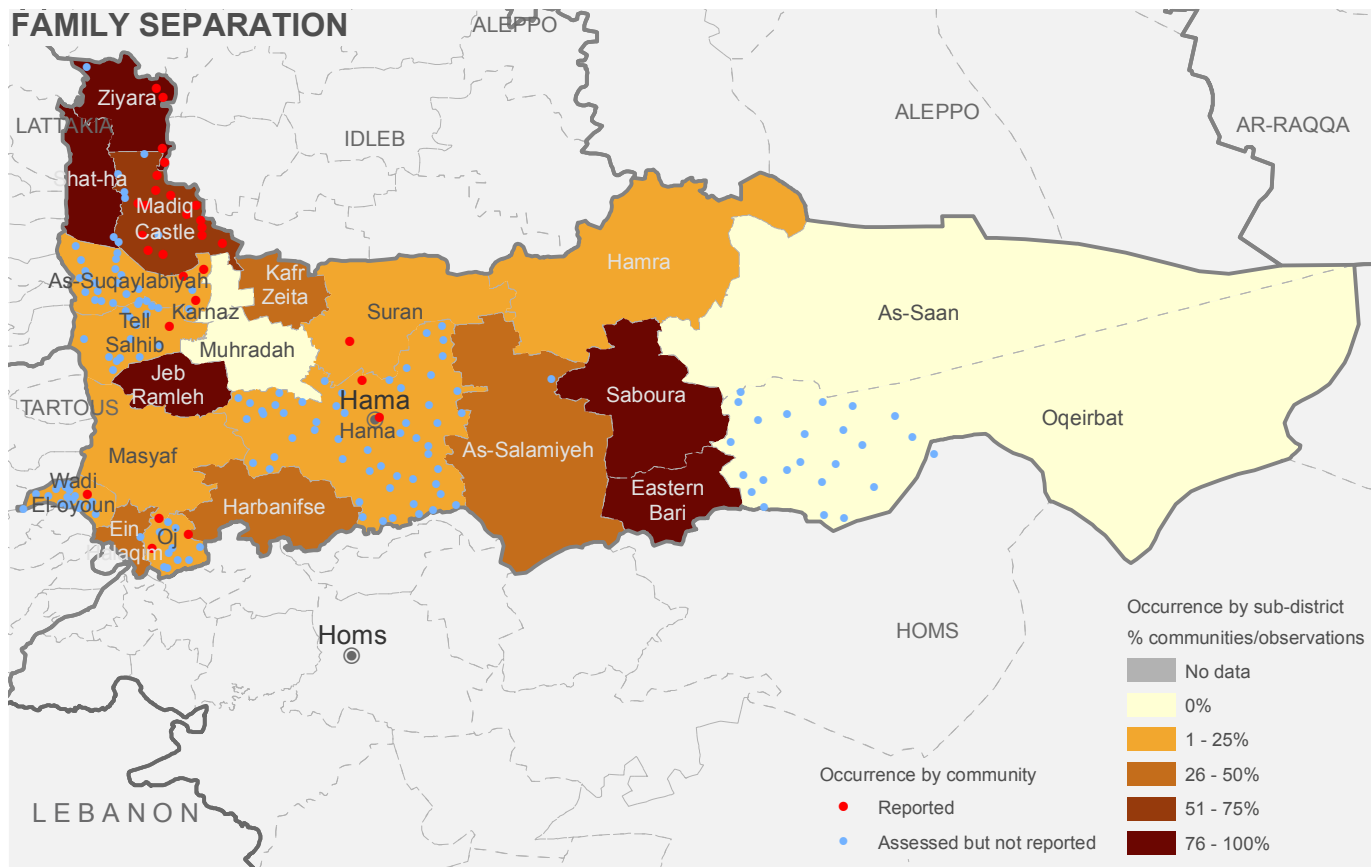
Map of occurrence of protection issues

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Map of occurrence of protection issues

NOTE: In sub-districts where community level data is available, the indicated percentage on the map represents the % of communities assessed that report the issue. In sub-districts where community level data is not available, it represents % of “direct community observations” by Protection sector members that reported the issue.

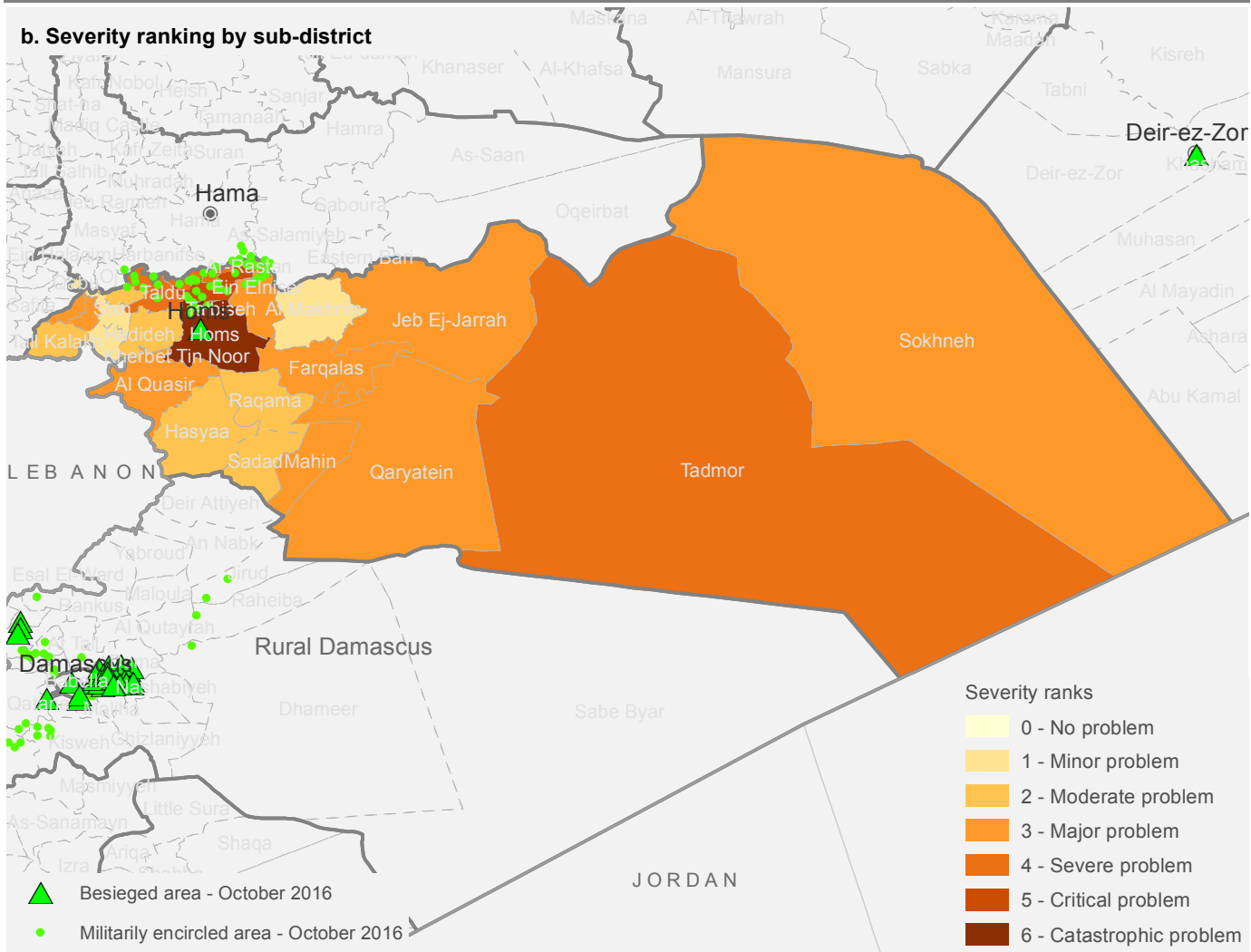


HOMS GOVERNORATE:

a. POPULATION CATEGORIES

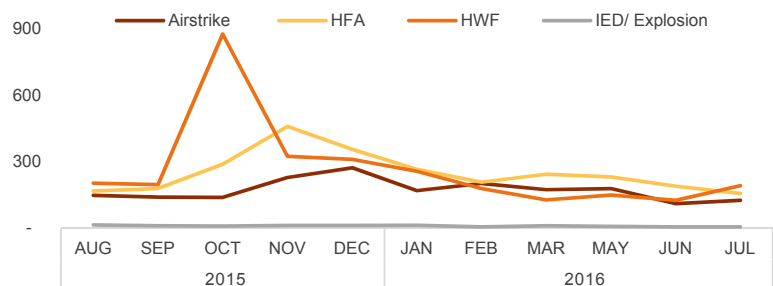
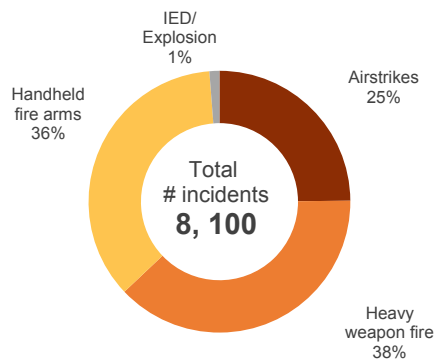
	23	1,522,720	1,131,841	476,703	329,210	35,005
Severity	Number of sub-districts	Total population	People in Need	IDPs	In Besieged/ Militarily encircled locations	In Hard-to-reach locations
No problem	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor problem	3	115,118	79,731	2,680	0	0
Moderate problem	6	187,965	130,186	19,640	0	0
Major problem	9	239,498	166,822	91,285	4,490	20,425
Severe problem	3	146,170	144,285	19,490	141,190	2,780
Critical problem	1	112,300	110,989	29,250	110,300	2,000
Catastrophic problem	1	721,669	499,828	314,358	73,230	9,800

b. Severity ranking by sub-district



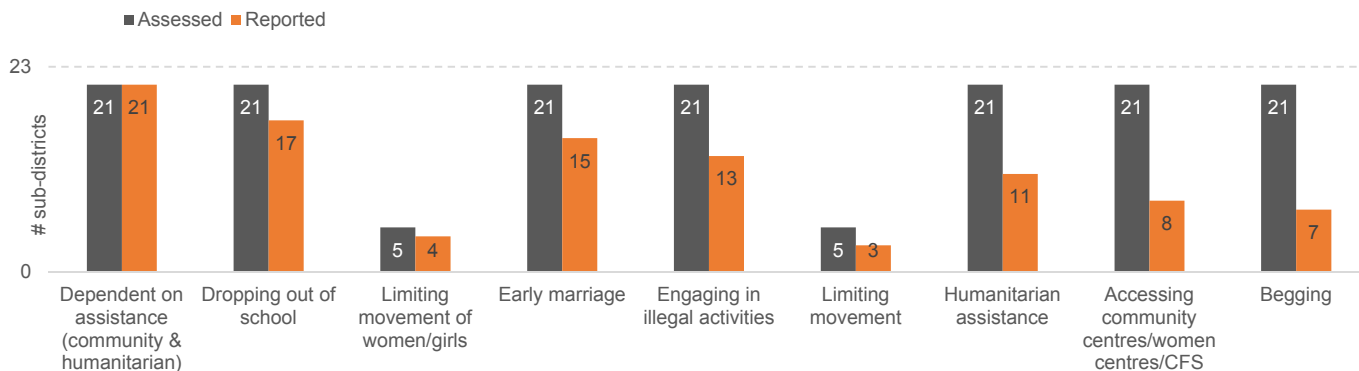
c. CONFLICT INCIDENTS

Number of conflict incidents by type (from 1 August 2015 to 31 July 2016)



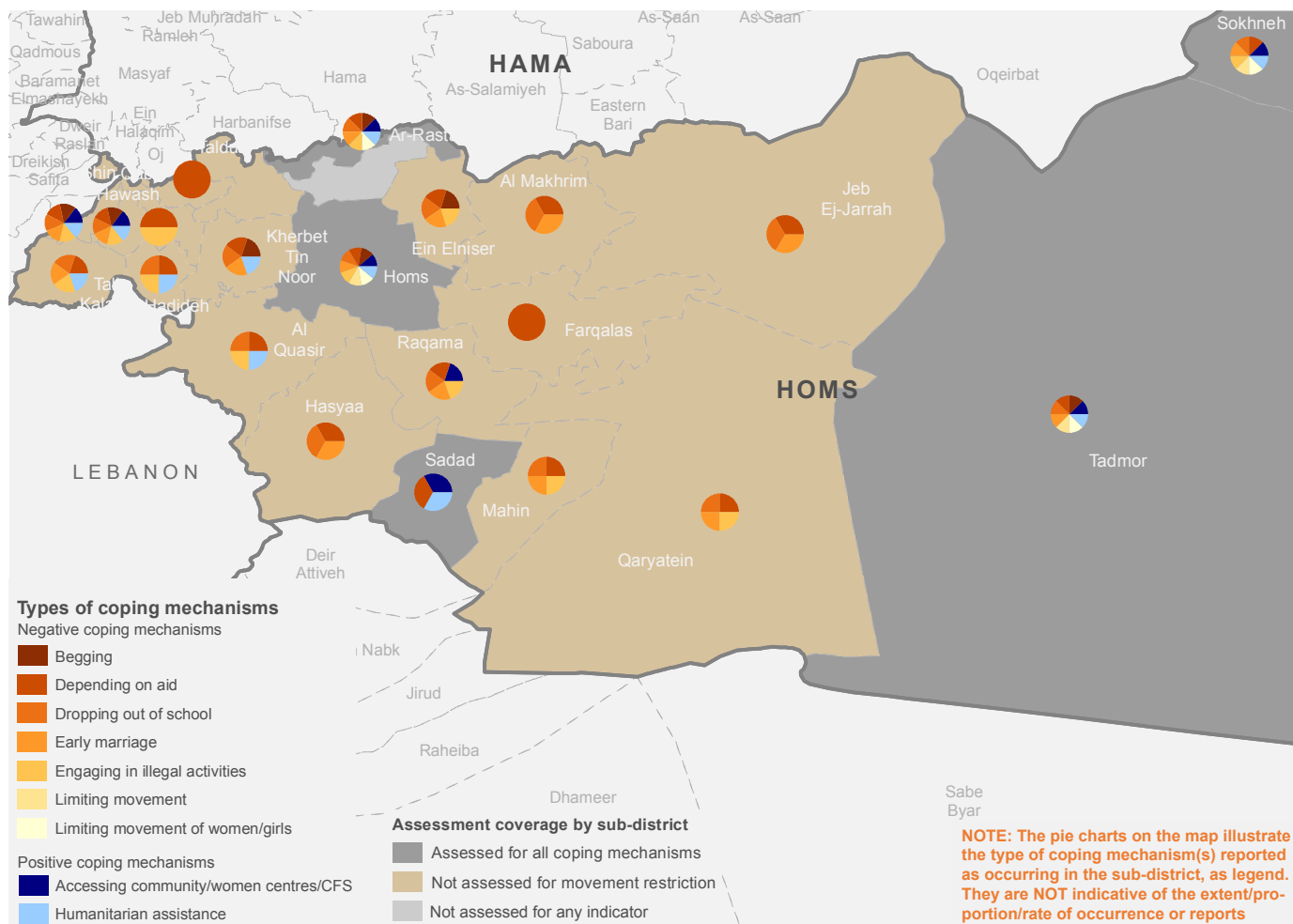
d. COPING MECHANISMS

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting occurrence of different types of coping mechanisms



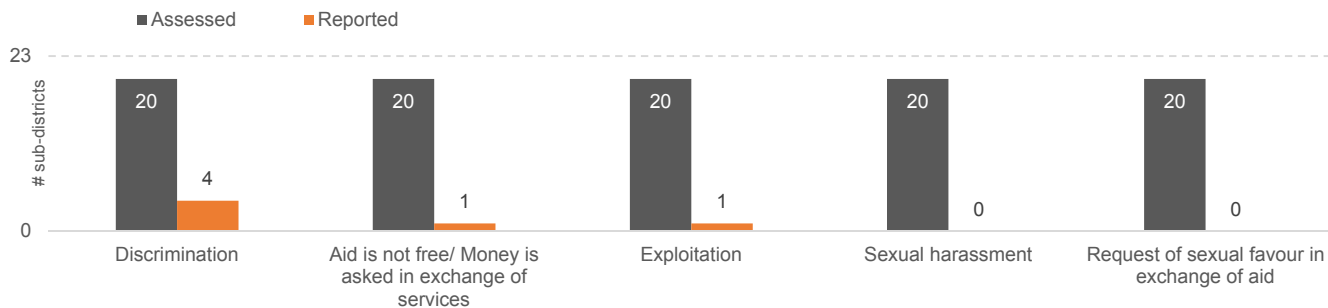
Map of occurrence of different types of coping mechanisms by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the type of coping mechanism(s) reported as occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion/rate of occurrence or reports.



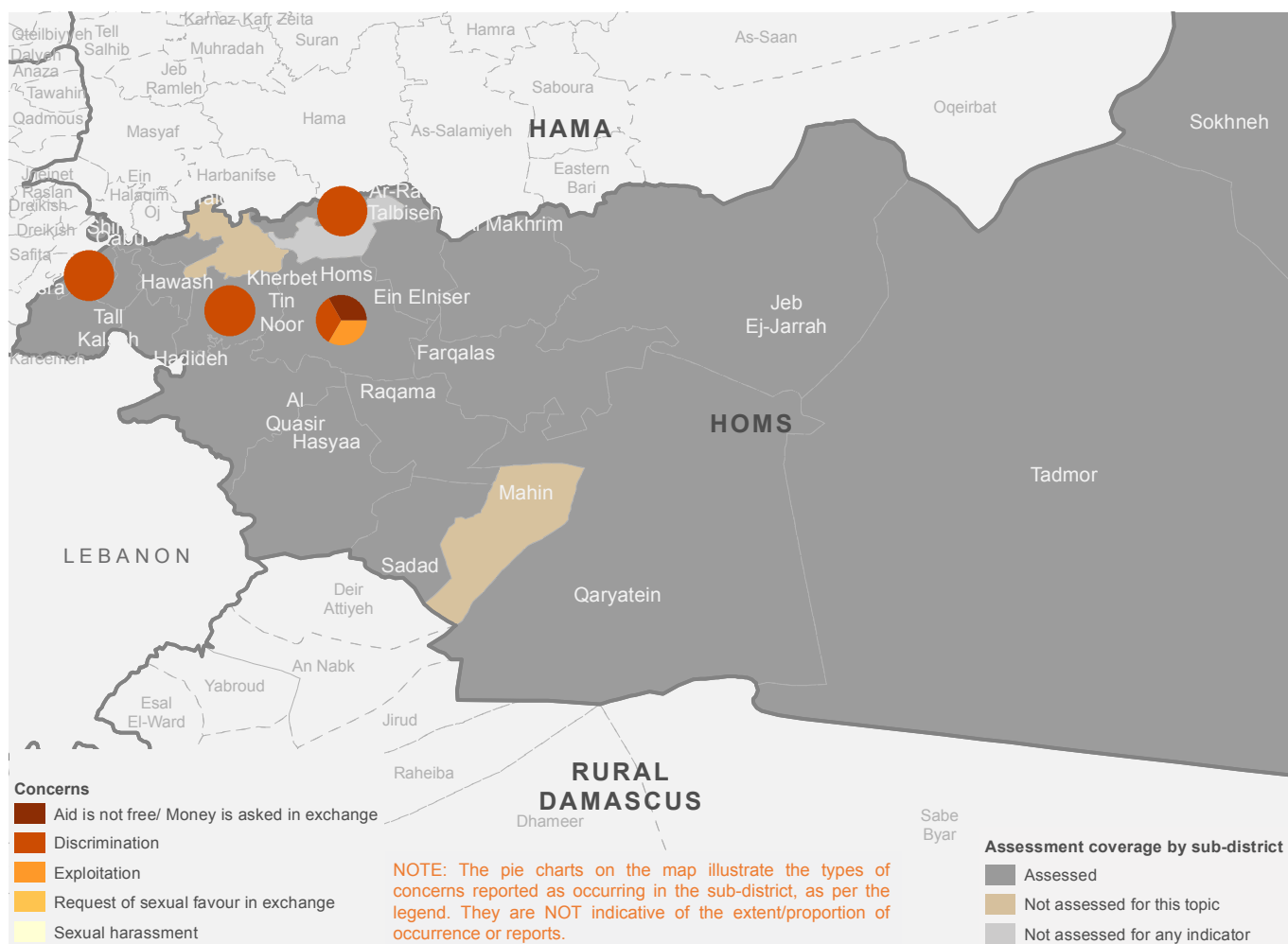
e. CONCERNS ON HOW HUMANITARIAN AID IS DELIVERED

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting different types of protection concerns in relation to receipt of humanitarian aid.



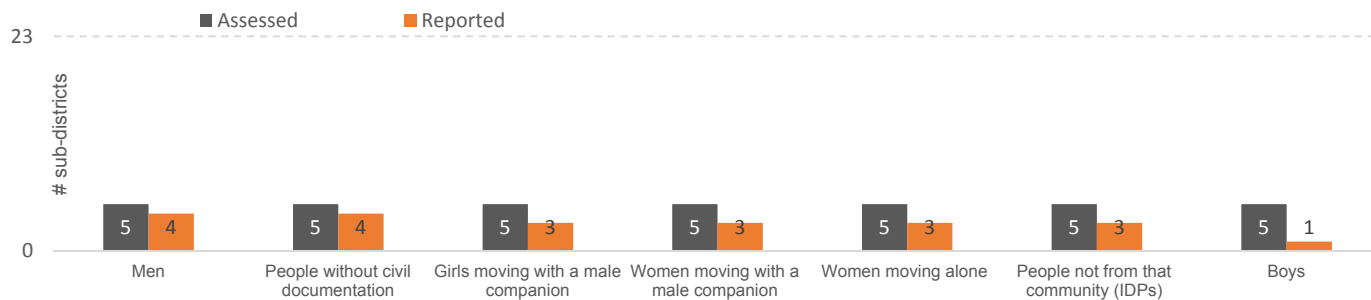
Map of different types of protection concerns occurring in relation to receipt of humanitarian aid, by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the types of concerns reported as occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion of occurrence or reports.



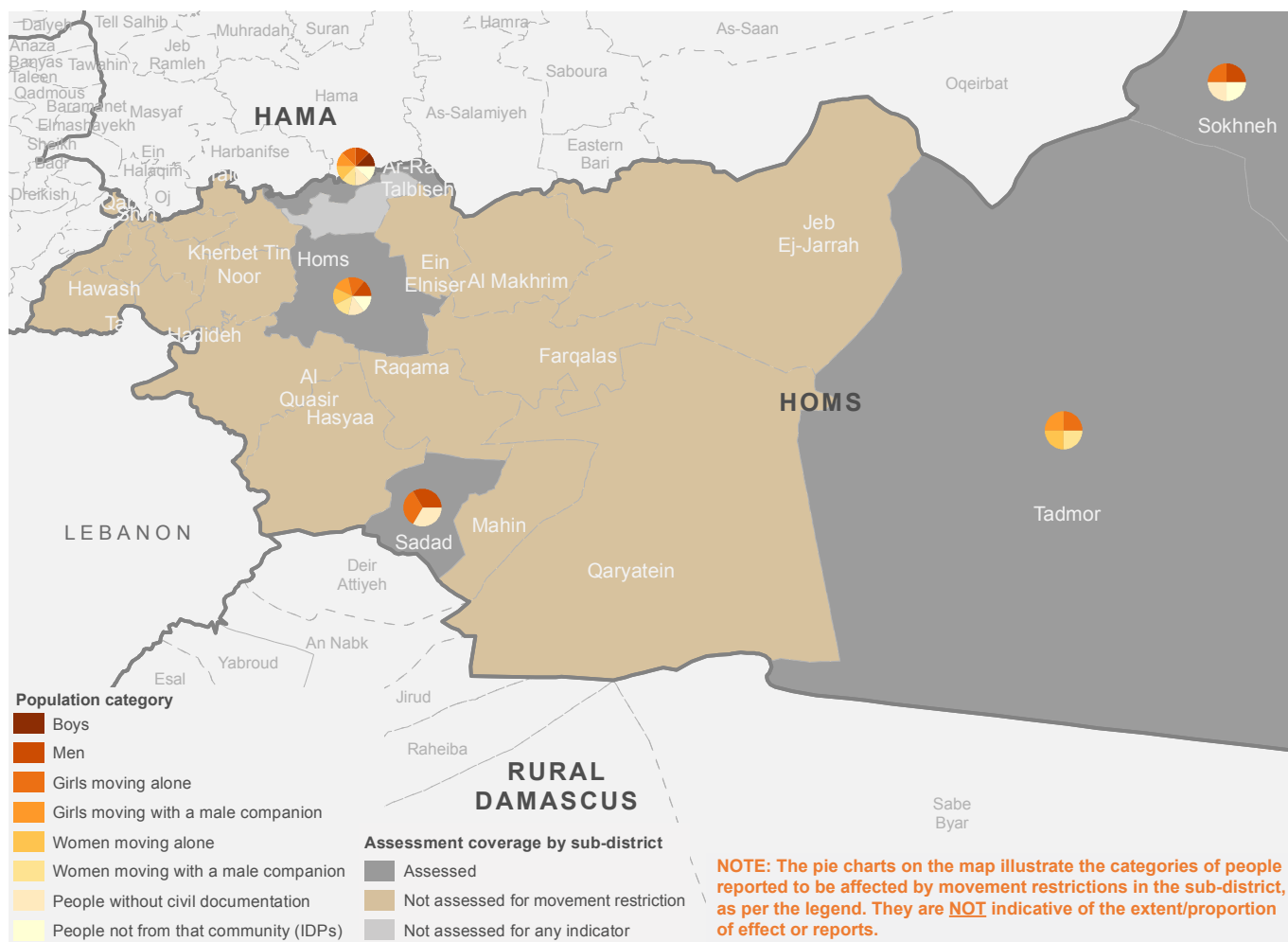
f. MOVEMENT RESTRICTION: TYPES OF POPULATION AFFECTED

The graph below reflects the categories of people reported to be affected by movement restrictions (assessed and reported as occurring by sub-districts).



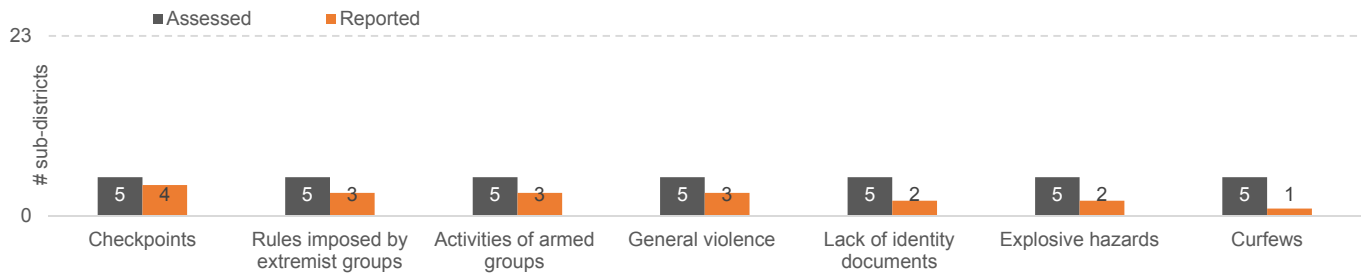
Map of categories of people reported to be affected by movement restrictions by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the categories of people reported to be affected by movement restrictions in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion of effect or reports.



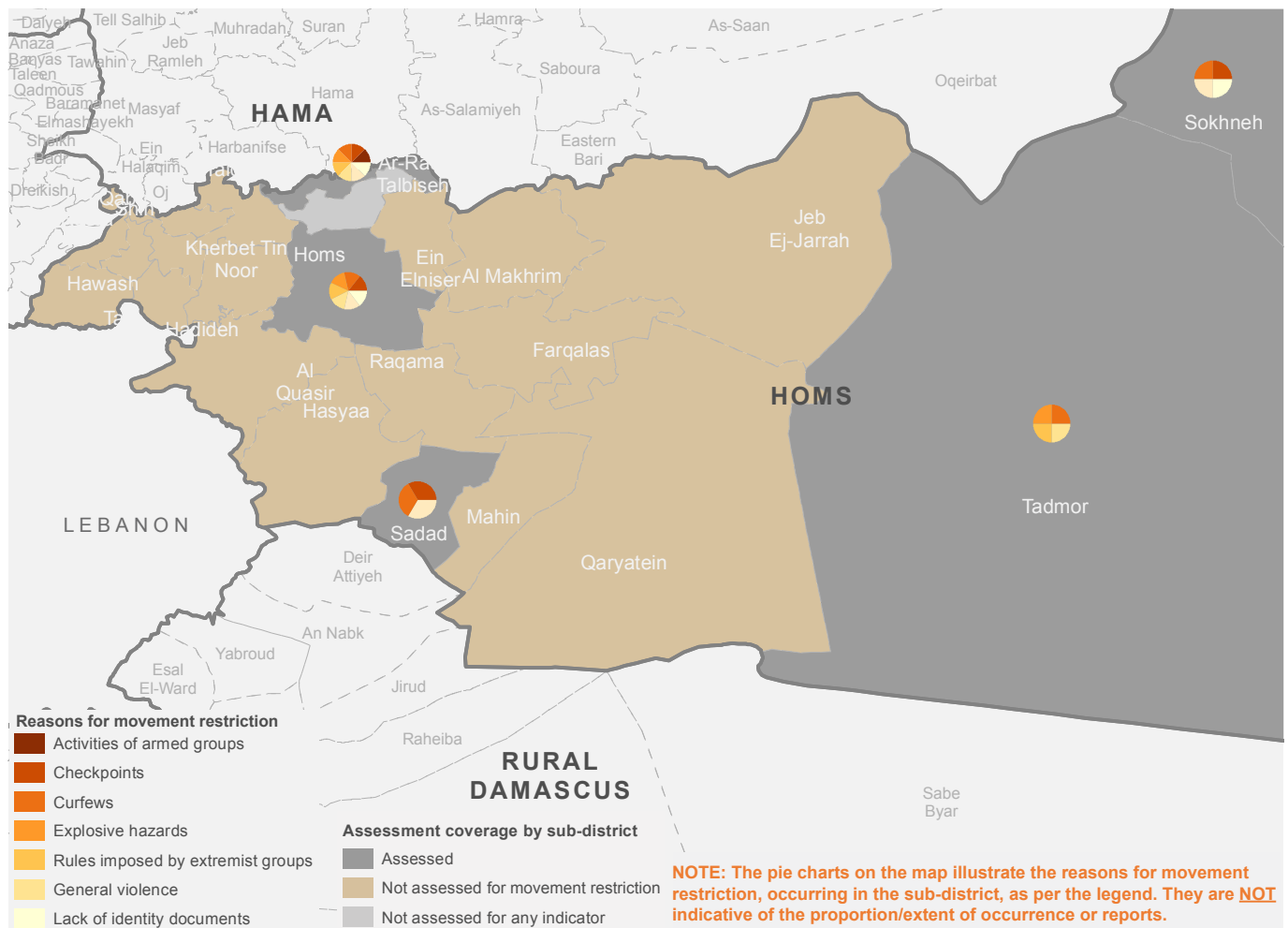
g. MOVEMENT RESTRICTION: REASONS

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting occurrence of different reasons for movement restrictions



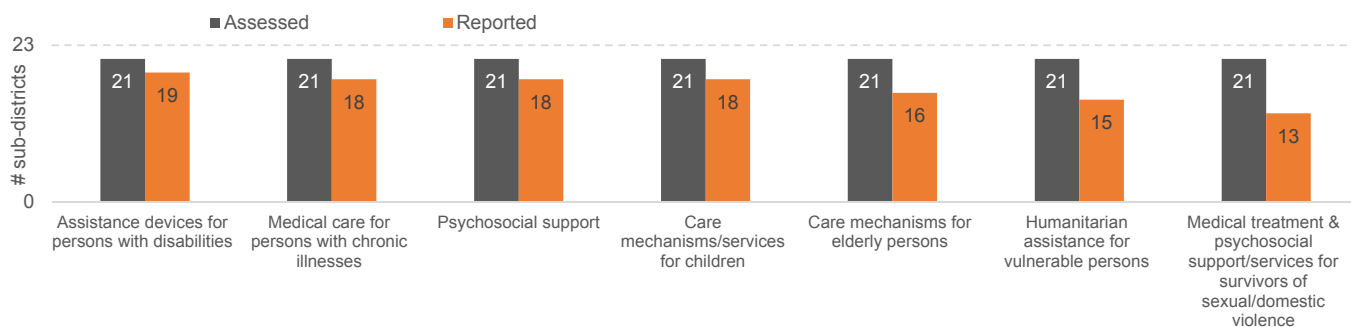
Map of different reasons for movement restrictions reported by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the reasons for movement restriction, occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the proportion/extent of occurrence or reports.



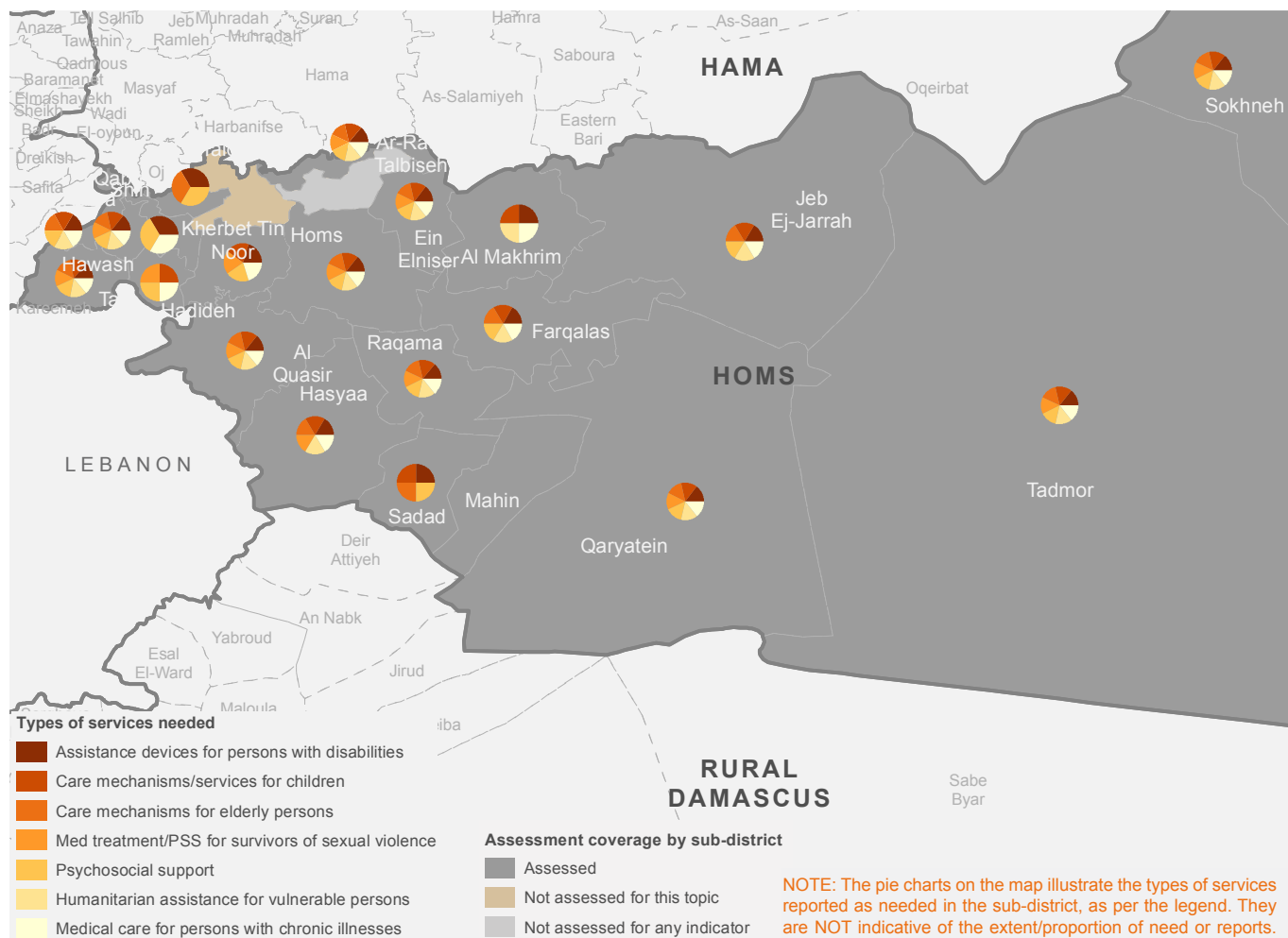
h. TYPES OF SERVICES NEEDED

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting a need for the following categories of services.



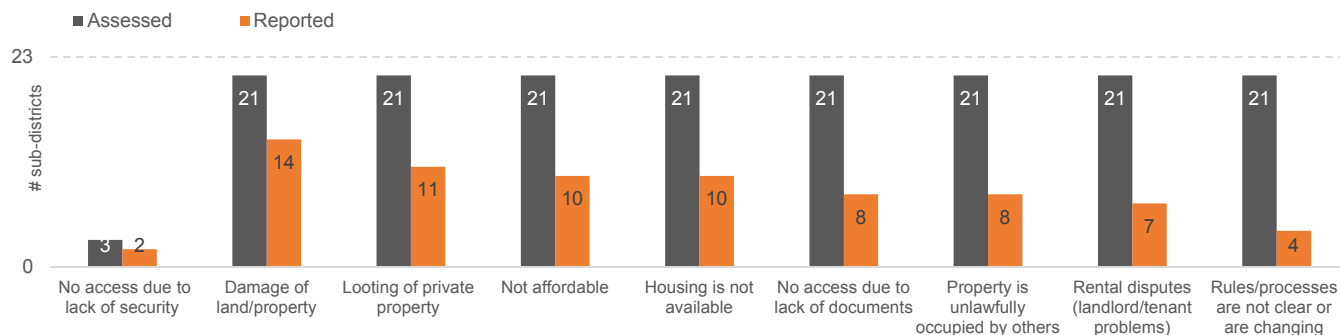
Map of different types of services reported as needed, by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the types of services reported as needed in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion of need or reports.



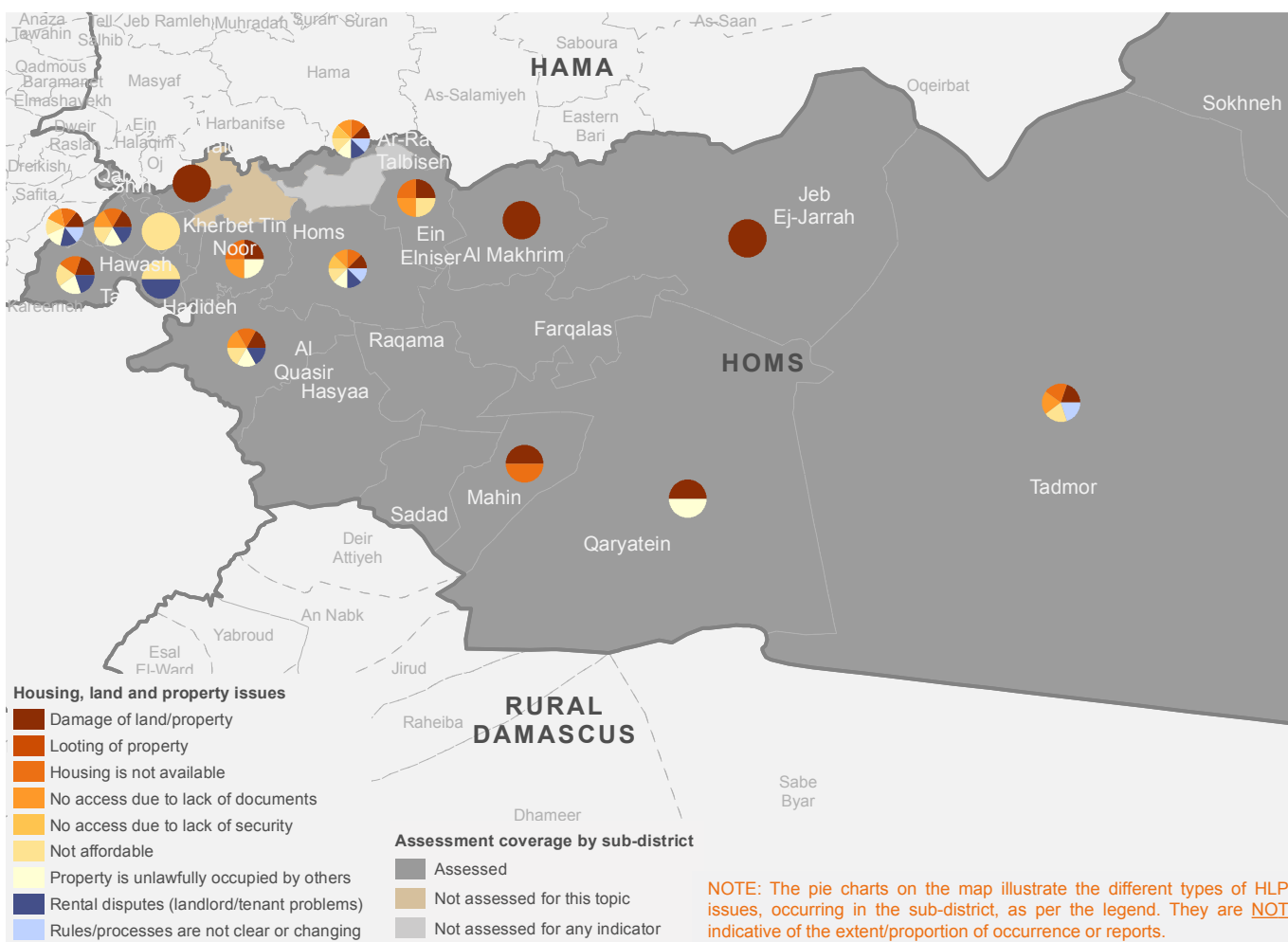
i. TYPES OF HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY (“HLP”) ISSUES

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting occurrence of different types of HLP issues



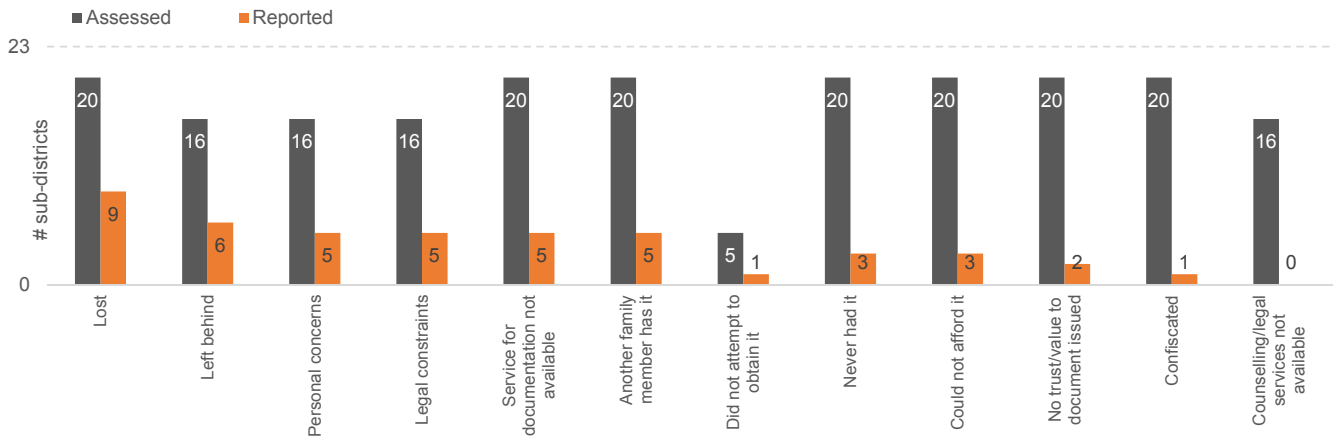
Map of different types of HLP issues occurring by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the different types of HLP issues, occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion of occurrence or reports.



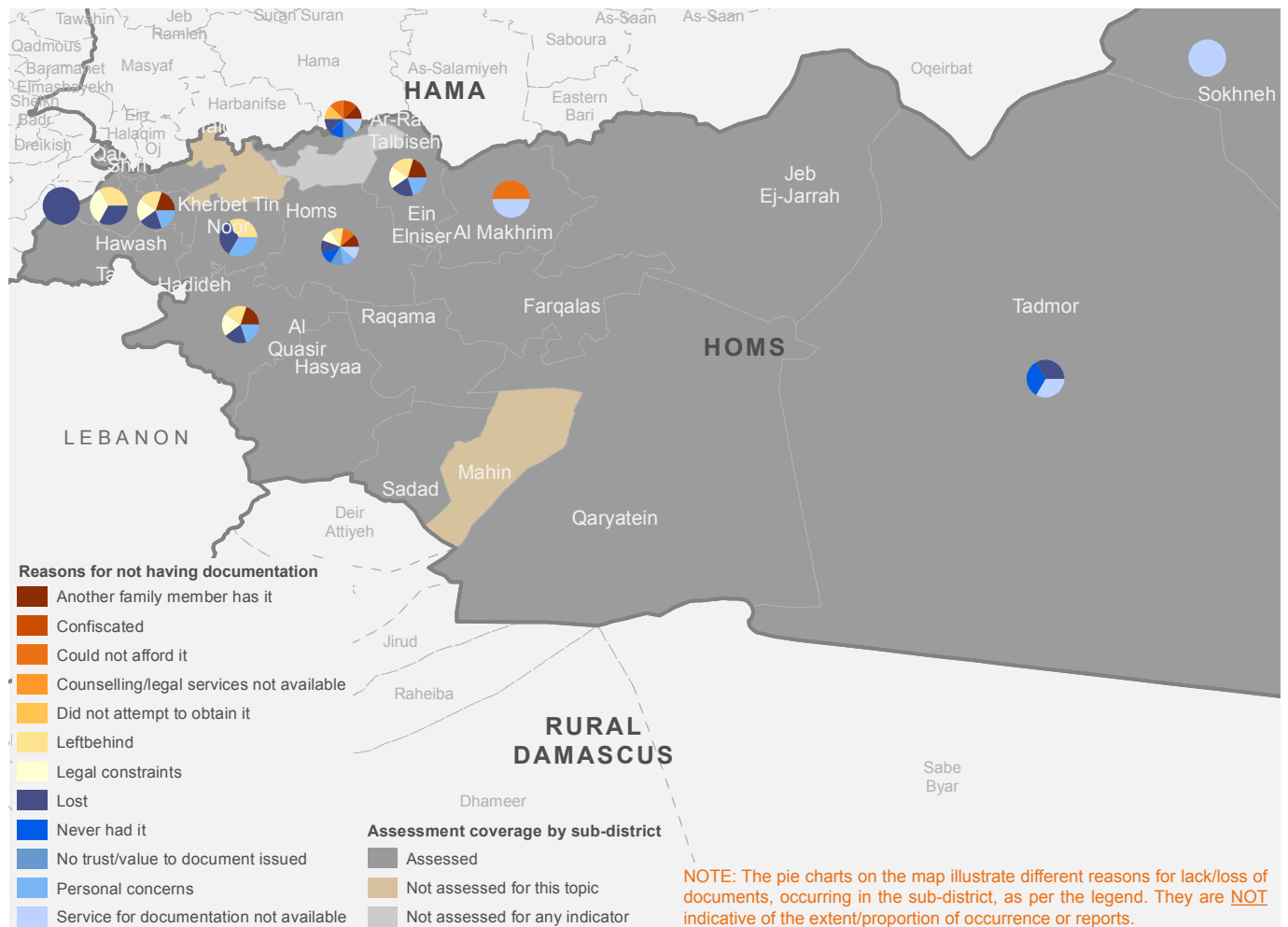
j. CIVIL DOCUMENTATION: REASONS FOR NOT HAVING DOCUMENTS

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting occurrence of different reasons for not having documents



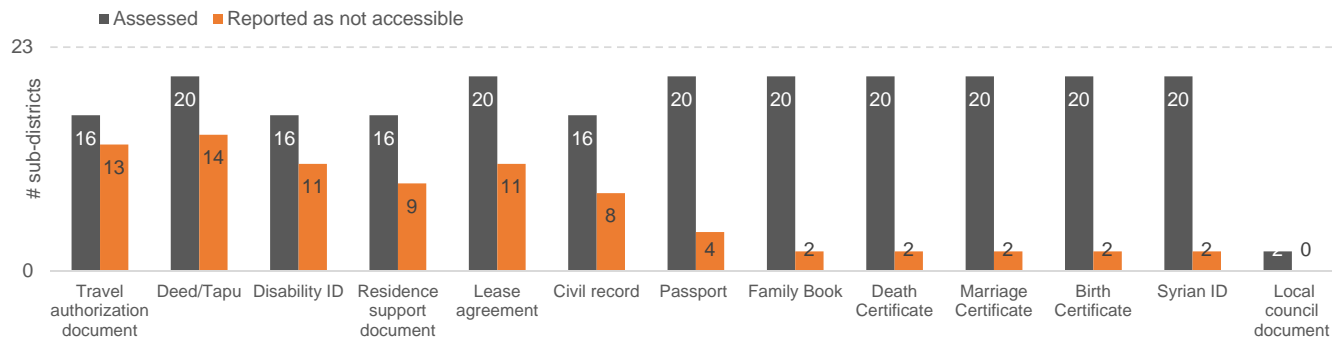
Map of different types of reasons for not having documents, by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate different reasons for lack/loss of documents, occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion of occurrence or reports.



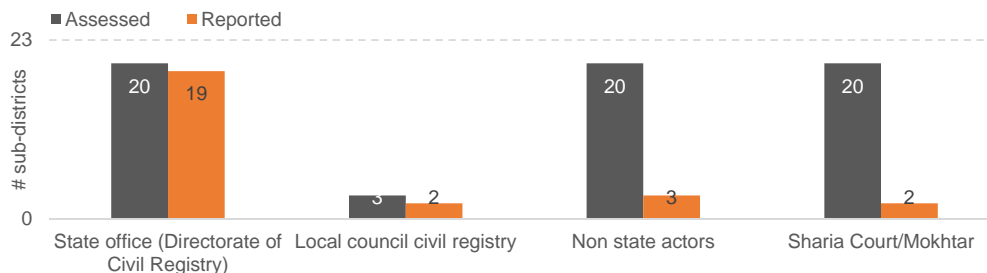
K. CIVIL DOCUMENTATION: TYPE OF DOCUMENTS REPORTED AS NOT ACCESSIBLE

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting different types of documents as not accessible



I. CIVIL DOCUMENTATION: TYPE OF OFFICE/AUTHORITY CURRENTLY ACCESSIBLE TO OBTAIN DOCUMENTS

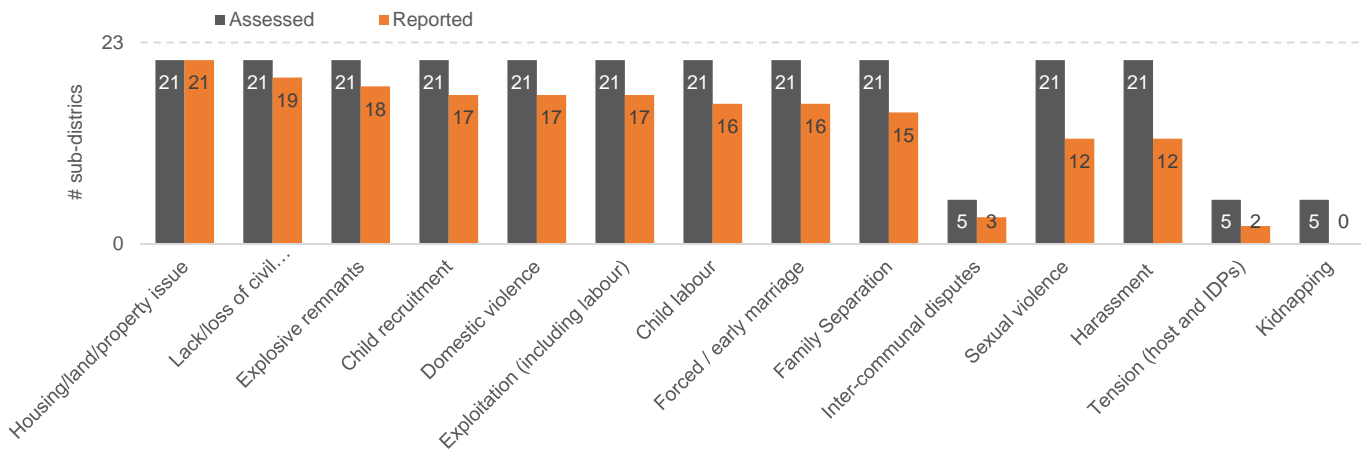
Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting different types of offices as accessible to obtain documents



m. PROTECTION ISSUES

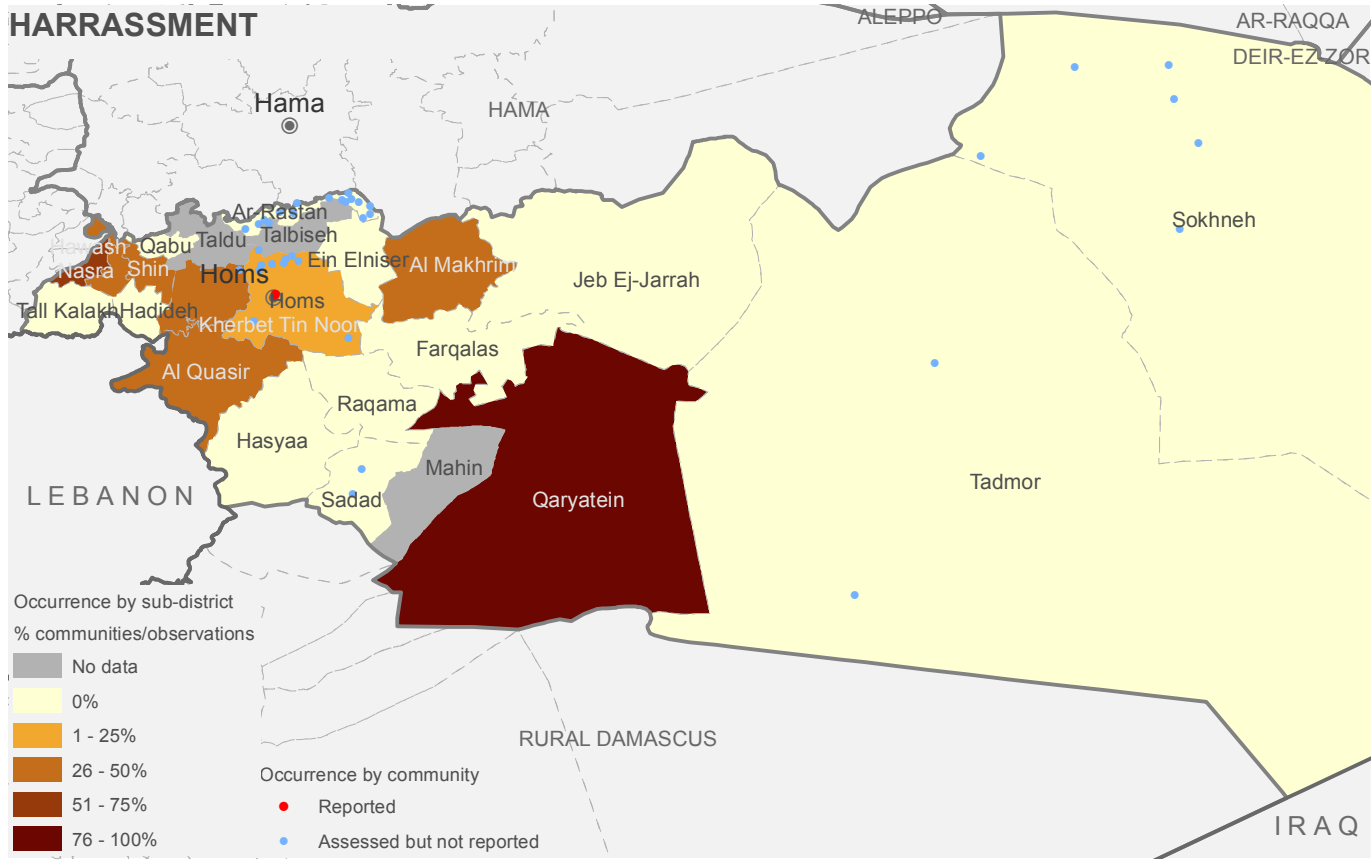
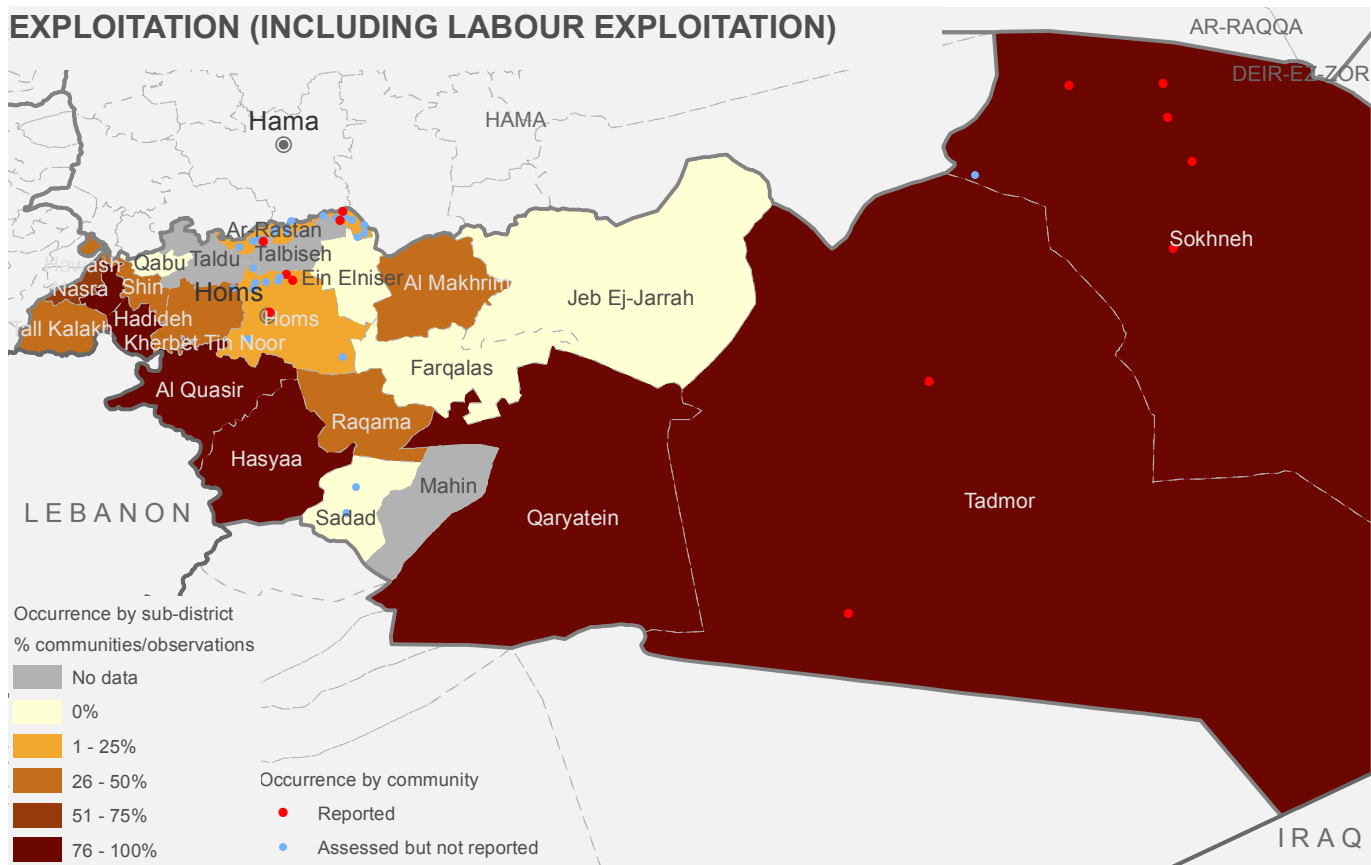
Number of sub-districts reporting occurrence of different types of protection issues

Disclaimer: This graph reflects the occurrence of the issue in sub-districts, and does not “rank” or reflect the “gravity” of the issue.



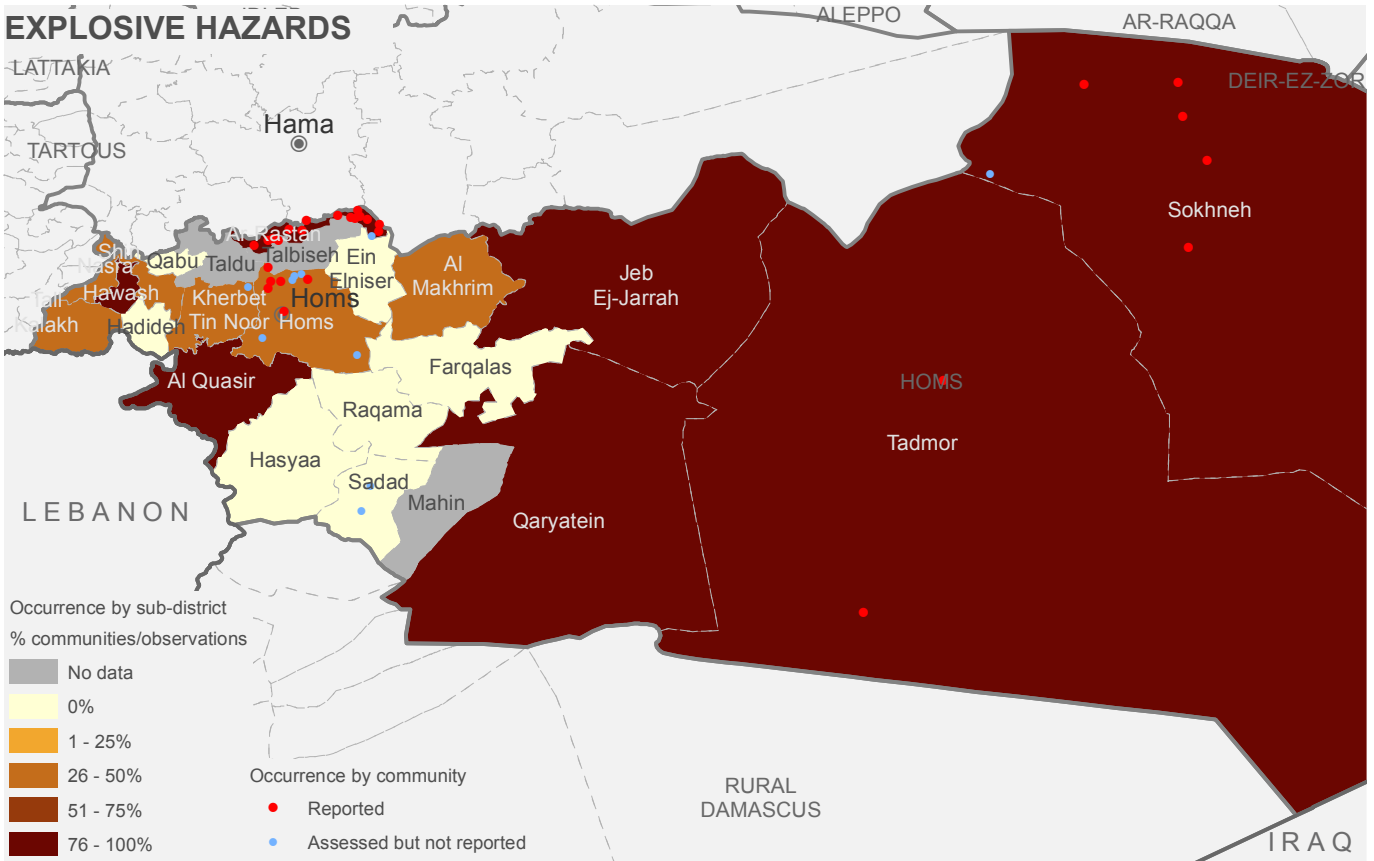
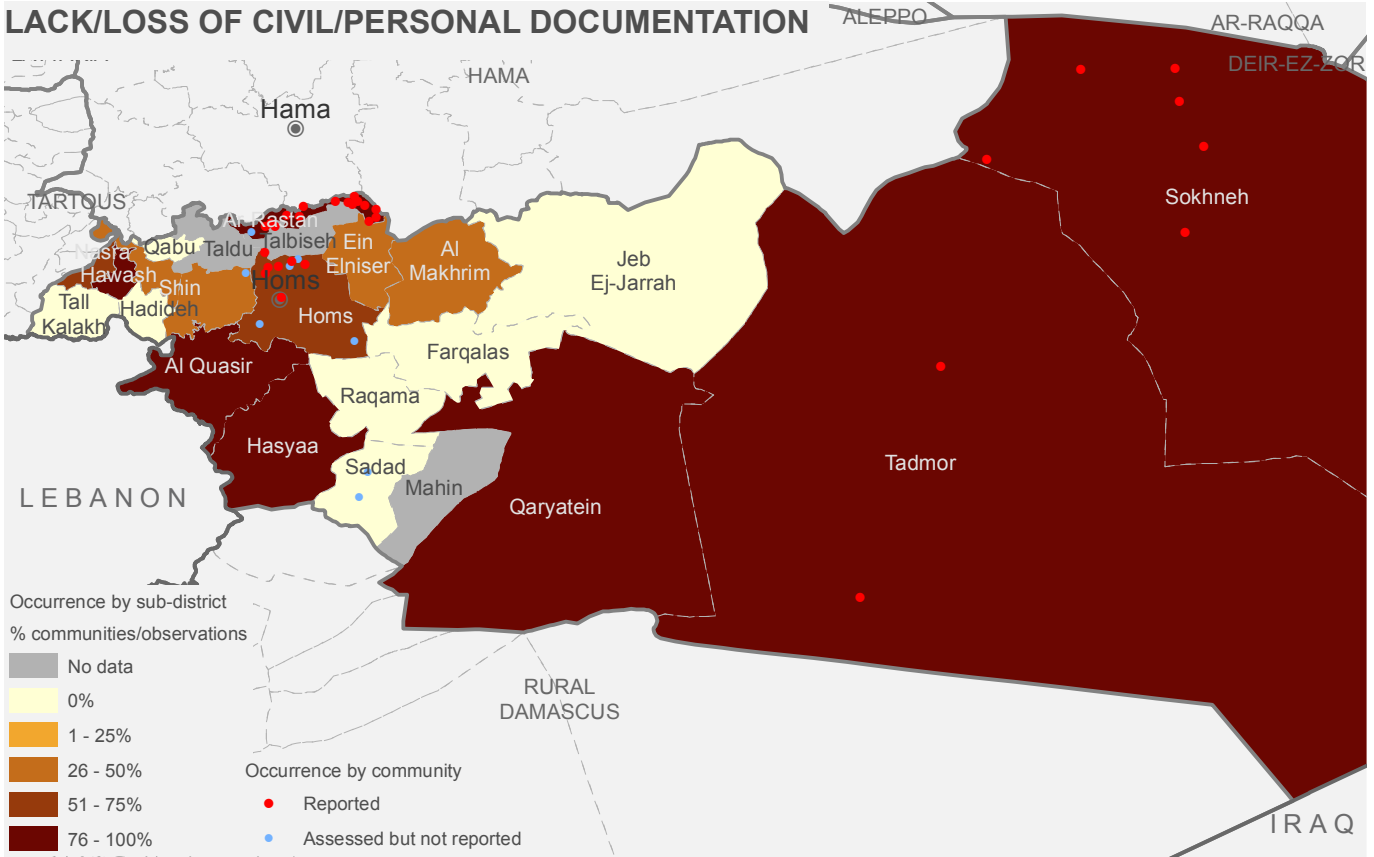
Map of occurrence of protection issues

NOTE: In sub-districts where community level data is available, the indicated percentage on the map represents the % of communities assessed that report the issue. In sub-districts where community level data is not available, it represents % of “direct community observations” by Protection sector members that reported the issue.



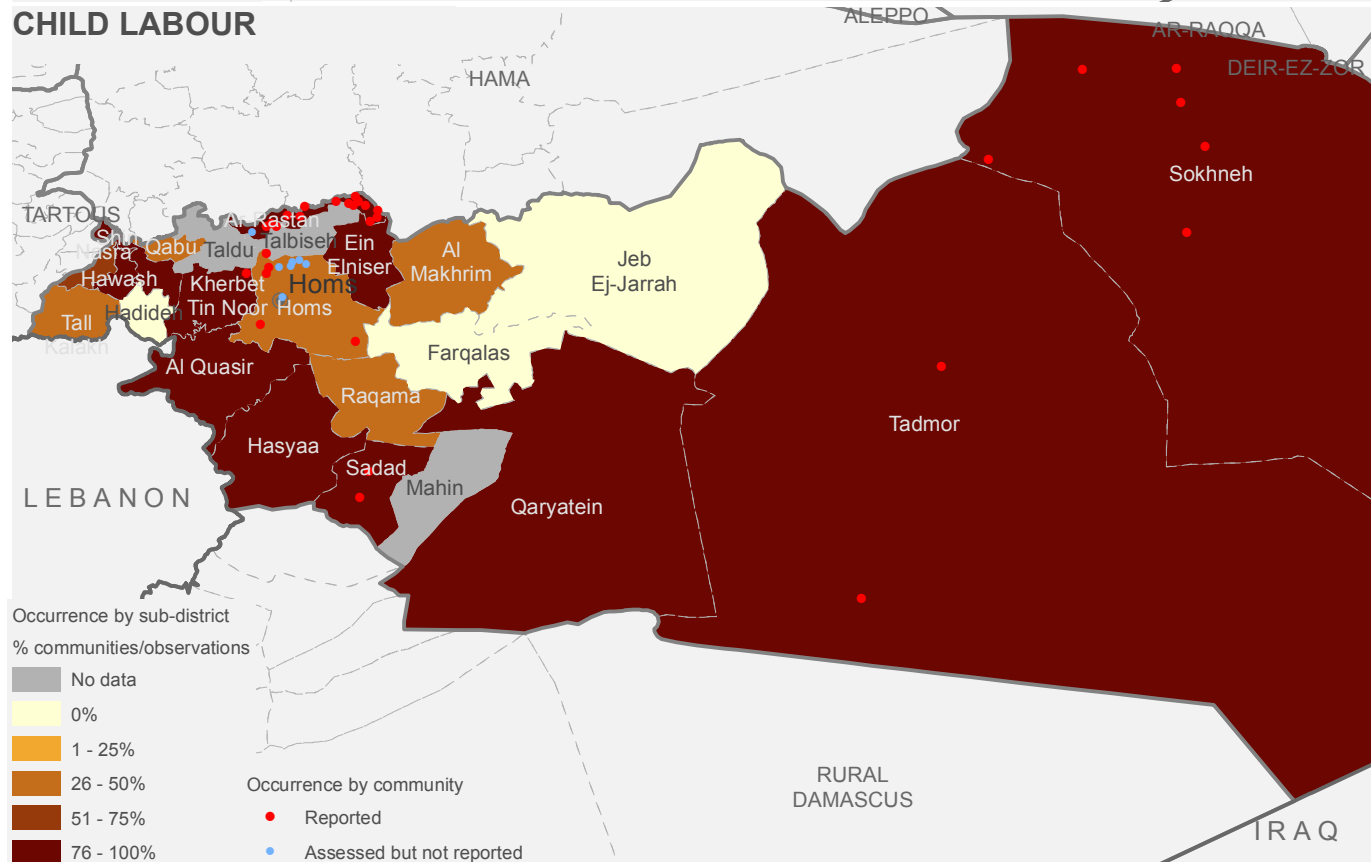
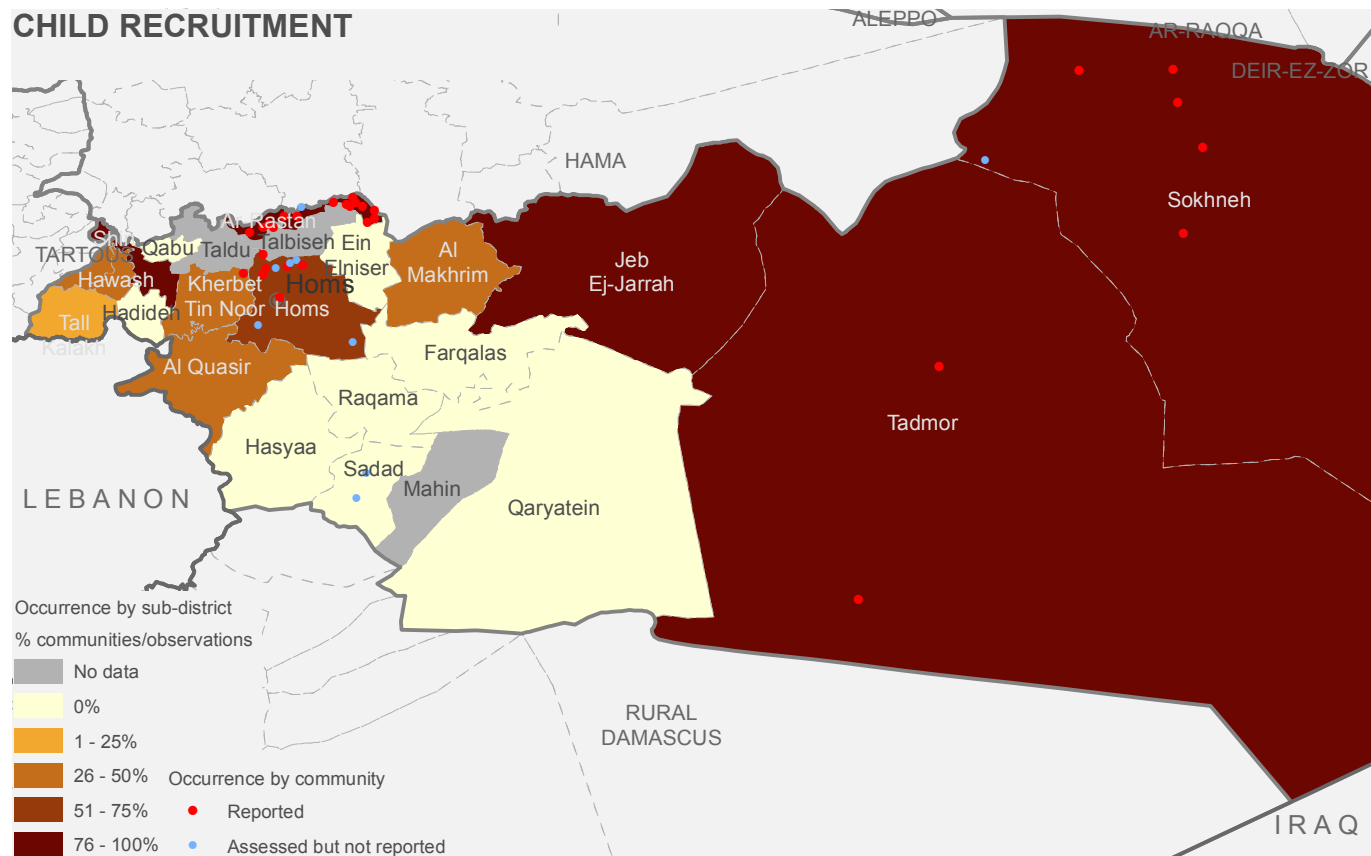
Map of occurrence of protection issues

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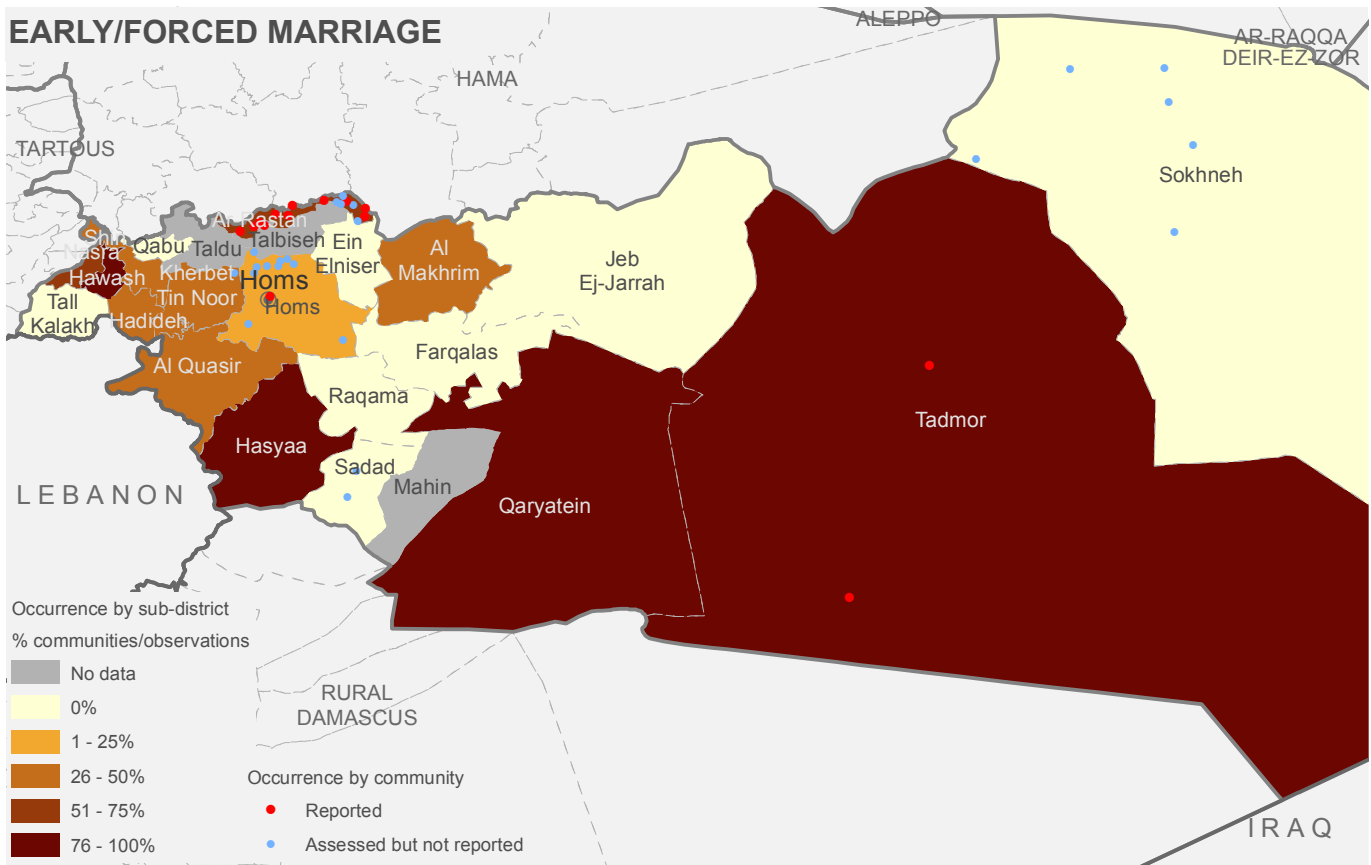
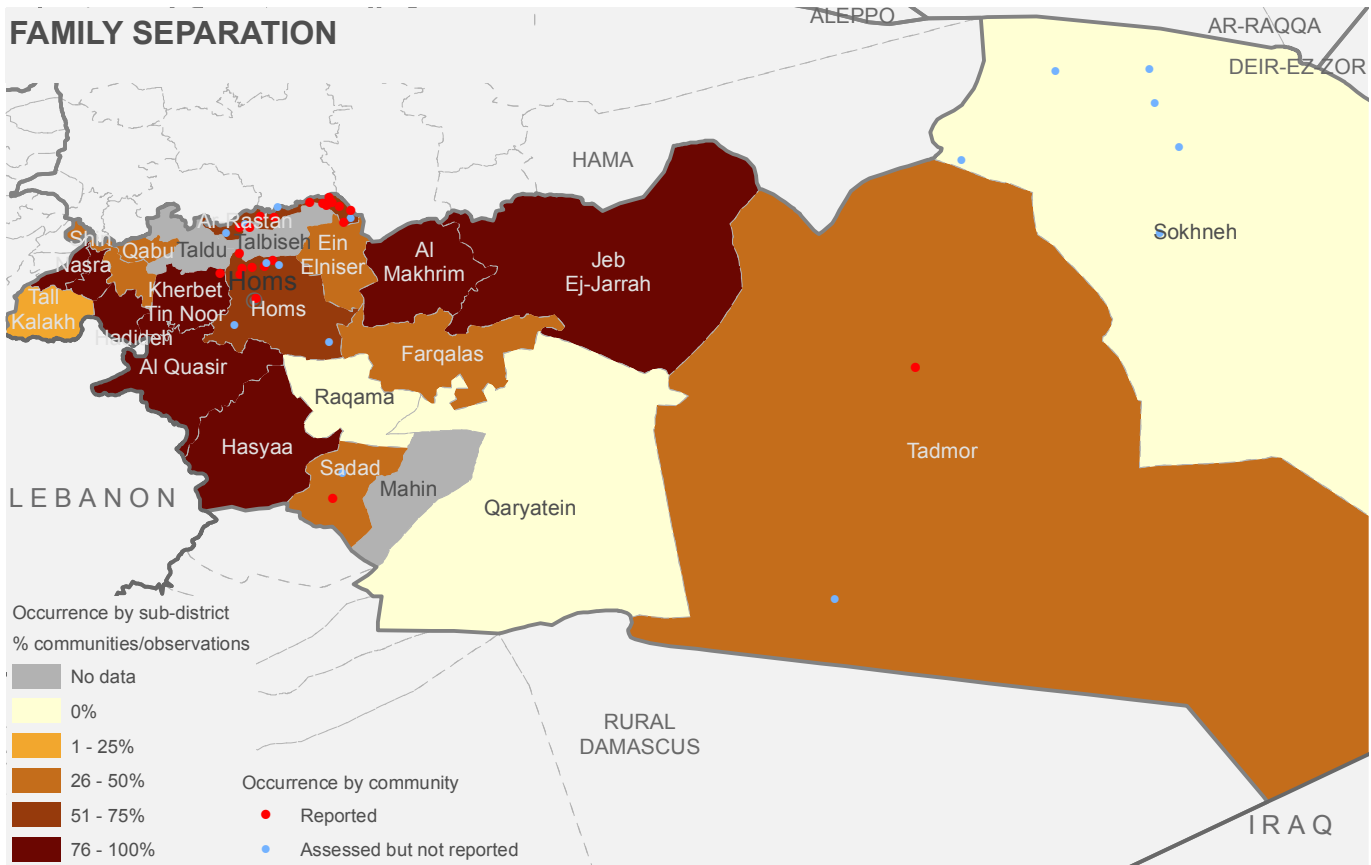
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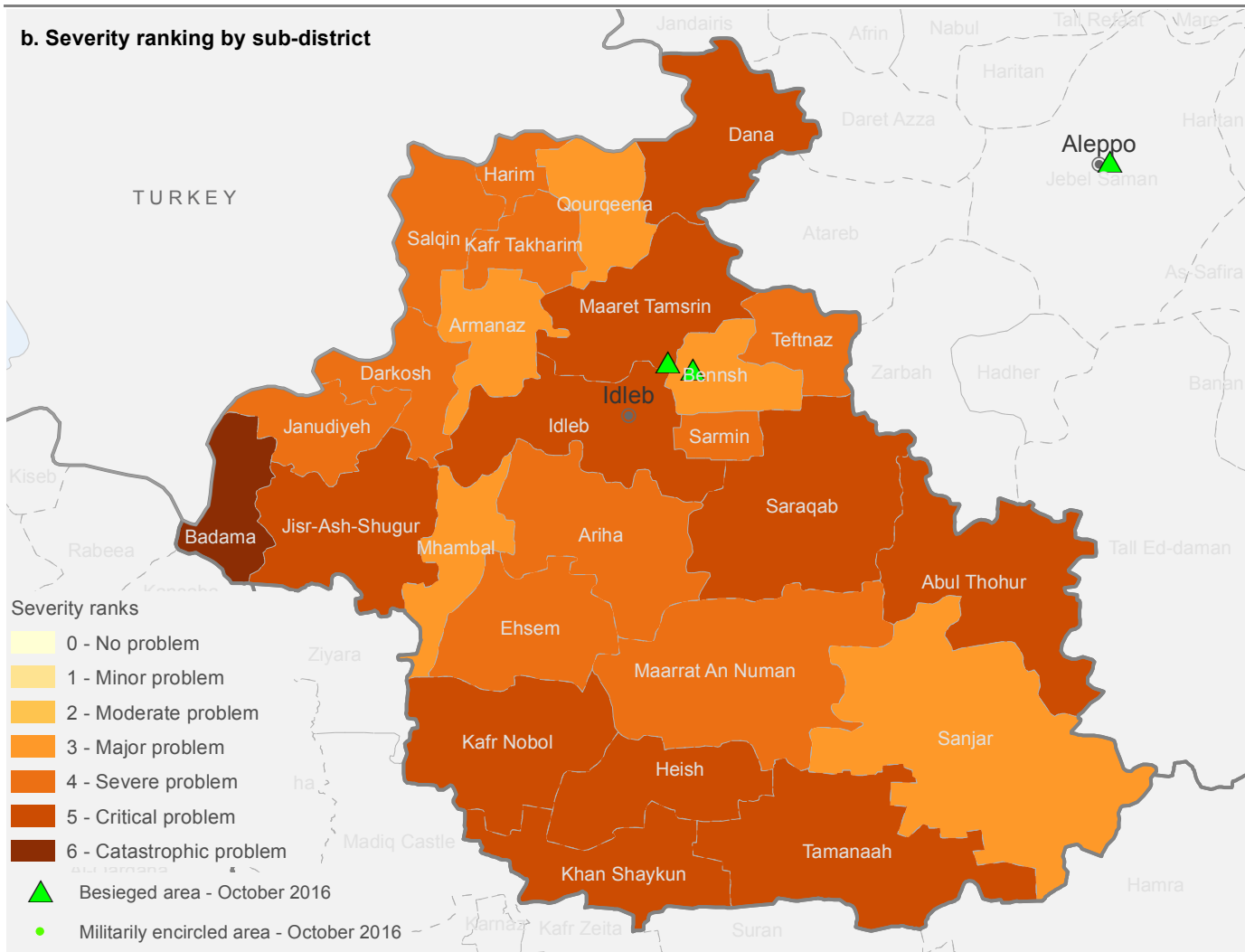
Map of occurrence of protection issues

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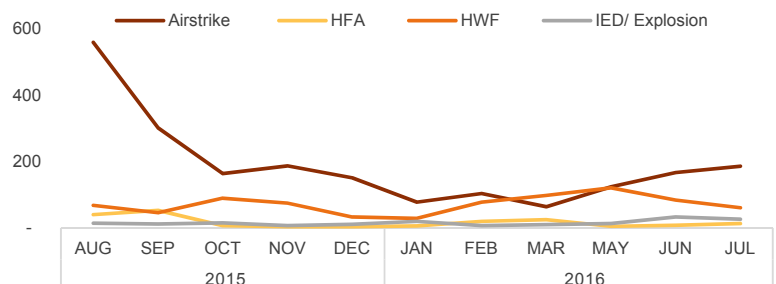
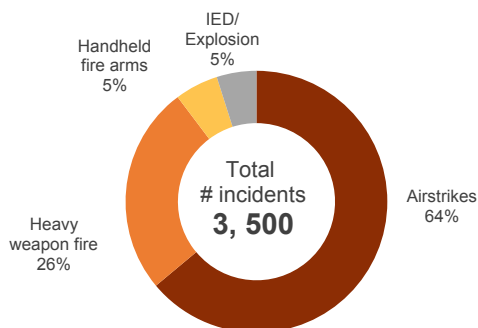
IDLEB GOVERNORATE: a. POPULATION CATEGORIES						
	26	1,780,900	1,304,695	908,929	20,000	0
Severity	Number of sub-districts	Total population	People in Need	IDPs	In Besieged/ Militarily encircled locations	In Hard-to-reach locations
No problem	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor problem	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moderate problem	0	0	0	0	0	0
Major problem	5	202,940	138,288	60,940	12,800	0
Severe problem	10	581,374	405,883	236,754	0	0
Critical problem	10	940,041	708,664	559,375	7,200	0
Catastrophic problem	1	56,545	51,860	51,860	0	0

b. Severity ranking by sub-district



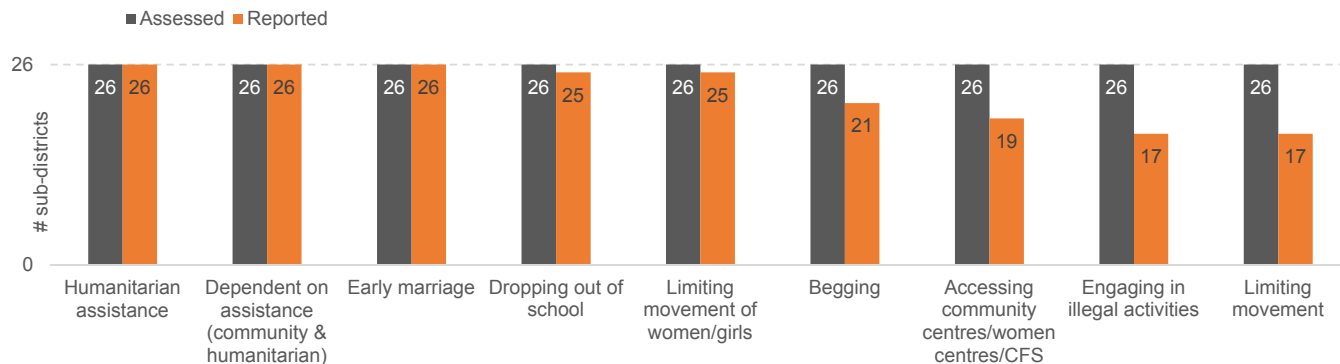
c. CONFLICT INCIDENTS

Number of conflict incidents by type (from 1 August 2015 to 31 July 2016)



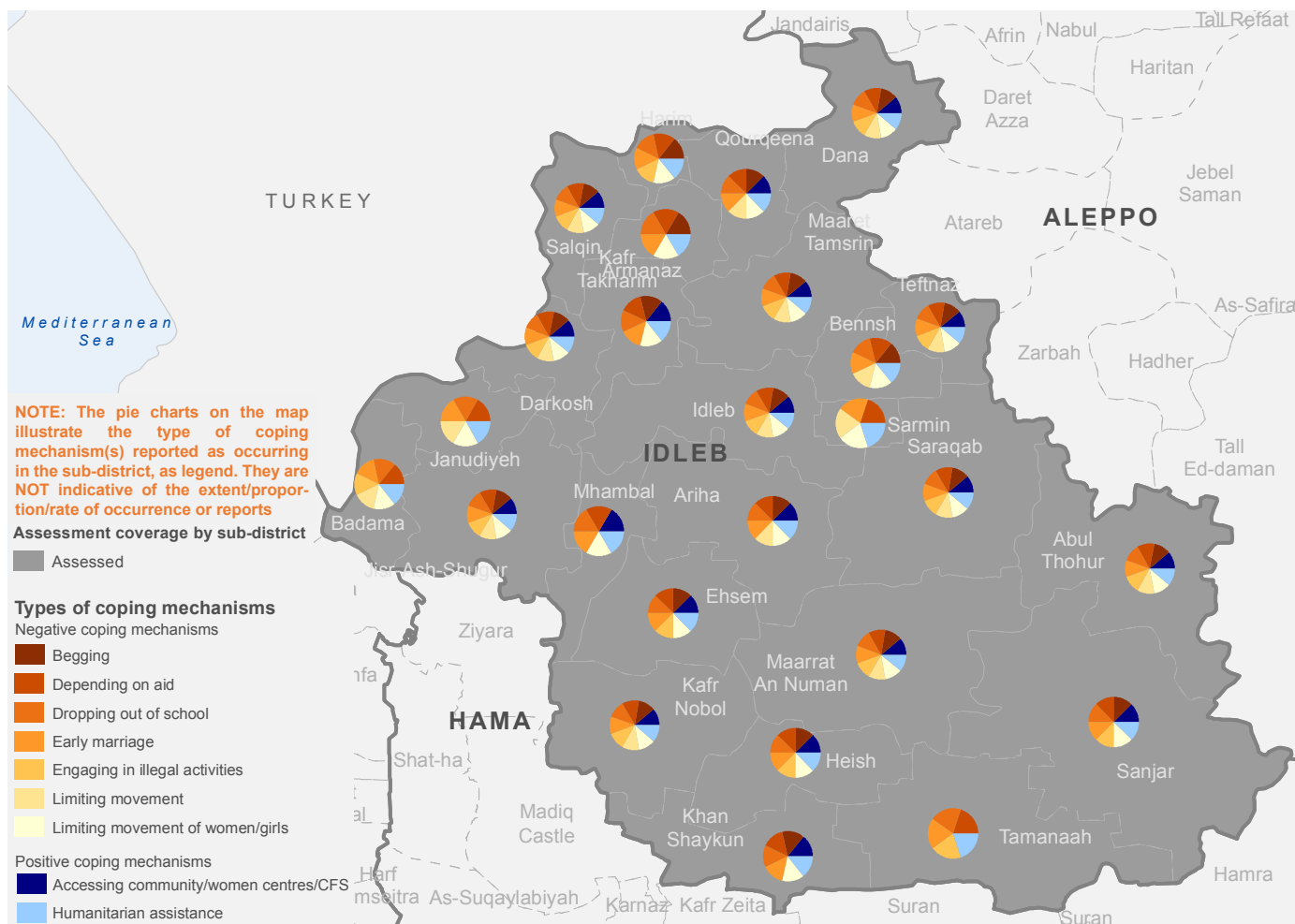
d. COPING MECHANISMS

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting occurrence of different types of coping mechanisms



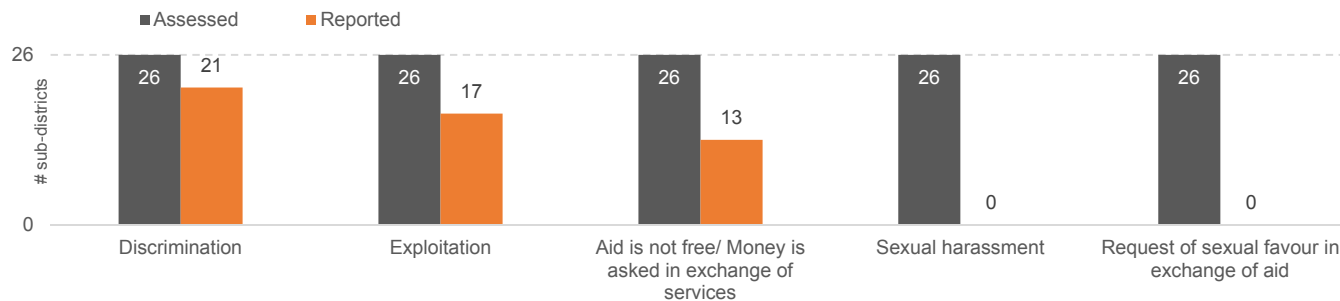
Map of occurrence of different types of coping mechanisms by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the type of coping mechanism(s) reported as occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion/rate of occurrence or reports.



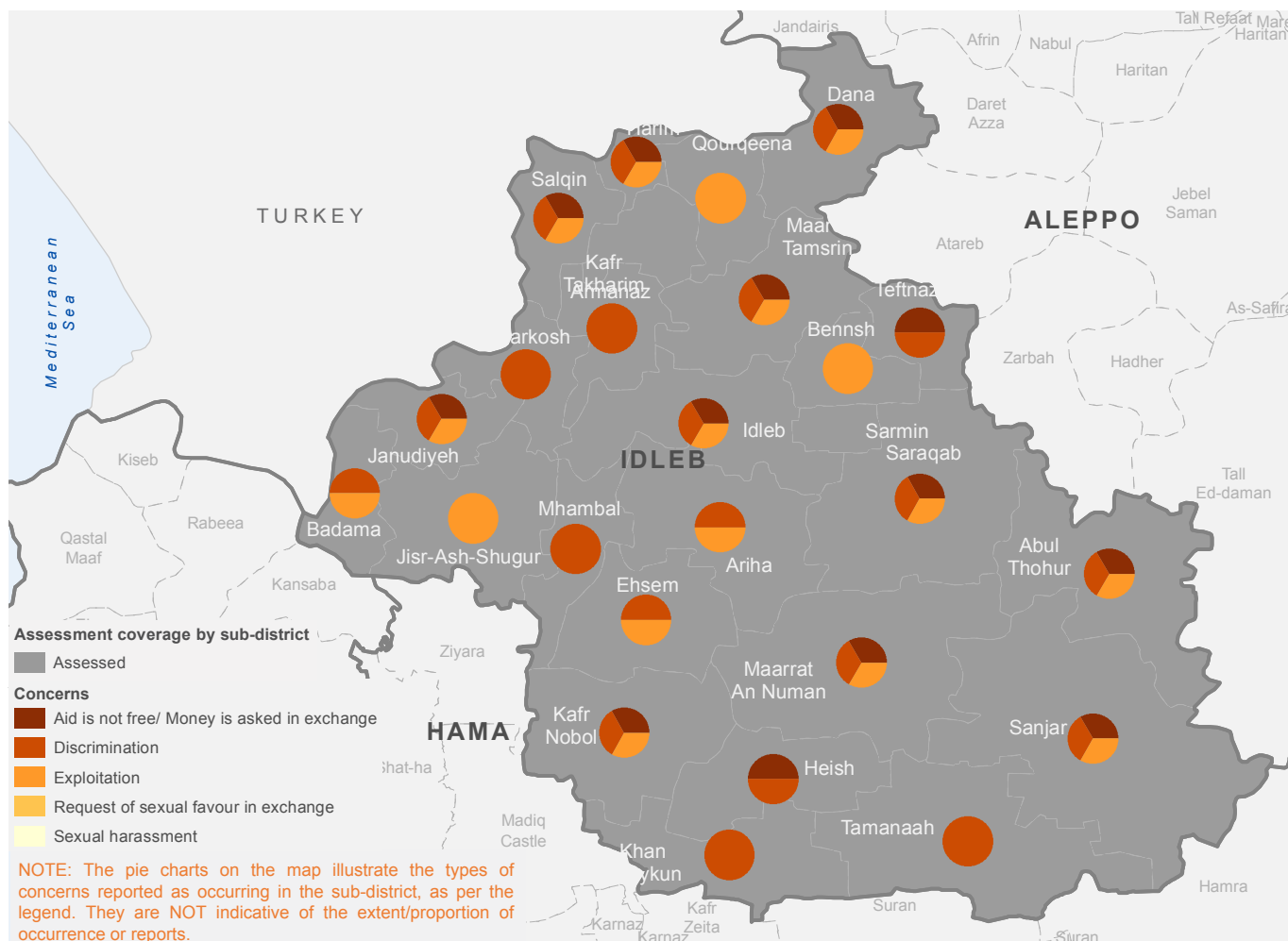
e. CONCERNS ON HOW HUMANITARIAN AID IS DELIVERED

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting different types of protection concerns in relation to receipt of humanitarian aid.



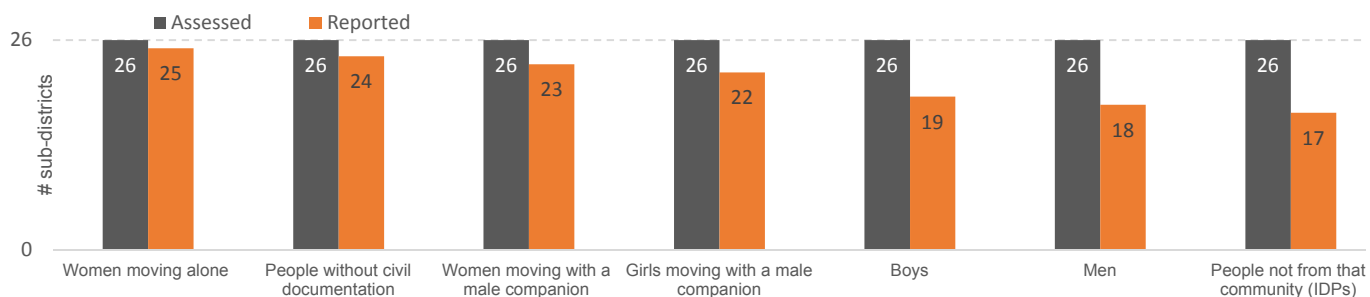
Map of different types of protection concerns occurring in relation to receipt of humanitarian aid, by sub-district

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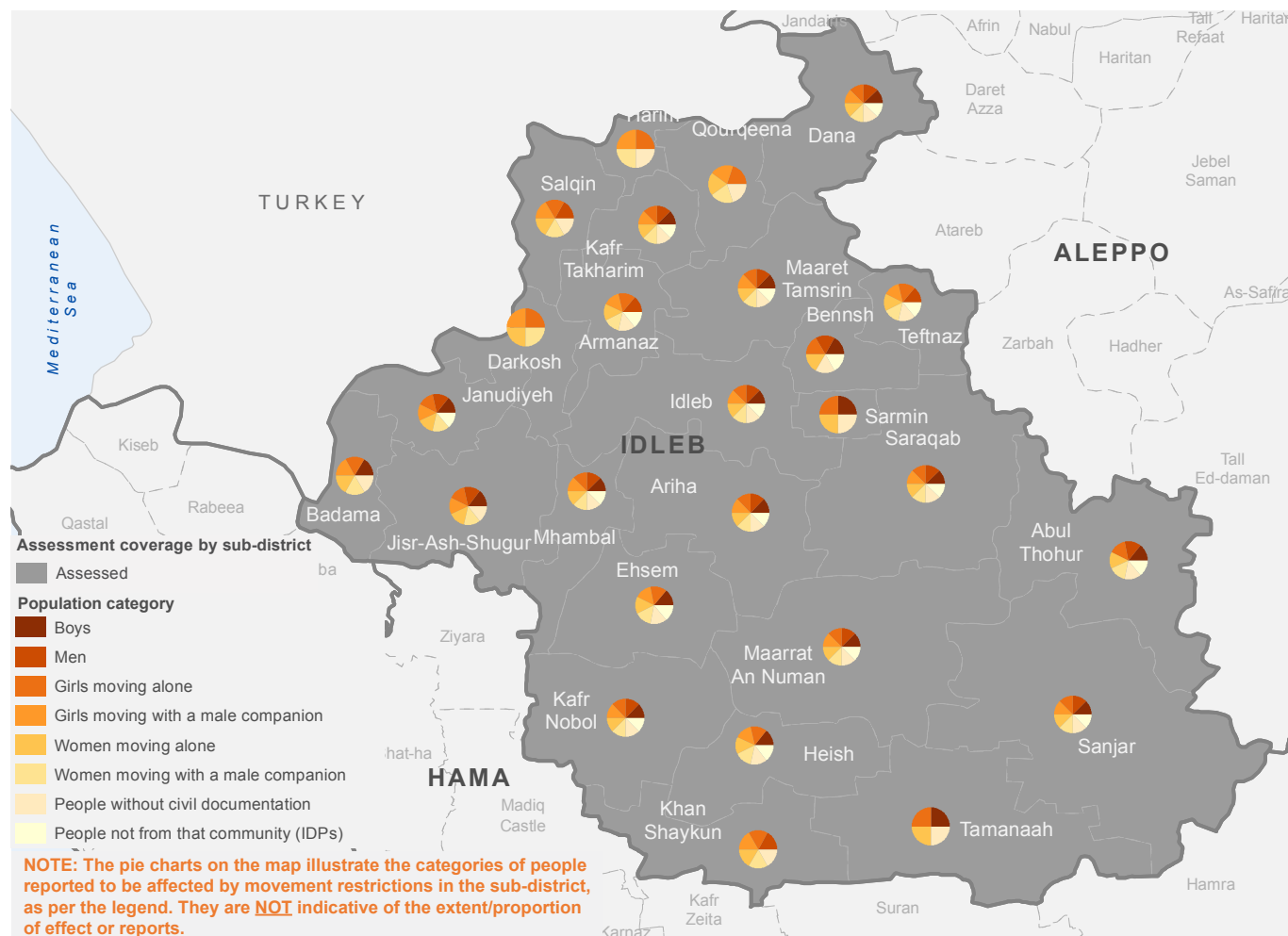
f. MOVEMENT RESTRICTION: TYPES OF POPULATION AFFECTED

The graph below reflects the categories of people reported to be affected by movement restrictions (assessed and reported as occurring by sub-districts).



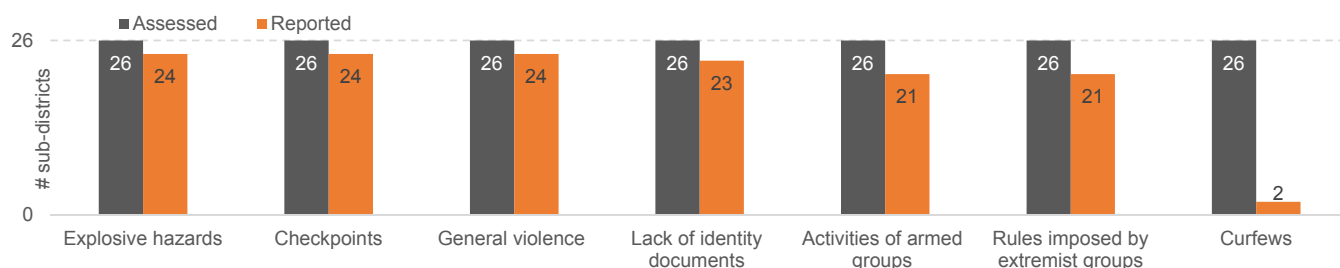
Map of categories of people reported to be affected by movement restrictions by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the categories of people reported to be affected by movement restrictions in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are **NOT** indicative of the extent/proportion of effect or reports.



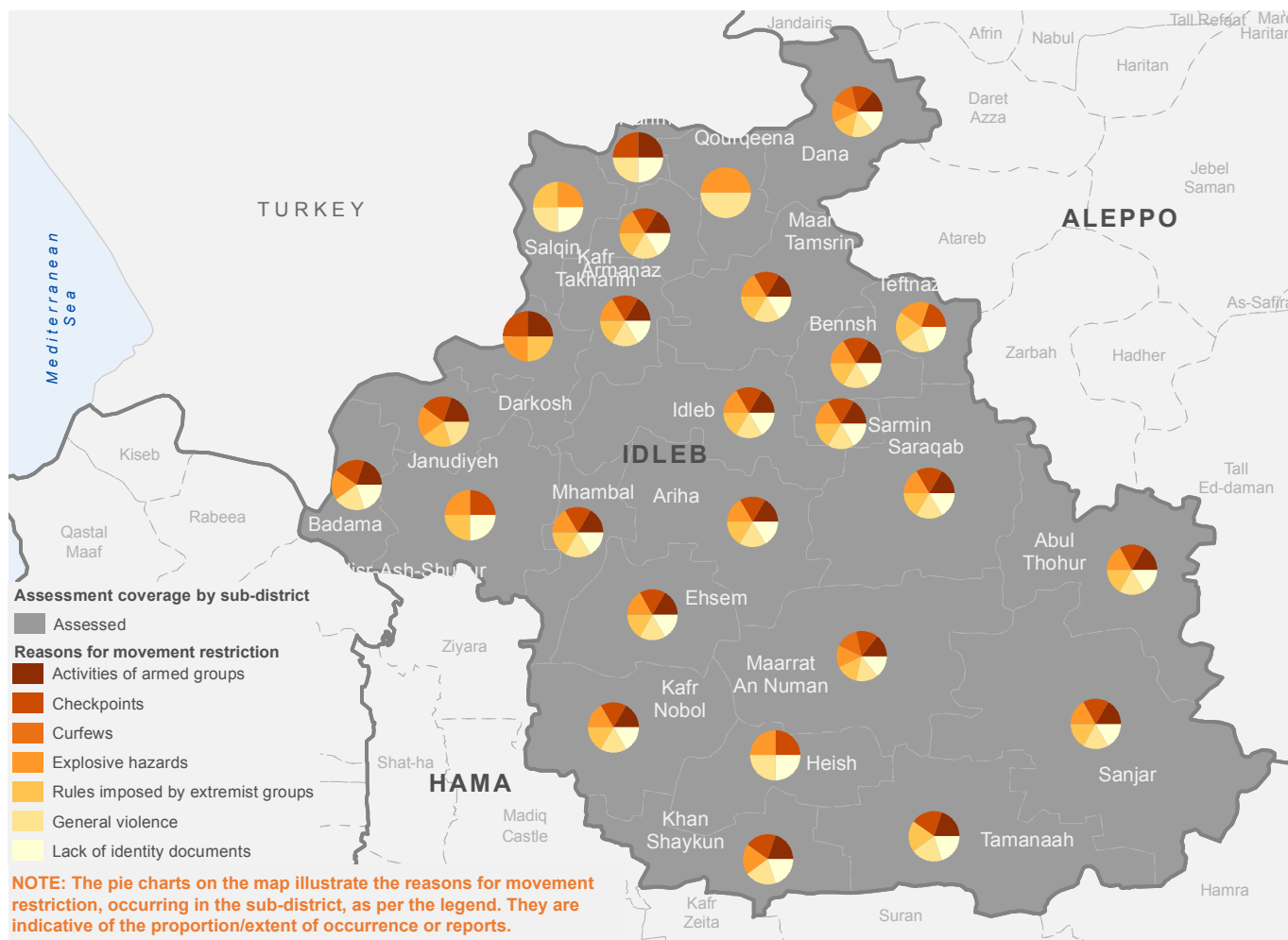
g. MOVEMENT RESTRICTION: REASONS

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting occurrence of different reasons for movement restrictions



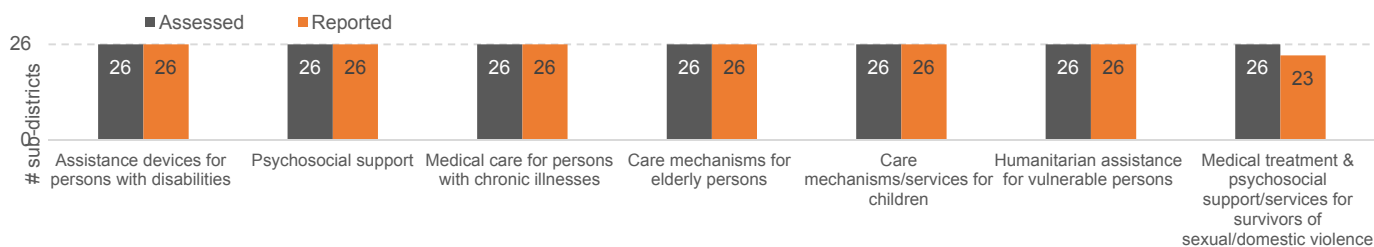
Map of different reasons for movement restrictions reported by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the reasons for movement restriction, occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the proportion/extent of occurrence or reports.



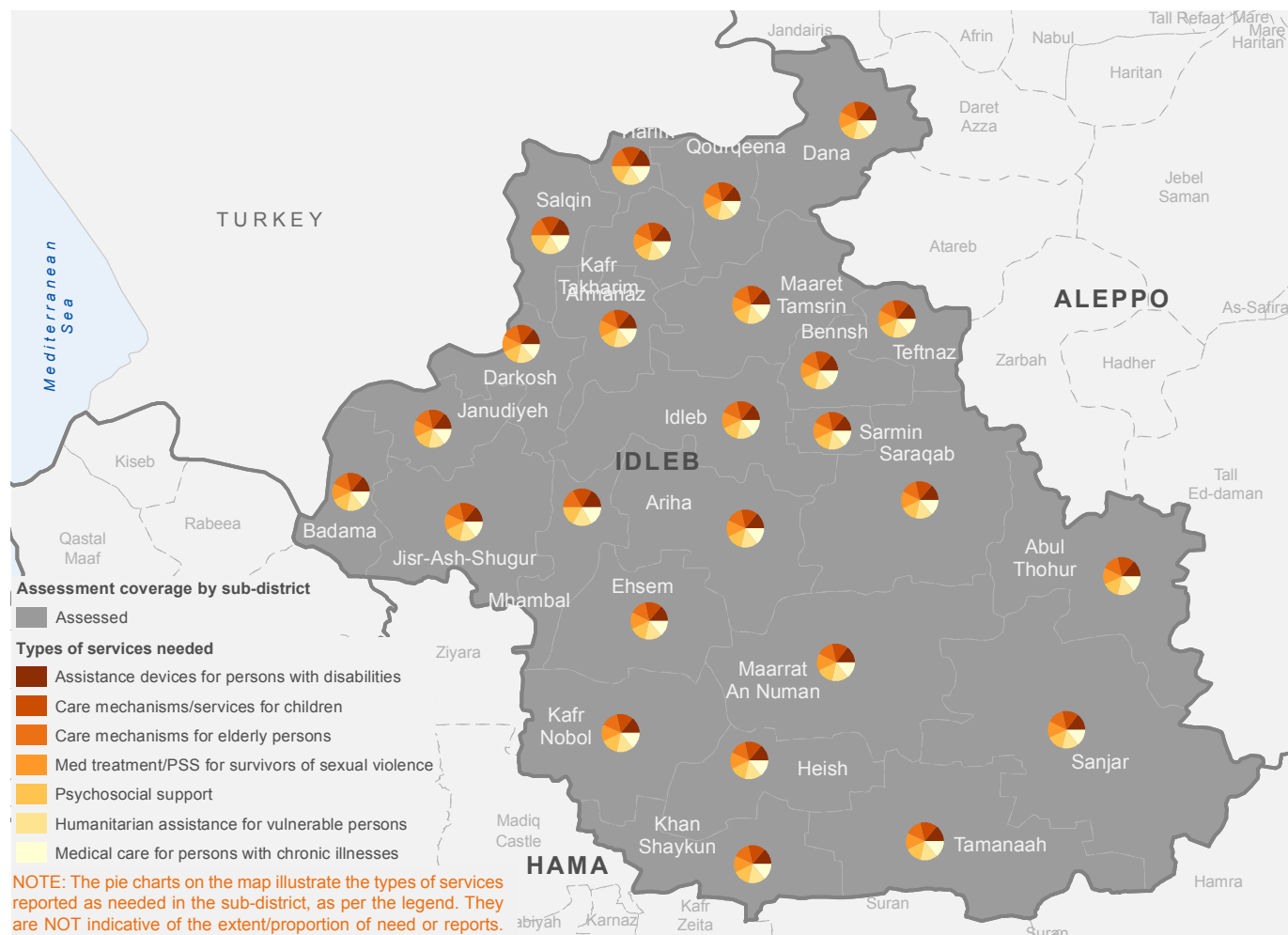
h. TYPES OF SERVICES NEEDED

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting a need for the following categories of services.



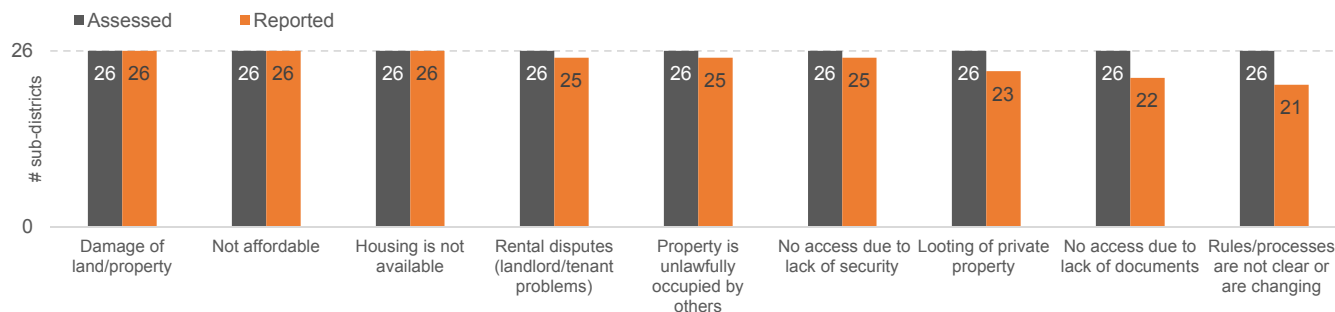
Map of different types of services reported as needed, by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the types of services reported as needed in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are **NOT** indicative of the extent/proportion of need or reports.



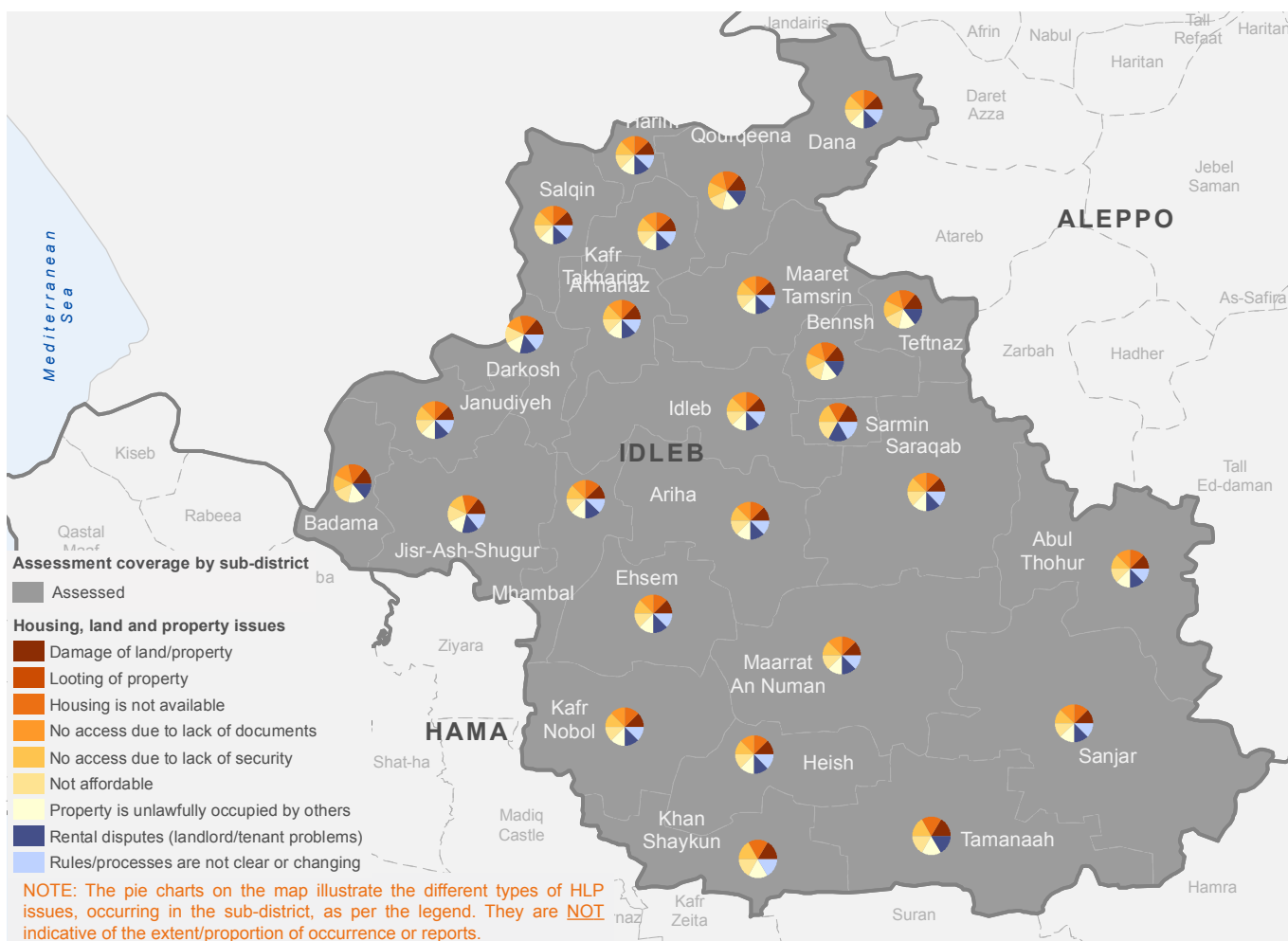
i. TYPES OF HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY (“HLP”) ISSUES

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting occurrence of different types of HLP issues



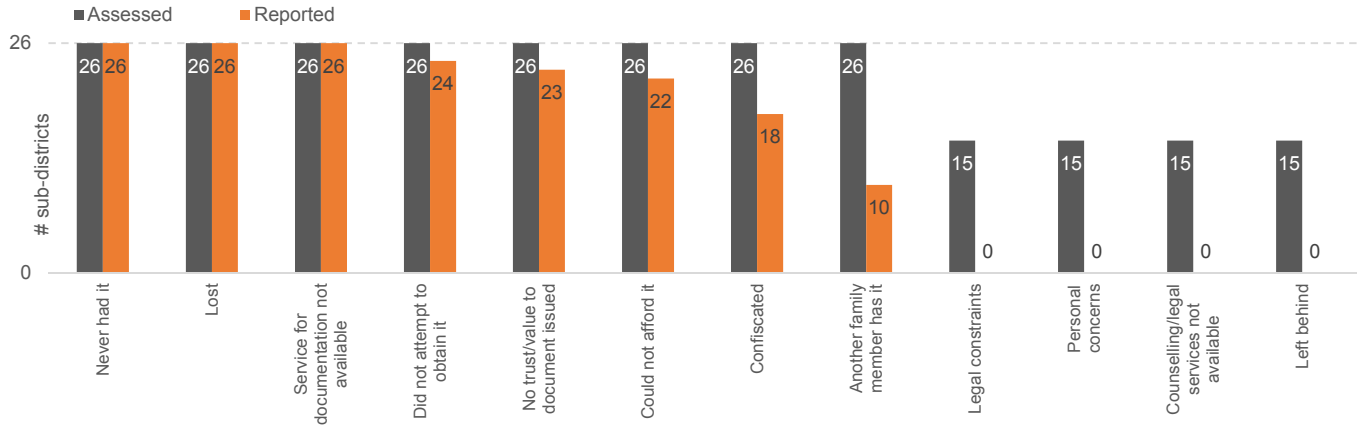
Map of different types of HLP issues occurring by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the different types of HLP issues, occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion of occurrence or reports.



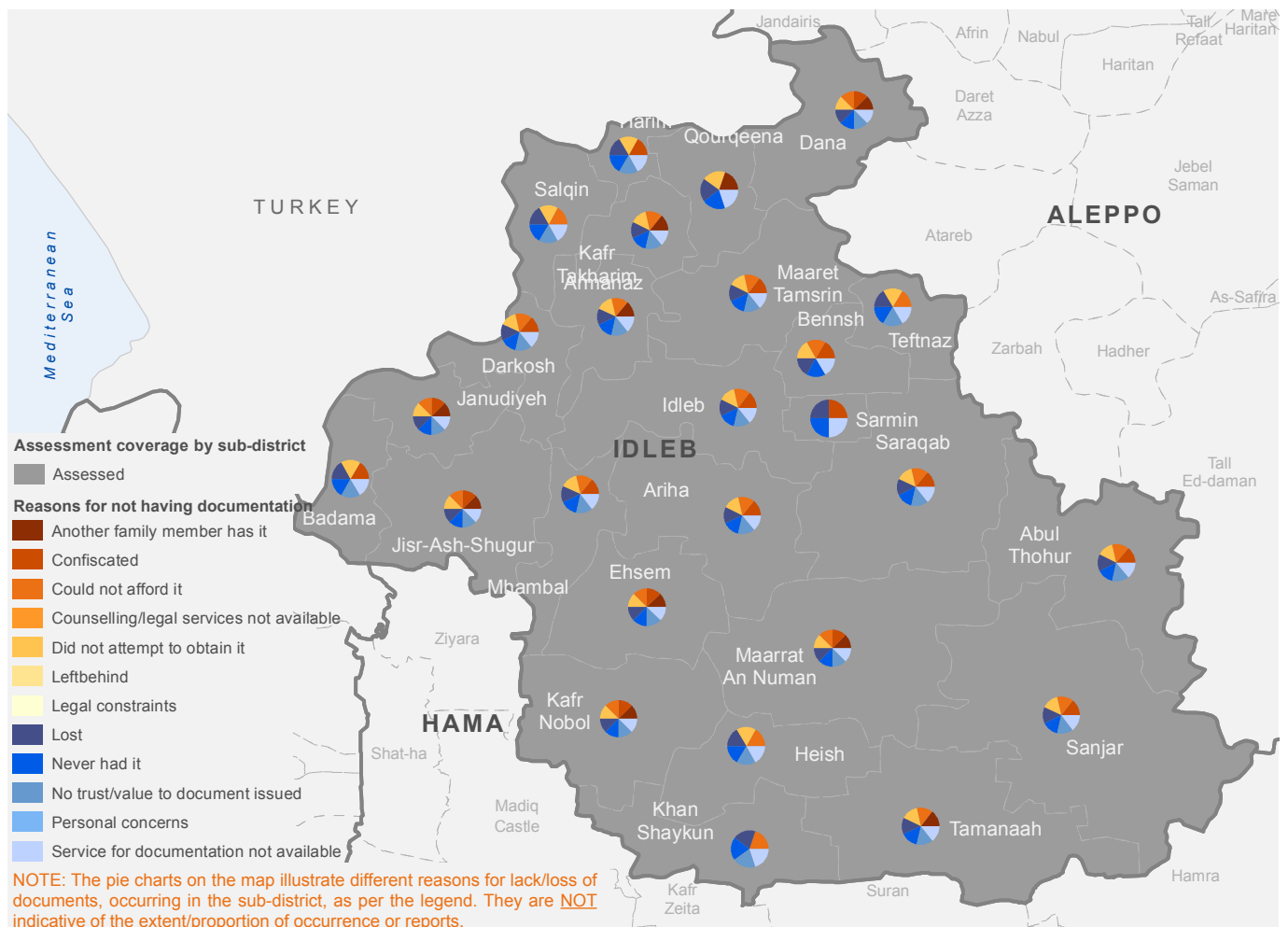
j. CIVIL DOCUMENTATION: REASONS FOR NOT HAVING DOCUMENTS

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting occurrence of different reasons for not having documents



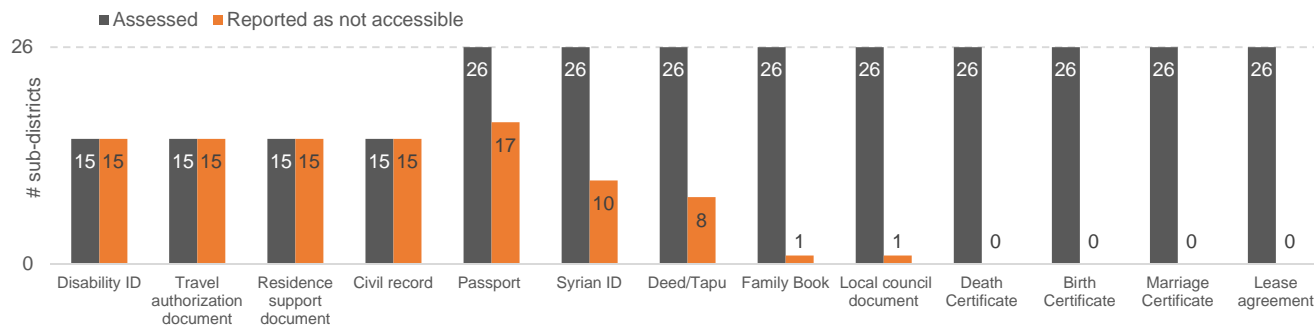
Map of different types of reasons for not having documents, by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate different reasons for lack/loss of documents, occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion of occurrence or reports.



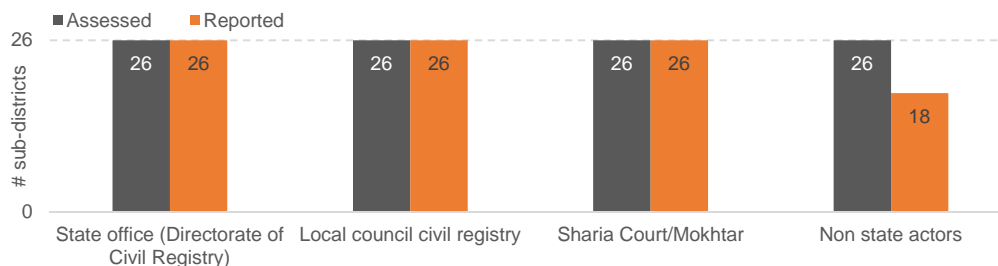
K. CIVIL DOCUMENTATION: TYPE OF DOCUMENTS REPORTED AS NOT ACCESSIBLE

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting different types of documents as not accessible



I. CIVIL DOCUMENTATION: TYPE OF OFFICE/AUTHORITY CURRENTLY ACCESSIBLE TO OBTAIN DOCUMENTS

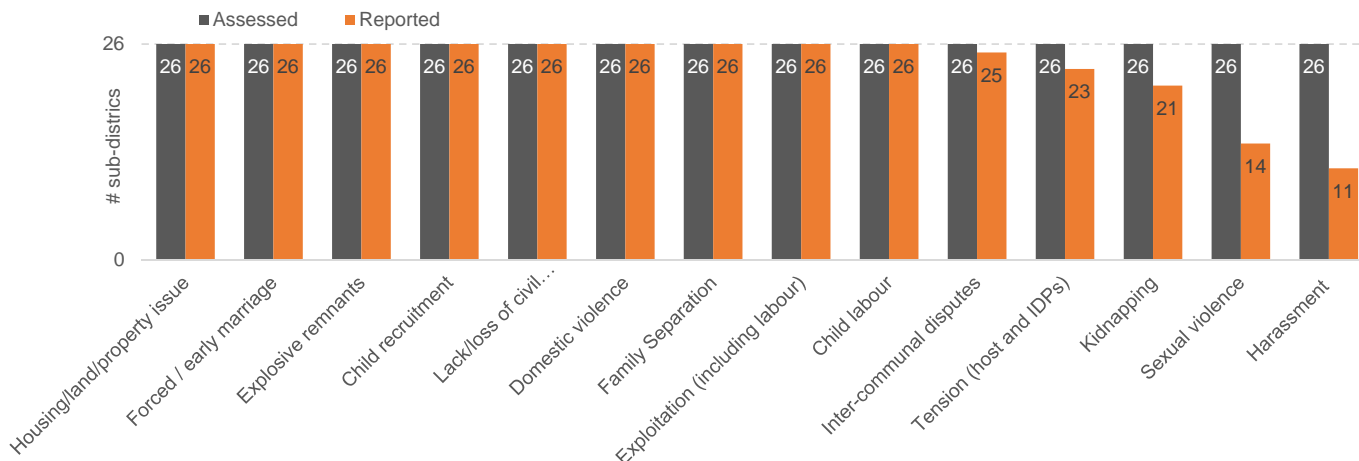
Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting different types of offices as accessible to obtain documents



m. PROTECTION ISSUES

Number of sub-districts reporting occurrence of different types of protection issues

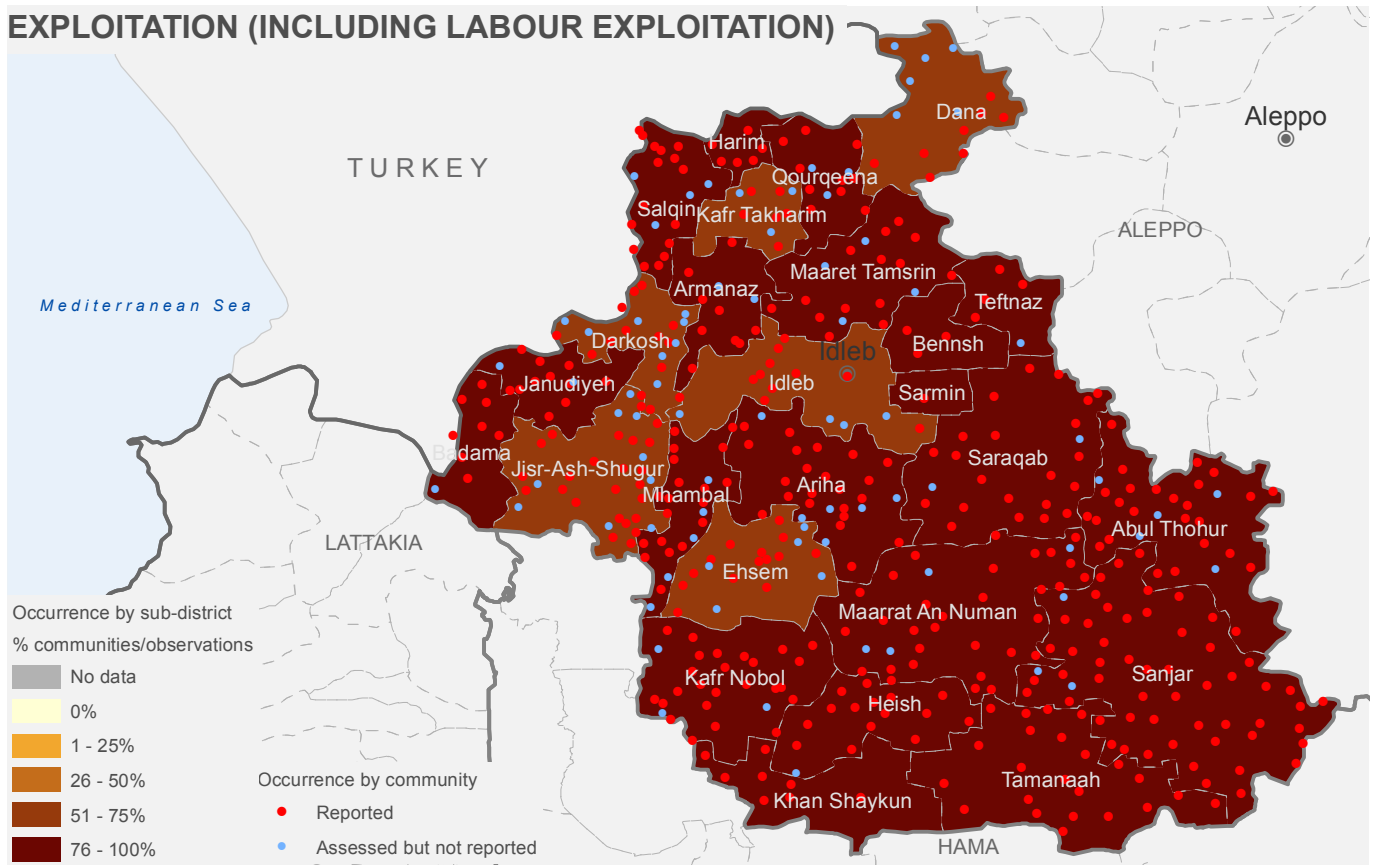
Disclaimer: This graph reflects the occurrence of the issue in sub-districts, and does not “rank” or reflect the “gravity” of the issue.



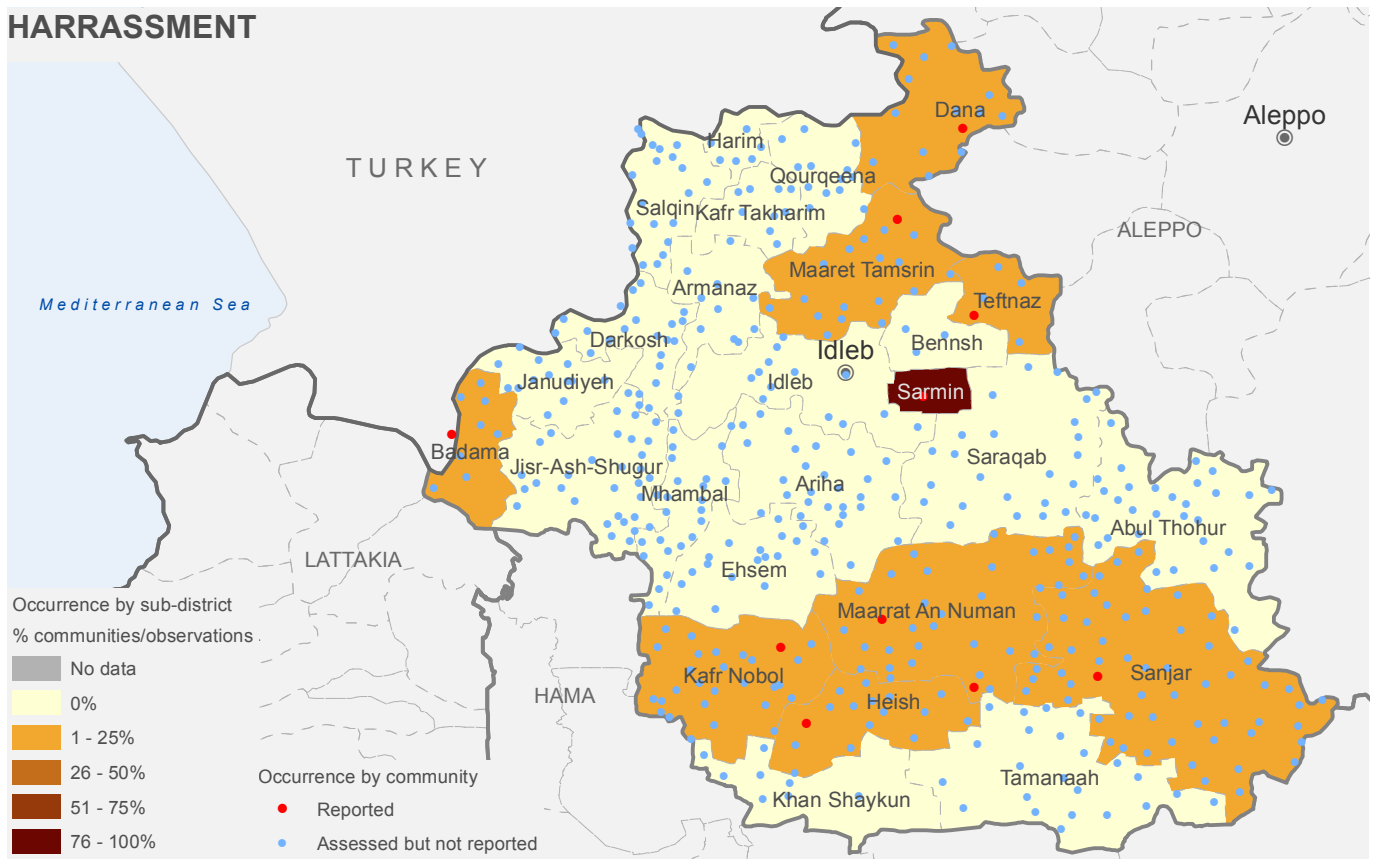
Map of occurrence of protection issues

NOTE: In sub-districts where community level data is available, the indicated percentage on the map represents the % of communities assessed that report the issue. In sub-districts where community level data is not available, it represents % of “direct community observations” by Protection sector members that reported the issue.

EXPLOITATION (INCLUDING LABOUR EXPLOITATION)



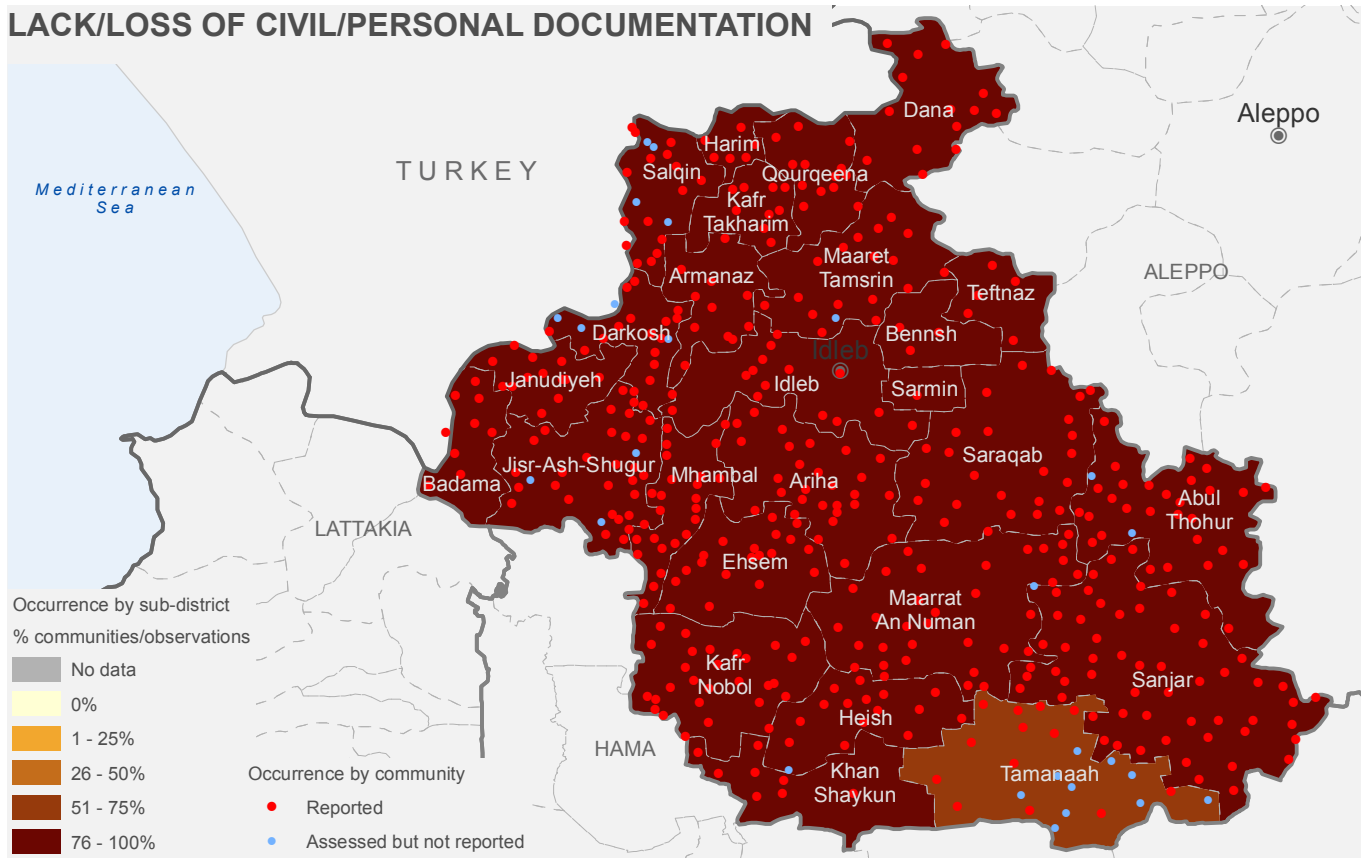
HARRASSMENT



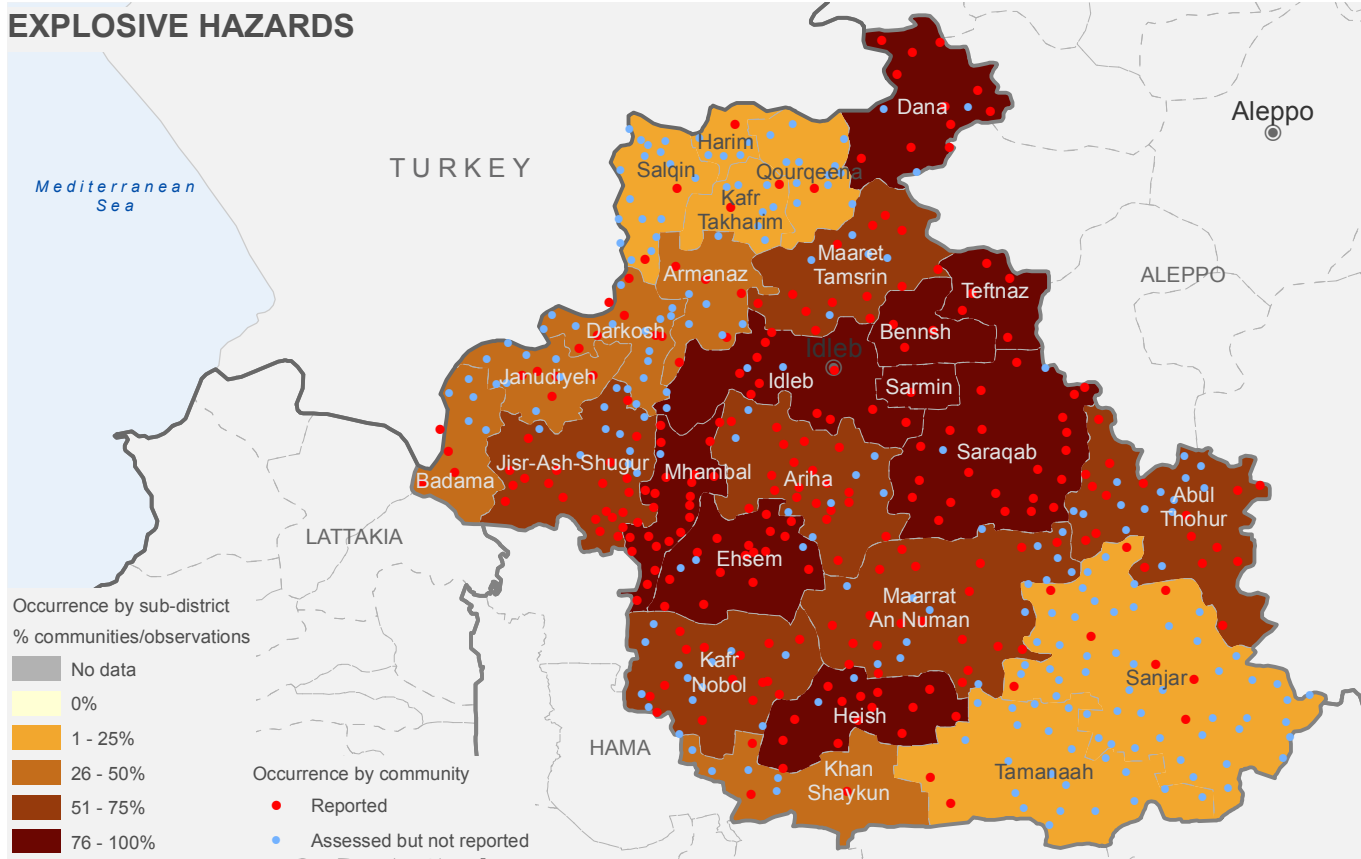
Map of occurrence of protection issues

NOTE: In sub-districts where community level data is available, the indicated percentage on the map represents the % of communities assessed that report the issue. In sub-districts where community level data is not available, it represents % of “direct community observations” by Protection sector members that reported the issue.

LACK/LOSS OF CIVIL/PERSONAL DOCUMENTATION



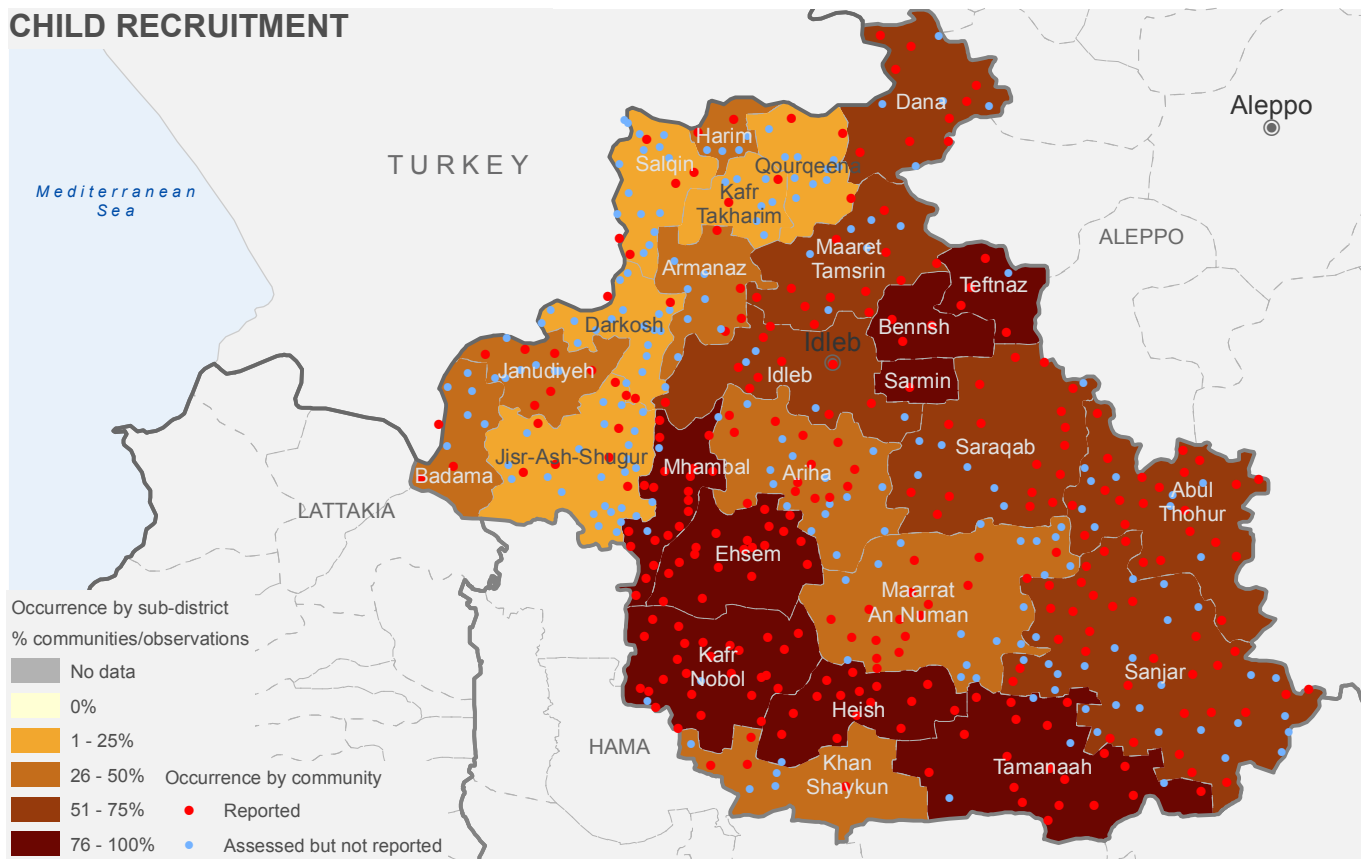
EXPLOSIVE HAZARDS



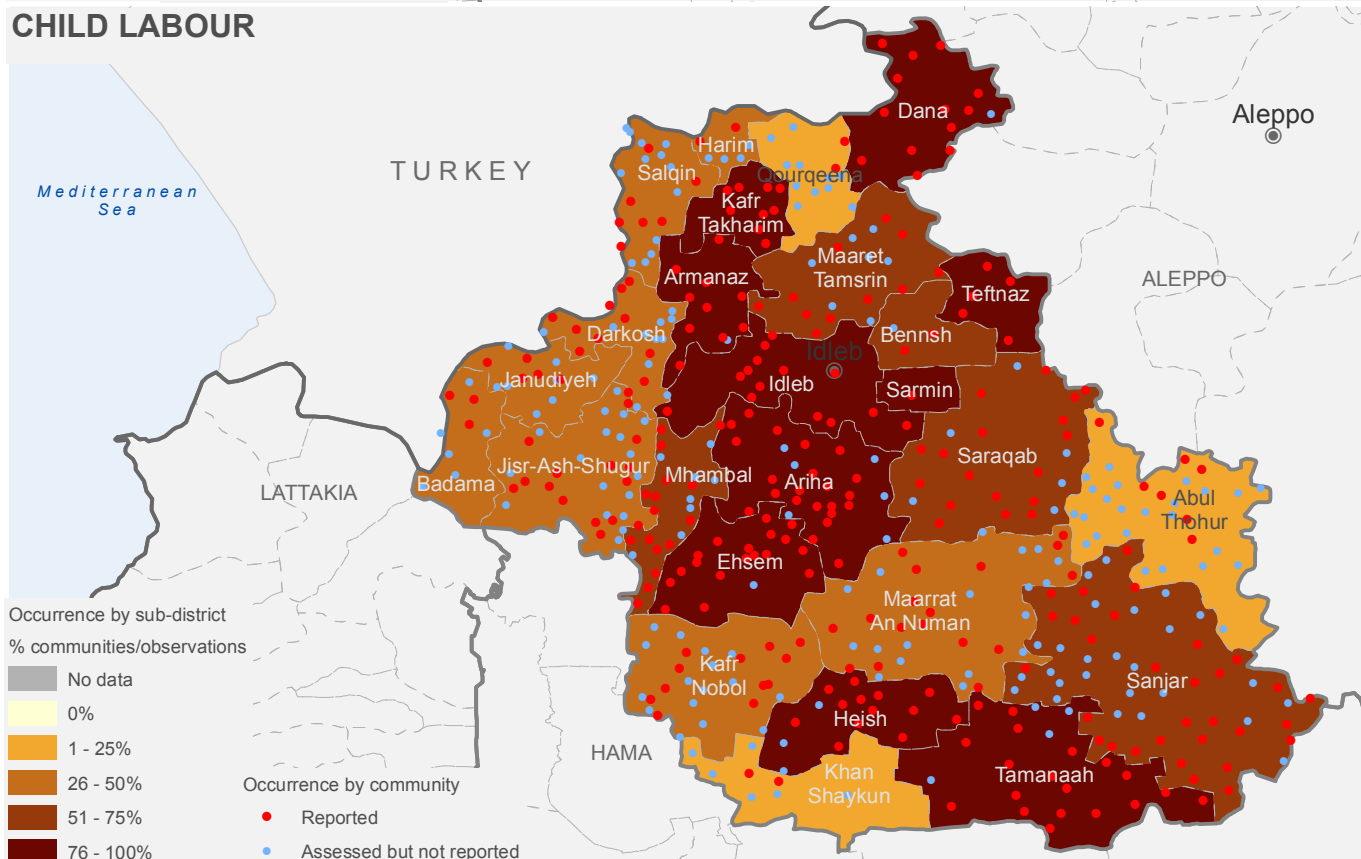
Map of occurrence of protection issues

NOTE: In sub-districts where community level data is available, the indicated percentage on the map represents the % of communities assessed that report the issue. In sub-districts where community level data is not available, it represents % of “direct community observations” by Protection sector members that reported the issue.

CHILD RECRUITMENT

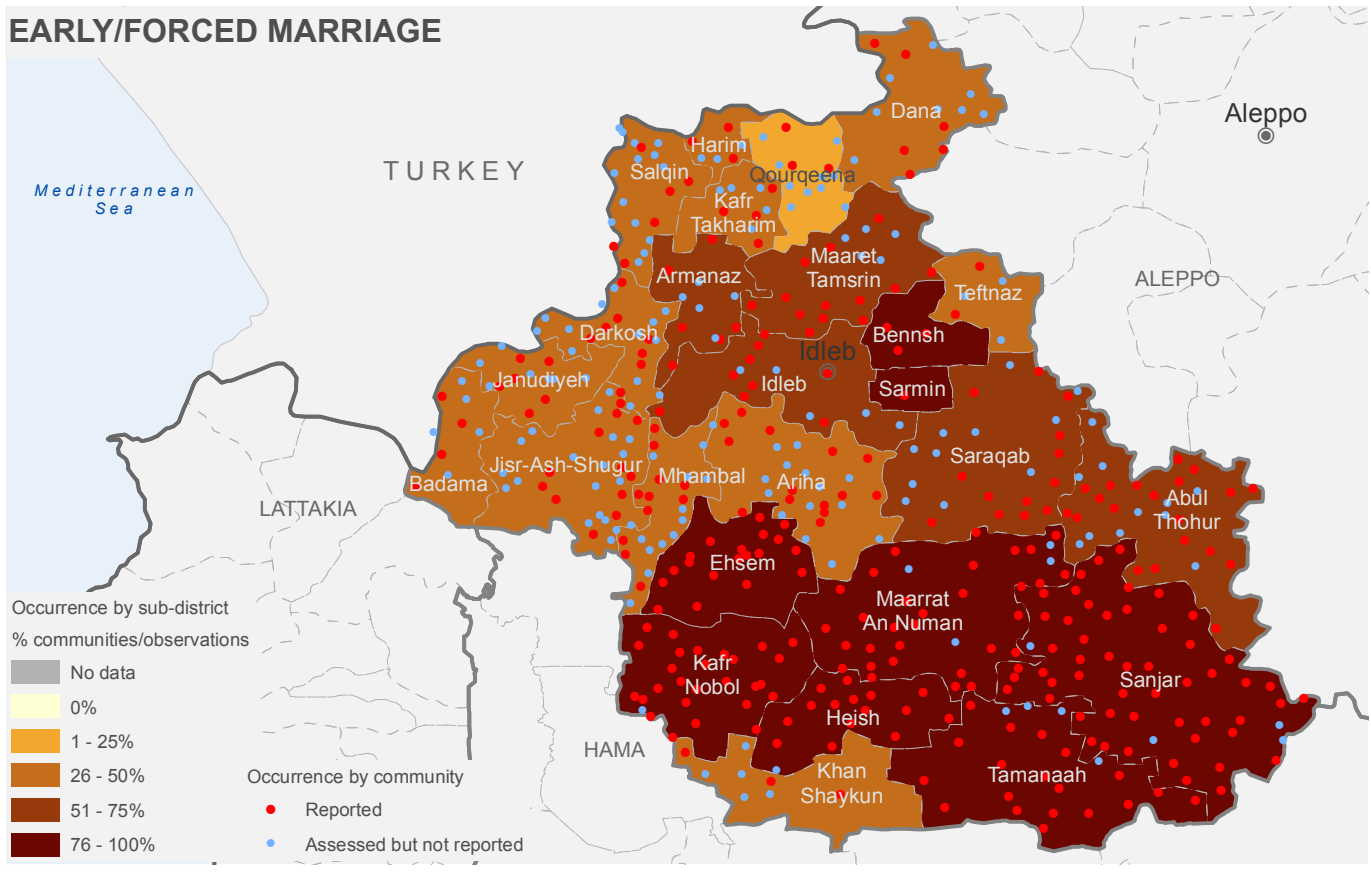
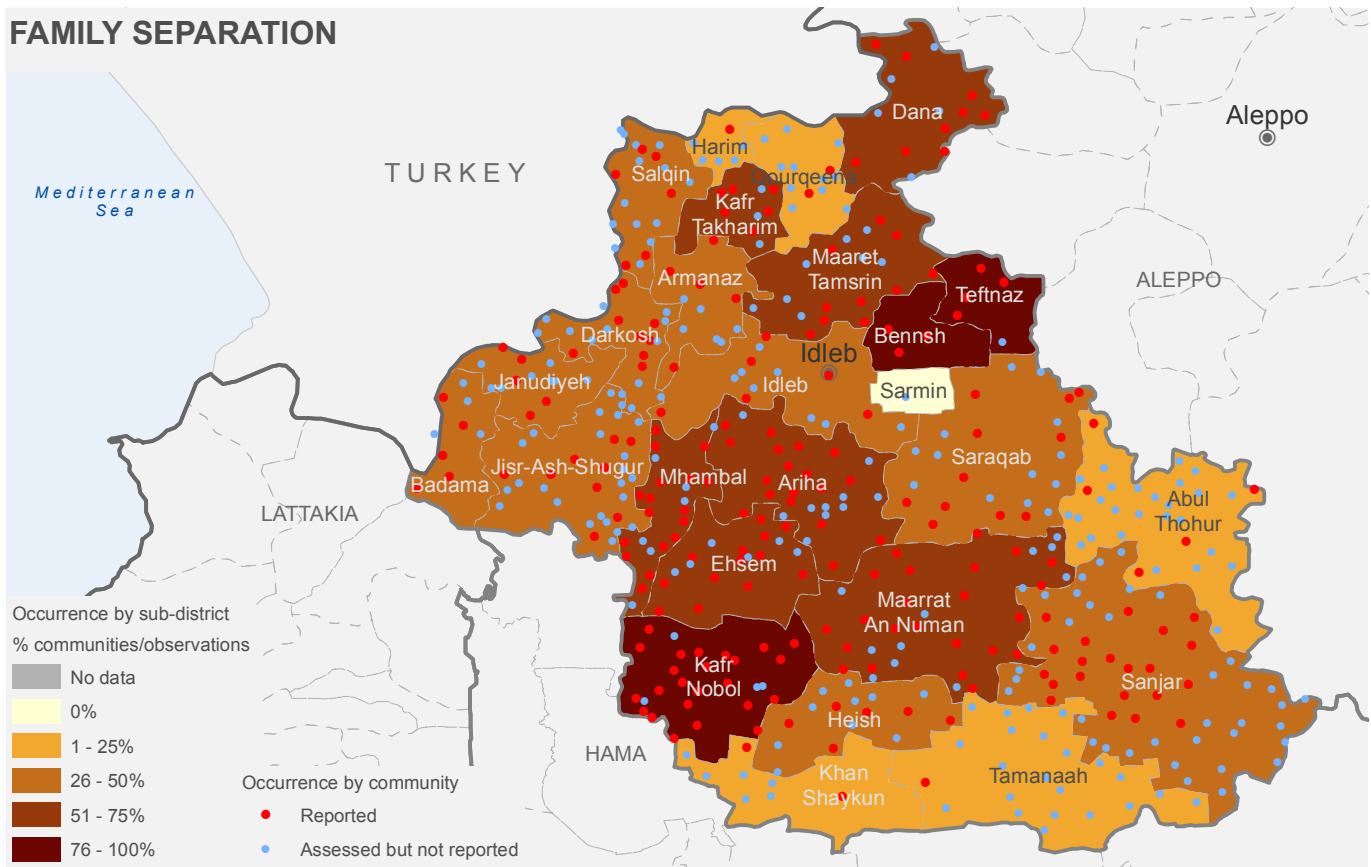


CHILD LABOUR



Map of occurrence of protection issues

NOTE: In sub-districts where community level data is available, the indicated percentage on the map represents the % of communities assessed that report the issue. In sub-districts where community level data is not available, it represents % of “direct community observations” by Protection sector members that reported the issue.

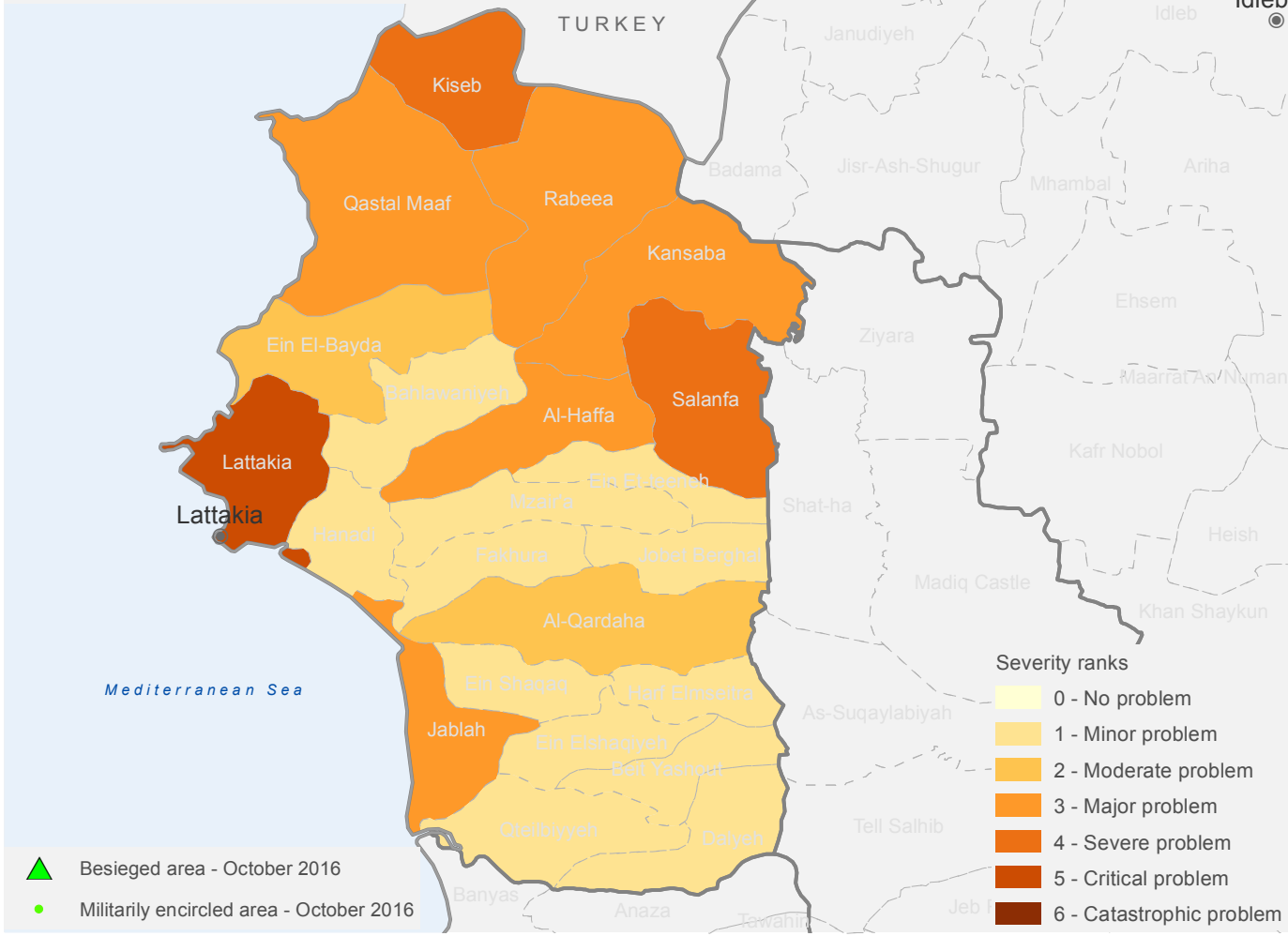


LATTAKIA GOVERNORATE:

a. POPULATION CATEGORIES

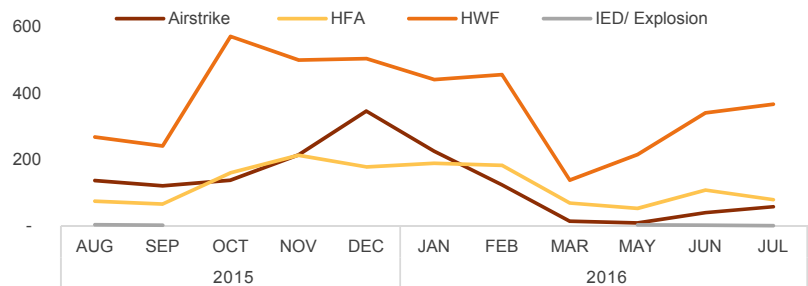
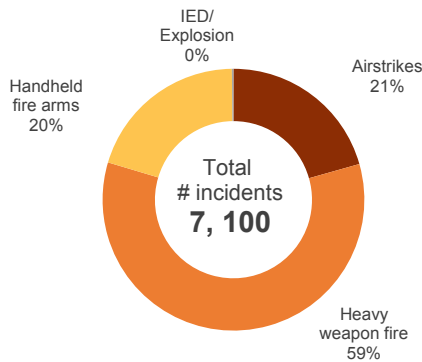
	22	909,520	629,932	388,495	0	0
Severity	Number of sub-districts	Total population	People in Need	IDPs	In Besieged/ Militarily encircled locations	In Hard-to-reach locations
No problem	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor problem	12	113,140	78,359	5,260	0	0
Moderate problem	2	46,630	32,296	4,090	0	0
Major problem	5	85,900	59,494	28,125	0	0
Severe problem	2	4,780	3,311	540	0	0
Critical problem	1	659,070	456,472	350,480	0	0
Catastrophic problem	0	0	0	0	0	0

b. Severity ranking by sub-district



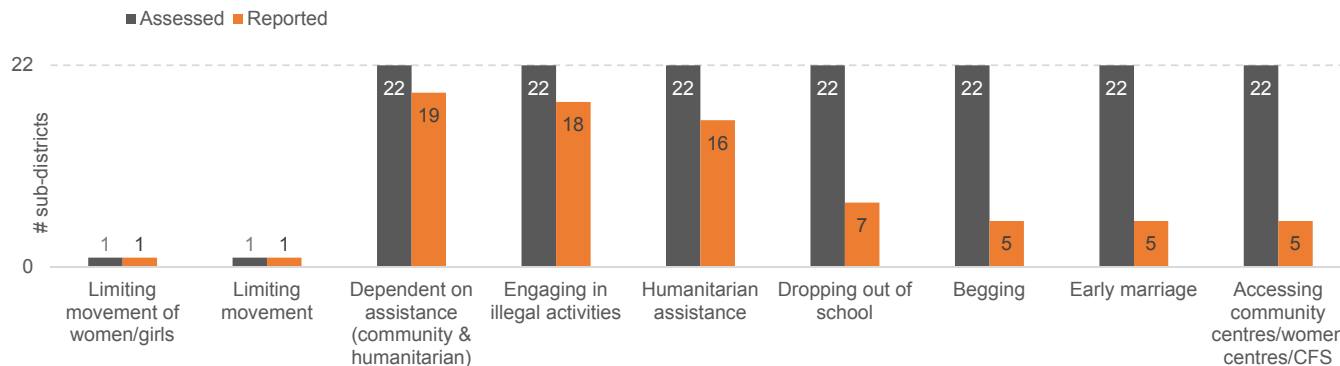
c. CONFLICT INCIDENTS

Number of conflict incidents by type (from 1 August 2015 to 31 July 2016)



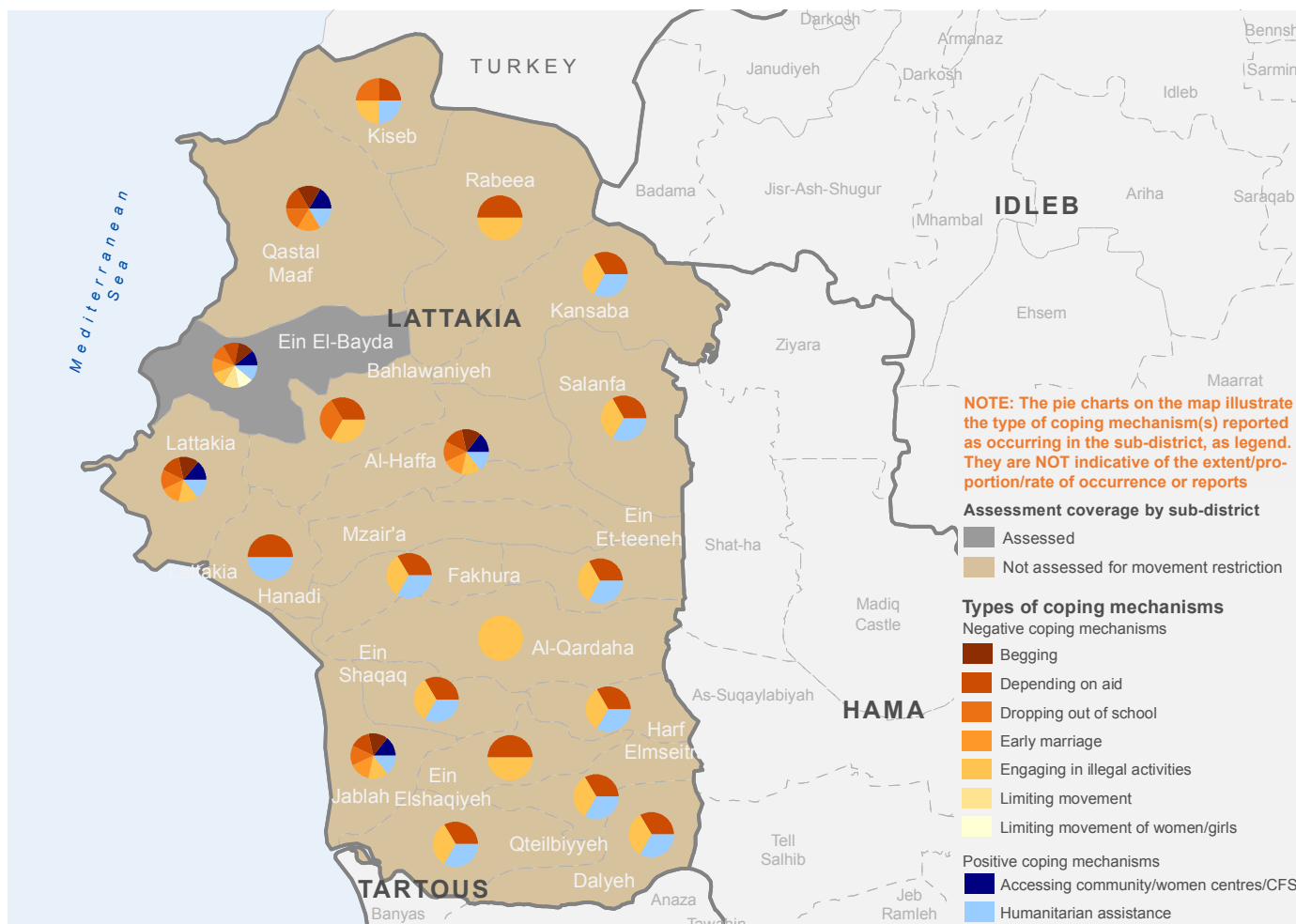
d. COPING MECHANISMS

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting occurrence of different types of coping mechanisms



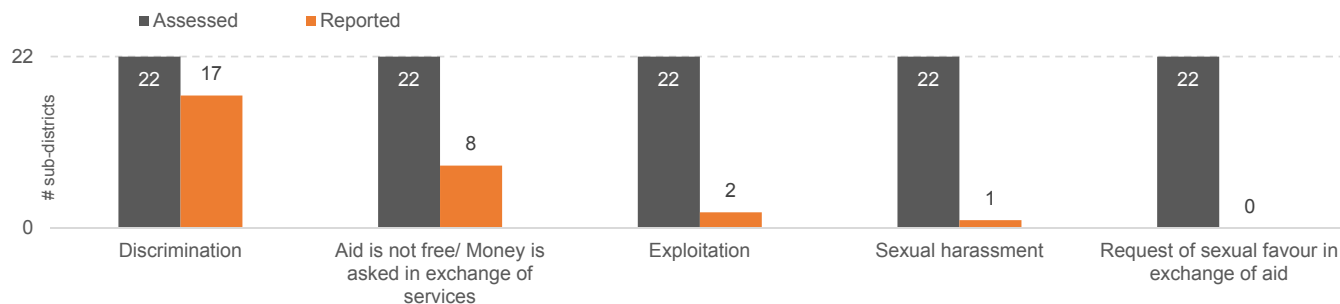
Map of occurrence of different types of coping mechanisms by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the type of coping mechanism(s) reported as occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion/rate of occurrence or reports.



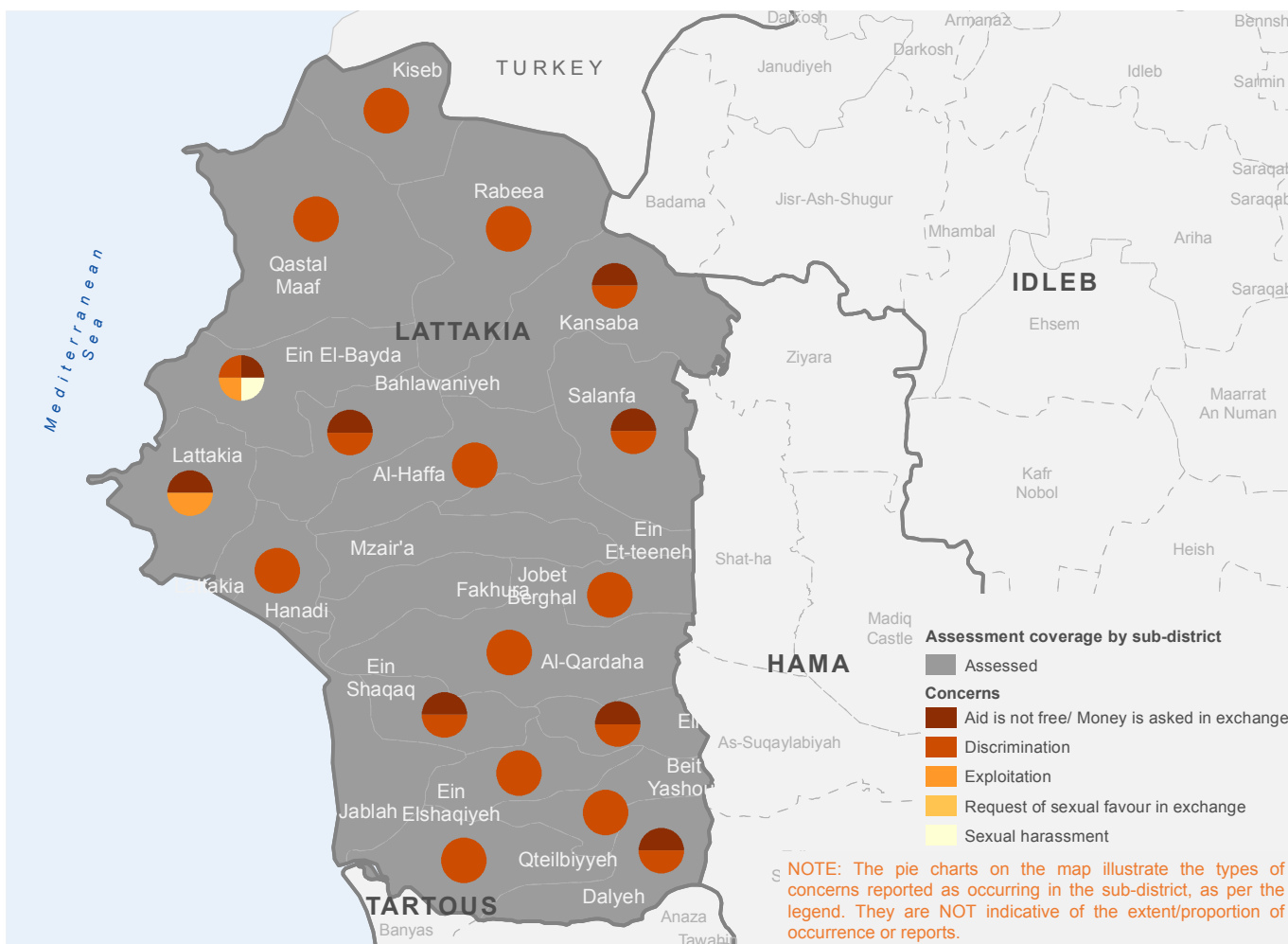
e. CONCERNS ON HOW HUMANITARIAN AID IS DELIVERED

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting different types of protection concerns in relation to receipt of humanitarian aid.



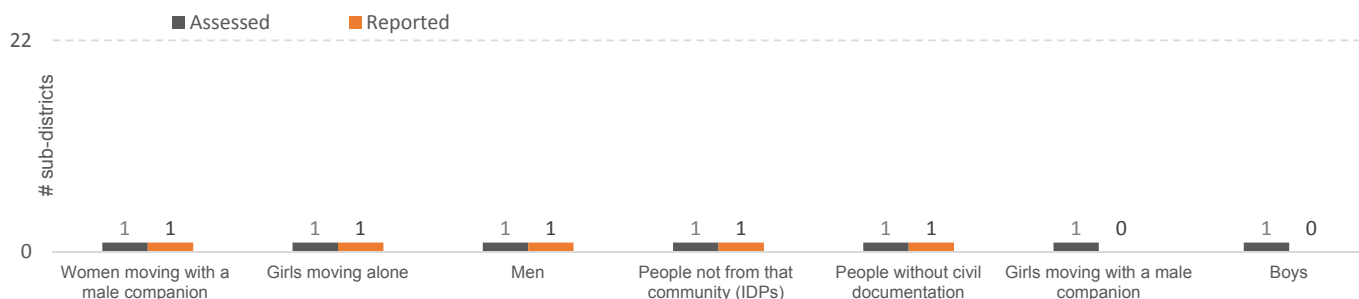
Map of different types of protection concerns occurring in relation to receipt of humanitarian aid, by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the types of concerns reported as occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion of occurrence or reports.



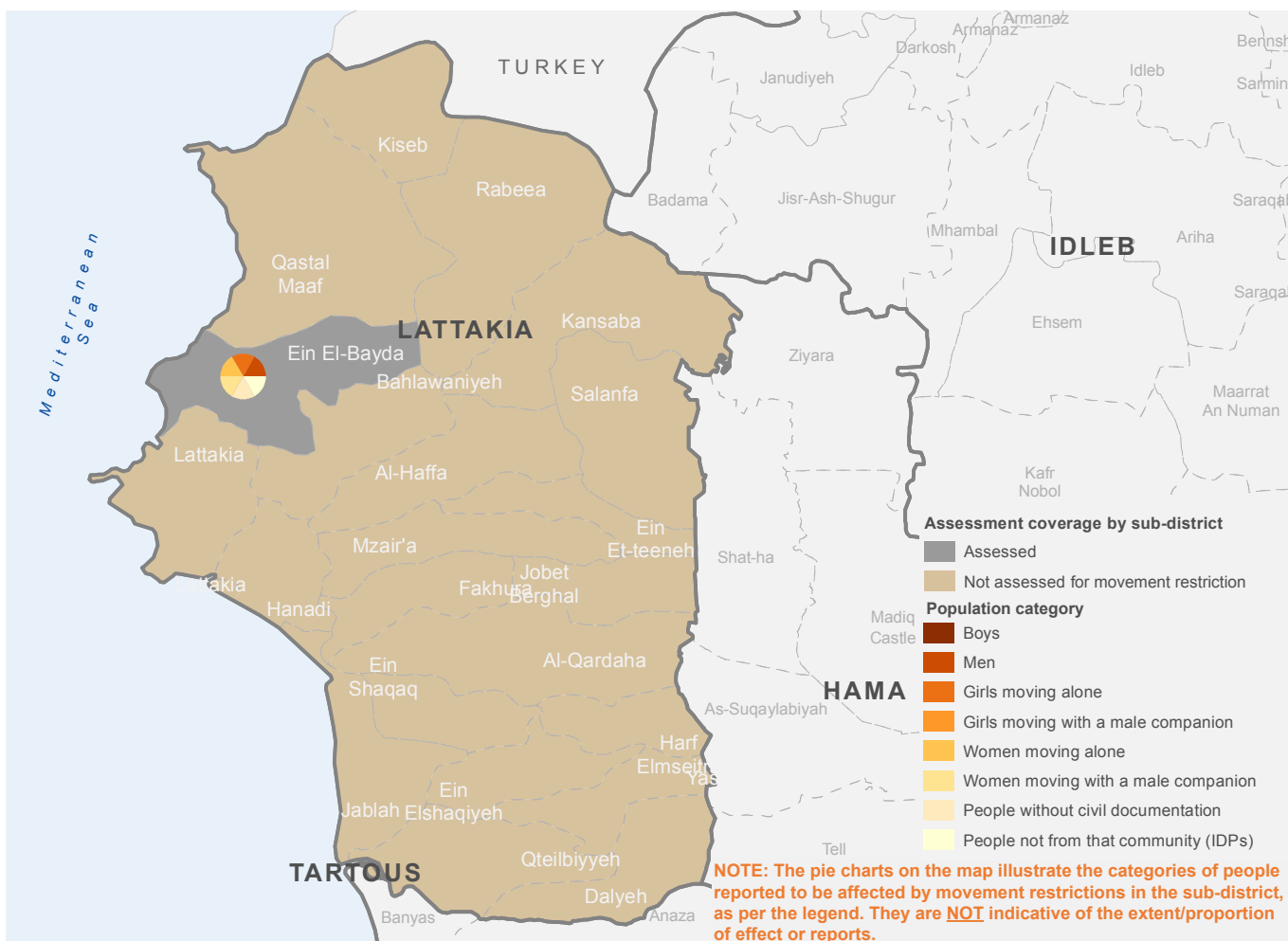
f. MOVEMENT RESTRICTION: TYPES OF POPULATION AFFECTED

The graph below reflects the categories of people reported to be affected by movement restrictions (assessed and reported as occurring by sub-districts).



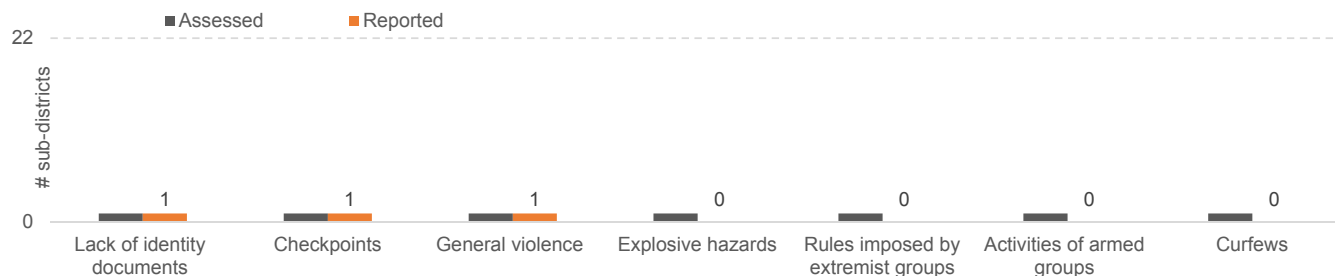
Map of categories of people reported to be affected by movement restrictions by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the categories of people reported to be affected by movement restrictions in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion of effect or reports.



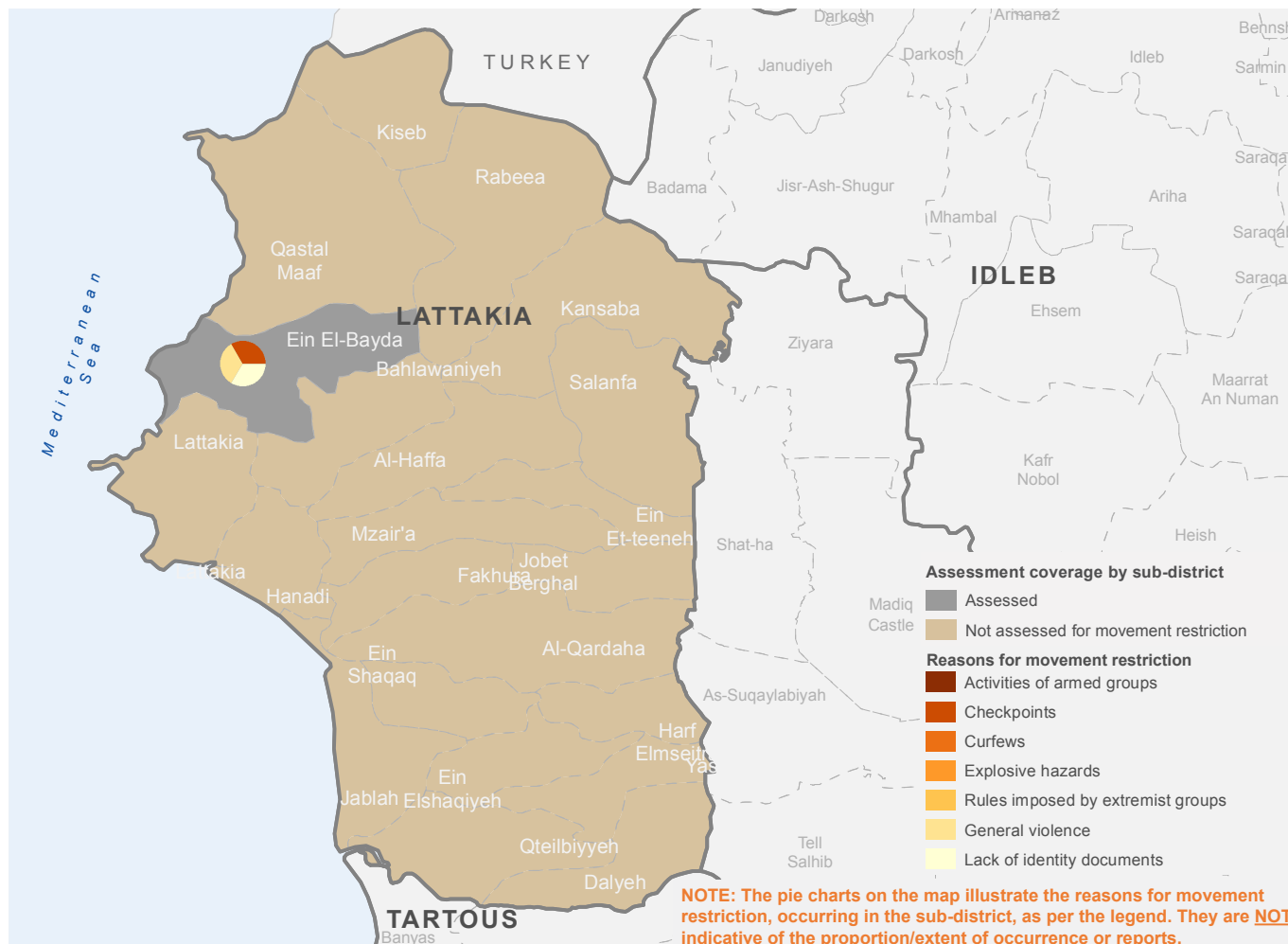
g. MOVEMENT RESTRICTION: REASONS

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting occurrence of different reasons for movement restrictions



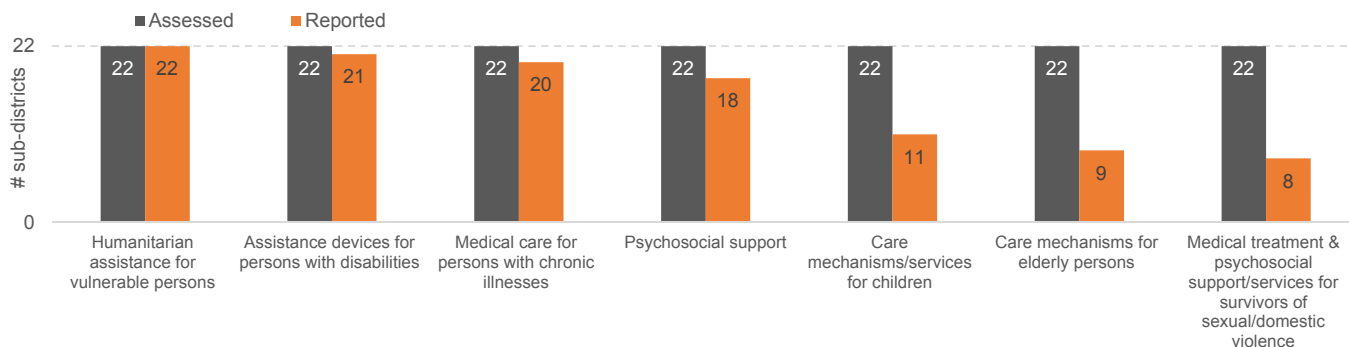
Map of different reasons for movement restrictions reported by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the reasons for movement restriction, occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the proportion/extent of occurrence or reports.



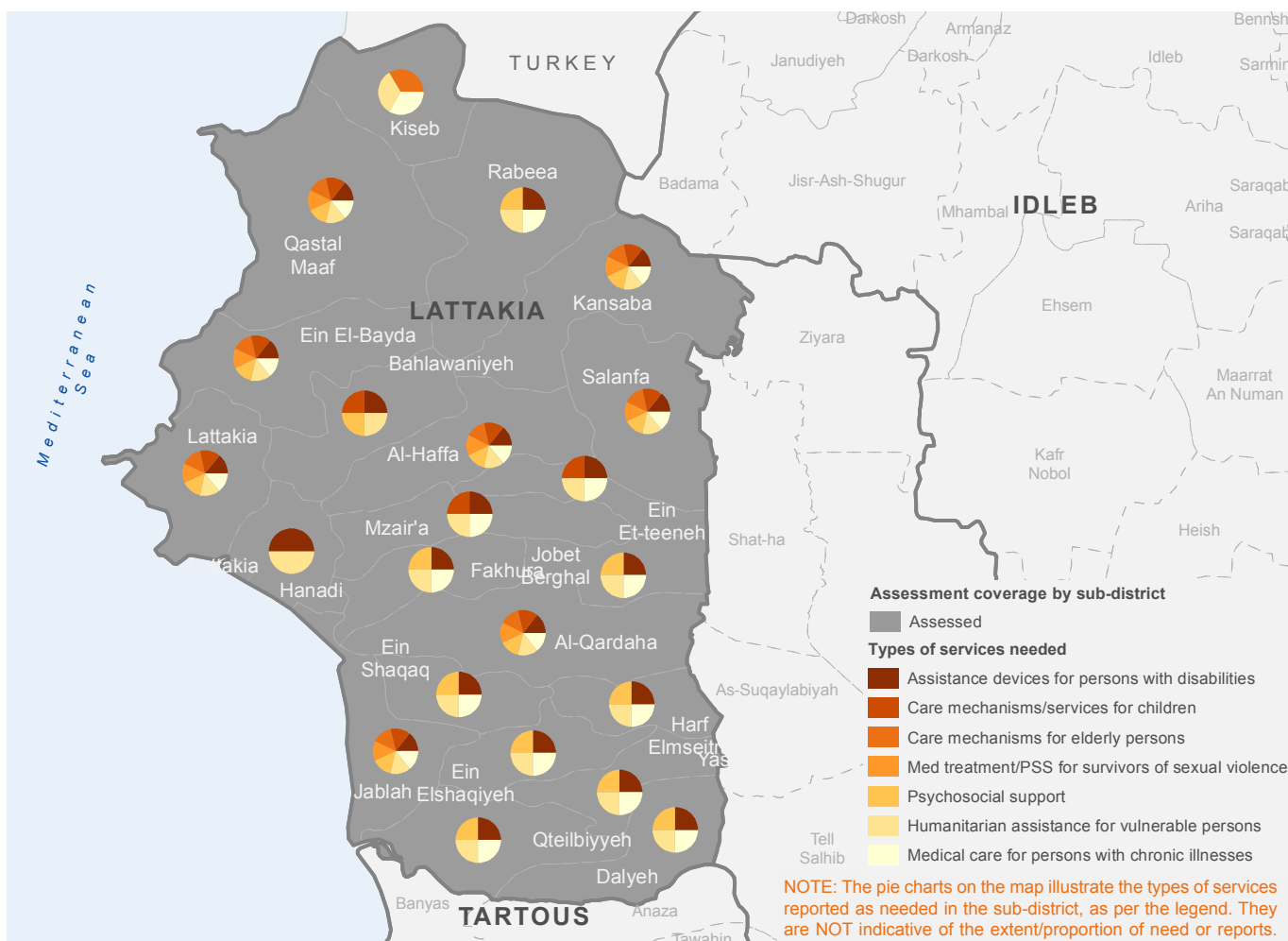
h. TYPES OF SERVICES NEEDED

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting a need for the following categories of services.



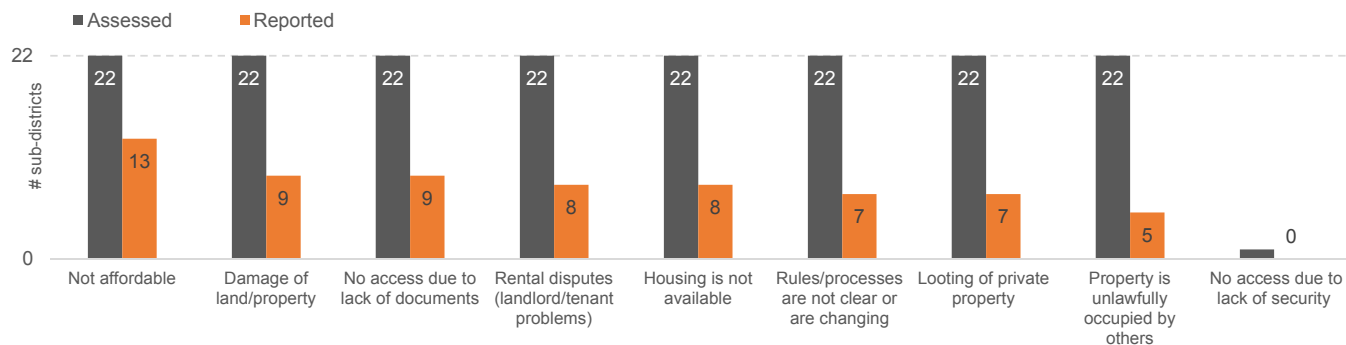
Map of different types of services reported as needed, by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the types of services reported as needed in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are **NOT** indicative of the extent/proportion of need or reports.



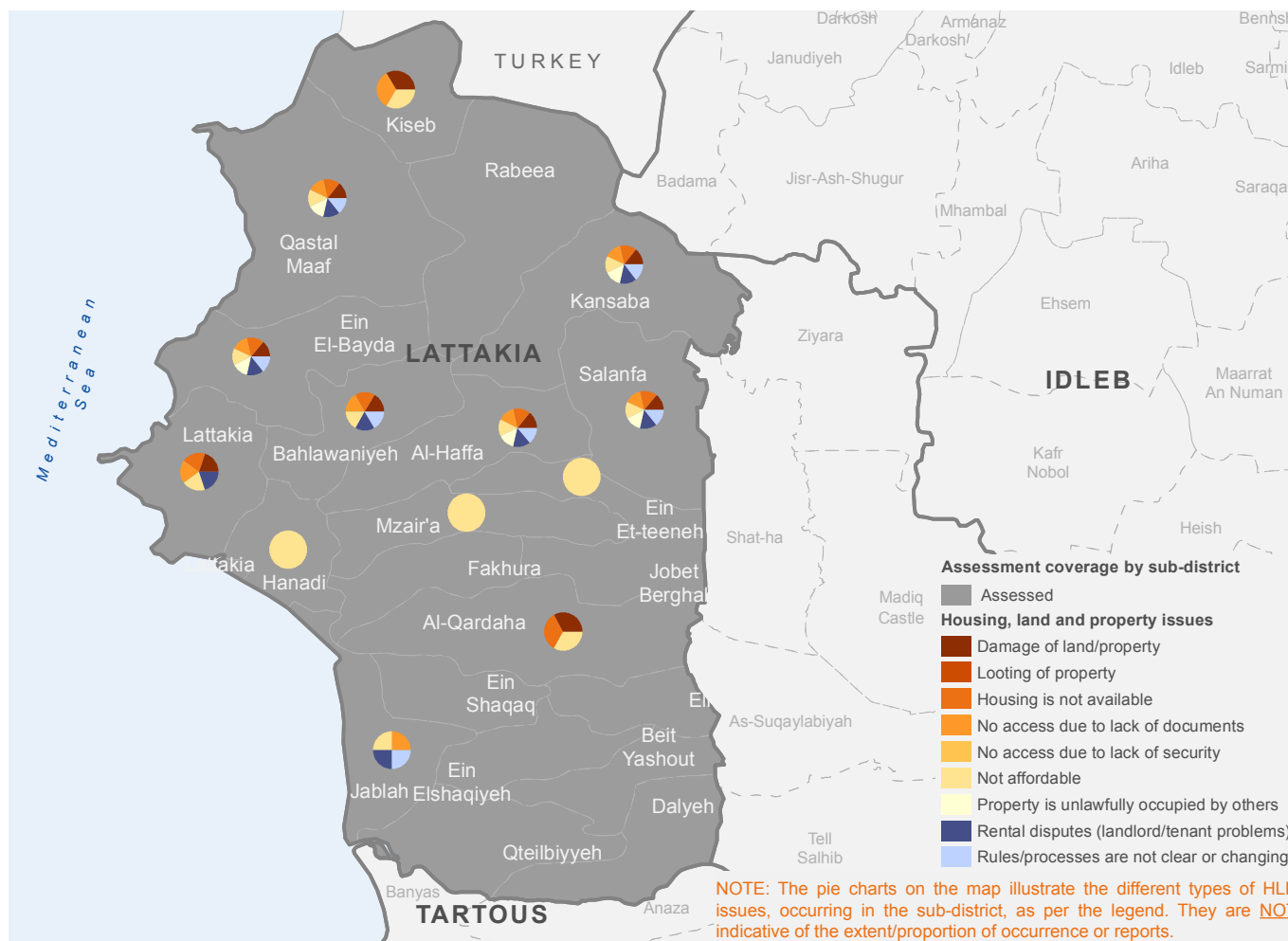
i. TYPES OF HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY (“HLP”) ISSUES

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting occurrence of different types of HLP issues



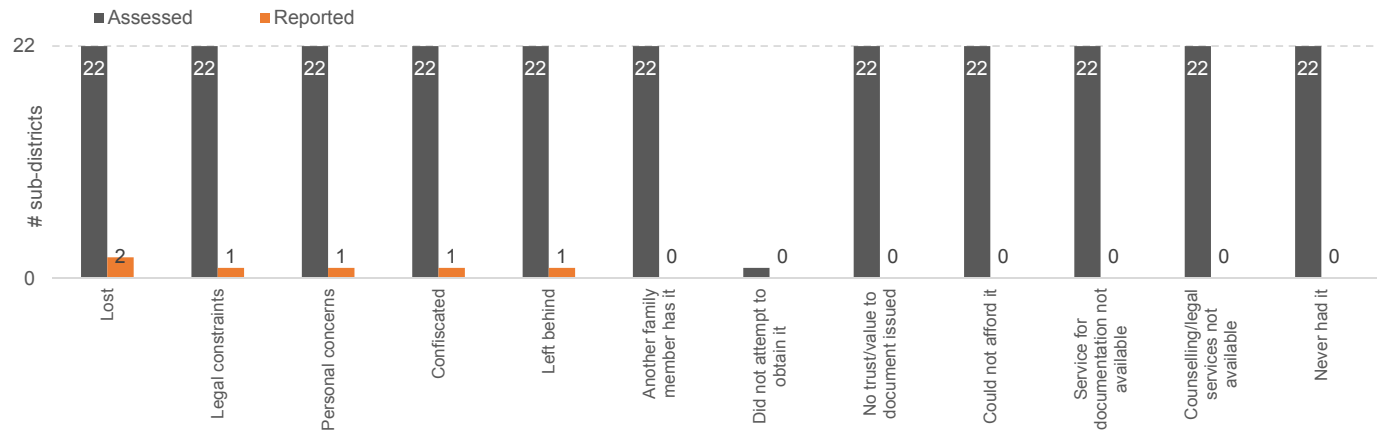
Map of different types of HLP issues occurring by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the different types of HLP issues, occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion of occurrence or reports.



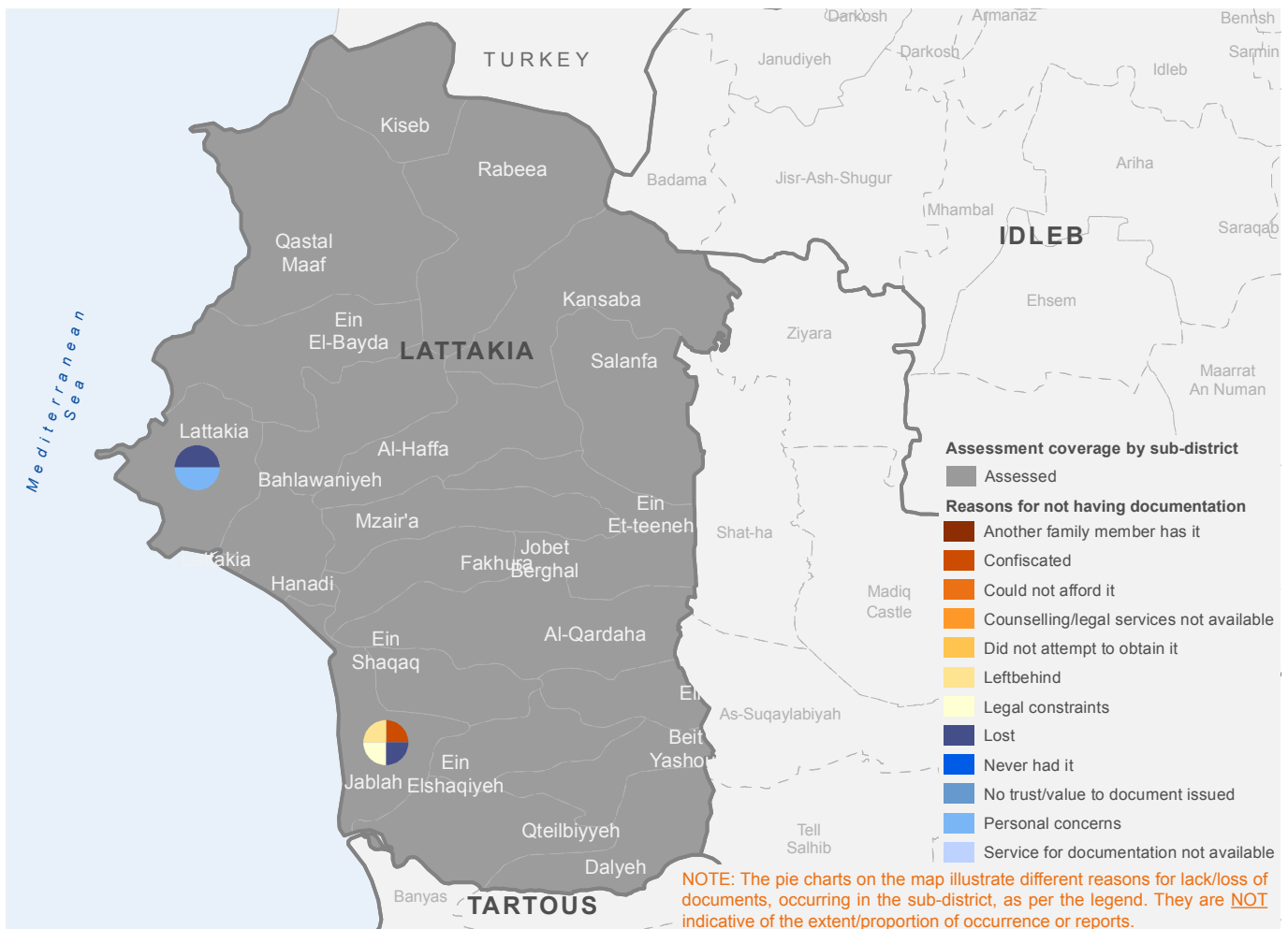
j. CIVIL DOCUMENTATION: REASONS FOR NOT HAVING DOCUMENTS

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting occurrence of different reasons for not having documents



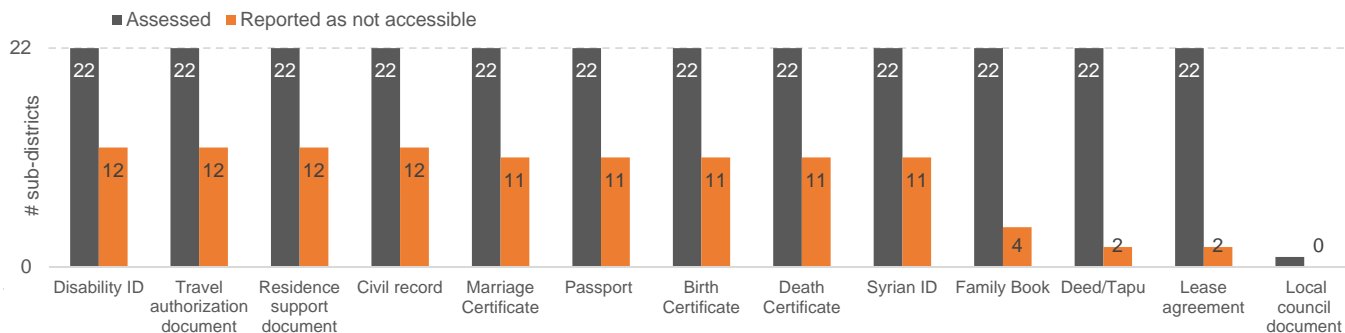
Map of different types of reasons for not having documents, by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate different reasons for lack/loss of documents, occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion of occurrence or reports.



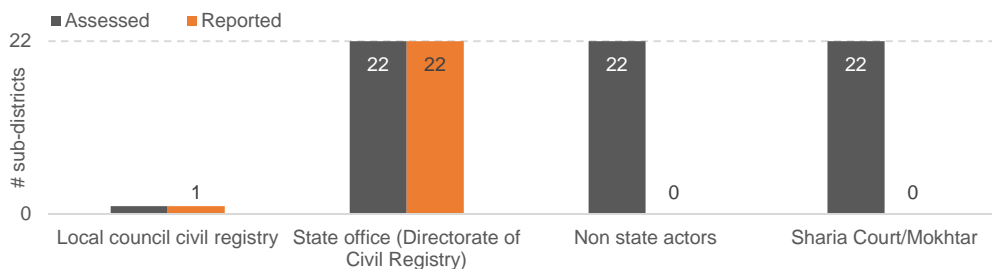
K. CIVIL DOCUMENTATION: TYPE OF DOCUMENTS REPORTED AS NOT ACCESSIBLE

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting different types of documents as not accessible



I. CIVIL DOCUMENTATION: TYPE OF OFFICE/AUTHORITY CURRENTLY ACCESSIBLE TO OBTAIN DOCUMENTS

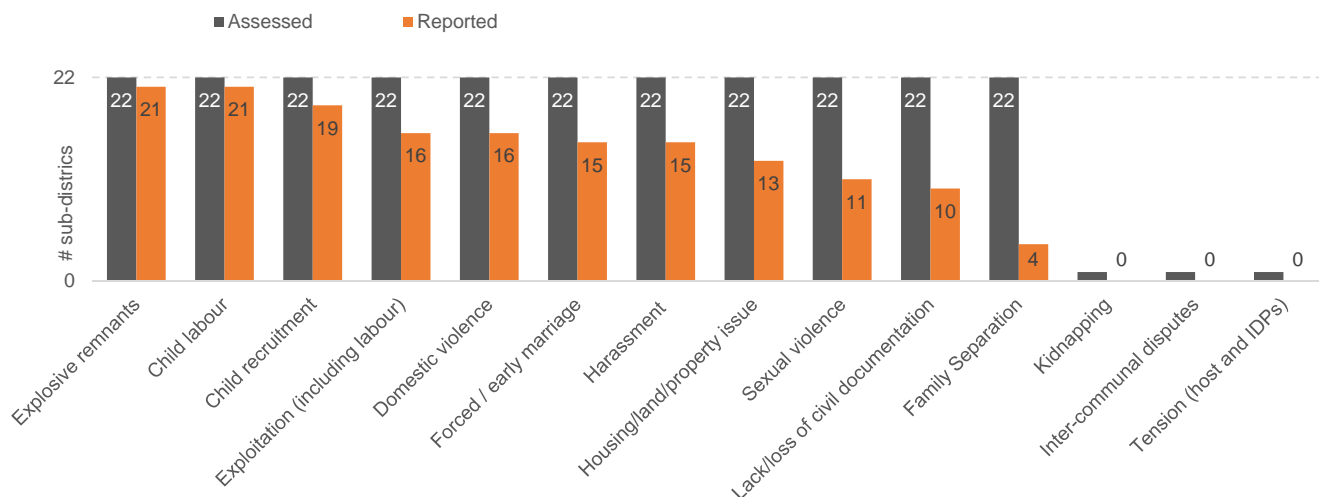
Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting different types of offices as accessible to obtain documents



m. PROTECTION ISSUES

Number of sub-districts reporting occurrence of different types of protection issues

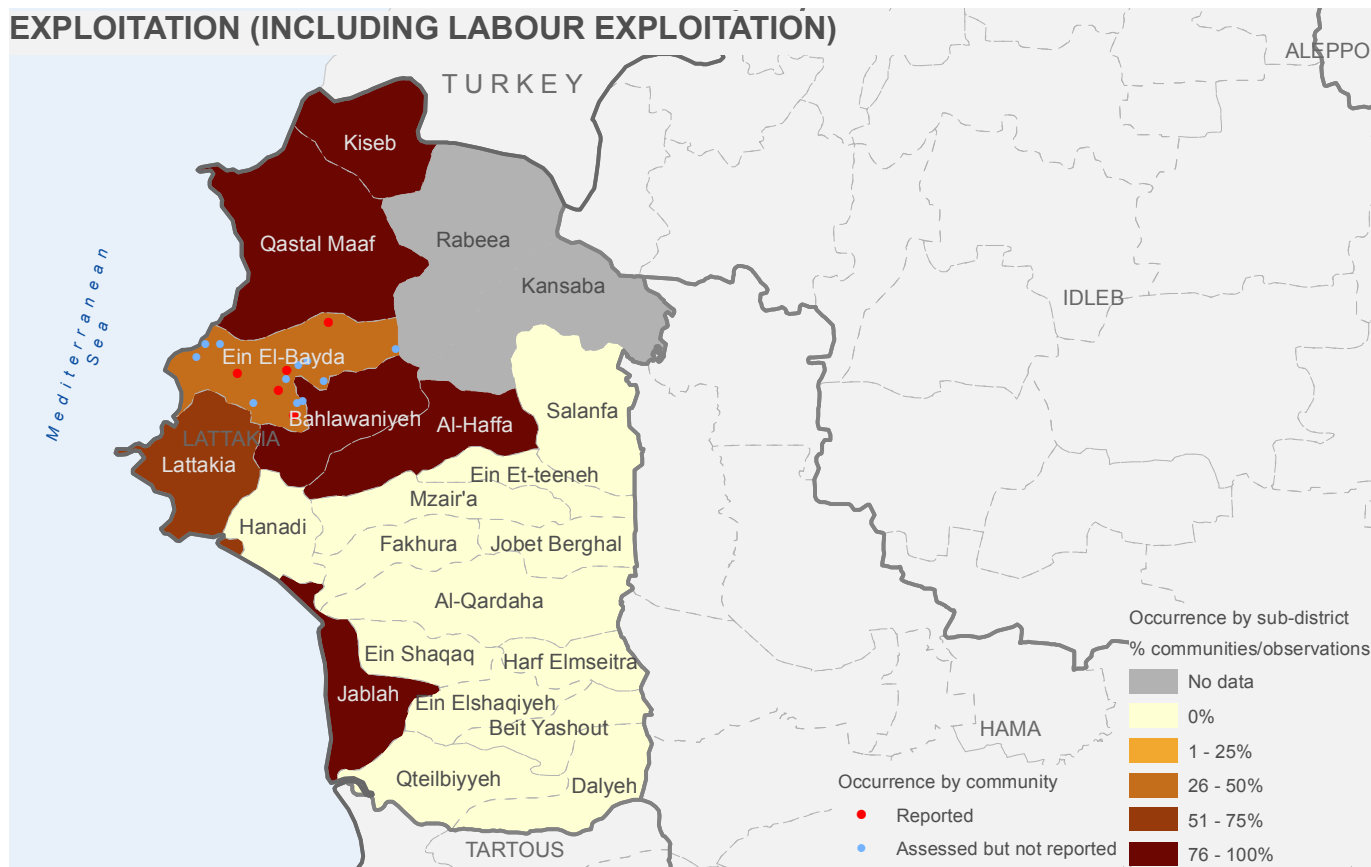
Disclaimer: This graph reflects the occurrence of the issue in sub-districts, and does not “rank” or reflect the “gravity” of the issue.



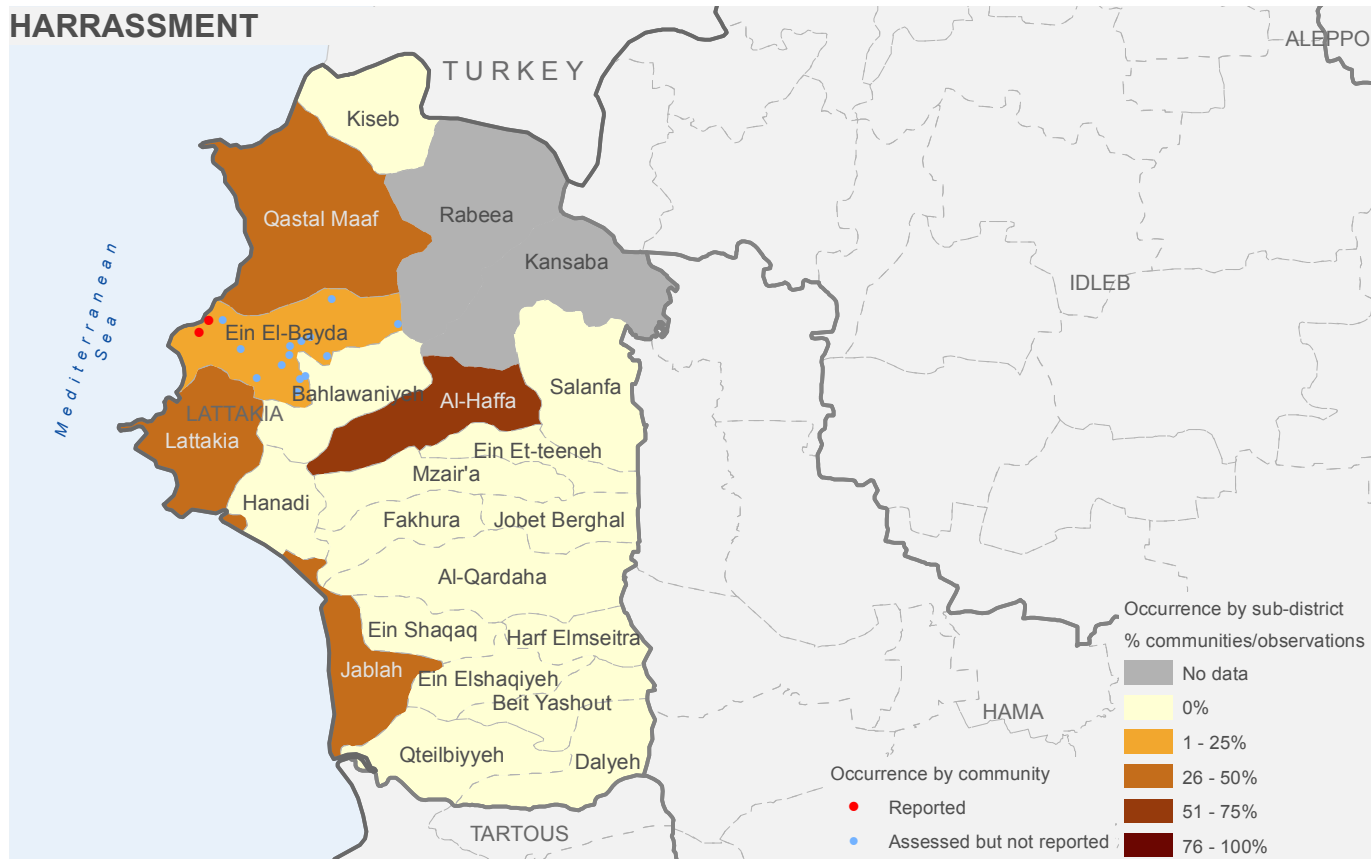
Map of occurrence of protection issues

NOTE: In sub-districts where community level data is available, the indicated percentage on the map represents the % of communities assessed that report the issue. In sub-districts where community level data is not available, it represents % of “direct community observations” by Protection sector members that reported the issue.

EXPLOITATION (INCLUDING LABOUR EXPLOITATION)



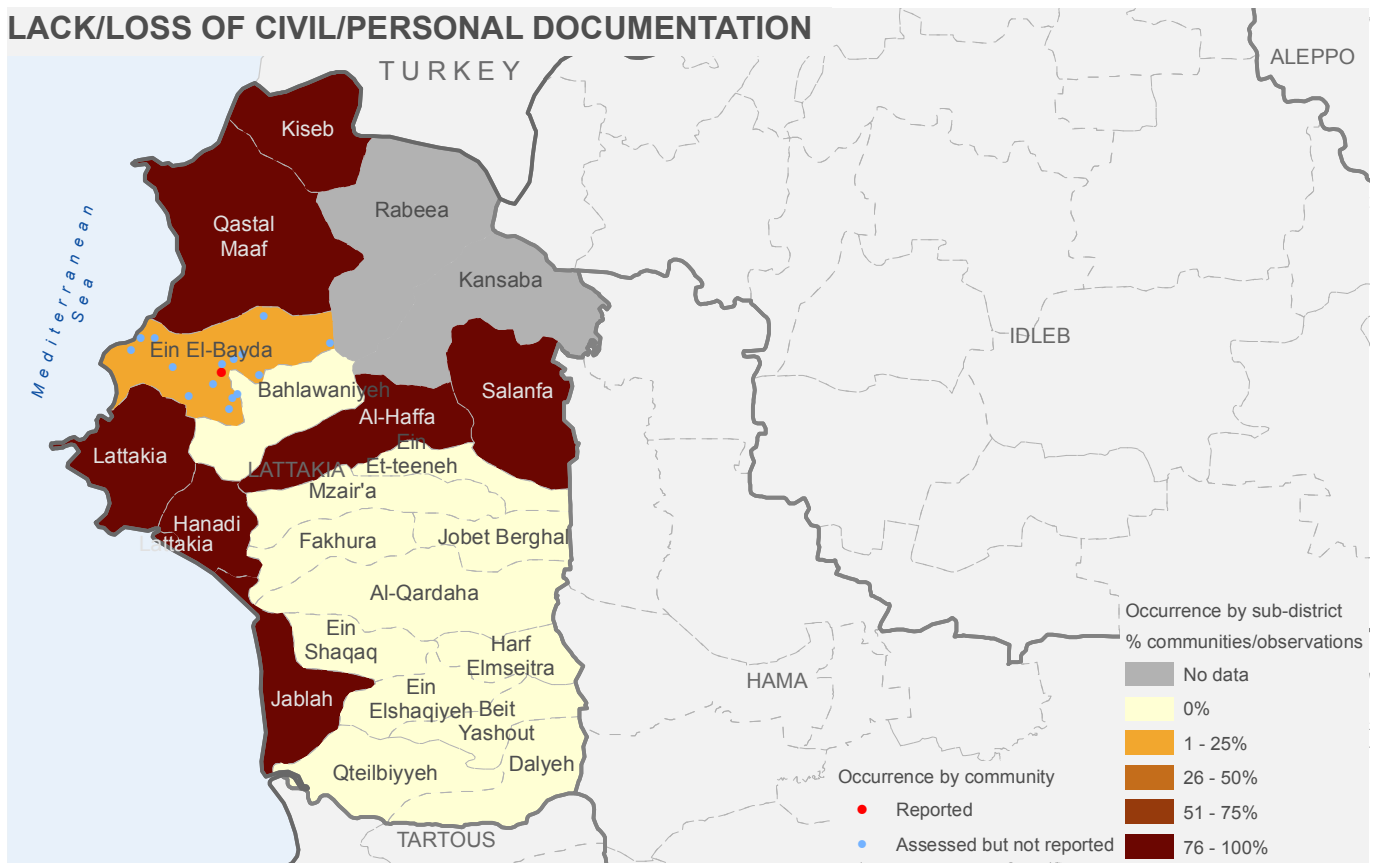
HARRASSMENT



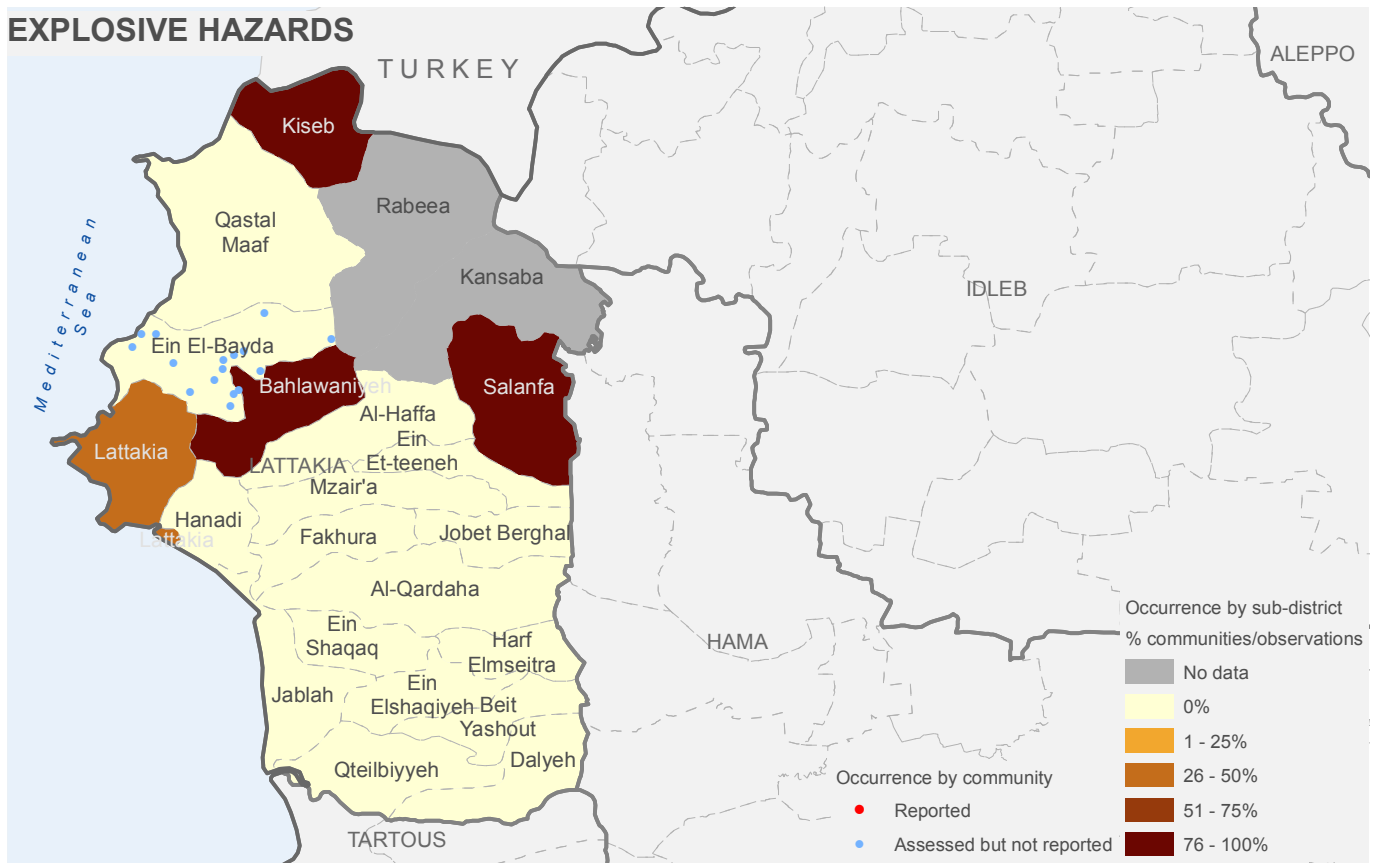
Map of occurrence of protection issues

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LACK/LOSS OF CIVIL/PERSONAL DOCUMENTATION



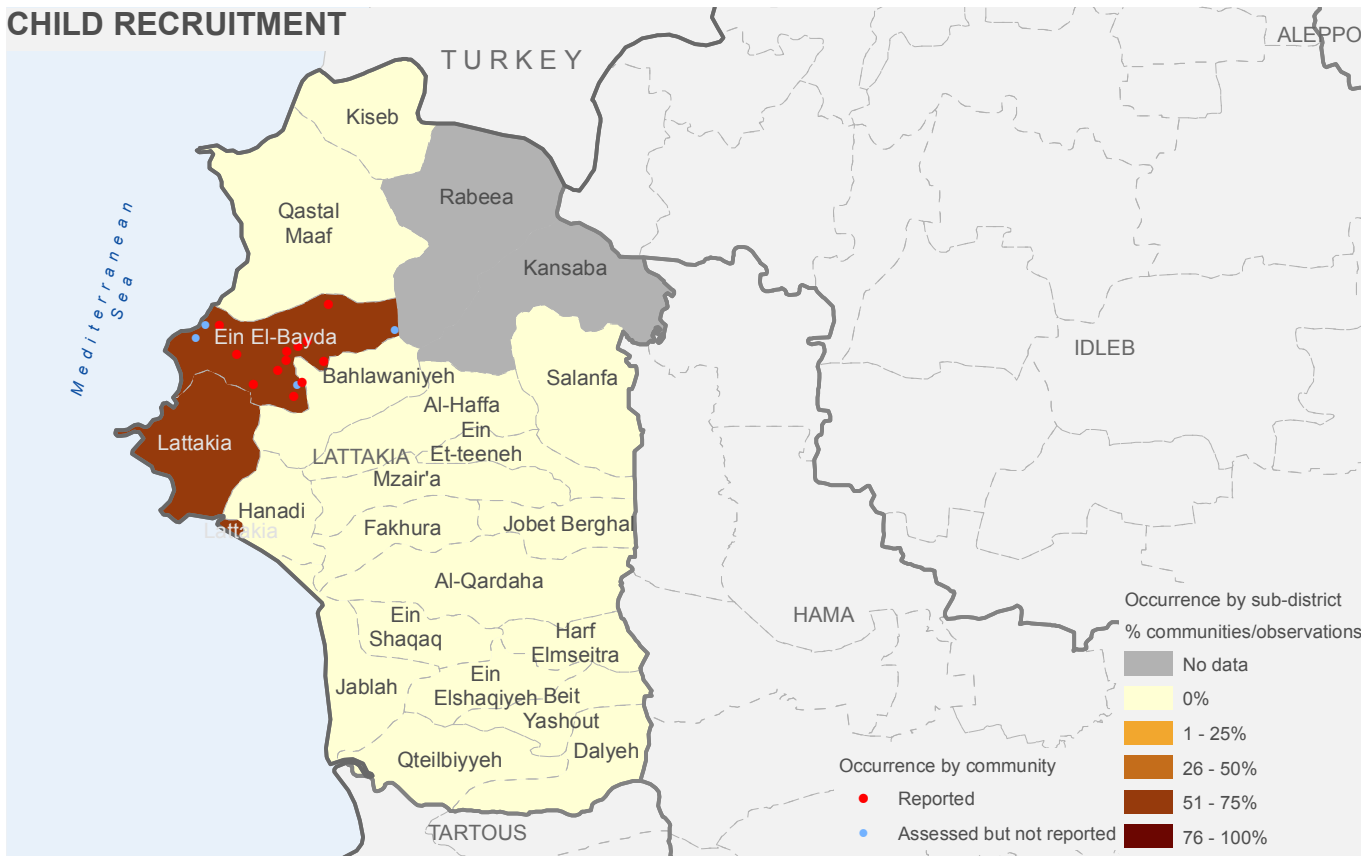
EXPLOSIVE HAZARDS



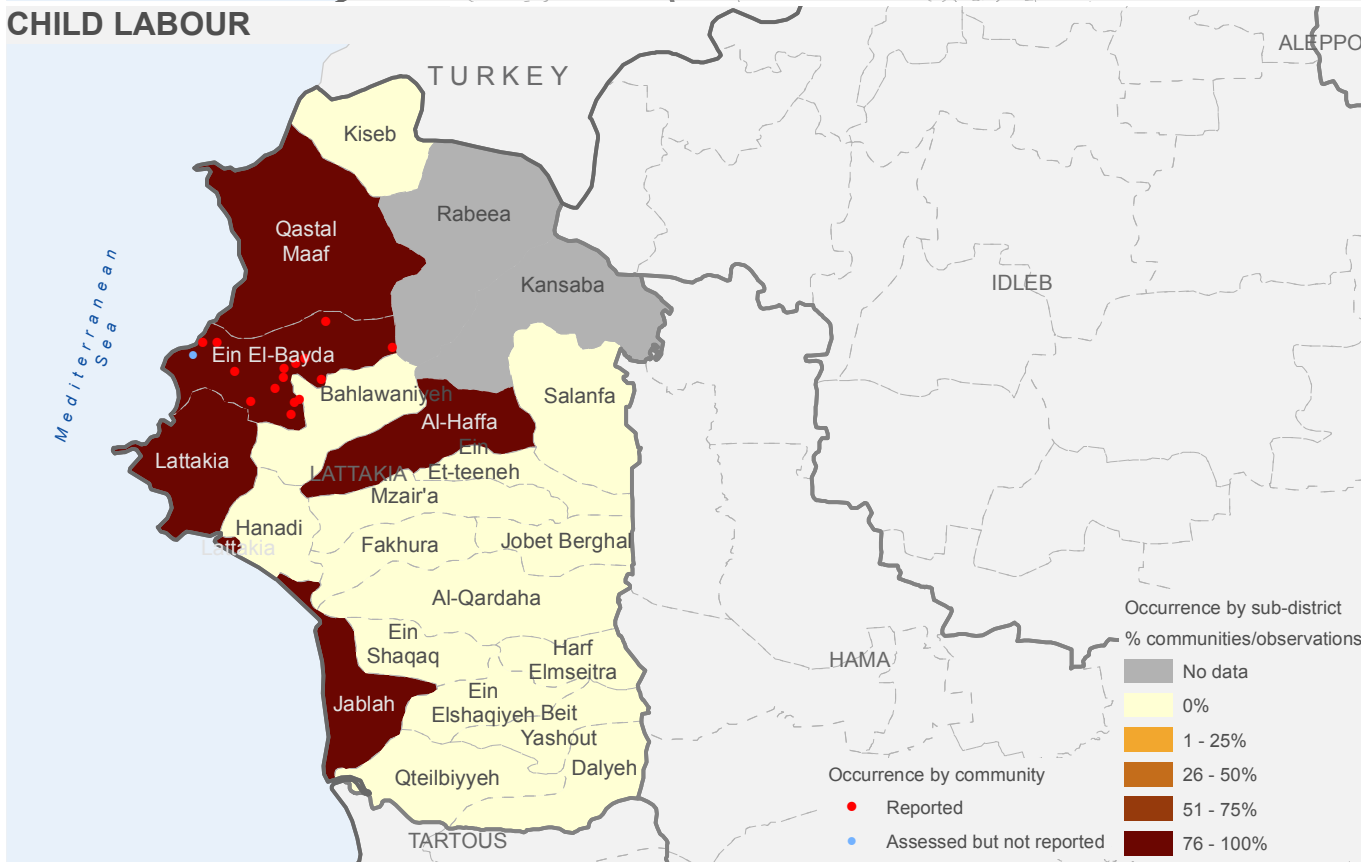
Map of occurrence of protection issues

NOTE: In sub-districts where community level data is available, the indicated percentage on the map represents the % of communities assessed that report the issue. In sub-districts where community level data is not available, it represents % of “direct community observations” by Protection sector members that reported the issue.

CHILD RECRUITMENT

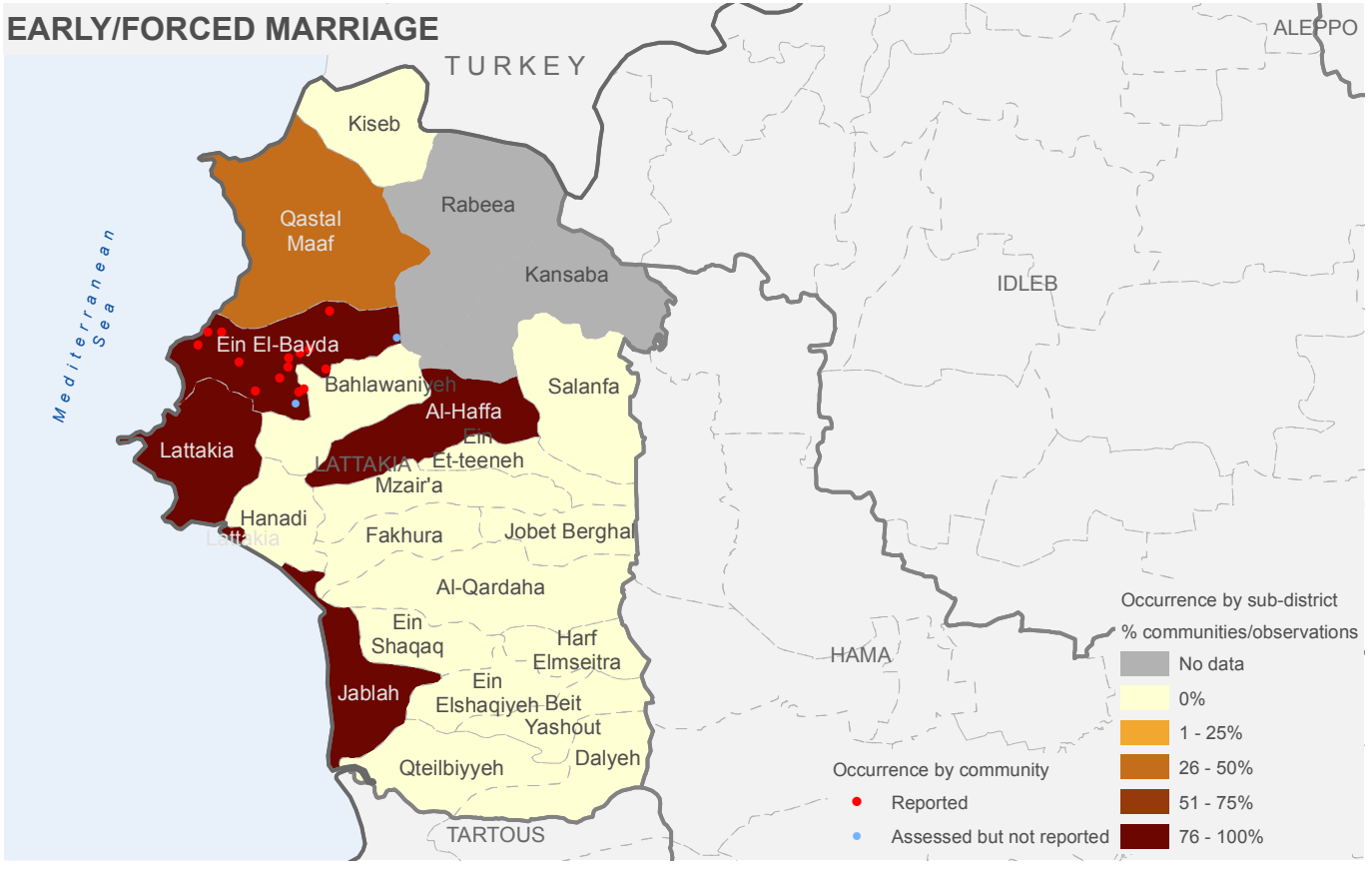
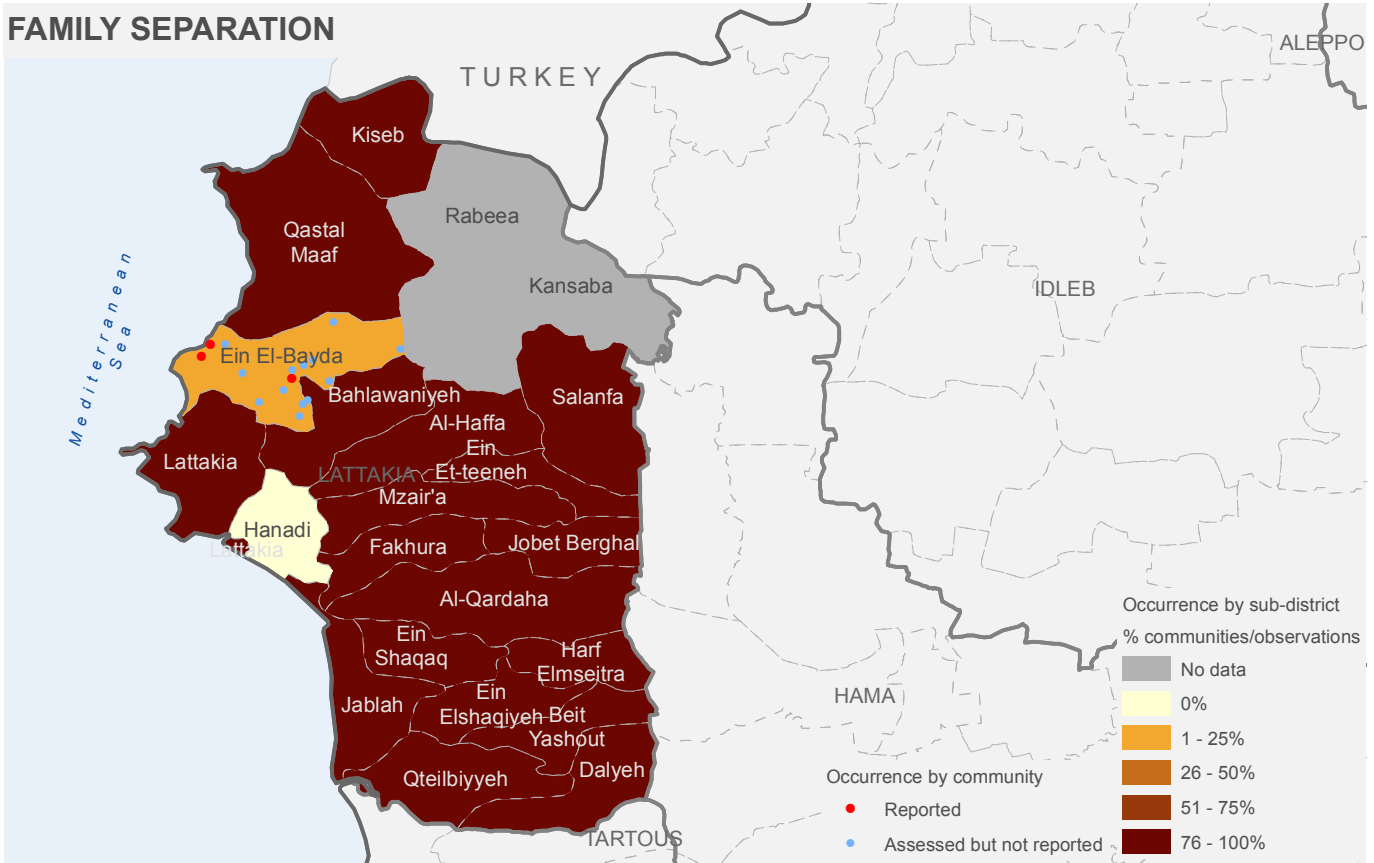


CHILD LABOUR



Map of occurrence of protection issues

NOTE: In sub-districts where community level data is available, the indicated percentage on the map represents the % of communities assessed that report the issue. In sub-districts where community level data is not available, it represents % of “direct community observations” by Protection sector members that reported the issue.

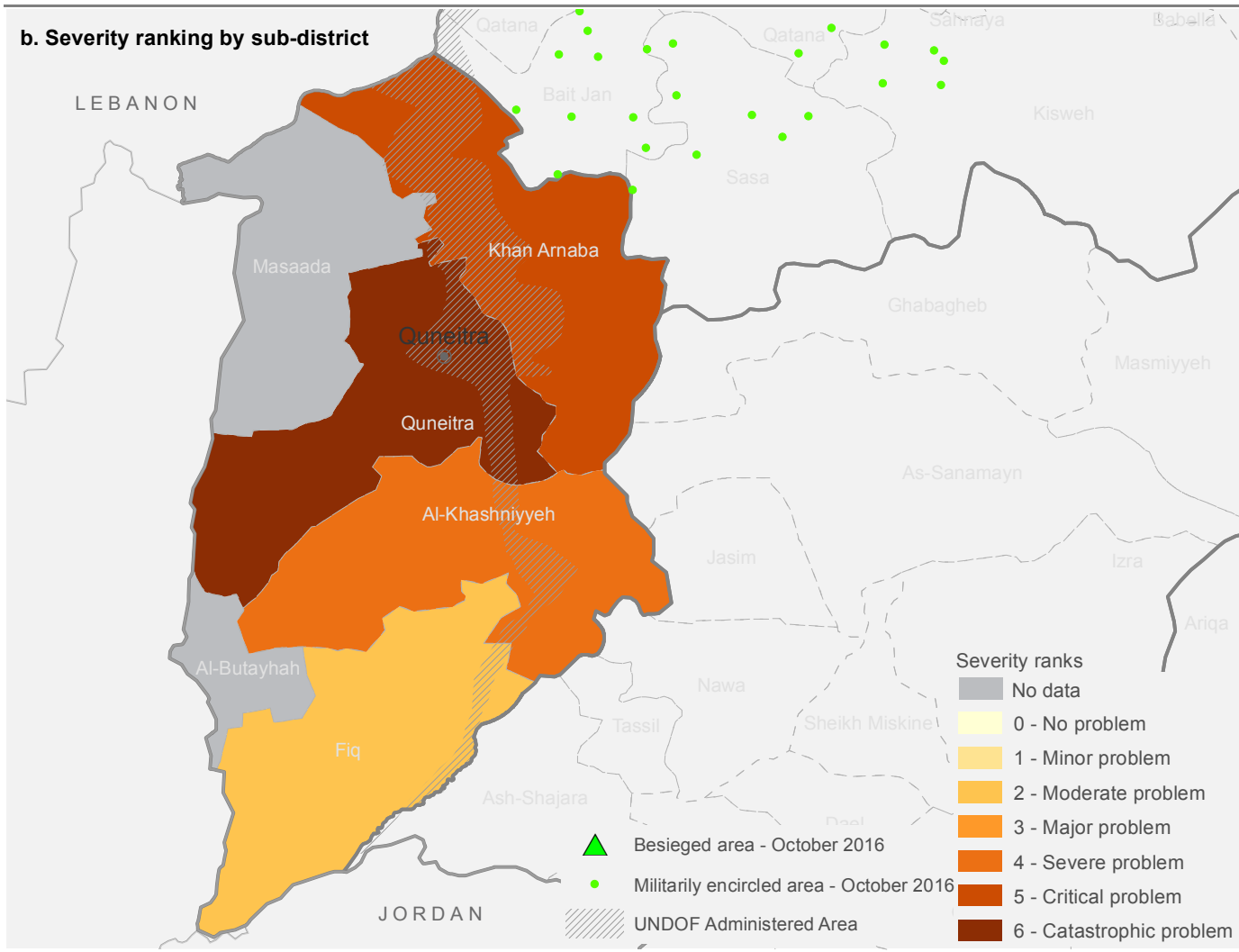


QUNEITRA GOVERNORATE:

a. POPULATION CATEGORIES

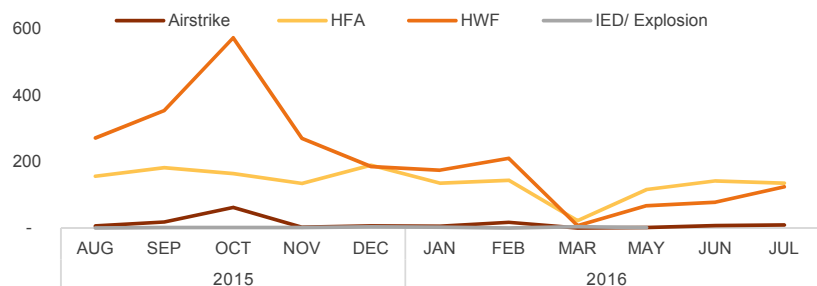
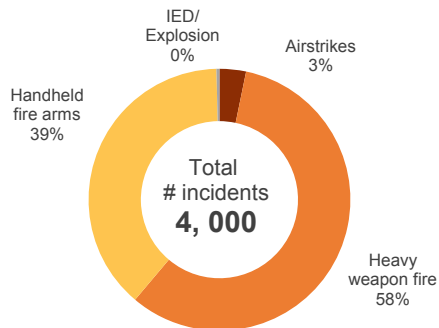
	6	95,645	71,827	47,486	0	8,345
Severity	Number of sub-districts	Total population	People in Need	IDPs	In Besieged/ Militarily encircled locations	In Hard-to-reach locations
No data	2	0	0	0	0	0
Minor problem	0	0	0	0	0	0
Moderate problem	1	2,420	1,676	578	0	0
Major problem	0	0	0	0	0	0
Severe problem	1	37,195	25,761	18,683	0	0
Critical problem	1	44,190	33,246	18,025	0	3,805
Catastrophic problem	1	11,840	11,144	10,200	0	4,540

b. Severity ranking by sub-district



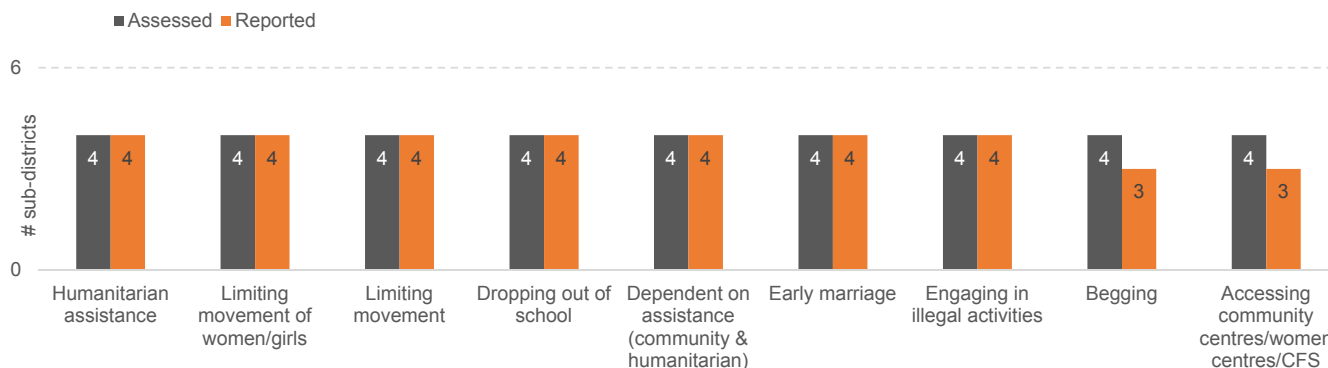
c. CONFLICT INCIDENTS

Number of conflict incidents by type (from 1 August 2015 to 31 July 2016)



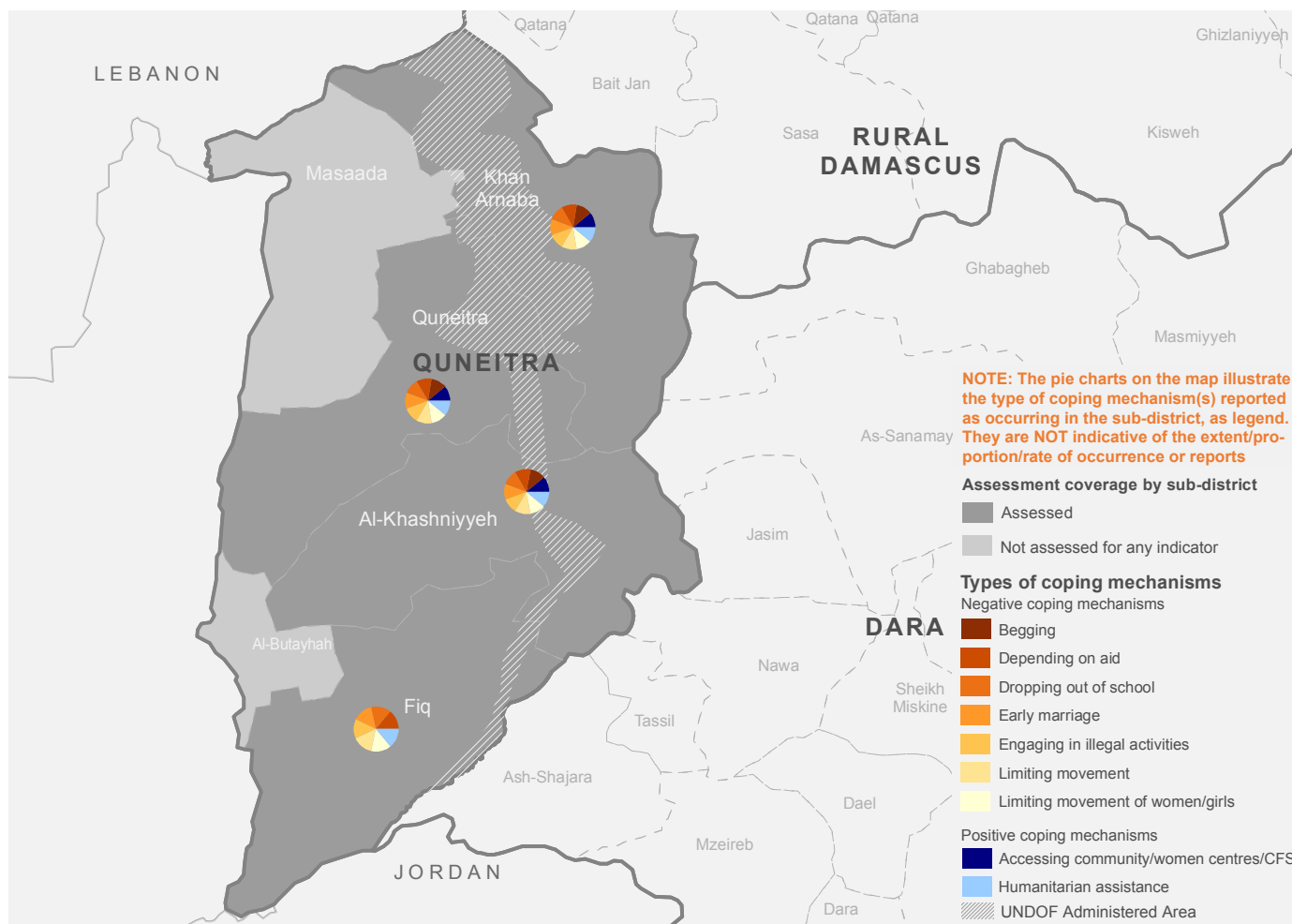
d. COPING MECHANISMS

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting occurrence of different types of coping mechanisms



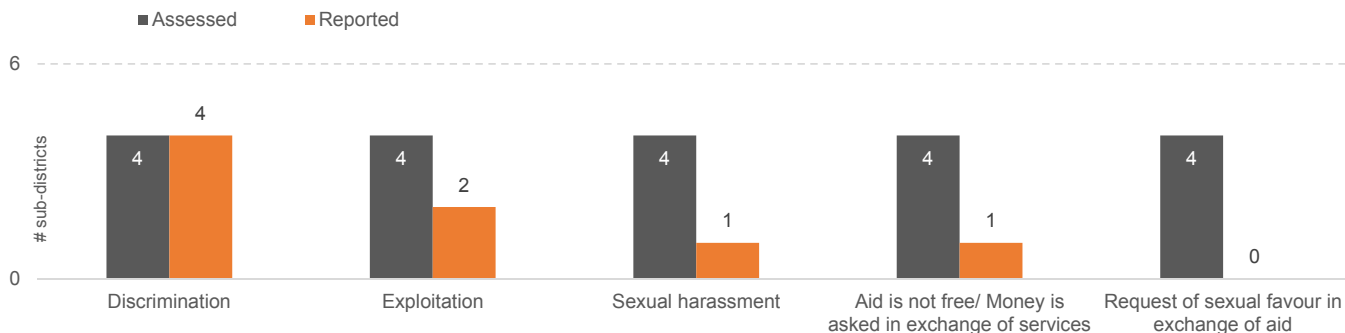
Map of occurrence of different types of coping mechanisms by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the type of coping mechanism(s) reported as occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion/rate of occurrence or reports.



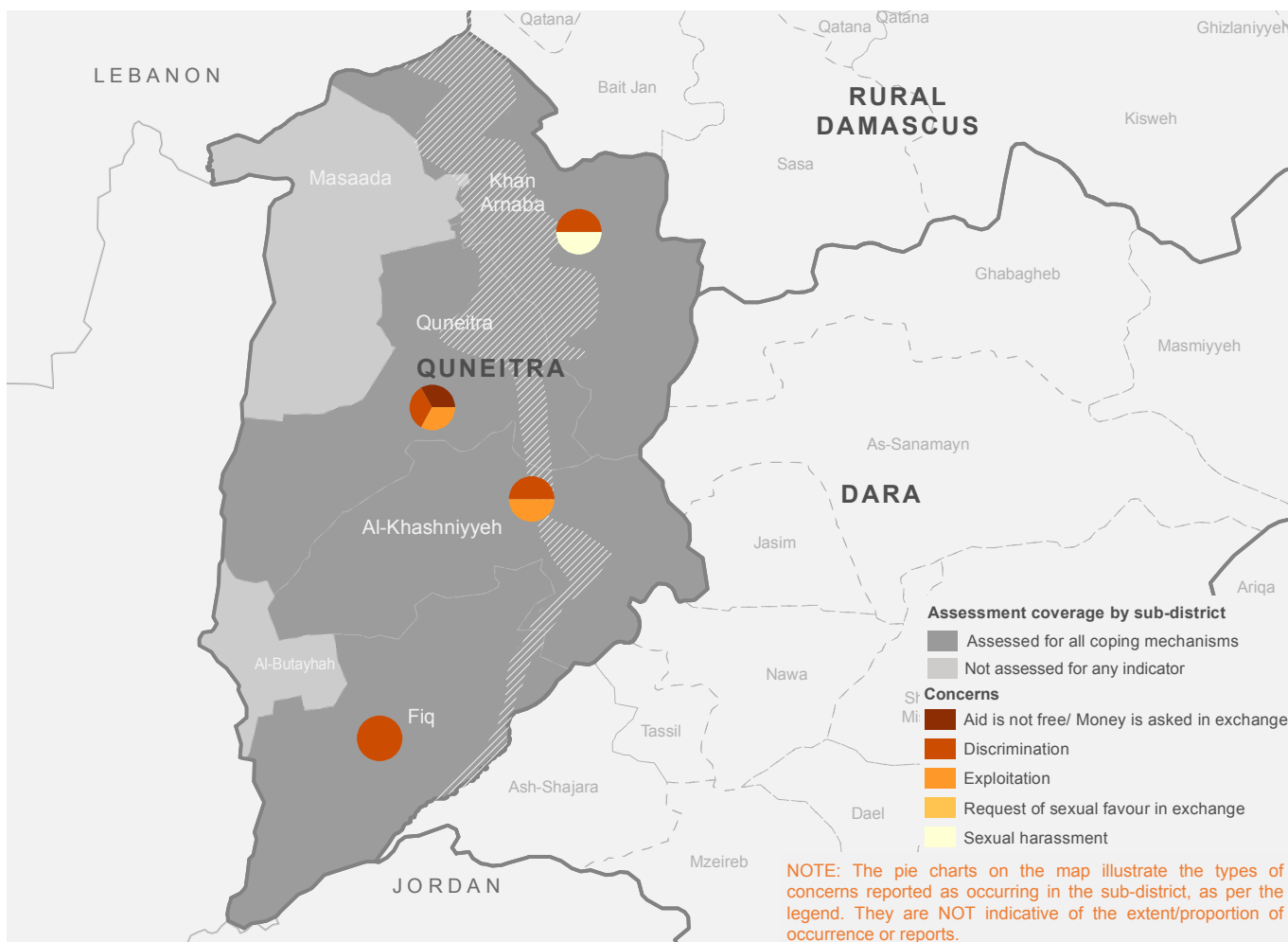
e. CONCERNS ON HOW HUMANITARIAN AID IS DELIVERED

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting different types of protection concerns in relation to receipt of humanitarian aid.



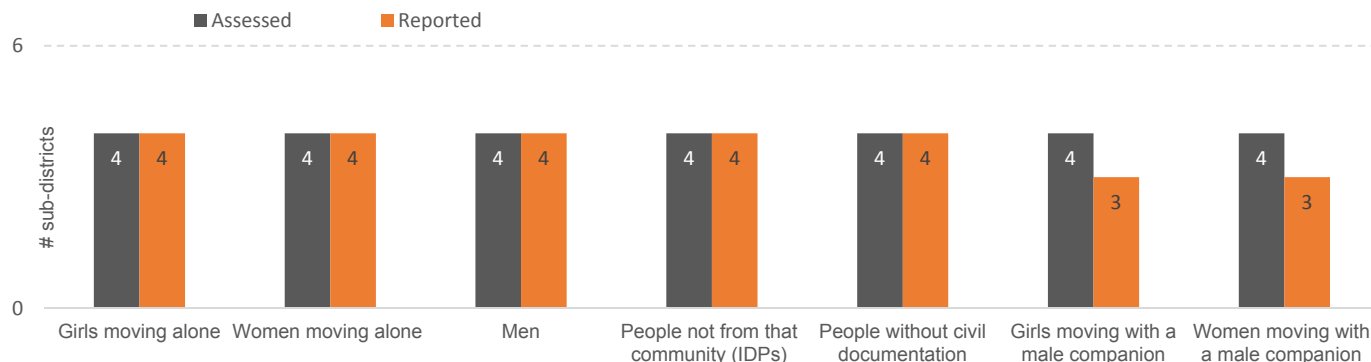
Map of different types of protection concerns occurring in relation to receipt of humanitarian aid, by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the types of concerns reported as occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion of occurrence or reports.



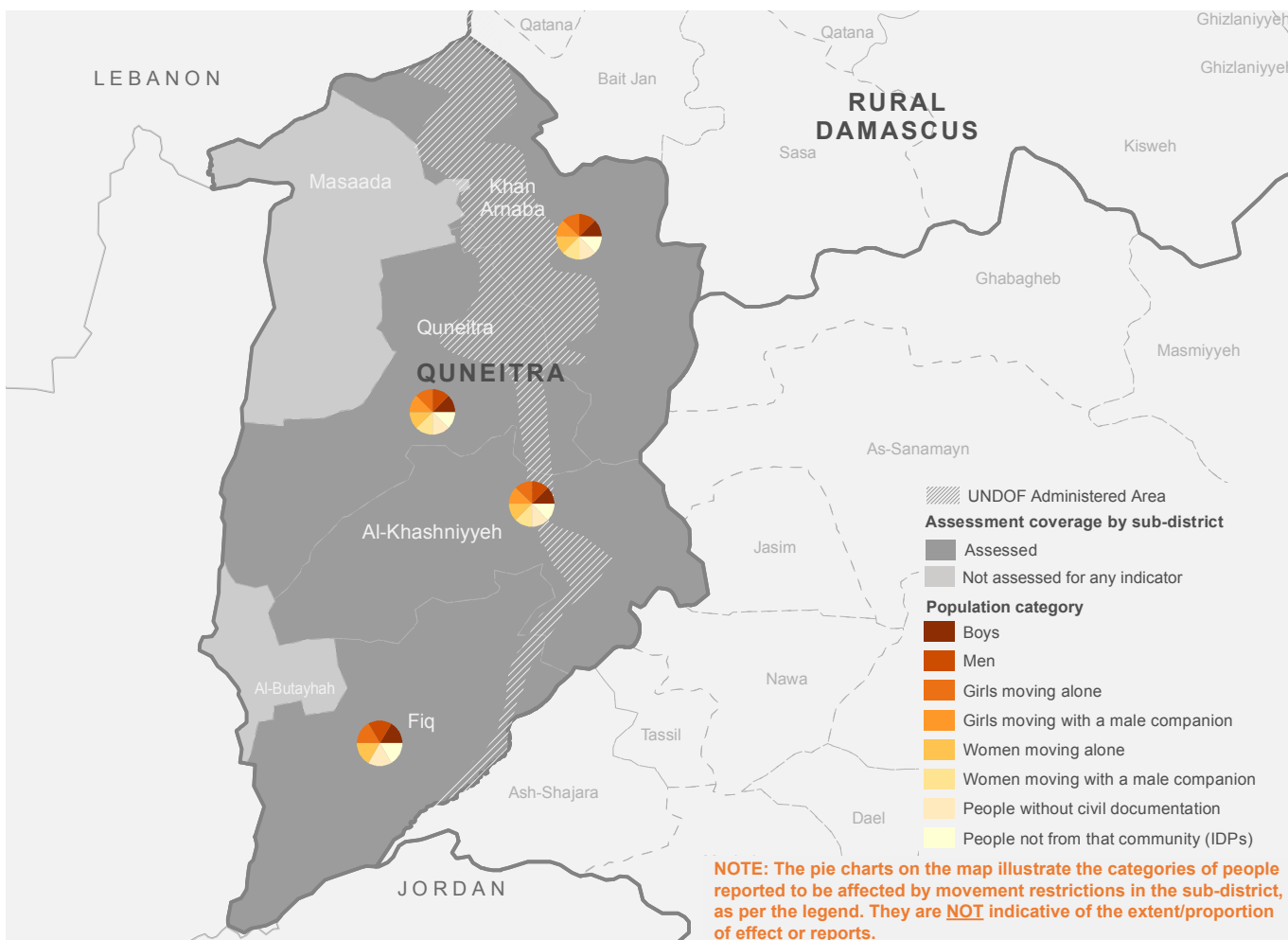
f. MOVEMENT RESTRICTION: TYPES OF POPULATION AFFECTED

The graph below reflects the categories of people reported to be affected by movement restrictions (assessed and reported as occurring by sub-districts).



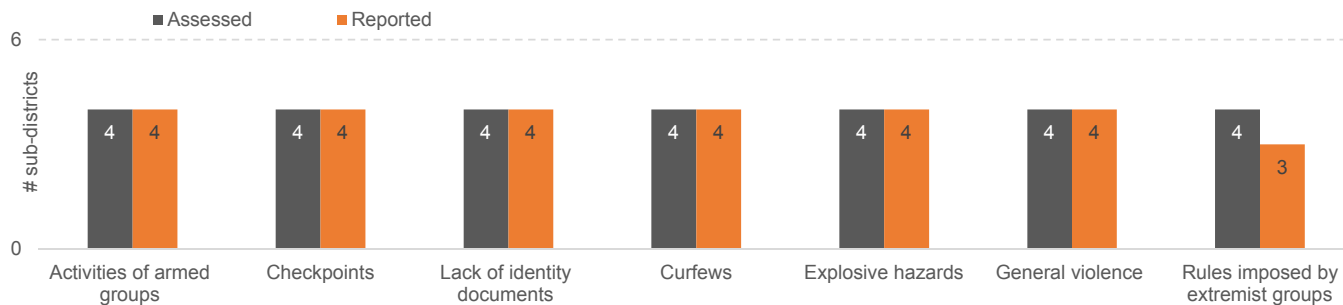
Map of categories of people reported to be affected by movement restrictions by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the categories of people reported to be affected by movement restrictions in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are **NOT** indicative of the extent/proportion of effect or reports.



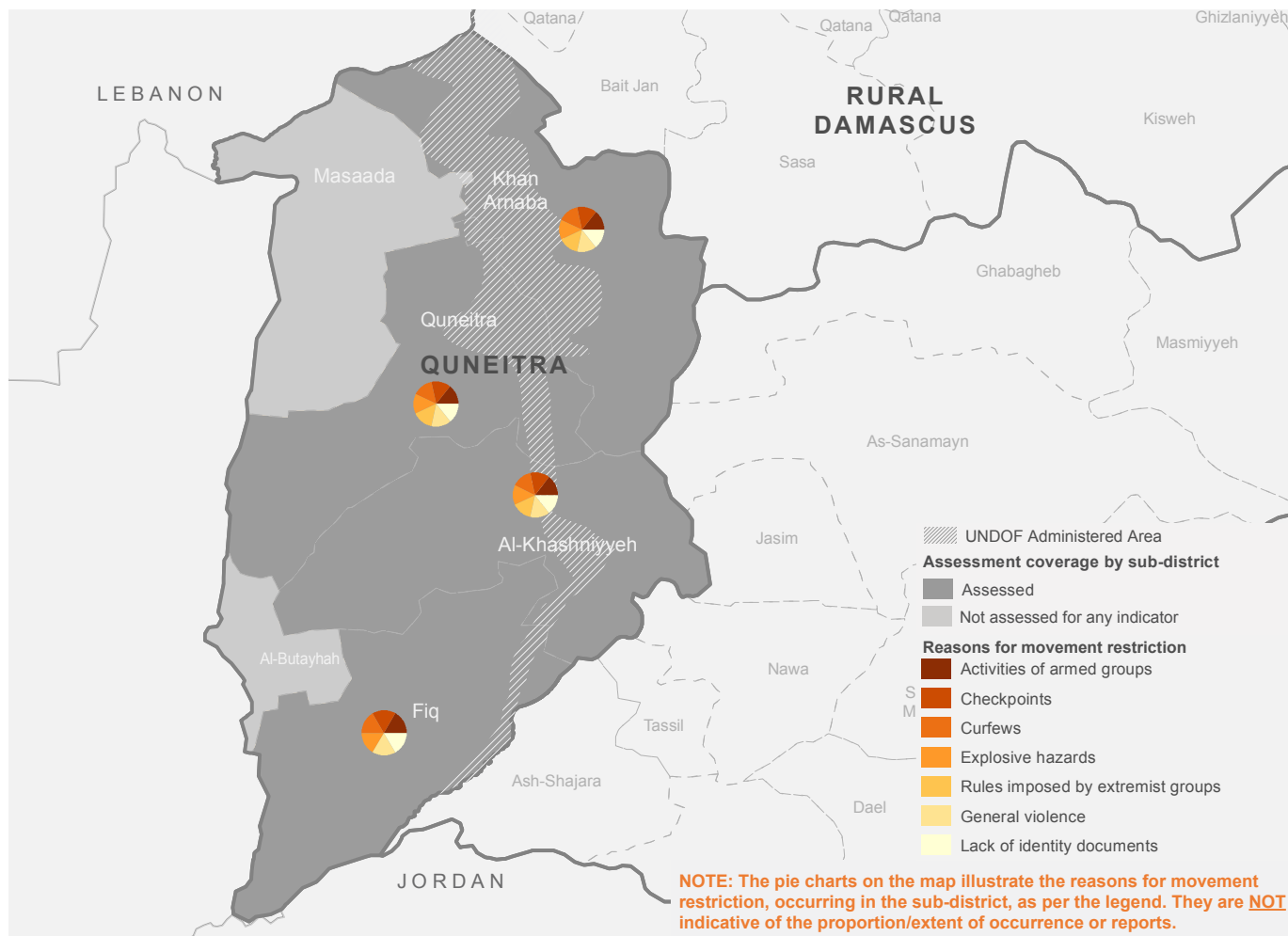
g. MOVEMENT RESTRICTION: REASONS

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting occurrence of different reasons for movement restrictions



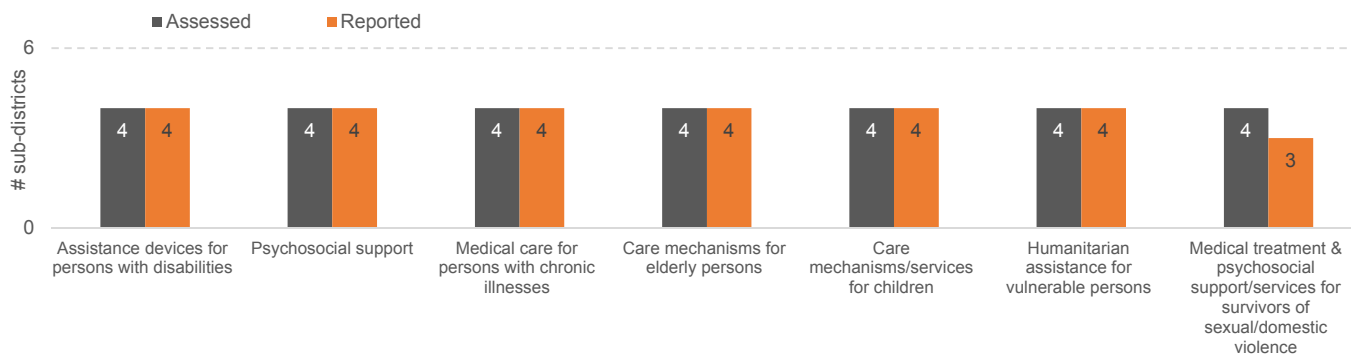
Map of different reasons for movement restrictions reported by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the reasons for movement restriction, occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the proportion/extent of occurrence or reports.



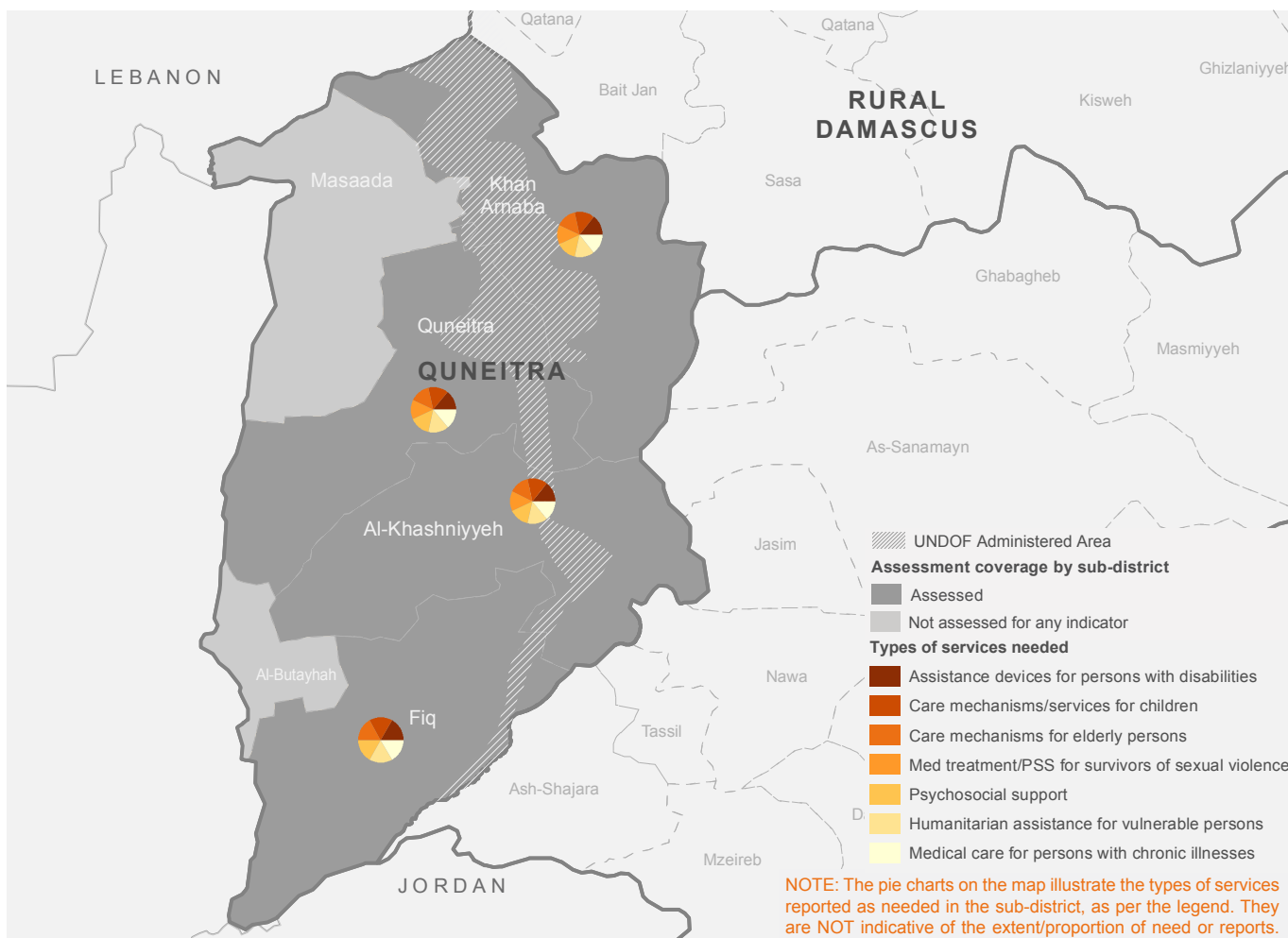
h. TYPES OF SERVICES NEEDED

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting a need for the following categories of services.



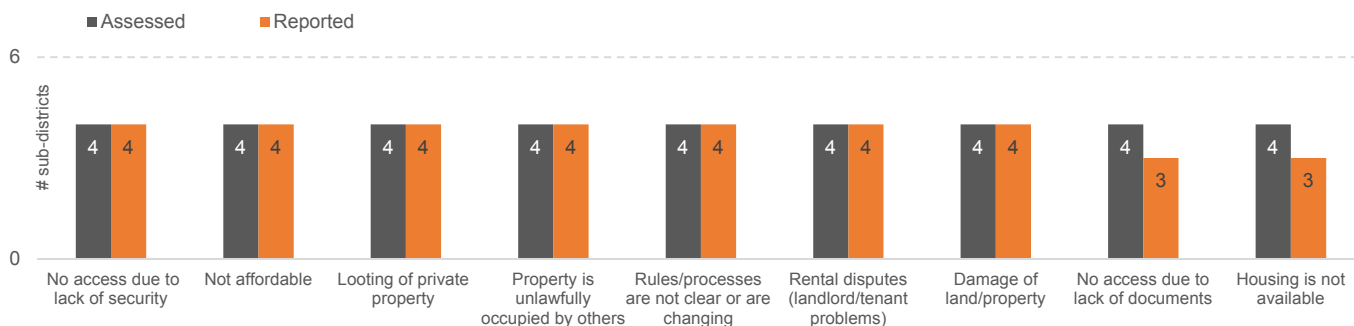
Map of different types of services reported as needed, by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the types of services reported as needed in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are **NOT** indicative of the extent/proportion of need or reports.



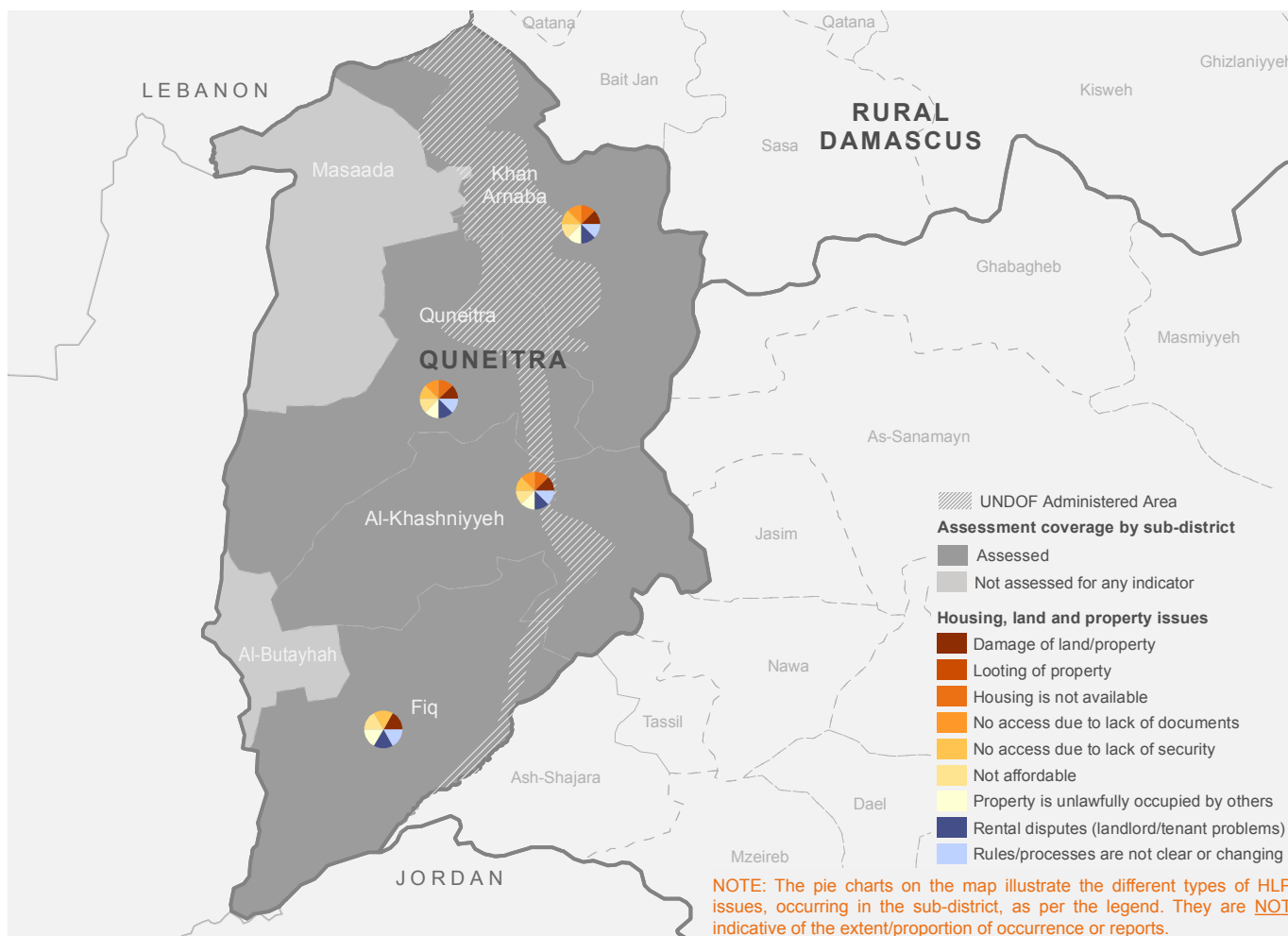
i. TYPES OF HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY (“HLP”) ISSUES

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting occurrence of different types of HLP issues



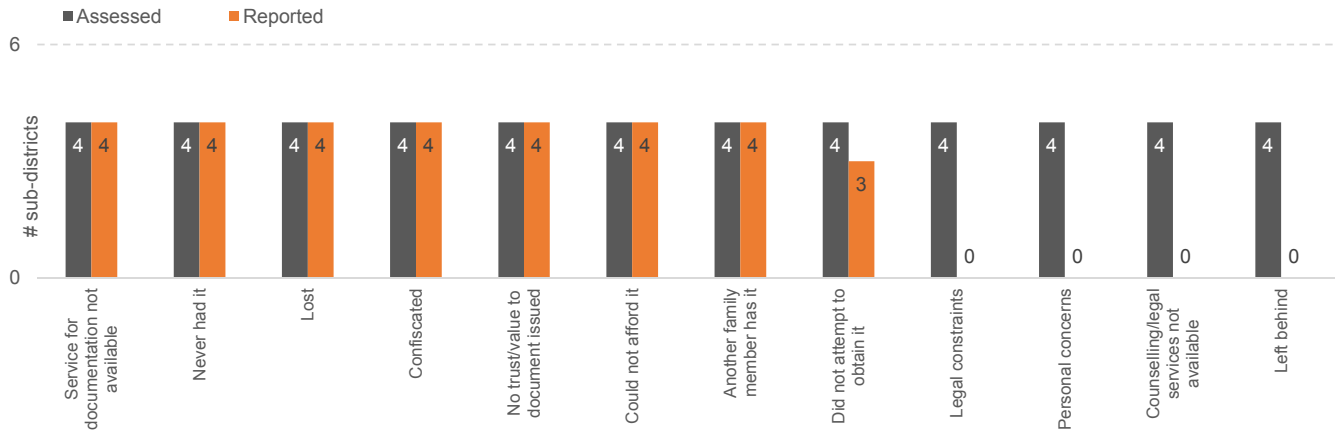
Map of different types of HLP issues occurring by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the different types of HLP issues, occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion of occurrence or reports.



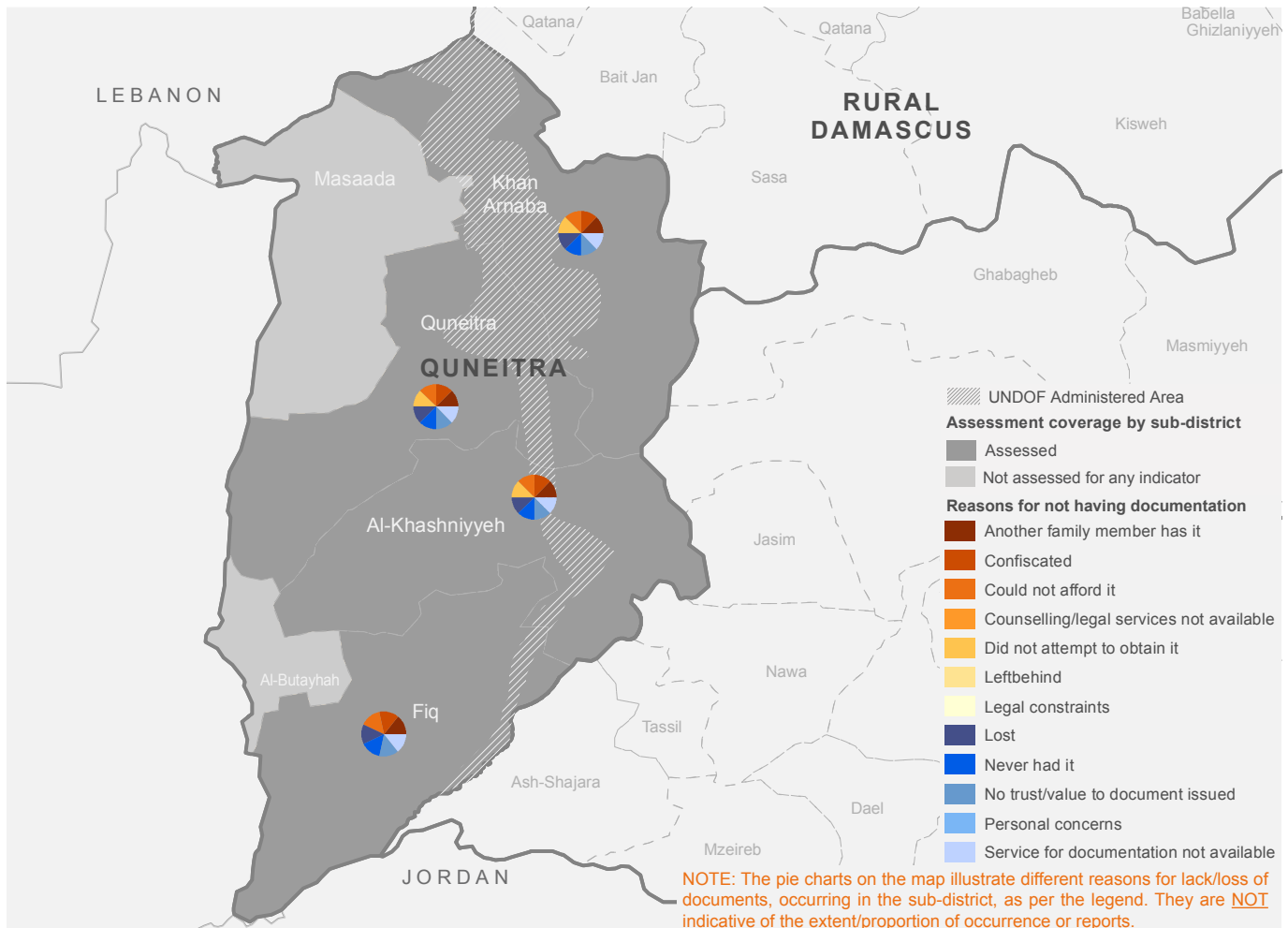
j. CIVIL DOCUMENTATION: REASONS FOR NOT HAVING DOCUMENTS

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting occurrence of different reasons for not having documents



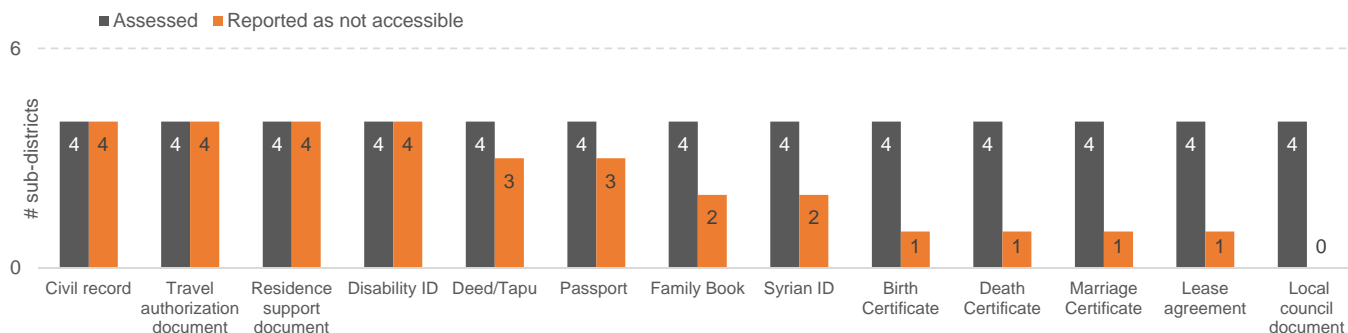
Map of different types of reasons for not having documents, by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate different reasons for lack/loss of documents, occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion of occurrence or reports.



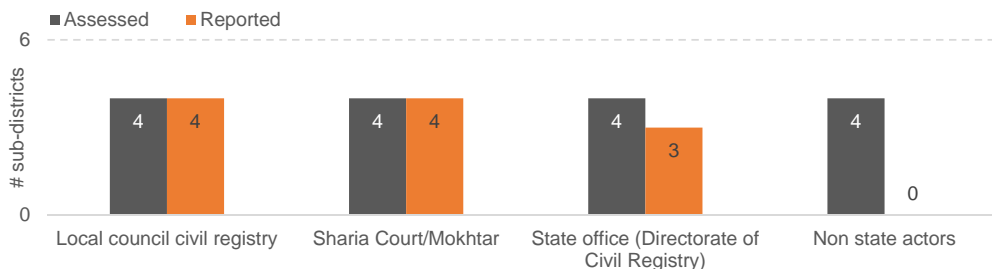
K. CIVIL DOCUMENTATION: TYPE OF DOCUMENTS REPORTED AS NOT ACCESSIBLE

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting different types of documents as not accessible



I. CIVIL DOCUMENTATION: TYPE OF OFFICE/AUTHORITY CURRENTLY ACCESSIBLE TO OBTAIN DOCUMENTS

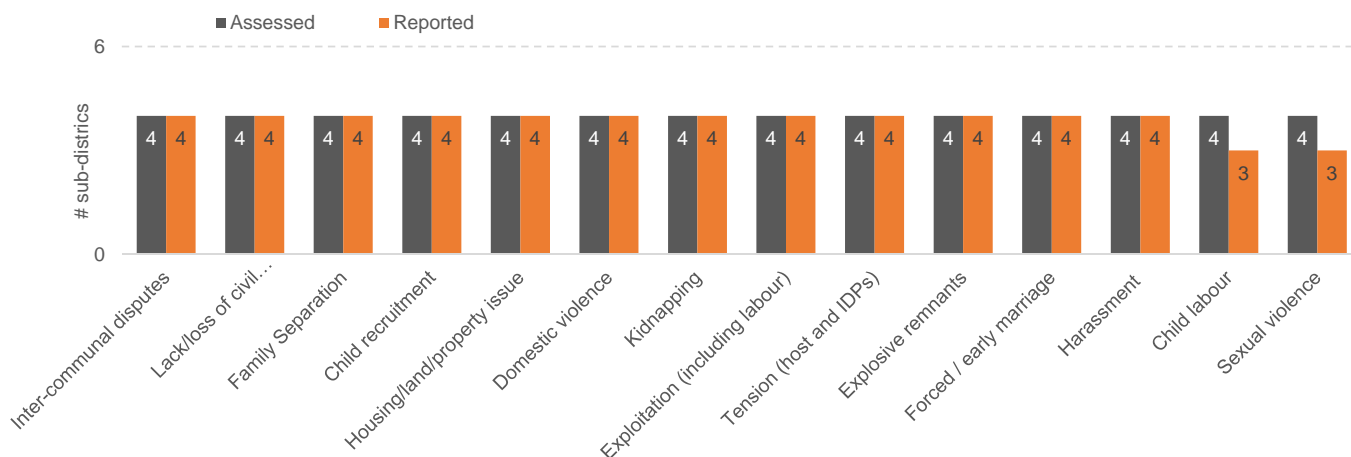
Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting different types of offices as accessible to obtain documents



m. PROTECTION ISSUES

Number of sub-districts reporting occurrence of different types of protection issues

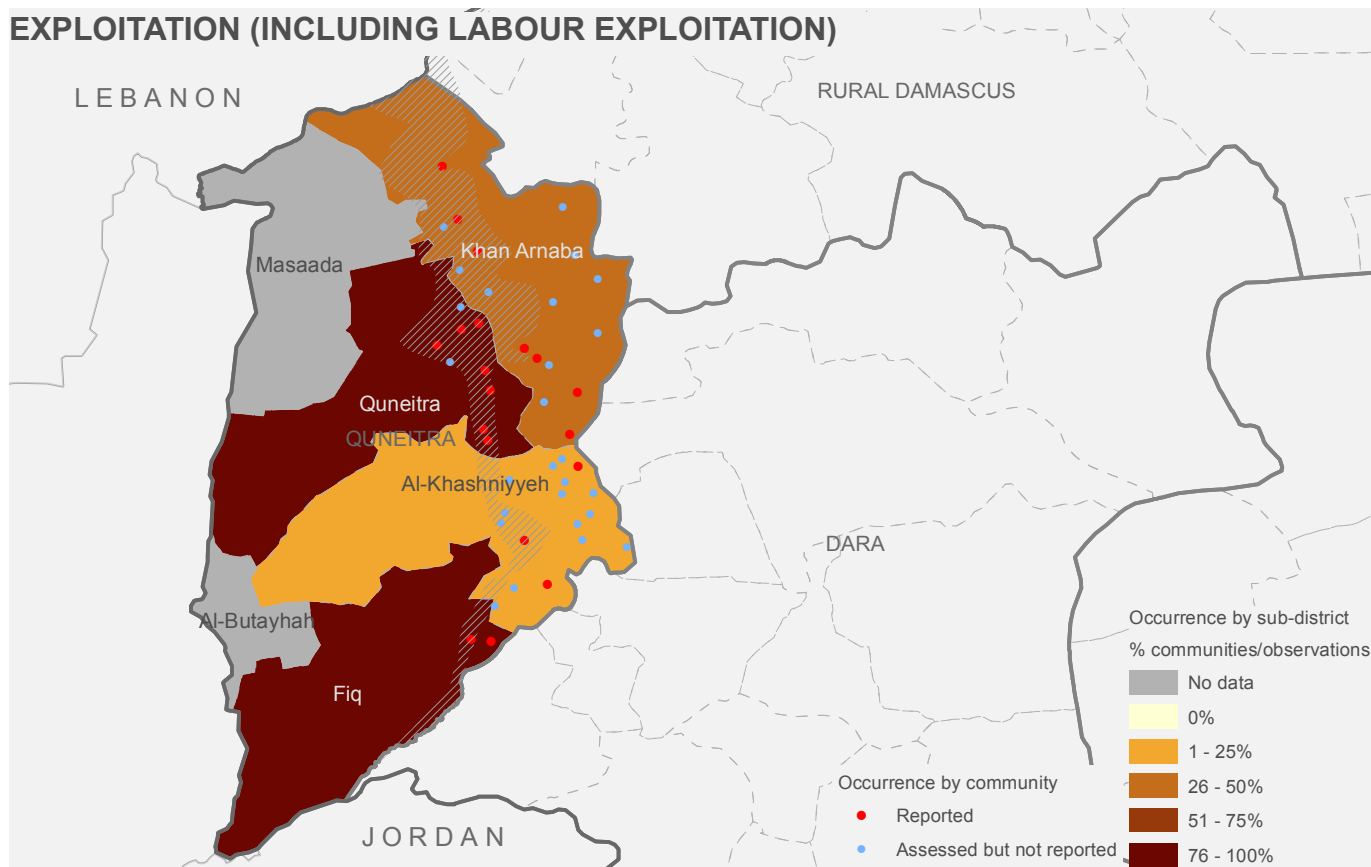
Disclaimer: This graph reflects the occurrence of the issue in sub-districts, and does not “rank” or reflect the “gravity” of the issue.



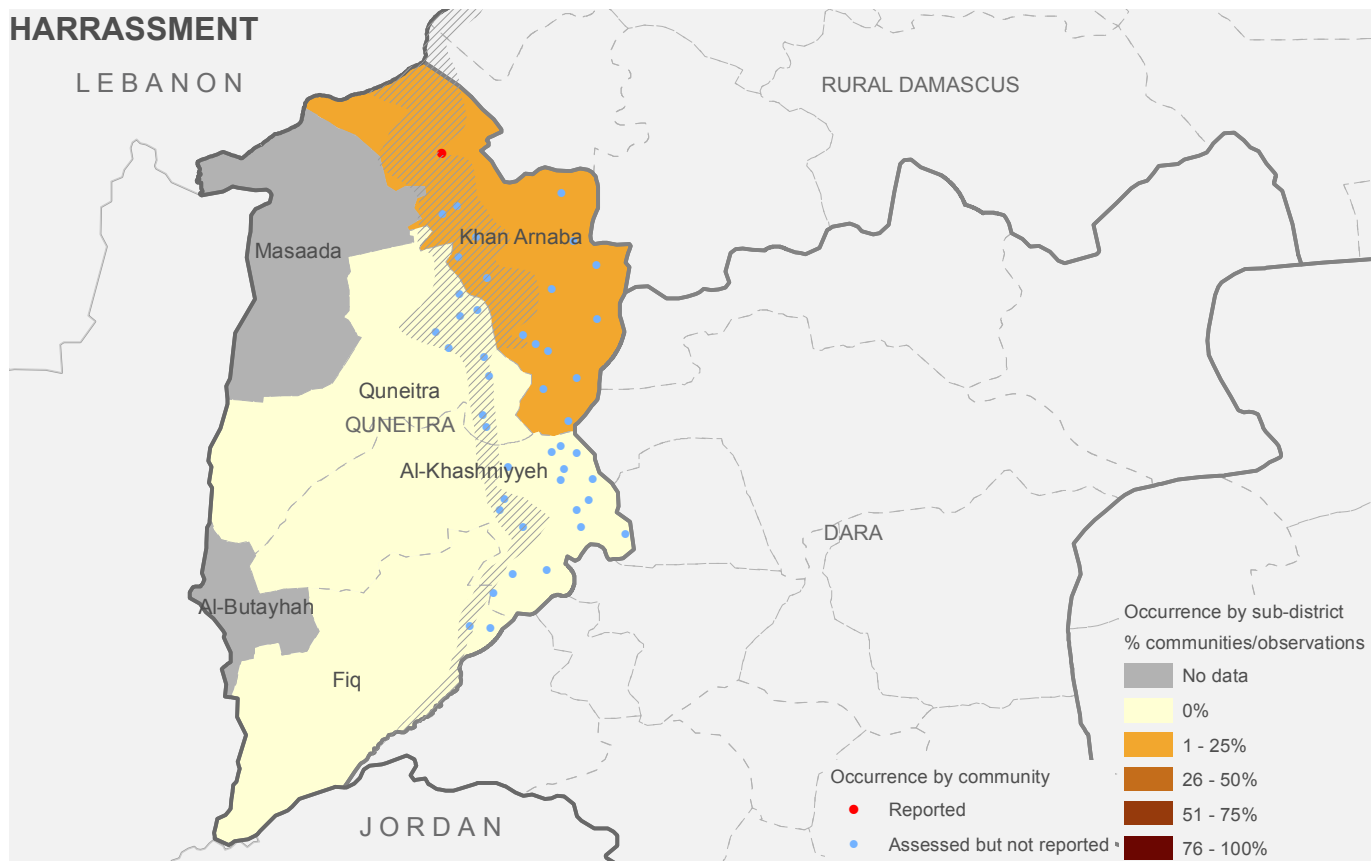
Map of occurrence of protection issues

NOTE: In sub-districts where community level data is available, the indicated percentage on the map represents the % of communities assessed that report the issue. In sub-districts where community level data is not available, it represents % of “direct community observations” by Protection sector members that reported the issue.

EXPLOITATION (INCLUDING LABOUR EXPLOITATION)



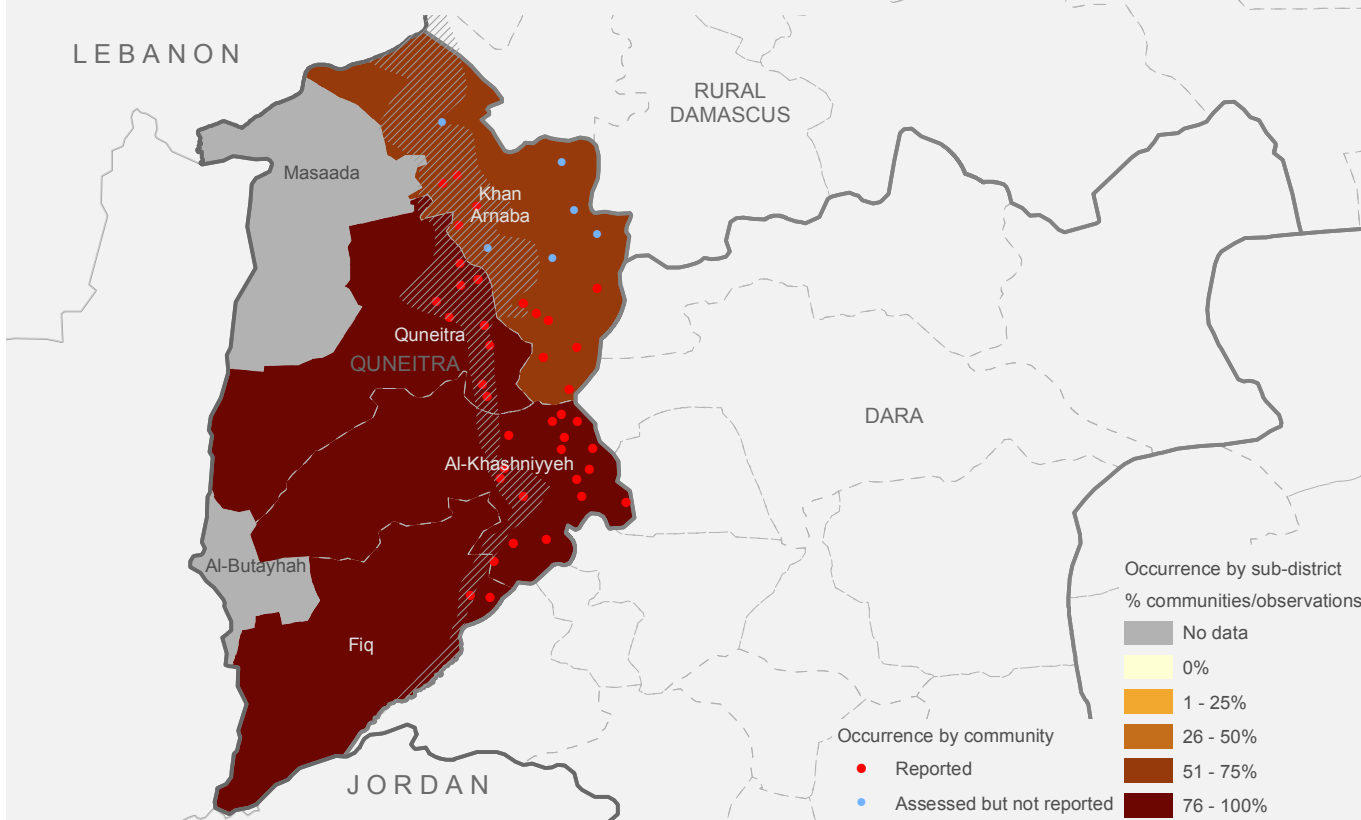
HARRASSMENT



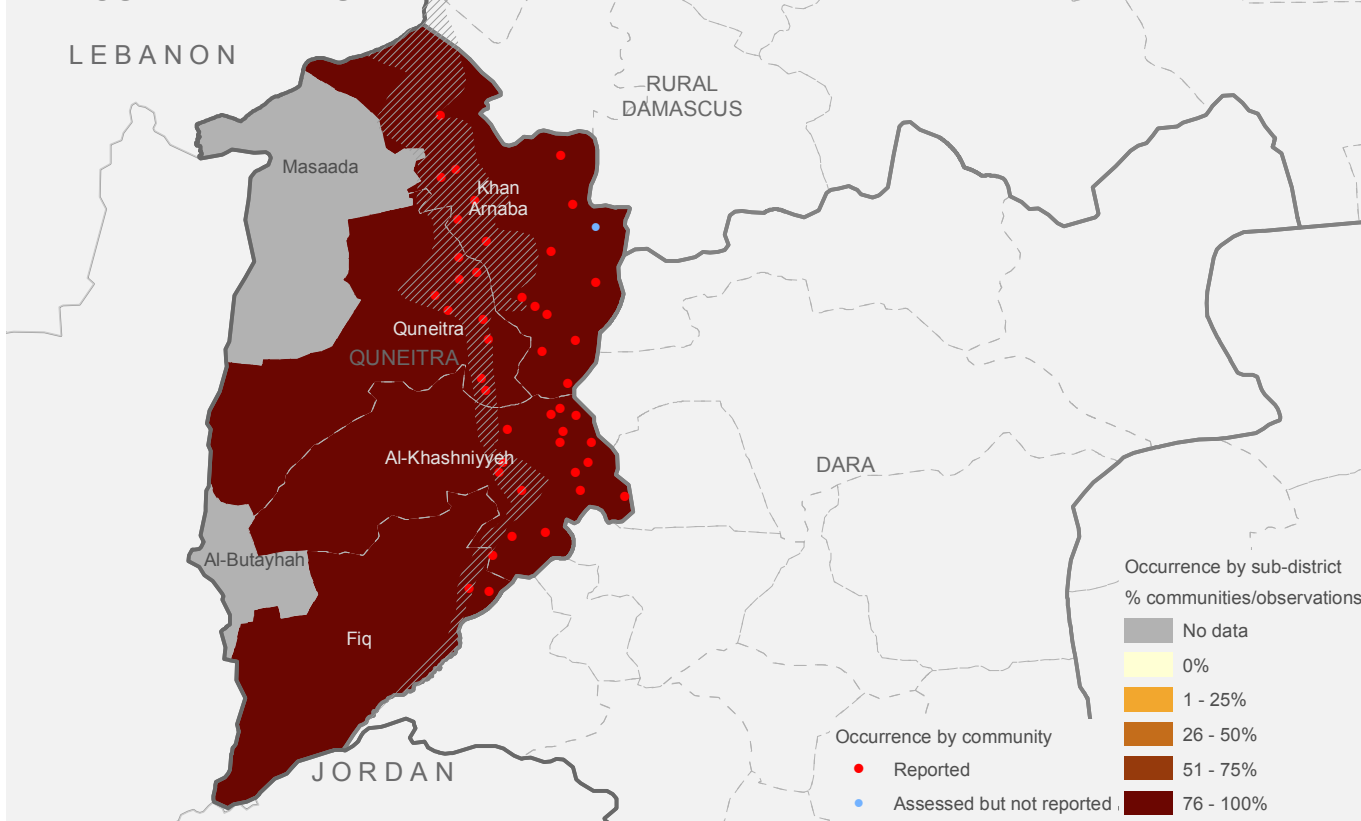
Map of occurrence of protection issues

NOTE: In sub-districts where community level data is available, the indicated percentage on the map represents the % of communities assessed that report the issue. In sub-districts where community level data is not available, it represents % of “direct community observations” by Protection sector members that reported the issue.

LACK/LOSS OF CIVIL/PERSONAL DOCUMENTATION



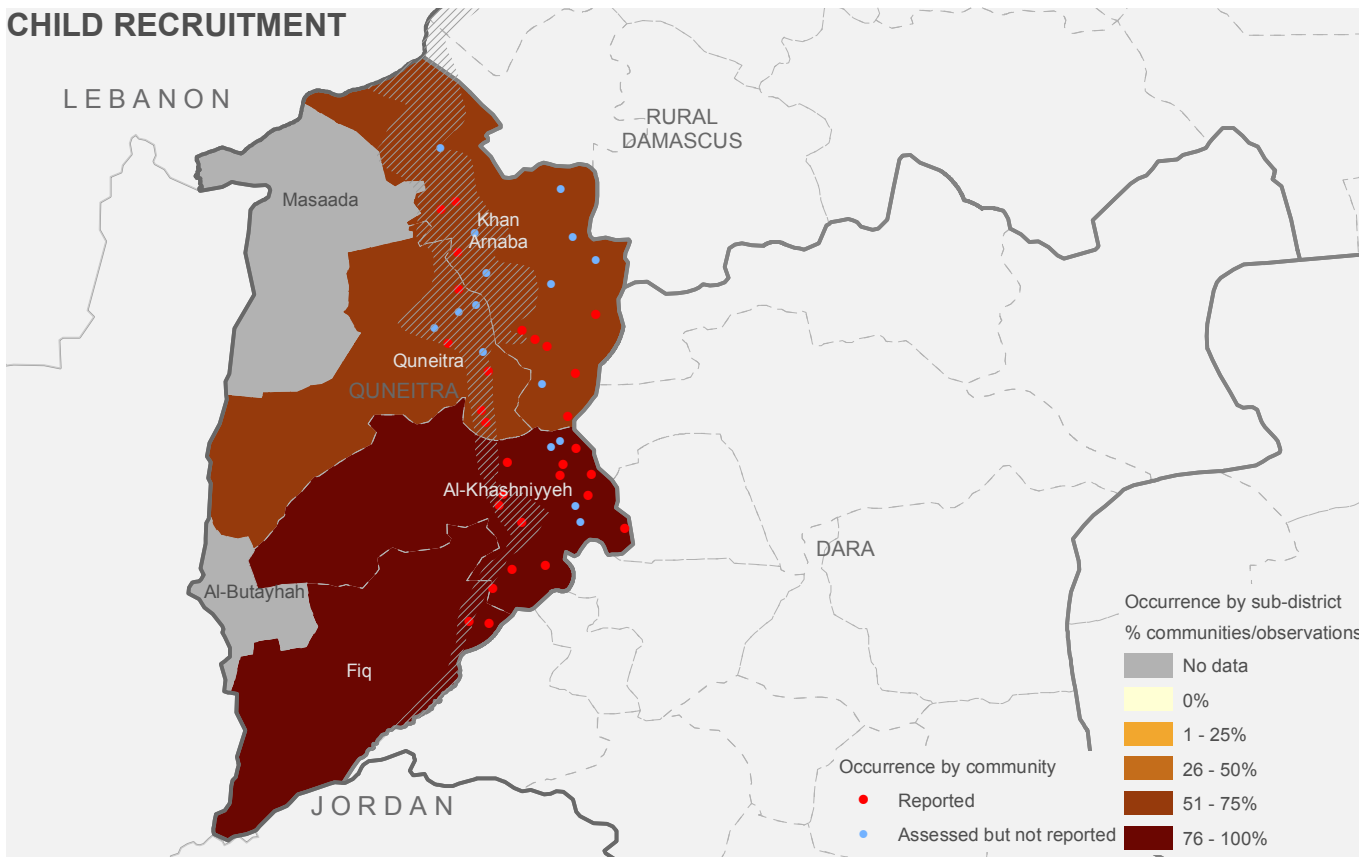
EXPLOSIVE HAZARDS



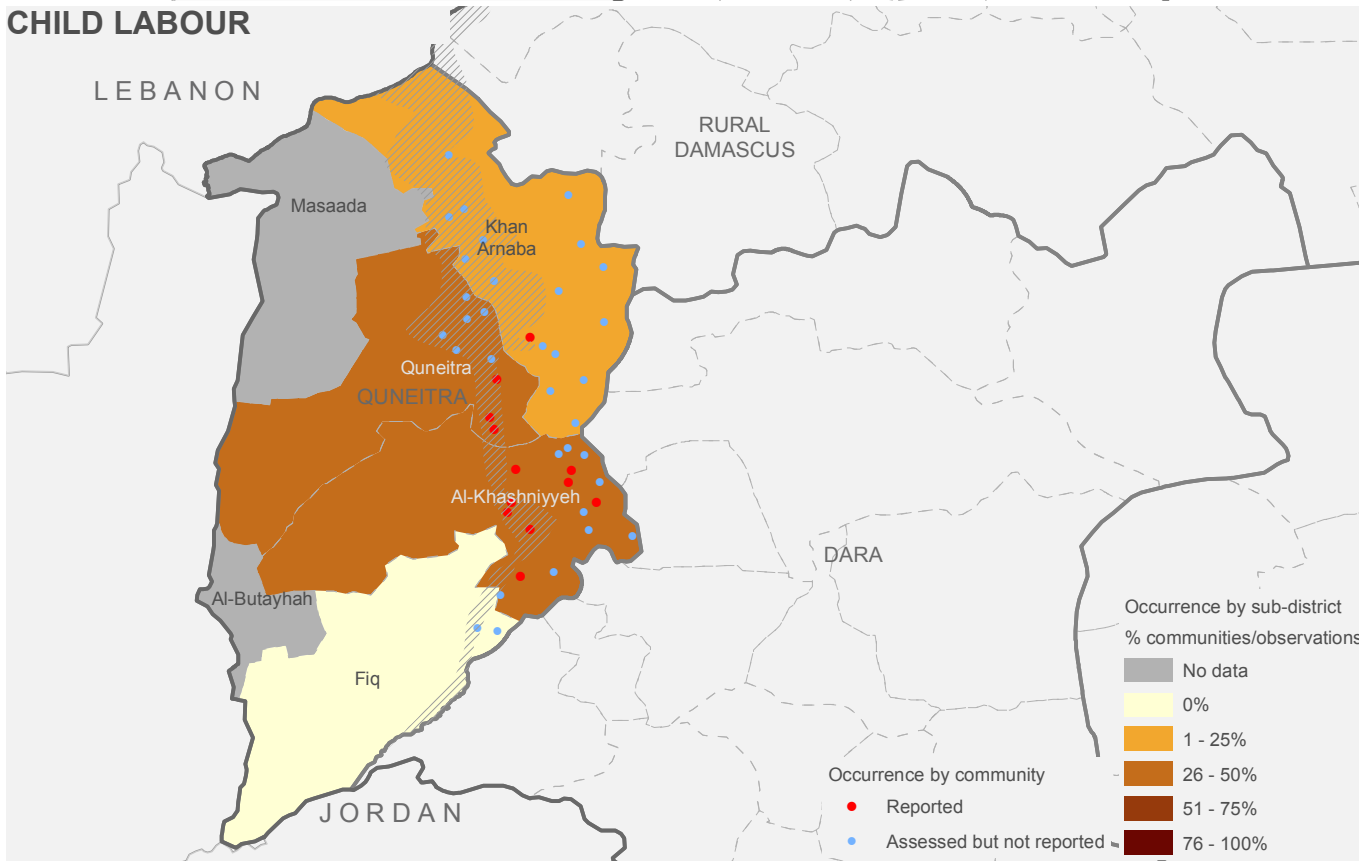
Map of occurrence of protection issues

NOTE: In sub-districts where community level data is available, the indicated percentage on the map represents the % of communities assessed that report the issue. In sub-districts where community level data is not available, it represents % of “direct community observations” by Protection sector members that reported the issue.

CHILD RECRUITMENT

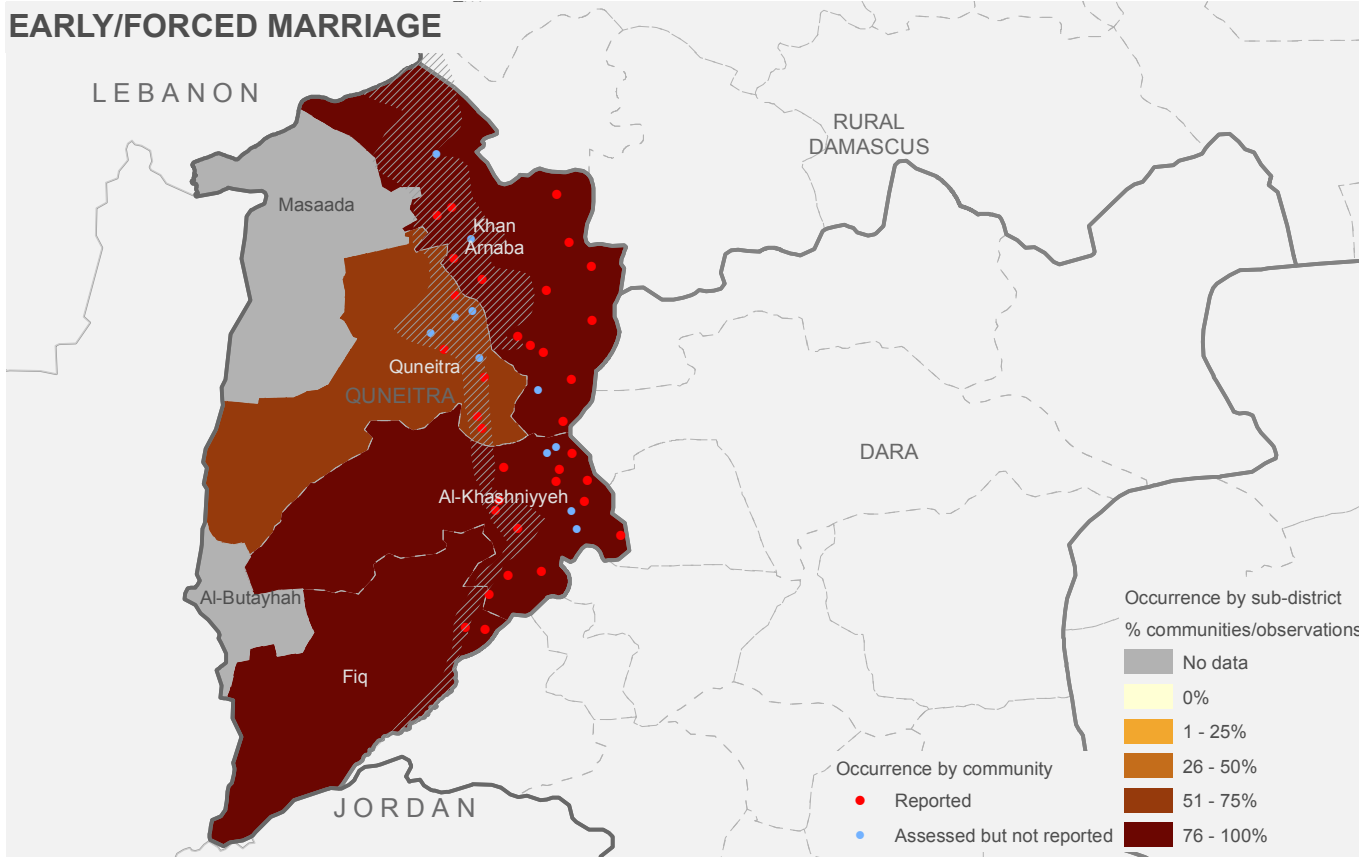
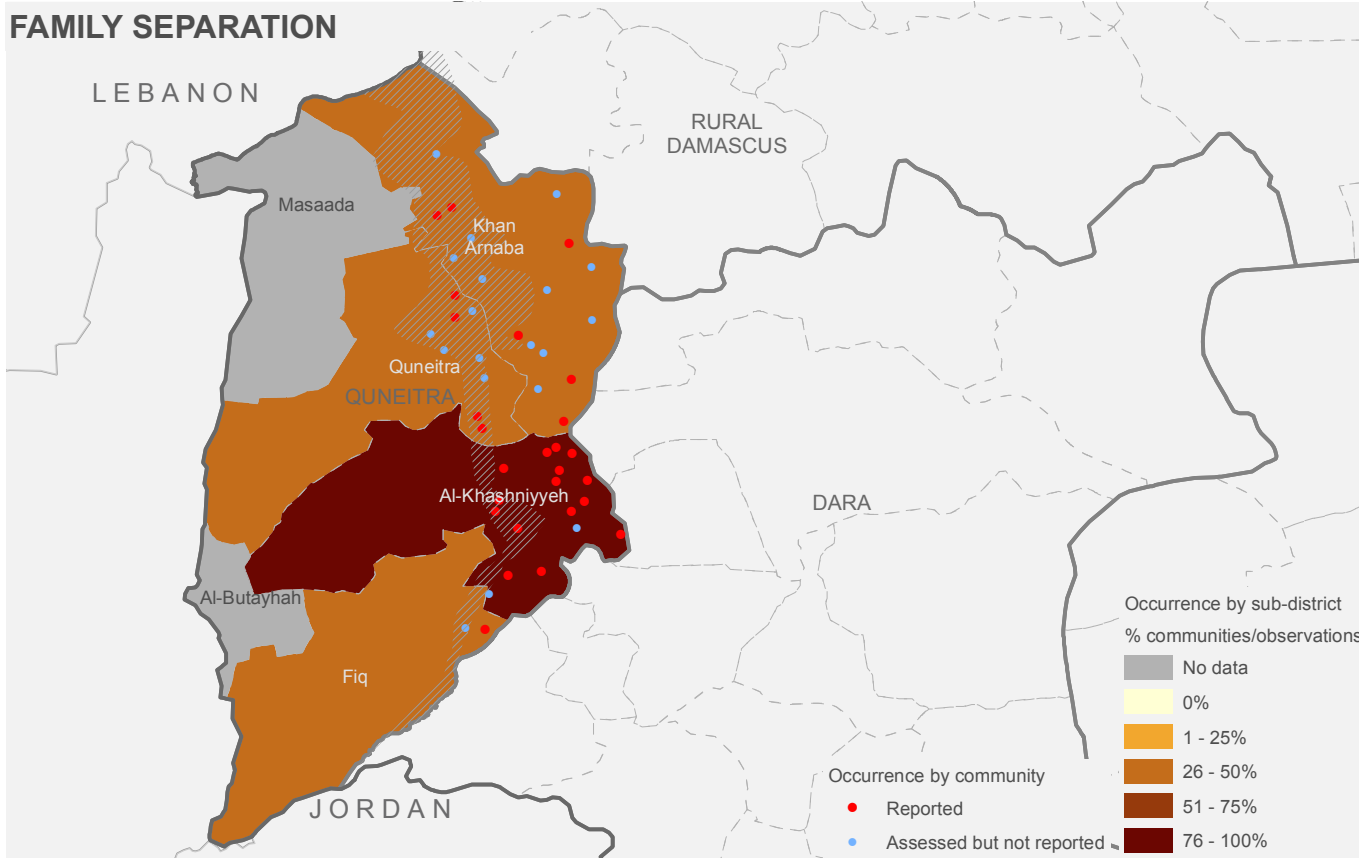


CHILD LABOUR



Map of occurrence of protection issues

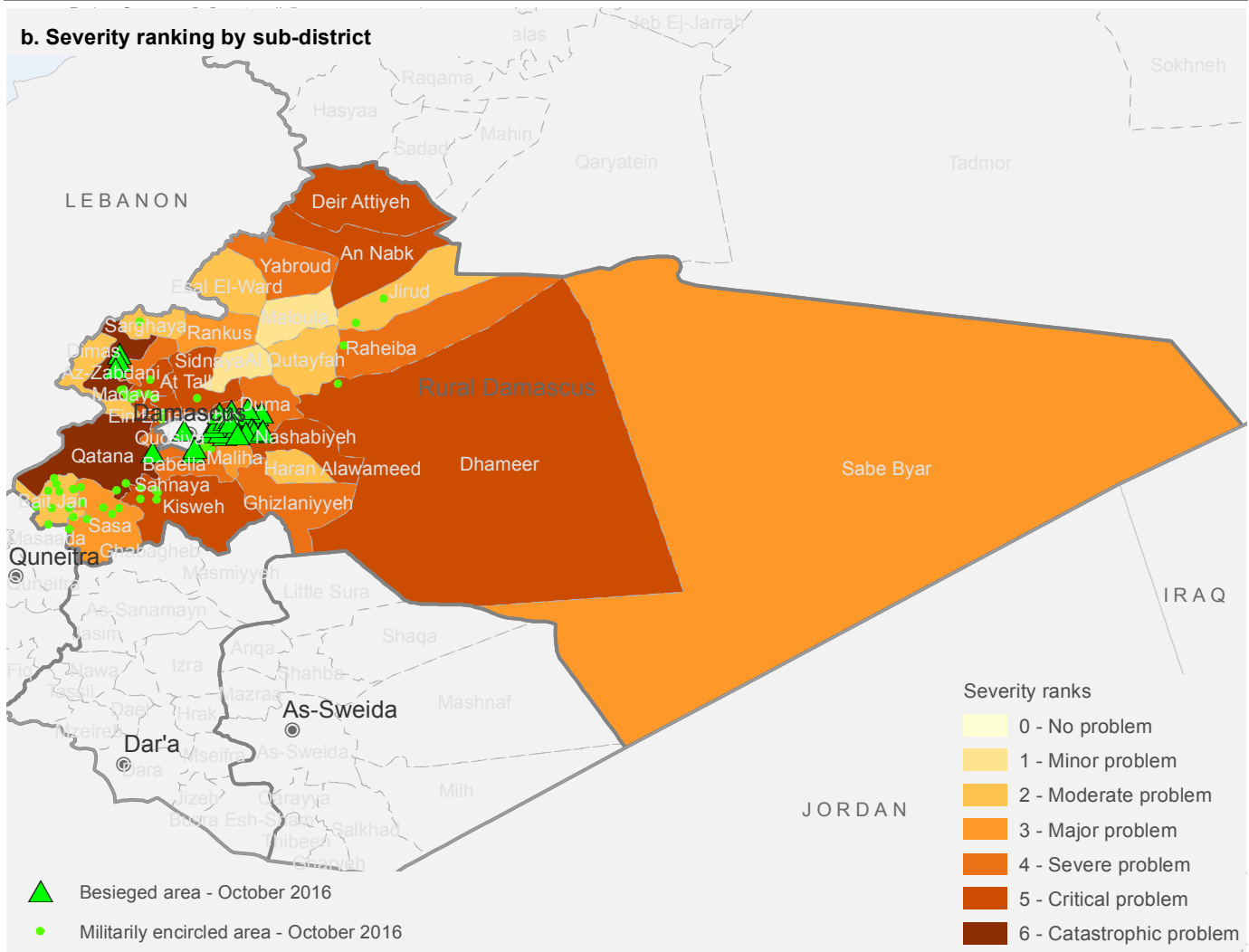
NOTE: In sub-districts where community level data is available, the indicated percentage on the map represents the % of communities assessed that report the issue. In sub-districts where community level data is not available, it represents % of “direct community observations” by Protection sector members that reported the issue.



RURAL DAMASCUS GOVERNORATE: a. POPULATION CATEGORIES

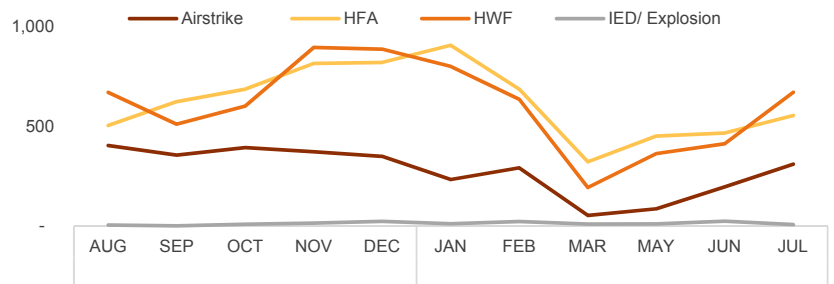
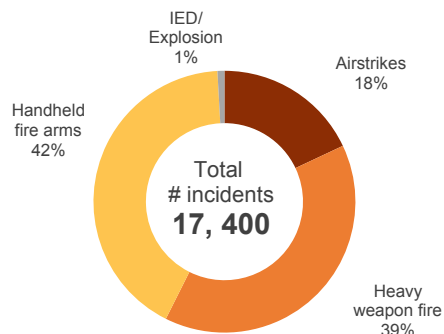
	36	3,319,481	2,552,701	1,375,017	1,152,271	190,260
Severity	Number of sub-districts	Total population	People in Need	IDPs	In Besieged/ Militarily encircled locations	In Hard-to-reach locations
No problem	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor problem	2	20,850	14,441	980	0	0
Moderate problem	7	144,680	111,308	15,910	47,160	4,550
Major problem	5	127,430	109,933	15,260	96,300	15,430
Severe problem	10	1,364,240	1,044,892	553,172	341,700	128,000
Critical problem	10	1,313,351	1,028,131	599,555	641,521	27,830
Catastrophic problem	2	348,930	243,996	190,140	25,590	14,450

b. Severity ranking by sub-district



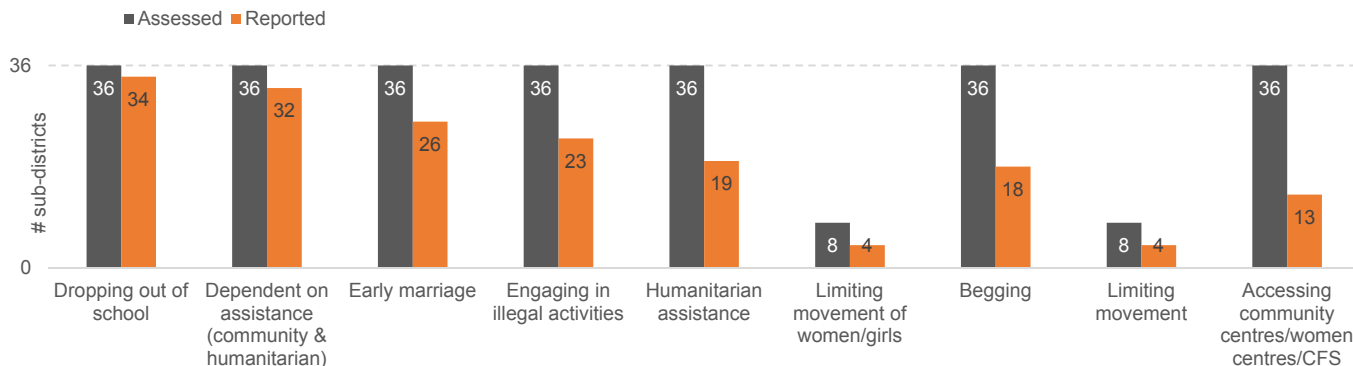
c. CONFLICT INCIDENTS

Number of conflict incidents by type (from 1 August 2015 to 31 July 2016)



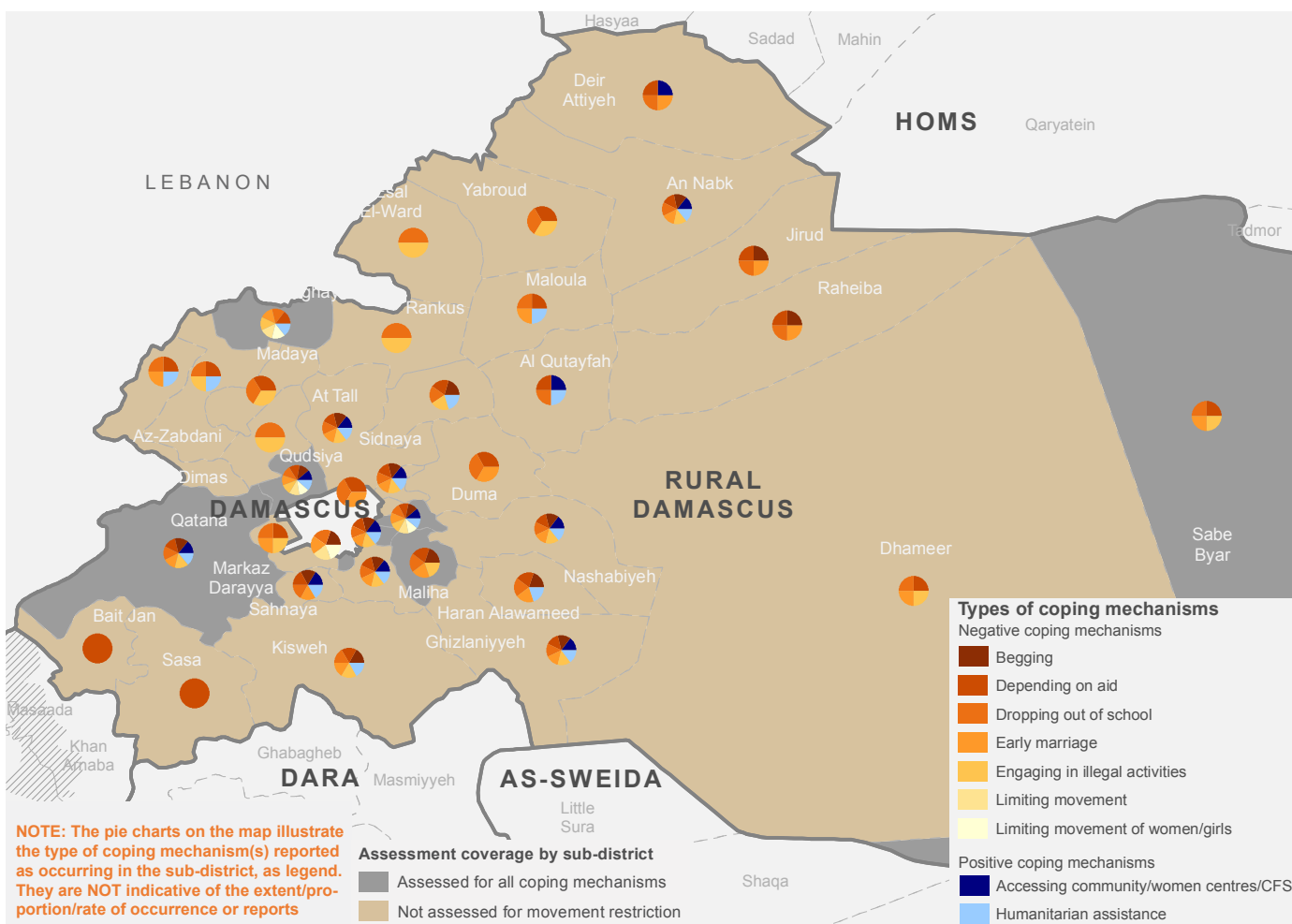
d. COPING MECHANISMS

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting occurrence of different types of coping mechanisms



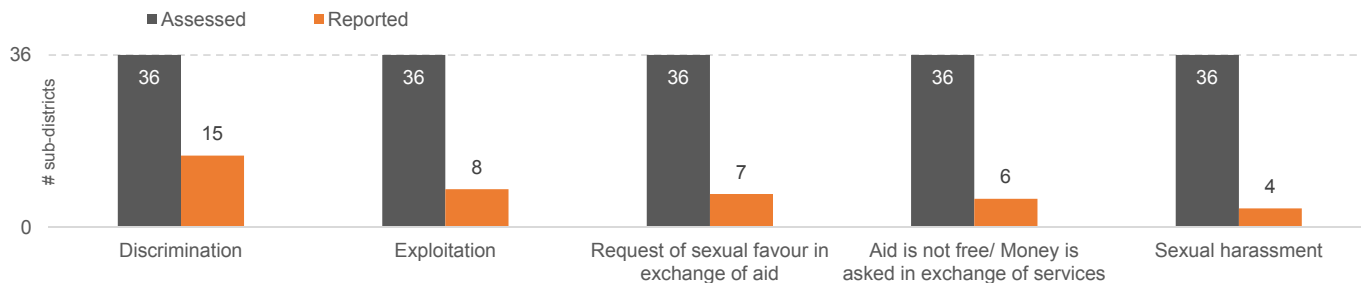
Map of occurrence of different types of coping mechanisms by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the type of coping mechanism(s) reported as occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion/rate of occurrence or reports.



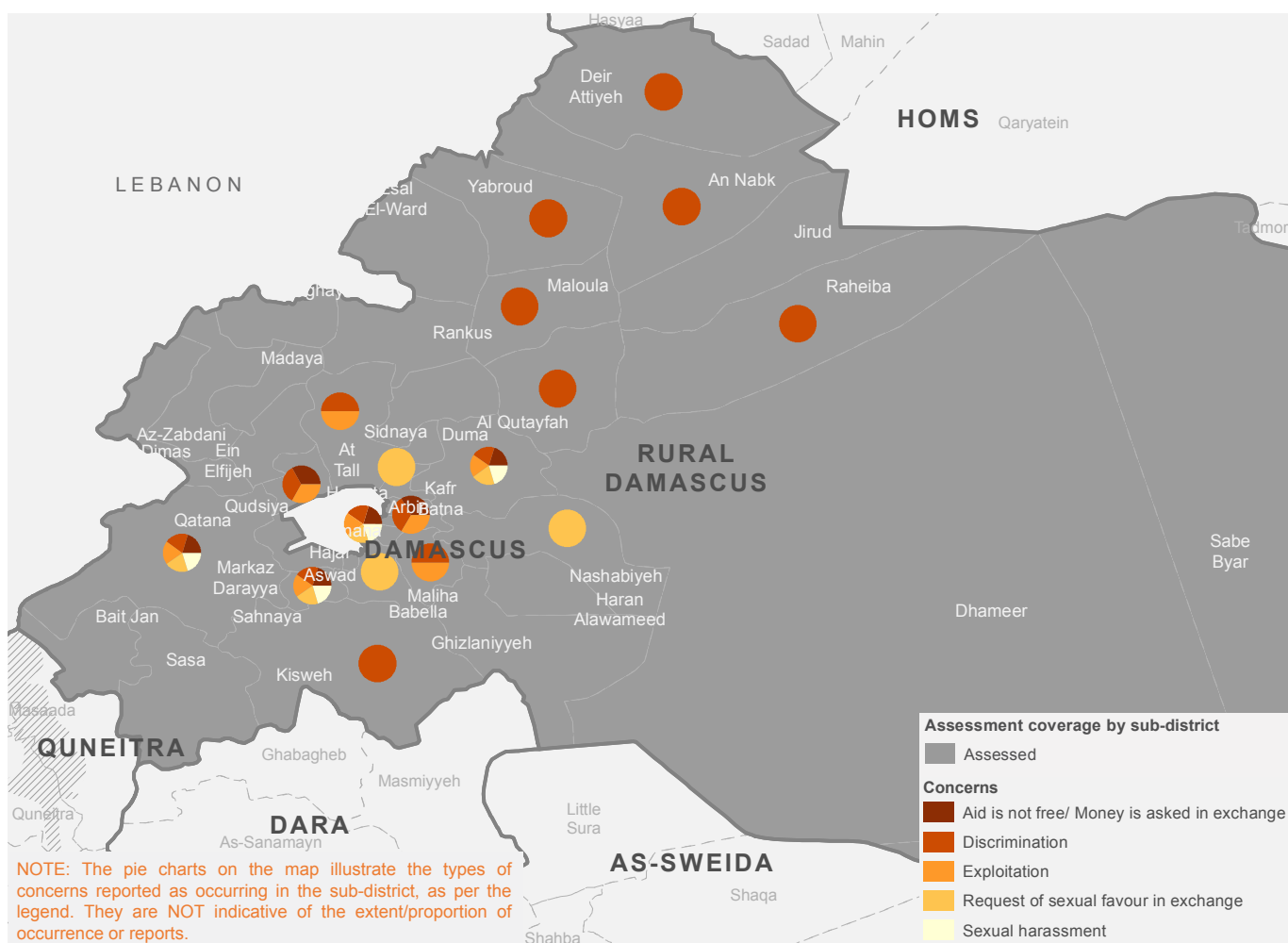
e. CONCERNS ON HOW HUMANITARIAN AID IS DELIVERED

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting different types of protection concerns in relation to receipt of humanitarian aid.



Map of different types of protection concerns occurring in relation to receipt of humanitarian aid, by sub-district

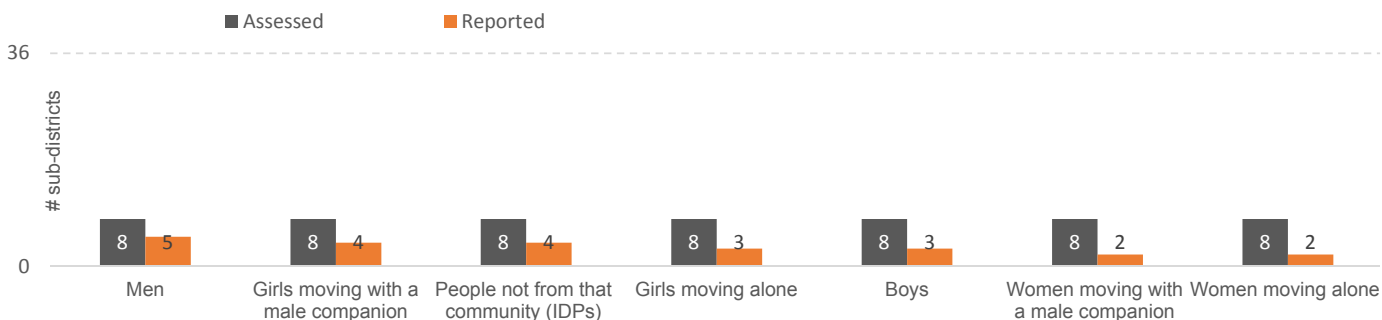
NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the types of concerns reported as occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion of occurrence or reports.



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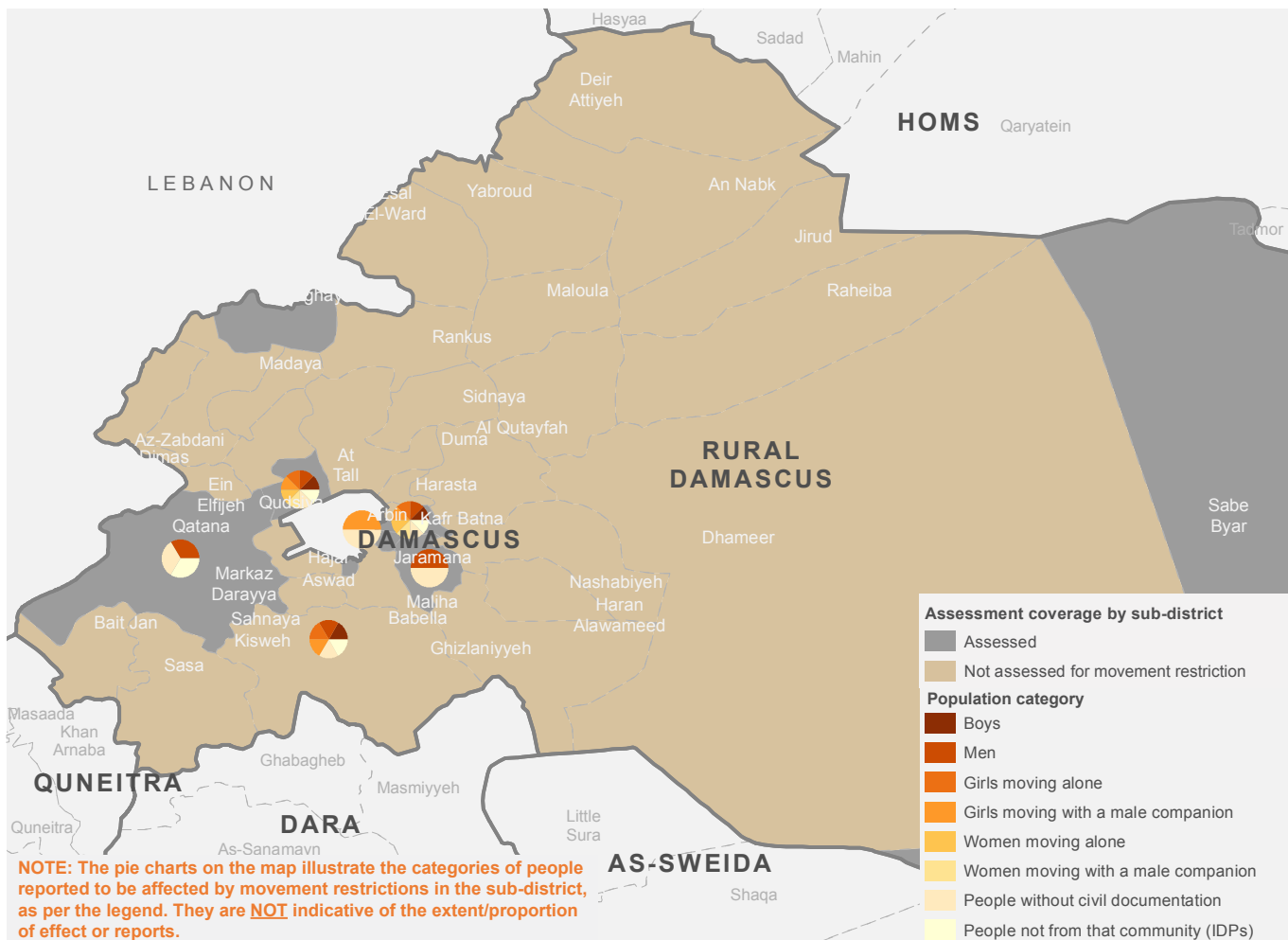
f. MOVEMENT RESTRICTION: TYPES OF POPULATION AFFECTED

The graph below reflects the categories of people reported to be affected by movement restrictions (assessed and reported as occurring by sub-districts).



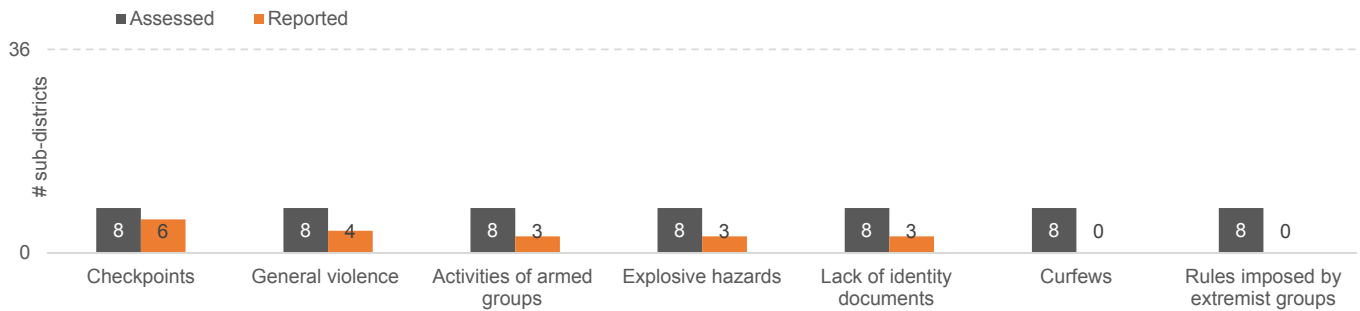
Map of categories of people reported to be affected by movement restrictions by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the categories of people reported to be affected by movement restrictions in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are **NOT** indicative of the extent/proportion of effect or reports.



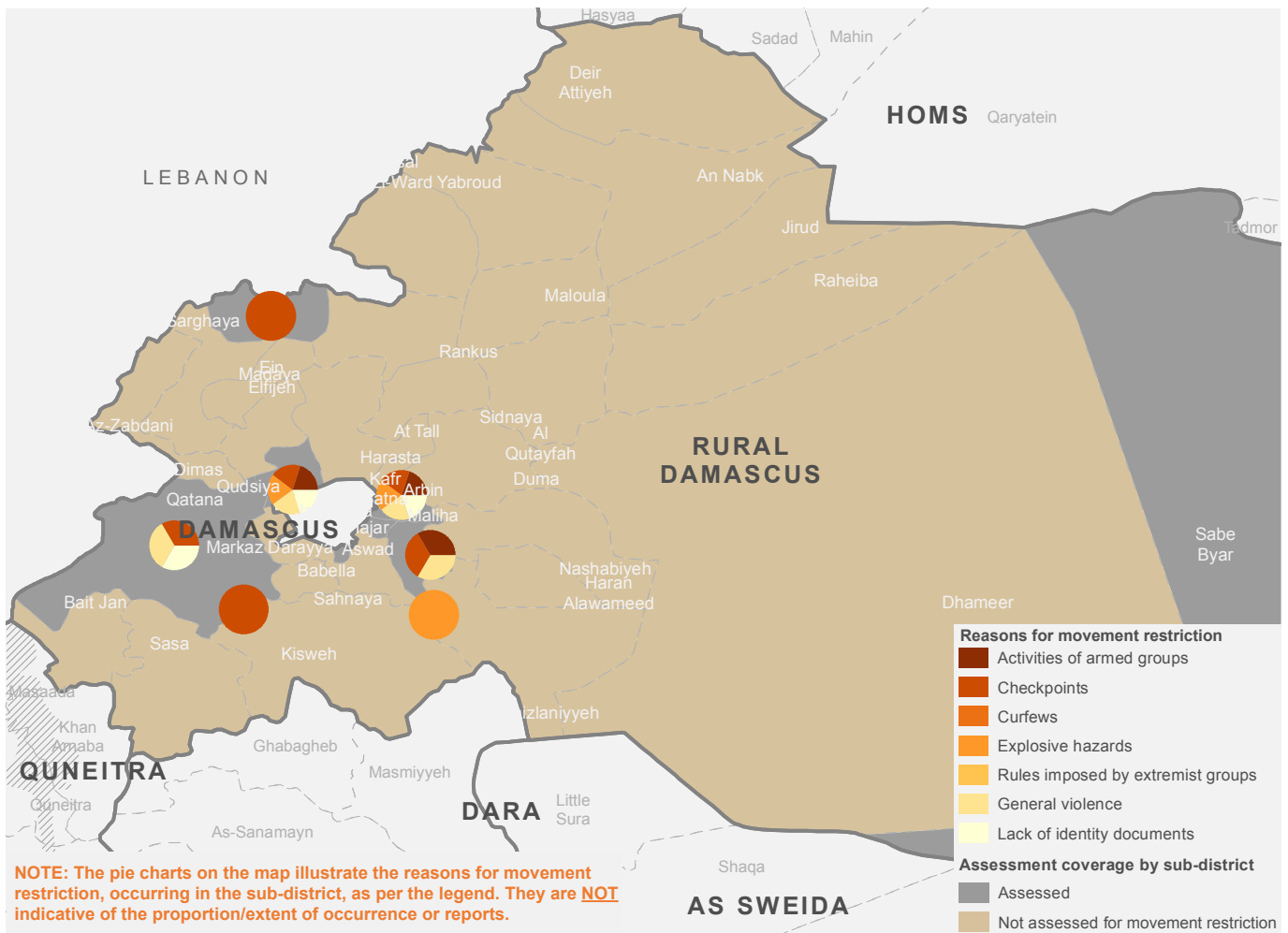
g. MOVEMENT RESTRICTION: REASONS

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting occurrence of different reasons for movement restrictions



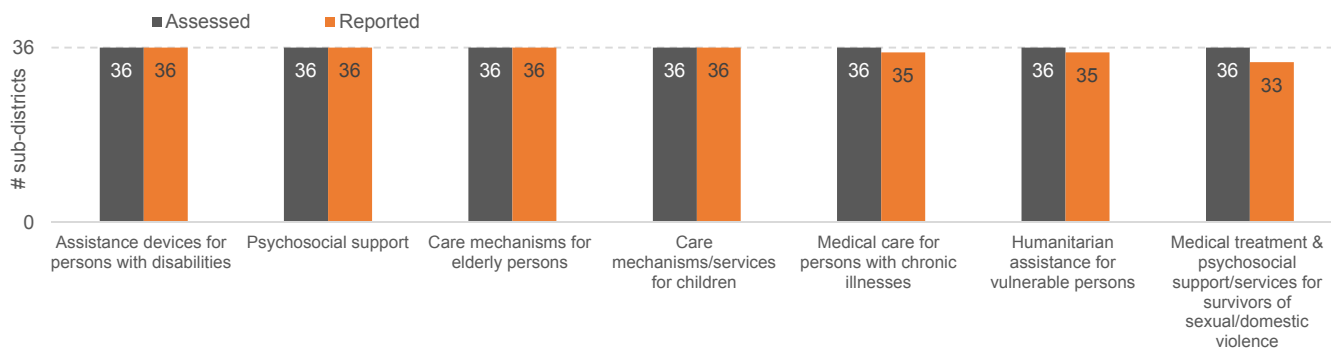
Map of different reasons for movement restrictions reported by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the reasons for movement restriction, occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the proportion/extent of occurrence or reports.



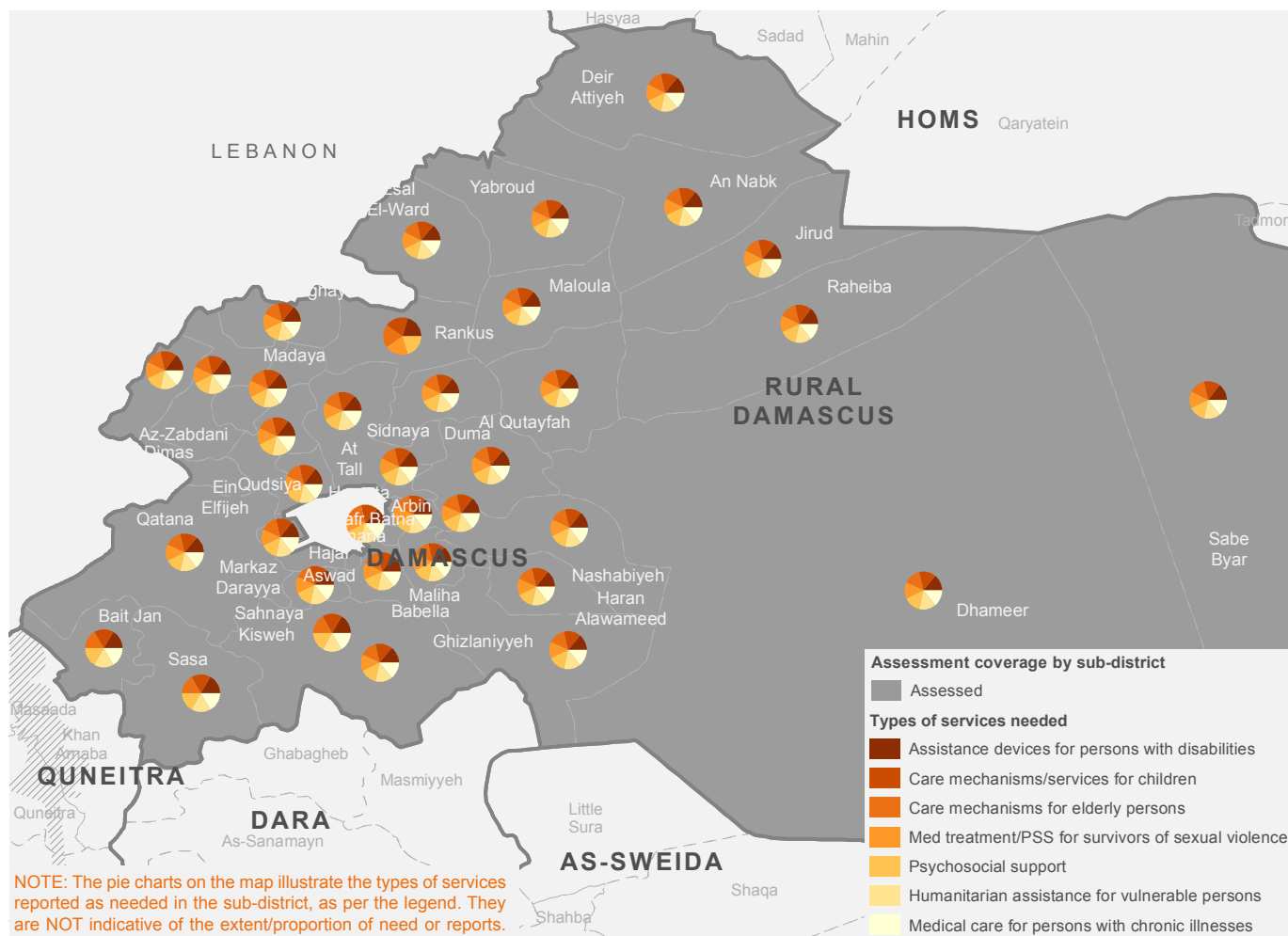
h. TYPES OF SERVICES NEEDED

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting a need for the following categories of services.



Map of different types of services reported as needed, by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the types of services reported as needed in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are **NOT** indicative of the extent/proportion of need or reports.



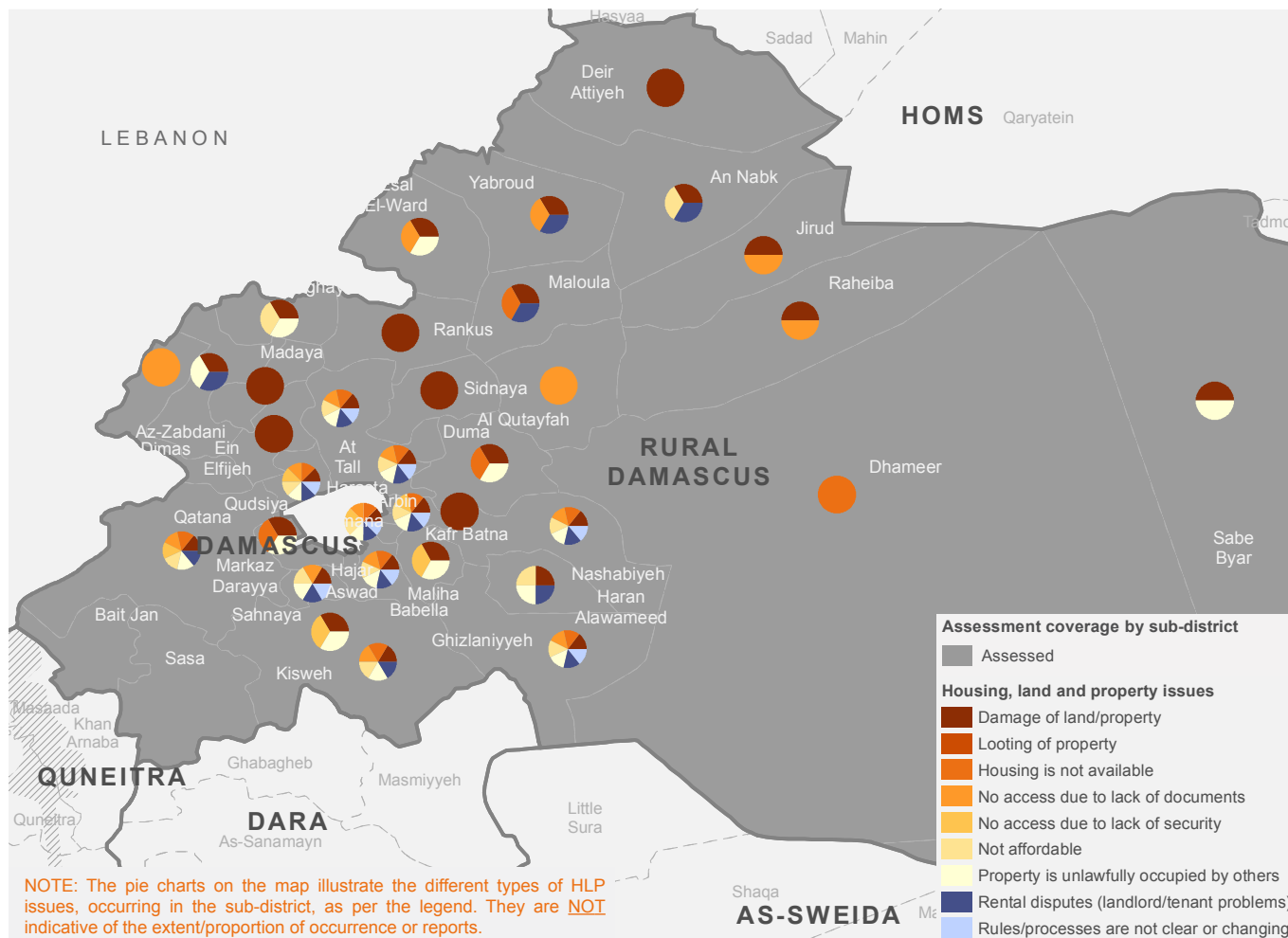
i. TYPES OF HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY (“HLP”) ISSUES

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting occurrence of different types of HLP issues



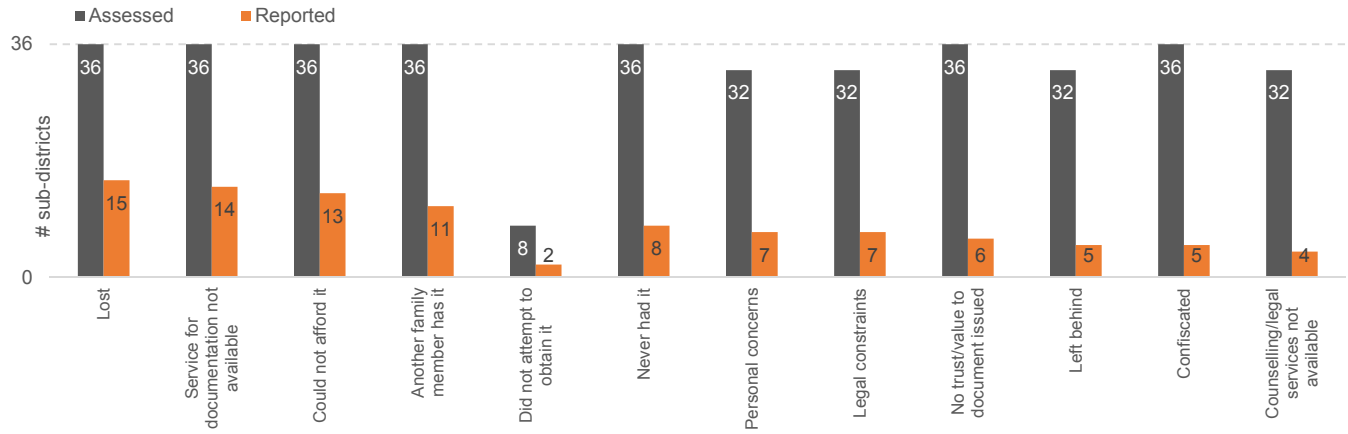
Map of different types of HLP issues occurring by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the different types of HLP issues, occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion of occurrence or reports.



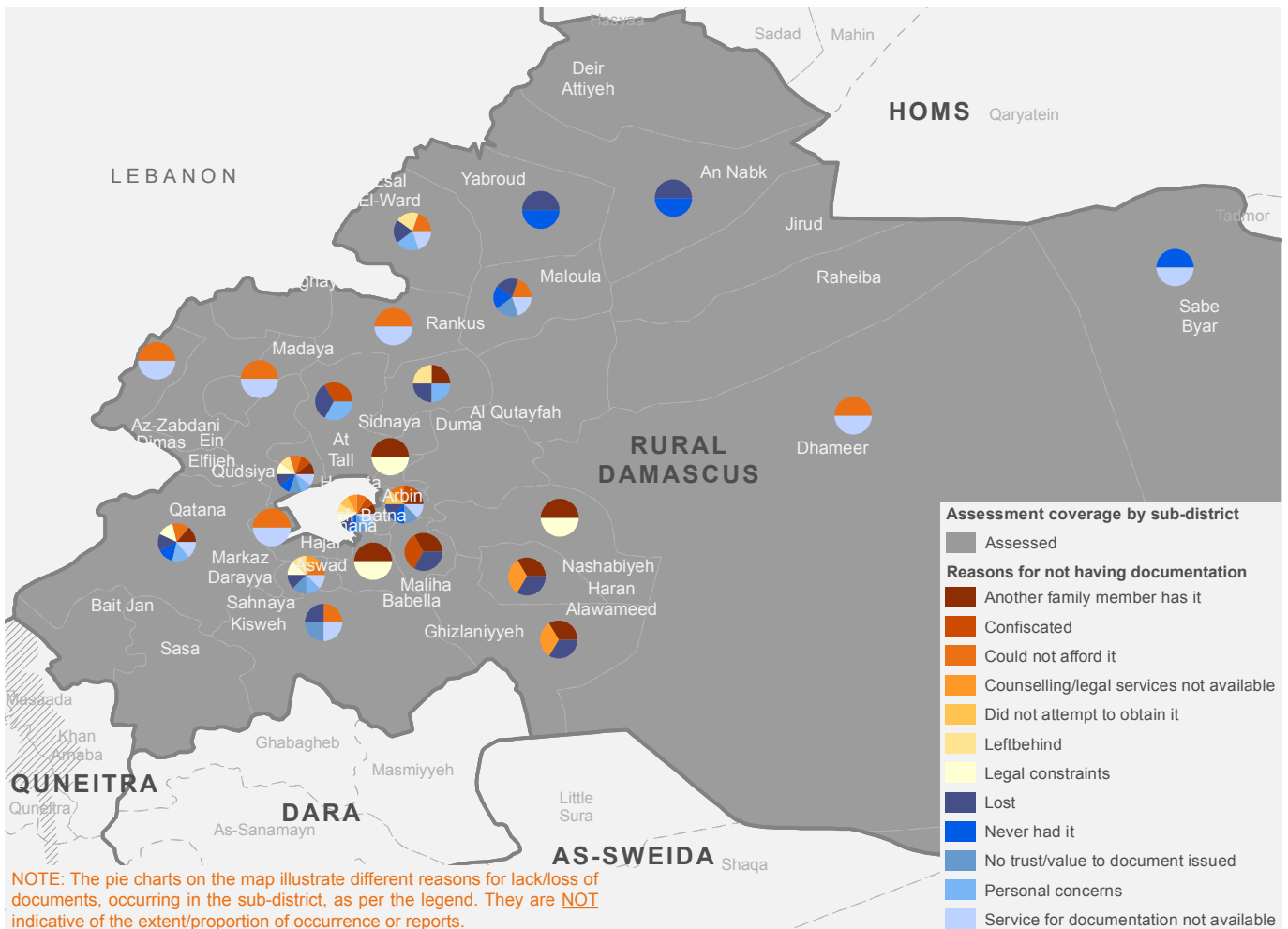
j. CIVIL DOCUMENTATION: REASONS FOR NOT HAVING DOCUMENTS

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting occurrence of different reasons for not having documents



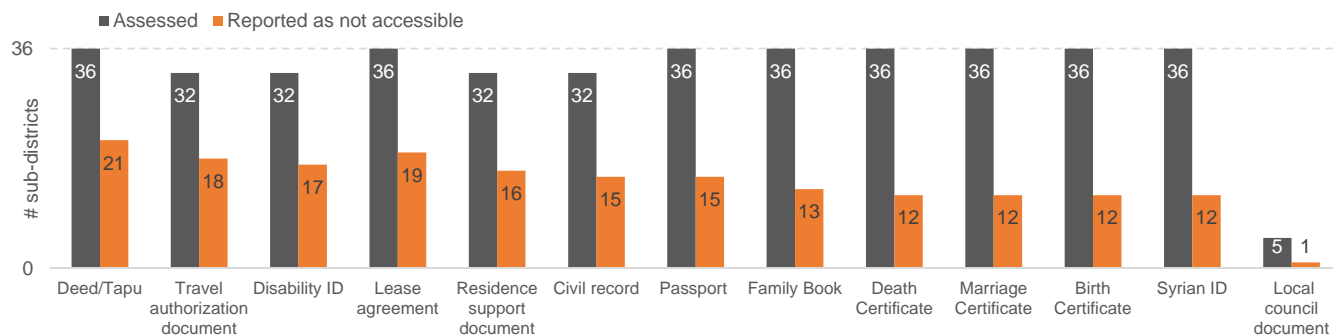
Map of different types of reasons for not having documents, by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate different reasons for lack/loss of documents, occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion of occurrence or reports.



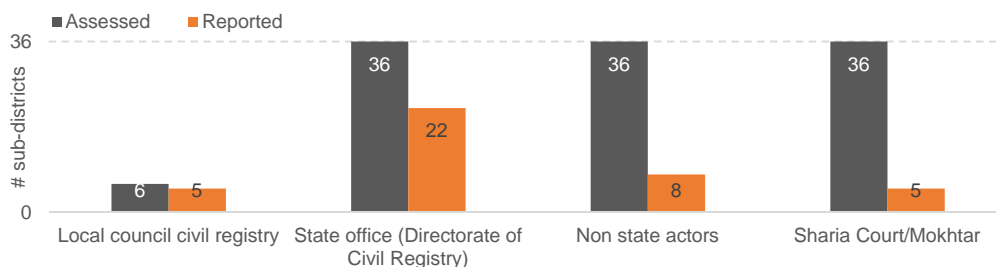
K. CIVIL DOCUMENTATION: TYPE OF DOCUMENTS REPORTED AS NOT ACCESSIBLE

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting different types of documents as not accessible



I. CIVIL DOCUMENTATION: TYPE OF OFFICE/AUTHORITY CURRENTLY ACCESSIBLE TO OBTAIN DOCUMENTS

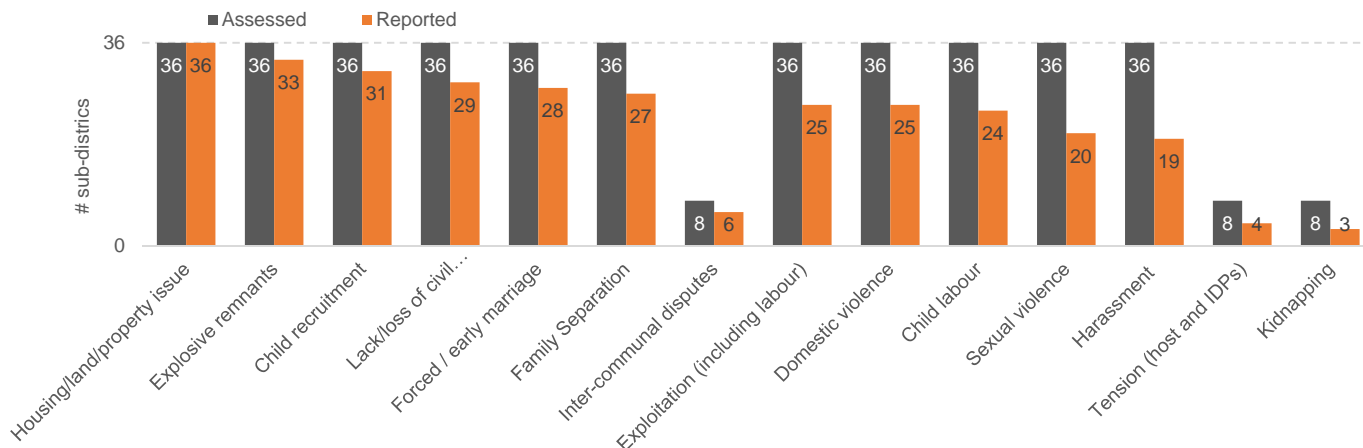
Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting different types of offices as accessible to obtain documents



m. PROTECTION ISSUES

Number of sub-districts reporting occurrence of different types of protection issues

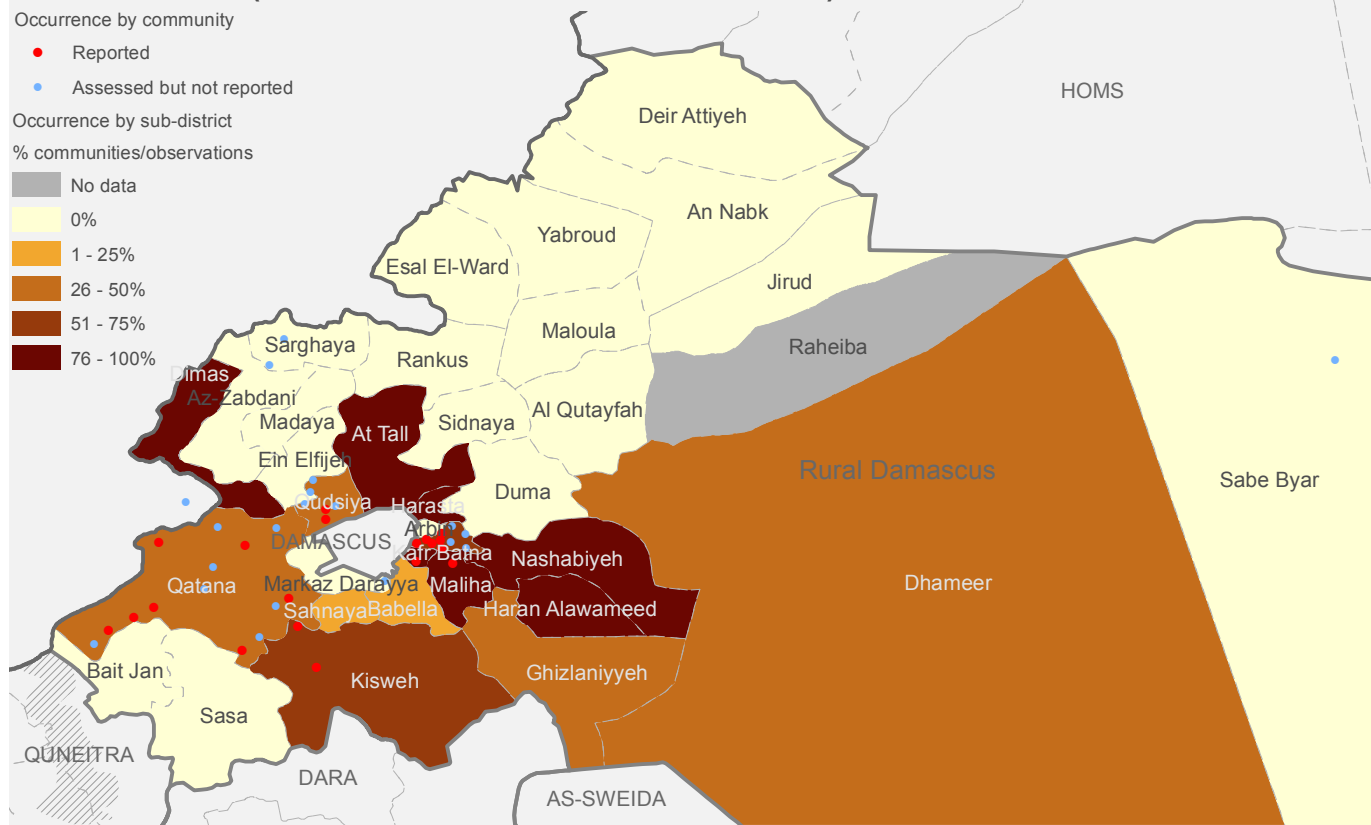
Disclaimer: This graph reflects the occurrence of the issue in sub-districts, and does not “rank” or reflect the “gravity” of the issue.



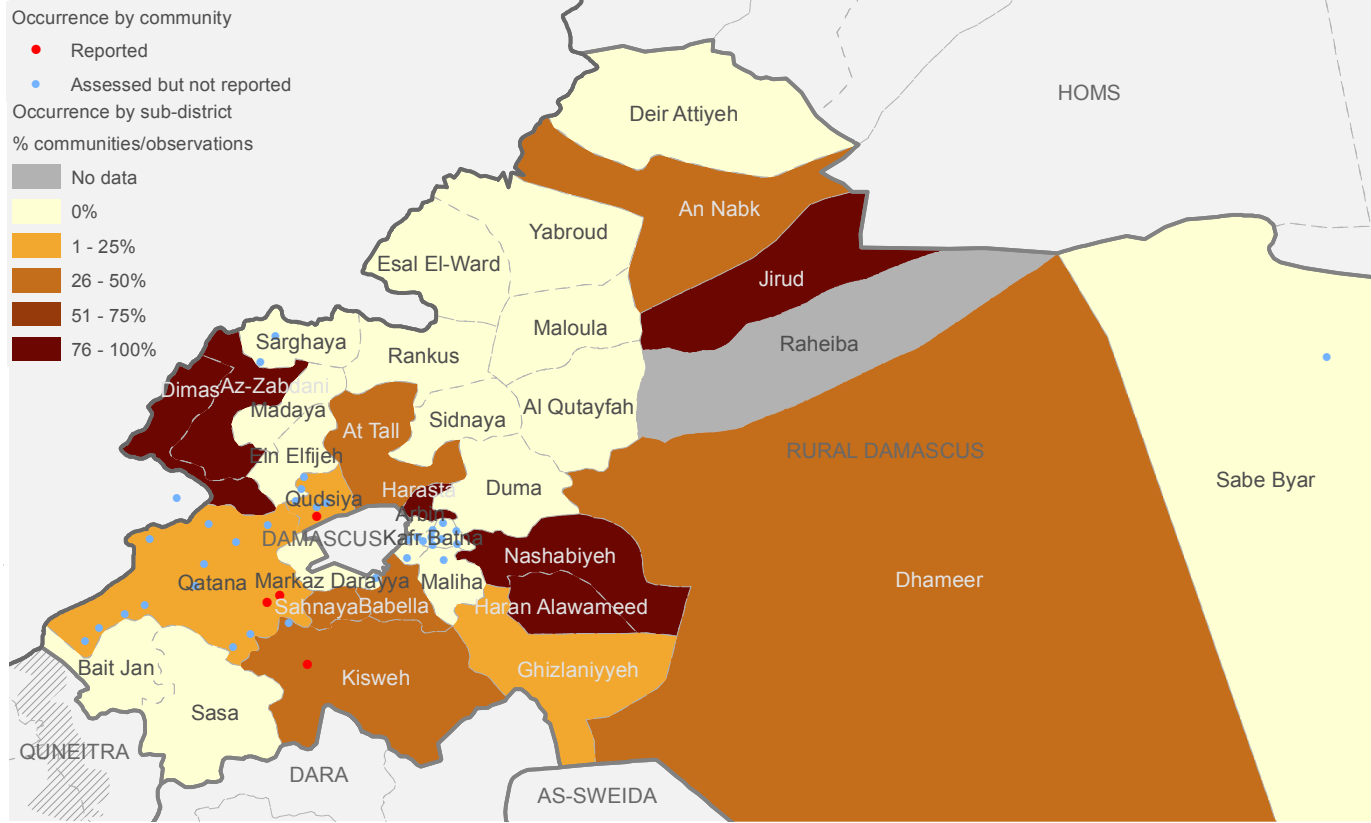
Map of occurrence of protection issues

NOTE: In sub-districts where community level data is available, the indicated percentage on the map represents the % of communities assessed that report the issue. In sub-districts where community level data is not available, it represents % of “direct community observations” by Protection sector members that reported the issue.

EXPLOITATION (INCLUDING LABOUR EXPLOITATION)



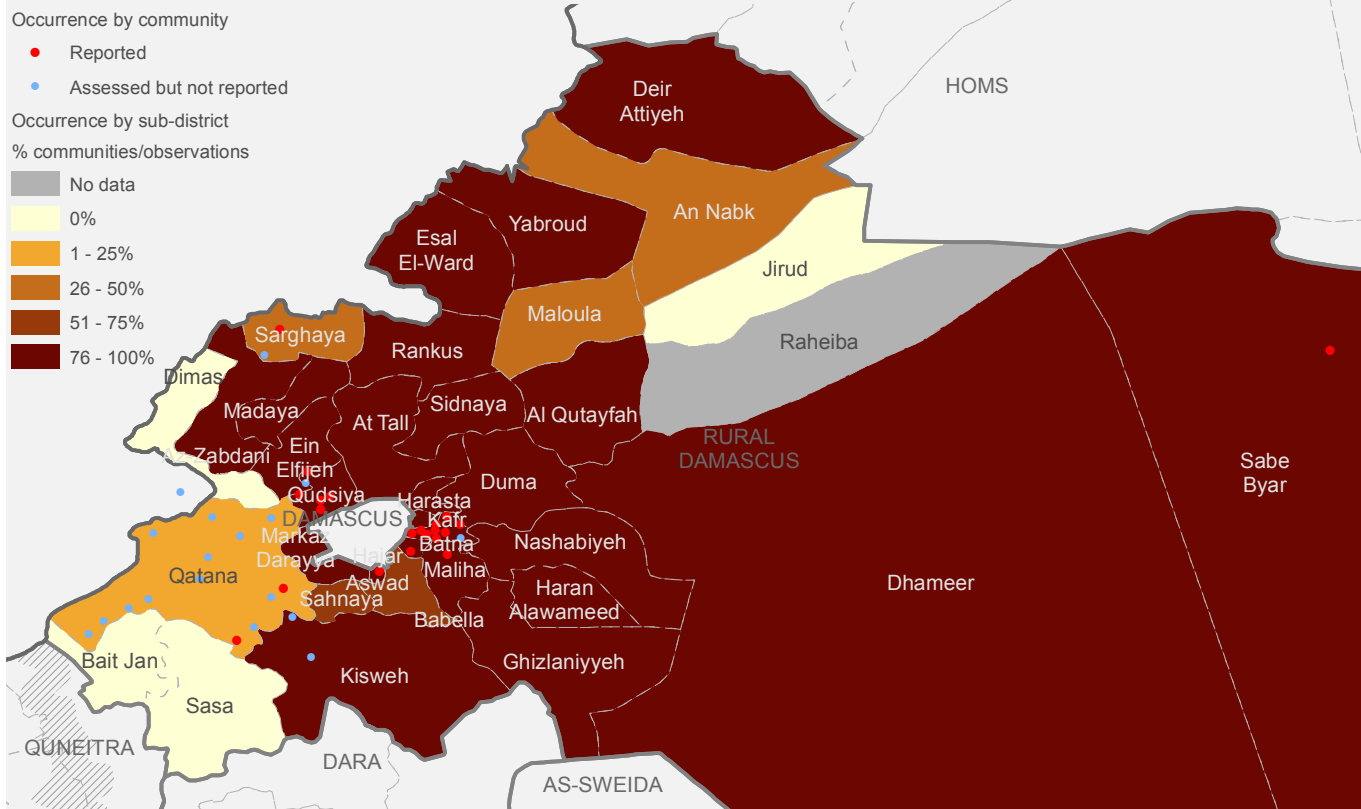
HARRASSMENT



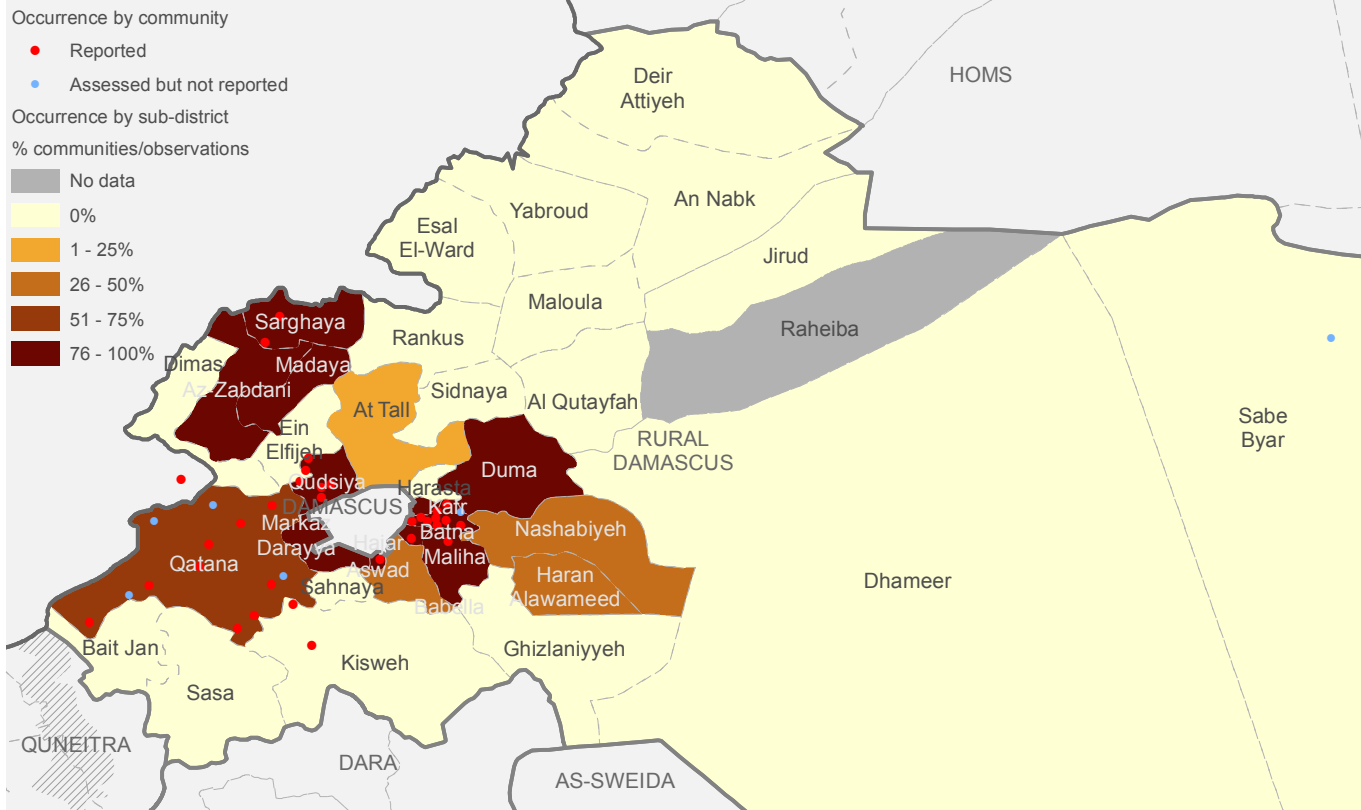
Map of occurrence of protection issues

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LACK/LOSS OF CIVIL/PERSONAL DOCUMENTATION



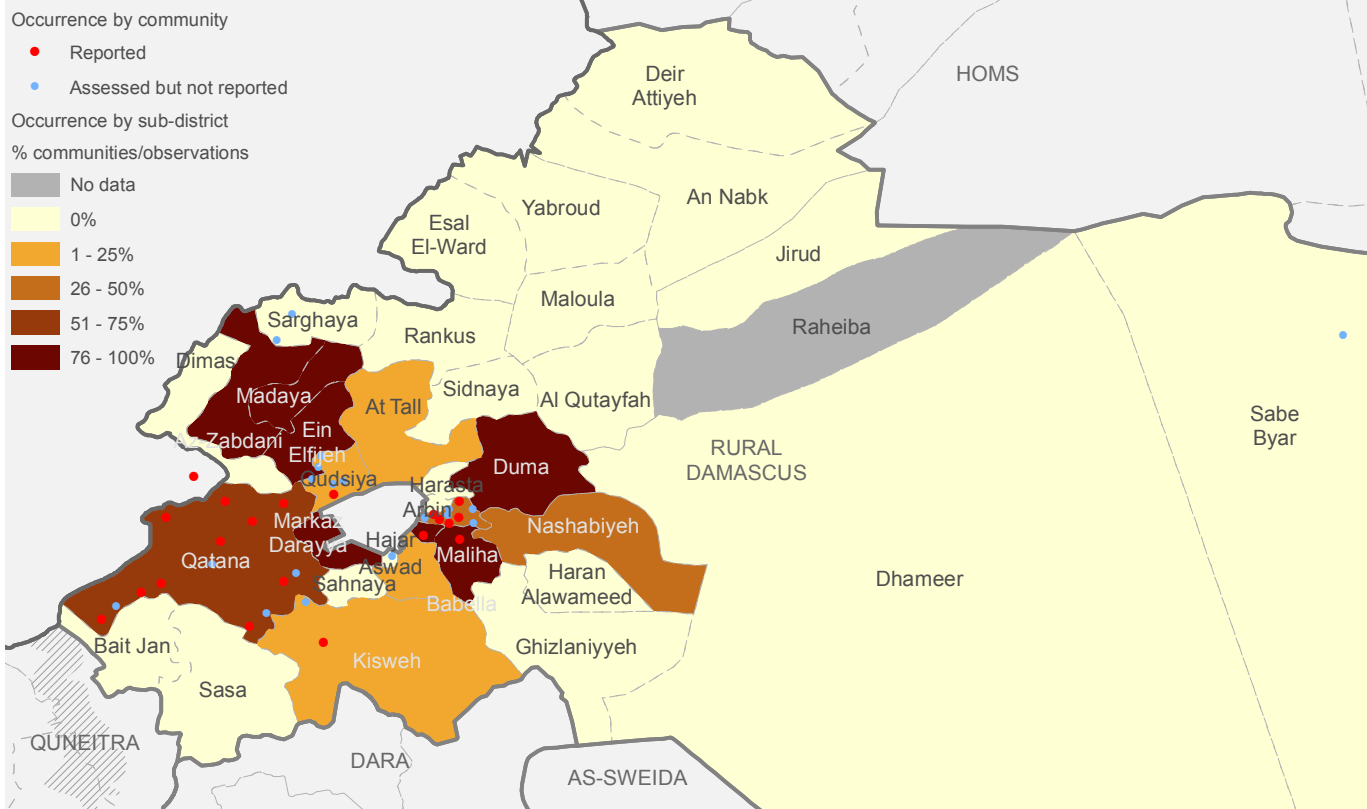
EXPLOSIVE HAZARDS



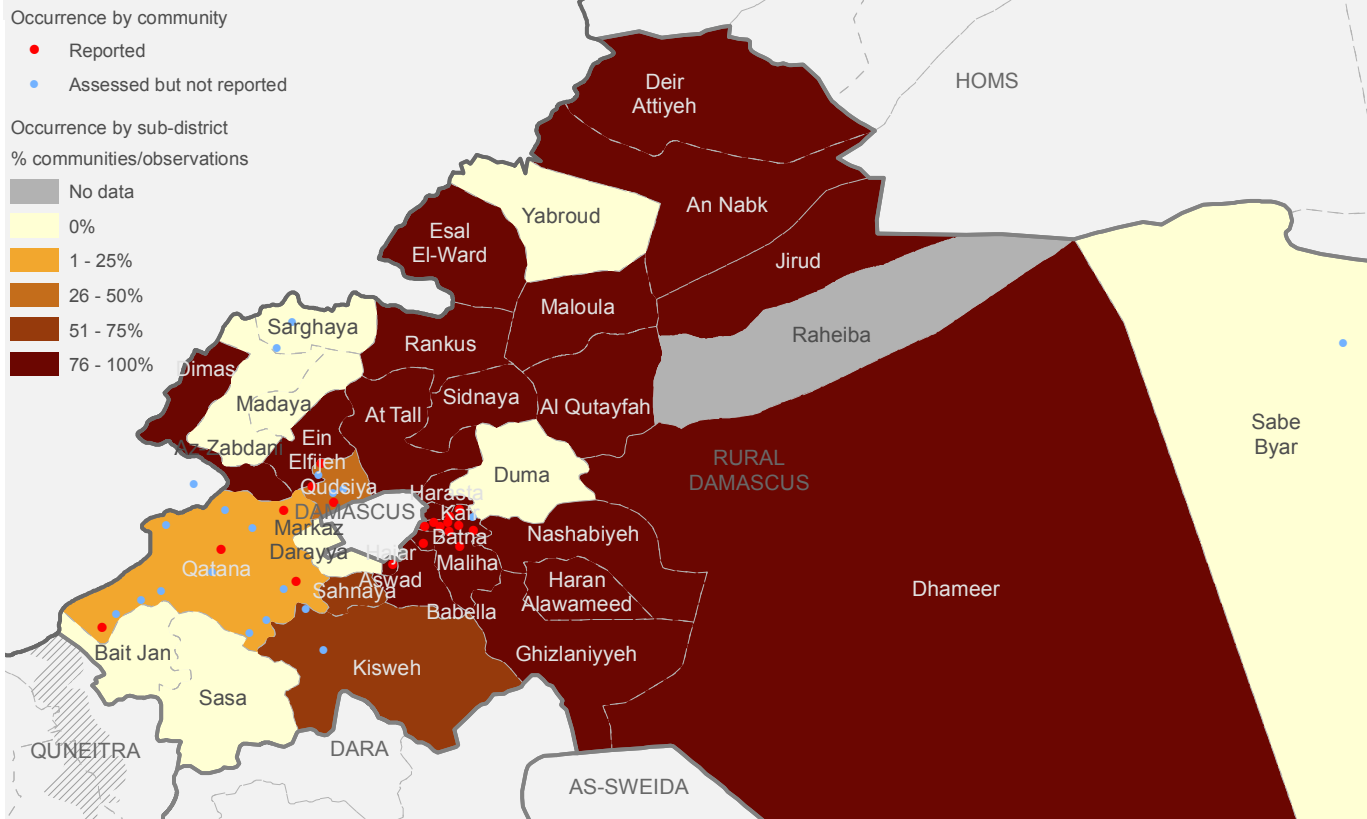
Map of occurrence of protection issues

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CHILD RECRUITMENT

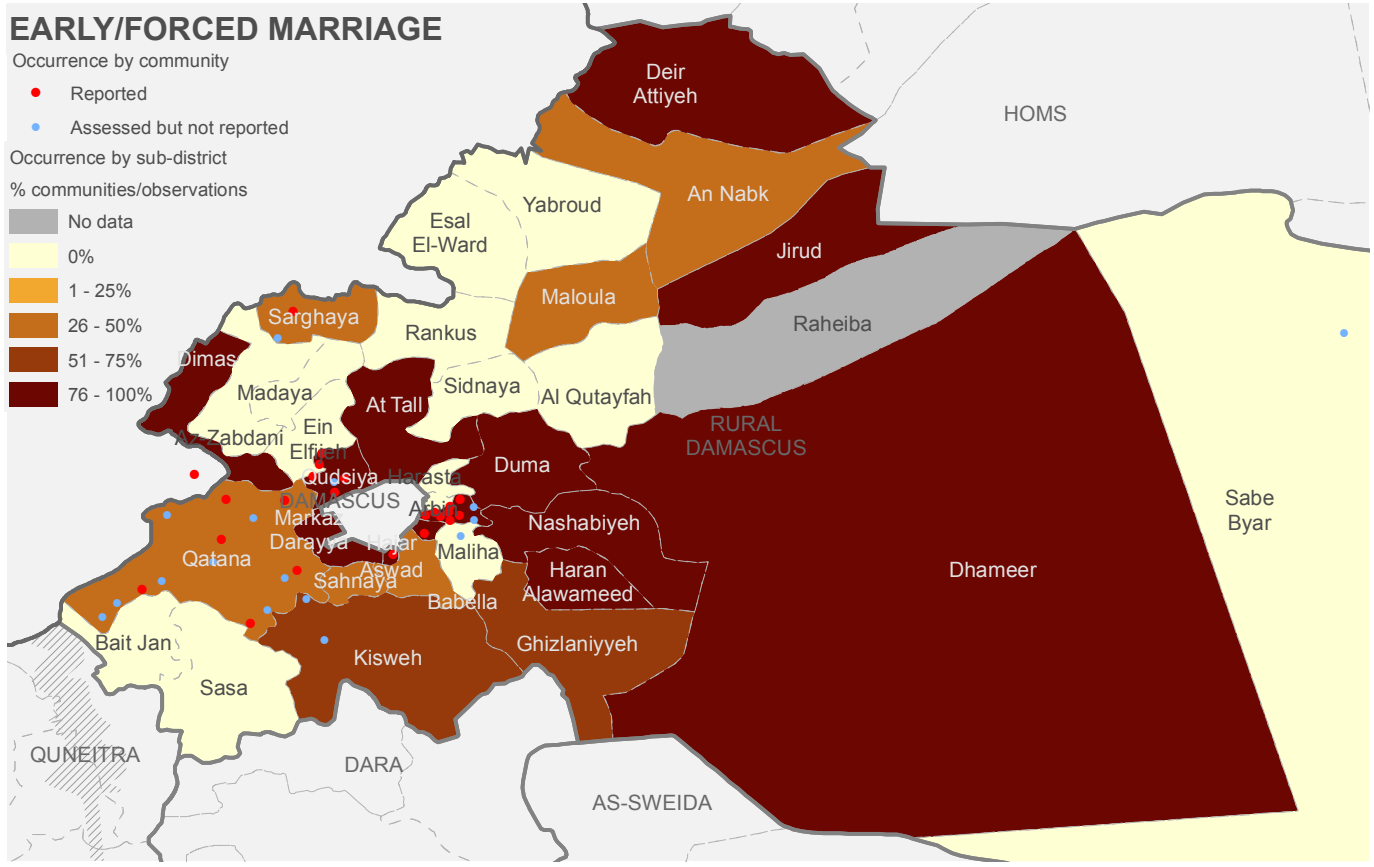
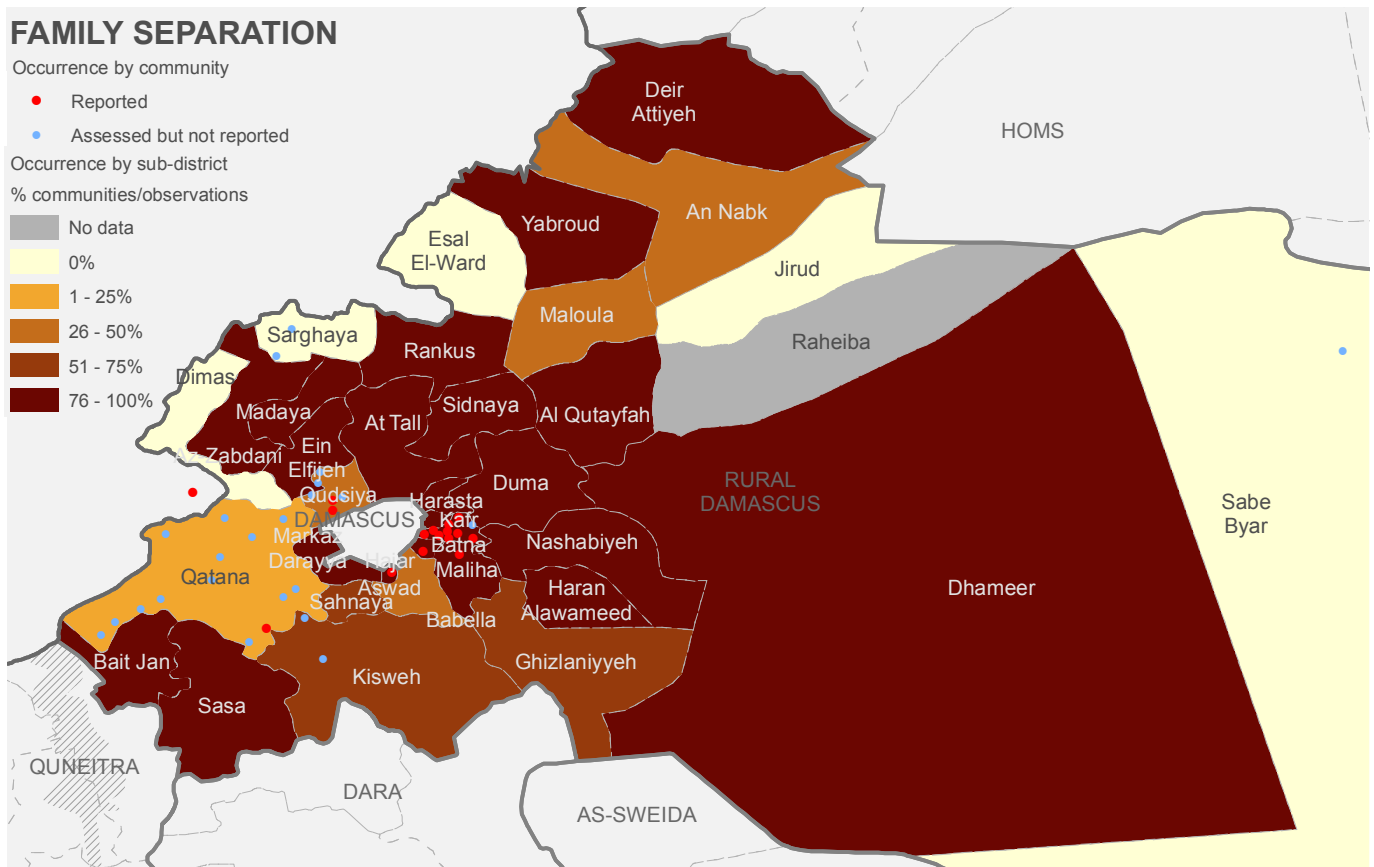


CHILD LABOUR



Map of occurrence of protection issues

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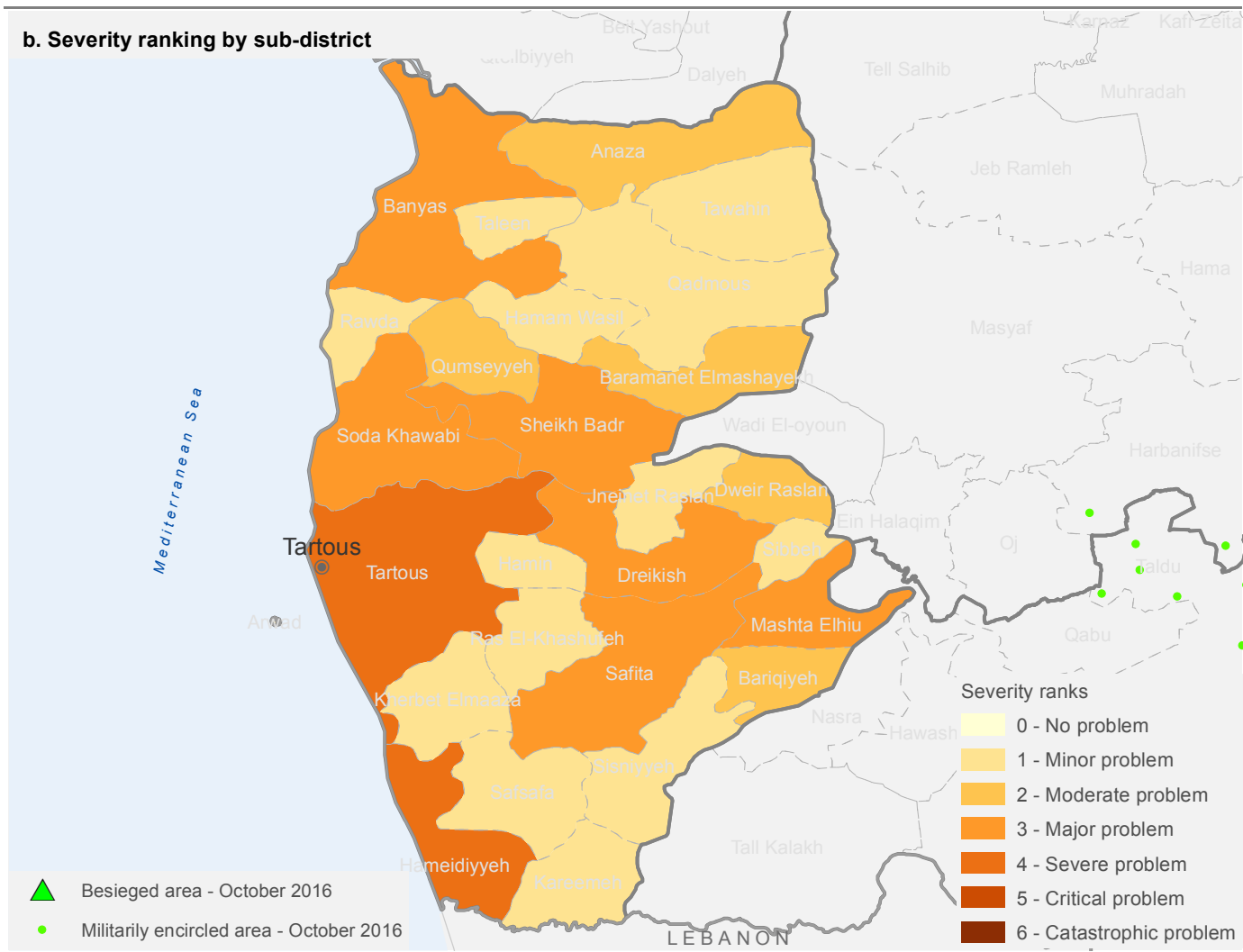


TARTOUS GOVERNORATE:

a. POPULATION CATEGORIES

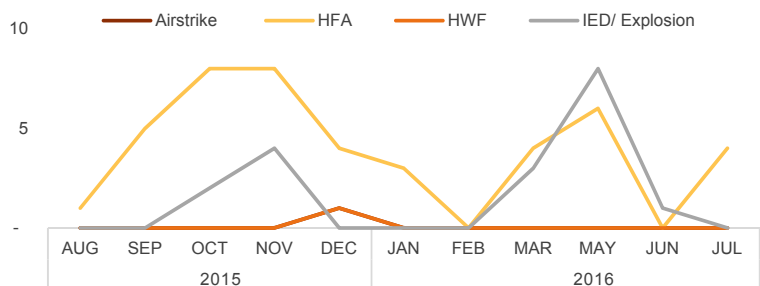
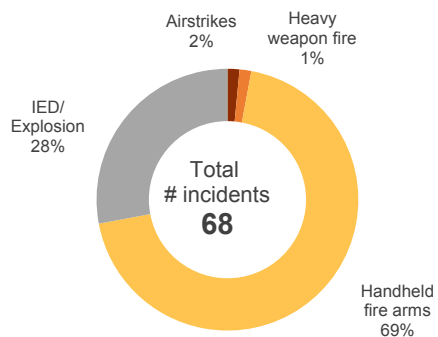
	27	753,256	524,867	217,565	0	0
Severity	Number of sub-districts	Total population	People in Need	IDPs	In Besieged/ Militarily encircled locations	In Hard-to-reach locations
No problem	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minor problem	14	153,756	106,940	18,030	0	0
Moderate problem	5	60,300	44,477	11,230	0	0
Major problem	6	267,080	184,979	89,775	0	0
Severe problem	2	272,120	188,471	98,530	0	0
Critical problem	0	0	0	0	0	0
Catastrophic problem	0	0	0	0	0	0

b. Severity ranking by sub-district



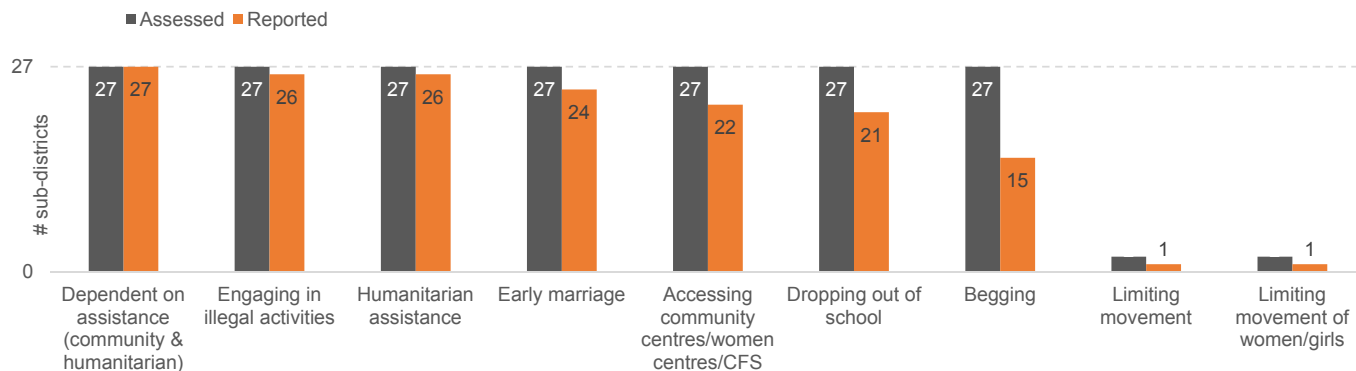
c. CONFLICT INCIDENTS

Number of conflict incidents by type (from 1 August 2015 to 31 July 2016)



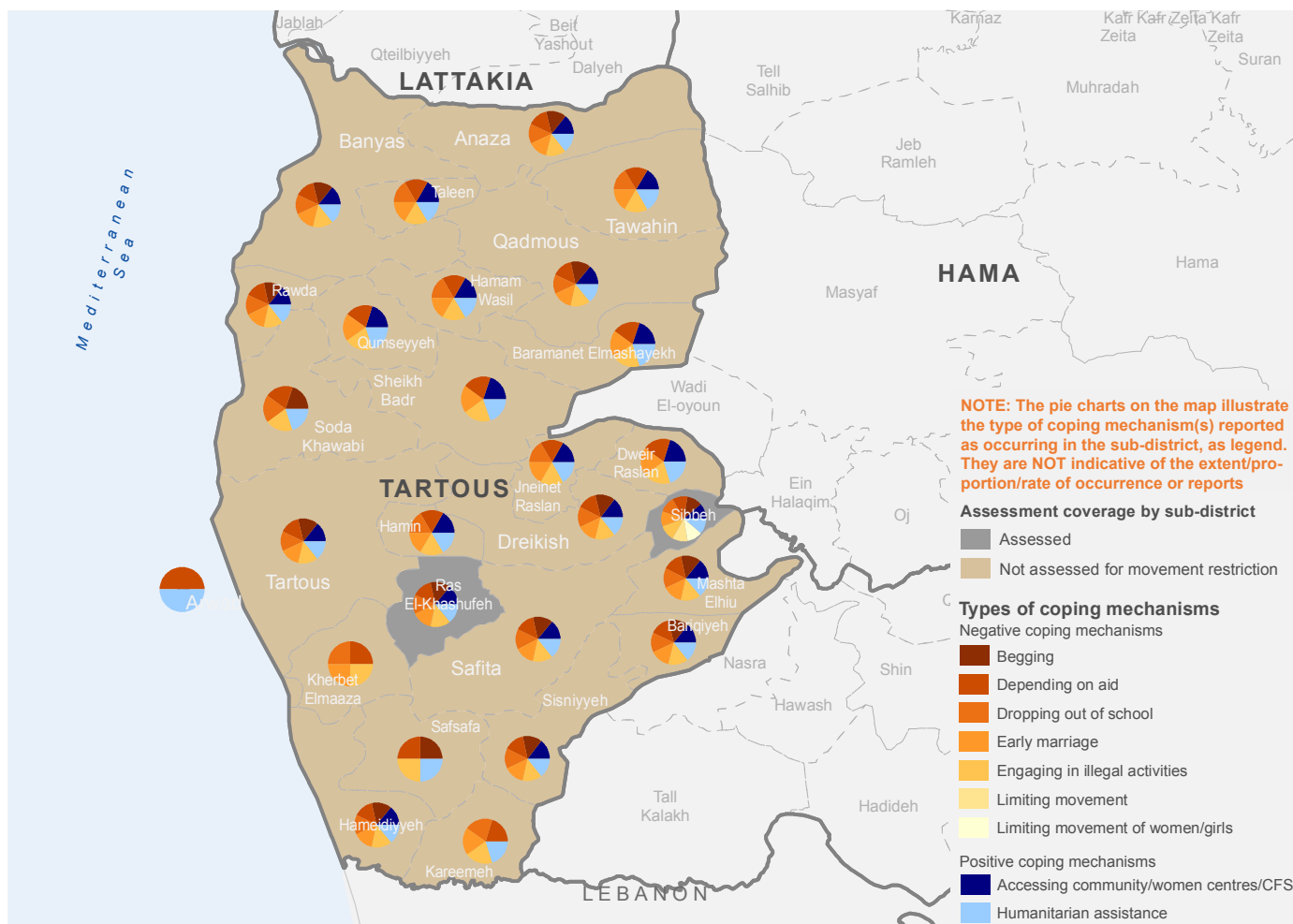
d. COPING MECHANISMS

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting occurrence of different types of coping mechanisms



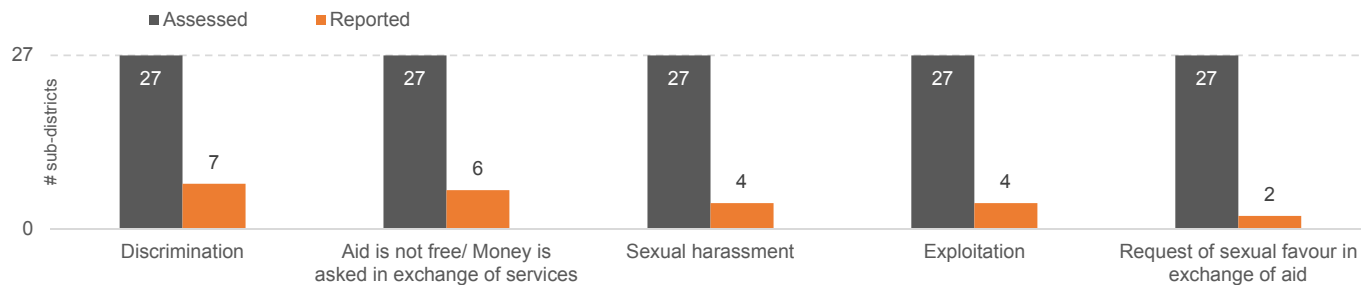
Map of occurrence of different types of coping mechanisms by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the type of coping mechanism(s) reported as occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion/rate of occurrence or reports.



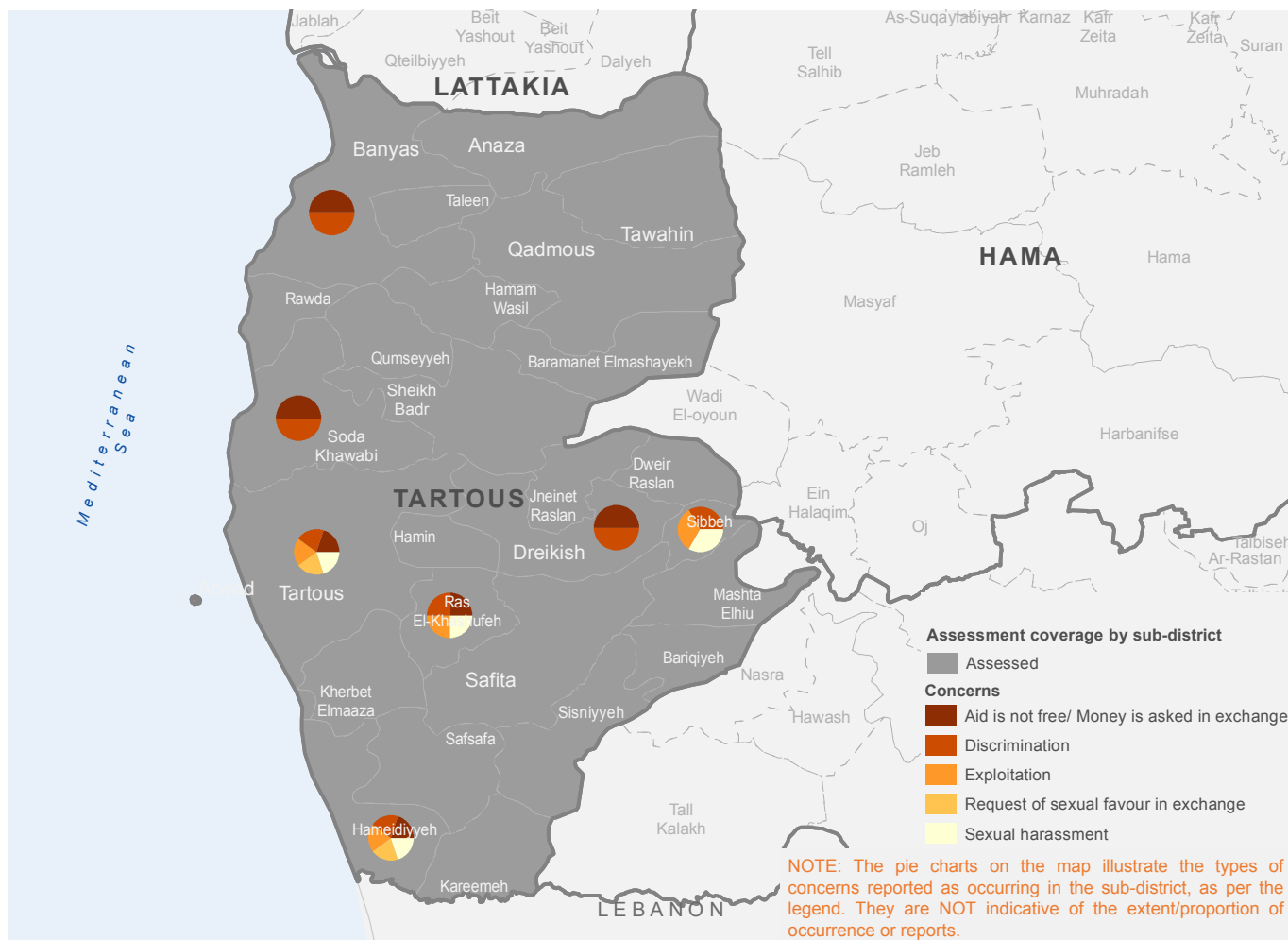
e. CONCERNS ON HOW HUMANITARIAN AID IS DELIVERED

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting different types of protection concerns in relation to receipt of humanitarian aid.



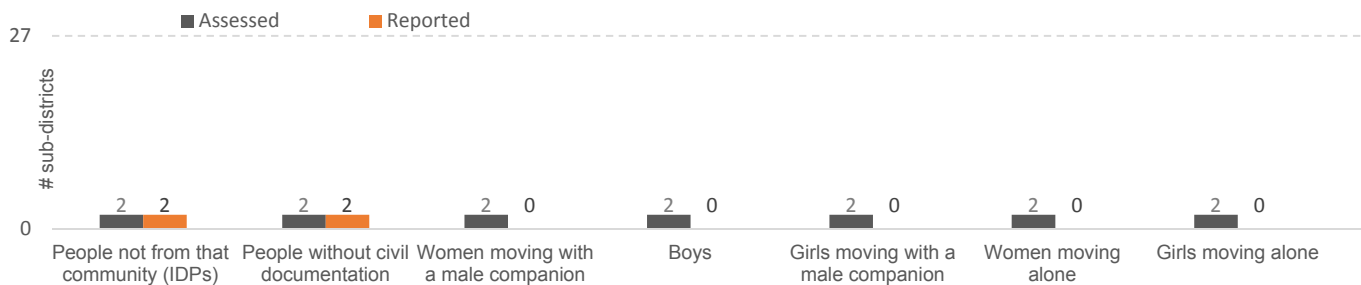
Map of different types of protection concerns occurring in relation to receipt of humanitarian aid, by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the types of concerns reported as occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion of occurrence or reports.



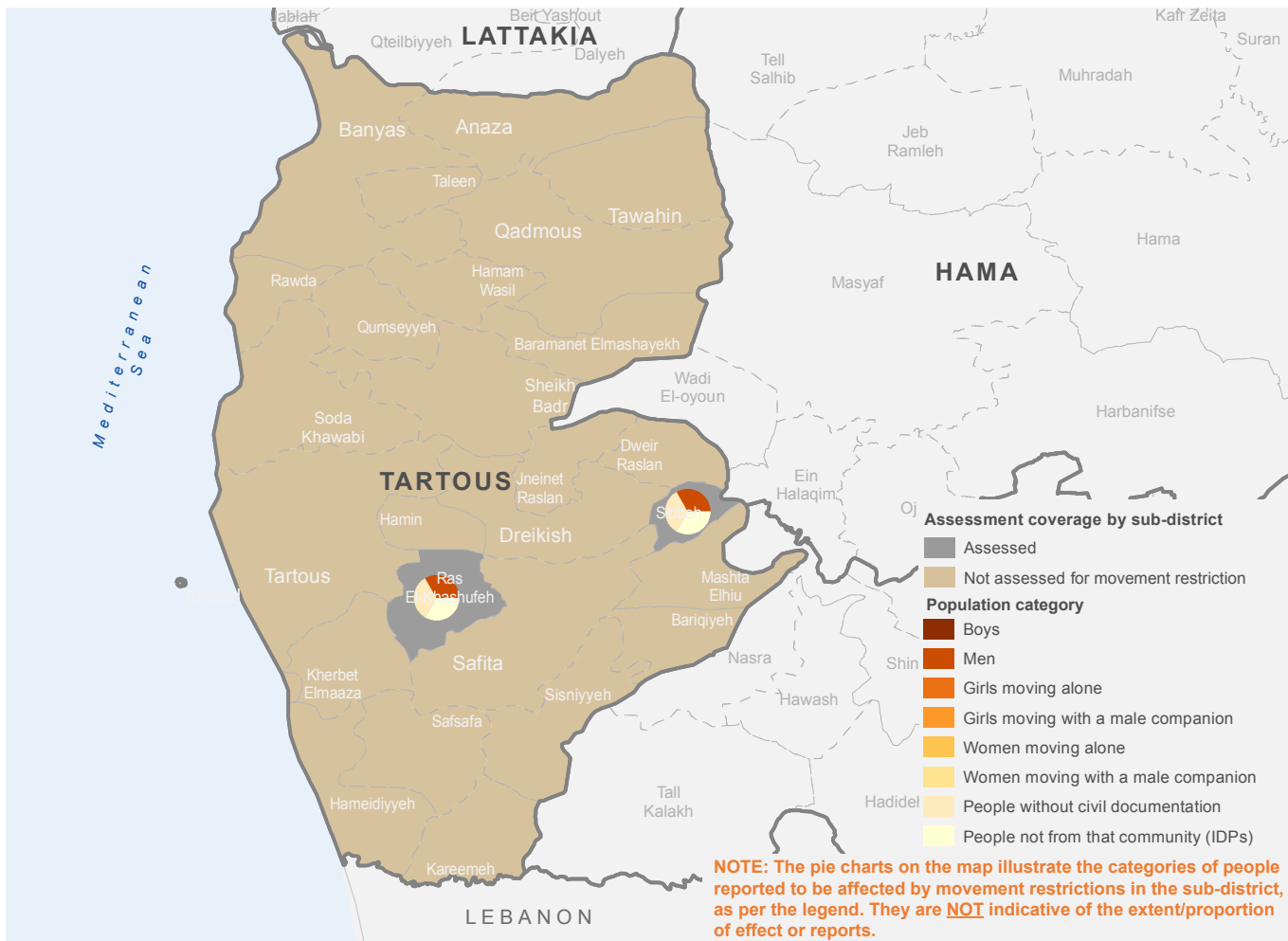
f. MOVEMENT RESTRICTION: TYPES OF POPULATION AFFECTED

The graph below reflects the categories of people reported to be affected by movement restrictions (assessed and reported as occurring by sub-districts).



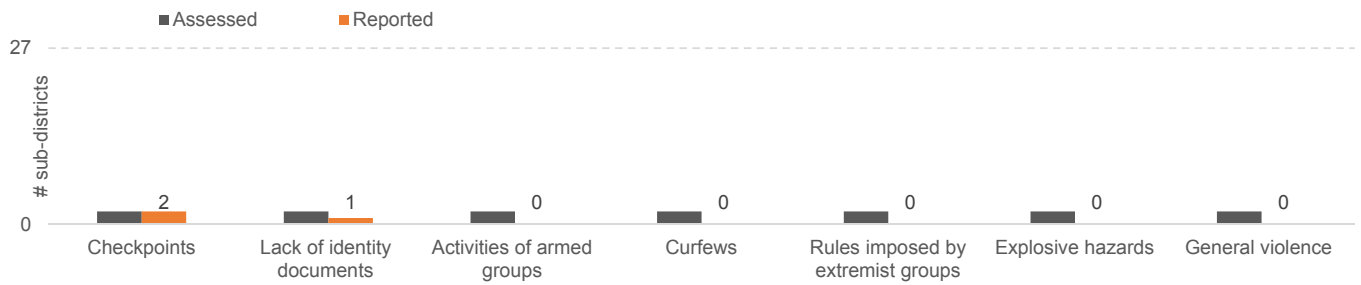
Map of categories of people reported to be affected by movement restrictions by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the categories of people reported to be affected by movement restrictions in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion of effect or reports.



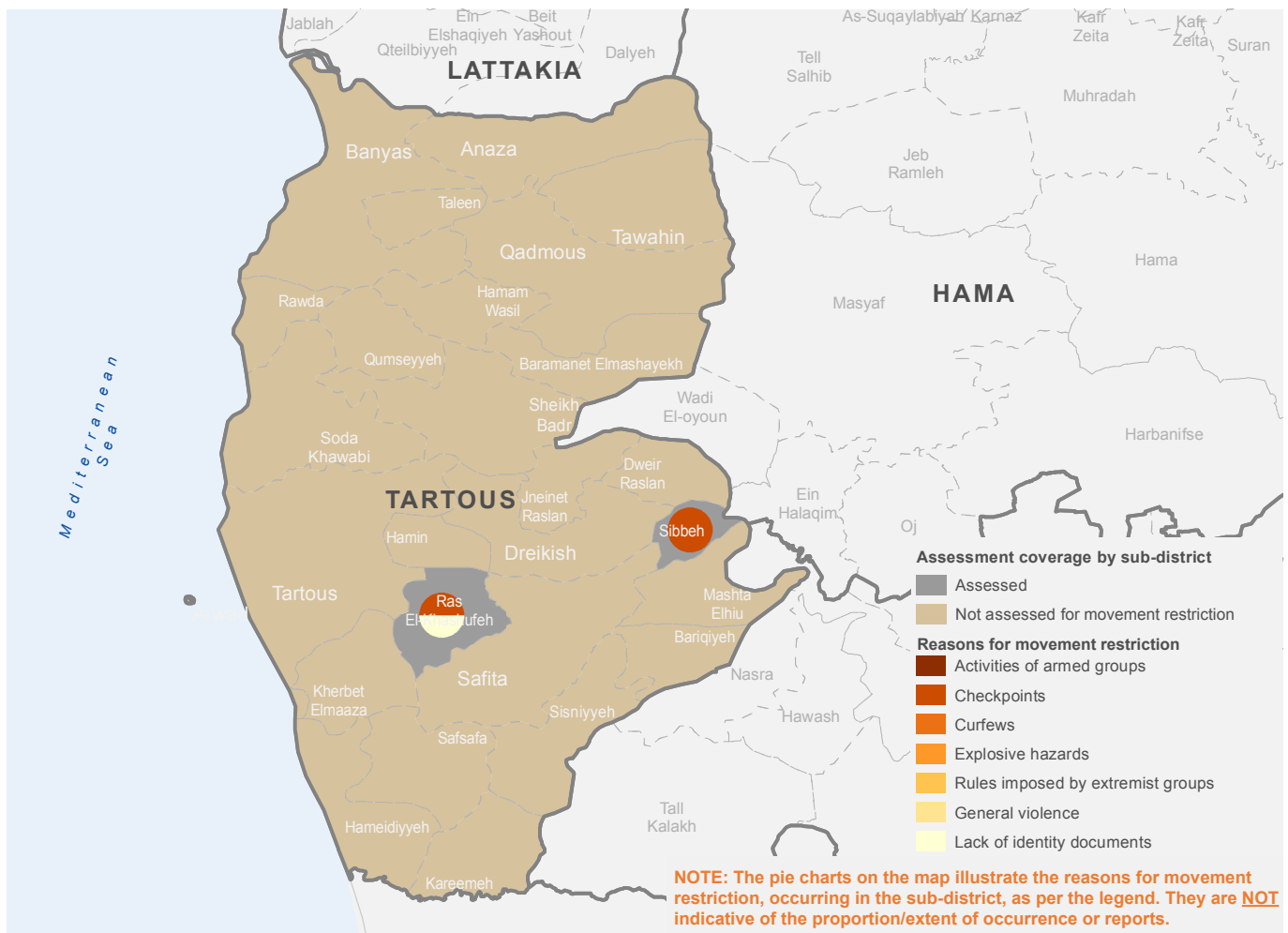
g. MOVEMENT RESTRICTION: REASONS

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting occurrence of different reasons for movement restrictions



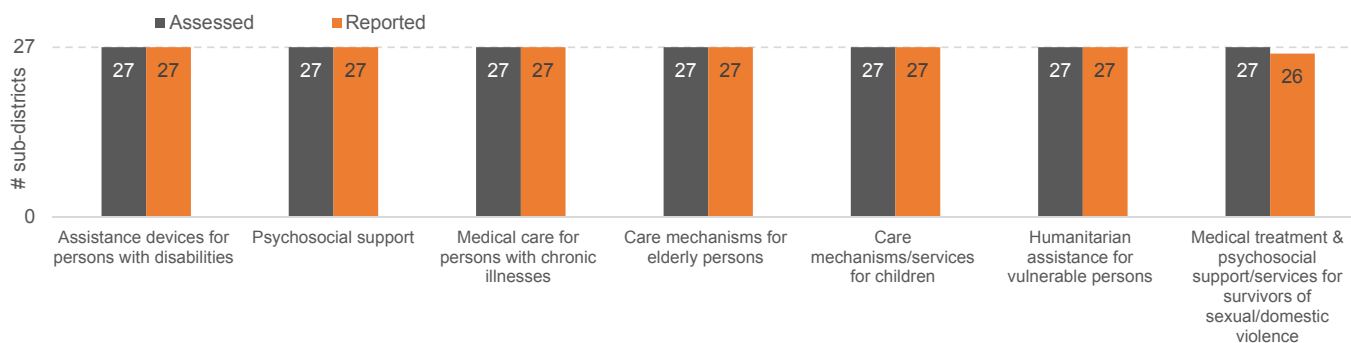
Map of different reasons for movement restrictions reported by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the reasons for movement restriction, occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the proportion/extent of occurrence or reports.



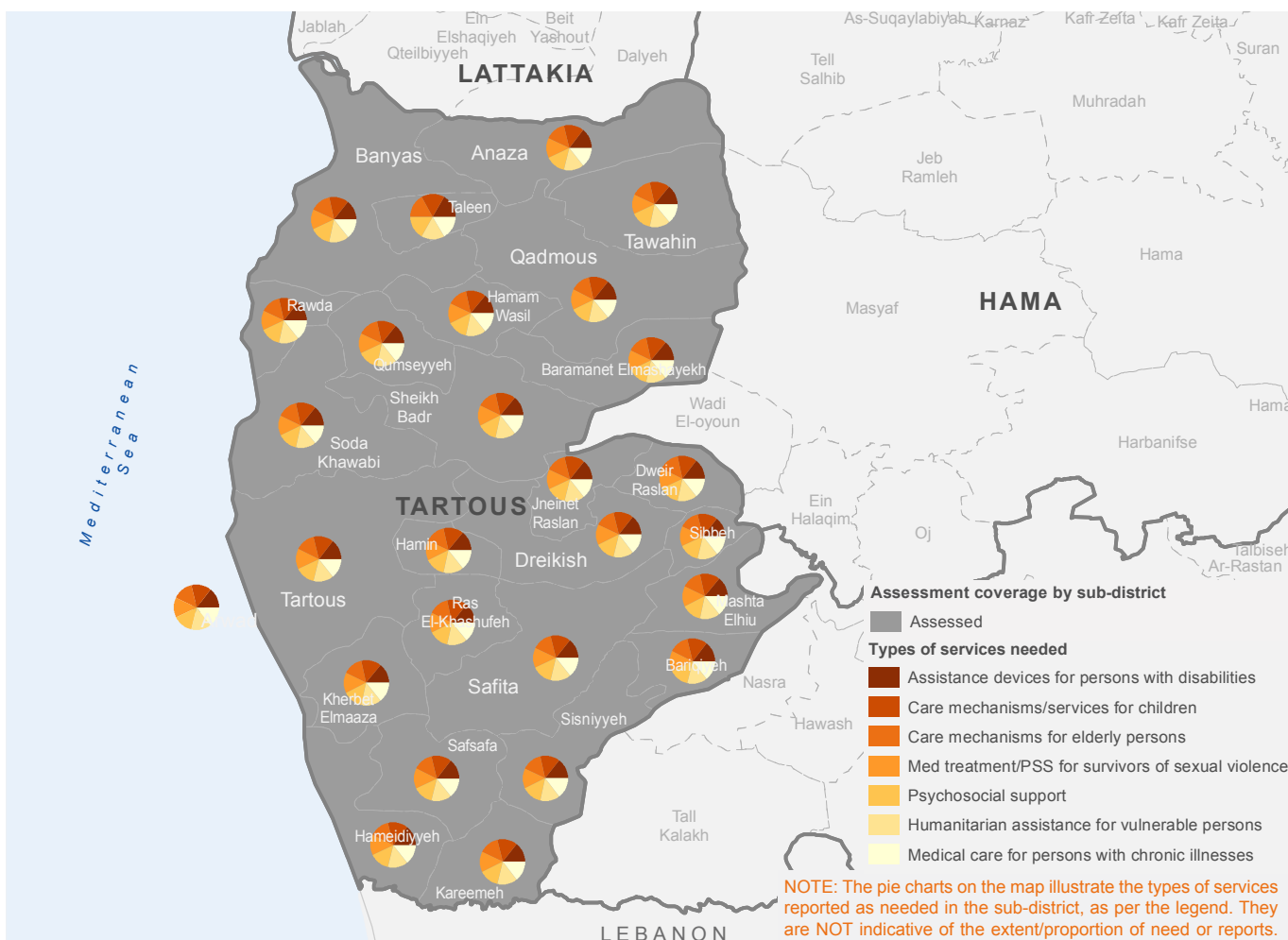
h. TYPES OF SERVICES NEEDED

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting a need for the following categories of services.



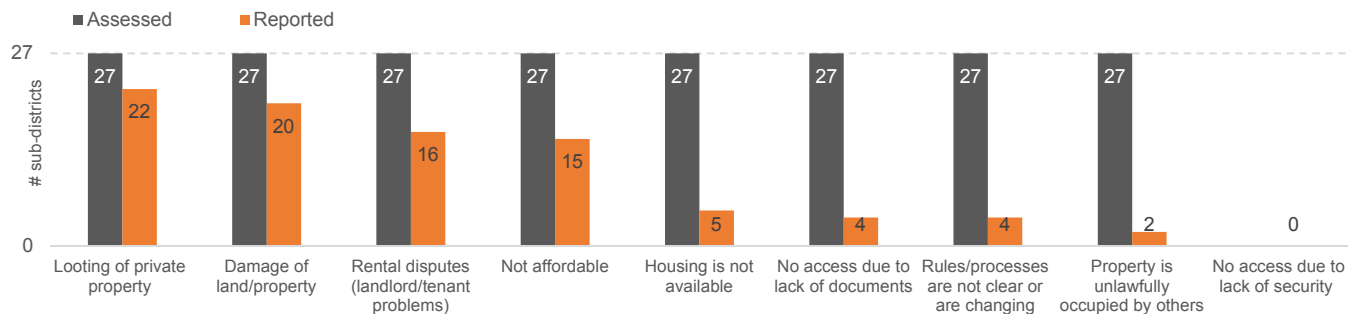
Map of different types of services reported as needed, by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the types of services reported as needed in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion of need or reports.



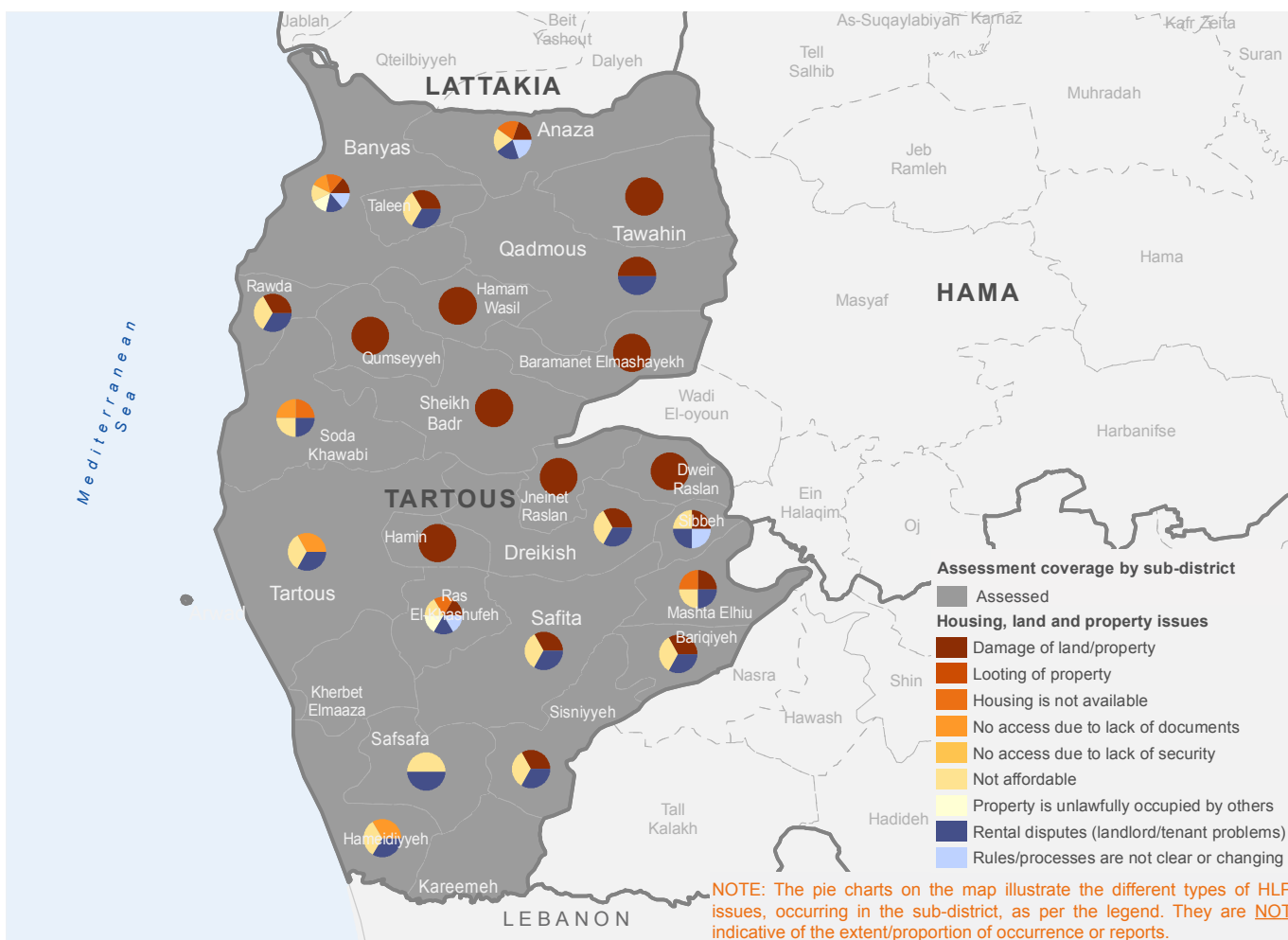
i. TYPES OF HOUSING, LAND AND PROPERTY (“HLP”) ISSUES

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting occurrence of different types of HLP issues



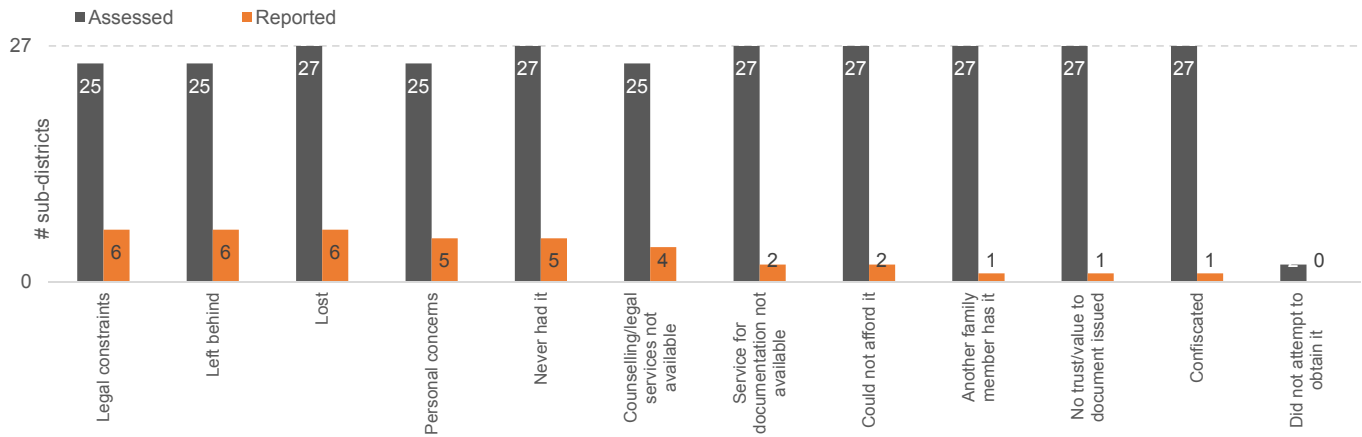
Map of different types of HLP issues occurring by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate the different types of HLP issues, occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion of occurrence or reports.



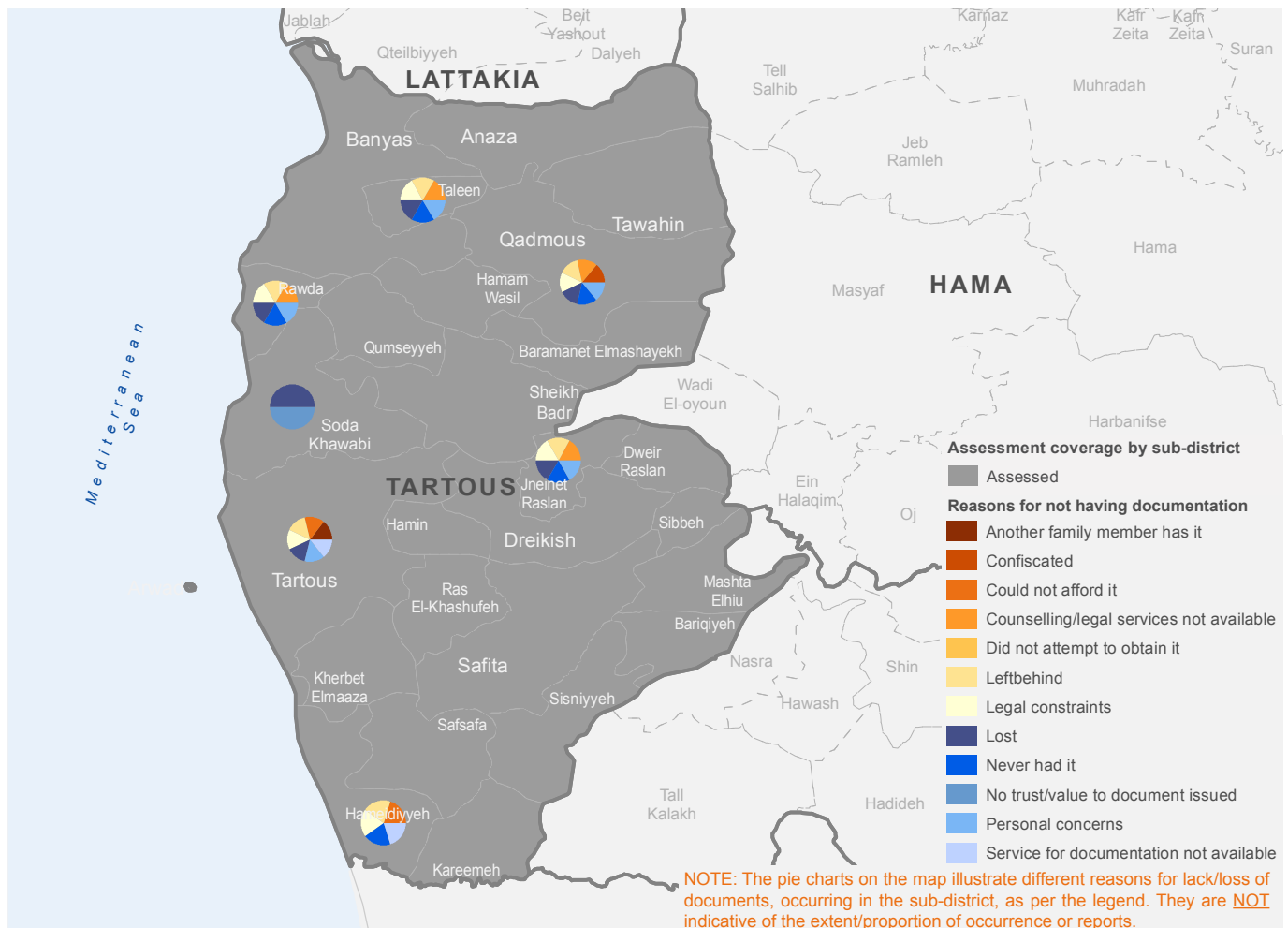
j. CIVIL DOCUMENTATION: REASONS FOR NOT HAVING DOCUMENTS

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting occurrence of different reasons for not having documents



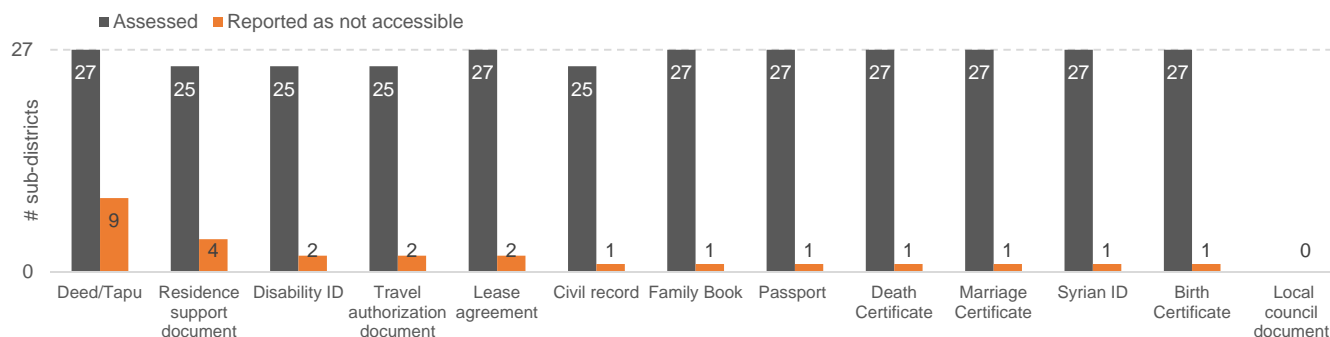
Map of different types of reasons for not having documents, by sub-district

NOTE: The pie charts on the map illustrate different reasons for lack/loss of documents, occurring in the sub-district, as per the legend. They are NOT indicative of the extent/proportion of occurrence or reports.



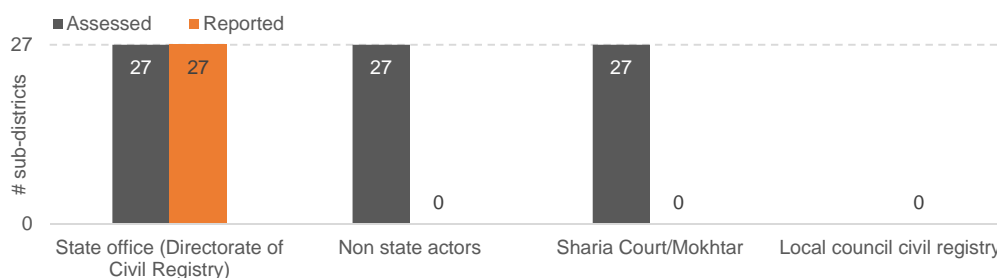
K. CIVIL DOCUMENTATION: TYPE OF DOCUMENTS REPORTED AS NOT ACCESSIBLE

Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting different types of documents as not accessible



I. CIVIL DOCUMENTATION: TYPE OF OFFICE/AUTHORITY CURRENTLY ACCESSIBLE TO OBTAIN DOCUMENTS

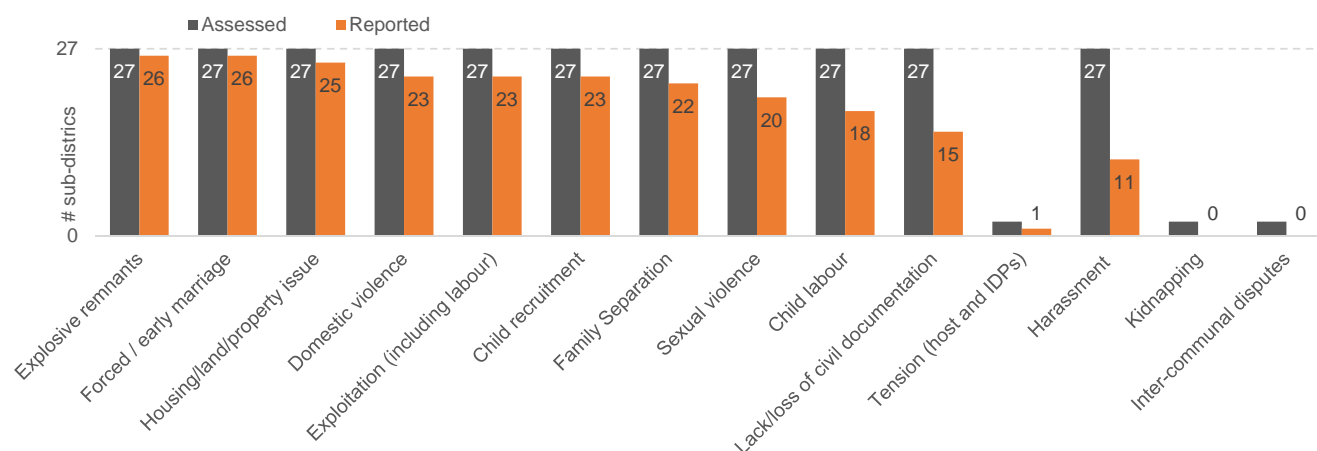
Number of sub-districts assessed and reporting different types of offices as accessible to obtain documents



m. PROTECTION ISSUES

Number of sub-districts reporting occurrence of different types of protection issues

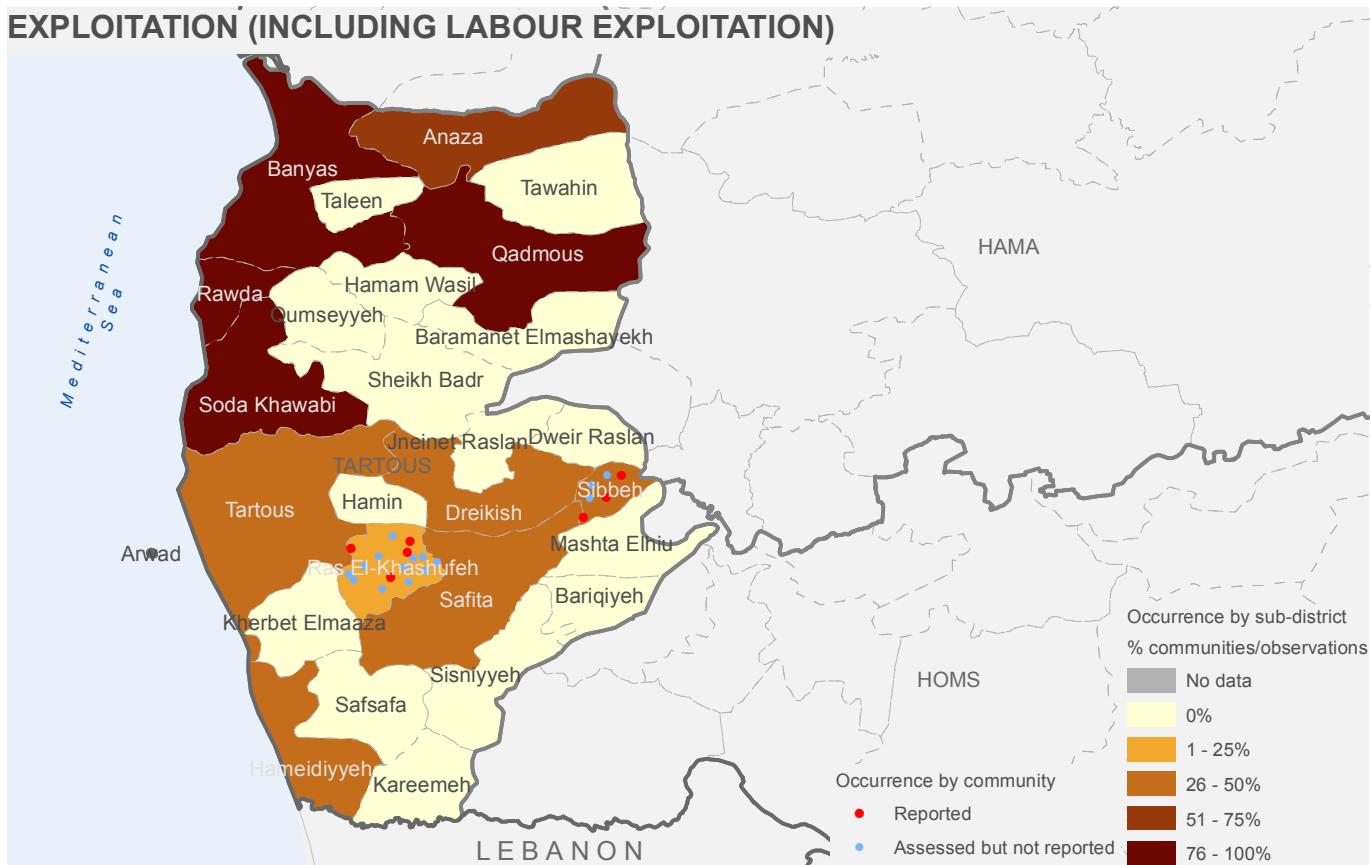
Disclaimer: This graph reflects the occurrence of the issue in sub-districts, and does not “rank” or reflect the “gravity” of the issue.



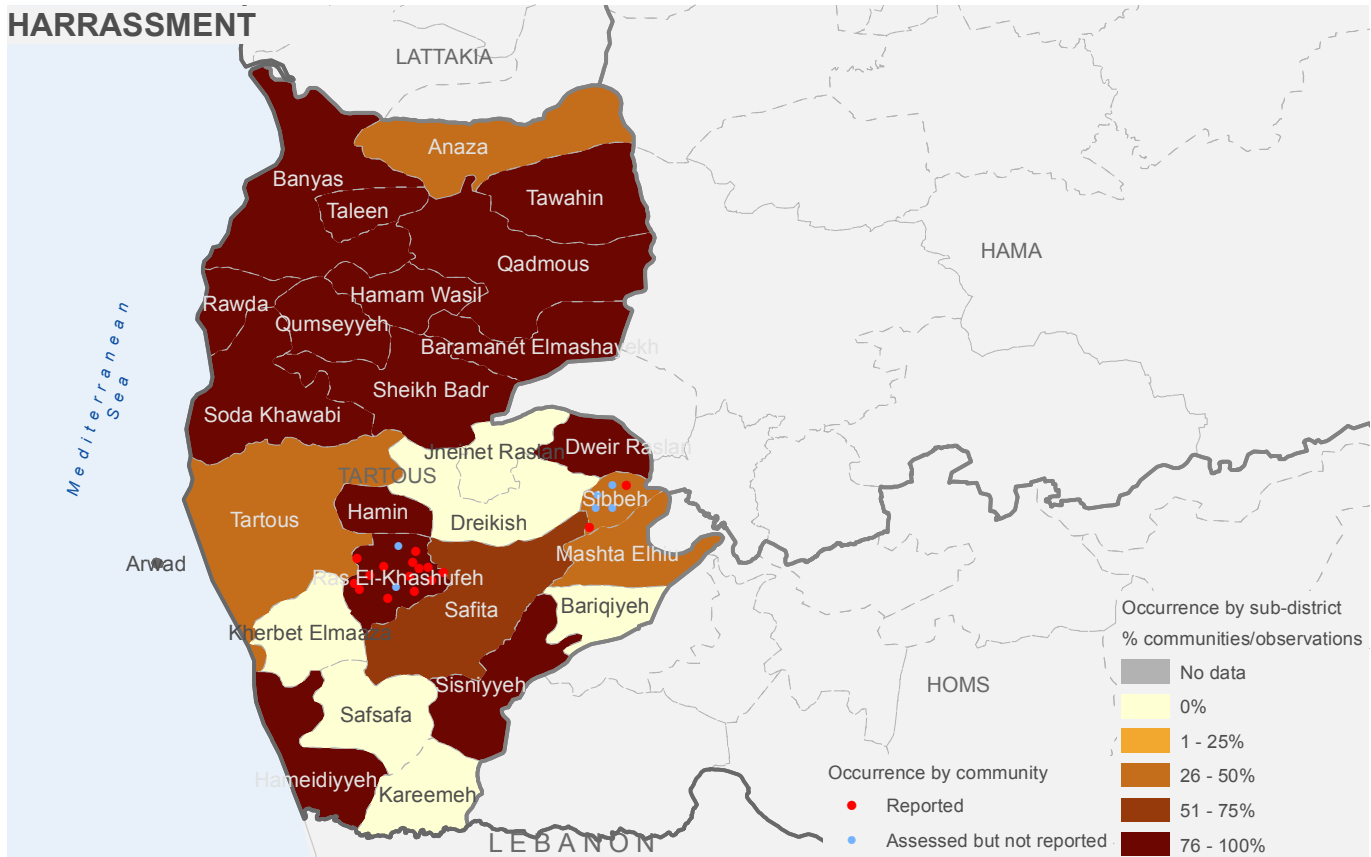
Map of occurrence of protection issues

NOTE: In sub-districts where community level data is available, the indicated percentage on the map represents the % of communities assessed that report the issue. In sub-districts where community level data is not available, it represents % of “direct community observations” by Protection sector members that reported the issue.

EXPLOITATION (INCLUDING LABOUR EXPLOITATION)



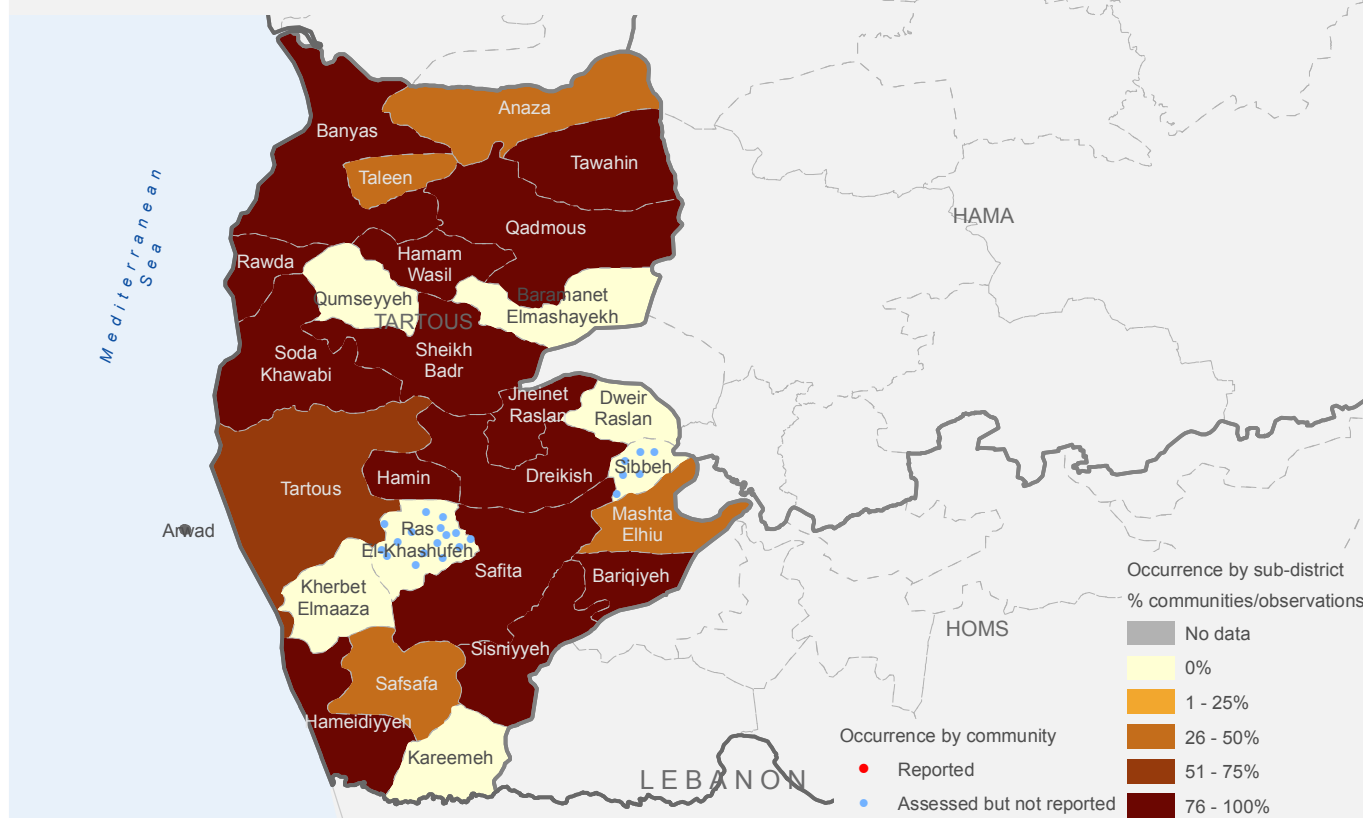
HARRASSMENT



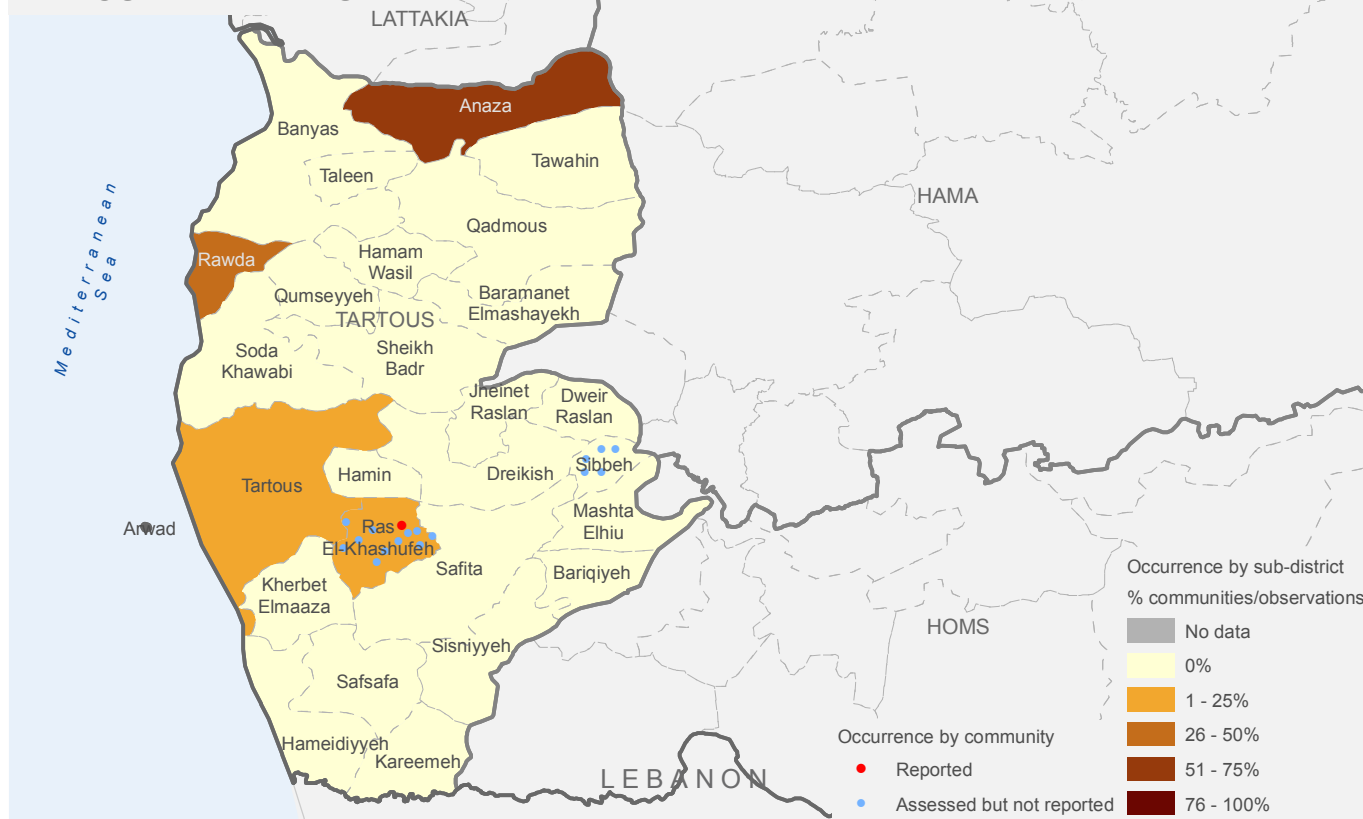
Map of occurrence of protection issues

NOTE: In sub-districts where community level data is available, the indicated percentage on the map represents the % of communities assessed that report the issue. In sub-districts where community level data is not available, it represents % of “direct community observations” by Protection sector members that reported the issue.

LACK/LOSS OF CIVIL/PERSONAL DOCUMENTATION



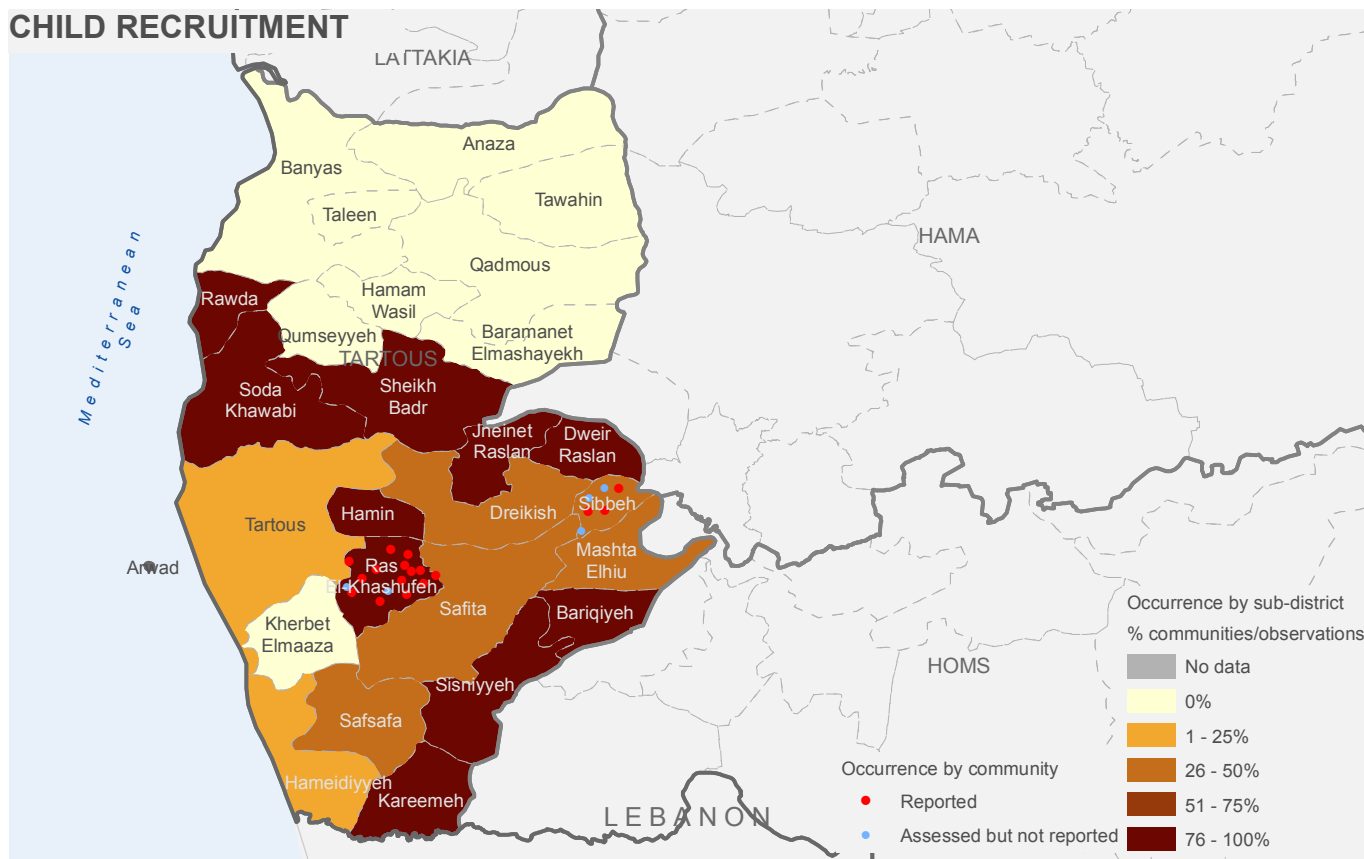
EXPLOSIVE HAZARDS



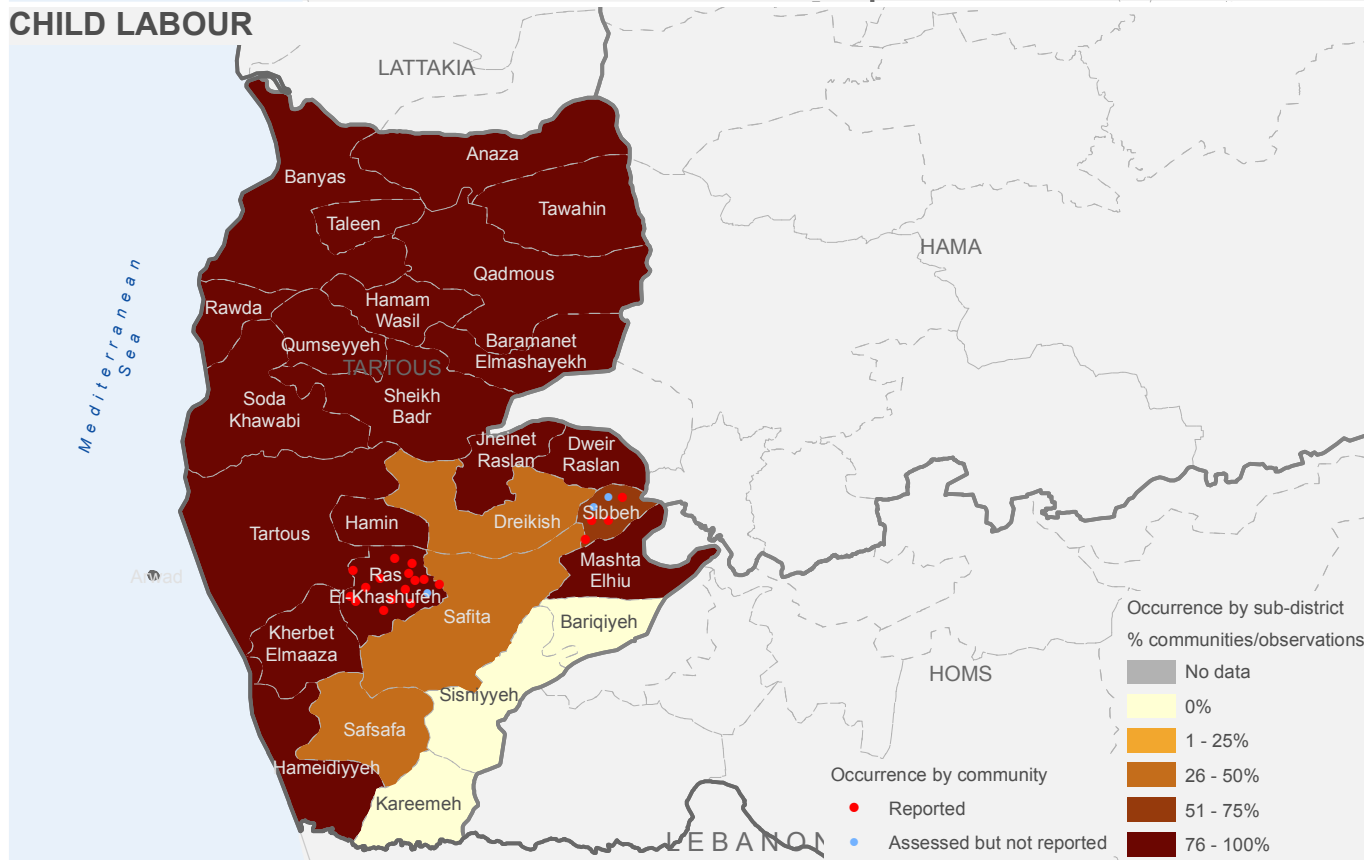
Map of occurrence of protection issues

NOTE: In sub-districts where community level data is available, the indicated percentage on the map represents the % of communities assessed that report the issue. In sub-districts where community level data is not available, it represents % of “direct community observations” by Protection sector members that reported the issue.

CHILD RECRUITMENT

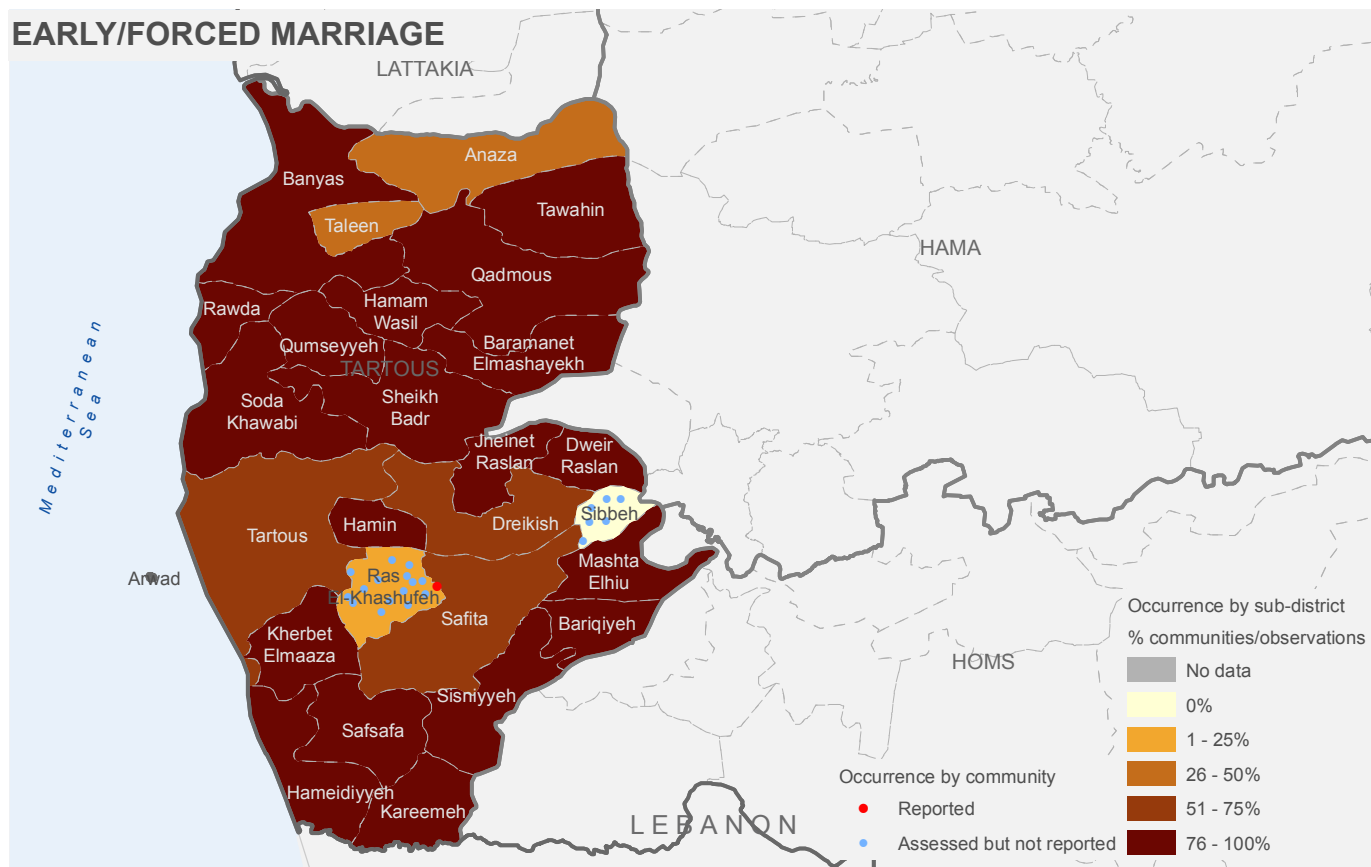
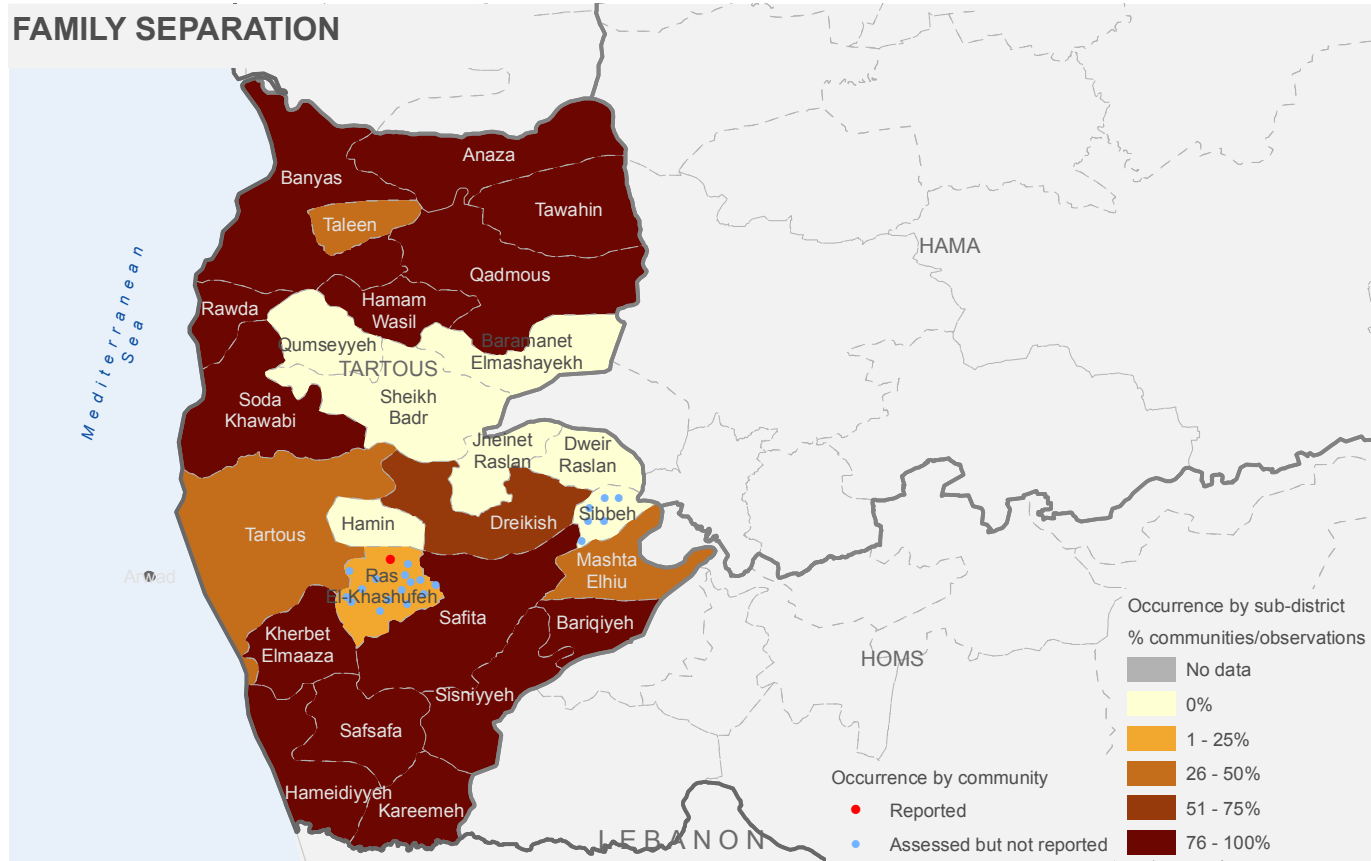


CHILD LABOUR



Map of occurrence of protection issues

NOTE: In sub-districts where community level data is available, the indicated percentage on the map represents the % of communities assessed that report the issue. In sub-districts where community level data is not available, it represents % of “direct community observations” by Protection sector members that reported the issue.



ANNEX

ANNEX 1 – DETAILED ASSESSMENTS’ METHODOLOGIES

Direct observation, expert panels and structured/focus group discussions (Syria hub)

The protection sector based in Damascus assessed 172 sub-districts in government-controlled areas using multiple methods; namely: community direct observations, with expert panel validations, and structured focus group discussions. Details are as given below.

- 729 Focus Group Discussions and Structured Community Discussions (of which 581 UNHCR-led Structured Community Discussions), in which 8,300 beneficiaries participated.
- 349 Direct Community Observations by protection partners for the areas where they work.
- 9 Expert Panel Discussions at sub-national level, covering 11 Governorates, in which 140 protection experts took part (of which 134 Syrian) representing 36 organizations (22 of which Syrian NGOs).

For more information, please refer to the assessment guidelines in the links below or contact the Protection and community services sector in Syria hub (Pablo Zapata < zapata@unhcr.org >)

[Syria hub – Methodology for Community Direct Observation](#)

[Syria hub – Methodology for Structured/focus Group Discussions](#)

Community focus group discussions (Jordan and Turkey hubs)

The protection sectors based in Amman and Gaziantep coordinated an assessment with 137 focus group discussions with community members across 8 governorates, 46 sub-districts and 60 communities in July and August 2016. This reflects an 84%-reach of the sub-districts accessible by cross-border operations from the Jordan and Turkey hubs, which were taken into account when determining the sample during preparation phase of the assessment. The non-assessed sub-districts could not be reached due to security and other access constraints during the assessment period. Assessed sub-districts were chosen based on a clearly outlined set of selection criteria, such as population data and accessibility, and efforts were made to conduct at least one FGD with female participants and one FGD with male participants per sub-district. Depending on the capacity of the implementing partner, more FGDs were conducted in some of the sub-districts, segregating by age as well as sex.

Of the obtained data sets, 126 FGDs in 7 governorates, 43 sub-districts and 55 communities could be used for analysis. Governorates covered were Aleppo, Al Hasakeh, Dar’a, Homs, Idleb, Quneitra and Rural Damascus. The modality FGD was chosen because of it being a particularly effective, and ethical method for research on sensitive topics, such as sexual abuse and other forms of gender-based violence, since participants can choose which questions to answer¹. FGDs also allow participants to shift between being active participants and passive observers².

Overall, 56% of the participants of analysed FGDs were female and 44% were male. 73% of FGD participants were adults (age 18+) and 27% were adolescents (age 10-17). Divided by age, 55% of adult participants were female and 45% were male and a very similar split was seen among the adolescents’ FGDs with 56% of participants being female and 44% being male.

The FGD tool used by facilitators during the discussions consisted of open-ended questions to guide an open discussion on protection, gender-based violence (GBV) and child protection issues, around safety, security and access to services. Specific protection terminology was defined in a glossary annexed to the FGD tool. Facilitators were trained on the tool and glossary during preparation for the roll-out. All discussion points in the FGD tool were segregated by age and sex in order to enable more poignant conclusions in analysis in terms of vulnerable groups and affected populations. The tool was based on the FGD tool used in 2015, but revised based on lessons learned from last year’s assessment and analysis. Questions, prompts and probes were developed in close coordination with the protection sector coordinators of all sub-sectors in the two hubs.

All FGDs were led by skilled facilitators and captured by trained note-takers. Facilitators were of the same sex as the FGD participants and trained on the FGD tool. They were selected on the basis of having had training on protection issues, on how to respond to disclosures during or after the FGD and on guiding principles of respect, confidentiality, non-discrimination and safety. Before the roll-out, the protection sectors in the Turkey and Jordan hubs offered a training package in Arabic language on FGD facilitation and note-taking to all organizations that were part of the assessment initiative. The package was specifically developed for remote set-ups and included a (i) basic introduction to FGDs (presentation), (ii) a video explaining good practices and minimum standards for the preparation for, facilitation of and follow-up after conducting a FGD with practical examples, (iii) a guide for trainers explaining how to use the package with their teams on the field, (iv) a video explaining the specific FGD tool used in the assessment as well as (v) templates for the attendance sheet and consent form.

Participants constituted a representative sample of the community, i.e. different types of people, professions and backgrounds within the community. At the same time, groups were as homogenous as possible with regards to social status of participants, given that this has proved more successful in past FGDs. All focus groups were separated between male and female participants as well as between adults and adolescents.

¹ Basch, C. E. (1987). Focus Group Interview: An Underutilized Research Technique For Improving Theory And Practice In Health Education. *Health Education & Behavior*, 14(4), 411- 448; Leach, F. (2006). Researching Gender Violence In Schools: Methodological And Ethical Considerations. *World Development*, 34(6), 1129-1147.

² Oliveira, D. L. (2011). The Use Of Focus Groups To Investigate Sensitive Topics: An Example Taken From Research On Adolescent Girls’ Perceptions About Sexual Risks. *Ciência & Saúde Coletiva*, 16(7), 3093-3102.

The humanitarian principles of humanity, impartiality, independence and neutrality underpinned the implementation of the data collection. Based on the 'Do No Harm' principle, it was made clear to participants that by engaging in the discussion, humanitarian aid would not be delivered in exchange for information. All participants were given the opportunity to make an informed decision about their potential participation in the focus group discussions and informed consent was obtained by the facilitators. Respect for the participants by protecting the individual and family's privacy was essential to the process and hence the privacy of participants and confidentiality of data was ensured and communicated before the FGDs were conducted.

OCHA led multi-sector operational partner assessments

The OCHA led multi-sector operational partner assessments collected areas across Syria between July and August 2016, which were identified as areas with assessment coverage gaps by sectors beforehand. Units of analysis were both sub-district and community levels depending on location and operational partner. The data collection methodology was mixed, including key informant interviews and information from operational partners. For this, GBV analysis data from 113 sub-districts and 861 communities was used.

For more information on the OCHA led multi-sector operational partner assessments, please contact OCHA Regional Office for Syria, in Amman, Jordan (William Chemaly < chemaly@un.org > or Boris Aristin < baristin@immap.org >).

Needs and Population Monitoring project (NPM)

Needs and Population Monitoring (NPM) is a set of tools and methods to identify, assess and monitor target population categories within Syria in relation to needs and population mobility dynamics at the lowest geographical level (also referred to as community/ village/ neighbourhood). The NPM approach consists of primary data collection through multiple direct interviews with key informants (KIs) and direct observations in the field. Local and knowledgeable KIs are selected in target locations to get the best quality and reliability of the collected data.

NPM and the Protection Cluster had several meetings to discuss the assessment. During these meetings, the thematic questionnaire was jointly developed. NPM conducted a Training of Trainers (ToT) training in Gaziantep for its implementing partner, targeting the team leaders (TLs) and data processing assistants (DPAs). The Protection Cluster was also invited to participate in the training and to provide technical support if needed. After the ToT, the TLs and DPAs conducted trainings in Syria for the enumerators.

The coverage for the Protection thematic assessment was identified by the cluster. The cluster also provided a list of preferred KIs to be interviewed. Through the extensive KI network NPM has in the field (considering NPM's presence for more than one year on the ground), the enumerators were able to find the cluster preferred KIs and conducted the face-to-face interviews.

Data was collected between mid-June and mid-August 2016. Data collection in the field was done by the enumerators. When the data collection was completed, the team leaders in each governorate received the collected data and controlled it before it was entered into the system by the DPA. NPM developed a windows application for data entry for the thematic assessment. Once the data was entered into the system by the DPA, the NPM team in Gaziantep received it for further control and verification. NPM team in Gaziantep cleaned and structured the data before sharing it with the cluster.

For more information, please contact the NPM project (Modher Alhamadani < malhamadani@iom.int >).

Urban Community Profile initiative

The urban community profiling exercise collected household, neighbourhood, and city level data in 75 urban areas across Syria between July and August 2016. Cities were chosen based on a clearly outlined set of selection criteria. The main unit of analysis of the urban areas was the neighbourhood level. For larger urban centres, neighbourhoods were grouped into Urban Focus Areas (UFA). The initiative captured a variety of indicators using different questionnaires for different levels of data collection and their final data collection report can be found [here](#).

For more information, please contact the UCP consortium (Damien Jusselme < jusselme@jips.org >)

UNMAS Clash database

The clash database is maintained by United Nations Mine Action Service (UNMAS) and is the result of the triangulation of conflict related incidents recorded by credible humanitarian third parties. The database only records incidents that are reported by at least three separate sources and has been used as a reliable data source for conflict analysis throughout the 2017 HNO.

For more information, please contact the WoS Mine Action AoR coordinator (Brid Sheehan < bridsh@unops.org >)

ANNEX 2 – QUESTIONNAIRES USED BY DIFFERENT METHODOLOGIES

1. [Syria hub Community Direct Observations \(CDO\) and Expert Panel Discussion tool](#)
2. [Jordan/Turkey hubs Focus Group Tool](#)
3. [OCHA led multi-sector operational partner assessments and UCP initiative – KI questionnaire](#)
4. [NPM Protection sector questionnaire](#)
5. [UCP initiative – HH level survey](#)

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