

2017 Whole of Syria Child Protection Needs Overview



Child Protection



*Compilation of Child Protection
Data Collected for the 2017 Syria
Humanitarian Needs Overview*

Prepared by:



Table Of Contents

Key Terminology	3
Introduction and Background	4
Overview of Methodology	4
Needs Overview Governorate Profile:	
Aleppo	7
Al Hasakeh	12
Al Raqqa	17
As Sweida	22
Dar'a	27
Der Ez Zor	32
Hama	37
Homs	42
Idleb	47
Lattakia	52
Quneitra	57
Rural Damascus	62
Tartous	67

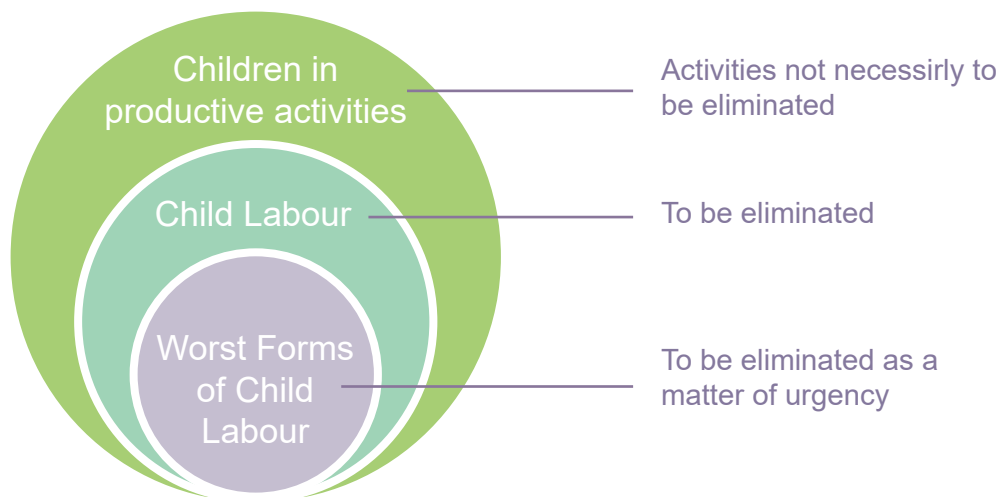
Key Terminology

Child Marriage: child marriage is defined as a formal marriage or informal union in which one or both spouses is under the age 18.⁵

Child Recruitment and Use: According to the Paris Principles a child associated with an armed force or armed group refers to any person below 18 years of age who is or who has been recruited or used by an armed force or armed group in any capacity, including but not limited to children, boys, and girls used as fighters, cooks, porters, messengers, spies or for sexual purposes. It does not only refer to a child who is taking or has taken a direct part in hostilities. Recruitment refers to compulsory, forced and voluntary conscription or enlistment of children into any kind of armed force or armed group.⁶

Unaccompanied and Separated Children: Separated children are those separated from both parents, or from their previous legal or usual primary caregiver, but not necessarily from other relatives. Unaccompanied children are children who have been separated from both parents and other relatives, and who are not being cared for by an adult who, by law or custom, is responsible for doing so.⁷

Child Labour



- **Children in productive activities:** Not all work done by children should be classified as child labour. Work that does not affect children's health and personal development or interfere with schooling can contribute to children's development and provide them with skills and experience and help prepare for adult life.
- **Child labour** is work that deprives children of their childhood, their potential and their dignity, and that is harmful to physical and mental development. It refers to work that is mentally, physically, socially or morally dangerous and harmful to children; and interferes with their schooling by: depriving them of the opportunity to attend school; obliging them to leave school prematurely; or requiring them to attempt to combine school attendance with excessively long and heavy work.
- **Worst forms of child labour** is a subset of child labour and is to be eliminated as a matter of urgency. This includes hazardous work, forced or bonded labour, use in armed conflict, trafficking for sexual or economic exploitation and illicit work.⁸

⁵ Child Marriage, UNICEF, 2016 see https://www.unicef.org/protection/57929_58008.html

⁶ The Paris Principles: Principles and Guidelines on Children Associated with Armed Forces or Armed Groups, February 2007, see: <https://www.unicef.org/emerg/files/ParisPrinciples310107English.pdf>

⁷ Child Protection Minimum Standard # 13, CPWG, 2012

⁸ Child Protection Minimum Standard #12, CPWG 2012 & ILO Convention 182, see <http://www.ilo.org/ipec/facts/lang--en/index.htm>

Introduction and Background

Now entering its seventh year, the conflict in Syria continues to take a huge toll on the lives of children: almost 3 million children have never known anything but war in their short lives, 5.8 million boys and girls in Syria need humanitarian assistance and protection, with nearly 7 million living in poverty. Overall, around 2.8 million children are living in hard to reach areas, with over 280,000 children living under siege. In total, 2.7 million children are internally displaced.⁵

Against a backdrop of relentless violence, continuous displacement, deepening poverty and a persistent lack of access to even the most basic necessities, children endure multiple protection risks and violations of their rights on a daily basis: grave child rights violations with countless deaths and injuries due to the persistent use of explosive weapons in civilian areas, family separation, physical and sexual violence, recruitment and use, torture, kidnapping, detention, child marriage, engagement in hazardous forms of labour, lack of birth certificates all of this resulting in significant levels of psychosocial distress.

The 2017 Whole of Syria Child Protection Needs Overview: A Compilation of Child Protection Data Collected for the 2017 Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview aims to provide analysis of child protection needs and risks at governorate level to support child protection actors in programme development, resource mobilisation and advocacy to respond to the protection needs of children in Syria. The 2017 Whole of Syria Child Protection Needs Overview is based on a series of assessments and data, as detailed in the overview of the methodology below. The child protection issues outlined in this report were prioritised for new data collection in 2016 on the grounds of major data gaps, feasibility to collect information and lessons learned from previous data collection exercises. Child Protection actors, working to prevent and respond to abuse, neglect, exploitation and violence against children, are encouraged to consider the breadth and diversity of issues affecting children in Syria. Child Protection issues should always be viewed as interconnected and compounding, rarely do children experience child protection issues in isolation, e.g. an accompanied child may face increased risk of being engaged in hazardous labour, and in turn, that child is more likely to experience other forms of violence and psychosocial distress.

This report should be read alongside the 2017 Protection Needs Overview and Voices: Assessment Findings of the Humanitarian Needs Overview produced by the GBV Area of Responsibility.

2017 Child Protection Response

The 2017 child protection response strategy, in line with the No Lost Generation framework, is working to improve access to quality child protection services through: (i) expanding the reach of quality and community-based child protection interventions as a way to mitigate protection risks, including through interventions that address harmful practices and negative coping practices (e.g. child marriage, child labour, child discipline); (ii) improving the quality of child protection specialised services, including case management, to address the needs of children who are survivors or at risk of violence, abuse and exploitation. This includes ensuring that a minimum professional cohort of social workers exists, working with both government institutions and NGOs, and systematising efforts to build a sustainable child protection workforce as a way to scale up reach. Working with other sectors is a priority to respond in a more comprehensive way to address complex issues such as child labour. Documenting child rights violations within the framework of the UN Security Council mandated Monitoring and Reporting Mechanism on Grave Violations against Children (SCR1612, 2005) to inform advocacy and programming underpins the sub-sector's operational delivery.⁶

Child protection programmes planned for 2017 under Syria Humanitarian Response Plan will reach 1.6 million individuals with awareness raising and community engagement activities on child protection issues, 915,000 girls and boys and structured and sustained child protection and psychosocial support activities, 80,000 men and women in parenting programmes, 44,000 girls and boys with specialised child protection services, such as case management. In order to do so **\$75.9 million in funding is required.**

⁵ Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview, 2017

⁶ Syria Humanitarian Response Plan, 2017

Overview of Methodology

Multiple data collection exercises/assessments were conducted through Jordan, Syria and Turkey hubs between April and July 2016. Each exercise was guided by a common set of indicators although not all exercises/assessments were able to gather information on all the indicators:

- a. Sector/Cluster-led Data Collection Exercises/Assessments:
 - Community Direct Observation through the Syria Hub covering 169 sub-districts
 - Focus Group Discussions through the Syria Hub covering 172 sub-districts and through the Jordan and Turkey Hubs covering 43 sub-districts
- b. Non-sector Data Collection Exercises/Assessments through key informant interviews:
 - Multi-sector Assessments covering 83 sub-districts
 - Needs and Population Monitoring Project (NPM) covering 127 sub-districts
 - Urban Community Profile Initiative covering 35 urban areas

The core data set presented in this report draws upon data gathered through these exercises with the focus group discussions and a review of secondary data generated in 2016 used to provide qualitative information on context as well as illustrative examples and contributing factors for the quantitative data. Data from the above exercises was consolidated based on the common set indicators and geographic level.

Child Protection Themes and Indicators:

In previous years the Child Protection Area of Responsibility (AOR) collected data against a set of 10 themes, this year the AOR focused on fewer themes related to the most critical identified child protection issues based on the following considerations: major data gaps, feasibility to collect information and lessons learned from data collection exercises.

Child Recruitment and Use	#/% of assessed sub-districts with reports of child recruitment #/% of assessed sub-districts with reports of an increase in child recruitment
Worst Forms of Child Labour	#/% of assessed sub-districts with reports of Worst Forms of Child Labour #/% of assessed sub-districts with reports of types of Worst Forms of Child Labour
Unaccompanied and Separated Children	#/% of assessed sub-districts with reports of unaccompanied and separated children #/% of assessed sub-districts with reports of reasons for unaccompanied and separated children
Child Marriage	#/% of assessed sub-districts with reports of child marriage #/% of assessed sub-districts with reports of reasons for child marriage

The aim of the data collection exercises/assessments was to gain sufficient information on child protection trends and patterns in Syria to inform the 2017 humanitarian response planning processes, as well as programming and advocacy. As such the data collection did not seek to gather information on specific violations or identify perpetrators, as there are other mechanisms set up for this purpose. In this context, the objective of the data collection exercises/assessments was to obtain perceptions and observations of the child protection situation from key informants. The indicators are intended to capture the occurrence of an issue in a geographic area rather than the extent or impact or gravity on the population.

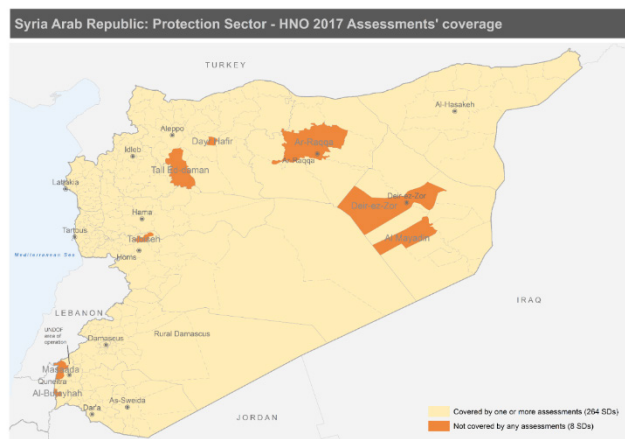
Questionnaires

Structured questionnaires were formulated for each of the data collection exercises based on the agreed themes and indicators (child recruitment, worst forms of child labour, unaccompanied and separated children and child marriage). The questionnaires were developed in English, translated into Arabic, field tested and modified accordingly.

Geographical Coverage

The geographical coverage of each data collection exercise/assessment was different with some overlap between exercises. In total 264 sub-districts (out of 272) were covered by one or more exercise. The following sub-districts were not covered: Ar Raqqa; Al Butaynah and Masaada (Qunitera); Deir Ez Zor and Al Mayadin (Deir Ez Zor); Dayr Hafir and Tall Ed-daman (Aleppo) and Talbiseh (Hama). Not all data collection exercises/assessments covered all the indicators.

Map: Combined Assessment Coverage at sub-district level



Geographic Level of Data

Data was not collected at the same geographic level in all assessments. For 149 sub-districts information was collected at community or neighbourhood level and information was collected at sub-district level for the remaining 123 sub-districts. It was therefore necessary to aggregate the data to sub-district level to allow for overall analysis.

Data analysis

Data presented in this report is based on the concept of occurrence. If an indicator is reported in the assessed location by any of the data collection exercises it is considered to have occurred in the sub-district. The analysis does not assume the reported indicator to be occurring across the entire sub-district, although for some issues it may be the case. The reader is requested to keep in mind that occurrence in the sub-district may reflect many or a single occurrence. Governorate and national data is presented as a percentage of assessed sub-districts through the governorate or country which report the occurrence of an indicator.

Challenges and Limitations

- The aim of the data collection exercises was to provide information that is sufficiently robust to inform humanitarian planning, programming and advocacy. However the data is not representative of the population to provide a statistically significant sample.
- The findings of the assessment are primarily based on focus group discussion and key informant interviews, and as such there is a risk of bias.
- Not all data collection exercises/ assessments covered the full set of indicators, e.g. increase in child recruitment was not covered in some locations, with the risk of under-reporting on some issues.
- Enumerators in non-sector data collection exercises were not protection or child protection experts which may have impacted the understanding of some questions, for example, in some locations separated children were initially understood to be separated from their father but not necessarily their mother.
- Limited sex disaggregation resulting in an inability to fully describe the gender dimensions of child protection issues
- No specific/adapted tools were developed to undertake focus group discussions with adolescents

Bias and mitigation strategies

- The use of purposive methods introduces the potential for bias. To mitigate this data was triangulated with information from secondary sources and discussions with child protection sector members.
- Some potential biases identified were: the inability to achieve a gender balance among enumerators may have impacted on answers to questions particularly those relating to gender-based violence. Cultural perceptions of childhood and gender could cause bias in resource persons' perceptions of the nature and extent of child protection issues facing adolescent boys and girls (e.g. adolescent boys who live outside of the family may not be perceived as separated, and cultural perceptions around child marriage)
- Prior to data collection all enumerators were trained to mitigate bias in a number of ways, such as conducting interviews in private settings with no audience present and raising awareness of potential biases such as confirmation bias.
- Questions were designed in order to remind respondents to speak on behalf of their community, not their household and were phrased to remind respondents that questions refer to all people under 18.

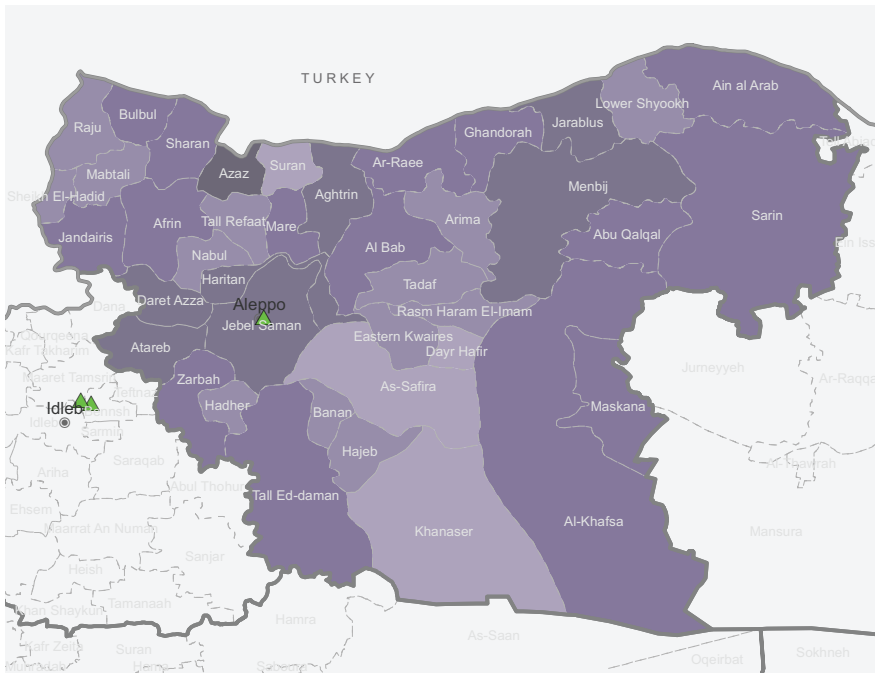


Whole of Syria : Aleppo

2017 Child Protection Needs Overview – Governorate Profiles

A Compilation of Child Protection Data Collected for the 2017 Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview

1. Severity Ranking By Sub-District



Severity ranking by sub-districts considered 3 indicators:

- i) % of IDPs in the population;
- ii) conflict incidents weighted according to the extent of impact;
- iii) population in hard-to-reach communities.

Severity ranks

- No problem
- Minor problem
- Moderate problem
- Major problem
- Severe problem
- Critical problem
- Catastrophic problem
- Besieged Area - October 2016

2. Population Data (November 2016)

	Number of Locations	0-5 Years	6-14 Years	15-17 Years	Total Children	Total Population
Overall Population	—	12.3%	23%	6.3%	1.3M	3.1M
PIN	—	12.3%	23.1%	6.4%	916K	2.2M
IDP	—	11.1%	21.1%	5.8%	381K	1M
Hard to Reach	963	13.5%	22.7%	5.7%	419K	1.2M
Besieged Areas	1	9.8%	23%	7.1%	517K	1.3M
Military Encircled Areas	0	—	—	—	—	—

* estimated to support humanitarian planning processes only

3. Unaccompanied and Separated Children

Respondents were asked their perceptions on reasons children are unaccompanied and separated from their usual caregivers. The reasons were: death of a caregiver (36%), detention or disappearance of a child/caregiver (30%), separation from caregivers while moving to safe locations (24%), caregivers willing to send children to live with extended family or to a safer location (18%) and medical evacuation of caregivers (9%). Data is available for 33 out of 40 sub-districts.

* Data represents the proportion of sub-districts indicating that specific reason

Number of Sub-Districts Indicating Reasons for Unaccompanied and Separated Children





Whole of Syria : Aleppo

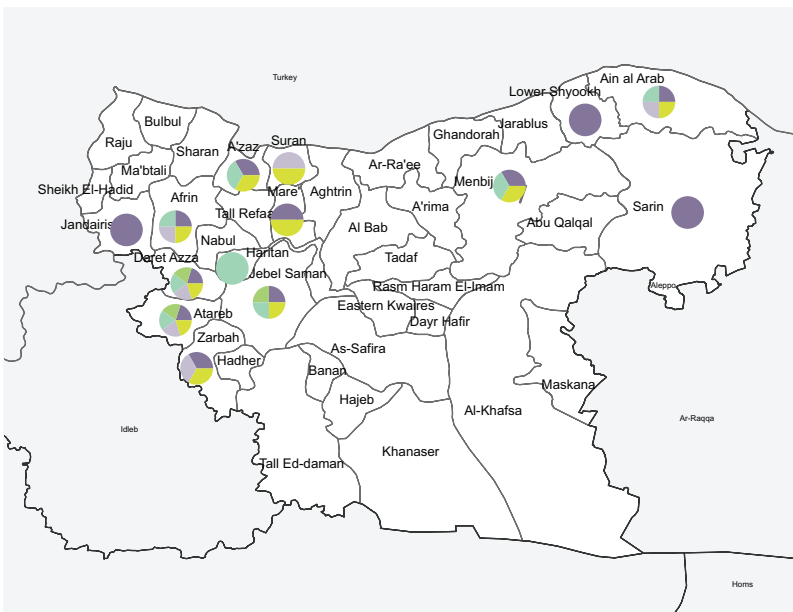
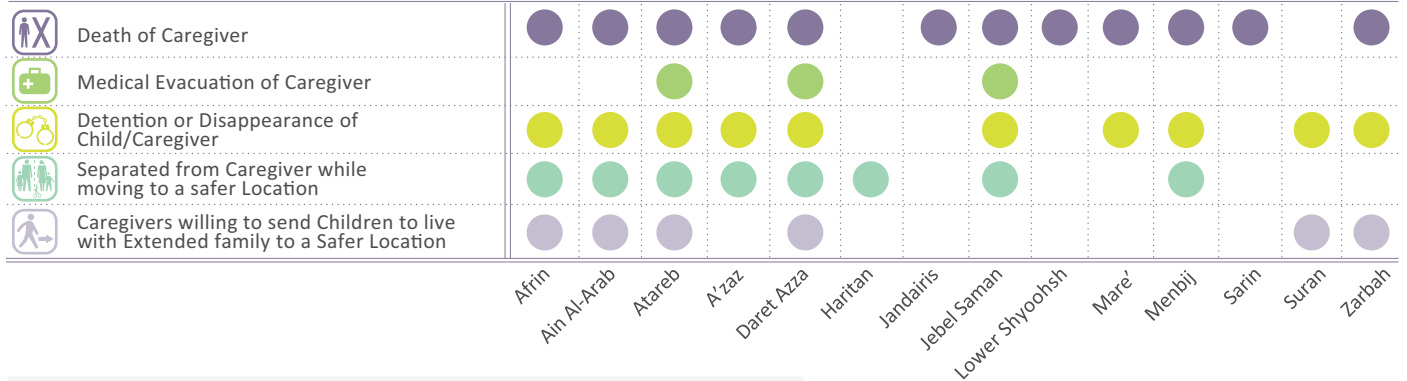
2017 Child Protection Needs Overview – Governorate Profiles

A Compilation of Child Protection Data Collected for the 2017 Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview

Of the 33 surveyed sub-districts, the following 14 sub-districts (42%) provided reasons children are unaccompanied and separated from their usual caregivers:

Aleppo

Sub-Districts Indicating Reasons for Unaccompanied and Separated Children



Reasons Children are Unaccompanied and Separated

- Death of Caregiver
- Medical Evacuation of Caregiver
- Detention or Disappearance of Child/Caregiver
- Separated from Caregiver while moving to a safer Location
- Caregivers willing to send Children to live with Extended family to a Safer Location

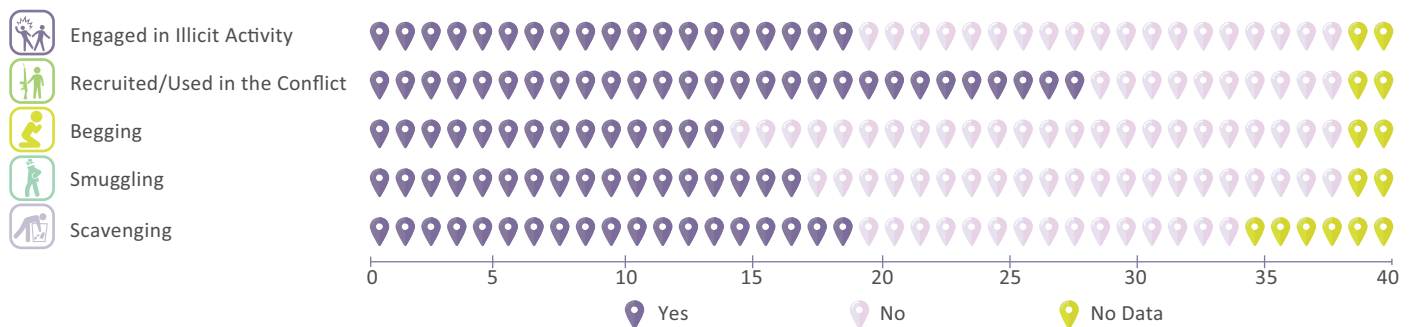
Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

4. Worst Forms of Child Labour

Respondents were asked their perceptions on children's participation in five worst forms of child labour. The forms were: recruitment and use in the conflict (74%), scavenging (56%), engagement in illicit activities (50%), smuggling (45%) and begging (37%). Data is available for 38 out of 40 sub-districts, with the exception with scavenging which is available for 34 sub-districts.

* Data represents the proportion of surveyed sub-districts indicating that specific reason

Number of Sub-Districts Indicating the Types of Worst Forms of Child Labour



Of the 38 surveyed sub-districts, the following 34 sub-districts (90%) indicated the different types of worst forms of child labour occurring in that location:

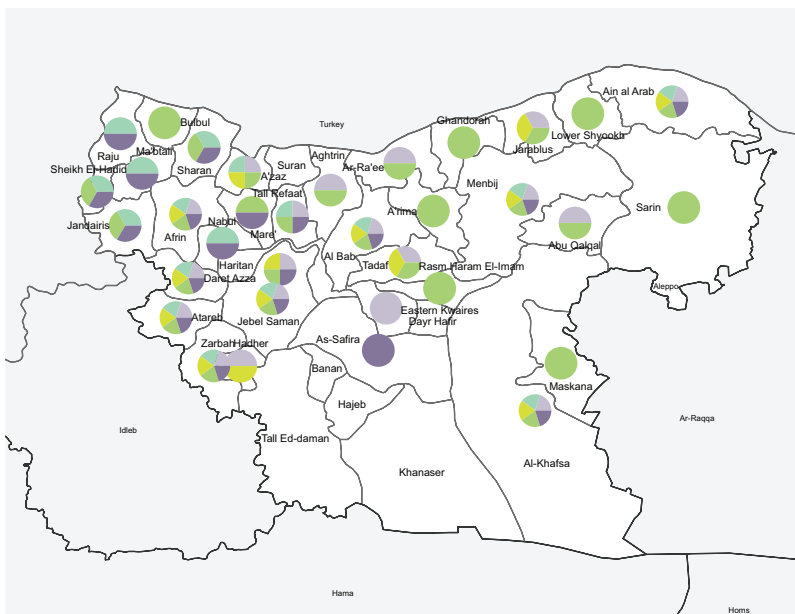
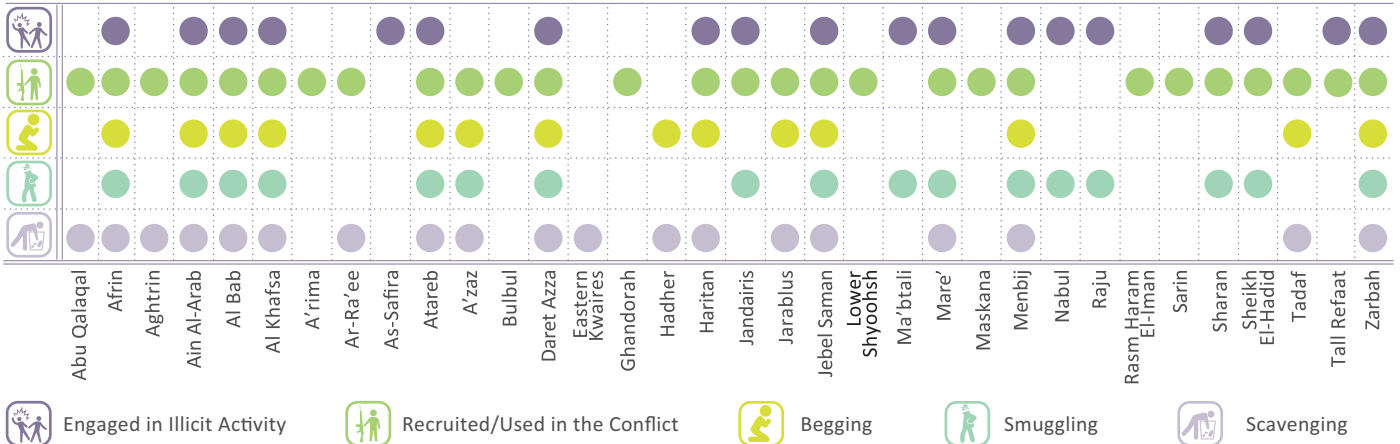


Whole of Syria : Aleppo

2017 Child Protection Needs Overview – Governorate Profiles

A Compilation of Child Protection Data Collected for the 2017 Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview

Sub-districts Indicating Types of Worst Forms of Child Labour



Types of Worst Forms of Child Labour

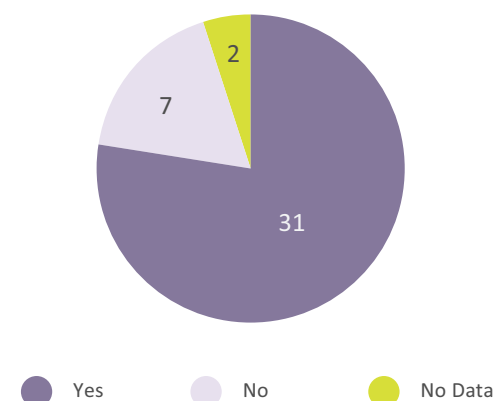
- Engaged in Illicit Activity
- Recruited/Used in the Conflict
- Begging
- Smuggling
- Scavenging

Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

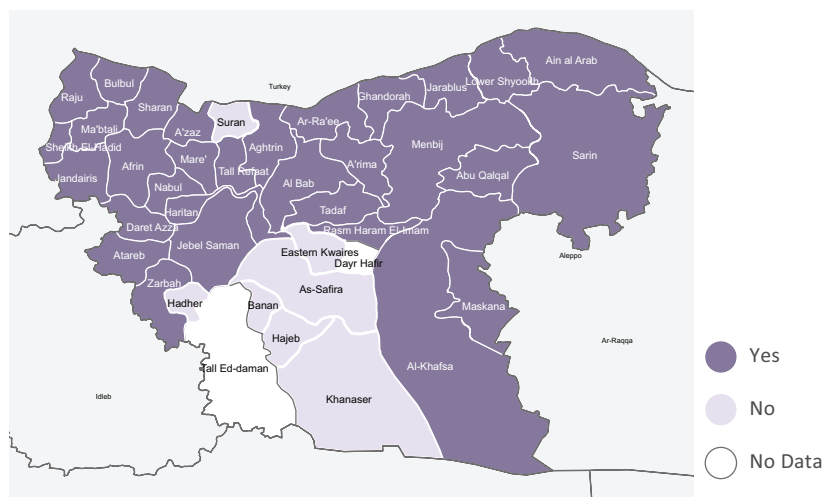
5. Recruitment and Use of Children in the Conflict

Respondents were asked their perceptions on recruitment and use of children in the conflict: 78% of surveyed sub-districts indicated its occurrence. Data is available for 38 out of 40 sub-districts.

Number of Sub-Districts Indicating Recruitment and Use of Children in the Conflict



Sub-Districts





Whole of Syria : Aleppo

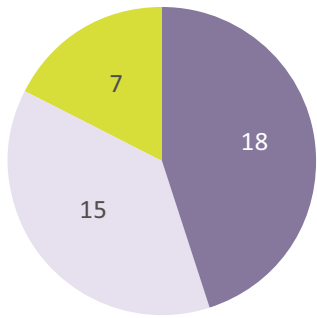
2017 Child Protection Needs Overview – Governorate Profiles

A Compilation of Child Protection Data Collected for the 2017 Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview

Aleppo

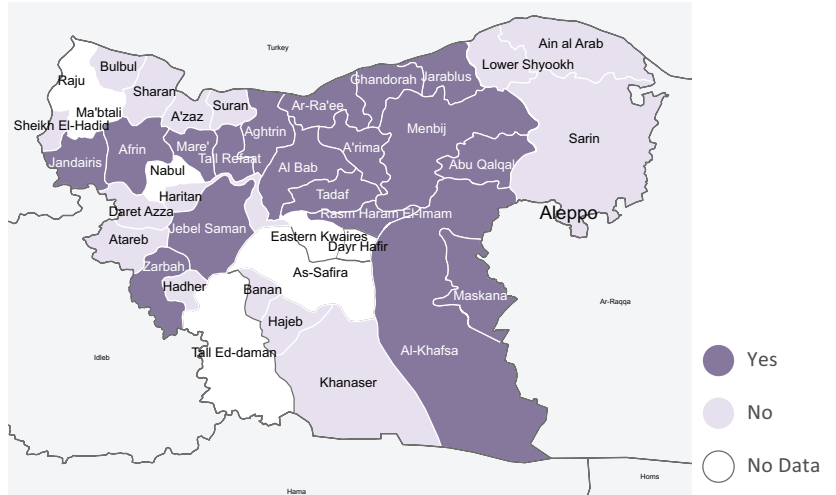
Respondents were asked if they believe recruitment and use of children in the conflict had increased over the three months prior to the assessment: 55% of surveyed sub-districts indicated an increase. Data is available for 33 out of 40 sub-districts.

Number of sub-districts indicating an increase in recruitment and use of children in the Conflict over previous 3 months



● Yes ● No ● No Data

Sub-districts



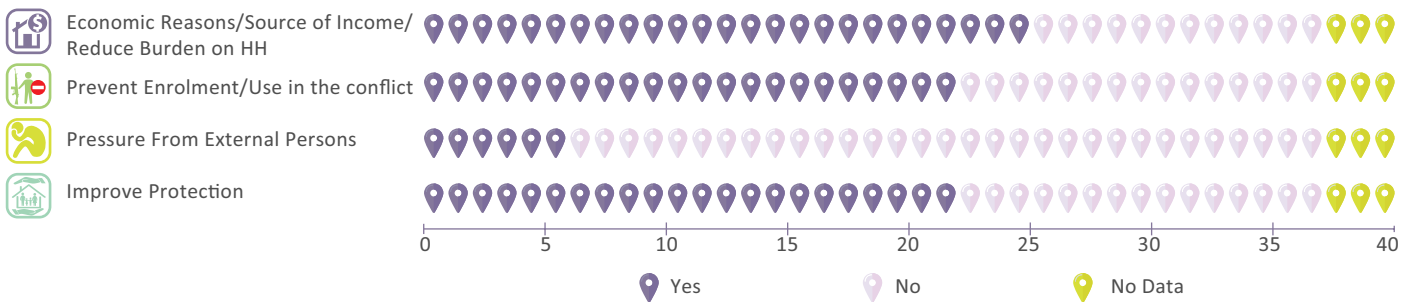
Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

6. Child Marriage

Respondents were asked their perceptions on reasons for child marriage. The reasons were: pressure from external persons (16%), prevent enrolment in the conflict (59%), economic reasons (68%) and to improve protection (59%). Data is available for 37 sub-districts.

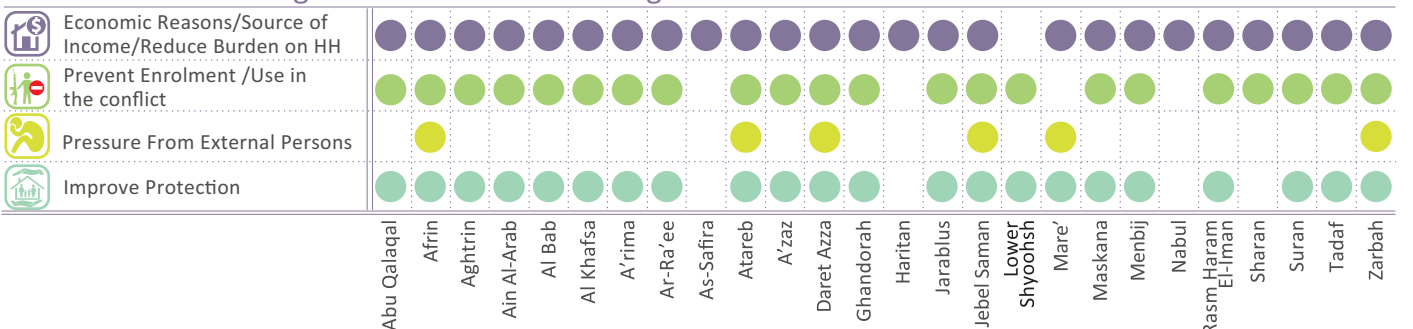
* Data represents the proportion of surveyed sub-districts indicating that specific reason

Number of Sub-Districts Indicating Reasons for Child Marriage



Of the 37 surveyed sub-districts, the following 26 sub-districts (70%) provided reasons children are believed to marry.

Sub-districts Indicating Reasons for Child Marriage

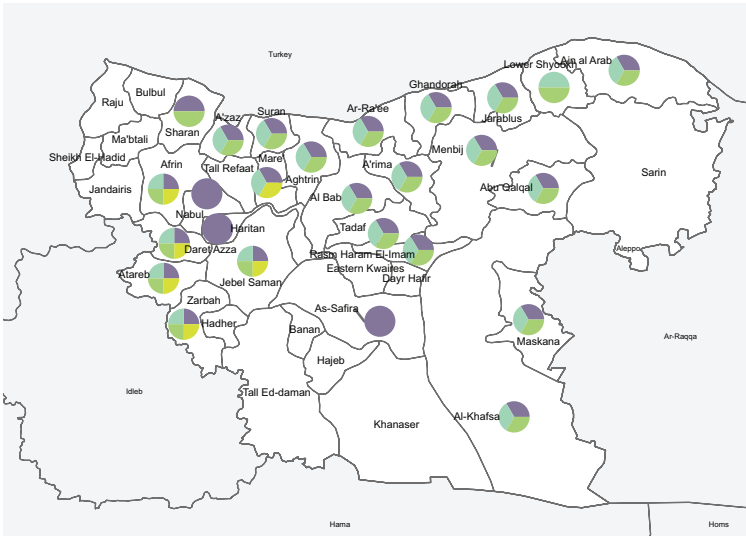




Whole of Syria : Aleppo

2017 Child Protection Needs Overview – Governorate Profiles

A Compilation of Child Protection Data Collected for the 2017 Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview



Reasons for Child Marriage

- Economic Reasons/Source of Income/Reduce Burden on HH
- Prevent Enrolment /use in the conflict
- Pressure From External Persons
- Improve Protection

Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

7. Services Available for Children

Respondents were asked their perception on the availability of 8 types of services for children. These included: services for children with disabilities (13%), vocational training (13%), referral services (63%), alternative family care (13%) and legal assistance (50%). For these 5 services data is available for 8 of out 40 sub-districts. Education (53%), psychosocial support (39%) and health services (45%). For these 3 services data is available for 38 out of 40 sub-districts.

* Data represents the proportion of surveyed sub-districts indicating that specific reason

Number of Sub-Districts Indicating Type of Services Available for Children



21 surveyed sub-districts said there is at least one type of service available to children, 17 surveyed sub-districts report no services available to children.

Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

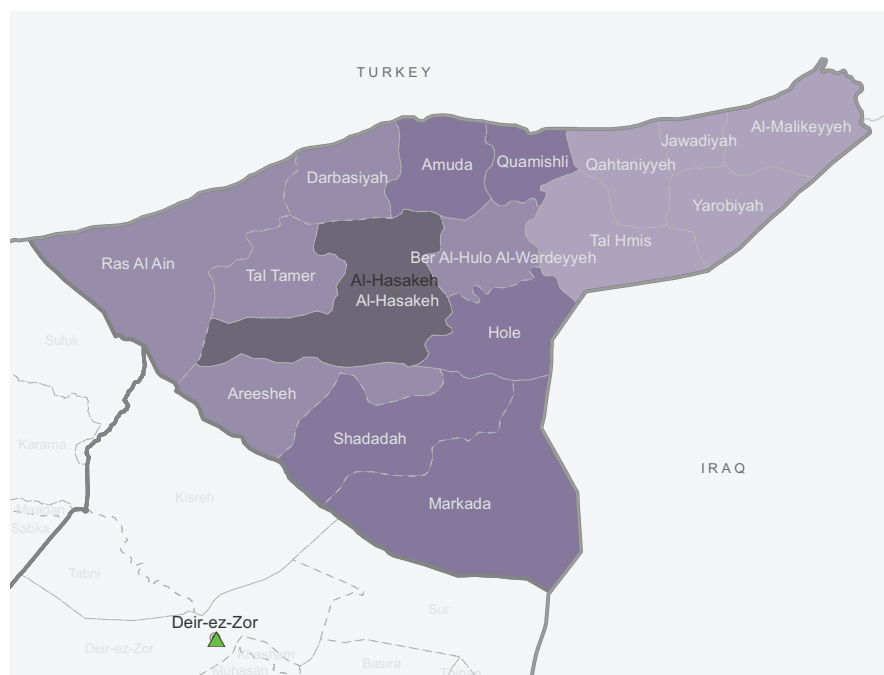


Whole of Syria : Al Hasakeh

2017 Child Protection Needs Overview – Governorate Profiles

A Compilation of Child Protection Data Collected for the 2017 Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview

1. Severity Ranking By Sub-District



Severity ranking by sub-districts considered 3 indicators:

- i) % of IDPs in the population;
- ii) conflict incidents weighted according to the extent of impact;
- iii) population in hard-to-reach communities.

Severity ranks

- No problem
- Minor problem
- Moderate problem
- Major problem
- Severe problem
- Critical problem
- Catastrophic problem

2. Population Data (November 2016)

	Number of Locations	0-5 Years	6-14 Years	15-17 Years	Total Children	Total Population
Overall Population	—	14%	23%	6%	418K (42.9%)	974K
PIN	—	14%	23%	6%	296K (42.9%)	690K
IDP	—	13%	23%	6%	98K (42.4%)	232K
Hard to Reach	823	14%	23%	6%	418K (42.9%)	974K
Besieged Areas	0	—	—	—	0	—
Military Encircled Areas	0	—	—	—	0	—

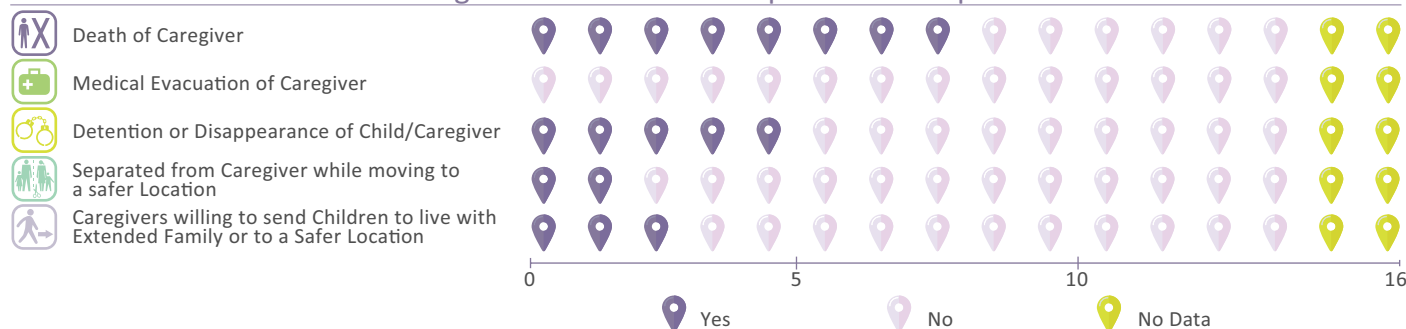
* estimated to support humanitarian planning processes only

3. Unaccompanied and Separated Children

Respondents were asked their perceptions on reasons children are unaccompanied and separated from their usual caregivers. The reasons were: death of a caregiver (57%), detention or disappearance of a child/caregiver (36%), caregivers willing sending children to live with extended family or to a safer location (21%), separation from caregivers while moving to safe locations (14%), and medical evacuation of caregivers (0%). Data is available for 14 out of 16 sub-districts.

* Data represents the proportion of sub-districts indicating that specific reason

Number of Sub-Districts Indicating Reasons for Unaccompanied and Separated Children





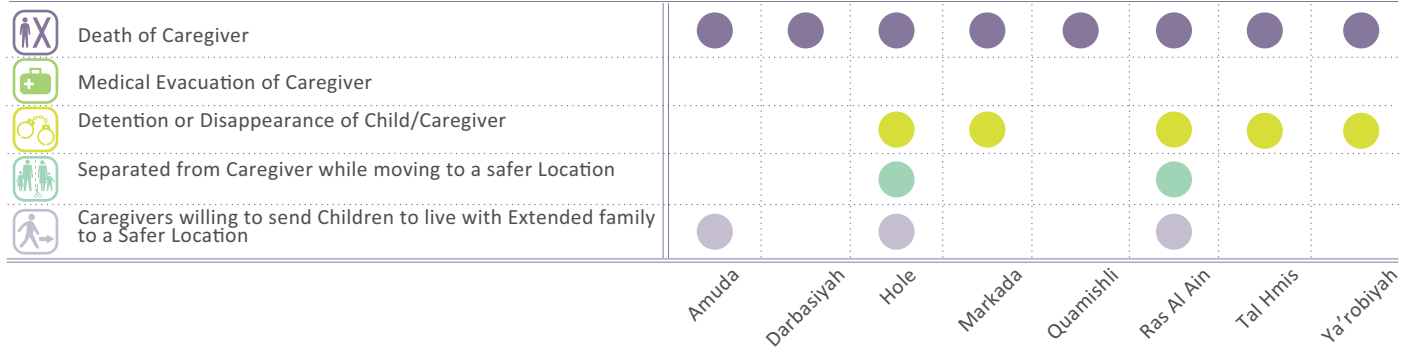
Whole of Syria : Al Hasakeh

2017 Child Protection Needs Overview – Governorate Profiles

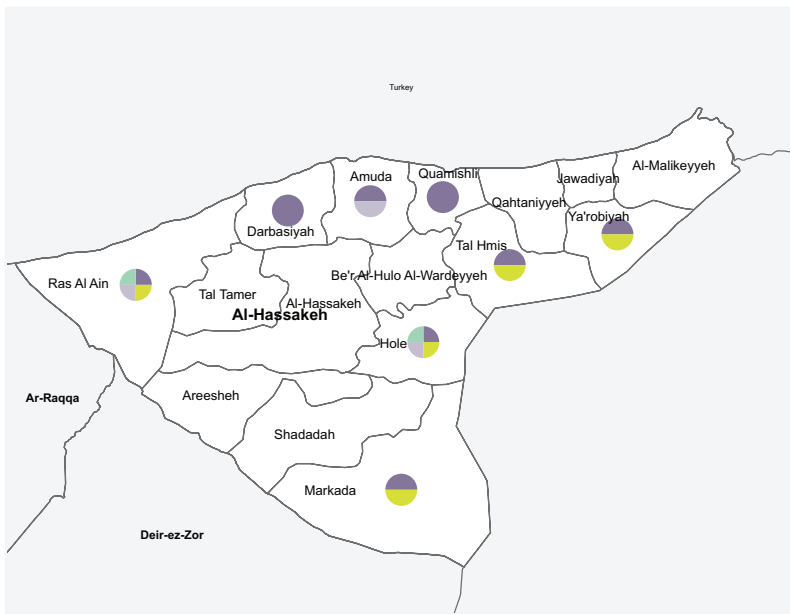
A Compilation of Child Protection Data Collected for the 2017 Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview

50% of surveyed sub-districts indicated at least one reason for children being unaccompanied or separated from their usual caregivers.

Sub-Districts Indicating Reasons for Unaccompanied and Separated Children



Al Hasakeh



Reasons Children are Unaccompanied and Separated

- Death of Caregiver
- Medical Evacuation of Caregiver
- Detention or Disappearance of Child/Caregiver
- Separated from Caregiver while moving to a safer Location
- Caregivers willing to send Children to live with Extended family to a Safer Location

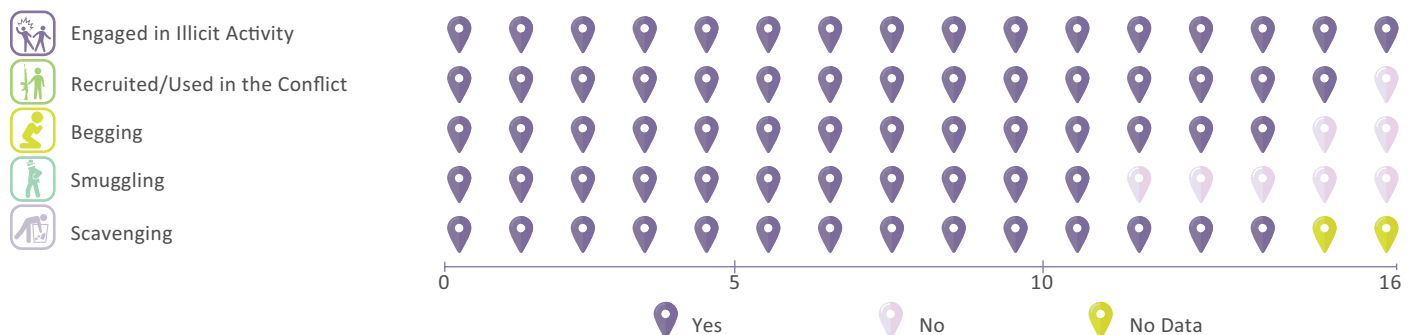
Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

4. Worst Forms of Child Labour

Respondents were asked their perceptions on children's participation in five worst forms of child labour. The forms were: engagement in illicit activities (100%), recruitment and use in the conflict (94%), scavenging (88%), begging (88%) and smuggling (69%). Data is available for all (16) sub-districts, with the exception with scavenging which is available for 14 out 16 sub-districts.

* Data represents the proportion of surveyed sub-districts indicating that specific reason

Number of Sub-Districts Indicating the Types of Worst Forms of Child Labour





Whole of Syria : Al Hasakeh

2017 Child Protection Needs Overview – Governorate Profiles

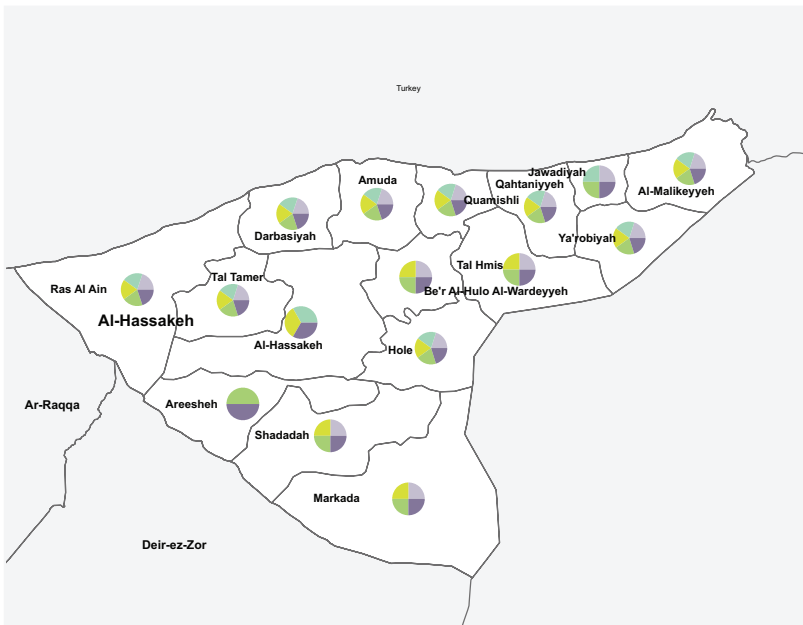
A Compilation of Child Protection Data Collected for the 2017 Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview

100% of surveyed sub-districts indicated at least one type of worst forms of child labour.

Sub-districts Indicating Types of Worst Forms of Child Labour

Type of Worst Form of Child Labour	Al-Hassakeh	Al-Malikiyyeh	Amuda	Areeshah	Be'r Al-Hulo	Al-Wardeyyeh	Darbasiyah	Hole	Jawadiyah	Markada	Qahtaniyyeh	Quamishli	Ras Al Ain	Shadadah	Tal Hmis	Tal Tamer	Ya'robiyah
Engaged in Illicit Activity	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Recruited/Used in the Conflict	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Begging	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Smuggling	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Scavenging	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

Al Hasakeh



Types of Worst Forms of Child Labour

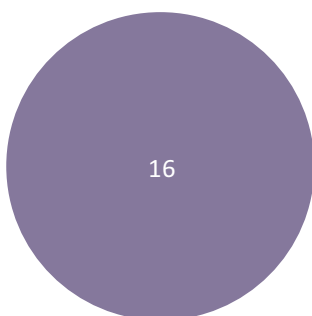
- Engaged in Illicit Activity
- Recruited/Used in the Conflict
- Begging
- Smuggling
- Scavenging

Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

5. Recruitment and Use of Children in the Conflict

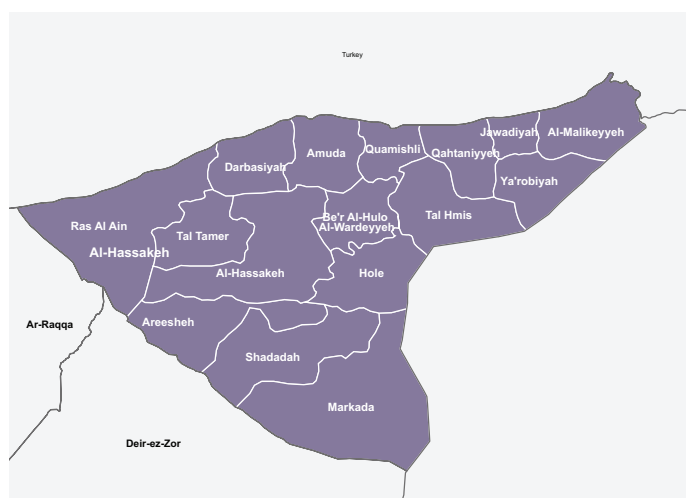
Respondents were asked their perceptions on recruitment and use of children in the conflict: 100% of surveyed sub-districts indicated its occurrence. Data is available for 16 out of 16 sub-districts.

Number of Sub-Districts Indicating Recruitment and Use of Children in the Conflict



● Yes

Sub-Districts



● Yes



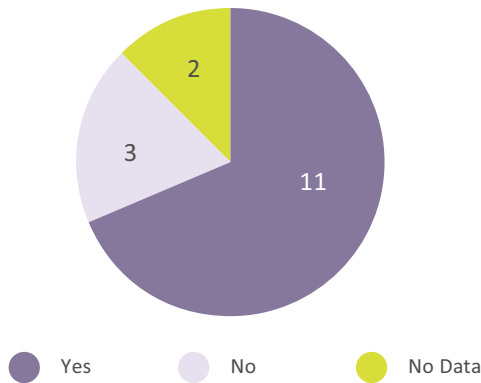
Whole of Syria : Al Hasakeh

2017 Child Protection Needs Overview – Governorate Profiles

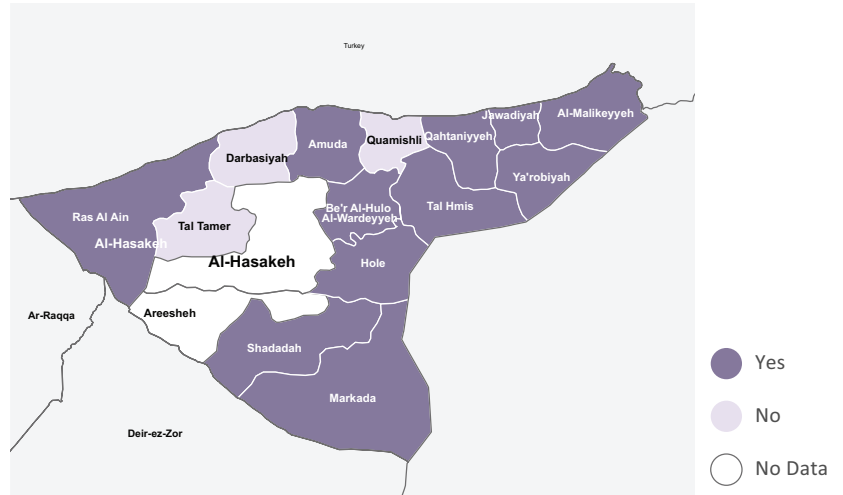
A Compilation of Child Protection Data Collected for the 2017 Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview

Respondents were asked if they believe recruitment and use of children in the conflict had increased over the three months prior to the assessment: 79% of surveyed sub-districts indicated an increase. Data is available for 14 out of 16 sub-districts.

Number of sub-districts indicating an increase in recruitment and use of children in the Conflict over previous 3 months



Sub-districts



Al Hasakeh

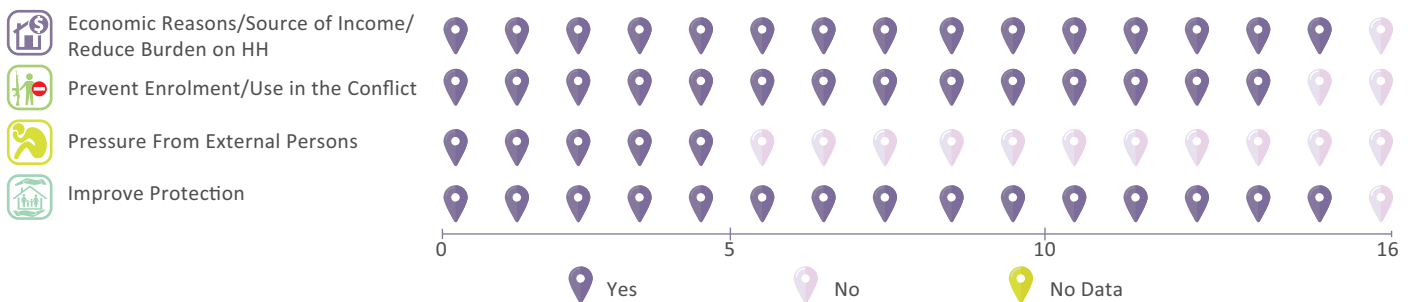
Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

6. Child Marriage

Respondents were asked their perceptions on reasons children are marrying. The reasons were: pressure from external persons (31%), prevent enrolment in the conflict (88%), economic reasons (94%) and to improve protection (94%). Data is available for 15 sub-districts.

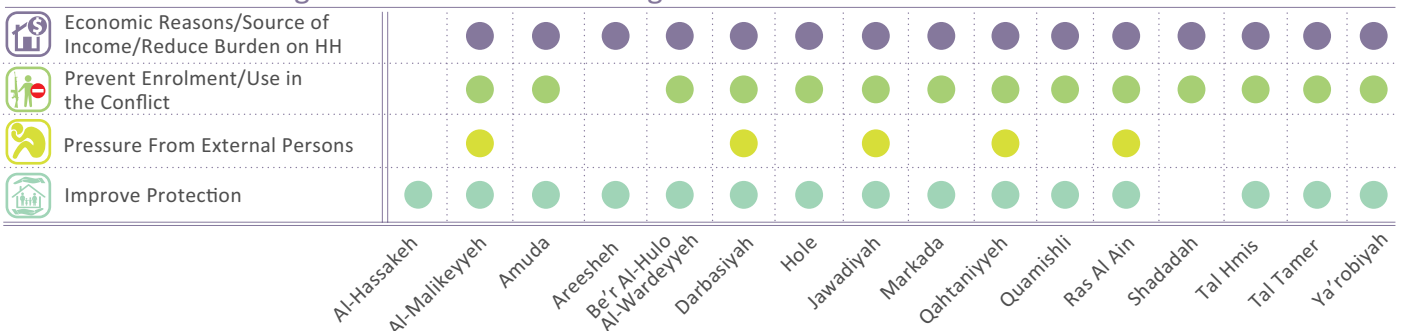
* Data represents the proportion of surveyed sub-districts indicating that specific reason

Number of Sub-Districts Indicating Reasons for Child Marriage



Of the 16 surveyed sub-districts, the following 16 sub-districts (100%) provided reasons children are believed to marry.

Sub-districts Indicating Reasons for Child Marriage



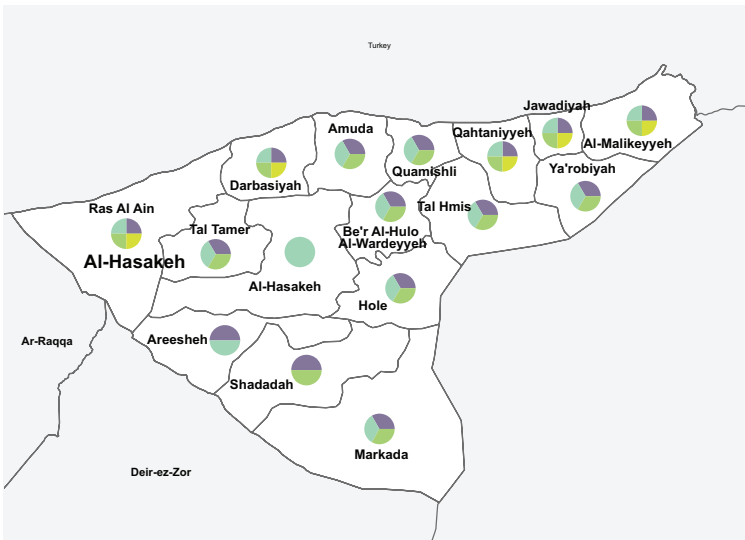


Whole of Syria : Al Hasakeh

2017 Child Protection Needs Overview – Governorate Profiles

A Compilation of Child Protection Data Collected for the 2017 Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview

Al Hasakeh



Reasons for Child Marriage

- Economic Reasons/Source of Income/Reduce Burden on HH
- Prevent Enrolment/Use in the Conflict
- Pressure From External Persons
- Improve Protection

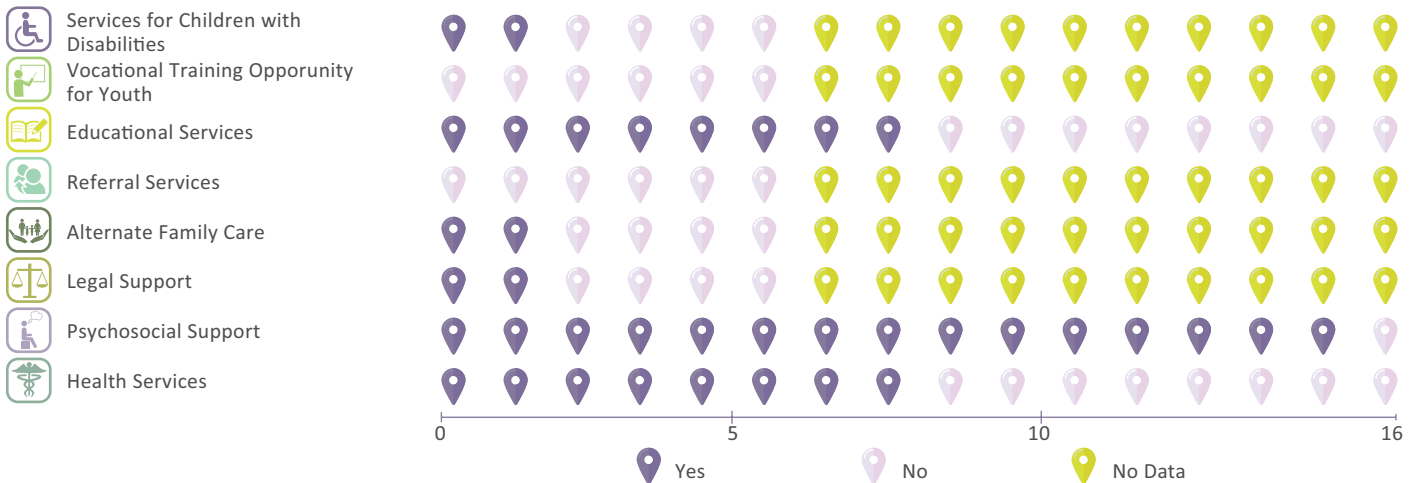
Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

7. Services Available for Children

Respondents were asked their perception on the availability of 8 types of services for children. These included: services for children with disabilities (34%), vocational training (0%), referral services (0%), alternative family care (34%) and legal assistance (34%). For these 5 services data is available for 6 of out 16 sub-districts. Education (50%), psychosocial support (94%) and health services (50%). For these 3 services data is available for 15 out of 16 sub-districts.

* Data represents the proportion of surveyed sub-districts indicating that specific reason

Number of Sub-Districts Indicating Type of Services Available for Children



Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.



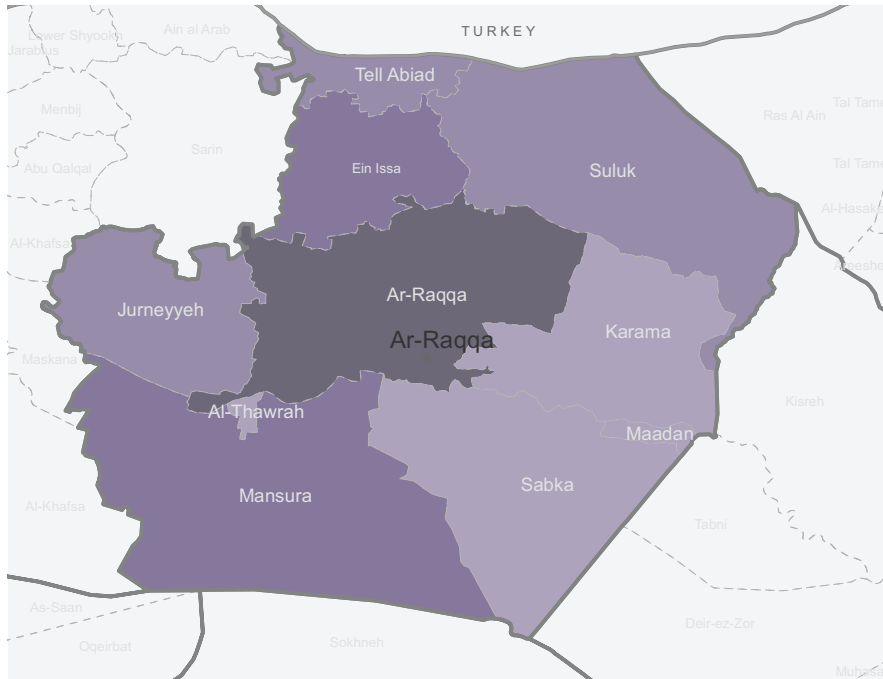


Whole of Syria : Ar Raqqa

2017 Child Protection Needs Overview – Governorate Profiles

A Compilation of Child Protection Data Collected for the 2017 Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview

1. Severity Ranking By Sub-District



Severity ranking by sub-districts considered 3 indicators:

- i) % of IDPs in the population;
- ii) conflict incidents weighted according to the extent of impact;
- iii) population in hard-to-reach communities.

Severity ranks

- No problem
- Minor problem
- Moderate problem
- Major problem
- Severe problem
- Critical problem
- Catastrophic problem

Ar Raqqa

2. Population Data (November 2016)

	Number of Locations	0-5 Years	6-14 Years	15-17 Years	Total Children	Total Population
Overall Population	–	16%	25%	5%	300K	45.7% 655K
PIN	–	16%	25%	5%	223K	45.6% 490K
IDP	–	17%	26%	4%	91K	46.8% 194K
Hard to Reach	336	15%	25%	5%	297K	45.3% 655K
Besieged Areas	–	–	–	–	–	–
Military Encircled Areas	–	–	–	–	–	–

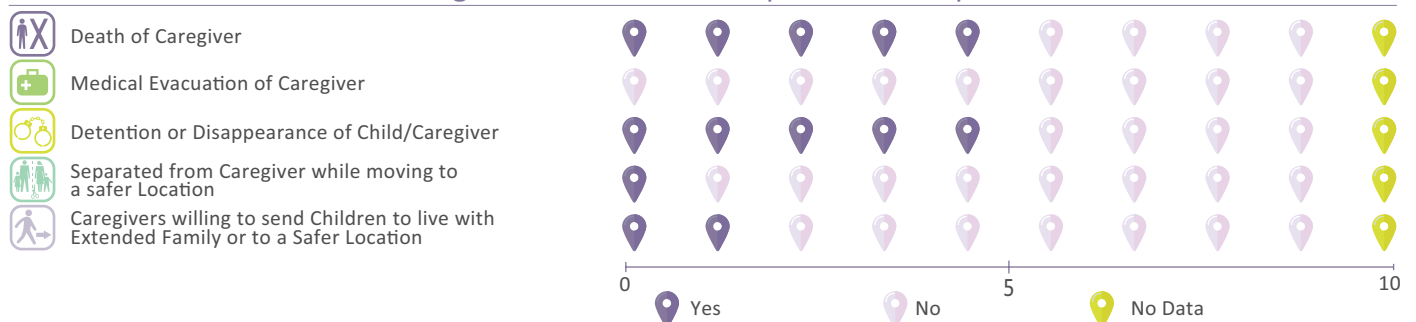
* estimated to support humanitarian planning processes only

3. Unaccompanied and Separated Children

Respondents were asked their perceptions on reasons children are unaccompanied and separated from their usual caregivers. The reasons were: death of a caregiver (56%), detention or disappearance of a child/caregiver (56%), caregivers willing sending children to live with extended family or to a safer location (22%), separation from caregivers while moving to safe locations (11%) and medical evacuation of caregivers (0%). Data is available for 9 out of 10 sub-districts

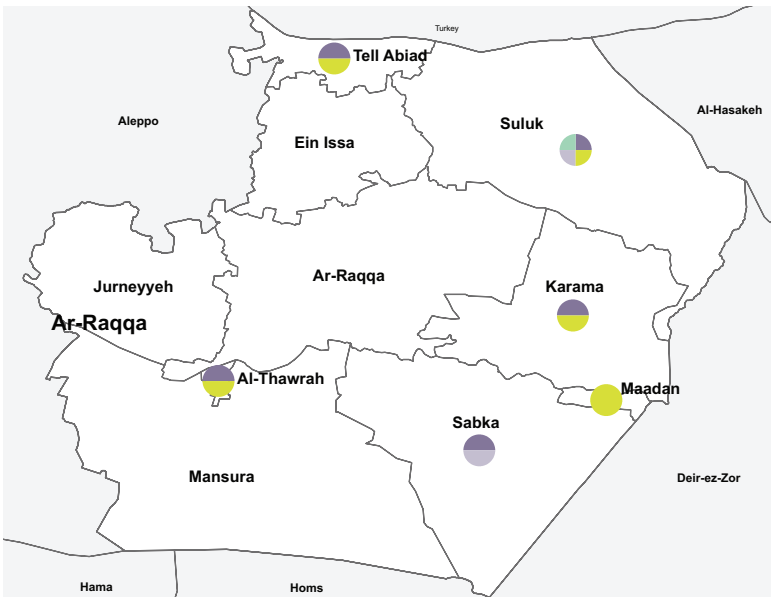
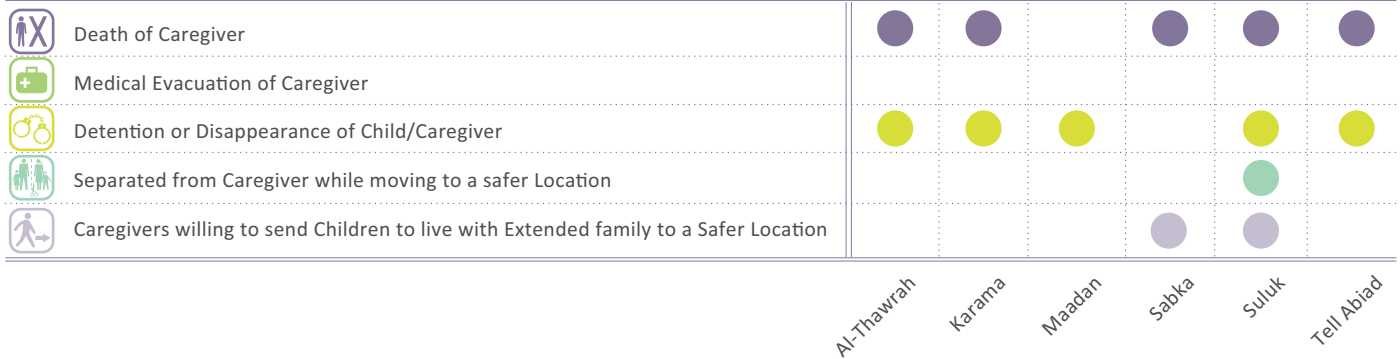
* Data represents the proportion of sub-districts indicating that specific reason

Number of Sub-Districts Indicating Reasons for Unaccompanied and Separated Children



Of the 9 surveyed sub-districts, the following 6 sub-districts (67%) provided reasons children are unaccompanied and separated from their usual caregivers.

Sub-Districts Indicating Reasons for Unaccompanied and Separated Children



Reasons Children are Unaccompanied and Separated

- Death of Caregiver
- Medical Evacuation of Caregiver
- Detention or Disappearance of Child/Caregiver
- Separated from Caregiver while moving to a safer Location
- Caregivers willing to send Children to live with Extended family to a Safer Location

Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

4. Worst Forms of Child Labour

Respondents were asked their perceptions on children’s participation in five worst forms of child labour. The reported forms were: engagement in illicit activities (100%), recruitment and use in the conflict (100%), begging (44%), smuggling (44%) and scavenging (33%). Data is available for 9 out of 10 sub-districts.

* Data represents the proportion of surveyed sub-districts indicating that specific reason

Number of Sub-Districts Indicating the Types of Worst Forms of Child Labour





Whole of Syria : Ar Raqqa

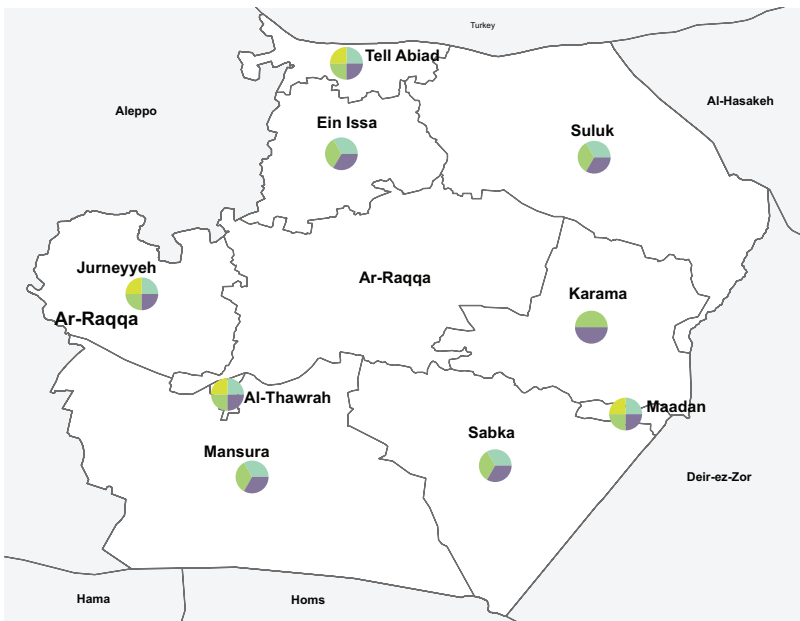
2017 Child Protection Needs Overview – Governorate Profiles

A Compilation of Child Protection Data Collected for the 2017 Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview

100% of surveyed sub-districts indicated at least one type of worst forms of child labour.

Sub-districts Indicating Types of Worst Forms of Child Labour

Type of Worst Form of Child Labour	Al-Thawrah	Ein Issa	Jurneyyeh	Karama	Maadan	Mansoura	Sabka	Suluk	Tell Abiad
Engaged in Illicit Activity	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Recruited/Used in the Conflict	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Begging	●		●		●				●
Smuggling	●	●	●		●	●	●	●	●
Scavenging		●						●	●



Types of Worst Forms of Child Labour

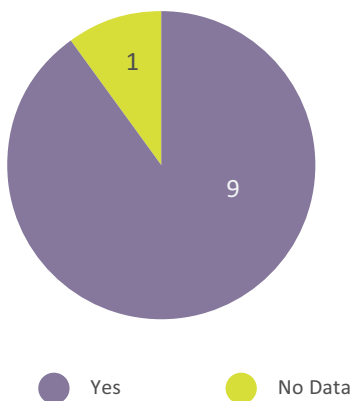
- Engaged in Illicit Activity
- Recruited/Used in the Conflict
- Begging
- Smuggling
- Scavenging

Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

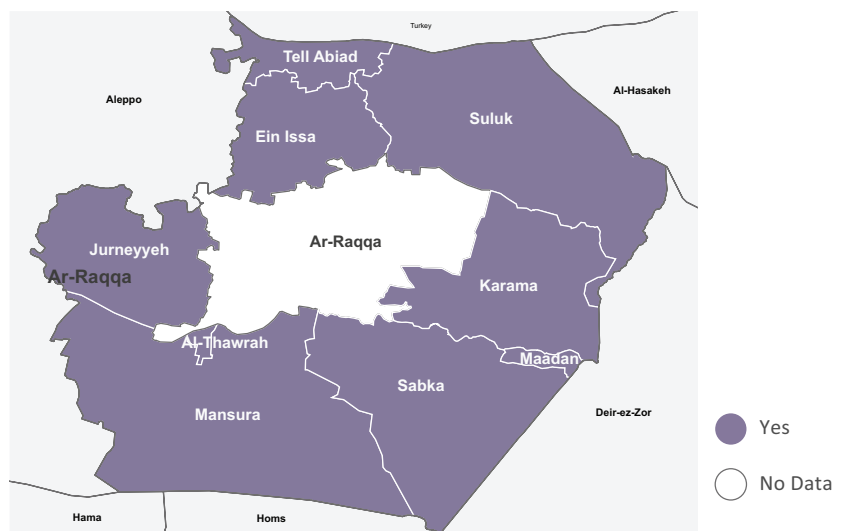
5. Recruitment and Use of Children by Parties in the Conflict

Respondents were asked their perceptions on recruitment and use of children in the conflict: 90% of surveyed sub-districts indicated its occurrence. Data is available for 9 out of 10 sub-districts.

Number of Sub-Districts Indicating Recruitment and Use of Children in the Conflict



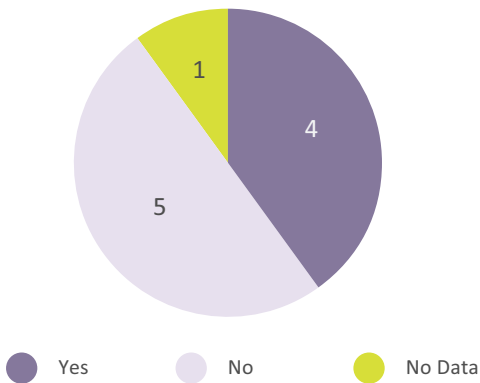
Sub-Districts



Respondents were asked if they believe recruitment and use of children in the conflict had increased over the three months prior to the assessment: 44% of surveyed sub-districts indicated an increase. Data is available for 9 out of 10 sub-districts.

Number of sub-districts indicating an increase in recruitment and use of children in the Conflict over previous 3 months

Ar Raqqa



Sub-districts



Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

6. Child Marriage

Respondents were asked their perceptions on reasons children are marrying. The reported reasons were: pressure from external persons (11%), prevent enrolment in the conflict (89%), economic reasons (100%) and to improve protection (100%). Data is available for 9 sub-districts.

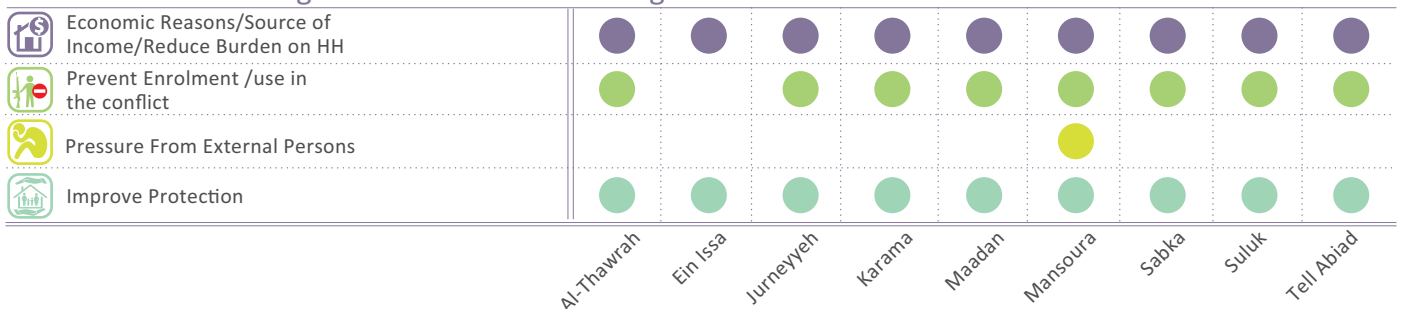
* Data represents the proportion of surveyed sub-districts indicating that specific reason

Number of Sub-Districts Indicating Reasons for Child Marriage



Of the 9 surveyed sub-districts, the following 9 sub-districts (100%) provided reasons children are believed to marry.

Sub-districts Indicating Reasons for Child Marriage

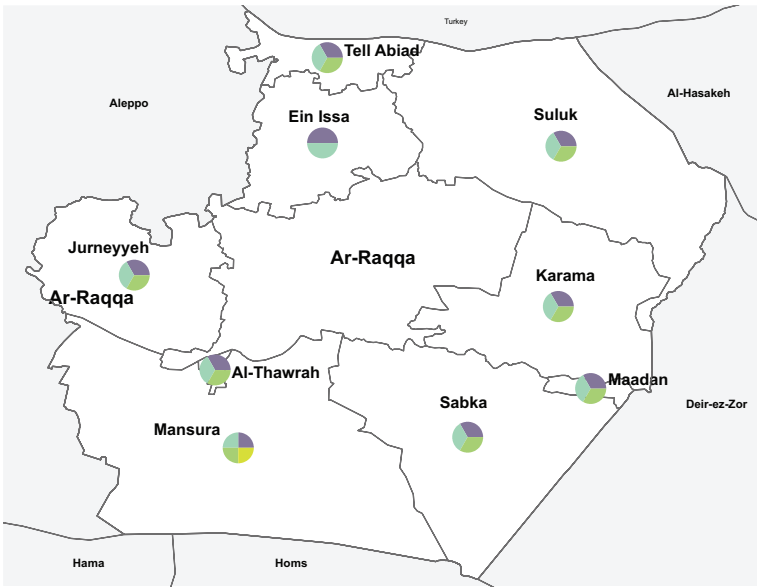




Whole of Syria : Ar Raqqa

2017 Child Protection Needs Overview – Governorate Profiles

A Compilation of Child Protection Data Collected for the 2017 Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview



Reasons for Child Marriage

- Economic Reasons/Source of Income/Reduce Burden on HH
- Prevent Enrolment /use in the conflict
- Pressure From External Persons
- Improve Protection

Al Raqqa

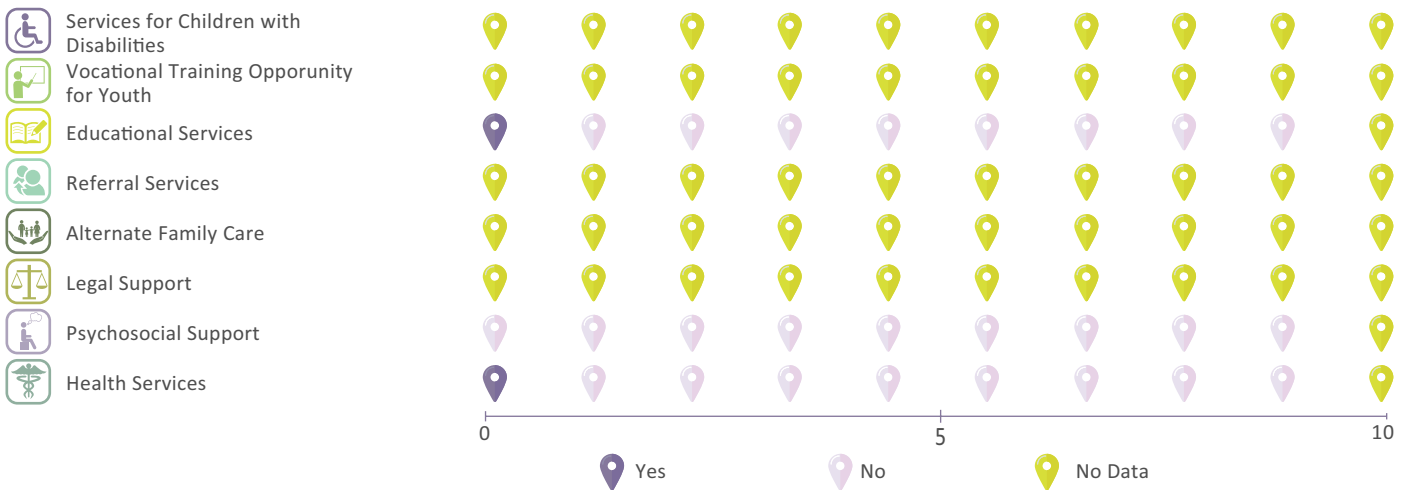
Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

7. Services Available for Children

Respondents were asked their perceptions on the availability of 3 types of services for children. These included: psychosocial support (0%), educational services (11%), health services (11%). For these 3 services data is available for 9 sub-districts.

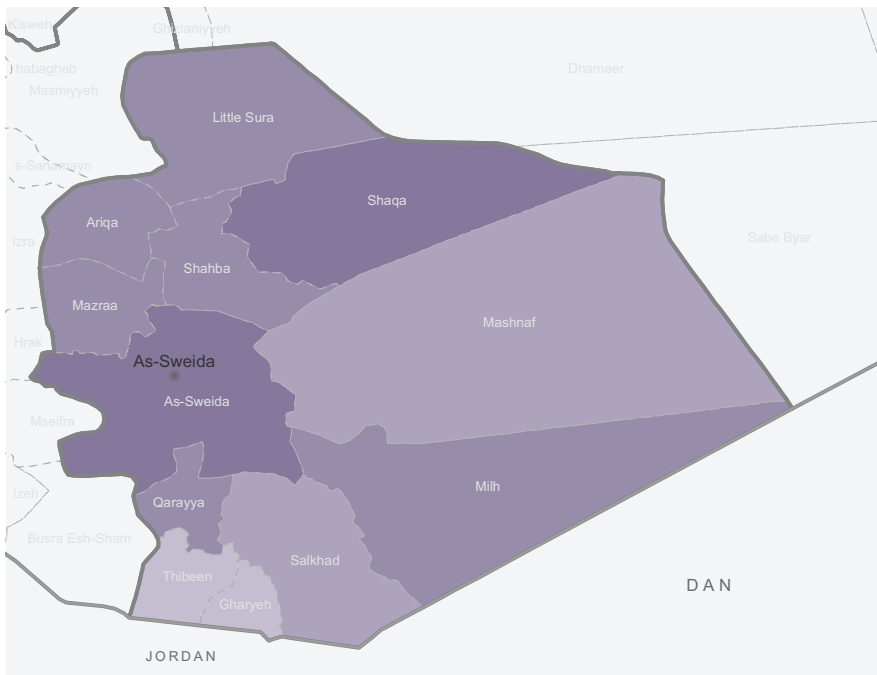
* Data represents the proportion of surveyed sub-districts indicating that specific service

Number of Sub-Districts Indicating Type of Services Available for Children



Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

1. Severity Ranking By Sub-District



Severity ranking by sub-districts considered 3 indicators:

- i) % of IDPs in the population;
- ii) conflict incidents weighted according to the extent of impact;
- iii) population in hard-to-reach communities.

Severity ranks

- No problem
- Minor problem
- Moderate problem
- Major problem
- Severe problem
- Critical problem
- Catastrophic problem

2. Population Data (November 2016)

	Number of Locations	0-5 Years	6-14 Years	15-17 Years	Total Children	Total Population
Overall Population	—	14.1%	23%	6%	138K	321K
PIN	—	14.1%	23%	6%	96K	222K
IDP	—	13.8%	22.6%	5.6%	22K	52K
Hard to Reach	—	—	—	—	—	—
Besieged Areas	—	—	—	—	—	—
Military Encircled Areas	—	—	—	—	—	—

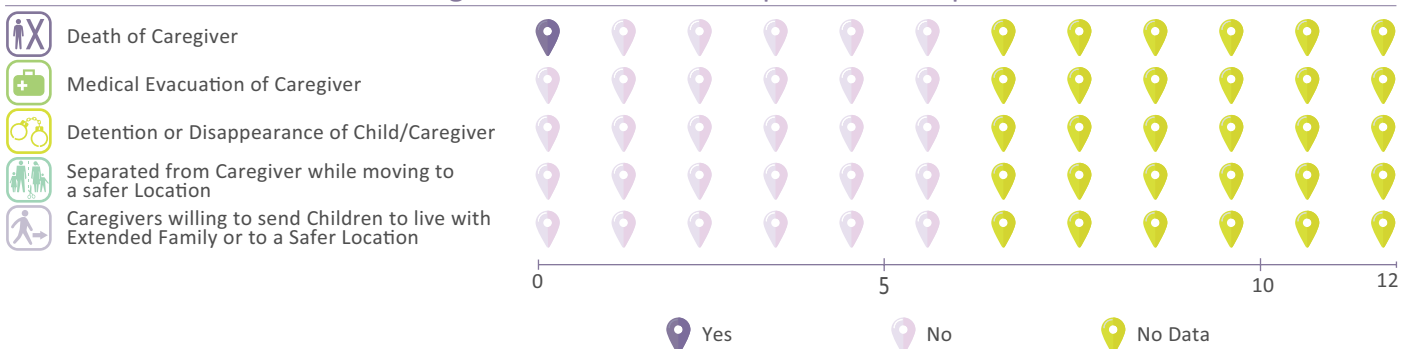
* estimated to support humanitarian planning processes only

3. Unaccompanied and Separated Children

Respondents were asked their perceptions on reasons children are unaccompanied and separated from their usual caregivers. Salkhad was the only sub-district that reported any reason for separation: death of a caregiver.

* Data represents the proportion of sub-districts indicating that specific reason

Number of Sub-Districts Indicating Reasons for Unaccompanied and Separated Children





Whole of Syria : As Sweida

2017 Child Protection Needs Overview – Governorate Profiles

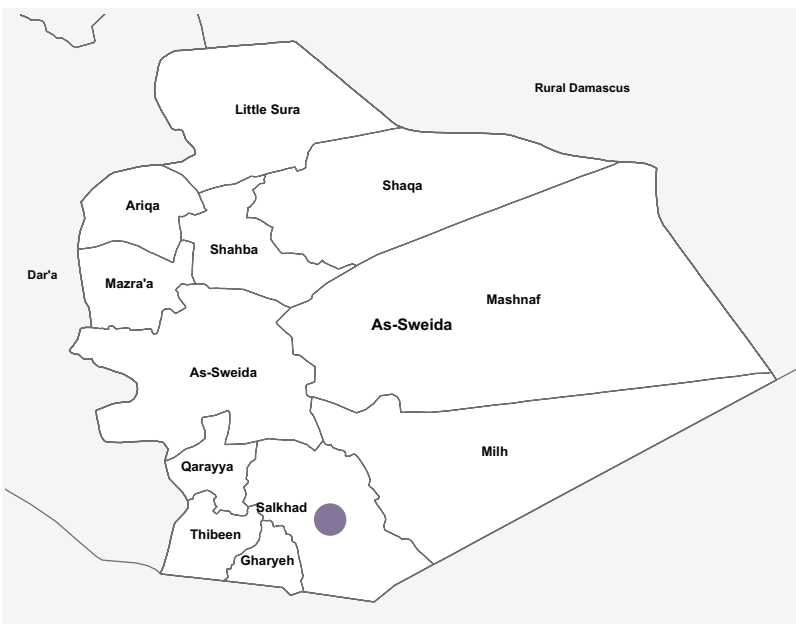
A Compilation of Child Protection Data Collected for the 2017 Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview

Of the 6 surveyed sub-districts, 1 sub-district provided reasons children are unaccompanied and separated from their usual caregivers:

Sub-Districts Indicating Reasons for Unaccompanied and Separated Children

	Death of Caregiver	
	Medical Evacuation of Caregiver	
	Detention or Disappearance of Child/Caregiver	
	Separated from Caregiver while moving to a safer Location	
	Caregivers willing to send Children to live with Extended family to a Safer Location	

Salkhad



Reasons Children are Unaccompanied and Separated

- Death of Caregiver
- Medical Evacuation of Caregiver
- Detention or Disappearance of Child/Caregiver
- Separated from Caregiver while moving to a safer Location
- Caregivers willing to send Children to live with Extended family to a Safer Location

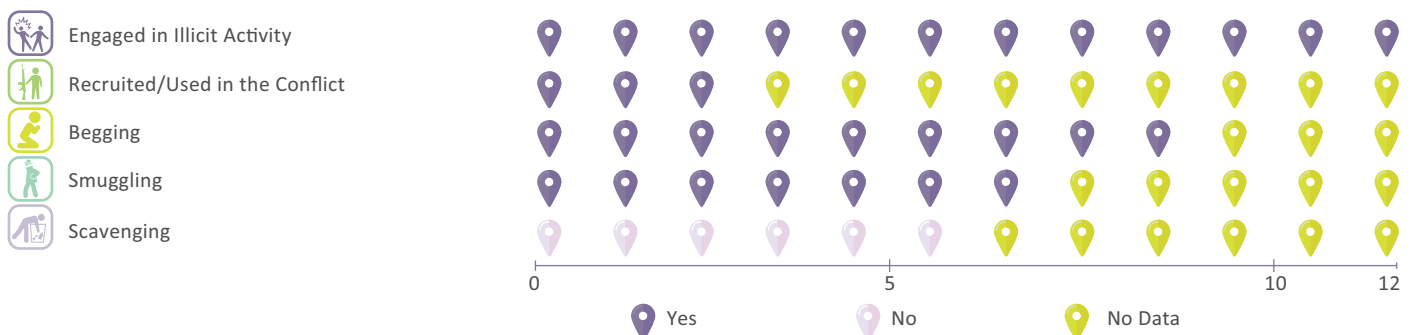
Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

4. Worst Forms of Child Labour

Respondents were asked their perceptions on children's participation in five worst forms of child labour. The reported forms were: engagement in illicit activities (100%), begging (75%), smuggling (58%), recruitment and use in the conflict (25%) and scavenging (0%). Data is available for all 12 sub-districts with the exception of data on scavenging which is available in 6 out of 12 sub-districts.

* Data represents the proportion of surveyed sub-districts indicating that specific reason

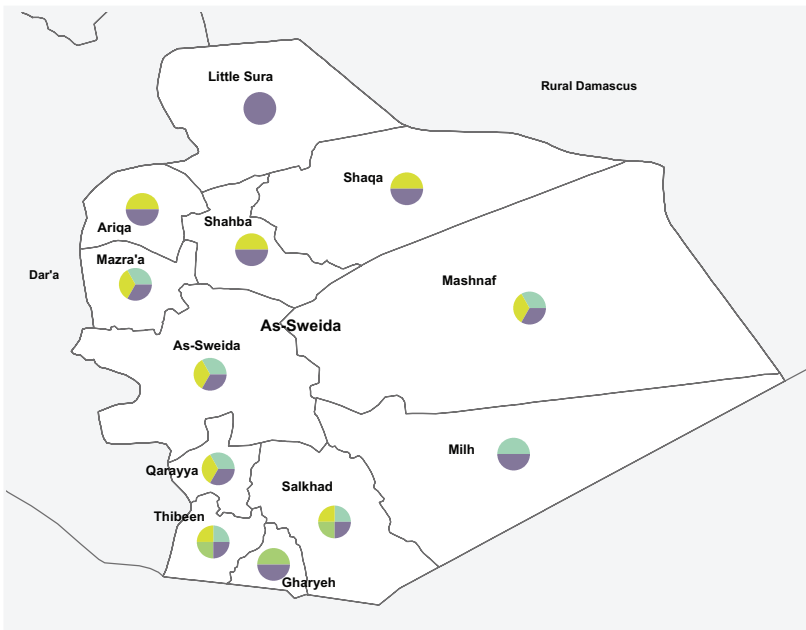
Number of Sub-Districts Indicating the Types of Worst Forms of Child Labour



100% of surveyed sub-districts indicated at least one type of worst forms of child labour.

Sub-districts Indicating Types of Worst Forms of Child Labour

Type of Worst Form of Child Labour	Ariqa	As-Sweida	Gharyesh	Little Sura	Mashnaf	Mazra'a	Mih	Qarayya	Salkhad	Shahba	Shaqa	Thibeen
Engaged in Illicit Activity	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Recruited/Used in the Conflict			●						●			●
Begging	●	●			●	●		●	●	●	●	●
Smuggling		●			●	●	●	●	●			●
Scavenging												



Types of Worst Forms of Child Labour

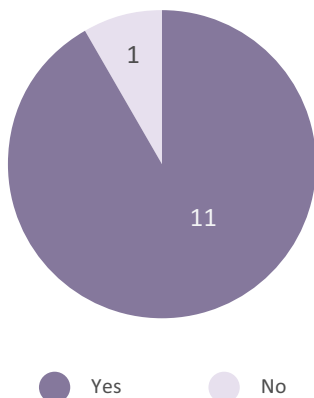
- Engaged in Illicit Activity
- Recruited/Used in the Conflict
- Begging
- Smuggling
- Scavenging

Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

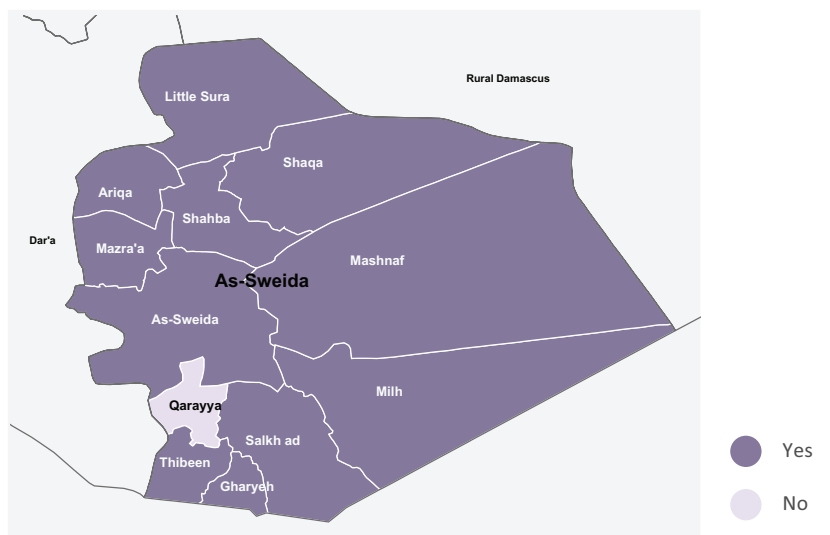
5. Recruitment and Use of Children in the Conflict

Respondents were asked their perceptions on recruitment and use of children in the conflict: 92% of surveyed sub-districts indicated its occurrence. Data is available for all sub-districts.

Number of Sub-Districts Indicating Recruitment and Use of Children in the Conflict



Sub-Districts





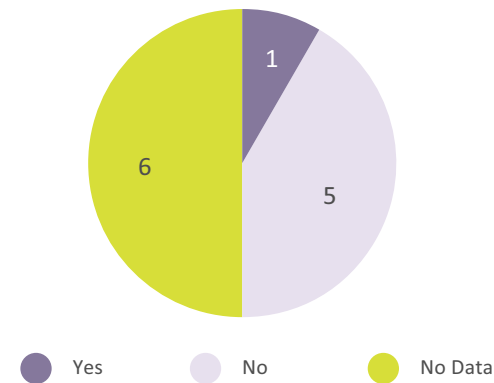
Whole of Syria : As Sweida

2017 Child Protection Needs Overview – Governorate Profiles

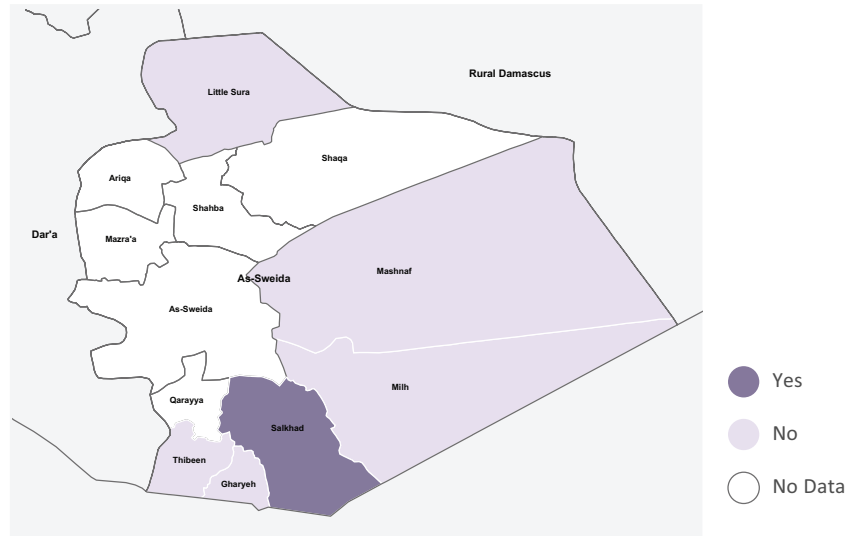
A Compilation of Child Protection Data Collected for the 2017 Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview

Respondents were asked if they believe recruitment and use of children in the conflict had increased over the three months prior to the assessment: 17% (1 out of 6) of surveyed sub-districts indicated an increase. Data is available for 6 out of 12 sub-districts

Number of sub-districts indicating an increase in recruitment and use of children in the Conflict over previous 3 months



Sub-districts



As Sweida

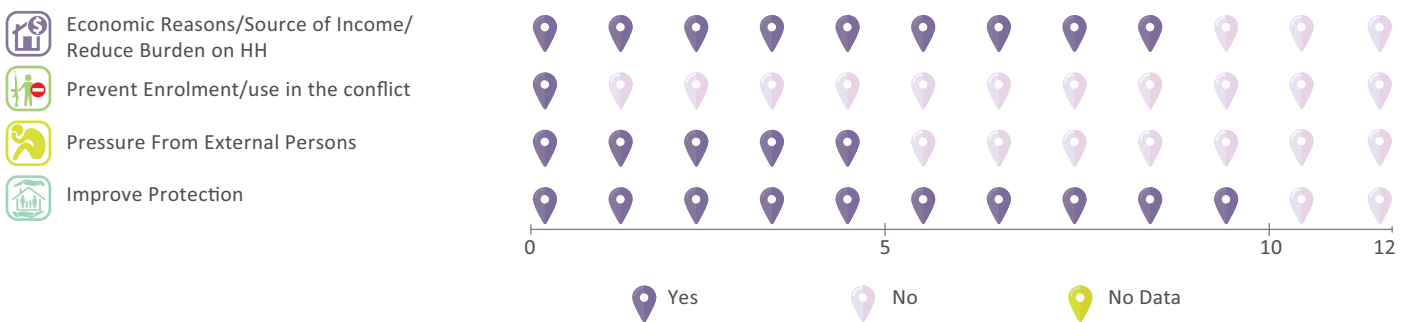
Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

6. Child Marriage

Respondents were asked their perceptions on reasons children are marrying. The reported reasons were: improve protection (83%), economic reasons (75%), pressure from external persons (41%) and to prevent enrolment in the conflict (8%). Data is available for 10 sub-districts.

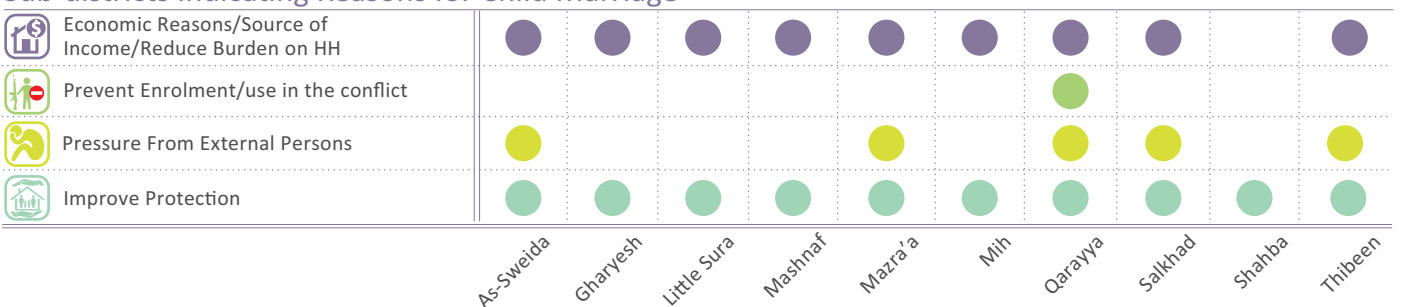
* Data represents the proportion of surveyed sub-districts indicating that specific reason

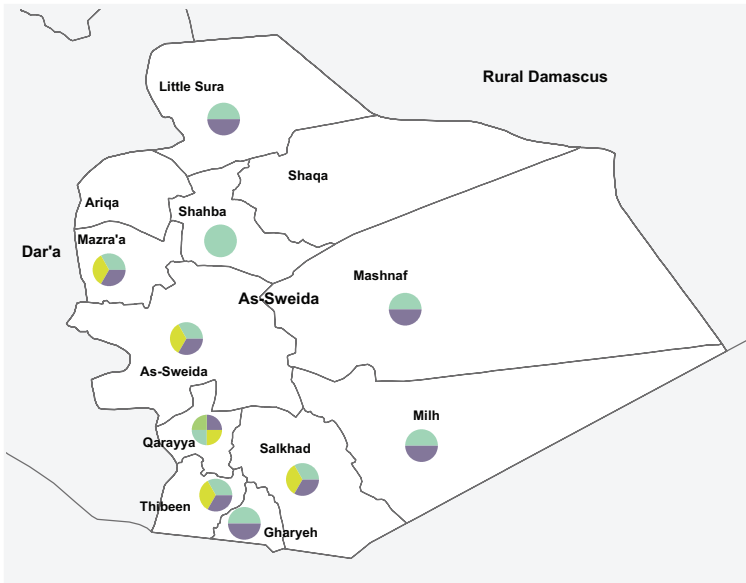
Number of Sub-Districts Indicating Reasons for Child Marriage



Of the 12 surveyed sub-districts, the following 10 sub-districts (83%) provided reasons children are believed to marry.

Sub-districts Indicating Reasons for Child Marriage





Reasons for Child Marriage

- Economic Reasons/Source of Income/Reduce Burden on HH
- Prevent Enrolment/use in the conflict
- Pressure From External Persons
- Improve Protection

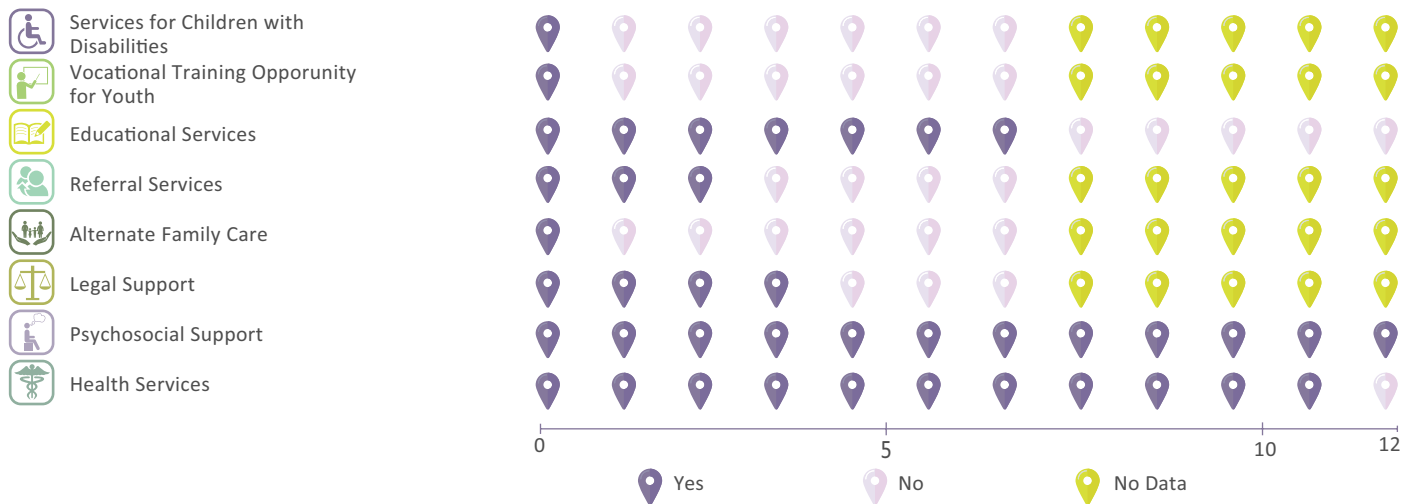
Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

7. Services Available for Children

Respondents were asked their perceptions on the availability of 8 types of services. These included: referral services (43%), services for children with disabilities (14%), vocational training (14%), alternative family care (14%) and legal assistance (57%). For these 5 services data is available for 7 of out 12 sub-districts. Psychosocial support (100%), education (58%) and health services (92%). For these 3 services data is available for 12 out of 12 sub-districts.

* Data represents the proportion of surveyed sub-districts indicating that specific service

Number of Sub-Districts Indicating Type of Services Available for Children



Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

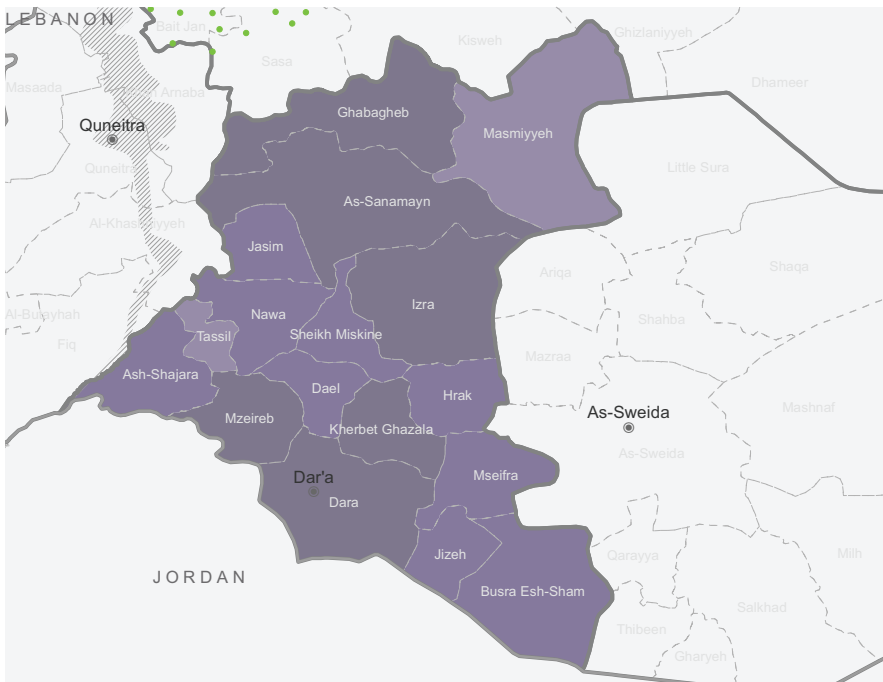


Whole of Syria : Dar'a

2017 Child Protection Needs Overview – Governorate Profiles

A Compilation of Child Protection Data Collected for the 2017 Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview

1. Severity Ranking By Sub-District



Severity ranking by sub-districts considered 3 indicators:

- i) % of IDPs in the population;
- ii) conflict incidents weighted according to the extent of impact;
- iii) population in hard-to-reach communities.

Severity ranks

- No problem
- Minor problem
- Moderate problem
- Major problem
- Severe problem
- Critical problem
- Catastrophic problem

Dar'a

2. Population Data (November 2016)

	Number of Locations	0-5 Years	6-14 Years	15-17 Years	Total Children	Total Population
Overall Population	—	14.5%	22.9%	6%	408K	940K
PIN	—	14.5%	22.9%	6%	287K	660K
IDP	—	13.3%	21.2%	5.6%	132K	330K
Hard to Reach	17	13.3%	23%	5.9%	19K	46K
Besieged Areas	—	—	—	—	—	—
Military Encircled Areas	—	—	—	—	—	—

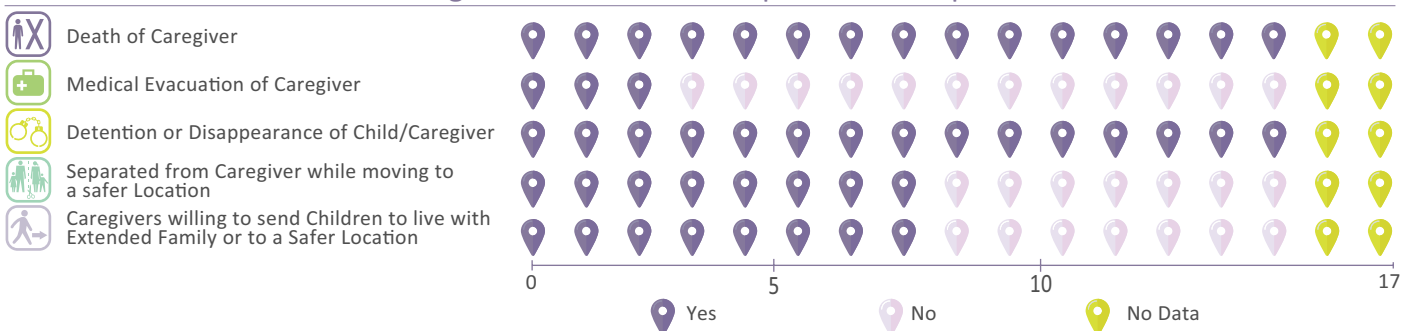
* estimated to support humanitarian planning processes only

3. Unaccompanied and Separated Children

Respondents were asked their perceptions on reasons children are unaccompanied and separated from their usual caregivers. The reasons were: death of a caregiver (100%); detention or disappearance of a child/caregiver (100%), separation from caregivers while moving to safe locations (47%), caregivers willing sending children to live with extended family or to a safer location (47%) and medical evacuation of caregivers (20%). Data is available for 15 out of 17 sub-districts.

* Data represents the proportion of surveyed sub-districts indicating that specific reason

Number of Sub-Districts Indicating Reasons for Unaccompanied and Separated Children





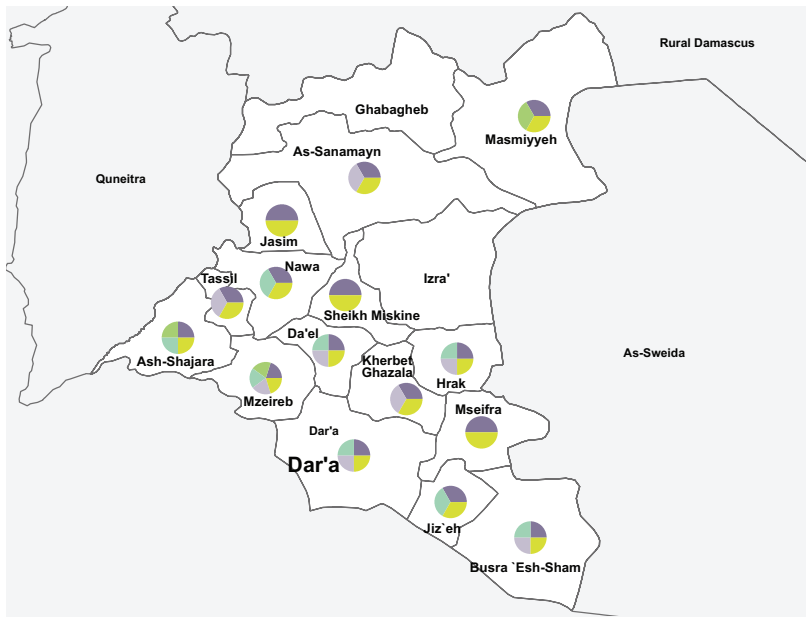
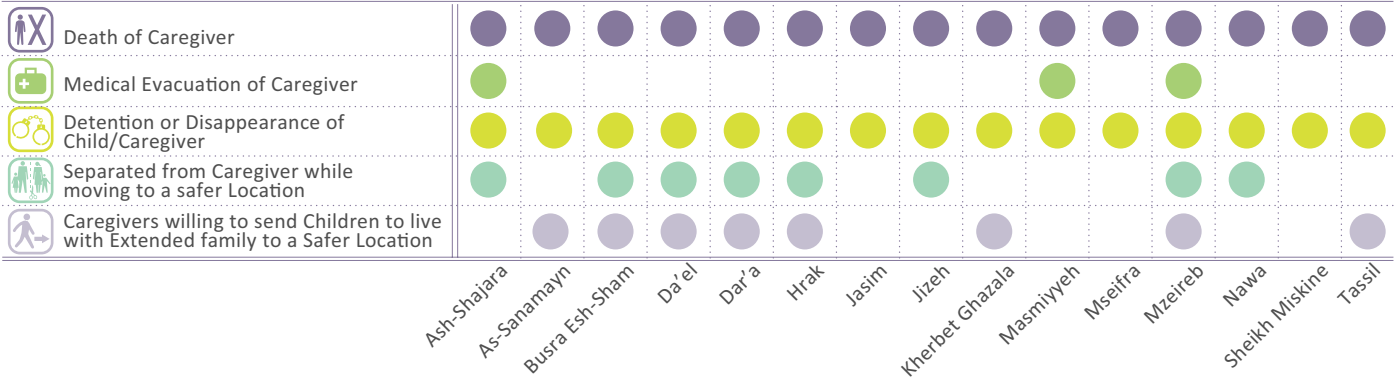
Whole of Syria : Dar'a

2017 Child Protection Needs Overview – Governorate Profiles

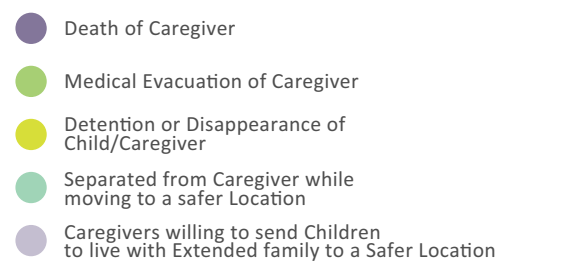
A Compilation of Child Protection Data Collected for the 2017 Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview

100% (15 out of 15) of surveyed sub-districts indicated at least one reason for children being unaccompanied or separated from their usual caregivers.

Sub-Districts Indicating Reasons for Unaccompanied and Separated Children



Reasons Children are Unaccompanied and Separated



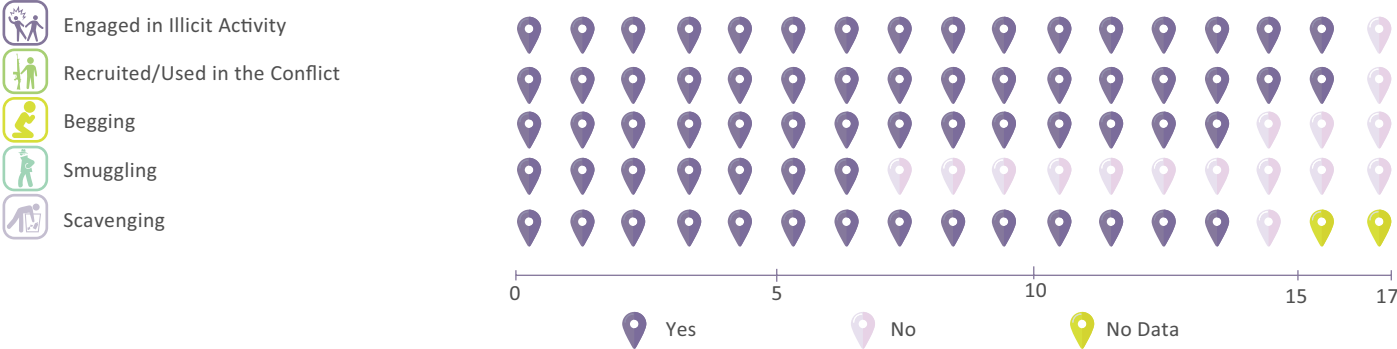
Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

4. Worst Forms of Child Labour

Respondents were asked their perceptions on children's participation in five worst forms of child labour. The forms were: scavenging (93%), engagement in illicit activities (94%), recruitment and use in the conflict(94%), begging (82%) and smuggling (41%). Data is available for all sub-districts, with the exception with scavenging which is available for 15 out 17 sub-districts.

* Data represents the proportion of surveyed sub-districts indicating that specific reason

Number of Sub-Districts Indicating the Types of Worst Forms of Child Labour





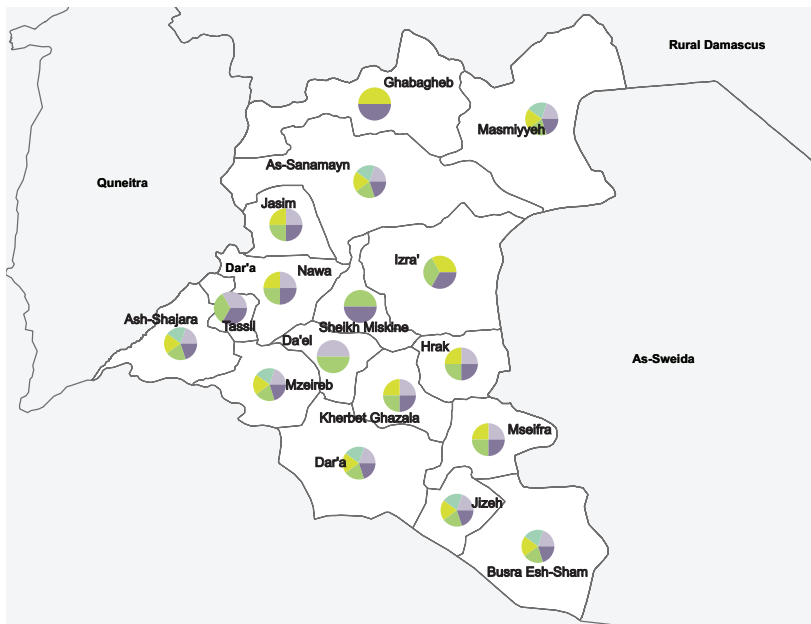
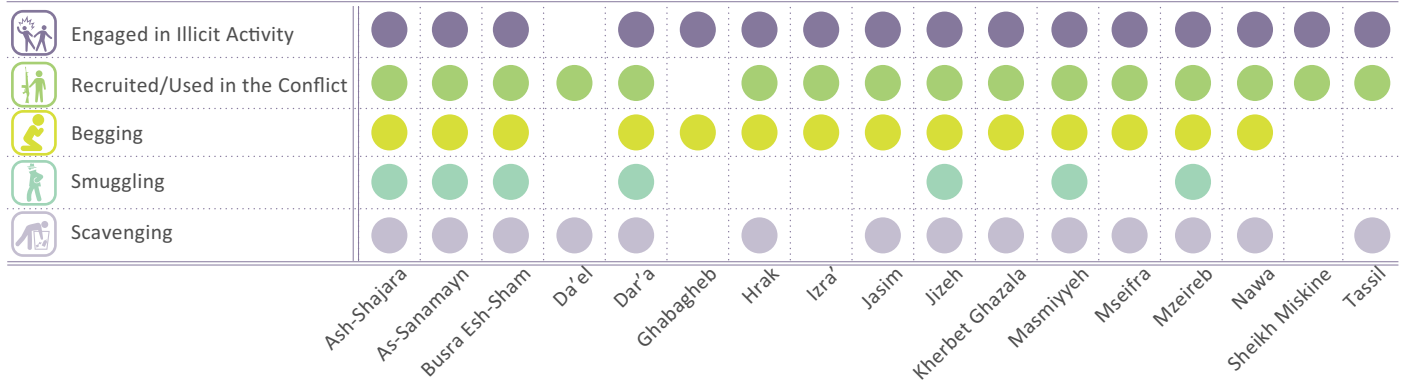
Whole of Syria : Dar'a

2017 Child Protection Needs Overview – Governorate Profiles

A Compilation of Child Protection Data Collected for the 2017 Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview

100% of surveyed sub-districts indicated at least two types of worst forms of child labour occurring in that location.

Sub-districts Indicating Types of Worst Forms of Child Labour



Types of Worst Forms of Child Labour

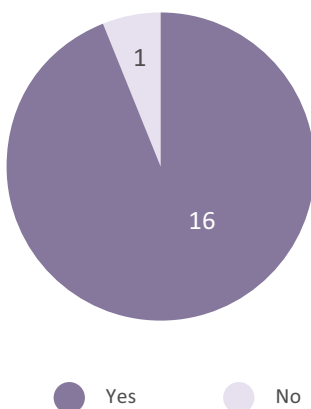
- Engaged in Illicit Activity
- Recruited/Used in the Conflict
- Begging
- Smuggling
- Scavenging

Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

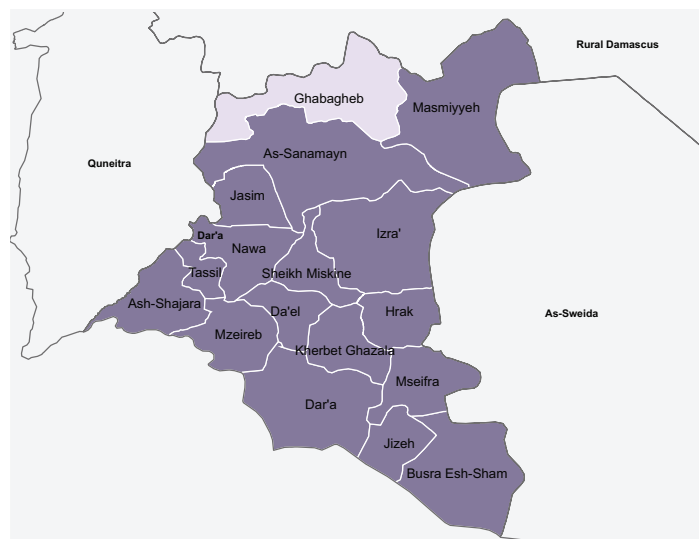
5. Recruitment and Use of Children in the Conflict

Respondents were asked their perceptions on recruitment and use of children in the conflict: 94% of surveyed sub-districts indicated its occurrence. Data is available for 16 out of 17 sub-districts.

Number of Sub-Districts Indicating Recruitment and Use of Children in the Conflict



Sub-Districts



- Yes
- No



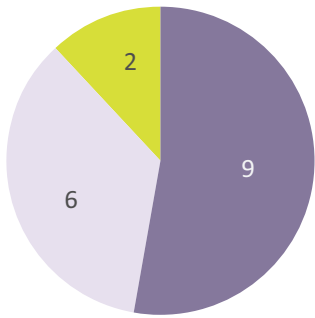
Whole of Syria : Dar'a

2017 Child Protection Needs Overview – Governorate Profiles

A Compilation of Child Protection Data Collected for the 2017 Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview

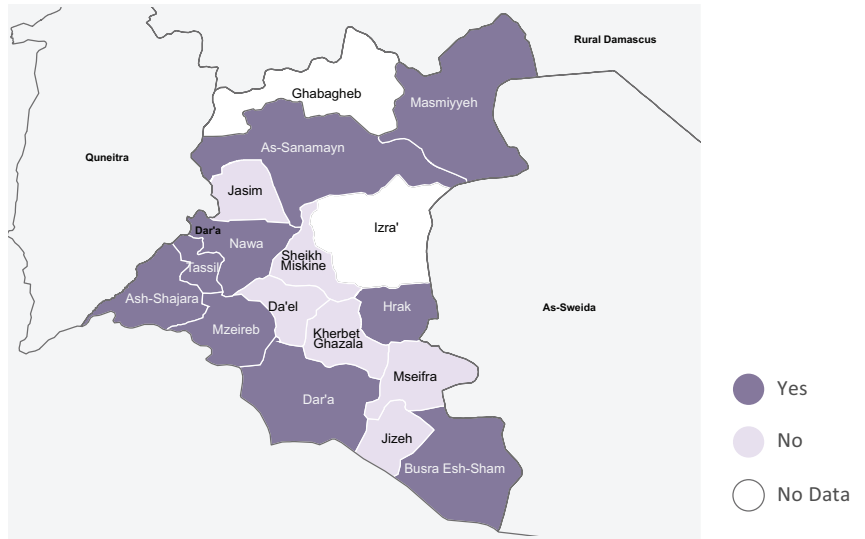
Respondents were asked if they believe recruitment and use of children in the conflict had increased over the three months prior to the assessment: 60% (9 out of 15) of surveyed sub-districts indicated an increase. Data is available for 15 out of 17 sub-districts.

Number of sub-districts indicating an increase in recruitment and use of children in the Conflict over previous 3 months



● Yes ● No ● No Data

Sub-districts



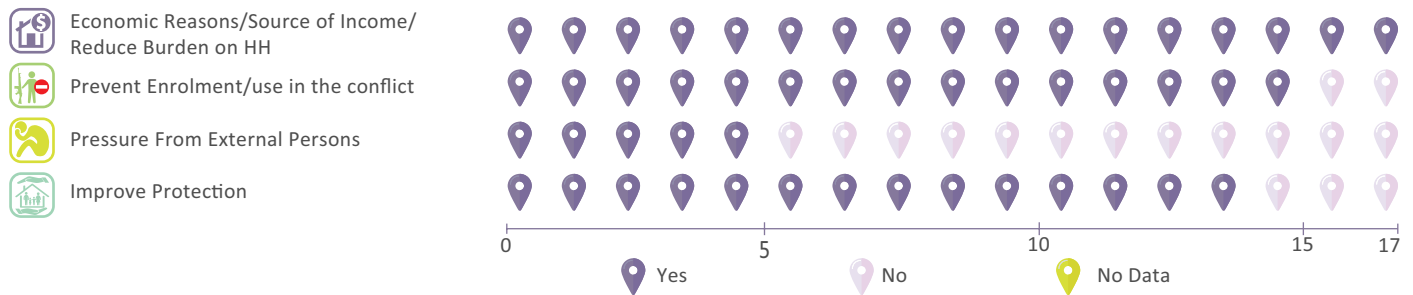
Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

6. Child Marriage

Respondents were asked their perceptions on reasons for child marriage. The reasons were: economic reasons (100%), prevent enrolment in the conflict (88%), to improve protection (82%) and pressure from external persons (29%). Data is available for all sub-districts.

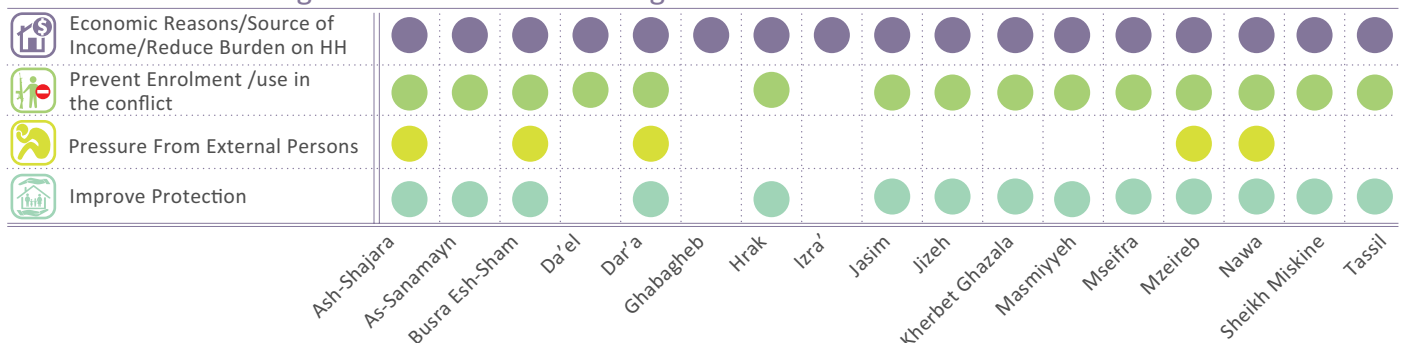
* Data represents the proportion of surveyed sub-districts indicating that specific reason

Number of Sub-Districts Indicating Reasons for Child Marriage



100% of surveyed sub-districts provided reasons children are believed to marry.

Sub-districts Indicating Reasons for Child Marriage

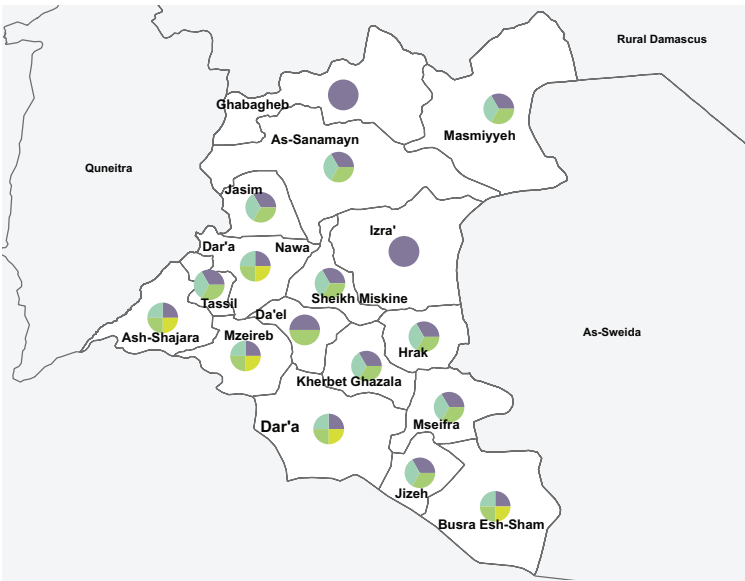




Whole of Syria : Dar'a

2017 Child Protection Needs Overview – Governorate Profiles

A Compilation of Child Protection Data Collected for the 2017 Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview



Reasons for Child Marriage

- Economic Reasons/Source of Income/Reduce Burden on HH
- Prevent Enrolment /use in the conflict
- Pressure From External Persons
- Improve Protection

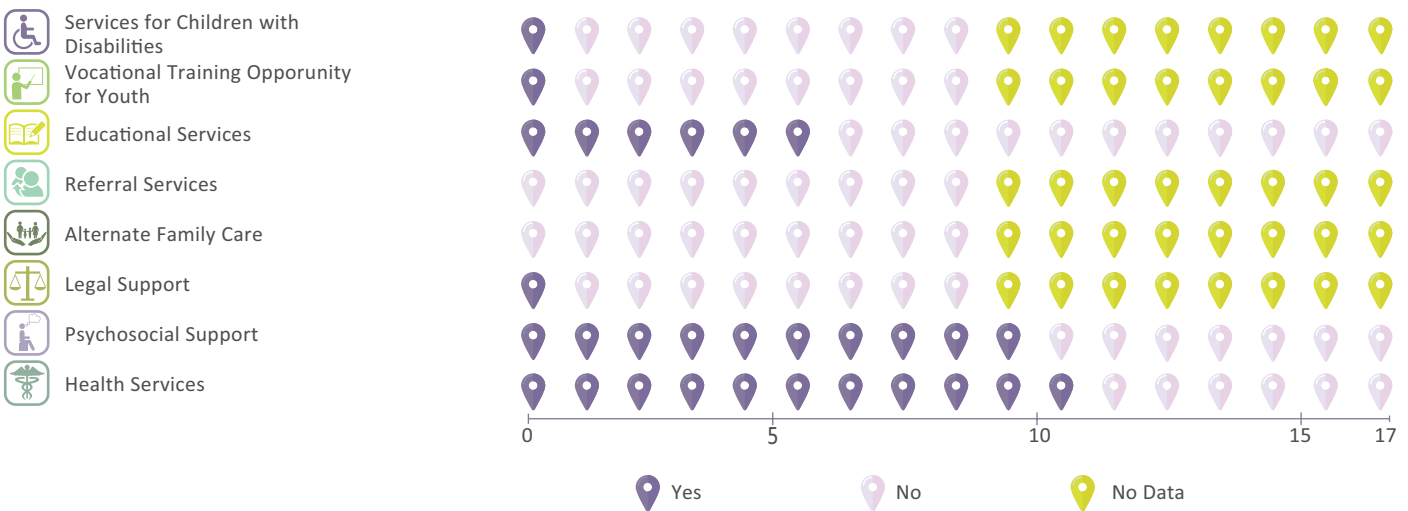
Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

7. Services Available for Children

Respondents were asked their perceptions on the availability of 8 types of services. These included: services for children with disabilities (11%), vocational training (11%), legal assistance (11%), referral services (0%) and alternative family care (0%). For these 5 services data is available for 9 of out 17 sub-districts. Health services (65%), education (35%) and psychosocial support (59%). For these 3 services data is available for 17 out of 17 sub-districts

* Data represents the proportion of surveyed sub-districts indicating that specific service

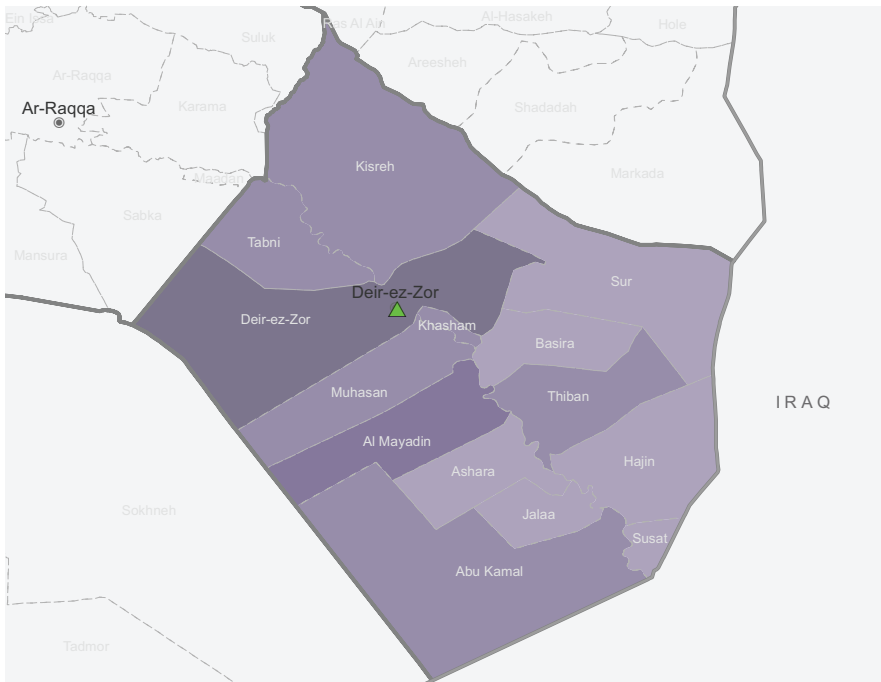
Number of Sub-Districts Indicating Type of Services Available for Children



Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

Dar'a

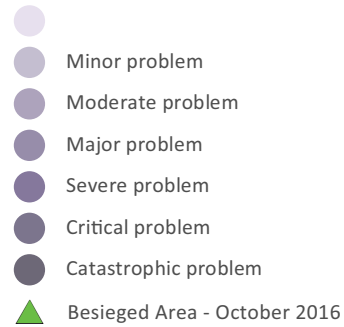
1. Severity Ranking By Sub-District



Severity ranking by sub-districts considered 3 indicators:

- i) % of IDPs in the population;
- ii) conflict incidents weighted according to the extent of impact;
- iii) population in hard-to-reach communities.

Severity ranks



2. Population Data (November 2016)

	Number of Locations	0-5 Years	6-14 Years	15-17 Years	Total Children	Total Population
Overall Population	—	14.4%	23%	5.8%	358K (43.2%)	828K
PIN	—	14.4%	23%	5.8%	358K (43.2%)	828K
IDP	—	14.6%	23.5%	6%	80K (44%)	182K
Hard to Reach	136	13%	23%	5.8%	459K (41.8%)	1.1M
Besieged Areas	—	—	—	—	—	—
Military Encircled Areas	—	—	—	—	—	—

* estimated to support humanitarian planning processes only

3. Unaccompanied and Separated Children

Respondents were asked their perceptions on reasons children are unaccompanied and separated from their usual caregivers. The reasons were: death of a caregiver (67%), detention or disappearance of a child/caregiver (58%), separation from caregivers while moving to safe locations (42%), caregivers willing sending children to live with extended family or to a safer location (17%) and medical evacuation of caregivers (25%). Data is available for 12 out of 14 sub-districts.

* Data represents the proportion of surveyed sub-districts indicating that specific reason

Number of Sub-Districts Indicating Reasons for Unaccompanied and Separated Children





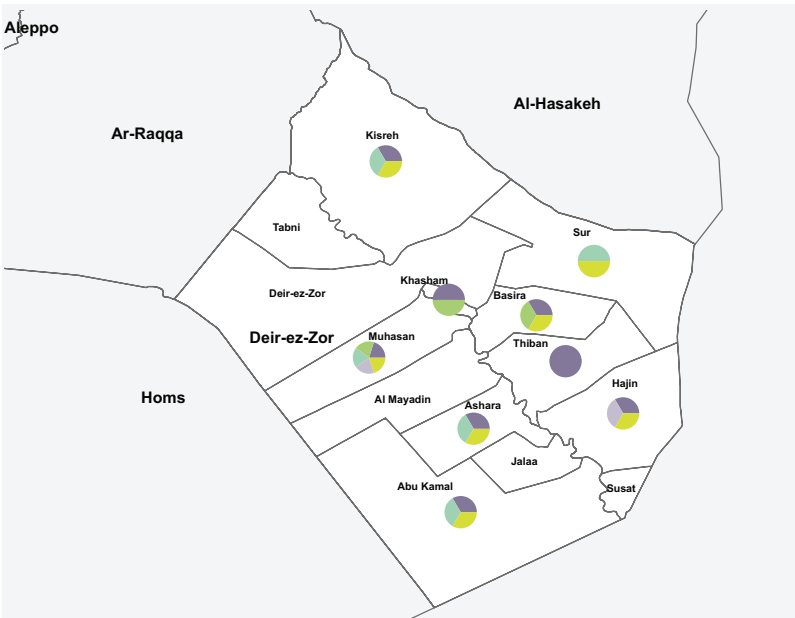
Whole of Syria : Deir Ez Zor

2017 Child Protection Needs Overview – Governorate Profiles

A Compilation of Child Protection Data Collected for the 2017 Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview

75% of surveyed sub-districts indicated at least one reason for separated of children from their usual caregivers.

Sub-Districts Indicating Reasons for Unaccompanied and Separated Children



Reasons Children are Unaccompanied and Separated

- Death of Caregiver
- Medical Evacuation of Caregiver
- Detention or Disappearance of Child/Caregiver
- Separated from Caregiver while moving to a safer Location
- Caregivers willing to send Children to live with Extended family to a Safer Location

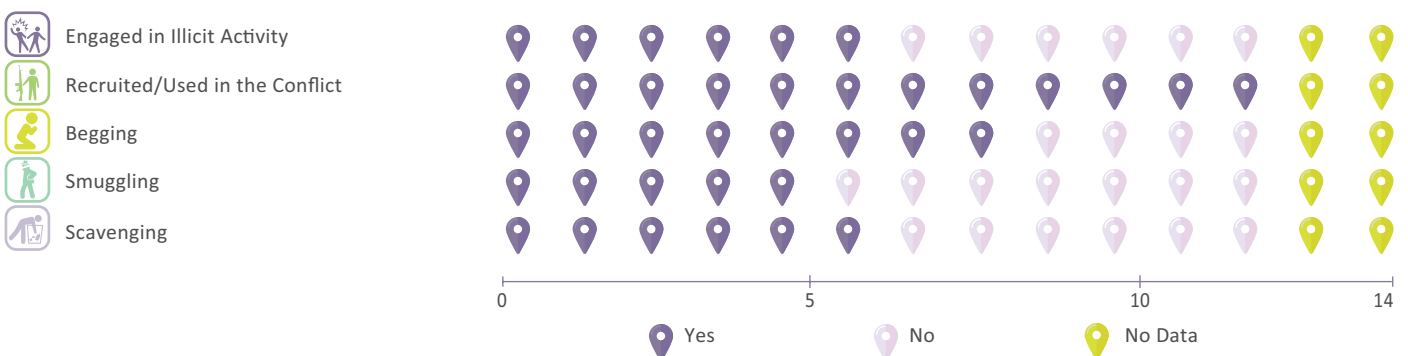
Note: All Graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They don't indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

4. Worst Forms of Child Labour

Respondents were asked their perceptions on children's participation in five worst forms of child labour. The reported forms were: recruitment and use in the conflict (100%), begging (67%), scavenging (50%), engagement in illicit activities (50%) and smuggling (42%). Data is available for 12 out of 14 sub-districts.

* Data represents the proportion of surveyed sub-districts indicating that specific reason

Number of Sub-Districts Indicating the Types of Worst Forms of Child Labour





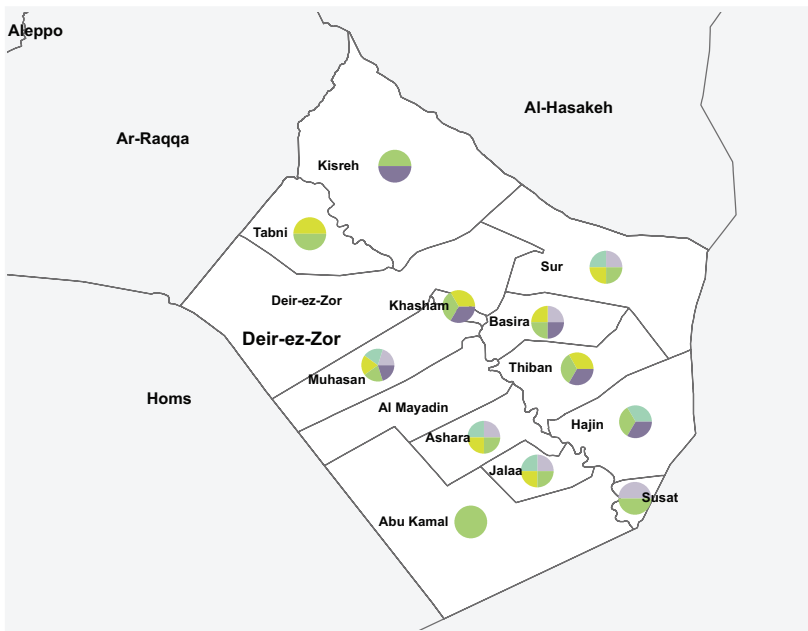
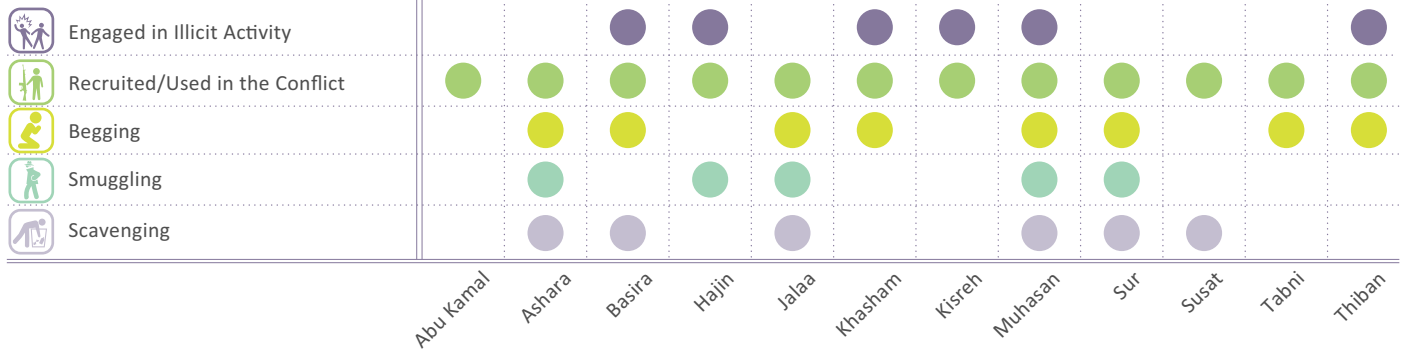
Whole of Syria : Deir Ez Zor

2017 Child Protection Needs Overview – Governorate Profiles

A Compilation of Child Protection Data Collected for the 2017 Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview

100% of surveyed sub-districts indicated at least one type of worst form of child labour.

Sub-districts Indicating Types of Worst Forms of Child Labour



Types of Worst Forms of Child Labour

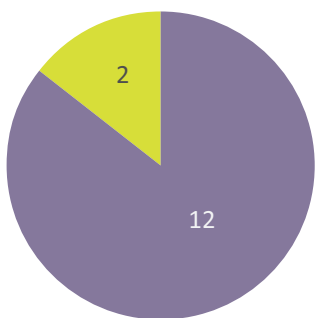
- Engaged in Illicit Activity
- Recruited/Used in the Conflict
- Begging
- Smuggling
- Scavenging

Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

5. Recruitment and Use of Children by Parties in the Conflict

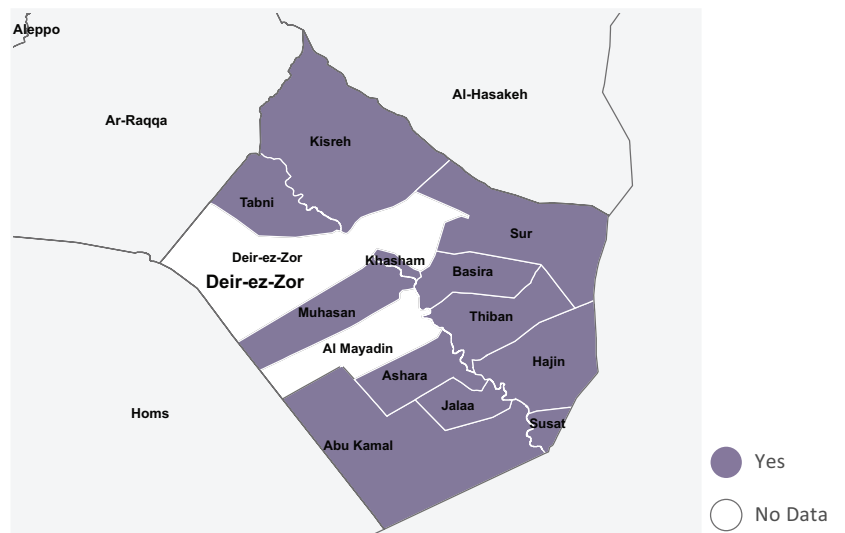
Respondents were asked their perceptions on recruitment and use of children in the conflict: 100% (12 out of 12) of surveyed sub-districts indicated its occurrence. Data is available for 12 out of 14 sub-districts.

Number of Sub-Districts Indicating Recruitment and Use of Children in the Conflict



- Yes
- No Data

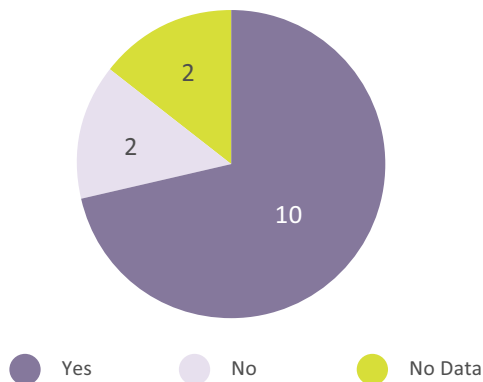
Sub-Districts



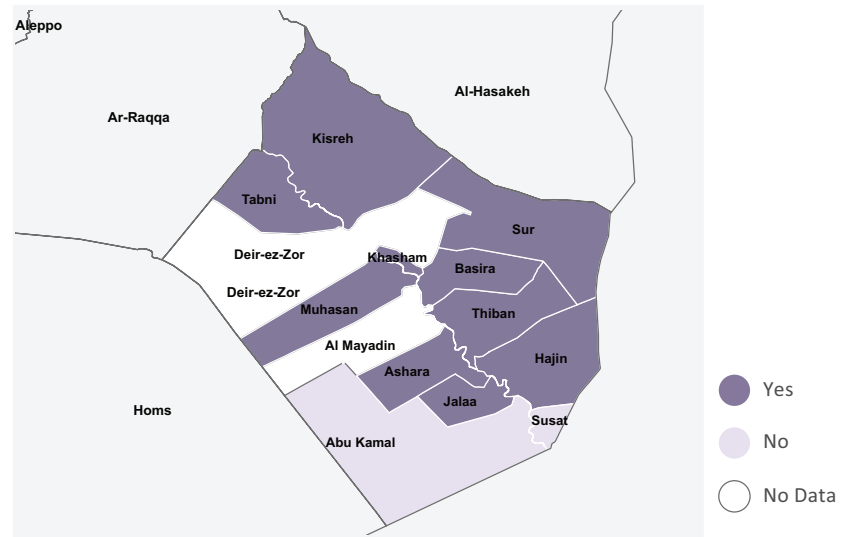
- Yes
- No Data

Respondents were asked if they believe recruitment and use of children in the conflict had increased over the three months prior to the assessment: 83% (10 out of 12) of surveyed sub-districts indicated an increase. Data is available for 12 out of 14 sub-districts.

Number of sub-districts indicating an increase in recruitment and use of children in the Conflict over previous 3 months



Sub-districts



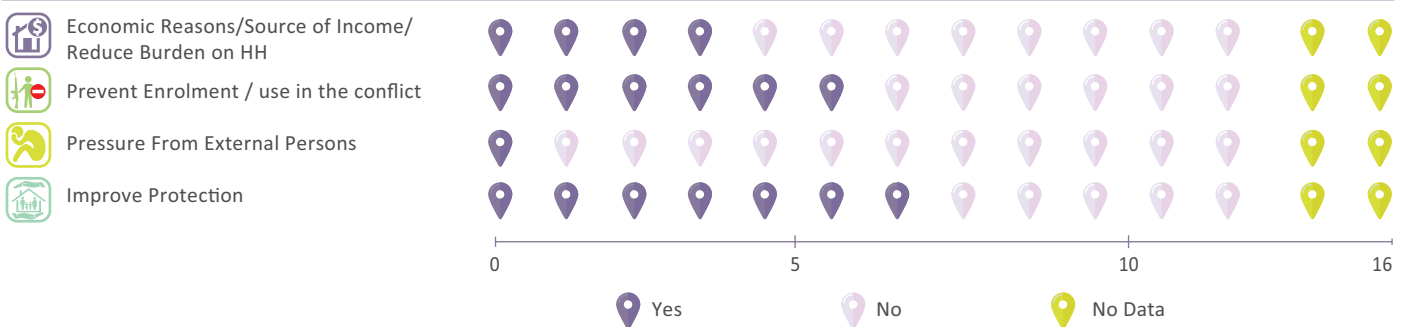
Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

6. Child Marriage

Respondents were asked their perceptions on reasons for child marriage. The reasons were: improve protection (58%), prevent enrolment and use in the conflict (50%), economic reasons (33%) and pressure from external persons (8%). Data is available for 12 out of 14 sub-districts.

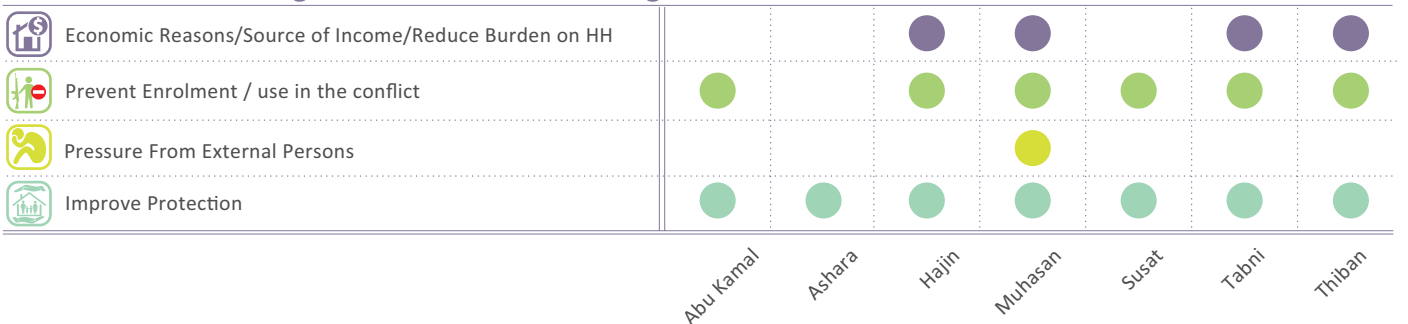
* Data represents the proportion of surveyed sub-districts indicating that specific reason

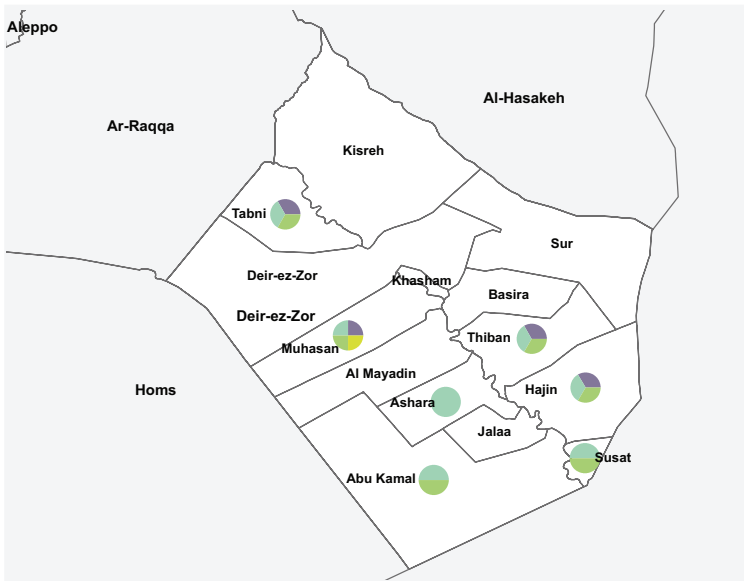
Number of Sub-Districts Indicating Reasons for Child Marriage



Of the 12 surveyed sub-districts, the following 7 sub-districts (58%) provided reasons children are believed to marry.

Sub-districts Indicating Reasons for Child Marriage





Reasons for Child Marriage

- Economic Reasons/Source of Income/Reduce Burden on HH
- Prevent Enrolment /use in the conflict
- Pressure From External Persons
- Improve Protection

Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

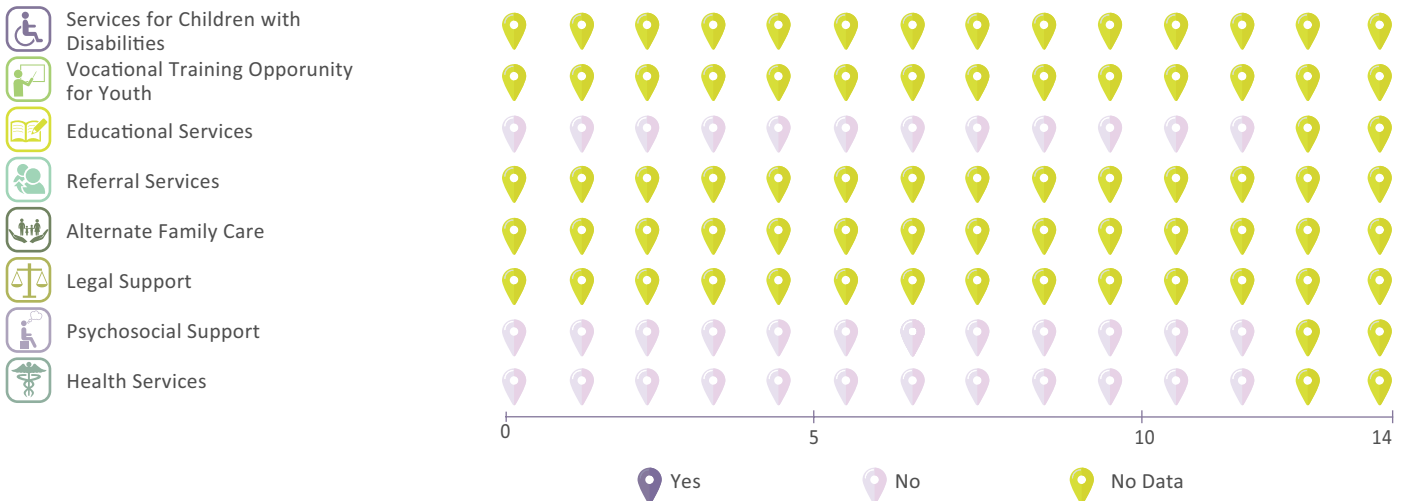
Deir Ez Zor

7. Services Available for Children

Respondents were asked their perceptions on the availability of 3 types of services. These included: education (0%), psychosocial support (0%) and health services (0%). For these 3 services data is available for 12 out of 14 sub-districts.

* Data represents the proportion of surveyed sub-districts indicating that specific service

Number of Sub-Districts Indicating Type of Services Available for Children



Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

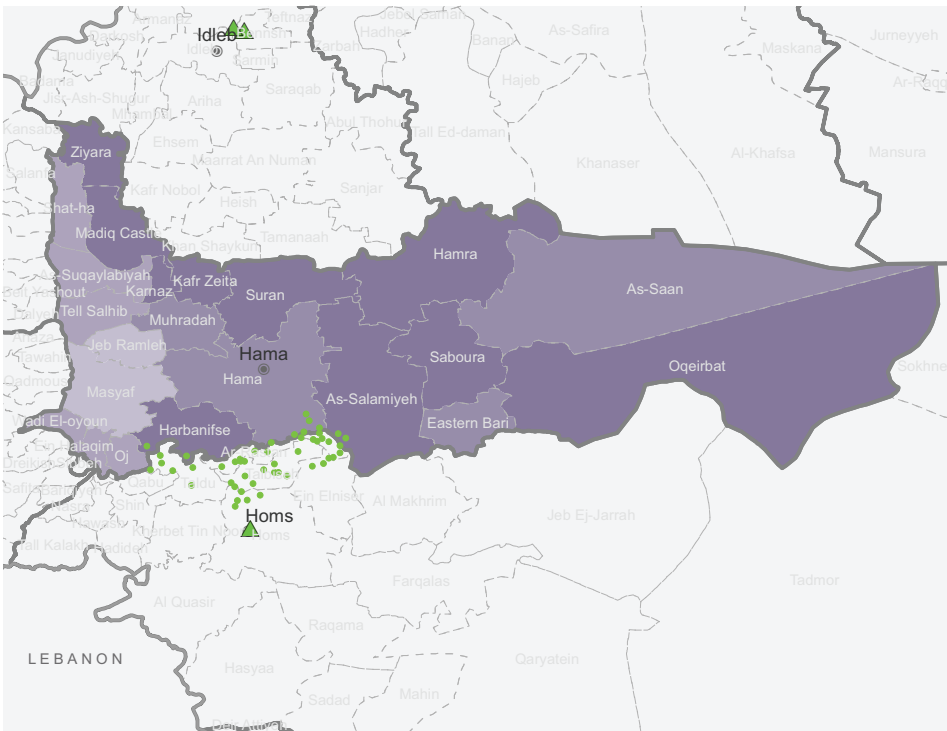


Whole of Syria : Hama

2017 Child Protection Needs Overview – Governorate Profiles

A Compilation of Child Protection Data Collected for the 2017 Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview

1. Severity Ranking By Sub-District



Severity ranking by sub-districts considered 3 indicators:

- i) % of IDPs in the population;
- ii) conflict incidents weighted according to the extent of impact;
- iii) population in hard-to-reach communities.

Severity ranks

- No problem
- Minor problem
- Moderate problem
- Major problem
- Severe problem
- Critical problem
- Catastrophic problem
- Militarily Encircled Area - October 2016

2. Population Data (November 2016)

	Number of Locations	0-5 Years	6-14 Years	15-17 Years	Total Children	Total Population
Overall Population	—	14.2%	23%	5.9%	586K	1.4M
PIN	—	14.2%	23%	5.9%	412K	957K
IDP	—	7.9%	12.7%	3.2%	62K	261K
Hard to Reach	55	14.1%	22.6%	5.7%	25K	60K
Besieged Areas	—	—	—	—	—	—
Military Encircled Areas	11	16.2%	21.9%	5.8%	8K	18K

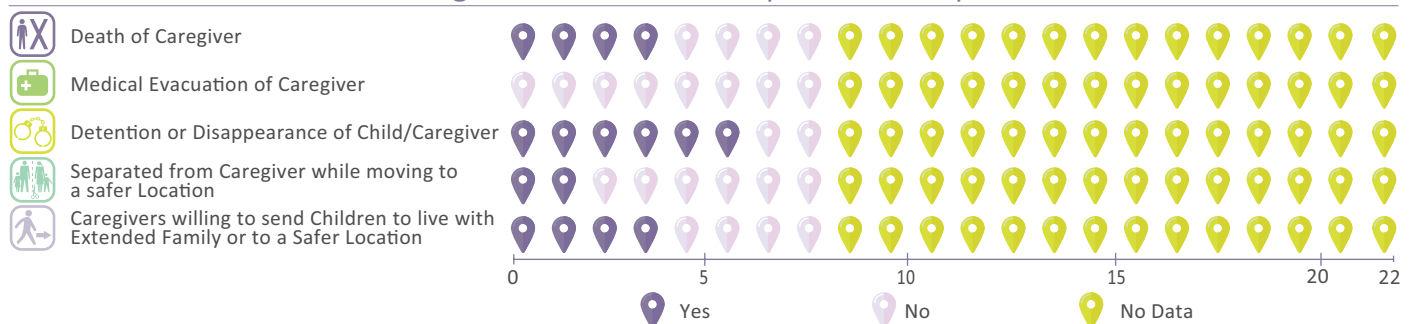
* estimated to support humanitarian planning processes only

3. Unaccompanied and Separated Children

Respondents were asked their perceptions on reasons children are unaccompanied and separated from their usual caregivers. The reasons were: death of a caregiver (50%), caregivers willing sending children to live with extended family or to a safer location (50%), detention or disappearance of a child/caregiver (75%), separation from caregivers while moving to safe locations (25%) and medical evacuation of caregivers (0%). Data is available for 8 out of 22 sub-districts.

* Data represents the proportion of surveyed sub-districts indicating that specific reason

Number of Sub-Districts Indicating Reasons for Unaccompanied and Separated Children



Hama



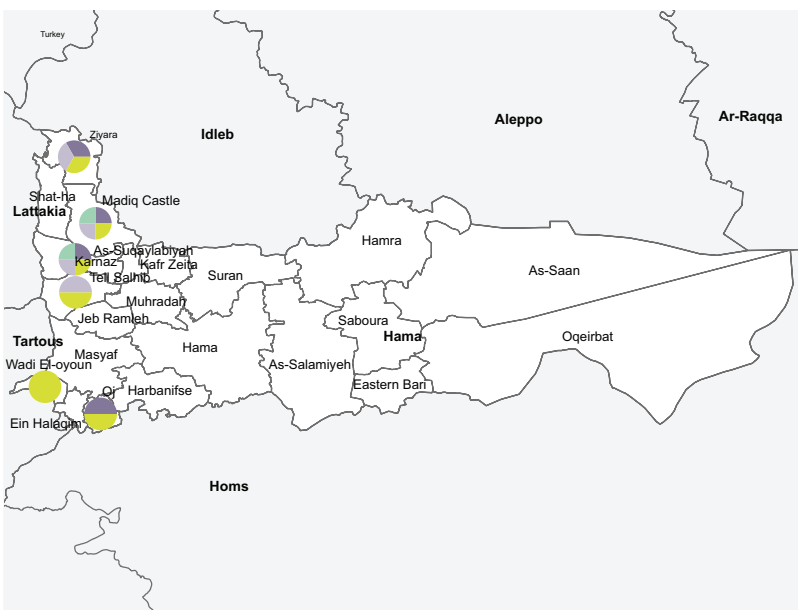
Whole of Syria : Hama

2017 Child Protection Needs Overview – Governorate Profiles

A Compilation of Child Protection Data Collected for the 2017 Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview

75% of surveyed sub-districts report at least one reasons for separation of children from their usual caregivers.

Sub-Districts Indicating Reasons for Unaccompanied and Separated Children



Reasons Children are Unaccompanied and Separated

- Death of Caregiver
- Medical Evacuation of Caregiver
- Detention or Disappearance of Child/Caregiver
- Separated from Caregiver while moving to a safer Location
- Caregivers willing to send Children to live with Extended family to a Safer Location

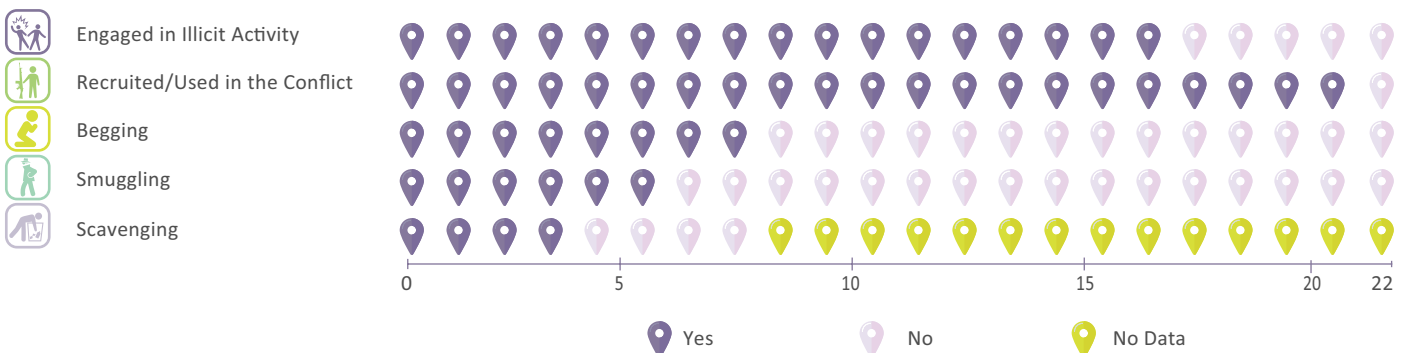
Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

4. Worst Forms of Child Labour

Respondents were asked their perceptions on children’s participation in five worst forms of child labour. The reported forms were: engagement in illicit activities (77%), recruitment and use in the conflict (95%), begging (36%), scavenging (50%) and smuggling (27%). Data is available for all sub-districts with the exception of scavenging which is available for 8 out of 22 sub-districts.

* Data represents the proportion of surveyed sub-districts indicating that specific reason

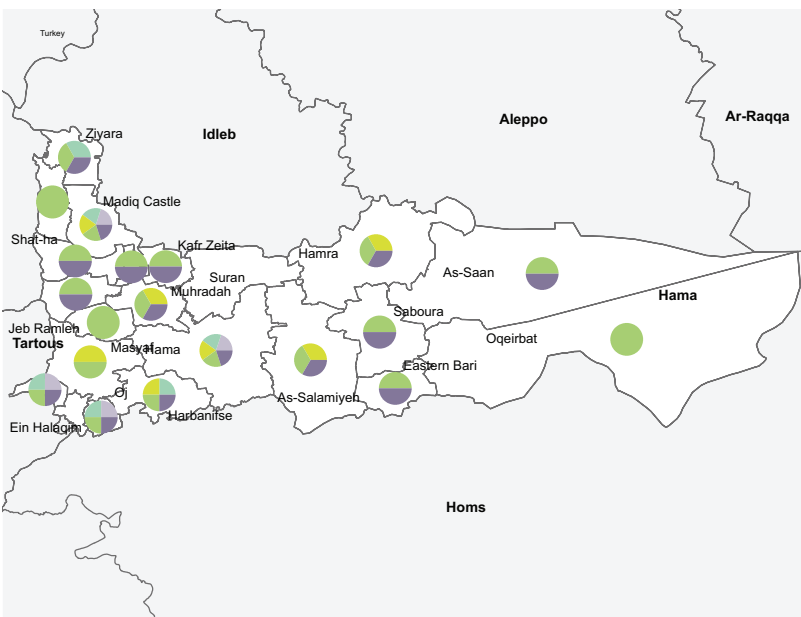
Number of Sub-Districts Indicating the Types of Worst Forms of Child Labour



95% of surveyed sub-districts indicated at least one type of worst form of child labour.

Sub-districts Indicating Types of Worst Forms of Child Labour

Type of Worst Form of Child Labour	As-Saan	As-Salamiyeh	As-Suqaylabiyah	Eastern Bari	Hama	Hamra	Harbanifse	Jeb Ramleh	Kafr Zeita	Karnaz	Madiq Castle	Masyaf	Muhradah	Oj	Oqeirbat	Saboura	Shat-ha	Suran	Tell Salhib	Wadi El-Oyoun	Ziyara	
Engaged in Illicit Activity	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Recruited/Used in the Conflict	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Begging			●		●	●	●				●	●	●					●				
Smuggling					●		●				●			●						●		●
Scavenging					●						●			●						●		●



Types of Worst Forms of Child Labour

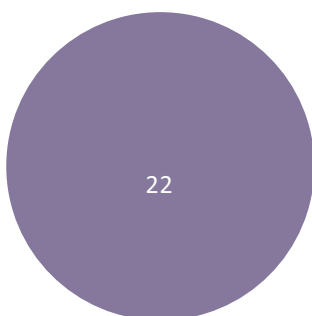
- Engaged in Illicit Activity
- Recruited/Used in the Conflict
- Begging
- Smuggling
- Scavenging

Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

5. Recruitment and Use of Children in the Conflict

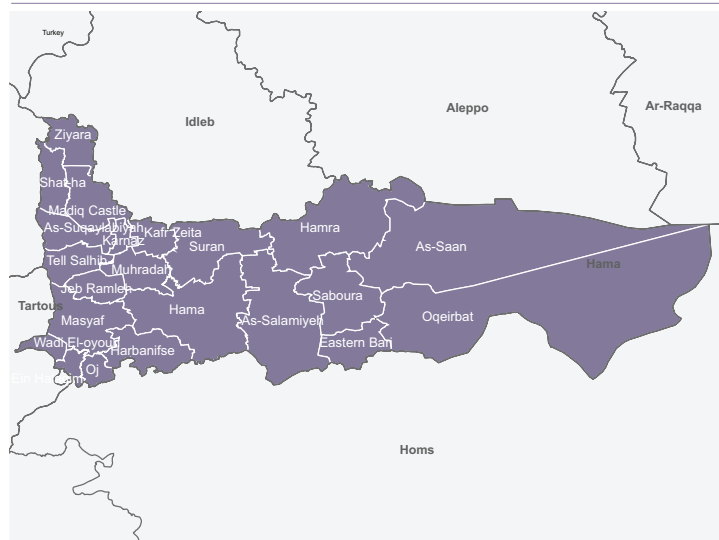
Respondents were asked their perceptions on recruitment and use of children in the conflict: 100% (22 out of 22) of surveyed sub-districts indicated its occurrence. Data is available for 22 out of 22 sub-districts.

Number of Sub-Districts Indicating Recruitment and Use of Children in the Conflict



● Yes

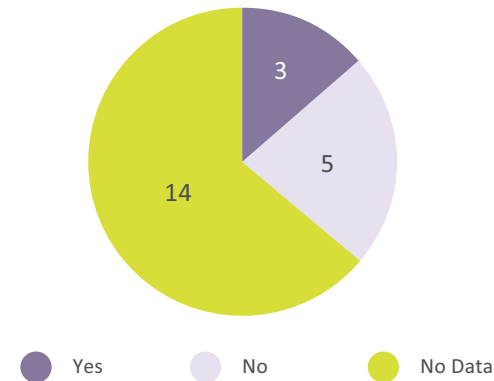
Sub-Districts



● Yes

Respondents were asked if they believe recruitment and use of children in the conflict had increased over the three months prior to the assessment: 38% (3 out of 8) of surveyed sub-districts indicated an increase. Data is available for 8 out of 22 sub-districts.

Number of sub-districts indicating an increase in recruitment and use of children in the Conflict over previous 3 months



Sub-districts



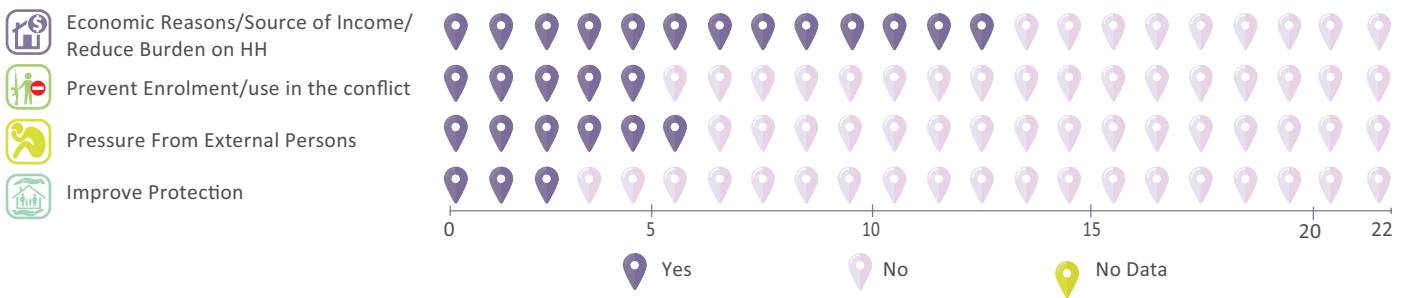
Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

6. Child Marriage

Respondents were asked their perceptions on reasons for child marriage. The reasons were: economic reasons (59%), pressure from external persons (27%), prevent enrolment and use in the conflict (23%) and improve protection (14%). Data is available for 22 out of 22 sub-districts.

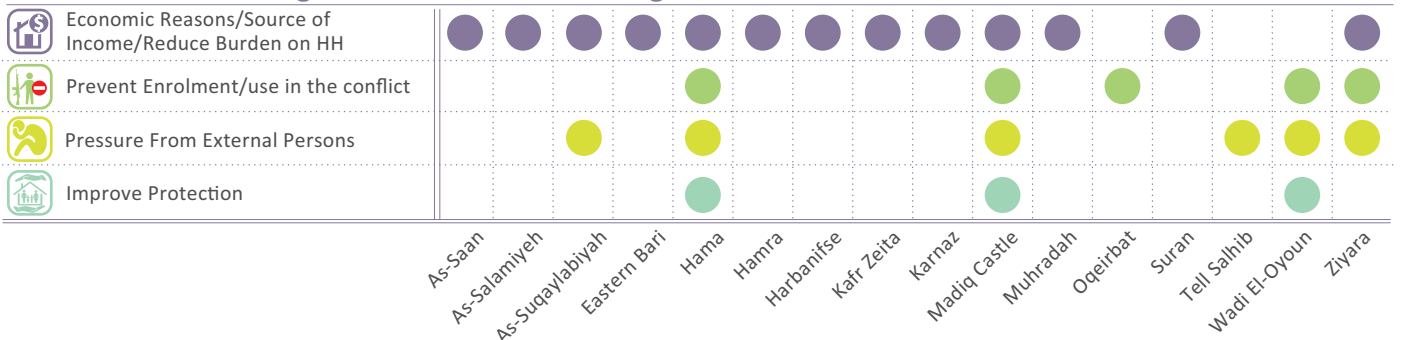
* Data represents the proportion of surveyed sub-districts indicating that specific reason

Number of Sub-Districts Indicating Reasons for Child Marriage



Of the 22 surveyed sub-districts, the following 16 sub-districts (73%) provided reasons children are believed to marry.

Sub-districts Indicating Reasons for Child Marriage

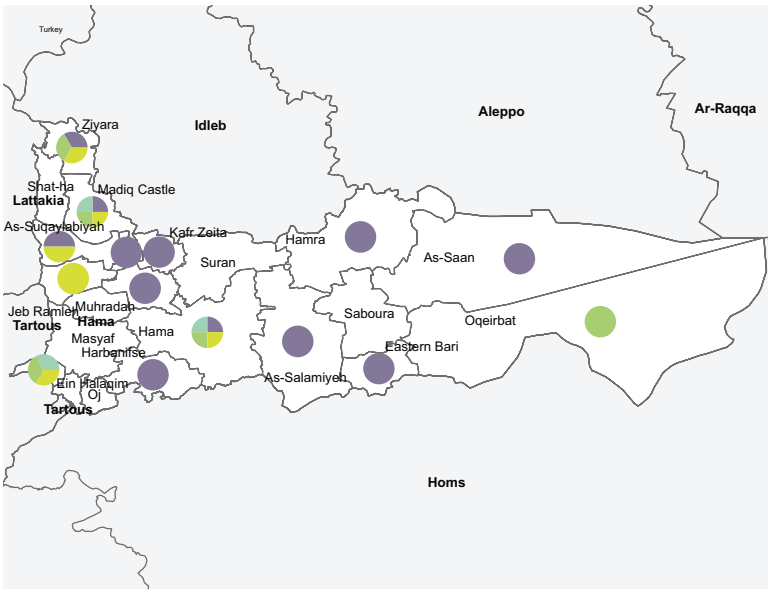




Whole of Syria : Hama

2017 Child Protection Needs Overview – Governorate Profiles

A Compilation of Child Protection Data Collected for the 2017 Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview



Reasons for Child Marriage

- Economic Reasons/Source of Income/Reduce Burden on HH
- Prevent Enrolment /use in the conflict
- Pressure From External Persons
- Improve Protection

Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

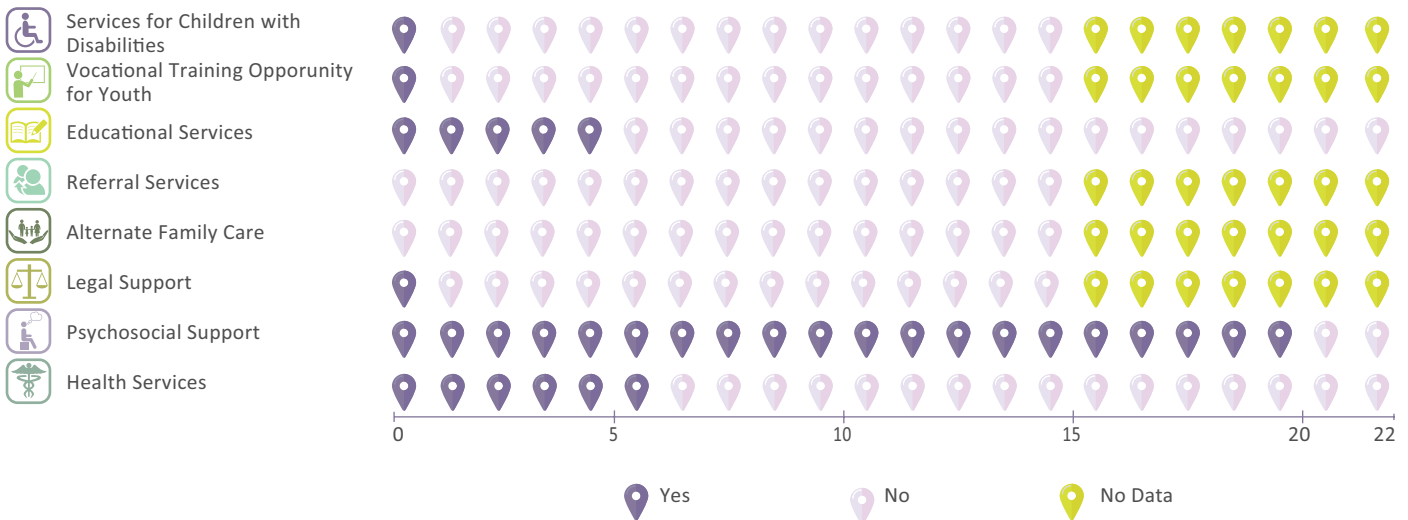
7. Services Available for Children

Respondents were asked their perceptions on the availability of 8 types of services. These included: services for children with disabilities (7%), vocational training (7%), referral services (0%), alternative family care (0%) and legal assistance (7%). For these 5 services data is available for 15 of out 22 sub-districts. Psychosocial support (91%), health services (27%) and education (23%). For these 3 services data is available for 22 out of 22 sub-districts.

* Data represents the proportion of surveyed sub-districts indicating that specific service

Hama

Number of Sub-Districts Indicating Type of Services Available for Children



Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

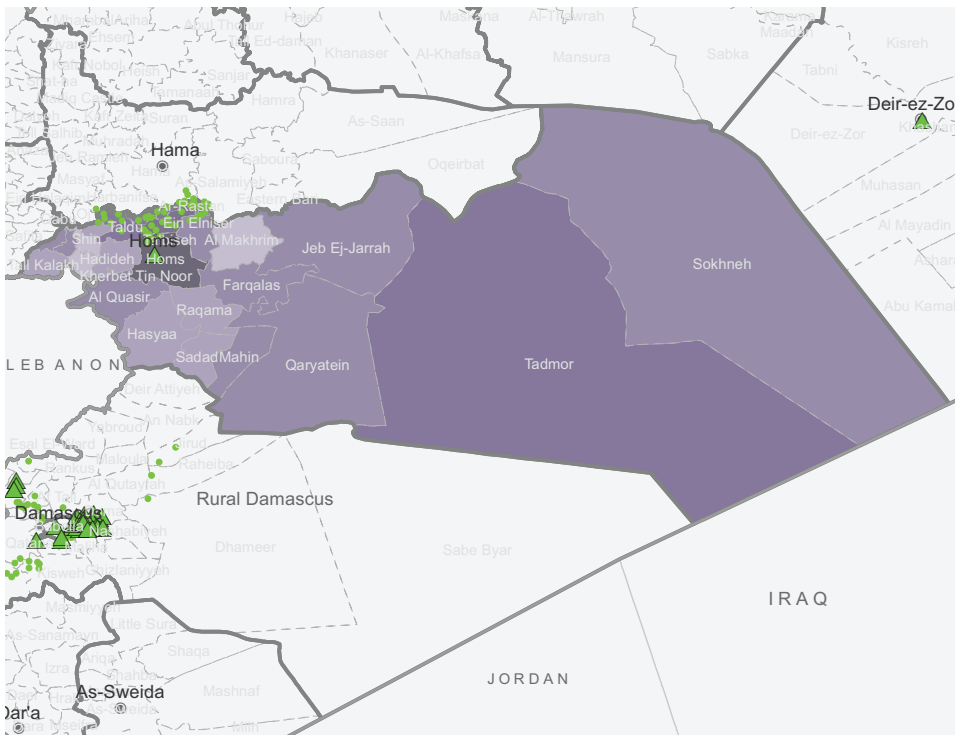


Whole of Syria : Homs

2017 Child Protection Needs Overview – Governorate Profiles

A Compilation of Child Protection Data Collected for the 2017 Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview

1. Severity Ranking By Sub-District



Severity ranking by sub-districts considered 3 indicators:
 i) % of IDPs in the population;
 ii) conflict incidents weighted according to the extent of impact;
 iii) population in hard-to-reach communities.

Severity ranks

- No problem
- Minor problem
- Moderate problem
- Major problem
- Severe problem
- Critical problem
- Catastrophic problem
- Besieged Area - October 2016
- Militarily Encircled Area - October 2016

2. Population Data (November 2016)

	Number of Locations	0-5 Years	6-14 Years	15-17 Years	Total Children	Total Population
Overall Population	—	13.6%	21.7%	5.7%	624K	1.5M
PIN	—	14.2%	22.9%	5.9%	487K	1.1M
IDP	—	3.9%	6.3%	1.6%	56K	477K
Hard to Reach	1	14.1%	22.8%	6%	15K	35K
Besieged Areas	33	—	—	—	50K	600K
Military Encircled Areas	44	14.3%	22.9%	6%	120K	279K

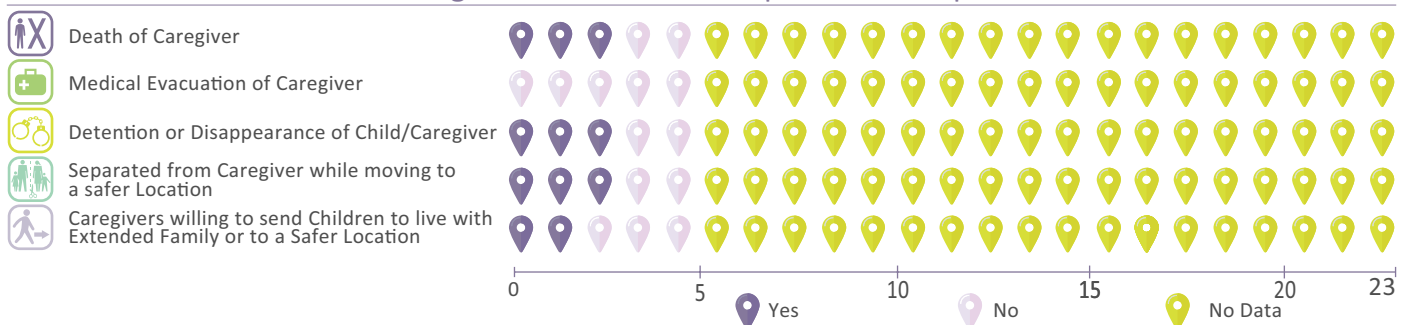
* estimated to support humanitarian planning processes only

3. Unaccompanied and Separated Children

Respondents were asked their perceptions on reasons children are unaccompanied and separated from their usual caregivers. The reasons were: death of a caregiver (60%), caregivers willing sending children to live with extended family or to a safer location (40%), detention or disappearance of a child/caregiver (60%), separation from caregivers while moving to safe locations (60%) and medical evacuation of caregivers (0%). Data is available for 5 out of 23 sub-districts.

* Data represents the proportion of surveyed sub-districts indicating that specific reason

Number of Sub-Districts Indicating Reasons for Unaccompanied and Separated Children





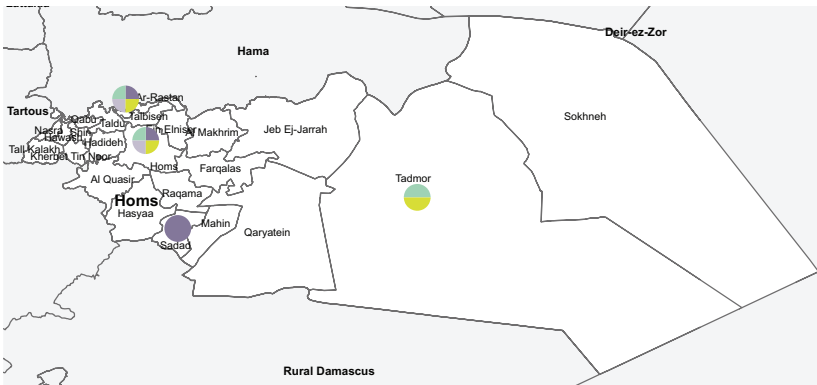
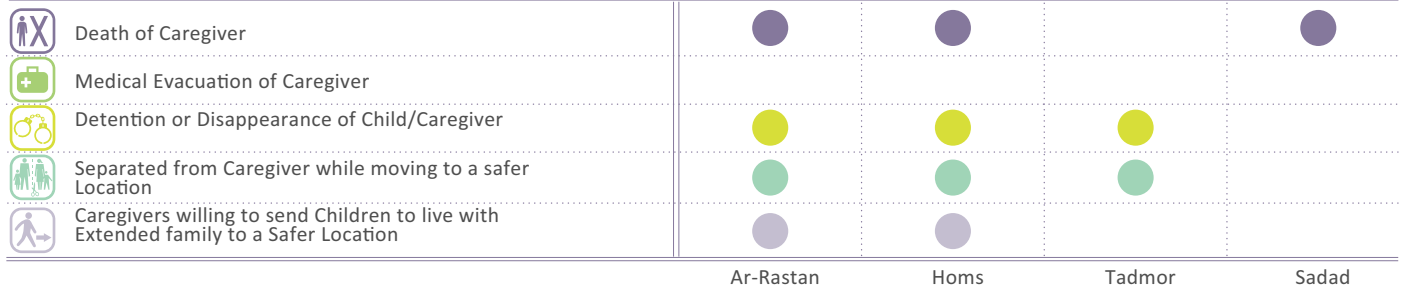
Whole of Syria : Homs

2017 Child Protection Needs Overview – Governorate Profiles

A Compilation of Child Protection Data Collected for the 2017 Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview

80% of surveyed sub-districts indicate at least one reason for children’s separation from their usual caregivers.

Sub-Districts Indicating Reasons for Unaccompanied and Separated Children



Reasons Children are Unaccompanied and Separated

- Death of Caregiver
- Medical Evacuation of Caregiver
- Detention or Disappearance of Child/Caregiver
- Separated from Caregiver while moving to a safer Location
- Caregivers willing to send Children to live with Extended family to a Safer Location

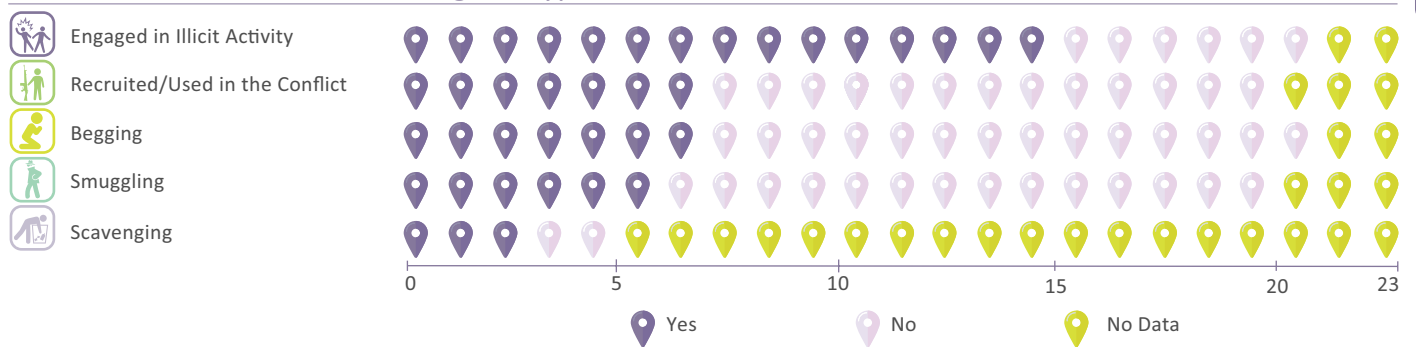
Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

4. Worst Forms of Child Labour

Respondents were asked their perceptions on children’s participation in five worst forms of child labour. The reported forms were: engagement in illicit activities (71%), recruitment and use in the conflict (35%), begging (33%), scavenging (60%) and smuggling (30%). Data is available for 21 sub-districts with the exception of scavenging which is available for 5 out of 23 sub-districts.

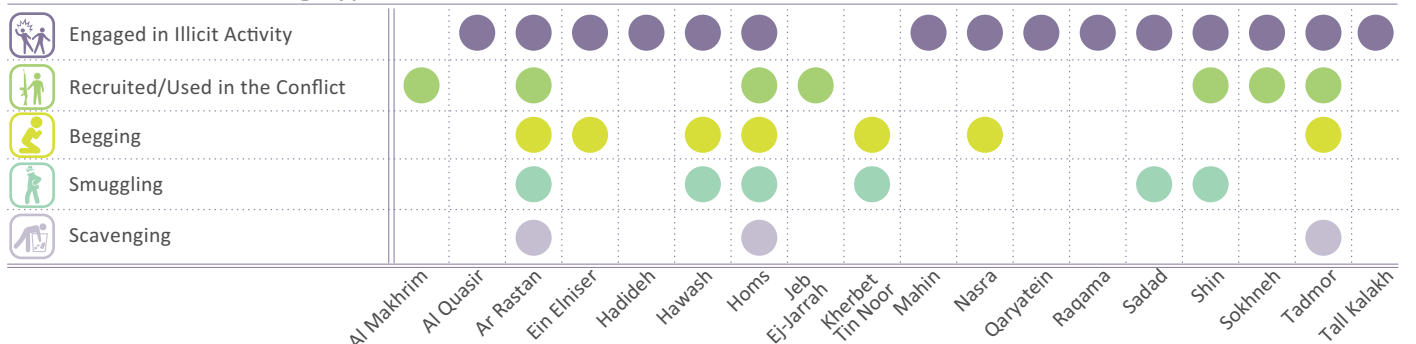
* Data represents the proportion of surveyed sub-districts indicating that specific reason

Number of Sub-Districts Indicating the Types of Worst Forms of Child Labour



91% of surveyed sub-districts indicated at least one type of worst form of child labour.

Sub-districts Indicating Types of Worst Forms of Child Labour



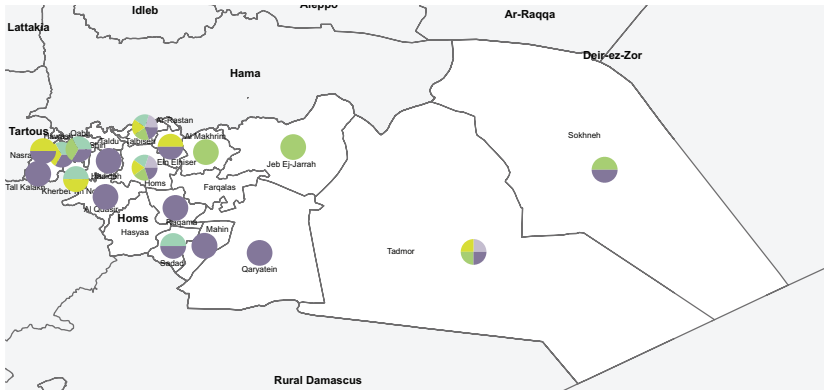
Homs



Whole of Syria : Homs

2017 Child Protection Needs Overview – Governorate Profiles

A Compilation of Child Protection Data Collected for the 2017 Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview



Types of Worst Forms of Child Labour

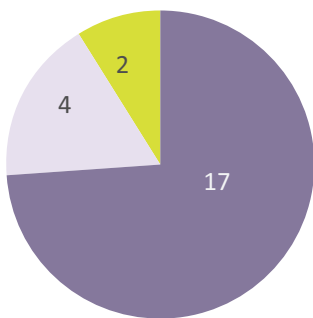
- Engaged in Illicit Activity
- Recruited/Used in the Conflict
- Begging
- Smuggling
- Scavenging

Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

5. Recruitment and Use of Children in the Conflict

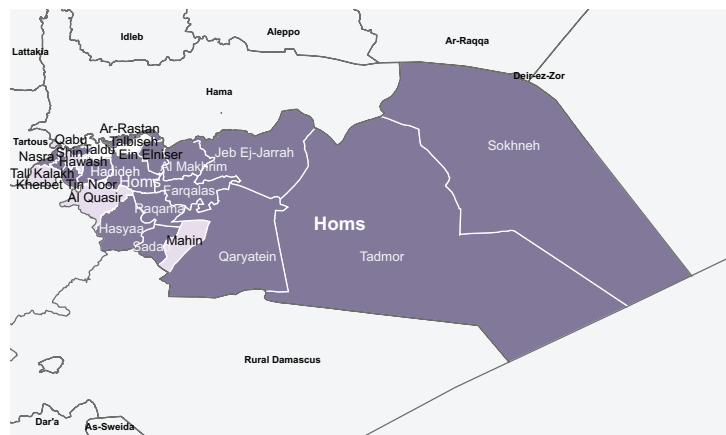
Respondents were asked their perceptions on recruitment and use of children in the conflict: 81% (17 out of 21) of surveyed sub-districts indicated its occurrence. Data is available for 21 out of 23 sub-districts.

Number of Sub-Districts Indicating Recruitment and Use of Children in the Conflict



- Yes
- No
- No Data

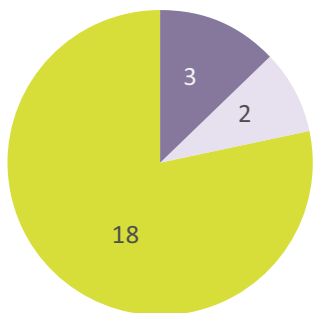
Sub-Districts



- Yes
- No
- No Data

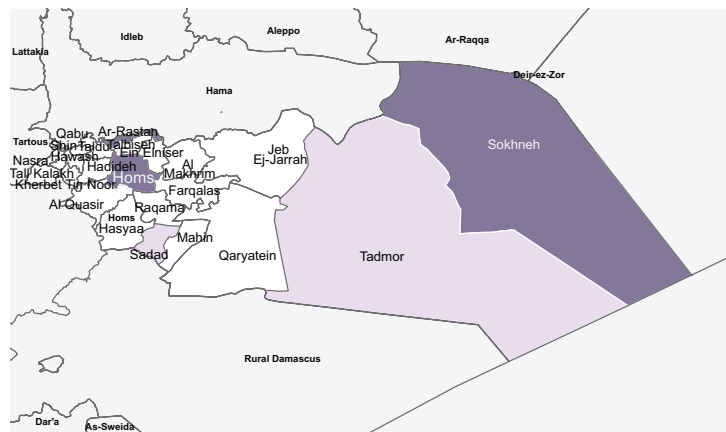
Respondents were asked if they believe recruitment and use of children in the conflict had increased over the three months prior to the assessment: 60% (3 out of 5) of surveyed sub-districts indicated an increase. Data is available for 5 out of 23 sub-districts.

Number of sub-districts indicating an increase in recruitment and use of children in the Conflict over previous 3 months



- Yes
- No
- No Data

Sub-districts



- Yes
- No
- No Data

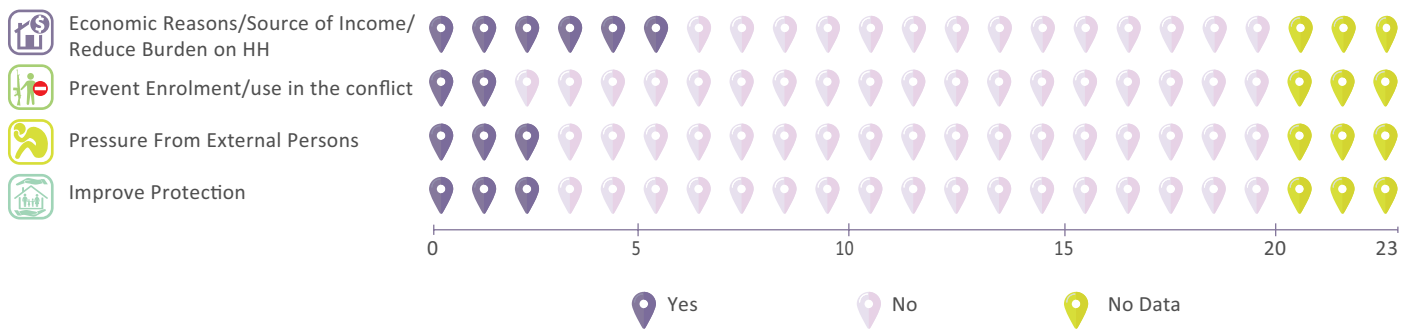
Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

6. Child Marriage

Respondents were asked their perceptions on reasons for child marriage. The reasons were: economic reasons (30%), pressure from external persons (15%), improve protection (15%) and prevent enrolment and use in the conflict (10%). Data is available for 20 out of 23 sub-districts.

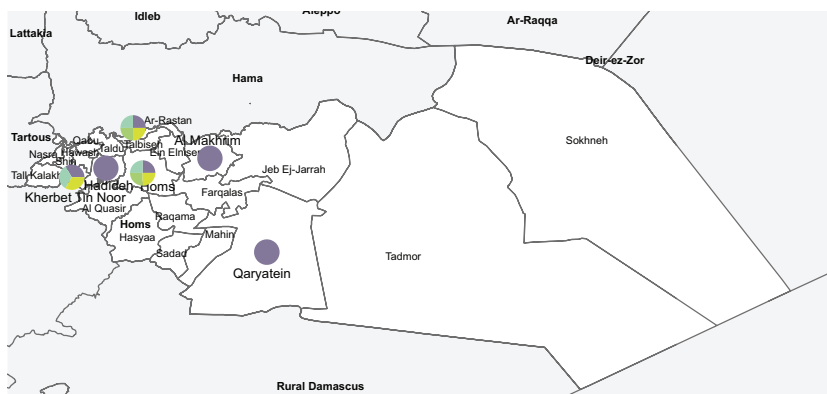
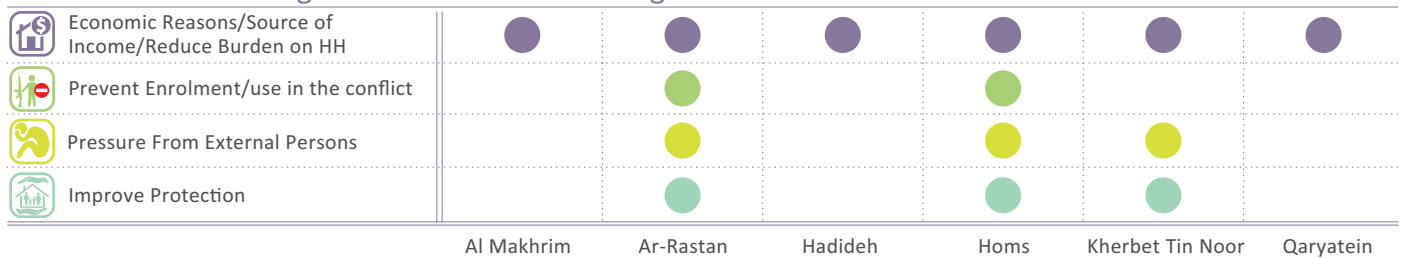
* Data represents the proportion of surveyed sub-districts indicating that specific reason

Number of Sub-Districts Indicating Reasons for Child Marriage



Of the 20 surveyed sub-districts, the following 6 sub-districts (30%) provided reasons children are believed to marry.

Sub-districts Indicating Reasons for Child Marriage



Reasons for Child Marriage

- Economic Reasons/Source of Income/Reduce Burden on HH
- Prevent Enrolment by Armed Groups
- Pressure From External Persons
- Improve Protection

Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

7. Services Available for Children

Respondents were asked their perceptions on the availability of 8 types of services. These included: alternative family care (0%), legal assistance (25%), services for children with disabilities (19%), vocational training (13%) and referral services (6%). For these 5 services data is available for 16 of out 23 sub-districts. Education (60%), psychosocial support (86%) and health services (65%). For these 3 services data is available for 20 out of 23 sub-districts.

* Data represents the proportion of surveyed sub-districts indicating that specific service

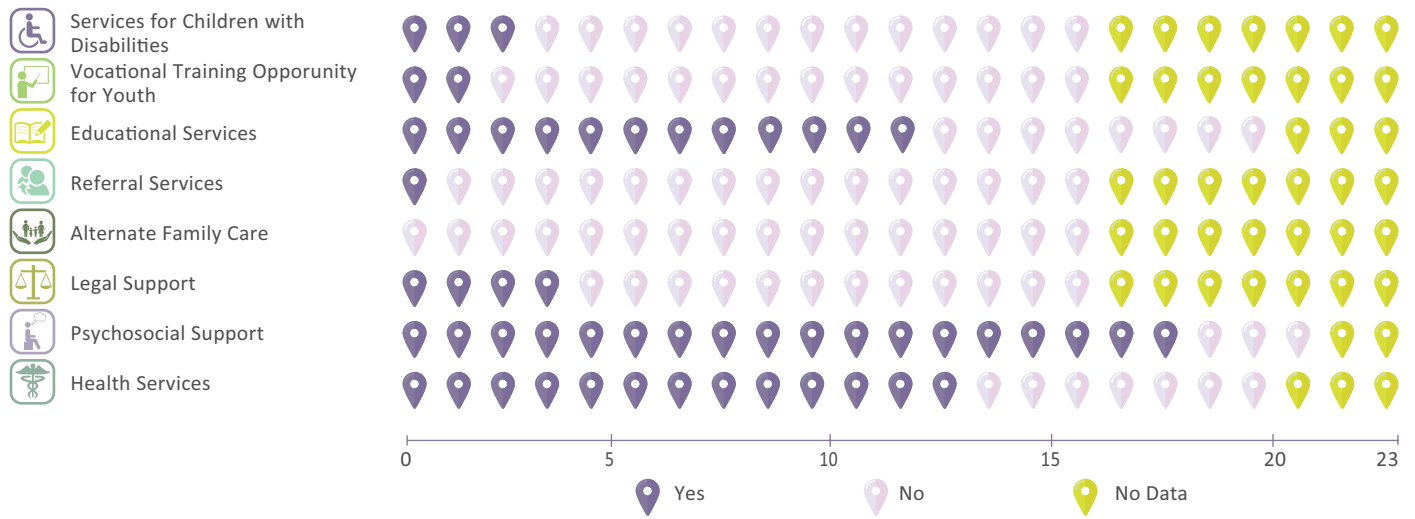


Whole of Syria : Homs

2017 Child Protection Needs Overview – Governorate Profiles

A Compilation of Child Protection Data Collected for the 2017 Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview

Number of Sub-Districts Indicating Type of Services Available for Children



Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

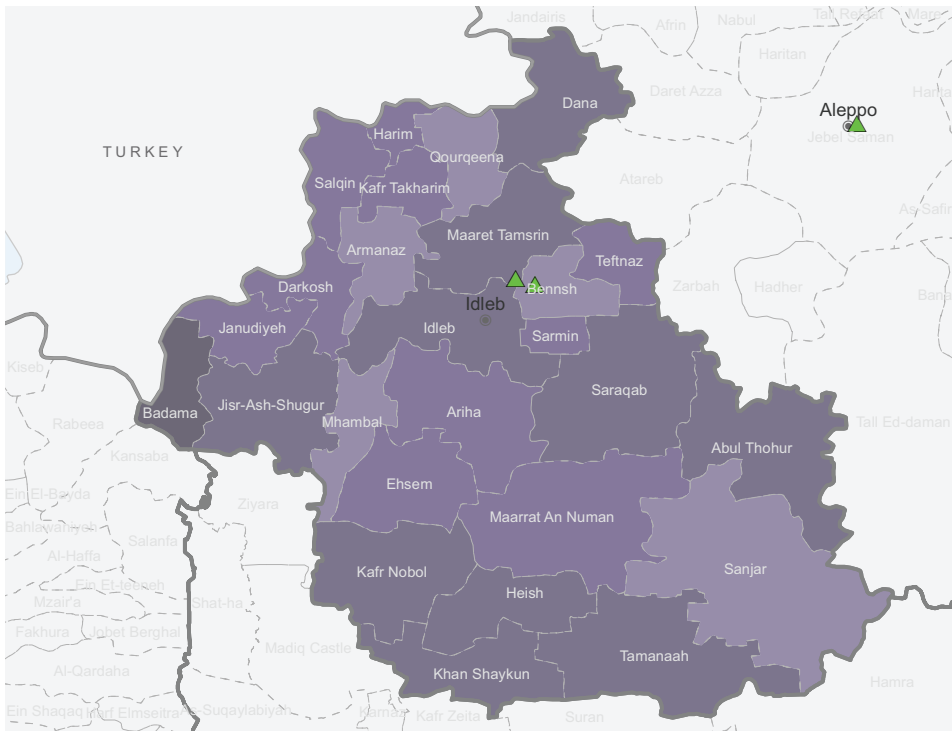


Whole of Syria : Idleb

2017 Child Protection Needs Overview – Governorate Profiles

A Compilation of Child Protection Data Collected for the 2017 Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview

1. Severity Ranking By Sub-District



Severity ranking by sub-districts considered 3 indicators:

- i) % of IDPs in the population;
- ii) conflict incidents weighted according to the extent of impact;
- iii) population in hard-to-reach communities.

Severity ranks

- No problem
- Minor problem
- Moderate problem
- Major problem
- Severe problem
- Critical problem
- Catastrophic problem
- Besieged Area - October 2016

2. Population Data (November 2016)

	Number of Locations	0-5 Years	6-14 Years	15-17 Years	Total Children	Total Population
Overall Population	—	14.3%	23%	6%	772K	43.3% 1.8M
PIN	—	14.3%	23.1%	6%	565K	43.3% 1.3M
IDP	—	14%	22.5%	5.8%	385K	42.3% 909K
Hard to Reach	—	—	—	—	—	—
Besieged Areas	2	19%	28%	9%	7K	56.3% 13K
Military Encircled Areas	—	—	—	—	—	—

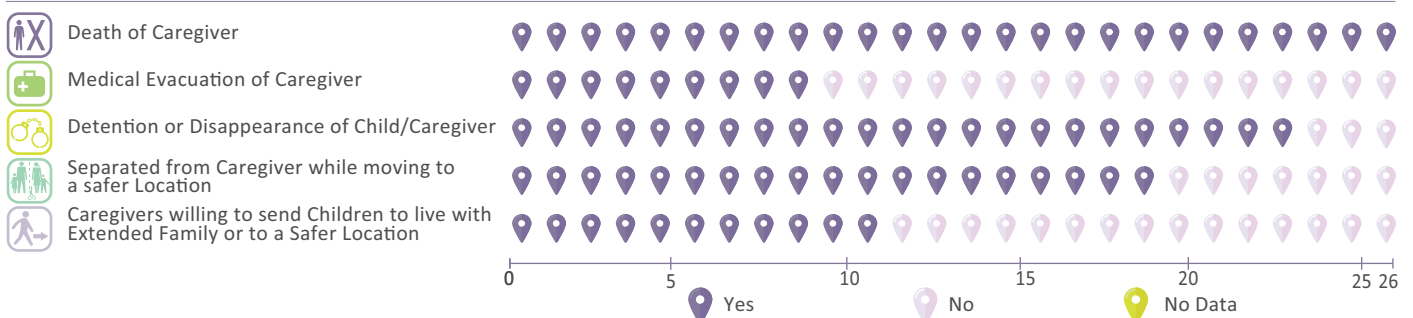
* estimated to support humanitarian planning processes only

3. Unaccompanied and Separated Children

Respondents were asked their perceptions on reasons children are unaccompanied and separated from their usual caregivers. The reasons were: death of a caregiver (100%), detention or disappearance of a child/caregiver (88%), caregivers willing sending children to live with extended family or to a safer location (42%), separation from caregivers while moving to safe locations (73%) and medical evacuation of caregivers (35%). Data is available for all 26 sub-districts.

* Data represents the proportion of surveyed sub-districts indicating that specific reason

Number of Sub-Districts Indicating Reasons for Unaccompanied and Separated Children





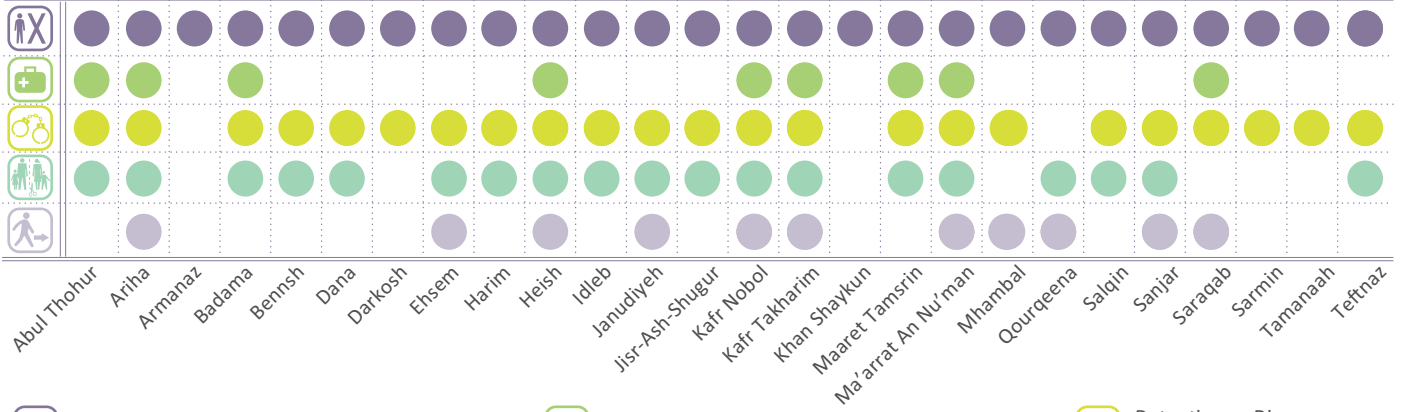
Whole of Syria : Idleb

2017 Child Protection Needs Overview – Governorate Profiles

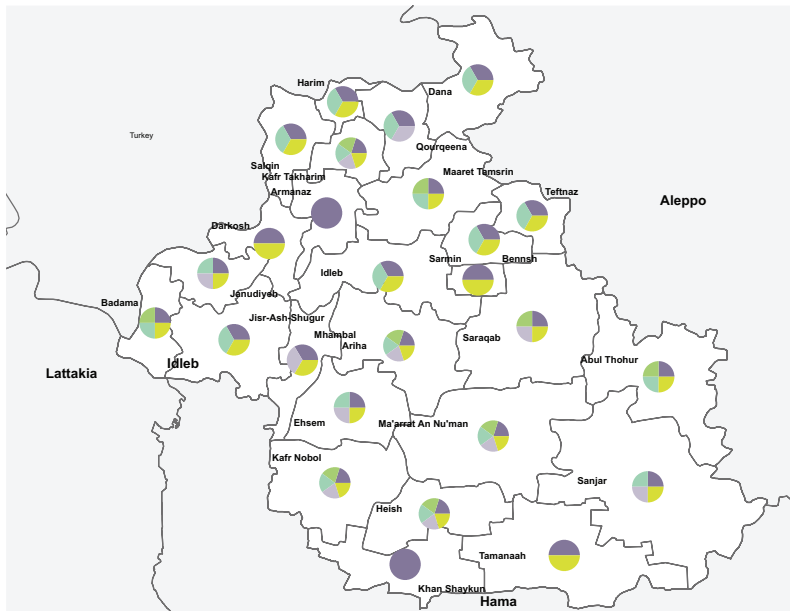
A Compilation of Child Protection Data Collected for the 2017 Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview

80% of surveyed sub-districts indicate at least one reason for children’s separation from their usual caregivers.

Sub-Districts Indicating Reasons for Unaccompanied and Separated Children



- Death of Caregiver
- Medical Evacuation of Caregiver
- Detention or Disappearance of Child/Caregiver
- Separated from Caregiver while moving to a safer Location
- Caregivers willing to send Children to live with Extended family to a Safer Location



Reasons Children are Unaccompanied and Separated

- Death of Caregiver
- Medical Evacuation of Caregiver
- Detention or Disappearance of Child/Caregiver
- Separated from Caregiver while moving to a safer Location
- Caregivers willing to send Children to live with Extended family to a Safer Location

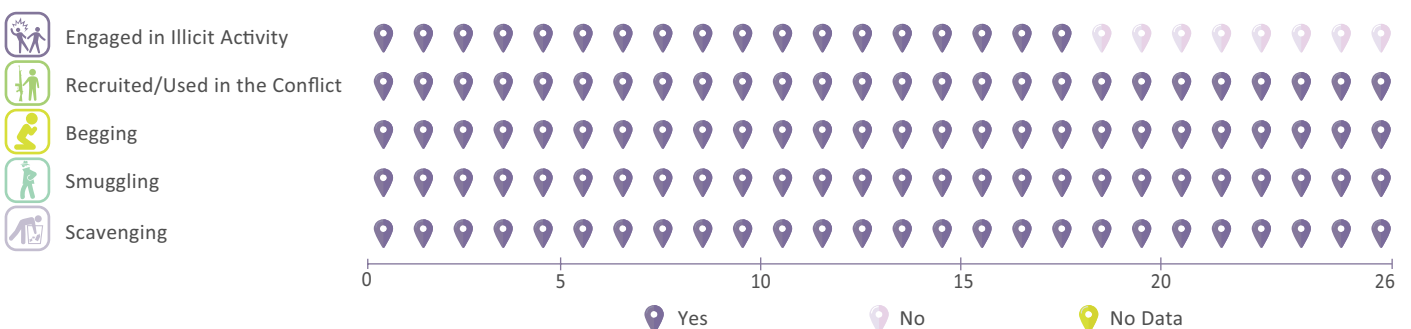
Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

4. Worst Forms of Child Labour

Respondents were asked their perceptions on children’s participation in five worst forms of child labour. The reported forms were: recruitment and use in the conflict (100%), begging (100%), scavenging (100%), smuggling (100%) and engagement in illicit activities (69%). Data is available for all 26 sub-districts.

* Data represents the proportion of surveyed sub-districts indicating that specific reason

Number of Sub-Districts Indicating the Types of Worst Forms of Child Labour





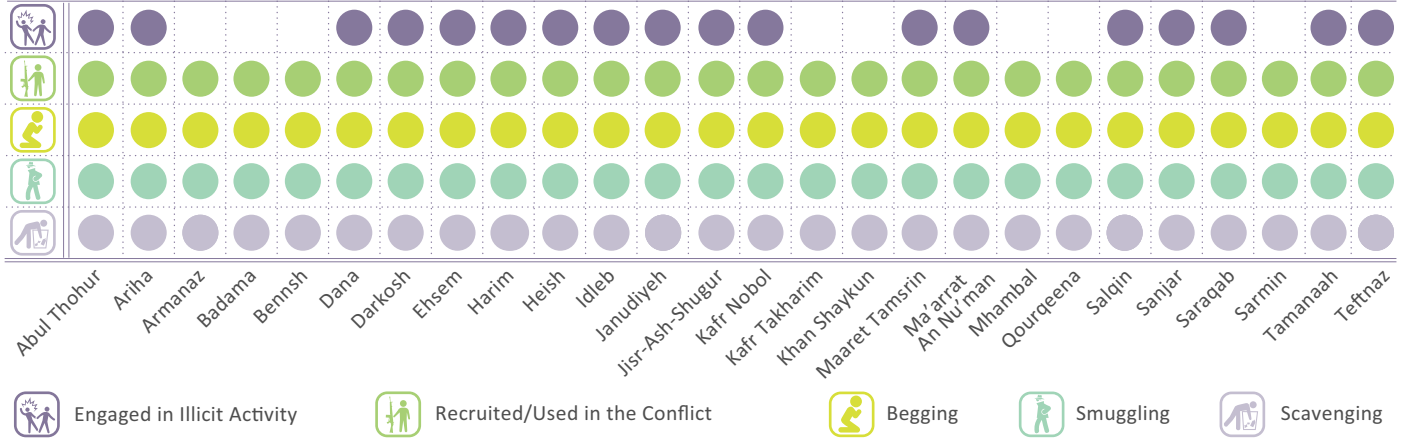
Whole of Syria : Idleb

2017 Child Protection Needs Overview – Governorate Profiles

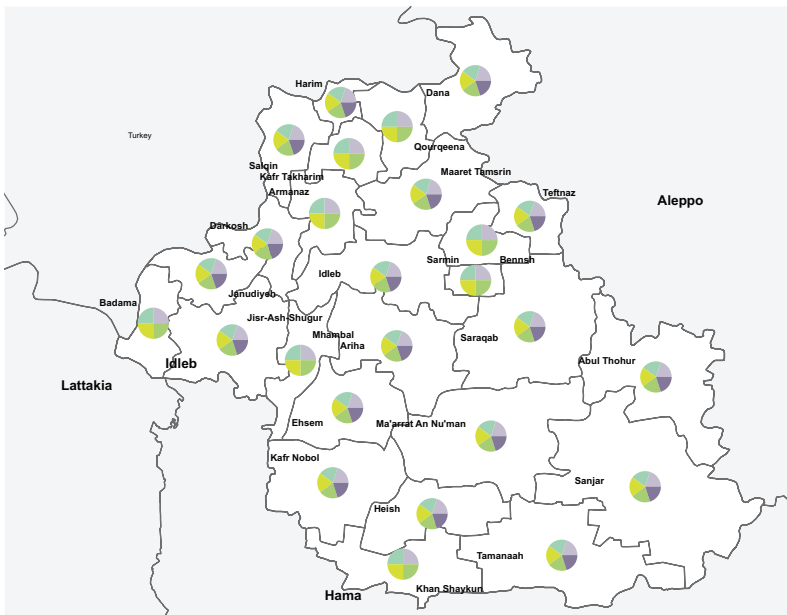
A Compilation of Child Protection Data Collected for the 2017 Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview

95% of surveyed sub-districts indicated at least one type of worst form of child labour.

Sub-districts Indicating Types of Worst Forms of Child Labour



Engaged in Illicit Activity
 Recruited/Used in the Conflict
 Begging
 Smuggling
 Scavenging



Types of Worst Forms of Child Labour

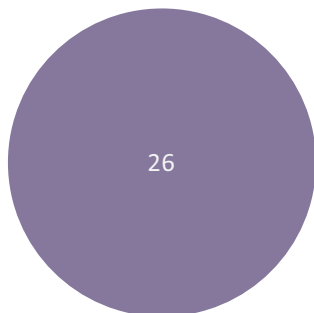
- Engaged in Illicit Activity
- Recruited/Used in the Conflict
- Begging
- Smuggling
- Scavenging

Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

5. Recruitment and Use of Children by Parties in the Conflict

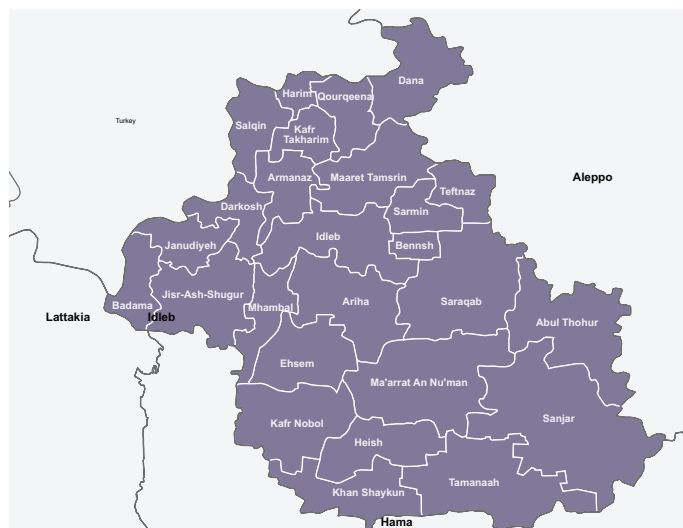
Respondents were asked their perceptions on recruitment and use of children in the conflict: 100% (26 out of 26) of surveyed sub-districts indicated its occurrence. Data is available for 26 out of 26 sub-districts.

Number of Sub-Districts Indicating Recruitment and Use of Children in the Conflict



● Yes

Sub-Districts



● Yes

Idleb



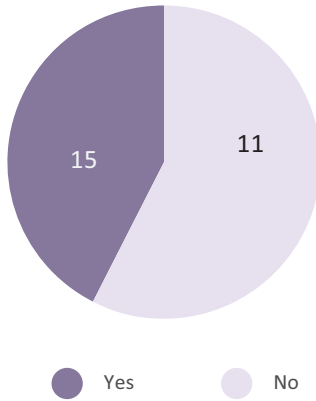
Whole of Syria : Idleb

2017 Child Protection Needs Overview – Governorate Profiles

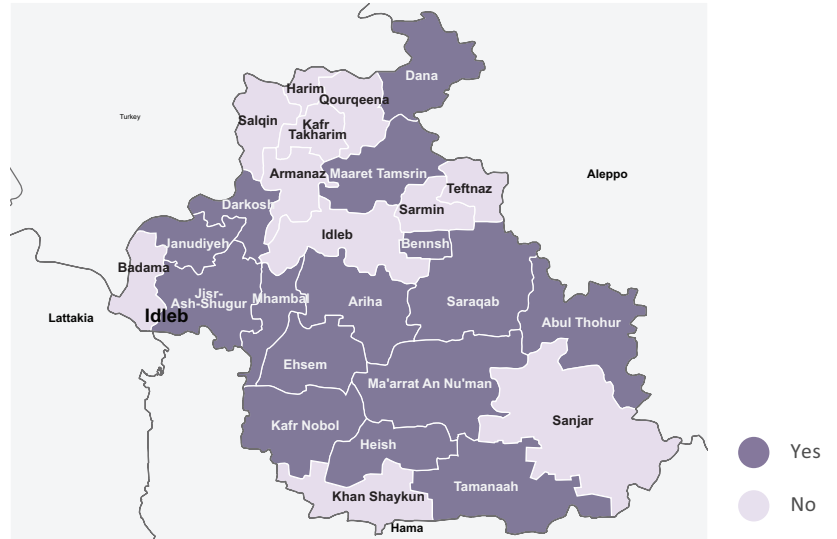
A Compilation of Child Protection Data Collected for the 2017 Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview

Respondents were asked if they believe recruitment and use of children in the conflict had increased over the three months prior to the assessment: 58% (15 out of 26) of surveyed sub-districts indicated an increase. Data is available for all sub-districts.

Number of sub-districts indicating an increase in recruitment and use of children in the Conflict over previous 3 months



Sub-districts



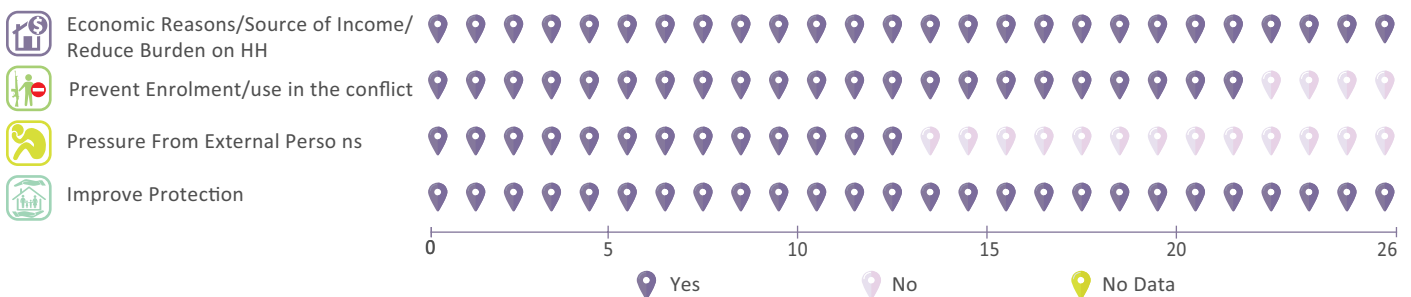
Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

6. Child Marriage

Respondents were asked their perceptions on reasons for child marriage. The reasons were: economic reasons (100%), pressure from external persons (50%), improve protection (100%) and prevent enrolment and use in the conflict (85%). Data is available for all of 26 sub-districts.

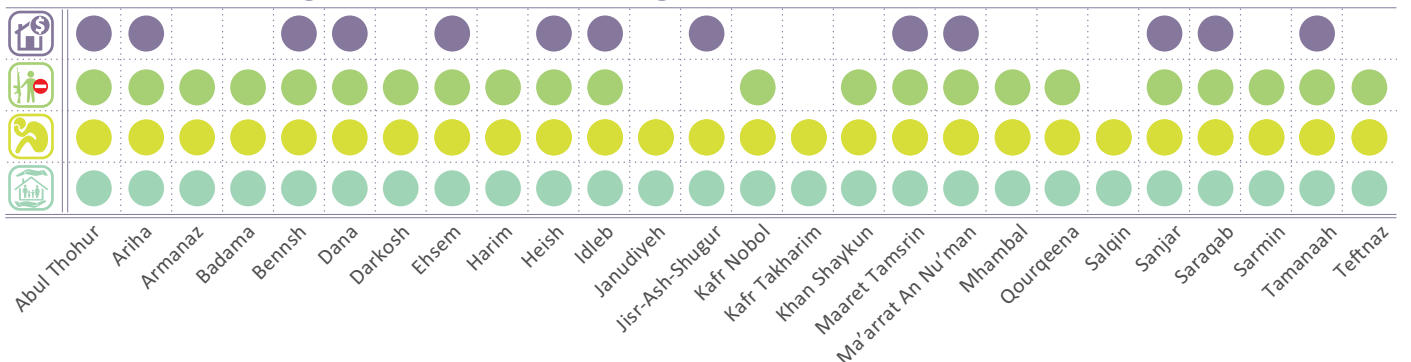
* Data represents the proportion of surveyed sub-districts indicating that specific reason

Number of Sub-Districts Indicating Reasons for Child Marriage



Of the 26 surveyed sub-districts, the following 26 sub-districts (100%) provided reasons children are believed to marry.

Sub-districts Indicating Reasons for Child Marriage

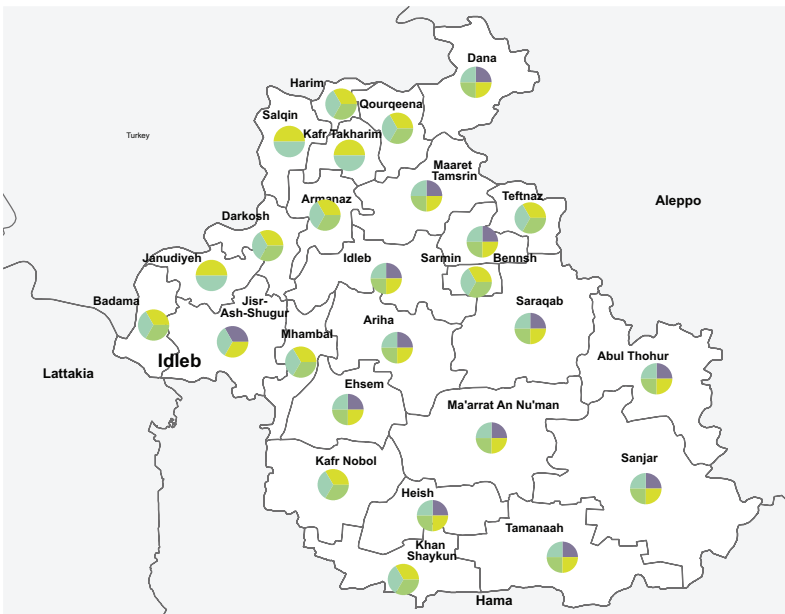




Whole of Syria : Idleb

2017 Child Protection Needs Overview – Governorate Profiles

A Compilation of Child Protection Data Collected for the 2017 Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview



Reasons for Child Marriage

- Economic Reasons/Source of Income/Reduce Burden on HH
- Prevent Enrolment /use in the conflict
- Pressure From External Persons
- Improve Protection

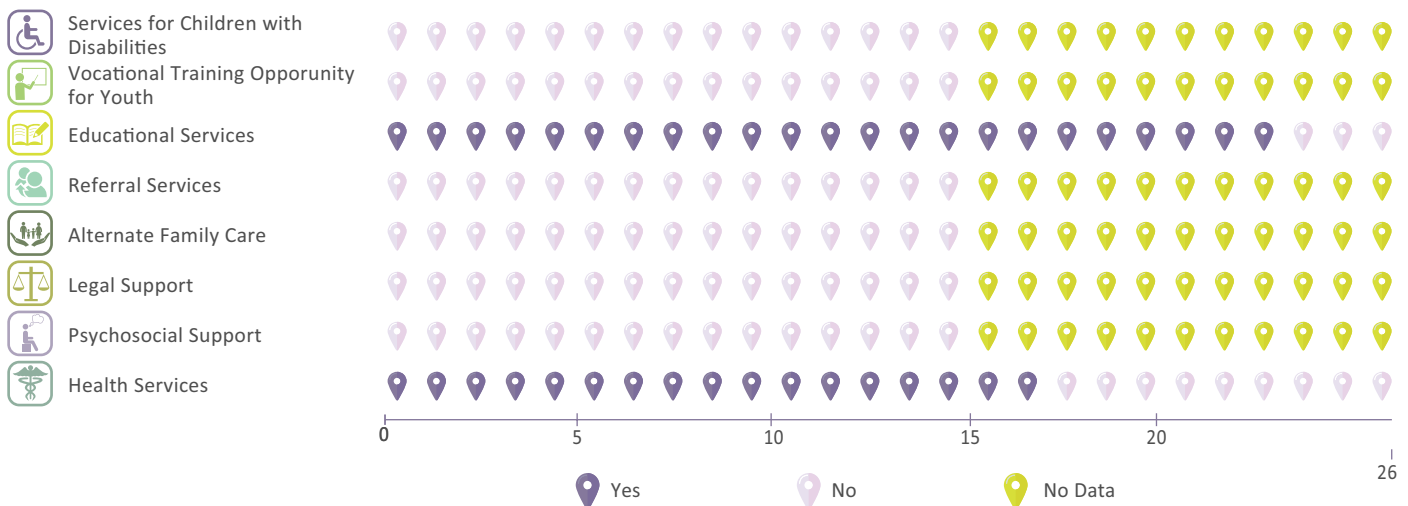
Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

7. Services Available for Children

Respondents were asked their perceptions on the availability of 8 types of services. These included: services for children with disabilities (0%), vocational training (0%), referral services (0%), alternative family care (0%) and legal assistance (25%), psychosocial support (0%). For these 2 services data is available for 15 of out 26 sub-districts. Education (88%) and health services (65%). For these 3 services data is available for all 26 sub-districts.

* Data represents the proportion of surveyed sub-districts indicating that specific service

Number of Sub-Districts Indicating Type of Services Available for Children



Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

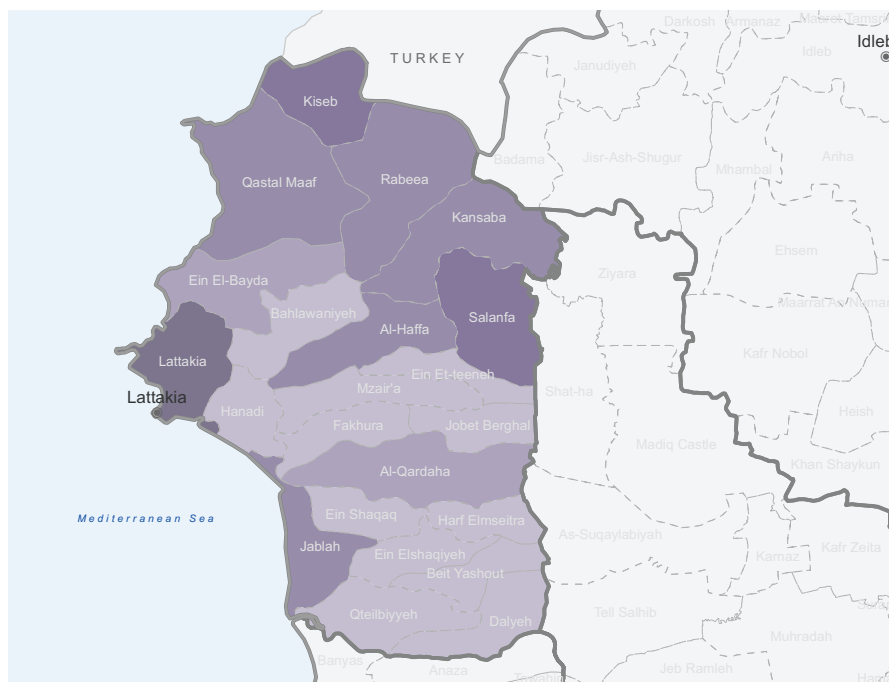


Whole of Syria : Lattakia

2017 Child Protection Needs Overview – Governorate Profiles

A Compilation of Child Protection Data Collected for the 2017 Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview

1. Severity Ranking By Sub-District



Severity ranking by sub-districts considered 3 indicators:

- i) % of IDPs in the population;
- ii) conflict incidents weighted according to the extent of impact;
- iii) population in hard-to-reach communities.

Severity ranks

- No problem
- Minor problem
- Moderate problem
- Major problem
- Severe problem
- Critical problem
- Catastrophic problem

2. Population Data (November 2016)

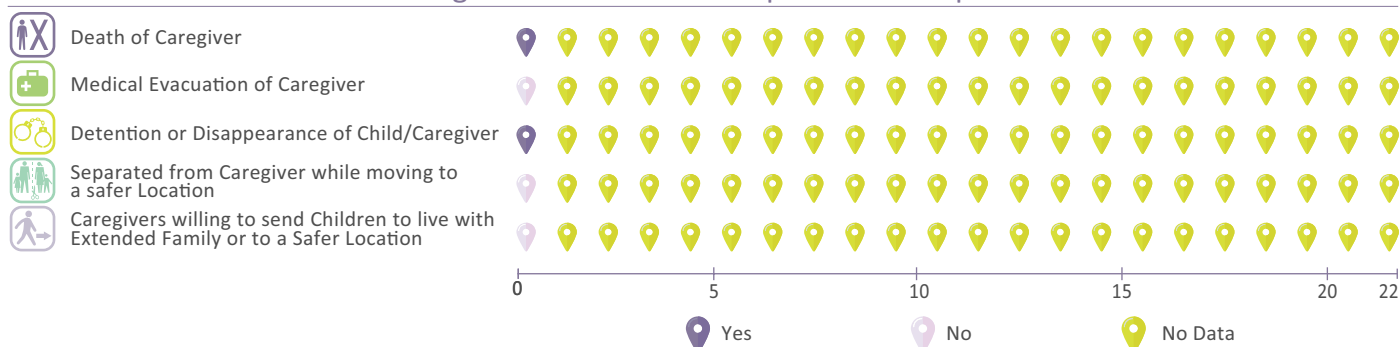
	Number of Locations	0-5 Years	6-14 Years	15-17 Years	Total Children	Total Population
Overall Population	—	14.1%	22.9%	6%	391K	910K
PIN	—	14.2%	22.9%	6%	271K	630K
IDP	—	1.6%	2.5%	0.6%	18K	388K
Hard to Reach	—	—	—	—	—	—
Besieged Areas	—	—	—	—	—	—
Military Encircled Areas	—	—	—	—	—	—

* estimated to support humanitarian planning processes only

3. Unaccompanied and Separated Children

Respondents were asked their perceptions on reasons children are unaccompanied and separated from their usual caregivers. The reasons were: death of a caregiver and detention or disappearance of a child/caregiver were identified as reasons in the one surveyed sub-district – Ein El Bayda.

Number of Sub-Districts Indicating Reasons for Unaccompanied and Separated Children





Whole of Syria : Lattakia

2017 Child Protection Needs Overview – Governorate Profiles

A Compilation of Child Protection Data Collected for the 2017 Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview

Only one surveyed sub-districts indicated at least one reason for separated of children from their usual caregivers.

Sub-Districts Indicating Reasons for Unaccompanied and Separated Children

	Death of Caregiver	●
	Medical Evacuation of Caregiver	
	Detention or Disappearance of Child/Caregiver	●
	Separated from Caregiver while moving to a safer Location	
	Caregivers willing to send Children to live with Extended family to a Safer Location	

Ein El-Bayda



Reasons Children are Unaccompanied and Separated

- Death of Caregiver
- Medical Evacuation of Caregiver
- Detention or Disappearance of Child/Caregiver
- Separated from Caregiver while moving to a safer Location
- Caregivers willing to send Children to live with Extended family to a Safer Location

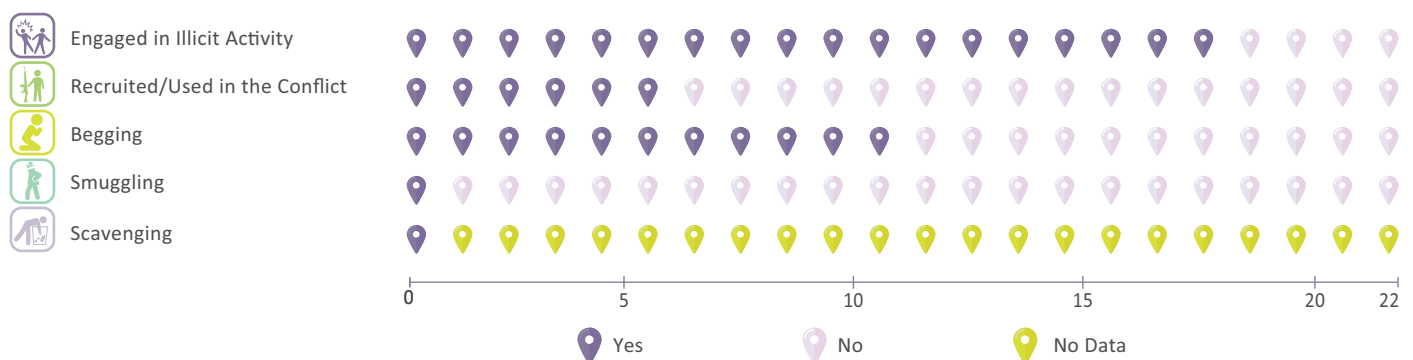
Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

4. Worst Forms of Child Labour

Respondents were asked their perceptions on children's participation in five worst forms of child labour. The reported forms were: engagement in illicit activities: scavenging (100%), smuggling (5%), engagement in illicit activities (82%), begging (50%) and recruitment and use in the conflict (27%). Data is available for all 22 sub-districts, with the exception of scavenging which is available for 1 out of 22.

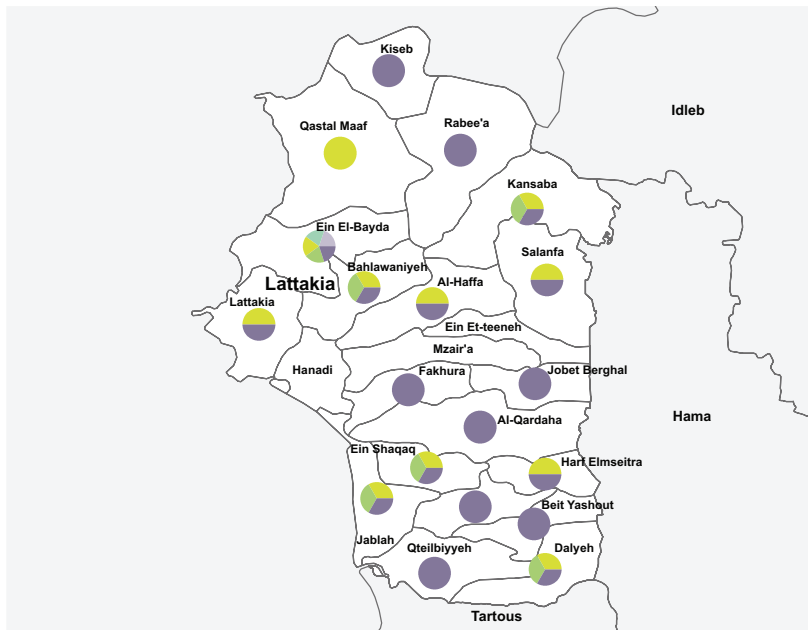
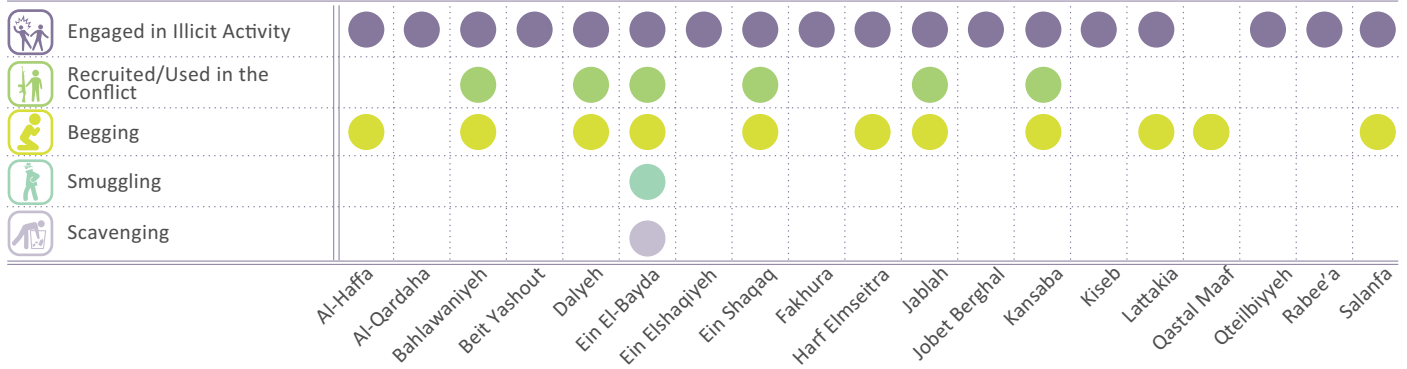
* Data represents the proportion of surveyed sub-districts indicating that specific reason

Number of Sub-Districts Indicating the Types of Worst Forms of Child Labour



100% of surveyed sub-districts indicated at least one type of worst form of child labour.

Sub-districts Indicating Types of Worst Forms of Child Labour



Types of Worst Forms of Child Labour

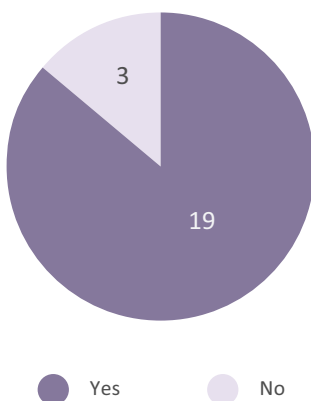
- Engaged in Illicit Activity
- Recruited/Used in the Conflict
- Begging
- Smuggling
- Scavenging

Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

5. Recruitment and Use of Children in the Conflict

Respondents were asked their perceptions on recruitment and use of children in the conflict: 86% (19 out of 22) of surveyed sub-districts indicated its occurrence. Data is available for all sub-districts.

Number of Sub-Districts Indicating Recruitment and Use of Children in the Conflict

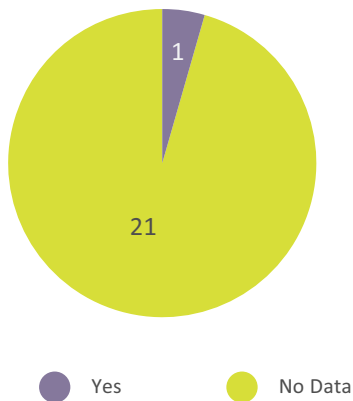


Sub-Districts



Respondents were asked if they believe recruitment and use of children in the conflict had increased over the three months prior to the assessment: Only one sub-district was assessed for an increase in child recruitment (Ein Al-Bayda), and the indicator was affirmed.

Number of sub-districts indicating an increase in recruitment and use of children in the Conflict over previous 3 months



Sub-districts



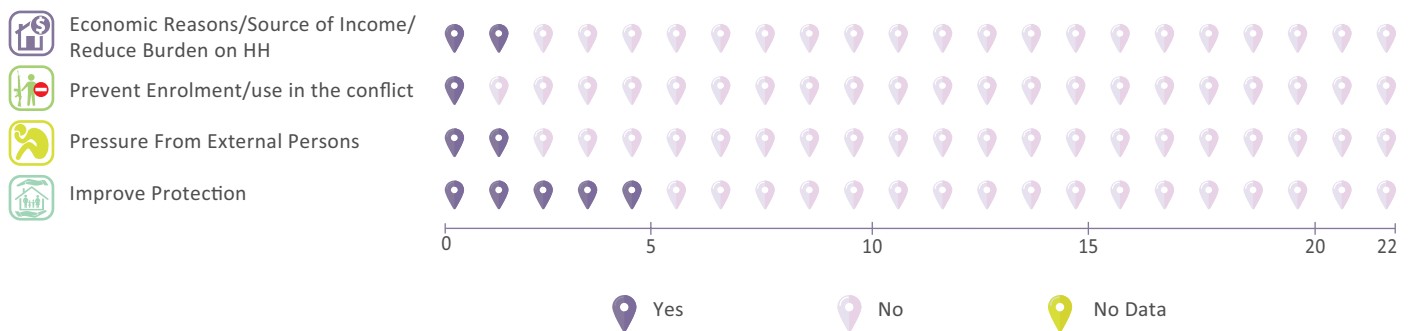
Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

6. Child Marriage

Respondents were asked their perceptions on reasons for child marriage. The reasons were: pressure from external persons (9%), prevent enrolment and use in the conflict (5%), economic reasons/ source of income/ reduce burden on households (9%), improve protection (23%). Data is available for 22 out of 22 sub-districts.

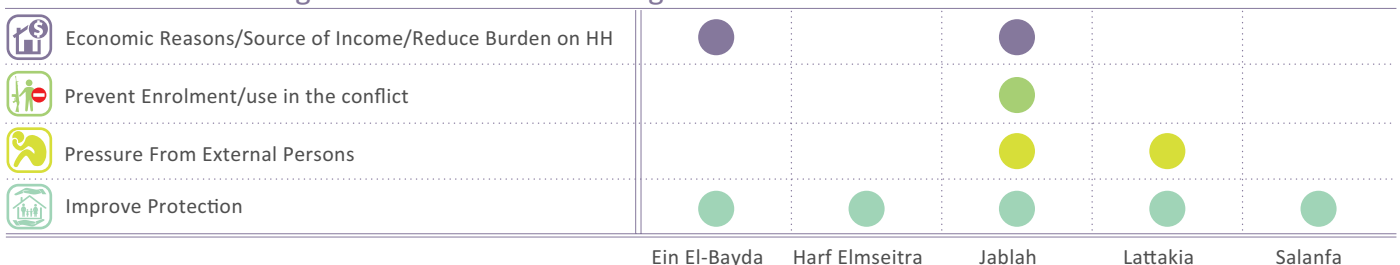
* Data represents the proportion of surveyed sub-districts indicating that specific reason

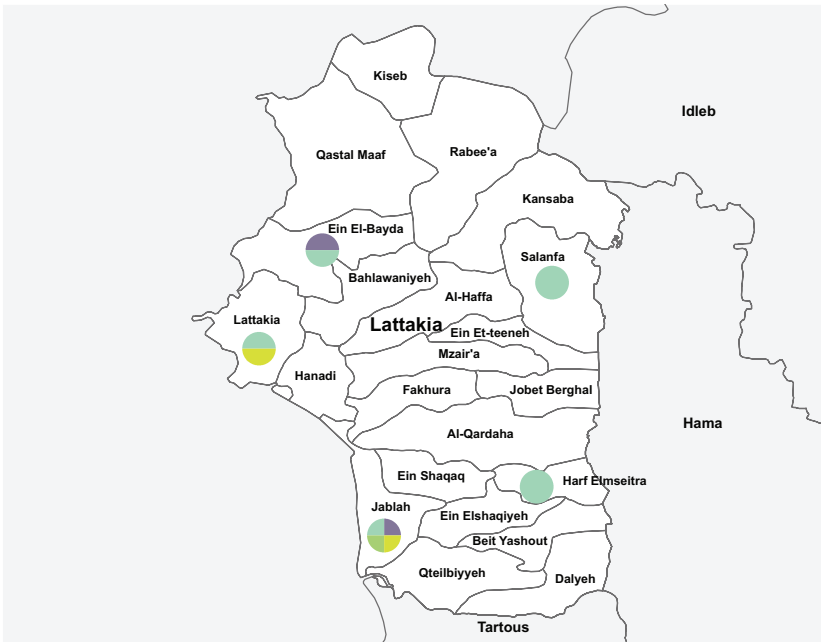
Number of Sub-Districts Indicating Reasons for Child Marriage



Of the 22 surveyed sub-districts, the following 5 sub-districts (23%) provided reasons children are believed to marry.

Sub-districts Indicating Reasons for Child Marriage





Reasons for Child Marriage

- Economic Reasons/Source of Income/Reduce Burden on HH
- Prevent Enrolment /use in the conflict
- Pressure From External Persons
- Improve Protection

Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

7. Services Available for Children

Respondents were asked their perceptions on the availability of 8 types of services. These included: psychosocial support (91%), services for children with disabilities (41%), alternative family care (41%), education (27%), health services (27%), legal assistance (14%), vocational training (5%) and referral services (5%). Data is available for 22 out of 22 sub-districts.

* Data represents the proportion of surveyed sub-districts indicating that specific service

Number of Sub-Districts Indicating Type of Services Available for Children



Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

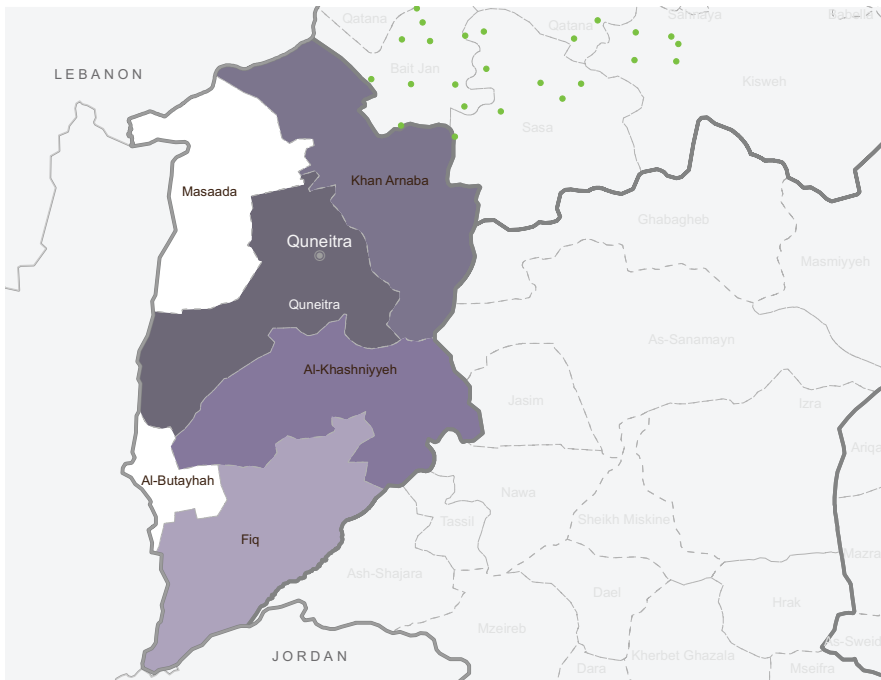


Whole of Syria : Quneitra

2017 Child Protection Needs Overview – Governorate Profiles

A Compilation of Child Protection Data Collected for the 2017 Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview

1. Severity Ranking By Sub-District



Severity ranking by sub-districts considered 3 indicators:

- i) % of IDPs in the population;
- ii) conflict incidents weighted according to the extent of impact;
- iii) population in hard-to-reach communities.

Severity ranks

- No problem
- Minor problem
- Moderate problem
- Major problem
- Severe problem
- Critical problem
- Catastrophic problem
- No data

2. Population Data (November 2016)

	Number of Locations	0-5 Years	6-14 Years	15-17 Years	Total Children	Total Population
Overall Population	—	14%	22.9%	6%	41K	96K
PIN	—	14%	22.9%	6%	31K	72K
IDP	—	13.2%	21.8%	5.7%	19K	47K
Hard to Reach	10	14.1%	23.3%	5.9%	4K	8K
Besieged Areas	—	—	—	—	—	—
Military Encircled Areas	—	—	—	—	—	—

* estimated to support humanitarian planning processes only

3. Unaccompanied and Separated Children

Respondents were asked their perceptions on reasons children are unaccompanied and separated from their usual caregivers. The reasons were: detention or disappearance of a child/caregiver (100%), death of a caregiver (75%), caregivers willing sending children to live with extended family or to a safer location (75%), separation from caregivers while moving to safe locations (75%) and medical evacuation of caregivers (25%). Data is available for 4 out of 6 sub-districts.

* Data represents the proportion of surveyed sub-districts indicating that specific reason

Number of Sub-Districts Indicating Reasons for Unaccompanied and Separated Children





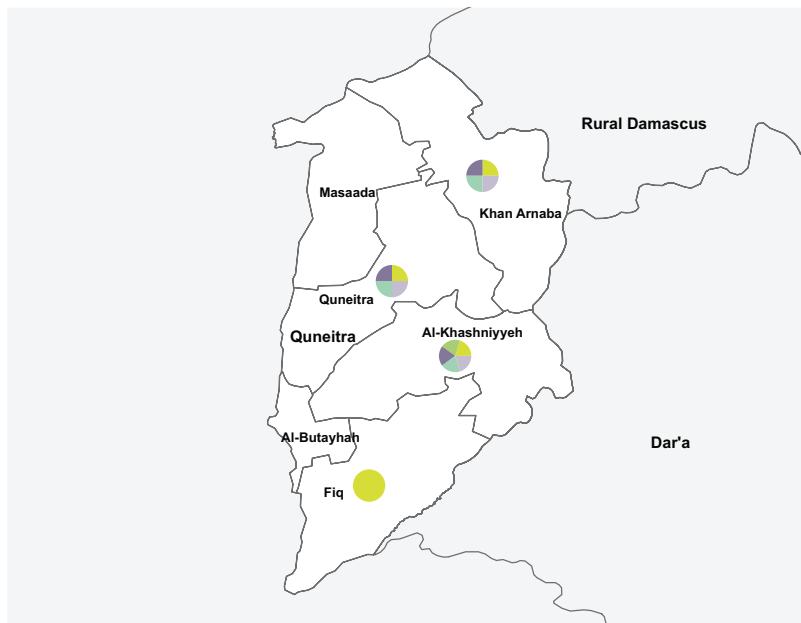
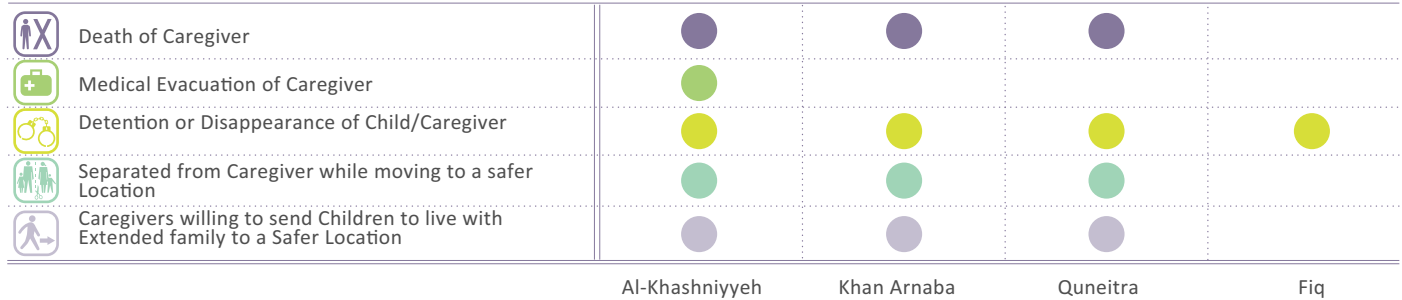
Whole of Syria : Quneitra

2017 Child Protection Needs Overview – Governorate Profiles

A Compilation of Child Protection Data Collected for the 2017 Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview

100% of surveyed sub-districts indicated at least one reason for children’s separation from their usual caregivers.

Sub-Districts Indicating Reasons for Unaccompanied and Separated Children



Reasons Children are Unaccompanied and Separated

- Death of Caregiver
- Medical Evacuation of Caregiver
- Detention or Disappearance of Child/Caregiver
- Separated from Caregiver while moving to a safer Location
- Caregivers willing to send Children to live with Extended family to a Safer Location

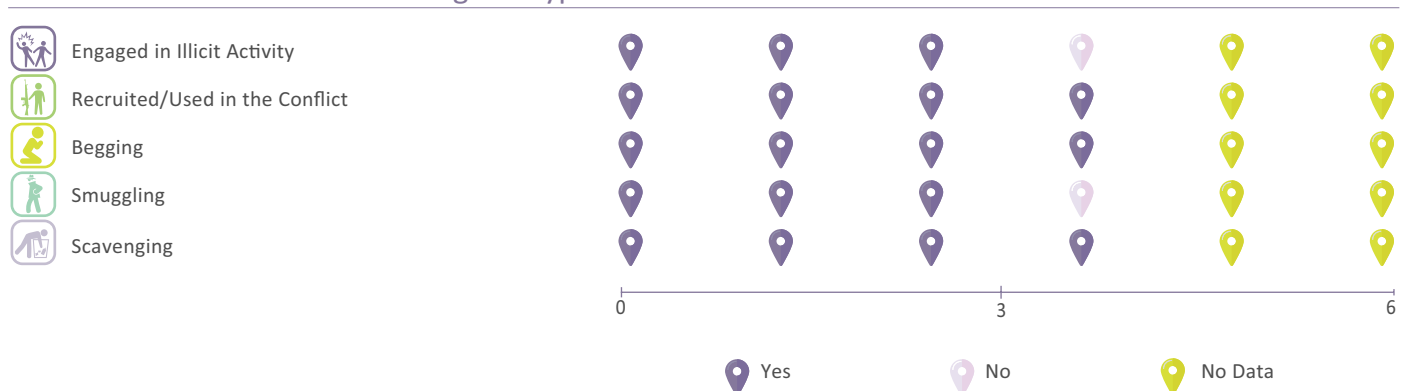
Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

4. Worst Forms of Child Labour

Respondents were asked their perceptions on children’s participation in five worst forms of child labour. The reported forms were: scavenging (100%), begging (100%), recruitment and use in the conflict (100%), smuggling (75%) and engagement in illicit activities (75%). Data is available for 4 out of 6 sub-districts.

* Data represents the proportion of surveyed sub-districts indicating that specific reason

Number of Sub-Districts Indicating the Types of Worst Forms of Child Labour





Whole of Syria : Quneitra

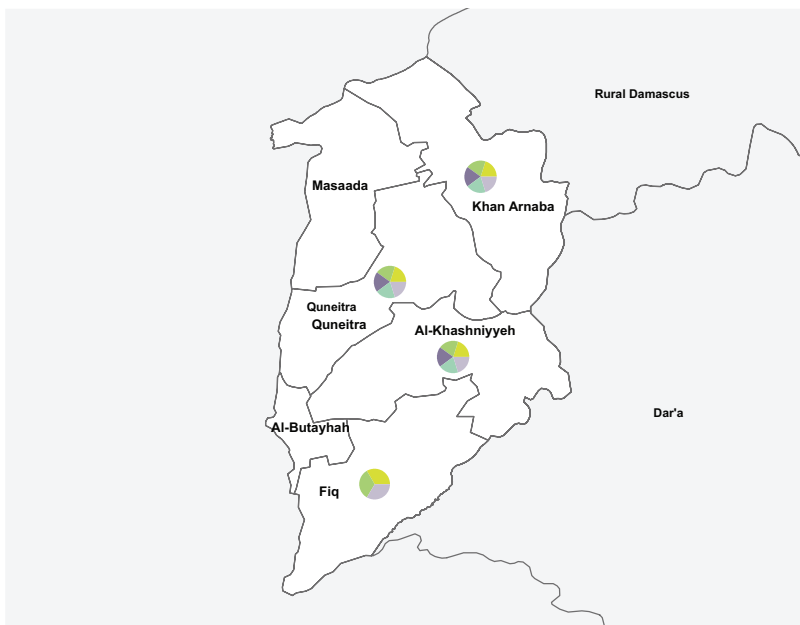
2017 Child Protection Needs Overview – Governorate Profiles

A Compilation of Child Protection Data Collected for the 2017 Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview

100% of surveyed sub-districts indicated at least one type of worst form of child labour.

Sub-districts Indicating Types of Worst Forms of Child Labour

	Engaged in Illicit Activity	●		●	●
	Recruited/Used in the Conflict	●	●	●	●
	Begging	●	●	●	●
	Smuggling	●		●	●
	Scavenging	●	●	●	●
		Al-Khashniyyeh	Fiq	Khan Arnaba	Quneitra



Types of Worst Forms of Child Labour

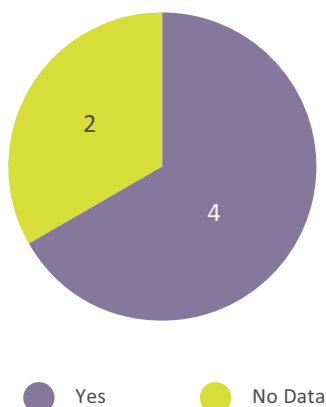
- Engaged in Illicit Activity
- Recruited/Used in the Conflict
- Begging
- Smuggling
- Scavenging

Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

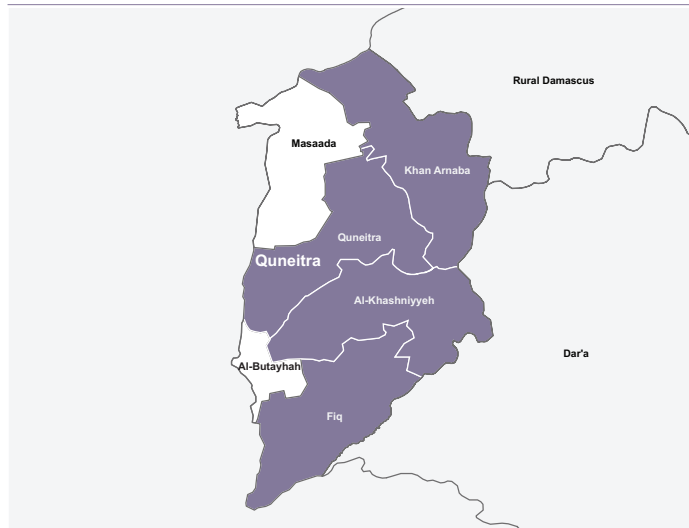
5. Recruitment and Use of Children in the Conflict

Respondents were asked their perceptions on recruitment and use of children in the conflict: 100% (4 out of 4) of surveyed sub-districts indicated its occurrence. Data is available for 4 out of 6 sub-districts.

Number of Sub-Districts Indicating Recruitment and Use of Children in the Conflict



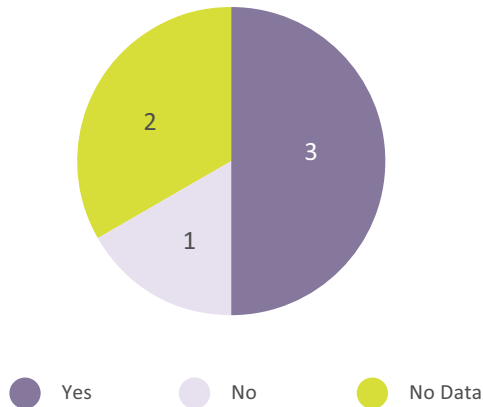
Sub-Districts



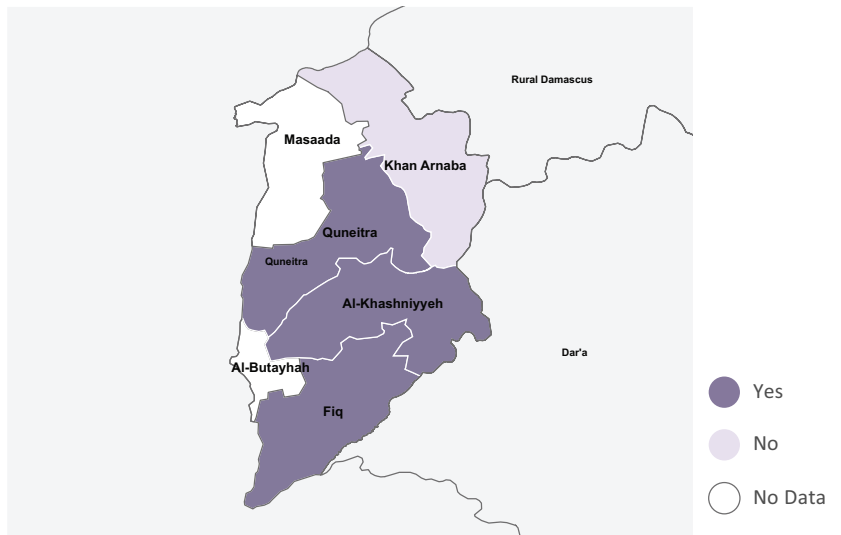
- Yes
- No Data

Respondents were asked if they believe recruitment and use of children in the conflict had increased over the three months prior to the assessment. 75% (3 out of 4) of surveyed sub-districts report an increase in child recruitment.

Number of sub-districts indicating an increase in recruitment and use of children in the Conflict over previous 3 months



Sub-districts



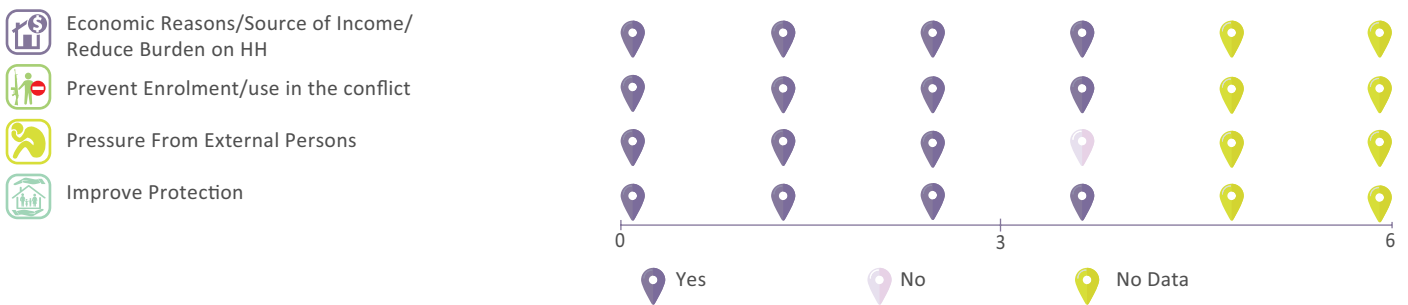
Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

6. Child Marriage

Respondents were asked their perceptions on reasons for child marriage. The reasons were: prevent recruitment and use (100%), economic reasons/ source of income/ reduce burden on households (100%), improve protection (100%), and pressure from external persons (75%). Data is available for 4 out of 6 sub-districts.

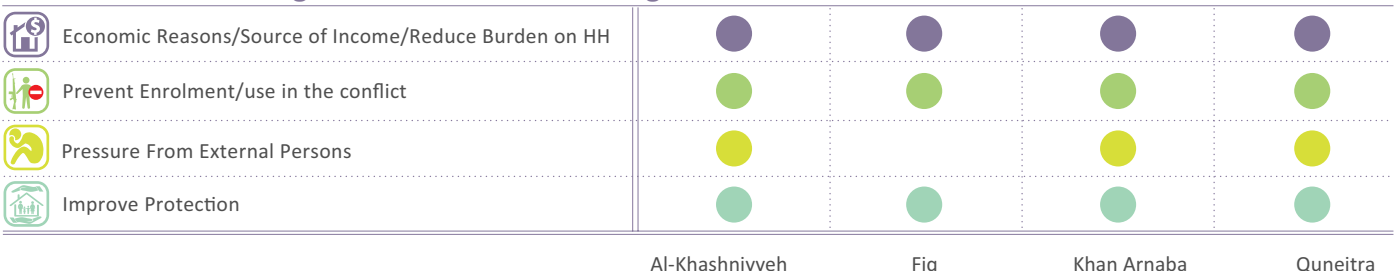
* Data represents the proportion of surveyed sub-districts indicating that specific reason

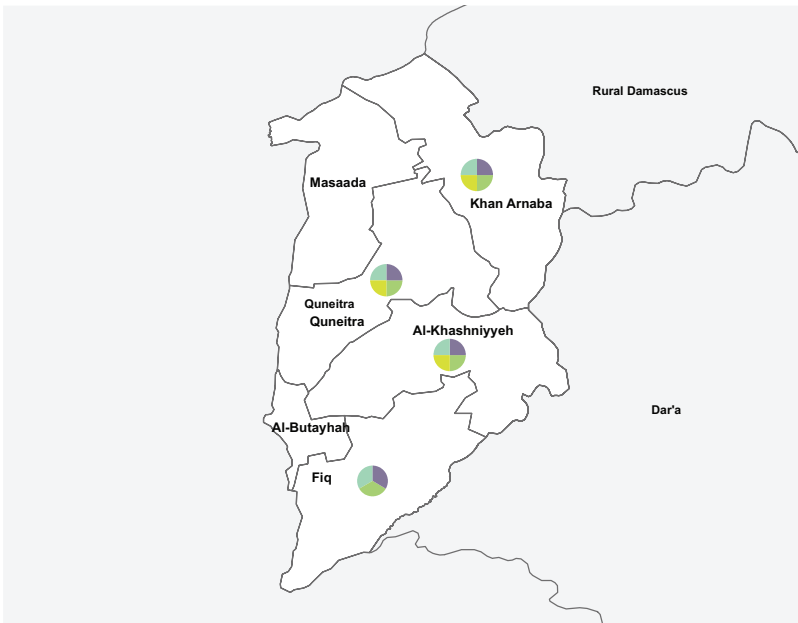
Number of Sub-Districts Indicating Reasons for Child Marriage



Of the 4 surveyed sub-districts, the following 4 sub-districts (100%) provided reasons children are believed to marry.

Sub-districts Indicating Reasons for Child Marriage





Reasons for Child Marriage

- Economic Reasons/Source of Income/Reduce Burden on HH
- Prevent Enrolment /use in the conflict
- Pressuure From External Persons
- Improve Protection

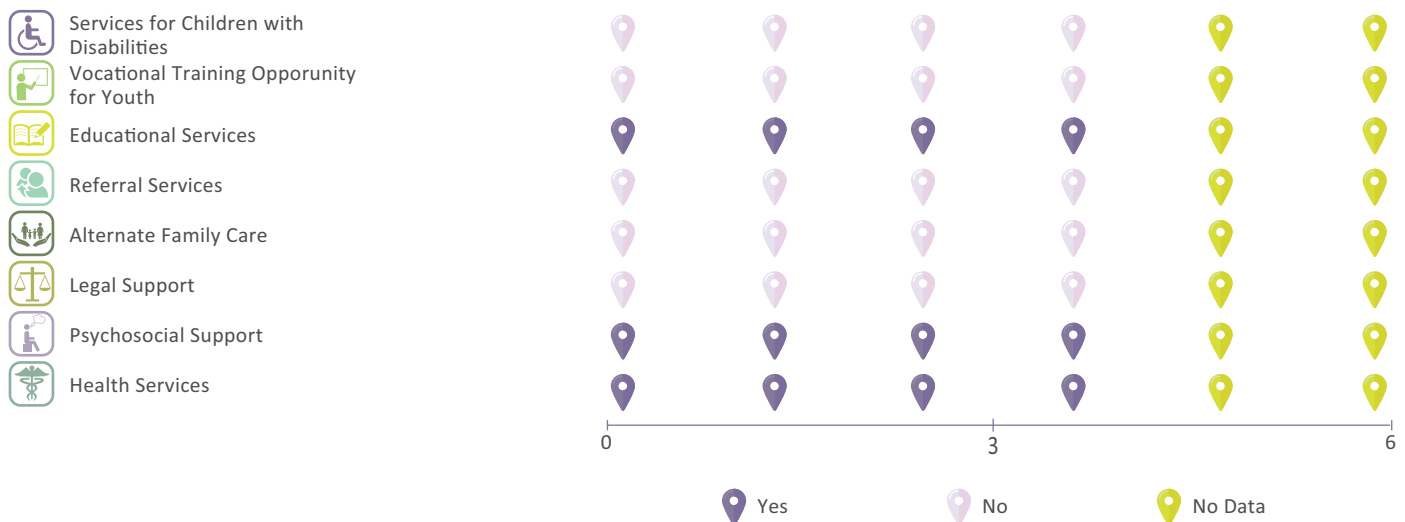
Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

7. Services Available for Children

Respondents were asked their perceptions on the availability of 8 types of services. These included: psychosocial support (100%), education (100%), health services (100%), services for children with disabilities (0%), alternative family care (0%), legal assistance (0%), vocational training (0%) and referral services (0%). Data is available for 4 out of 6 sub-districts.

* Data represents the proportion of surveyed sub-districts indicating that specific service

Number of Sub-Districts Indicating Type of Services Available for Children



Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

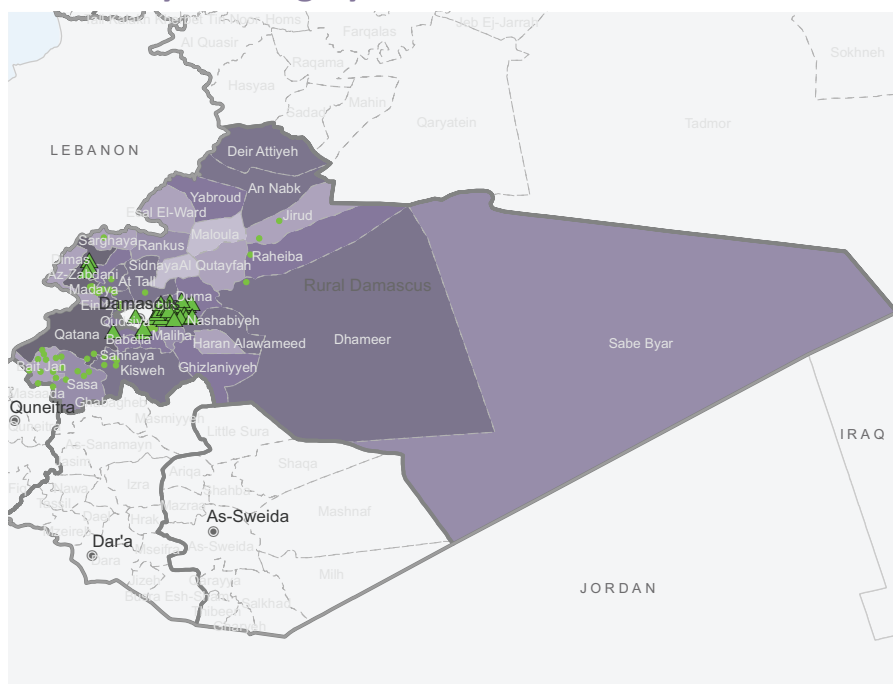


Whole of Syria : Rural Damascus

2017 Child Protection Needs Overview – Governorate Profiles

A Compilation of Child Protection Data Collected for the 2017 Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview

1. Severity Ranking By Sub-District



Severity ranking by sub-districts considered 3 indicators:

- i) % of IDPs in the population;
- ii) conflict incidents weighted according to the extent of impact;
- iii) population in hard-to-reach communities.

Severity ranks

- No problem
- Minor problem
- Moderate problem
- Major problem
- Severe problem
- Critical problem
- Catastrophic problem
- Besieged Area - October 2016
- Militarily Encircled Area - October 2016

2. Population Data (November 2016)

	Number of Locations	0-5 Years	6-14 Years	15-17 Years	Total Children	Total Population
Overall Population	—	13.3%	23.3%	6.1%	1.4M	3.3M
PIN	—	13.4%	23.3%	6.1%	1M	2.6M
IDP	—	12.5%	22.1%	5.9%	526K	1.3M
Hard to Reach	14	8.6%	13.9%	3.5%	49K	190K
Besieged Areas	33	13.7%	23.6%	5.8%	221K	512K
Military Encircled Areas	47	13.7%	22.2%	6%	268K	640K

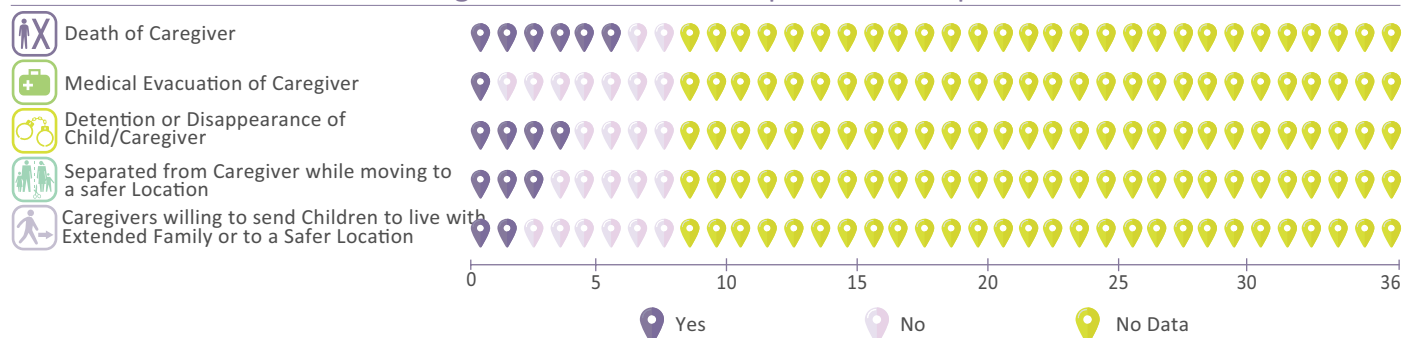
* estimated to support humanitarian planning processes only

3. Unaccompanied and Separated Children

Respondents were asked their perceptions on reasons children are unaccompanied and separated from their usual caregivers. The reasons were: death of a caregiver (75%), separation from caregivers while moving to safe locations (38%), detention or disappearance of a child/caregiver (50%), caregivers willing sending children to live with extended family or to a safer location (25%) and medical evacuation of caregivers (13%). Data is available for 8 out of 36 sub-districts.

* Data represents the proportion of surveyed sub-districts indicating that specific reason

Number of Sub-Districts Indicating Reasons for Unaccompanied and Separated Children





Whole of Syria : Rural Damascus

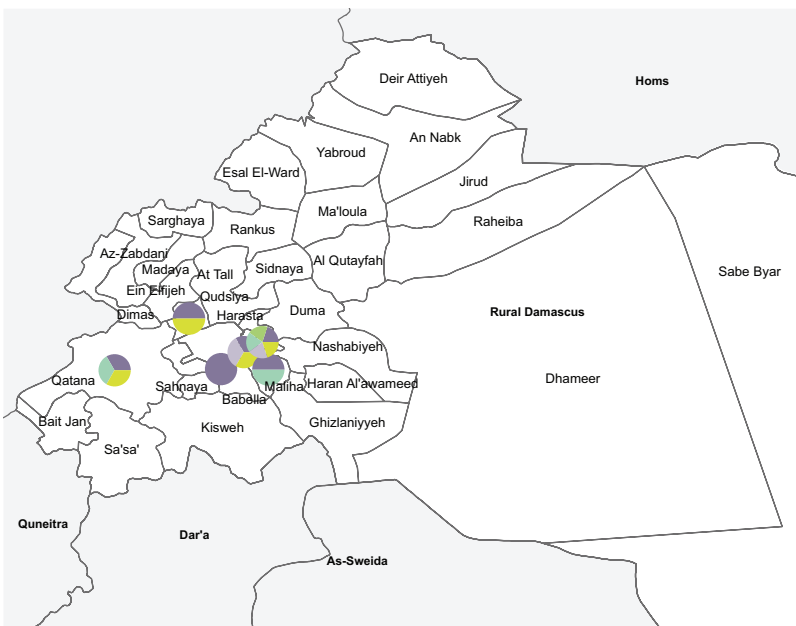
2017 Child Protection Needs Overview – Governorate Profiles

A Compilation of Child Protection Data Collected for the 2017 Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview

100% of surveyed sub-districts indicated at least one reason for children’s separation from their usual caregivers.

Sub-Districts Indicating Reasons for Unaccompanied and Separated Children

Reason	Hajar Aswad	Jaramana	Kafr Batna	Maliha	Qatana	Qudsiya
Death of Caregiver	●	●	●	●	●	●
Medical Evacuation of Caregiver			●			
Detention or Disappearance of Child/Caregiver		●	●		●	●
Separated from Caregiver while moving to a safer Location			●	●	●	
Caregivers willing to send Children to live with Extended family to a Safer Location		●	●			



Reasons Children are Unaccompanied and Separated

- Death of Caregiver
- Medical Evacuation of Caregiver
- Detention or Disappearance of Child/Caregiver
- Separated from Caregiver while moving to a safer Location
- Caregivers willing to send Children to live with Extended family to a Safer Location

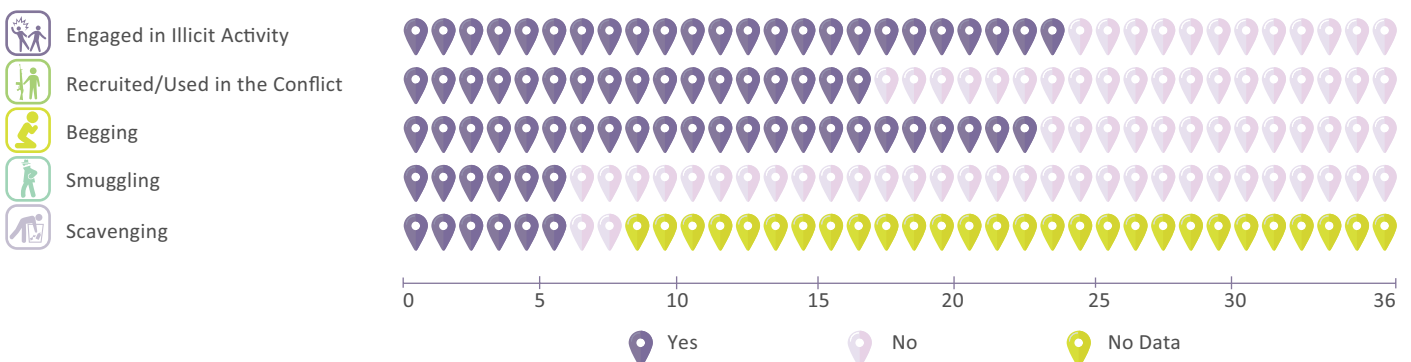
Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

4. Worst Forms of Child Labour

Respondents were asked their perceptions on children’s participation in five worst forms of child labour. The reported forms were: engagement in illicit activities (67%), begging (64%), recruitment and use in the conflict (47%), smuggling (17%) and scavenging (75%); Data is available for all sub-districts, with the exception of data on scavenging which is available for 8 out of 36 sub-districts.

* Data represents the proportion of surveyed sub-districts indicating that specific reason

Number of Sub-Districts Indicating the Types of Worst Forms of Child Labour





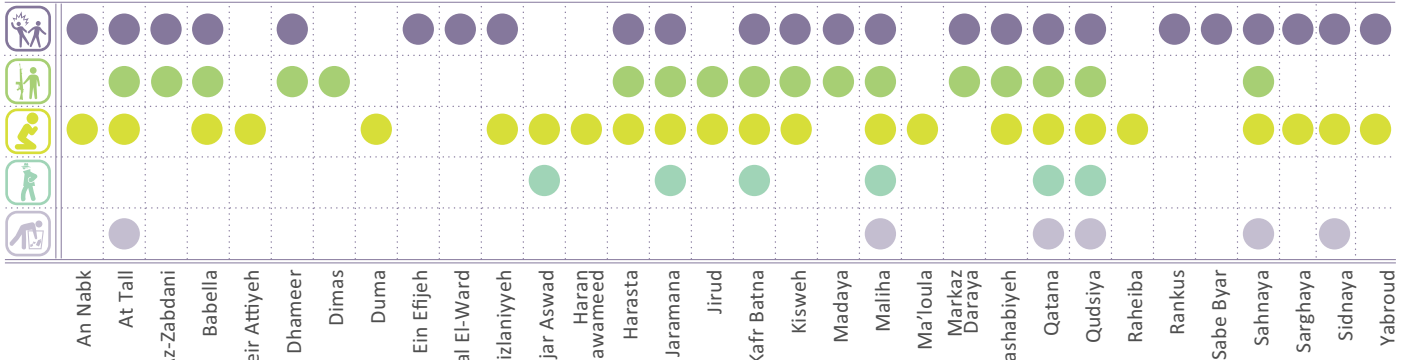
Whole of Syria : Rural Damascus

2017 Child Protection Needs Overview – Governorate Profiles

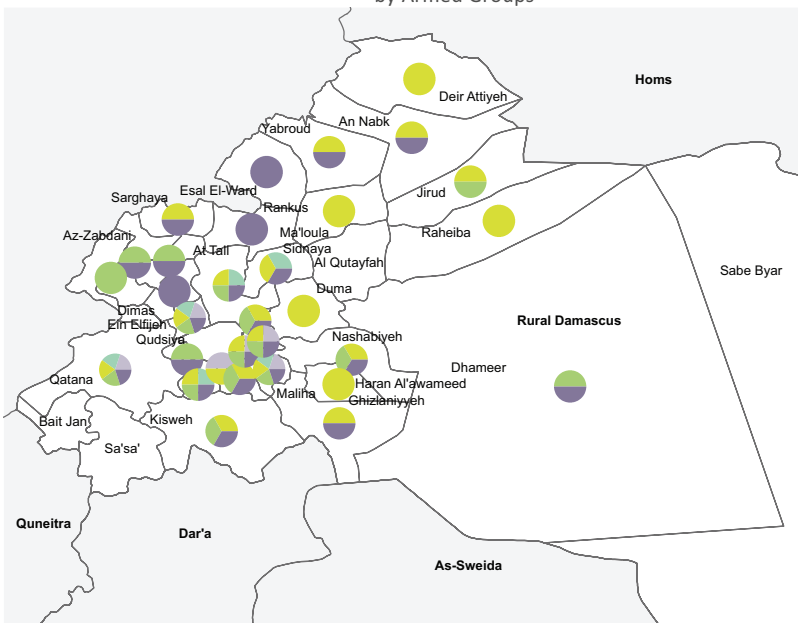
A Compilation of Child Protection Data Collected for the 2017 Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview

100% of surveyed sub-districts indicated at least one type of worst form of child labour.

Sub-districts Indicating Types of Worst Forms of Child Labour



- Engaged in Illicit Activity
- Engaged/Recruited by Armed Groups
- Begging
- Scavenging
- Smuggling



Types of Worst Forms of Child Labour

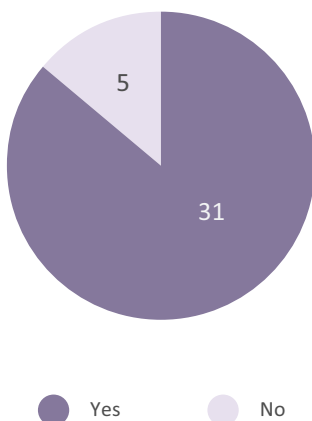
- Engaged in Illicit Activity
- Recruited/Used in the Conflict
- Begging
- Smuggling
- Scavenging

Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

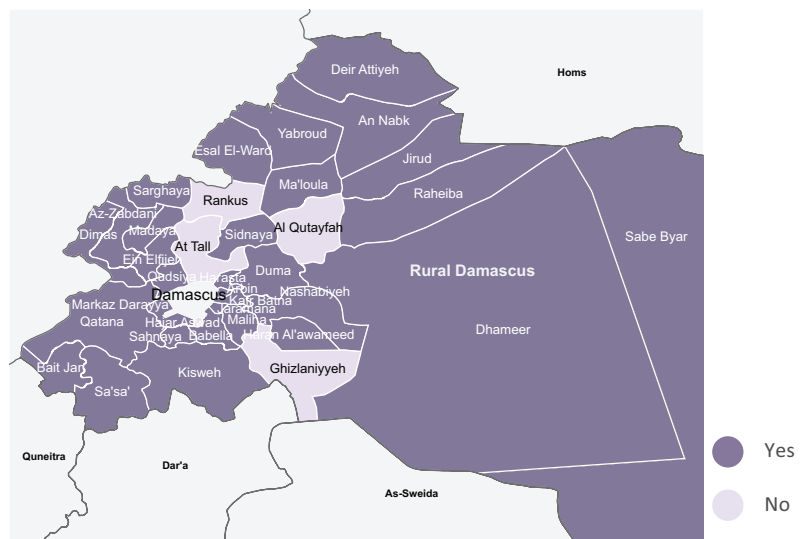
5. Recruitment and Use of Children in the Conflict

Respondents were asked their perceptions on recruitment and use of children in the conflict: 86% (31 out of 36) of surveyed sub-districts indicated its occurrence. Data is available for all sub-districts.

Number of Sub-Districts Indicating Recruitment and Use of Children in the Conflict



Sub-Districts





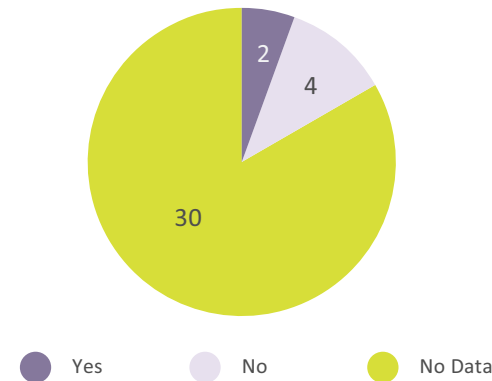
Whole of Syria : Rural Damascus

2017 Child Protection Needs Overview – Governorate Profiles

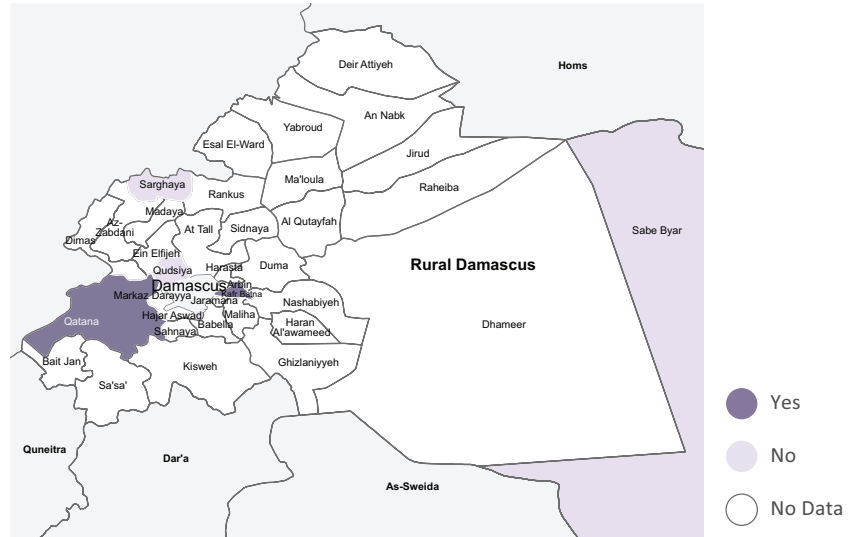
A Compilation of Child Protection Data Collected for the 2017 Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview

Respondents were asked if they believe recruitment and use of children in the conflict had increased over the three months prior to the assessment. 33% (2 out of 6) of surveyed sub-districts report an increase in child recruitment. Data is available for 6 out of 36 sub-districts.

Number of sub-districts indicating an increase in recruitment and use of children in the Conflict over previous 3 months



Sub-districts



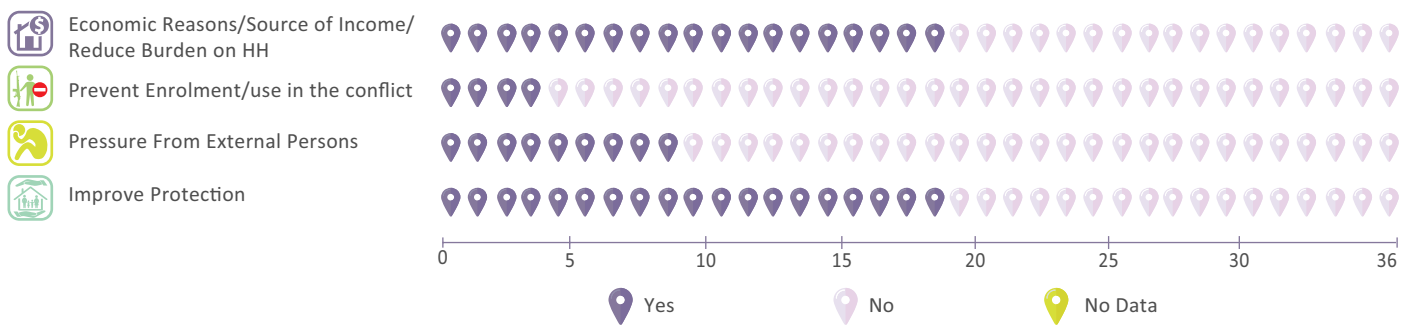
Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

6. Child Marriage

Respondents were asked their perceptions on reasons for child marriage. The reasons were: prevent recruitment and use (11%), economic reasons/ source of income/ reduce burden on households (53%), improve protection (53%), and pressure from external persons (25%). Data is available for all sub-districts.

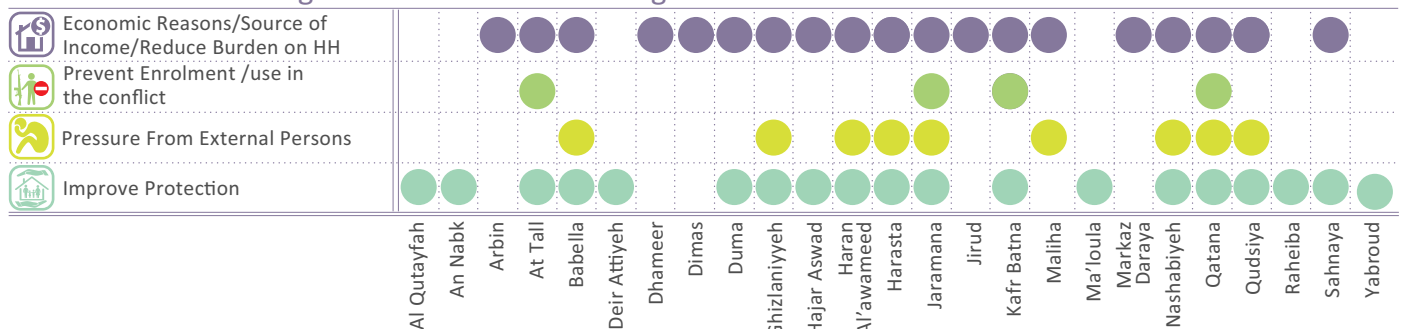
* Data represents the proportion of surveyed sub-districts indicating that specific reason

Number of Sub-Districts Indicating Reasons for Child Marriage



Of the 36 surveyed sub-districts, the following 25 sub-districts (69%) provided reasons children are believed to marry.

Sub-districts Indicating Reasons for Child Marriage

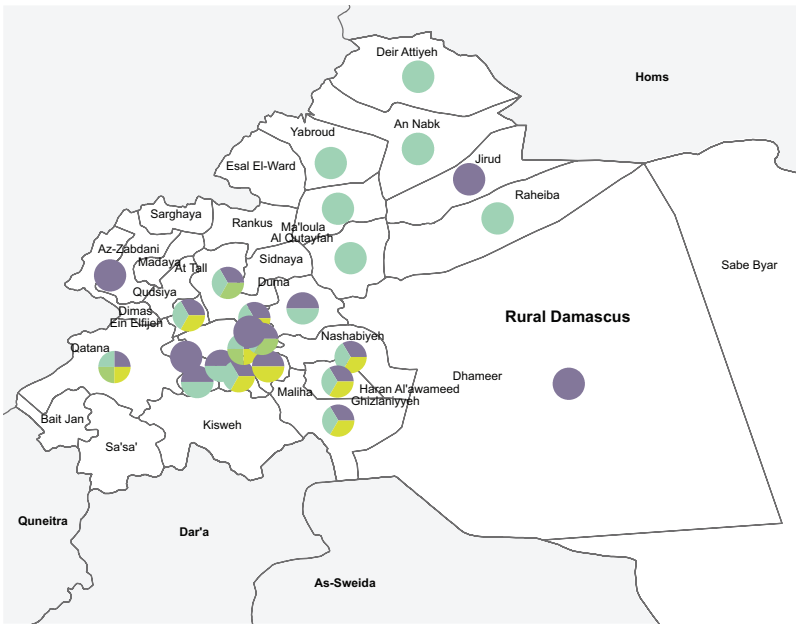




Whole of Syria : Rural Damascus

2017 Child Protection Needs Overview – Governorate Profiles

A Compilation of Child Protection Data Collected for the 2017 Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview



Reasons for Child Marriage

- Economic Reasons/Source of Income/Reduce Burden on HH
- Prevent Enrolment /use in the conflict
- Pressure From External Persons
- Improve Protection

Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

7. Services Available for Children

Respondents were asked their perceptions on the availability of 8 types of services. These included: legal assistance (34%), services for children with disabilities (28%), vocational training (25%), referral services (19%) and alternative family care (19%). For these 5 services data is available for 32 of out 36 sub-districts. Psychosocial support (97%), education (25%) and health services (36%). For these 3 services data is available for all sub-districts.

* Data represents the proportion of surveyed sub-districts indicating that specific service

Number of Sub-Districts Indicating Type of Services Available for Children



Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

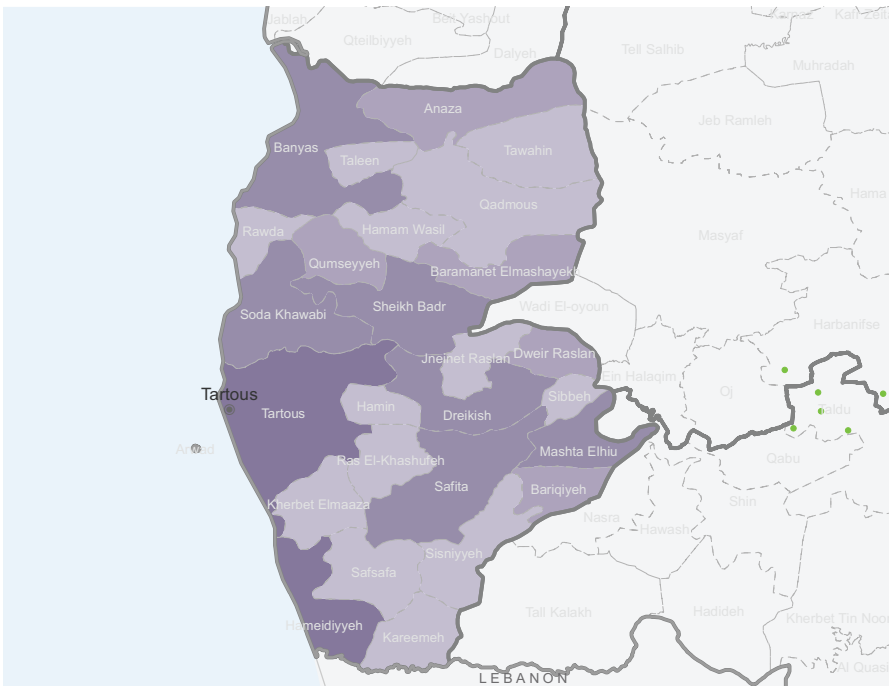


Whole of Syria : Tartous

2017 Child Protection Needs Overview – Governorate Profiles

A Compilation of Child Protection Data Collected for the 2017 Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview

1. Severity Ranking By Sub-District



Severity ranking by sub-districts considered 3 indicators:

- i) % of IDPs in the population;
- ii) conflict incidents weighted according to the extent of impact ;
- iii) population in hard-to-reach communities.

Severity ranks

- No problem
- Minor problem
- Moderate problem
- Major problem
- Severe problem
- Critical problem
- Catastrophic problem

2. Population Data (November 2016)

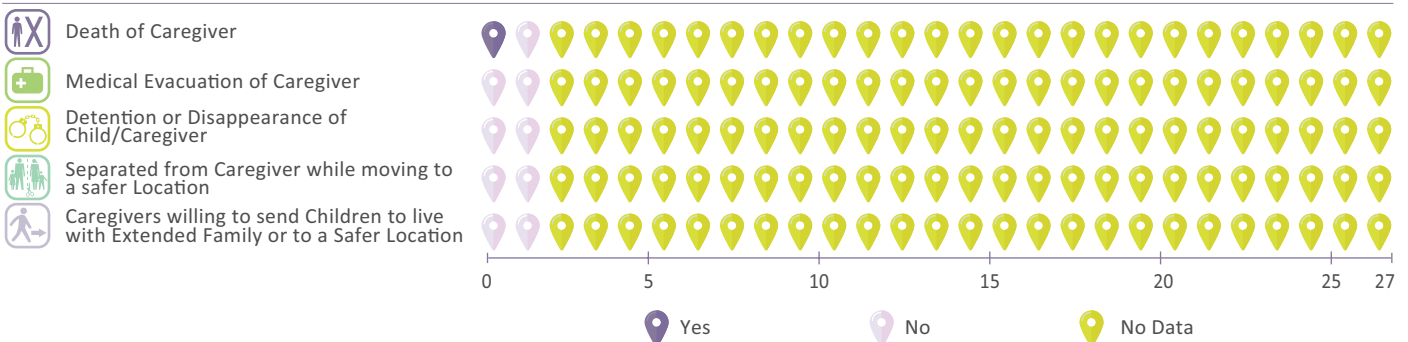
	Number of Locations	0-5 Years	6-14 Years	15-17 Years	Total Children	Total Population
Overall Population	—	14.2%	22.9%	5.9%	324K	753K
PIN	—	14.2%	23%	5.9%	226K	525K
IDP	—	12.5%	22.1%	5.9%	526K	1.3M
Hard to Reach	—	—	—	—	—	—
Besieged Areas	—	—	—	—	—	—
Military Encircled Areas	—	—	—	—	—	—

* estimated to support humanitarian planning processes only

3. Unaccompanied and Separated Children

Respondents were asked their perceptions on reasons children are unaccompanied and separated from their usual caregivers. The reasons was death of a caregiver. Data is available for only 2 out of 27 sub-districts.

Number of Sub-Districts Indicating Reasons for Unaccompanied and Separated Children





Whole of Syria : Tartous

2017 Child Protection Needs Overview – Governorate Profiles

A Compilation of Child Protection Data Collected for the 2017 Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview

100% of surveyed sub-districts indicated at least one reason for children’s separation from their usual caregivers.

Sub-Districts Indicating Reasons for Unaccompanied and Separated Children

	Death of Caregiver	●
	Medical Evacuation of Caregiver	
	Detention or Disappearance of Child/Caregiver	
	Separated from Caregiver while moving to a safer Location	
	Caregivers willing to send Children to live with Extended family to a Safer Location	

Ras El-Khashufeh



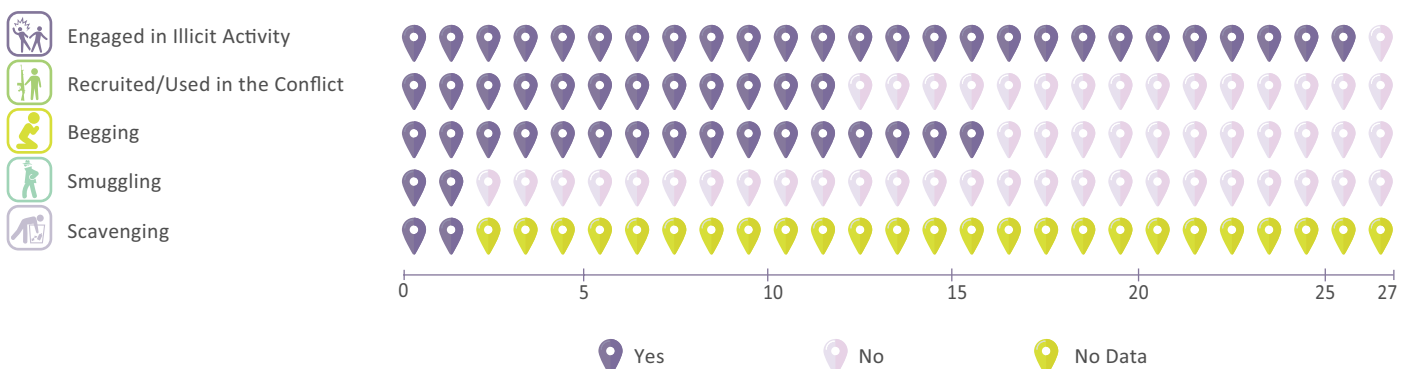
Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

4. Worst Forms of Child Labour

Respondents were asked their perceptions on children’s participation in five worst forms of child labour. The reported forms were: Respondents were asked about five specific hazardous forms of labour and all forms were reported at high levels in surveyed sub-districts: scavenging (100%), engagement in illicit activities (96%), begging (59%), recruitment and use in the conflict(44%) and smuggling (7%). Data is available for 25 sub-districts, with the exception of the form scavenging which is available for 2 out of 27 sub-districts.

* Data represents the proportion of surveyed sub-districts indicating that specific reason

Number of Sub-Districts Indicating the Types of Worst Forms of Child Labour





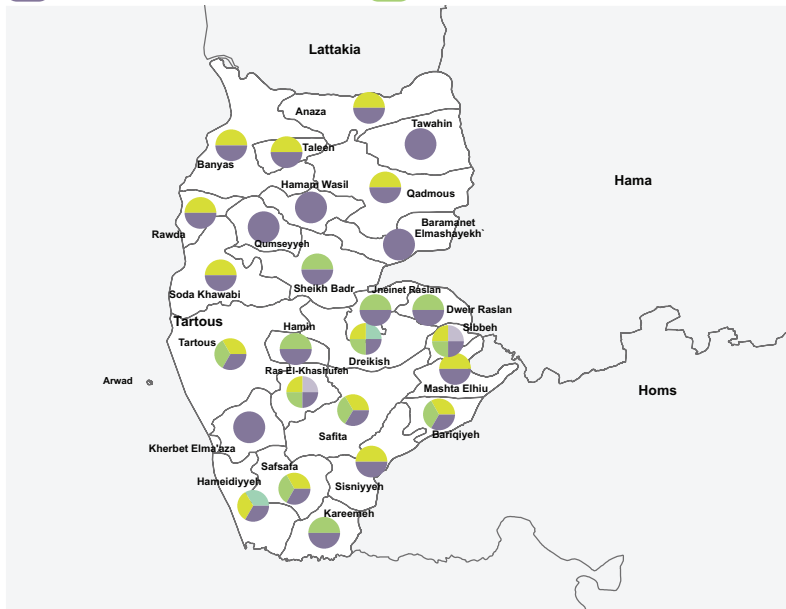
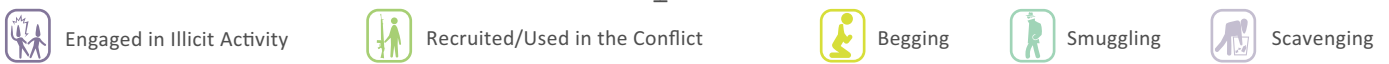
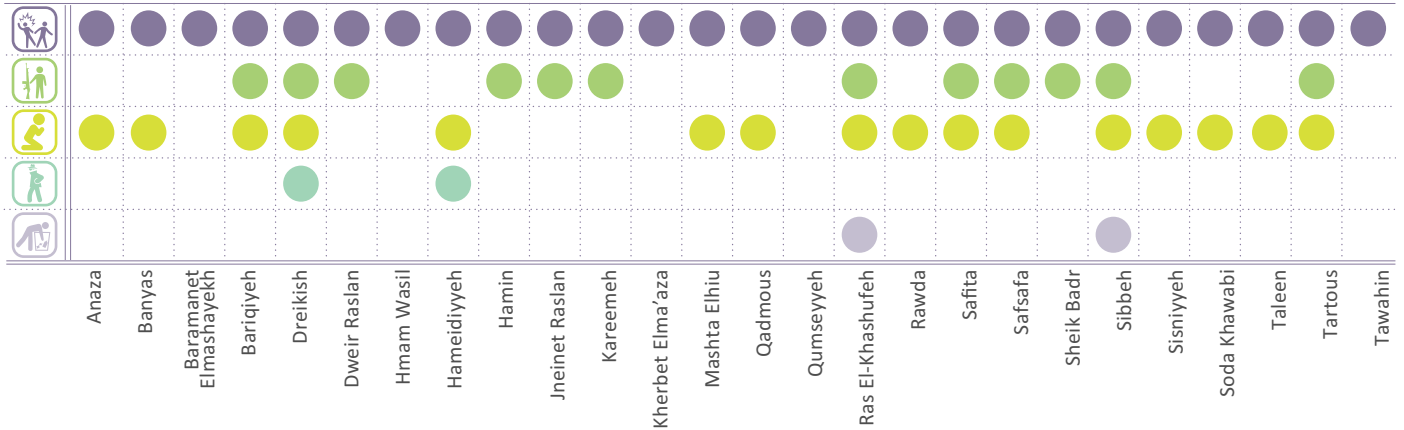
Whole of Syria : Tartous

2017 Child Protection Needs Overview – Governorate Profiles

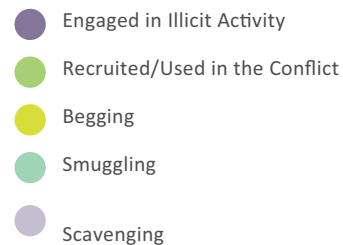
A Compilation of Child Protection Data Collected for the 2017 Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview

100% of surveyed sub-districts indicated at least one type of worst form of child labour.

Sub-Districts Indicating Reasons for Unaccompanied and Separated Children



Types of Worst Forms of Child Labour

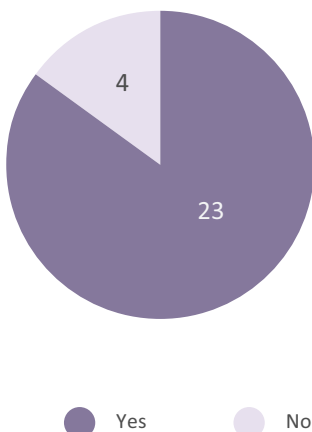


Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

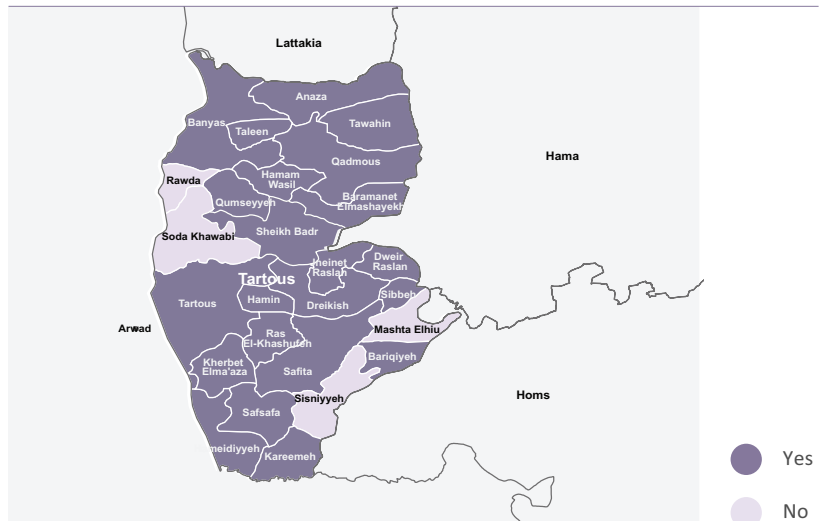
5. Recruitment and Use of Children in the Conflict

Respondents were asked their perceptions on recruitment and use of children in the conflict: 85% (23 out of 27) of surveyed sub-districts indicated its occurrence. Data is available for all of 27 sub-districts.

Number of Sub-Districts Indicating Recruitment and Use of Children in the Conflict



Sub-Districts





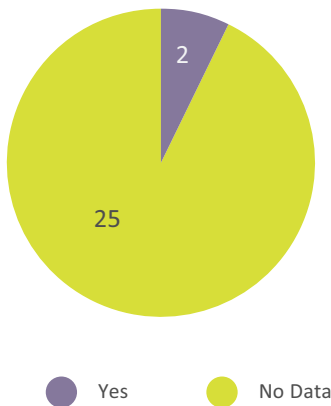
Whole of Syria : Tartous

2017 Child Protection Needs Overview – Governorate Profiles

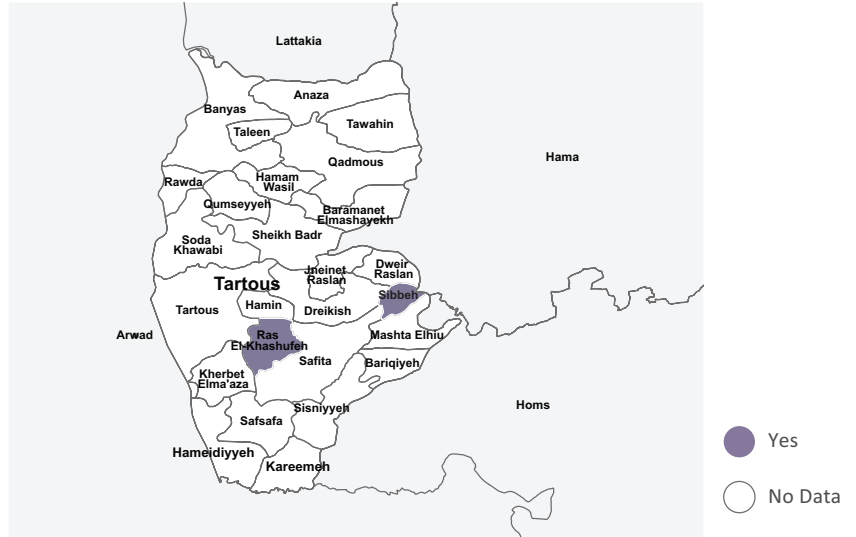
A Compilation of Child Protection Data Collected for the 2017 Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview

Respondents were asked if they believe recruitment and use of children in the conflict had increased over the three months prior to the assessment. 100% (2 out of 2) of surveyed sub-districts report an increase in child recruitment. Data is available for 2 out of 27 sub-districts.

Number of sub-districts indicating an increase in recruitment and use of children in the Conflict over previous 3 months



Sub-districts



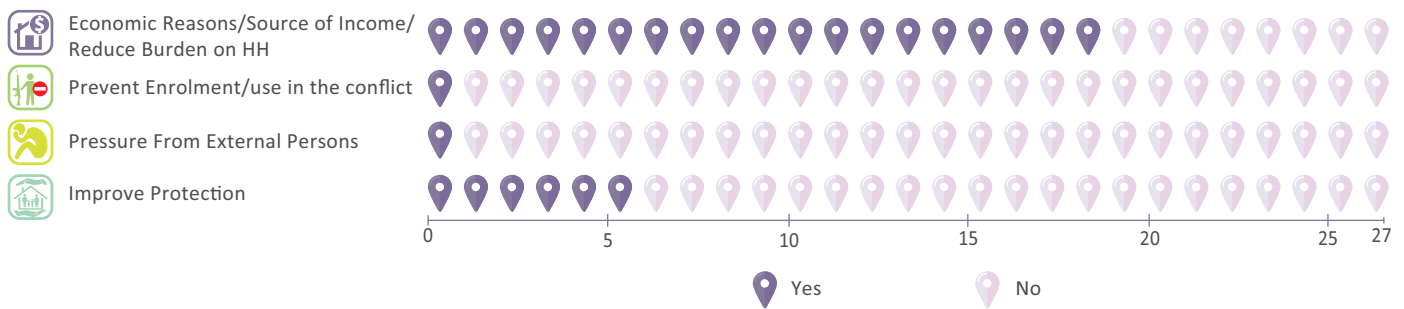
Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

6. Child Marriage

Respondents were asked their perceptions on reasons for child marriage. The reasons were: prevent recruitment and use (4%), economic reasons/ source of income/ reduce burden on households (70%), improve protection (22%), and pressure from external persons (4%). Data is available for all sub-districts.

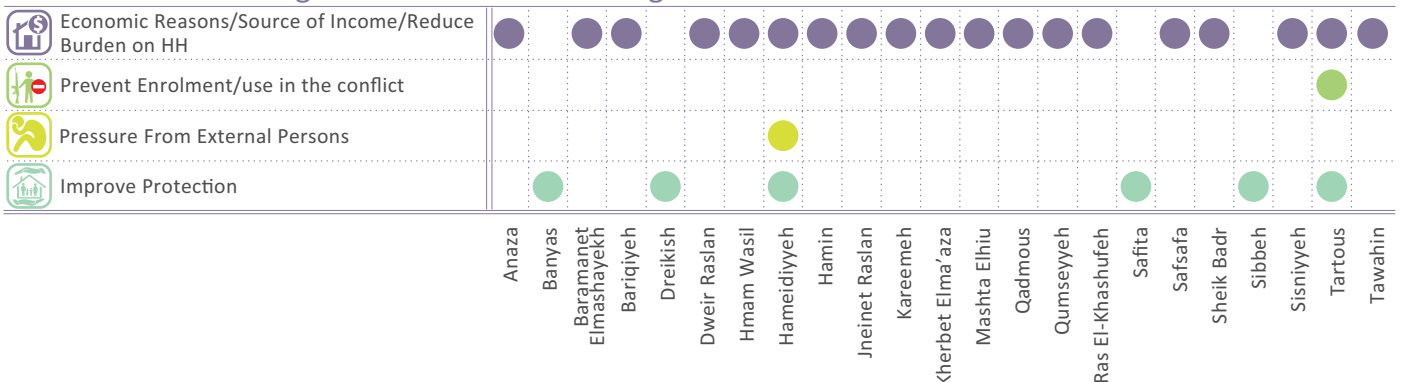
* Data represents the proportion of surveyed sub-districts indicating that specific reason

Number of Sub-Districts Indicating Reasons for Child Marriage



85% (23 out of 27) of surveyed sub-districts provided at least one reason for child are believed to marry.

Sub-districts Indicating Reasons for Child Marriage

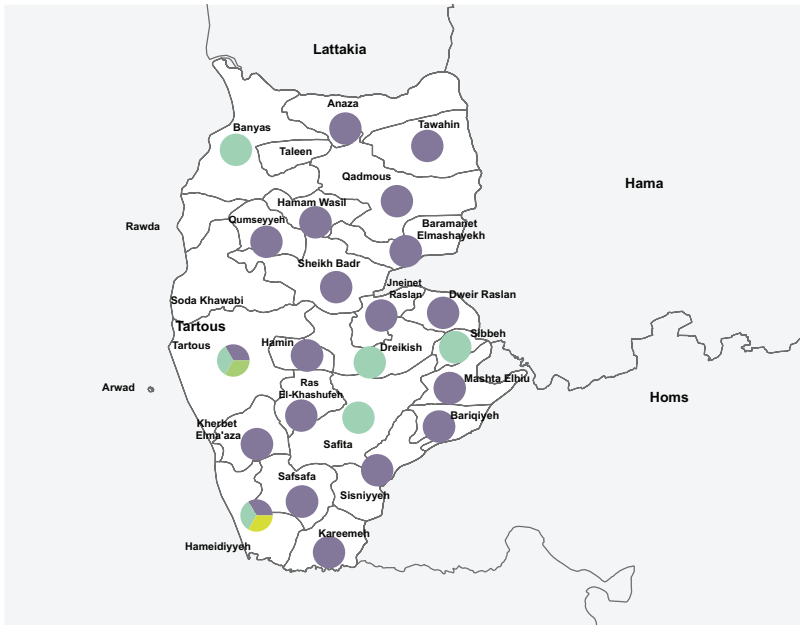




Whole of Syria : Tartous

2017 Child Protection Needs Overview – Governorate Profiles

A Compilation of Child Protection Data Collected for the 2017 Syria Humanitarian Needs Overview



Reasons for Child Marriage

- Economic Reasons/Source of Income/Reduce Burden on HH
- Prevent Enrolment /use in the conflict
- Pressure From External Persons
- Improve Protection

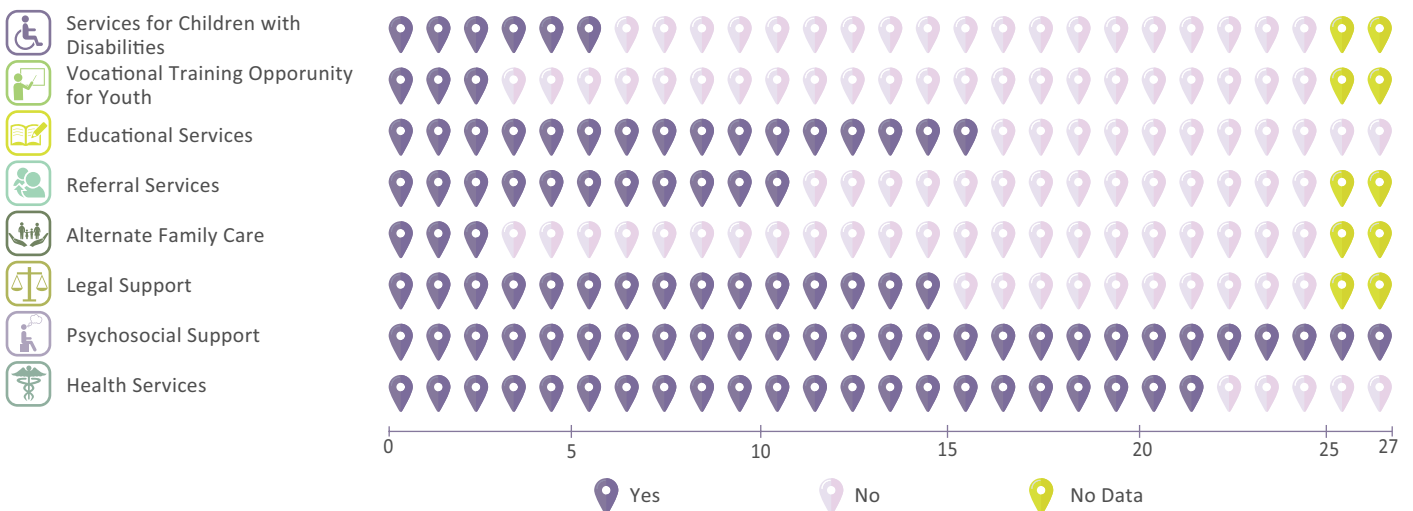
Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

7. Services Available for Children

Respondents were asked their perceptions on the availability of 8 types of services. These included: services for children with disabilities (24%), vocational training (12%), referral services (44%), alternative family care (12%) and legal assistance (60%). For these 5 services data is available for 25 of out 27 sub-districts. Education (59%), psychosocial support (100%) and health services (81%). For these 3 services data is available for 27 out of 27 sub-districts.

* Data represents the proportion of surveyed sub-districts indicating that specific service

Number of Sub-Districts Indicating Type of Services Available for Children



Note: All graphs and maps illustrate perceptions of respondents on occurrence of the child protection issue. They do not indicate the extent/proportion of occurrence of the issue.

