

# أساليب جمع وتحليل المعلومات: الاستعراض المكتبي والمسح



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# الاستعراض المكتبي



- استعراض أو مراجعة للمصادر الثانوية
- يساعد على معرفة الموضوع
- يساعد على تحديد الثغرات
- يسمح بتصميم تحليل للموضوع بشكل أفضل

# الموارد الرئيسية



ينبغي النظر في الموارد التالية:

- تقارير حكومية أو رسمية
- تقارير من قبل وكالات الأمم المتحدة
- تقارير من منظمات دولية والجهات المانحة
- تقارير من المجتمع المدني أو الأهلي
- مواقع الإلكترونية
- بيانات إحصائية
- المقالات الصحفية

# الآلية المتبعة للاستعراض المكتبي

تحديد الموضوع

البحث

إدارة المراجع

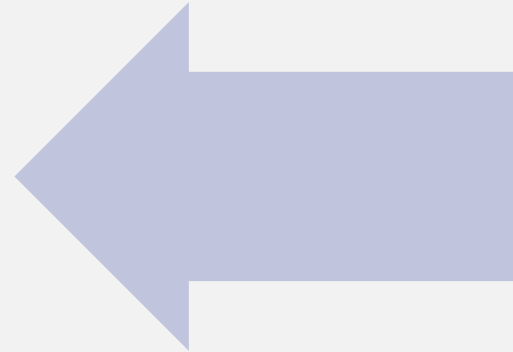
تحليل للمعلومات

تلخيص للمعلومات

# تعريف عن آلية المسح

- المسح وسيلة لجمع المعلومات لإجراء تحليل واقعي
  - يوضح المشاكل الرئيسية
  - يساعد في بلورة ما الذي يتم عمله لمعالجة المشاكل
  - يحدد النقاط / الفجوات العمياء (blind spots)
  - يفيد بتحديد التدخلات، أصحاب المصلحة، الجهات الفاعلة

تحليل  
الواقع



المسح

# لماذا يستعمل المسح؟

- الحصول على المعلومات الضرورية دون القيام ببحث معمق مضيعة للوقت
- جرد المعلومات المتوفرة
- سرد مصادر المعلومات
- تنظيم أو هيكلية النتائج الرئيسية
- الحصول على المعلومات العامة عن طبيعة وحجم وانتشار العنف ضد المرأة، وأشكاله، والتدخلات القائمة أو الناقصة للمعالجة

# إستعمال الإستعراض المكتبي والمسح لإعداد التحليل الواقعي عن العنف ضد المرأة

- يرجى الإجابة على الأسئلة التالية في التحليل الواقعي عن العنف ضد المرأة:
  - إنتشار العنف ضد المرأة على الأراضي السورية؟
  - أنواع العنف المتواجدة؟
  - الفئات المعنية من الضحايا أو الناجيات؟
  - التدخلات (قوانين وإجراءات الحماية، بناء القدرات، الخدمات المتوفرة)؟
  - الجهات المعنية (الشرطة، القضاء، مراكز الصحة، مراكز الخدمات الإجتماعية)؟

# آلية المسح وتحليل المعلومات الأساسية

(1) الإطار القانوني والسياسات

(2) النظام القضائي الجنائي

(3) سبل انتصاف المتوفرة لدى ضحايا العنف ضد المرأة

(4) الخدمات المتوفرة

(5) المواقف والسلوكيات

(6) بناء القدرات والتدريب

(7) المعلومات والإحصاءات



## نموذج عن مسح حول التشريعات والشرطة

ما يعيق التقدم	ما هو مفقود	ما هو موجود/جيد
حساسية حول الموضوع في المجتمع	لا يجرم الإغتصاب الزوجي/ جرائم الشرف	معظم أشكال العنف مجرمة في القانون
عدم المعرفة، عدم الإلتزام، عدم التدريب	لا تتعامل الشرطة بجدية	لدى الشرطة مبادئ توجيهية للتعامل مع العنف ضد المرأة

علينا أن نتذكر أن عدم المعلومات هي أيضا معلومات



# البيانات الكمية و النوعية

Basis for Comparison	Qualitative Data	Quantitative Data
Definition	 Qualitative data is information that can't be expressed as a number	 Quantitative data is data that can be expressed as a number or can be quantified
Can data be counted?	NO	YES
Data type	Words, objects, pictures, observations, and symbols	Number and statistics

- البيانات النوعية والكمية ضرورية لفهم المواضيع
- البيانات الكمية هي قابلة للعد أو للقياس (أرقام، نسبة مئوية)
- البيانات النوعية هي تصنيف أو وصف للخصائص



# المصادر الرئيسية لإعداد تحليل واقعي عن العنف ضد المرأة في سورية

# معلومات الأمم المتحدة المتوفرة عن العنف ضد المرأة في الجمهورية العربية السورية

## Prevalence Data on Different Forms of Violence against Women:

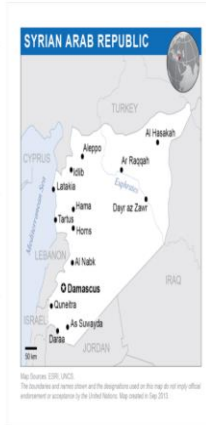
Lifetime Physical and/or Sexual Intimate Partner Violence : Official National Statistics Not Available  
Physical and/or Sexual Intimate Partner Violence in the last 12 months : Official National Statistics Not Available  
Lifetime Non-Partner Sexual Violence : Official National Statistics Not Available  
Child Marriage : 18 % <sup>(1)</sup>

## Reports submitted by UN Human Rights Bodies:

Concluding observations of the Committee on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)  
Report of the Working Group on the Universal Periodic Review (UPR)

## Gender Equality Indexes:

Gender Inequality Index Rank : 133 <sup>(2)</sup>  
Global Gender Gap Index Rank : 142 <sup>(3)</sup>



## RELATED SEARCHES

### Type Of Measure

Research And Statistical Data 2

Laws 1

Policies 1

Services 8

Prevention 4

## Syrian Arab Republic Search Data

1 - 10 OF 14 RESULTS

Download All

### Article 53 Of The Constitution

Syrian Arab Republic | 2012

Type of Measure : Violence against women > Constitutional provision

Form of Violence : Violence against women and girls

### Seminar For Syrias Judicial Institute

Syrian Arab Republic | 2009

Type of Measure : Justice > Training



# تقارير الدولة السورية على إتفاقية القضاء على جميع اشكال التمييز ضد المرأة

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UN Treaty Body Database

English > Human Rights Bodies

Link to these results

Title	Document type	Treaty	COUNTRY	Symbol/Title	Submitted date	Download
	All	CEDAW	All			
	Follow-up letter sent to the State party	CEDAW	Syrian Arab Republic		10 Aug 2016	<a href="#">View document</a>
Information provided by Syria on the follow-up to the concluding observations of the Committee	State Party report on Follow-up to Concluding Observations	CEDAW	Syrian Arab Republic	CEDAW/C/SYR/CO/2/Add.1	19 Jan 2016	<a href="#">View document</a>
Concluding observations on the second periodic report of Syria	Concluding observations	CEDAW	Syrian Arab Republic	CEDAW/C/SYR/CO/2	18 Jul 2014	<a href="#">View document</a>
Replies of Syria to the list of issues	Reply to List of Issues	CEDAW	Syrian Arab Republic	CEDAW/C/SYR/Q/2/Add.1	21 Jan 2014	<a href="#">View document</a>
List of issues and questions in relation to the second periodic report of Syria	List of issues	CEDAW	Syrian Arab Republic	CEDAW/C/SYR/Q/2		<a href="#">View document</a>
Summary record of the 786th meeting	Summary records	CEDAW	Syrian Arab Republic	CEDAW/C/SR.786		<a href="#">View document</a>
Summary record of the 785th meeting	Summary records	CEDAW	Syrian Arab Republic	CEDAW/C/SR.785		<a href="#">View document</a>
Concluding comments	Concluding observations	CEDAW	Syrian Arab Republic	CEDAW/C/SYR/CO/1		<a href="#">View document</a>
Reports provided by specialized agencies - UNESCO	Info from UN Agencies	CEDAW	Syrian Arab Republic	CEDAW/C/2007/II/3/Add.3	28 Mar 2007	<a href="#">View document</a>
Reports provided by specialized agencies - FAO	Info from UN Agencies	CEDAW	Syrian Arab Republic	CEDAW/C/2007/II/3/Add.1	27 Mar 2007	<a href="#">View document</a>



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26 items in 3 pages

NEW SEARCH

# تقارير الدولة السورية على اتفاقية حقوق الطفل

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English > Human Rights Bodies

[Link to these results](#)

Title	Document type	Treaty	COUNTRY	Symbol/Title	Submitted date	Download
<input type="text"/>	All	CRC	All	<input type="text"/>	<input type="text"/>	<input type="button" value="Download"/>
Concluding observations on the fifth periodic report of the Syrian Arab Republic	Concluding observations	CRC	Syrian Arab Republic	CRC/C/SYR/CO/5	01 Feb 2019	<a href="#">View document</a>
Syrian Arab Republic_Written replies	Reply to List of Issues	CRC	Syrian Arab Republic	CRC/C/SYR/Q/5/Add.1	19 Oct 2018	<a href="#">View document</a>
List of issues in relation to the fifth periodic report of the Syrian Arab Republic	List of issues	CRC	Syrian Arab Republic	CRC/C/SYR/Q/5	08 Jun 2018	<a href="#">View document</a>
Syria_State party report	State party's report	CRC	Syrian Arab Republic	CRC/C/SYR/5	10 Aug 2017	<a href="#">View document</a>
CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS SUBMITTED BY STATES PARTIES UNDER ARTICLE 44 OF THE CONVENTION : CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD : CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS : SYRIAN ARAB REPUBLIC	Concluding observations	CRC	Syrian Arab Republic	CRC/C/SYR/CO/3-4		<a href="#">View document</a>
Summary record of the 1647th meeting	Summary records	CRC	Syrian Arab Republic	CRC/C/SR.1647		<a href="#">View document</a>
Summary record (partial) of the 1668th meeting	Summary records	CRC	Syrian Arab Republic	CRC/C/SR.1668		<a href="#">View document</a>
Summary record of the 1646th meeting	Summary records	CRC	Syrian Arab Republic	CRC/C/SR.1646		<a href="#">View document</a>
Submission by the Syrian Arab Republic modifying certain paragraphs of the third and fourth periodic reports	Addendum	CRC	Syrian Arab Republic	CRC/C/SYR/3-4/ADD.1		<a href="#">View document</a>
Submission by the Syrian Arab Republic modifying certain paragraphs of the third and fourth periodic reports	Reply to List of Issues	CRC	Syrian Arab Republic	CRC/C/SYR/Q/3-4/ADD.1		<a href="#">View document</a>

Page size: 10

31 items in 4 pages

# تقرير الدولة السورية على إعلان ومنهاج عمل بيجين

## 8. Women and violence

In the area of strategic objective D.1, "Take integrated measures to prevent and eliminate violence against women," the SAR has taken a number of steps, of which the most important have been the following:

- Legal protection for Syrian women: acts of aggression committed against them are offences under the Criminal Code. The Code also punishes sexual harassment, the mere threat of an act imperilling life, or speech offensive to modesty. In addition, incest, abduction, sexual intercourse with promise of marriage, incitement to unchaste behaviour, dishonouring, seduction of a minor, rape, and all forms of physical or sexual violence are offences under the Code. Persons found guilty of having committed any of these offences are liable to severe penalties: as much as 21 years' imprisonment for rape where the victim is a girl under the age of 12, and not less than 15 years where the victim is under the age of 15. All the above provisions are found in Chapter IX of the Code, which deals with offences against morality and public decorum (articles 476, 489, 491, 492, 493, 495, 496, 497, 502, 504, 505 and 506);
- Women are protected from sexual trafficking and sexual exploitation by the Anti-immorality Law, which provides for the punishment of anyone who incites any person, male or female, to commit acts of indecency or immorality or who aids or facilitates another person's efforts to do so, or who employs, lures or entices any person for the purpose of committing acts of indecency or immorality, or who forcibly detains any person in a place of immorality;
- The SAR has ratified all international human-rights instruments with a bearing on violence against women, including the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women;
- Every year, a number of workshops and lectures are held for the purpose of enhancing women's awareness of their rights and helping them solve their problems. As a means of heightening awareness of violence against women as a human-rights violation, local newspapers and magazines publish articles and studies on the phenomenon;
- The General Women's Union in the SAR, working through its branches in the governorates and its legal offices, offers guidance, support and legal assistance for battered women. The Family Planning Association, for its part, provides assistance and psychological and legal advice for women who have been victims of violence. Specialists in the psychological sciences also provide these women with emotional assistance and guidance.
- There are in the SAR a total of 15 shelters for girls under the age of 18, some of them government-run, others run by NGOs. These shelters are funded by the Ministry of Social Affairs and Labour, although they also receive contributions in cash and in kind from

international and domestic organizations. The shelters help girls who are at risk of violence (rape, abduction, homelessness, begging, prostitution and the like) by providing them with medical, psychological and legal assistance, rehabilitating them and helping them return to school. In addition, the Sisters of the Good Shepherd Society runs a shelter where battered women and girls can stay and where medical, psychological and rehabilitation services are available.

Pursuant to strategic objective D.2, "Study the causes and consequences of violence against women and the effectiveness of preventive measures," a number of actions have been taken, including:

- Preparation of a study on violence against women by the Women's Union, publication of its findings, and workshops to discuss the issue;
- Various specialists at Syrian universities have also conducted field studies on violence against women in general and domestic violence in particular;
- The Social Initiative Association has conducted a field study on domestic violence and published its findings;
- Many women activists and experts in family issues have conducted studies and published their findings in local publications.
- Our main recommendations for continued implementation of the Beijing Platform for Action in this area are as follows:
- Action to change the stereotyped view of women's and men's roles and the tendency to regard violence against women as a private family matter, which makes it difficult to gather meaningful data on the phenomenon;
- Comprehensive, in-depth studies on this phenomenon and production of official statistics documenting violence, its causes, the various types of violence and their results;
- Establishment of shelters for battered women and adequate rehabilitation programmes staffed by trained personnel;
- Establishment of support centres to receive battered women and girls and provide them with legal and psychological guidance;
- Amendment of provisions that are discriminatory toward women in the Syrian Criminal Code, and action to make domestic violence a criminal offence at law and address the issue effectively, despite the fact that the Criminal Code already prescribes penalties for sexual and physical violence against any citizen, male or female;
- Formulation of adequate programmes aimed at enhancing knowledge and understanding of the causes, results and mechanisms of violence against women among persons

As regards strategic objective L.7, "Eradicate violence against the girl child," the SAR's Criminal Code contains provisions making any act of violence against a child, including sexual aggression, a criminal offence, and anyone who commits such an act against a person under the age of 18 is liable to severe penalties. Articles 489, 491, 492, 493, 495, 496, 497, 502, 504 and 505 of the Code are particularly noteworthy, as we have seen. Under articles 478, 479, 481, 484 and 500 of the Code, the abduction and unlawful transfer of a child are also criminal offences.

# الاستعراض الدوري الشامل



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IGWG on draft UN declaration on HR  
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## Universal Periodic Review Third Cycle - Syrian Arab Republic

Only contributions submitted in one of the United Nations official languages are admissible and posted on this webpage



### Third Cycle

Date of consideration: Monday 24 January 2022, 14:30 - 18:00

#### Reports and information

National report <sup>1</sup> :

العربية | 中文 | English | Français | русский | Español

Annex:

العربية | English

Compilation of UN information <sup>2</sup> :

العربية | 中文 | English | Français | русский | Español

Annex:

English

Summary of stakeholders' information <sup>3</sup> :

العربية | 中文 | English | Français | русский | Español

#### - Questions submitted in advance

Questions submitted in advance : English / Español

Addendum 1 :

English

Addendum 2 :

English

# التنمية المستدامة وهدف رقم 5 عن المساواة بين الجنسين





# القوانين الوطنية الرئيسية ذات الصلة بالعنف القائم على النوع الاجتماعي

- دستور الجمهورية العربية السورية لعام ٢٠١٢
- قانون العمل لعام ٢٠١٠
- قانون العقوبات لعام ١٩٤٩
- قانون الأحوال الشخصية لعام ١٩٥٣
- قانون منع الإتجار بالأشخاص لعام ٢٠١٠

# دراسات وبحوث واستطلاعات حديثة حول العنف ضد المرأة

## OVERVIEW OF GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN SYRIA

ADVOCACY BRIEF / 2021

In 2020, Syria entered its tenth year of conflict, with over half of the Syrian population having sought refuge outside the country or become internally displaced. Women and girls have faced a steady increase in the risks and forms of gender-based violence (GBV) that affect them. The ongoing conflict and deteriorating economic situation, coupled with the COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on movement restrictions and access to services, have made 2020 a particularly difficult year for women and girls. Lockdown measures and lack of employment opportunities have been associated with a spike in incidents of intimate partner and family violence against women and adolescent girls. Physical, emotional and sexual violence, sexual exploitation and abuse, early and forced marriage, and denial of education and economic resources are all prevalent forms of GBV that girls and women in Syria continue to face.

### SNAPSHOT

GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE IN 2020

#### AFFECTED POPULATIONS

Women and girls (particularly if they are widowed, divorced and/or displaced), adolescent girls, women with disabilities and older women. Men and boys can also experience sexual violence.

#### IMPACT OF COVID-19

The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in greater rates of gender-based violence, especially in the home and negative coping mechanisms like sexual exploitation and child marriage.

#### LOCATION OF VIOLENCE

GBV occurs in almost every space: schools, homes, public places, public transport, workplaces, cafes and shops, prisons and detention centers, distribution and service provision points, and online.

#### CONSEQUENCES

Psychological distress, depression, shame, social stigma, family rejection, homelessness, physical health issues (including health consequences of forced puberty and of early/unwanted pregnancy), and suicide.

#### CONSISTENT TRENDS

Physical and emotional violence, sexual violence, sexual exploitation, and abuse by men in positions of power continue to be widespread. GBV continues to be normalized by individuals and the wider community.

#### COPING MECHANISMS

Silence and choosing not to disclose their experience, using available protection services, seeking family and community support, taking awareness, running away, changing their attire and restricting their own movement, searching for employment, and seeking formal or informal education opportunities are some of the most common ways survivors cope with GBV.

#### REPORTED MORE FREQUENTLY

In 2020, women and girls are more likely to report intimate partner violence, family violence, forced and early marriage, economic deprivation, and restriction to girls' access to education and resources. Reports of forced puberty continue to emerge.



## SYRIA

Review of Health, Justice and Police, and Social Essential Services for Women and Girls survivors of Violence in the Arab States




From the People of Japan



# VOICES

from Syria 2022

Assessment Findings of the Humanitarian Needs Overview

DRAFT

Whole of Syria  
Gender-Based Violence  
Area of Responsibility

# إحصاءات رسمية عن العنف ضد المرأة : الأنواع ومدى الإنتشار والأرقام

## TYPES OF VIOLENCE IDENTIFIED

### SEXUAL VIOLENCE, RAPE AND HARASSMENT

Women and girls who are affected by multiple systems of discrimination – such as widows, women and girls who are divorced, displaced, or have a disability – are exposed to higher levels of sexual violence. Sexual harassment remains present in all places that adolescent girls and women frequent, including schools, markets, work, distribution points, public transportation, and online. The pervasiveness of sexual harassment leads to psychological distress and has a severe impact on women and girls' movements, in addition to contributing to the normalisation of misogynistic attitudes.

Moreover, the risk of sexual exploitation is further exacerbated for women and girls who are heads of their own households, not only as they are not offered the perceived protection of male guardians but also due to their reliance on paid work, where they are often sexually exploited in exchange for wages. Sexual exploitation is also prevalent during distributions of aid and when women and girls are seeking shelter.

Meanwhile, Reports of marital rape or rape by a family member / intimate partner continue to emerge. Invasive practices such as virginity testing – recognized as a human rights violation and a form of GBV – are used against women and adolescent girls as part of marriage preparations, including in the context of early marriage. Rape and sexual violence in detention are also practiced against women, men, girls, and boys.

### INTIMATE PARTNER VIOLENCE

The ongoing ramifications of the COVID-19 pandemic, the worsening economic crisis, and high levels of unemployment are linked to a rise in the frequency and intensity of intimate partner violence. Women and girls face growing levels of physical, sexual, economic, and psychological abuse in the home. Moreover, displacement and overcrowded camps also contribute to additional pressure within the household, leading to intimate partner violence. Social norms continue to normalise beatings, insults, and movement restrictions, preventing women and girls from seeking help. Survivors of intimate partner violence in particular struggled to access remote GBV services during the COVID-19 pandemic as they have little privacy and their access to phones and technology is more likely to be closely monitored.

### PSYCHOLOGICAL & EMOTIONAL ABUSE

Psychological and emotional violence against women and girls has increased in 2021, both within and outside the home. Women and girls who are widowed or divorced tend to be subjected to continuous verbal and emotional abuse by family and community members alike. Women who have survived detention are also the target of psychological violence and ostracism from community members, due to the gendered stigma associated with detention. Social stigma, often expressed through verbal violence, affects all GBV survivors and continues to act as a powerful deterrent to reporting abuse and seeking specialised support.

### EARLY & FORCED MARRIAGE

Early and forced marriage continues to be a reality in the lives of women and girls in Syria and is increasingly normalised as a response to ongoing insecurity, economic hardship, and in certain cases as a coping strategy when girls experience GBV. Unaccompanied or separated girls, including those who live with extended family following the death or divorce of their parents, can be forced into early marriage to relieve the economic and care burden on their caregivers. Adult women who are divorced or widowed can also be forced to remarry and abandon their children by their families.

### FAMILY VIOLENCE

Physical violence by fathers and brothers to control the behaviours of adolescent girls and ensure their adherence to rigid gender norms is frequent and normalised. Widows and divorced women and girls are subjected to movement restrictions by their families as well as physical and economic violence. Girls with a disability and older women are sometimes more at risk of neglect from their family members who perceive them as an added burden.

### FEMICIDE

Murders of women and girls are on the rise in several governorates in Syria. Women mentioned so-called "honour" related forms of GBV as common forms of "punishment" for women and girls who do not conform to gender norms and the expectations of the men in their communities. The threat of femicide prevents survivors from seeking help when they experience GBV as they fear being killed or otherwise harmed by a family member if they find out they were raped, sexually abused, or sexually harassed online. Furthermore, women who seek legal assistance to escape situations of GBV also face the threat of being murdered by their relatives for defying social and gender norms.

### SEXUAL EXPLOITATION AND ABUSE (SEA)

Sexual exploitation and abuse of women and girls by humanitarian workers and other actors involved in relief efforts continues to happen. Efforts made to establish and raise awareness of SEA reporting mechanisms are having a visible impact, with more women, girls, boys, and men demonstrating familiarity with hotlines, complaint boxes, and other reporting avenues. However, women and girls still have limited trust in the reporting process, especially in light of harmful practices such as favouritism and discrimination in distributions. They also fear retaliation and being deprived of future humanitarian assistance if they report such violations.

### TECHNOLOGY-FACILITATED GBV

Women and adolescent girls are facing sexual harassment and sexual exploitation on digital platforms, including social media, online games, and other platforms. The increased use of mobile phones and social media during the COVID-19 pandemic, including to access education and other services, was linked to widespread online abuse. It is important to note that GBV that begins online can easily evolve into offline GBV or be part of a broader cycle of abuse. Reports of rape, sexual violence, exploitation and abuse, and so-called "honour" killings following online abuse were all received during 2021. Being a survivor of GBV online further exposes women and girls to shaming, victim blaming, and social stigma.

Women and girls are exposed to all kinds of violence such as psychological, physical, sexual, verbal, and emotional violence, in addition to deprivation of financial resources, right to education, work, inheritance, and travel. They are also exposed to early marriage and rape, which mostly happen in camps given the poor security conditions there.

— DEEMA, AN ADOLESCENT GIRL FROM DEIR-EZ-ZOR, SYRIA

• تقارير رسمية

• المكتب المركزي للإحصاء

• الإحصاءات المتوفرة من المؤسسات الدولية والجمعيات الأهلية

# معلومات عن الخدمات المتوفرة من قبل الجهات الحكومية والجمعيات الأهلية

تقدم بعض خدمات المجتمع المدني في مراكز رعاية تابعة لوزارة الشؤون الاجتماعية ومركز حماية الأسرة التابع للهيئة السورية لشؤون الأسرة والسكان.

## أنواع الخدمات

- العلاج والخدمات الصحية
- برامج إعادة تأهيل من أجل إعادة إدماج الناجيات من العنف في المجتمع
- المشورة والدعم القانوني
- مراكز إيواء

# مخطط لإعداد التحليل الواقعي

عمل تطبيقي لليوم الثالث

نعمل معا لتحضير مخطط للتحليل الواقعي ونحدد الخطة الزمنية و تحديد المسؤوليات

