



A report on Dier Al-zour

March 2018

who are we

Sons of War is an independent, non-governmental and non-profit organization. Established in 2011 as a response of the Syrian crisis and has representatives and offices in the following countries: (Syria-Turkey-Iraq-Yemen-Sudan).

Our vision:



Building the human being to be qualified and responsible and works to reactivate the Syrian community to be able to build its own culture.

Our mission:



Alleviate the suffering of poverty and oppression by helping people to build safe and productive communities.

Our values:



Transparency
Accountability

Neutrality
Giving

Charitable
initiative

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An introduction:

Deir al-Zour is located in east Syria, has land border with Iraq which this city belonged to before delineation of the border between Syria and Iraq. The city is divided into three areas, they are Deir Azzour, Mayadeen, and Albokamal which have 14 districts. Deir al-Zour is located in the east of Syria and has a land border with the State of Iraq, which was the province to follow before the redrawing of the border between the two countries.

The governorate is divided into three areas: Deir Al-Zour, Al-Mayadeen and Al-Bo Kamal. These areas contain 14 districts. The villages are divided on both sides of the Euphrates River, which divides the governorate into two sections.

The population of the province according to the estimated statistics for 2011 conducted by the Syrian regime 1,237,413 people and the Sunni community 98% of the population of the province and is located 2% of the population of the province of the Shiite community, which are distributed in the village of Husseiniya in the center of the city of Deir al-Zour.

The governorate does not contain a pool of Syrian Kurds in any of its villages, and the province is dominated by tribal nature, where there are a number of tribes, the largest of which are al-Akidat and al-Bakara.

Deir al-Zour is the third province in wheat production and the first province in cotton production

Control of the city and displacement movements:

Peaceful movement began in the governorate on March 2011 where it received large number of displaced people .

Then the governorate's districts began to be out of the Syrian regime control in turn .

The last region which still under control of Syrian regime was the center of Dier al-Zour city .

On June 7, 2011, Al-Jazeera broadcast a statement of Deir al-Zour murals, prompting the regime to arrest a number of women in the city . The pace of arrests in the city escalated, forcing civilians to erect checkpoints to prevent the security authorities from entering neighborhoods by using stones .

The checkpoints lasted for about twenty days . The regime brought in a large number of soldiers from Damascus governorate which stormed the city in the month of August of 2011 and launched major arrest campaigns .



Control of the city and displacement movements:

In June 2012, the Free Syrian Army appeared in the city for the first time and declared the city completely liberated except for the security agencies . On September 25, 2012, the regime brought a large campaign of Republican Guards to break into the city of Deir Al-Zour Weapons and aviation, and the regime's army committed a large number of

The massacre in Al-Jura district killed hundreds of civilians with knives . Three days later, the commander of the military campaign was killed during the clashes and the regime was unable to break into a large part of the city's neighborhoods . The siege of the liberated section of Deir al-Zour on January 2013, where the Free Syrian Army liberated the Political Security branch and opened the only crossing of the besieged city across the political bridge, a bridge that matches the liberated part of the city with the other side of the Euphrates River .



Control of the city and displacement movements:

Deir al-Zour witnessed the movements of the displaced from the city to the neighboring countryside and the governorates of Ar-Raqqa, Hasaka and Damascus . Despite this displacement, the governorate witnessed an increase in the number of civilians who settled in rural areas and other areas .

A large number of them were displaced from other governorates . Homs and Hama who suffered from the events there . In the beginning of 2014, the governorate of Deir al-Zour witnessed the arrival of more than 400,000 displaced people, and the governorate's population reached 1,765,580 .





The Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant (ISIL) entered the city of Deir al-Zour after a large number of clashes in the rural areas of Deir al-Zour

Took control of the city on 14 July 2014, conducted a campaign of arrests of members of the Free Army, and committed several massacres in it .

The most important of which was the Shuaytat massacre in August 2014, in which more than 100,000 civilians were displaced from the villages of Shuaytat in Hejien district .

On January 16, 2015, ISIL imposed a siege on the neighborhoods of the city under the control of the Syrian regime and prevented the entry of food items to it and cut off the electricity network and communication lines . Several cases of head cutting were recorded by ISIL for civilians who tried to break the siege Through the entering of foodstuffs to the city, it is noteworthy that the city was containing at the beginning of the siege on more than 300,000 people The regime has contributed to the lifting of the siege through cooperation with traders who monopolize the materials that are transferred to the neighborhoods of the city through aviation and sale at high prices,

In 2015, the population of Deir al-Zour was approximately 1,419,566 inhabitants

The city remained under siege for nearly two years, displacing most of its inhabitants .



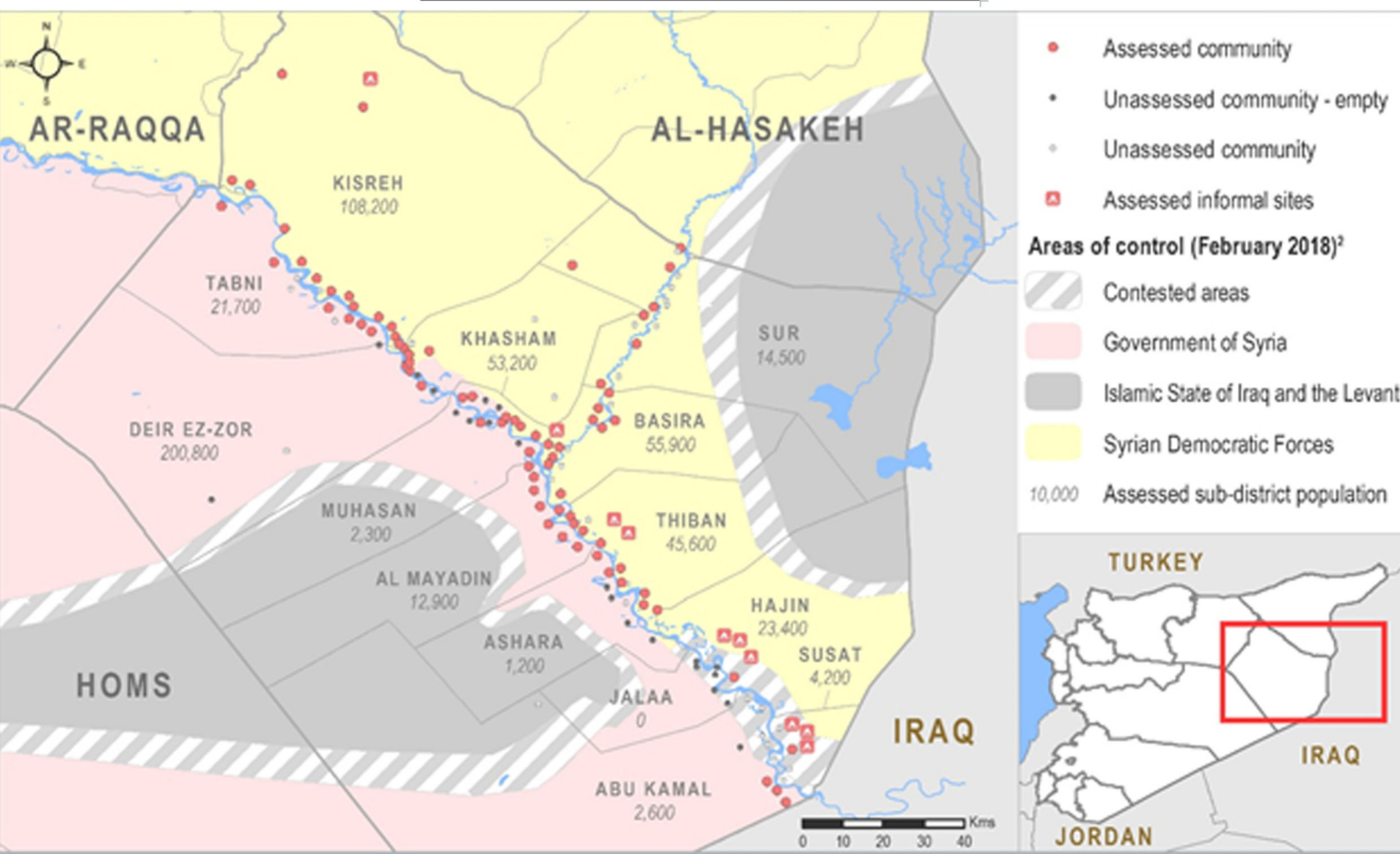
In conjunction with this date, the Syrian Democratic Forces operating under the leadership of the PKK, controlled the areas of Khasham, Bazira, Thiban and parts of the area of Al-Sour after they had previously controlled the area of the Kasra

As a result of the advance of the forces of the Syrian regime and the forces supported by the PKK, Deir al-Zour was the largest movement since the beginning of events, where the population of the province on 12/2017 – (985,370) people .



And through the assessments and surveys conducted in the main inhabited areas of Deir Al-Zour, which can be reached during the months of January and February ٢٠١٨ (sites evaluated on three main lines in the Euphrates River and the Khabur River) Show the following:

Population	Region
108200	Al Kasra -1
21700	Al Tapani -2
200800	Deir Al-Zour -3
53200	Al khasham -4
2300	Al Muhasan -5
14500	sour -6
55900	Al basera -7
12900	al mayadien -8
1200	Al Asharaa -9
45600	Thiban -10
27600	Hajin and Sousat -11
2600	Al Bu Kamal -12
546500	Total



Oil and fuel:

Deir Al-Zour is the source of 60% of the country's internal resources through oil and gas wells, where there is the largest two wells of oil, they are Al-Omar and Al-tank oil fields, as well as wells of Al-Ward, Taym and Jafra, as well as the gas factory Koniku, which generates 40% of electricity in Syria, as well as Al-kharita station and T₂, which was passing through the oil from Iraq towards the Mediterranean Sea.

According to local media, the prices of fuel, in the province of Deir al-Zor declined after the extraction of oil from the wells.

She pointed out that this decline comes with the Syrian forces overlooking the democratic, the extraction of the people of oil from the random wells scattered heavily in the desert villages and sell, because of the difficulty of rehabilitation and linking fields and to facilitate the people to secure funds, as this contributed to the revival of the economy in the eastern Euphrates. The price of a barrel of diesel fuel this winter is 14 thousand Syrian pounds, after the price was 35 thousand pounds in the winter of last year.



Health status:

The medical sector has witnessed a deterioration in the city of Deir al-Zour since the beginning of the Islamic state's control over it. All humanitarian organizations stopped providing medicines and medical equipment to areas under control of ISIL, and medicines and medical equipment are subject to strict control. The restrictions imposed by ISIL on the medical staff, forcing the majority of doctors to leave areas which are under control of the Islamic state, where doctors in the Islamic state areas is required to work within its medical systems, and due to the deterioration of medical conditions and the cessation of vaccination campaigns emerged For many of the diseases associated with the reasons mentioned.

The table below shows the numbers of cases of measles, polio and pertussis according to the latest EWARN statistics within the Support Coordination Unit.

Cases of disease were detected in 2017:

Governorate	Potential Cases of measles	Certain cases of measles	poliomyelitis	whooping cough
Dier Al-zour	3.990	8	67	2.411



Health status:

The last routine vaccination campaign was carried out in Deir El-Zour governorate in June 2016. The first round was implemented of the routine child vaccine, the cessation of vaccination campaigns due to the refusal of the Islamic State to rely on the former staff in the vaccination process, which required dependence on staff which the Islamic state appointed, prompting the World Health Organization to stop supporting the vaccine in areas controlled by the Islamic State Organization. This resulted in the emergence of a non-wild type II poliovirus resulting from the cessation of vaccination campaigns and poor coverage in some areas that have led to child immunization. Seventy cases were detected in Syria in 2017, of which 67 cases were in Deir al-Zour,

As a result of the cessation of the vaccine, there were many disease-related pathogens associated with the vaccine. 3,990 cases of measles were reported in Deir al-Zour and a random sample of eight cases was tested and all of them were tested for measles. There was also an increase in water-related diseases in Deir al-Zour, where many diseases caused by water pollution, such as acute diarrhea, bloody diarrhea, acute jaundice syndrome



Education:

The educational process Deir Al-Zour needs the following:

- Rehabilitation of damaged schools
- mine clearance from schools.
- Distributing the school bag and the necessary stationery to the students.
- Providing fuel to schools.
- Providing logistical assistance to schools.

Names of damaged and mined schools:

#	School's name	Status	Sub-district	Up to date
1	Al-Makman	Destroyed	Khat abo-khashab	15 December 2017
2	Sabah Al-kheer	Destroyed	Khat Jirwan	15 December 2017
3	Al-Hajji	Destroyed	Khat abo-khashab	15 December 2017
4	Al-Kabr Wasat	Destroyed	Al-kabr	15 December 2017
5	Al-Kabr Asasi	Destroyed	Al-kabr	15 December 2017
6	Boshmis Wasat	Destroyed	Jazet Al-boshmis	15 December 2017
7	Hamar al- Ali	Destroyed	Hamar Al-Ali	15 December 2017
8	Bohameed Mohadasa	Destroyed	Jazret Al-bohamid	15 December 2017
9	Buhameed Sharek	Destroyed	Jazret Al-bohamid	15 December 2017
10	Milaj Tayar	Destroyed	Jazret Milaj	15 December 2017
11	Grewan	Destroyed	Khat -Jerwan	15 December 2017
12	Hawjeej Boumasa	Destroyed	Hawayj Al-bomasaa	15 December 2017
13	Abuhail	Mined	Khat abo-khashab	15 December 2017
14	Saghoo	Mined	Khat abo-khashab	15 December 2017
15	Mahabash	Mined	Khat abo-khashab	15 December 2017
16	Dayafat	Mined	Khat abo-khashab	15 December 2017
17	Al-khorba	Mined	Khat abo-khashab	15 December 2017
18	Jarwan Primary	Mined	Khat -Jerwan	15 December 2017
19	Garwan middle	Mined	Khat -Jerwan	15 December 2017
20	Bouhameed al-Mohdasa	Mined	Jazret Al-bohamid	15 December 2017
21	The martyr Mahmoud Ahmed Sulaiman	Mined	Jazret Al-bohamid	15 December 2017
22	Milaj Tayar	Mined	Jazret Milaj	15 December 2017



Agricultural Needs and Livestock:

- securing Fertilizers of all kinds and at reasonable prices.
- To provide improved seeds suitable for the farming environment.
- Securing the needs of farmers to grow summer and winter vegetables in order to achieve self-sufficiency.
- Support livestock after conducting a thorough census of livestock in order to provide feed in suitable quantities.
- Counting arable land and land needed for reclamation according to survey and submission of needs.
- To secure and facilitate the marketing of agricultural crops at affordable prices.
- Emphasize the cultivation of wheat with its hard and soft branches, because wheat is the basic material for the manufacture of bread and contributes to the achievement of food security.
- Securing seedlings and plants for fruit trees and forestry.
- Attention to vegetation and forest cover and raise awareness of the importance of the tree.
- Providing experts with artificial insemination of sheep and cows, providing straws for artificial insemination, improvement of cattle breeds, provision of veterinary vaccines, and attention to poultry breeding to achieve self-sufficiency.
- In relation to rainfed lands, wheat is provided in the same way as other areas where 100 kg per hectare was provided.
- Preventing the cultivation of the fallow lands to preserve livestock, vegetation and forest cover, and stir up sectarian strife.



Food:

Food prices have stabilized in the towns and villages of the Jazira region of Deir al-Zour, under the control of the "Democratic Syria" (Qusd) militia, following the withdrawal of the "Islamic State" organization months ago. The traders attributed the stability in prices to the availability of food supplies in the markets of the towns and towns of the island after the opening of roads from the provinces of Raqqa and Hasaka towards the countryside of Deir Al-Zour. The availability of materials has contributed to the decline in prices for traders and therefore consumers. It is worth mentioning that the source of most goods that reach the markets there, either Turkish comes through the city of Manbj and then the provinces of Raqqa and Hasaka, or from the control areas of the system in Aleppo and Hama towards the cities of Manbj and class Then to Deir al-Zour.

Some prices of some food in the eastern countryside (island):

- Flour bag 50 kg at 8 thousand Syrian pounds.
- 1 kg onions at 200 Syrian pounds.
- 1 kg of lemon at 300 Syrian pounds.
- 6 liters of oil at a price of 3200 Syrian pounds.
- 1 kg salt at 50 Syrian pounds.
- Rice bag weighing 25 kg at 13300 Syrian pounds.
- Sugar bag weighing 50 kg at 14800 Syrian pounds.

Prices of some foodstuffs in the western countryside (Khat Al-Kasra):

- Sugar bag weighing 50 kg at a price of 13500 Syrian pounds.
- 1 kg of chicken at 1200 Syrian pounds.
- A bundle of bread at 200 Syrian pounds.

