



# Economic Report

on (Al-tabqa - Jarablus - Atareb) cities

February 2018



## Who are we

**Sons of War is an independent, non-governmental, non-profit organization.**

**Established in 2011 in response to the Syrian crisis and has offices and representations in the following countries:**

**(Syria, Turkey, Iraq, Yemen, Sudan)**



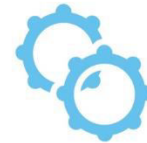
Our vision

,building a man to become qualified responsible and working for the revival of Syrian society and build his civilization



Our mission

To alleviate the suffering of poverty and oppression by helping people to build safe and productive societies



Our Values

Giving, charity, transparency, initiative, neutrality, accountability



Kilis - Turkey



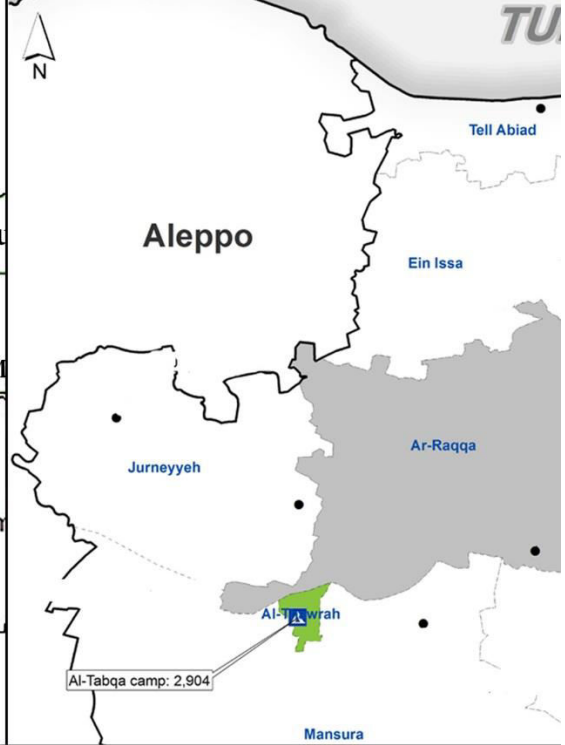
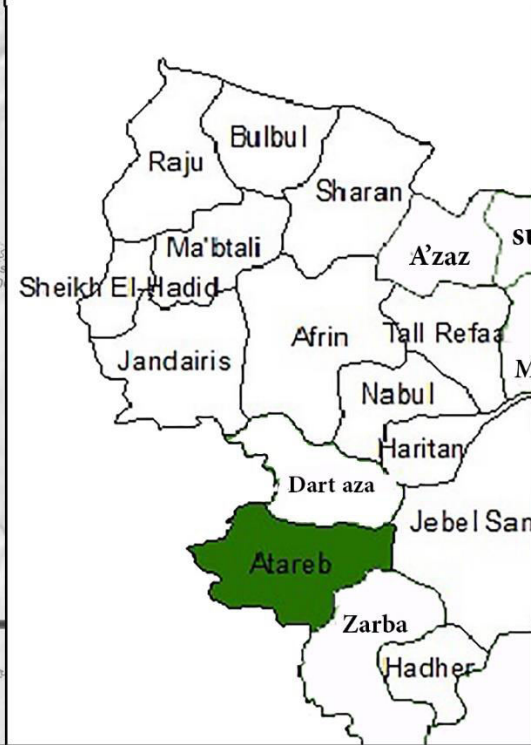
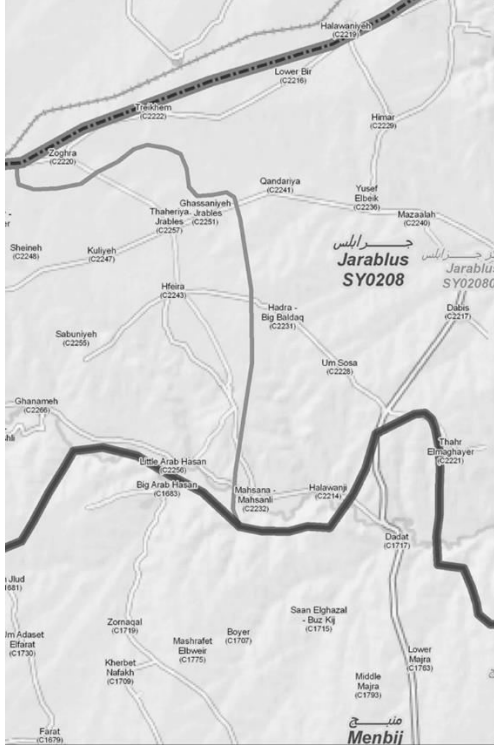
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## Objective of the report:

- Strengthen the capacity of decision-making actors by collecting data and information on the economic situation of the city.
- Provide a clear and simplified picture of the economic condition of the city, through exact description of it.

## City Overview

Al-Atareb city is an administrative area , is belongs to Aleppo , is located in the north of the Syrian Arab Republic. It became the center of the area in 2009, it is far away 30 kilometers from Aleppo city. The space of the Al-Atareb area estimated about 308 km<sup>2</sup>, while the urban area space is about 3.55 km

## City Overview

The town is located in the northernmost part of Syria on the right bank of the Euphrates River when it enters the Syrian territory. It is a border town, located directly south of the Syrian Turkish border at the eastern end of a calcareous highland called Jabal Ali, with an area of 607 km<sup>2</sup>. The urban area of the city is 1.75 km<sup>2</sup>.

## City Overview

Al tabqa is a Syrian city and known as Al Thawra city, and it is considered one of the modern Syrian cities, Where it was built on the right bank of the Euphrates river after Euphrates dam construction as a city to receive workers and employees of the dam.



**Atareb**



**Jarabuls**

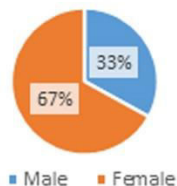


**Tabaqah**

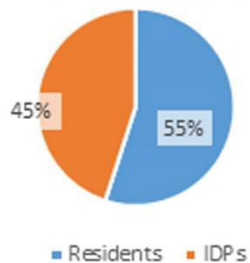


## Jarabuls

Census by gender

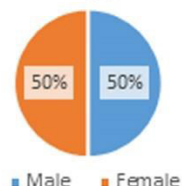


Displaced people rate by population

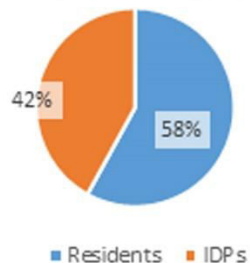


## Tabaqah

Census by gender

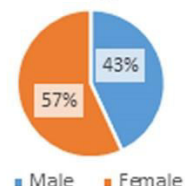


Displaced people rate by population

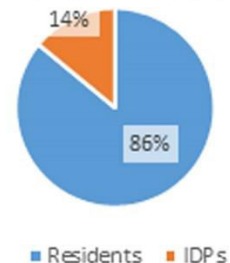


## Atareb

Census by gender



Displaced people rate by population



## Jarabuls

- Availability of seeds and fertilizers, if any, are at high prices
- Agricultural equipment (tractors equipment) are available
- There is an expert labor force in agriculture
- Most of the non irrigated agriculture depends on the cultivation of wheat and barley and is estimated at **70%** of the total arable land
- Most irrigated agriculture areas are around the Euphrates to cultivate wheat, cotton and maize which are the most important crops

## Tabaqah

- Seeds and fertilizers are available, but not for all.
- Agricultural equipment like tractors and vehicles are available but for specific groups.
- Labor who has agricultural experiences are available.
- Rain-fed and irrigated agriculture.

## Atareb

- Seeds, fertilizers and medicines are available in markets ,the organizations ensure 70% of the need (depending on the local council opinion )
- Agricultural equipment is available (tractors -equipment-medicines)
- There is labor force and agricultural experts, most of them live in the city.
- 40% from the lands are rainy agriculture (total about 300 hectares)

# Agriculture



## Jarabuls

- The shortage of feed is estimated at about **30%** of the total requirement
- Pandemic diseases such as anthrax disease and redness occurred
- There are no cow or poultry farms in the area

## Tabaqah

There is a special committee (the livestock Committee of the Ar-Raqaa local Council) to rehabilitate livestock and provide the necessary support for this sector.

- Fodders are available through private market traders and wheat bran available through the Mills institution.
- There are currently 70 poultry farms rate 500000 chicks.
- For the livestock, the number of sheep in Ar-Raqaa and its countryside
- Three million sheep, one million sheep for Ar-Raqaa, and two million for the displaced.
- For cows, there were 15000 cows belongs to residential people.

## Atareb

- The lack of fodders is estimated 80% of the total need
- There is a poultry farm around the city and its production is middle
- There aren't cow farms around the city.

# Livestock



## Jarabuls

- Jarabuls has only **3** bakeries
- One of them is located outside the administrative boundaries of the city, with a production capacity of **5** tons of bread per day to serve rural areas of the city
- Total production of bread is **17** tons per day
- The source of flour and yeast is Turkey, but not in the quality and quantity required according to expert opinion
- There are **70** employees in the Bakeries Department of the Local Council's Services Office

## Tabaqah

- The number of bakery in the city **12** bakeries, one of them only belong to the management of mills, but these bakeries are not working at full capacity due to machines are old and need for maintenance.
- Daily product reaches **35** tons and it is not enough,
- Al tabqa city needs about 45 tons / daily.
- The source of the flour: the management of the bakeries in the city imported from Al\_Jazera and from Abo\_Asi's Flour mills.
- Yeast source: Free purchase from granaries .

## Atareb

- In AlAtareb there are only two bakeries.
- Al Atareb auto oven products **10** tons - Alshohadaa bakery products **7** tons
- The total production is about **17%** ton bread per day.
- The produced bread in previous bakeries is sold through distribution representatives and the production is enough for the people of the city.
- There are **150** employees in the bakeries department belonging to service office belonging to local council
- We observe the low productivity bakery of the Alshohadaa bakery in the vicinity of the city where the population density is low.
- The existing auto- oven inside the city has highly productive and covers the rest of the districts by adopting sales centers in each neighborhood.



# Bakeries



## Jarabuls

The city's economy began to recover and its commercial activity to be overcrowded after it was liberated from the hands of ISIS. Furthermore, the city's markets began to become increasingly crowded with consumers, and shops and stores reopened. The Local Council, in cooperation with the Free Police in Jarabuls , launched a project to move stalls and grocery stores inside the city to the southern entrance of the city to ease the congestion, and the service office is working to impose fees and taxes on all violators of shop owners who go beyond pedestrian sidewalks

## Tabaqah

- After relative stability provided and suitable environment.
- The economic situation start to flourish and the trade transaction return to the city.
- There are public institutions in areas related the civilian democratic administration of Al tabqa city
- The committee was established by businessmen which consists of 13 dealer to be responsible of economic prosperity of city
- There are fees imposed on commercial shops by the financial institution related to local council
- The currency which is used in the city is either Syrian pound or USD
- the cost of renting shops and warehouses are between (150-1000)\$ according to space and location in the city
- There is industrial city where there are a lot of labors and experiences

## Atareb

The economic in the area depends on agriculture and commercial activity  
Goods transfer depends from-to the city on security situation  
The road (Bab alhawa -Aleppo ) is considered hat is most used road for goods transport .

# Markets



## Jarabuls

- House prices have increased **5** fold over the past five years due to high population density after security has stabilized
- Number of buildings built during the previous year is **100** (according to the survey we conducted)
- There are no construction companies, but only contractors and builders
- The cost of construction per square meter is **13** thousand Syrian pounds
- There are no building permits because there is no technical committee and cadres capable of granting this license, but the Local Council keeps the organizational chart and prevents random construction on public property

## Tabaqah

- The number of real estate offices and construction contractors has increased recently, with the appropriate environment.
  - There are no construction companies, but only the contractors and builders.
  - The cost of building a square meter is about **(15,000 to 20,000)** Syrian pounds, depending on the construction site in the city.
- House prices range from (10 million to **50** million) SP depending on location and furniture.
- Sale of real estate proves in the local council of the city, and the local council grants building permits.

## Atareb

- Currently ,purchase and sell contracts are less than **20** contracts monthly to one office because of the security situation .
- The number of the finished buildings in the last year was **116** buildings (according to the detection we conducted)
- There aren't building companies, there is only building dealers and contractors
- There aren't building permits because it doesn't exist a technical committee and the staff which can give this permit
- The local council doesn't impose fees to the new buildings

# Building activities



## Jarabuls

- Most of the fuel comes crude from Al-Hasakah through Manbj and is refined in Jarabuls by primitive burners and through which fuel oil, gasoline and grease are extracted
- Refineries (Burners) can only be opened with the authorization of the local council
- There are no petrol stations in or around the city, and sales are done on small stalls on the side of the road
- The price of the diesel barrel at present is between 37 to 42 thousand Syrian pounds, and the price of a liter of gasoline is 200 Syrian pounds
- The demand for diesel fuel is increasing to be used for heating and because of its lower price somewhat

## Tabaqah

- Fuel is secured by Mukhtars in cooperation with the fuels Purchasing Committee in that area.
- Fuel stations are available in the city, in addition to the shops and specialized shops to sell fuel.
- The price of a liter of gasoline 500 Syrian pounds, the price of diesel fuel 100 Syrian pounds and the price of liters of gasoline 175 SP.
- Gas is available at a price of 1250 SP per kilogram.

## Atareb

- Fuel prices are related with the opening and closing of fuel supply ways. The price of diesel fuel is between \$ 60- \$ 130 according to the difficulty or facility of the way.
- There are petrol stations in the city (which do not work)
- Fuel sources: diesel comes from the areas where Islamic State controls ,raw materials come to extract from it diesel, gasoline and the which the extraction of diesel, gasoline comes from areas where the regime controls .
- There is a demand for diesel fuel for heating and gasoline for private transport means and gas for cooking.

# Fuels



# Jarabuls

- Land line telephone network does not operate within the city
- There is no communications department for the service office of the local council

■ The most widely used Internet package is from the Turkish network

Package **512 MB**

Costs **5500** Syrian pounds monthly

- Syrian cellular network Syriatel is working but the signal is weak, while the Turkish Turkcell is the strongest and then Vodafone

# Tabaqah

- Landline telephone network doesn't work.
- Coverage of the Syrian cellular network is relatively in a good situation.
- There is a competent authority related to the City Council that grants licenses for the satellite Internet.
- Package **50** megabytes (satellite Internet) at price of **1000 SP**.

# Atareb

Landline network doesn't work in the city. There aren't employees working in the communications department which related to the service office in the local council. The most widely used Internet package is from Syrian communication network (Syriatel). There is coverage of the Syrian cellular network in most neighborhoods of the city. There isn't coverage of Turkish cellular network. There is satellite internet in most of neighborhoods of the city (speed net network -shahbaa-hawa-sham -alburaq- google -sawa - salem -salam - monlen -alawael -zen -zoom -kaysar - nawar - hawa net ) their source is from Turkey .

