

JULY 2022

# NORTHERN AR-RAQQA AND AL-HSAKEH GOVERNORATES

## INTRODUCTORY REPORT FOR THE REGION

The Northern Raqqa and Hasakeh Governorates report highlights the reality of the area under the control of the National Army (Opposition) forces. The report includes information on Ras Al Ain sub-district in Al-Hasakeh governorate and Tell Abiad and Suluk sub-districts in Ar-Raqqa governorate. The report presents information at two levels, the first level being information on the entire region where this level was used to present demography, clans, agriculture, basic services, governance, and economic reality. The second level presents detailed information at the neighborhood level for three major cities (sub-district centers). The report aims to monitor the access of the population of the area to the available service facilities.



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# **NORTHERN AR-RAQQA AND AL-HASAKEH GOVERNORATES**

## **INTRODUCTORY REPORT OF THE AREA**

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**Northern Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasakeh Governorates****Introductory report for the region**

July 2022

The Northern Raqqa and Hasakeh Governorates report highlights the reality of the area under the control of the National Army (Opposition) forces. The report includes information on Ras Al Ain sub-district in Al-Hasakeh governorate and Tell Abiad and Suluk sub-districts in Ar-Raqqa governorate. The report presents information at two levels, the first level being information on the entire region where this level was used to present demography, clans, agriculture, basic services, governance, and economic reality. The second level presents detailed information at the neighborhood level for three major cities (sub-district centers). The report aims to monitor the access of the population of the area to the available service facilities.

## First: Executive Summary

1. The Northern Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasakeh governorates report highlights the reality of the area under the control of the National Army (Opposition) forces. The report includes information on Ras Al Ain sub-district in Al-Hasakeh governorate and Tell Abiad and Suluk sub-districts in Ar-Raqqa governorate. The report presents information at two levels, the first level being information on the entire region where this level was used to present demography, clans, agriculture, basic services, governance, and economic reality. The second level presents detailed information at the neighborhood level for three major cities (sub-district centers). The report aims to monitor the access of the population of the area to the available service facilities.

### 2. Methodology

Work on the Northern Al-Hasakeh and Ar-Raqqa Governorates Report started at the beginning of January 2022, and the final report was released at the end of August 2022. The study relied on conducting face-to-face interviews with reliable key informants in the targeted areas. Eight specialist researchers participated in the interviews. Researchers faced a range of difficulties related to access to reliable sources of information, time constraints and the huge amount of information required, the difficulty of obtaining information for private facilities, in addition to the difficulty of accessing specialized information. Researchers reached out to network coordinators to find appropriate solutions and overcome difficulties.

### 3. Demography in northern Al-Hasakeh and Ar-Raqqa

In February 2022, the population of the opposition-held areas in the northern governorates of Al-Hasakeh and Ar-Raqqa: was 247,303, representing 39,176 families. IDPs constitute 9% (23,271 IDPs) of the total population. The majority of IDPs live in empty houses, and they account for 37% (8,533 IDPs) of the total IDP population. 32% (7,447 IDPs) of IDPs live in empty buildings (abandoned government buildings). 18% (4,111 IDPs) of IDPs live in loan houses, and 10% (2,405 IDPs) of IDPs live in rented houses. 3% (776 IDPs) of IDPs live in informal camps. Vulnerable and marginalized groups make up 4% of the population in opposition-held areas in northern Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasakeh governorates. There are 10,873 people.

### 4. The most prominent tribes in northern Al-Hasakeh and Ar-Raqqa

In the north of the governorates of Al-Hasakeh and Ar-Raqqa, there are many Arab tribes belonging to large and widespread tribes, and they have an extension outside the borders of the province and in neighboring Arab countries, in addition to the presence of Kurds and Turkmen. Christianity is found in the Ras Al Ain region, and a minority of Chechens of Caucasian origin. Among the most important Arab tribes are: Adwan, Al-Bakra, Al Sharabi, Bu Sha'ban, Al-Na'im, Harb, Qais, Al-Akidat, Al-Mawali, Bu Assaf, Al-Badu, Al-Mashhour, Hauyay, Al-Hanada, Bu Khamis, Al-Jiam, and Al-Sakhani.



## 5. Services in Northern Al-Hasakeh and Ar-Raqqa

In the opposition-controlled areas in northern Al-Hasakeh and Ar-Raqqa governorates, there are only 6 public hospitals (which used to be owned by the government and are now owned by the dominant party) and 4 private hospitals. There are 44 medical centers (smaller than the hospital), some clinics, and some clinics. There are also 3 Civil Defense centers in the sub-district centers only. Private bakeries accounted for 47% (17 bakeries) of the total bakeries in opposition-controlled areas in the northern governorates of Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasakeh. Public bakeries that were owned by the Syrian government constituted 53% (19 bakeries).

## 6. Governance and Government Buildings

In the opposition-controlled areas in the north of Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasakeh governorates, there are only two local councils, one responsible for Ras Al-Ain sub-district and the other responsible for Tell Abiad, Suluk, and Ein Issa sub-districts. The total number of members of local councils is 31, with females constituting only 10% (3 females) of the total members. All members work full-time in the local council. Information indicates that all local councils have been appointed by acclamation. ACU enumerators were able to visit 93 government buildings in opposition-held areas in northern Al-Hasakeh and Ar-Raqqa governorates and determine their state of partial or total destruction, and their readiness. 55 facilities were found to be undestroyed and fully operational, and these buildings are often used for the same function for which they were constructed. 40 buildings are not destroyed and need to be equipped, and these buildings are often used for functions other than those for which they were established, and they are often used by IDPs. 5 buildings are partially destroyed, and 2 buildings are destroyed and need to be reconstructed.

## 7. economy and sources of income

The study showed that 47% of males over 18 years of age in the region work; 53% of this age group of males did not get any job. Only 10% of the female over 18 years of age work; while 90% of this age group of females do not get any job. It was found that the most common sources of income available to males working in the opposition-controlled areas in the north of Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasakeh governorates are in the agricultural sector, with 29% working in it of the total workers in all professions. Livestock workers ranked second at 17%, followed by self-employment (daily workers) at 16%, and the percentage of workers in micro businesses reached 12%. The largest sources of income available to female workers in the opposition-controlled areas in northern Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasakeh are in the agricultural sector at 60% of the total workers in all professions. The second rank is for female workers in the education sector (16%), female workers in livestock breeding (9%), and female workers in the health sector (3%). The study showed that 71% of the families in the opposition-controlled areas in the north of Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasakeh governorates do not have sources of income, and these families follow a range of coping mechanisms to meet part of their basic needs. 27% of households that do not have sources of income rely on remittances from a family member or relatives living abroad.

## 8. Agriculture and livestock sector

The total area of arable land in the opposition-controlled areas in the north of Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasakeh governorates is estimated at 2,119,621 dunums. The total area of irrigated land is estimated at 657,036 dunums and constitutes 32% of the total agricultural land that is cultivated. The total area of land under rain-fed cultivation is estimated at 1,410,727 dunums, constituting 68% of the total cultivated agricultural land. Lands under irrigation are divided according to agricultural crops as

follows: 84% (564,016 dunums) of irrigated agricultural land is cultivated with wheat, 8% (55,000 dunums) is cultivated with cotton, 4% (27,000 dunums) is cultivated with horse beans, 3% (17,300 dunums) is cultivated with maize, 1% (5,600 dunums) is cultivated with vegetables, and 1% (6,120 dunums) is cultivated with fruit trees. 70% (474,536 dunums) of irrigated land is irrigated through artesian wells (submersible water pumps), and 30% (200,500 dunums) are irrigated through the Jallab River in the suburbs of Tell Abiad and Suluk, and the Khabor River in the suburbs of Ras Al Ain. The number of sheep in opposition-held areas in northern Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasakeh governorates is estimated at 342,496. The estimated number of cows is 5,671.

## 9. Ras Al- Ain city

The district of Ras al-Ain enjoyed great demographic diversity before the war in Syria, where there were several ethnicities, including Arabs, Kurds, Turkmen, and Chechen, as well as the Islamic, Christian, and Yazidi religions. This tissue has been significantly affected in the last two decades. The city of Ras Al Ain is divided into 11 neighborhoods. In April 2022, the population of Ras Al Ain was 29,200, of whom 52% (15,184 females) were females. Of the total population of Ras Al Ain, 17% (5,000 persons) were IDPs. 88% (4,400 IDPs) of the IDPs settled in empty houses left by their owners, and information sources confirmed that 63% of the residents of Ras Al Ain are from the poor class, 30% are from the middle-income class, and only 7% are from the affluent class. There are 7 bakeries in Ras Al Ain district, 2 operational bakeries and 4 non-operational bakeries due to the lack of flour or the absence of their owners. It was found that the public network in 75% of the neighborhoods of Ras Al Ain city is well functioning, and there is no leakage in any part of the network. In 17% of the neighborhoods, the water network is operational, but there is water leakage in some parts. Additionally, the sewage network in 22% of the neighborhoods of Ras Al Ain city, is operating well, and there is no leakage in any of its parts. In 60% of the neighborhoods, the sewage network is operating in a good way, but there is leakage in a large part of the network, and in 15% of the neighborhoods, the sewage network is functioning well, but there is leakage in large parts of it. It was found that the road network needs simple repairs (restoration) in 94% of the neighborhoods of Ras Al Ain city, while 6% of the neighborhoods have recently expanded and do not contain any paved roads (There are only gravel roads).

## 10. Tell Abiad city

consists of 14 neighborhoods after the expansion of the city in which towns like Qaysoum, Al Ateeq, and Ein Elarus towns have become affiliated with the city. The population of Tell Abiad city reached 20,308 as per estimates of April 2022, where females constituted 55% (11,169 females) of the city population. IDPs constituted 9% (1,907 IDPs) of the total population of Tell Abiad, which reached 20,308. 70% (1,335 IDPs) of IDPs settled in empty houses left by their owners, and 20% (381 IDPs) of IDPs settled in rented houses. 10% (191 IDPs) settled in borrowed houses. Information sources confirmed that 55% of Tell Abiad residents are from the poor class, 34% from the middle-income class, and only 10% from the affluent class. There are 6 bakeries in Tell Abiad city, only 1 functional bakery and 4 non-functional bakeries. The study showed that the water network in 95% of the neighborhoods of Tell Abiad is functioning well, and there is no leakage in any of their parts. In only 5% of the neighborhoods, the water network is functioning, but there is water leakage in some parts. Additionally, 83% of the neighborhoods of Tell Abiad city are well functioning, and there is no leakage in any of its parts, and 3% of the neighborhoods are well functioning, but there is leakage in some parts. At the same time, there is no sewage network in 14% of the neighborhoods, as these neighborhoods have recently expanded, and no sewage network has been established for them. It

was found that the road network requires simple repairs (restoration) in 28% of the neighborhoods of Tell Abiad city, while 22% of the neighborhoods have recently expanded yet do not contain any paved roads (only gravel roads).

### 11. Suluk city

The city consists of 9 neighborhoods and has an area of 8.5 square kilometers. There are many archaeological sites in the villages and valleys of Suluk sub-district, but they are semi-arid in summer. In winter, when it rains, water becomes available, and the valleys can be flooded. As of April 2022, Suluk city had a population of 37,500, of whom 52% (19,500 females) were females. IDPs constituted 4% (1,400 IDPs) of the total 37,500 population of Suluk city. 50% (700 IDPs) of the IDPs settled in empty houses left by their owners, and 40% (560 IDPs) settled in borrowed houses whose owners left the area and lent them to the IDPs for free. 10% (140 IDPs) of IDPs settled in rented houses. Information sources confirmed that 55% of Tell Abiad residents are from the poor class, 34% from the middle-income class, and only 10% from the affluent class. There are 5 bakeries in Suluk city, 3 functional bakeries, and 2 non-functional bakeries. The study showed that the water network in 81% of the neighborhoods of Suluk is functioning well, and there is no leakage in any of its parts. The water network is functioning in only 15% of the neighborhoods, but there is water leakage in some parts. 15% of the neighborhoods have a destroyed water network that is non-functional at all. In 82% of the neighborhoods of Suluk city, the sewage network functions well, and there is no leakage within its parts, and 1% of the neighborhoods have a well-functioning sewage network, but there is leakage in some parts, while there is no sewage network in 17% of the neighborhoods, as these neighborhoods have recently expanded and no sewage network has been established for them. The public electricity network suffers from malfunctions in all neighborhoods of Suluk city, and this network needs to be maintained or needs replacement with large parts of it. Electricity is not available in the public network in all cities and towns of Suluk sub-district, and the information indicates that there is a plan for the Turkish Electricity Company AK Energy to provide electricity to the center of Suluk sub-district only (Suluk city).

An aerial photograph of a city, likely Aleppo, Syria, showing a large circular structure in the foreground, possibly a stadium or a large public square, surrounded by dense urban development. The image is overlaid with a semi-transparent blue filter.

The number of residents in opposition-controlled areas north of  
Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasakah governorates reached

247,303  
**POPULATION**

## Second: Methodology

Methodology: Work on the Northern Al-Hasakeh and Ar-Raqqa Governorates Report started at the beginning of January 2022, and the final report was released at the end of July 2022. The study relied on conducting face-to-face interviews with reliable key informants in the targeted areas. 8 specialist researchers participated in conducting the interviews.

### 1. Timeline

The design and review of the questionnaires were completed at the end of February 2022, and then the enumerators were trained on the questionnaires at the beginning of March 2022 via Skype for business. Within 7 days, six enumerators were trained on the mechanism of collecting, triangulating, and sending data. The data collection period started shortly after that and lasted for 25 working days. The network coordinator continued daily communication with the enumerators to respond to any inquiries and provide alternative solutions in the event of any obstacles. The enumerators were also reviewed with the sent values, and the debriefing process was conducted on a daily basis for the sent data. The questionnaires were completed electronically using KoboCollect. The 7-day cleaning of incoming data was also carried out. Some of the data were analyzed and reflected over 15 working days, starting at the end of April 2022. It ended on time, after which the report writing period began, which lasted for 30 working days, and ended in mid-June 2022, when the maps were being prepared in conjunction with the writing of the report. Then came the period of translating the report, which lasted for 20 working days and ended in mid-July 2022, and after that, the graphic designer issued the final report in July 2022.

### 2. Tools and software used:

Three questionnaires were designed to conduct the data collection process; the **Key Informants (KIs) Electronic Questionnaire 1:** This was programmed electronically using KoboCollect to obtain some indicators on the general situation in the opposition-controlled areas in northern Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasakeh governorates, the Key Informants (KIs) Paper **Questionnaire 2:** This questionnaire was collected on paper so that the enumerator could add more data during the key informant interviews. Enumerator's General Observation Questionnaire: **It is a paper-based questionnaire in which the enumerator's observation** is added during the data collection period to enrich the report with information and add an explanation of the difficulties and obstacles that the enumerator faced during the data collection period and how alternative solutions were found. The enumerators need to meet at least three key informants for each sector, which means that the number of interviews exceeded 30 interviews with key informants for each city, the total number of interviews for the entire report exceeded 100 interviews with key informants, and the information in all sectors requires field visits to the cities and neighborhoods covered in the study.

The officer supervising the enumerators trained 8 enumerators on data collection using Skype for business, which was sent electronically using KoBo Collect. Analysts released the data using Excel, where this software was used to show charts and tables. The Map Administrator used ArcGIS software to produce maps, and the graphic designer used Adobe Photoshop after translating the report.

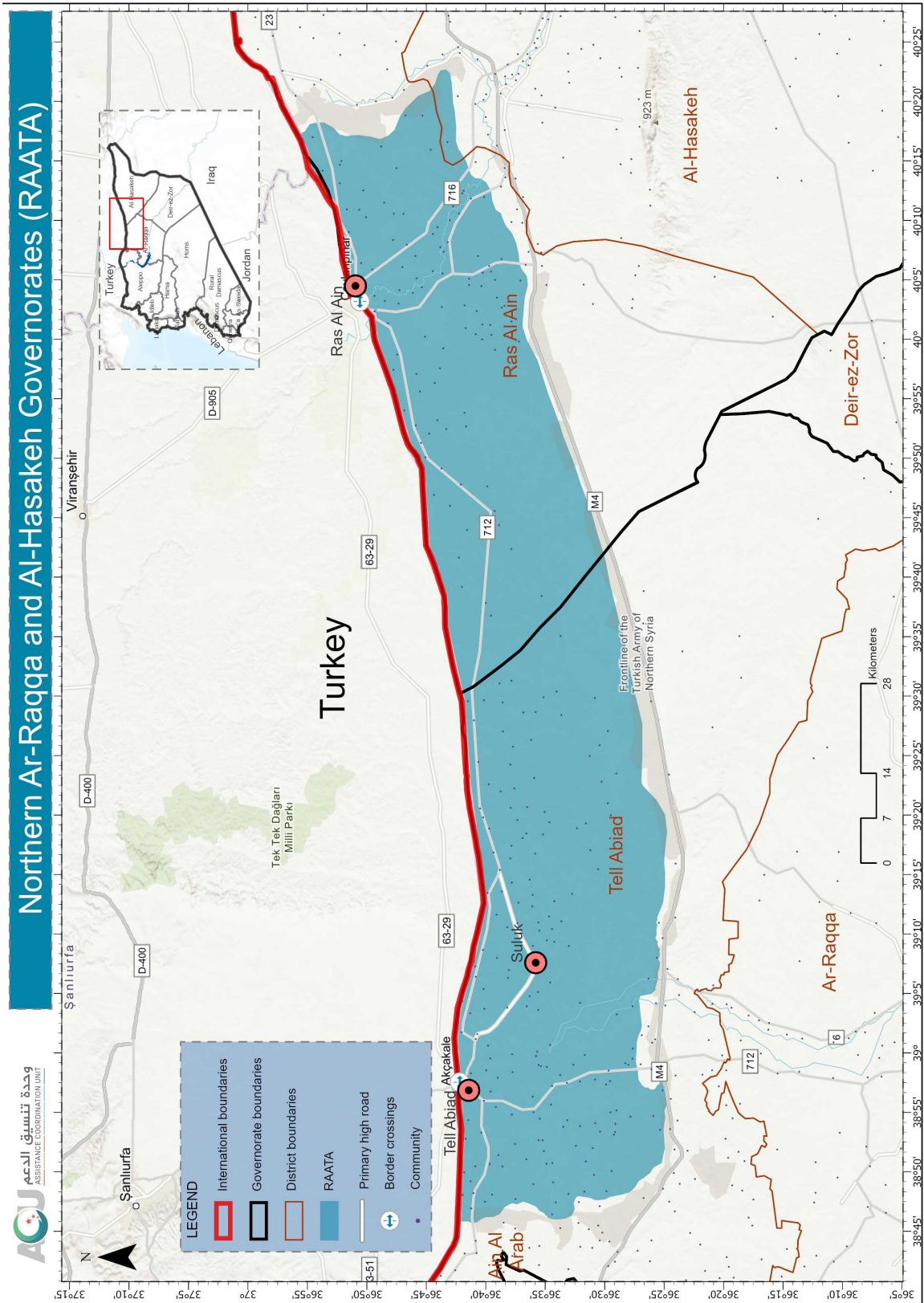


### 3. Difficulties and Challenges:

- **The lack of time and the huge amount of information required:** This questionnaire requires a huge amount of information that has not been collected before. It needs accurate details of the available facilities, which forced the enumerators to visit these facilities and see their reality. This difficulty has been resolved by dividing the work by the sectors of the report and adopting a clear division of the neighborhoods to organize the work. This division spares the enumerator from visiting the neighborhood several times, which saves time as the enumerator will interview more key informants in one day, and also knowing the weaknesses in the information of the facilities and avoiding them during the data collection period will save time and effort for the enumerators.
- **Difficulty in obtaining information for private facilities:** There are several service facilities owned and supervised by private entities, such as bakeries, wells, electricity generators, etc. There is difficulty in obtaining information from these facilities, so the enumerators' relations have been relied on to communicate with these people and obtain information from them.

**Specialized information:** The report contains sections that require specialists to obtain accurate information, so enumerators in different disciplines, such as architects, agricultural and irrigation engineers, doctors, and water engineers, were relied on. These enumerators were trained to collect data and use it to reduce the error rate as much as possible.

Map (1) North of Al-Hasakeh and Ar-Raqqa governorates

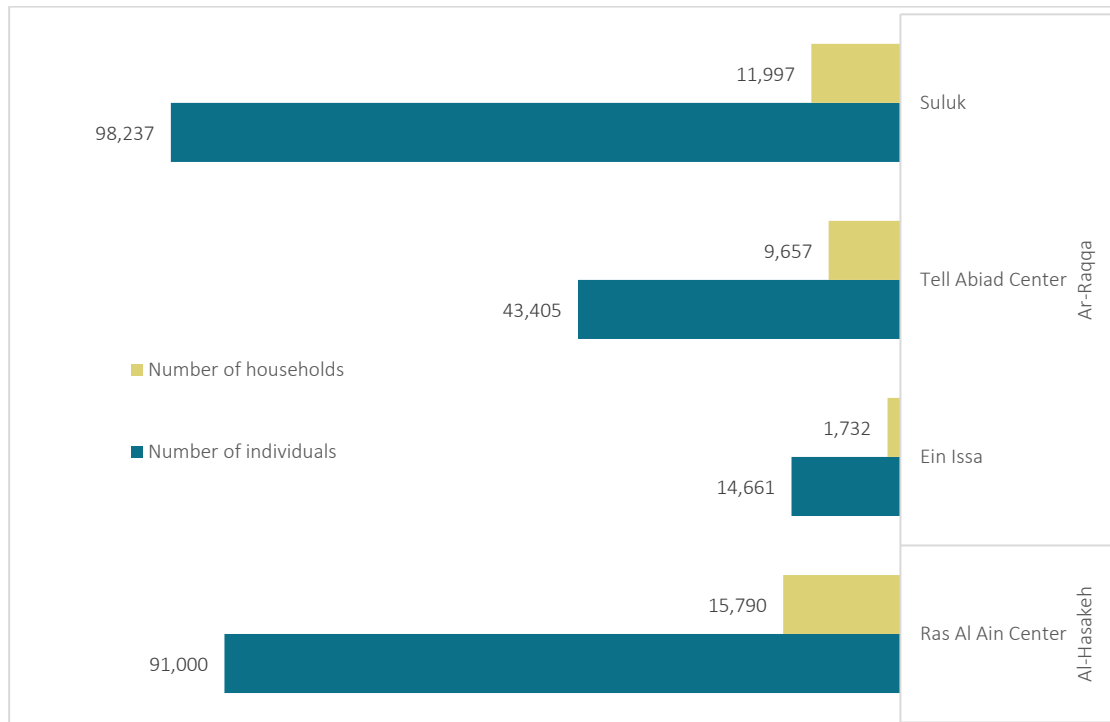


### Third: Demographics in northern Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasakeh governorates

#### 1. Population

According to demographic statistics<sup>1</sup> conducted by IMU enumerators of ACU, the number of residents in opposition-controlled areas north of Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasakeh governorates reached 247,303 in February 2022, constituting 39,176 families.

Figure (1) Population by sex and age groups north of Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasakeh governorates



Information sources confirmed that more than 96% of the residents of the areas under opposition control in the north of Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasakeh governorates are Arabs. At the same time, several Turkmen families are found in the sub-district of Suluk, which doesn't exceed 1% of the total population. Many Kurdish families were also found in Ras Al Ain sub0district, accounting for only 1% of the total population. Concerning religions and religious sects, it was found that more than 98% of the residents of these areas are Sunni Muslims.

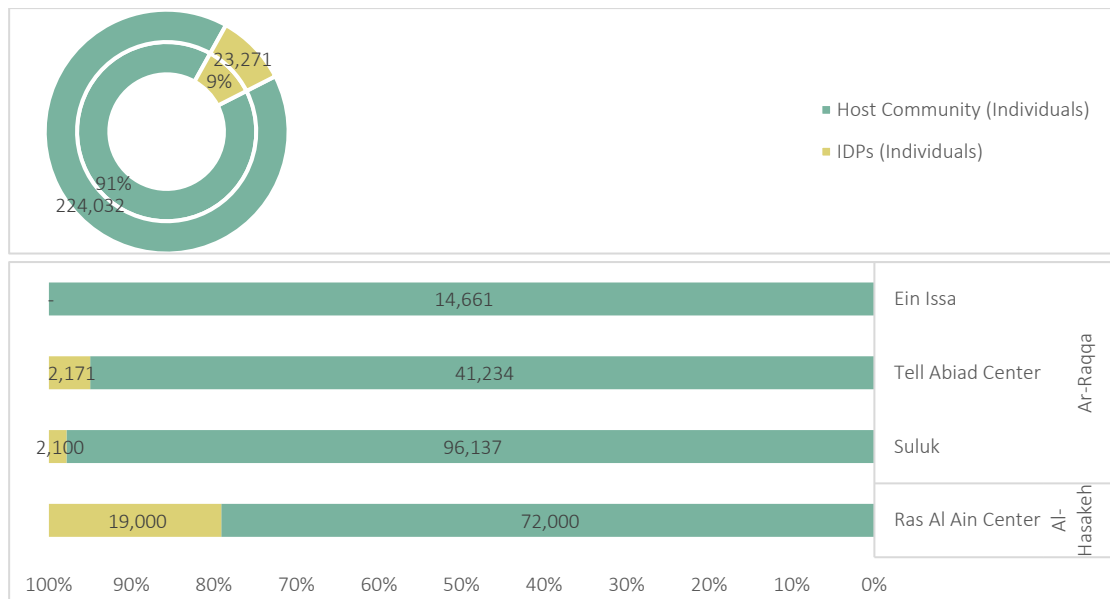
<sup>1</sup> [https://acu-sy.org/periodic\\_imu\\_reports/population-movement-in-north-syria/](https://acu-sy.org/periodic_imu_reports/population-movement-in-north-syria/)

## 2. IDPs and the areas from which they came

IDPs constitute 9% (23,271 IDPs) of the total population in opposition-controlled areas north of Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasakeh governorates. The largest proportion of IDPs is located in Ras Al Ain sub-district, where IDPs constitute 21% of the total population, that is 19,000. IDPs constitute 5% of the total population of Tell Abiad sub-district, that is 2,171. Whereas IDPs constitute 2% of the total population of Suluk sub-district, accounting for 2,100.

Sources of information confirm that displacement and return movements are still ongoing in the two sub-districts of Suluk and Ein Issa, where the sub-district are constantly witnessing the arrival of several displaced families and the departure of other families. This is due to its proximity to the lines of engagement, the lack of adequate services in both areas, and the lack of job opportunities.

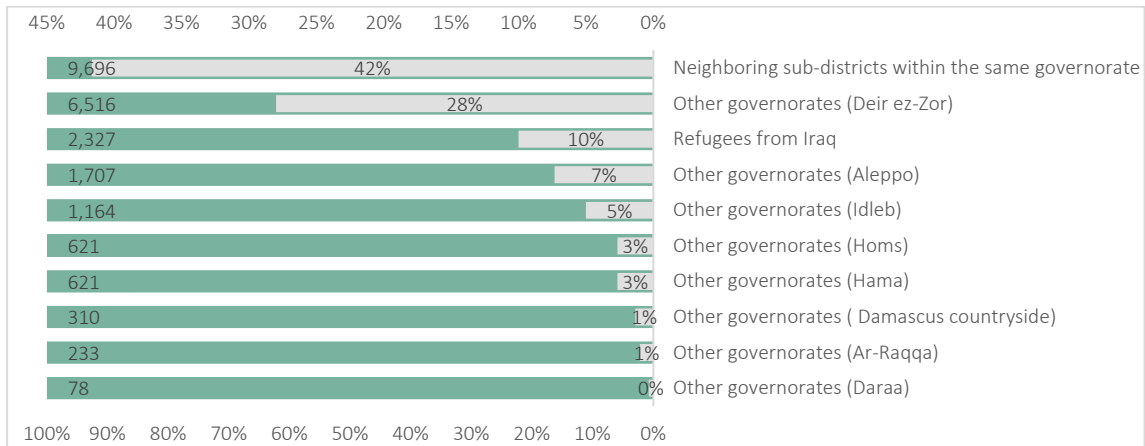
Figure (2) Population by gender and age groups in northern Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasakeh governorates



The study showed that the largest proportion of IDPs in the opposition-controlled areas in the north of Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasakeh governorates came from other areas within the same two governorates and constituted 42% (9,696 IDPs) of the total number of IDPs; where a large part sought refuge in the areas under the control of the so-called SDF forces within the governorates of Al-Hasakeh and Ar-Raqqa to the areas under the control of the National Army (north of Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasakeh). 28% (6,516 IDPs) came from the sub-districts of Deir ez-Zor governorate, which are under the regime's control. It is noteworthy that Deir ez-Zor governorate was entirely liberated from the regime's control at the beginning of 2012, as the regime was able to maintain its control places within parts of Deir ez-Zor city only (Al-Jura and Al-Qusour neighborhoods, in addition to the military Deir ez-Zor airport, and some other military zones). In mid-2017, with the support of Russia and Iranian militias, the regime began to regain control over the areas of Deir-ez-Zor governorate, located west of the Euphrates River. This prompted a large part of the population to flee to areas in Deir ez-Zor governorate, located east of the Euphrates River. At the same time, some of them headed to the opposition-controlled areas in the north of Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasakeh governorates.

10% (2,327 refugees) of the refugees came from Iraq. IDPs from Aleppo governorate constituted 7% (1,707 IDPs). IDPs from each of the governorates of Homs and Hama constituted 3%.

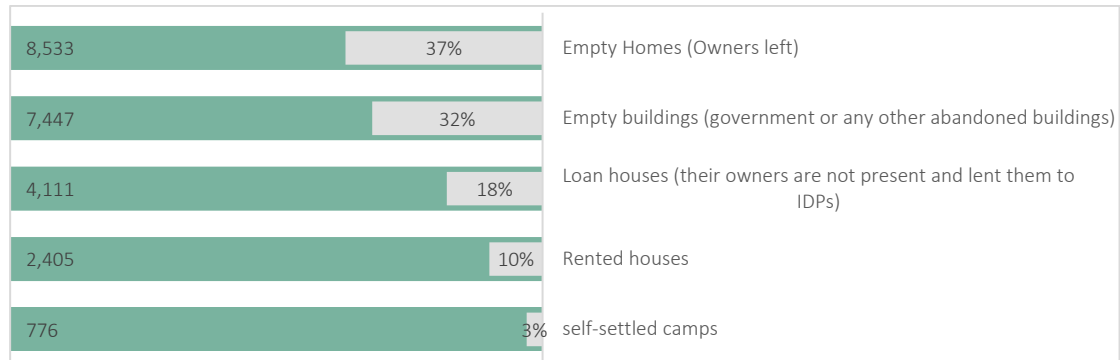
Figure (3) Number/ percentages of IDPs by areas from which they came



### 3. IDPs' areas of settlement

The majority of IDPs live in empty houses (left behind as the owners were also displaced, and IDPs inhabit these houses without the knowledge of their owners), the percentage of whom reached 37% (8,533 IDPs) of all IDPs living in areas under the opposition's control in northern Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasakeh governorates. 32% (7,447 IDPs) live in empty buildings (abandoned government buildings). 18% (4,111 IDPs) live in rented homes (loaned to IDPs for free). 3% (776 IDPs) of the displaced live in random camps; there is a random camp in Tash Bash village affiliated with Tell Abiad district, and all the inhabitants of this camp are displaced from Mreiye town located in Deir ez-Zor governorate.

Figure (4) Number/percentages of IDPs by areas of settlement

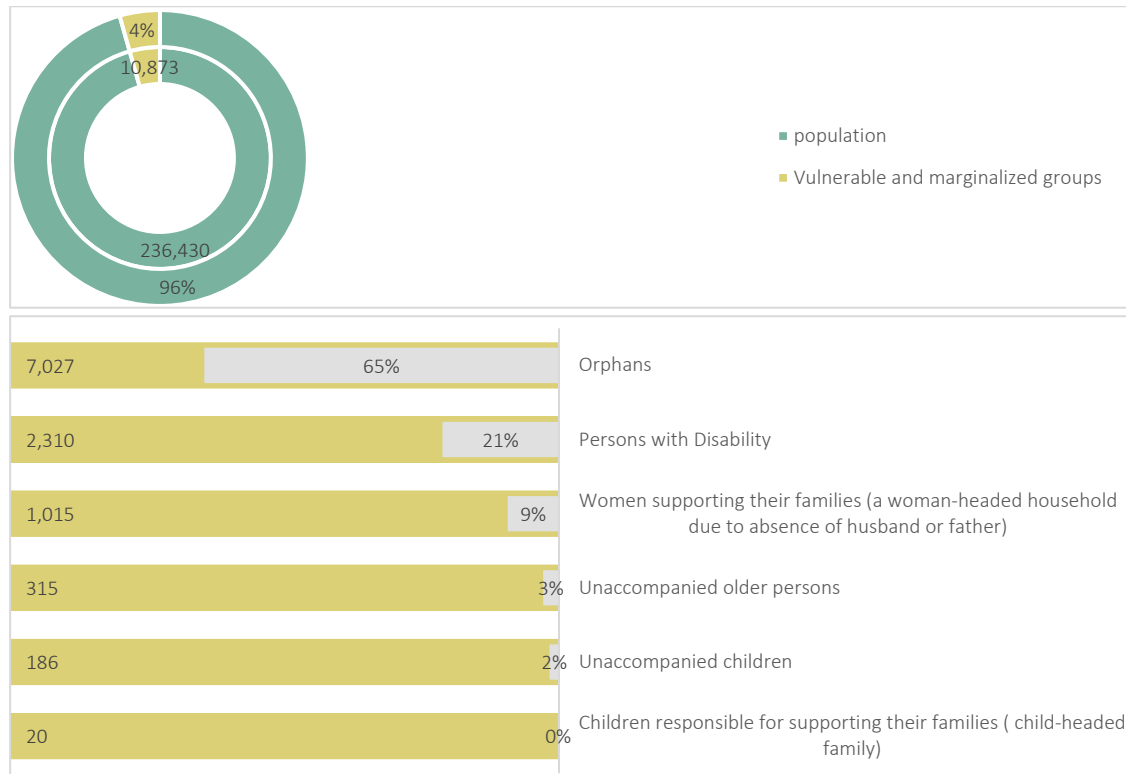




#### 4. Vulnerable and marginalized groups

Vulnerable and marginalized groups make up 4% of the population (10,873 individuals) in opposition-controlled areas in northern Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasakeh governorates. At the same time, orphans constitute 65% (7,027 orphaned children) of the vulnerable and marginalized groups. Persons with disabilities constitute 21% (2,310 persons with disabilities). Women responsible for maintaining their families constitute 9% (1,015 women). The elderly, who have no one to support them, constitute 3% (315 elderly). Unaccompanied children constitute 2% (186 children). At the same time, children responsible for providing for their families form 1% (20 children) of the vulnerable and marginalized groups. In this case, parents are absent or suffer from a disease or disability that prevents them from providing for their families, which forces the child to take care of the family's maintenance.

Figure (5) Number/percentages of vulnerable and marginalized groups



## Fourth: The most prominent tribes in the north of Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasakeh

### 1. Tribes of Ras Al Ain

- **Odwan Clan:** One of the most prominent clans in Ras Al Ain district is a Qaysiyah Adaniyah tribe that dates back to Harith Bin Amr Bin Qays Ailan, whose origins are from the Arabian Peninsula. It is mainly concentrated in the western towns of Ras Al Ain sub-district, in the villages of Abu Shakhat, Mabruka, Ajla, and Odwaniyah. It is spread in smaller numbers in the rest of the western villages of Ras al-Ain sub-district. In the southern countryside, they are concentrated in the villages of Malha, Modan, Jneidiyeh, Maksuma, Qashaah, Odwania, and Rashow, and to a lesser extent in the rest of the villages. In the eastern countryside, the villages of Matleh and Mbarkiyeh are concentrated in smaller numbers than the rest of the villages.
- **Al-Baggara Clan:** It is the second largest clan in the region of Ras Al Ain and is located in all cities and towns in eastern Syria. The lineage of the clan is that of Imam Muhammad al-Baqir. The clan is mainly deployed south of Ras Al Ain sub-district in the towns of Dweira, Hardana, Al Shirka, Barqa, Rasm Rahja, Nofaliya, Mishrefat Ramu, Safh Ras El Ein, Manajir, and Ahras, and it is spread in smaller numbers in the rest of the villages. In the western Ras al-Ain sub-district, the clan is present in the village of Al-Adwaniyah in a small proportion. East of Ras Al Ain is mainly located in the villages of Umirt, Madbaa, and Um Ushba.
- **Al-Sharabiyn Clan:** The third largest tribe in the region of Ras al-Ain, a Bakri tribe attributed to Bakr Bin Huzan. It is concentrated in the southern countryside in the villages of Farisa, Manjir, Ahras, Salhiyeh, Tal al-Jama, and Tal Atash. It is spread in smaller numbers in the rest of the villages of al-Khabur basin.
- **Bu Shaaban:** The fourth largest clan in size, a Yemeni Zubaidi tribe belonging to Shaaban bin Amr. The clan is highly dispersed in the towns of Rawya, Dahmaa, Aziziyeh, Mukhtalla, Tal Arqam, Tal Halaf, Maqran, and, to a lesser extent, Mabruka and the city of Ras Al-Ain.
- **Al-N'aim clan:** It is a Hashemite Adnan tribe that is descended from Hassan and Hussein sons of Ali bin Abi Talib. It is concentrated in the village of Nawfaliyah al-Hajaj, Salhiyeh, and Shikyan, and the clan is spread in smaller proportions in the rest of the villages of the sub-district.
- **Harb Clan:** It is a Qahtani clan whose origins go back to Harb Bin Sad bin Khowlan. It is a tribe of Yemeni origin, and it is spread mainly in the Merikez and Abu al-Sun villages, while it is spread in small numbers in the rest of the cities and towns of the sub-district.
- **Qais Clan:** It is a less prevalent clan compared to the rest of the clans in the region of Ras Al Ain. It is a tribe of Adnanites belonging to Qais Bin Ilan in the Arabian Peninsula. It is mainly concentrated in the town of Alouk Gharbi, while the clan members are spread in small numbers in the rest of the cities and towns of the district.

- **Al-Akidat Tribe:** They are the displaced people coming from Deir ez-Zor Governorate and are concentrated in the city of Ras Al-Ain only.
- **Al-Mawali clan:** They are displaced from Hama, Homs, and Idlib governorates. It is an alliance of several origins, all belonging to the Yemeni tribes of Juhayna, and is concentrated in the city of Ras al-Ain and the town of Qatniya.
- **Chechen:** They are a group of Caucasian origin living in the region for hundreds of years, concentrated in the village of Safh and the city of Ras al-Ain.
- **Turkmen:** They have been living in the Ras Al Ain area for hundreds of years; their origins are Turkish and concentrated in the city of Ras Al Ain.
- **Kurds:** A part of them have been living in the region for hundreds of years, and the other part recently arrived in the region. Their number has decreased significantly after the control of the National Army forces (opposition factions).
- **Christians:** They have been living in the region for thousands of years, most of them have migrated since 2012, and very few remain.

In the Ras al-Ain district, there are small numbers of members of Ziadat and Tay clans, in addition to the Yazidi clans, most of whom have emigrated since 2012.

## 2. Clans of Tell Abyad district

1. **Qias clan:** It is the most widespread clan compared to the rest of the clans in Tell Abiad district. It is a tribe of Adnanites belonging to Qais Bin Ilan in the Arabian Peninsula. It is concentrated in the cities of Tell Abiad, Suluk, and Ein Issa, and the western villages of Tell Abiad sub-district, in the eastern and northern villages of Suluk sub-district.
2. **Bu Assaf clan:** It is the second largest clan in the Tell Abiad area and its origins belong to the Daulaim tribe. It is concentrated in the center of Ein Issa sub-district, and the towns of Sharkrak, Fatasa, Bsaiyya, Shmeitiyeh, Malutiyah, Mankli, Dabaa, Wawiya, Al-Attiyah, Bab al-Hawa, Al Jahjah, Qarah Sharaf, Saidah, Maysaloun, Hananu, Central Kormazzah, Kormazzah al Khalaf, Al Wasitah, Ain Issa, Shina 'a, Musharrafah, Karkah, Al Amin, Rock al-Umar, Rock al-Murada, Rock al-Sheikh, Jatama, Bir Issa, Shuwaihan al-Sharkrak, Sukiru, Mahrah, Rajman, Al Jarn al-Aswi, Khirbet al-Jahsha ', Taybah, Qatranah, al-Jamis, Bir' Atwan, Almarudah, Ummah, Al-Tabtikh, Arida 'Aje' Ajeel and Al-Himera.
3. **Bedu clan:** The clan is spread in the towns of Ein Issa and Suluk sub-districts.
4. **Al-Mashuor clan:** The clan belongs to the al-Bakkara clan. It is spread in the cities of Tell Abiad and Suluk, the towns of Shariaan, Hawija Abdi, Qassas, Ain al-Arous, Khatuniyah, Bir Muhammad al-Khader, al-Jadlah, Khaburah, Tash Bash, Bregi, Badi ', Mareh al-Antar, Humayrah, Hawi, Barzan, Darubiyah and Fliastine.

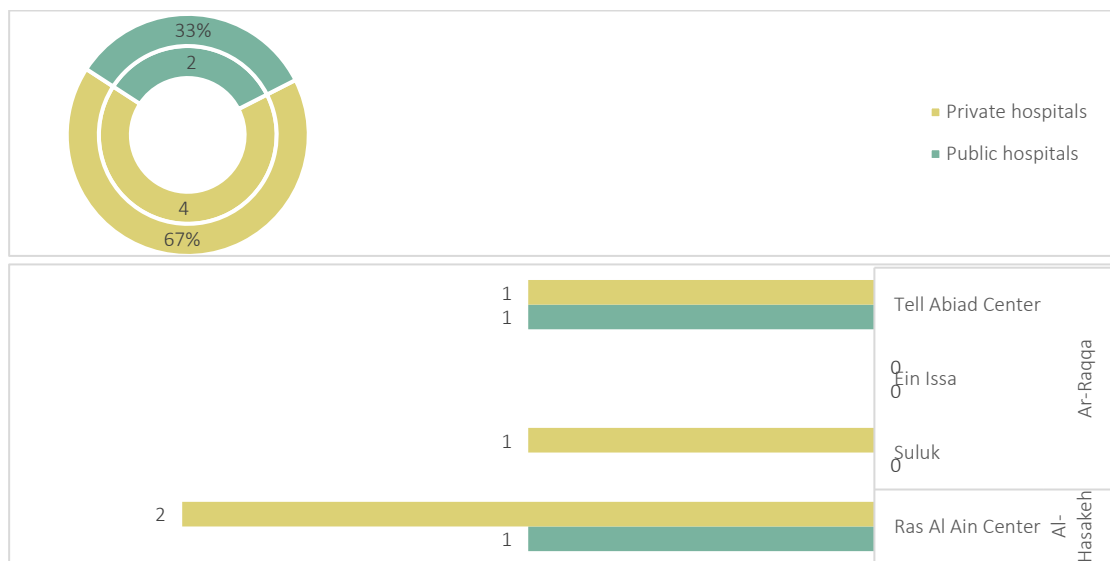
5. **Al-Na'im clan:** It goes back to the Husseinites, and is spread in the cities of Raqqa, Suluk, Tell Abiad, and the towns of Shabdagh, Muhisen, Quneitra, Musharraf Sheikh Ahmed, Duganiyah, Bir Asi, Umm Al-Dufu ', Nisat Tal, Al-Kuwairah Al-Saghira, Al-Kantari, Sofan, Al-Hais, Al-Sawwain, Tawil Shuwaikh, Balwa, Duganiyah Al-Sadiq, Al-Dada 'ah, and Saidah.
6. **Huyay clan:** Its origins are from Tay tribe, and it is spread in the city of Suluk and the towns of Albuz, Mreiran, Kormazat, and Jada'an.
7. **Al-Hanadah clan:** It belongs to Beni Selim and the Arab tribe of Qais, and some of it belongs to Beni Medallaj Al-Qahtaniyah. They are spread in the towns of Mreiran, Qrei'an, Rajm al-Hanadah, Khalidiyah, Kaiserah, Zanzibar, Khuain, Qubbah, Buz, Zahleh, Abboudieh, Umm Harmalah, and Kormazat.
8. **Al-Bukhamis clan:** It belongs to the Dalim clan, and it is spread in the city of Tell Abiad and the towns of Khirbat al-Riz, Rijeman, and Al-Atshana.
9. **Al-Jiam clan:** It belongs to the Arab tribe of Qais, and it is spread in the city of behavior and the towns of Muhaisen, Jamus, Haksha, and Jadla.
10. **Al-Sukhani:** Their origins are in the Sokhna area in the countryside of Homs Governorate and spread in the city of Tell Abiad.
11. **Turkmen:** They have been living in the district of Tell Abiad for hundreds of years, and their origins are Turkish. They are spread in the towns of Hammam al-Turkman, al-Sarad, Bab al-Hawa, Zayqiyah, Damascheliya, Aziziyah, Manarah, Balwa, al-Badam, al-Obeidah, al-Qaysum, and Bir Atwan.
12. **Kurds:** A part of them have been living in the region for hundreds of years, and the other part recently arrived in the region. They are spread in the city of Tell Abiad and the towns of the western countryside of Tell Abiad.

## Fifth: Services in northern Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasakeh

### 1. Medical sector

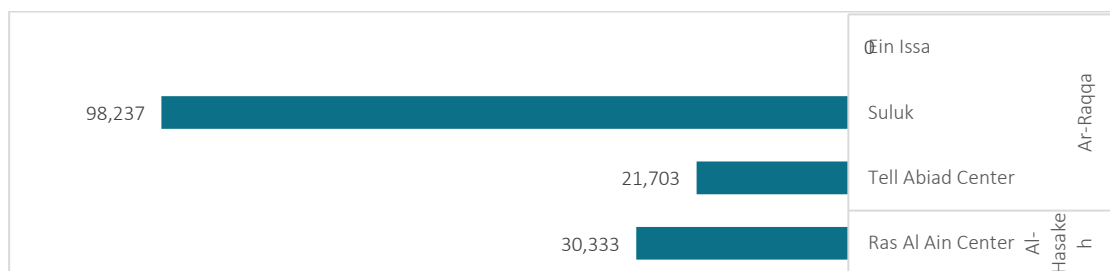
There are only 6 hospitals in the opposition-controlled areas in the northern governorates of Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasakeh, 2 public hospitals (previously owned by the government and now owned by the controlling party), and 4 private hospitals. The study shows that there is no public hospital in Ein Issa sub-district, as the center of the sub-district is under the control of the regime forces and the so-called Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF). This makes it impossible to reach hospitals within the district center.

Figure (6) number/percentages of hospitals by ownership



There is one hospital for every 98,237 civilians in Suluk sub-district, which shows the urgent need to provide more hospitals within the sub-district. Likewise, there is one hospital for every 21,703 civilians in Tell Abiad sub-district. Similarly, there is one hospital for every 30,333 civilians in the center of Ras Al Ain sub-district. Whereas there are no hospitals in the towns under the opposition control in Ein Issa sub-district; the residents resort to the hospitals in Suluk and Tell Abiad sub-districts.

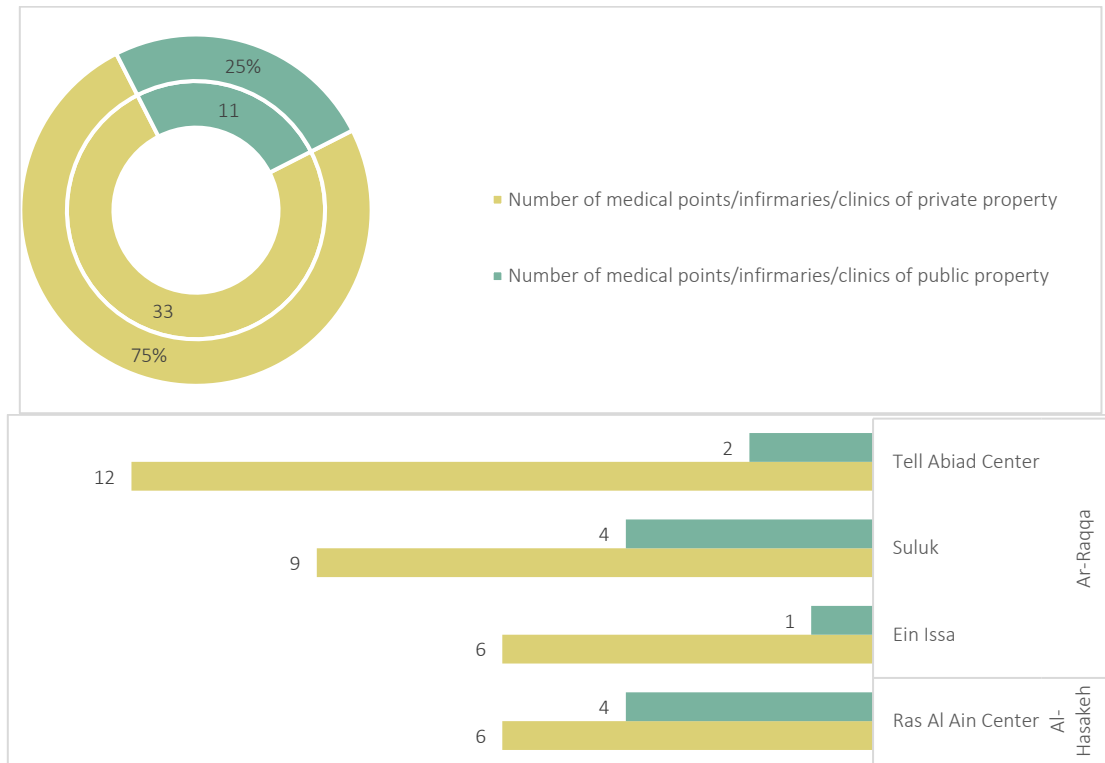
Figure (7) number of individuals per hospital



There are 44 medical points (smaller than a hospital) in areas under the control of the opposition in northern Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasakeh governorates. Some of which are clinics, while some are dispensaries. 25% (11 medical points) of the medical points are public (previously owned by the government and now owned by the controlling body). 75% (33 medical points) of the total medical points are private medical points.



Figure (8) number/percentages of medical points by ownership

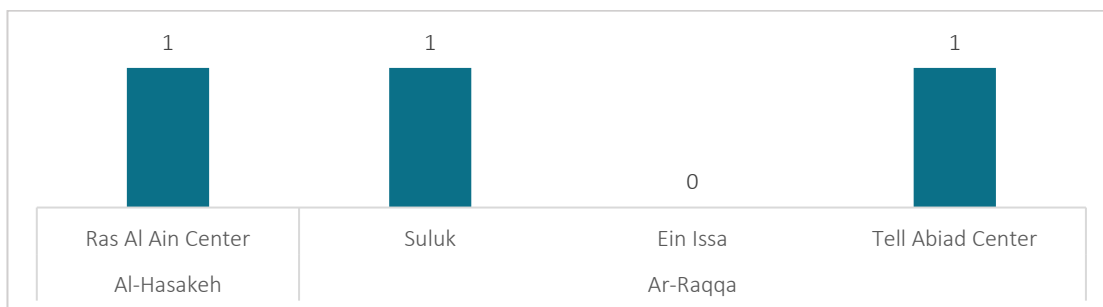


## 2. Civil Defense

The study showed that the Civil Defense centers are located in 3 sub-districts only, while there are no Civil Defense centers in the cities and towns under the control of the opposition in Ein Issa sub-district. It is not enough to provide a single civil Defense center in each sub-district. Disasters may require the presence of Civil Defense teams as soon as possible to respond and evacuate civilians. Rough roads constitute additional obstacles to the arrival of the vehicles of the civil defense teams, as the majority of the roads connecting the sub-district centers with cities and towns have become destroyed as a result of the military actions that have lasted for more than ten years and the absence of any entity that carries out systematic maintenance work on these roads.

Here, there is a need to provide civilian volunteer teams capable of responding to disasters and to provide these teams with adequate equipment such as fire extinguishers until the competent civil defense teams arrive to respond.

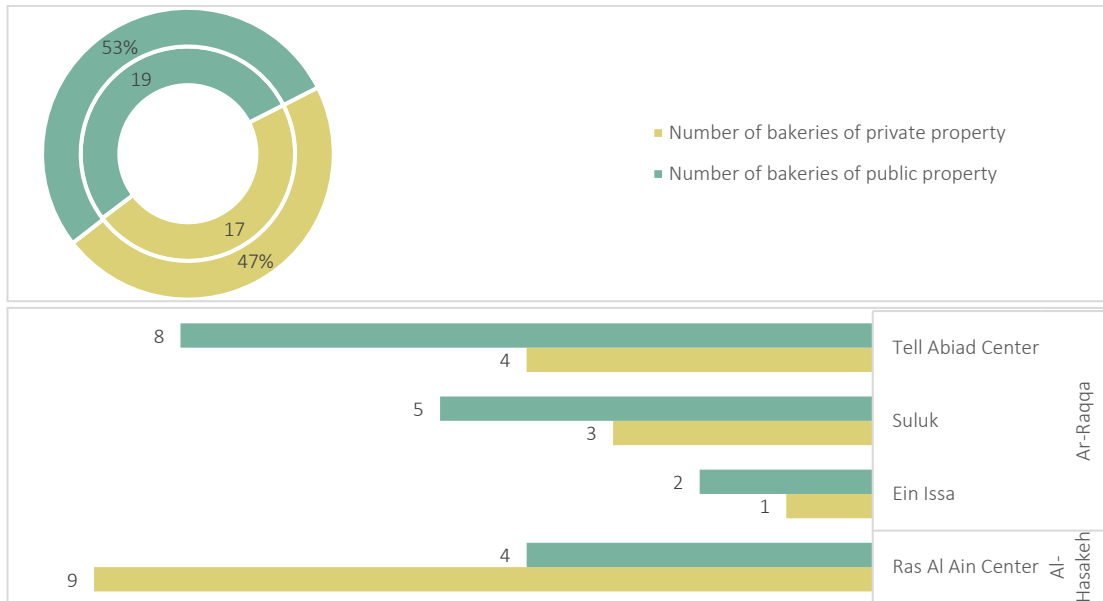
Figure (9) Number of Civil Defense centers



### 3. Bakeries

The ownership of bakeries means the entity that owns the bakery in terms of construction and the available machines. Private bakeries accounted for 47% (17 bakeries) of the total bakeries in the areas under the opposition control in the north of Raqqa and Al-Hasakeh governorates. The public bakeries owned by the Syrian government constituted 53% (19 bakeries). ACU published the 4th edition of the <sup>2</sup>Bakeries in Northern Syria Report in September 2021. The report provides a detailed explanation of the reality of the bakeries in all areas outside the regime's control.

Figure (10) Number/ Percentages of bakeries by ownership



Private bakeries are owned by civilians, who are free to sell the bakery and change its ownership without changing its location, as changing the bakery location requires a license from the Syrian government. There is a map for the distribution of bakeries in cities and villages to facilitate serving civilians. After the ongoing incidents, many civilians, and sometimes the controlling parties, changed the bakery's locations. Public bakeries are bakeries that used to be owned by the Syrian government before the ongoing events; the General Directorate of Bakeries appointed workers and employees, and the production capacities of these bakeries are often very large as they have several production lines. Joint-ownership bakeries were bakeries owned by the Syrian government before the ongoing incidents. Still, they were leased for several years to the private sector, which would be responsible for managing them and appointing their workers. After the war began in Syria, the controlling entities established their own bakeries in some areas. Also, some humanitarian organizations or local councils received grants to establish several bakeries.

The majority of the population do not have any means of transportation and are not able to secure wages for the use of public transport, which may only be available at certain hours a day (often no public transport is available after sunset in the countryside), forcing them to go to bakeries on foot. Access may be difficult under difficult weather conditions. This imposes an urgent need for agents to sell bread in cities and towns whose residents need a long time to reach the bakeries on foot. The residents need to buy bread daily, so the bread must be secured for them in centers close to their places of residence and limited the prices to protect them from the exploitation of traders.

<sup>2</sup> [https://acu-sy.org/imu\\_reports/bakeries-northern-syria-04-thematic-2021/](https://acu-sy.org/imu_reports/bakeries-northern-syria-04-thematic-2021/)

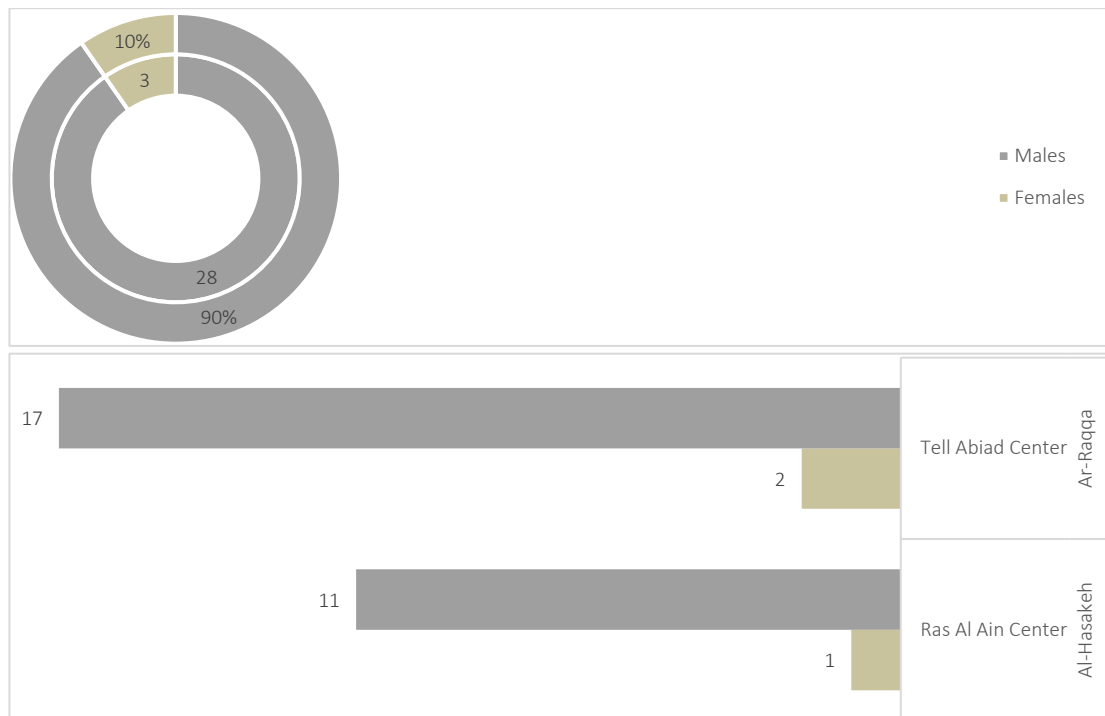
## Sixth: Governance and Government Buildings

### 1. Members of the local councils

In the opposition-controlled areas in the north of Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasakah governorates, there are only two local councils, one responsible for Ras Al-Ain sub-district and the other responsible for Tell Abiad, Suluk, and Ain Issa sub-districts. The total number of members of local councils in the opposition-controlled areas in the northern governorates of Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasakeh was 31, with females constituting only 10% (3 females) of the total membership. All members work full-time in the local council.

The information indicates that all the local councils have been appointed by acclamation, and there are several employees within the local councils who do not change as the members of the local councils change at each cycle of the council.

Figure (11) Number/ Percentages of members of the local council by gender and attendance



## 2. Offices of local councils

There are 12 executive offices of the Tell Abiad District Council, which provide services to the cities and towns of Tell Abiad, Suluk, and Ras Al Ain. There are eight executive offices in the Ras Al Ain Sub-district Council.

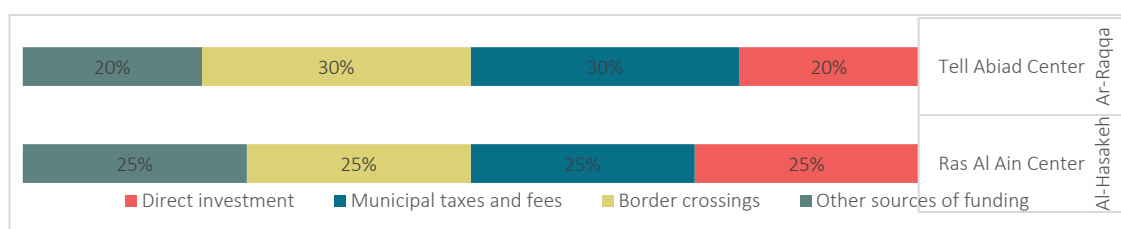
Table (1) Offices of local councils

Governorate	Sub-district	No. of Offices	Names of Office			
Al-Hasakeh	Ras Al Ain city	8	Media Office	Relief Office	The Education Office	Services Office
			Office of the President	Legal Office	Finance Office	Agriculture and Livestock
Ar-Raqqa	Tell Abiad district	12	Media Office	Relief Office	The Education Office	Services Office
			Office of the President	Legal Office	Finance Office	Agriculture and Livestock
			Women's Office	Projects Office	Human Resources Office	Citizen Service Office

## 3. Sources of funding for local councils

The local councils rely on a range of funding sources to provide the operating expenses of the councils, from the salaries of employees and the expenses of council members. Some local councils impose taxes and fees on the population to obtain funding and provide some services. Financial charges are levied for the building licenses and fines on the building violating the licenses. Some councils allocate paid parking on busy markets and streets and lease sidewalks to mobile vendors. The diversity of local council funding sources reflects the stability of the council and its ability to provide more excellent services to the population.

Figure (12) Percentages of local council funding sources



#### 4. Government buildings and their conditions

ACU enumerators could visit 93 government buildings in opposition-held areas in northern Raqqa and Al-Hasakeh governorates and determine their state of partial or total destruction and readiness.

Table (2) Names of government buildings and their conditions

Governorate	Sub-district	It's undamaged, but it needs to be equipped with furniture and equipment.	Not damaged and fully equipped	Destroyed	Partially destroyed
Ar-Raqqa	Ain Issa	Municipality			
	Suluk	Municipality			
	Tell Abiad city	Municipality of Sokkariyeh	Agriculture extension unit in Badi	The court	Ein Elarus Police Station
		Sokkariyeh Baath Party center	Agriculture extension Unity in Kherbet Elroz	New Cultural Centre	Ein Elarus grain center
		El-Sard police station	Agriculture extension unit in Rajm Halawa	Town Police Station	Credit Bank
		Al Omran Foundation	Border gate	Communication Directorate	Retail Institution
		Kherbet Elroz Municipality	Old Cultural Centre	District Police Department	Electricity Institution
		Customs	Agricultural Bank	Agriculture Directorate	Consumer Institution
		Baath Party center	Countryside Development	Directorate of Finance	Post Office Directorate
		Baath Party branch in Tell Abiad	Post office in Kherbet Elroz	The new district police station	Insurance Institution
		Baath Party Branch in Saideh	Tell Abiad Municipality	Directorate of Civil Registry	Water Institution
		Agriculture Center in Al-Hajar	Hweijet Abdi Municipality	Seed propagation center	
Al-Hasakeh	Ras Al-Ain city	State Farm Facility Management	Post office	Livestock Directorate	Post office in Manajir
		Agriculture extension unit in Al-Madan	Technical Services	Ras El-Ein City Council	Water Department in Manajir
		Agriculture extension unit in Mreikiz	Farmers' Association	Abu El Soun border post	Agriculture extension unit in Arbaine
		Supply	Government Complex	Town Police Station	Agriculture extension unit in Areesheh
		Electricity	Slaughterhouse	Al-Mabrouka Police Station	Manajir Grain Office
		Agricultural Bank	Water	Manajir Police Station	Tal Halaf Grains Office
		civil registry	Tal Halaf Municipality	Tal Khanzir border post	agriculture extension unit in Safh
		Aziziyeh Municipality	Sanitation Department	post office in Safh	Agriculture extension unit in Mabroukah
		Mabroukah Municipality	Baath Party district branch	Safh Grain Center	Agriculture extension unit in Al-Mutanabbi
		Manajir Municipality	Ras Al-Ain grain Silos	Mabrouka Grain Office	Agriculture extension unit in Um El Khair
		Mukhtalla municipality	Border post	Rural Women's Directorate	Agriculture extension unit in Um El Khair
		Irrigation Department	Al Reef Police Station	Agriculture extension unit in Mukhtalla	Agriculture extension unit in Tal El-Safa
		Department of Agriculture	Tal Half Police Station	Grains center	Agriculture extension unit in Dweira

55 facilities were found to be undestroyed and fully operational, and these buildings are often used for the same function for which they were constructed. 40 buildings are not destroyed and need to be equipped, and these buildings are often used for functions other than those for which they were established, and they are often used by displaced people. 5 buildings are partially destroyed, and 2 buildings are completely destroyed and need to be reconstructed.

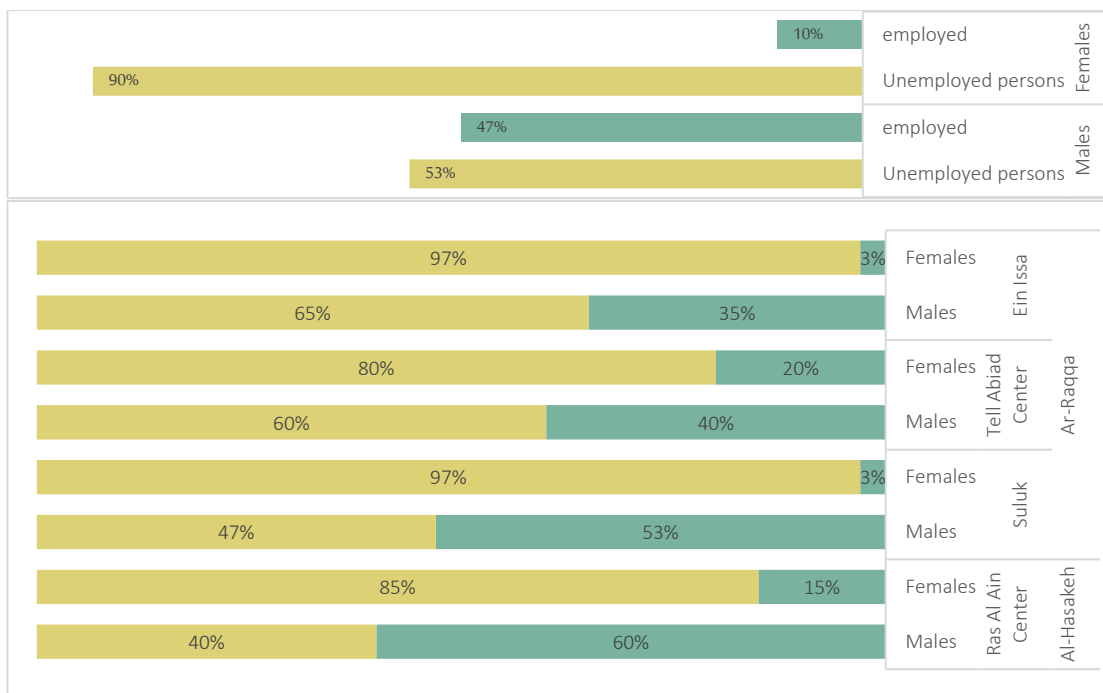


## Seventh: Economy and Sources of Income

### 1. Percentages of Working People

The study showed that 47% of males over 18 years of age in the region work; 53% of this age group did not get any job. Only 10% of females over 18 years of age work; while 90% of this age group do not get any job. According to the Economic <sup>3</sup>Reality in Northern Syria Report released by ACU in April 2021, it was found that the percentage of male workers in eastern Syria (Al-Hasakeh, Ar-Raqqa, and Deir ez-Zor governorates) is 61%, and the percentage of female workers is 39%. Even though the Economic Reality Report targeted the age group ranging between 18 and 45 years, the comparison between the two reports shows that the unemployment rates in the areas under the control of the opposition in the north of Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasakeh governorates are higher than the rates in the governorates of Al-Hasakeh and Ar-Raqqa under the control of the so-called Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF). According to the report on the Economic Reality in Northern Syria, "It is mentioned that all residents in northern Syria at all ages need to provide job opportunities because of the lack of social insurance for the elderly or retired people. A large part of the families lost their breadwinners due to the ongoing war; or that the breadwinner of the family has become unable to find suitable work because of his disability due to the war."

Figure (13) Percentage of working people over the age of 18

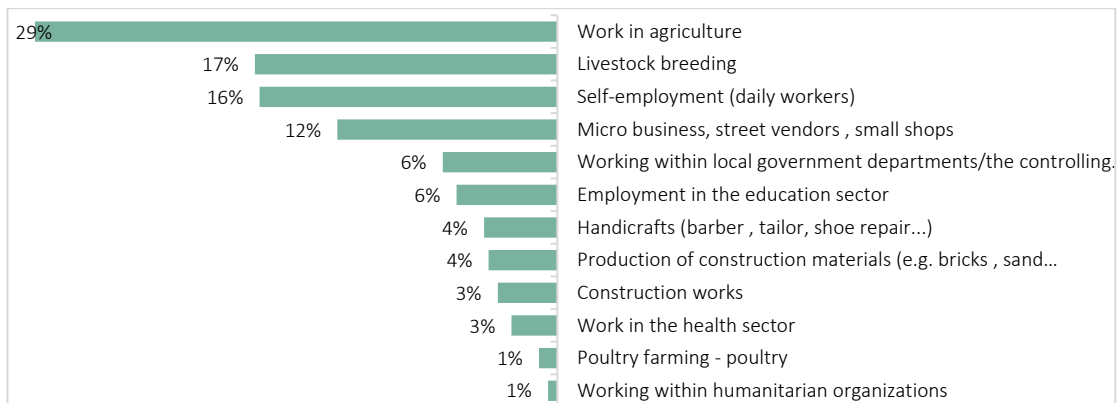


<sup>3</sup> [https://acu-sy.org/imu\\_reports/economic-reality-northern-syria-thematic-2021/](https://acu-sy.org/imu_reports/economic-reality-northern-syria-thematic-2021/)

## 2. Available sources of income

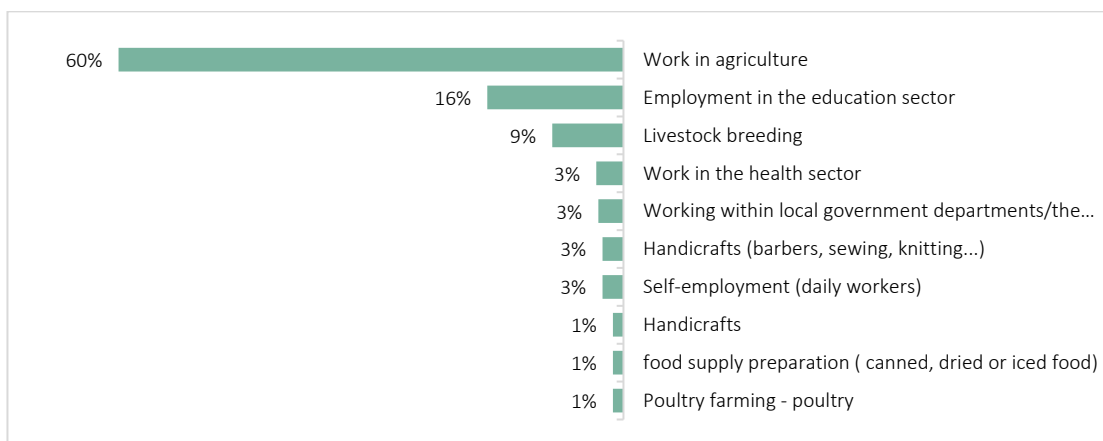
The study shows that the largest sources of income available to working males in the opposition-controlled areas in the north of the governorates of Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasakeh are within the agricultural sector. The percentage of workers in the agricultural sector is 29% of the total number of workers in all occupations. In the second place comes livestock workers at 17%, followed by self-employment (daily workers), in which the worker receives a daily wage for his work for only one day. The percentage of workers in this sector was 16%. The percentage of workers in small businesses was 12%. This sector includes small shops, street vendors, and selling on sidewalks. The percentage of workers within the government departments of local governments (the controlling authorities) was 6%, and the percentage of workers in the education sector was 6%.

Figure (14) Percentage of sources of income for males



The study shows that the largest sources of income available to working females in the opposition-controlled areas in the north of the governorates of Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasakeh are within the agricultural sector. The percentage of workers in the agricultural sector is 60% of the total number of female workers in all occupations. In second place comes the education sector at 16%, followed by workers in the livestock sector at 9%, and female workers in the health sector at 3%.

Figure (15) Percentage of sources of income for females

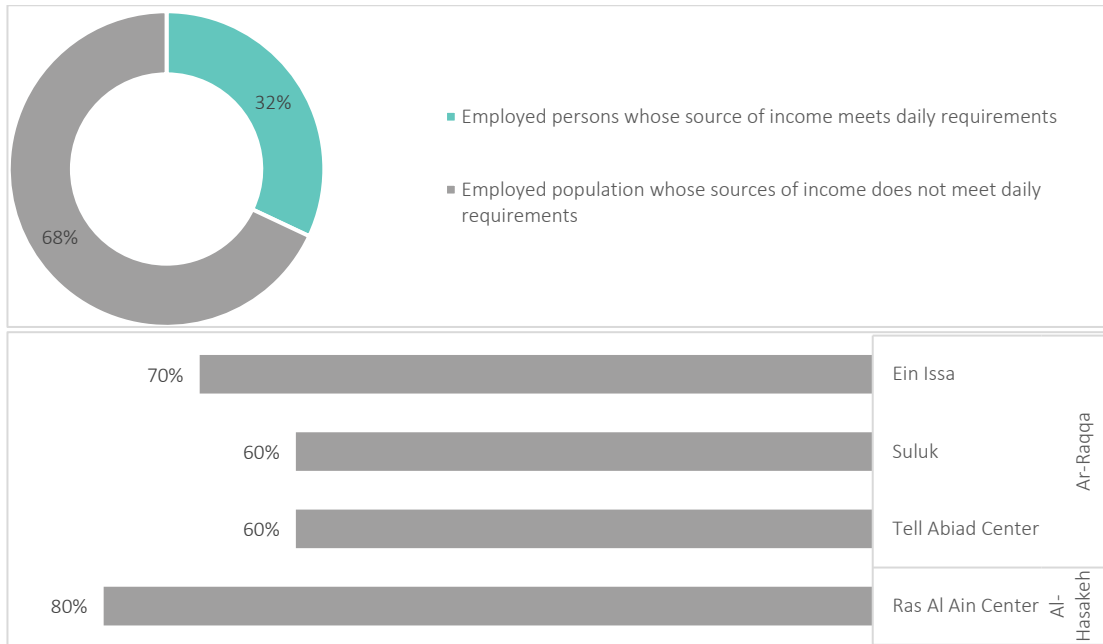


### 3. Sources of income meeting the requirements of living

The percentage of workers whose basic daily requirements are met by sources of income is 32% of the total. It is worth noting that 29% only of the total population number in the opposition-controlled areas in the north of Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasakeh governorates have sources of income.

The results of the study showed that the sources of income for 80% of the total workers in Ras Al Ain sub-district do not meet their basic daily requirements; the same applies to 70% of the workers in Ain Issa sub-district, 60% of the workers in Suluk sub-district, and 60% of the workers in Tell Abiad sub-district.

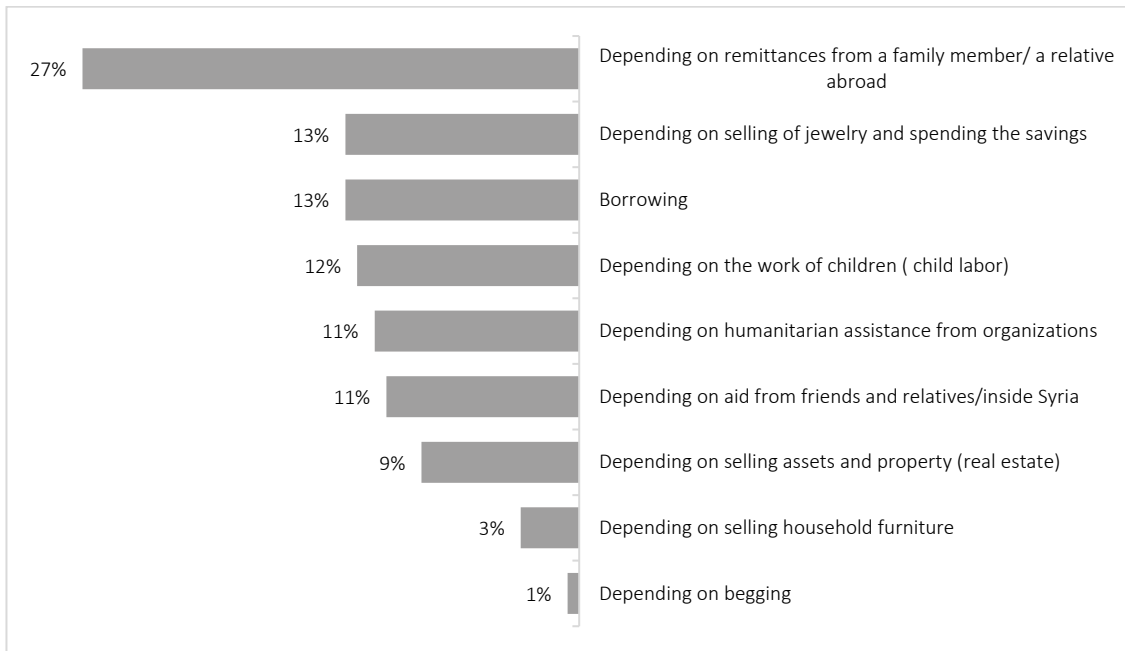
Figure (16) Percentage of workers whose sources of income do not meet their daily requirements



### 4. Coping Mechanisms for Families without Sources of Income

The study showed that 71% of the families in the opposition-controlled areas in the north of Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasakeh governorates do not have sources of income, and these families follow a range of coping mechanisms to meet part of their basic needs. 27% of families that do not have sources of income rely on remittances from a family member or relatives who live abroad, 13% of families rely on selling jewelry and spending financial savings, and 13% of families rely on borrowing from relatives and friends and buying materials and things in debt. 12% of these families rely on child labor. Only 11% of families are dependent on aid provided by humanitarian organizations.

Figure (17) Percentage of coping mechanisms adopted by families with no sources of income



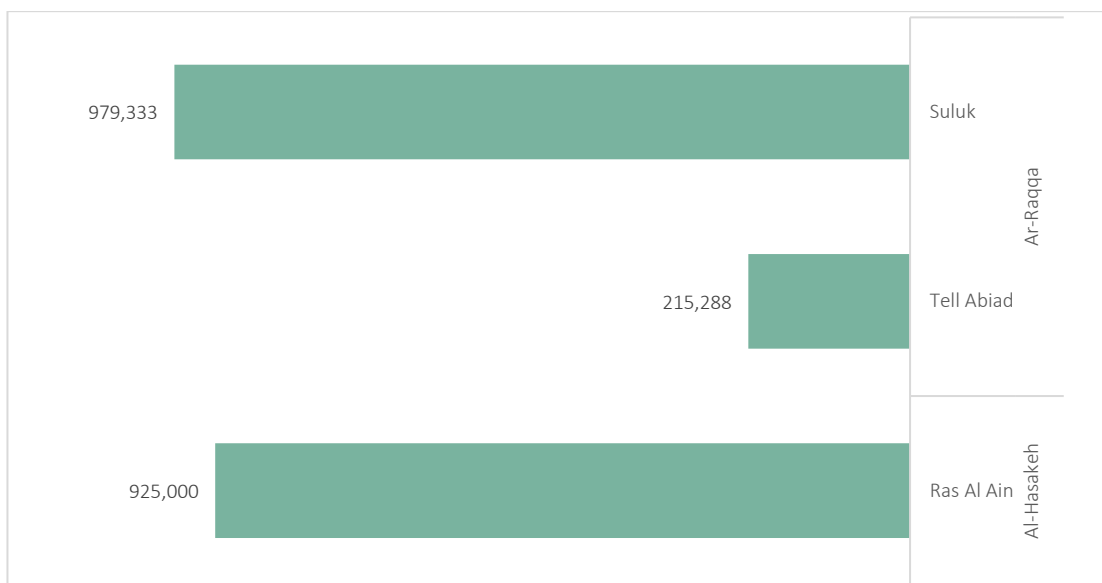
## Eighth: The agriculture and livestock sector

### 1. Areas of arable land

The total area of arable land in the opposition-controlled areas in Northern Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasakeh governorates is estimated at 2,119,621 dunums. The biggest challenges facing the agricultural sector in the region are the successive years of drought, the significant increase in fuel prices and their scarcity, the weak financing capacity of farmers due to the successive losses as a result of the drought years, the high prices of agricultural inputs in general, and the absence of any party working to provide agricultural loans to affected farmers.

Most farmers refrained from relying on rainfed cultivation after the war in Syria due to the droughts that hit the region, which led to the failure of rainfed crops.

Figure (18) Area of arable land in dunums at the sub-district level

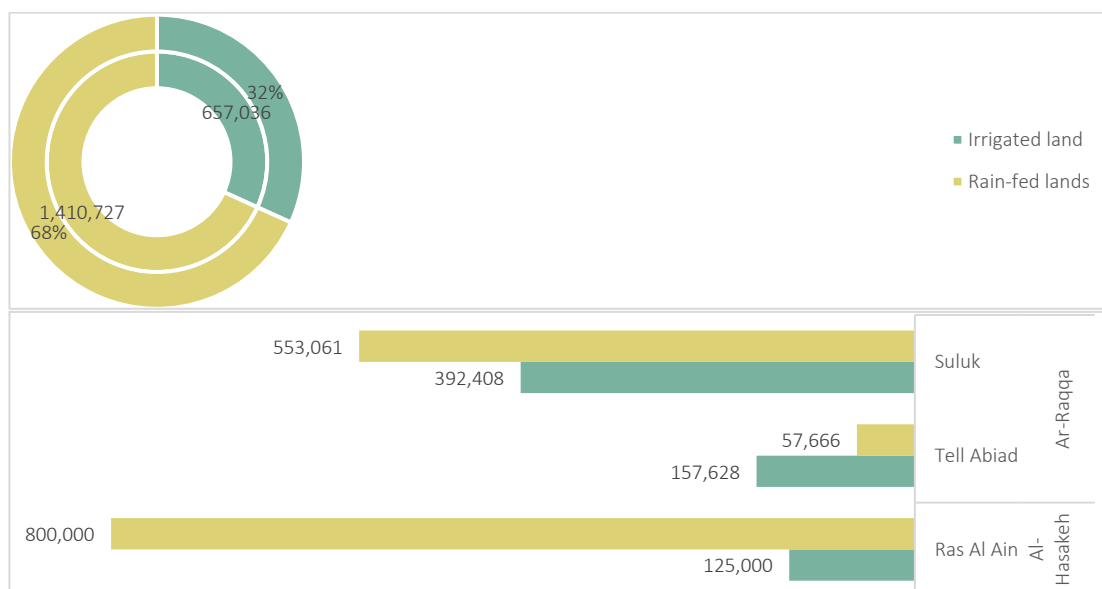


### 2. Agricultural land areas by irrigation method

The total area of irrigated land in the opposition-controlled areas in northern Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasakeh governorates is estimated at 657,036 dunums, constituting 32% of the total cultivated agricultural land. The largest area of irrigated land is located in Suluk sub-district at 392,408 dunums.

The total area of land under rain-fed land in the opposition-held areas in the north of Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasakeh governorates is estimated at 1,410,727 dunums, constituting 68% of the total cultivated agricultural land. The largest area of land under rain-fed cultivation is located in Ras Al Ain sub-district at 800,000 dunums.

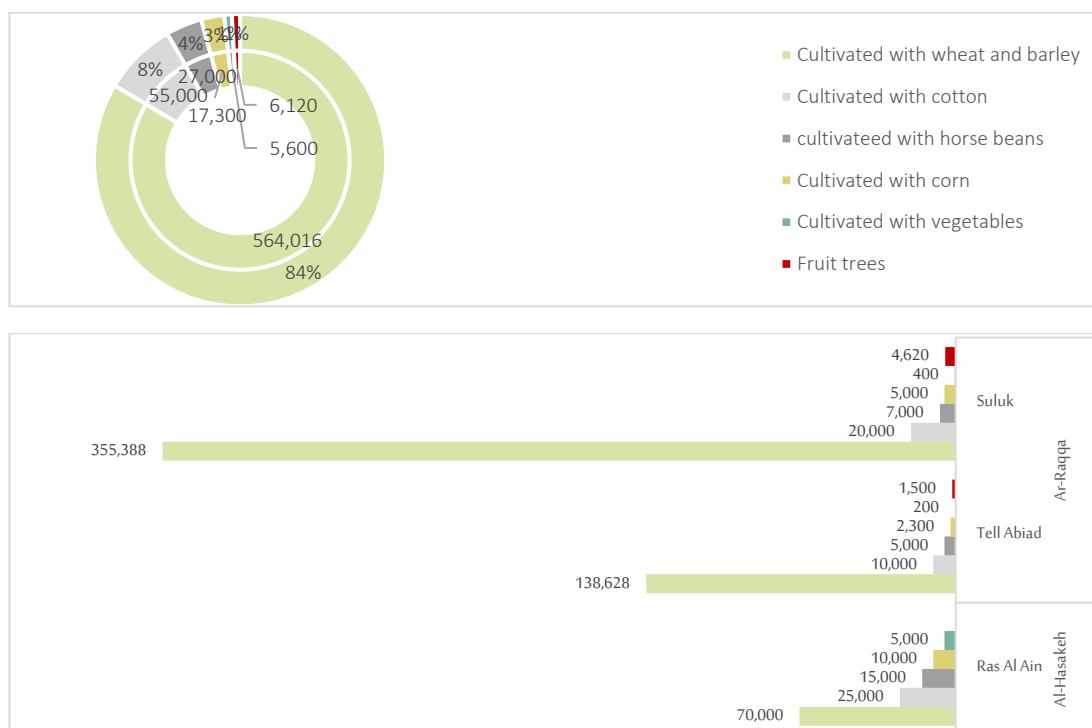
Figure (19) Agricultural land area according to irrigation method at the sub-district level



### 3. Areas of irrigated agricultural land by crop

The total area of irrigated agricultural land in the opposition-controlled areas in northern Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasakeh governorates is estimated at 657,036 dunums, 84% (564,016 dunums) of irrigated agricultural land is cultivated with wheat, 8% (55,000 dunums) is cultivated with cotton, 4% (27,000 dunums) is cultivated with beans, 3% (17,300 dunums) is cultivated with maize, 1% (5,600 dunums) is cultivated with vegetables, and 1% (6,120 dunums) is cultivated with fruit trees.

Figure (20) Area of irrigated agricultural land by crop at the sub-district level

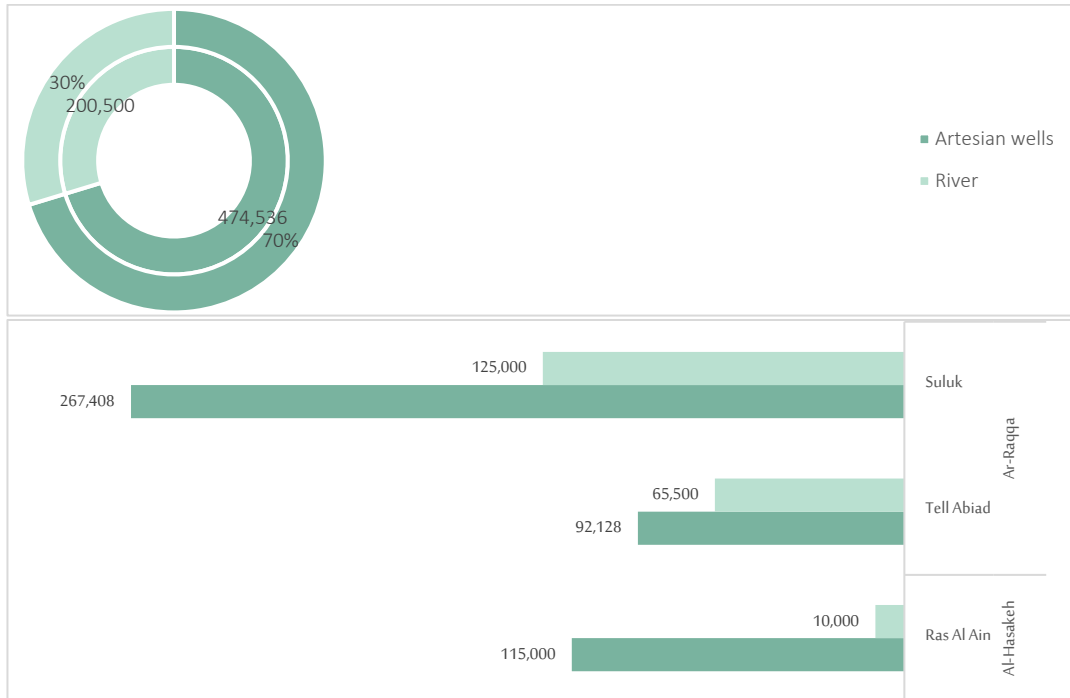




#### 4. Irrigation methods

The total area of land under irrigation in the opposition-controlled areas in northern Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasakeh governorates is estimated at 657,036 dunums, of which 70% (474,536 dunums) are irrigated through artesian wells (submersible water pumps), and 30% (200,500 dunums) are irrigated through the Jallab River in the suburbs of Tell Abiad and Suluk, and the Khabur River in the Ras Al Ain sub-district.

Figure (21) Percentages / Areas of irrigated land by irrigation methods



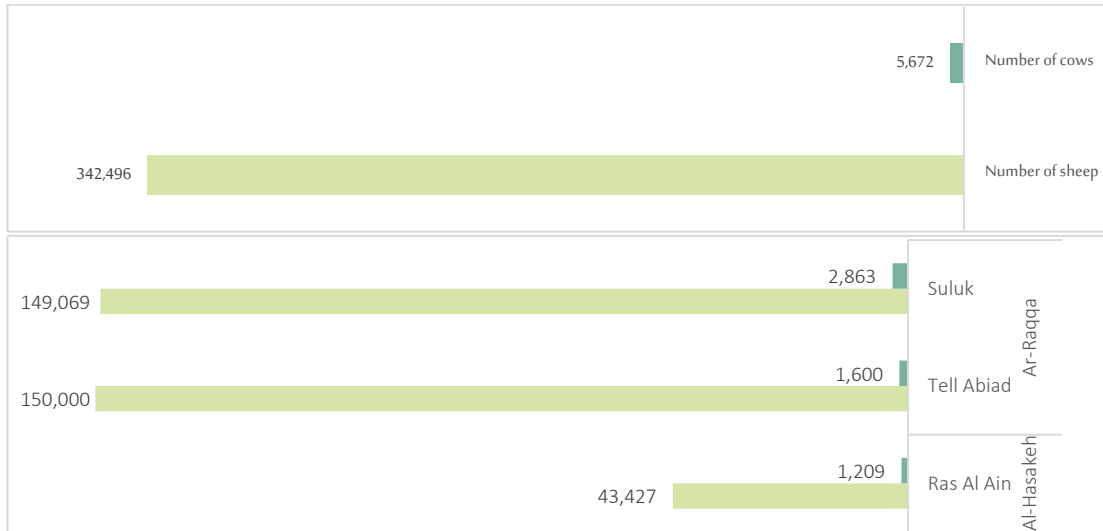
Suluk sub-district is considered to be an agricultural area, where most of its residents work in agriculture and livestock breeding, particularly in the western and northern villages, but in the eastern and south-eastern parts of the sub-district, labor in agricultural work is low in the villages, due to the lack of irrigation water and irrigation networks or rivers. As for the water wells, they are very deep, where the population needs to dig more than 300 meters to extract groundwater, which makes the expenses of extracting groundwater very large. The lands of Suluk sub-district are characterized by being level and agricultural, but they need irrigation water. Jallab river passes through the western villages of Suluk sub-district. It is worth mentioning that people used to irrigate their crops depending on the river, but the river water is bad and salty because it is wastewater from irrigating the Turkish lands.

In Ras Al Ain sub-district, agriculture has declined significantly in recent years, particularly this year, where the area of previously irrigated land was estimated at 400,000 dunums, but it has declined now to 125,000 dunums, and 90% of it is irrigated using solar energy, which most of the farmers cannot afford to install, therefore most of them resorted to selling part of the agricultural assets to install solar energy systems; a large part of the farmers resorted to debt with interest and fell under the greed of the usurers in the absence of entities that provide agricultural loans to the affected farmers. Khabour river is used to irrigate a part of the land, and it is mentioned that the river is completely dry, that it floods in some months and the farmers depend on its water for irrigation. It is estimated that 800,000 dunums of land are cultivated in Ras Al Ain sub-district, and only 20,000 dunums were planted in the last season due to poor funding, lack of necessary seeds, and drought.

## 5. Livestock

The number of sheep in the opposition-controlled areas in the northern governorates of Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasakeh is estimated at 342,496 Sheep spread in large numbers in the sub-districts of Suluk and Tell Abiad. The number of cows in the opposition-controlled areas in the northern governorates of Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasakeh is estimated at 5,671 cows spread in large numbers in Suluk sub-district.

Figure (22) Number of sheep and cows at the sub-district level



The livestock sector has also declined significantly in the past two years due to drought, high feed prices, the poor market value of livestock products, and poor marketing, which caused production costs to rise significantly beyond the capacity of breeders. The production of cow-derived products has also declined due to the high production costs and the lack of good quality feed.

## Ninth: City of Ras Al Ain

The district of Ras al-Ain enjoyed great demographic diversity before the war in Syria. There were several ethnicities, including Arabs, Kurds, Turkmen, and Chechen, and Muslims, Christians, and Yazidis. This fabric has been significantly affected in the last two decades, as the wave of immigration of the Yazidis began to increase starting in 2005, the destination being mainly Germany. In 2012, Christians and the remaining Yazidis began emigrating in a trend caused by fear of religious persecution after radical groups took control of the region. This migration did not recede with the control of the so-called Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF) over the region, as conscription was added as part of the so-called self-defense (to fight within the SDF Army), which increased pressure on all components and pushed for a new migration of the youth group. After the control of the National Army (affiliated with the opposition and supported by Turkey) over the region at the end of 2019, a new wave of displacement started, mainly towards the SDF areas. Most of those who were displaced were from the Kurdish component and the Arabs, whose family members volunteered to fight within the ranks of SDF, or even those who forced one of their relatives to serve in self-defense for fear of pursuit of security services. Currently, the region lost more than 90% of the Christian and Yazidi components in migration waves, most of which are external, and about 80% of the Kurdish component as an internal displacement to the areas controlled by SDF.

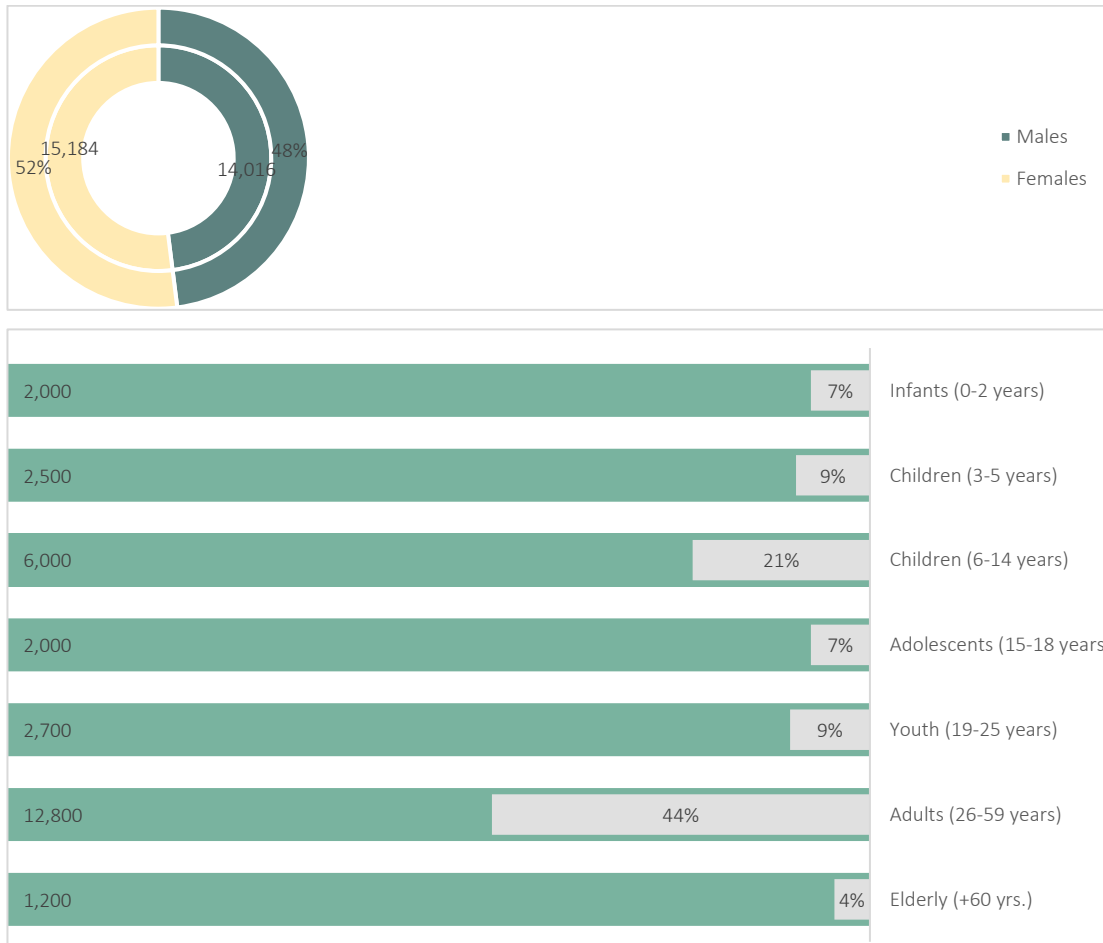
Map (2): The neighborhoods of Ras Al Ain



## 1. Population and age groups in Ras Al Ain city

According to the monthly ACU Population <sup>4</sup>Movement in Northern Syria report, the population of Ras Al-Ain was 29,200 in April 2022. Females accounted for 52% (15,184 females) of the population of Ras Al Ain, while males accounted for 48% (14,016 males).

Figure (23) The Numbers/ Percentages of the population by gender and age groups in Ras Al Ain



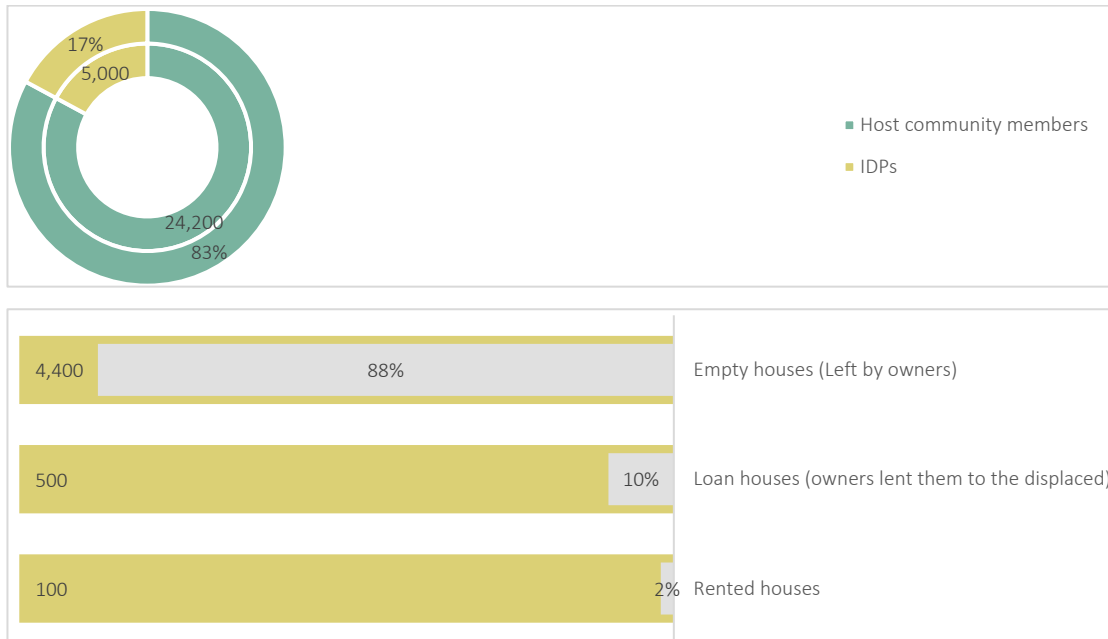
Through the demographic statistics of Ras Al-Ain city, it is noticed that the percentage of females is greater than males for all age groups for several reasons. The percentage of female births is higher than that of males, and the natural mortality rate of males is higher than that of females, as women live longer than males. Women are considered to have a longer life span than males, In Addition, young men migrated either to escape previously forced recruitment (at the time of SDF control) or to seek livelihood due to poor economic conditions in the region.

<sup>4</sup>[https://acu-sy.org/periodic\\_imu\\_reports/population-movement-in-north-syria/](https://acu-sy.org/periodic_imu_reports/population-movement-in-north-syria/)

## 2. Displaced persons and their places of distribution in Ras Al Ain

Of the total population of Ras Al Ain of 29,200, 17% (5,000) are IDPs. 88% (4,400 IDPs) of the IDPs settled in empty houses whose owners left them, 10% (500 IDPs) of the IDPs settled in loan houses whose owners left the area and lent them to the IDPs without any financial compensation, and 2% (100 IDPs) settled in rented houses.

Figure (24) Number/ Percentage of IDPs and their places of distribution in Ras Al Ain

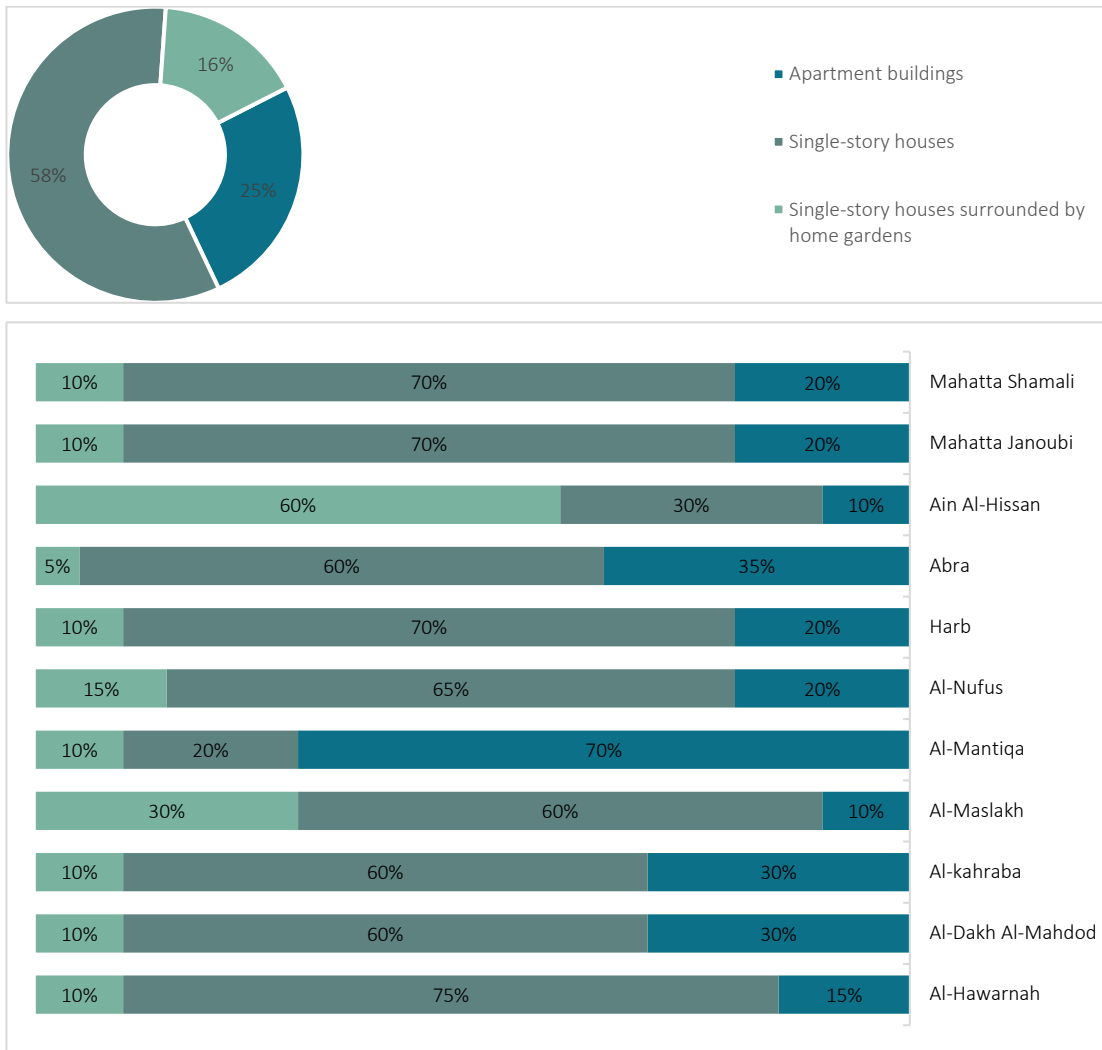


The city of Ras Al Ain has witnessed several internal displacement movements or migrations of its residents. With each change in the control over the city, some of the city's people are forced to move. These population movements left a large number of empty houses vacant and were used by IDPs because of the inability of their owners to access them. At the same time, some displaced or migrant families could hand over their homes to some families who came from their acquaintances or relatives to live in them and keep them from looting or vandalism.

## 3. Nature of Residential Buildings in Ras Al Ain City

Single-story houses without a garden surrounding the house accounted for 58% of the total houses in Ras Al Ain city. Single-story houses with a home garden surrounding the house constituted 16% of the total housing in the city, and single-story houses and the home garden were largely concentrated in the Ain Al Hissan neighborhood. Apartment buildings accounted for 25% of the total housing stock in the city, and they were concentrated in Al-Mantiqa neighborhood.

Figure (25) Percentages of residential buildings in Ras Al-Ain city by their types

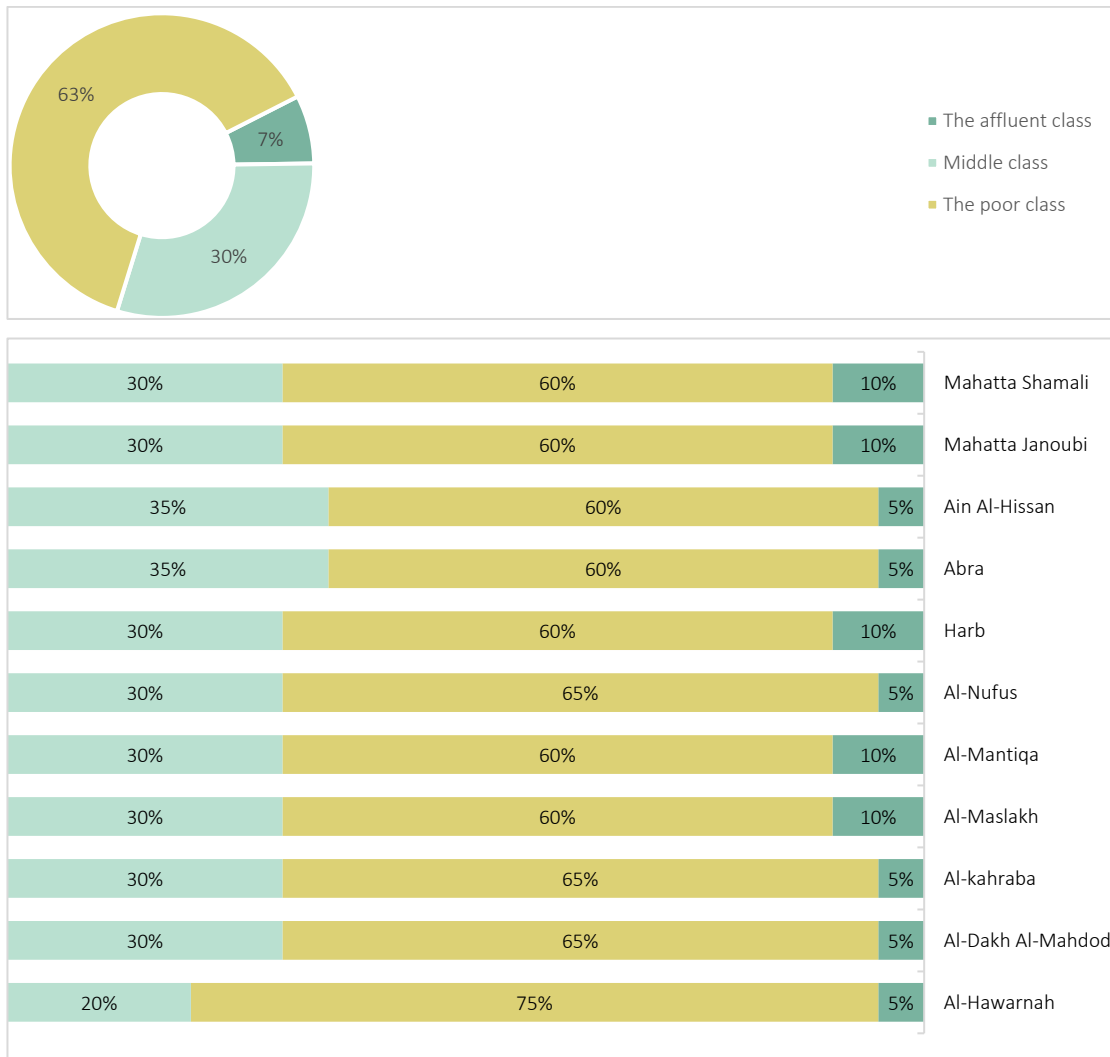


#### 4. The standard of living of the population of Ras Al Ain

Information sources confirmed that 63% of the residents of Ras Al Ain are from the poor class, whose suffering increased with the outbreak of the war in Syria, and that 30% are from the middle-income class, who can provide only their necessities, and only 7% are from the affluent class.



Figure (26) Population ratios in the city of Ras Al Ain according to their standard of living



The area of Ras Al Ain is considered agricultural, with approximately 6,500 families working in agriculture and 3,000 families working in livestock breeding. As a result of the drought in recent years, these families have become of a very low standard of living, and a large part of the population has become heavily indebted. As for the rest of the families of Ras Al Ain district, especially the residents of Ras Al Ain city, they work as employees in the departments of the opposition government as teachers or health cadres or in the rest of the government institutions with a salary not exceeding 50 US dollars, which is very low income. Most of the residents of Ras Al Ain are involved in petty trading, street vendors, or daily laborers. There is also a large portion of the unemployed in the city.

## 5. Bakeries in Ras Al Ain

There are 7 bakeries in Ras Al Ain district, 2 operational bakeries, and 4 non-operational bakeries due to lack of flour or the absence of their owners. Two of the bakeries are public properties, and 4 are private properties. The local council oversees the work of the automated bakery of Ras Al Ain, one of the largest bakeries in the region.

Table (3) Bakery information in Ras Al Ain

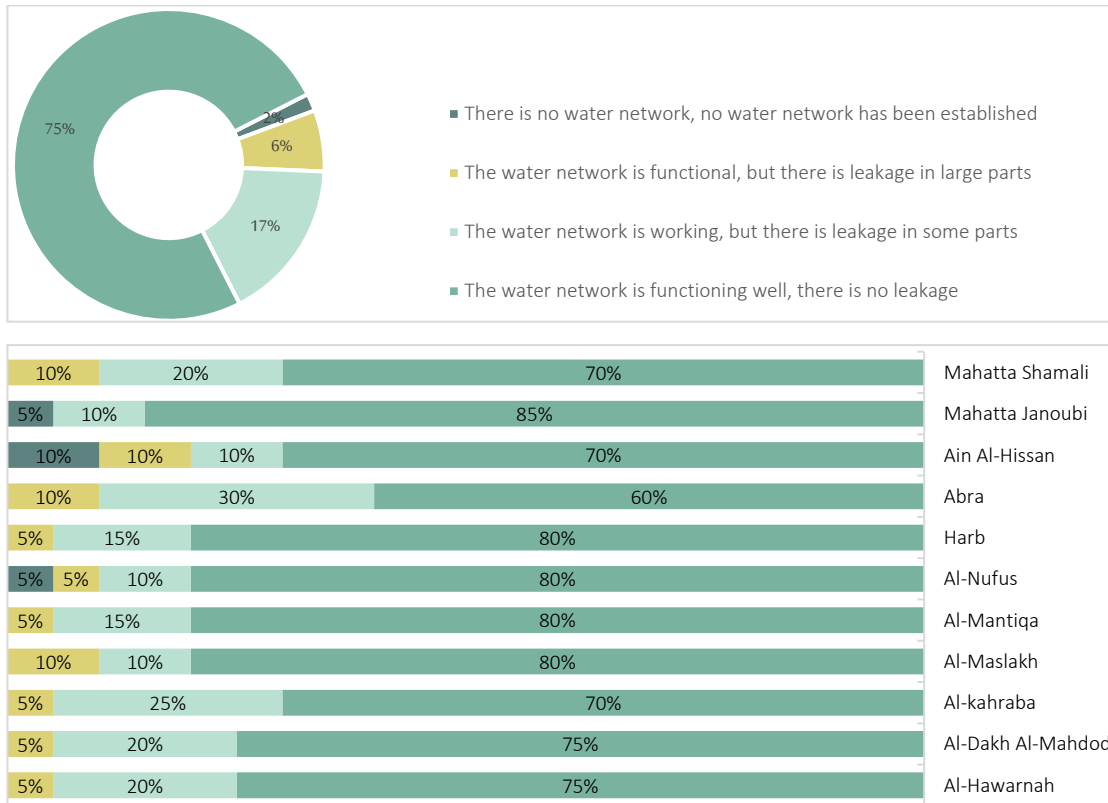
#	Bakery	Bakery ownership	Operational status	The neighborhood where the bakery is located	Bakery capacity/ kg	Current production quantity of the bakery/ kg	Funding Agency	Number of administrative staff	Number of workers	Number of technicians
1	Automated Ras Al-Ain	Public property	Operational	Al-Nufus	45,000	24000	of production and sale of bread	6	60	6
2	Al-Hadidi	Private Ownership	Operational	Al-Dakhl Al-Mahdod	5,500	4000	of production and sale of bread	1	9	2
3	Abbo	Private Ownership	Non-Operational	Ain Al-Hissan	2,500	-	-	-	-	-
4	Alsalam	Private Ownership	Non-Operational	Al-Nufus	2,500	-	-	-	-	-
5	Fathi Saud	Private Ownership	Non-Operational	Abra	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
6	Al-Nukhba	Private Ownership	Non-Operational	Al-Nufus	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
7	The White Hands	Public property	Non-Operational	Mahatta Janounbi	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Total								7	69	8

The local council in Ras Al Ain supervises the provision of bread mainly through the automated bakery, which receives flour support from the Turkish AFAD organization. The local council has set the price of a bread packet at three Turkish liras, and the weight of the packet and the number of loaves therein have changed from time to time. At the time of drafting this report, the packet contained nine loaves and weighed 850 grams. The bread is sold to agents who distribute it to the towns of Ras Al-Ain sub-district. Only two private bakeries are operating in the Ras Al Ain sub-district, one Al-Hadidi Bakery in the city of Ras Al Ain and another private bakery in the town of Al Amiriyah. AFAD Turkish organization also provides them with flour at a subsidized price, and the two bakeries sell bread directly or through the agents.

## 6. Water Network in Ras Al Ain

The study showed that the water network in 75% of the neighborhoods of Ras Al Ain is functioning well, and there is no leakage in their parts. In 17% of the neighborhoods, the water network is functioning, but there is water leakage from some parts. In 6% of the neighborhoods, the water network is functioning, but there is water leakage in large part. In 2% of the districts of Ras Al Ain, the city does not have a public water network.

Figure (27) Percentage of water network destruction in Ras Al Ain



There are 66 wells in the district of Ras Al Ain, of which 11 feed the city four hours a day and 55 feed part of the towns of Ras Al Ain sub-district. Some of these wells were powered by electricity from the Turkish electricity network and operated by the local council. The rest of the wells either need maintenance or power to work. These wells do not feed the entire countryside of Ras al-Ain, where a large number of villages are located outside the drinking groundwater basin.

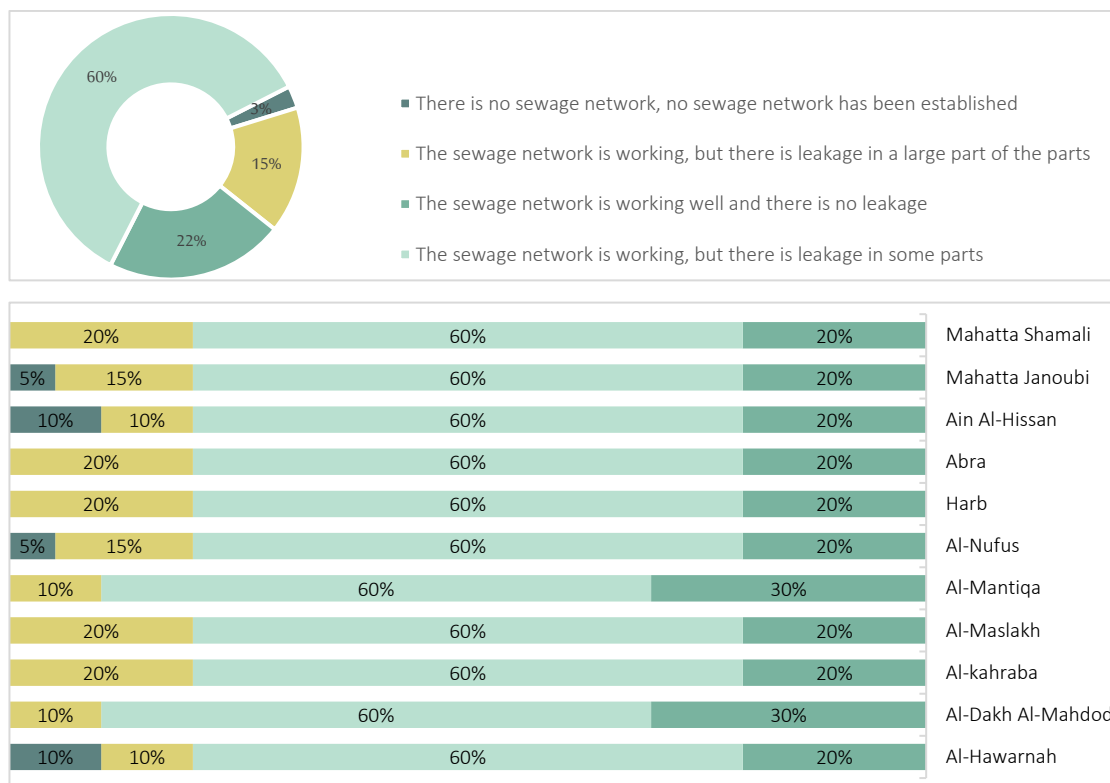
As of the date of drafting this report, the water service in the Ras Al Ain sub-district is free of charge. There is information on the intention of the local council to collect a fee for the water service received from the water network. Villages in which groundwater is not potable rely on water trucking for 12,000 Syrian pounds for the 1,000-liter tank.

In addition to these wells, there are 32 wells in the village of Allouk east of the city of Ras Al Ain, 16 of which are operated. These wells pump water through Allouk station to Al-Hasakeh city and some surrounding villages. This station is supplied with electricity from Al-Suweidiya power station, which is under the control of the so-called Syrian Democratic Forces (SDF). The plant had previously been subject to a water-for-electricity agreement, but the agreement had been suspended for more than a year. The SDF deliberately cut off the electricity supply to the area. When Allouk station stopped working, SDF mobilized the public opinion against the National Army and Turkey as a result of cutting off water to the city of Al-Hasakeh. Then the station returned to work without electricity being re-connected to the area. It should be noted that the power cut is similar to the impact of the water cut. All wells in the Ras Al Ain district operate on electricity, and from that date, they stopped until recently, and some of them are still not functioning. At the time of drafting this report, more than a year has passed since SDF cut off the electricity from the area.

## 7. Sewage Network in Ras Al Ain City

The study showed that the sewage network in 22% of the neighborhoods of Ras Al Ain is well functioning, and there is no leakage within its parts. 60% of the neighborhoods have a well-functioning sewage system, but there is leakage in some parts. In 15% of neighborhoods, the sewage system is functioning well, but there is leakage in large part of the neighborhood. There is no sewage network in 3% of the neighborhoods, as these neighborhoods have recently expanded, and no sewage network has been established.

Figure (28) Percentage of the destruction of the sewage network in the city of Ras Al Ain



A part of the Ras Al Ain sub-district countryside has sewage networks, but the bulk depends on irregular septic tanks (without gravel layers). The sewage network is discharged either into some of the valleys or into the course of the Khabur River. Diesel engines dislodge septic tanks through direct suction, and water is pumped to agricultural land close to villages.

The city of Ras Al Ain has a sewage network that is supposed to be discharged toward the Khabur River. Still, the deterioration of the parts of the network and its poor engineering leads to the infiltration of the wastewater towards groundwater 100%. Studies estimate that the sewage network in Ras Al Ain is completely worn out and needs maintenance or a new sewage network to prevent groundwater contamination with sewage.

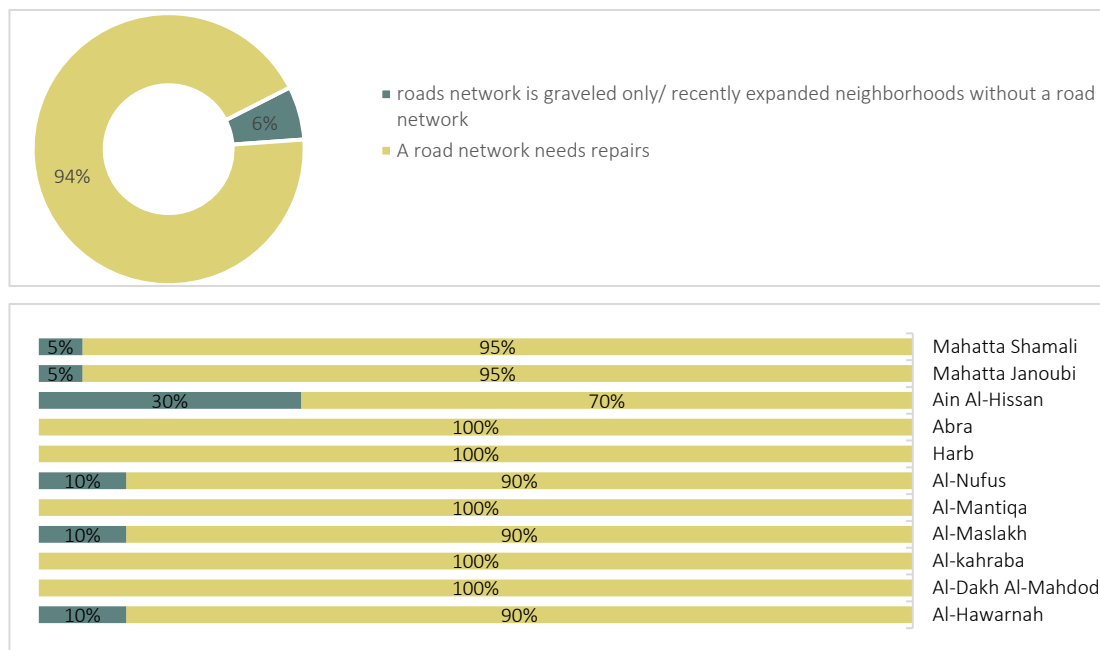
### 8. Electricity Network in Ras Al Ain

AK Energy feeds Ras Al Ain city with electricity for 2.86 TL per kilowatt/hour for domestic usage and 5.26 TL per kilowatt/hour for business usage. The collection is done through prepayment by filling a card at the company's headquarters. The eastern countryside is powered by the electricity supplied by Allouk water wells station. As for the western and southern countryside, it has been without electricity for almost a year. It was powered from the Tishreen Dam free of charge in exchange for operating Allouk wells and pumping its water to the city of Al-Hasakeh. Suddenly, SDF stopped implementing the electricity-for-water agreement and cut off the electricity to the area; however, the work of Allouk water wells water station continued with the pumping of water to Al-Hasakeh city.

### 9. Road Network in Ras Al Ain

The study showed that the road network needs simple repairs (restoration) in 94% of the neighborhoods of Ras Al Ain, while 6% of the neighborhoods have recently expanded and do not contain any equipped roads (graveled roads only).

Figure (29) Percentage of the destruction of the road network in Ras Al Ain



## Tenth: Tell Abiad City

Tell Abiad city is the center of the sub-district of Tell Abiad in Ar-Raqqa Governorate. The city consists of 14 neighborhoods after the expansion of the city into the towns of Al-Qaysum, Al-Atiq, and Ain Al-Arous, (Abu Kraya, Al-Iskan (New City), Al-Basateen, Al-Sakhani, Al-Suq neighborhood, Al-Shalal, Al-Anbarji, Al-Masakin neighborhood, Al-Qaysum, Al-Ateeq, Tal Akjal, Ain Al-Arous, and Al-Jisir). The area of the city is 8 square kilometers.

Map (3) The neighborhoods of Tell Abiad City

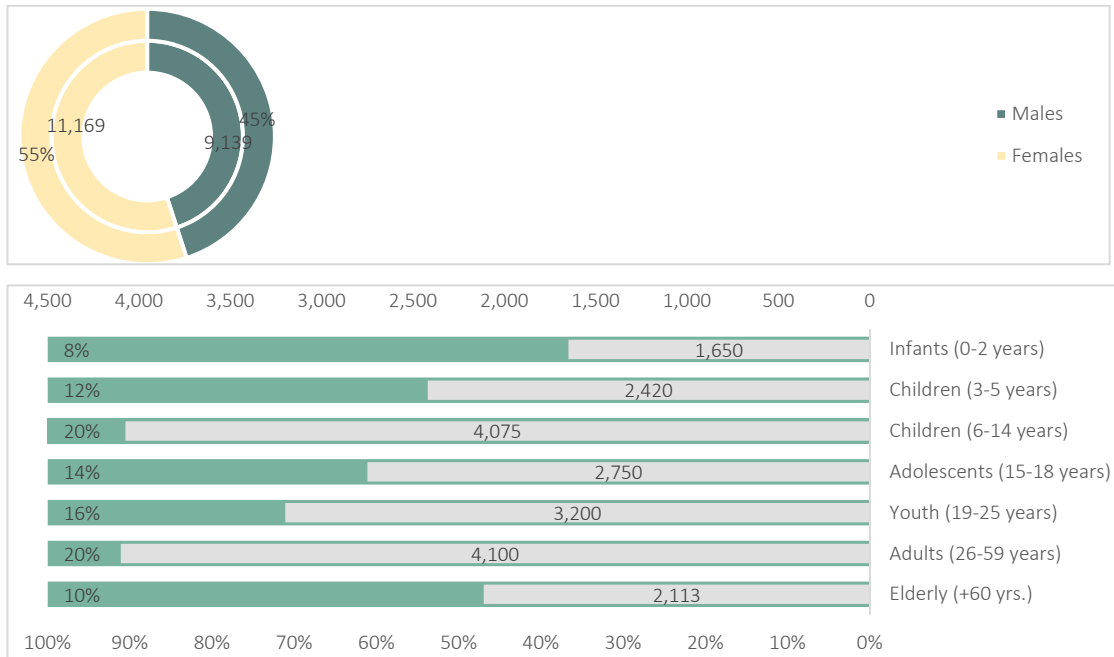




## 1. Population and age groups in Tell Abiad city

According to the monthly ACU Population <sup>5</sup>Movement in Northern Syria report, the population of Tell Abiad was 20,308 in April 2022. Females accounted for 55% (11,169 females) of the city's population, while males accounted for 45% (9,139 males).

Figure (30) The Numbers/ Percentages of the population by gender and age groups in Tell Abiad



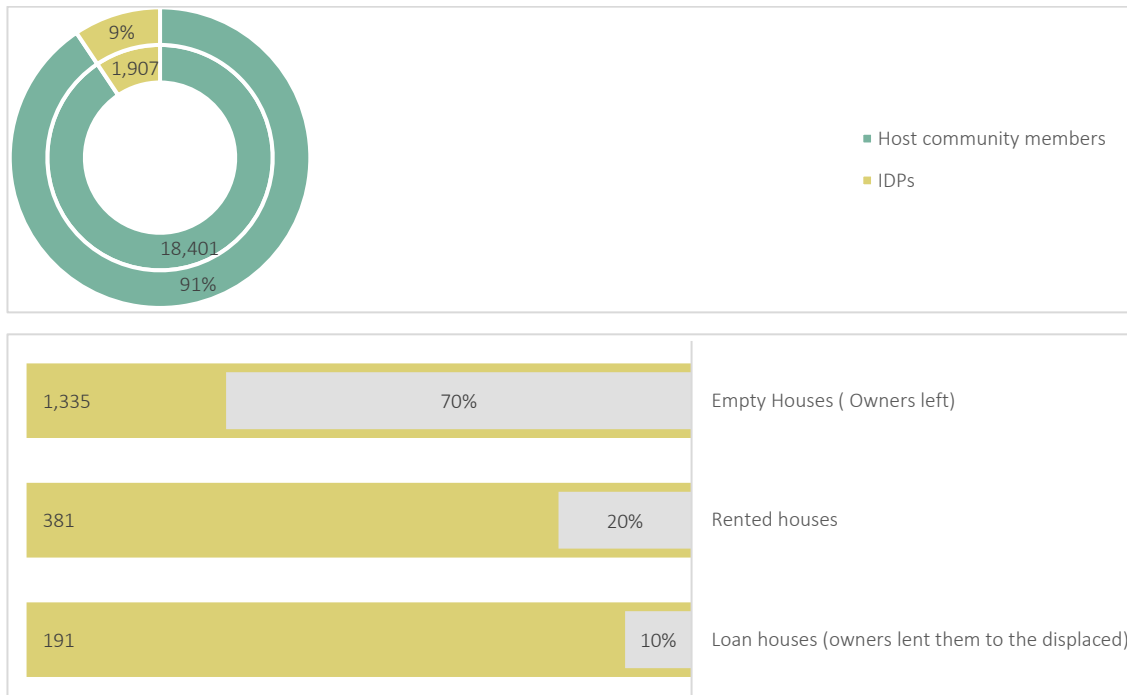
Through the demographic statistics of Tell Abiad city, it is noticed that the percentage of females is larger than males for all age groups for several reasons. The percentage of female births is higher than that of males, and the natural mortality rate of males is higher than that of females, as women live longer than males. In addition, young men emigrated fleeing military conscription (when SDF was in control) or securing their living due to the deteriorating living conditions.

## 2. IDPs and their places of distribution in Tell Abiad

IDPs constituted 9% (1,907 IDPs) of the total population of Tell Abiad of 20,308. 70% (1,335 IDPs) of IDPs settled in empty houses left by their owners, and 20% (381 IDPs) of IDPs settled in rented houses. 10% (191 IDPs) settled in loan houses whose owners left the area and lent it to the IDPs without any financial compensation.

<sup>5</sup>[https://acu-sy.org/periodic\\_imu\\_reports/population-movement-in-north-syria/](https://acu-sy.org/periodic_imu_reports/population-movement-in-north-syria/)

Figure (31) Number/ Percentage of IDPs and their places of distribution in Tell Abiad

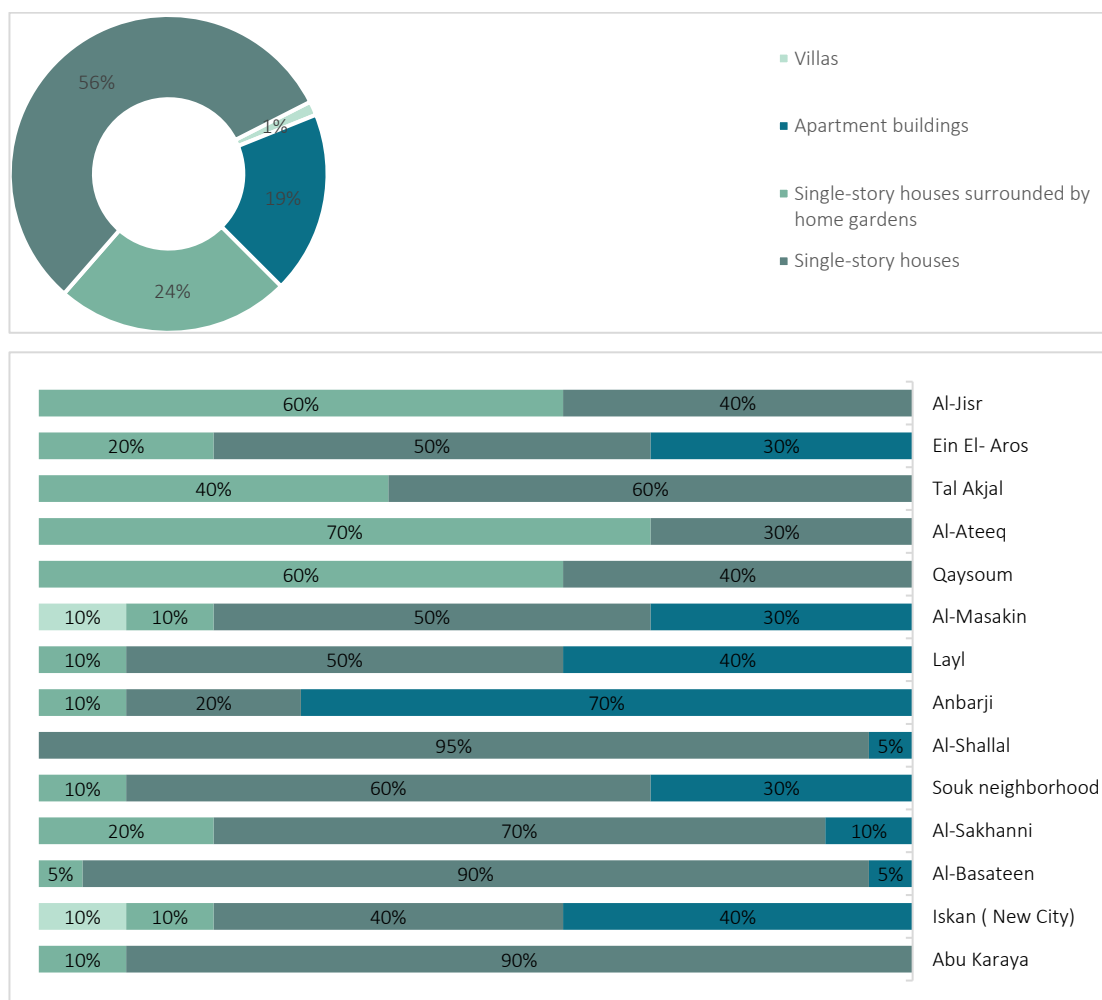


Tell Abiad city has witnessed several internal displacement movements or migration of its residents. With each change in the control over the city, some of the city's people are forced to move. These population movements left a large number of empty houses unoccupied and were used by IDPs because of the inability of their owners to access them. At the same time, some displaced or migrant families could hand over their homes to some families who came from their acquaintances or relatives to live in them and keep them from looting or vandalism.

### 3. Nature of Residential Buildings in Tell Abiad

Single-story houses without a garden surrounding them accounted for 56% of the total houses in Tell Abiad city. Single-story houses with a home garden surrounding the house constituted 24% of the total housing in the city, and single-story houses and the home garden were largely concentrated in Al-Ateeq and Al-Qaysum neighborhoods. Apartment buildings accounted for 19% of the total housing stock in the city, and they were concentrated in the Al-Anbarji neighborhood.

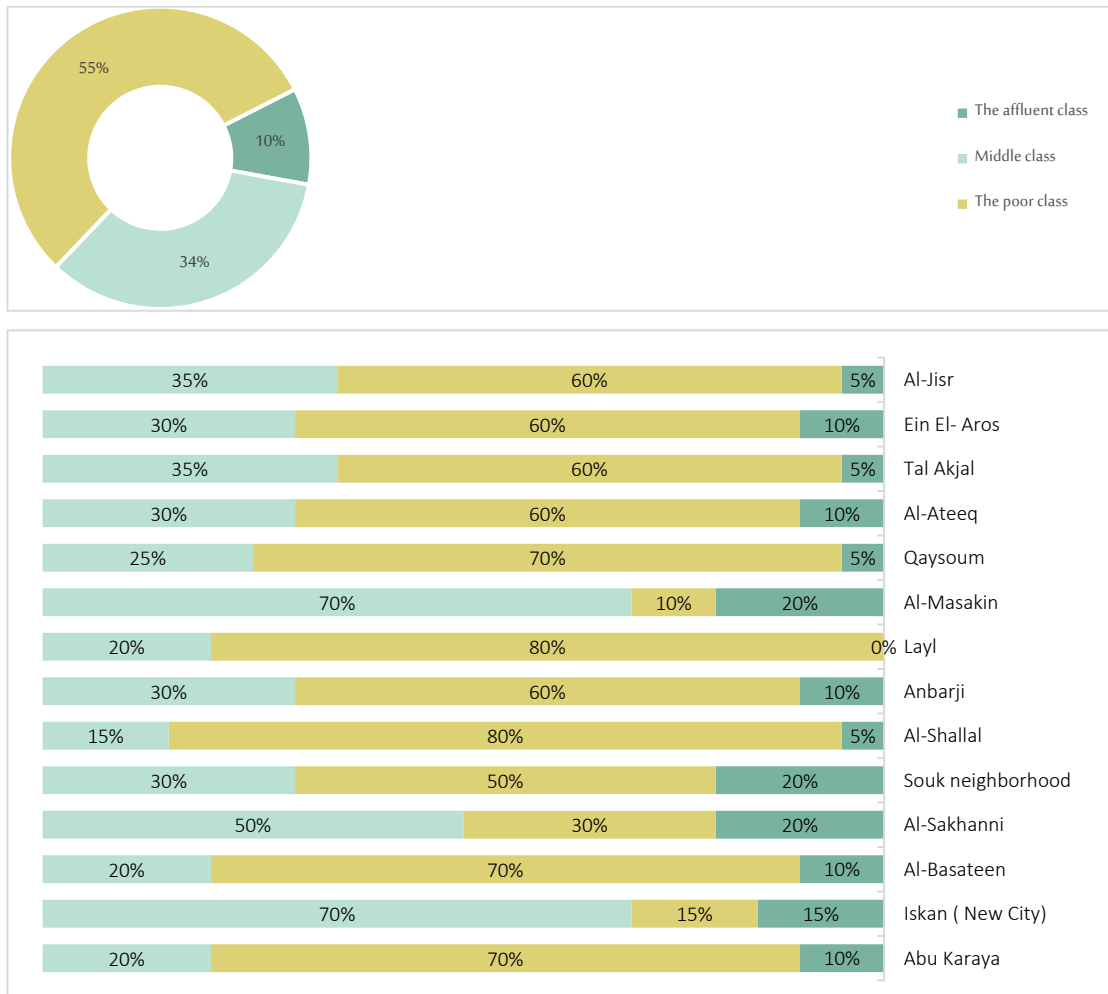
Figure (32) Percentages of residential buildings in Tell Abiad by their types



#### 4. The standard of living of the population in Tell Abiad

Information sources confirmed that 55% of the residents of Tell Abiad city are from the poor class, whose suffering increased with the outbreak of the war in Syria, that 34% are from the middle-income class, who can provide only their necessities, and that only 10% are from the affluent class.

Figure (33) Percentage of the population in Tell Abiad city by their standard of living



Tell Abiad is an agricultural area, and most of its population is engaged in agriculture and livestock breeding. As a result of the drought in recent years, these families have had a very low standard of living, and a large part of the population has become heavily indebted. Construction within the city has also declined in recent years due to high prices of construction materials which led to the cessation of skilled and daily work in construction. The response of humanitarian organizations in the region declined, and the response of a large part of them stopped, as these organizations contributed to improving the income of poor families and stimulating the economy.

## 5. Bakeries in Tell Abiad

There are 6 bakeries in the city of Tell Abiad, only one bakery is operating, and 4 bakeries are non-operational due to the lack of flour or the absence of their owners. A gym was constructed instead of Al-Iskan bakery. All bakeries in Tell Abiad are privately owned except the new automated bakery owned by the local council.

Table (4) Bakery Information in Tell Abiad City

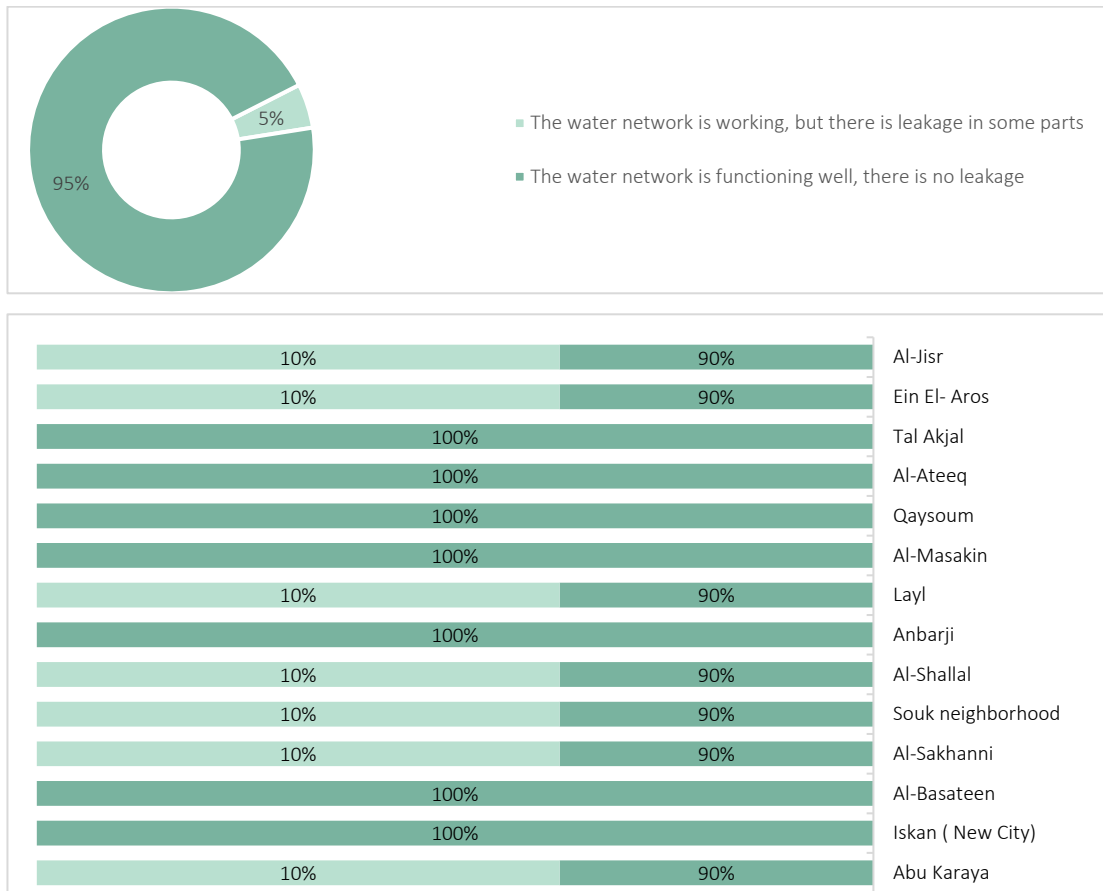
#	Name of bakery	Bakery ownership	Operational status	The neighborhood where the bakery is located	production capacity/ kg	Current production quantity of the bakery/ kg	Funding entity	Number of administrators	Number of workers	Number of technicians
1	Al-Iskan	Public property	Non-operational	Al-Madinah Al-Jadida	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
2	Al-Homsi	Private Ownership	Non-operational	Al-Ateeq	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
3	The New Automated	Public property	Operational	Ein Elarus	25,000	18,500	Bread production and selling	4	10	1
4	Ein Elarus	Private Ownership	Non-operational	Ein Elarus	2,000	-	-	-	-	-
5	Al-Alo	Private Ownership	Non-operational	Al-Sakhani	1,000	-	-	-	-	-
6	Municipality	Public property	Non-operational	Al-Masakin	4,000	-	-	-	-	-
Total								4	10	1

The new automated bakery distributes bread to bread distribution centers within the city of Tell Abiad and the neighboring villages. The bakery belongs to the local council, and the pack containing 30 loaves is sold for 10 Turkish liras.

## 6. Water network in Tell Abiad

The study showed that the water network in 95% of the neighborhoods of Tell Abiad is functioning well, and there is no leakage in their parts. In only 5% of the neighborhoods, the water network is functioning, but there is water leakage in some parts.

Figure (34) Percentage of water network destruction in Tell Abiad city

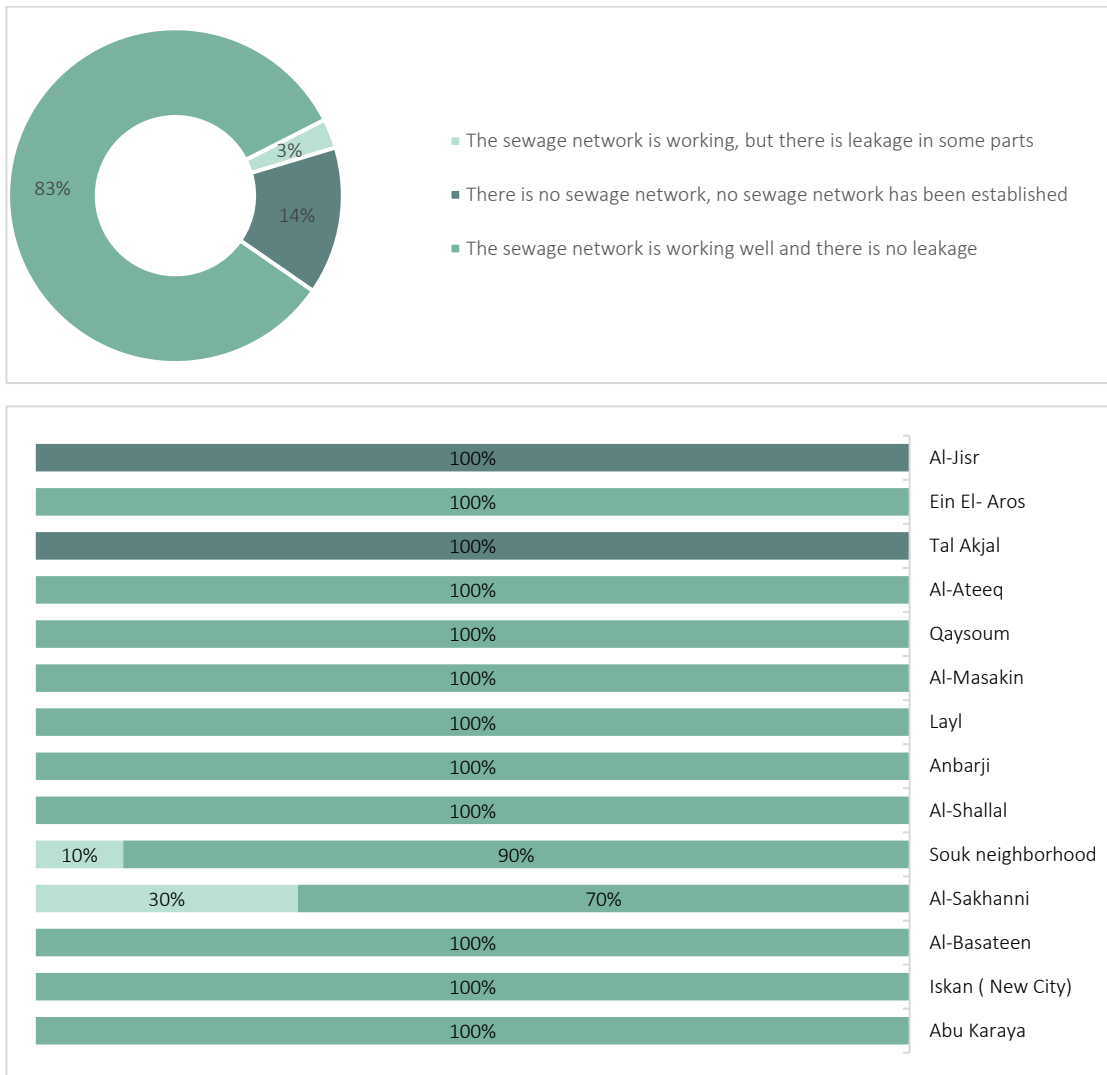


Water is pumped from the Tell Abiad water station, which has 4 wells, and there is also a water well in each of the residential neighborhoods, the bridge, Al-Qaysoum, and Ain Al-Arous. These wells pump water to homes through the public water network free of charge.

## 7. Sewerage network in Tell Abiad

The study showed that 83% of the neighborhoods of Tell Abiad city are well functioning, and there is no leakage within their parts, and 3% of the neighborhoods are well functioning. Still, there is leakage in some parts, while there is no sewage network in 14% of the neighborhoods, as these neighborhoods have recently expanded, and no sewage network has been established for them.

Figure (35) Percentage of the destruction of the sewage network in Tell Abiad city



There is a sewage network in the city of Tell Abiad connected to a drain that transports wastewater out of the city and flows into the Jallab River. The part of the sewage system for moving wastewater from outside the city to the Jallab River was open, and, at the time of drafting this report, pipes were being placed to cover this part of the system. The sewage network within the city needs to be rehabilitated due to water leakage through the damaged parts of the network.

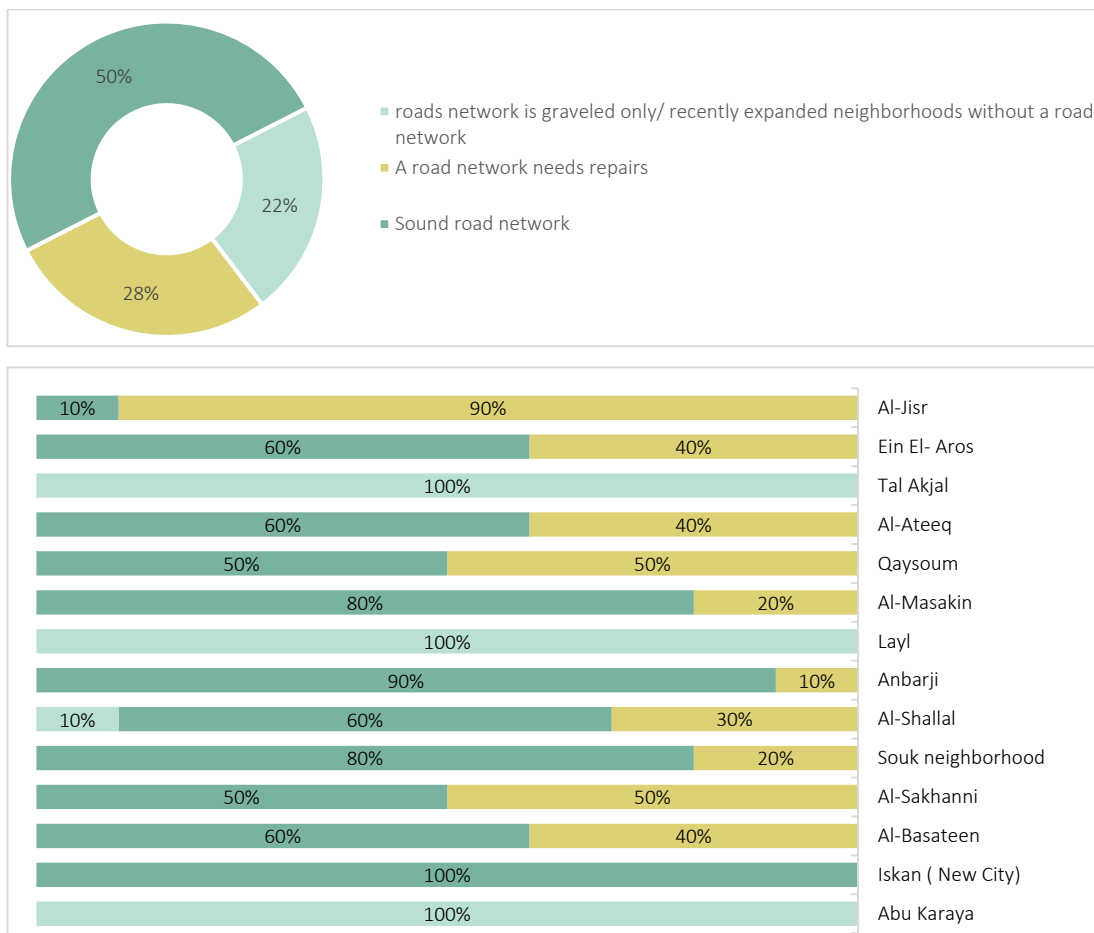
## 8. Electricity Network in Tell Abiad City

The AK Energy Turkish company feeds Tell Abiad city electricity for 2.86 Turkish liras per kilowatt for domestic usage and 5.26 Turkish liras per kilowatt for businesses. The collection is done through pre-payment by charging a card at the company's headquarters. The electricity network is intact in Tell Abiad city neighborhoods and needs regular maintenance only.

## 9. Road Network in Tell Abiad city

The study showed that the road network needs simple repairs (restoration) in 28% of Tell Abiad. In comparison, 22% of the neighborhoods have recently expanded and do not contain any equipped roads (graveled roads only).

Figure (36) Percentage of the destruction of the road network in Tell Abiad

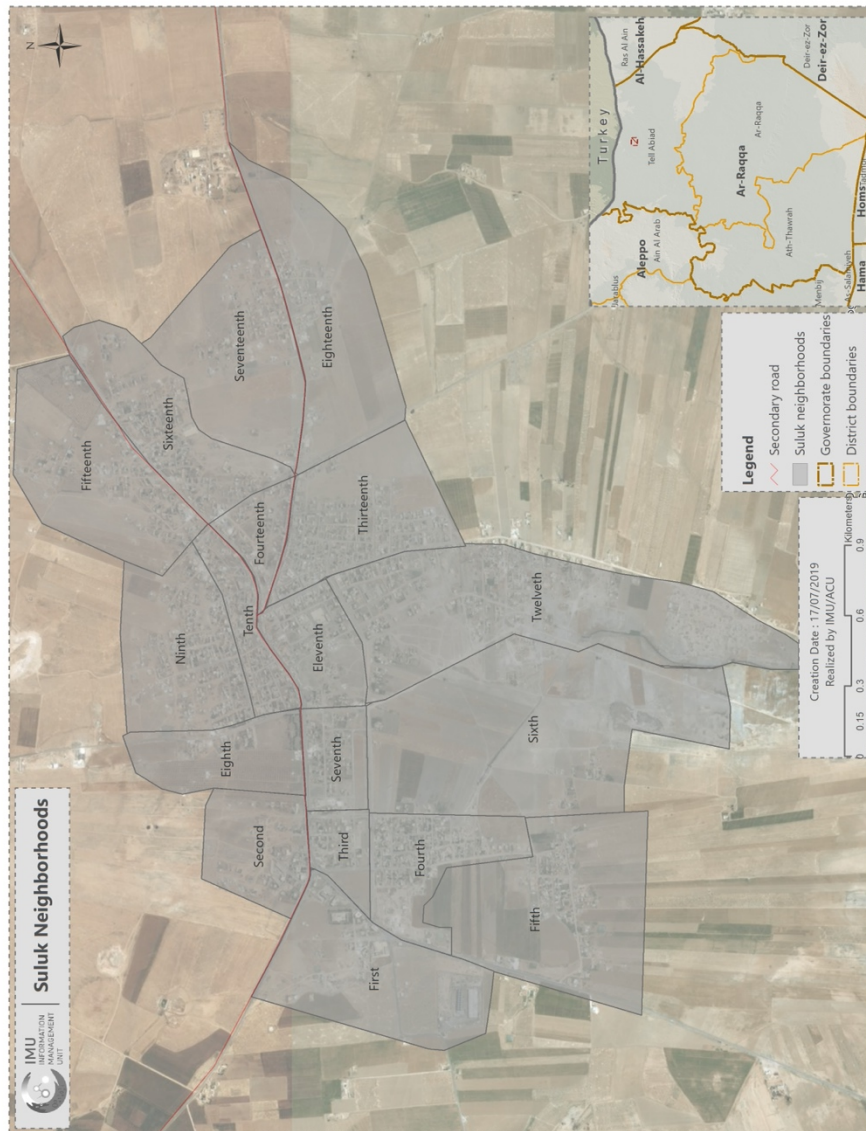




## Eleventh: Suluk City

Suluk city is the center of Suluk sub-district in Raqqa governorate. The city consists of 9 neighborhoods (the Northern, the Southern, the Northern Industrial area, Ghabeen, Al-Magat, Al-Mukhtalata, Al-Hamliyya, Tareq Al-Mastoor, and Tahounat Mesto or what is known as Kataf). The area of the city is 8.5 square kilometers. There are many archaeological villages and valleys, but they are semi-arid in the summer. In winter, when it rains, these valleys have water and flood.

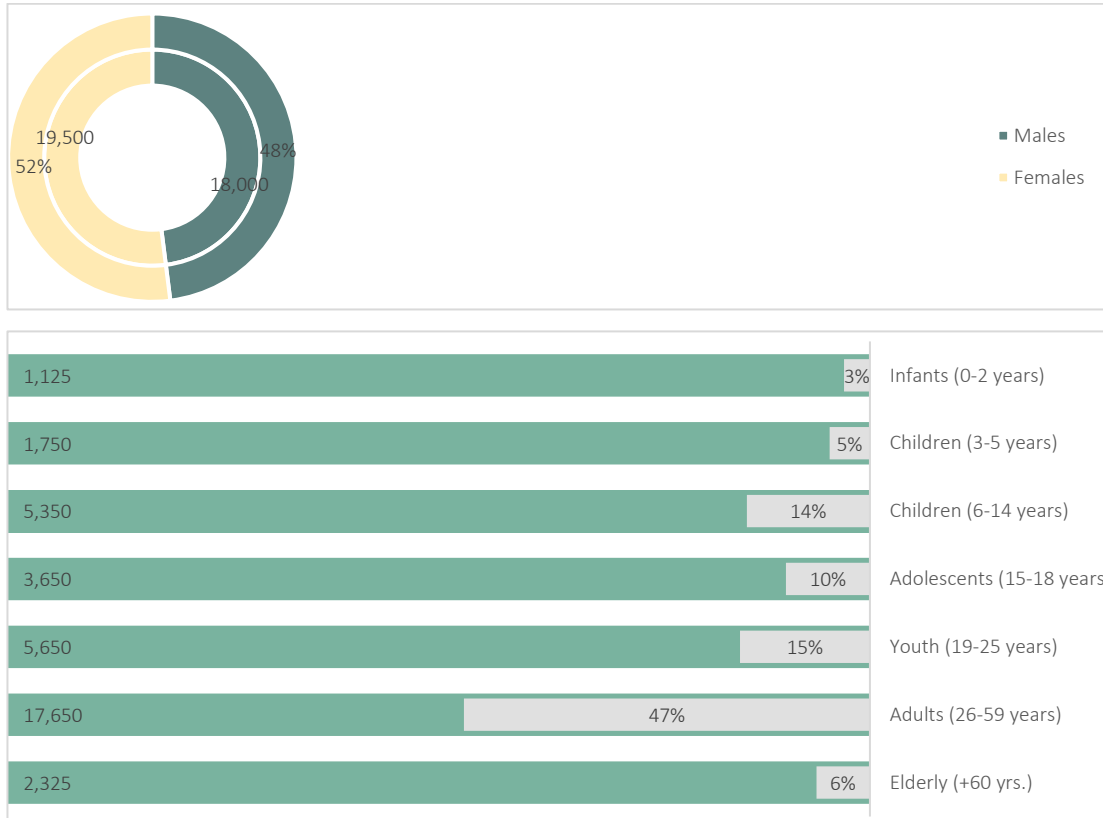
Map (4): The neighborhoods of Suluk City



## 1. Population and age groups in Suluk city

According to the report of the Population <sup>6</sup>Movement in Northern Syria issued by the ACU every month, the population of Suluk city reached 37,000 in April 2022, and females accounted for 52% (19,500 females) of the population while males accounted for 48% (18,000 males).

Figure (37) The Numbers/ Percentages of the population by gender and age groups in Suluk city



The study showed that the majority of the population of Suluk city are Arabs, while Turkmen accounted for no more than 5% of the total population.

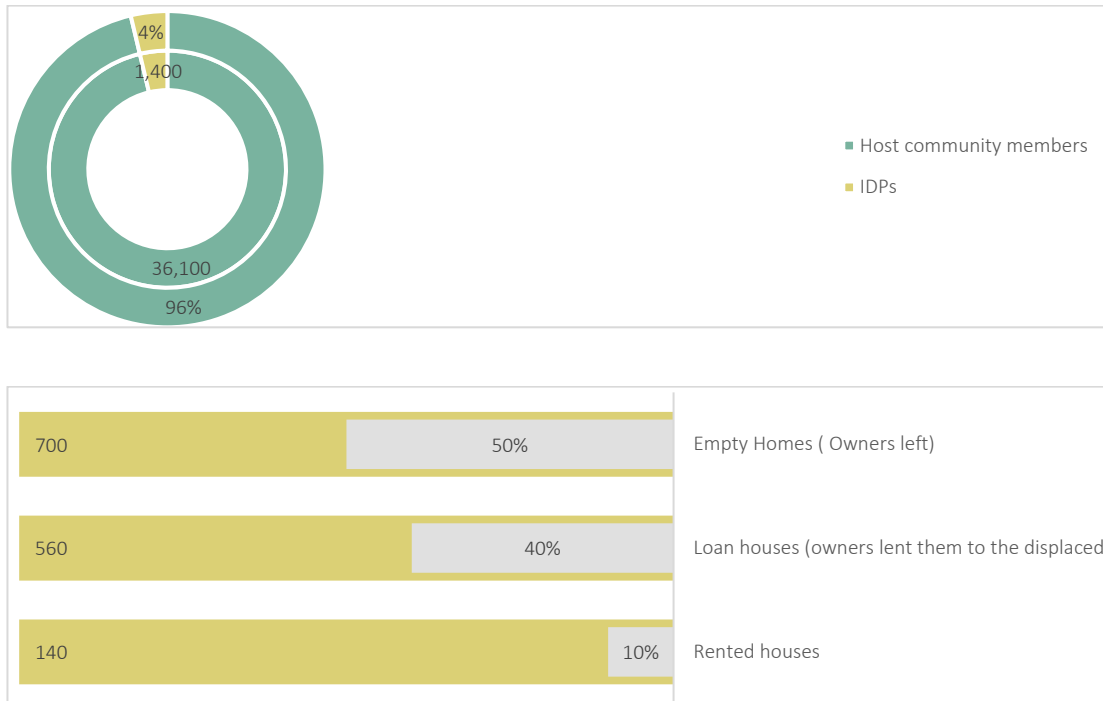
The demographic statistics of Suluk city show that the percentage of females is greater than males for all age groups for several reasons. The percentage of female births is higher than that of males, and the natural mortality rate of males is higher than that of females, as women live longer than males. In addition, young men emigrated fleeing military conscription (when SDF was in control) or securing their living due to the deteriorating living conditions.

<sup>6</sup> [https://acu-sy.org/periodic\\_imu\\_reports/population-movement-in-north-syria/](https://acu-sy.org/periodic_imu_reports/population-movement-in-north-syria/)

## 2. IDPs and their places of distribution in Suluk city

IDPs constituted 4% (1,400 IDPs) of the total 37,500 population of Suluk city. 50% (700 IDPs) of the IDPs settled in empty houses left by their owners, and 40% (560 IDPs) settled in loan houses whose owners left the area and lent them to the IDPs without any financial compensation. 10% (140 IDPs) of IDPs settled in rented houses.

Figure (38) Number/ Percentage of IDPs and their places of distribution in Suluk



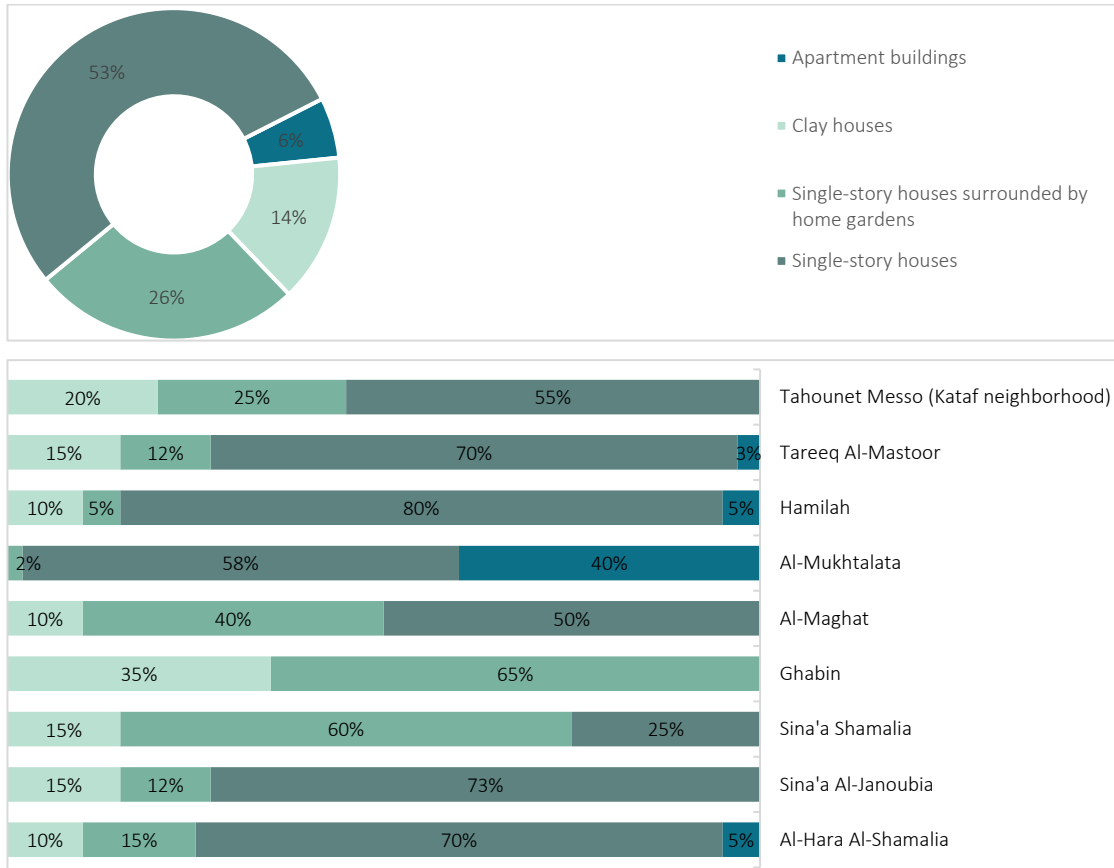
Suluk city has witnessed several internal displacement movements or migrations of its residents. With each change in the control over the city, some of the people of the city are forced to move. These population movements left many empty houses unoccupied and were used by IDPs because of the inability of their owners to access them. At the same time, some displaced or migrant families could hand over their homes to some families who came from their acquaintances or relatives to live in them and keep them from looting or vandalism.

## 3. Nature of Residential Buildings in Suluk city

Single-story houses without a garden surrounding the house accounted for 53% of the total houses in Suluk city. Single-story houses with a home garden surrounding the house constituted 26% of the total dwellings in the city of Suluk, and the single-story houses and home gardens were concentrated mainly in the northern industrial neighborhoods of al-Ghabin and Al-Maghat. Mud houses accounted for 14% of the total housing stock in Suluk city and were concentrated

mainly in Ghabin neighborhood. Apartment buildings accounted for 6% of the total housing stock in the city, and they were concentrated in Al-Mukhtalata neighborhood.

Figure (39) Percentages of residential buildings in Suluk city by their types

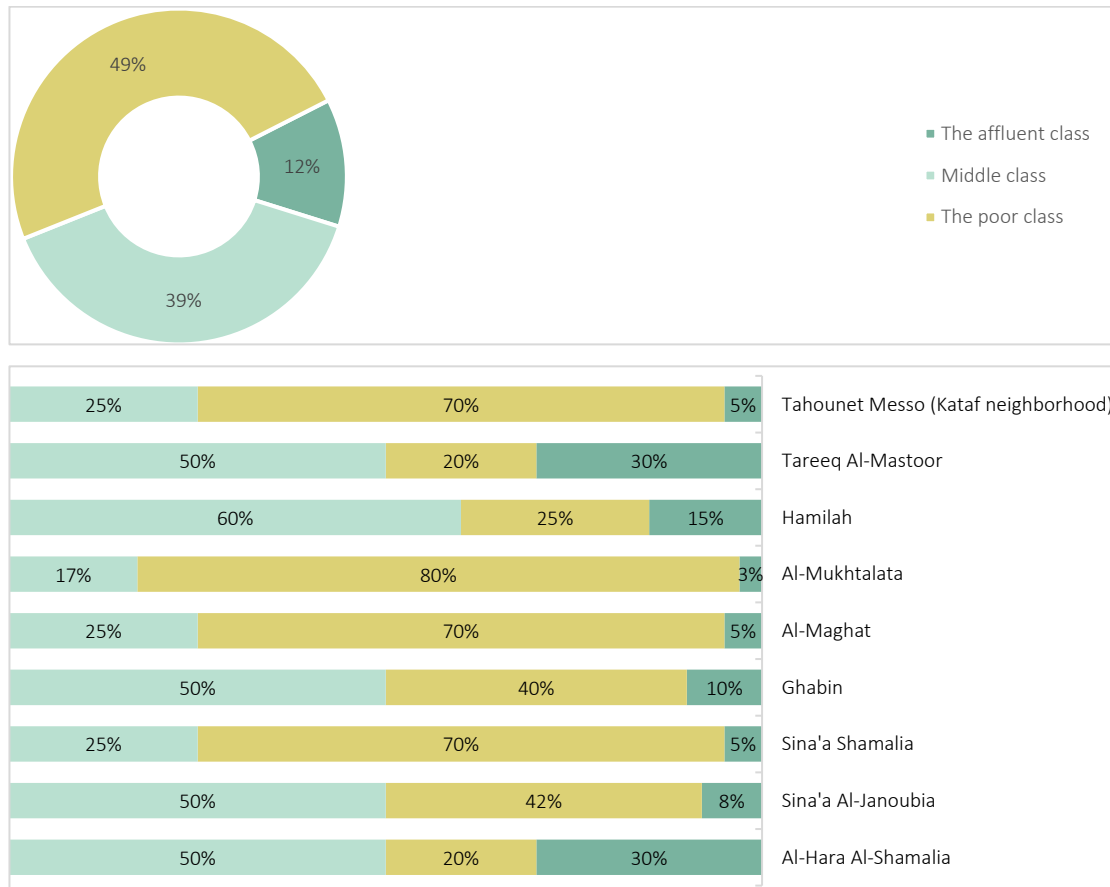


The study showed that the percentage of destruction does not exceed 1% of the total residential buildings in Suluk city, and the damaged residential buildings were concentrated in the northern industrial neighborhood. The destruction of these residential buildings is described as simple, as it does not exceed openings in the walls and the destruction of some windows and doors.

#### 4. The standard of living of the population in Suluk city

Information sources confirmed that 49% of the residents of Sukuk city are from the poor class, whose suffering increased with the outbreak of the war in Syria, that 39% are from the middle-income class, who can provide only their basic necessities, and that only 12% are from the affluent class.

Figure (40) Percentage of the population in Suluk city by their standard of living



Suluk is an agricultural sub-district; most residents work in agriculture and livestock breeding, especially in the western and northern villages. There is little agriculture in their villages on the eastern and south-eastern sides due to a lack of irrigation water and irrigation networks or rivers. Groundwater wells are very deep, with residents having to dig more than 300 meters to extract groundwater, making groundwater extraction very costly. The land of the Suluk sub-district is flat agricultural, but it needs irrigation water. Jallab River passes through the western villages in the Suluk sub-district, which the people used to irrigate their crops. Still, the river's water is bad and salty because it is the wastewater of the excess water from the irrigation of Turkish lands. Suluk city has a large shopping center, but due to the drought in recent years, most families have become of a very low standard of living, and a large part of the population is heavily indebted. The sub-district is neglected regarding the humanitarian response during all successive periods of control over the sub-district.

## 5. Bakeries in Suluk

There are 5 bakeries in the city of Suluk, 3 operational bakeries, and 2 non-operational bakeries due to lack of flour, and one of the non-operational bakeries needs maintenance work. 3 of the bakeries in Suluk city are private properties and 2 publicly properties (local and municipal council bakeries).

Table (5) Bakery Information in Suluk City

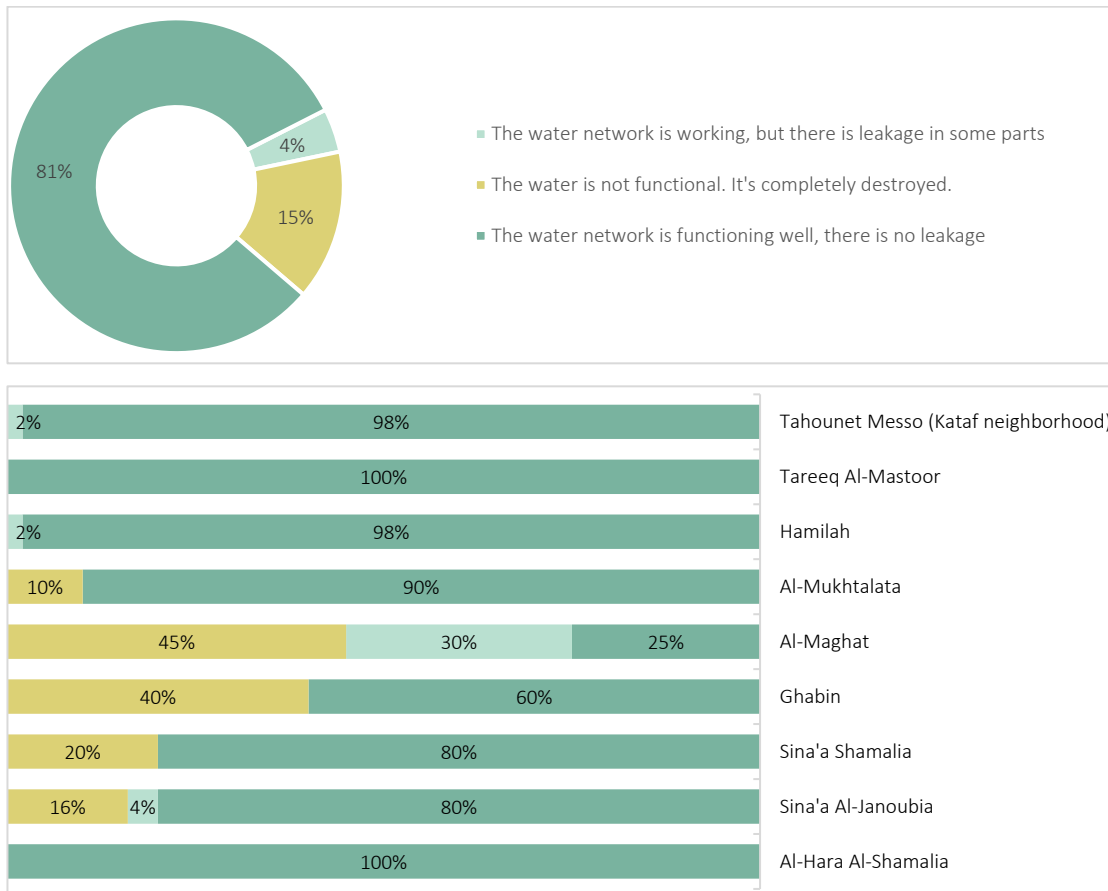
#	Name of bakery	Bakery owners hip	Operational status	The neighborhood where the bakery is located	Production capacity/ kg	Current production quantity/ kg	Number of administrative staff	Number of workers	Number of technical staff
1	Al-Jabri 2	Private Owners hip	Operational	Al-Maghat	4,000	3,000	1	7	1
2	Al-Maghat	Private Owners hip	Operational	Al-Mukhtalata	4,000	4,000	1	7	1
3	Al-Babat	Private Owners hip	Non-operational	Al-Hara Al-Shamalia	3,000				
4	Local Council	Public property	Operational	Taqreeq al-Mastour	7,000	9,500	2	18	2
5	Municipality	Public property	Non-operational	Al-Maghat	4,000				
Total							4	32	4

The local council and municipality bakeries receive flour support only from the local council of Suluk. The bread packet containing 10 loaves is sold for 2,000 Syrian pounds and sold via agents. Bread is available in the center of the Suluk sub-district only (Suluk city). In contrast, residents in other villages in the sub-district started to bake bread in their homes due to the lack of bakeries in those villages and the sale of bread at high prices by traders.

## 6. The water network in Suluk City

The study showed that the water network in 81% of the neighborhoods of Suluk is functioning well, and there is no leakage in their parts. In only 15% of the neighborhoods, the water network is functioning, but there is water leakage from some parts. And 15% of the neighborhoods have a completely destroyed water system that they don't function at all.

Figure (41) Percentage of water network destruction in Suluk city

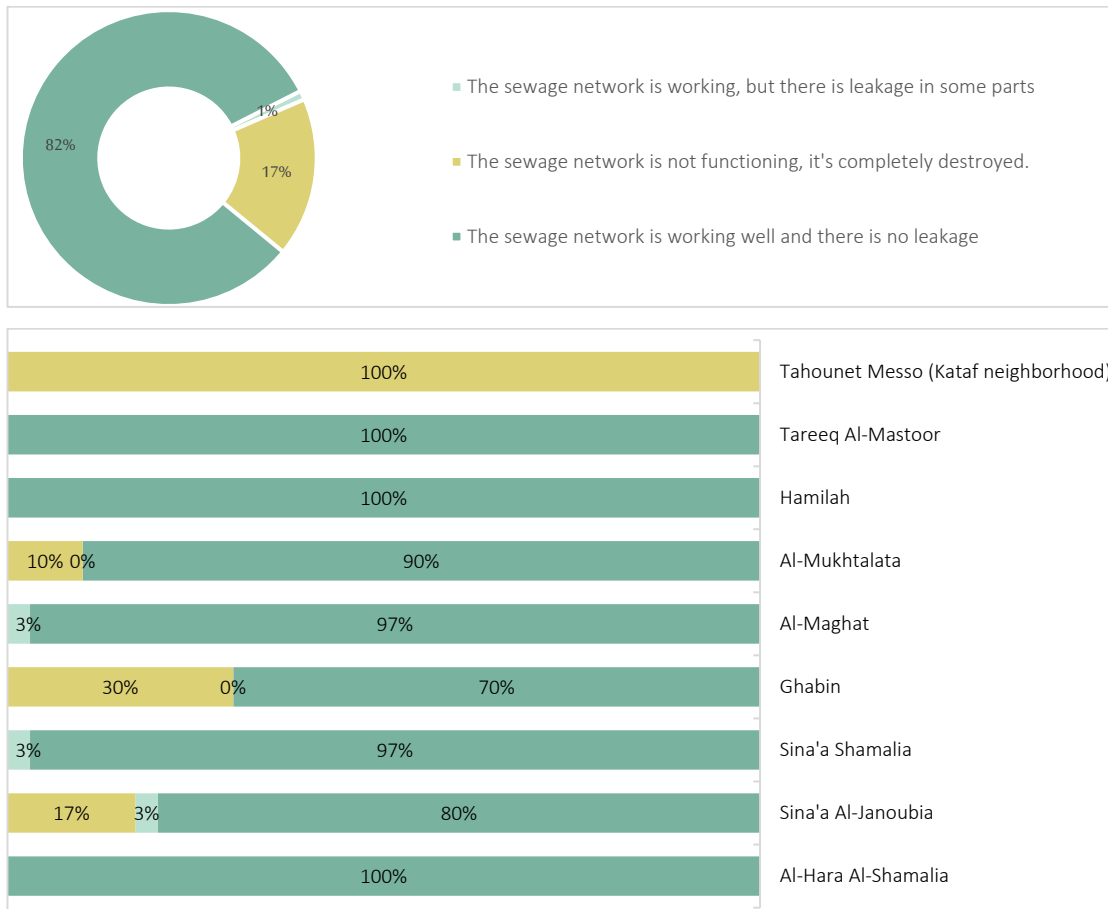


The water of the network is not available in all the towns of Suluk sub-district, and the people buy water from water trucks, where the price of one barrel (200 liters) is 2,000 Syrian pounds in the city of Suluk (the center of the sub-district) and 5,000 in other towns within the sub-district. In the city of Suluk, there is a water well for the Water Department in Suluk, located in the center of the city. The well began operating about 10 days ago during the reporting period. The well water is pumped into the network every other day, and there is no collection for water fees during the reporting period. As for water for usage (hygiene water), the residents depend on surface wells, but its water is not good and causes skin diseases due to not being sterilized.

## 7. The sewage network in Suluk city

The study showed that 82% of the neighborhoods of Suluk city are well functioning, and there is no leakage within their parts, and 1% of the neighborhoods are well functioning. Still, there is leakage in some parts, while there is no sewage network in 17% of the neighborhoods, as these neighborhoods have recently expanded, and no sewage network has been established for them.

Figure (42) Percentage of the destruction of the sewage network in Suluk city



There is a sewage network in Suluk city, and the town of Hammam At-Turkman linked to a drain that transports wastewater out of the city and flows into the Jallab River, while there is no sewage network in all the other towns of the Sukuk sub-district.

## 8. The electricity network in Suluk

The study results showed that the public electricity network suffers from malfunctions in all city neighborhoods of behavior, and this network needs to be maintained or replaced with large parts of it. Electricity in the public network is unavailable in all cities and towns of the Suluk sub-district. The information indicates a plan for the Turkish Electricity Company AK Energy to draw electricity to the center of Suluk sub-district only (Suluk City).

The majority of the population depends on private generators or subscriptions to public generators and pays 3,000 Syrian pounds per one ampere per day.



### 9. The public road network in Suluk city

The study showed that the road network in all neighborhoods within Suluk city requires repairs to varying degrees. Some of these roads are completely destroyed, and others contain a lot of pits. There has been no road maintenance in the area since the area went out of regime control in 2012.

**IDPs Constitute**  
9% of the total population

**23,271**  
**DISPLACED**



## Northern Ar-Raqqa and Al-Hasakeh Governorates

### Introductory report for the region

July 2022

JULY 2022

# NORTHERN AR-RAQQA AND AL-HASAKEH GOVERNORATES



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