

- **Authority of report:**

A group of Human Rights Organization which defending human rights in Syria, which the establishing of it was as an objective response through all democratic ways based on an intellectual reference for human rights representing in the international declaration for Human rights and all international treaties and covenants relevant against any aggression on this rights and for any issued authority.

- Human Rights Organization in Aljazeera .
- Human Rights Committee in Der Ezzor .
- Human Rights Organization in Der Ezzor .
- Human Rights Committee in Raqqa .
- Human Rights Committee in Menbij .

- **The purpose of reports :**

Making a report about the Turkish State violation for the official protocol of 1987 and is a temporary agreement to share the water of the Euphrates river in Syria , Turkey and Iraq .

The Turkey State reserved The Euphrates water and prevented their flow to Syria and Iraq through reduce Syria's share of flowing water from 500 cubic meters per second to less than 200 cubic meters per second that expose the lives of millions people to danger and cause an environmental disaster .

- **References and information sources :**

A group of Human Rights Organization , civil institutions and Human Right activists :

- 1- Human Rights Organization in Aljazeera .
 - 2- Human Rights Committee in Der Ezzor .
 - 3- Human Rights Organization in Der Ezzor .
 - 4- Human Rights Committee in Raqqa .
 - 5- Human Rights Committee in Menbij .
- Names of civil institutions :
- 1- Energy office in the Euphrates region .
 - 2- The general administration of water in Kobani Kanton .
 - 3- Energy commission in Aljazeera .
 - 4- Water commission in Aljazeera .
 - 5- The General management for the Euphrates Dams.

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- **Firstly : The introduction :**

- Water resources in Syria faces a great challenge due to the sharing of major rivers with neighboring countries .
- Syria depends to a large extent on the flow of water from Turkey the Euphrates and its tributaries to the Euphrates rivers , Tigris , Orontes , Jaqhaq , Sajur , Quiq , Afrin , Aswad and Khabur , the most important is the Euphrates rivers .
- The source of the river and most of its tributaries are from the upper Armenia in east Anatolia in Turkish territories .
- the Euphrates rivers consists of a group of more than seven tributaries , and it forms the Euphrates rivers , its length is 400 km , and the length of Murad Sow is 600 km .
- The Euphrates rivers when they confluence in Malatya , which water descends into it when the snowmelts .
- The length of the Euphrates is 2330 km , of which 442 km in Turkey ,675 km in Syria , and 1213 km in Iraq .
- The area around the Euphrates is 440 square kilometers , of which 72 thousands square kilometers in Syria , the flow rate the Euphrates river is affected by its tributaries and the amount of rain and snow , water resource in Turkey are estimated at 19 billion cubic meters , on the Syrian – Turkish borders at 25 billion cubic meters annually , and on the Syrian – Iraqi borders at 2.7 billion cubic meters annually .
- The annual imports varies from year to year and its average 28 billion cubic meters annually, and the Euphrates has its own characteristic , as rivers run violently at the beginning , and its water gradually disappear through evaporation and human uses .
- The amount of the Euphrates water varies between seasons twenty – eight times , the difference between the highest and lowest amount of water reaches the Tigris 80 times .

• **Water distribution according to the total area of the river course :**

- In Turkey 125 thousand square kilometers .
- In Syria 176 thousand square kilometers .
- In Iraq 243 thousand square kilometers

• **Water needs :**

Turkey 12 billion cubic meters .
Syria 11.5 billion cubic meters .
Iraq 13 billion cubic meters .

- The food issue is closely related to the amount of available water and is considered to be vital important .

The conflict over water in the Tigris and the Euphrates basins between Turkish , Syrian and Iraqi states has been going on for decades and is a conflict with an international dimension due to it has turned into a weapon that the Turkish state uses against Syria and Iraq .

The Ataturk Dam in Turkey turned into a weapon to put pressure on the Syrian and Iraqi States to implement its political economic agendas to force Syria and Iraq to submit to their condition .

- Water war means using water as a weapon by controlling the source and turning it into a means of pressure for political goals , particularly with the region through a state of war and conflict that has been going on for more than ten years , which gave Turkey the opportunity to intervene in Syrian and Iraqi affairs , as well as a military invasion and support the armed groups .

That caused the loss of security in the region and continuous conflict in addition to their interference with the food security of the region by closing the borders and with the humanitarian aid and controlling their crossing as well as controlling the source of river's water and their borders and seizing them to prevent the arrival of Syria and Iraq and exposing the region to drought , which threatens food security in the region and disastrous results it causes on the environment , decrease in the water level and consequently the power outage and water pollution , which threatens the spread of diseases in the region that is mainly threatened in terms of health due to the spread of covid 19 pandemic .

- **Secondly : The report :**

The Turkish state's violation of the official 1987 protocol that determines the amount of water from the Euphrates river that must flow into the Syrian and Iraqi territories .

- Turkey still continue its pressure and war on Syrian and its weapon is the water of the Euphrates river , and deprivation regions of North and East Syria of water and reservation Syrian share of Euphrates river purposely with the beginning of Summer and high temperatures relatively and increase farmer's demand for water to irrigate plants and vegetables as people approached the edge of poverty and hunger due to the war and the economic crisis in Syria .

Turkey still continue its systematic immorality no humanity policy that led to exacerbate the living and economic crisis and still use the water as a weapon against civilians to press on them to achieve a military and political gains and the persecution of Syrians , which worsens the situation without taking in consideration the humanitarian needs and the urgent need of citizens for water and not interested in Syria share of Euphrates river and nor recognition of international charters and laws .

This led to drought of large areas of the Euphrates along the course of the river extending from the Euphrates Dam in Tabqa to the Mansoura Dam in Raqqa , in an attempt by the Turkish government to repress people in North and East Syria as well as the great damage to agricultural lands , the damage of three million people or more , the cessation of electric power generation turbines the electric current affected in all regions of the Autonomous Administration and significantly high levels of pollution in the Euphrates river and we are in Human Rights Organization in the Euphrates region warns of an environmental disaster threatening food security in North East Syria and a humanitarian catastrophe threatening about three million people who benefit from the Euphrates river in many areas of North and East Syria from Raqqa , Manbij , Kobani , Hasaka and Deir Ezzor in the light of discontent of people the persistent and escalate .

With the continue of the Turkish side to reduce the level of water from the Euphrates river flowing from Turkish territory to the Syrian side and reached to its lowest levels this leads a drought in ground water wells and great damages to the environment livestock and farmers in villages bordering the Euphrates river , we are in Human Rights Organization in the Euphrates region demand again the UN and International Organizations to intervene by pressing the Turkish government to return to international agreements regarding quantities of water agreed to be supplied to the Syrian side .

The share of Syria was 500 cubic meters of water per second , equivalent to 2500 barrels according to an agreement between Syria and Turkey in 1987 regarding the Euphrates river, while now the water limited to less than 200 cubic meters.

- **The Syrian-Turkish agreement in 1987 stipulates on:**

A temporary agreement to share the water of the Euphrates river between Syria and Turkey during of filling the Ataturk Dam basin, which extend to five years.

The agreement was concluded on 17 July,1987 and stipulated on the Turkish side undertake to provide an annual rate of more than 500 cubic meters per second at the Turkish –Syrian border temporarily until agreement on the final distribution of the Euphrates water between three countries(Syria-Iraq-Turkey) which lies on the river bank.

On 17 April,1989 Syrian signed an agreement with Iraq stipulate that the share of Iraq that passes it to the Iraq-Syria border in 58% of the water of the Euphrates river.

The share of Syria is 42% of the water of the Euphrates river, and thus Syria's share of the Euphrates's water is 6,627 billion cubic meters, Iraq's share is 9,106 billion cubic meters, and Turkey's share is 15,700 billion cubic meters per year.

In 1994 Syria registered the agreement concluded with Turkey at The United Nation to guarantee the minimum right of Syria and Iraq to the waters of the Euphrates river.

In 2008 Turkey , Iraq and Syria agreed to formation a committee to manage water resource better .

Three countries signed an understand memorandum on 3 September , 2009 for the development of water flow observing stations .

On 19 September Turkey officially agreed to increase the flow of the Euphrates to 500 cubic meters per second , the Syrian population suffers from imposition of all kinds of pressures and the Turkish occupation of its lands and its continuous violations in the regions of North and East Syria , Afrin , Sari Kani and Gire Spii .

- **Thirdly : The legal vision :**

This river is the most important water source for people in North east Syria with the scar city of rain this year the complete dependence on its water .

In these critical times , with the beginning of the very hot summer and the urgent need of people for water to drink and irrigate crops .

This unjust cut of water is the first step to preparing for a mass genocide through and suffocation of people in light of the spread of covide 19 , with the lack of capabilities and resources to fight the pandemic.

In May 2014 the Turkish state cut water from people to black mail people and achieve political gain and interfered with the Syrian government since the onset of Syrian crisis by opening its border with Syria to spread and support terrorism and its occupation of large parts a long its borders with Syria as Afrin and Ras El-Ain (Sari Kani) and Tal Abyad (Kiri Sibi) and Azaz , Albab and Jarablus with forcible displacement and demographic engineering change has been documented by the International organization with credibility .

The disastrous consequences of cutoff water and allow only a quarter of the quantity which international agreed to flow to Syrian territory led to decrease the water in dams to standard levels and reduce the water reservoir led to the emergence of solid and industrial waste and the sewage and many water pumps become out of service and the remaining water needs to be treated .

The Turkish state act as consider a war crime and genocide against the Syrian people according the Roma statute of the international criminal court and it is considered a violation of the bilateral international agreements signed between it and Syria and Iraq in 1366 and 1977 regarding sharing shares of the Euphrates and Tigris rivers and it is considered a violation of the UN agreement on the use of international watercourses for Non-navigational purposes by resolution 51/229 on 21/7/1997 .

The Turkey depend on its policy in solve water problems with neighbors on impose a fait accompli policy and it continues to complete its strategic project by obtaining the maximum amount of water and implementing hung agricultural projects in its regions and depriving Syria and Iraq of their right to water on the pretext of losing security and sovereignty in two countries and the inability of their land to establish huge agricultural projects , according to their claim the Euphrates river is an international river and not a cross border river according to the international law of water use should be shared rates based on the principle of equal sovereignty , territorial integrity and circulating interest in order to achieve optimal use of the international watercourse and provide adequate protection for it .

- **Fourthly: testimonies of human rights activists and a number of those affected by the cutting off river's water:**

Human rights activist: Ghaleb Howedi is a human rights activists from human rights committee in Deir Ezzor .

The Euphrates river from the vital artery for the people of the city of Aleppo and these cities depend on the Euphrates river as a source for drinking through water stations located on the **bed of the river and feeds** more than 4 million people in those cities as well as the river is the primary source for watering irrigated crops in the three cities and their countryside, as thousands of hectares are watered in Deir Ezzor.

The war in Syria and the geopolitical happening changes in the region continuous particularly in north and east Syria, where the democratic Autonomous Administration runs the region's affairs which Turkey considered it an enemy and the Turkish State has not stopped its wars in this region, whether it is a military, political or media war leading to the water war.

Since the beginning of April 2021, the Turkish State has launched another kind of war and is reducing Syria's share of the Euphrates water and the specified share for the Syrian side according to agreements signed between two parties that it is 500 cubic meters per second, but Turkey's practices completely different and with continue this method by the Turkish State, the river will dry up completely and portend to an environmental disaster and damages to thousands of people and crops.

The farmer Muhammed Alkhalaf from the west countryside of Der Ezzor(the village of Al Ali is more than 20 thousands of people)says that Turkey practice an act that is against humanity and offensive to it in the first place, indicating the damage that will be caused to him as a result of the lack of water resources, and he has more than 50 dunams .

Citizen Naser Aldabbous from the west countryside of Der Ezzor(the village of Alsaawa which Has a population of 20 thousand people and they are displaced people) says that the suffering of millions of people will increase as a result of Turkey's water policy and its suppression of the Euphrates and that the fish wealth will collapse and there are 7 environmental damages that will result from the decrease in the water level in Euphrates river.

The water station corporation in the west countryside of Der Ezzor Hasan Alshamil , is responsible for water station in the west countryside of Der Ezzor says that the low water level caused many problems including on the human and economic levels and many stations in the west and east countryside of Der Ezzor become out of service including Alkabir station, which feeds about 150 thousand people. Alsaawa station and Zagher Jazeera station, which is Alkhamia station and stations in the east countryside which led to stop working and this will oblige people to buy

water tanks, and the water will be raw, untreated and it will cause health problems in the light of the circumstances of the spread of corona virus.

The station and association responsible for agricultural crops have stopped, and this will affect the population who depends on agricultural as a source of livelihood and the level of production, including the wheat season and others.

The low water level led to water pollution and emergence algae and shells who lead to dangerous diseases such as cholera which usually appear in Euphrates water for secure drinking water more than 30 station stopped serving, and other operate at half capacity in the east countryside of Der Ezzor and more than ten stations have stopped serving to filter the water, and more than 226,000 people have been deprived of drinking water and become dependent on tankers to provide it.

The main Hajin station, which operate with a production capacity of 160 cubic meters per hour and has service, while 80 thousand people depend on this station to provide water and its network with a length of more than 20 km, is out of service, while 80 thousand of people depend on this station to provide water

Alsusah water station operates with a production capacity of 160 cubic meters per hour, the length of the network is 8 km and feeds 45 thousand people.

Abu Alhasan water station, operates with a production capacity of 160 cubic meters per hour, the length of the network is 25 km and feeds 25 thousand people.

Alshaafa water station operates with a production capacity of 160 cubic meters per hour, the length of the network is 30 km and feeds 20 thousand people.

Alkashma water station operates with a production capacity of 160 cubic meters per hour, the length of the network is 30 km and feeds 23 thousand people.

Albu Bedran water station operates with a production capacity of 160 cubic meters per hour, the length of the network is 15 km and feeds 18 thousand people.

Alsafina water station operates with a production capacity of 160 cubic meters per hour, the length of the network is 8 km and feeds 45 thousand people.

Administrative in water station in Raqqa:

The number of station is 36, most of which out of service and others

Threatened to exist in the event that the water level continues to decrease and about 200 thousand people receive drinking water.

In the west line, Hawwa Alhawa station, where permanently out of service, while Hawija Faraj, Alyamamah farm and Alsahlabiya east station where operating at half their capacities and threatened to be out of service if the water level decreased more. in the northern countryside, two stations of Alhashm and Almaslakh, which are located in north and east of the city are operating at half capacity after

lengthening the canals and installing connections for pumps to deliver water from farther places than it used to be drawn from.

In the southern countryside the Alakirashi station has stopped serving permanently.

In the eastern countryside, Alkarama station operate at half capacity and the new station stopped serving permanently.

Alshafer station, 70% stopped from service, while Alrayyash station in Alhos line is only 55%.

Due to the continuing work of some stations to the station management taking measures to provide water to the people by connecting long connections to water pumps and obtaining water from farther places than it used to be withdrawn to decays of water.

As for the city of Tapqqa:

Seven water station are completely out of service, threatening the lives of more than 114 thousand people and depriving them of drinking water.

According to information reported by the municipalities committee in Tapqqa area, we mention Tawi station, Shams Aldin station which serves the sub-districts of Aljarnya, Tal Othman, Shams Aldin and the villages affiliated to them and exceed 90 villages and irrigate approximately 49 thousand people has stopped from service permanently.

Jaabar station, which serves the village of Jaabar and Al mahmudli and watering thousands people has completely stopped operating .

Ayed station , which serves the neighborhoods , of Ayed land Al Shalihah and Alezza in the west of the city of Tabqa and feeds 15 thousand people .

Al Kreen station has stopped serving , and it serves Al Kreen , Abu Huraira and Al Musharafa which watering 5 thousand people .

Al Jarrafat station has stopped serving , which consider as a city support line , pumping 560 cubic meters per hour .

Al Sahel station has stopped working , serving Al Sahel , Abu Qubaie , Albu Rajab and Al borouda regions and irrigation about 15000 people .

Albu Assi station partially operating , serving 10 thousand people , and pumps water to the villagees of Rujm Al Ghazal – Albou Asi .

Administrative in the water directorate of Kobani canton since more than two months , two stations stopped serving permanently , and most of wells and the reserve stopped serving which was relied when necessary .

The river's water has reached its lowest levels and the water still cut off from 85 villages in Kobani canton .

- **Fifthly: official reports from some civilian institutions regarding damages caused by cutting off the Euphrates river water:**

Damages caused by the Turkish State recently by cutting of the river's water according to the energy office in the Euphrates region, and we received the following report:

The Turkish state has recently cut off the water imports of the Euphrates River since the 27th of last January until now, and it is the first phenomenon since the construction of dams.

It exceeds the cut off for a period of three consecutive months without any change in the water resources. 200 cubic meters per second and actually 500 cubic meters per second.

This contradicts international agreements and international norms that prohibit the use of water as a measure of pressure or war for whatever reasons. This led to the decline of the lake and the water reservoir of the lake .

This resulted in the intensification of the waste, sanitation and industrial waste dumped into the river, which leads to many problems such as an increase in infectious diseases, especially in the summer season.

This act resulted in the exit of many water stations that supply the people with drinking water, and the inability of the existing turbines on the dam of Al-Furat (near from Tabqa city) and other dams to operate at its maximum capacity, which led to an increase in rationing hours and electricity cuts in some areas.

As a result of the low water level, this led to a reduction in the number of hours of rationing electricity from 16 hours to 7 hours.

This act resulted in the exit of many water stations that supply the people with drinking water, and the inability of the existing turbines on the dam and other dams to operate at its maximum capacity, which led to an increase in rationing hours and electricity cuts in some areas.

We are in the Energy Office in Al-Furat region condemn Turkish practices and monopolize the flow of river water and its use as a factor of blackmail and pressure on the region.

We call the Human Rights Organization to intervene and exert pressure on the Turkish regime to abide by the agreements concluded in accordance with international law and to stop from illegal and unjustified methods.



- We received an explanatory memorandum for the situation of water projects from the city of Kobani according to the general administration of water in the canton, the memorandum stipulates on the following: we inform you about the situation of water sources and their problems that led to the suffering of the city and its villages from the lack of drinking water and other suffering in terms of population of this water(chemical pollution and physical pollution) and it is possible to solve this problems as follows:
 1. The Turkish government laboratories wastes, sewage, human and animal wastes, which has led to increase pollution in the river's water, which has led to humanitarian and health disaster.
 2. The monopoly of the Turkish State and its known commitments which international standers for several countries, despite the share of Syria and Iraq from the river is(500-480) cubic meters per second and this monopoly led to make infiltration wells and pumping stations out of service.
 3. Cutting water from the Euphrates river has a negative impact on the agricultural sector due to dryness of the surface wells of farmers and their effect on livestock and the permanent power outage.
 - The suffering of the region from the war of terrorists who have destroyed the infrastructure(pumping station, treatment station, feeder lines and power generation stations)and for the restoration and rehabilitation of this Facilities may require millions of dollars.
- Under the direction of the local administration and environment in Kobani canton to expedite finding a solution to this problems according to priority, and devise a

plan and program for drawing water from the Euphrates river from Tishreen Dam lake to the city of Kobani and its countryside.



- We received a report on the decrease in the level of the Euphrates river from the General directorate of electricity energy and communication office- Qamishlo electricity center)
The report stipulates on:
- In the light of cutting off the water imports of the Euphrates river by a Turkish side since January until now , in a phenomenon that is the first since the construction of the dams until today , as water cuts continue for more than four consecutive month without any change in the water supply that does not exceed 200 cubic meters per second , in violation of international agreements and humanitarian norms that prohibit the use of water as a means of pressure or war , whatever the reasons .
- The relative storage level of the Euphrates Dam lake is 304 meters above sea level , and today the level is 298.5 meters and we see a drop of more than five vertical meters .
- The unprecedented drastic decrease led to receding of the lake horizontally and reducing the area of the water reservoir of the lake , which is resulted in the intensification of waste , sewage and industrial waste which thrown into the river and the intensity of the up growth of algae , which creates many problems , including the increase of diseases and pandemics particularly in the summer , as the polluted water is the best way to transmit these diseases and the difficulty of

obtaining drinking water as a result of the pumps being out of service due to the low level led to a decrease in the flow of water within the pumps , and it is known that the pumps work well at high water levels and damages to the local production of agricultural land on the side of the Euphrates river , especially in the drought season that we face in the current time .

- Reduced generation of electrical energy from dams : A signal turbine in the Tishreen dam consumes 450 cubic meters per second to generate 105 megawatts , currently with the same amount of water and as a result of the decrease in the level , the turbine gives at its best conditions 70 megawatts , which means a loss of 35 % of the turbine yield and we are not able to operate turbines expect for a short period and the continuous and complete suspension of Tishreen dam for a period of 16 hours to ensure 8 hours of operating distributed in all regions .



- **Press release:**
- Concerning the previous data issued by the Dams administration regarding the declared war on the Syrian people by the Turkish occupation.
- We put domestic and international public opinion in the form of the unprecedented Turkish regime's practices by continuing to commit attacks and violations and following a hostile policy that increase the suffering of the Syrian people.

- Turkey has recently reduced the quantities of water imports from the beginning of this year to its date does not exceed 200 cubic meters per second, which is much less than the agreement signed in 1987 between countries that share the riverbed from source to downstream which stipulates on Syrian-Turkish border (Jarablus) should not be less than 500 cubic meters per second as a monthly average, and in the event of shortage the decrease is compensated for the current supply is very low and does not fulfill requirement of operating and investment for such a period of the year due to its associated with the beginning of the irrigation season, in which the quantities of water withdrawn for irrigation reach its peaky, as the quantities of withdrawals for irrigation and drinking in addition to evaporation losses are approximately 250 cubic meters per second, which led to an unprecedented depletion of levels of the three Dam lakes during this period of the year.
- The level of Tishreen Dam lake reached 321,24 absolute meters on 5/5/2021, and the level of the Euphrates lake reached 298,74 absolute meters on the same date, which are levels close to the dead volumes levels of Dam lakes at which the hydroelectric Dam stations cease to serve.
- In the case of continue the Turkish occupation blocked the water in the region most of the irrigation and drinking stations will stop serving which will cause an economic humanitarian and social disaster that will increase the current suffering of the population in the face of the global corona pandemic and approximately 7 million people who live on the banks of the Euphrates river will be affected, and the river is their only source for securing drinking water, agriculture, which forms the backbone of the local economy, will be affected and nearly 400 thousand hectares, which will affect food security and stability.
- In addition to the previous disaster effects, the region will be exposed to an environmental catastrophe due to an increase in the concentration of pollutants(sewage and industrial waste in the river water, which will affect the fish life and the health of the population and increase the spread of diseases and epidemics.
- We are in the General management condemn the Turkish practices and a water blocked to our people and its used for political blackmail and pressure .
- This approved denial of water is a flagrant violation of international law and a war crime against people of north and east Syria by obtaining drinking water, irrigation and other vital uses.
- We call the UN with all its relevant bodies, the security council, the government of the US and the European Union, to intervene and put pressure on the Turkish regime, abided by agreements concluded in accordance with International Law, and cease the illegal and unjustified methods and procedures that follow it.
- We call all organizations and the global bodies concerned with human rights to come to northern Syria and closely examine the existing situation closely to

identify the extent of bitter human suffering due to the immoral practices of The Turkish regime, of which the water war is considered one.



- We are in north and east Syria where our region crosses four rivers coming from turkey and its international rivers , not internal (Euphrat – dijla – khabur – jaqjaq river) as turkey claims
- The Turkish State has blocked the waters of the four rivers and built the largest dam in the word on this rivers , which lead to damages in north and east Syria on the level of the amount of groundwater, where many of the wells dried up as a result of the drying of rivers, and the agricultural level, all agricultural crops on both sides those rivers where damaged, it also affected the environment especially planted trees, livestock and water as well due to depends mainly on water especially fish, as an example.
- As well as effect in the field of electricity, as all public groups in the rivers stopped.
- This leads to paralysis in life in all agricultural, aquatic(ground water), industrial, environmental fields.
- This lead to a humanitarian crisis in the region, if the decision makers did not intervene the issue, particularly at the UN for to pressure the Turkish state to regress from its hostile policy towards the people of north and east Syria and to open its water Dams and to give the agreed quantities agreed upon with the concerned states which lies on the rivers including Syria and Iraq state and all in accordance with International treaties and agreements especially including Helsinki agreement on sharing waters of international rivers among states.

إلى منظمة حقوق الإنسان

نحن في شمال شرق سوريا حيث نعيش منطقتا أربعة أنهار قائمة من تركيا وهي أنهار
بوليه وفست داخلية (أنهار الفرات - نهر دجلة - نهر الخابور - نهر حبيش) كما
تدعى الدولة التركية، حيث قامت الدولة التركية بحرق مياه الأنهار الأربعة وقامت
بضمم النهر في العالم على هذه الأنهار مما أدى إلى استمرار جسيمة في شمال شرق
سوريا على مستوى كمية المياه الجوفية حيث حصدت الكثير من الآثار نتيجة جفاف
الأنهار وعلى مستوى الزراعة حيث تضررت جميع المحاصيل الزراعية على جانبي
هذه الأنهار المذكورة وكما أثرت على البنية وخاصة الإنتاج الزراعي وكذلك على
الزراعة المائية والمياه كونهما يعتمدان بشكل رئيسي على المياه وخاصة الأنهار على
سبيل المثال وكذلك تأثيرها في مجال الكهرباء حيث توفقت كل مجموعات التوليد
العملية المتواجدة على الأنهار وهذا يؤدي إلى شلل في كافة المجالات
الزراعية المائية (المياه الجوفية) والصناعية والسبلية.

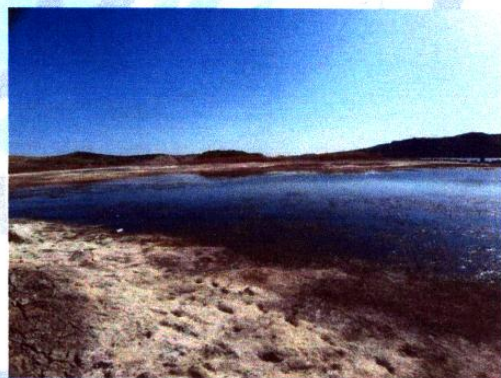
وهذا مما يؤدي إلى أزمة إنسانية في المنطقة إذا لم تتدخل الجهات مساهمة القرار في
الموضوع وخاصة على مستوى الأمم المتحدة للضغط على الدولة التركية للتراجع عن
سياساتها العدائية تجاه شعب شمال شرق سوريا وإن تقوم بفتح حدودها المائية وإعطاء
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عادي والدولة العراقية وكل تلك وهذا للشعراء والإنشادات الدولية وخاصة مع التقهية
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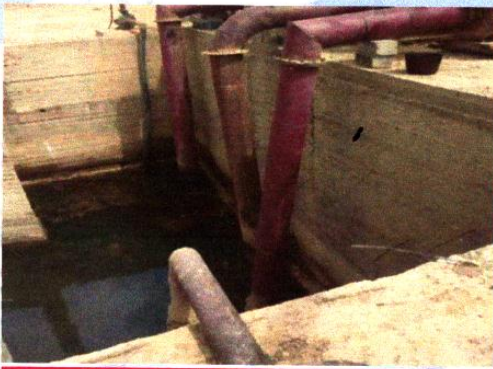
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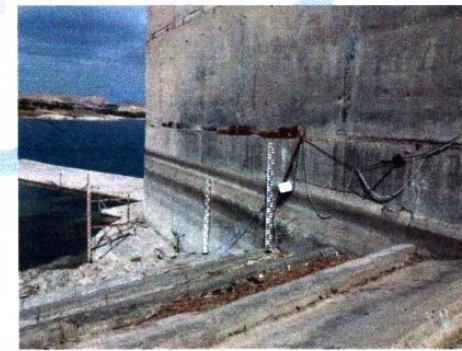
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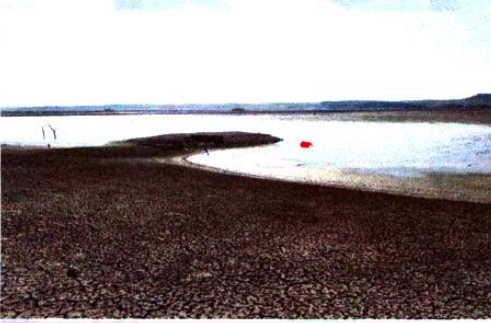


- Sixthly: pictures explaining the damages caused by cutting off the flow of the river's water











- **Seventhly : Recommendations :**

We are in Human Rights Organization in Aljazeera and Human Rights Organization in Der Ezzor and Human Rights Committee in Raqqa and Human Rights Committee in Menbij we condemn the Turkish state act to cutoff water to the people in Syria We call the United Nation and the European union and the League of Arab and Islamic state to not be silent and put pressure on the Turkish government to allow water to return to its streams and stop using water as a war tool against the Syrian and Iraqi people and the necessity to take in consideration the needs of two peoples for the waters and let Turkey refrain from take any measure that would harm them , and that water is not a commercial commodity as Turkey trying to promote it and violation the law .

We call the Iraqi and Syrian governments to demand internationally their shares in the Euphrates waters and threatening to cut the commercial relations with Turkey , whose its action by cutting off water no less than supporting ISIS .

Human Rights Organization in Aljazeera

11/5/2021

