



Syria Fact Sheet

Government

The Syrian Arab Republic has for decades been ruled by the Assad family. Hafiz Assad ruled Syria from 1971-2000. In 2000, his son Bashar Assad succeeded him. The Syrian regime is considered a military regime, and Bashar Assad has continued his father's autocratic rule. Bashar Assad represents the Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party, Ba'ath meaning "resurrection" in Arabic. This is the same party of former dictator Saddam Hussein of Iraq. The Ba'athists hold a pan-Arab ideology which originally sought to unite all Arabs together in a socialist and revolutionary Arab nation, while usually discriminating against non-Arabs like the Kurds, the Jews, etc.

Syrian Ethnic and Religious Groups

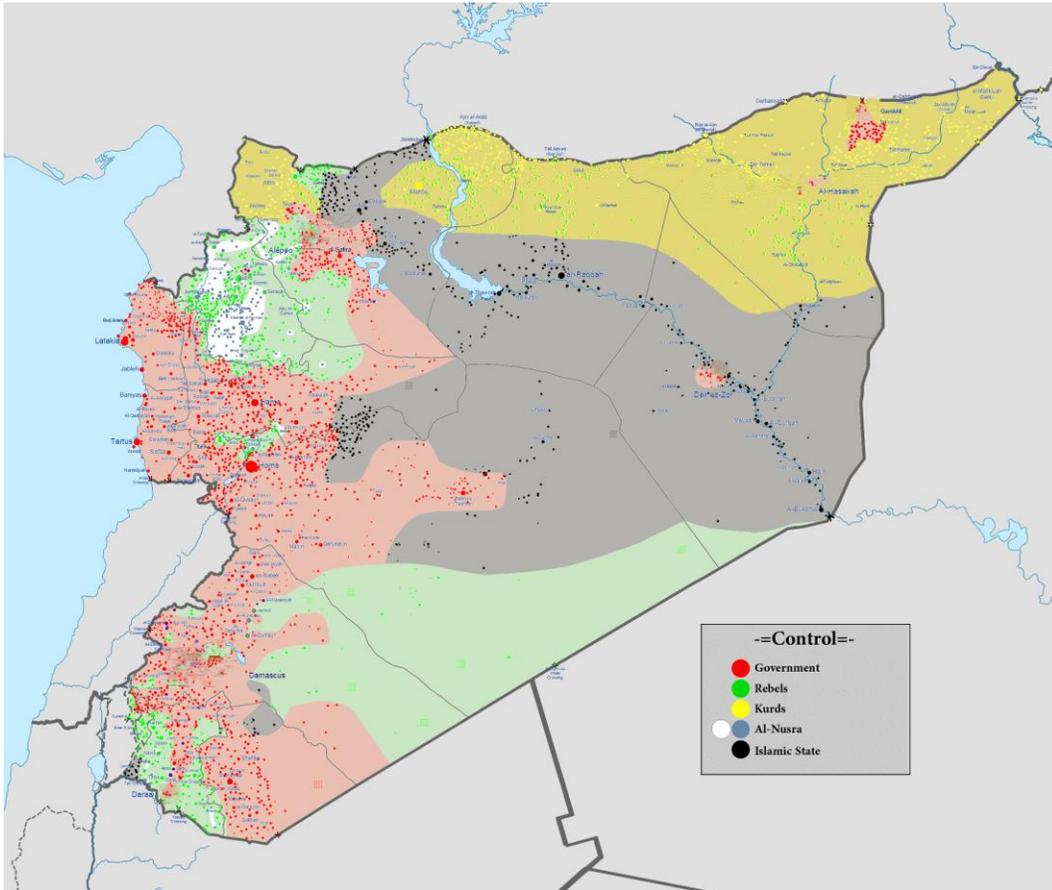
- **Alawites (Shias):** Assad has ruled in favor of his own Alawite community, about 12% of Syrians. The Alawites are a [minority branch](#) of Islam who [affiliate](#) with the Shia sect. They also are a minority group within Syria. The Alawites have ruled Syria since Hafiz Assad took over the country in 1971.
- **Other Shias:** Iran [has been settling](#) Shias from Iraq and other nations into areas controlled by Assad. The numbers of Shia in Syria [may now exceed](#) 500,000.
- **Sunnis:** The largest group in Syria are the Sunni Arab Muslims, over 70% of the country's pre-War population. They have been at the heart of the original protests, and now, the rebellion against Assad.
- **The Kurds:** The Kurds in Syria have similar histories to their counterparts in neighboring states. There are an [estimated](#) 2 million Kurds living in the northern region of Syria, which the Kurds call Rojava (West-Kurdistan). Most Kurds in Rojava are Sunni Muslim but identify more with being Kurdish. Under the ruling of both Hafiz and Bashar Assad, Kurds in Syria have faced [systematic repression](#) and discrimination. They were only granted citizenship by the government in 2011. There are still 300,000 stateless Kurds in Syria. Before 2011, Syrian Kurds were not allowed to use the Kurdish language.
- **The Christians:** The Christian population made up about 10% of Syria's pre-War population. They tend to support Assad because of the dangers facing them from the mostly jihadist Sunni rebel groups.
- **The Druze:** The Druze are an ethnoreligious group who are believed to constitute about 3% of the pre-War population of Syria, from 500,000-700,000 persons. The Druze, who refer to themselves as al-Muwahhideen, or "believers in one God," are concentrated in the rural, mountainous areas east and south of Damascus. The area is called Jabal al-Arab or Jabal al-Druze. They tend to support Assad.

Failed Arab Spring in Syria

The civil war in Syria began in 2011 after peaceful demonstrations turned violent in Deraa, which is located in southern region. Assad's forces opened fired on the protestors, which led to mass protests across the country. Protestors, labeled as "terrorists" and "armed criminal gangs" by the Assad regime, were forced to defend themselves. Assad quickly attempted to implement some "reform," allowing Kurds to be "citizens" of Syria, and removing his nationalist Ba'ath party as the ["leader of the state and society."](#) These changes did nothing to calm the tension, as protestors continued to call for the removal of Assad. Full civil war then erupted.

2016 Civil War Situation in Syria

In its fifth year, the Syrian civil war has turned Syria into another failed state in the Middle East. There are essentially multiple, separate civil wars going on in Syria. These include: ISIS vs. Pro-Assad forces, Turks and their allies vs. Kurds and their allies, Sunni Arab groups vs. Sunni Arab groups, etc. There are also numerous outside players involved: Russia, Iran, Turkey, Saudi Arabia, the other Gulf States, and the U.S.



https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/8/88/Syrian_civil_war.png

Iran assists Assad to keep its regional influence over Syria and to cement a “Shiite crescent” from Iran to Lebanon. Iranian troops, backed by Hezbollah and other foreign Shia militias, have supported Assad throughout the conflict, by providing military advisors, weapons, lines of credit and oil transfers. Saudi Arabia, and other Sunni Gulf States, wants to remove Assad from power and replace the regime with a Sunni Arab group. This is largely due to the Sunni-Shiite (Iran-S. Arabia) rivalry between the two states.

On September 30, 2015 the Russians started their own campaign in Syria in favor of Assad. Russia was already supporting the Syrian regime with arms and equipment. This is mainly due to its desire to protect its regional interest against the U.S. and also to secure its only military bases in the Middle East. Russia has been blamed by many observers for blindly bombing civilians to support Assad. According to the Syrian Observatory for Human Rights, roughly 10,000 civilians have been killed by Russian airstrikes since their campaign began. These bombings often include the use of bunker buster bombs, thermobaric bombs, incendiary munitions, and cluster bombs. Russia has also deployed advanced anti-missile systems to Syria – the S-300s in Tartus and the S-400s in Latakia – even though neither is needed to fight the ISIS or al-Qaeda.

The Kurds have been the most moderate and the most successful forces against ISIS, Assad, and the other jihadist opposition forces. They have carved out what they believe is historically their territory in the northern region. The Syrian Kurds are led by the moderate leftist Democratic Union Party, co-Chaired by Salih Muslim, which is an offshoot of, and still associated with, the PKK in Turkey. The U.S. has provided arms and supplies to the Kurds and its allies, although Turkey has objected. In Oct. of 2015, the Kurds helped

[organize](#) a coalition of Kurdish and Arab fighting factions from northeastern Syria into the Syria Democratic Forces (SDF), which has emerged as the centerpiece of the U.S.-led military effort against ISIS, in Syria. The Syrian Kurds generally have [a good record](#) of respecting the rights of minorities in the region, although they have [admitted](#) some discriminatory incidents. The SDF political wing, the [Syrian Democratic Council](#), [announced](#) their plans for the “Democratic Federal System for Rojava - Northern Syria.” A constitution was [finalized](#) by August 2016. This federation is not meant to serve as a Kurdish state; the SDC is in favor of a federal system in Syria. The SDF forces are now preparing to seize Raqqa, the IS capitol, by using primarily their Arab fighters.

Turkey has also recently militarily intervened in Syria, [largely aiming](#) to squash Kurdish gains. Turkey fears that if Kurds create a de facto state in Syria, then it would lead its own 20 million Kurds to do the same. Turkey has long been [blamed](#) for turning a blind eye to and even assisting ISIS. When the Kurdish town of [Kobani](#) was attacked by ISIS in 2014, Turkish tanks stood idly by. Turkey has moved its tanks into Syria, and demanded that the Kurds/SDF move back East of the Euphrates and not attempt to connect its 3 cantons (Jazira, Kobani, and Afrin). The mission, dubbed ‘[Operation Euphrates Shield](#),’ has used as ground troops some elements of what were once part of the Free Syrian Army (FSA). Many of the FSA units supporting Turkey are composed of Jihadists. These [FSA](#) troops have been witnessed chanting “Death to America.” This intervention has resulted in a small zone of Turkish control, but the Turk forces and their allies have had [problems](#) expanding their authority, [partly](#) because of the weakness of their own troops and their rebel allies.

Recent Events

- In the West, the Assad government, and its allies, reconquered most of Aleppo.
- In the East, the U.S. will work with [the SDF](#) and/or [Turkey](#) to conquer Raqqa (the ISIS capital in Syria).

U.S. Articulated Goals in Syria

The United States’ articulated ultimate goals in Syria are: to end Assad’s rule, negotiate a settlement to end the war, and defeat ISIS and al-Qaeda affiliated groups. The U.S. has backed the Kurds, Sunni Arab “moderate” rebels, and also local Sunni tribes to fight ISIS. The U.S. is currently working with both Erdogan and the Kurds/SDF, where it acts to avoid confrontation between the two and urges both sides to focus on the common enemy, ISIS. The U.S. has provided airstrikes for those fighting ISIS and Assad forces. This has proven to be productive in the Kurdish region and defective in other parts of Syria.

Military Strength

Pro-Assad Forces – they [control](#) about 25% of the country, including the Western coast and Damascus.

- The Syrian war [has taken](#) a heavy toll on the Syrian army, which is now at 50,000.
- Iran helped [create](#) an Alawite militia named the National Defense Forces, of up to 100,000 men.
- Iran [has sent](#) more than 60,000 Shia troops into Syria: 16,000 Iranians, a majority of which are IRGC, and [1500](#) of which are part of the Quds force; up to 10,000 fighters from Hezbollah; about 20,000 Iraqi militia, and Iran [has threatened](#) to bring more; 15,000-20,000 Afghans; and 5000-7000 Pakistanis.
- Russia officially insists it has no troops in Syria; unofficially, it may [have](#) more than 4000. *Key News* [has estimated](#) 500 to 600 Russians have died in Syria, compared with the official casualty count of 19. Russia has deployed air forces [including](#) Su-24 and Su-34 frontline bombers to [Latakia](#), Syria. Russia has deployed a large naval force in Syria, with a carrier and escort ships. Russia has deployed the S-300 and S-400 missile systems to its bases in Tartus and Latakia. [S-300 and S-400 missiles](#) are transportable – their radars, launchers, and command systems can be loaded on tracked vehicles.
- China [has become involved](#) in Syria, providing aid and training to pro-Assad forces. This is possibly [because](#) of the Uighur jihadist rebels fighting for al-Qaeda.

Non-ISIS Sunni Arab Rebel Groups – The U.S. [estimates](#) that there are 50,000 or more fighters it calls “moderate opposition”; there is overlap between the forces of the groups here AND the SDF AND the Turkish allies; including jihadists, there may be [between](#) 100,000 and 150,000 rebels.

- Ahrar al-Sham is a Sunni Islamist group that aims to replace the Assad Regime with an Islamic government. Unlike ISIS and Jabhat Fatah al-Sham, Ahrar al-Sham emphasizes that its campaign is limited to Syria and is not pursuing global Jihad. Ahrar al-Sham has about 20,000 fighters.
- Fatah al-Sham (formerly Jabhat al-Nusra) is a Sunni Islamist group that is affiliated with al-Qaeda. It has an estimated 10,000 fighters. 30% of its forces are comprised of foreign fighters. Its fighters are largely Chechens, Uighurs, Moroccans, Saudis, Uzbeks, and Europeans (mostly of Arabic descent).
- Free Syrian Army (FSA) was considered the biggest and most secular of the rebel groups fighting the Assad government. Its estimated 35,000 fighters are organized in factions, and mostly are defectors from the Syrian military. It is unclear how much control the supposed leadership of the FSA has over its fighters. At present, much of the FSA is now dominated by jihadists.

ISIS – It is unclear the size of ISIS forces in Iraq & Syria. In August 2016, a U.S. general testified that they were down to 15,000-20,000. Other estimates are 50,000, 70,000, 100,000 or even 200,000.

The Kurds/ The SDF – they control about 20% of Syria, and have about 4 million people, a majority of which are NOT Kurdish

- The Kurdish armed forces are called the YPG (People’s Protection Unit) and the YPJ (Women). There are roughly 70,000 Kurdish fighters. These numbers include non-Syrian Kurds.
- Some of these are also part of the SDF forces. The SDF has about 50,000 troops, of which the Kurdish percentage has dipped to about 55%. The rest are Sunni Arabs, Turkmen and Christian Assyrians. The SDF has 32 factions; it originally started with 13.
- The U.S. has 500 troops working to train and advise the SDF. It is also supplying weapons and equipment.

The Turks & their allies

- 20 or so tanks and a small amount of Turkish troops – possibly 350 – originally participated in the Turkish incursion into northern Syria. This has since been expanded to as many as 8,000 Turkish troops.
- There are 1500 – 5000 Syrian Turkish allies in the north who are taking part in the Turkish incursion into Syria. Most were formerly FSA, although they also include fragments of all the Sunni rebel groups and terrorist organizations. Turkey insists that they are “moderate” fighters.

Proposals to end the civil war

Due to the staggering casualties and the influx of refugees, the EU, Russia and the U.S. have rushed to come up with a solution. A call for a “no-fly zone” or a “safe zone” is on the table, along with the removal of Assad. Ceasefires have periodically been organized, only to be violated and fall by the wayside.

Humanitarian Crisis

In 2011, the population of Syria was numbered at 22 million. Today the population stands at around 17 million due to the civil war. More than half of the people in the country are in need of humanitarian assistance; numbering at 13.5 million. 6.6 million are internally displaced peoples. Almost 5 million Syrian refugees have gone to neighboring nations (Jordan, Lebanon, Turkey), to Europe, and to the U.S. 80% of Syrians are living in poverty, almost 60% are unemployed, and about half the children do not attend school. This great migration has destabilized the Middle East and Europe. 400,000 to almost 500,000 people have been killed. Assad is now further cracking down on opponents in the areas he controls.

For more information please contact: EMET/ 202.601.7422/ Info@emetonline.org/ www.emetonline.org