

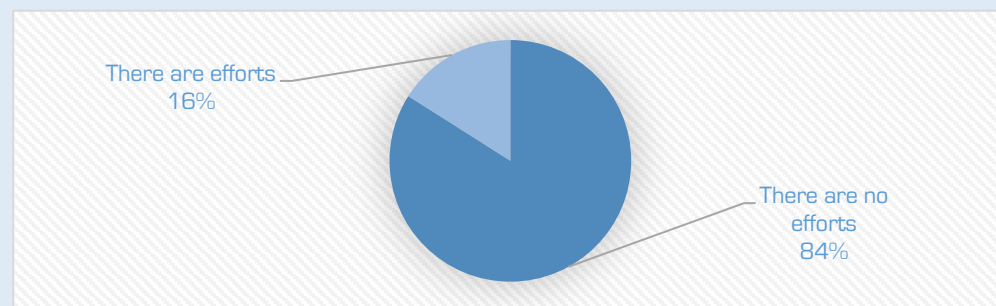
This factsheet is a part of a research paper being ongoing by Justice for Life organization to get a closer look at the knowledge of the local community of Deir Ezzor, eastern Syria, with the term of human rights, sources of this knowledge, whether there are any actors that work on preserving, defending, and claiming human rights. It also explores the role of local authorities, either it is a supportive or obstructive one. Furthermore, it raises the question that whether the prolonged war during past years has opened up the opportunity to learn more about these rights, or conversely, has given negative reactions. In the end, is there any desire for human rights organizations to play their part, and what are the most prominent challenges for such mission?

In their definition of human rights, 624 respondents talked about part of these rights as they believe. Their answers are classified as following, according to the most frequent rights to the less ones; the rights to education and health care are severely threatened by neglect of local authorities as thousands of civilians are deprived from it.

There are no equal opportunities for employment, corruption and nepotism play a prominent role in the selection of staff in state administrations or in areas out of government control.

## Efforts to protect and promote the culture of human rights in Deir Ezzor province

There are no local or international organized efforts, individually or collectively, that exerted in Deir Ezzor to defend and protect human rights. This indicates the huge gap for such efforts, or the unawareness of large segment of the local community towards these efforts.

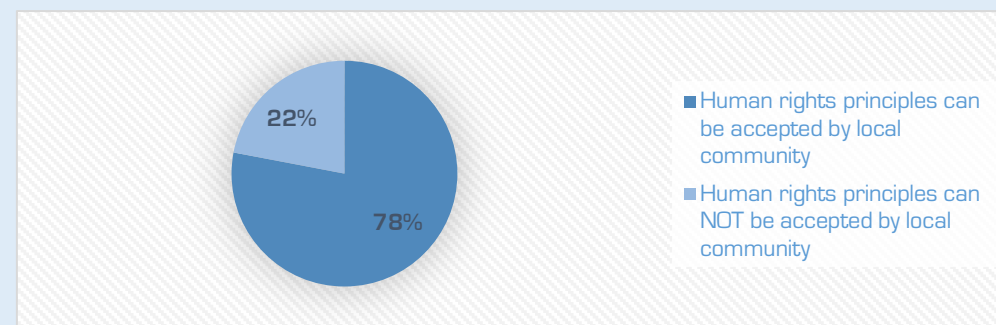


## Reasons Behind Absence of Human Rights Efforts

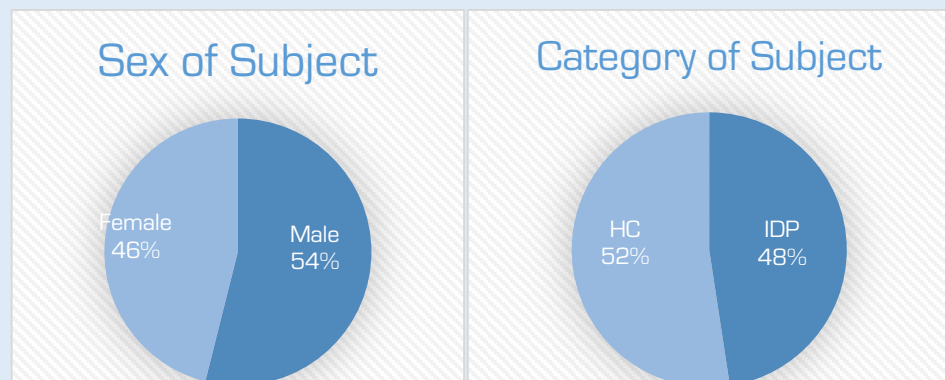


## Local Community Acceptance of Human Rights Principles

Equality, non-discrimination, accepting others, freedom of expression and other principles can be promoted and accepted according to the perspective of most of participants providing that an interactive and gradual method that is based on dialogue should be adopted in order to overcome challenging difficulties, primarily considering some of human rights that are established in the international instruments are inconsistent with the religious and social norms and heritage.

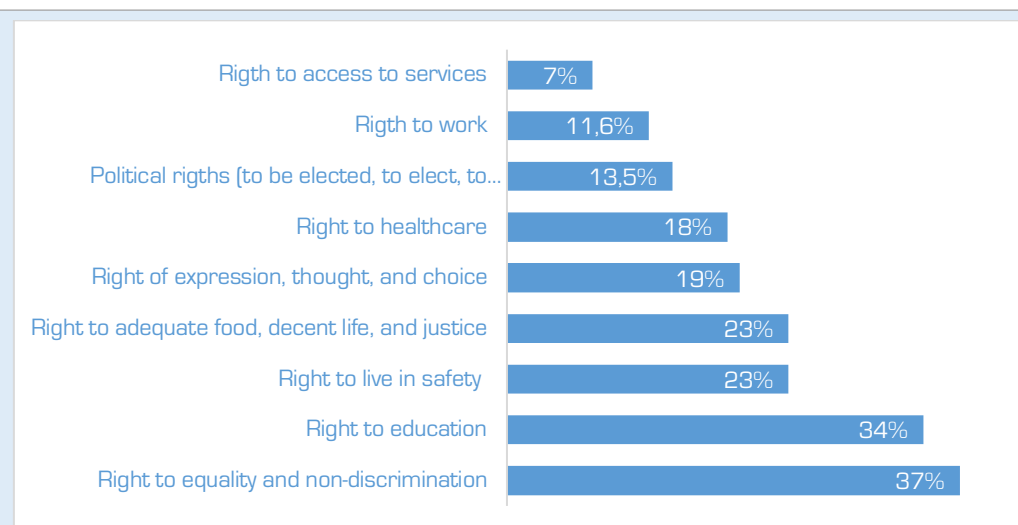


## Description of the Survey Subject

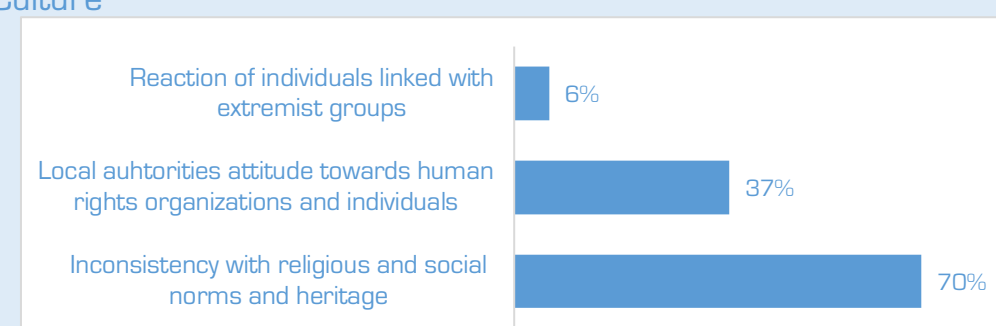


## Human Rights According to the Respondents

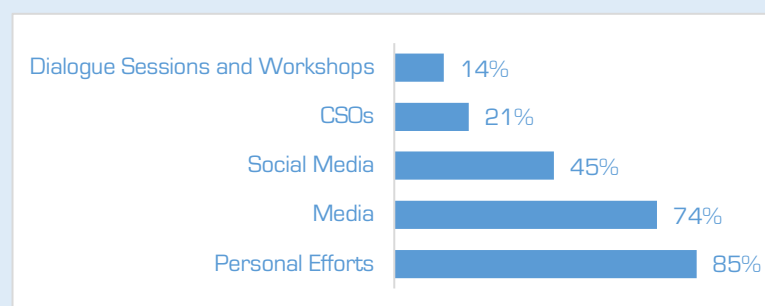
Most respondents talked about multiple rights; however, few defined the term as only one right. Some of them said that human rights mean the right to expression, equality, and non-discrimination.



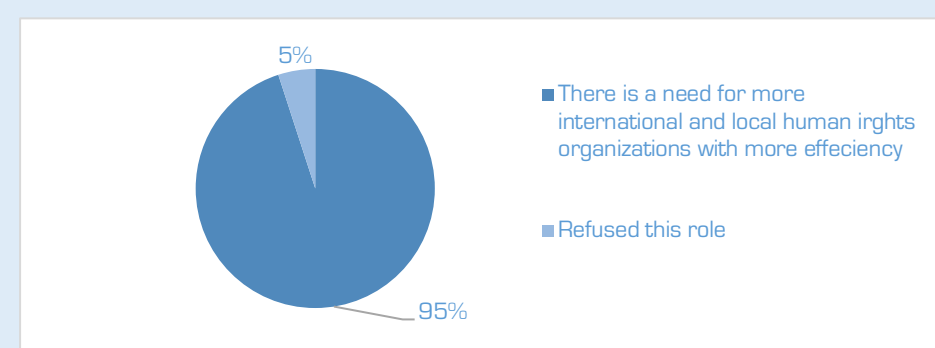
## Main Challenges That Might Impede Promoting Human Rights Culture



## Key Sources of Information on Human Rights



## More Active Role by Human rights Organizations



## Remarkable Percentages

- Male respondents are more demanding for rights education that female ones; 38% of male respondents considered right to education as a fundamental right, whereas 23% of female respondents considered it so.
- Most respondents considered having a decent life is a must to have justice.
- Right of expression, thought, and to choose; 22% of male respondents vs. 14% of female respondents included these rights as part of human rights in their answers.
- Only 8% of female respondents talked about right to work vs. 13% of male respondents.
- Protecting woman rights did not enjoy the attention of respondents, even female ones; less than 1% of male respondents vs. 8% of female ones talked about these rights in their answers.