

Al Bab City

Post-Liberation Rapid Response and Intervention Plan

The Stabilization Committee

Studies and Media Office





Al Bab City

Post-Liberation Rapid Response and Intervention Plan

Preparing this plan took more than two weeks where the SC depended on previous studies, the information that Al Bab local council has provided, and local community consultants who have expertise and competence.

The Plan comprises of the following activities as might be relevant:

- 1 The local council and providing it with logistic support.
- 2 Rubble removal and earthening berms
- 3 Bread and bakeries
- 4 Drinking water
- 5 Health and Medical System
- 6 Garbage Management
- 7 Schools and Education Process
- 8 Electricity
- 9 Judiciary
- 10 Police and Domestic Security
- 11 Civil Registry
- 12 Transportation



First: The local council and providing it with logistic support:

The local council is considered the official administrative institution that is responsible for managing all city sectors; services, education, health, relief, drinking water, sanitation, electricity, post office, telecommunications, civil registry, real estate registry, transportation, in addition to other responsibilities.

Therefore, the rapid logistic support for the local council would facilitate the process of provision of all services to the city systematically and effectively. The logistic support includes the following;

- 1 Rehabilitating the building of the local council such as repairing the doors, windows, electricity, restrooms, along with painting and providing a tank for drinking water.
- 2 Providing the required furniture; tables, chairs, curtains, documents cabinets, along with required items for the kitchen.
- 3 Providing the local council with the required office supplies, computers, printers, HVAC equipment, fuel, satellite internet, 5 KVA generator, along with operational costs.
- 4 Provide response to the local council through the stabilization committee to build trust among the local council and the committee on one side and the community on the other side.

These actions should be taken during the first week after liberation. An advanced payment of 10,000\$ can be given to the local council through the Stabilization Committee. This payment can be covered by verification documents immediately during the process of implementation, under supervision of the Stabilization Committee, and these documents can be sent to the donors.

- 5 Conducting and funding capacity building trainings for the local council in all needed areas in order to improve their performance level. These sessions should take place during the second month after liberation.

Second: Rubble removal and earthening berms

the percentage of destruction
in Albab City

45%

The ratio is generally



general ranges

30%

of schools

60%

of public utilities' buildings that are located in the main streets as these buildings were taken by ISIL as headquarters

30%

of civilians' houses



buildings were taken by ISIL as headquarters

2%

of the sanitation network

30%

of the electricity network

20%

of the sub network of water

30%

of the main streets

An estimate of the destruction percentage of some public utilities and buildings was as follows;

- The Public Grocery Fridge: %20.
- Silos: %40 of the administration buildings, and 6 damaged cells.
- Traffic Police Department: %100
- The building of municipality and the government complex: %100
- The building of Public Finance: %80
- The building of post office and telecommunications: %60
- The Cultural Center: %80
- The building of the Courthouse: %60
- The new building of Al Baath party: %30
- The building of Al Baath' revolutionary youth union: %80
- The building of the swimming club: %80



As for houses of worship, which are 25 mosques, the percentage of destruction was as follows;

- Ajjan Al Hadeed mosque: %100
- Abo Bakr mosque: %100
- Al Rahin mosque: %50
- Aysha mosque: %20
- Usama bin Zaid: %10

The rest of city mosques are intact.



There is some destruction in some hospitals, pharmacies, and transformer stations that will be illustrated in details.

The available equipment for removing the rubble and disposing the garbage;

► According to information received until November 30th, the available equipment in the building of municipality are as follows;



Excavator



Frontend loader



Tipper



Tractor



Refuse Truck



Firetruck

► However, it is expected that ISIL will steal and take all of this equipment as it did in the cities and town that were previously liberated

In view of the above, and depending on the percentage of destruction of the civilians' houses, public utilities, roads, and infrastructure, there will be an urgent need for opening the roads, removing and disposing the rubble and earthen berms in order to facilitate the population movement along with equipment to be able to respond to humanitarian, services-based, and emergency needs.

Assessing the needs with Al Bab local council, it is necessary to implement the following works within the Rapid Response Plan during the first ten days following liberation as the local council is the implementing entity and the Stabilization Committee will be in charge of supervision;

- Providing the expenses of renting frontend loader (X3) for ten working days of six working hours per day. An amount of 25\$ per working hour for each equipment.
- Providing the expenses of renting tipper (X6) for ten working days of six working hours per day. An amount of 100\$ per working day for each equipment.
- Providing the expenses of renting compactor (X1) for three working days of six working hours per day. An amount of 30\$ per working hour.
- Providing the expenses of renting water tanker (X1) with two workers for ten working days of average of three trips per day. An amount of 100\$ per working day for the equipment and the workers for washing the streets.
- Providing the costs of gravel stone for the renovation works of the streets and roads as they have big holes that obstruct the movement of equipment. The estimated quantity for starting the renovation works is 150m³ initially with cost of 15\$ per m³ i.e.\$ 2250. This quantity is for urgent usage until we can estimate the actual required quantities for conduction the maintenance works.

This action is considered as estimative and urgent one. The evaluation will be supplemented in case that this action was not enough after the Stabilization Committee pays field visit to the city following liberation.

Third: Bread and Bakeries:

Daily need of flour

in Al Bab city with its countryside

The population of Al Bab city with its countryside is about

380000

people who reside the city of Al Bab

162000



90tons

The required quantity of flour for meeting the needs of the city of Al Bab was



140tons

The required quantity of flour for the residents of the city and the countryside was

During the first 30 days following the liberation, half of the city population is expected to return to the city, as informed by the local council, along with IDPs from the surrounding areas. The required quantity for meeting the needs is 45 tons of flour per day.

The Bakeries in the City of Al Bab:

- The Automated Bakery: is located nearby the agriculture high school in the south of the city. Until November 30th, the construction status for the building is intact.

There are three production lines with production capacity of 45 tons per day. ISIL dismantled and moved the lines to an unknown destination.

- The Reserve Bakery: is located in the western side of the city nearby the new main street market.

The construction status is intact.

Until November 30th, the bakeries equipment were in the city and the bakery was working for meeting the needs of ISIL members along with the remaining populations. ISIL is expected to dismantle and move the bakery before they retreat the city.

The production capacity is 15 tons per day.

- **The private bakeries:**

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| -1 Haskeer | -9 Zammo |
| -2 Al Haddad | -10 Al Shihabi |
| -3 Al Kahhat | -11 Abo Al Hasan (closed by its owner) |
| -4 Hawran | -12 Taher Abo Jameel |
| -5 Abu Al Kinij | -13 Al Malla |
| -6 Al Qdairani | |
| -7 Al Waki | |
| -8 Al Shaikh Saeed | |

In addition to four high-quality bread bakeries

- | |
|--------------------|
| -1 Abo Al Joud |
| -2 Muneer Al Rahmo |
| -3 Affoura |
| -4 Al Baraka |

The technical and construction status of these bakeries is good and they were operating previously.

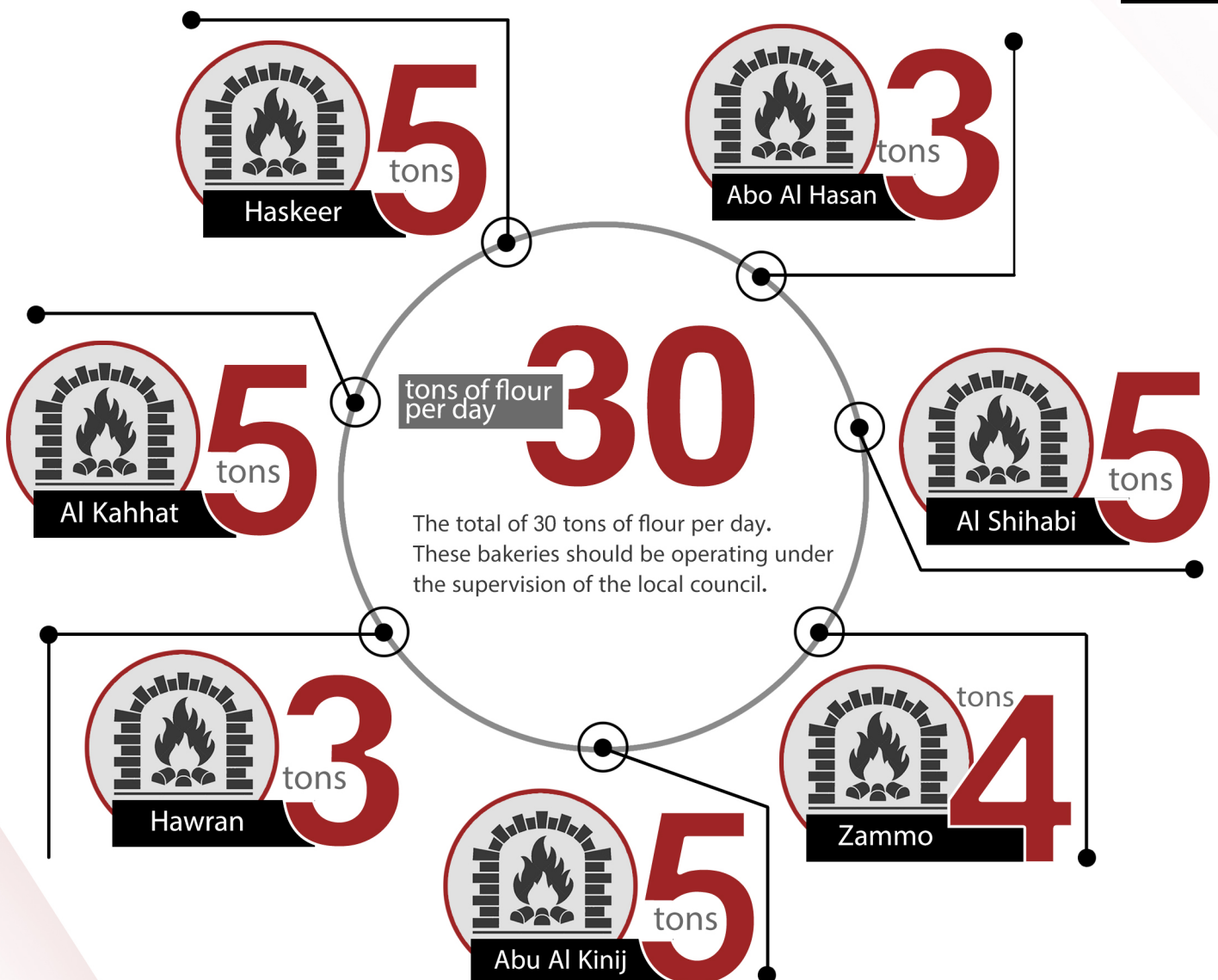
Rapid Response in terms of Bread and Bakeries

1

Providing baked bread during the first ten days following the liberation at a rate of 10,000 packets per day. This quantity should be delivered to the local council to be distributed to the residents. This is the first step to introduces the local council to the residents and strengthen the relationship.

Making use of the private bakeries by providing them with required quantities of flour for the period following providing baked bread. As an initial phase that will last for thirty days and in consultation with the local council, the following bakeries were selected to be provided with flour

2



This action meets the need of bread for the first month following the liberation

This action meets the need of bread for the first month following the liberation. Then, the required actions should be taken to provide the following;

-1 A production line for the Reserve Bakery;

-) Providing a complete production line with daily production capacity of 15 tons.
-) Providing generation set with capacity of 65 KVA along with operational support for 3 months.
-) Providing the operational support for the staff of bakery for three months.
-) Providing the bakery with the required quantity of flour with a rate of 15 tons per day.
-) Providing the bakery with the production requirements such as yeast, salt, oil, sugar, and bags for three months.

This action will be taken in order to work starting from the second month following the liberation. The implementing entity is the local council and the Stabilization Committee is in charge of supervision.



-2 A production line for the Automated Bakery:

-) Providing three production lines with capacity of 45 tons per day.
-) Providing generation set with capacity of 200 KVA along with operational support.
-) Providing the operational support for the staff of bakery.
-) Providing the bakery with the required quantity of flour with a rate of 45 tons per day.
-) Providing the bakery with the production requirements such as yeast, salt,

This action will be taken in order to work starting from the third month following the liberation. The implementing entity is the local council and the Stabilization Committee will be monitoring the implementation.

Implementing this action would stabilize the need of bread.

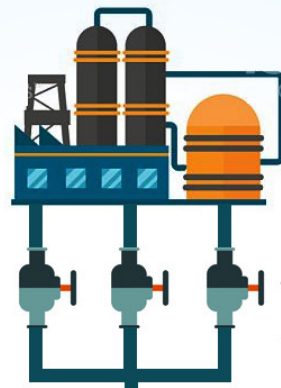


Fourth: Drinking Water

The city of Al Bab and part of its countryside are provided with water by Ain Al Baidha pumping station which consists of three main functional pumps along with one spare pump.

The pumping rate for each pump is 500 m³ per hour i.e. the total pumping rate is 1500 m³ per hour.

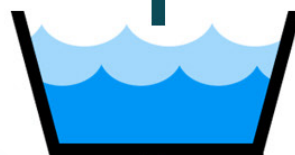
Ain Al Baidha pumping station



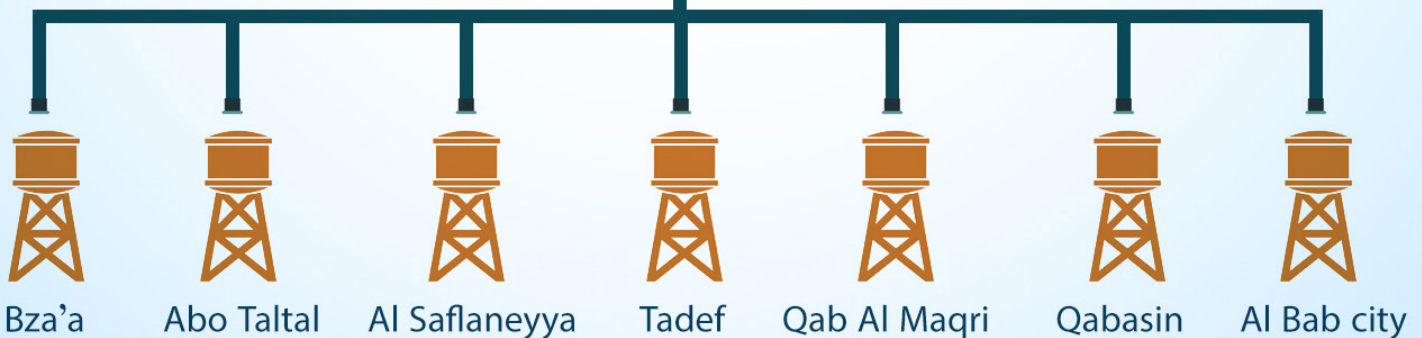
The pumping rate for each pump is 500 m³ per hour i.e. the total pumping rate is 1500 m³ per hour.

does not work

From the date of the control of Assad forces



The water is pumped directly to the ground reservoir, which is located in Jabal Aqeel and has capacity of 10,000 m³ per hour. This reservoir provides water to the



Bza'a

Abo Taltal

Al Saflaneyya

Tadeif

Qab Al Maqri

Qabasin

Al Bab city

As for the status of the water network;

- Al Bab city: %90 of the network pipes are fabricated from cast iron and %10 from ethylene. the network is in good condition and needs some maintenance.
- Qabasin: the network pipes are made of ethylene. The network is intact.
- Tadef: the network pipes are made of ethylene. The network is intact.
- Bza'a: the network pipes are made of ethylene. The network is intact.
- The rest of areas: the network pipes are made of ethylene. The network is in good condition and needs some maintenance.
- The network maintenance costs are estimated at 2000\$.

This information is based on the report of the local council that was issued on September 4th, 2016.



The process of pumping to the city of Al Bab is halted since it was occupied by regime forces.

Moreover, there are many pumping stations that provide the countryside of Al Bab with drinking water;

1 - Pumping center of South of Tadef provides 26 villages with water;



- Qas Al Beaij, Al Kayta, Nabata, Nabat farm, Abu Jabbar, Abo Jabbar farm, MAgharat Abo Jabbar, Al Mishirfeh, Al Moltafta, Um Kharza, Ain Al Baidha, Al Shaikh Doun, Rasm Al Kama, Al Ajouzeya, Al Aboudeya, Toman, Sarhan, etc.
- The center has four pumps and one generation set.
- The center was sabotaged and stolen by ISIL.

The cost for rehabilitating the center is 20,000\$, according to the local council estimation.

-2 Shwaiha Pumping Center: provides 11 villages with water; Shwaiha, Jidar, Sandi, Al Ayoubeyya, Tlaila, Qara Koy, Barshaya, Al Orouba, Arab Wairan, Jub Al Dam, etc.

The center has four pumps.

The water source: two wells with rate of 25 m³ per hour

The center needs some maintenance works with estimated cost of 2,000\$.

-3 Al Areema Center: provides Al Areema and Kawakli with water.

The center has two pumps and one generation set.

The water source: two wells with rate of 30 m³ per hour

The center needs some maintenance works with estimated cost of 2,000\$.

-4 Sousian Center: provides Sousian and Al Shaikh Alwan with water.

The center has one horizontal pump.

The water source: two wells with rate of 15 m³ per hour

The network is old, but it is acceptable.

The center needs some maintenance works with estimated cost of 1,000\$.

-5 Um Al Amad Center: provides Um Al Amad and Al Jola with water.

The center has one well, submersible pump, and one generation set.

The water source: two wells with rate of 15 m³ per hour.

The network pipes are made of ethylene and it is intact.

The center needs some maintenance works with estimated cost of 300\$.

-6 Ain Al Baidha Old Center: provides Arrab Kabeera and Aysha village with water.

The center has one horizontal pump, well, and submersible pump.

The network pipes are made of ethylene and it is intact.

The center needs some maintenance works with estimated cost of 1,500\$.

According to the report of the local council that was issued on September 4th 2016, the required cost for maintenance in Al Bab city and its countryside was estimated at 29,000\$.



As a result, the Rapid Response for meeting the needs of drinking water for Al Bab city requires the following:

The first two weeks following liberation;

- Providing the city with water tanker with capacity of 6 m3 (X3)
- Providing operational support for these water tankers for three months including fuel, water price (3\$) per one trip along with driver wages.
- The rate of trips per day is 5.
- The operational support should be provided to the local council. Water should be distributed at the price of cost.

The first month following liberation;

- Providing the city with water tanker with capacity of 6 m3 (X3)
- Providing operational support for these water tankers for three months including fuel, water price (3\$) per one trip along with driver wages.
- The rate of trips per day is 5.
- The operational support should be provided to the local council. Water should be distributed at the price of cost.



The second month following liberation;

- Providing the city with water tanker with capacity of 6 m3 (X4)
- Providing operational support for these water tankers for three months including fuel, water price (3\$) per one trip along with driver wages.
- The rate of trips per day is 5.
- The operational support should be provided to the local council. Water should be distributed at the price of cost.

These actions will be implemented by the local council and the Stabilization Committee will be in charge of supervision.

Through these actions, and until permanent alternatives are prepared such as constructing a station with sources of water wells, the populations' needs of drinking water can be met as the pumping station of Ain Al Baidha is halted.

Fifth: Health and Medical System

There are several public and private hospitals in the city;

- 1 The public National Hospital:** is located in the western part of the city, on Aqeel mountain. ISIL turned it into a military point. No information available about the construction status. However, our sources confirmed that ISIL stolen all equipment.
- 2 Al Salam Private Hospital:** is located in the southern part of the city.
- 3 Al Marashli Private Hospital:** is located in the city center, to the south of the post office.
- 4 Al Fateh Private Hospital:** is located in the city center, in front of the big mosque.
- 5 Al Majed Private Hospital:** is located 200 meter to the south of Al Fateh hospital, in the entrance of the main market. It has been operating under supervision of ISIL until November 30th 2016.
- 6 Othman Private Hospital:** is located in the northeast of the city center.
- 7 Al Hikma Private Hospital:** is located in the western part of the city, nearby the main street market.

The reported information confirmed that the private hospitals are intact in terms of buildings. However, no information available about the equipment.

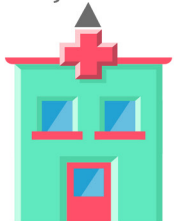
Furthermore, there are 45 private pharmacies in the city. The estimated damage is %20.

Health and medical situation in the city

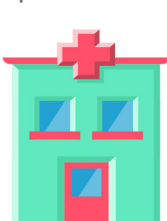
public and private
hospitals in the city



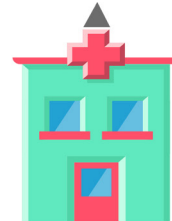
Al Majed Private Hospital



Al Majed Private Hospital



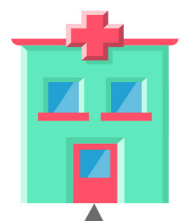
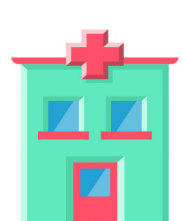
Al Salam Private Hospital



Othman Private Hospital

Al Fateh Private Hospital

The public National Hospital



Al Hikma Private Hospital

 **45**

Furthermore, there are **45** private pharmacies in the city. The estimated damage is **20%**.

The Rapid Response requires the following;

-1 During the first week; the medical point that is located in Sousian should be prepared for two reasons;

- The safe condition of the village as it is located 8 km to the north of the city.
- The medical staff is available

This requires the following;

- Light repair for the building
- Medical equipment that are required for internal examination and surgery operations
- Generation set with capacity of 8 KVA.
- Water tank with capacity of 1000 liter
- Medications
- Operational support including the wages of the medical staff and generation set.



-2 During the first week;

- Providing a mobile clinic that is equipped with all required equipment along with operational support.
- Providing the city with an ambulance with operational support including driver's wages, staff, and fuel.

-3 During the first month: preparing a medical center as a hospital in the city is required. It was agreed with the local councils' medical office and Health Directorate to select temporarily the building of Othman private hospital in order to provide it with required medical equipment. This process of selecting this hospital was based on the following reasons;

-1 The location of the hospital in the northeastern part of the city, which gives a sense of security.

-2 The structure and specialization divisions of the hospital;

• The basement:

- A. Delivery rooms (X2)
- B. Surgery rooms (X3)
- C. Laundry room
- D. Medicine warehouse.
- E. Warehouse of diesel and central heating equipment.

• The ground floor: there are three entrances and one entrance for X-ray room;

- A. Reception
- B. Emergency room (X3)
- C. Pharmacy
- D. Laboratory
- E. Radiology room, darkroom, Echo room, Radiopaque room, and X-ray room.
- F. Warehouse
- G. Gynecological clinic



- **The First Floor; consists of;**
 - A. The critical care room
 - B. Observation room (X2)
 - C. Administration and Accounting room
 - D. The attending physician room
 - E. The Department of Gynecology that includes;
 - Woman patients room (X5)
 - Incubators room



The hospital includes an elevator, which the sole hospital that has an elevator. It needs a generation set. The structure of this hospital is similar to the National Hospital one. So, it can be equipped and operated until the works of maintenance and renovation of the National Hospital is finished. Then, the equipment can be moved to the National hospital. The medical staff is available according to Al Bab local council.

Sixth: Waste Management

The quantity of waste in the city is about 60 tons per day. It was disposed to the landfill, nearby the village of Al Hadath. ISIL made the landfill in the western side of the city with only 1 km away. This caused negative impact on the public health of the city residents such as skin disease, leishmanial, along with bad smells and insects.



Therefore, the Rapid Response Plan for meeting the needs of garbage management includes the following:

1 - During the first month following the liberation:

- A. Providing a refuse truck (X2) along with operational support for three months.
- B. Providing frontend loader (X2) along with operational support for three months.
- C. Providing tractor with trailer (X4) along with operational support for three months.
- D. Providing skid loader (X2) along with operational support for three months.
- E. Providing tipper (X3) along with operational support for three months. It will be used for garbage disposal to the landfill which is located 10 km to the city of Al Bab.
- F. Providing the operational support for cleaners (X30) with a monthly salary of 150\$ for each, eight working hours per day, for three months.
- G. Providing dumpsters (X100) with capacity of 1200 liter for each.
- H. Providing the expenses of purchasing the primary cleaning tools:
 - 1. Sweeper (X30)
 - 2. Cleaning shovel (X15)
 - 3. Wheel barrow (X10)
 - 4. Shovel (X10)
 - 5. Jackboot (X30)
 - 6. Gloves (X30)
 - 7. Coverall (X30)



2 - During the second month following liberation:

- A. Providing a refuse truck (X2) along with operational support for three months.
- B. Providing frontend loader (X1) along with operational support for three months.
- C. Providing tipper (X3) along with operational support for three months.
- D. Providing dumpsters (X100) with capacity of 1200 liter for each.
- E. Providing the operational support for cleaners (X20) with a monthly salary of 150\$ for each, eight working hours per day, for three months.
- F. Providing the expenses of purchasing the primary cleaning tools;
 - 1. Sweeper (X20)
 - 2. Cleaning shovel (X10)
 - 3. Wheel barrow (X10)
 - 4. Shovel (X10)
 - 5. Jackboot (X20)
 - 6. Gloves (X20)
 - 7. Coverall (X20)



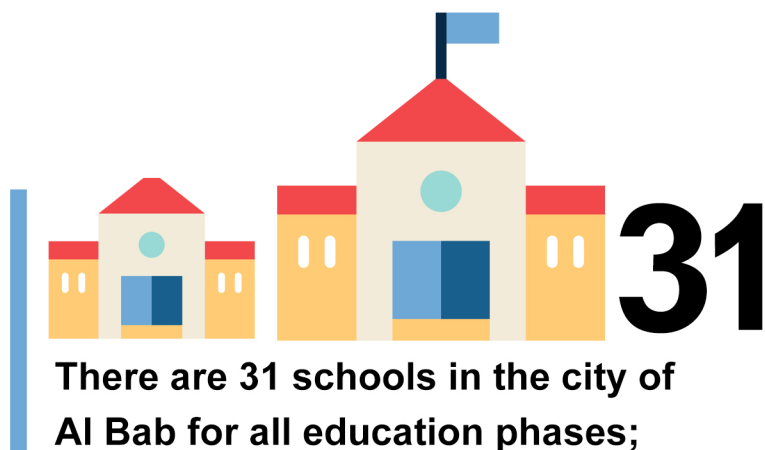
3 - During the third month following liberation:

Starting disposing the garbage from the landfill that was established by ISIL nearby the city to the landfill that is located 12-10 km to the north of the city. The quantity of the garbage in the new landfill is about 2500 tons i.e. 6000 m³. The project of disposing the garbage should be implemented by the local council through a private contractor. Implementing this project will eliminate the above-mentioned impacts of the garbage.



Seventh: Schools and Education Process

There are 31 schools in the city of Al Bab for all education phases;



Primary Schools: 17



Elementary Schools: 7



High Schools: 7



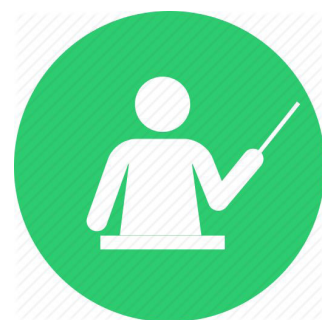
Primary Schools:

- 1 Tariq bin Ziad School: is located in the west of the city. The destruction is only in the fence.
- 2 Fallaha School: is located in the northwest of the city. The destruction is in the fence and restrooms along with light damage in the building.
- 3 Aysha School: is located nearby the city center. The percentage of destruction is %70.
- 4 Tariq old School: is located nearby the post office. The percentage of destruction is %40.
- 5 Ateka School: is located nearby the city center. The percentage of destruction is %40.
- 6 Ahmad Sadiq Yassin School: is located in the east of the city. The percentage of destruction is %20.
- 7 Hamza bin Abdulmuttaleb School: intact.
- 8 Haleema Al Sadeyya School: The percentage of destruction is %30.
- 9 Saeed Al Ragheb School: The percentage of destruction is %80.
- 10 Abdulhameed Al Nema School: intact.
- 11 Nafeth School: is located nearby the industrial park. It is intact.
- 12 Al Najjar School: The percentage of destruction is %45.
- 13 Omar Al Mukhtar School: intact.
- 14 Taher Abdulraouf School: intact.
- 15 Nabeel Haidar School: intact.
- 16 Zakareyya Khashroom School: intact.
- 17 Mohammad Ali Al Zaleq School



Elementary Schools:

- 1 Abdulrazzaq Qaddour School: is located nearby the post office. The percentage of destruction is %40.
- 2 Raslan Al Nasani School: is located nearby the post office. The percentage of destruction is %40.
- 3 Waddah School: is intact
- 4 Al Mohdatha School: is intact
- 5 Al Buhturi School: is intact
- 6 School ?
- 7 School ?



The number of students who can be hosted by these schools is about 30,000 at all education phases. The number of teachers and administrative staff who were covering these schools is about 545.

In consultation with the local council, Education Directorate, and within the Rapid Response Plan;

1 - During the first month following liberation:

Currently 8 schools were evaluated as intact in terms of construction. The SC was not able to evaluate these schools in terms of the texture, networks, doors, windows, benches, boards, and furniture.

If implementers are to intervene rapidly to rehabilitate these schools, it is necessary to provide the local council, under supervision of the Stabilization Committee, with an advance payment of 25,000\$ that will be covered by financial documents for the maintenance works and purchased material such as paint, glasses for windows, locks for doors, maintenance for doors and windows, boards, networks maintenance. In case that this amount was not enough, a payment should be delivered to the local council during this period.

The following schools were selected as per its location;

- 1 Zakareyya Khashroom School: south of the city. The number of classrooms and admin-rooms is 13. It works in two shifts.
- 2 Nabeel Haidar School: southwest of the city. The number of classrooms and admin-rooms is 12. It works in two shifts.
- 3 Taher Abdulraouf School: north of the city. The number of classrooms and admin-rooms is 20. It works in two shifts.
- 4 Abdulhameed Al Nema School: northwest of the city. The number of classrooms and admin-rooms is 18. It works in two shifts.
- 5 Mohammad Ali Al Zaleq School: West of the city. The number of classrooms and admin-rooms is 15. It works in two shifts.
- 6 Hamza bin Abdulmuttaleb School: Northeast of the city. The number of classrooms and admin-rooms is 15. It works in two shifts.
- 7 Omar Al Mukhtar School: Southeast of the city. The number of classrooms and admin-rooms is 10. It works in two shifts.
- 8 Ahmad Sadiq Yassin School: east of the city. The number of classrooms and admin-rooms is 17. It works in two shifts.



During this period, the needs of these schools will be assessed in terms of benches, tables, chairs, furniture, and education requirements. Also, the number of students and teachers who will be hosted by these schools according to the population census that will take place on the ground along with the actual numbers and the rate of increase in parallel of the people who return to the city.

2 - During the first and second weeks of the second month:

- Completing the works of maintenance and rehabilitation.
- Providing the benches, tables, chairs, furniture, and needed education requirements in accordance with the actual census.
- Providing the operational support for these schools in accordance with the assessment that will be prepared by the Stabilization Committee and adopting the required budget of these expenses.
- Activating the Education Assembly in the city in order to conduct its duties in terms of organizing the education process and setting forth the required schedules for the capacity of the schools, the registered students, teachers, the education staff along with the requirements of the rest of schools.

3 - After the second week of the second month:

Completing the works of the Stabilization Committee in assessing the rest of the schools and preparing the required projects for rehabilitating them, along with circulating these projects and assessments to the donors.



Eighth: Electricity

The entire electricity consumption of Al Bab city is 90 MW during the peak load period. Then, the consumption decreases to 15-10 MW.

Al Bab Electricity' Sources

- Kwairis Line: is held by regime forces. It is inactive.
- Aleppo Line: is located in Dwaireena and held by regime forces. It is inactive.

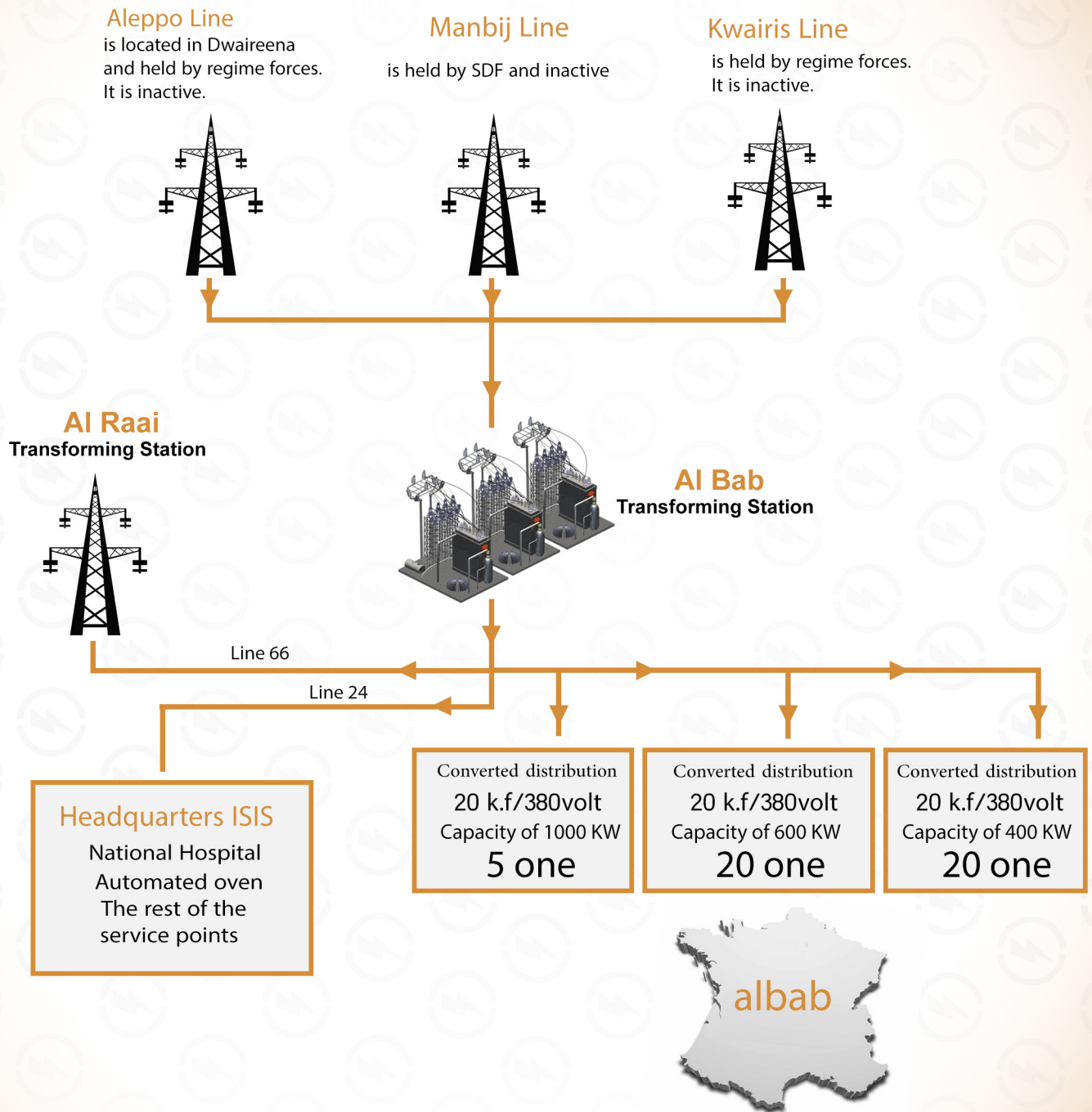
- Manbij Line: is held by SDF and inactive.

These lines provide Al Bab Transforming Station, which in turn provides;

- The transformers inside the city, 45 transformers, with capacity ranges between 0.6 and 1 MA.
- Al Rae Transforming Station with 20 MA which is covered by a line of 66 KV.

Al Bab

Electricity' Sources



The entire electricity consumption of Al Bab city is

90 MW during the peak load period.
Then, the consumption decreases to 10-15 MW.

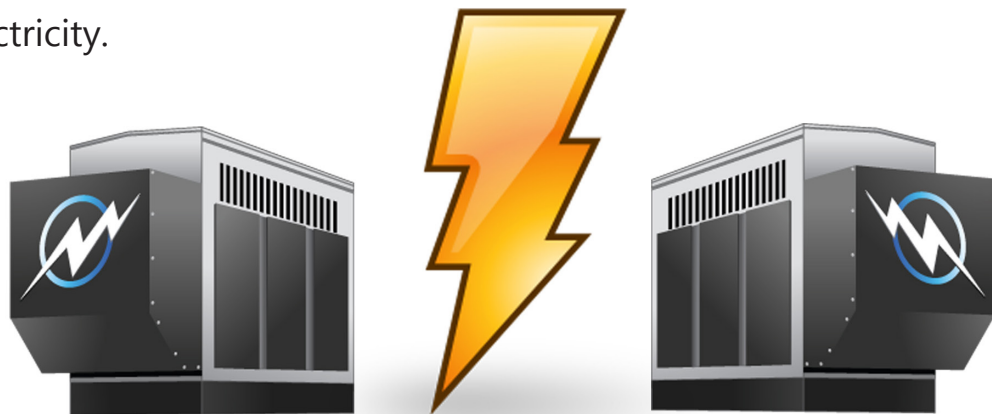
Bearing in mind that there is a powerline, named the line of 24, from Al Bab station that supplies ISIL headquarters of supplying the humanitarian and services aspects such as the National Hospital, the reserve and automated bakeries. This line is still active.

There is an alternative network inside the city. ISIL controlled this network from the populations who own the private generators.

The Rapid Response Plan for this issue is as follows:

In consultation with the local council, 45 generation sets with capacity of 700 KVA meet the needs of populations in a controlled manner with a rate of 10 hours per day. These sets to be distributed as alternative of the 45 generating centers and to be linked with the current alternative network.

Currently and within the plan, the city need cannot be met with the generation sets due to their high costs and its temporary nature. Thus, there should be a permanent source of electricity.



Thus, there should be a permanent source of electricity. The target can be achieved throughout the following steps;

- Rehabilitating Al Rae station and establishing another transforming station which should be located 1 km away from the first one. It should be prepared to be supplied by the international powerline. This could be conducted through the Turkish government.
- This action should be preceded by rehabilitating Al Bab transforming station, which is damaged by shelling and sabotage.
- Then, it should be supplied backwards by Al Rae station after modifying the capacity of wires between the two stations in accordance with the transmitted power factor.

This issue is beyond the capabilities of the Stabilization Committee.



Ninth: Judiciary - Police and Domestic Security – Civil Registry – Transportation

These activities will be activated after the conditions are stabilized in the city, the vision is clear, and when the level of connection between the local council and the locals is increased throughout providing services, in support of the Stabilization Committee, that include the activities mentioned above, the SC will work on activating the institutions of judiciary, police, civil registry, and transportation within a work plan that the local council, the experienced, and the relevant parties take part

This action should start in the third month following liberation.

Detailed addendums for these topics will be added later.

2016/12/11



The Stabilization Committee