



This project is funded by
the European Union

CITY PROFILE OF SIRTE, LIBYA

Rapid city profiling and monitoring system

First draft, April 2018.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY, KEY FINDINGS and INITIAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The RCPMS project

UNHabitat had undertaken, with the contribution of the European Union, the realization of the Rapid City Profiling and Monitoring System (RCPMS) for six Libyan municipalities in partnership with UNFPA, the Libyan Ministry of Planning and the concerned municipalities, and in close collaboration with the Libyan Bureau of Statistics and Census (BSC) and the Urban Planning Agency (UPA).

This report is the draft intermediary RCPMS for the city of Sirte, the second major city of the country. It aims at establishing a first comprehensive Urban Information and Analysis framework based on indicators linked to basic services, local economy, living standards and perceptions. It takes into account the information and assessments provided by key informants in Libya, UN / NGOs as well as the damage ground verification.

The assessment informs on humanitarian, early recovery and stabilization responses and the prioritization of urban rehabilitation interventions so that they have the largest impact to encourage urban recovery, in terms of location (spatial prioritization), sequencing, and types of interventions; and the return of displaced populations. It helps also building the capacity of local actors to evaluate and monitor the impact of the crisis on the urban functionality and services, considering the demographic changes because of forced displacements. UN-Habitat has utilized the latest high-resolution satellite imagery. The maps that were generated on the basis of GIS technology offer an evidence-based, multi-sector response planning framework and will be made available in the open data portal which will offer live up-to-date GIS mapping data whereby users can extract maps, tables, graphs and narrative reports.

The urban functionality assessment, led by UN-Habitat, will be complemented by population data and key performance indicators as perceived or reported by the users of the services through household surveys (with) and focus group discussions amongst local communities conducted by UNFPA with the Bureau of Statistics and Census.

At the time of preparation of the present report, UNFPA and the BCS had started HH data collection in five out of the six cities, including Sirte. The results should be available in May 2018, what shall allow to complete the RCPMS with necessary inputs and to perform detailed analysis on four neighborhoods to be chosen in the six cities.

Key findings and initial recommendations

Sirte is a major Libyan city with now around 126,000 inhabitants. It occupies a central position in Libyan, linking East and West, close to major oil production fields and its major ports of exports. It suffered intense fighting and bombardment after Libyan revolt in 2011, and then was occupied by the "Islamic State" (IS) from May 2015 to December 2016, to be liberated by a coalition of militias allied with the Government of National Accord (GNA). Large destructions were caused by these combats, especially in the central districts. Most of the population of Sirte has been displaced during IS occupation, a large part of them returned to the city. The current population size after the return of many of the displaced still need to be assessed and shall be a first input of the framework update of the UNFPA survey.

The key findings for Sirte could be made on two levels:

➔ A large share of the above 90,000 displaced of the Sirte population had returned to the city after its liberation from the IS. When displaced, they have lived difficult conditions, including specific discrimination,

with little access to them by the international relief organizations. No agency has reported specifically their need for relief.

➔ With the return of the displaced, Sirte has received a large number of migrants, essentially from Egypt, Bangladesh, Sudan and Chad. The share of migrants to population is high (17% of 2012 population), double the share in the pre-conflict situation. However, they seem mostly to be migrants for work in the city than candidate to migration to Europe.

➔ Some districts of Sirte need special attention as they experienced massive destructions and severe damages during the fighting (Markaz, Hayy 2, Jiza Askariya, Al Wafa, Za'afaran).

➔ Sirte has lost the administrative role it had before 2011, which created directly or indirectly most of the job opportunities; it is home of the Gadhafia tribe of the late Moammar Gadhafi; and it has a long history of competition with Misrata. The future of the city in Libya economy, its labor market, its social reconciliation, need to be addressed with special attention, particularly in a country where more than 80% of the working are civil servants.

➔ There is also an issue to be addressed in several districts of Sirte concerning the reintegration of former combatants in public life and social reconciliation, especially in Ribat, Ghrabiya and Za'afaran strongholds of the Gadhafia.

Multisector assessment

- Despite the promulgation of Law 59 of 2012, Libyan municipalities had no clear functions and funding, and their relations with the central

administration and that of the mohafazat – the latter still have no elected councils - need to evolve according to the law and to specified by rules. The investment needed for recovery necessitates a proper solution of these governance issues, particularly for what concerns budgeting, public contracting and procurement.

- Licenses for construction and registration of properties seem to have been stopped since 2011. This gives a peculiar vision on the informal constructions before and after the crisis. The housing, land and property (HLP) has become a major issue for the proper management of the municipality, but more importantly for recovery and reconciliation. A dedicated effort should focus on this issue.

- Districts in several municipality branches had experienced severe damages and destructions: Markaz, Hayy 2, Jiza Askariya, Al Wafa, Za'afaran and airport. The repairs and reconstruction of damaged neighborhoods and housings should be made within a comprehensive vision.

- Sirte has lost its unique central hospital which was severely damaged during the conflict, and main Sirte services were provided by primary health care (PHC) facilities. The present reported repairs and rehabilitation of "Ibn Sina" hospital should be monitored specifically. Also, there is a major issue in the provisioning of medicine in Sirte and all over Libya. This issue needs to be addressed specifically.

- Sirte largely depends on the Great Man-Made River (GMMR) for its drinking and usage water, supplemented by a complex network. The security of the GMMR and the proper management of the water collection system are essential for the sustainability of the city and the living conditions of its population.

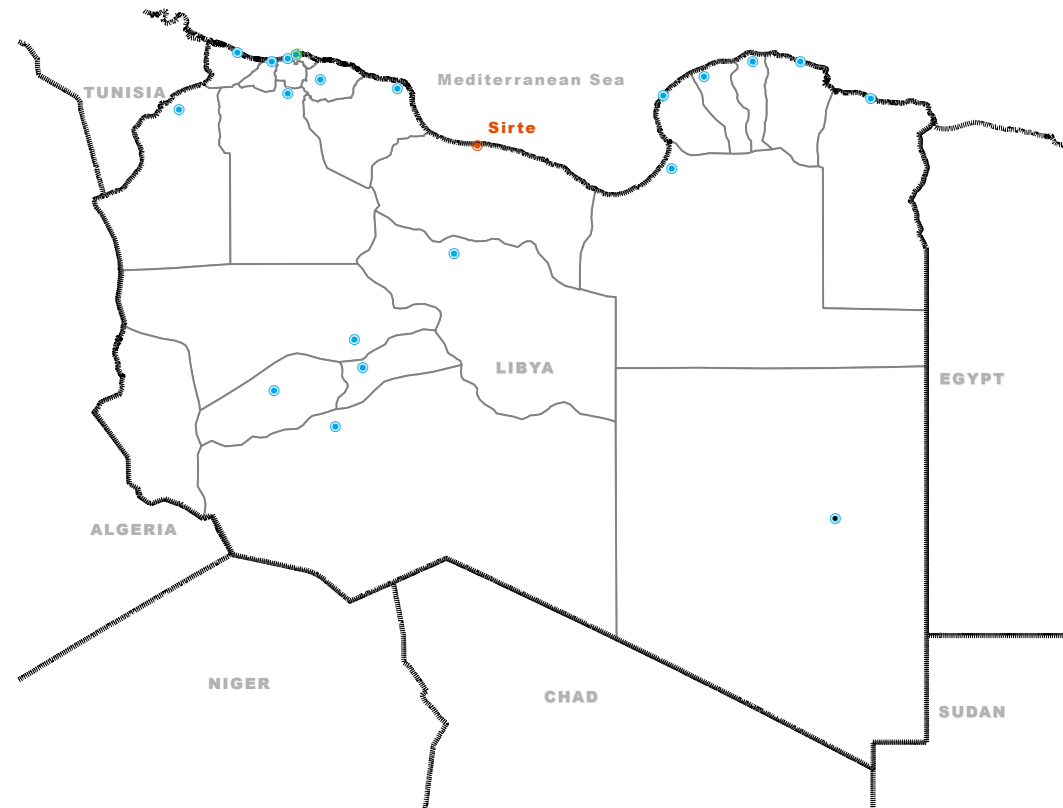
- The sewage system of Sirte is rudimentary. The damages and the necessary repairs and improvements should be addressed with special care.

- The collection of solid wastes in Sirte is still traditional with unsafe dumping. It needs a specific attention to develop a sustainable solution.

- Many education facilities, drinking water distribution networks, electricity installations, roads and transportation facilities are in the areas where destruction and severe damage were observed.

In addition, the banking services need also to be assessed in details as severe cash limitations and complex procedures are imposed on the population.

- Finally, the central districts of Sirte, destroyed or severely damaged, need a proper plan for reconstruction.





CONTEXT

1. CONTEXT

Historical significance

The city of Sirte has an importance, as it is the birthplace of Muammar Gaddafi. This coastal city is halfway between Tripoli and Benghazi, on the Gulf of Syrte or Sidra, mentioned by the Apostle Paul in the New Testament and the ancient literature - including Virgil's Aeneid - as dangerous for shipping. The Phoenicians founded near it the city Macomedes-Euphranta.

Except a small city of the same name built by the Fatimides 55km East of the present location, the settlement was unknown before that the ottomans built after the fall of the Karamanli dynasty in 1835 a fortress at Marsa Al Za'afaran, later named Qasr Sirte. The Ottomans further developed it in 1885 under Omar Basha Al Muntasir. The Italians occupied the city in 1912 and developed the settlement around the castle. Its close nearby of Qardhabya (Qasr Bu Hadi) experienced the most important battle defeating the Italians in 1915. The city hosted in 1922 the first Libyan national unity congress.

After World War II the city became prominent due to oil discoveries nearby and as Gaddafi transformed it into a showcase of his era. The Libyan parliament and several administrations were transferred to Sirte in 1988, and Al Tahadi University was founded in 1991. Gaddafi even proposed Sirte to be the capital of the "United States of Africa".

During the revolt of 2011, Sirte kept loyal to Gaddafi until October 2011 when the last loyal district of Sirte, named "Number Two", has fallen and Gaddafi captured and killed. The NATO airstrikes and the ground fighting left the city severely damaged, the most amongst Libyan cities. Some reconstruction started only in 2014, but during the "2nd civil war", Sirte fell in May 2015 under the control of the "Islamic State" (IS). A new battle for Sirte led by the Government of National Unity (GNA) in Tripoli and backed by the United Nations was launched in May 2016, leading to the conquest of the city in August 2016. Again, the city experienced severe damages from airstrikes and fighting.

The city of Sirte and its regional network

Sirte location between the East and the West of the country is peculiar for the long distances separating it from other major cities in Libya. The closest is Misrata to the East, distant of around 200 km, while Ajdabiya on the East is at about 400 km, and Sebha in the South at more than 600 km. The region of Sirte includes 3 areas: Sirte, As Sidr and Harawa.

Oil discoveries changed the regional role of Sirte, as it is close to major oil fields in the East and to its exporting ports of As Sidr (190 km) and Ras Lanuf (216 km), that are included in the Sirte administrative region (governorate). Sirte even names one of the most important national oil companies. Otherwise, Sirte became also a nodal point on the connection of the two branches of the Great Man-Made River (GMMR) flowing from the South, essential to the sustainability of the life of the population. The city of Sirte was built along a structured urban plan initially developed in 1966. A development plan was later established around 1980, expanding largely away from the central districts (Mahallat) named simply Hayy (or quarter) 1 (Center or Markaz), 2 and 3, in addition to Ribat, Al Wafa, Za'afaran, Jazira, Jiza Askariya (or the military valley) and Tawila.



Source: libyaakhbar.com

Urban-tribal society in Sirte

In the early 18th century, the tribes of Wlad Suleiman controlled Sirte area and expelled the Al Jbaly tribe. They were allied with the Mahamides, Gadhafda, Warfala, Jama'at and 'Amamra. Further, the Ottomans helped other tribes to settle: The Hamamla, Ferjan, Ma'dan, Qamata, Lahsoun, Mzaougha, Rabai'e, Machachi, Wlad Wafi, Magharba, Howana and Zayayna, etc.

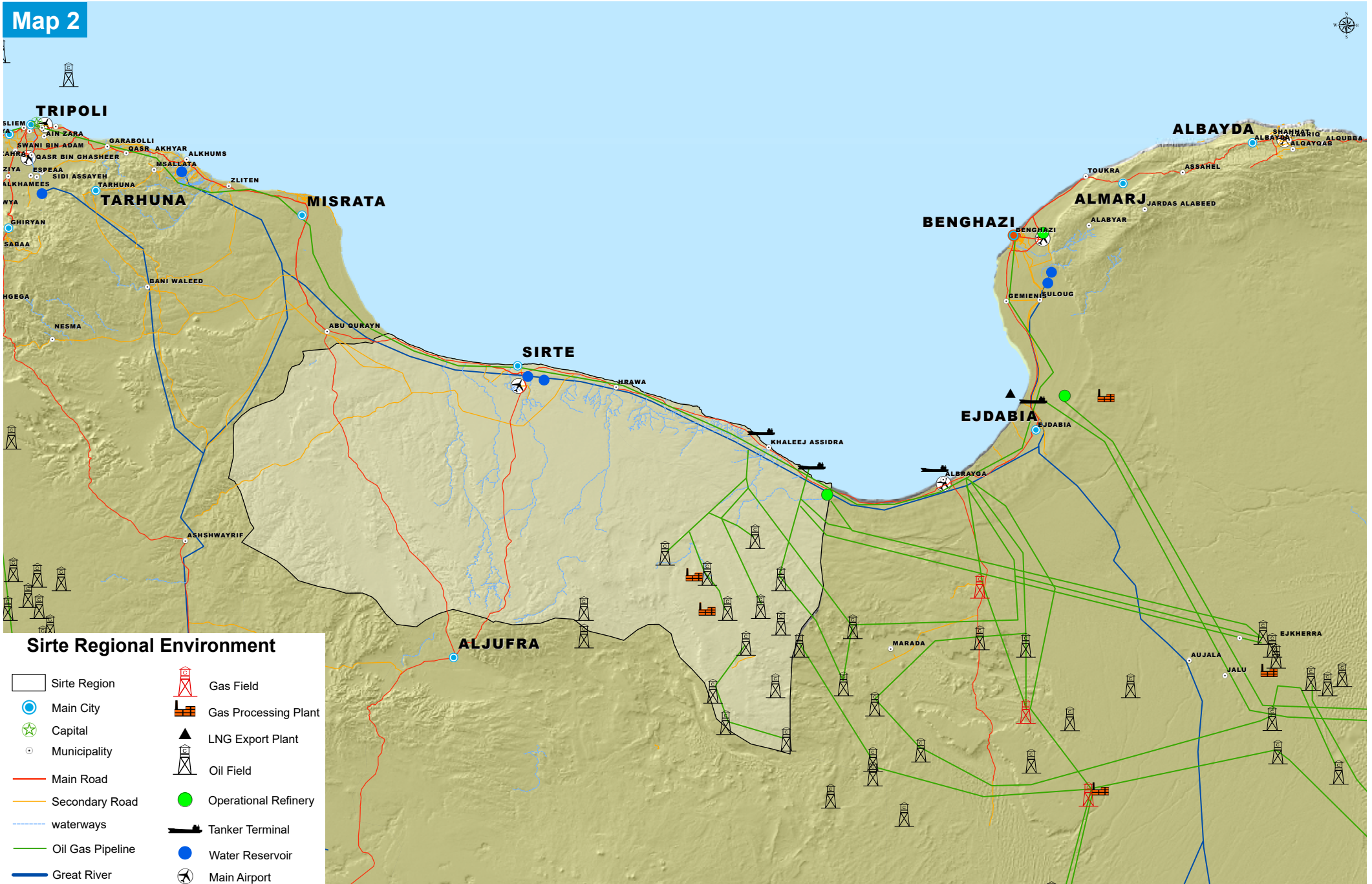
Before the revolt, the Gadhafda and the Ferjan tribes had a prominent role in Sirte. This is while the Gadhafda are mainly present in the South, and particularly in Sebha, and the Ferjan well established in the East, especially Benghazi. The general Khalifa Haftar, the head of the present Libyan National Army, is a Ferjani.

The social competition seems less acute between tribes than between cities; Misrata appears to be the main competitor of Sirte.



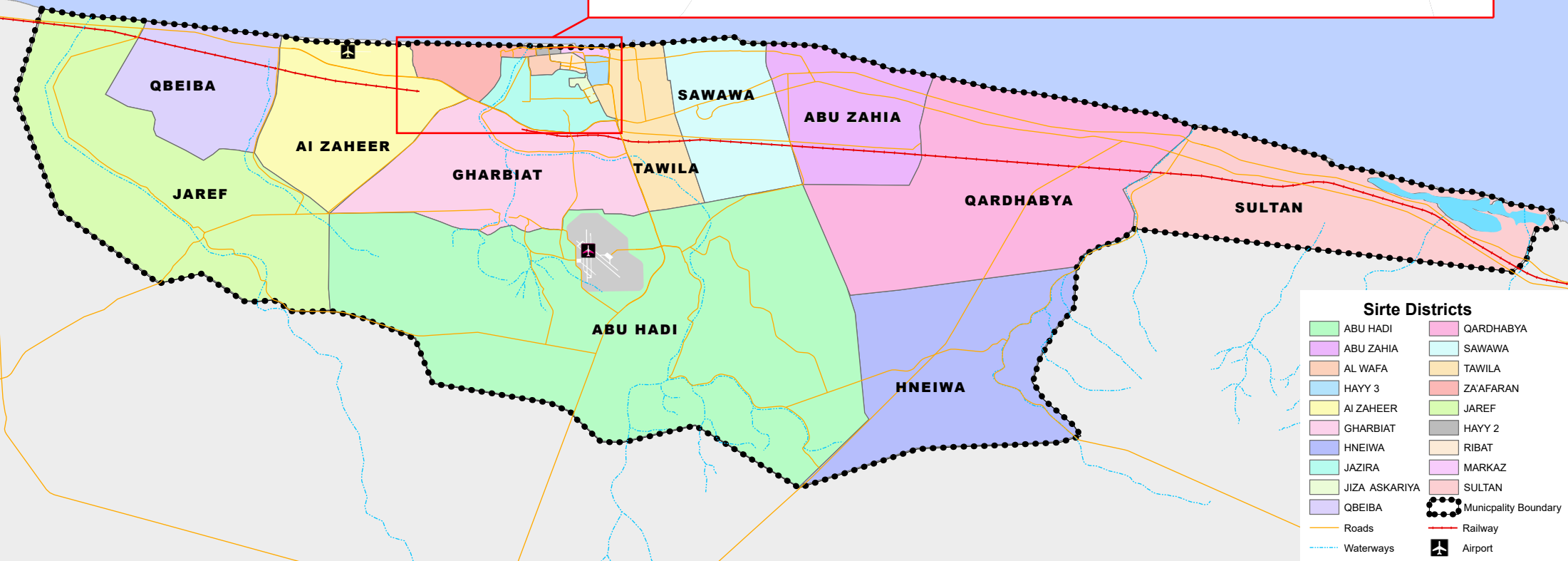
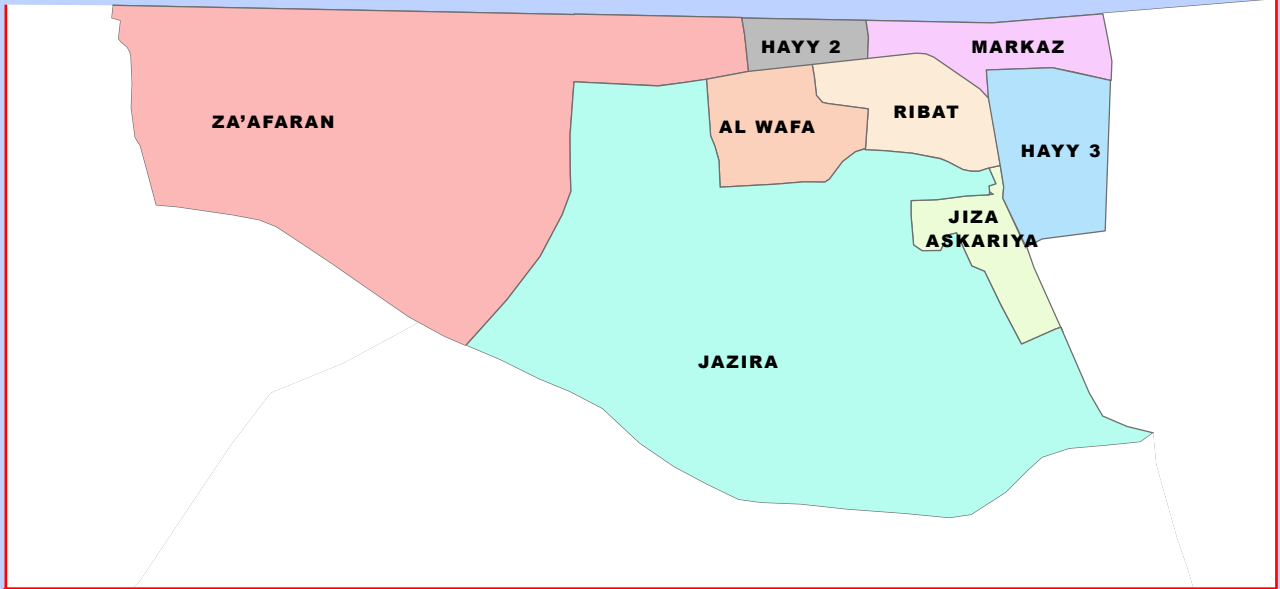
Source: libyaakhbar.com

Map 2



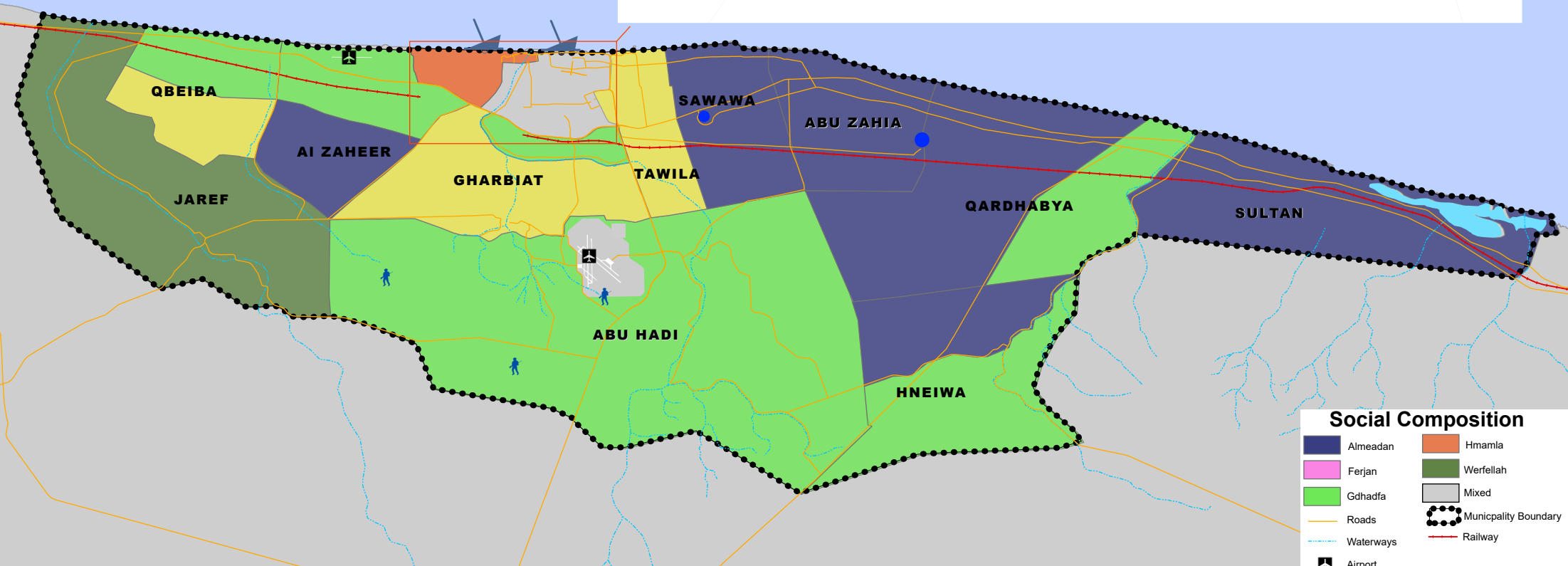
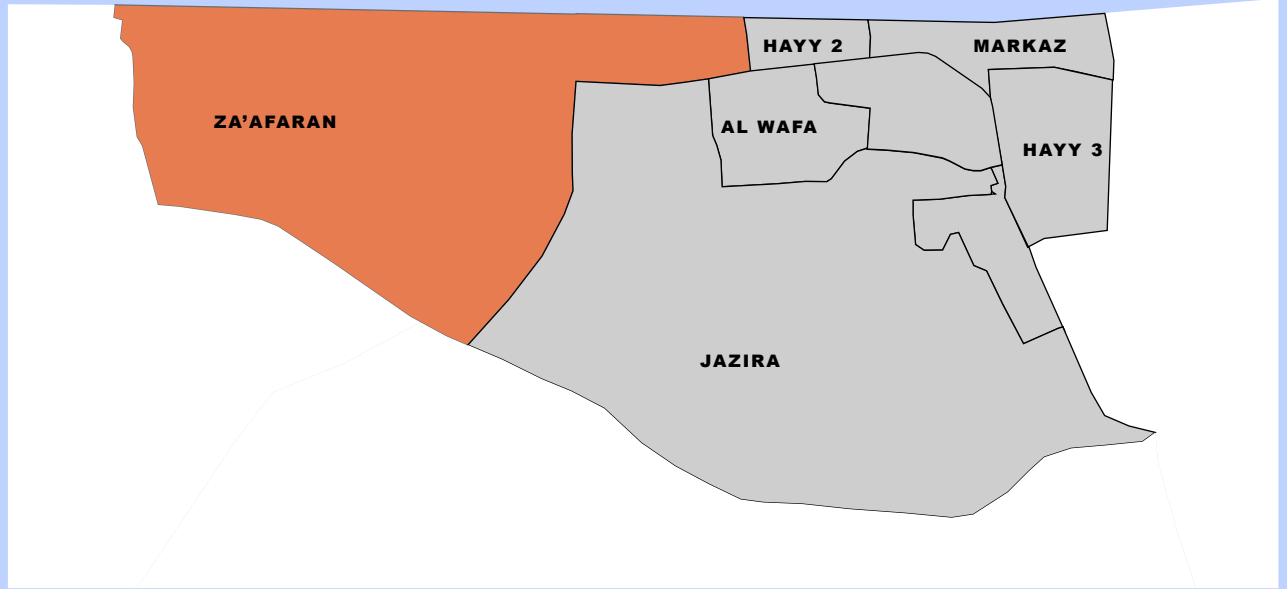


Map 3





Map 4



Social Composition

Almeadan	Hmamlah
Ferjan	Werfellah
Gdhadfa	Mixed
Roads	Municipality Boundary
Waterways	Railway
Airport	

The Battle of Sirte

In February 2015, IS militants started showing in Nofilia, 110 km East of Sirte. They progressed to take quickly control of some zones in the city, including the television building (in Ribat). Present locally, “Ansar Al Shari’a” joined IS, while “Fajr Libya”, allied with Tripoli government, fought it, until that IS took control of the airport in May 2015, and of the power plant (in Qbeiba) in June. Then Sirte fell under the IS.

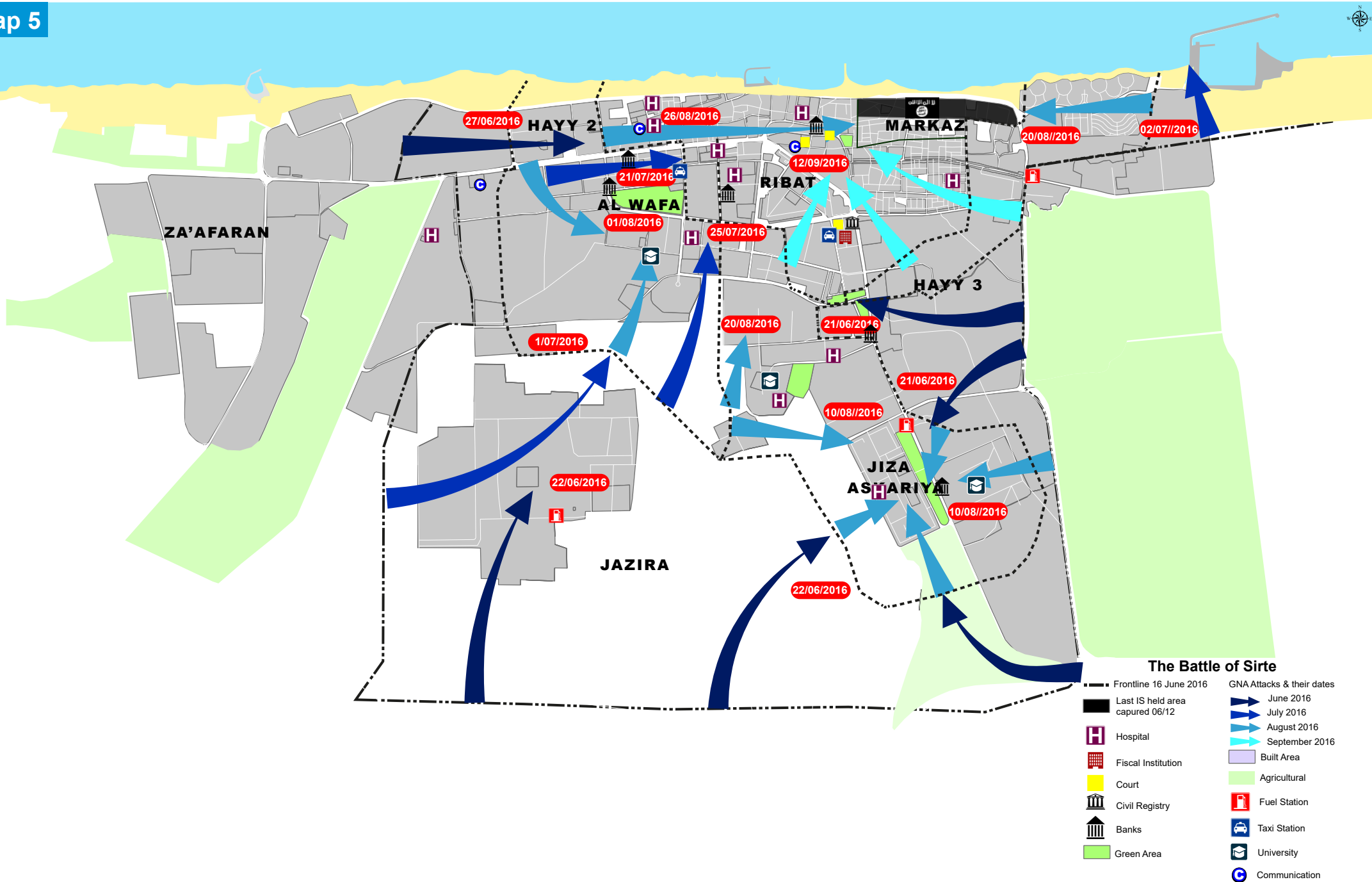
In August 2015, IS crushed a revolt led by the Ferjani tribe. And in January 2016, IS expanded its control towards the East, to Ben Jawad, Ras Lanouf and Marsa El Brega.

In May 2016, the Government of National Accord (GNA) launched an offensive to liberate Sirte. Misrata brigades and “Fajr Libya” constituted the main combatants. Only 30,000 people remained in the city¹. In May 2016, Abu Grein at the East and Ben Jawad and Nofilia are liberated.

In June, the military camps of Takrift (in Za’afaran) and Al Djalet are taken as well as the power plant in the West, the airport and the port at the South and East, and the neighborhood of Harawa. In July 2016, the fighting concentrated in Jazira, Jiza Askariya and Al Wafa districts, with US air bombing (495 strikes in total). IS took refuge in Hayy 2, Sirte Markaz, Hayy 3 and in the neighboring touristic complex. The last retrenchment of the IS stood in Hayy 3 until it fell in December 2016.

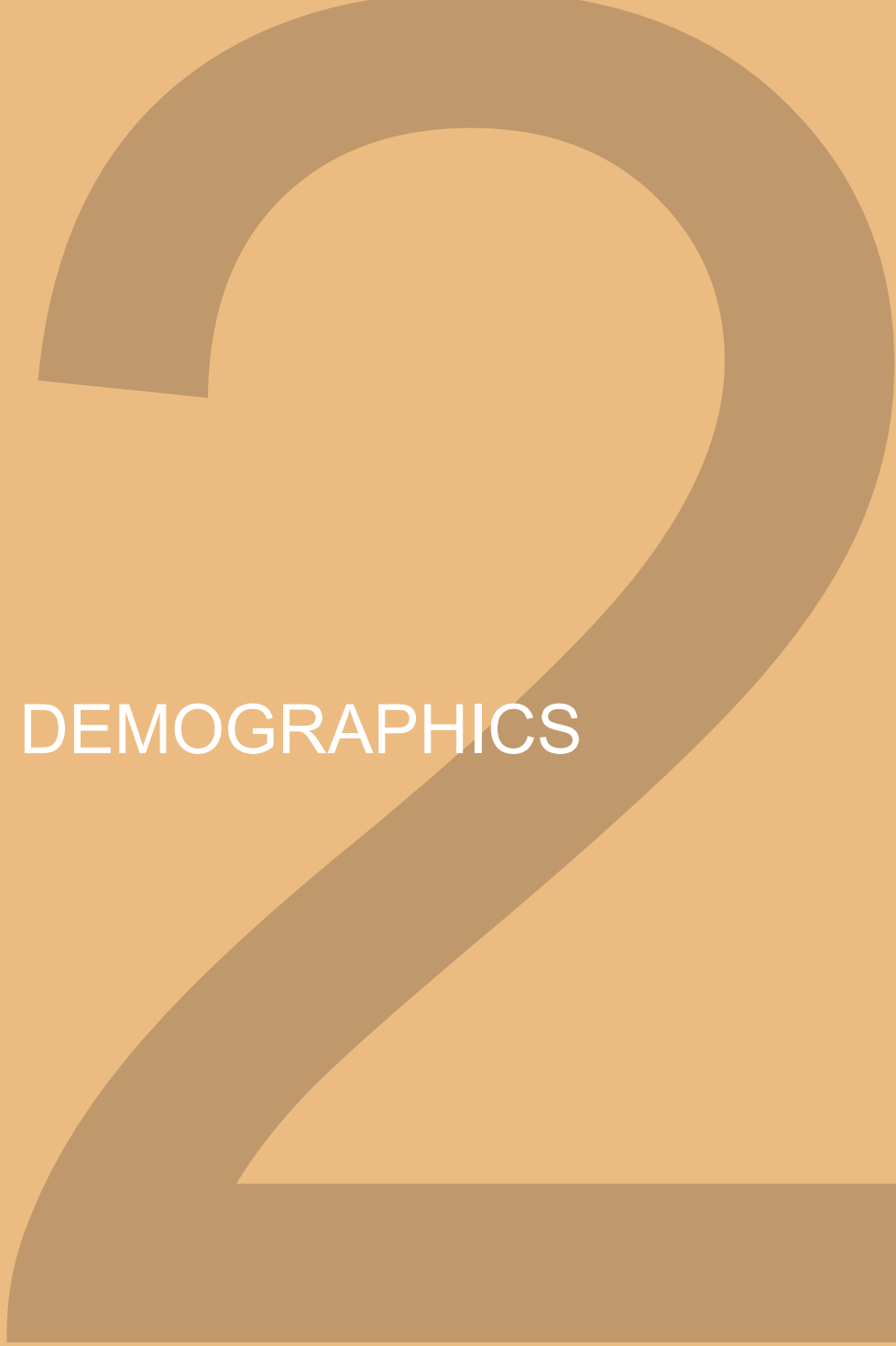


Map 5



The Battle of Sirte

- Frontline 16 June 2016
- Last IS held area captured 06/12
- H Hospital
- ⌘ Fiscal Institution
- ⌘ Court
- ⌘ Civil Registry
- ⌘ Banks
- Green Area
- GNA Attacks & their dates
 - June 2016
 - July 2016
 - August 2016
 - September 2016
- Built Area
- Agricultural
- ⌘ Fuel Station
- ⌘ Taxi Station
- ⌘ University
- ⓐ Communication



DEMOGRAPHICS

2. DEMOGRAPHICS

Population

The censuses of 1995 and 2006 had given the total Libyan population of the Sirte region at respectively 102,885 and 131,352², then an average growth at a yearly rate of 2.25%. The non-Libyan population was unclear³, but estimated by the Bureau of Statistics and Census (BSC) in 2006 at 9,566⁴ (thus 7% of the population). Sirte had the largest average size of households in the country, at 7.6.

In 2012, the national BSC survey estimated the Libyan population in Sirte dropping to 114,626⁵ - as many IDPs had left the city - and the non-Libyans to 2,847. The average size of households decreased to 6.18. The current number of Sirte residents is uncertain. It is surely less than the pre-2011 estimate of around 150,000 (Libyans and non-Libyans). The key informants gave another estimate early 2018 through district by district investigation at 126,000 (Maps 6 and 7).

Population displacement

Astonishingly, no IDPs from or to Sirte were accounted for in 2011; while they were estimated from February 2012 to mid-2014, to be only 1,069. In January 2016 after the takeover of the city by the IS, the OIM accounted⁶ for around 26,000 IDPs originating from Sirte. In March-April 2016, they were around 54,879⁷ settling mostly in Beni Walid (16,400), Abu Slim (14,240) and Al Jufra (5,025). In May-June with the launching of the GNA offensive, IDPs from Sirte reached 90,449⁸ (thus 80% of 2012 population); the second IDP community (19.2%) after Benghazi. 32,400 in Beni Walid, 14,240 in Abu Salim, 9,350 in Tarhuna, 8,775 in Misrata and the remaining in 14 other areas. Most of the population of the city have then fled it.

In September 2016 with the encirclement of the IS in central districts, some Sirte IDPs start to return to their homes in the outskirts⁹. In January 2017 after the end of the fighting, only 2,550 returnees were accounted for in Sirte¹⁰, mainly because of the presence of explosive devices. The movement accelerated between February 15 and March 15, with the returnees accounting around 37,850¹¹ (mostly from Beni Walid, Tripoli and Alkhums).

19,775 of the remaining 53,698 IDPs originating from Sirte were displaced at least 2 times and were mostly present in Ajdabiya (6,975), Beni Walid (5,775) and Sirte region itself (3,575). In June 2017, the returnees were 60,300, then 66,000 in July with the reopening of the University of Sirte, and 72,960 in February 2018 with some returnees moving again to Tajurah due to the lack of schools. 14,457 IDPs from Sirte remain currently displaced in Ajdabiya¹² (3,000), Sebha (2,058), Ghat (1,560), Alkhums (1,063) and Misrata (924).

It worth mentioning that some reports¹³ indicated that Sirte IDPs suffered specific discrimination in their displacement, and little access to relief efforts.

Migration

The BCS survey accounted that more than 2/3 of Sirte migrants had left the country following 2011 events. Early 2018, the IOM estimated the migrant population in Sirte increasing significantly and reaching 16,537¹⁴ (thus 14% of 2012 population).

At the national level, 63% of the migrants were from Sub-Saharan Africa (mainly Niger and Chad), 23% from North Africa (mainly Egypt and Sudan) and 8% from Middle East and Asia (mainly Bangladesh and Syria). 704,142 migrants in total; 89% of them are men. In Sirte, the main nationalities were Egyptian (21% instead of 17%

at national level), Bangladeshis (19% instead of 5%), Sudanese (14% instead of 9%) and Chadian (14% as at national level). The large proportion of the three first nationalities tend to indicate that Sirte migrants were mostly there for work, less candidates to migration to Europe. This is confirmed by the observation of the OIM's Flow Monitoring Points (FMP). Sirte is not one of the 10 main hubs for migrants and not a major step for migration to Europe.

Spatial distribution of the population

The old districts of Sirte (Markaz, Hayy 2 and 3 and Ribat) had the highest density of population. They constituted the stronghold of the Gadhafda¹⁵, especially the quarter called Al Naqa. These districts experienced intense fighting and bombing during the 2011 event; but also, during the last combats with the IS in 2016.

Sirte host a mixture of local identities, mostly tribal in nature, including the Gadhafda originating from Ghryan, the Ferjan and Mzaougha originating from Tarhouna, the Ma'adan and others from Misrata, the Warfala from Bani Walid, the Zayayna from Jfara (near Alkhums), the Qamamta of the Hamamla tribe and the Hassoun of Wlad Sliman, the older settler in Sirte. The places where Sirte IDPs took refuge during the combats are in relation with the tribal linkages and coalitions. Also, the civil war may have influenced these coalitions.

In addition, Sirte, as a major administrative city before 2011, used to host a part of the population from different backgrounds, with relatives working in public functions. It is probable that such population had moved to other parts of the country, with Sirte now taking a much modest role in Libya, except for its proximity to oil exportation.

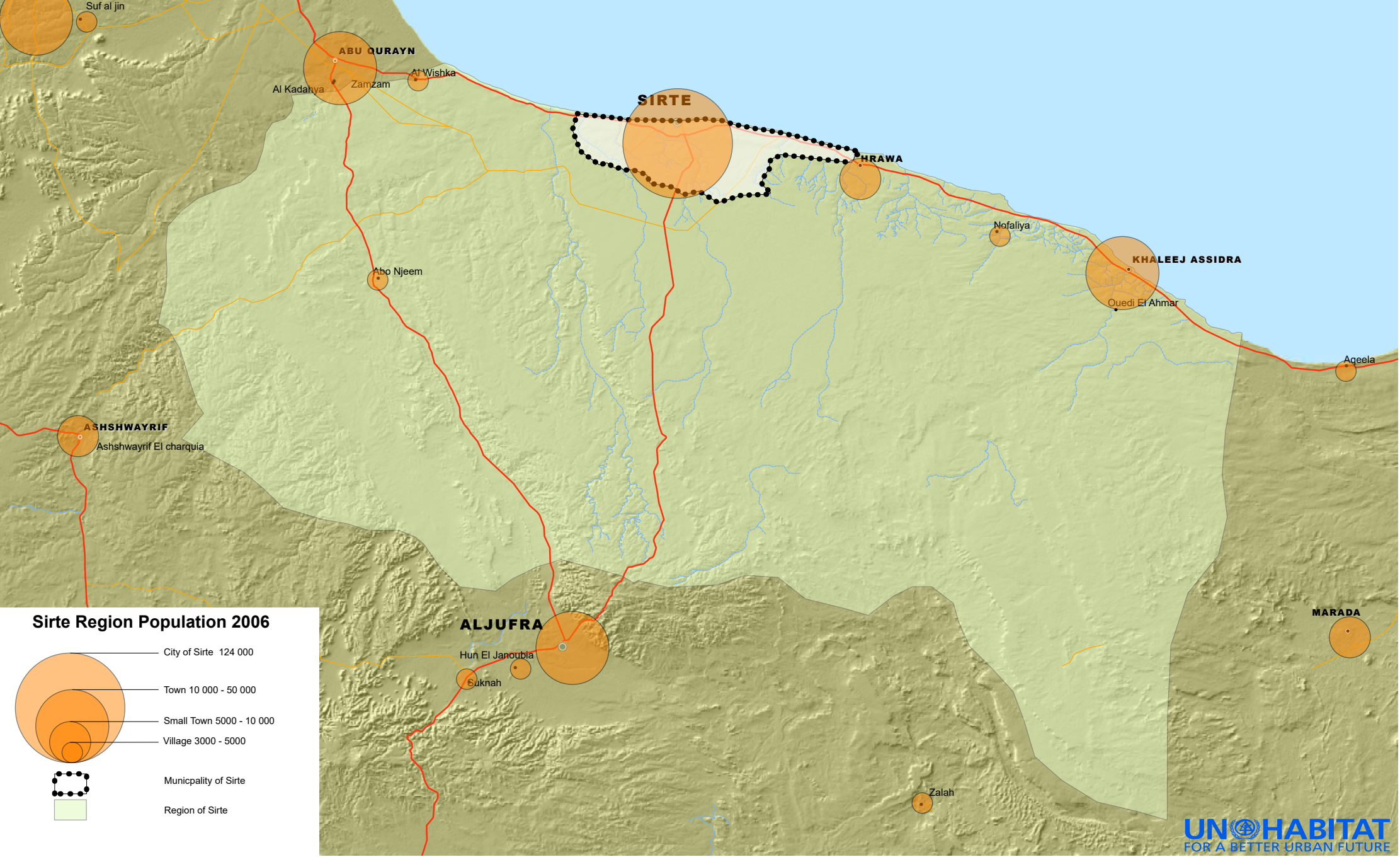
The 2018 assessment of population density in Sirte, performed by UNHabitat through key informants, showed that despite the destructions the districts of Markaz, Hayy 3 and 2, then Jiza Askariya, Ribat and Al Wafa, the population returned to these districts, except Markaz. Most of the assessed returnees¹⁶ returned first through the districts of Jazira (23,425) and Gharbiyat (10,125).



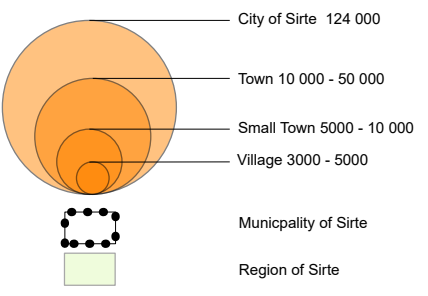


Map 6

BANI WALEED

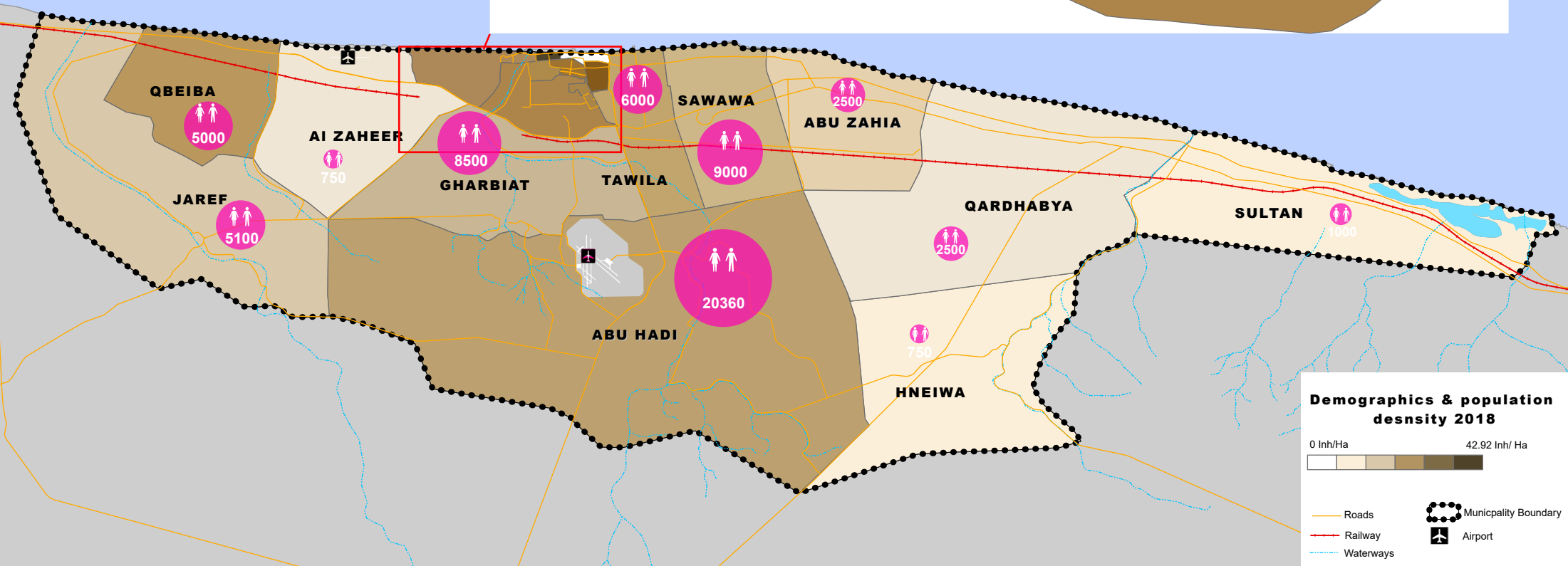
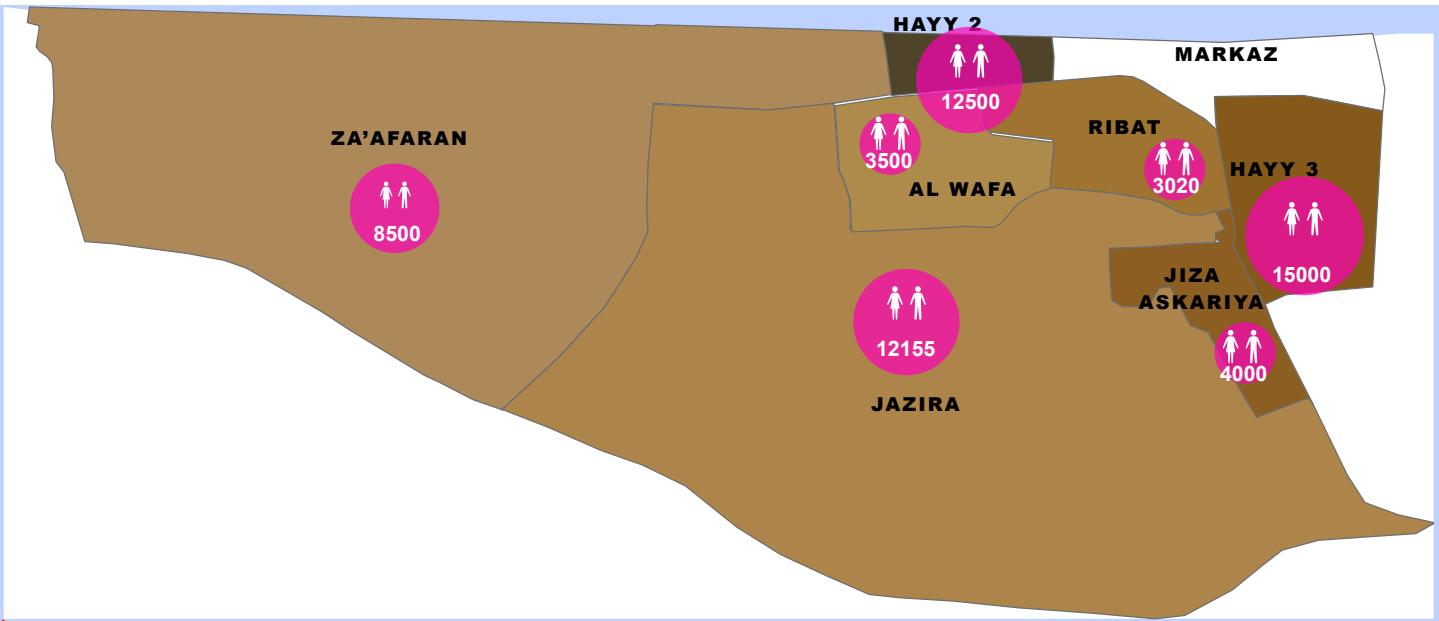


Sirte Region Population 2006





Map 7

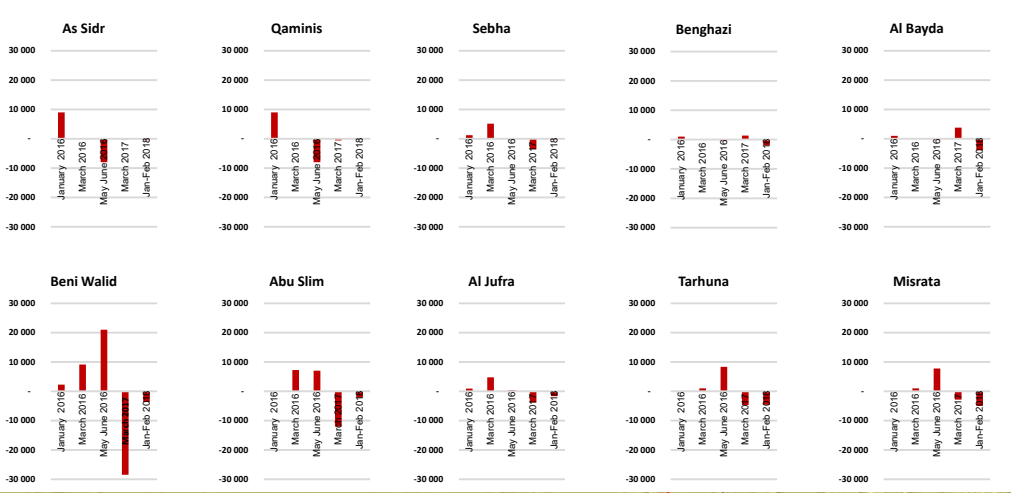
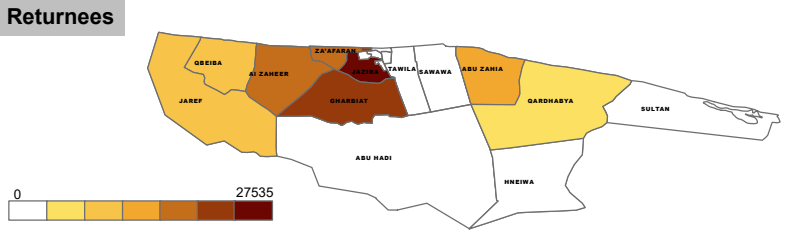
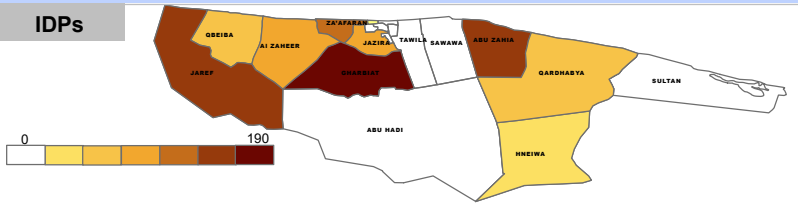
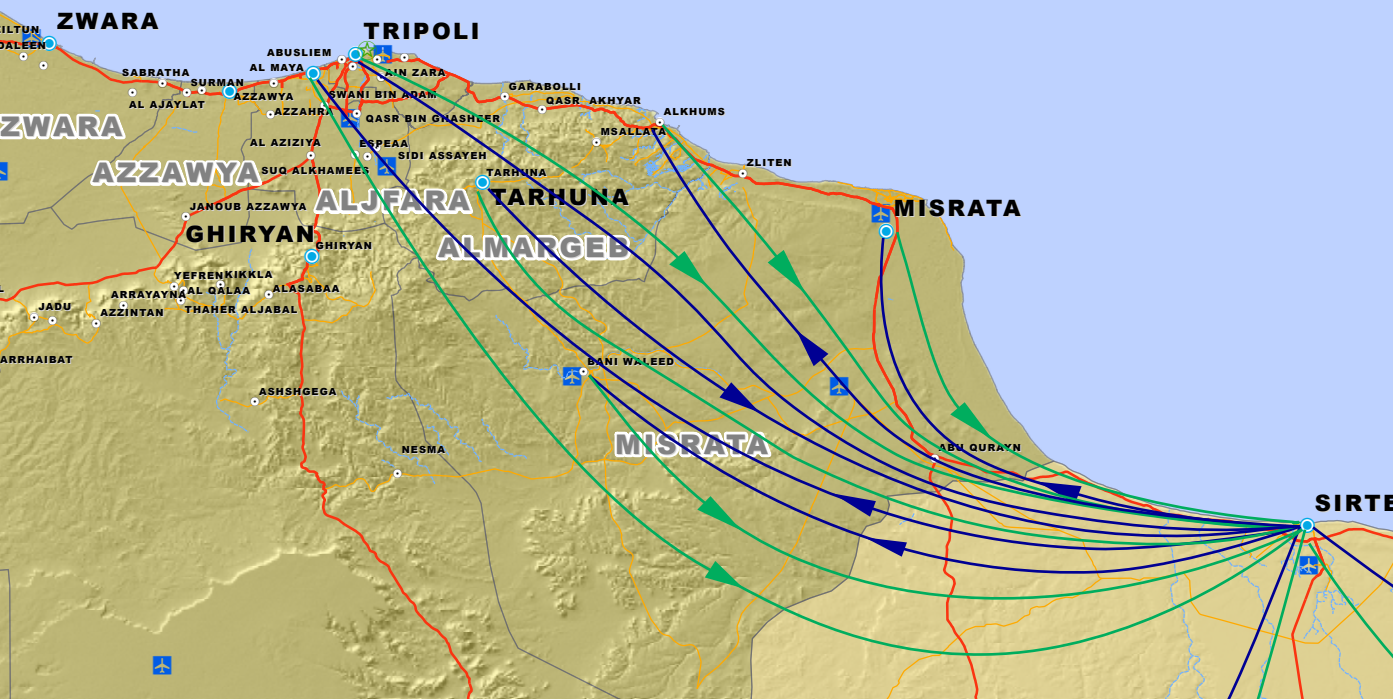


Demographics & population density 2018



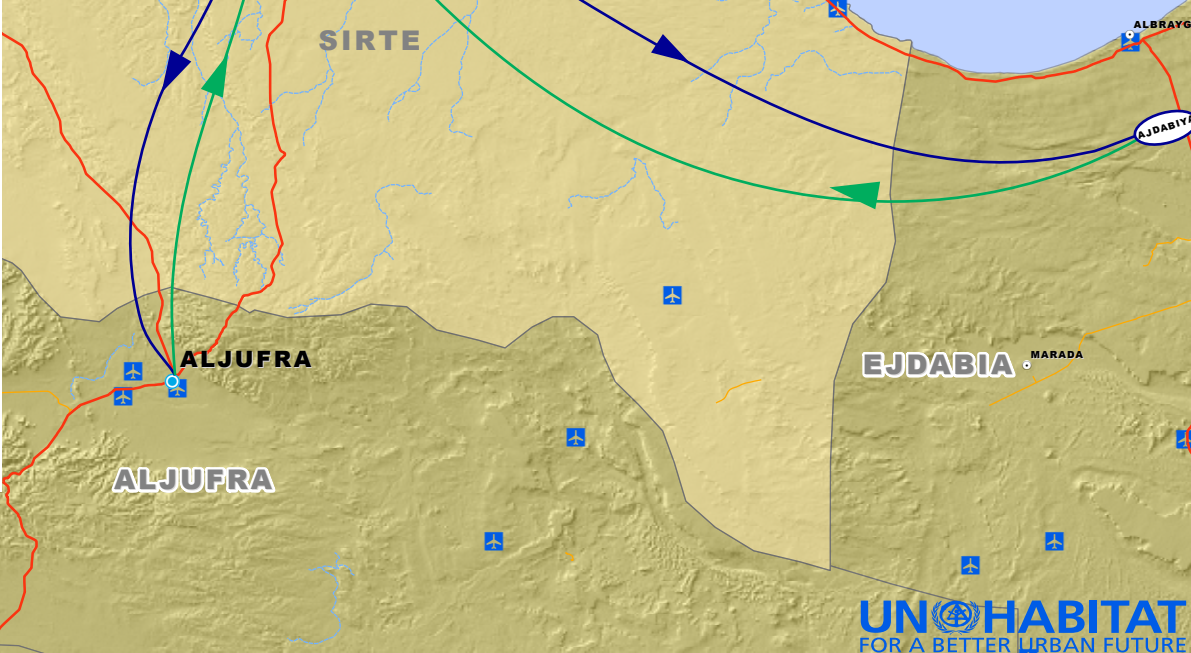
- Roads
- Railway
- Waterways
- Municipality Boundary
- Airport

Map 8

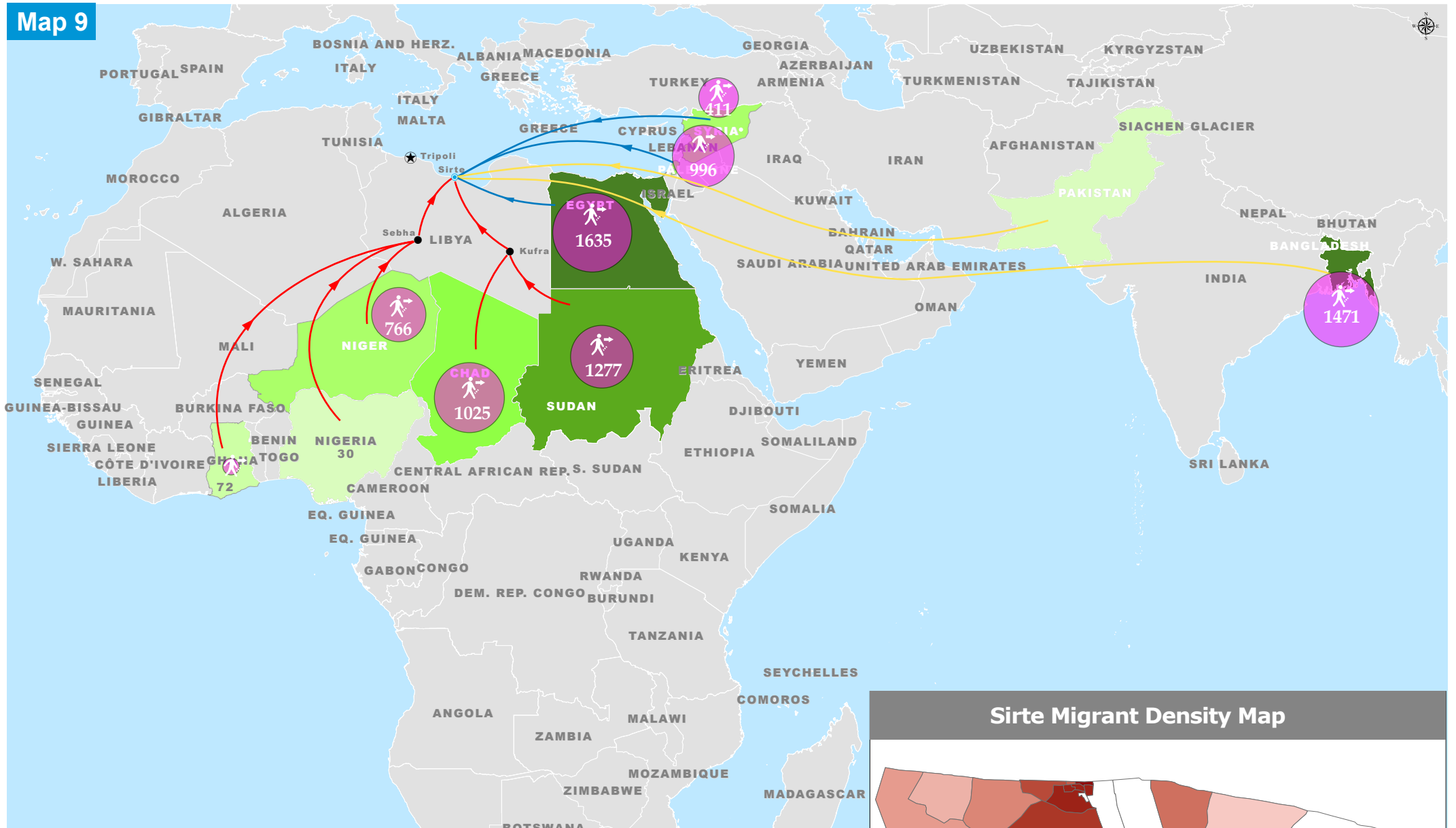


Sirte IDPs and Returnees






- Displacement trend from Sirte
- Movement trend towards Sirte

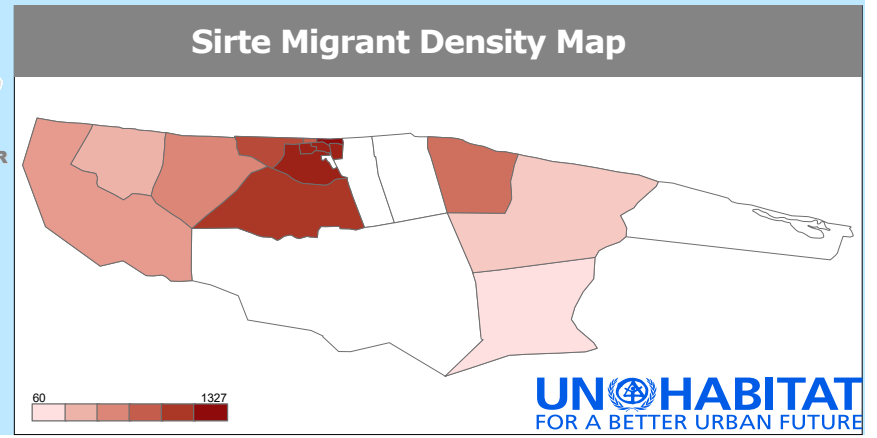


Map 9



Sirte Migration Map as of March 2018

-  Asian Migrants Trend Towards Sirte
 -  African Migrants Trend Towards Sirte
 -  Middle Eastren Migrants Trend Towards Sirte
-  Number of Migrants by Nationality
-  Country from where Migrants Arrived



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ECONOMY

ECONOMY

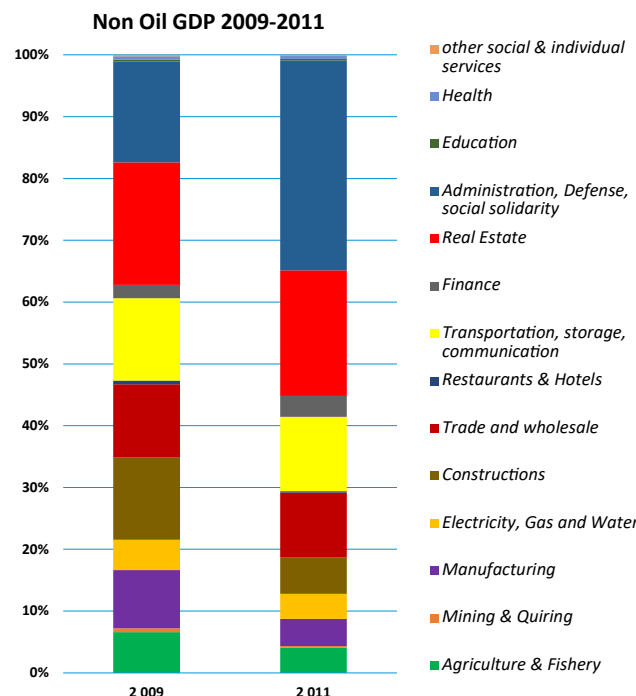
General Economic situation

From a sustained growth perspective, Libya has experienced a serious contraction of its economy in 2009, due mainly to the effects of the 2008 global crisis, the fall of oil prices and the sanctions. The partial recovery of 2010 was overwhelmed by the 2011 contraction of 62% of the GDP following the revolt. There is no assessment of the situation in the following years, including by the International Monetary Fund (IMF), but the recovery has been certainly greatly affected by the ongoing fighting.

The oil production of the country dropped from its pre-event level of 1.6 million barrels per day (bpd) and almost stopped during the 1st civil war of 2011. The production recovered to 1.4 million bpd during 2012 and 2013, but the 2nd civil war led to the levels of production. The production in the last years varied between 300,00 and 600,000 bpd. However, the current tendency is on the increase, even if many oil companies have stopped their activities due to insecurity.

The structure of Libya GDP had been historically dominated by oil which contributed in 2009 to 45.1% of total GDP. The year 2010 showed a decrease in this contribution to 32.5% but recovered in 2012 to 51.1%.

The largest contribution for non-oil GDP was made in 2009 by real-estate activities (19.8%). It maintained in 2011 at 20.3%. However, the share of public administration jumped from 16.3% to 34.0%. The total share of agriculture, industry and trade decreased from 27.9% of non-oil GDP to 18.9%. Otherwise, it is worth noting that in this wide country, the share of transportation and communication was important at 13.3% of non-oil GDP in 2009 and decreased slightly to 10.4% in 2011.

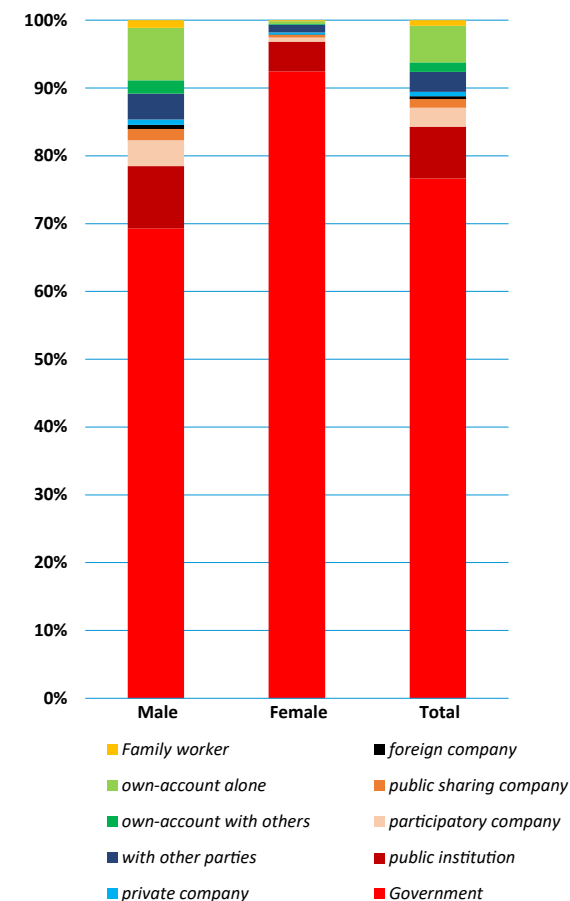


The International Labor Organization (ILO) estimated the total labor force of Libya in 2010 at 2.42 million (including foreign workers) with an average increase of 2.0 yearly. This estimate dropped slightly since. 1.97million were estimated employed in 2010, with thus an unemployment rate of 19%, growing. In 2010, women constituted 25% of the work force and 23.5% of employment.

In 2012, 69% of men and 93% of women were overwhelmingly working in government civil services, with respectively another 9% and 4% in public institutions. Wage workers outside public sector barely reached 5.2% for men and 1.5% for women. Own-account workers were 9.7% for men and 0.5% for women. The civil servants were split in 34.6% (of total working population)

in administration and defense and 32.0% in education. Only 0.8% worked in agriculture and fisheries, 2.4% in minerals and quarries, 4.0% in industry, 1.8% in construction, 5.6% in trade and 4.5% in transportation and communication. The share of transportation in this largely dispersed country is noticeable.

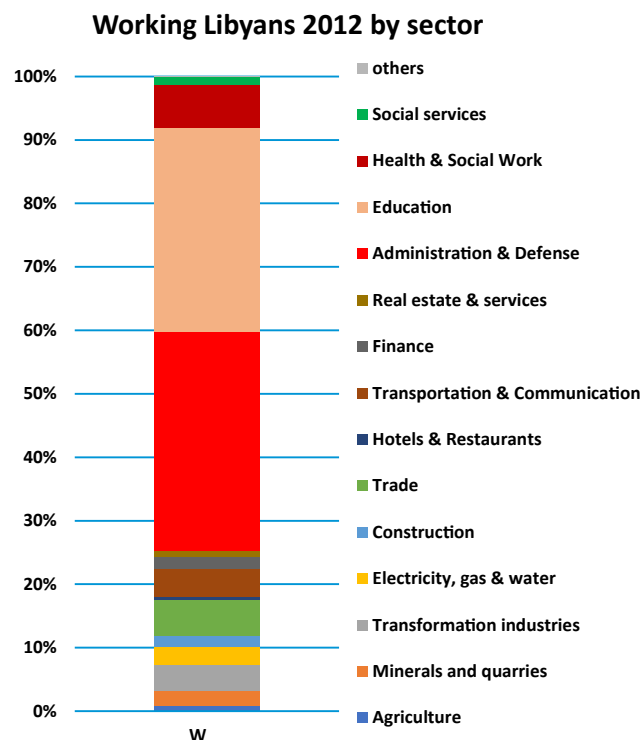
Working Libyans 2012 by status of employment



Otherwise the figures show little propension for entrepreneurship or to work as salarymen in private enterprises. Moreover, the share of Libyans working in the oil & gas & mineral industries is small.

The big industries (87 units), mostly state-owned, used to employ 35,509 employees (5.0% foreigners); the medium industries (658 units) 11,524 (47.5% foreigners) and the small industries (18,277 units) 74,719²⁰ (46.7% foreigners). In 2012, the labor force survey gave a total for those working in industries at 61,565, much less than the total of 2009, i.e. 121,752, and closer to the number of Libyans working in the industrial sector (79,681). Most of the foreigners had left the country in 2011, and it is expected that a large part of the medium and small industries had reduced drastically their activities or disappeared for lack of labor. More recently, parts of the migrants arriving to Libya were precisely to fill the labor and skills gap in the Libyan industry and services.

The modern development of the city of Sirte is intimately linked to the administrative functions it took under the pre-2011 regime, housing the parliament and proposed to be “capital of Africa”. It is expected that the share of civil servants in employment was higher than the national average. The situation is presently different and the question of employment and economic development in Sirte should be put in a new perspective, especially that Sirte does not have a major port and its role in internal trade is in strong competition with other cities. The proximity of the city with major oil production sites as well as its central place between the Western and Eastern parts of the very large country could constitute considerable assets.



Economy during war

Even during war, some economic activities continue and participate to the “war economy”, as it is difficult to replace some economic functions and networks that cities could have built during decades and centuries. This is most probably the case for the trade activities, especially as a trade hub, of Sirte. The application of a price measurement method of “war economy”²¹ shows that the general level of prices in Sirte was still, averaged that of the Western and Eastern cities in the North of Libya, much lower than the prices in the South. This could suggest that Sirte is a major wholesale hub for the flow of goods to the South, as well as between East and West.

liberation of the city from the full takeover by the “Islamic State”, what could also suggest that city as a trade hub had recovered quickly.

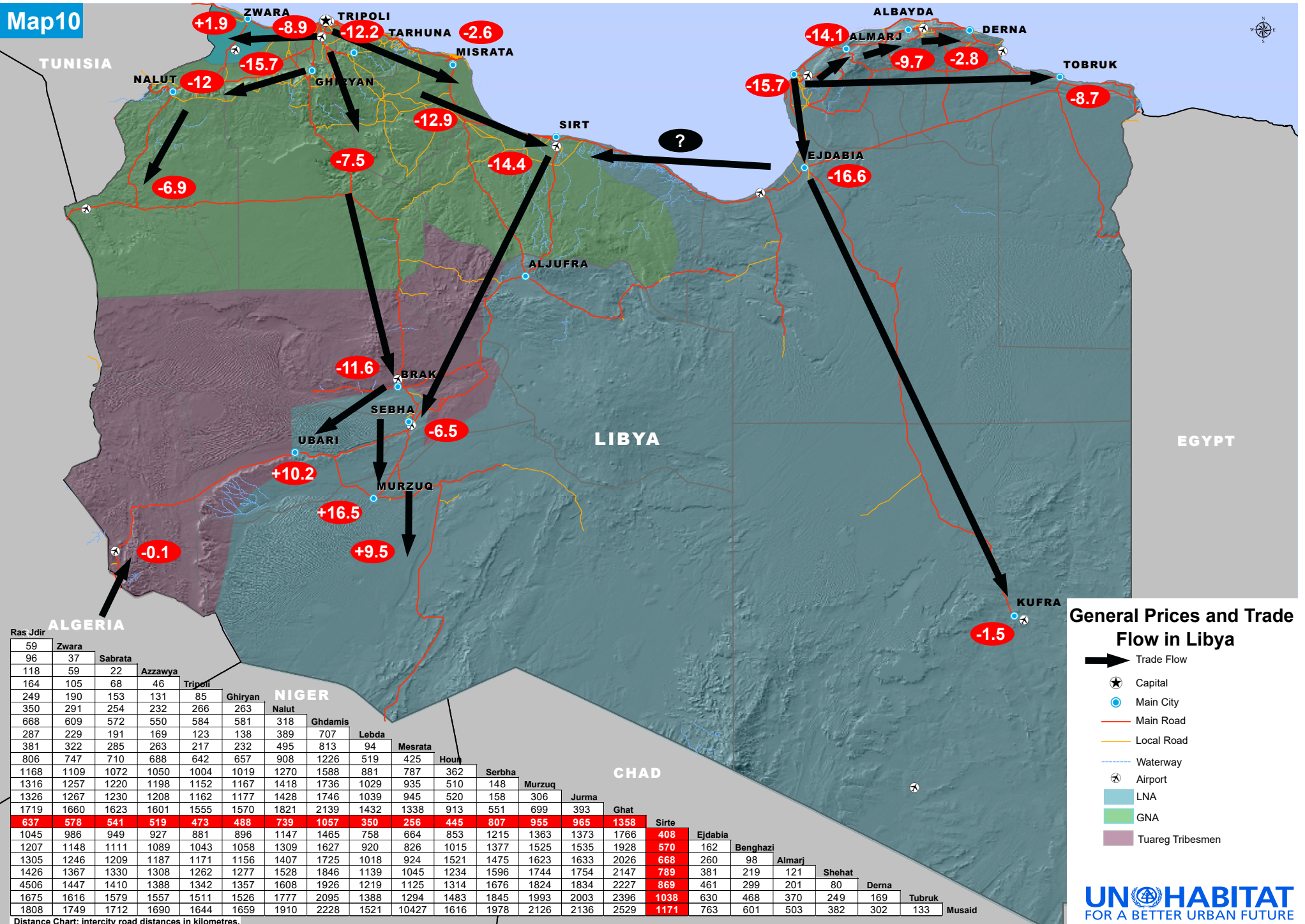
Sirte Population activity

2012 official statistics²³ accounted for a total labor force in the Sirte region of 37,200; 28.8 % of which were females, a ratio higher than that of Benghazi most probably because of the administrative functions of the city. However, the total participation rate was the lowest in the country at 37.9% (52.4% for males and 21.5% for females), comparatively with respectively 47.8%, 61% and 33.8% at the national level. 31,200 were assumed working in Sirte region (21.5% of which were female), leading to an unemployment rate of 16.3% (12.9% for males and 24.6% for females), comparatively with respectively 19%, 15.9% and 25.1% at the national level.

In 2006, only 774 worked in the 309 industrial SMEs located in Sirte, mostly in textiles, food and construction materials, and the distribution of the working population along sectors was as follows:

Administration	27.7%
Education	26.1%
Public services	22.3%
Trade	9.9%
Health	5.7%
Transportation	4.5%
Industry	3.0%
Fishery	0.8%

Map10



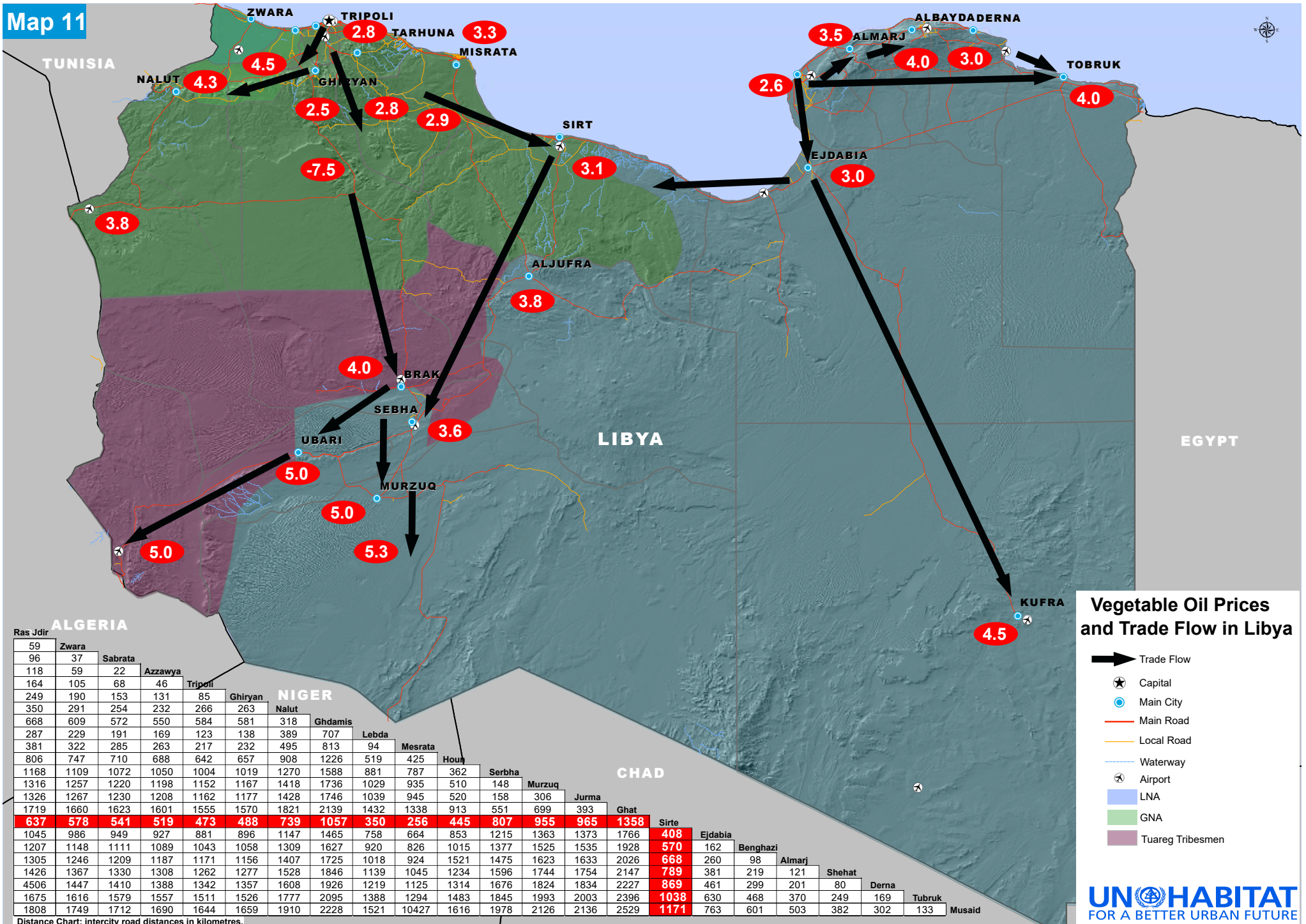
General Prices and Trade Flow in Libya

- Trade Flow
- Capital
- Main City
- Main Road
- Local Road
- Waterway
- Airport
- LNA
- GNA
- Tuareg Tribesmen

Ras Jdir	Zwara	Sabrata	Azzawya	Tripoli	Ghiryan	Nalut	Ghdamis	Lebda	Mesrata	Houn	Serbha	Murzuq	Jurma	Ghat	Sirte	Ejdabia	Benghazi	Almarj	Shehat	Derna	Tubruk	Musaid
59	37	22	46	85	263	318	707	94	425	362	787	913	393	1358	408	162	98	121	169	133		
96	59	254	232	266	1019	1270	1588	881	787	362	787	913	393	1358	408	162	98	121	169	133		
118	105	68	46	85	581	318	707	94	425	362	787	913	393	1358	408	162	98	121	169	133		
164	190	153	131	85	581	318	707	94	425	362	787	913	393	1358	408	162	98	121	169	133		
249	291	254	232	266	1019	1270	1588	881	787	362	787	913	393	1358	408	162	98	121	169	133		
350	609	572	550	584	581	318	707	94	425	362	787	913	393	1358	408	162	98	121	169	133		
668	229	191	169	123	138	389	707	94	425	362	787	913	393	1358	408	162	98	121	169	133		
287	322	285	263	217	232	495	813	94	425	362	787	913	393	1358	408	162	98	121	169	133		
381	747	710	688	642	657	908	1226	519	425	362	787	913	393	1358	408	162	98	121	169	133		
806	1168	1109	1072	1050	1019	1270	1588	881	787	362	787	913	393	1358	408	162	98	121	169	133		
1168	1257	1220	1198	1152	1167	1418	1736	1029	935	510	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148	148		
1316	1326	1267	1230	1208	1162	1177	1428	1746	1039	945	520	158	306	306	306	306	306	306	306	306		
1326	1719	1660	1623	1601	1555	1570	1821	2139	1432	1338	913	551	699	699	699	699	699	699	699	699		
1719	637	578	541	519	473	488	739	1057	350	256	445	807	955	965	1358	570	162	98	121	169	133	
1045	986	949	927	881	896	1147	1465	758	664	853	1215	1363	1373	1766	1766	1766	1766	1766	1766	1766		
1207	1148	1111	1089	1043	1058	1309	1627	920	826	1015	1377	1525	1535	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928	1928		
1305	1246	1209	1187	1171	1156	1407	1725	1018	924	1521	1475	1623	1633	2026	2026	2026	2026	2026	2026	2026		
1426	1367	1330	1308	1262	1277	1528	1846	1139	1045	1234	1596	1744	1754	2147	2147	2147	2147	2147	2147	2147		
4506	1447	1410	1388	1342	1357	1608	1926	1219	1125	1314	1676	1824	1834	2227	2227	2227	2227	2227	2227	2227		
1675	1616	1579	1557	1511	1526	1777	2095	1388	1294	1483	1845	1993	2003	2396	2396	2396	2396	2396	2396	2396		
1808	1749	1712	1690	1644	1659	1910	2228	1521	10427	1616	1978	2126	2136	2529	1171	763	601	503	382	302		

Distance Chart: intercity road distances in kilometres.

Map 11



ALGERIA

Ras Jdir	Zwara	Sabrata	Azzawya	Tripoli	Ghiryan	Nalut	Ghdamis	Lebda	Mesrata	Hou	Serbha	Murzuq	Jurma	Ghat	Sirte	Ejdabia	Benghazi	Almarj	Shehat	Derna	Tubruk	Musaid
59	37	22	46	85	263	318	707	94	425	362	148	306	393	1766	408	162	98	121	169	133		
96	59	22	46	85	263	318	707	94	425	362	148	306	393	1766	408	162	98	121	169	133		
118	105	68	46	85	263	318	707	94	425	362	148	306	393	1766	408	162	98	121	169	133		
164	190	153	131	85	263	318	707	94	425	362	148	306	393	1766	408	162	98	121	169	133		
249	291	254	232	266	263	318	707	94	425	362	148	306	393	1766	408	162	98	121	169	133		
350	609	572	550	584	581	318	707	94	425	362	148	306	393	1766	408	162	98	121	169	133		
668	229	191	169	123	138	389	707	94	425	362	148	306	393	1766	408	162	98	121	169	133		
287	322	285	263	217	232	495	813	94	425	362	148	306	393	1766	408	162	98	121	169	133		
381	747	710	688	642	657	908	1226	519	425	362	148	306	393	1766	408	162	98	121	169	133		
806	1168	1109	1072	1050	1019	1270	1588	881	787	362	148	306	393	1766	408	162	98	121	169	133		
1168	1257	1220	1198	1152	1167	1418	1736	1029	935	510	148	306	393	1766	408	162	98	121	169	133		
1316	1326	1267	1230	1208	1162	1177	1428	1746	1039	945	520	158	306	393	1766	408	162	98	121	169	133	
1719	1660	1623	1601	1555	1570	1821	2139	1432	1338	913	551	699	393	1766	408	162	98	121	169	133		
637	578	541	519	473	488	739	1057	350	256	445	807	955	965	1358	408	162	98	121	169	133		
1045	986	949	927	881	896	1147	1465	758	664	853	1215	1363	1373	1766	408	162	98	121	169	133		
1207	1148	1111	1089	1043	1058	1309	1627	920	826	1015	1377	1525	1535	1928	570	162	98	121	169	133		
1305	1246	1209	1187	1171	1156	1407	1725	1018	924	1521	1475	1623	1633	2026	668	260	98	121	169	133		
1426	1367	1330	1308	1262	1277	1528	1846	1139	1045	1234	1596	1744	1754	2147	789	381	219	121	169	133		
4506	1447	1410	1388	1342	1357	1608	1926	1219	1125	1314	1676	1824	1834	2227	869	461	299	201	80	169	133	
1675	1616	1579	1557	1511	1526	1777	2095	1388	1294	1483	1845	1993	2003	2396	1038	630	468	370	249	169	133	
1808	1749	1712	1690	1644	1659	1910	2228	1521	10427	1616	1978	2126	2136	2529	1171	763	601	503	382	302	133	

Distance Chart: intercity road distances in kilometres.

Vegetable Oil Prices and Trade Flow in Libya

- Trade Flow
- Capital
- Main City
- Main Road
- Local Road
- Waterway
- Airport
- LNA
- GNA
- Tuareg Tribesmen

Financial situation

With the ending of war, but still a political stalemate, Libyan population is suffering from the raise of inflation and cash limitation. The inflation is linked to the degradation of the exchange rate of the Libyan dinar. The official rate had to around 1US\$ = 1.32 LD in the last year²⁴, but the black-market rate stands at around 1US\$ = 7.0 LD. This is while most of the goods consumed by Libyans are imported, and that traders rely on black-market rate for importation.



Source: currencyconverter.com

The situation is further complicated by the fact that the - although divided - Central Bank has limited the possibilities of cash withdrawal for the population. For a largely bancarized country, the prices of goods increase significantly if credit cards are used for payment (around +20%) or checks (around +30%). The Central Bank is divided between that in Tripoli and the one in Benghazi, printing limited quantities of banknotes respectively in the UK and Russia. Each sides of the country starts not to accept the banknotes of the other sides, perturbing greatly the trade flows between them. This situation could generate serious concerns for Sirte trade as it has a central position between the two sides.

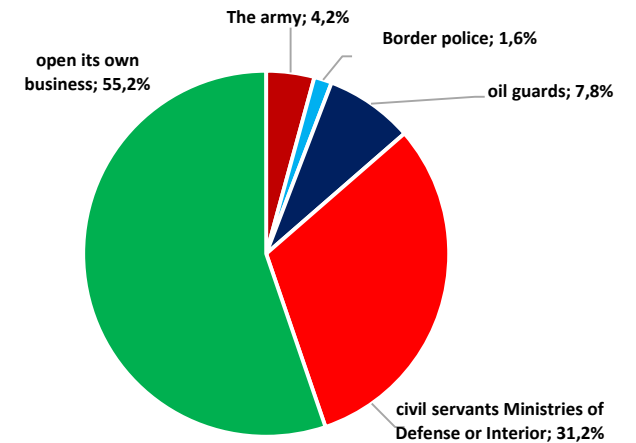
Reintegration of combatants in the economy and society

Many of the 27% young population aged 15-29 had participated as combatant in the different phases of the civil war. The Libyan program for Reintegration & Development (LRPD)²⁵ estimated in 2005 the number of combatants more than 300,000; i.e. more than 1/3 of all males aged 15-29 or more than 2/3rd of the work force of the same age. Among them, the LRPD program had accounted in 2015 around 213,000 applicants and screened and vetted 163,000. A third among them were university graduates, and a half below the age of 31. The choices for reintegration of the screened combatants were astonishing²⁶. Only 6,000 wanted to join the army, while the total forces of the army were before 2011 of around 20,000. Fewer wanted to join the border police and 11,000 the well-paid oil guards. 44,000 wanted to be civil servants in the security Ministries, while 78,000 wanted to open their own businesses; knowing that the total of own-account Libyan working men in 2012 was 81,000 (!). The LRPD program accounted for creating around 7,000 projects. The efficiency of this program now that the war is ending is unclear.



Source: AFRIQUE TELEVISION

Choices of Reintegration of combattants



Source: LRPD and Florence Gaub

In Sirte, like in other places of the country, the question of restarting the economy shall be function of how this issue of the reintegration of combatant shall be solved.



Multisector
Assessment

3. MULTISECTOR ASSESSMENT OF SIRTE MUNICIPALITY

Municipality Governance

The law 59 of 2012 has set the administrative divisions in the country in Mouhafazat (governorates, named sometimes Mantiqa or region), Baladiyat (municipalities or area²⁷) and Mahallat (districts). Some municipalities could be divided in branches (Furu'). Only the governorates and the municipalities have official and financial status and can have all State executive authorities following specific rules of decentralization, under the authority of the Ministry of Local Administration. They are also the only to have a representative Council, elected every 4 years. The Mouhafaiz (governor) and the dean ('Amid) of the municipality are elected by their respective councils.

No elections of the governorates councils had been held, and the only local administration active since 2012 are the municipalities. The elections of the municipality councils took place all over Libya in 2013, including that of Sirte. The council of Sirte is then today directly reporting to the Ministry of Local Administration of the Interim Government.

The municipalities are responsible of public services within their jurisdiction. In addition, they give the authorizations for touristic and investment projects and oversee:

- Local civil records,
- Local police, local markets and slaughterhouses,
- Local roads and bridges,
- Local business licenses,
- Local control of environment and health,
- The creation and the management of small enterprises' incubators.

However, most of these functions and public services are still currently managed by the central government or by

specialized public companies. No transfer has yet been made to the municipalities.

In addition, no formal process of municipality budgeting and accounting has been enforced. The collection of local taxes and fees had been stopped by the government since 2011. No official construction license had been granted since then, and all new constructions or repairs of damaged buildings are informal.

Urban planning

The current limits of the municipality extends far beyond the original plans of 2006. This is linked to the very rapid development of the city which accounted for only 5,000 inhabitants in 1954, 18,000 in 1983 and then 27,700 in 1995.²⁸

The 3rd generation urban plan had foreseen the development of the city mainly towards the West and the South. It took into account the aspects related to the environment, especially that the industrial zone was moved in 2002 towards the west of the city in the now Za'afraan district.



Source : Bachir Sebi'ei, Master thesis, University of Sirte, 2009.

Landuse

The total surface of Sirte municipality in its administrative boundaries is 9,883 ha. Pure agricultural and pastoral activities cover one third of this large surface, and mixed agricultural and housing another 17%. 18% of the land is reserved to be build-up. The medium and high-density areas constitute only 10% of the total surface, and mainly concentrated around the city center, Markaz. The craftwork area is Za'afaran, which greatly suffered during the fighting. Informal housing covers as much as 15% of the surface of the municipality, and is mainly concentrated in the districts of Tawila, Za'afaran, south of Hayy 3 and Jazira. This is while social housing had developed since the 1990s in the districts of Ribat, Sawawa, Sultan and Gharbiyat. Many non-completed constructions are located in Al Wafa and Al Zaheer. The wealthy families used to be concentrated in Al Wafa district, especially in the Dollar quarter, named precisely for that reason.

The main characteristics of the different city districts can be described as follows (starting from central districts, see Maps 3 and 12):

- Markaz: this is the main administrative and trade area of the city;
- Hayy 2 and Hayy 3: A mixed trade and housing areas, with mainly 2 stories buildings (2,500 housing units), with two historical trade markets;
- Ribat: A major dense housing district with mainly 4 stories buildings (6,070 units), with trade shops;
- Al Wafa: 800 housing units with 2 to 3 stories buildings;
- Za'afaran: a mixed housing and craftwork (1st floor of 2 stories buildings) neighborhood, with 1,777 housing units, partially informal;
- Jiza Askariya: 800 housing units with 2 stories buildings;
- Tawila: A mixed agricultural (grapes, olive and fig trees) and housing area, with around 1,000 units;

- Gharbiyat: traditional 1 story housing in an agricultural land (1,700 units);
- Jazira: 2,431 one story houses, partially informal;
- Abu Zahia: A mixed agriculture and housing (500 units);
- Sawawa: a mixed agricultural and housing area, depending on fishery, comprising 2 major industrial sites and a water storage facility; this district attracted large numbers of IDPs during the conflicts (2011, 2016).
- Qardhabya: mixed agriculture and housing (500 units);
- Abu Hadi: it is the site of Sirte international airport, with 4,072 one story housing units;
- Theheir: An agricultural area with a small airport;
- Jaref: mixed agriculture, pastoral activities and housing (500 units);
- Hneiwa: mainly agricultural (150 housing units);
- Sultan: a mainly agricultural district with a museum.

It should be stressed that the notion of informal housing should be considered with precautions. After 2011, the municipality and the administration services seem to have stopped registry of properties. All new constructions are then informal from a registry perspective. This is while the housings are connected to water, electricity, sewage, etc.



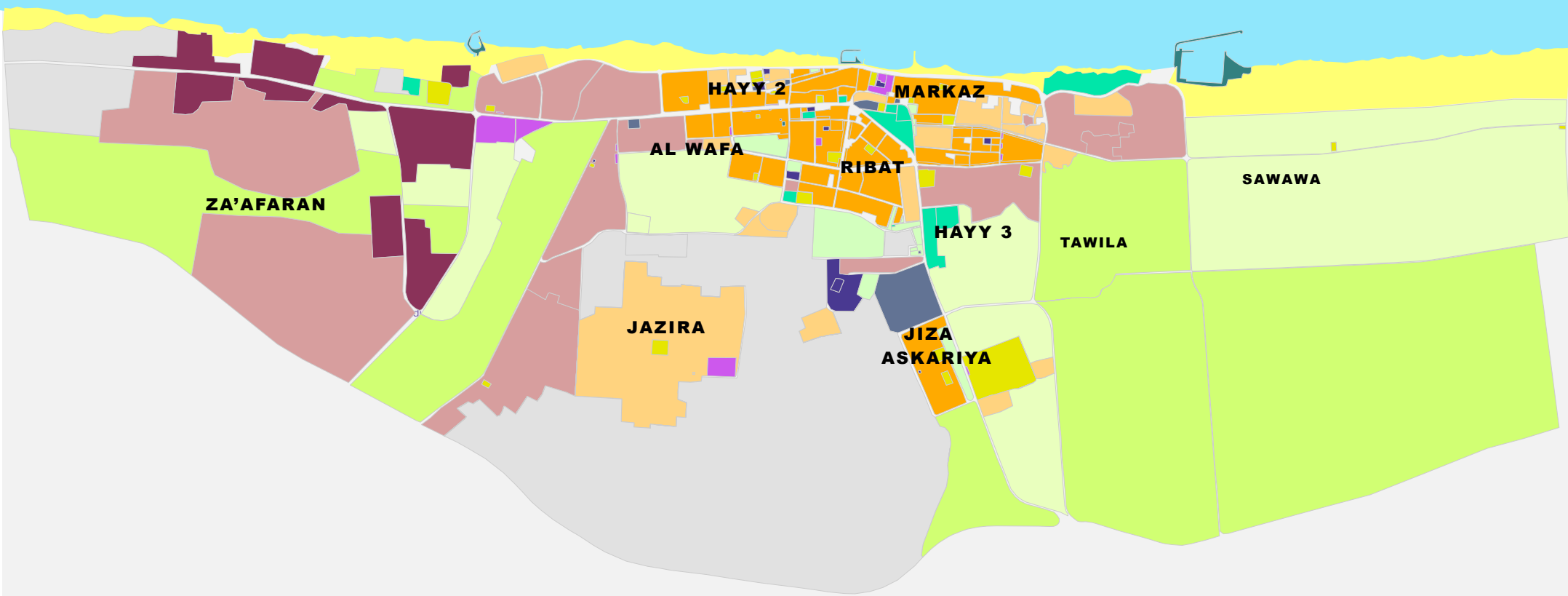
Source: jamahiriya news agency



Source: jamahiriya news agency

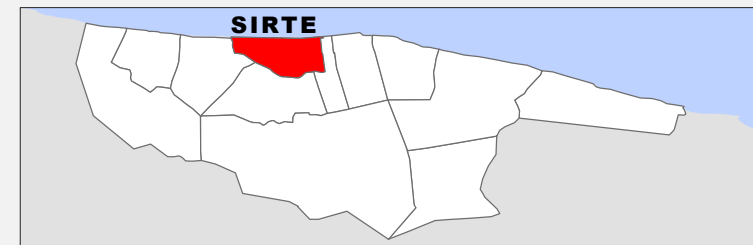
Sirte Land Use	Surface (ha)	% of total
Medium Density	499	5,0
High Density	462	4,7
Residential Agriculture	1 665	16,9
Informal	1 444	14,6
Administration	6	0,1
Build-up	1 789	18,1
Cemetery	6	0,1
Commercial	44	0,4
Culture	61	0,6
Education	96	1,0
Green Areas	98	1,0
Health	30	0,3
Sport and Recreation	84	0,8
Industrial	303	3,1
Agriculture	3 295	33,3
Transport	0	0,0

Map 12



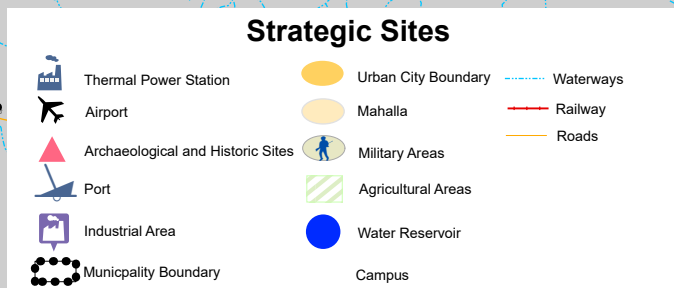
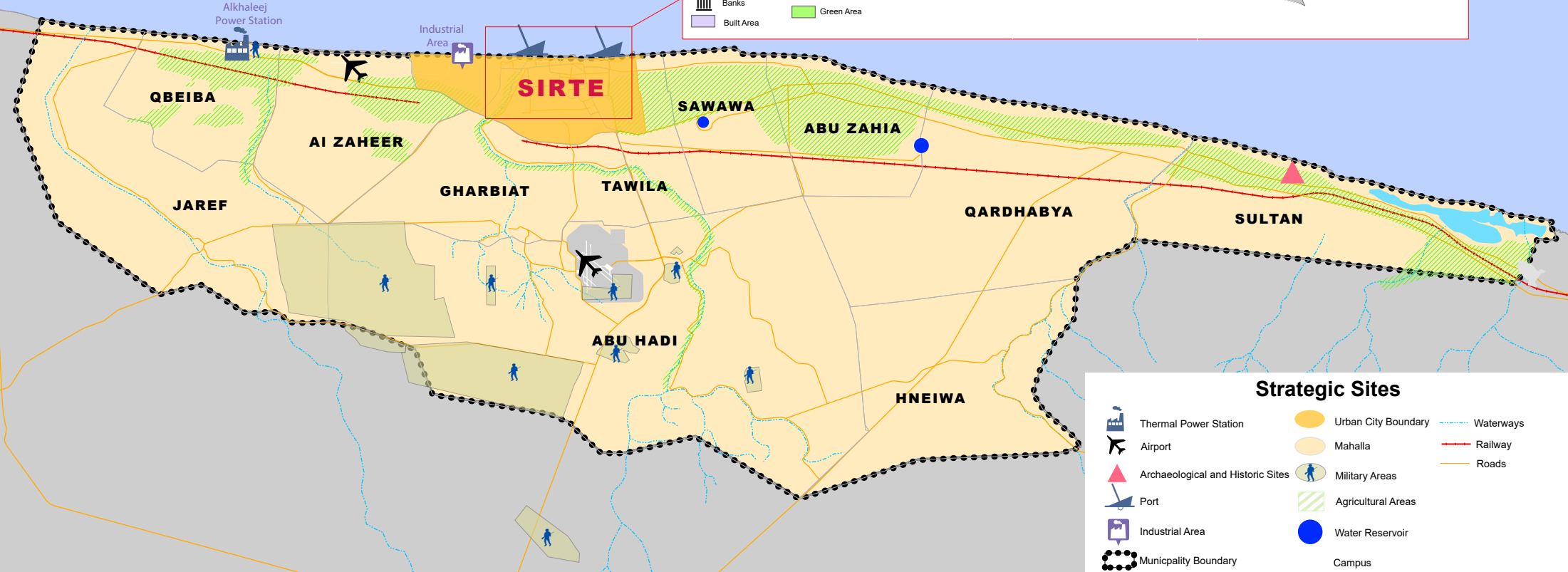
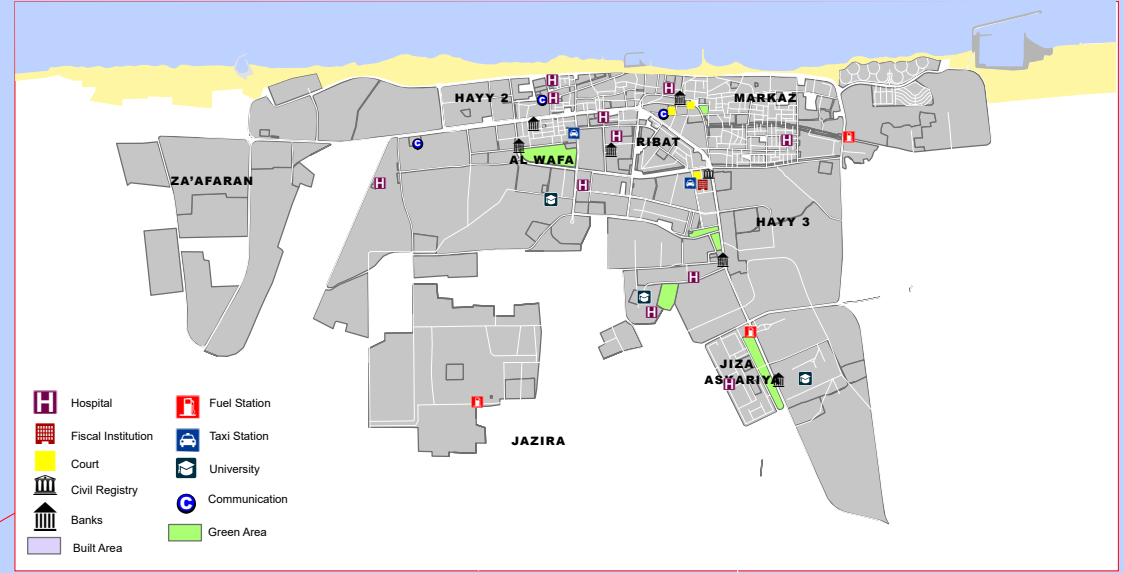
Landuse Map

- | | |
|----------------|--------------------------|
| Governmental | Industrial |
| Culture | Commercial |
| Education | Agricultural |
| Green Area | Residential Agricultural |
| Health | Sport and Recreation |
| High Density | Transport |
| Medium Density | Beach |
| Informal | Build-up |





Map 13



HOUSING

In 2002, Sirte accounted for around 7,000 housing units, covering a total surface of 4,000 ha²⁹. The density in the central district was around 200 inhabitant/ha. In 2006, the built area was constituted of 41% of traditional houses, 54% of modern villas and of only 5% of buildings. The share of vertical constructions is very small. It is noticeable that comparatively the highest density as



Source: libyaakhbar.com

reported by key informants in early 2018 reaches only 89 inhabitant/ha in Markaz district. This may be related to the significant damage in this district where the returnees could not settle yet.

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

The fiercest fighting for the liberation of Sirte from the grips of the Islamic State (IS) took place in the central districts: Markaz, Hayy 2 and 3. It is expected that the damages should mostly be located there.

In fact, part of the Markaz district is reported to be completely destroyed, as it was the last stronghold of the IS³⁰. The Municipal Council does not plan to rebuild it. Other districts may also be severely affected as, out of the 25 existing in Sirte, 8 primary health care (PHC) units, distributed in several districts were at least severely damaged and non-operational and 9 others undergoing maintenance, thus also experiencing some level of damage³¹.

POVERTY AND LIVING CONDITIONS

To be assessed following UNFPA survey

HEALTH

The 2012 official statistics³² accounted for 2 hospitals in the region of Sirte, 1 Central and 1 Suburban, totaling 283 beds. In addition, there was 1 polyclinic, 11 health centers, 1 dental center and 28 public health care (PHC) units. Moreover, there was 1 private clinic with 11 beds, 6 small clinics, 3 dental clinics, 52 pharmacies and 5 laboratories.

The survey conducted by the WHO and the Libyan Ministry of Health at end of 2016³³ did not give details on any public hospital in Sirte (especially for the case of "Ibn Sina" hospital which experienced severe fighting), but reported that no private clinic was operating, and 6 OPD clinics were still functioning, 3 dental clinics, 52 pharmacies and 5 laboratories. Also 7 PHC were though operating. Sirte, with Benghazi, were seen to be the place in Libya with the lowest density of facilities per 10,000

population: 1.67 totaling only 4 beds, for a national average of 15 and a target of 25. A later report of October 2017³⁴ noticed that the Ibn Sina hospital returned to be operational.

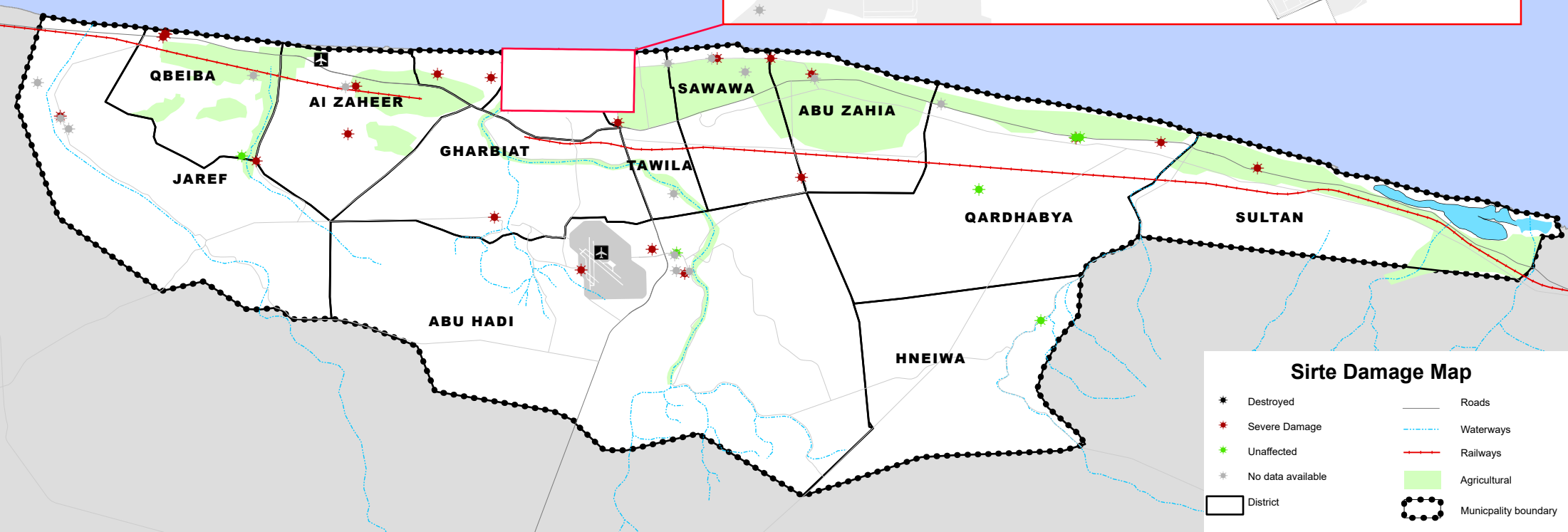
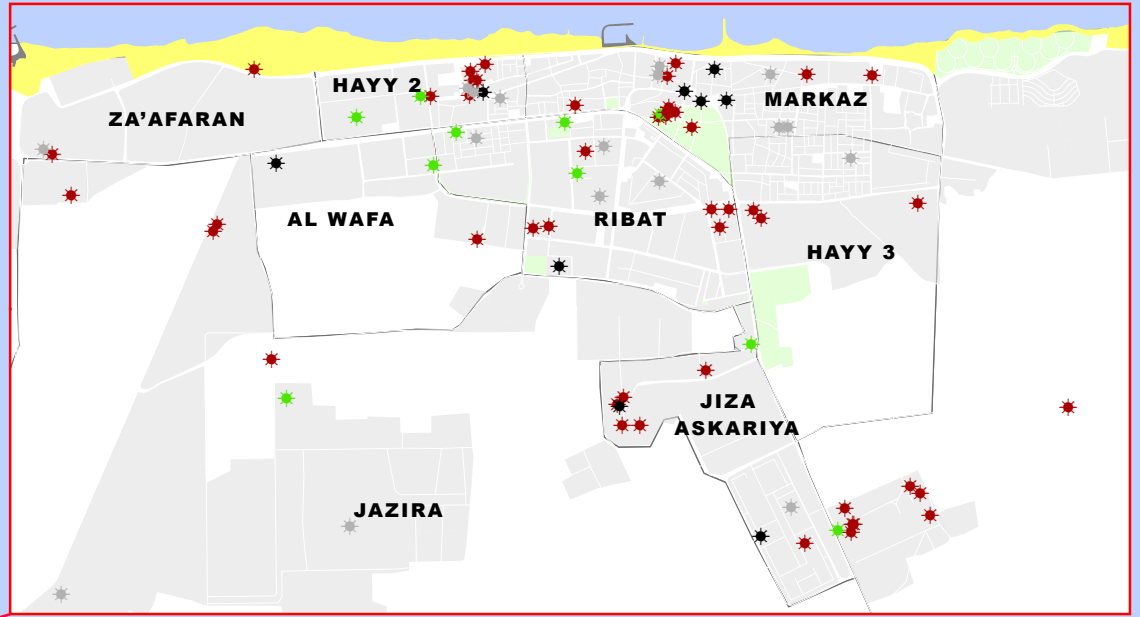
This is also reflected in the maternity bed density per 1,000 pregnant women, with a value of 7.48 for a national average of 13.38 and a target of 10. The same is for the health workforce density per 10,000 population, with the lowest value in the country at 25, comparatively to a national average of 76 and a target of 23. On the contrary, the service utilization stands high, with an outpatient ratio (per capita per year) of 2.70 comparatively to a national average of 1.78 and a target 5 visits. But most of the visits are made in the PHCs as admission ratios were very low.

Thus, the general health availability index was given at 64% for Sirte, comparatively to 81% at the national level. The weaknesses are observed mostly in terms of inpatient beds density and hospital admissions. Moreover, the hospitals general service readiness gave 76% for a national average of 69%. This is while the major difficulty in readiness concerned basic amenities. The relative availability of medicine at hospitals was shadowed by their almost complete absence in PHCs, resulting in low PHC readiness at 38% (national average 45%).

In Sirte, the 2016 survey observed that the general hospital of Ibn Sina (staff 1,311) was closed for non-accessibility, while the suburban Bin Jawad general hospital located at Hrawa (staff 332) was still open. From the 25 PHC reported, 18 were closed, among them 8 for damages. Recent information indicates repairs in Ibn Sina hospital and restarting of its operation.



Map 14



Sirte Damage Map

- ★ Destroyed
- ★ Severe Damage
- ★ Unaffected
- ★ No data available
- District
- Roads
- - - Waterways
- Railways
- Agricultural
- Municipality boundary

EDUCATION

Official statistics³⁵ of 2010 accounted for 30,185 children in basic schools in Sirte, serviced by 92 schools (80 of them public) distributed in 1,151 classes and 2,372 public teachers. In addition, Sirte had 6,721 secondary schools' students, serviced by 23 colleges (14 public). Most of the damaged schools, institutes and university sites are in the central districts of Markaz, Hayy 2 and 3 and Ribat. They seem partially operational today.

DRINKING WATER

Drinking water in Sirte was historically from wells as shallow as 5 meters. The first drinking water network was developed in 1964, with water collected in Abu Hadi, 20 km south of the city. Then a desalination plant was constructed in 1976 in Za'afaran, delivering up to 7 million cubic meters per year. In 1993, it was connected to the Great Man-Made River (GMMR) network providing today most of the water to the city and its region. It uses to deliver around 35,000 m³/day, while the consumption reached in some periods around 2006 up to 60,000 m³/d, especially in the summer, creating complex water scarcity issues.³⁶

The lengths of the drinking water network reach 210 km (main pipes) and 435 km (secondary pipes) (!), mostly realized in the 1990s and needing maintenance. The current damage and the effects of the conflict still need to be assessed, both inside the city in the damaged central districts and on the major water resource system from the Great Man-Made River to the main reservoirs.

ELECTRICITY

The first power plant in Sirte was built in 1960, a second in 1966, and then a set of plants with a total capacity of 41 MW in 1976³⁷ along with the desalination plant.

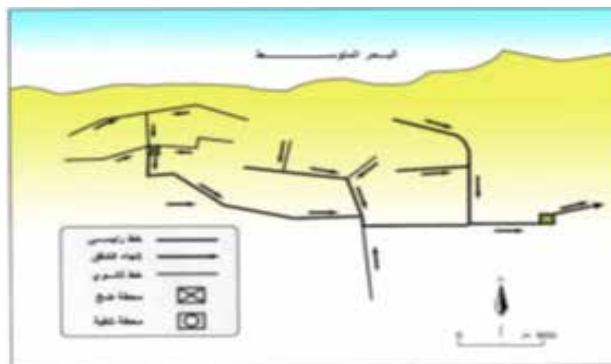
In 1982, the city was connected with the national 220 kV grid. The city had no electricity issues before 2011, the situation following the conflict is still to be assessed. Recent visit reported important damage to the network and ongoing repairs³⁸. Especially, the 66 kV substations in the central districts have been destroyed, and many others in the surroundings severely damaged. Otherwise, the power station in Za'afaran had been damaged and to be rehabilitated.

ROADS AND TRANSPORTATION

Sirte is a main hub on the highway connecting the East and the West of the country, and the starting point to the highways leading to the Oases in the South. It has also an international airport located in Abu Hadi, which was still in October 2017 out of operation because of the damage³⁹.

SEWAGE SYSTEM

There is no sewage system in large areas within the municipalities. Sewage is evacuated traditionally in "black wells", with collection system by pumping trucks. The first sewage system was developed in the city in 1966, mainly outside the central districts.



Then a second system covering Markaz and Hayy 2 and 3 was built in 1978. But it was only in 2002 that a proper system taking into account the rapid growth of the population has been designed, including a pumping station and a treatment plant situated east of the city⁴⁰.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

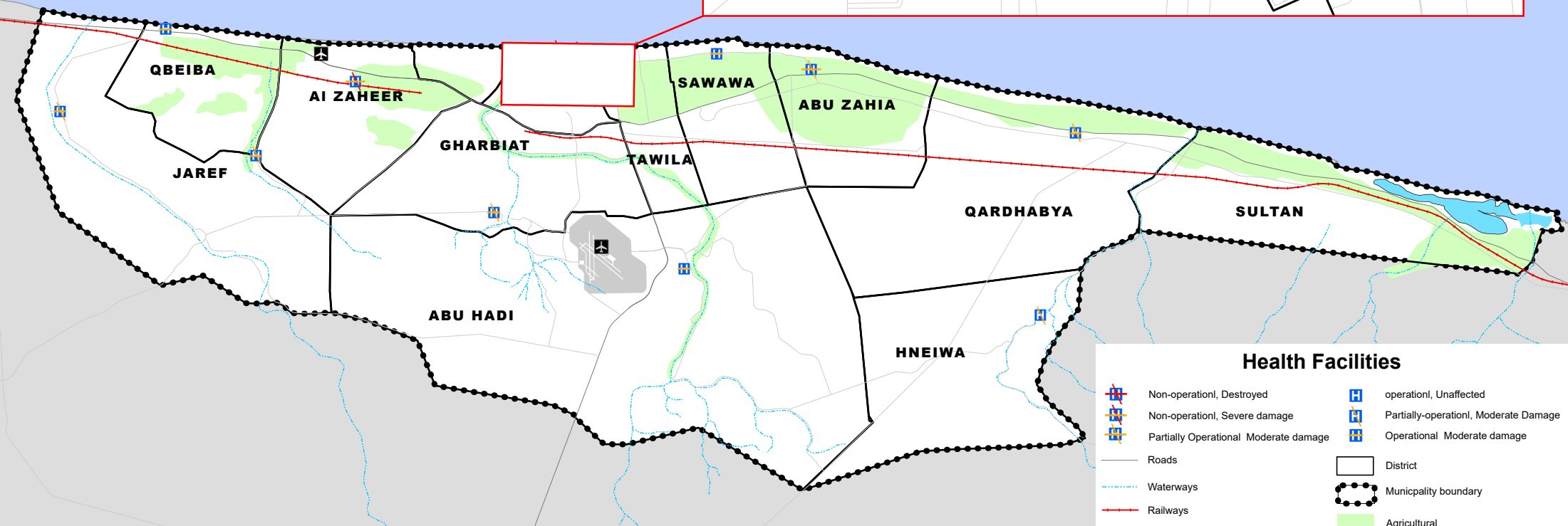
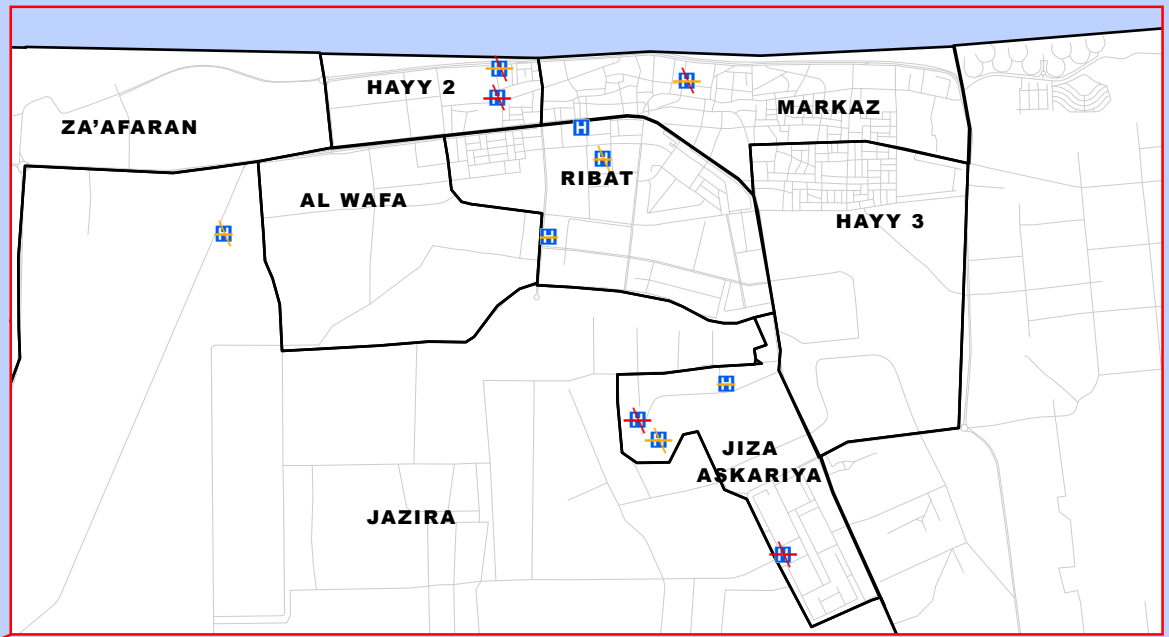
In 2005, the waste tonnage for the city of Sirte was estimated at 136,413 tons/year. A study performed that year by the Sirte branch of the General Organization for Environment had shown the composition of the waste as follows⁴¹:

Organic	50-70%
Paper	16%
Plastics	16%
Metals	2-5%
Glass	1-5%
Textiles	3-5%
Leather and others	7-10%

An initial waste collection system had been developed following the paving of the walkways of the streets. However, this collection system is still traditional with unsafe dumping. It needs a specific attention to develop a sustainable solution. The assessment of the current situation of the dumping sites and the collection system still need to be informed.



Map 15



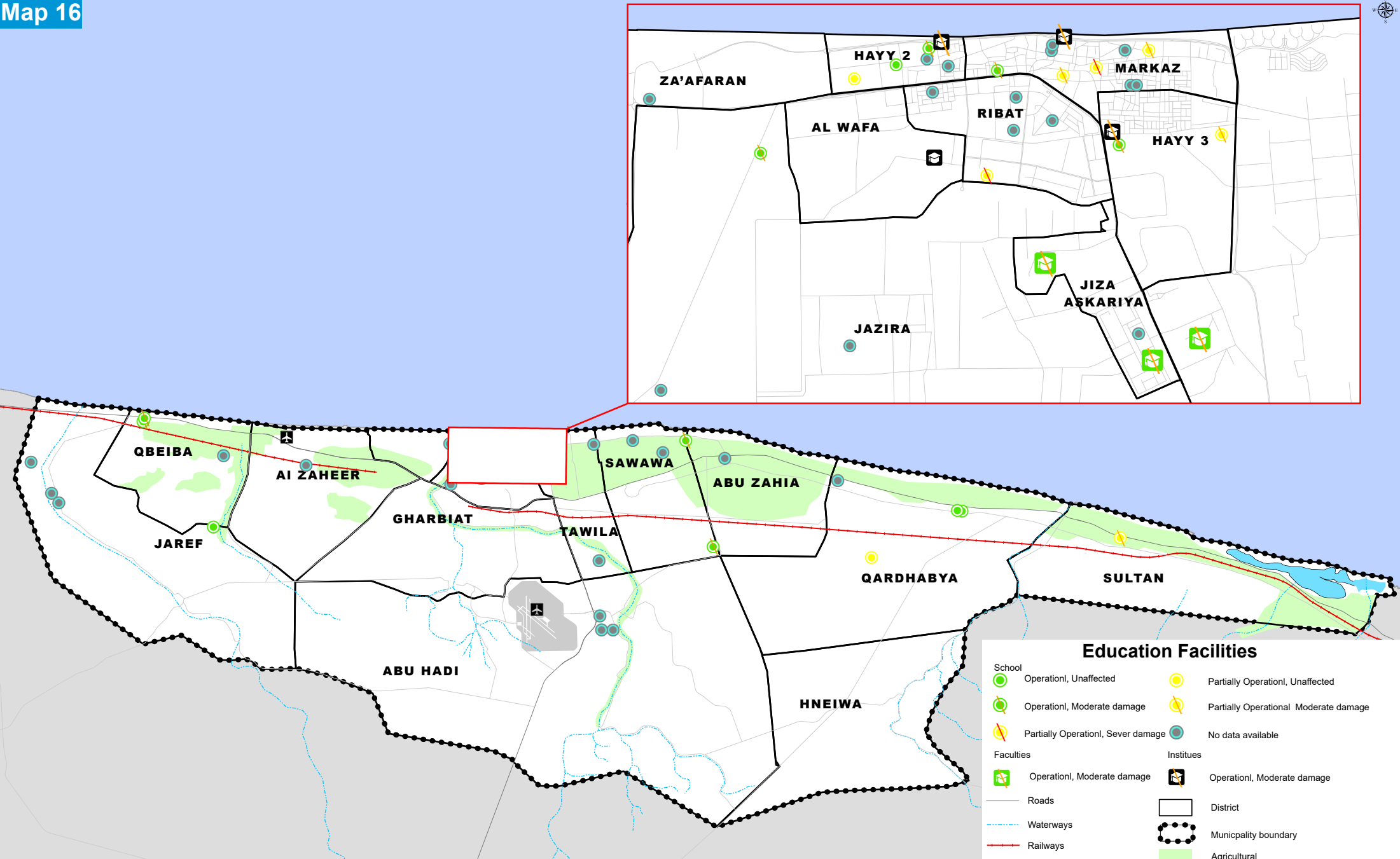
Health Facilities

	Non-operation, Destroyed		operationl, Unaffected
	Non-operation, Severe damage		Partially-operationl, Moderate Damage
	Partially Operational Moderate damage		Operational Moderate damage

	Roads		District
	Waterways		Municipality boundary
	Railways		Agricultural



Map 16

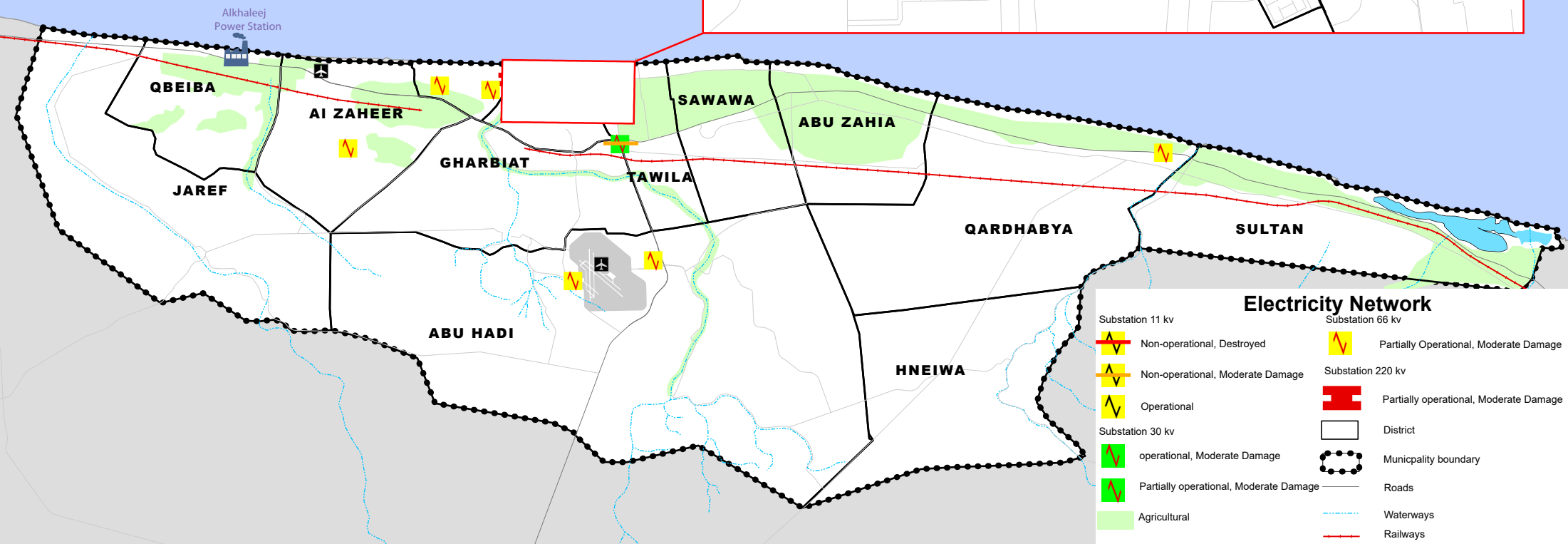
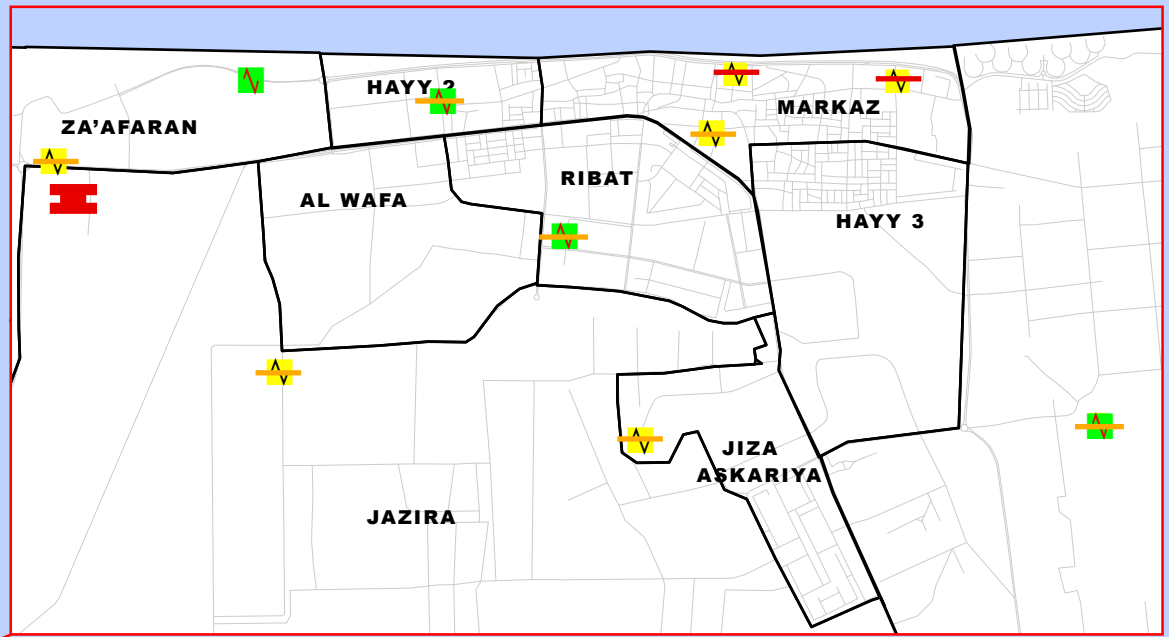


Education Facilities

- | | | | | |
|--|-----------|------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| | School | Operationl, Unaffected | | Partially Operationl, Unaffected |
| | | Operationl, Moderate damage | | Partially Operationl Moderate damage |
| | | Partially Operationl, Sever damage | | No data available |
| | Faculties | Operationl, Moderate damage | | Institutes |
| | | | | Operationl, Moderate damage |
| | Roads | | | District |
| | Waterways | | | Municipality boundary |
| | Railways | | | Agricultural |



Map 17



Electricity Network

<p>Substation 11 kv</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Non-operational, Destroyed Non-operational, Moderate Damage Operational 	<p>Substation 66 kv</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partially Operational, Moderate Damage
<p>Substation 30 kv</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> operational, Moderate Damage Partially operational, Moderate Damage Agricultural 	<p>Substation 220 kv</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Partially operational, Moderate Damage District Municipality boundary Roads Waterways Railways

POLLUTION

A green belt and green spaces have been foreseen in the urban plan of 2006 to protect environment, as well as the preservation of the trees in the still agricultural areas (especially towards the East of the city). The situation of these green areas is still to be assessed. However, as mentioned above, 33% of the surface of the municipality is still reserved for agriculture, 17% for mixed agriculture and housing and 1% for green spaces.

CULTURAL and HERITAGE

Sirte contains some heritage sites, such as the old Christian cemetery of the IVth century in Markaz, near the historical municipality building, the old mosque and the specialized souks.



1. From around 130,000 originally. The DTM of March-April 2016 accounted for around 55,000 IDPS only originating from Sirte: 21,500 in Abu Salim (in Tripoli) and 16,400 in Bani Walid, but also in Al Jufra, Tarhuna, Qasr bin Sghir, Espiaa and Suq Al Khamis.
2. أطلس الإحصاءات الحيوية، 2006. The total Libyan population was given at the years at respectively 4,389,739 and 5,323,991; then an average growth rate of 1.77%.
3. The total non-Libyan population in the country was given at 6.4% slightly decreasing (85% of them Arabs and 11% from Asia).
4. BCS: Statistical Book, 2010. At the national level, 85% of the migrants were from Arab countries and 69% males.
5. BCS: National population Survey, 2012. These figures came in contradiction with earlier estimates in the Statistical Book of this same year, with Sirte's Libyan population at 146,300.
6. OIM : Displacement Tracking Matrix Round 1, January 2016.
7. OIM : Displacement Tracking Matrix Round 3, March-April 2016.
8. OIM : Displacement Tracking Matrix Round 4, May-June 2016.
9. OIM : Displacement Tracking Matrix Round 6, September 2016.
10. OIM : Displacement Tracking Matrix Round 8, January-February 2017.
11. IOM : Displacement Even Tracker, 2-5 March 2017.
12. OIM : IDPs and returnees Report, Round 17, January-February 2018.
13. Alrassed International: Semi Report on the Situation in Sirte center and its outskirts, October 1, 2017.
14. OIM : Libya's Migrant report, Round 17, January-February 2018.
15. <https://www.facebook.com/sirt.boys/posts/905724909573144>
16. No figures are available for central districts such as Markaz and Ribat.
17. IMF Article IV Consultation Libya 2013 (the last released); Bureau of Statistics & Census: Statistical Book 2010.
18. Bureau of Statistics & Census: Statistical Book 2012.
19. Bureau of Statistics & Census: Statistical Book, 2012.
20. Bureau of Statistics & Census: Statistical Book, 2012. Very close figures are given by a special report of the Bureau of Statistics & Census on a survey on industrial companies.
21. Samir AITA: Economic Assessment of Urban Issues for Reconstruction of Syria; in the State of Syrian Cities 2016-2017, Common Space Initiative, 2017.
22. Reach Libya: Libya Joint Market Monitoring Initiative, round 9, February 2018; confirmed by the global data of round 4, September 2017.
23. Bureau of Statistics & Census: Statistical Book, 2012. It is not clear if these statistics included foreign workers.
24. Currencyconverter.com
25. LPRD: From Conflict to State Building, Progress Report 2011-2015; <https://lprd.gov.ly/>.
26. Florence Gaub: Libya the Struggle for Security, EUISS Brief, June 2013; based on an internal LRPD survey. The total figures of the warriors screened in this brief of 2013 is higher than that of the LRPD progress report of 2015 (!).
27. OCHA denomination.
28. Bachir Sebi'ei, بشير السببي: تأثير التغير الوظيفي على مورفولوجية مدينة سرت، 1988-2006؛ رسالة ماجستير، جامعة التحدي، سرت، 2009. Master thesis, University of Sirte, 2009.
29. Bachir Sebi'ei, بشير السببي: تأثير التغير الوظيفي على مورفولوجية مدينة سرت، 1988-2006؛ رسالة ماجستير، جامعة التحدي، سرت، 2009. Master thesis, University of Sirte, 2009.
30. Alrassed International: Semi Report on the Situation in Sirte center and its outskirts, October 1, 2017.
31. Survey conducted between August and December 2016. WHO and Libyan Ministry of Health: Service Availability and Readiness Assessment (SARA) of the Public Health Facilities in Libya; 2017.
32. Bureau of Statistics & Census: Statistical Book, 2012.
33. Survey conducted between August and December 2016. WHO and Libyan Ministry of Health: Service Availability and Readiness Assessment (SARA) of the Public Health Facilities in Libya; 2017.
34. Alrassed International: Semi Report on the Situation in Sirte center and its outskirts, October 1, 2017.
35. BCS: Statistical Book, 2010.
36. Bachir Sebi'ei, بشير السببي: تأثير التغير الوظيفي على مورفولوجية مدينة سرت، 1988-2006؛ رسالة ماجستير، جامعة التحدي، سرت، 2009. Master thesis, University of Sirte, 2009.
37. Bachir Sebi'ei, بشير السببي: تأثير التغير الوظيفي على مورفولوجية مدينة سرت، 1988-2006؛ رسالة ماجستير، جامعة التحدي، سرت، 2009. Master thesis, University of Sirte, 2009.
38. Alrassed International: Semi Report on the Situation in Sirte center and its outskirts, October 1, 2017.
39. Alrassed International: Semi Report on the Situation in Sirte center and its outskirts, October 1, 2017.
40. Bachir Sebi'ei, بشير السببي: تأثير التغير الوظيفي على مورفولوجية مدينة سرت، 1988-2006؛ رسالة ماجستير، جامعة التحدي، سرت، 2009. Master thesis, University of Sirte, 2009.
41. Bachir Sebi'ei, بشير السببي: تأثير التغير الوظيفي على مورفولوجية مدينة سرت، 1988-2006؛ رسالة ماجستير، جامعة التحدي، سرت، 2009. Master thesis, University of Sirte, 2009.

Appendix: Methodology

The Rapid City Profiling and Monitoring System (RCPMS) provides a comprehensive and multi-sectorial assessment to the humanitarian needs and aims to formulate a response plan at the level of districts and districts affected by conflicts. It also reflects the impact of the crisis on the urban systems with their various components of infrastructure, facilities, services and housing. Through multi-territorial level analysis (i.e. region, city, and district), monitoring helps to identify the most affected residential areas and groups through which interventions are prioritized according to their classifications and sectors in coordination with the intervening parties. This is to achieve the best response to the most vulnerable groups by adopting a set of criteria associated with damage, access to urban services and the level of availability and operability.

The monitoring and evaluation includes all urban areas of a municipality constituted of districts, and eventually of branches of municipality. This territorial division reflects the administrative boundaries adopted by the existing municipal council. This division was adopted in the establishment of the digital and geographic databases and the field assessment and analysis of sectors and damages.

The methodology is based on a set of monitoring and analysis tools designed to assess the urban facilities and damages through a comprehensive initial inventory that enables the diagnosis of the sector's reality, operability and level of damage. As for the urban sectors, they have been evaluated in terms of structure, capabilities and operational capacities on the one hand, and facilities on the other hand. The assessment of the sectors and facilities was based on the technique of the targeted groups, which was secured by a group of outsourced field observers (service sector technicians, municipals and districts' selectors). This is in order to

identify the operational level of each utility (drinking water and sanitation, waste lifting systems, lighting, education, health and care, economy, housing, energy, civil registry, courts, etc.) in terms of equipment, access to personnel, access to supplies and consumables, and finally through the level of damage. In order to deepen the evaluation of utility services, districts-level interviews were conducted to identify the reality and difficulties of service provision to users.

With regard to the spatial assessment of damages, the technical team trained in the approved methodology made a field counting of damages and put them on the maps prepared by the Habitat Office – Tunisia. This is along with approving criteria for classification of buildings according to their locations, functions and degree of damage.

All such data were used to create geographic databases, which in turn helped to prepare maps, analyze the reality of sectors and damages and identify humanitarian needs at the level of districts and districts. This system will enable the decision-makers at the city level to follow up the urban expansion and its impact on the needs of the population, direct their priorities to vulnerable districts and groups with urgent needs, establish dynamic urban observatories and develop recovery plans and rehabilitation at the short and medium term.

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