



This project is funded by
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الأفردة

CITY PROFILE OF AL-KUFRA, LIBYA

October 2018

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The content of this report was developed by Dr. Hatem Kahloun. The thematic maps were prepared by Mr. Islem Ayari with the support of Mr. Dario Ingiusto. Data and quality verification was provided by Ms. Asma Charfeddine. The UN Habitat and UNFPA teams would like to warmly thank Janzour Municipality teams for participating in Al-Kufra profiling consultation workshops and for their valuable contributions. They also wish to acknowledge the generous support of the Bureau of Statistics and Census and the Urban Planning Agency teams.

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This publication has been produced with the assistance of the European Union

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY, KEY FINDINGS and RECOMMENDATIONS

The Rapid City Profiling and Monitoring System

With the support of the European Union, UN Habitat and UNFPA had undertaken the realization of the Rapid City Profiling for six Libyan municipalities in close collaboration with the Libyan Ministry of Planning and the concerned cities, the Libyan Bureau of Statistics and Census (BSC) and the Urban Planning Agency (UPA).

This report is the city profile for the city of Al Kufra, a southern city of Libya. It aims at establishing a first comprehensive Urban Information Analysis and Monitoring Framework (UIAMF)¹ based on a detailed assessment of urban structures and facilities as well as on urban indicators related to basic services, local economy, living standards and their perceptions by inhabitants. It takes into account the outcomes of sectors' assessments conducted by key informants in Libya, the results of damage assessment conducted by the ground verification team in Al Kufra, as well as analysis and information provided by UN agencies and LNGOs².

The City Profiling exercise 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 infrastructure functionality and services, considering the demographic changes because of the dynamic of the conflict and forced displacements.

UN-Habitat has utilized the latest high-resolution satellite imagery. The maps that were generated using 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 the concerned users can extract maps, tables, graphs and narrative reports. The urban functionality and damage assessment, led by UN-Habitat, was complemented by the results of the household survey - Multi-Sectoral Need Assessment (MSNA) - performed by the BSC and UNFPA, conducted in early 2018, which provides information on realities and perceptions of the life and service provisions of and to Sirte's population.

The city consists of 8 districts spread over vast areas, with in-between distances of more than 100 km. Rebiana, for example, which is among the Districts of Al-Kufra municipality, is about 135 km away from its center. For this reason, it was not included in the study area because of its social and economic

separation from the dynamics of the city. For the purpose of the study, the area was divided into 17 neighborhood analytical units, of which 13 units are located in Al-Jawf districts, which represents the most important residential and urban community in the city.

Tab. Administrative division of Al-Kufra

District (Mahallah)	Neighborhood units	Urban envelope (ha)	Population (estimation)*
Jawf Markaz	Zawia	37	740
	Dakhikia	34	680
	Bushuq	117	1404
	Administrative complex	150	1800
	Manayie	350	7000
Jawf Charqi (East)	Altaj	125	1500
	Alsusi	167	2004
	Kufra Airport	285	3420
Jawf Janubi	Shura	106	1272
	Bushuq	167	2004
	Kufra Aljadida	180	2160
Jawf Gharbi	Jawf Gharbi Shamali	726	8712
	Jawf Gharbi Janubi	465	5580
Bazima Aljadida	Bazima Aljadida	90	1080
Altullab	Altullab	-	1056
Hawari	Hawari	1460	17520
Huwiwiri	Huwiwiri	350	4200
Total		4809	62132

(*) Estimation rely on the average of urban density between 12 and 20 inhabitants per hectare

¹ The UIAMF contains agreed indicators, institutional roles and responsibilities, guidelines on data collection and analysis methodology, guidelines on the management and utilization of data.

² The EU/JRC (Joint Research Centre) for conflict damage assessment covered only Al Kufra and Benghazi.

Key Findings

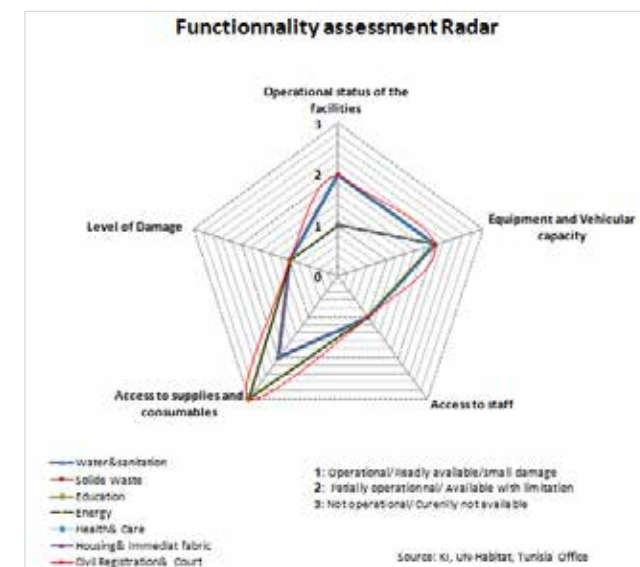
Based on the infrastructure and service functionality assessment (through the urban survey, ground verification and key informant interviews as well as the HH survey), the key findings of Al-Kufra's City Profile can be summarized as follows:

- ❖ Al-Kufra is a medium-sized town of the south-east of Libya with up to 62,000 inhabitants estimated in early 2018. More than 1,200 displaced families settle in Al Kufra, most of them live in the center of Al-Jawf Districts and the rest were distributed within the Districts of Bazema Al-Jadida and Hawari.
 - ❖ Migrants early 2018, constituted 27.2% of Al-Kufra city's population. This level is higher than the pre-conflict rate of 15%. **The trends distribution of migrants by nationality shows that Al-Kufra is a city attracting working migrants.** It is a migratory relay that feeds more than 20 preexisting migration hubs which supplies the northern migration flow before departure to Europe.
 - ❖ The planned formal housing represents about 21% compared with the **informal housing which exceeds 75%**. The agriculture land represents more than 25%. Al-Kufra Airport, occupies the most important land use area with more than 875 ha (37% of the area).
 - ❖ The agriculture sector is one of the most active economic sectors that employs local and foreign work force. The agricultural projects specialized in cereals and vegetables, contribute to the development of economic activity in the region.
- The percentage of **the active population** (15 years old and above) in Al-Kufra is approximately (67%) and the unemployment rate is estimated at (5.5%).
- ❖ **The education sector** covers all districts of the city and most of the basic schools are concentrated in Al-Jawf area. The sector is functional except for secondary schools that have suffered superficial damage in Al-Kufra Al-Jadida.
 - ❖ **The Health sector is acceptable** but works in part with exception of Al-Kufra Hospital (with only 200 beds) which does not work and needs to be completed and equipped. Most of difficulties impeding population's access to health and care services are mainly attributable to the recorded shortage of staff, medicine and medical equipment, the lack of many specialties injuries-related services (e.g. District of Bazema) and the long distance.
 - ❖ **Networks and infrastructure** are operational without major damages. 80% of the main roads operate. The water public network covers all districts and constituted the main source of drinking for more than 62% of households. **There is a need to improve access to clean water** considering the seven main reservoirs are not functional, this is also because they experienced superficial damage with partial demolition in reservoir of Al-Shura neighborhood.
 - ❖ **The sanitation network** covers about 20% of residential districts. In other districts, sanitation is based on traditional drainage methods such as black wells, roads or nature.
- ❖ **The lighting network** covers about 13% of the main and secondary roads. It is partly operational in a strategic road (Airport Road, Fuel Station Road, Market Street and Al Hawari Road). The local ground network covers the center of Al-Jawf area along (60) km. **The telecommunication Network** covers the center of Al-Jawf area. Mobile services are limited, as the ground fiber optic network was completely burned and destroyed in the north of Al-Kufra. Due to the lack of equipment and the expansion of the urban area, waste is lifted once or twice a week at most.
 - ❖ **The ground damage assessment shows that 351 buildings in the city had experienced some damage of which 36% is considered severe to completely destroyed . The residential structure experiencing damage represents 83%.** Since 2015 and after the Military operation undertaken in 2018 by the LNA in the West and the South of the city, 77% of the structures of Bzimah Aljadida district are completely destroyed, and 29% are severely damaged in the Jawf markaz district. **For this, a reconstruction and rehabilitation plan has to be envisaged.**
- Based on the above mentioned key findings, **the urgent needs at the Neighborhood level** are presented as follow:

NEIGHBORHOODS PRIORITY INTERVENTIONS		
Priorities	Intervention Area (District)	Urgent Needs
1	Rural Hospital of Chad Martyrs and completing Al-Kufra Central Hospital	Rehabilitating the public health sector through the development and completion of hospital equipment. Initiate a study to assess the need for medical specialties
2	Al-Shura district East of Al-Jawf, city center, west of Al-Jawf, south of Al-Jawf and Bazema	Rehabilitation of the drinking water network by repairing the main reservoirs and replacing the partially demolished water reservoir of Al-Shura district. Rehabilitating the public network for drinking water and reducing the frequency of daily cut-offs in neighborhoods. Providing health and safety conditions at schools. Implementing a reconstruction plan for Bzimah Aljadida and Jawf markaz damaged structures (77% completely destroyed and another 29% severe damaged)
3	Hawari, Huwairi, Southwest of Al-Jawf, Bushuk – Southwest of Al-Jawf, Airport – east of Al-Jawf, Soussi & Al-Taj – East of Al-Jawf	Rehabilitating sanitation network while focusing on treatment methods.
4	All Districts and at the level of roads	Rehabilitating waste sector through raising waste removal rate and planning controlled drainages.
5	Al-Kufra Al-Jadida (west of Al-Jawf)	Intervention at the level of Al-Quds Secondary School in Al-Kufra Al-Jadida by facilitating access to the facility and securing its surroundings.
6	Informal settlements, main and secondary roads	Extending the lightening network to provide transportation and security conditions and rehabilitating the telecommunication network outside the city center, especially in the north of Al-Kufra.
7	Market Road, Al-Kufra Al-Jadida Road, Bushuk Al-Jazira Road, External Fuel Station Road and Al-Jazirah Al-Khadraa Road that is completely inoperative.	Developing a plan to improve public or private transport to facilitate student mobility between neighborhoods and schools.

Using the conclusion of the operability, access, and sector readiness index³, priorities for city-level intervention are identified by key findings as follows:

- Judiciary and Courts;
- Drinking Water and Sanitation;
- Education;
- Energy Sources;
- Health and Care;
- Housing and Urban Fabric; and
- Waste and Solid Waste.



³ It is an index that we built from the assessment of functionalities by Key Informants and technical staffs. The average of the responses (from 1 to 3) constituted the value of the index. (See chapter functionality assessment)

Evaluation of the Municipal system and the Governance of Urban Services:

The Municipal Authority is subject to the official structure that has been regulated in accordance with the legal regulations supplementing the Law No. 59 of 2013 on the local administration system, which has been completed and amended in accordance with the provisions of the Law No. 9 of 2013, the Resolutions of the Ministerial Councils No. 130, 409 of 2013 and 133 of 2014 and the Resolutions of the Minister of Local Government No. 155 of 2013 and 165, 448 of 2014.

The Municipal Authority in Al Kufra actually has an organizational structure completeness of 81%. But in the absence of a real transfer of budget, power and responsibilities from the central State to municipalities, prerogatives of local council remain theoretical.

Due to the non-activation of the regulations and the destruction of equipment, the existing offices are currently working with weak capacities and the lack of trained staff, electronic equipment (e.g. computers, printers, etc.) and software. This prevents the urban growth of the city, the perfect control of urban services, monitoring networking status, controlling the financial balances, etc.

Due to the increasing needs of the crisis in terms of the random growth of the urban area and the increasing demand for infrastructure, environmental conditions and health & public services, **the performance of the Municipal Executive Authority in**

the field of service governance must be improved in terms of:

- ❖ Institutional activation of offices, especially those related to sanitation, youth, sports, culture, civil society, urban planning and housing in order to cope with the future challenges and limit the irregular expansion of the city and the excessive consumption of real estate savings and agricultural land.
- ❖ Providing equipment to help the professional staff render better municipal administration and enhance their performance.
- ❖ Providing electronic software that will contribute to loading digital databases related to rapid monitoring or software related to monitoring the provision of services and the financial & urban disposition.
- ❖ Developing a program for qualifying and training staff on database-related software, good disposition of resources, urban planning, communication with the external environment, statistics, preparation of municipal and urban development programs, principles of sustainable development, flexible cities, etc.
- ❖ Further work to strengthen the relationship with the components of civil society and its participation in the management of local affairs by enhancing communication and confidence.

Recommendations

Rehabilitating the public health sector through development of hospital equipment, especially the Rural Hospital of Chad Martyrs, and Al-Kufra Central Hospital.

Rehabilitating the telecommunications network by increasing the performance of the local ground network and repairing the fiber optic network, which was completely burned.

Developing an integrated program to rehabilitate the popular neighborhoods and informal settlements by providing urban services such as drinking water & sanitation, waste removal and lighting.

Rehabilitating sanitation network in the city and the Informal settlements, while focusing on treatment methods that reduce water pollution in residential and agricultural districts (Hawari, Huwairi, Southwest of Al-Jawf, Bushuk – Southwest of Al-Jawf, Airport – east of Al-Jawf, Sousi & Al-Taj – East of Al-jawf, etc.).

Upgrading drinking water network by repairing main reservoirs.

Rehabilitating the waste sector and strengthening the capacity of the municipality and the private sector in the field of collection and recycling of waste.

Repairing the housing sector in the center, west and south of Al-Jawf wherein about 370 collective

dwellings were subjected to partial demolition and burning.

Re-operating the departments of property registration and management.

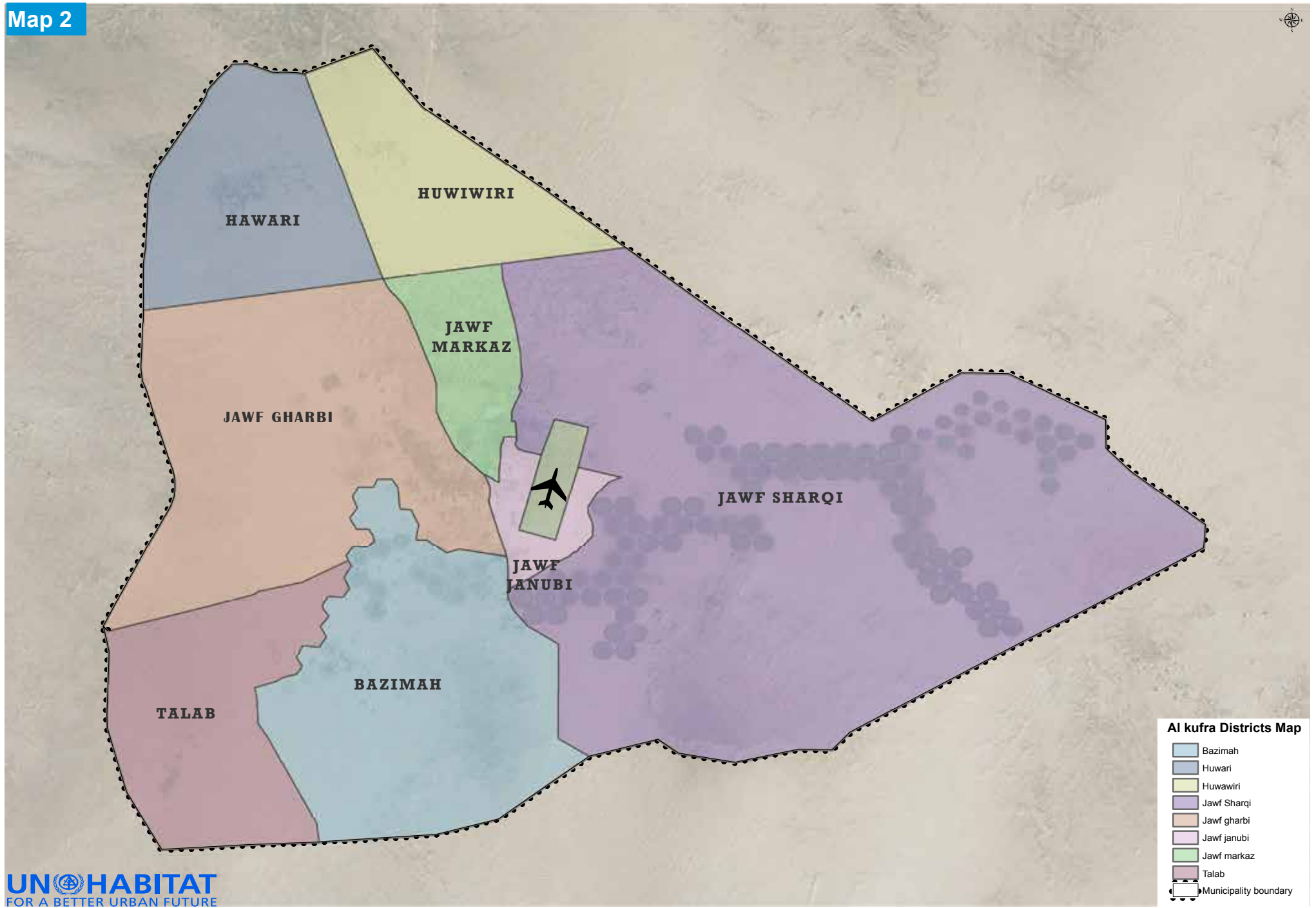
Re-operating the university that have stopped working due to deteriorating security situation.

Developing a plan to improve public or private transport to facilitate student mobility between neighborhoods and schools.

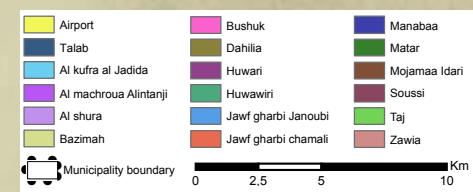
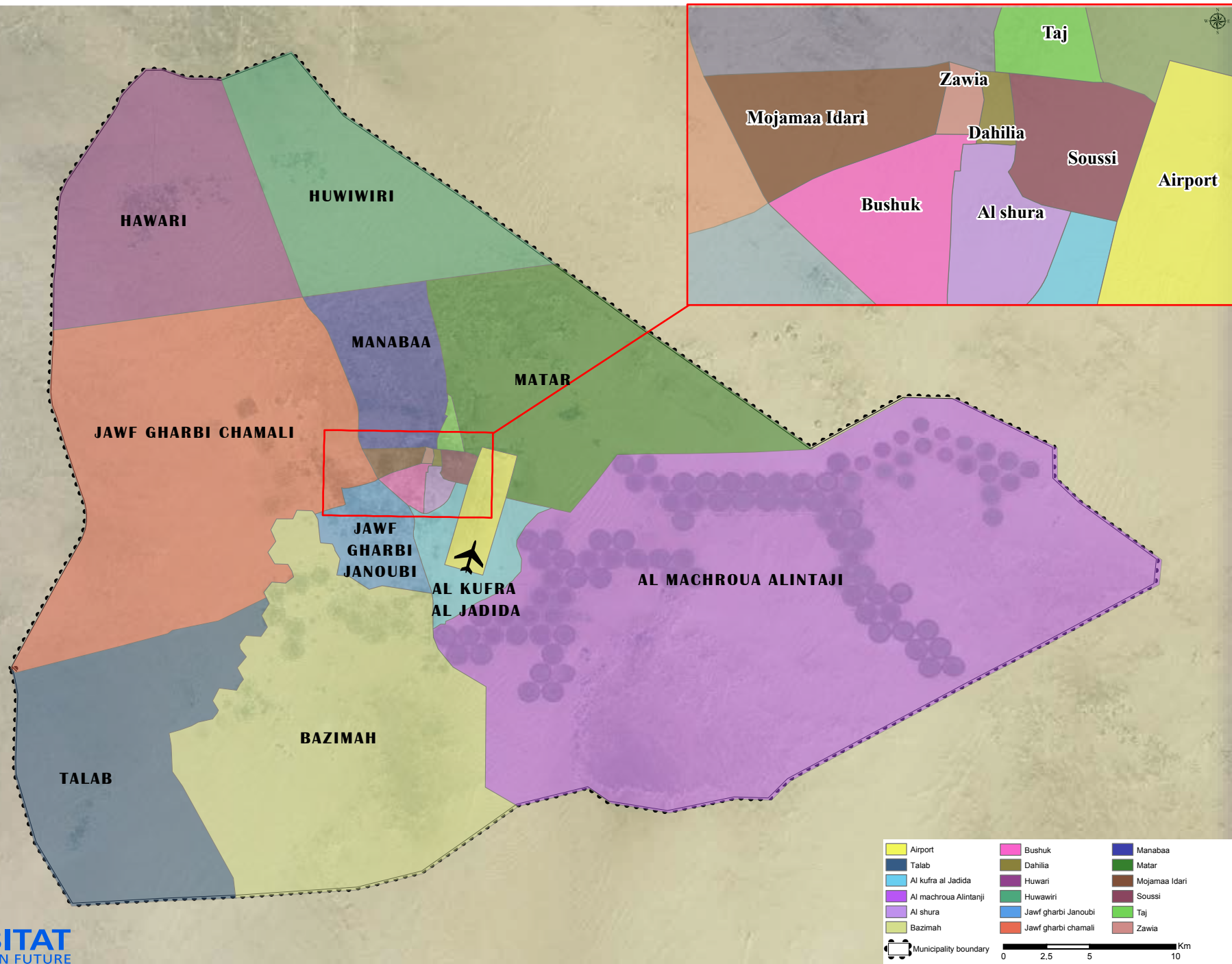
Developing a plan for intergenerational communication to reduce psychological and social gap between students in schools and the community. The plan is implemented starting from classrooms to residential neighborhoods with the participation of relevant municipal offices, civil society components, elders, dignitaries and chief of districts.

Urban indicators at the level of Al-Kufra City	
Population estimation (2018)	62,132 inhabitants
Area in (ha) (M & E area)	4,800
Demographic growth rate	4%
Migrant rate	10%
Active population rate	67%
Unemployment rate	5.5%
Unemployment (females) rate	5.7%
Percentage of urban envelope	6%
Percentage of residential area	24%
Average density	10 to 30 dwellings/ ha
Informal housing rate	76%
Percentage of housing ownership	79%
Percentage of connection to sanitation system (in the city in 2016)	20%
Percentage of major urban roads	80%
Percentage of family ownership of private cars (2016)	88%
Supply of drinking water from the network as the main source for families	62%
Average water supply per day	Less than (12) hours/ day
Percentage coverage of the lighting network	13%
Electricity daily rate of supply	12 - 24 hours/ day
Coverage of the telecommunication network	60 km (center of Al-Jawf)
Daily availability of waste disposal services in neighborhoods	50%
School enrollment percentage (6-14 years)	100%
Health coverage index of public health services (SARA)	(11) health facilities
General Health Services Readiness Index (SARA)	61%
Availability of medicines 2017 (SARA)	19%

Map 2

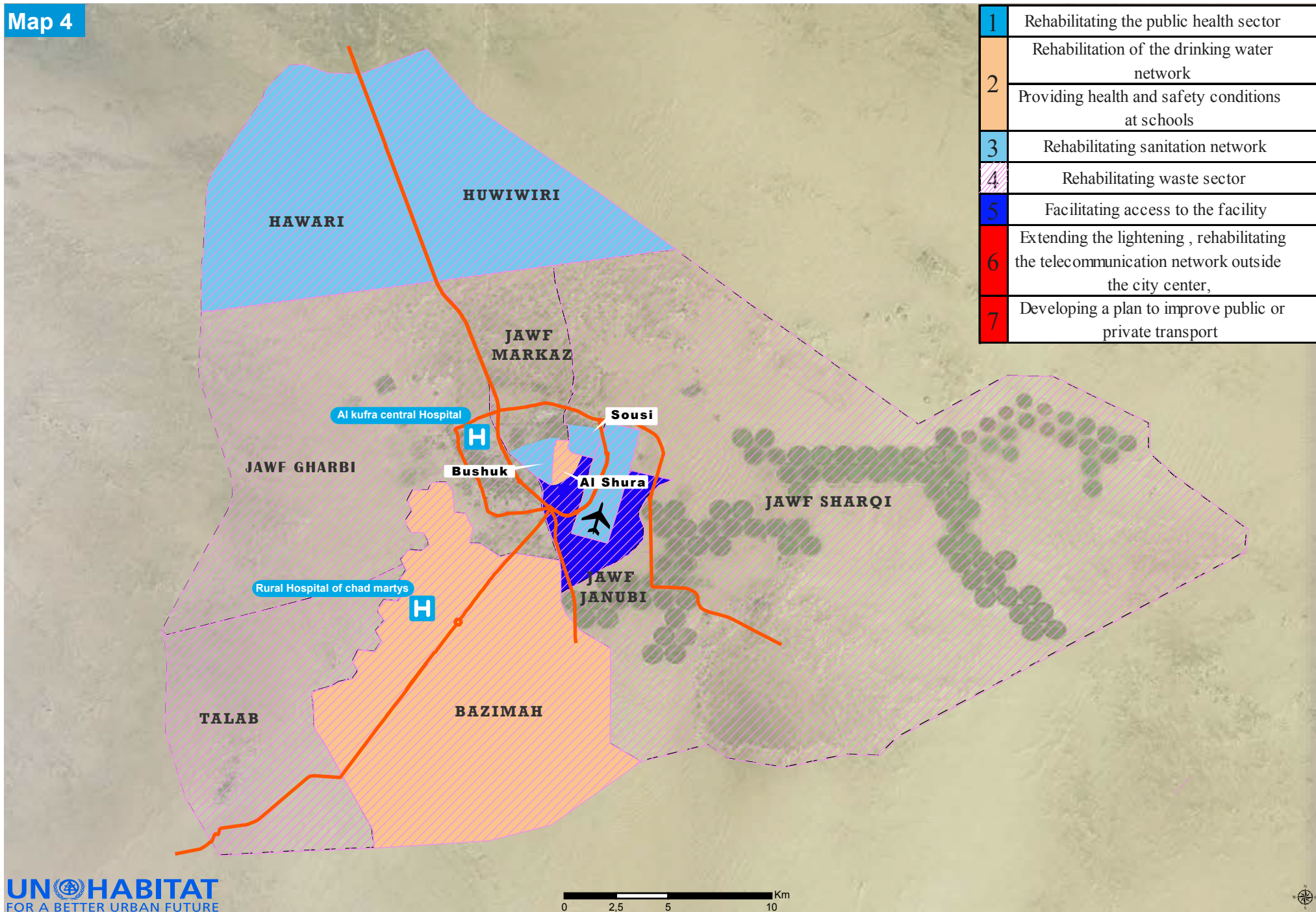


Map 3



Map 4

1	Rehabilitating the public health sector
2	Rehabilitation of the drinking water network
	Providing health and safety conditions at schools
3	Rehabilitating sanitation network
4	Rehabilitating waste sector
5	Facilitating access to the facility
6	Extending the lightening , rehabilitating the telecommunication network outside the city center,
7	Developing a plan to improve public or private transport





CONTEXT

CONTEXT

Historical significance and regional network

The name of the Al-Kufra may be attributed to the ancient Coptic word "Kafr", which is called the small village, before it was opened by Muslim Arabs.

Al-Kufra is considered one of the largest cities in Libya in terms of area, which extends from the Chadian and Sudanese borders to the south to the agricultural "bed project", before Jalu by 200 km and from the east of the Egyptian border to the west after Bazima. It is located on the borders of three countries: from the south located on the border with Chad and from the south-east with Sudan and from the east with Egypt. The city of Benghazi is about 995 km, and about 600 km from Jalo, east of Great Wau.

Al-Kufra is characterized with its desert borders with Egypt, Chad and Soudan, at no more than 170 km, making it a strategic location for official and parallel exchange and supply. Al-Kufra is also characterized with its earth dam set up in 2013 by the Libyan state to protect people from external attacks. The trench is about 160 km in perimeter on a width of 4 to 5 meters. Only one gate in the North allows the access to the city. Al-Kufra is also located where the Great Man-Made River (GMMR) takes the underground water, with major cultivation projects in the surrounding (Mangos, olive and palm trees). Many oil fields exist also nearby.



The dam of Al-Kufra, Source : Nileorg

Urban-tribal society in Al Kufra

The tribe of Zuwayya is one of the largest tribes of the city of Kufra and settled in most of its districts, which constitute 80% of the tribes of Bani Salim coming from the Arabian Peninsula. The rest of the composition consists of a mixture of Ashrfaa, Awajla, Majabirah, Tawatih. The Toubou tribe occupies an important place in the central locality, especially in the southern Jouf, which is often a conflict zone between the tribes.

The battle of Al-Kufra and the security situation

After the revolt of February 2011, Al-Kufra was rapidly taken by the forces of National Transition Council (NTC), to be taken again by the army loyal to the former regime in April 28, then by the Sudanese army,

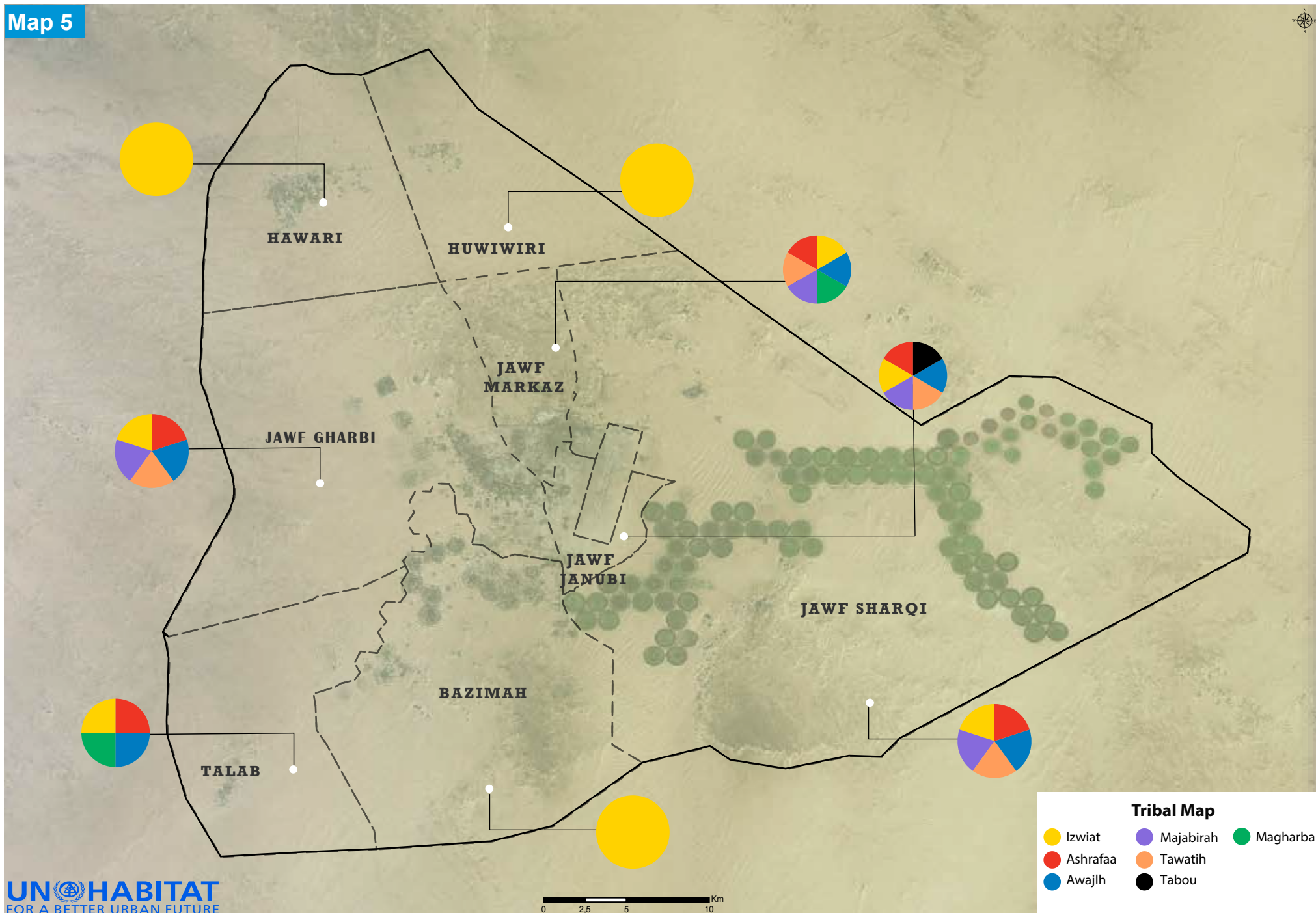
to be controlled nally by the Toubou tribes allied with the NTC in July.

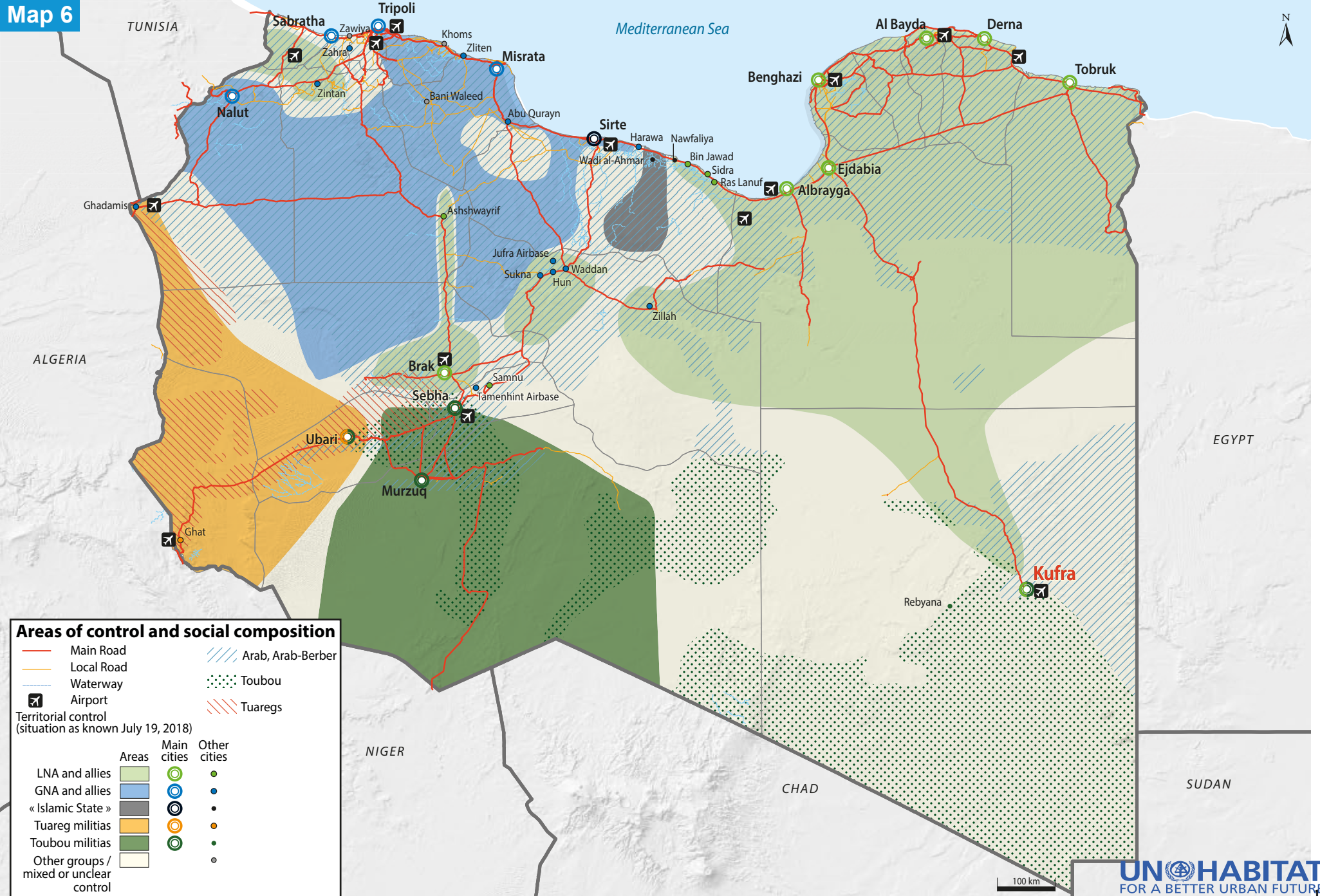
In February 2012, fighting erupted between the Toubou and the Zuwayya tribes, both well implemented in the municipality and both initially allied with the NTC, which dispatched army commandos to take control of airport and strategic sites. The Toubou reactivated the separatist "Toubou Front for the Salvation of Libya", and the conflict became cross-border in particular with Chad, a stronghold of the Toubou, and Sudan. The fighting transformed to tensions after the mediation of the NTC and tribal elders. Until 2015 when sporadic combats erupted again, most probably linked to the control of legal (from the North) and illegal (from the East and South) trading routes.

In January 2018, the LNA started a military operation in western of Al Kufra city. The operation named "Desert Fury" targeted criminal gangs working in abduction and banditry in southeastern Libya. Patrols are sent in every direction in order to impede any movement for some Sudanese groups, who were looting in the desert then retreating westward. Warplanes had been positioned in Al Kufra airbase to pave the way for possible airstrikes targeting these gangs.

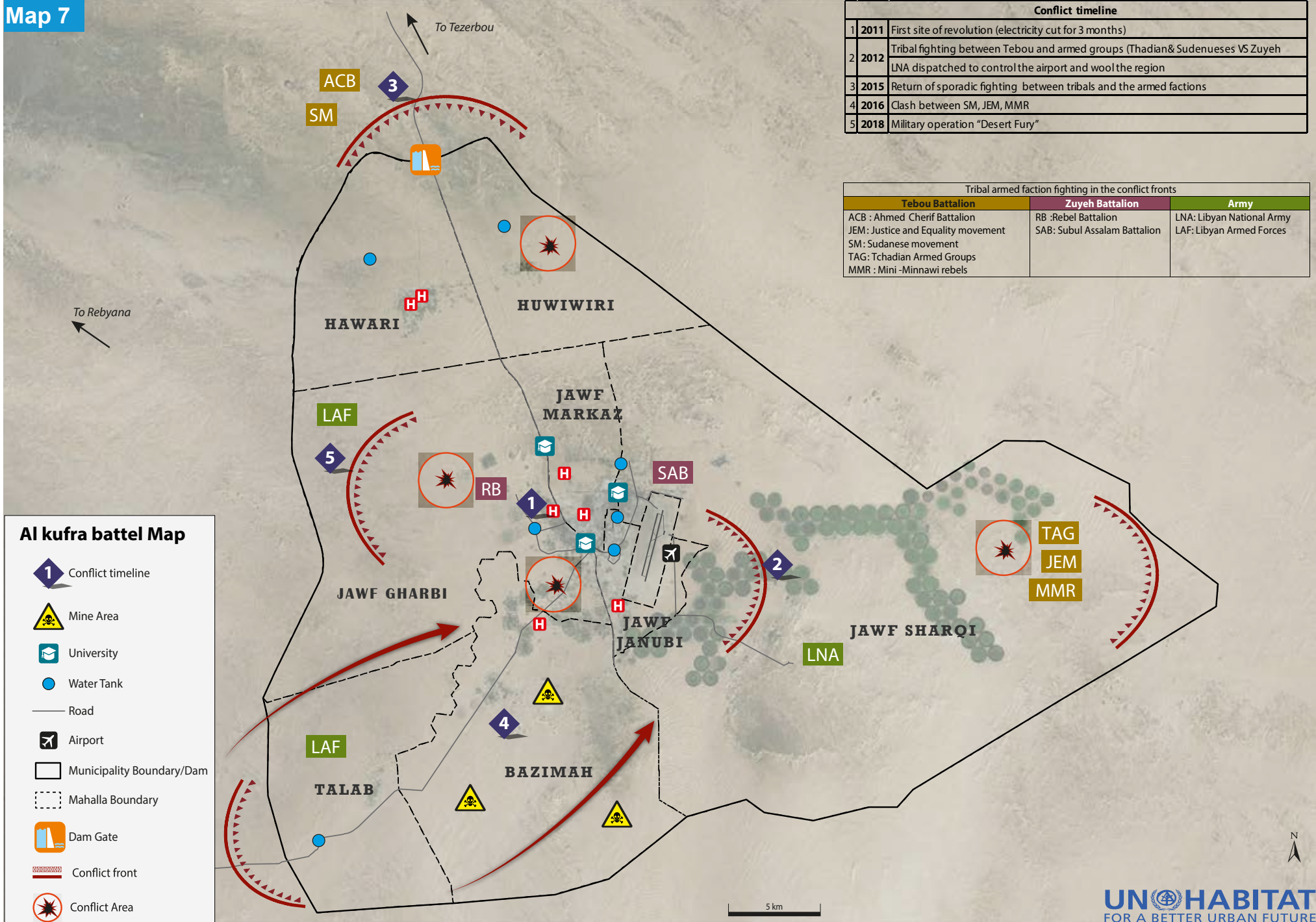
Whether social tensions arise temporarily between the different armed groups, the risks of confrontation may arise at any time.

Map 5





Map 7



A large, stylized number '2' in a dark brown color, positioned on the left side of the page. The number is thick and has a curved top and bottom. The word 'DEMOGRAPHICS' is written in white, uppercase letters across the middle of the number.

DEMOGRAPHICS

2. DEMOGRAPHY

Al-Kufra current population

Al-Kufra is among the average cities of the southern region. The censuses of 1995¹ and 2006 had given the total Libyan population of **Al-Kufa city**² at respectively 35,091 and 50,104³, then an average population growth at a yearly rate of 4%. The average of non-Libyan population in the region was estimated by the Bureau of Statistics and Census (BSC) in 2006 at 7,216⁴, thus representing 14.4% of a total population.

The census of 2006 gave a total population for the **municipality of Al-Kufra** of 42,016, considering that Tazirbu and Rebiana are rural districts, with urbanization rate of 84%. The average ratio of non-Libyans in the city-centre (Jawf) was of 16.26% (then higher than Al-Kufra's region level), but varied greatly along districts, from 8.64% for Talab to 11.17% in Bzimah. The average number of individuals per households varied also greatly, between 4.6 in Hawari to 9.8 in Talab, with an average of 6.6 exceeding the national rate of 5.8.

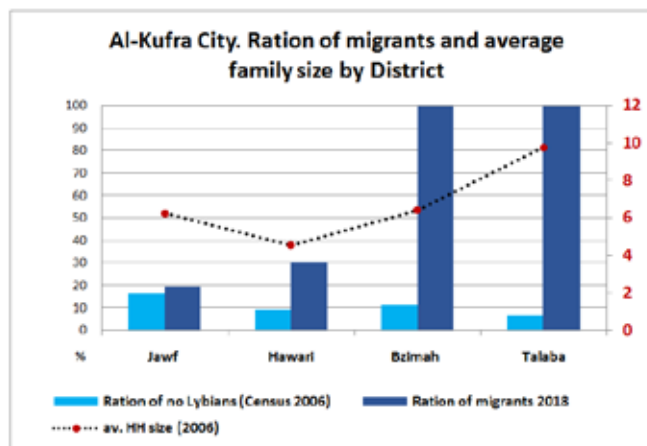
At an average growth rate of 1% yearly, The BSC estimated that the population of Al-Kufra region may reach 53,785 in 2017.

¹ BSC الإحصاءات الحيوية، 2008.

² Tazerbu and Rebiana included.

³ BSC, First results of the census, 2006.

⁴ BCS: Statistical Book, 2010. At the national level, 85% of the migrants were from Arab countries and 69% males.



In 2012, the national BSC survey estimated the Libyan population in the region of Al Kufra dropping to 34,754 - as many IDPs had left the city after 2011 events - and the non-Libyans to 561 -as many migrant workers had also left. The average size of households decreased to 6.41.

With the absence of official data, the estimation of the size of the population living within the limits of the municipality in early 2018 had shown to be a difficult task. During the performance of the project, detailed information on land use and residential structures in each district, with their nature, damage and occupation status provided by key informants and the ground damage assessment team was used by UN-Habitat to estimate the present population of the city, within its present municipal boundaries, district by district.

The estimation method conducted by UN-Habitat, was based on two assumptions: The annual average growth rate (1) and the average of urban density within the current urban fabrics (2);

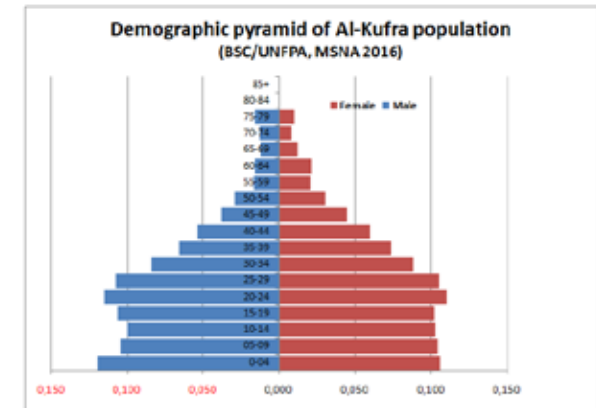
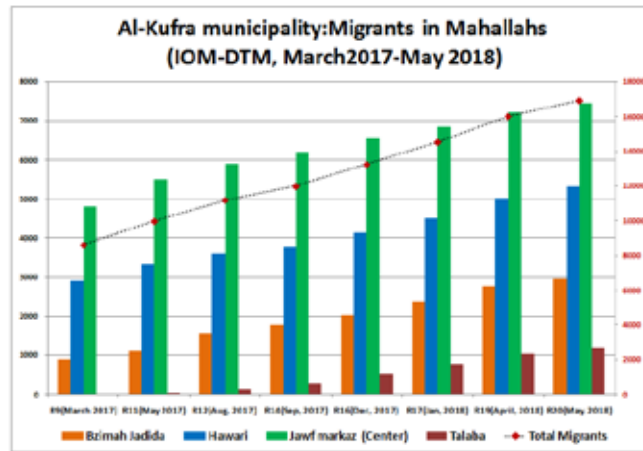
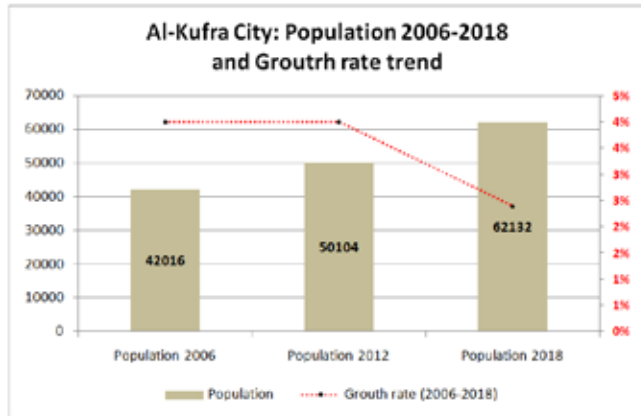
1: Assuming a trend growth rate of 1%⁵ for the period between 2006 and 2018, **the population of Al-Kufra may be estimate at 55,190 within the districts of Jawf, Bzimah, Talab and Hawari.** However, with the absence of data on the other Mahallah, the estimation of whole municipality is unreliable.

2: The 2nd estimation method of UN-Habitat is based on tracking the current urban envelope of each district (without damage noted) using the satellite image of 2017. The information provided by the Key informants (municipality staff and members of local council) allows to track the average of urban density within the Mahallahs at 12 to 20 inhabitants per hectare. The intersection between this leads to an estimation of **the population within the limits of Al-Kufra's municipality of around 62,132 early 2018.** This estimation corresponds to an average yearly growth rate of **2.39%** since 2006, instead of 4% observed between the censuses of 1995 and 2006.

This population size is also consistent with IOM's DTMs (estimation method 3 using an average number of individuals by household of 5 and not covering non-

⁵ The same assumption of 1% was used by the BSC/UNFPA to estimate the 2017 population of Libyan regions.

displaced population) where the total of returnees (1735), incoming IDPs (1780) and migrants (16,904)⁶.



The age group under 15 years old represents 38% of the population, compared to 3% for the 65 years aged population. The age group of 15-64 years old represents about 59% of the population, and reflects the availability of human capital and work force as a feature of the city.

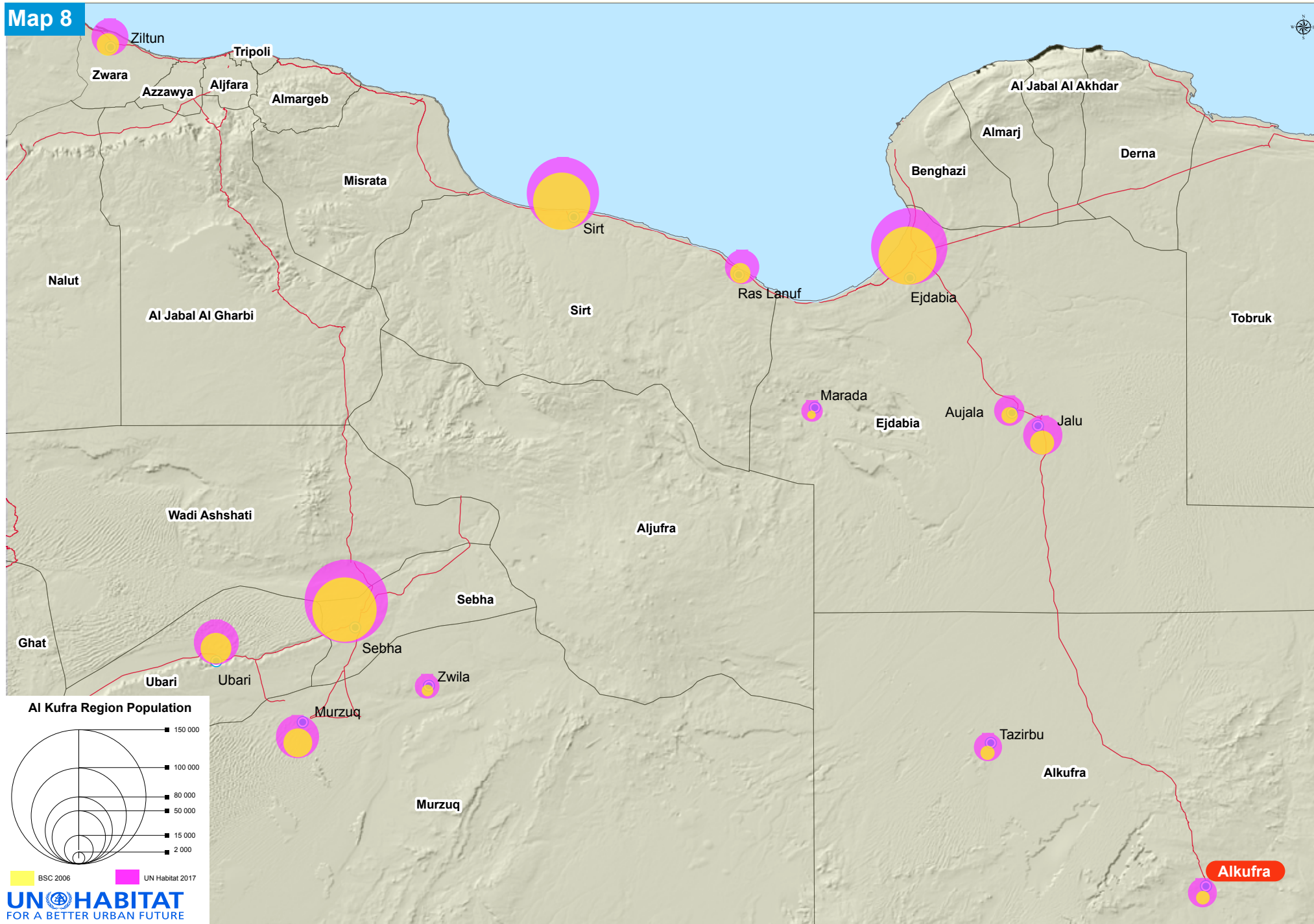
The analysis of the present population district by district shows that the populations of Jawf Center and Bzimah are mainly made of migrants and returnees. Whether we consider the estimation of Al-Kufra's city as 62,132, the rate of the migrants in the districts tracked by the IOM, corresponds to 27.24%. However within the Districts, the rates raise to : 95,77% for Talab, 91,45% for Bzimah, 61,49% for Jawf, and 33,12% for Hawari.

The distribution of Al-Kufra city's population along age groups, as captured by the MSNA of BSC/UNFPA, 2016, shows a new baby-boom during the years of conflict. However, there are no clear indications on the impact of this conflict on gender distribution, particularly for the 20-29 years aged population.

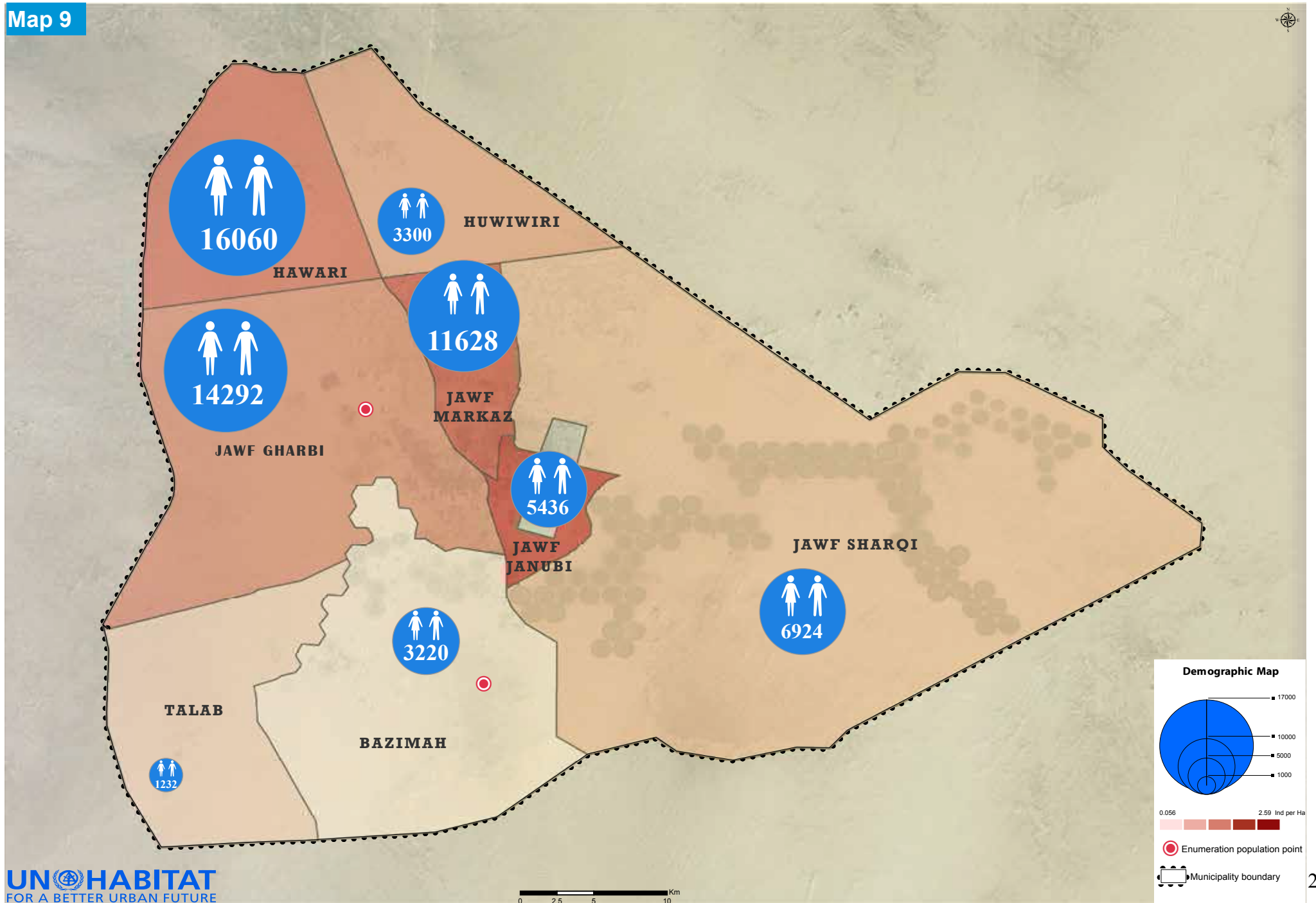
Estimation of the population of Al-Kufra Municipality early 2018

District(Mahallah)	Census 2006	HH 2006	UN Habitat estimation (Av. Ann. Growth : Assumption 1%)	Urban envelope (Ha) curent fabrics	Av. Urban density (inhab/ha)	UN Habitat Estimation 2018 (according to density within districts)	BSC/UNFPA estimation 2018	Return IOM 2018	Migrant IOM (May 2018)
Jawf Centre	35986	5755	47077	684	17	11628	12115	1735	7450
Bzimah A Jadida	3796	590	5016	190	17	3230	3125		2954
Jawf East				577	12	6924			
Al Jawf South				453	12	5436			
Jawf West				1191	12	14292			
Talab	361	37	496	88	12	1232			1180
Hawari	1873	411	2601	1460	12	16060			5320
Hwiwiri				350	12	3330			
Total	42016	6793	55190	4993	13.5	62132	15240	1735	16904
Population	Libyan and no Lybians		Libyan and no Lybians			Libyan and no Lybians	Only Libyans	Libyans	No Libyans

⁶ The DTM-IOM, Round 20, may 2018.



Map 9



Al-Kufra population displacement

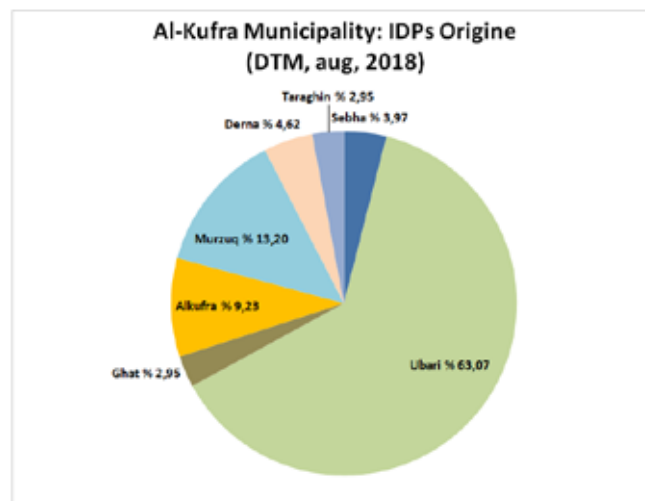
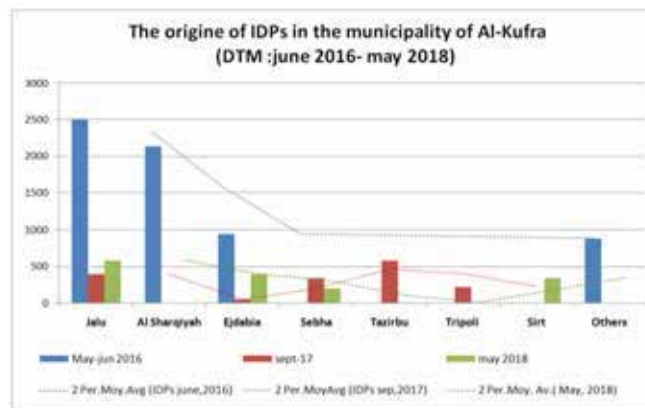
From 2011 until 2016, The DTM/IOM rounds estimated the IDPs in the area of Al-kufra from 3,200 (round 1/Jan 2016) to 7,059 (Round 8/feb2017). The data tracked by area and region does not allow to draft the trend of the displacement during this period. However the round 4 of the DTM, estimated the number of IDPs in the municipality around 6,475. It reached 6,840 in september 2017 (Round14) and 6,855 in may 2018 (Round 20).

In January 2016, when the tribal cross-border conflict was transformed to a national Libyan conflict between groups of tribes allied with the LNA and the GNA, the IOM accounted for around 6,475⁷ IDPs. In september 2017, they were around 6,840⁸ settling mostly in Jawf center District (4,250) in Bzimah Jadida (925), Hawari (875) and Rebianah (790).

In June-july 2018, the IOM accounted around 6,855 IDPs who fled the war in Ubari (63.07%), or coming from Al-Kufra (9.23%), Sebha (3.97%), Derna (4.62%) and successively Ghat and Taraghin (2.95%).

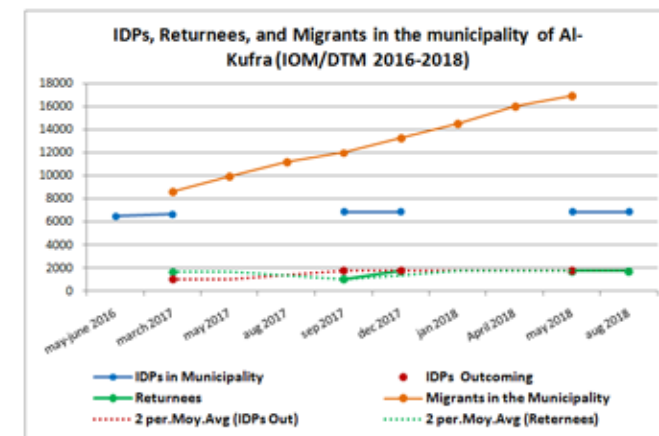
The IDPs coming from Ubari constituted the main IDP community in Jawf center (2,500), Bzimah Jadidah (600) and Hawari(310). The IDPs from Al-Kufra are living outside the city and occupied the District of Rebianah. The last round of DTM indicated⁹ that Al-

Kufra IDPs suffered expensiveness of food, heath educaiton.



Jawf Center Distric, the number was stabilized around 1,730 since december 2017 to reache 1,735 in August 2018¹⁰.

The profiles of displacement of Al-Kufra population to different cities show how the flow was gradual to Tazirbu, Jalu, Ejdabya, and the main return to Jawf Center and to Rebianah, specially for those displaced to Tripoli, Sebha and Sirt between 2017 and 2018.



Migration

The BSC census of 2006 accounted that the number of migrants in Al-Kufra region represents 14.4% (7,216) of the population. In 2012, the BSC survey, estimated this number at 1.64% (581 migrants). The decline of migrant rate from 2006 to 2012 reflects the large size of outgoings estimated at around 6,635. In March

⁷IOM : Displacement Tracking Matrix Round 4, May-june, 2016.

⁸IOM : Displacement Tracking Matrix Round 14, september 2017.

⁹IOM: Displacement Tracking Matrix, Round 21 , Aug. 2018.

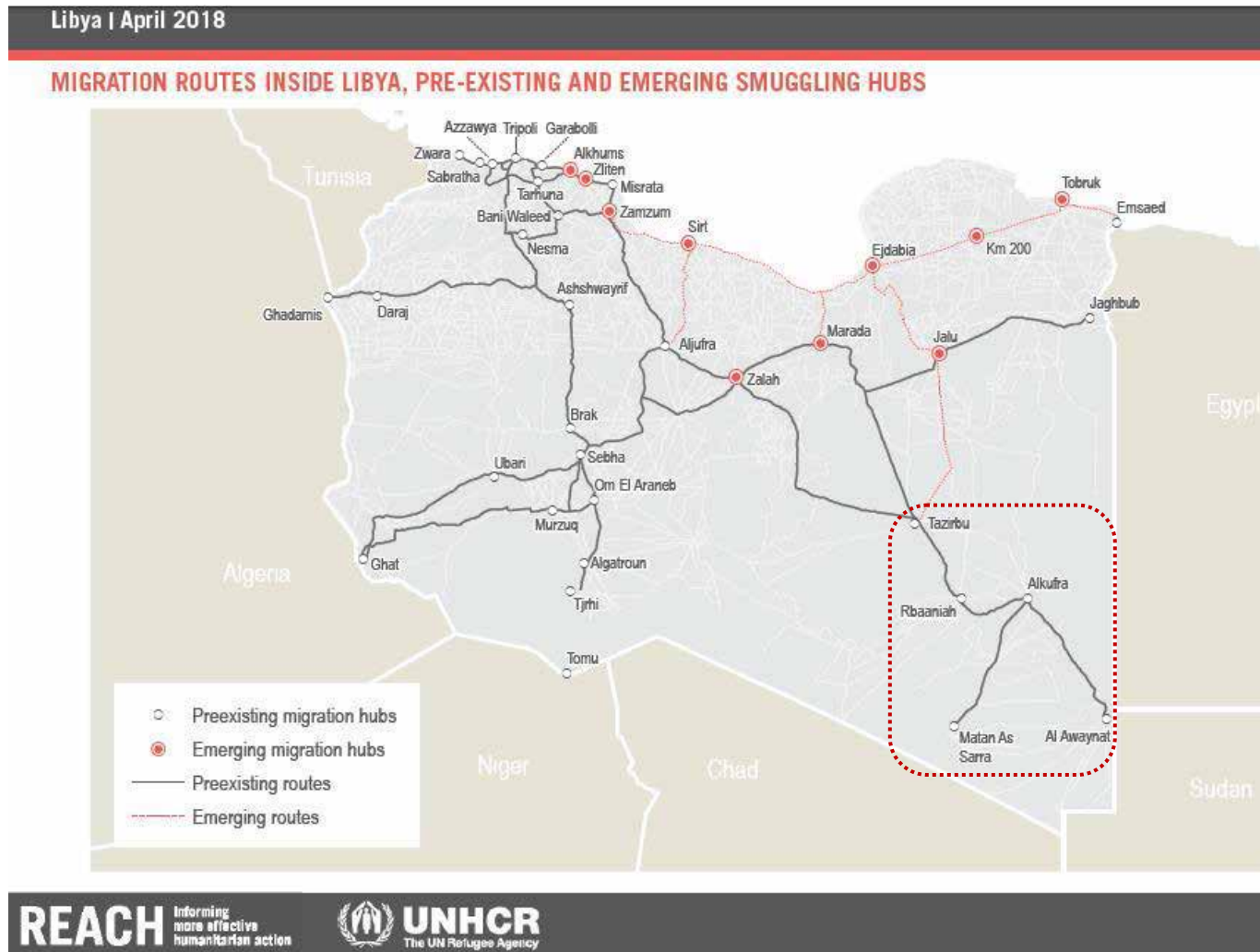
In March 2017, the returnees were 1,675, then 1,035 in september 2017. With the careful stability in the

¹⁰IOM : Displacement Tracking Matrix Rounds 9 to 21, March 2017 to August 2018.

2017, 8,600 migrants were accounted for¹¹, mainly in the districts of Jawf Markaz, Hawari, Bzimah Jadida and Talab. In August 2017, the total number of migrants reached 11,180¹² and continues to climb until 14,514 in January 2018¹³ to be stabilized around 16,904 in May 2018¹⁴. They were distributed in the same districts, in particular in Jawf Markez (7,450), Hawari (5,320), Bazimah (2,954), and Talab (1,180). Their nationalities varied from Chad (20%), Sudan (16%), Egypt (15%), Niger (14%), Somalia (12%) to Ghana (9%) and Athiopia (7%). These 7 nationalities constituted 99% of all migrants in Al-Kufra.

Migrants, even after their significant increase early 2018 constituted 27.2% of Al-Kufra city's population¹⁵. This level is above the pre-conflict average of 15%. However, the distribution of nationalities trends shows that Al-Kufra is more than a site attracting working migrants. It is a migratory relay that feeds more than 20 preexisting migration hubs which supplies the northern migration flow before departure to Europe. Indeed, It was recently observed¹⁶ that Al-Kufra, with Al Awaynat, Tazirbu and Matan As Sarra,

started to constitute alternative migrant smuggling preexisting hubs.



¹¹ IOM: Libya Migrant Report, Round 9, March 2017.

¹² IOM: Libya Migrant Report, Round 12, August 2017.

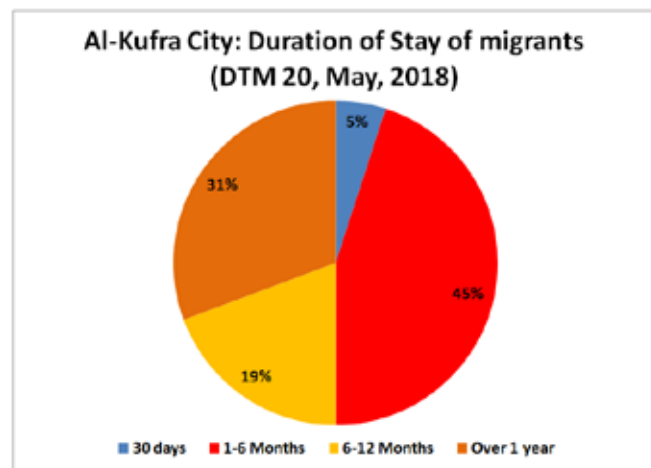
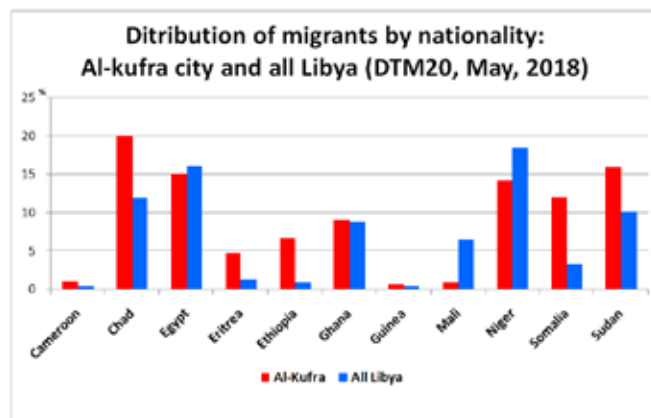
¹³ IOM: Libya Migrant Report, Round 17, January 2018.

¹⁴ IOM: Libya Migrant Report, Round 20, May 2018.

¹⁵ Considering Rebianah District witch account 2,645 migrants, this rate reach 31.5%.

¹⁶ Reach: Mixed migration routes and dynamics in Libya, The impact of EU migration measures on mixed migration in Libya; April 2018.

The duration of stay allows to confirm the relay vocation of Al-Kufra. Indeed, in the absence of activities in addition to the agriculture, only 31% of the migrant remain in the city for an extended period over 1year.

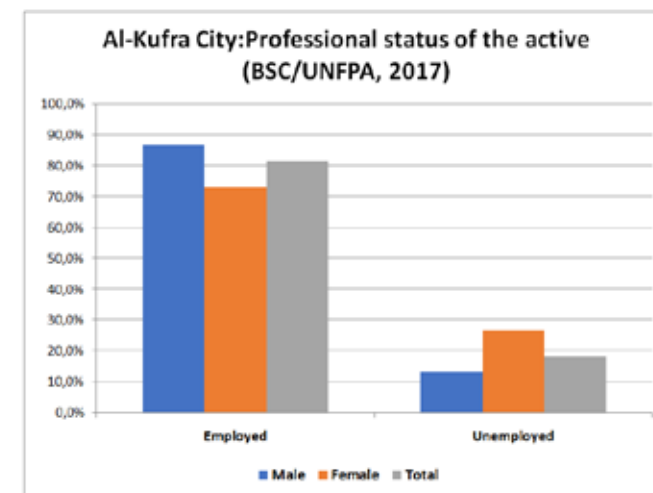


Al-Kufra, its population and its function

Al-Kufra city is recognized by its agricultural functions and its oases. According to the MSNA of 2007, the agriculture was the third occupation sector after public administration and education.

The BSC accounted in 2007¹⁷ that 70.14% of the labor force were directly employed in the public administration sector. The MSNA of 2017¹⁸, gives a slightly lower proportion of employed labor force in the same sector that reaches 65.5%. According to the same source, 81.5% of the labor force is employed and the permanent job represents 78.2%, however the precarious employment is around 13.3%¹⁹.

While the employment rate reaches 18.5%, the proportion of the women unemployed is around 27%. The main reasons for unemployment are the temporary stoppage of work caused by the destruction of the economic sectors and the activities related to the construction and the public work sectors, in addition to the phasing-out of agriculture. This situation concerns 27.7% of respondents²⁰.



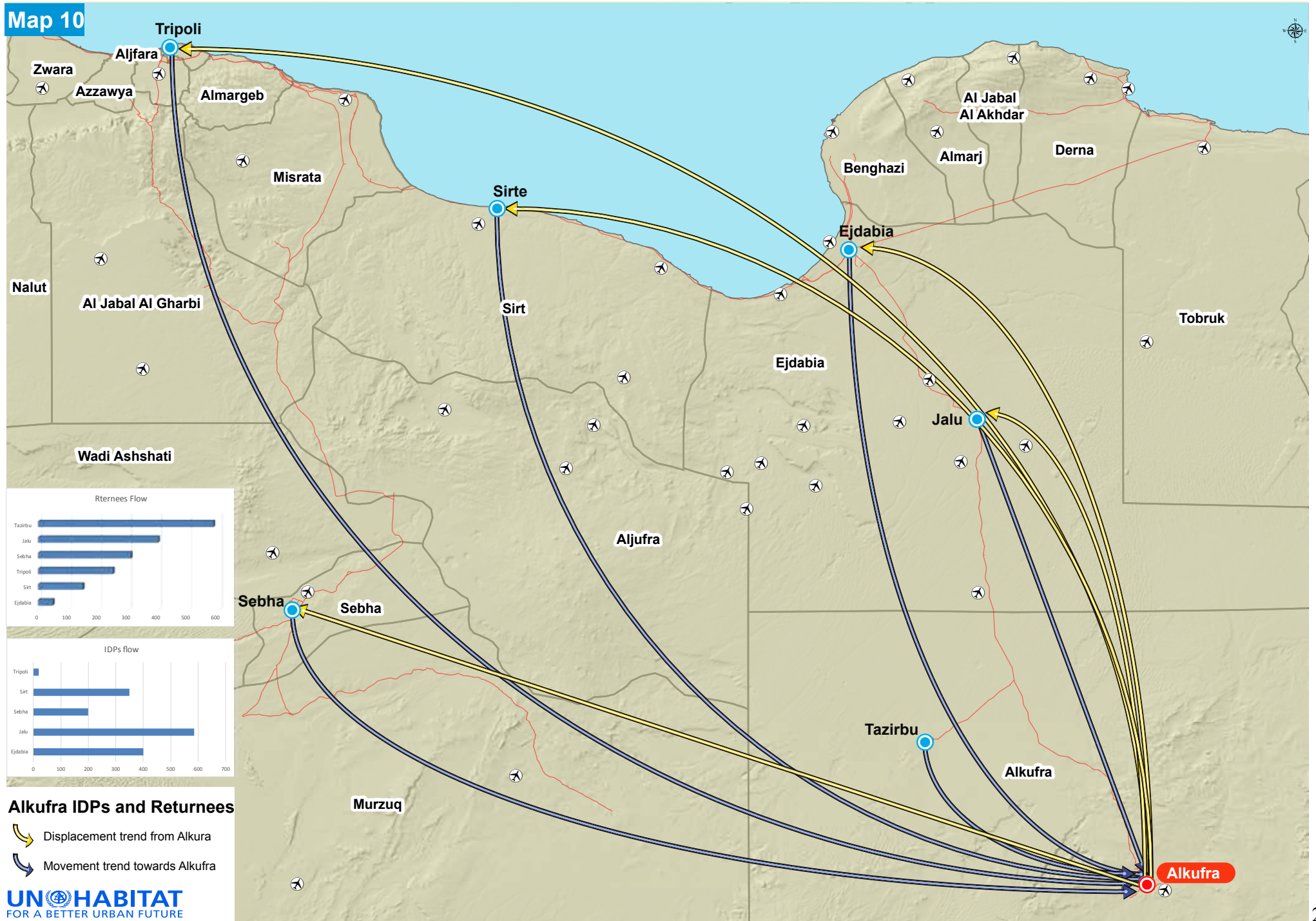
¹⁷ BSC, The national survey of Employment, labor force,2007.

¹⁸ BSC/UNFPA, MSNA, 2017. (The MSNA covered only the 2 sectors of Jawf and Bzimah)

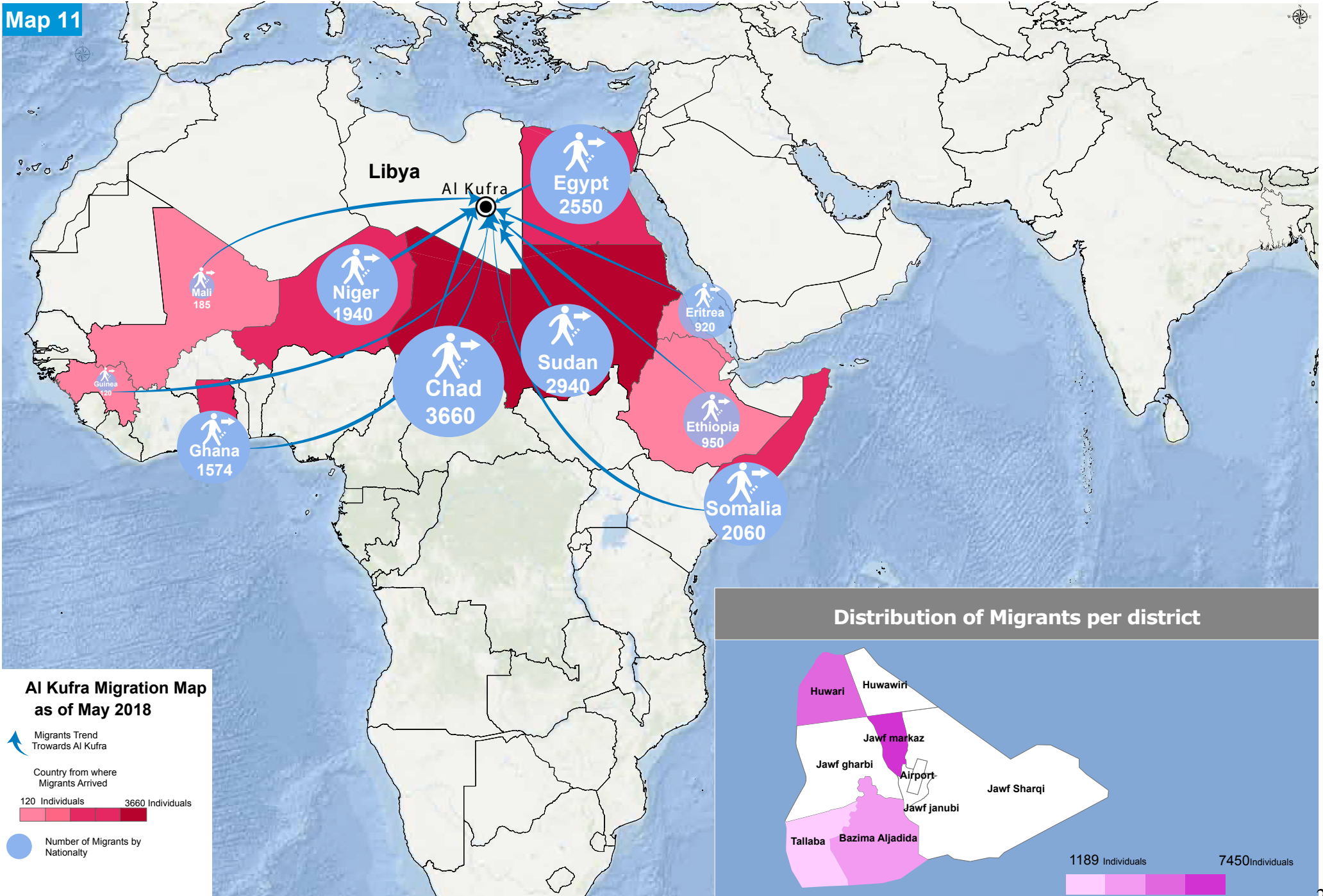
¹⁹ The first results given by the BSC concern the age group 15-34 years.

²⁰ According to the MSNA-2017, 44.7% refuse to answer.

Map 10



Map 11



A large, dark brown, stylized number '3' is centered on the page. The number is composed of two thick, rounded strokes. The word 'ECONOMY' is written in white, uppercase, sans-serif font across the middle of the number.

ECONOMY

Economy

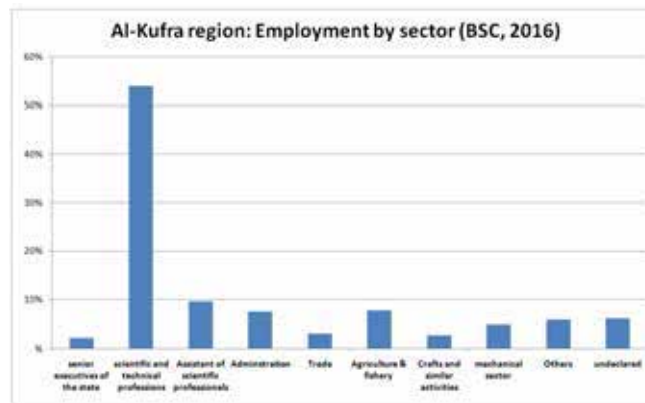
Labor and employment in Al-Kufra

2012 Libyan official statistics¹ accounted for a total population in age of work in Al-Kufra region of 34,400 and a total Libyan labor force of 14,500; thus, with the **lowest contribution rate in the country** (42.2%; 50.3% for males and 33.7% for females). 39.3 % of the work force were females, a ratio much lower than the national average of 34.4%.

The Libyans employed in Al-Kufra accounted for a total of 13,700; 38.7% of which were women. This led to an unemployment rate of 5.5%; 5.7% for men and 5.4% for women, both below national averages of respectively 15.9% and 25.1%.

The comparison of employment by sector between this 2012 survey² and the census of 2006 lead to the significant observations: Al-Kufra had in 2006 a lower share (7.9%) of those working in agriculture & fishery than Libya average (11.0%). This activity involves mainly men. The smaller share of those working in agriculture in Libya in 2012 (0.8%) is due to security conditions and to that a 1/3rd of those were foreigner, who migrated abroad following the revolt.

The share of those working in scientific and technical profession in Al-Kufra in 2006 was 63.5%, showing the importance of the city as a University hub. Indeed, the presence of the university in Al-Kufra Jadida constitute an important assets for the city. Also, Al-Kufra had in 2006 a lower share of those working in administrations (7.6%) and consequently in Craft (2.7%) and Trade (3%).

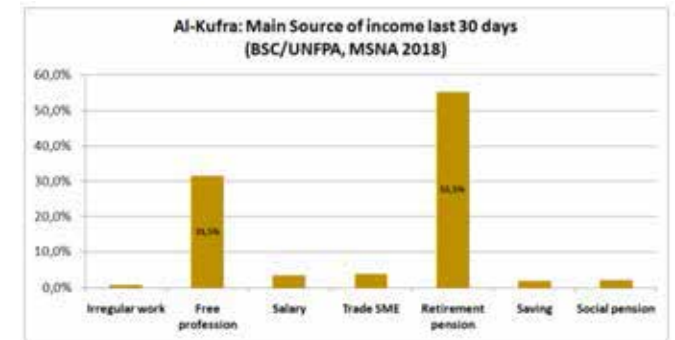


The urban economic situation of Al-Kufra population

The HH survey³ conducted by the BSC and UNFPA early 2018 allows to capture economic characteristics concerning the situation of the population of Al-Kufra.

55.5% of HH have their main income from Retirement pension and 2.1% from Social pension;

31.5 % from free profession and no income from agriculture. Salaries constituted 3.6% as main source of income; **but only 3.9% % of HH have their main income from trade SMEs (5.6% in Benghazi and 4.2% in Sirte).** 0.7% from irregular work (2.7% in Benghazi ; 4.1% in Sirte) and 2% from savings.



Some observations emerge from this analysis:

- More than half income (57%) of the households are from government, such dependency is lower than Benghazi (80%)⁴ and Sirte (60%)⁵.
- Notwithstanding his local potential, the agriculture is not a profitable sector in term of job supply and Wealth creation, and it is the same for the trade.
- It is worth noting that 3.8% of households complain about the lack of job opportunities (9.6% in Benghazi and only 2.1% in Sirte). The banking sector is underdeveloped, with five banks including the

¹ Bureau of Statistics & Census: Statistical Book, 2012. These statistics did not include foreign workers.

²No details are given for this LFS city by city or region by region.

³ The results of the survey are assumed applicable to the total population of Benghazi, while significant differences exist between the different districts.

⁴ UN-Habitat/UNFPA:Benghazi RCPMS, October 2018.

⁵ UN-Habitat:Sirte RCPMS, June 2018.

inoperative Savings Bank. The service sector, which has suffered superficial damage, has witnessed semi-total stoppage, where the 95 shops have been closed and the sole guesthouse in Al-Kufra (Sudan Tourism) has stopped.

With the limitation of cash withdrawals by Libya Central Bank to curb inflation, the BSC/UNFPA survey indicates that 63.5% of HH have limited access to liquidity. In addition, the BSC/UNFPA addresses coping strategies. 2.3% of households indicate that they have spent their savings (5.1% in Benghazi). 1.9% indicate that they have been forced to sell home appliances and assets (8.0% in Benghazi) ;



BCD Edfali points of sale across Libya, source: Mercy Corps⁶

Finally, 7.4% of HH appear poor (3.5% in Benghazi) and another 3.5% below borderline among food consumption groups (3.4% in Benghazi). When the head of the family is a woman, the shares increase respectively to 3.8% and 5%.

	Al-Kufra: Food Consumption group		
	Poor	Borderline	Acceptable
Male	8,0%	3,2%	88,7%
Female	3,8%	5,0%	91,2%
Total	7,4%	3,5%	89,1%

Source: BSC/UNFPA, MSNA 2018

Al-Kufra Market Assessment

The last (JMMI)⁷ report showed that :

- The Food price index in Al-Kufra was estimated at 98.5 LYD with a rise of +13.1%, compared to Benghazi (+15.3%) and Sebha (+7.1%)
- The NFI price index was estimated at 35.1 LYD with a rise of +2491%, compared to Benghazi (+21.6%) and Sebha (+34.6.1%) and Sirte (-6.4%).
- The high food prices in the eastern city of Al-Kufrah are likely driven by the remoteness of the location. The city can be reached overland only via an 800-kilometre road through the desert from Ajdabiya. The prices thus reflect the associated transport costs⁸.
- With the exception of Derna and Al-Kufrah, where prices were relatively high as explained above, prices in the east did not vary by a wide margin. Benghazi,

Ajdabiya and Al-Marj were found to have some of the lowest food price levels of all assessed locations, while prices in Al-Bayda and Tobruk were slightly higher⁹.

- Both food and NFI price data suggest that price levels are highest in the south and Al-Kufrah, for reasons related to the remoteness (distance from the import hubs of Tripoli, Misrata and Benghazi) of the areas. The costs associated with additional expenses for transportation are reflected in the retail prices. More remote areas generally prove to have higher food price levels, even within the south¹⁰.
- In the east, only Al-Kufrah was found to have even higher prices. NFI prices are more in line with slightly above the overall median, and slightly below the east median¹¹.
- For the payment modalities, the option to pay by cheque was only reported in some of the assessed shops in AlKufrah, Ghat, Ghadamis, Ajdabiya and Derna, while none of the assessed shops in any of the other locations accepted cheques. Only 4.3% of shops reported that they accepted bank transfers, while a mere 2.0% of shops accepted credit and debit cards due to the rarity of functional points of sale. E-cards (such as Tadawul) were almost exclusively found in Tripoli¹².

⁷ The Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) of Libya Cash & Markets Working Group (LCMWG) formed by ACTED, DRC, Mercy Corps, WFP and REACH perform surveys of basic food and non-food items in different locations to adapt humanitarian aid.

⁸ Idem, p.14

⁹ Idem, p.15

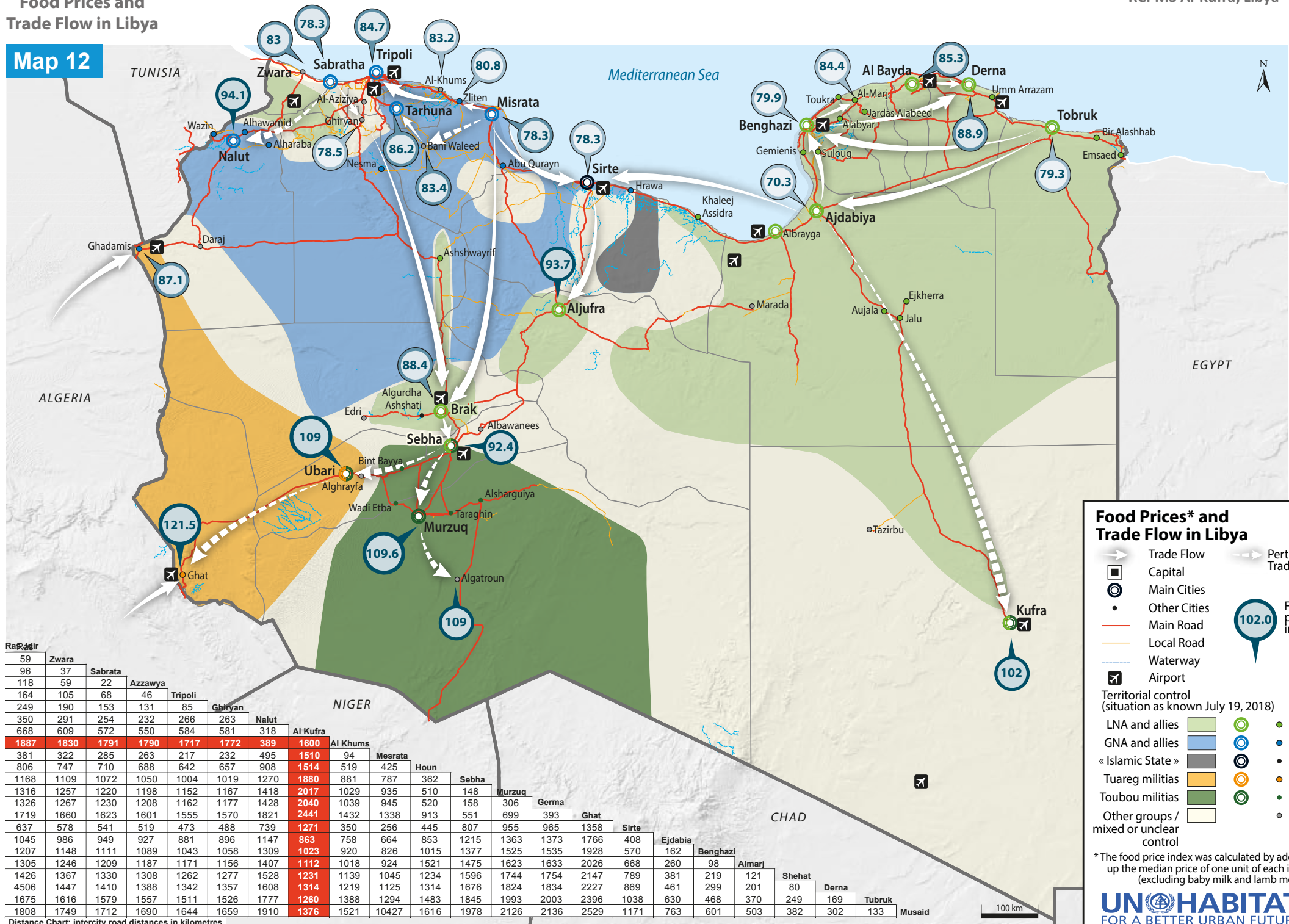
¹⁰ Idem, p.15

¹¹ Idem, p. 23

¹² Idem, p. 28

⁶ Mercy Corps: Libya's Shadow Economy; April 2017.

Map 12



59	Zwara	Sabrata	Azzawya	Tripoli	Gharyan	Nalut	Al Kufra	Al Khums	Mesrata	Houn	Sebha	Murzuq	Germa	Ghat	Sirte	Ejdabia	Benghazi	Almarj	Shehat	Derna	Tubruk	Musaid	
118	59	22		85	263	318	1600	94															
164	105	68	46				1772	389	1510	362	148	306	393	1358	408	162	98	121					
249	190	153	131	85			1717	495	1514	425	148	306	393	1358	408	162	98	121					
350	291	254	232	266	263	318	1880	881	1514	425	148	306	393	1358	408	162	98	121					
668	609	572	550	584	581	318	2017	1029	1880	881	787	362	1168	1109	1072	1050	1004	1019	1270	1880	881	787	362
1316	1257	1220	1198	1152	1167	1418	2017	1029	1880	881	787	362	1168	1109	1072	1050	1004	1019	1270	1880	881	787	362
1326	1267	1230	1208	1162	1177	1428	2040	1039	1514	519	908	1821	1168	1109	1072	1050	1004	1019	1270	1880	881	787	362
1719	1660	1623	1601	1555	1570	1821	2441	1432	1514	519	908	1821	1168	1109	1072	1050	1004	1019	1270	1880	881	787	362
637	578	541	519	473	488	739	1271	350	1514	519	908	1821	1168	1109	1072	1050	1004	1019	1270	1880	881	787	362
1045	986	949	927	881	896	1147	863	758	1514	519	908	1821	1168	1109	1072	1050	1004	1019	1270	1880	881	787	362
1207	1148	1111	1089	1043	1058	1309	1023	920	1514	519	908	1821	1168	1109	1072	1050	1004	1019	1270	1880	881	787	362
1305	1246	1209	1187	1171	1156	1407	1112	1018	1514	519	908	1821	1168	1109	1072	1050	1004	1019	1270	1880	881	787	362
1426	1367	1330	1308	1262	1277	1528	1231	1139	1514	519	908	1821	1168	1109	1072	1050	1004	1019	1270	1880	881	787	362
4506	1447	1410	1388	1342	1357	1608	1314	1219	1514	519	908	1821	1168	1109	1072	1050	1004	1019	1270	1880	881	787	362
1675	1616	1579	1557	1511	1526	1777	1260	1388	1514	519	908	1821	1168	1109	1072	1050	1004	1019	1270	1880	881	787	362
1808	1749	1712	1690	1644	1659	1910	1376	1521	1514	519	908	1821	1168	1109	1072	1050	1004	1019	1270	1880	881	787	362

Food Prices* and Trade Flow in Libya

- Trade Flow (solid arrow)
- Perturbed Trade Flow (dashed arrow)
- Capital (square with 'X')
- Main Cities (circle with 'X')
- Other Cities (circle)
- Main Road (red line)
- Local Road (orange line)
- Waterway (blue line)
- Airport (square with 'X')

Territorial control (situation as known July 19, 2018)

- LNA and allies (light green)
- GNA and allies (light blue)
- « Islamic State » (grey)
- Tuareg militias (orange)
- Toubou militias (dark green)
- Other groups / mixed or unclear control (white)

*The food price index was calculated by adding up the median price of one unit of each item (excluding baby milk and lamb meat).

UN HABITAT 29
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

Distance Chart: intercity road distances in kilometres.



Multisector Assessment

MULTISECTOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT OF AL-KUFRA CITY

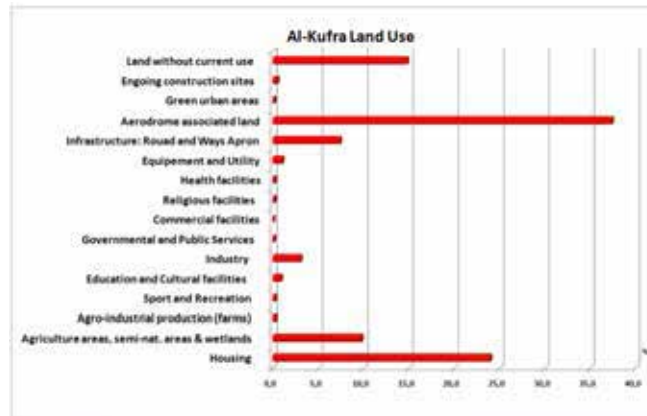
URBAN PLANNING, LAND USE AND HOUSING

Al-Kufra (without the Districts of Rebiana) extends over about 80,000 ha and its urban envelope is estimated at 4,800 ha or 6% of the total area. According to the Land Use Map, the residential area is estimated to be about 24%. The planned formal housing in all urban units represents about 21% compared to 76% random housing and 3% agricultural housing, which reflects the rural and agricultural nature of most Districts.

The availability of agricultural land and unused land is an essential component of the city, with an area of more than 25% of the total area. However, in the absence of development plans officially approved by the local authorities, these areas constitute an obstacle to the regular development of the city and contributes to the increase in informal real estate speculation and thus in the development of Informal settlements.

Al-Kufra Airport, located in the southeast of the city, occupies the most important land use area with more than 875 ha representing more than 37% of the area. Industry, which depends mainly on food or construction industries, is estimated at 71 ha representing 3% of the total area.

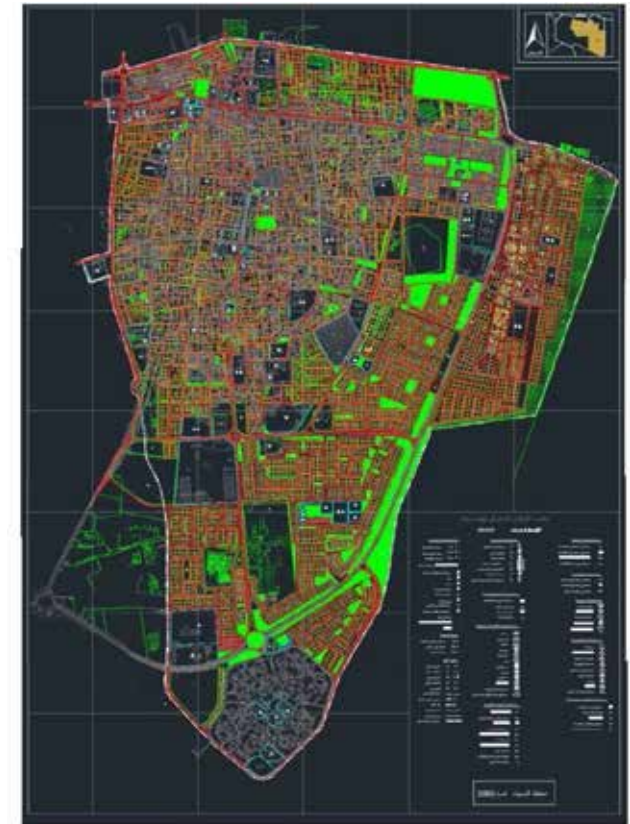
Al-Jawf city represents the center of Al-Kufra and includes 4 Districts: center of Al-Jawf, east of Al-Jawf, south of Al-Jawf and west of Al-Jawf. The urban envelope of the center represents 60% of Al-Kufra envelope, which is a medium density envelope with an average height not exceeding two floors.



Al-Kufra land use

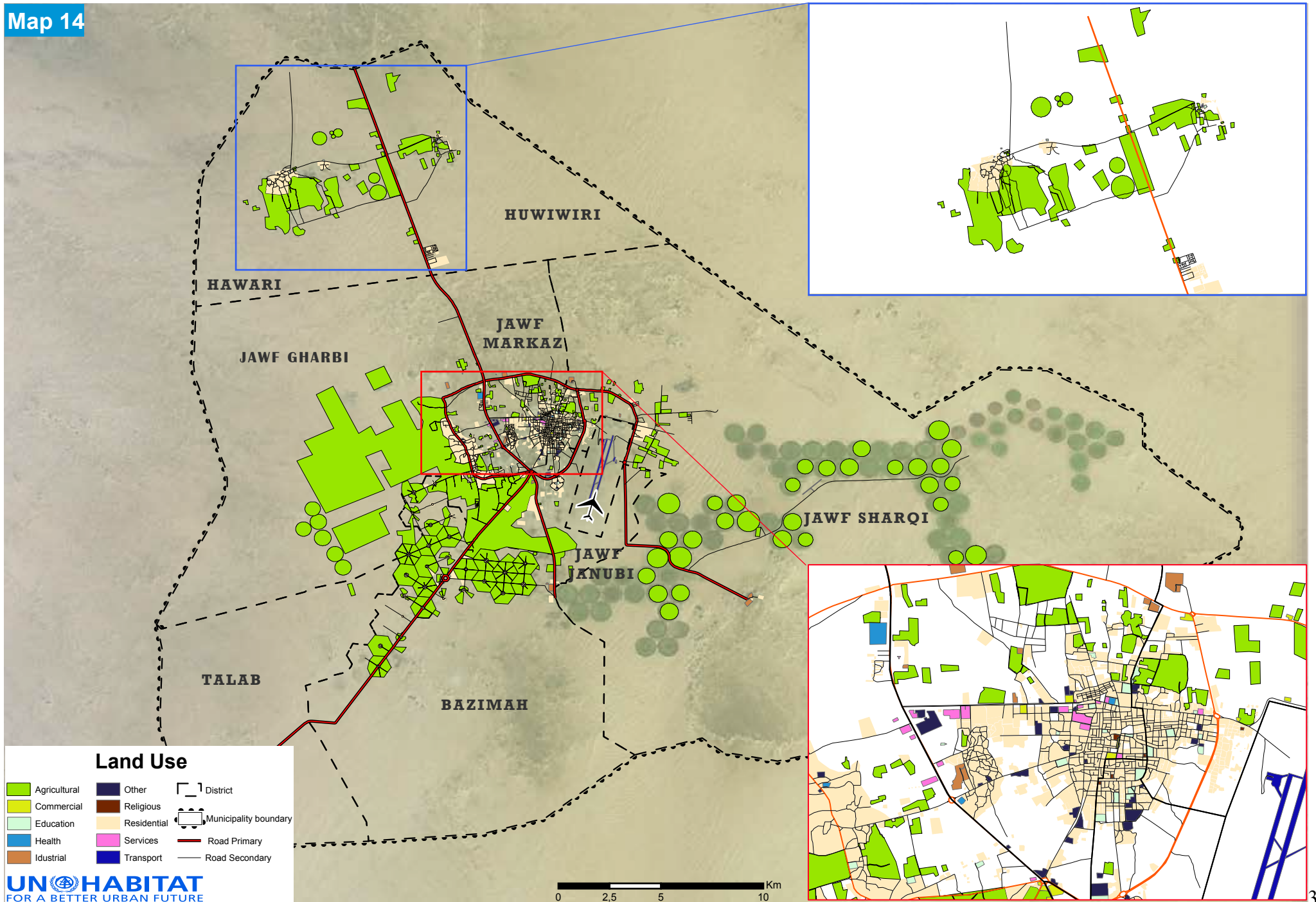
Land Use	Hectares	%
Housing	561	24.0
Agriculture areas, semi-nat. areas & wetlands	229	9.8
Agro-industrial production (farms)	7	0.3
Sport and Recreation	5.5	0.2
Education and Cultural facilities	20.5	0.9
Industry	71.1	3.0
Governmental and Public Services	2.8	0.1
Commercial facilities	0.7	0.0
Religious facilities	4.3	0.2
Health facilities	4.7	0.2
Equipment and Utility	24.4	1.0
Infrastructure: Road and Ways Apron	7.4	0.3
Aerodrome associated land	87.5	3.7
Green urban areas	3.4	0.1
Engoing construction sites	11.8	0.5
Land without current use	346	14.8
Total	2340	100

The city extends from its center beyond the planned urban area towards the exits of the roads at the expense of the agricultural lands. The informal housing spreads in the neighborhoods adjacent to the center, the most important of which are Hwiwiri, Hawari, Bzimah Al-Jadida, west of Jawf, Al-Kufra Al-Jadida and the airport. The other districts represent a mix of formal, informal and agricultural housing with some specificities for the following areas:



Jawf urban plan, 2000

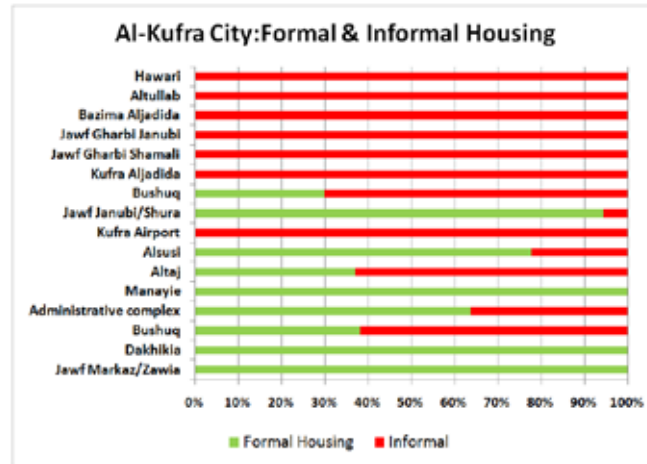
Map 14



- **South of Jawf:** Formal and informal residential area that encompasses a military zone and represents a tribal conflict zone.
- **North of Jawf:** An agricultural area including agricultural housing. It has been subject to partial damage with the absence of sanitation network.
- **South of Al-Jawf to Al-Kufra Road:** Marsh area wherein a slum is located. It is an area of displacement and return requiring intervention for rehabilitation.
- **Bzimah Al-Jadida:** An area of agricultural and localization projects, with about (30) farms in the form of agricultural islands and a residential envelope of (3) ha per farm. The area has been characterized by the growth of Informal settlements as a result of displacement among farms with the presence of mines planted in the gas station area. This represents a threat to the population and farmers.

The residential balance in Al-Kufra consists of about 10,350 housing units dominated by the traditional house (Arabic house), which is about 61.3% of households. Approximately 20.5% of them live in modern type villas, compared to 18,2% live in apartments¹. This reflects the growing phenomenon of vertical housing and intensive housing in some

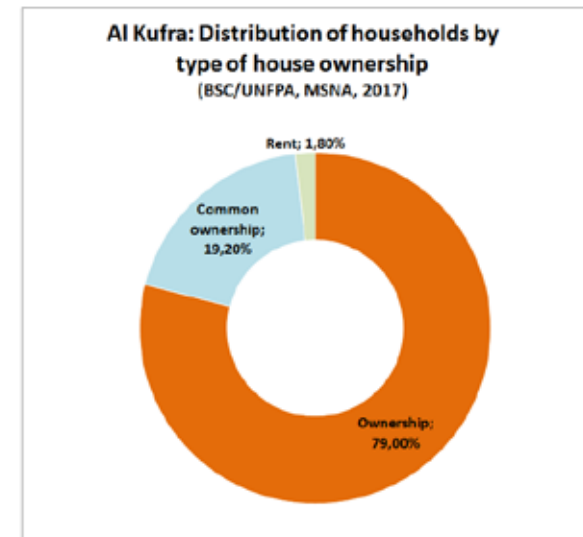
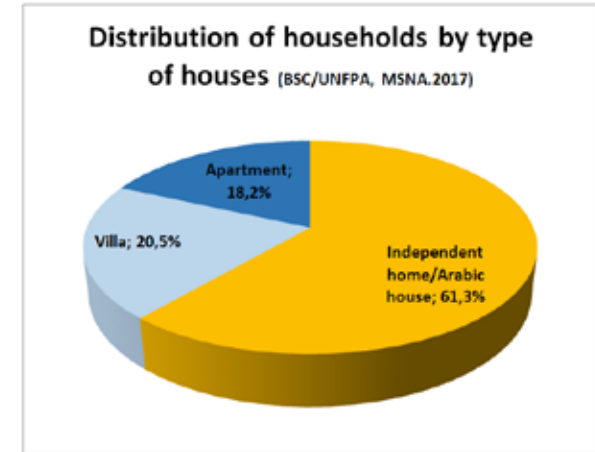
Districts that have known the establishment of collective housing.



The percentage of housing ownership is relatively high in Al-Kufra. More than 79% of families declare that they own their houses, while the percentage of rent is 1.8%, while 19.2% share the ownership with other families. This reflects the growth of informal housing in informal ownership positions on one hand, and the difficulty of obtaining rented housing in the city especially for migrants and displaced persons in the Districts experiencing an increase in demand due to the high population density within the informal fabric (e.g. Al-Talab and Bzimah), on the other hand.

Housing provides an important link to the sanitation system, which may be about 92% of the sample of

housing covered in the 2016² survey in the municipal area.



¹ BSC/UNFPA, MSNA, 2017.

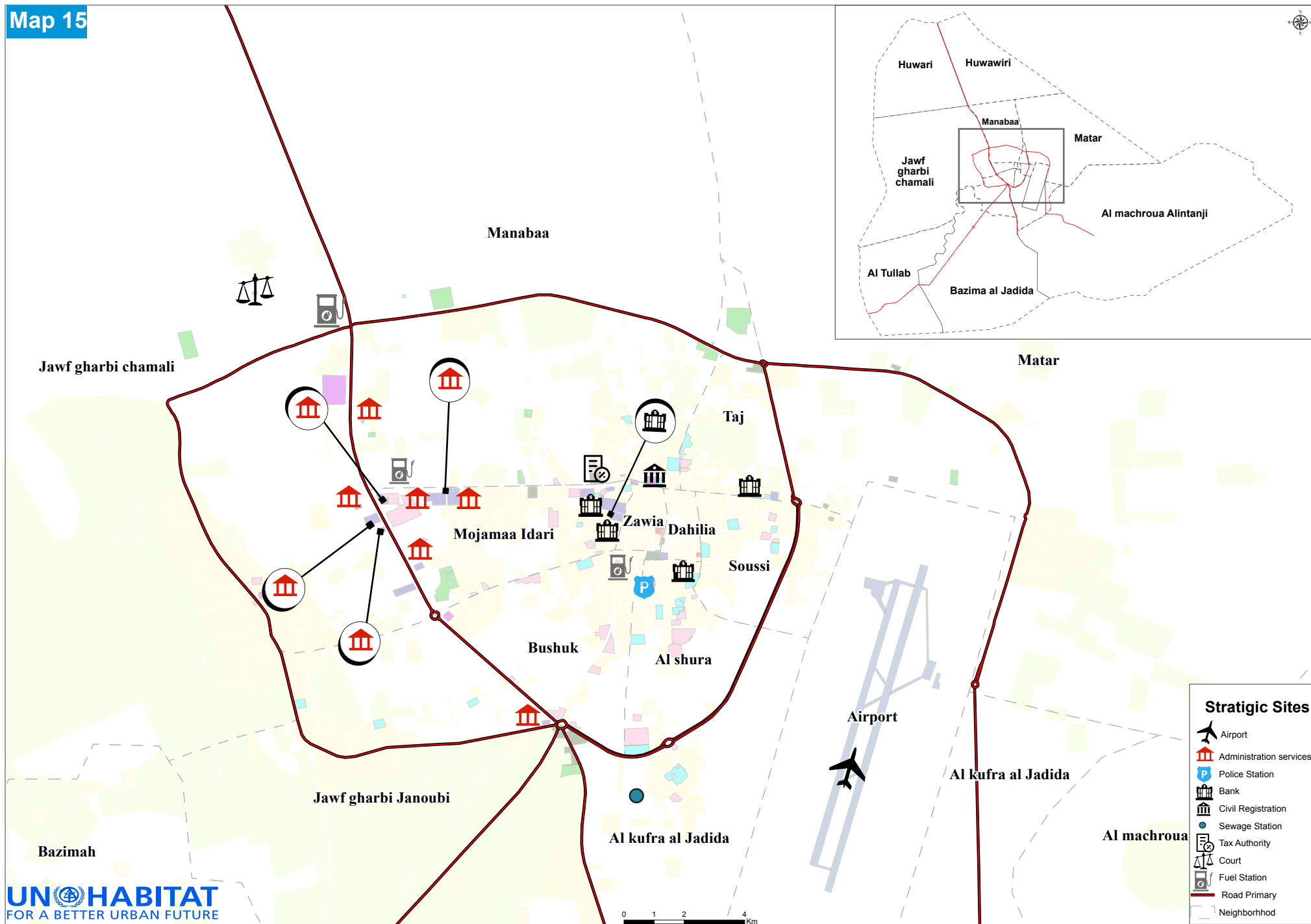
² BSC/UNFPAS, MSNA 2016.

Respondents express the limited availability of adequate protection for the residents of Al-Kufra inside houses and neighborhoods in terms of the decline in the ability of residential spaces and neighboring areas to play their role as safe social bodies. This is especially in terms of the structure of the house and the distribution of its internal space compared to the size of families that may exceed in some cases 6 individuals, in addition to the effects of this situation on the limited response to the privacy of individuals, their psychological comfort and the specificities of women. The volume of risk is exacerbated by the non-appropriateness of the outer perimeter of basic infrastructure needs and protection

Protection component provided by housing (through its internal and external environment)	Risk %
Responding to the privacy of family members and their psychological comfort	87.5
Responding to the needs of women/ girls	75
Dividing the spaces of the house according to the number of rooms and their uses	62.5
External infrastructure of the district (roads/ sanitation, lighting, etc.)	62.5
Human risks	37
Natural risks	25
The structure of the house and the structural materials used	12.5
Observation of outdoor spaces (children playing/ outdoor mobility of women)	12.5

The Risk is calculated according the mean of KI answers to each item: 1: less protection, 2: limited protection, 3: more protection) : Insecurity (risk) increases when there is less protection

Map 15



Strategic Sites

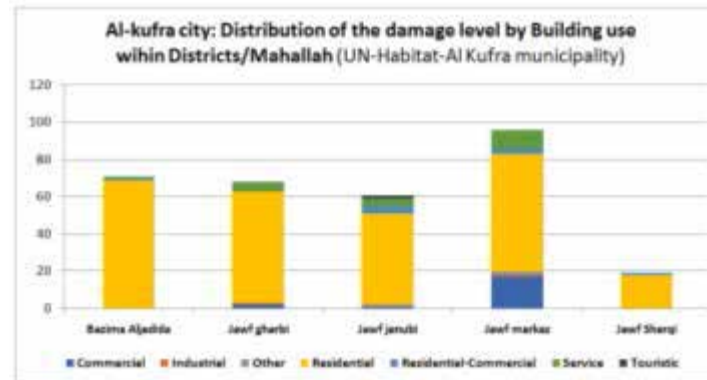
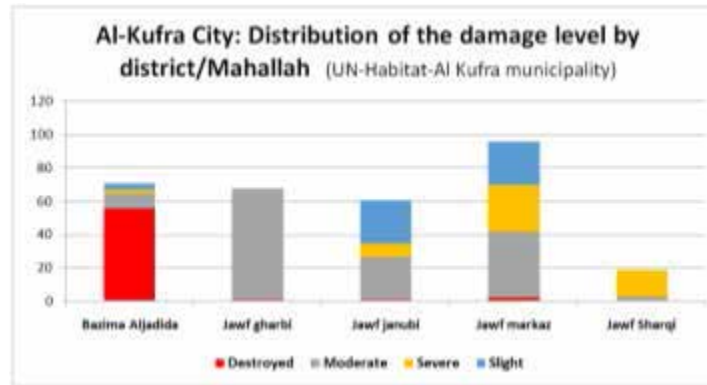
- Airport
- Administration services
- Police Station
- Bank
- Civil Registration
- Sewage Station
- Tax Authority
- Court
- Fuel Station
- Road Primary
- Neighborhood

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

Al-Kufra experienced severe damage since 2012 when civil war was triggered between the local tribes allied with NTC.

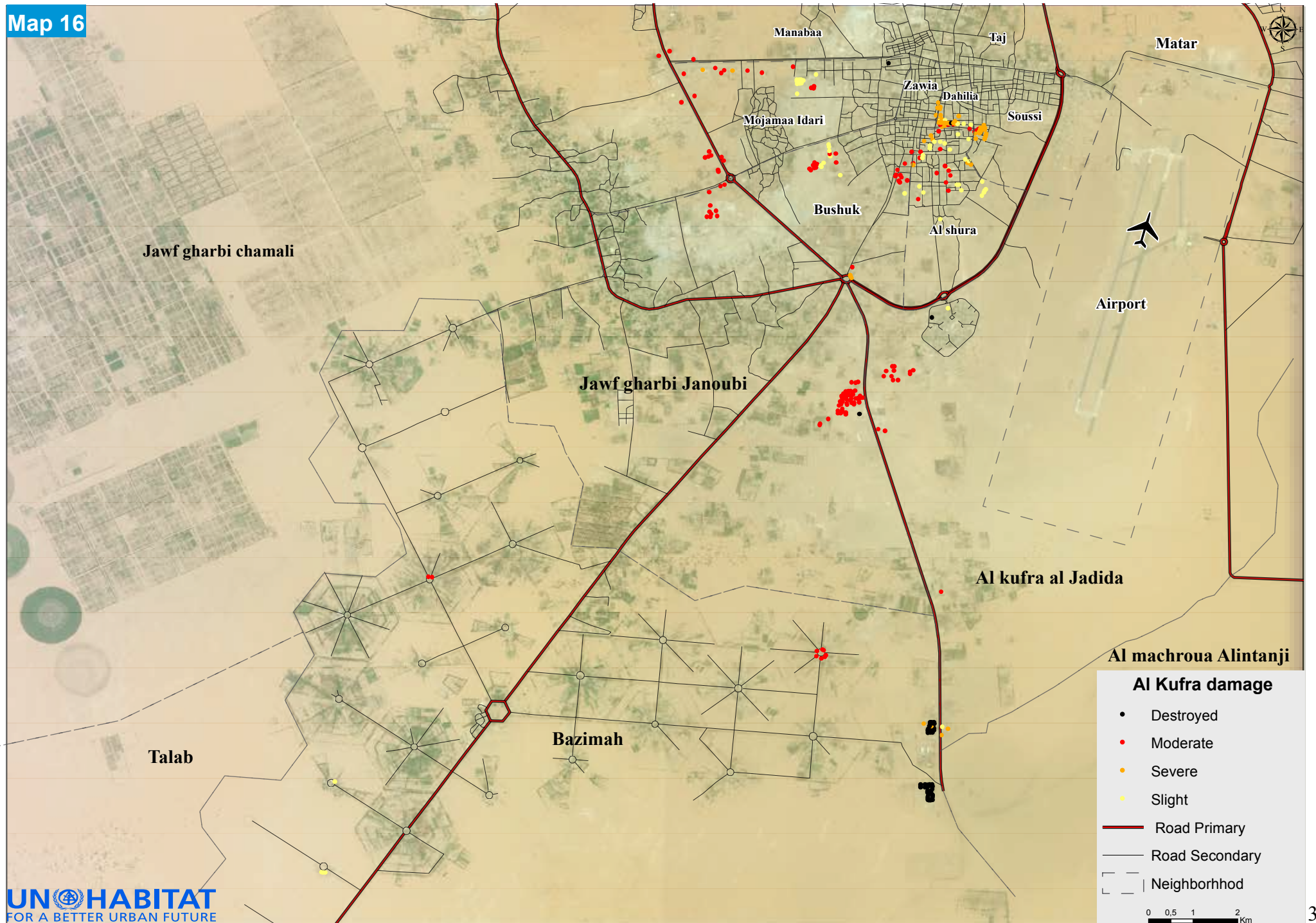
UN-Habitat has conducted with Al-Kufra municipality a detailed structure ground verification of damage. It showed that 351 buildings of the municipality had experienced some level of damage. The residential structure experiencing damage represents 83%. The damage being severe to full destruction for 36% of the buildings. It results that 76% of the damaged structures of Al-Kufra are not occupied, especially 29% of those of the district of Bzimah Aljadida, 28% of the district of Jaw Al Gharbi, and 20% of Jawf Makaz.

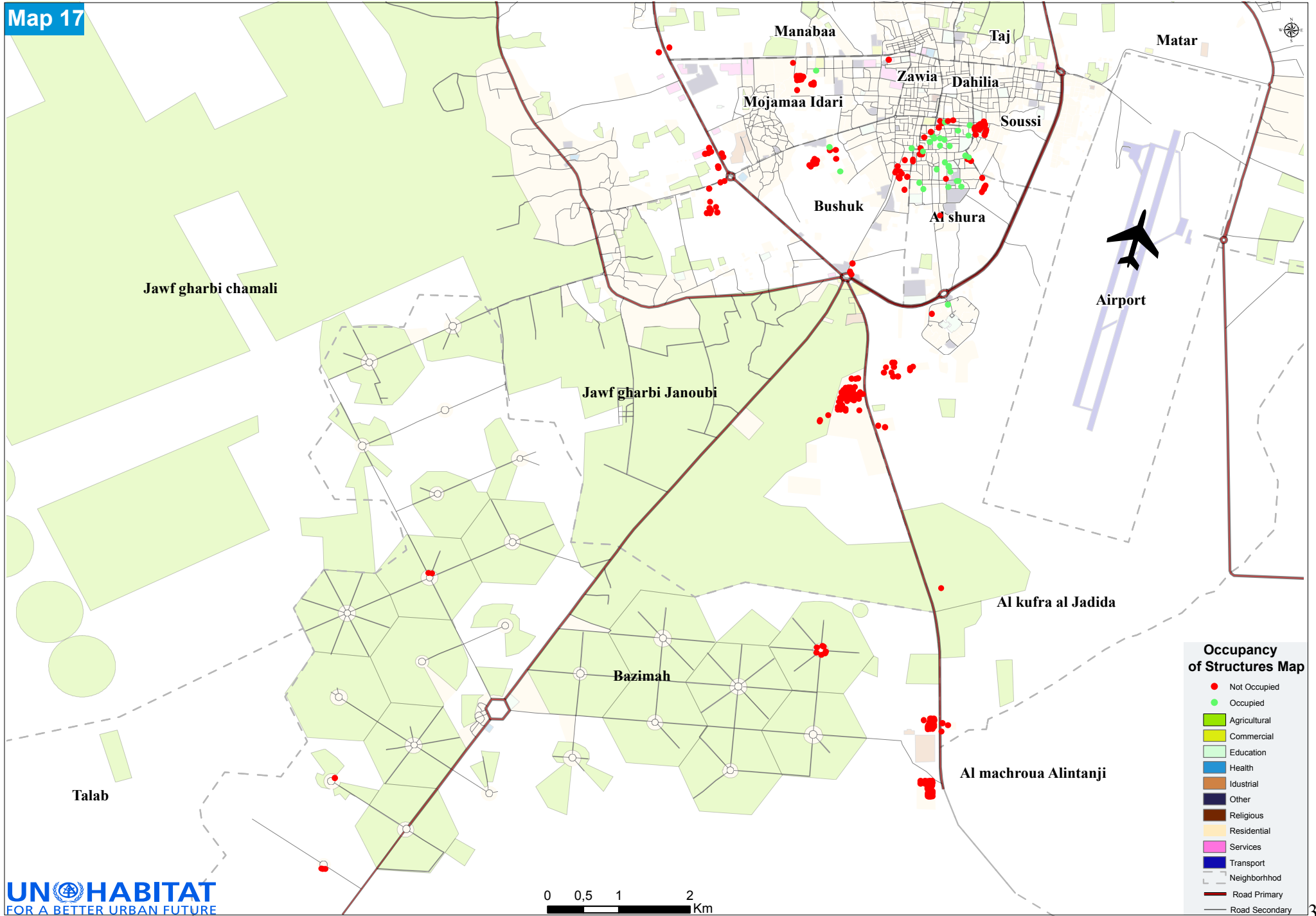
Since 2015 and after the Military operation undertaken in 2018 by the LNA in the West and the South of the city, 77% of the structures of Bzimah Aljadida district are completely destroyed, and another 29% as severe damage in the Jawf markaz district. Other districts have also experienced moderate damage, namely: Jawf Gharbi (98%) and Jaw Janubi (43%). Finally, the districts of Jaw Janubi, and Jawf markaz had experienced little damage.



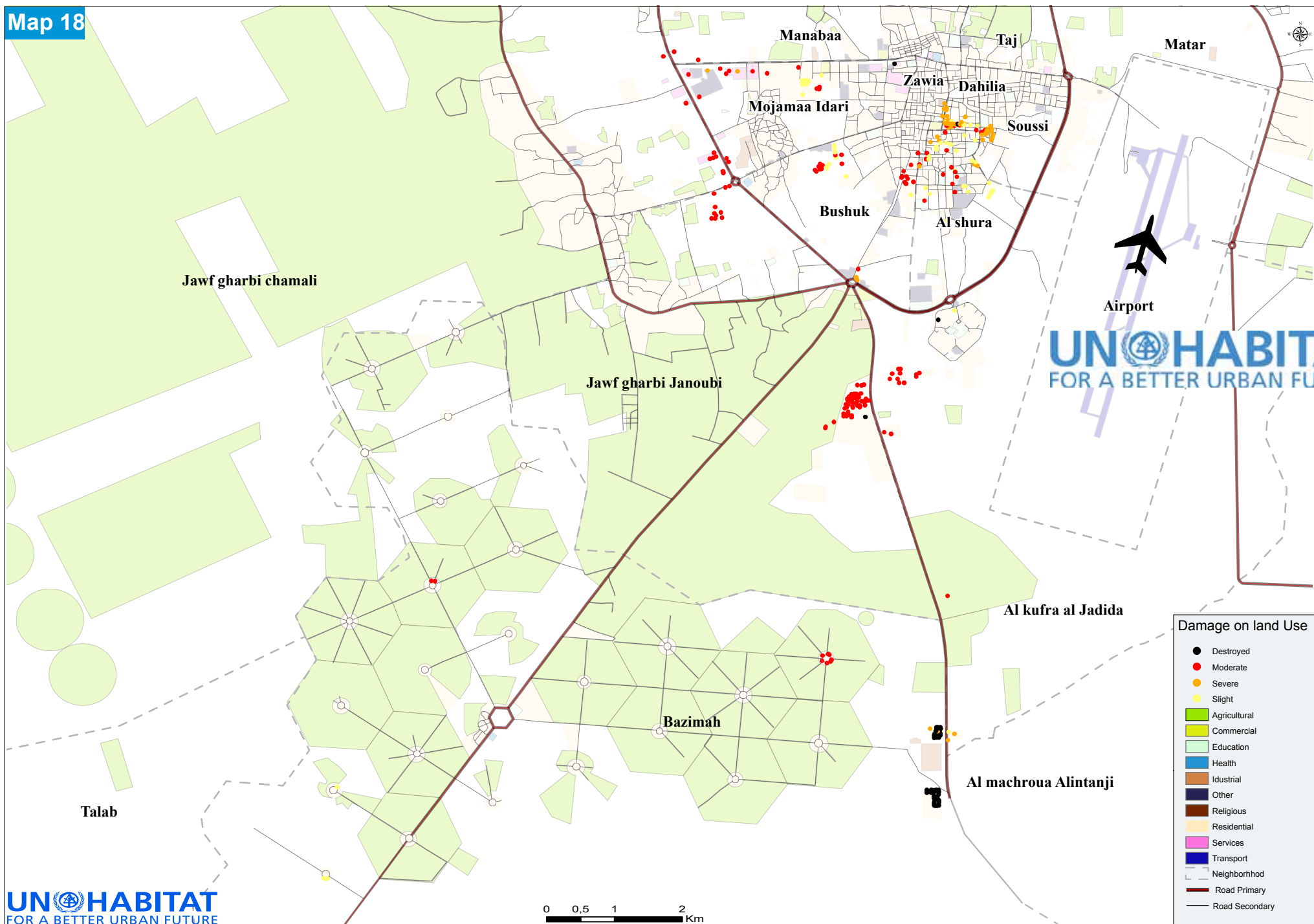
Source : Al-Kufra municipality

Map 16





Map 18

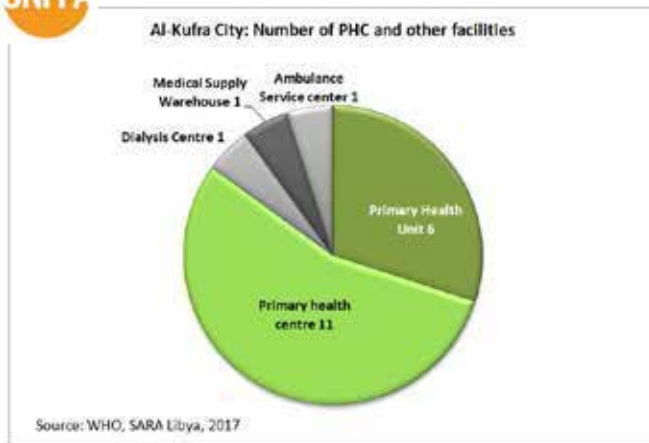
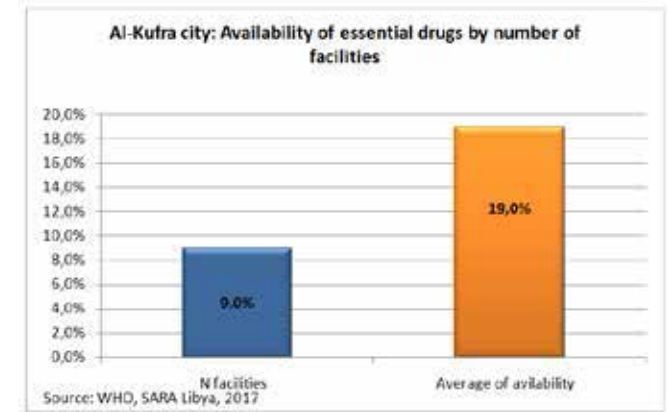


HEALTH

The Health Sector comprises about 20 units, including 5 hospitals with a capacity of 480 beds. The level of hospital equipment is acceptable but works in part with exception of Al-Kufra Hospital (200 beds) which does not work and needs to be completed and equipped. The assessment of the operational readiness of the sector from the parameters of facility, access and damage, shows that the sector is basically e with a facility score of 1.41.

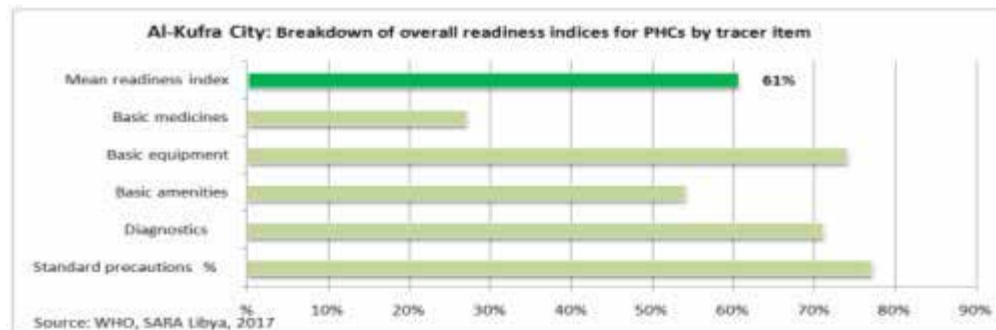
difficulties in access to injuries-related services (e.g. District of Bzimah) due to the long distance and farness of services from districts, namely Bzimah Al-Jadida and Tallab, where the time to reach the facility is estimated to be more than half an hour.

The health sector complains about the scarcity of medicines and the difficulty of their availability, in addition to the price that is not suitable to the purchasing power of citizens, especially those with low income. According to WHO/SARA report, the percentage availability of medicines in Al-Kufra in 2017 is 19%.



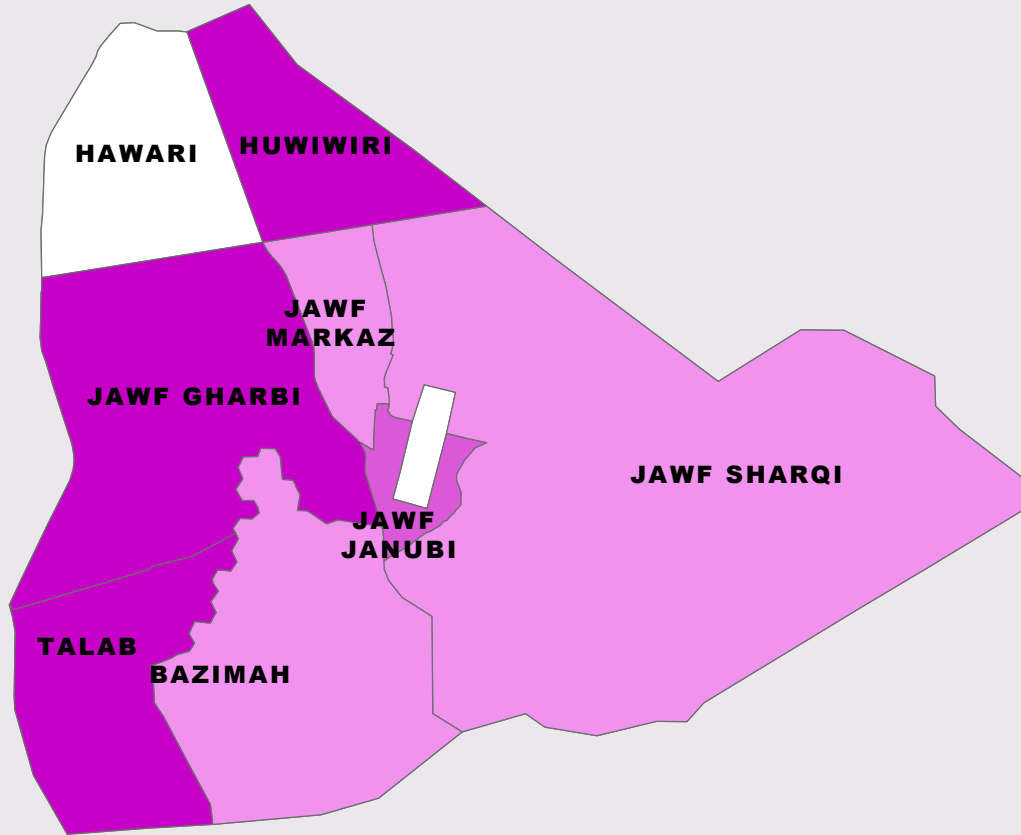
Operational readiness of the health sector

Health Sector	Level of Operational Readiness		
Operational status of the facility	1		
Equipment	2		
Access to staff	1		
Access to supplies and consumables	2		
Damage level	0		
Facility score	1.41		
Parameters	1	2	3
Operationality and processing	Operative	Partially operative	Inoperative
Access	Easily accessible	Conditionally accessible	Inaccessible



The monitoring of facility operationality at the level of Districts shows that more than 80% of difficulties impeding population's access to health and care services are mainly attributable to the recorded shortage of staff and medical framework and the lack of many specialties (e.g. dentistry, radiography, analysis, etc.) at the existent Operational readiness of the health sector hospitals. These are in addition to

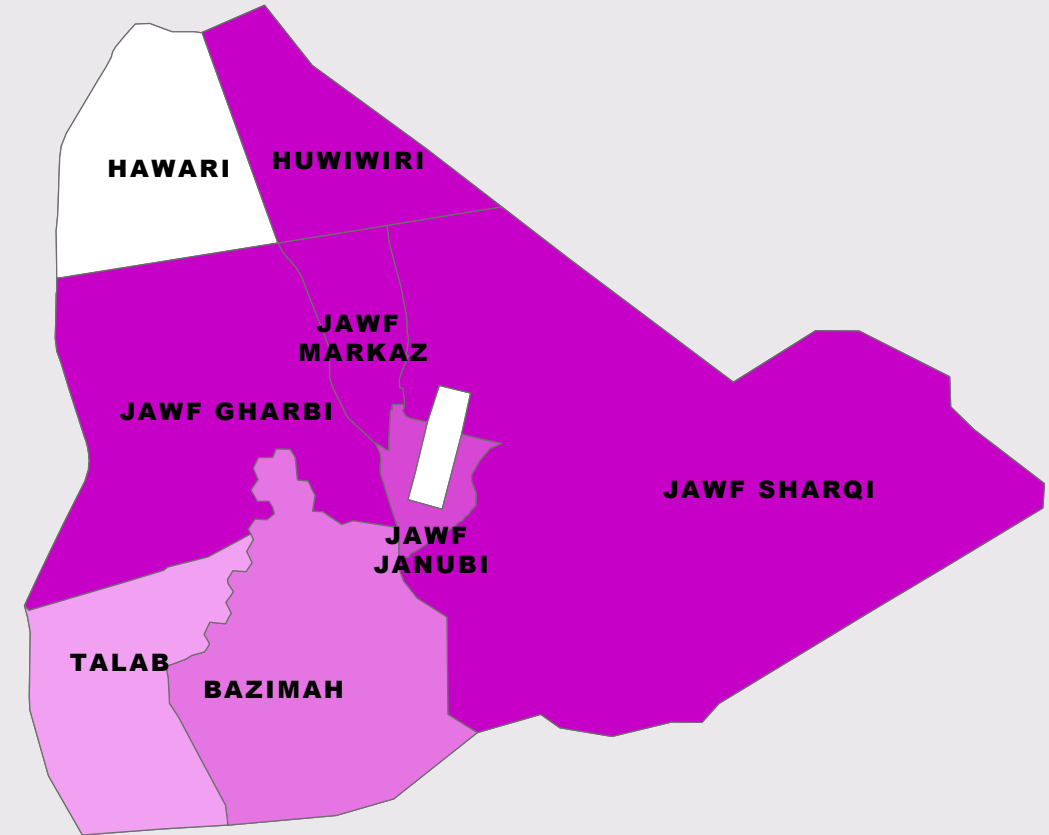
1 The main difficulties faced by people to get health care services in the last 30 days



- No data available
- Health care services are expensive
- Lack of transportation/ long distance/ trip is time consuming
- Lack of health personnel/ staff

Source : KI answers

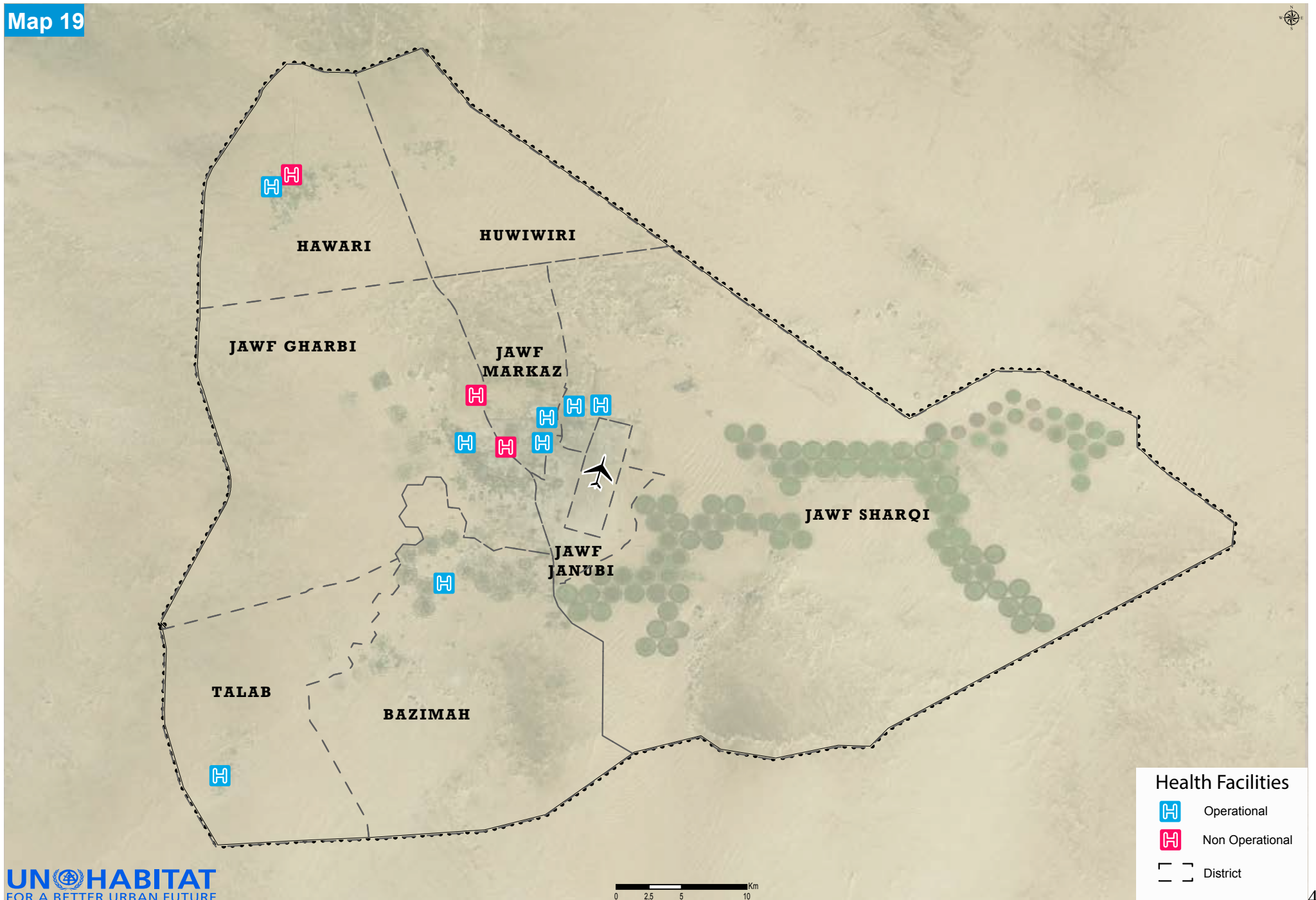
2 The main difficulties faced by people to get medicine in the last 30 days?



- No data available
- Some types of medicines are not available in the market
- Most types of medicines are not available in the market
- Expensive and inaccessible to most of people
- Quality is not monitored

Source : KI answers

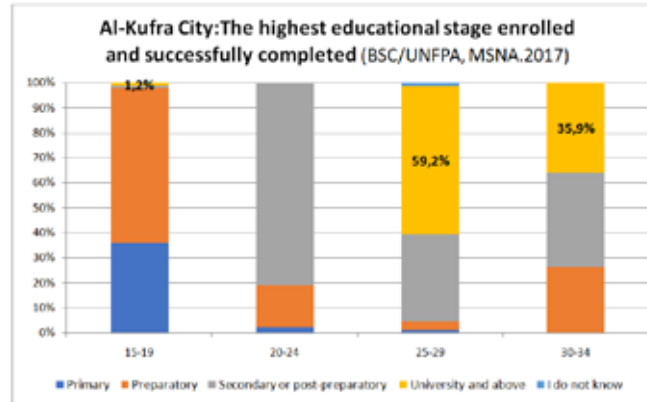
Map 19



EDUCATION

The education sector comprises about 40 primary and secondary schools that cover all districts of the city. In total, the sector is considered operative except for colleges that have suffered superficial damage. Most of the basic schools are concentrated in Jawf district and are operative except for the Al-Quds Secondary School located in Kufra Al-Jadida of Jawf Gharbi district. Teachers and students were distributed to neighboring schools because of the instability of the area. Colleges with about 2,000 students and 90 teachers are currently closed due to the lack of security in their surroundings. In order to secure the services of this public facility, it was replaced by one building containing 12 classrooms. As for kindergartens, it is a private sector with 11 units, mostly in the center of Jawf.

According to the BSC/UNFPA MSNA of 2017, the school enrollment for children aged 6 to 14 years old is 95.8%. For the Youth age range from 5 to 24 year old, the enrollment rate reach 95,2% and is at 100% for the age range 10 to 14 years old. For the age range 15-34 year, 42.1% of them have enrolled and successfully completed the University educational stage. The multi-sectorial survey of 2016, points out that 69% of the reasons for non-enrollment and dropout are related to health factors and 19% concern the departure for work.



Through the Focus groups carried out by the KI with the educational staff, the reasons for dropout are mainly linked to the absence of health and safety conditions in the schools (e.g. East and Center of Jawf) and the social and psychological differences namely in Hawari districts. This can be explained by tribal conflicts or according to the Libyan or non-Libyan ethnic factor descended from the origins of foreign migration, mainly from Chad and sub-Saharan regions. The farness factor can affect students' access to classrooms, where education officials report that about 75% of the population spends more than half an hour to reach schools, especially in the areas of Bzimah Jadida and Tallab. **The urgent needs and interventions for the education sector can be summarized as follows:**

- ☒ Intervention at the level of Al-Quds Secondary School in Al-Kufra Al-Jadida (west of Jawf) by

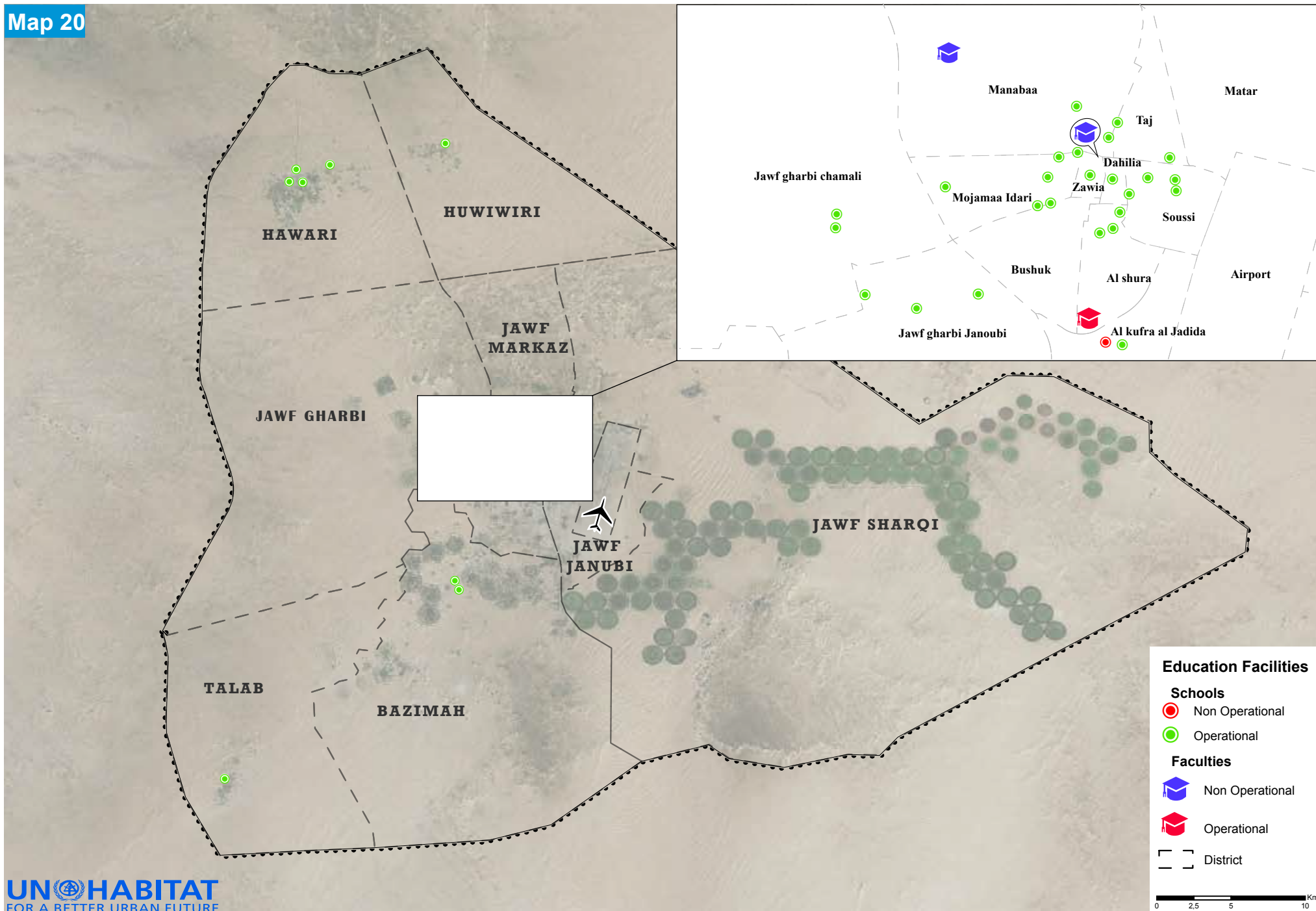
facilitating access to the facility and securing its surroundings.

- ☒ Intervention at the level of fulfilling the needs of students in schools that lack the minimum health and safety conditions in the Districts of the east and center of Jawf.
- ☒ Re-operating the colleges that have stopped working as a result of the deteriorating security situation.
- ☒ Developing a plan for intergenerational communication to reduce the gap and psychological and social differences between students in schools and the community. The plan is implemented starting from classrooms to residential neighborhoods with the participation of relevant municipal offices, civil society components, elders, dignitaries and chief of districts.
- ☒ Developing a plan to improve public or private transport to facilitate student mobility between neighborhoods and schools.

Assessment of the education facility

Education facility	Level of Operational Readiness			
Operational status of the facility	1			
Equipment	2			
Access to staff	1			
Access to supplies and consumables	3			
Damage level	1			
Facility score	1.43			
Parameters	1	2	3	4
Operationality and processing	Operative	Partially operative	Inoperative	
Access	Easily accessible	Conditionally accessible	Inaccessible	

Map 20

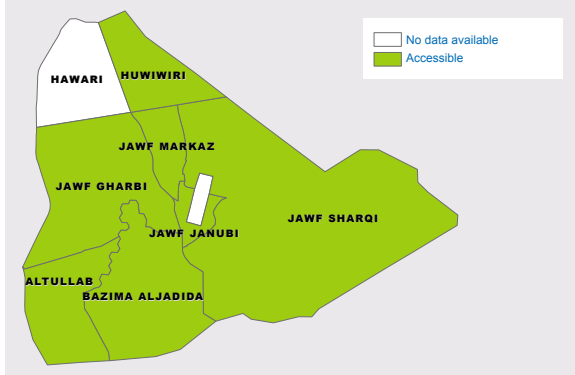


5. CIVIL REGISTRY AND COURTS

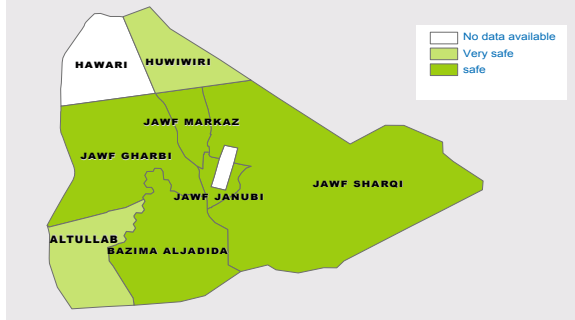
This sector is operative. The Civil Registry Office comprises the center of Al-Jawf Office (main office) and Hawari Office (branch office). As for courts, the only court in Al-Kufra is classified as a trial court and is operated by 40 functional staff.

Judiciary and courts facility is one of the least prepared and available and thus necessitates intervention in order to rehabilitate and strengthen its capacities in terms of access to unavailable supplies and consumables and poorness of equipment.

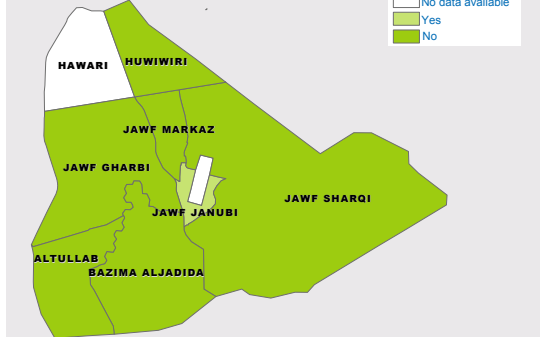
1 Access to law enforcement institution



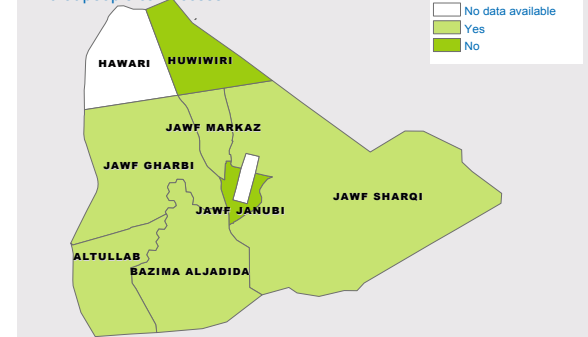
2 Security and safety description



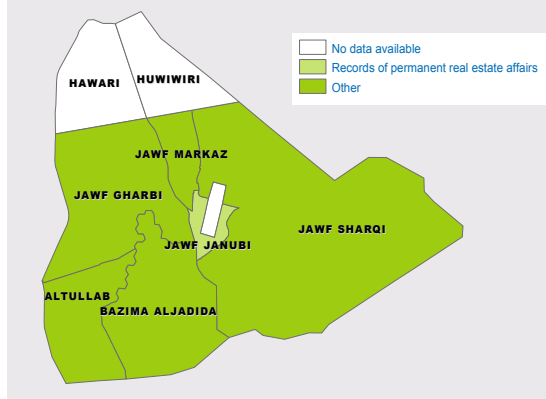
3 Legal authority to establish ownership rights that people can access



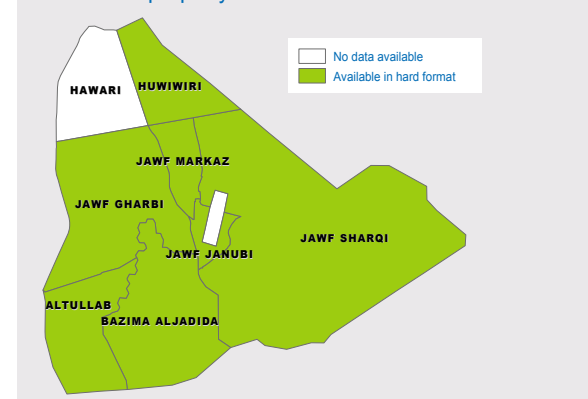
4 Legal authority issuing civil documentation records that people can access



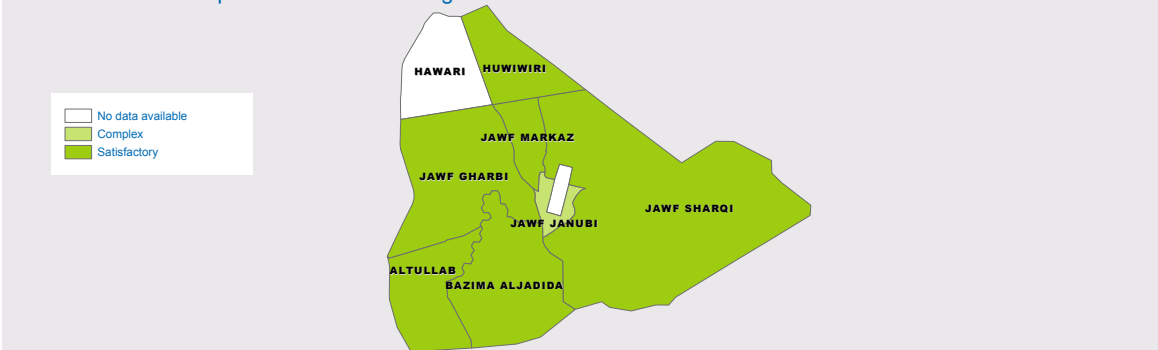
5 Prominent type of ownership records/ proof of tenure



6 Status of property records



7 Return clearance process for those willing to return



6. INFRASTRUCTURE AND ROAD NETWORKS

The road network extends along 134 km. The main roads represent (88% of the network). The secondary roads cover about 11 km compared to 5 km for the subways. On the operational side, 80% of the main roads operate, while other main roads are partially functioning at the level of the Market Road, New Al-Kufra Road, Bushuk Al-Jazira Road, External Fuel Station Road and Al-Jazirah Al-Khadraa Road that is completely inoperative due to security conditions and surface damage.

7. DRINKING WATER NETWORK

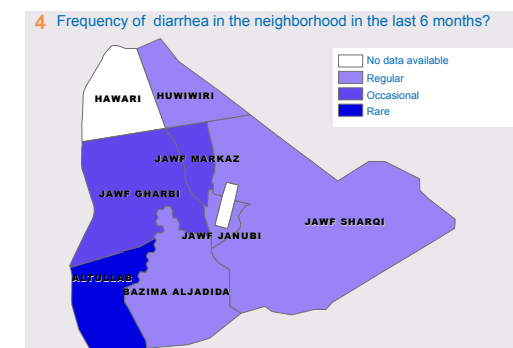
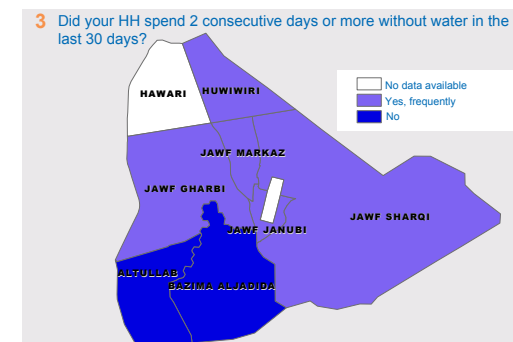
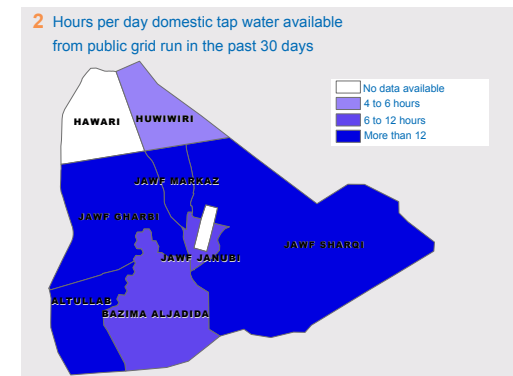
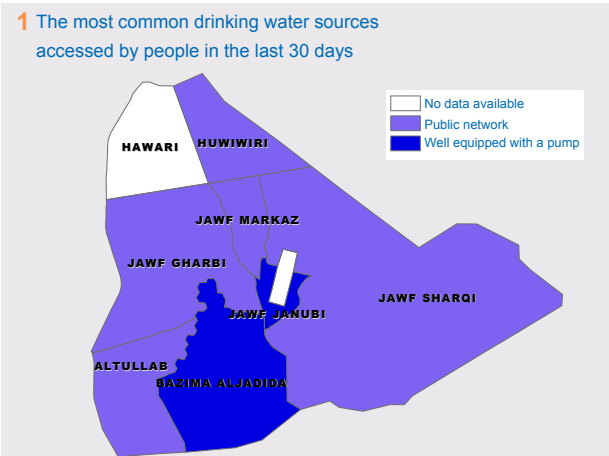
The main network of drinking water extends along 56 km and covers all districts. The public network is the main source that is fed from deep wells. Despite the presence of the network, it is complaining about the many difficulties caused by the stoppage of all the seven main water reservoirs, which were exposed to superficial damage with partial demolition in the water reservoir of Al-Shura neighborhood.

The MSNA of 2017³ estimate the public network as a main source of drinking water in the district of Jawf and Bzimah covered by the survey. The KI of UN-Habitat conducted at all 8 districts, consider that the public network is the main source for more than 62% of families, where approximately 37% of neighborhoods (Hawari, south of Jawf and Bzimah) are

supplied by the pump-equipped wells. Due to the limited operationality of the public network, daily water cut-offs of more than 12 hours in more than 50% of districts namely at Jawf Chargui, Jawf Markaz, Jawf Gharbi and Tallab. In the Districts covered by the MSNA of 2017, the daily water Cut is calculated at the mean of 6.67 hours.

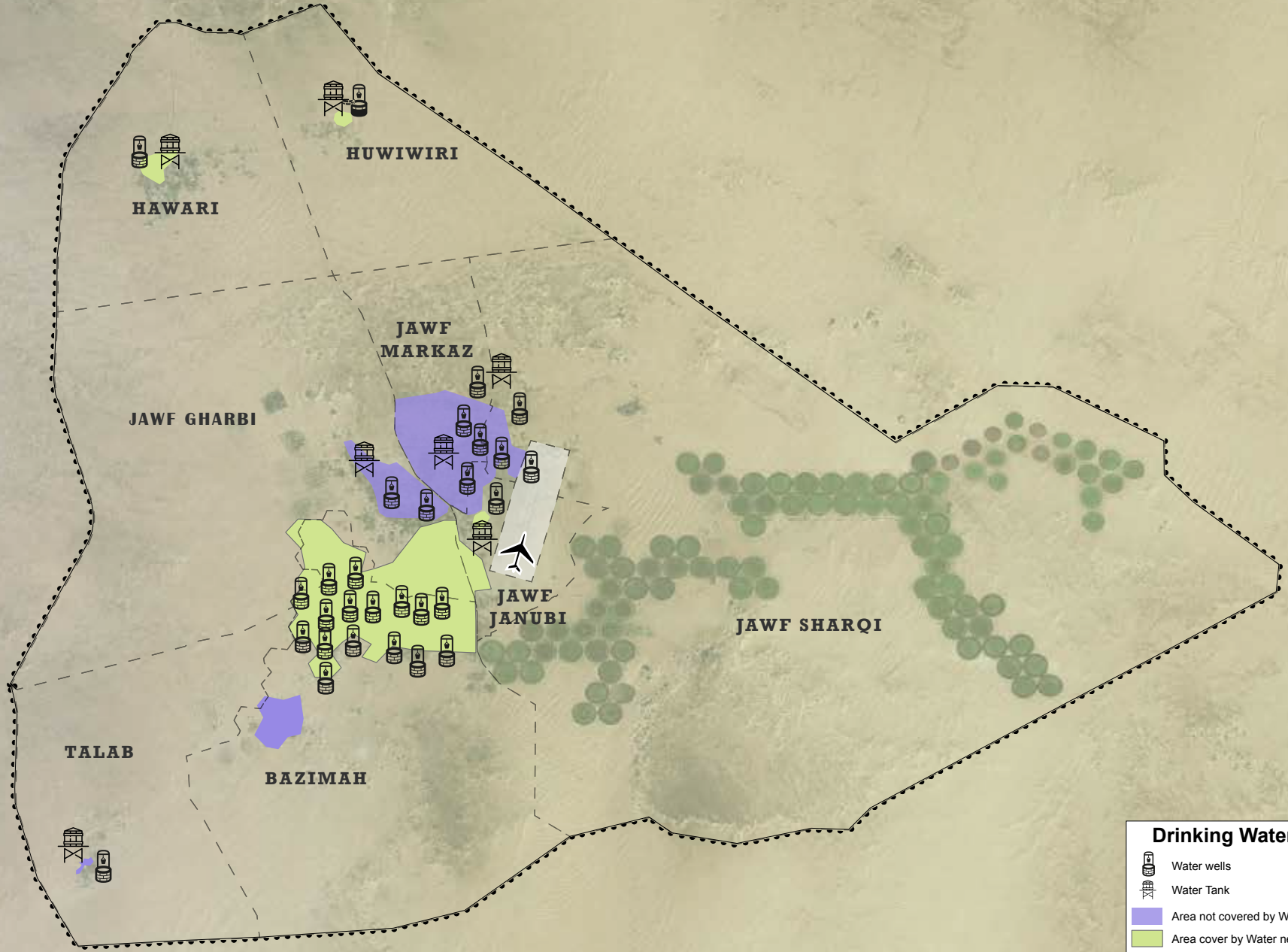
The urgent needs and interventions for the drinking water network can be processed at the level of:

- ☒ The fulfillment of drinking water needs along with the rehabilitation of the drinking water network and repairing of 7 tanks, especially Al-Shura water tank.
- ☒ Rehabilitating the public network for drinking water, and reducing the frequency of daily interruptions in neighborhoods: Jawf Chargui, city center, Jawf Gharbi, Jawf Janoubi and Bzimah.



³ BSC/UNFPA, MSNA 2017.

Map 21



Drinking Water Map

- Water wells
- Water Tank
- Area not covered by Water networks
- Area cover by Water networks
- District
- Municipality boundary

8. SANITATION NETWORK

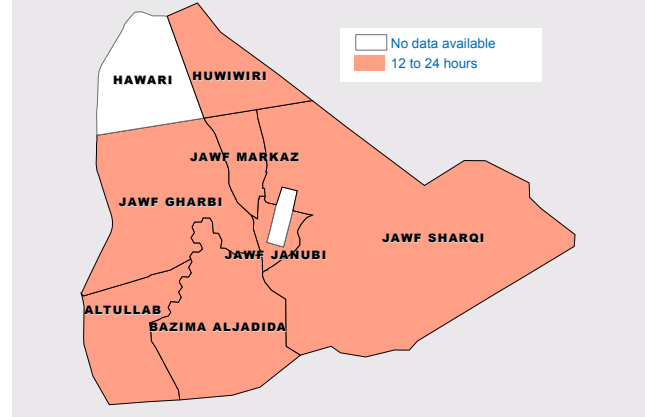
The network extends over 20 km and covers the neighborhoods of Al-Kufra Al-Jadida, Al-Sousi and Mashroua Idris. The network covers about 20% of residential districts. In other districts, sanitation is based on traditional drainage methods such as black wells, roads or nature.

With the growth of informal housing outside the boundaries of the plan and the stoppage of the sanitation plant in Al-Kufra Al-Jadida, the sector is currently facing many difficulties. Such difficulties are represented in the absence of treatment plants and the exacerbation of the use of black wells that are emptied by special vehicles in open spaces, which adversely affects the environmental situation in the city.

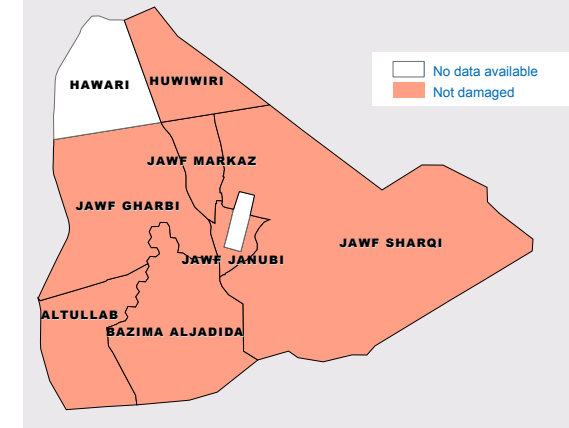
9. LIGHTING NETWORK

Electricity network covers all districts and the daily supply rate is estimated at more than 12 hours without frequent cut-offs. The lighting network extends over about 18 km. In addition to being partially operative at the Airport Road, Al-Sousi Raod, Fuel Station Road, Market Street and Hawari Districts, it covers about 13% of the main and secondary road network.

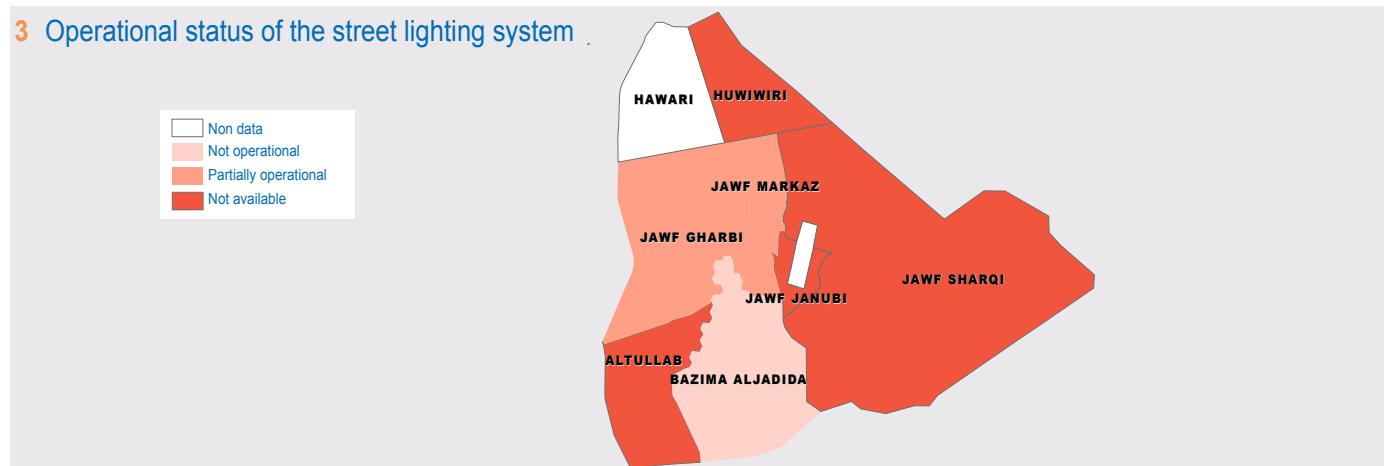
1 The average number of daily electricity supply hours in the last 30 days



2 Level of damage to the public electricity description



3 Operational status of the street lighting system

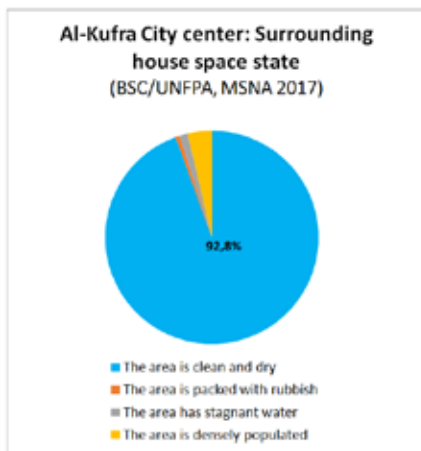


10. TELECOMMUNICATION NETWORK

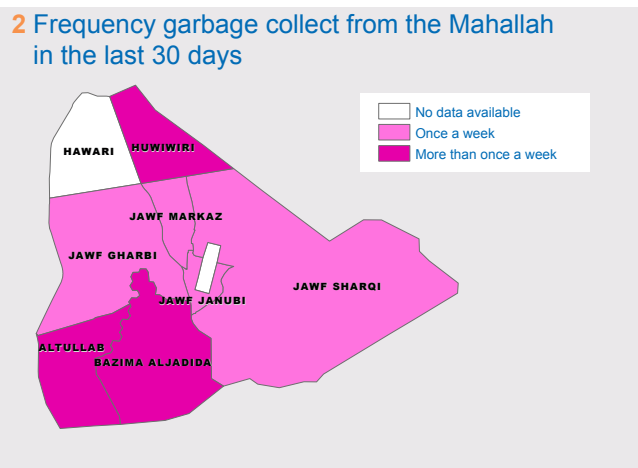
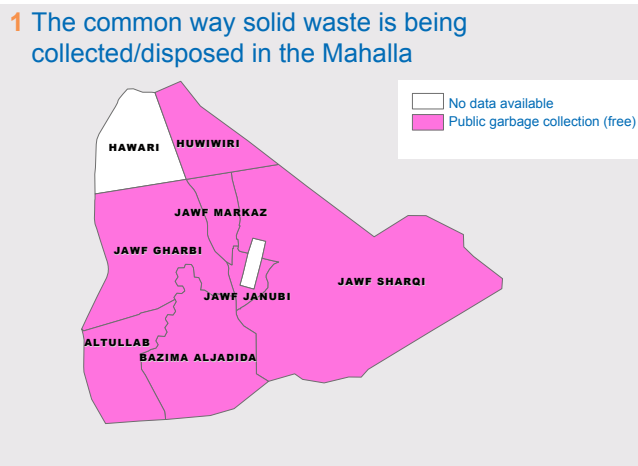
The local ground network covers the center of Al-Jawf area along 60 km. The Internet (about 80 megabytes) provides services to approximately 1,400 subscribers based mainly in the center of Jawf. Mobile services are limited, as the ground fiber optic network was completely burned and destroyed in the north of Al-Kufra.

11. WASTE AND SOLID WASTE LIFTING SYSTEM

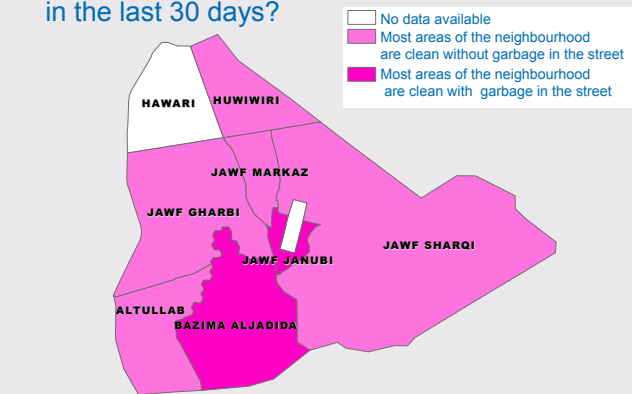
In the central districts of Al Kufra (Jawf Markaz and within a branch of Bzimah district) where the MSNA survey of 2017 was undertaken, 92.8% of the sample surveyed consider that area as clean and dry. 97.9% of them point out that the garbage pick-up is provided by the municipality in the neighborhood during the last 30 days.



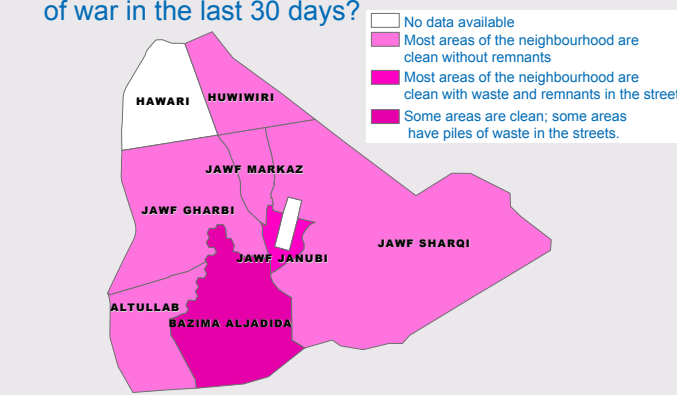
The collecting system depends on the overall lifting. Due to the lack of equipment and the expansion of the urban area, waste is lifted once or twice a week at most. This contributes to the deterioration of the environmental situation and the spread of waste at the level of roads and in the direction of the random downstream. The rate of service availability to districts can be estimated by 50%.



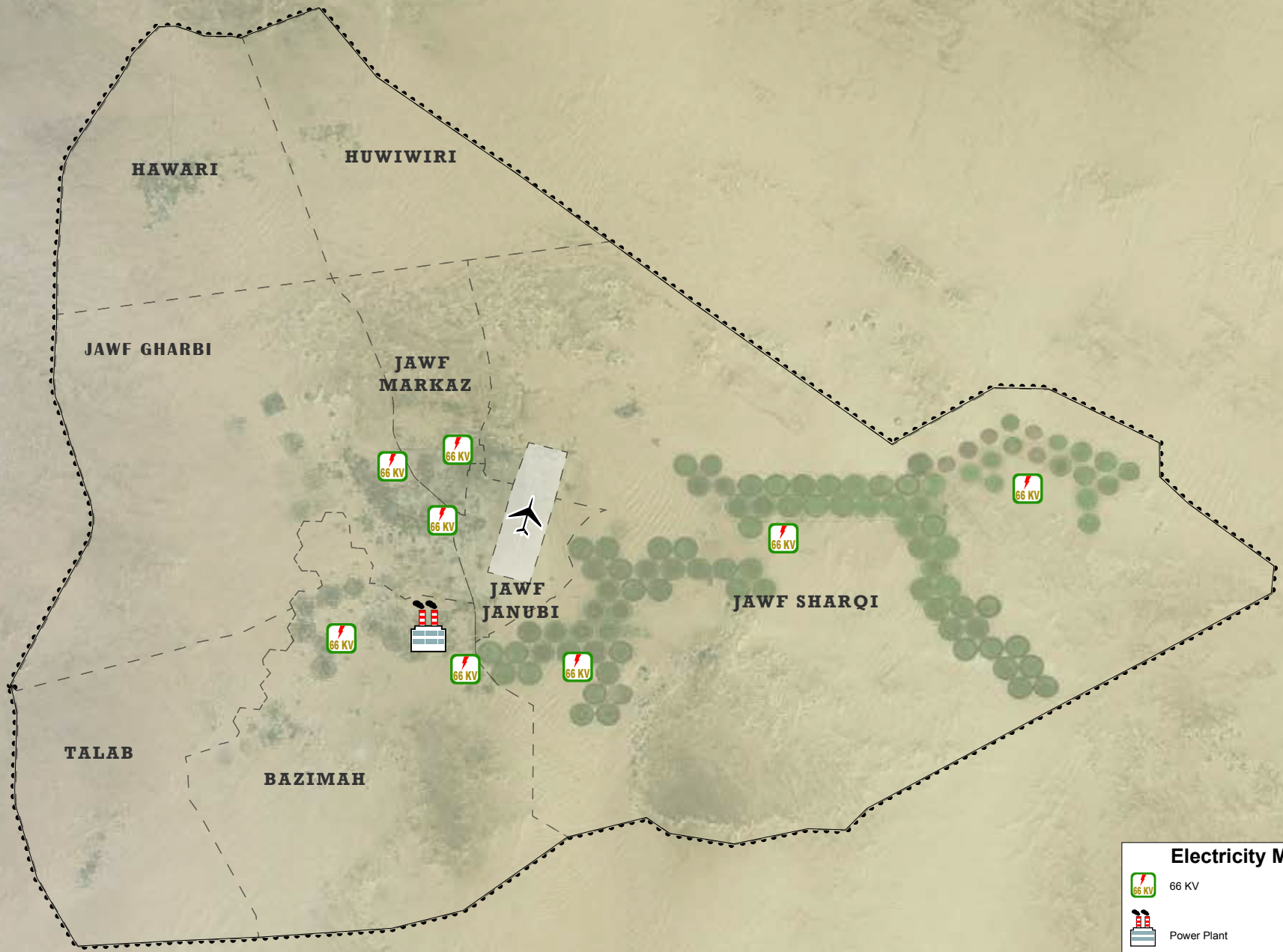
3 Best statement to describe community with regards to garbage management in the last 30 days?



4 Best statement to describe community with regards to Solid waste and the remnants of war in the last 30 days?

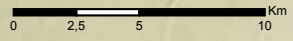


Map 22



Electricity Map

- 66 KV
- Power Plant
- District
- Municipality boundary



Appendix 1: Acronyms

BAM	Bunyan Al Marsus alliance of combatants	LCMWG	Libya Cash & Markets Working Group	WFP	UN World Food Programme
Bpd	barrels per day	LD	Libyan Dinar	WHO	World Health Organization
BSC	Libyan Bureau of Statistics & Census	LNA	Libyan National Army		
CBL	Central Bank of Libya	LNGOs	Libyan Non-Governmental Organizations		
DRC	Danish Refugee Council	LPRD	Libyan Program for Reintegration & Development		
DTM	Displacement Tracking Matrix	MEB	Minimum Expenditures Basket		
EU	The European Union	MSNA	Multi-sector Needs Assessment survey		
FMP	Flow Monitoring Points	NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization		
GIS	Geographic Information System	NFI	Non-Food Items		
GDP	Gross domestic product	NGO	Non-Governmental Organization		
GMMR	Great Man-Made River	OCHA	United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs		
GNA	Government of National Accord	OPD	Out-patient department		
GNC	General National Congress	PHC	Public Health Care		
HH	Household	RCPMS	Rapid City Profiling & Monitoring System		
HOR	House of representatives	SME	Small & Medium Enterprises		
HLP	Housing, Land and Property	UIAMF	Urban Information Analysis and Monitoring Framework System		
IDP	Internally Displaced Person	UN	United Nations		
ILO	International Labor Organization	UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund		
IOM	The International Organization for Migration	UNICEF	The United Nations Children's Fund		
IS	"Islamic State"	UN-Habitat	United Nations Human Settlements Programme		
JMMI	Joint Market Monitoring Initiative	UPA	Libyan Urban Planning Agency		

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Rapid City Profiling and Monitoring System