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# اوباري

CITY PROFILE OF UBARI, LIBYA

October 2018

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY, KEY FINDINGS and RECOMMENDATIONS

### The Rapid City Profiling and Monitoring System- Ubari

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

This report presents the City Profile of Ubari, an important city in the South of the country. It aims at establishing a first comprehensive Urban Information Analysis 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 considers the outcomes of sectors' assessments conducted by key informant interviews conducted in with the different sectors in the City, the results of damage assessment conducted by the ground verification team in Ubari and build on assessments undertaken by UN agencies and LNGOs.

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 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 UNFPA in close collaboration with the Libyan Bureau of Statistics and Census, conducted in mid-2018, which provides information on realities and perceptions of the life and service provisions of and to Ubari's population.

### Executive Summary and key findings

The economic activity of Ubari is largely based on agriculture and trade. The city is located in the South of Libya (Fezzan) on the road from Sebha to Ghat. In 2018, it hosts around 47,000 inhabitants constituting

the 30% of Wadi Al Hayat population. Its central area (Ubari city) had experienced damage due to shelling during the conflict, destroying its trade and small industrial activities. **Around 75% of its population have been displaced during its internal conflict, mainly between 2014 and 2016. They have mostly returned.** Ubari is also on the **road of migration** from Africa towards the North. However, **the migrant population accounted for in 2018, mostly from Africa, are less than those before the conflict.**

The municipality has 4 districts: Ubari Center, Dissa, Mashru' and Hattia. Ubari center has most an urban character and a mixed population, while the others are mainly agricultural-residential with even tribal huts reflecting the nomadic character of part of the population.

The key findings of Ubari City Profile could be summarized at two levels:

#### General Environment

- The districts of Ubari Center and of Mashru' are the most populated.
- The collapse of trade sector and small industrial shops and the decline of agriculture resulted in a decrease of population income. This is specially that the share of public sector employees is less than Libya average and that the prices in Ubari are very high, even for agriculture products.
- **Access to cash is also a major issue in Ubari,** much more than in other Libyan cities.

- **All this encouraged the development of illegal activities** (smuggling of migrants, alcohol, drugs, illegal exploitation of gold, armed groups disrupting oil & gas exploitation or development projects;).
- Thus, **the issues of dismantling of armed groups, of their reintegration in the economic and social life, and of solving social and nationality claims are of utmost priority.**

### *Multisector needs assessment*

#### *Urban planning, land use and housing*

- The municipality of Ubari hosts in 2018 around **7,000 housing units**; the largest majority are ground floor structures.
- A new master plan for the urban development of the city need to be established in order to strengthen the urban character of the city and to promote social integration, taking into account local specificities. This include a housing, land and property (HLP) assessment owing the large share of informal settlements and the current stopping of property registration.

#### *Destructions and damage*

- The destruction of residential structures in Ubari are relatively limited. It is mostly the trading and

small industrial workshops in the Center of Ubari which has suffered.

#### *Health*

- **The medical facilities in Ubari were initially weak and suffered greatly from the conflict. There is chronic lack of staff and of specialties.**
- In addition, the population has significant problems to provide medicines; they are rare and at high prices.

#### *Education*

- There is an issue in basic schooling, especially in the Mashru' district where less than 80% of children are attending.
- The situation of the faculties and vocational training institutes is unclear, but probably weak.
- **Addressing the issue of education is a priority to foster social integration.**

#### *Water, sewage and waste*

- The drinking water network and the water tanks need maintenance.
- However, the proper management of the water resources is a major issue, owing the lowering of the level of the underground water and potential pollution.
- Only Ubari center and Hattia districts are connected to the sewage network. **The**

**sewage network needs to be developed to the other districts and maintained.**

- **The collection and dumping of waste seem to be a major issue in Ubari municipality, needing to be organized.**

#### *Electricity and energy*

- **The low availability of electricity from the public network seems also to be a major issue** in the municipality.
- The **640MW power plant** under construction is almost complete. However, the work had been stopped due to the security situation. Its completion and connection to the gas fields is also a priority.
- Also, the development of renewable energies forecasted in the 3<sup>rd</sup> master plan need to be launched.
- There is also a low availability of cooking gas, the prices of which are high in the city.
- Also, the street lighting is not functioning, needing the damage to be repaired.

#### *Heritage and culture*

- Ubari has a rich archeological heritage (pyramids, etc.) and a beautiful scenery (the desert lakes, the mountains) which allow it to be **a major touristic destination**, if security is restored.

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CONTEXT

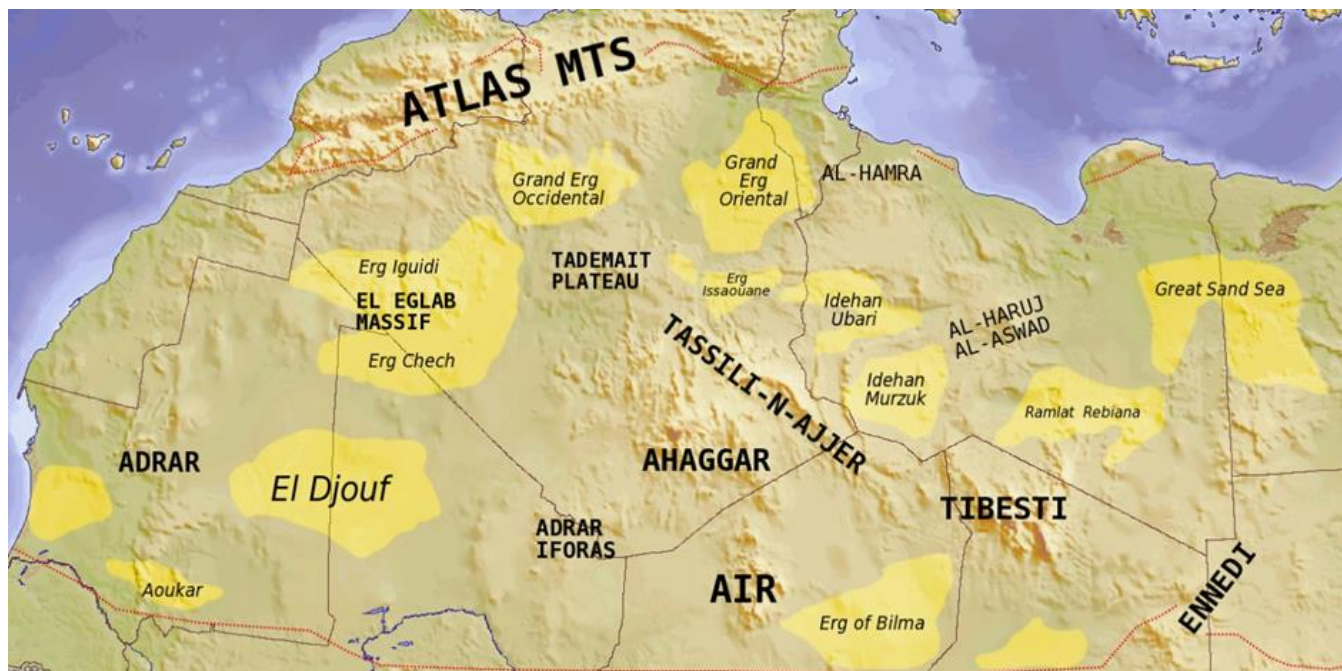
## 1. CONTEXT

### Ubari in Libya Environment

Ubari is a small Libyan city situated in the governorate of “Wadi Al Hayat” (the valley of life), in the South Fezzan region. It is on the border of a major desert area: “IdehanUbari”<sup>1</sup>, named in Berber language after the city.

The desert takes mostly the shape of flat sand dunes (erg, ‘arq in Arabic), containing however many oases and lakes, including the large oasis of Gabroun (*Qabr ‘Aoun* in Arabic, the grave of ‘Aoun) and its big salty lake, a touristic hub, and many others smaller (*Mandara*, *Umm Al Maa’* – the mother of water-, *Umm Al Hissan* -the mother of the horse-, *At-Tarhouna*, etc.). All these lakes were part of a huge megafazzan lake which started to disappear 7,000 years ago<sup>2</sup>.

Ubari is a main step on the desert route taking from Sebha towards Niger and the South of Algeria (through Al ‘Aouynat, Ghat and Al Birkah); a historical caravan route to and from Africa, running along a chain of



volcanic mountains, mostly practiced by the Tuareg. On the other side of the mountains, a second major dunes’ desert develops, “IdehanMurzuq”, named after the city of Murzuq, a step in another old trade route to the Tibesti mountains and Tchad, mostly practiced by the Toubou (or Tedou) (see maps 2 and 3).

Ubari is also situated above the Nubian Sandstone Aquifer system (NSAS), the biggest fossil freshwater reservoir in the world, estimated at 373,000 billion cubic metres, covering some 2 million square kilometers. This NSAS lies under the Sahara Desert (500 m deep), underneath the territorial lands of

Libya, Chad, Egypt and Sudan. One major branch of Libya’s Great Man-Made River (GMMR) was developed since the 1980’s in the area, with most of the wells in Jebel Hassawnah (named after an Arab tribe), north of Sebha and Murzuq. It provides more than 44% of the total of around 4 billion cubic meters transported yearly<sup>3</sup> to feed the needs of the coastal area of the country (map 2).

<sup>1</sup> By T L Miles - Own work by uploader Derived from Blank mapImage: Africa\_topography\_map\_with\_borders.png, CC BY-SA 3.0, <https://commons.wikimedia.org/w/index.php?curid=4438190>

<sup>2</sup> [https://www.temehu.com/Cities\\_sites/Gabroun.htm](https://www.temehu.com/Cities_sites/Gabroun.htm)

<sup>3</sup>

[http://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user\\_upload/aquastat/pdf\\_files/LBY\\_tables.pdf](http://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/aquastat/pdf_files/LBY_tables.pdf)

Besides the agricultural lands East of the city, two major agricultural projects had been developed with the underground water near Ubari: the Maknoussa



and Barjoj projects. In 2009, they used to produce respectively 13,194 and 5,582 tons of wheat, 1,447 and 1724 tons of barley<sup>4</sup>. The production had dropped significantly in 2011<sup>5</sup>.

Large oil fields were discovered near Ubari, including *Al Sharara* (the spark) and *Al Feel* (the elephant) fields. *Al Sharara* (55 km West of Ubari) was discovered in 1980 by the Romanian company Petrom, but is operated by the Spanish Repsol, with a production prior to 2011 of 300,000 bpd and reserves of 3 billion barrels. *Al Feel* (100 km WSW of Ubari) was discovered in 1997 by a consortium including the UK

<sup>4</sup>BSC, Statistical book, 2010.

<sup>5</sup>BSC, Statistical book, 2012.

Lasmo, the Italian ENI and AGIP, and the South Koreans Daesung, Daewoo, Hyundai, KPC and Majuko. The field is jointly operated by the Libyan National Oil Company (NOC) and AGIP. It used to produce around 125,000 bpd before 2011, with 700 million barrels of reserves (see map 3).

Long before the recent development, Ubari and Wadi Al Hayat preserve a history going back to the pharaonic period. Little is known on an ancient civilization which controlled the area up to Siwa oasis and interacting with old Egypt, giving two dynasties of pharaohs from a Libyan Meshwesh origin<sup>6</sup> (1295-1075 BC). It was followed by the Libu (giving Libya its current name) known to the Greeks of Cyrenaica and to Ramses II, III and Merneptah<sup>7</sup>. The Garamantes city-states (mentioned by Herodotus and Pliny the Elder)<sup>8</sup> ruled Libya Southwest later (500 BC-700 AD), having

<sup>6</sup><https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Meshwesh> and Dodson, Aidan Mark. 1995. "Rise & Fall of The House of Shoshenq: The Libyan Centuries of Egyptian History." *KMT: A Modern Journal of Ancient Egypt* 6 (3):52–67.

<sup>7</sup> Fage, J. D. (ed.) (1978) "The Libyans" *The Cambridge History of Africa: From c. 500 BC to AD 1050* volume II, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, England

<sup>8</sup> Werner, Louis. "Libya's Forgotten Desert Kingdom". *saudiaramcoworld.com*. Saudi Aramco World. Retrieved August 15, 2016. May/June 2004; Volume 55, Number 3.

their main city in Jerma.

They developed irrigation networks (*foggara*) and built **tumbpyramids**<sup>9</sup>.



### The city of Ubari and its regional network

The road from Ubari to Sebha (197 km) in the North-East goes along the volcanic chain and crosses the small cities of Al Ghayfah, Jerma, Twash, Brik, Al Fakhfakha, Al Kharaneq, Garagra, Takarkiba, Al Fujeij, Laroko, Qabr 'Aoun, Al Raqiba, Al Tanahma, BintByah, Qasr Khulayf, etc. These small cities developed around small agricultural exploitations. A road junction near to Sebha allows to cross the mountain South to Murzuq (169 km away).

The road towards the South-West is much more deserts with almost no cities or villages before reaching Al 'Awinat and Ghat (372 km away) on the Algerian border.

<sup>9</sup> <http://estherkofod.blogspot.com/2015/10/the-pyramids-of-libya.html>



It is also possible to cross (with some difficulties) the desert of Ubari towards the North to reach Tmisan and then the road to Adri, Al Mahruqah, Aqar and finally Brak, an important trade hub on the way from Sebha towards the North.

The municipality (*baladiya*) of Ubari is composed of 4 districts (*mahalla*): **Ubari** the center, **Dissa**, **Mashru'** (the project) and **Hattia** (hosting the site of the pyramids). These districts develop on a wide area; the distance between Ubari center and Hattia is of 13 km. The center of Ubari is composed of several quarters: Qoroud, Torkiyet, Chabiyet, Thanawiya (the secondary school), Bulgarian (following a Bulgarian housing project), Amarat (the buildings), Baladiya (the municipality), Zawia (the shrine), CharebShamali and CharebSharqui (North and East Chareb). The Tendi mountain overlooks the city.

Ubari has an airport with an international capacity towards East of the city and the mountain.

### The society of Ubari

The society of the southern of Libya is home to a mixture of population made of Arab, berber, Tubu and Tuareg identities. All have kin relations with the neighboring Algeria, Chad, Niger and Sudan<sup>10</sup>, and

with their nomadic character they use to criss-cross the borders and the Sahar. Arabic tribes include Qadhadhfa, AwladBuseif, Awlad Suleiman, Hassawna, Magarha, Mahamid and Warfala.

The social structure of Ubari municipality is thus composed of identities referring to Tuareg, Tubu's and Ahalis (literally the people). Not all the members of these communities have proper identity documentation, being a "family book" or a passport; and then some cannot travel and access public employment or bank loans.

In spite of the complexity of a cross-border society, these issues were felt as discriminatory, fueling tensions between the communities. The claim for full citizenship rights being the major issue.

### The battle of Ubari and the security situation

Ubari experienced fierce fighting during the 2011 revolt. The 32<sup>nd</sup> Reinforced Brigade and the Tariq bin Ziyad Brigade (mostly Adhadhfa and Awlad Suleiman) fought along with Tuareg Maghawir brigade against brigades from Zawiya, Benghazi, Misrata and Zintan, allied to local Tubus issued from the Faris brigade. These fighting introduced strong divisions between and within the different communities that have been exacerbated by the insecurity that followed the toppling of Qadhafi regime. And these divisions were increased by the lack of job opportunities. Many on all

sides get then involved in the smuggling of migrants, food, goods, alcohol, drugs and weapons and weretempted by the control of the oil fields nearby (see map 5 for the present areas of control).

A battle for Ubari erupted in September 2014, triggered by a quarrel between smugglers. The conflict raged until February 2016 ceasefire, killing more than 300 and wounding more than 2,000 people. Around half of the population of the municipality was forced to flee. Outside fighters fueled the conflict while officials from all sides joined in a security committee that failed in many occasions to end the fighting. Tuareg fighters positioned on the Tendi mountain, while Tubu fighters in the nearby hills. The roads towards Sebha in the East and Ghat in the West were cut, and the airport shut down. Dissa in the East was held by Tubus and Mashru' by the Tuareg; this is while Ubari center suffered from bombing and sniping. The security situation forced the population to cross the desert towards Adri to transport the wounded and bring supplies.

Despite the ceasefire, the security situation in Ubari is very fragile. The local competition between communities is exacerbated by that between the major Libyan actors. Also, the terrorist groups linked to "Al Qaeda" and the "Islamic State" have developed

<sup>10</sup> Rebecca Murray: Southern Libya Destablized, the Case of Ubari; Briefing paper, Small Arms survey, April 2017.

their networks in the city<sup>11</sup> in connection with their activities in Libya, Tunisia and Mali. This serious threat may constitute the occasion to end the national divide and the country and to bring the political situation to an agreement<sup>12</sup>.

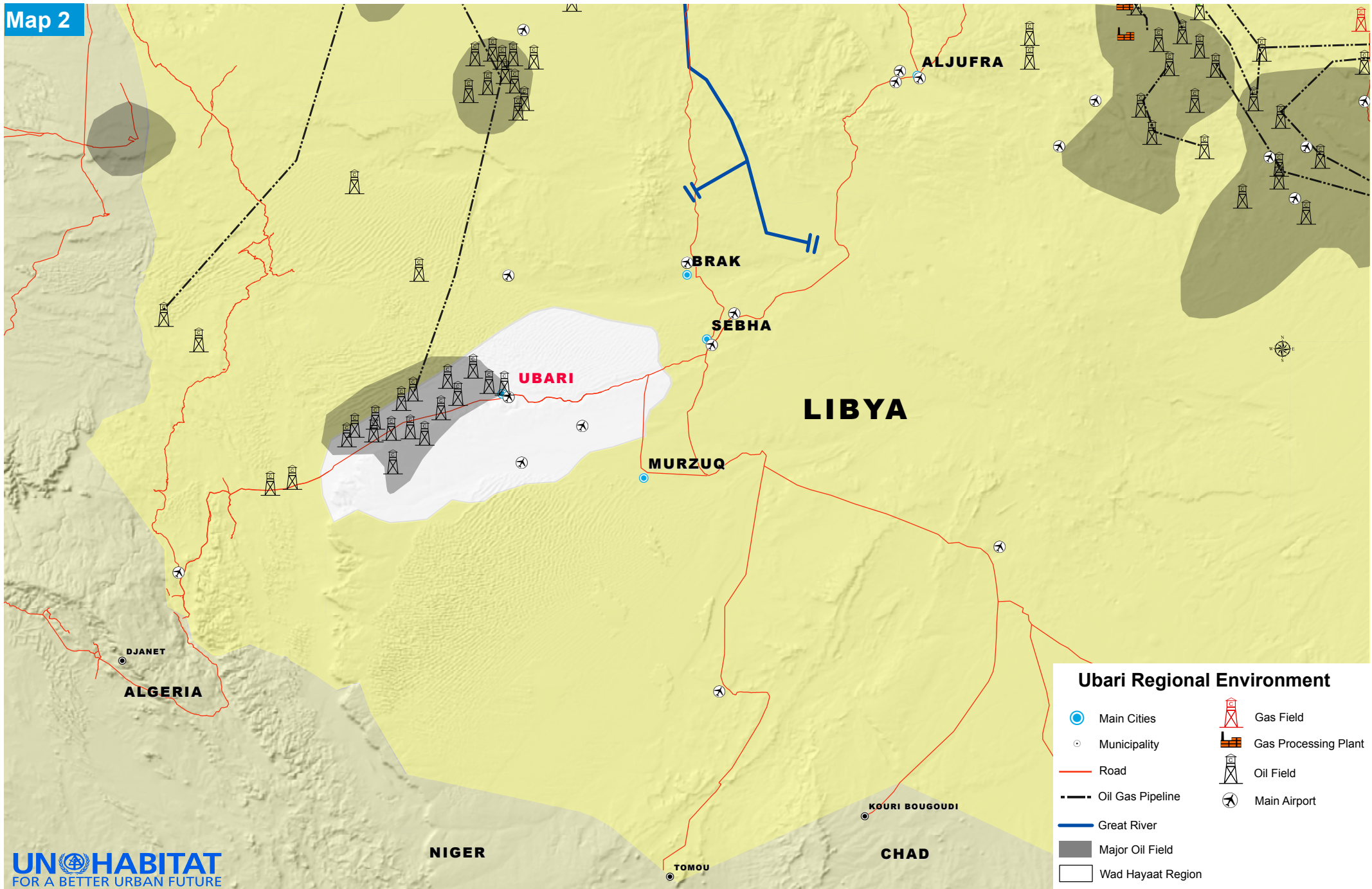
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<sup>11</sup>A presumably US or French strike killed a Tunisian commander of Al-Qaeda in the Islamic Maghreb (QAIM) in Ubari in August 2018; see <http://menastream.com/tunisian-aqim-commander-ubari/>. Another US acknowledged strike occurred in March 2018.

<sup>12</sup> <http://libyastudies.online/2018/08/22/is-is-filling-a-growing-security-void-in-southern-libya/>



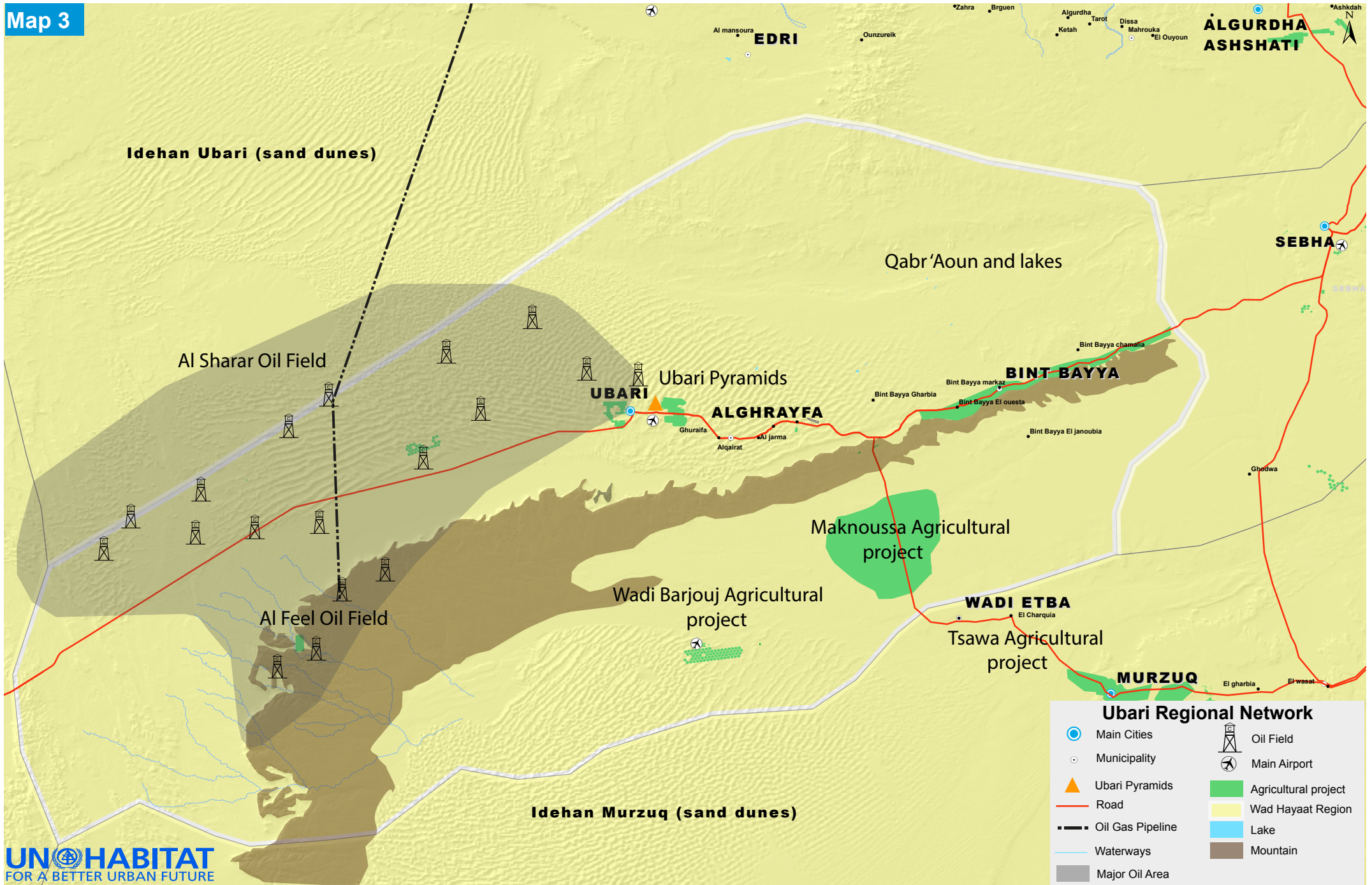
Map 2



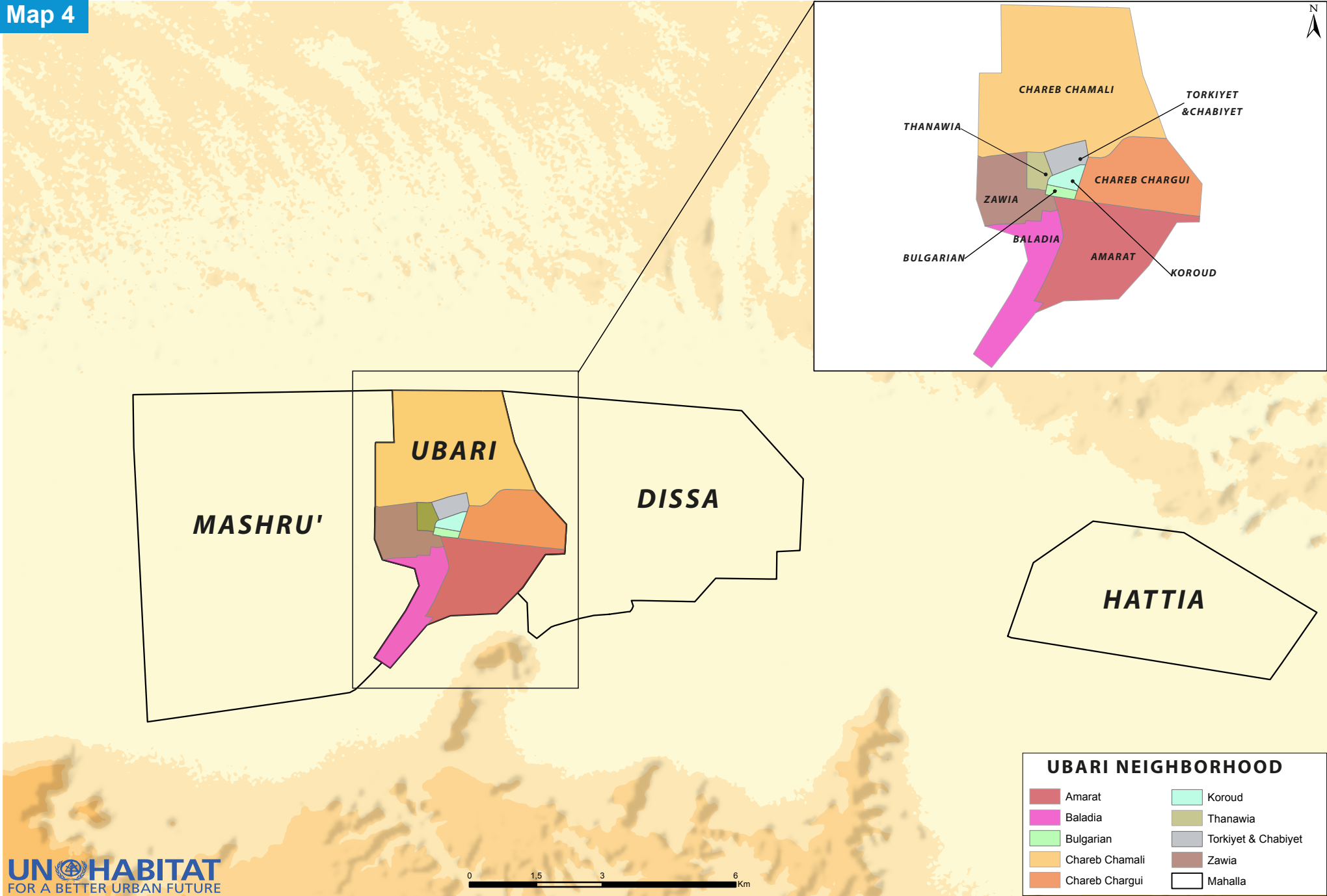
### Ubari Regional Environment

Main Cities	Gas Field
Municipality	Gas Processing Plant
Road	Oil Field
Oil Gas Pipeline	Main Airport
Great River	
Major Oil Field	
Wad Hayaat Region	

Map 3



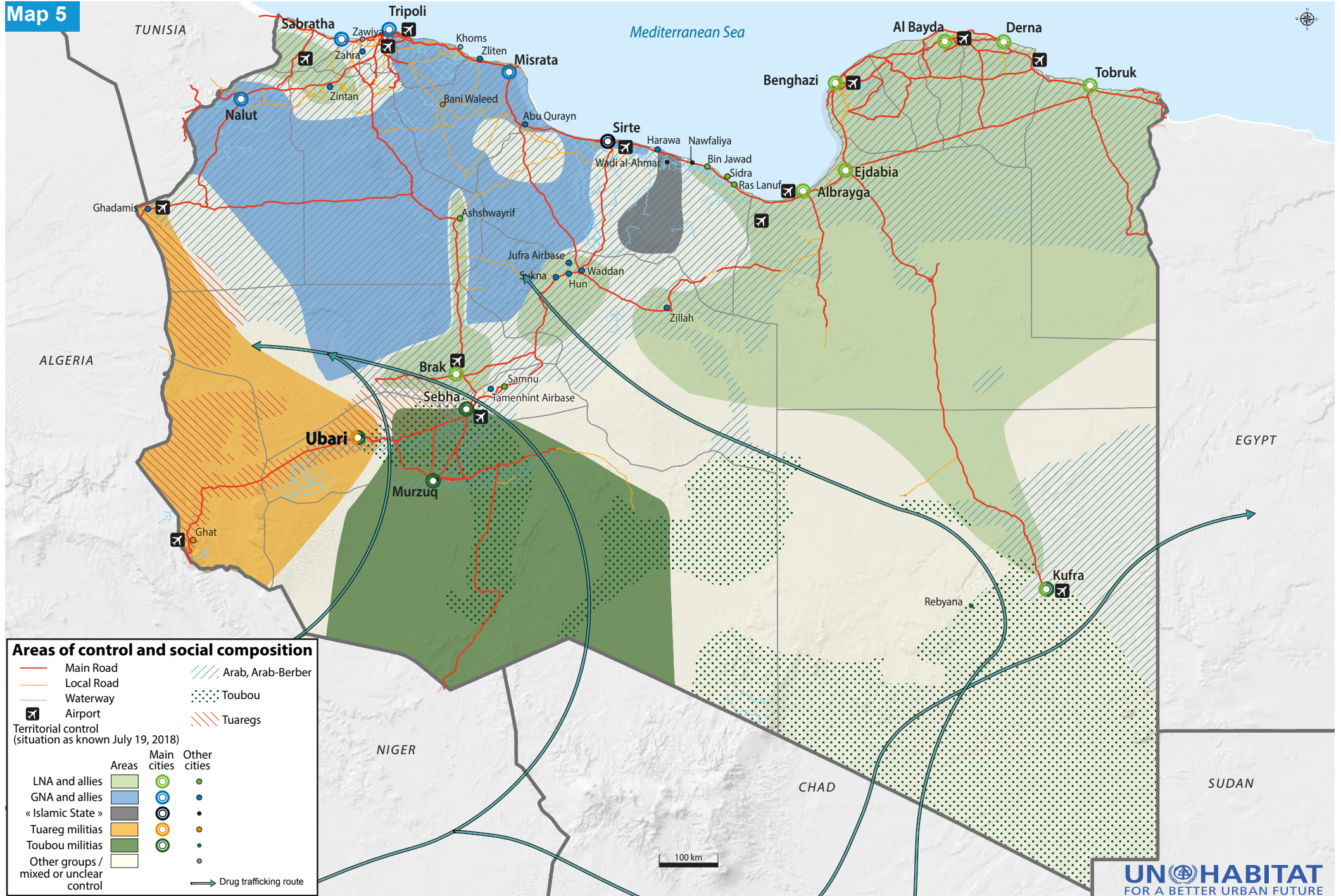
Map 4

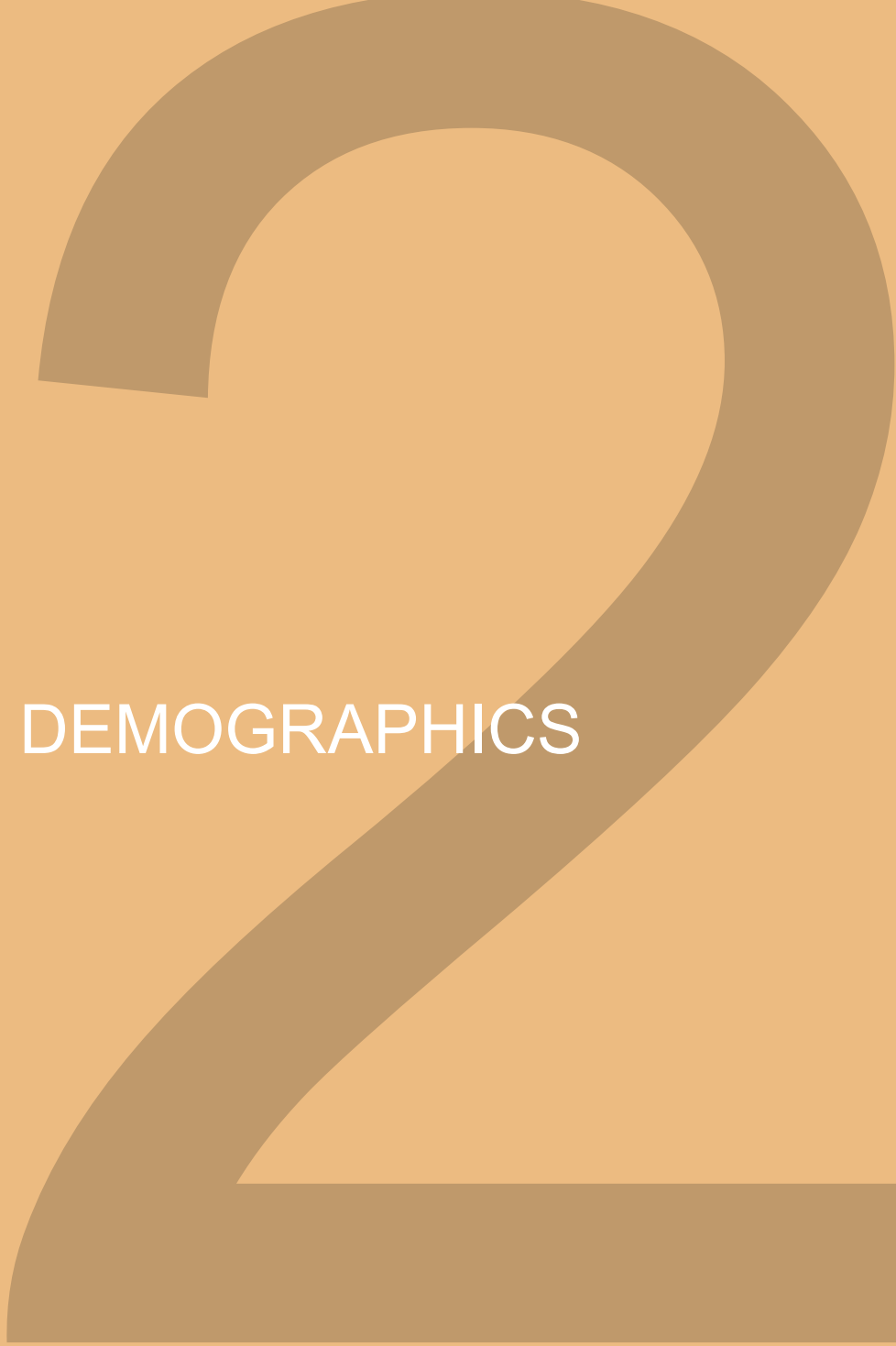


**UBARI NEIGHBORHOOD**

Amarat	Koroud
Baladia	Thanawia
Bulgarian	Torkiyet & Chabiyet
Chareb Chamali	Zawia
Chareb Chargui	Mahalla

Map 5





# DEMOGRAPHICS



## 2. DEMOGRAPHY

### POPULATION

#### *The population issue in Libya*

Libya is a very large country, three times the size of France, with a relatively small population of around 6.55<sup>13</sup> million in 2018, less than the neighboring Tunisia. The size of the population had always been a politically sensitive issue, and this sensitivity had been aggravated by the current conflict.

Since the beginning of oil production, Libya had attracted migrant workers, especially from Egypt, Sudan and other Arab countries. Its strong relations with Africa and its roots in Saharan Africa and beyond led many Africans to settle in Libya permanently or seasonally; such settlement being by nature related to the cross-border Saharan tribal life.

The eruption of 2011 “Revolution” and following civil wars led to massive displacements of population. IDPs moved from one city/region to another, because of war chaos, the raise of extremist groups taking control of major locations and as aspects of the internal fighting were rooted in the tribal, regional and ideological identities.

Otherwise, most of the migrant workers returned in the beginning of the conflict to their countries of origin, mainly through Tunisia. They are now returning gradually following the victories on the Al Qaeda and “Islamic State” extremist groups, without reaching their initial share of the population because of the still politically unstable situation.

The last population census in Libya dates to 2006. It indicated a total population of 5,657,692; among which 336,798 were non-Libyans, constituting only 6%. It is according to this census that the CBS elaborated a forecast giving the Libyan national population at 5.89 and 6.55 million respectively in 2012 and 2018. A national survey estimated the population size in 2012 at 5.36 million, with 5.19 million Libyans and (only!) 17,753 non-Libyans.

#### *The population of Ubari*

the most recent population census of Ubari *mantiqa* (Wadi Al Hayat) and municipality dates to 1995 and 2006.

In 2006, the population of Wadi Al Hayat was given composed of 13,264 households<sup>14</sup> (11,545 Libyans and 1,719 non-Libyans); with 70,711 Libyan inhabitants and 5,547 non-Libyans; totaling then 76,258 inhabitants. The ratio of non-Libyans in the population

was then of 7.3%, higher than the national average of 6.4%.

The population of Libyans in Wadi Al Hayat was only of 51,602 in 1995 census<sup>15</sup>. It was estimated at 75,904 inhabitants<sup>16</sup> in 2010 and 77,500 in 2012<sup>17</sup>. The last estimates of the BSC give the **total population in Wadi Al Hayat** at 78,631 and **87,376** respectively in 2012 and **2018**.

The figures of the census were slightly different: 12,687 HH and 76,858 people for Wadi Al Hayat. The population of the municipality of Ubari grouped in 2006 only 36% of HH and of population; thus 4,607 HH and 27,796 inhabitants. If the last estimate of BSC for Wadi Al Hayat is considered for 2018, the population of the Ubari municipality would be around 31,600 (36%). But this would be without taking into account rural-urban migration and that part of Al Ghryfah (9% of Wadi Al Hayat population) has joined the municipality to form the district of Hattia.

#### *Average size of households*

The average size of households in Wadi Al Hayat in 2006 census was of 5.75; close to the national average of 5.77. It was 6.1 for Libyans and 3.2 for non-

<sup>13</sup> BSC linear projection, excluding migrants.

<sup>14</sup> الهيئة العامة للمعلومات: النتائج النهائية للتعداد العام للسكان لسنة 2006.

<sup>15</sup> BSC : Vital Statistics, 2010.

<sup>16</sup> BSC : Statistical Book, 2012.

<sup>15</sup> أطلس الإحصاءات الحيوية، 2006

Libyans<sup>18</sup>. The HH survey of 2018 gave an average household size of 5.7 for Ubari (5.8 for the non-displaced, 7.0 for the IDPs and 5.5 for the returnees). However, it should be noted that these figures concern mostly Libyan nationals, the migrant population was little accounted for in the survey.

Ubari 2018	% BSC/UNFPA	Avg size	HH	Ind
Non-displaced	<b>58.40%</b>	5.8	8,509	49,355
IDPs	<b>3.60%</b>	7	525	3,672
Returnees	<b>38%</b>	5.5	<b>5,537</b>	30,454
Migrants	NA	NA	NA	6,340
Total	100.00%	5.7	14,571	<b>89,820</b>

A first estimation of the population of Ubari municipality can be made on this basis, taking into account that the IOM/DTMs had tracked 5,537 returnee households and 6,340 migrants<sup>19</sup>. **It leads to an estimated total population in mid-2018 of 89,820 individuals. This estimate for Ubari municipality alone would mean that the population of Wadi Al Hayat are much above the figures of BSC initial estimations. The migrant population is 7.1% of total, almost the average in pre-conflict situation.**

### UN-Habitat methodology

<sup>18</sup> BSC: Statistical book 2010.

<sup>19</sup> See population displacement and migration sections below.

UN-Habitat focus is on urban structures and functionalities. As described in the methodology, it has analyzed the development of urban structures (houses, buildings) between 2006 and 2018 using high resolution satellite imagery<sup>20</sup>. The type of structures (number of stories, etc.) and their occupation are assessed through the imagery and using ground information. And this can also lead to an approximate estimation of the population for each zone of the city. Such an activity is essential as it allows UN-Habitat to assess the urban functionalities and services in each zone, function of its urban development. Thus, this analysis was made district by district and branch by branch, independently from the influence of the changes in the municipality contours and the district layout. For what shall follow, the new contours of the municipality and the new layout in branches and districts are adopted.

The GIS analysis depicts a total of 7,298 housing units within Ubari municipality. Most of the “ground floor only” and “ground floor+1” structures were occupied, while only 86% of the “ground floor+2” are. Also because of burning during the fighting of 40 apartments, most (83%) of the “ground floor+3” structures, mainly located in Amarat quarter in the center are still non-occupied. The “ground floor+4” structures situated in CharebShargui had been less

<sup>20</sup> See section Housing below.

damaged and only 12% are not occupied. This give a total number of housing units in Ubari municipality of 7,239, corresponding to the number of households.

With an average size of households of 5.7, this gives **another estimation of the total population in Ubari municipality around 47,000**. The non-displaced would account for only 1,139 HH and 6,609 non-displaced.

Ubari 2018	% BSC/UNFPA	Avg size	HH	Ind
Non-displaced	15.7%	5.8	1,139	6,606
IDPs	6.6%	7	<b>475</b>	3,325
Returnees	76.5%	5.5	<b>5,537</b>	30,454
Migrants	NA	NA	NA	6,340
Total	98.78%	5.7	7,239	<b>46,725</b>

Besides migrants, 38% of the HH live in the center, 35% in Mashru’, 12% in Dissa and 15% in the remote Hattia. The most populated quarter in the center is CharebShamali (13%), followed by Baladia (6%), then CharebShargui (4%) and Amarat, Turkiyat and Sh’biyat and Zawia (with 3% each).

### UBARI POPULATION DISPLACEMENT

The conflict had led to a significant displacement of the population of Ubari. Equally, the municipality was receiving IDPs from other locations.

The last IOM DTM 21 in August 2018 depicted 4,080 IDPs in Wadi Al Hayat, 27,685 returnees and 8,975 IDPs who had left their municipality (*baladiya*).

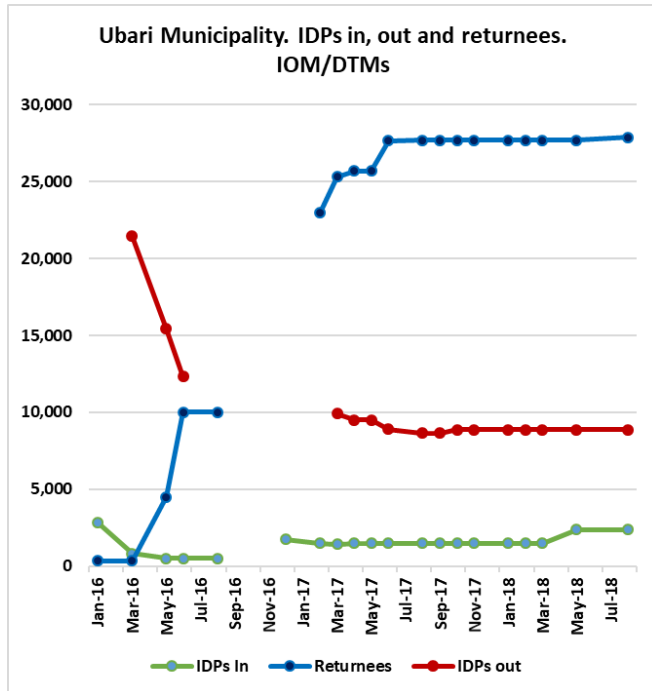
Most of the IDPs originating from Ubari municipality have left between 2011 and 2014 and they start to return in the beginning of 2016. In May 2016, all who wanted to return had done so, and there is still 8,865 reluctant to return. They are mostly in Murzuq (3,890), Tripoli (2,600) and BintBaya (1,350). Most of the returnees come back to the districts of Dissa and Hattia.

Globally, Ubari municipality received a small number of IDPs. However, there is since May 2018 a tendency of increase in the hosting of IDPs.

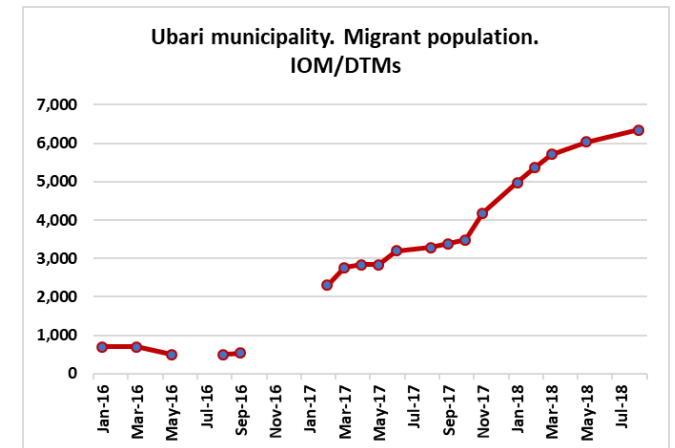
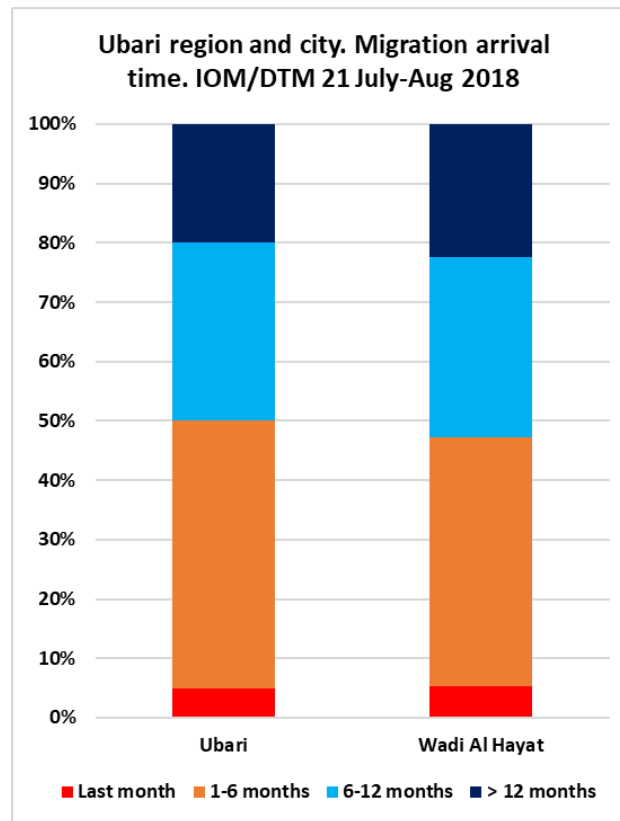
### MIGRATIONS TO UBARI

The BSC survey<sup>21</sup> of 2012 accounted for 4,550 non-Libyans in the region of Wadi Al Hayat, 6.1% of the estimated total population. In the 2006 census, they were 5,547 non-Libyans, representing 7.3%.

The IOM is tracking migrations in the Ubari region (Wadi Al Hata) in 3 locations: Ubari, Al Ghrayfah and Bin Baya (respectively at 23 and 100 km from Ubari center on the road to Sebha). The last available DTM



The IDPs in Ubari municipality originated mainly from Sebha (940), Murzuq (750) and Al Sharguiyah (685). This is while the Al Ghrayfah and BintBaya registered 277 IDPs from Ubari municipality within the region, constitution the majority of the IDPs in these locations. The 27,685 returnees were all to the municipality of Ubari. Most of these returnees came back from BintBaya (14,000), but also Al Jufra (6000) and also smaller numbers from Tripoli and Ghat.



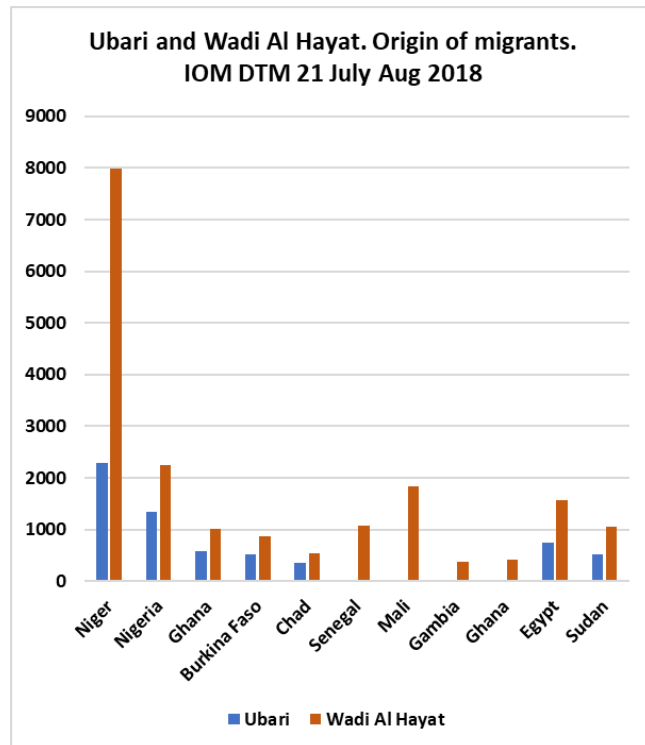
for July-August 2018 shows a total number of migrants in the region (Wadi Al Hayat) of 18,540. 6,340 only are in Ubari municipality, while Al Ghrayfah received 1,200 (distributed within Al Ghrayfah and the villages of Jarma, All Qu'airat, Brik,

<sup>21</sup> BCS: National population Survey, 2012.

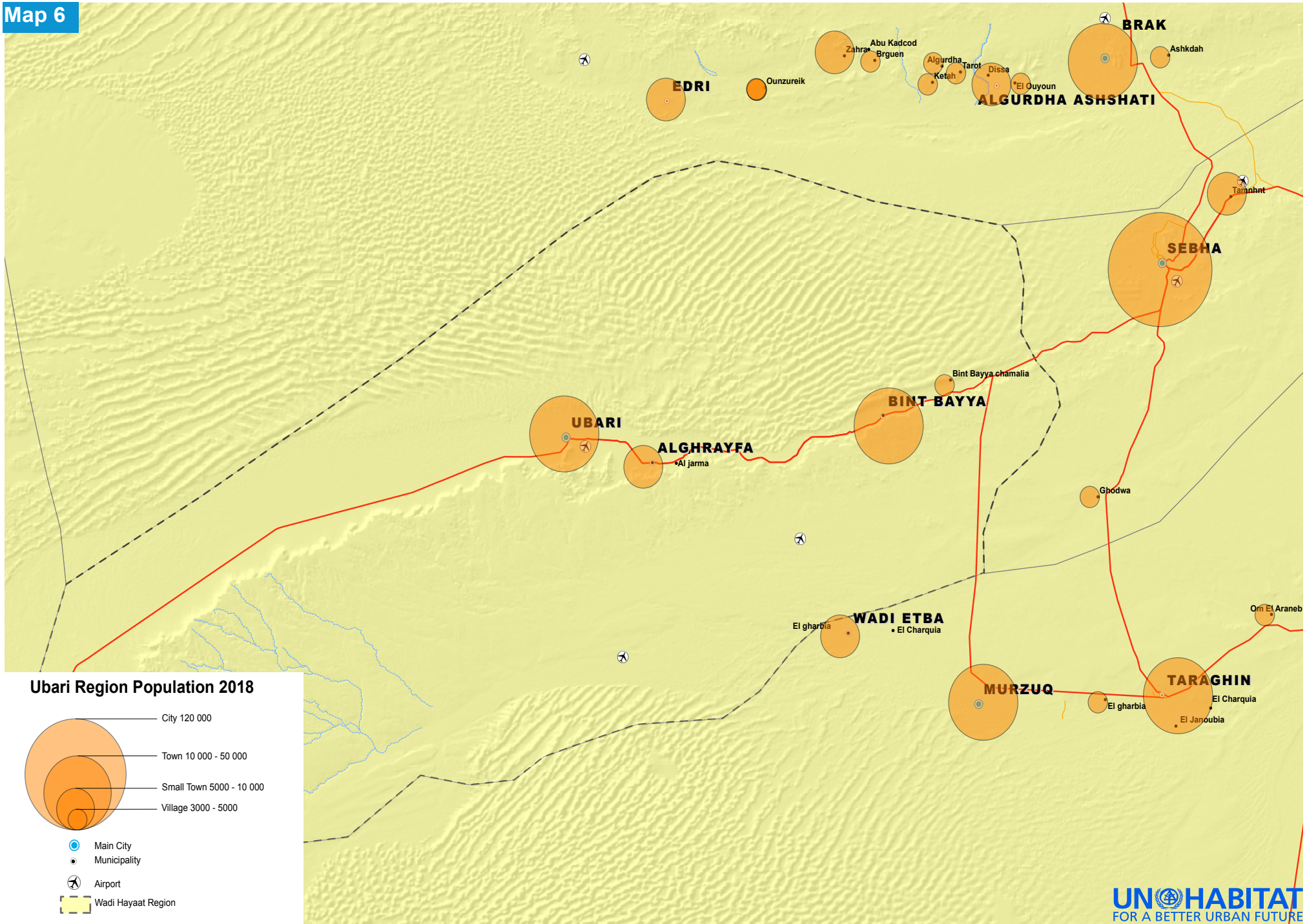
Toyota) and BintBaya 11,000; the latter alone hosting 59% of migrants.

Migrant population was limited until the end of 2016, when it accelerated then stabilized, to accelerate again around November 2017. The currently observed daily arrivals in the region are low and negative (6 arrivals for 8 departures).

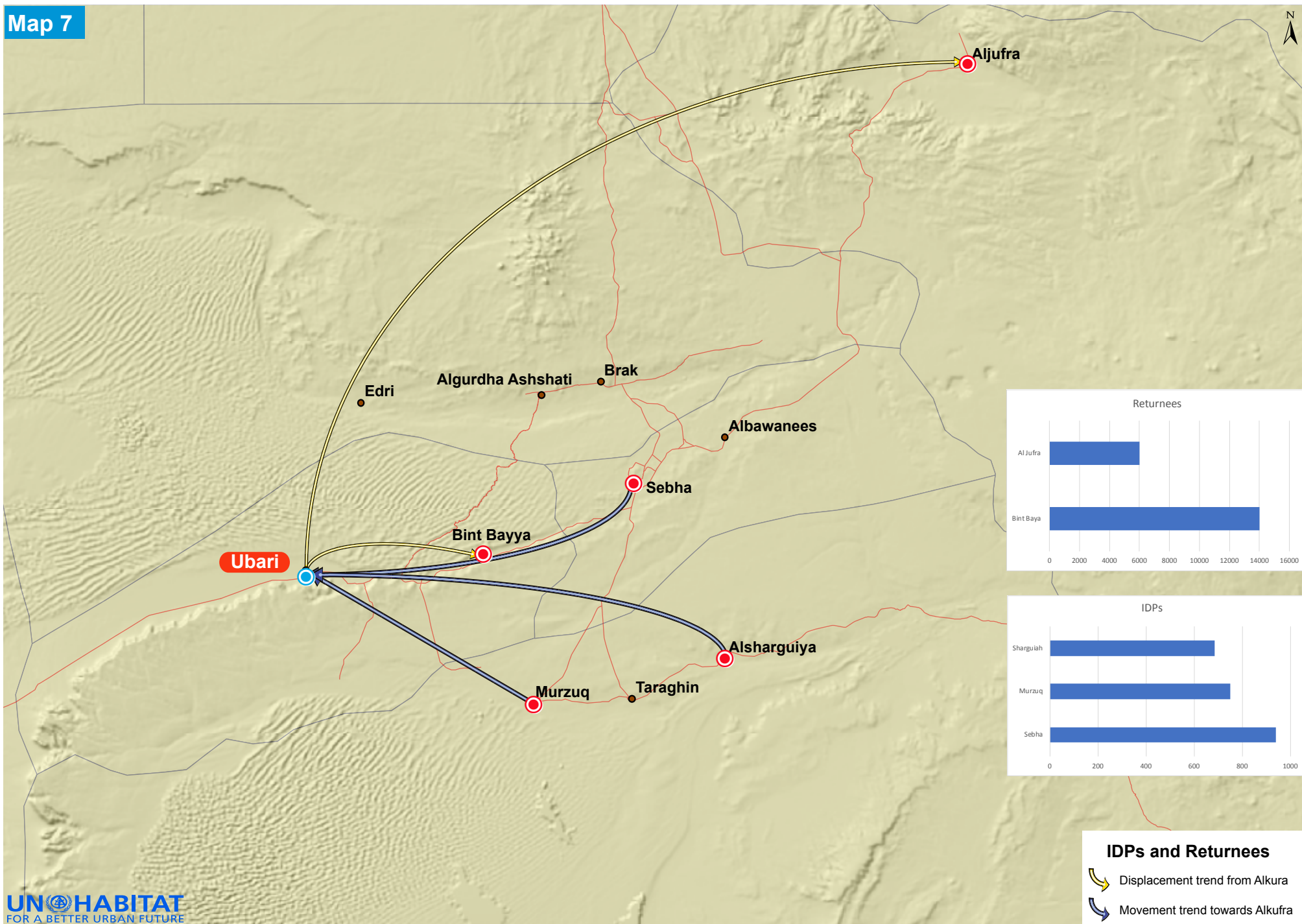
More than half of these arrivals occurred 6 months before the survey. Most of migrants come from Saharan and Sub-Saharan Africa (Niger, Nigeria and Mali being the dominant nationalities), with a 20% (Ubari) and 14% from Egypt and Sudan. Also the large majority of migrants are men.



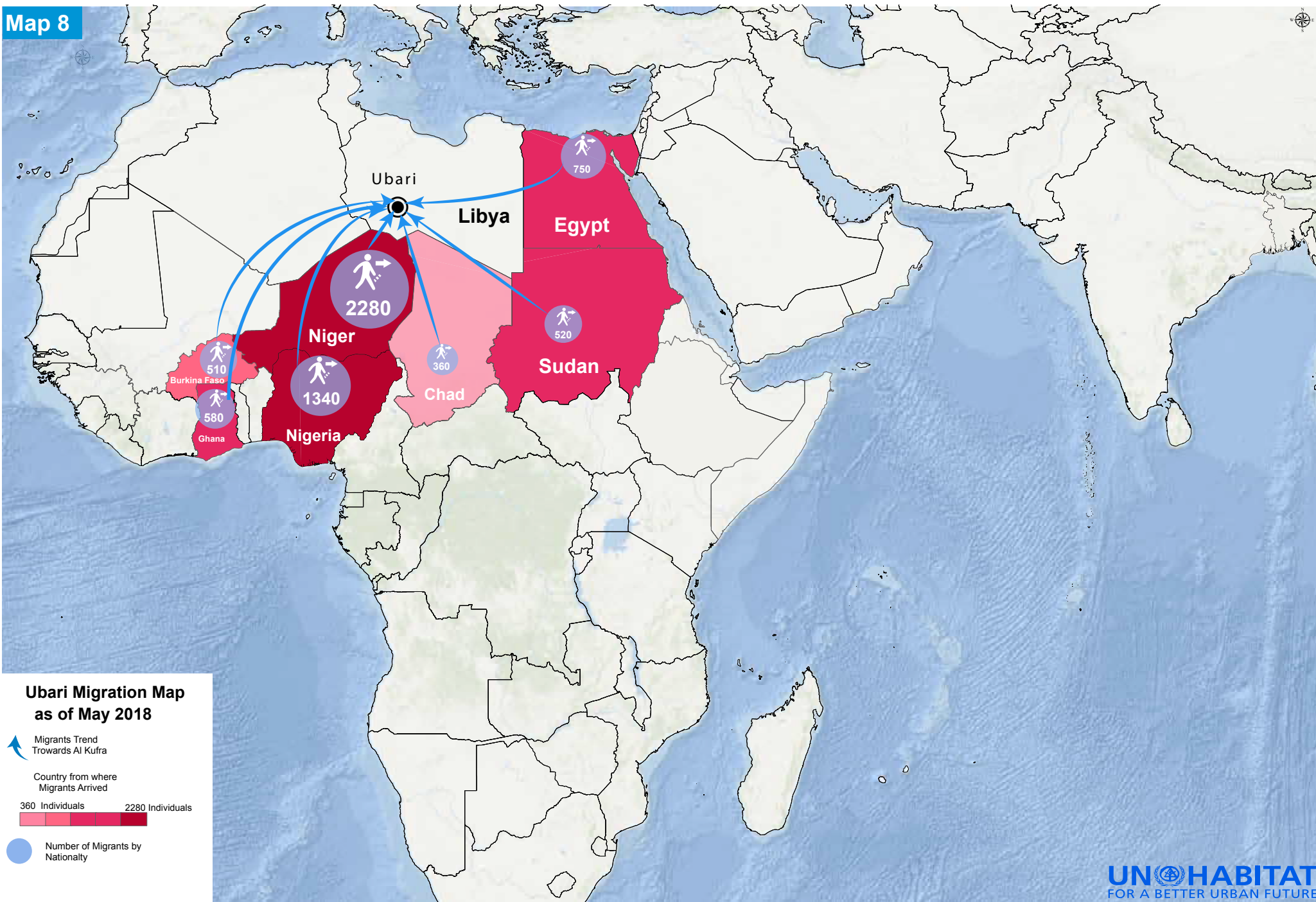
Map 6



Map 7



Map 8



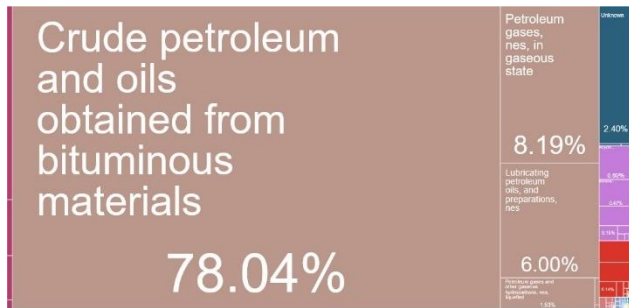
A large, dark brown, stylized number '3' is centered on the left side of the page. The number is composed of two thick, rounded strokes. The top stroke curves from the left towards the right, and the bottom stroke curves from the left towards the right, meeting the top stroke at its right end. The overall appearance is that of a bold, modern graphic element.

ECONOMY



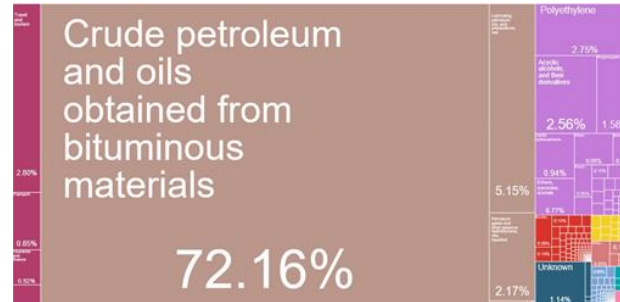
million, less than its neighboring Tunisia. Its **economy relies mostly on oil and gas production and the commercial storage and distribution on large distances of the mostly imported goods.**

The Atlas of Economic Complexity of Harvard University<sup>22</sup> shows that most of Libya exports in 2010<sup>23</sup> were made of oil, gas and derivatives, as well as a minor portion of gold and minerals.

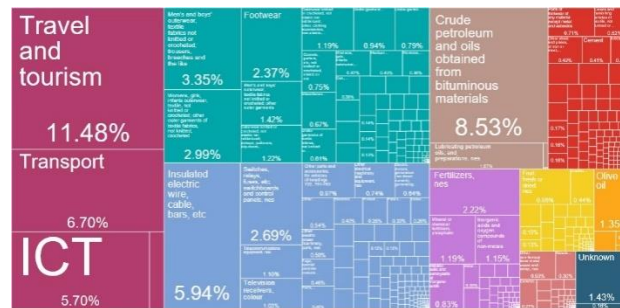


What did Libya export in 2010?

These exports are very similar to those of Saudi Arabia, with a higher share there of base petrochemical products. They are very different with the structure of the more diversified Tunisian exports: tourism, textile, electronic equipment, agricultural products, etc.

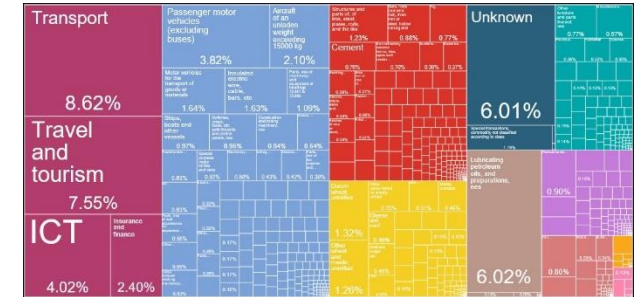


What did Saudi Arabia export in 2010?

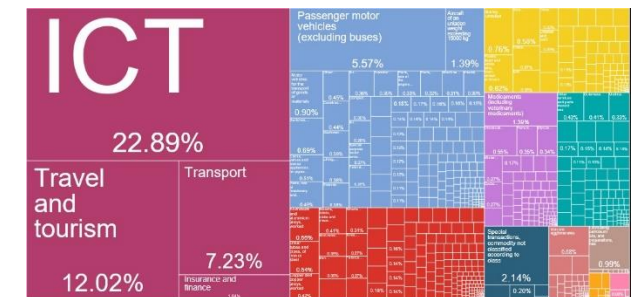


What did Tunisia export in 2010?

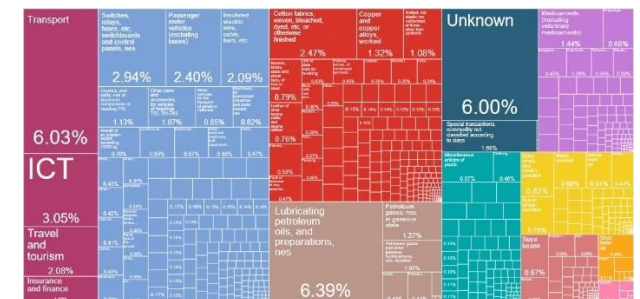
Libya imports are diversified, with a larger share of base food products, transport and travel, pharmaceuticals, than both Saudi Arabia and Tunisia. Also, the share of imported ICT (Information & Communication technology) equipment to Libya are low. Most of the goods consumed in Libya are imported.



What did Libya import in 2010?



What did Saudi Arabia import in 2010?



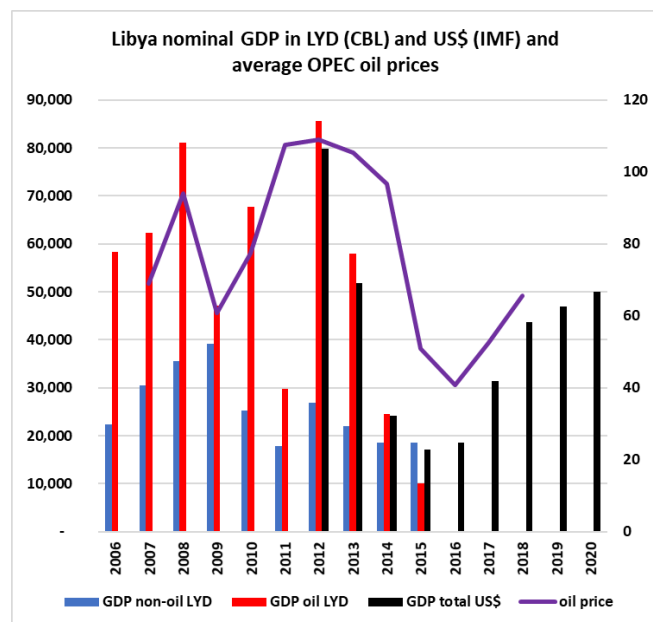
What did Tunisia import in 2010?

Due to its high oil & gas revenues, Libya GDP per capita was before 2011 higher than that of the European

<sup>22</sup> Center for International Development, Harvard Univ: Atlas of Economic Complexity; <http://atlas.cid.harvard.edu/>, 2018.

<sup>23</sup> The year 2010 was chosen on purpose for this report to side apart the impact of the conflict.

Union average and in some periods higher than that of the US. The contribution of non-oil activities was limited, at best around the third of total. And **the evolution of Libya GDP followed oil prices and was extremely sensitive to its variations, compensated using the significant accumulated assets of its sovereign fund.**



Libya economy had suffered a serious contraction in 2009, following the 2008 global crisis, the drop of oil prices<sup>24</sup> and the **remaining sanctions**<sup>25</sup>. The partial

<sup>24</sup> <https://www.statista.com/statistics/262858/change-in-opec-crude-oil-prices-since-1960/>

recovery in 2010 was overwhelmed by the 2011 contraction of 62% of the GDP following the “revolution”. According to the data of the Central Bank of Libya (CBL)<sup>26</sup>, Libya profited in 2012 from high oil prices and the return of full oil and gas production. However, the non-oil GDP did not recover even its 2009 level. The general recovery of the oil GDP is confirmed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) analysis. In 2013, oil and non-oil GDP contracted despite still high oil prices and these contractions continued severely in 2014 and 2015 with the events of the “2<sup>nd</sup> Libyan civil war”<sup>27</sup> and the major decline in oil production and prices. In 2015, the non-oil GDP had even surpassed the oil GDP and contributed to 65% of total.

A slight recovery was estimated by the IMF<sup>28</sup> in 2016m that shall accelerate in 2017 and 2018 with the new increase in oil prices and the gradual retrieval of production. This recovery would continue in the following years at a moderate paste. However, the

<sup>25</sup> IMF Article IV Consultation Libya 2013 (the last released); Bureau of Statistics & Census: Statistical Book 2010.

<sup>26</sup> <https://cbl.gov.ly/en/annual-reports/>

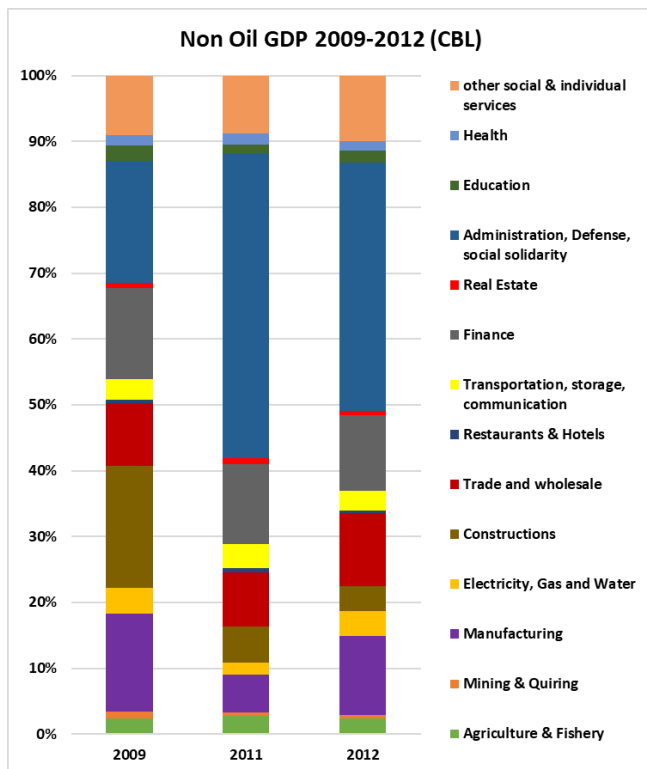
<sup>27</sup> Last published data by the CBL are those of 2014. Data of 2015 were reported in the economic review of the university of Sirte. حسين فرج الحويك: ضرورات ومتطلبات التنوع الهيكلي في الاقتصاد الليبي في ظل الأزمة النفطية الراهنة؛ مجلة الدراسات الاقتصادية، جامعة سرت، يونيو 2018.

<sup>28</sup> IMF estimates of Libya GDP are available from <https://www.statista.com/statistics/455600/gross-domestic-product-gdp-in-libya/>

impact of the fighting in Benghazi, Sirte and other locations still need to be properly assessed, as well as the impact of the current instability on oil and gas production and “legal” exports.

According to the CBL, the oil production of the country dropped significantly from its pre-event level of around 1.6 million barrels per day (bpd) and almost stopped during parts of the year 2011. The production recovered to 1.4 million bpd during 2012 and 2013, but the 2<sup>nd</sup> civil war led to lower 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 analysis of the structure of the non-oil GDP<sup>29</sup>, as published by the CBL, shows that in 2009 the largest



contributions were made by construction and administration. The share of administration became overwhelming (46%) in 2011 with the “revolution”. The recovery of 2012 did not diminish significantly this contribution of the administration in the GDP (37.6%).

<sup>29</sup> CBL figures, <https://cbl.gov.ly/en/economic-bulletin/>, last available details for 2012.

The construction sector contracted greatly to fifth of its contribution in 2009 and constituted in 2012 only 3.9% instead of 18.5% in 2009. Trade had maintained and grew significantly, as well as the other social and individual services. And it is worth noting that agriculture and manufacturing had retrieved in 2012 their levels of 2009.

### Financial situation and inflation

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 and to the disruption of both international and internal trade. The official rate had been around 1US\$ = 1.35 LYD in the last year<sup>30</sup>, but the black-market rate stands at around 1US\$ = 7.0 LYD<sup>31</sup>. This is while most of the goods consumed by Libyans are imported, and

<sup>30</sup> Currencyconverter.com

<sup>31</sup> <https://www.libyaakhbar.com/business-news/680672.html>

that traders rely on black-market rate for importation.

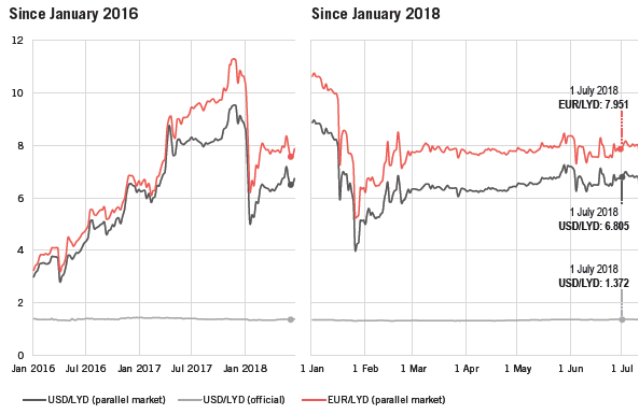


Official exchange rate US\$/LD; 10 years, Source: xe.com

The situation is further complicated by the fact that the - although divided - Central Bank had limited the possibilities of cash withdrawal for the population<sup>32</sup>. For a country where most of the population have bank accounts, the prices of goods increase significantly if credit cards are used for payment (around +20% but not always accepted) or checks (from +30% up to 100%). The Central Bank is divided between that in Tripoli and the one in Benghazi, printing limited quantities of banknotes respectively in the UK and

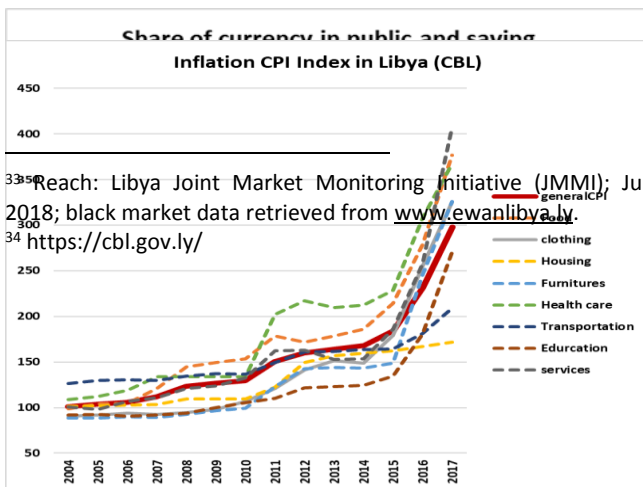
<sup>32</sup><https://meemmagazine.net/2018/02/26/%D8%A3%D8%B2%D9%85%D8%A9-%D8%A7%D9%84%D8%B3%D9%8A%D9%88%D9%84%D8%A9-%D9%81%D9%8A-%D9%84%D9%8A%D8%A8%D9%8A%D8%A7-%D8%B7%D9%88%D8%A7%D8%A8%D9%8A%D8%B1-%D8%A3%D9%85%D8%A7%D9%85-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85%D8%B5/>

Russia. Each sides of the country starts not to accept the banknotes of the other sides, perturbing greatly the trade flows between them. The divide within the CBL could generate serious concerns for the trade in the country, which is a major activity.



Official and black-market exchange rates US\$/LD; Source Reach<sup>33</sup>

The limitation on cash withdrawal is linked to the collapse of the share of time and saving deposits (including in foreign currencies) in the banks. The share of currency with public in the monetary mass (M2) has overpassed 25% since 2014<sup>34</sup>.



Reach: Libya Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI); July 2018; black market data retrieved from [www.ewanlibya.ly](http://www.ewanlibya.ly).

<sup>34</sup> <https://cbl.gov.ly/>

Thus, inflation<sup>35</sup> is on the rise and accelerating. The general CPI index rose from 2.4% in 2014 to 9.8% in 2015, then 25.9% in 2016 and 28.5% in 2017. Almost all goods participate to this raise in inflation, except housing and to some degree transportation. It is also worth noting that inflation pressures on health items and services developed alone since 2011, reflecting problems in the procurement of medicines. These pressures were much higher than for other items with the distribution of trade and markets.

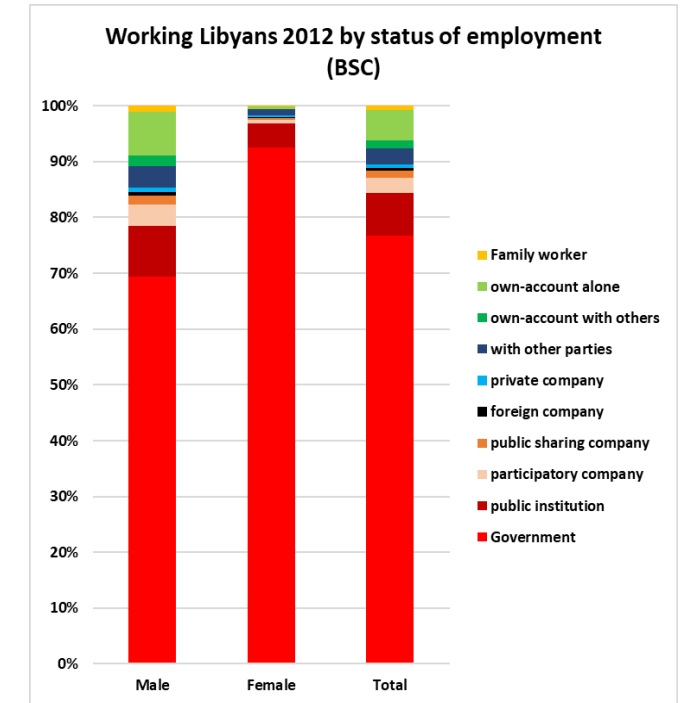
### Labor and employment in Libya

The International Labor Organization (ILO)<sup>36</sup> estimates the total labor force of Libya in 2010 at 2.38 million (including foreign workers). The estimate gives a similar figure of 2.40 million for 2017, considering the departure of foreign workers and the Libyan newcomers. 1.93 million were estimated employed in 2010 (12% aged 15-25) and 1.97 in 2017 (with the share of 15-25 dropping to 9.8%), with thus a general unemployment rate of 19%, growing. In 2010, women constituted 25% of the work force and 24.7% of employment (dropping to 21.7% in 2017). **The ILO estimate shows that youth (15-24 years old)**

<sup>35</sup> <https://cbl.gov.ly/>

<sup>36</sup> <http://www.ilo.org/ilostat/>

employment dropped by 18% between 2010 and



2017 and by 25% for young women.

The last labor force survey (LFS) performed by the BSC was in 2012<sup>37</sup>; replaced since by partial results of MSNAs. The LFS of 2012 gave a total labor force of 1.88 million (mostly Libyans as a large part of non-Libyans migrated abroad) with 34.3% of women. The employed totaled 1.52 million with 31.8% of women.

<sup>37</sup> Bureau of Statistics & Census: Statistical Book, 2012.

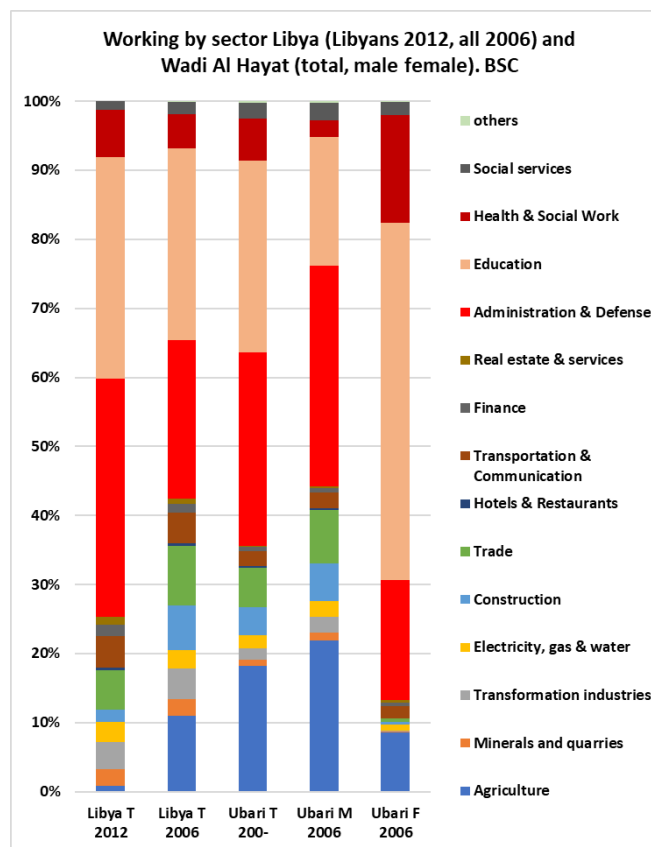
Employment to population ratio was given at 38.7% and the unemployment at 19.0%. 69% of men and 93% of women were overwhelmingly working in government civil services, with respectively another 9% and 4% in public institutions. Wage workers outside public sector barely reached 5.2% for men and 1.5% for 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. 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 relatively 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) 74,719<sup>38</sup> (46.7% foreigners). In 2012, the LFS 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

<sup>38</sup> 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.

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 agricultural projects and 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.**

## Labor and employment in Ubari

2012 Libyan official statistics<sup>39</sup> accounted for a total population in age of work in Wadi Al Hayat of 54,700 and a total Libyan nationals labor force of 32,800; thus, with the **highest participation rate in the country** (60.0%; 65.2% for males and 54.3% for females). **43 % of the work force were females**, a ratio much higher than the national average of 34.4%.

The Libyans employed in Benghazi accounted for a total of 27,000; 40% of which were women. This led to an employment rate of 49%; 56% for men and 41% for women, both above national averages of respectively 15.9% and 25.1%.

The comparison of employment by sector between this 2012 survey<sup>40</sup> and the census of 2006 lead to the significant observations.

**Wadi Al Hayat had in 2006 almost twice the share (18.2%) of those working in agriculture & fishery than Libya average (11%).** This activity involves mainly men. The smaller share of those working in agriculture in Libya in 2012 (0.8%) is due to security conditions

<sup>39</sup> Bureau of Statistics & Census: Statistical Book, 2012. These statistics did not include foreign workers.

<sup>40</sup>No details are given for this LFS city by city or region by region.

and to that a 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of those were foreigner, who migrated abroad following the revolt.

The share of those working in minerals and quarries in Wadi Al Hayatin 2006 was 0.9%, less than the national average of 2.4%. 2012 survey gave the same share for Libyans at the national level. The population of Wadi Al Hayat seems then not involved in the oil and gas production in the nearby.

1.7% of Wadi Al Hayatworkers were in 2006 in manufacturing, well below the national level of 4.5%. 1.9% worked in water and electricity in Wadi Al Hayat, comparatively to a national average of 2.7% in 2006 and 2.9% in 2012. 4.0% worked in construction, mainly men, less than the national average of 6.4% which slowed to 1.8% in 2012 reflecting the importance of foreign workers in this sector (2/3<sup>rd</sup>).

**5.7% worked in trade in 2006 in Wadi Al Hayat, showing the weakness of the city as a trade hub,** while the national average was 8.6% in 2006 decreasing to 5.6% in 2012. Transportation occupied a share of 2.2% in Wadi Al Hayat in 2006, with 4.4% in national average in 2006 and 2012. This also show also**the weakness of Wadi Al Hayat for logistics activities.**

Also, Wadi Al Hayat had in 2006 a **higher share of those working in public administrations(27.9%)** than Libya average (22.9%). In Wadi Al Hayat, **17.4% of women used to work in public administrations**

comparatively to 31.9% of men. The 2012 survey on Libyans gave 34.6% in such employment.

Another 27.9% worked **in education in 2006 in Wadi Al Hayat (18.7% of men and 51.9% of women)**. The national average was 27.8% increasing to 32.0% in 2012. The **health sector** share was in 2006 of 6.1% for Wadi Al Hayat (2.5% for men and **15.6% for women**). In comparison, the national averages were 4.9% in 2006 and 6.8% in 2012; what shows the importance of this sector in Wadi Al Hayat.

Wadi Al Hayat is then characterized by its important agricultural sector by its role as an administrative hub for different public services, including education and health. However, it is expected that agriculture had suffered greatly from the conflict, as well as the public services with the damages inferred on Ubari center.

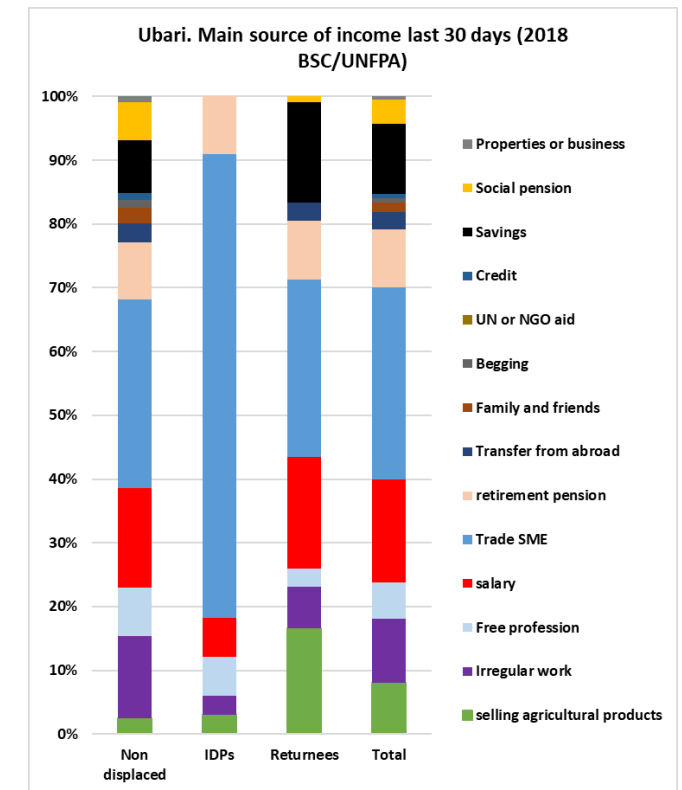
### The present economic situation of Ubari population

The HH survey<sup>41</sup> conducted by the BSC and UNFPA early 2018 allows to capture some economic characteristics concerning the situation of the population of Ubari. The survey distributes the population between those non-displaced (assessed

<sup>41</sup> The results of the survey are assumed applicable to the total population of Ubari, while significant differences exist between the different districts.

58.4% of population), those IDPs (3.6%, from inside or outside the city) and those returnees (38.0 %); the non-displaced being the largest majority.

Salaries constituted for all categories a small share of sources of income (16.1%), retirement pensions 9.1% and social pensions another 3.8%; thus, if all salaries are from government, **only 29% of households depend in their revenues on government**(only 15.2% for IDPs). **This is a much lower share than in Sirte or Benghazi, where such dependency was only**



respectively of 60 and 80%<sup>42</sup>.

8% of HH have their main income from agriculture (17% of returnees). 6% of HH have it from free professions (low comparatively to Sirte and Benghazi). This is while **30% of HH have their main income from trade SMEs<sup>43</sup>, despite the weak (formal!) commercial activity of Ubari. 10% from irregular work (much more than Sirte and Ubari) and 21% from properties or other sources (including 11% from their savings).** This indicates deteriorated living conditions in the Ubari.

And it is worth noting that no HH indicates that its main income is from UN or NGO aid. This suggests that This means that the population in need receive no assistance.

The major challenges facing household income were related to the late or non-payment of salaries (68%), to the high prices of food items (67% but more than 80% for the non-displaced and the IDPs) and of the non-food items (42%). The lack of job opportunities and the low salaries were also highlighted. The effect of the accelerating inflation that is eroding the purchasing power of the population in Ubari, much more than in the towns of the North.

With the limitation of cash withdrawals by LibyaCentral Bank to curb inflation, the HHsurvey indicates that 77% of HH have limited or no access to liquidity. 50% of HH cannot withdraw more than 300 LYD (US\$ 227 at official rate and US\$ 43 at black market rate)<sup>44</sup> per month; and this is the case for more than 72% of the non-displaced who seem to be in the most delicate situation. This is while the survey indicates that 92% of HH uses the banks for financial services.

In any way, **the cash limits above were much below the monthly (MEB) for a typical Ubari HH, assessed by the CMMWG at 958 LYD in August 2018<sup>45</sup> (i.e. US\$ 708 at official rate and US\$ 137 at black market rate); one of the highest in the country, much higher than the cities of the North and most of that of the South of Libya (except Ghat and Algatroun). In addition, the MEB had been measured increasing +10.3% since May 2018.**

Ubari HH use cash much less than the Northern cities of Benghazi and Sirte, while not having access to credit card

payments. Checks and bank transfers are the most used method of payment, what introduces additional costs. And it is worth noting that IDPs uses mostly bank transfers for buying their goods. This is while only 6% of IDP HH express concerns on the accessibility of the formal banking system and only 9% use informal financial services. The non-displaced and the returnees HH have more concerns (45% and 42% respectively) on the banking challenges, while more than 90% are using the banks.

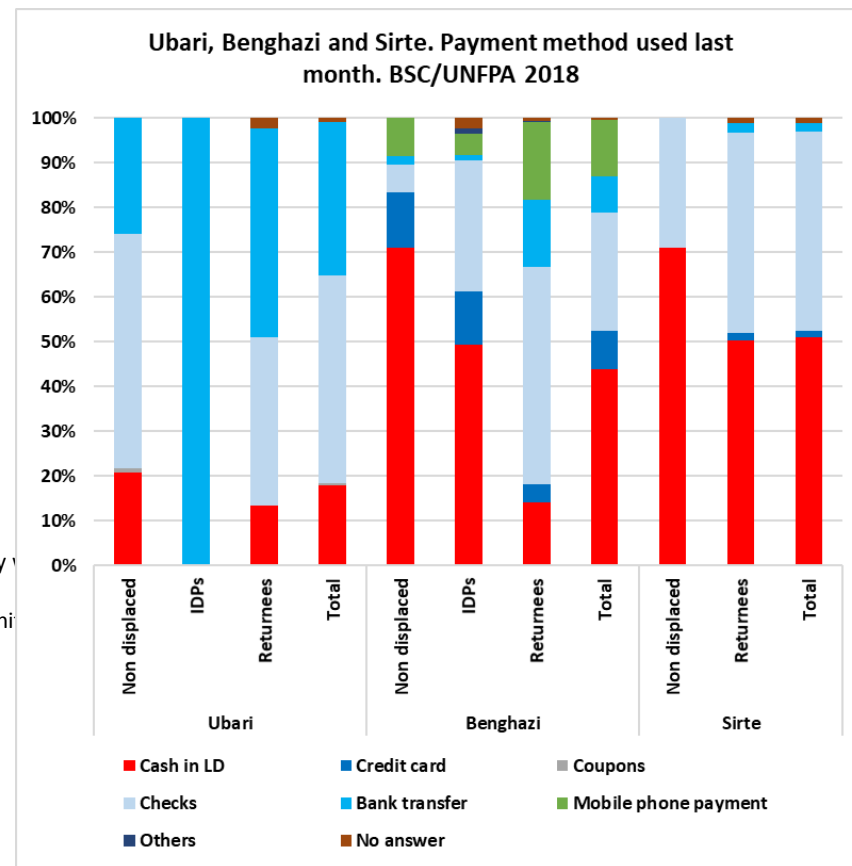
**There is clearly a challenge in cash availability in Ubari. However, the situation of the banking system**

<sup>42</sup>UN-Habitat:Sirte RCPMS, June 2018. Un-Habitat : Benghazi RCPMS, October 2018.

<sup>43</sup>Compare with 2006 census and 2012 LFS.

<sup>44</sup> Although this is a very low amount for a country per capita.

<sup>45</sup>Reach: Libya Joint Marketing Monitoring Ini August 1-8, 2018.



### needs further investigation.

5 bank branches (National Commercial Bank, the Jumhouria Bank, North Africa Bank, The Agriculture Bank and the Saving Bank) and 2 insurance companies are located in Ubari. Most of which underwent theft and vandalism but are still operative. The bank branch of the Saving Bank is not operating<sup>46</sup>.

In addition, the HH assessment addresses coping strategies. 13% of HH indicate that they had to sell their home assets (21% for women), while only 4% spent their savings, 4% bought food items by credit, 3% reduced their non-food spending. Less than 1% had to sell their production assets or changed its residency to reduce expenses. However, 23% of HH mentioned that a member of family had to take an action to compensate financial shortage (6% only for IDPs).

Finally, 3.8% of HH appear poor and another 6.4% below border line among food consumption groups. The shares are lower for IDPs (!). When the head of the family is a woman, only 1% are assessed poor while 10% below border line (!).

## Ubari Market Assessment

Reach produced last year a market system assessment<sup>47</sup> performed by the Libya Cash & Markets Working Group (CMWG)<sup>48</sup> in Tripoli, Benghazi and Sebha. It concluded that *“on the whole, consumers (including refugees and migrants) in Tripoli, Benghazi and Sebha have physical access to markets, with temporary access issues related to insecurity affecting smaller segments of the population as conflict peaks. The lack of access to cash is a major access issue that hinders consumers from acquiring basic commodities in quantities required to meet basic needs”*. The *“different population groups—non-displaced, internally displaced (IDPs), migrants and refugees—interact with markets in similar ways”*; *“however, some access limitations were found, especially for non-Libyans (migrants and refugees) who are not eligible to access food subsidies and free insulin from the local authorities”*. The *“assessed supply chains are functional and have the capacity to meet demand from consumers in Libya”*. ***“The overall functionality of the supply chains has not been affected by the lack of cash. The liquidity crisis is felt on the demand side: Consumers cannot access cash at the required***

<sup>47</sup> Reach: Market Systems in Libya; Assessment of the Wheat Flour, Insulin, Tomato and Sopa Supply Chain; October 2017.

<sup>48</sup> The Libya Cash & Markets Working Group (CMWG) was created in 2016 to analyse the impact of the ongoing conflict on markets in Libya and guide the implementation of humanitarian cash and voucher interventions within those markets.

*amounts and therefore struggle to purchase key household goods”*.

This Key Informant’s based research mentioned that Price Stability Fund (PSF), in charge of providing subsidized goods<sup>49</sup> to the population, is disrupted in Sebha. Ubari is expected to be in the same situation. The Medical Supply Organization (MSO), providing freely medicines at the local public health centers experience similar disruptions, because of its lack of hard currencies.

This research mentions also six major wheat flour farms in the South. One is located in Ubari. This is in addition to small family farms. A wheat flour factory is located in Ubari. The nearby of the city is also known for the production of tomatoes

In August 2018<sup>50</sup>, base food items were 38% more expensive in Ubari than in Sebha, but they were 9% cheaper than in Murzuq and 10% than in Ghat. Even the wheat flour produced in Ubari was cheaper in Sebha. Only items like chickpeas and beans were cheaper in Ubari. Non-food items were also 25% more expensive in Ubari than in Sebha, but their prices in Murzuq and Ghat were also lower (by 32% and 17%). These price differentials suggest high “transaction

<sup>46</sup> Ground information from municipality.

<sup>49</sup> Such as oil, sugar, tomato paste, wheat flour (irregular) and tea.

<sup>50</sup> Reach: JMMI dataset, August 2018.



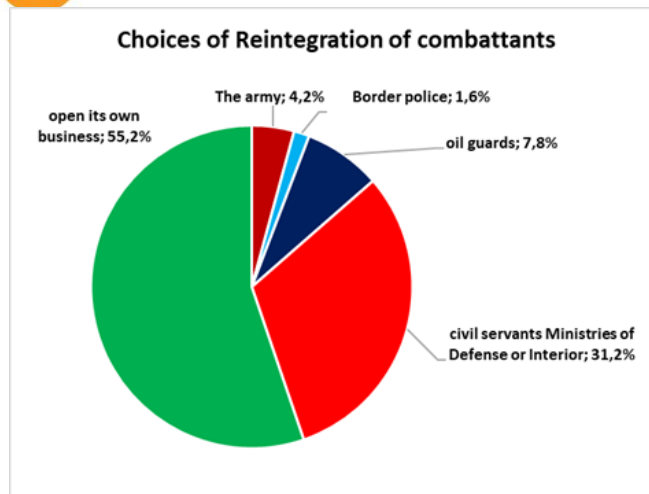
costs” between the cities due to insecurity and the disruption of government subsidies (see maps xxx).

The trade flow is coming from the North, from Misrata or Tripoli, passing by Brak and Sebha. This trade flow is influenced not only by local security conditions -in Ubari or Sebha recently -, but also by the competition between wholesale traders in the country. Some aspects of this competition contribute to the “war economy”. This is in addition to the different smuggling activities, in particular the “run for gold” in the South of the country recently (see map yy).

### 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)<sup>51</sup> estimated in 2005 the number of combatants at more than 300,000; i.e. more than 1/3 of all males aged 15-29 or more than 2/3<sup>rd</sup> of the work force of the same age.

Within its programs, LRPD 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<sup>52</sup>. The choices for reintegration of the screened combatants were astonishing. 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 is unclear.

It is worth noting that many of those who opened businesses have in fact profited from availability of

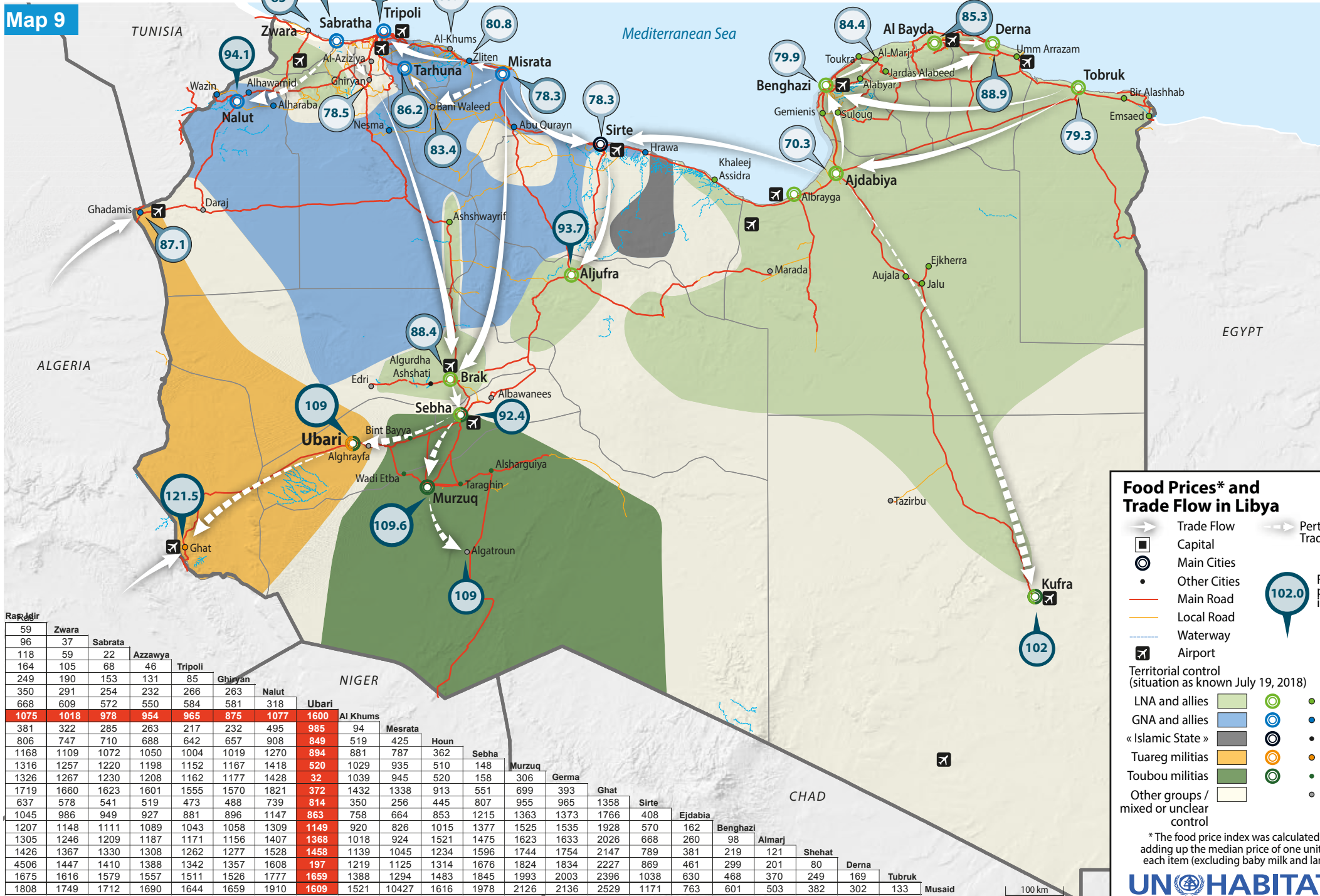
hard currencies at the official rate, that they use to resell with profit to wholesale importing traders.

**In Ubari, 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. This question is more complex in the South of the country, with the localization of most of the base resources of the country (oil, water, gold), with the porosity of borders with neighboring countries and with the complex identities of the society and the claims for citizenship and rights.**

<sup>51</sup> LRPD: From Conflict to State Building, Progress Report 2011-2015; <https://lprd.gov.ly/>.

<sup>52</sup> 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 (!).

Map 9



Ras al-Jadir	Zwara	Sabrata	Azzawya	Tripoli	Gharyan	Nalut	Ubari	Al Khums	Mesrata	Houn	Sebha	Murzuq	Germa	Ghat	Sirte	Ejdabia	Benghazi	Almarj	Shehat	Derna	Tubruk	Musaid	
59							1600	94															
96	37						985		425														
118	59	22					849	519	787	362													
164	105	68	46				894	881	1234	1373	1766												
249	190	153	131	85			520	1029	935	510	148												
350	291	254	232	266			32	1039	945	520	158												
668	609	572	550	584	581		372	1432	1338	913	551												
1075	1018	978	954	965	875	1077	814	350	256	445	807	955	965	1358									
381	322	285	263	217	232	495	863	758	664	853	1215	1363	1373	1766									
806	747	710	688	642	657	908	1149	920	826	1015	1377	1525	1535	1928	570								
1168	1109	1072	1050	1004	1019	1270	1368	1018	924	1521	1475	1623	1633	2026	668	260	98						
1316	1257	1220	1198	1152	1167	1418	1458	1139	1045	1234	1596	1744	1754	2147	789	381	219	121					
1326	1267	1230	1208	1162	1177	1428	197	1219	1125	1314	1676	1824	1834	2227	869	461	299	201	80				
1719	1660	1623	1601	1555	1570	1828	1659	1388	1294	1483	1845	1993	2003	2396	1038	630	468	370	249	169			
637	578	541	519	473	488	739	1609	1521	10427	1616	1978	2126	2136	2529	1171	763	601	503	382	302	133		
1045	986	949	927	881	896	1147																	
1207	1148	1111	1089	1043	1058	1309																	
1305	1246	1209	1187	1171	1156	1407																	
1426	1367	1330	1308	1262	1277	1528																	
4506	1447	1410	1388	1342	1357	1608																	
1675	1616	1579	1557	1511	1526	1777																	
1808	1749	1712	1690	1644	1659	1910																	

### Food Prices\* and Trade Flow in Libya

- Trade Flow (solid arrow)
- Perturbed Trade Flow (dashed arrow)
- Capital (square with cross)
- Main Cities (circle with dot)
- Other Cities (dot)
- Main Road (thick red line)
- Local Road (thin red line)
- Waterway (blue line)
- Airport (square with airplane)

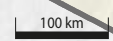
Territorial control (situation as known July 19, 2018)

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

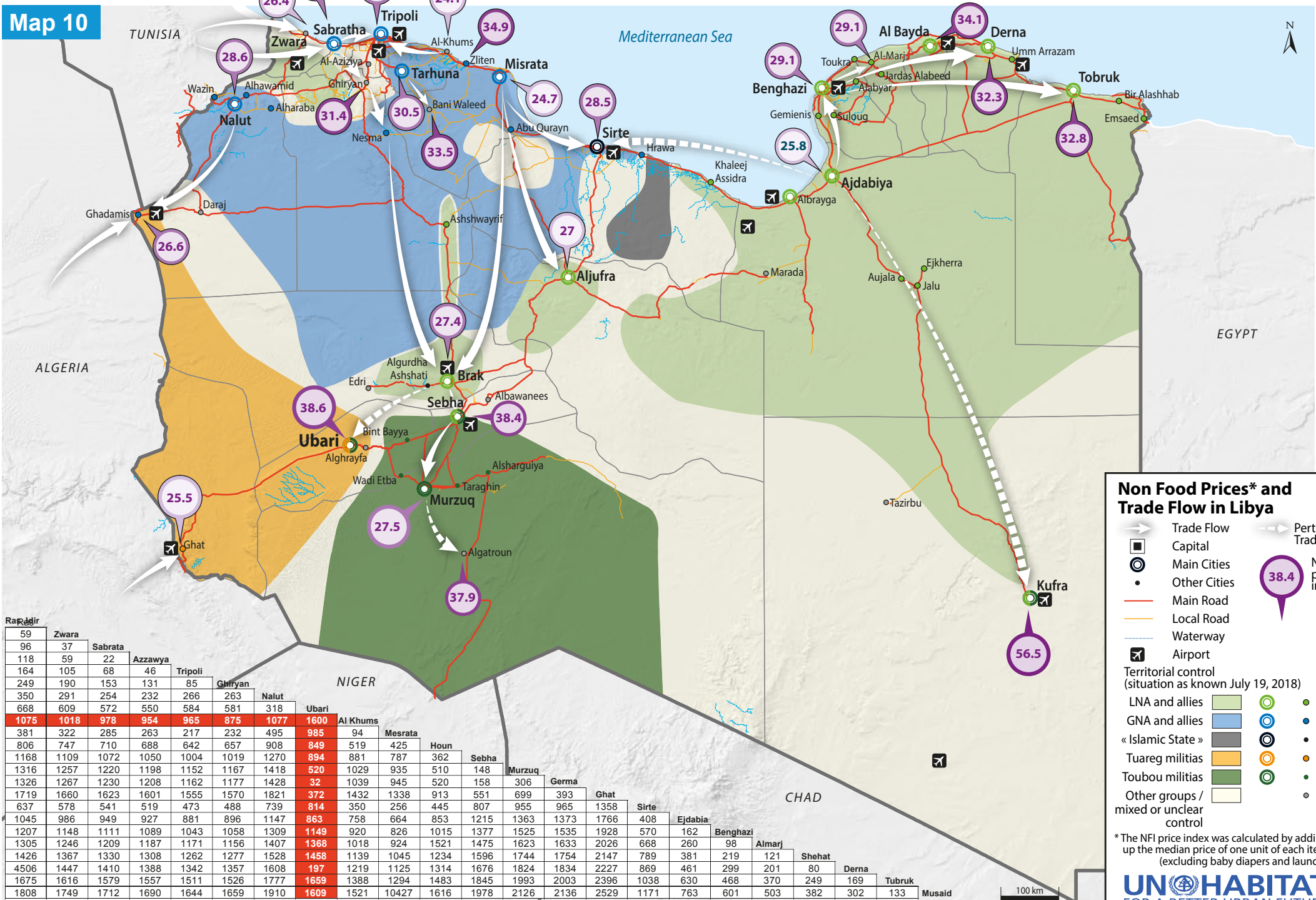
\*The food price index was calculated by adding up the median price of one unit of each item (excluding baby milk and lamb)

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Distance Chart: intercity road distances in kilometres.



Map 10



Ras al-Jdir	Zwara	Sabrata	Azzawya	Tripoli	Gharyan	Nalut	Ubari	Al Khums	Mesrata	Houn	Sebha	Murzuq	Germa	Ghat	Sirte	Ejdabia	Benghazi	Almarj	Shehat	Derna	Tubruk	Musaid
59																						
96	37																					
118	59	22																				
164	105	68	46																			
249	190	153	131	85																		
350	291	254	232	266	263																	
668	609	572	550	584	581	318																
<b>1075</b>	<b>1018</b>	<b>978</b>	<b>954</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>875</b>	<b>1077</b>	<b>1600</b>															
381	322	285	263	217	232	495	<b>985</b>	94														
806	747	710	688	642	657	908	<b>849</b>	519	425													
1168	1109	1072	1050	1004	1019	1270	<b>894</b>	881	787	362												
1316	1257	1220	1198	1152	1167	1418	<b>520</b>	1029	935	510	148											
1326	1267	1230	1208	1162	1177	1428	<b>32</b>	1039	945	520	158	306										
1719	1660	1623	1601	1555	1570	1821	<b>372</b>	1432	1338	913	551	699	393									
637	578	541	519	473	488	739	<b>814</b>	350	256	445	807	955	965	1358								
1045	986	949	927	881	896	1147	<b>863</b>	758	664	853	1215	1363	1373	1766								
1207	1148	1111	1089	1043	1058	1309	<b>1149</b>	920	826	1015	1377	1525	1535	1928	570							
1305	1246	1209	1187	1171	1156	1407	<b>1368</b>	1018	924	1521	1475	1623	1633	2026	668	260	98					
1426	1367	1330	1308	1262	1277	1528	<b>1458</b>	1139	1045	1234	1596	1744	1754	2147	789	381	121	219				
4506	1447	1410	1388	1342	1357	1608	<b>197</b>	1219	1125	1314	1676	1824	1834	2227	869	461	299	201	80			
1675	1616	1579	1557	1511	1526	1777	<b>1659</b>	1388	1294	1483	1845	1993	2003	2396	1038	630	468	370	249	169		
1808	1749	1712	1690	1644	1659	1910	<b>1609</b>	1521	10427	1616	1978	2126	2136	2529	1171	763	601	503	382	302	133	

Distance Chart: intercity road distances in kilometres.

### Non 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 (plane icon)

Territorial control (situation as known July 19, 2018)

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

\*The NFI price index was calculated by adding up the median price of one unit of each item (excluding baby diapers and laundry)

**UN HABITAT**  
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE



Multisector  
Assessment

## 4. MULTISECTOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT OF UBARI MUNICIPALITY

### MUNICIPAL GOVERNANCE

#### Public Administration

The law n° 59 of 2012 has set the administrative divisions in the country in Mouhafazat (governorates, named sometimes *Mantiqa* or region), Baladiyat (municipalities or area<sup>53</sup>) and Mahallat (districts). Some municipalities could be divided in branches (*Furu'* or neighborhoods). 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 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 municipalities' councils took place all over Libya in 2013,, including that of Ubari. The council of Benghazi

is then today directly reporting to the Ministry of Local Administration of the Interim Government (of East Libya).

Of the 21 functions of the municipality, 8 only are assumed locally with a total staff of 374:

- The Education office (staff 28);
- The Health office (staff 128) with responsibilities overall Wadi Al Hayat;
- The Civil Registry office (staff 35);
- The Endowment (*Awkaf*) office (staff 10);
- The Youth and Sport office (staff 70);
- The Municipal Security office (staff 60);
- The Culture and Civil Society Office (staff 40);
- The Agriculture and Livestock office (staff 3)<sup>54</sup>.

All are operational at low level because of the lack of means and that base offices had been looted. The other functions (economy, transportation, public works, projects, housing, employment, social affairs, tourism, finance, environment, industry, urban planning, planning) are assumed at the central level. And it is not clear how these are dispatched between the central government and the governorate level.

There are 4 civil registry offices in Ubari with a total staff of 128: 2 in Ubari center (employing respectively 87 and 35, the latter also in charge of Dissa), 1 in

Hattia (staff 3) and 1 for the returnees (staff 3). They were lightly damaged during the conflict and were subject to looting<sup>55</sup>.

There is also a tax office in Ubari (staff 25) partially operating because of superficial damage.

Also, 2 court houses are located in Ubari and are operational despite superficial damage:

- The primary court of Wadi Al Hayat (staff 35);
- And the criminal court of Ubari (staff 20).

According to the functionality assessment conducted by the key informants of UN-Habitat, the municipality, civil registry, administrative and law enforcement facilities are reported to be working partially in Ubari.

In all districts, access to civil registry was considered possible, but **not access to property registry**. Only in Ubari center, access to law enforcement (police, courts, municipal police, etc.) was considered possible, while not in the other districts.

The HH survey indicated that 52% of the population needed to drive more than 6 km to reach and administrative service, and that 68% more than 5 km. This is while key informants gave less than half an hour to reach an administrative facility in all districts.

<sup>53</sup> OCHA denomination.

<sup>54</sup> Ground information from municipality.

<sup>55</sup> Ground information from municipality.

## The security conditions in Ubari

There are 3 main public security offices in Ubari are:

- The Police station (staff 110);
- The traffic police station (staff 74);
- And the Security Directorate in Wadi Al Hayat (staff 107);

The first 2 had been burnt and looted; the 3<sup>rd</sup> still stand and all are partially operational<sup>56</sup>.

The key informants assessed **the situation unsafe in all districts**. All districts except Ubari Center informed that they have no displaced now, while **Ubari Center assessed that the return of the IDPs to the district possible**.

However, they informed in Mashru' district only that their housing structures do not offer sufficient protection.

The HH survey indicated that 12% of HH fear kidnapping (19% amongst the non-displaced). 17% of HH fear the different risks (25% amongst the non-displaced). The risk of explosives in the neighborhoods is felt by only 3%. On their side, the key informants assessed that all districts contain occasional places

where war remnants are gathered, except in Mashru's where war remnants are more frequent.

It is worth noting that different armed groups are present within the municipality, each referring to a specific identity or having allegiance to other major cities in Libya. This is in addition to private security groups, as for the protection of the oil fields. This complicates greatly the security situation in the city and poses **the issue of dismantling/integration of these armed groups within the labor force or the national military and security forces as a major challenge for the future of Ubari**.

## URBAN PLANNING

A draft of the 3<sup>rd</sup> generation master plan<sup>57</sup> had been elaborated for Ubari. This master plan had noted that **the population growth of the city was of 4% in 2009, much above the national average and the capacity of the city to create activities and employment. The population was forecasted to reach 50,000 in the year 2020**, with 6% of non-Libyans. It also noted that the urban development mater plan does not reflected the population needs.

3 scenarios for development had been elaborated:

1. Organized development, as per the 2<sup>nd</sup> generation plan, including the densification of key areas.
2. Equilibrated development, reinforcing the center, developing industries and reorganizing the agricultural land within the municipality;
3. **Ambitious development, taking into account the touristic potential of the city, with a focus on modern agriculture, renewable energies, university, research and knowledge society. This includes the development of a specific common identity for the city.**

The 3<sup>rd</sup> scenario had been selected.

## LAND USE

Ubari municipality covers a total area of 6,146 ha. 78% of this area is used for agriculture and 19% for residential structures, as per the image satellite analysis<sup>58</sup>.

<sup>56</sup>Ground information from municipality.

<sup>57</sup>Ubari 3rd Generation Master Plan, 2009 (in Arabic).

<sup>58</sup>This analysis gives different results than the Ubari 3rd Generation Master Plan, 2009 (in Arabic).

Usage	Area en ha	%
Agriculture	4,799	78.1%
Commercial	19	0.3%
Education	24	0.4%
Green Area	1	0.0%
Health	8	0.1%
Military	46	0.7%
Other	34	0.6%
Public Services	29	0.5%
Residential	1,180	19.2%
Sport and Recreation	6	0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>6,146</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

The Ubari district covers 1,900 ha, with the larger share of urban structures (1,000 ha). Dissa district covers 2,880 ha. Its urban envelope is small (280 ha), and the district is renown in Libya for its agricultural production. The Mashru’ district (4,225 ha) is also an agricultural one, with again 230 ha of informal housing. It hosts mostly Tuareg communities. Hattia district covers 1,900 ha with 255 ha of urban structures, 60% of them being informal settlements.

Zawia quarter of the district of Ubari concentrates most of the administrative, religious (the old Huss mosque), education and health facilities.

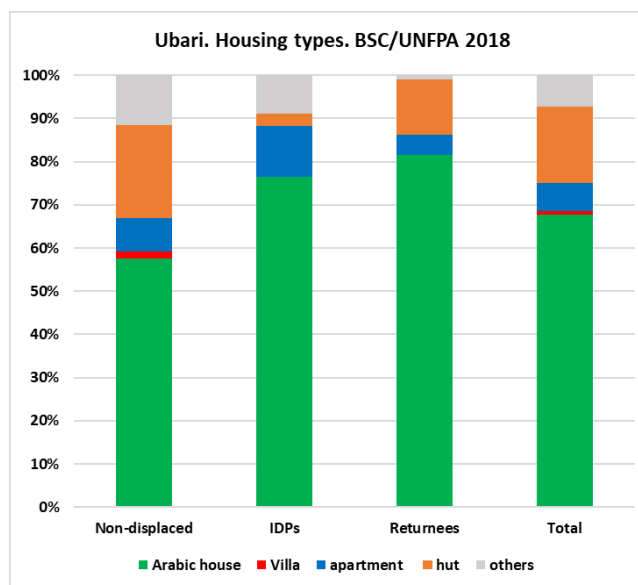
It is worth noting that 20% of households are assessed to live in open huts, reflecting the still traditional nomadic nature of part of the population.

## HOUSING

### Housing Units in Ubari

The 3<sup>rd</sup> generation master plan of Ubari<sup>59</sup> gave 4,610 housing units in 2006 according to the census, with a gap in 2009 of 420 units. The needs for 2025 were assessed to constitute 12,132 housing units.

the image satellite analysis depicted 7,195 housing structures within Ubari municipality, constituting in total 7,239 housing units.



Most of these housing structures (97%) were “ground floor only”, corresponding to 95% of the housing units. Around 2% were “ground floor+1” and all other types were each less than 1%.

The Household survey indicated that 68% of the present households live in traditional Arabic houses (82% among returnees), 6.5% in apartments (12% for IDPs) and 18% in huts (22% of the non-displaced).

91% of families own their houses, individually or collectively with others (92% among the non-displaced (!)); 7% rent their housings (30% among IDPs and 10% among returnees); the State offering lodging for less than 2% of households (7% of IDPs).

### The property registry

In 2010, a new law has been issued recognizing some aspects of the royal period law and instituted proper mechanisms to identify properties, for their registries and for solving disputes. But this law never came in force as the “Revolution” erupted in early 2011. Any new registration of property has been stopped until the country is in a stable environment. The office of property registration and the committees formed still have to solve the claims of the old owners before 1969, recognized by the new constitution, and to create new fair bases and rules.

<sup>59</sup>Ubari 3rd Generation Master Plan, 2009 (in Arabic).

92% of the households declare that they own their housing, and only 5% rent their residence place. It is also noticeable that 5% of the households obtained their housing freely from the State or from NGOs. However, the projects of social construction had been stopped since 2011.



HousingStructures	District	Ground only			G+1			Ground+ 2			Ground+3			Ground+5			total
		Not Occupied	Occupied	Tot	Not Oc	Occupied	Tot	Not Oc	Occupied	Tot	Not Oc	Occupied	Tot	Not oc	Occupied	Tot	
Dissa			892	892													892
Hattia			1033	1033		15	15		1	1	1	1					1050
Mashru'			2558	2558		4	4										2562
Ubari	Amarat		209	209		40	40				5	5					254
	Baladia		421	421		14	14										435
	Bulgarian	12	41	53		22	22		1	1							76
	CharebChamali		940	940		3	3										943
	CharebChargui		305	305									5	5		5	310
	Koroud	10	77	87	1	31	32	2	7	9	1	1					129
	Thanawia	28	29	57	7	20	27	1	3	4							88
	Torkiyetand Chabiyet	18	197	215													215
Zawia	17	203	220	1	6	7	1	12	13	1	1					241	
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>85</b>	<b>6905</b>	<b>6990</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>164</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7195</b>	



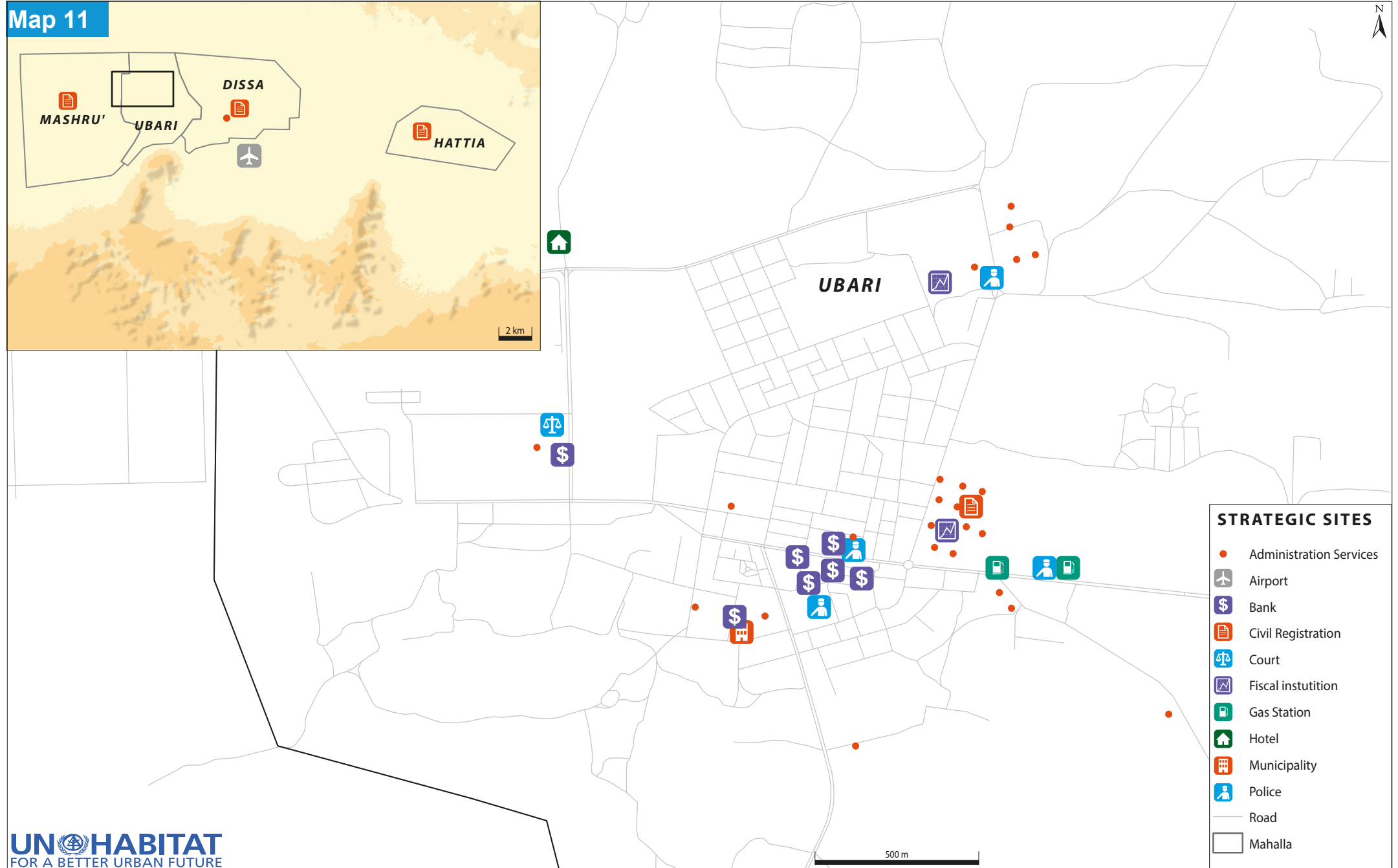
## DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

The fighting in Ubari had consisted mainly on bomb shelling from the Tendou mountain on Ubari center and some streets fighting and sniping. The analysis of Damage against city land use reveals:

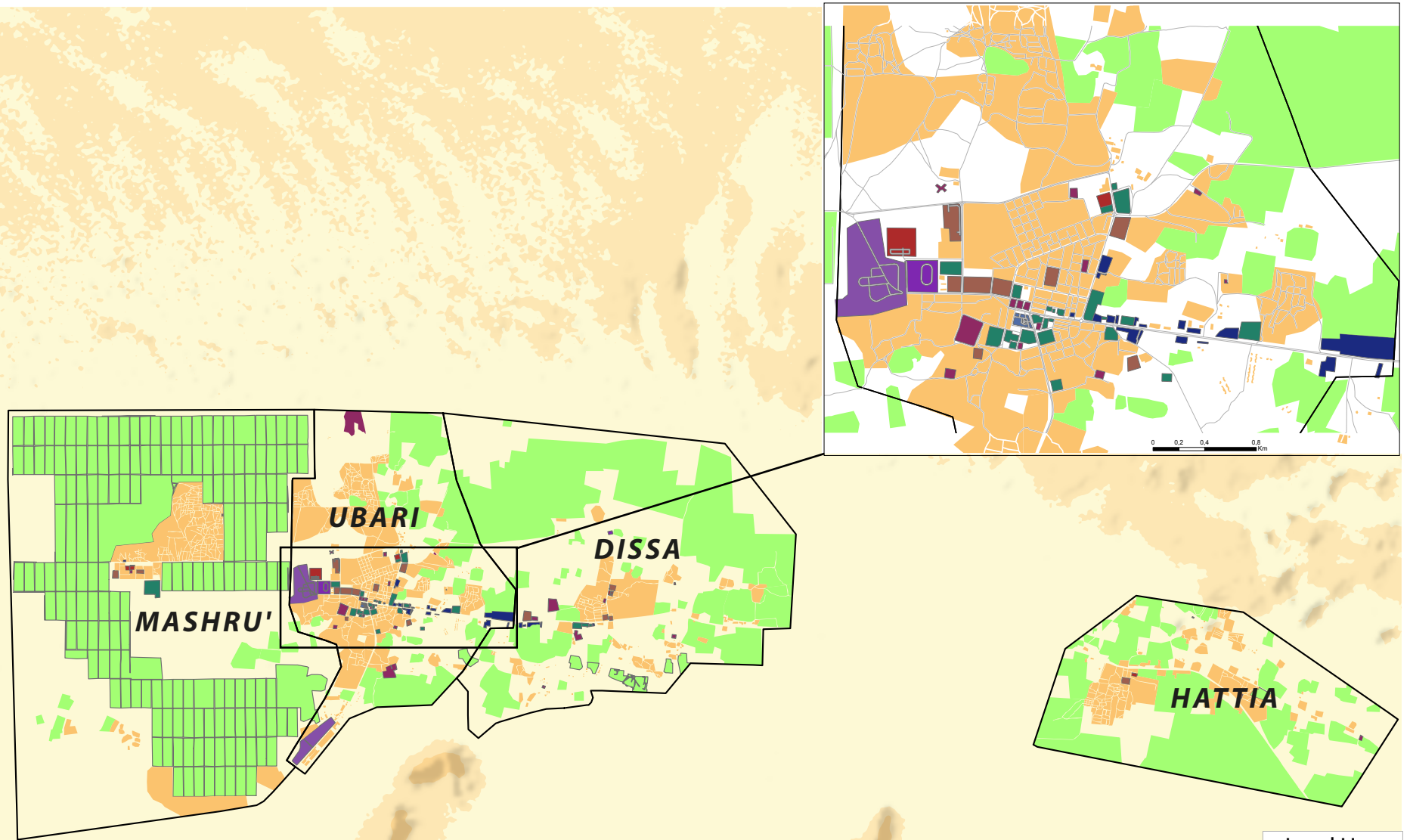
- 60 commercial outlets had been burnt and severely damaged, as well as 40 industrial workshops.
- 292 housing units have been burnt and severely damaged in Ubari center. Most of the IDPs originated from this district.
  - 100 % of residential houses in Dissa, Mashru' and Hattia are occupied
  - 50% of the damaged structure IN Ubari Centre are occupied

The damage concerned also the water, sewage and electricity network.

Severely Damaged Housing Units	Ground verification	GIS Not occupied	Remarks
Amarat	45	40	Apartments in G+3
Bulgarian	40	12	G only
Chareb Shamali	33	0	
Chareb Shargui	70	5	Apartments in G+4
Turkiyat and Sha'biyat	36	18	G only
Zawia	20	19	G and G+1
others	48	50	
<b>Total</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>144</b>	

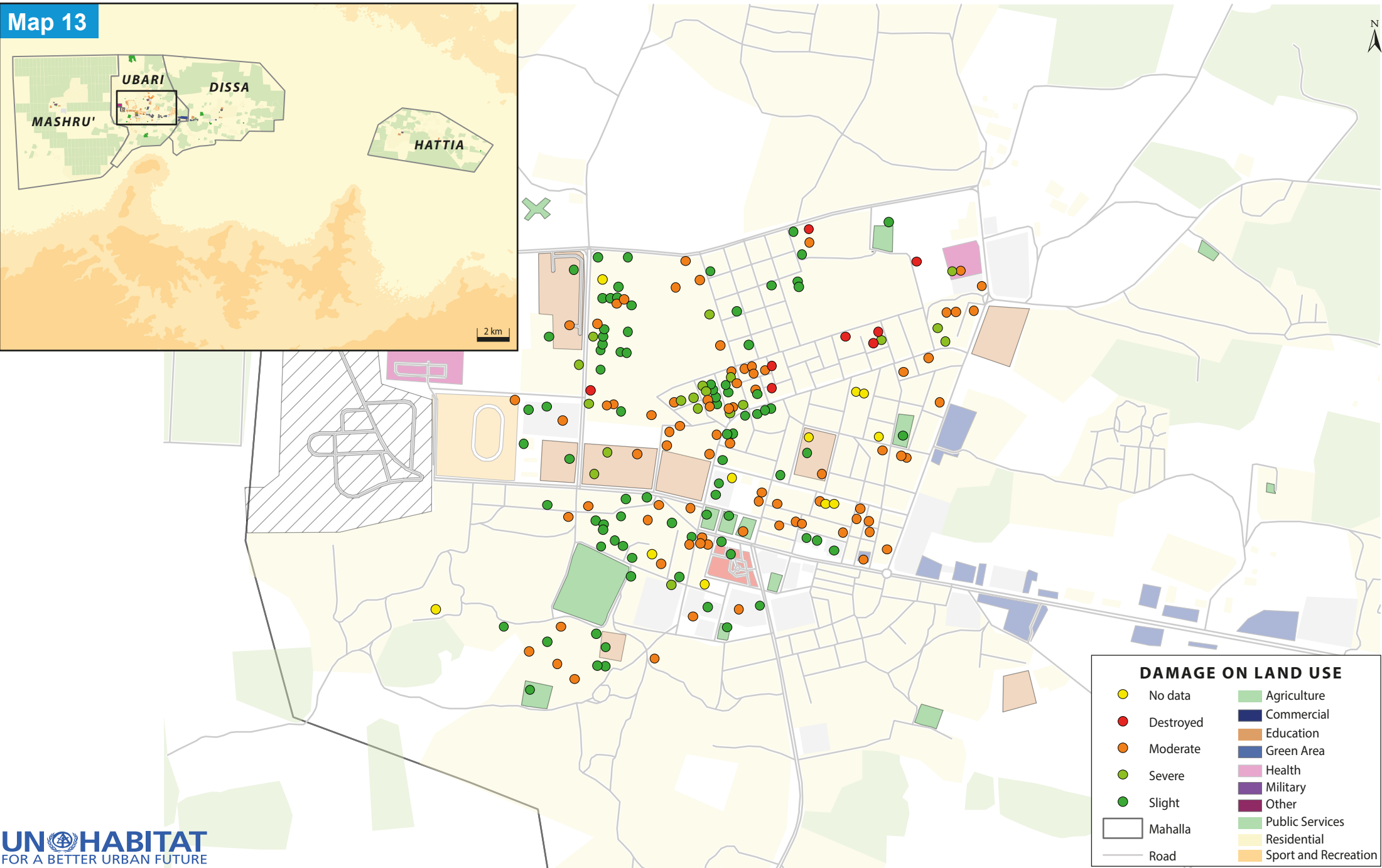


Map 12



Land Use	
Light Green	Agriculture
Dark Blue	Commercial
Brown	Education
Blue	Green Area
Red	Health
Purple	Military
Dark Purple	Other
Dark Green	Public Services
Orange	Residential
Light Purple	Sport and Recreation
White	Mahalla

Map 13



## HEALTH

### The health sector in Ubari

In 2009<sup>60</sup>, the municipality of Ubari had no PHU (lacking 8 in the planning), 2 PHC and polyclinic (lacking another 2 in the planning), 1 general hospital (lacking another one and a specialty hospital). No pharmacies were accounted for.

the city has 05 public health facilities:

- The main hospital of Ubari center is partially operational
- 2 polyclinics in Dissa and Ubari center are partially operational
- 02 polyclinics of Mashru' and Hattia are non-operational.

The lack of some medical specialties and staffing level especially women represent the main sector challenges

In all districts, the shortage in drugs is explained by the key informed as its expensive and not available in most stores. The second is that some types of drugs are not at all available, and the third that most types of drugs are not available.

<sup>60</sup>Ubari 3rd Generation Master Plan, 2009 (in Arabic).

49% of HH need to travel more than 6 km, to reach the nearest health facility (60% of the returnees). Only 22% of HH have access to a health facility within 2 km

50% of HH consider the high cost of services as the main impediment to access healthcare (85% of IDPs), 9% consider that there is mainly a lack in specialties

facility	Location	beds	staff	equipment	operation	damage	note
Ubari General Hospital	Ubari	120	194	acceptable	partial	superficial	looting of equipment
Ubari External clinic	Ubari	Polyclinic	150	bad	partial	superficial	looting of equipment
Dissa External clinic	Dissa	Polyclinic	117	bad	partial		lack of means
Al Mashru' External clinic	Mashru'	Polyclinic	60	bad	No	superficial	looting of equipment
Hattia External clinic	Hattia	Polyclinic	70	bad	No		lack of means

What difficulties have hindered access to medicines during the last month? Source: Ground Verification UN-Habitat				
	Ubari Center	Dissa	Hattia	Mashru'
Some types of drugs are not available in stores				
Most types of drugs are not available in stores				
Not available at all				
Expensive and not available for most categories				
The quality of the drugs is not controlled				
The medicines are available but expired				
	First Answer	Second answer	Third answer	
What are the main obstacles to access to public health services during the last month? Source: Ground Verification UN-Habitat				
	Ubari Center	Dissa	Hattia	Mashru'
High prices of services				
Lack of transportation / distance and time				
High transportation prices				
Services not available				
Some medical specialties are not available				
Difficult access to injury-related services				
Lack of staff and medical framework				
Lack of medical framework for women				
Lack of security limits access to services				
Lack of safety in health facilities				
Discrimination in the provision of health services				
	First Answer	Second answer	Third answer	

(6% only for IDPs).

and another 8% that there is lack of medical staff.

within 2 km (20% among the returnees). 88% of young females in age are attending school now, while 8% do not attend anymore and 4% never attended. The percentage for young males in age are respectively 80%, 12% and 8%. This can indicate a specific dropping out from schools for boys, that increases with age.

medical professions) and 2 in Dissa (the Institute of Mechanical professions and Omar Al Mukhtar Institute for agriculture).

Also, Ubari hosts two faculties of the University of Sebha: the faculty of Literature and Sciences and the

Facility	Location	staff M	staff F	students M	students F	classrooms	operation	Damage	remark
Faculty of Literature and Sciences	Ubari	15	46	990	280	30	partial	superficial	Looted
Faculty of Law and Shari'a	Ubari	18	0	46	30	7	partial	superficial	Looted and damaged while new

### Secondary Schooling and vocational training

Faculty of Law and Shari'a.

The ground information from municipality accounted for 3 secondary education schools. 2 are fully operational and 1 partially. All have experienced superficial damage and looting.

### Child care

There are 3 public child care centers in Ubari<sup>63</sup>

Child care centers in Ubari	Location	staff M	Staff F	boys	grils	classrooms	operation	remarks
17 of February	Center	0	10	15	30	3	NO	under maintenance
A'isha Umm Al Mu'minin	Dissa	0	5	10	20	2	Yes	rented house
Al Fayha'	Hattia	0	12	10	20	2	Yes	needs maintenance

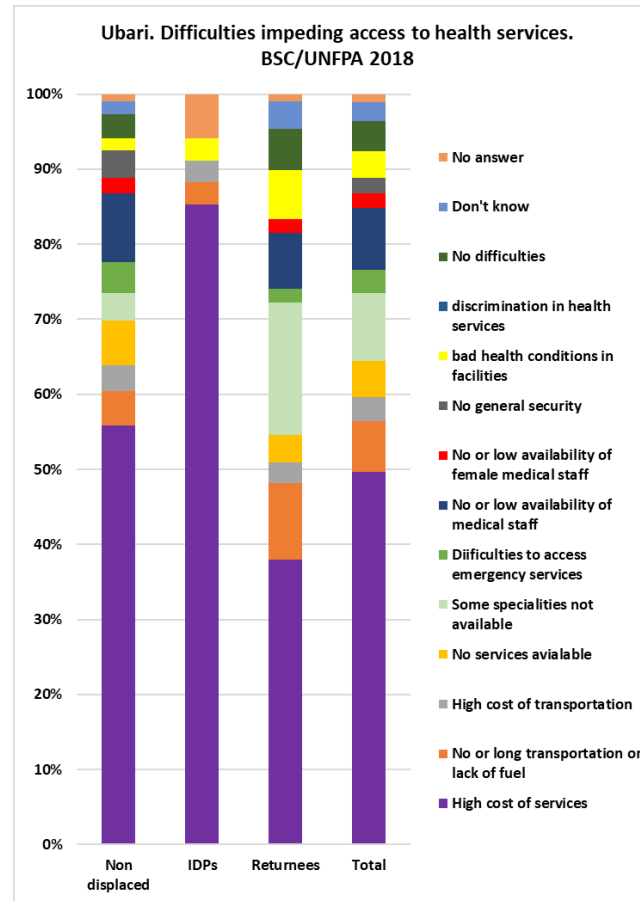
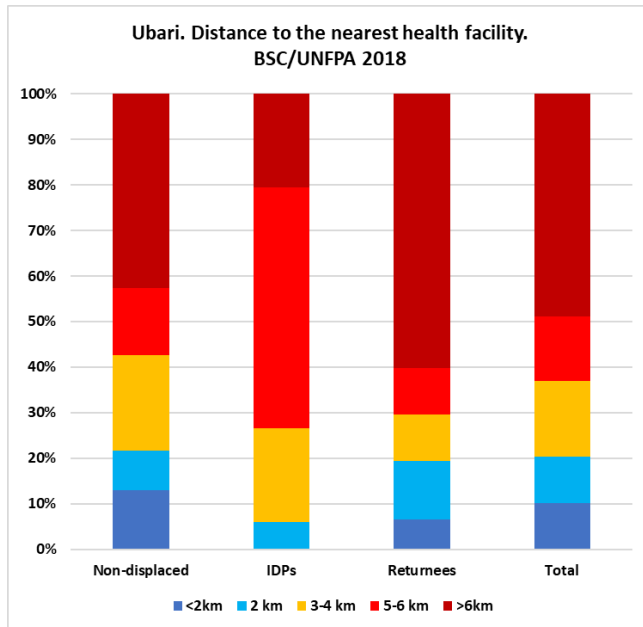
UN-Habitat key informants indicated similar school attendance for the secondary than for the primary. Only the district of Mashru's have a lower secondary attendance, between 61 and 80%.

Facility	Location	staff M	staff F	students M	students F	classrooms	operation	remark
The institute of all vocations	Ubari	12	17	37	5	6	yes	Looted
The institute for medical professions	Ubari	1	27	48	22	7	yes	Looted
The Institute of Mechanical professions	Dissa	84		58		9	yes	Looted
Omar Al Mukhtar Institute for agriculture	Dissa	46		46		4	yes	Looted

### Universities

The ground information from municipality mentioned 4 public vocational training institutions: 2 in Ubari center (the institute of all vocations and the institute for

<sup>63</sup> Ground information from municipality.



consider that there is mainly a lack in specialties and another 8% that there is lack of medical staff.

### The health conditions in Benghazi

The 2018 BSC

## EDUCATION

### Former situation

In 2009<sup>62</sup>, the municipality of Ubari accounted for 4 primary schools, 4 preparatory schools, 2 secondary schools, 1 vocational training institute (while 7 were forecasted in the plan) and 1 faculty. 19 education facilities were assessed lacking in 2009.

The ground information from municipality in 2018 accounted for 16 schools, instead of the 10 mentioned in 2009.

### Primary Schooling

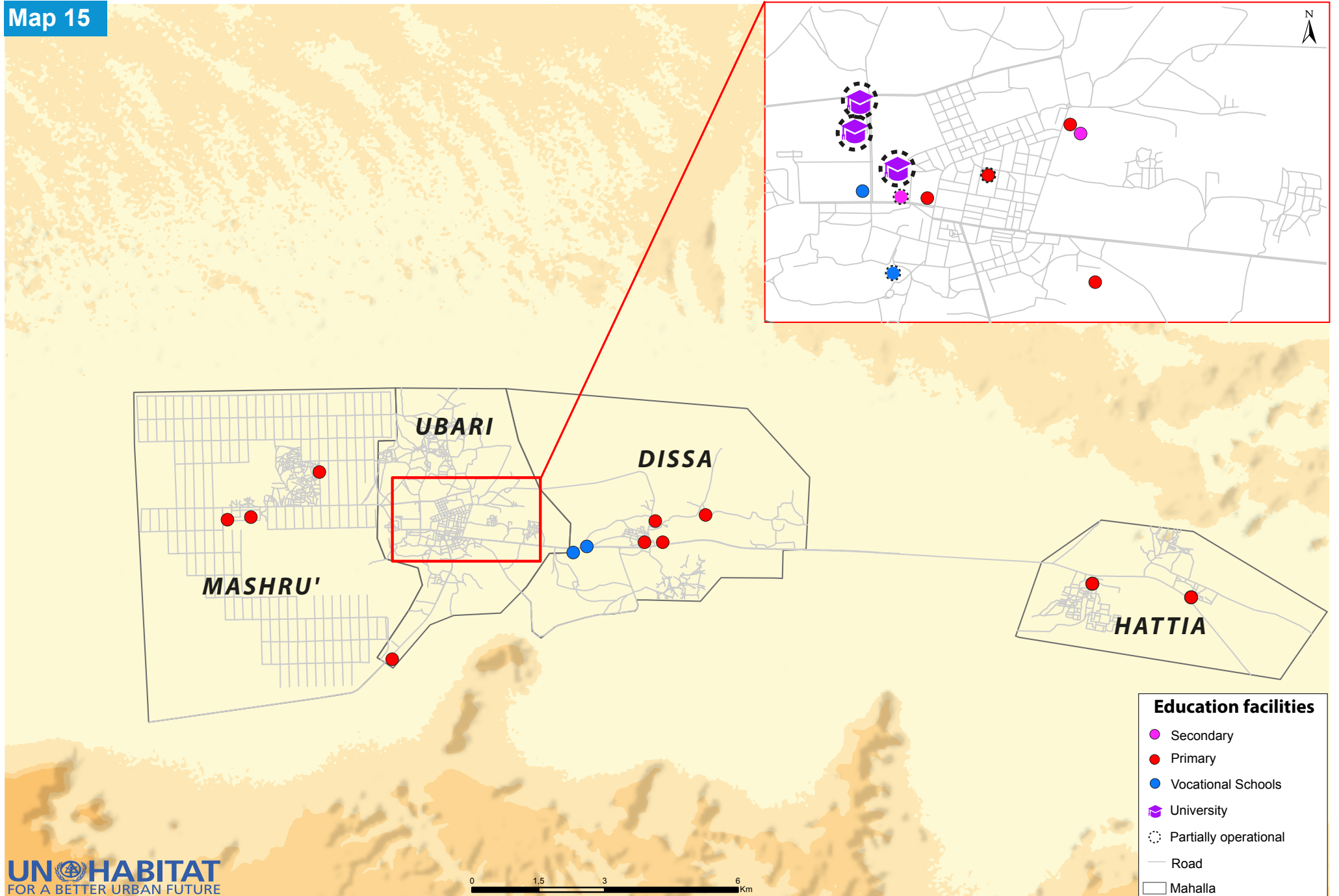
The ground information from municipality accounted for 13 schools. All are operational, except 1 partially. Half of these schools have experienced damage and looting.

UN-Habitat key informants indicated that in all districts except Mashru' more than 80% of young aged 5-14 years attend school. They are between 61 and 80% in Mashru'. In all districts, the main reason for not attending concern the availability of teaching material. In any way, all that in school have been able to attend exams in May/June 2017.

This is while the BSC/UNFPA 2018 survey indicated that for 48% of HH the school was distant of more than 6 km (60% of the returnees) and only 32% have schools

<sup>62</sup> Ubari 3rd Generation Master Plan, 2009 (in Arabic).

Map 15





## DRINKING WATER

The underground water level in Ubari is lowering due to its extensive over pumping for agriculture and drinking activities

The city has in 2009, 15 pumping station, 7 water tanks and 10 ground water reservoirs.

At the time of the assessment, 20 km of drinking water network is delivered to most areas. The network is operational but needs maintenance. However, the network of Turkiyat/University and North Chareb have no water tank. The 10 water tanks of the city experienced superficial damage needing maintenance.

all districts of Ubari have access to the drinking water network, and that the water is available everywhere more than 12 hours a day. However, there were in all districts some cases of complete outage for more than 2 days in the last month. In all districts, the cases of diarrhea caused by the water were assessed rare.

85% of HH have their water from the general public network; with only 78% of the non-displaced who use wells with pumps.

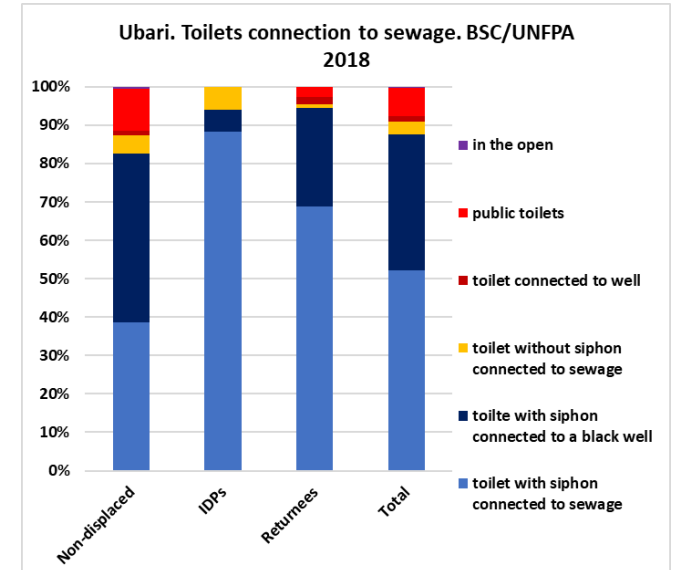
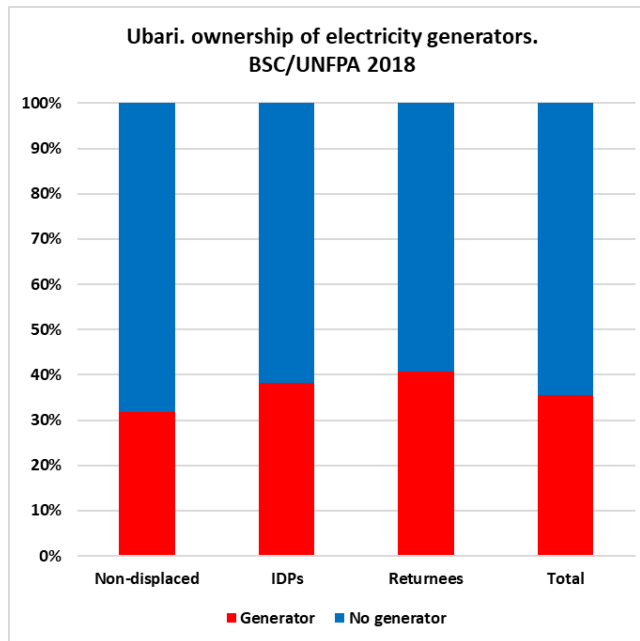
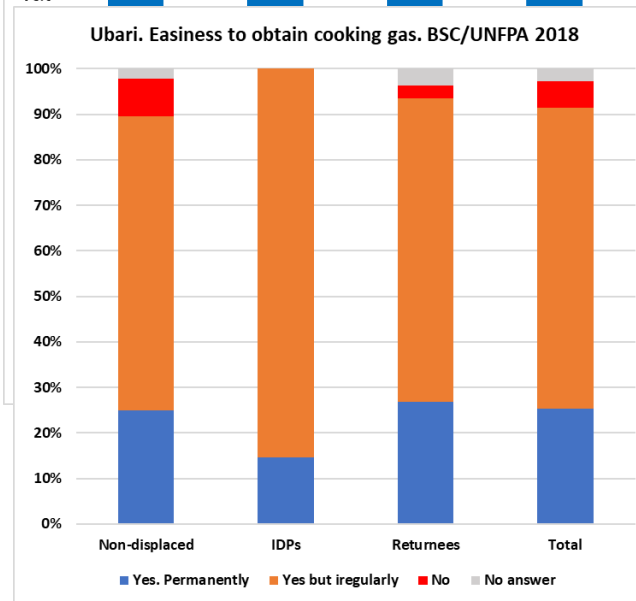
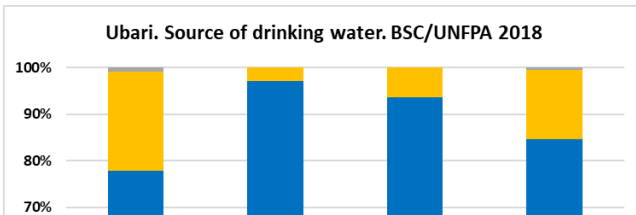
92% assess the water good for drinking. However, it is mostly among the non-displaced that HH complain that water causes diarrhea (10%).

## SEWAGE SYSTEM

Ground information from municipality depicted 12.6 km (only) of sewage network. This network does not cover Dissa and Hattia which use black wells. The work

on the sewage system had stopped in 2010.

2.6 km of this network in Turkiyat are not operational because of conflict damage, and 2 km in Mashru' are only partially operational.



## WASTE MANAGEMENT

Waste management in the municipality of Ubari is maintained at the level of Wadi Al Hayatgovernorate level. The municipality collects waste at a cycle of one time per week in Ubaricentre.

. In Dissa and Hattia the households take care themselves to collect their waste and transport them

to one of the 5 unorganized dumping sites<sup>63</sup>; while waste is thrown in open areas in Mashru' and collected once a month.

Thus the key informants observed piles of waste in many areas of Mashru', while such is occasional in the other districts.

## ELECTRICITY AND ENERGY

### Electricity

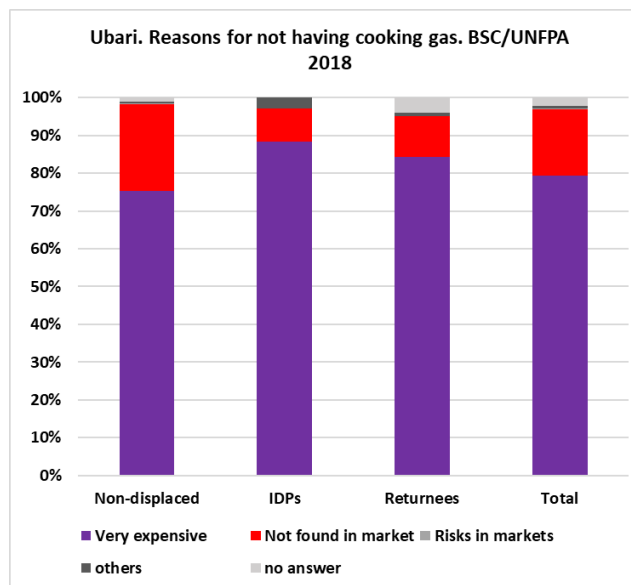
A 640 MW power plant is under construction in Ubari<sup>64</sup>. It is assumed to run on gas and feed most of the Southwest in electricity. The gas is to be brought from the Sharara oil field (operated by the Spanish repsol) or from Mellitah operations (a joint venture between the National Oil Company and the Italian ENI<sup>65</sup> operating Al Feel field near Ubari). But the gas pipeline is still under construction and the partners of the power plant construction project (The Turkish

Enka Teknik and the German Siemens) stopped their activities in November 2017 for security reasons<sup>66</sup>.

Habited neighborhoods have access to electricity approximately 6 to 12 hours a day. This network suffers from partial damages in all districts. Consequently, 36% of the households have electricity generators (41% among the returnees).

### Cooking energy

The BSC/UNFPA 2018 survey indicated that 84% of HH



<sup>66</sup> <http://www.climatechangenews.com/2018/01/03/libya-burns-dirty-oil-electricity-islamic-state-disrupts-gas-plans/>

have kitchen facilities inside their houses, 6% outside and 10% with no kitchen facilities (12% among returnees). 96% use gas cylinders for cooking. But only 25% consider that getting these cylinders permanently is not a problem. 66% mention problems and 6% have even no access. For 79% the problem is in the high prices, while 18% don't find them in market (23% among the non-displaced).

### Street lighting

The street lighting network in Ubari covers 24 km and has experienced superficial damage and are not working.

## ROADS & TRANSPORTATION

The airport of Ubari occupies a surface of 4,350 m<sup>2</sup>. It is currently operational but requires maintenance<sup>67</sup>.

Within the municipality of Ubari, there is<sup>68</sup>:

- 70 km of main roads;
- 11 km of secondary roads;
- And 17 km of local roads (including that leading to airport).

All has experienced light damage because of conflict and need maintenance.

<sup>63</sup> Ground information from municipality.

<sup>64</sup> Since 2012 with a cost of US\$ 522 million, but the works stopped in 2014 for security conditions and resumed in 2017.

<sup>65</sup> <https://mellitahog.ly/en/>

<sup>67</sup> Ground information from municipality.

<sup>68</sup> Ground information from municipality.

## TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The telecommunication network of Ubari consists of<sup>69</sup>:

- 2,043 landlines distributed along 11 km (operational with superficial damage);
- The rural wireless network (operational);
- Libyana cellular network (operational);
- Madar cellular network (operational);
- Al Tin internet network (operational);

All are connected through cable networks.



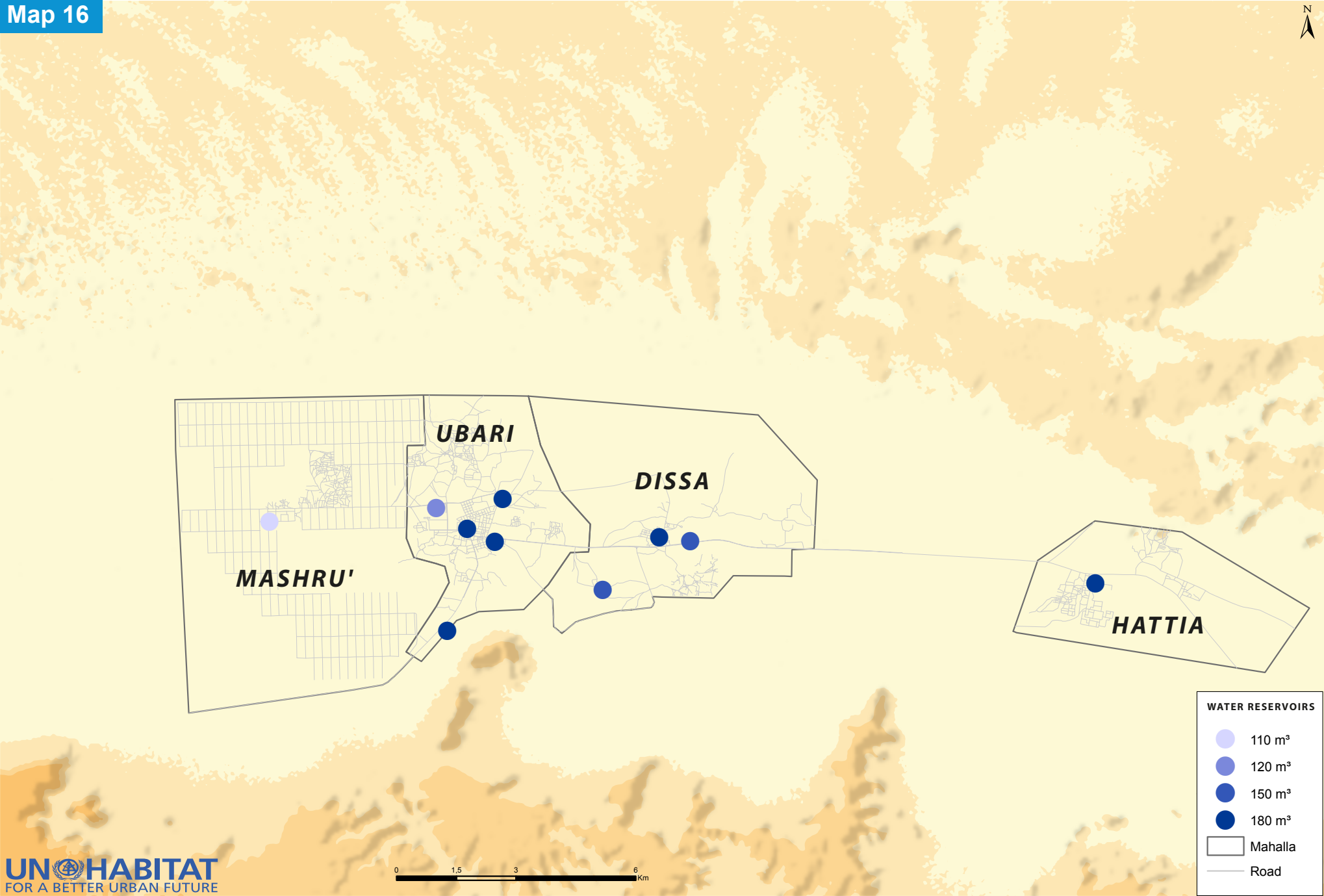
## CULTURAL and HERITAGE

Ubari has a rich archeological history (the pyramids, the stones paintings, etc.) and a beautiful landscape within the city and in the neighborhood (the lakes). The preservation of this heritage and the conservation of its sites allow it to be a remarkable touristic destination.

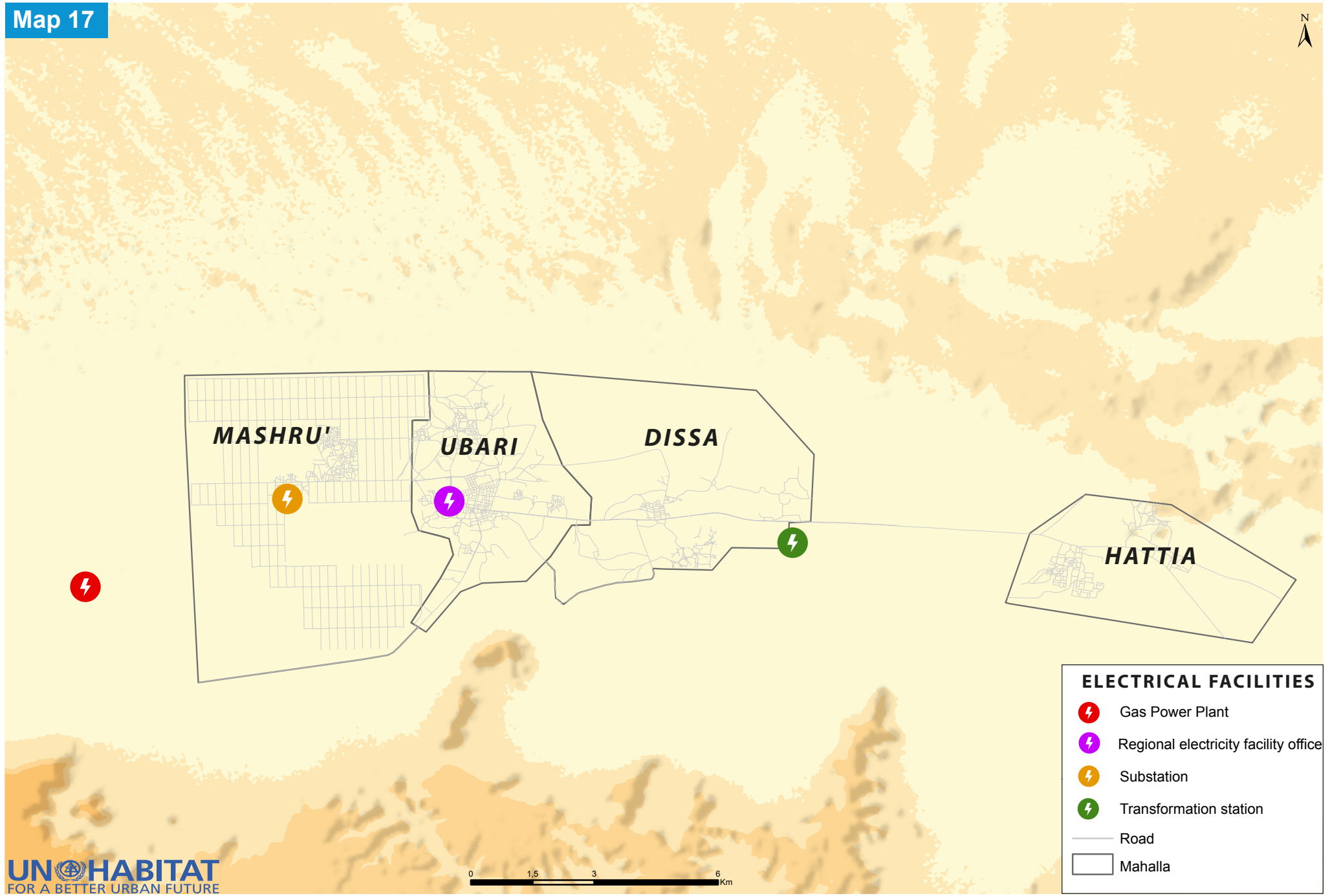


<sup>69</sup> Ground information from municipality.







Map 16

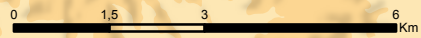


Map 17



**ELECTRICAL FACILITIES**

-  Gas Power Plant
-  Regional electricity facility office
-  Substation
-  Transformation station
-  Road
-  Mahalla



## Appendix 1: Acronyms

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

## Appendix 2: RCPMS Methodology

The Rapid City Profiling and Monitoring System (RCPMS) provides a comprehensive and multi-sectorial needs 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, municipalities and districts' selectors). This is 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 UN-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 terms.

### Appendix 3: Questions to Key Informants (UN-Habitat/Municipality)

UN-Habitat elaborated a questionnaire to the municipalities concerning the different sectors, to be answered by key informants district by district. For each sector, the key informants were mainly the deans or directors responsible of the concerned services.

#### 1. Drinking water and sanitation

##### Assessment of facilities

1. Working status of facilities
  - Working 1
  - Not working 2
  - Working partially 3
2. Equipment
  - Easily accessible 1
  - Accessible with constraints 2
  - Not accessible 3
3. Access to staff
  - Easily accessible 1
  - Accessible with constraints 2
  - Not accessible 3
4. Access to supplies and consumables (fuel, motor oils, vehicle spare parts, equipment)
  - Easily accessible 1
  - Accessible with constraints 2
  - Not accessible 3
5. Level of damage
  - Light and superficial 1

- Moderate 2
- Severe 3
- Completely destroyed 4

##### Assessment of services

6. What is the main source of drinking water?
  - Public network 1
  - Common public faucet 2
  - Well with a pump 3
  - Well without a pump 4
  - Supervised source 5
  - Non-supervised source 6
  - Lake/pond 7
  - Rainwater 8
  - Car equipped with water tank 9
  - Mineral water in glass or plastic 10
  - Filling clean water against payment 11
  - Others: 12
7. How many hours of tap water are available from the public network during the last month?
  - Less than 2 hours 1
  - 2 to 4 hours 2
  - 4 to 6 hours 3
  - 6 to 12 hours 4
  - More than 12 hours 5
8. Did the residents spend more than two consecutive days without water during the past month?
  - Yes, once or twice 1
  - Yes, almost all time 2
  - No 3

9. What was the frequency of diarrhea in the area over the past six months?
  - Continuous 1
  - Occasional 2
  - Little 3
10. Where is sewage disposal located?
  - The General Sewage Network 1
  - A random covered well (a domestic sewage tank) or a hole in the ground 2
  - On the public road / in a valley / in the nature 3
  - Other (specify) ..... 4

#### 2. Disposal of solid waste

##### Assessment of facilities

11. Working status of facilities
  - Working 1
  - Not working 2
  - Working partially 3
12. Equipment
  - Easily accessible 1
  - Accessible with constraints 2
  - Not accessible 3
13. Access to staff
  - Easily accessible 1
  - Accessible with constraints 2
  - Not accessible 3
14. Access to supplies and consumables (fuel, motor oils, vehicle spare parts, equipment)
  - Easily accessible 1



- Accessible with constraints 2
  - Not accessible 3
15. Level of damage
- Light and superficial 1
  - Moderate 2
  - Severe 3
  - Completely destroyed 4

**Assessment of services**

16. What is the common way in which waste is collected/disposed of in Mahalla?

- Garbage collection by the public sector (free of charge) 1
- Collection of garbage by the private sector (against payment) 2
- Garbage is disposed of by families to the place of dumping 3
- Garbage is left in open areas 4
- Garbage is dumped or burnt 5

17. How many times has the garbage been removed in Mahalla during the past month?

- Once a day or more 1
- Once a week 2
- More than once a week 3
- Once in two weeks 4
- Once a month 5
- Less than once a month 6

18. What best describes the situation in the district concerning garbage disposal in the last month?

- Most neighborhoods in the area are clean and without garbage on the way 1

- Most areas are clean with garbage concentration around the roads 2
- Some areas are clean, and others have garbage piles on the way 3
- Most areas have garbage piles in the way 4

19. What best describes the situation of the district as a matter of solid waste and remnants of war?

- Most neighborhoods in the area are clean and without waste 1
- Most areas are clean with waste/remnants concentration around the roads 2
- Some areas are clean, and others have waste piles on the way 3
- Most areas have garbage piles in the way 4

**3. Assessment of the services of the education facilities**

**Assessment of facilities**

20. Working status of facilities

- Working 1
- Not working 2
- Working partially 3

21. Equipment

- Easily accessible 1
- Accessible with constraints 2
- Not accessible 3

22. Access to staff

- Easily accessible 1
- Accessible with constraints 2

- Not accessible 3
23. Access to supplies and consumables (fuel, motor oils, vehicle spare parts, equipment)

- Easily accessible 1
- Accessible with constraints 2
- Not accessible 3

24. Level of damage

- Light and superficial 1
- Moderate 2
- Severe 3
- Completely destroyed 4

**Assessment of services**

25. What percentage of children in the neighborhood are enrolled in schools and institutes?

For basic education (5 to 14 years)

- Less than 20% 1
- 20 to 40% 2
- 41 to 60% 3
- 61 to 80% 4
- More than 80% 5

For secondary education (15 to 20 years)

- Less than 20% 1
- 20 to 40% 2
- 41 to 60% 3
- 61 to 80% 4
- More than 80% 5

26. Reasons for dropping out / leaving school

- Lack of teaching tools 1
- The limited capacity of the school to absorb new students 2

- Social and psychological inequalities 3
  - Exclusion and discrimination 4
  - Lack of health conditions in school 5
27. Did the children of the region and their parents fail to reach the test centers during the final exams of May / June 2017?
- Yes, many of them 1
  - Yes, some 2
  - No 3

**4. Energy sources and supply**

**Assessment of facilities**

28. Working status of facilities
- Working 1
  - Not working 2
  - Working partially 3
29. Equipment
- Easily accessible 1
  - Accessible with constraints 2
  - Not accessible 3
30. Access to staff
- Easily accessible 1
  - Accessible with constraints 2
  - Not accessible 3
31. Access to supplies and consumables (fuel, motor oils, vehicle spare parts, equipment)
- Easily accessible 1
  - Accessible with constraints 2
  - Not accessible 3
32. Level of damage

- Light and superficial 1
- Moderate 2
- Severe 3
- Completely destroyed 4

**Assessment of services**

33. What is the average number of daily electricity supply hours in the last 30 days? (One choice)
- Nothing 1
  - Less than one hour 2
  - From 1 to 2 hours 3
  - 2 to 4 hours 4
  - 4 to 8 hours 5
  - 8 to 12 hours 6
  - 12 to 24 hours 7
34. How can you describe the level of damage to the power grid?
- Completely damaged 1
  - Partially damaged 2
  - Not damaged 3
35. How can you describe the status of the public road lighting network?
- Does not work 1
  - Works partially 2
  - Works 3
  - Inexistent 4

**5. Healthcare**

**Assessment of facilities**

36. Working status of facilities
- Working 1

- Not working 2
  - Working partially 3
37. Equipment
- Easily accessible 1
  - Accessible with constraints 2
  - Not accessible 3
38. Access to staff
- Easily accessible 1
  - Accessible with constraints 2
  - Not accessible 3
39. Access to supplies and consumables (fuel, motor oils, vehicle spare parts, equipment)
- Easily accessible 1
  - Accessible with constraints 2
  - Not accessible 3
40. Level of damage
- Light and superficial 1
  - Moderate 2
  - Severe 3
  - Completely destroyed 4

**The provision of health care services**

41. What are the main obstacles to access to public health services during the last month? (3 possible answers by importance)
- High prices of services 1
  - Lack of transportation / distance and time 2
  - High transportation prices 3

- Services not available 4
  - Some medical specialties are not available (Dentistry / Radiology / Analyzes ...) 5
  - Difficult access to injury-related services 6
  - Lack of staff and medical framework 7
  - Lack of medical framework for women 8
  - Lack of security limits access to services 9
  - Lack of safety in health facilities 10
  - Discrimination in the provision of health services 11
42. What difficulties have hindered access to medicines during the last month? (3 possible answers)
- Some types of drugs are not available in the designated stores 1
  - Most types of drugs are not available in designated stores 2
  - Not available at all 3
  - Expensive and not available for most categories 4
  - The quality of the drugs is not controlled 5
  - The medicines are available but expired 6

## 6. Housing

### Assessment of facilities

43. Working status of facilities
- Working 1
  - Not working 2
  - Working partially 3
44. Equipment

- Easily accessible 1
  - Accessible with constraints 2
  - Not accessible 3
45. Access to staff
- Easily accessible 1
  - Accessible with constraints 2
  - Not accessible 3
46. Access to supplies and consumables (fuel, motor oils, vehicle spare parts, equipment)
- Easily accessible 1
  - Accessible with constraints 2
  - Not accessible 3
47. Level of damage
- Light and superficial 1
  - Moderate 2
  - Severe 3
  - Completely destroyed 4

### Assessment of housing services

48. To what extent do houses guarantee adequate protection and respond to the needs of their inhabitants: (1 to 3 symbols per answer) (1 = less protection, 2 limited protection, 3 more protection)
- Natural hazards (heat / cold / rain / flood / wind / fire / sand ...) 1
  - Human Hazards (Attacks / Fighting / Robbery and Looting / Animals) 2
  - Structure of the house and the building materials used 3
  - The external infrastructure of the neighborhood (roads / sewage) 4

- the security of external areas (children's playgrounds / mobility of women outside ...) 5
  - divisions of the spaces in the house in relation with the number of rooms and their uses. 6
  - Responding to family members' privacy and psychological well-being 7
  - Responding to the needs of women / girls 8
49. What percentage of revenues the household dedicates to pay rent or to pay for housing costs (bank loans / bills / royalties / taxes ...):
- Less than 30% 1
  - 30 to 40% 2
  - 41 to 50% 3
  - 51 to 60% 4
  - More than 60% 5
50. To what extent can the availability of rented housing be considered in the neighborhood?
- Yes, widely available 1
  - Somehow available 2
  - Not available at all 3
  - Do not know 4
51. how you estimate the distance between your neighborhood and the nearest health service facility (time)?
- Less than half an hour 1
  - Half an hour to an hour 2
  - More than an hour 3
  - Do not know 4
52. how you estimate the distance between your neighborhood and the nearest school / institute / university (time)?

- Less than half an hour 1
- Half an hour to an hour 2
- More than an hour 3
- Do not know 4

53. how you estimate the distance between your neighborhood and the nearest administrative services(time)?

- Less than half an hour 1
- Half an hour to an hour 2
- More than an hour 3
- Do not know 4

**7. Civil registry and access to law enforcement institutions and courts**

**Assessment of facilities**

54. Working status of facilities

- Working 1
- Not working 2
- Working partially 3

54. Equipment

- Easily accessible 1
- Accessible with constraints 2
- Not accessible 3

55. Access to staff

- Easily accessible 1
- Accessible with constraints 2
- Not accessible 3

56. Access to supplies and consumables (fuel, motor oils, vehicle spare parts, equipment)

- Easily accessible 1
- Accessible with constraints 2

- Not accessible 3
57. Level of damage
- Light and superficial 1
  - Moderate 2
  - Severe 3
  - Completely destroyed 4

**Evaluation of civil registry service and access to law enforcement institutions and courts**

59. Do you have access to law enforcement in the neighborhood (police, courts, municipal guard, reconciliation committees ...):

- Possible 1
- Possible but with limitations 2
- Not possible 3
- Inexistent 4

60. How do you describe the security situation in this neighborhood:

- Very safe 1
- Safe 2
- Not safe 3
- Very insecure 4

61. Is there legal authority to determine property rights?

- Yes 1
- No 2

62. Is there a legal authority that issues civil records that you can access in your area?

- Yes 1
- No 2

63. What are the most prominent types of real estate registration records to prove possession and can be used? (dependent on municipality and providing services to the Mahala)

- Permanent records of real estate affairs 1
- Municipal records 2
- Electricity and water bills 3
- Other (specify) ..... 4

64. What is the status of property records in this neighborhood? (One choice)

- Available in paper form 1
- Damaged and not available in digital format 2
- Damaged, but available in digital format 3
- Non-damaged / no damage 4

65. How can you describe the intention of people to return to the neighborhood?

- Not possible 1
- Very complex 2
- Complex 3
- Possible 4
- There are no IDPs from the neighborhood 5



## Rapid City Profiling and Monitoring System