DISCLAIMERS

EU disclaimer
The content of this City Profiling report does not reflect the official opinion of the European Union. Responsibility for the information and views expressed in this report lies entirely with the authors.

UN Disclaimer
The designations employed and the presentation of material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of the secretariat of the United Nations concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries regarding its economic system or degree of development. Excerpts may be reproduced without authorization, on condition that the source is indicated. Views expressed in this publication do not necessarily reflect those of the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, the United Nations and its member states.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

Graphic and report design: Mr.Achraf Jerbi
Mr.Islem Ayari

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

1
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY, KEY FINDINGS and RECOMMENDATIONS

The Rapid City Profiling and Monitoring System

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

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

The City Profiling exercise informs on humanitarian, early recovery and stabilization responses and the prioritization of urban rehabilitation interventions so that they have the largest impact to encourage urban recovery, in terms of location (spatial prioritization), sequencing, and types of interventions; and the return of displaced populations. It helps also building the capacity of local actors to evaluate and monitor the impact of the crisis on the urban infrastructure functionality and services, considering the demographic changes because of the dynamic of the conflict and forced displacements.

UN-Habitat has utilized the latest high-resolution satellite imagery. The maps that were generated using GIS technology offer an evidence-based, multi-sector response planning framework and will be made available in the open data portal which will offer live up-to-date GIS mapping data whereby the concerned users can extract maps, tables, graphs and narrative reports. The urban functionality and damage assessment, led by UN-Habitat, was complemented by the results of the household survey - Multi-Sectoral Need Assessment (MSNA) - performed by the BSC and UNFPA, conducted in early 2018, which provides information on realities and perceptions of the life and service provisions of and to Sirte’s population.

The city consists of 8 districts spread over vast areas, with in-between distances of more than 100 km. Rebiana, for example, which is among the Districts of Al-Kufra municipality, is about 135 km away from its center. For this reason, it was not included in the study area because of its social and economic separation from the dynamics of the city. For the purpose of the study, the area was divided into 17 neighborhood analytical units, of which 13 units are located in Al-Jawf districts, which represents the most important residential and urban community in the city.

Tab. Administrative division of Al-Kufra

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

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

1 The UIAMF contains agreed indicators, institutional roles and responsibilities, guidelines on data collection and analysis methodology, guidelines on the management and utilization of data.
2 The EU/JRC (Joint Research Centre) for conflict damage assessment covered only Al Kufra and Benghazi.
Key Findings

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

- Al-Kufra is a medium-sized town of the south-east of Libya with up to 62,000 inhabitants estimated in early 2018. More than 1,200 displaced families settle in Al Kufra, most of them live in the center of Al-Jawf Districts and the rest were distributed within the Districts of Bazema Al-Jadida and Hawari.
- Migrants early 2018, constituted 27.2% of Al-Kufra city’s population. This level is higher than the pre-conflict rate of 15%. The trends distribution of migrants by nationality shows that Al-Kufra is a city attracting working migrants. It is a migratory relay that feeds more than 20 preexisting migration hubs which supplies the northern migration flow before departure to Europe.
- The planned formal housing represents about 21% compared with the informal housing which exceeds 75%. The agriculture land represents more than 25%. Al-Kufra Airport, occupies the most important land use area with more than 875 ha (37% of the area).
- The agriculture sector is one of the most active economic sectors that employs local and foreign work force. The agricultural projects specialized in cereals and vegetables, contribute to the development of economic activity in the region.

The percentage of the active population (15 years old and above) in Al-Kufra is approximately (67%) and the unemployment rate is estimated at (5.5%).

- The education sector covers all districts of the city and most of the basic schools are concentrated in Al-Jawf area. The sector is functional except for secondary schools that have suffered superficial damage in Al-Kufra Al-Jadida.
- The Health sector is acceptable but works in part with exception of Al-Kufra Hospital (with only 200 beds) which does not work and needs to be completed and equipped. Most of difficulties impeding population’s access to health and care services are mainly attributable to the recorded shortage of staff, medicine and medical equipment, the lack of many specialities injuries-related services (e.g. District of Bazema) and the long distance.
- Networks and infrastructure are operational without major damages. 80% of the main roads operate. The water public network covers all districts and constituted the main source of drinking for more than 62% of households. There is a need to improve access to clean water considering the seven main reservoirs are not functional, this is also because they experienced superficial damage with partial demolition in reservoir of Al-Shura neighborhood.
- The sanitation network covers about 20% of residential districts. In other districts, sanitation is based on traditional drainage methods such as black wells, roads or nature.

The lighting network covers about 13% of the main and secondary roads. It is partly operational in a strategic road (Airport Road, Fuel Station Road, Market Street and Al Hawari Road). The local ground network covers the center of Al-Jawf area along (60) km. The telecommunication Network covers the center of Al-Jawf area. Mobile services are limited, as the ground fiber optic network was completely burned and destroyed in the north of Al-Kufra. Due to the lack of equipment and the expansion of the urban area, waste is lifted once or twice a week at most.

The ground damage assessment shows that 351 buildings in the city had experienced some damage of which 36% is considered severe to completely destroyed. The residential structure experiencing damage represents 83%. Since 2015 and after the Military operation undertaken in 2018 by the LNA in the West and the South of the city, 77% of the structures of Bzimah Aljadida district are completely destroyed, and 29% are severely damaged in the Jawf markaz district. For this, a reconstruction and rehabilitation plan has to be envisaged.

Based on the above mentioned key findings, the urgent needs at the Neighborhood level are presented as follow:
Using the conclusion of the operability, access, and sector readiness index, priorities for city-level intervention are identified by key findings as follows:

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

### NEIGHBORHOODS PRIORITY INTERVENTIONS

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

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

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

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

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

Due to the increasing needs of the crisis in terms of the random growth of the urban area and the increasing demand for infrastructure, environmental conditions and health & public services, the performance of the Municipal Executive Authority in the field of service governance must be improved in terms of:

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

Recommendations

- Rehabilitating the public health sector through development of hospital equipment, especially the Rural Hospital of Chad Martyrs, and Al-Kufra Central Hospital.
- Rehabilitating the telecommunications network by increasing the performance of the local ground network and repairing the fiber optic network, which was completely burned.
- Developing an integrated program to rehabilitate the popular neighborhoods and informal settlements by providing urban services such as drinking water & sanitation, waste removal and lighting.
- Rehabilitating sanitation network in the city and the informal settlements, while focusing on treatment methods that reduce water pollution in residential and agricultural districts (Hawari, Huwairi, Southwest of Al-Jawf, Bushuk – Southwest of Al-Jawf, Airport – east of Al-Jawf, Sousi & Al-Taj – East of Al-jawf, etc.).
- Upgrading drinking water network by repairing main reservoirs.
- Rehabilitating the waste sector and strengthening the capacity of the municipality and the private sector in the field of collection and recycling of waste.
- Repairing the housing sector in the center, west and south of Al-Jawf wherein about 370 collective
dwellings were subjected to partial demolition and burning.

- Re-operating the departments of property registration and management.
- Re-operating the university that have stopped working due to deteriorating security situation.
- Developing a plan to improve public or private transport to facilitate student mobility between neighborhoods and schools.
- Developing a plan for intergenerational communication to reduce psychological and social gap between students in schools and the community. The plan is implemented starting from classrooms to residential neighborhoods with the participation of relevant municipal offices, civil society components, elders, dignitaries and chief of districts.

### Urban indicators at the level of Al-Kufra City

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Area in (ha) (M &amp; E area)</td>
<td>4,800</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Demographic growth rate</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Migrant rate</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Active population rate</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment rate</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployment (females) rate</td>
<td>5.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of urban envelope</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of residential area</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average density</td>
<td>10 to 30 dwellings/ ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Informal housing rate</td>
<td>76%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of housing ownership</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of connection to sanitation system (in the city in 2016)</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of major urban roads</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage of family ownership of private cars (2016)</td>
<td>88%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supply of drinking water from the network as the main source for families</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Average water supply per day</td>
<td>Less than (12) hours/ day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Percentage coverage of the lighting network</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Electricity daily rate of supply</td>
<td>12 - 24 hours/ day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coverage of the telecommunication network</td>
<td>60 km (center of Al-Jawf)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daily availability of waste disposal services in neighborhoods</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School enrollment percentage (6-14 years)</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health coverage index of public health services (SARA)</td>
<td>(11) health facilities</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>General Health Services Readiness Index (SARA)</td>
<td>61%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Availability of medicines 2017 (SARA)</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. Rehabilitating the public health sector
2. Rehabilitation of the drinking water network
3. Providing health and safety conditions at schools
4. Rehabilitating sanitation network
5. Rehabilitating waste sector
6. Facilitating access to the facility
7. Extending the lightening, rehabilitating the telecommunication network outside the city center,
8. Developing a plan to improve public or private transport
**CONTEXT**

**Historical significance and regional network**

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

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

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

**Urban-tribal society in Al Kufra**

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

**The battle of Al-Kufra and the security situation**

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

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

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

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

Territorial control (situation as known July 19, 2018)

Main cities:
- Sabha
- Tripoli
- Zliten
- Ghadamis
- Albrayga
- Kufra
- Benghazi
- Tobruk
- Misrata
- Zintan
- Ubari
- Sebha
- Sirte
- Zawiya
- Benghazi
- Derna
- Tobruk
- Tripoli
- Sabratha
- Zliten
- Tripoli

Other cities:
- Zintan
- Ghadamis
- Albrayga
- Kufra
- Benghazi
- Tobruk
- Misrata
- Zintan
- Ubari
- Sebha
- Sirte
- Zawiya
- Benghazi
- Derna
- Tobruk
- Tripoli
- Sabratha
- Zliten
- Tripoli

Areas:
- LNA and allies
- GNA and allies
- Islamic State
- Tuareg militias
- Toubou militias
- Other groups / mixed or unclear control

Areas of control and social composition:
- Main Road
- Local Road
- Waterway
- Airport

Arab, Arab-Berber
Toubou
Tuaregs
To Tezerbou

To Rebyana

Water Tank

Road

Mahalla Boundary

Municipality Boundary/Dam

1
2011
First site of revolution (electricity cut for 3 months)

2
2012
Tribal fighting between Tebou and armed groups (Thadian & Sudeneses VS Zuyeh

3
2012
LNA dispatched to control the airport and wool the region

4
2015
Return of sporadic fighting between tribals and the armed factions

5
2016
Clash between SM, JEM, MMR

6
2018
Military operation “Desert Fury”

Map 7

Al kufra battel Map

Conflicts timeline

1
2011
First site of revolution (electricity cut for 3 months)

2
2012
Tribal fighting between Tebou and armed groups (Thadian & Sudeneses VS Zuyeh

3
2012
LNA dispatched to control the airport and wool the region

4
2015
Return of sporadic fighting between tribals and the armed factions

5
2016
Clash between SM, JEM, MMR

6
2018
Military operation “Desert Fury”

Tribal armed faction fighting in the conflict fronts

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ACB</th>
<th>JEM</th>
<th>Army</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ahmed Cherif Battalion</td>
<td>Justice and Equality movement</td>
<td>Libyan National Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SM</td>
<td>MMR</td>
<td>Libyan Armed Forces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JEM</td>
<td>SAB</td>
<td>Mini-Minnawi rebels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAG</td>
<td>RB</td>
<td>Subul Assalam Battalion</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

RCPMS Al-Kufra, Libya

UN-Habitat

For a Better Urban Future
DEMOGRAPHICS
2. DEMOGRAPHY

Al-Kufra current population

Al-Kufra is among the average cities of the southern region. The censuses of 1995\(^1\) and 2006 had given the total Libyan population of Al-Kufra city\(^2\) at respectively 35,091 and 50,104\(^3\), then an average population growth at a yearly rate of 4%. The average of non-Libyan population in the region was estimated by the Bureau of Statistics and Census (BSC) in 2006 at 3,507, thus representing 14.4% of a total population.

The census of 2006 gave a total population for the municipality of Al-Kufra of 42,016, considering that Tazirbu and Rebiana are rural districts, with an urbanization rate of 84%. The average ratio of non-Libyans in the city-centre (Jawf) was of 16.26% (then higher than Al-Kufra’s region level), but varied greatly along districts, from 8.64% for Talab to 11.7% in Bzimah. The average number of individuals per households varied also greatly, between 4.6 in Hawari to 9.8 in Talab, with an average of 6.6 exceeding the national rate of 5.8.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

---

\(^{1}\) CSB ﺍﻟﺤﻴﻮﻳّة، ﺍﻹﺣﺼﺎءﺍﺕ. 800

\(^{2}\) Tazerbu and Rebiana included.

\(^{3}\) BSC, First results of the census, 2006.

\(^{4}\) BCS: Statistical Book, 2010. At the national level, 85% of the migrants were from Arab countries and 69% males.

\(^{5}\) The same assumption of 1% was used by the BSC/UNFPA to estimate the 2017 population of Libyan regions.
displaced population) where the total of returnees (1735), incoming IDPs (1780) and migrants (16,904). The analysis of the present population district by district shows that the populations of Jawf Center and Bzimah are mainly made of migrants and returnees. Whether we consider the estimation of Al-Kufra’s city as 62,132, the rate of the migrants in the districts tracked by the IOM, corresponds to 27.24%. However within the Districts, the rates raise to: 95.77% for Talab, 91.45% for Bzimah, 61.49% for Jawf, and 33.12% for Hawari.

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

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

---

6 The DTM-IOM, Round 20, may 2018.
Al kufra Region Population Map

Al kufra Region Population

Map 8

RCPMS Al-Kufra, Libya
Al-Kufra population displacement

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

In January 2016, when the tribal cross-border conflict was transformed to a national Libyan conflict between groups of tribes allied with the LNA and the GNA, the IOM accounted for around 6,475 IDPs. In september 2017, they were around 6,840 settling mostly in Jawf center District (4,250) in Bzimah Jadida (925), Hawari (875) and Rebianah (790).

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

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

In March 2017, the returnees were 1,675, then 1,035 in september 2017. With the careful stability in the Jawf Center Distric, the number was stabilized around 1,730 since december 2017 to reache 1,735 in August 2018.

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

Migration

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

2017, 8,600 migrants were accounted for, mainly in the districts of Jawf Markaz, Hawari, Bzimah Jadida and Talab. In August 2017, the total number of migrants reached 11,180 and continues to climb until 14,514 in January 2018 to be stabilized around 16,904 in May 2018. They were distributed in the same districts, in particular in Jawf Markez (7,450), Hawari (5,320), Bzimah (2,954), and Talab (1,180). Their nationalities varied from Chad (20%), Sudan (16%), Egypt (15%), Niger (14%), Somalia (12%) to Ghana (9%) and Ethiopia (7%). These 7 nationalities constituted 99% of all migrants in Al-Kufra.

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

---

15 Considering Rebianah District which account 2,645 migrants, this rate reach 31.5%.
16 Reach: Mixed migration routes and dynamics in Libya, The impact of EU migration measures on mixed migration in Libya; April 2018.
The duration of stay allows to confirm the relay vocation of Al-Kufra. Indeed, in the absence of activities in addition to the agriculture, only 31% of the migrant remain in the city for an extended period over 1 year.

**Al-Kufra, its population and its function**

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

The BSC accounted in 2007\(^\text{17}\) that 70.14% of the labor force were directly employed in the public administration sector. The MSNA of 2017\(^\text{18}\), gives a slightly lower proportion of employed labor force in the same sector that reaches 65.5%. According to the same source, 81.5% of the labor force is employed and the permanent job represents 78.2%, however the precarious employment is around 13.3\(^\text{19}\).

While the employment rate reaches 18.5%, the proportion of the women unemployed is around 27%. The main reasons for unemployment are the temporary stoppage of work caused by the destruction of the economic sectors and the activities related to the construction and the public work sectors, in addition to the phasing-out of agriculture. This situation concerns 27.7% of respondents\(^\text{20}\).

---


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

\(^{19}\) The first results given by the BSC concern the age group 15-34 years.

\(^{20}\) According to the MSNA-2017, 44.7% refuse to answer.
**Map 10**

Alkufra IDPs and Returnees Map

- **Displacement trend from Alkufra**
- **Movement trend towards Alkufra**

**Graphs:**
- **IDPs flow**
- **Returnees flow**
Distribution of Migrants per district

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>Number of Migrants</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jawf Sharqi</td>
<td>1189 individuals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jawf gharbi</td>
<td>7450 individuals</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tallaba</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huwari</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Huwawiri</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bazima Aljadida</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jawf Sharqi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jawf janubi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tailaba</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Migrants Trend Towards Al Kufra

Country from where Migrants Arrived

- Egypt: 2550 individuals
- Chad: 3660 individuals
- Sudan: 2940 individuals
- Nigeria: 1940 individuals
- Ghana: 1574 individuals
- Guinea: 120 individuals
- Mali: 185 individuals
- Sudan: 2940 individuals
- Somalia: 2060 individuals
- Ethiopia: 950 individuals
- Eritrea: 920 individuals
- Somalia: 2060 individuals
- Chad: 3660 individuals

Al Kufra Migration Map as of May 2018

Number of Migrants by Nationality

- 120 individuals
- 3660 individuals
- 1189 individuals
- 7450 individuals

Map 11: Al Kufra Migration Map by RCPMS Al-Kufra, Libya
ECONOMY
Economy

Labor and employment in Al-Kufra

2012 Libyan official statistics\(^1\) accounted for a total population in age of work in Al-Kufra region of 34,400 and a total Libyan labor force of 14,500; thus, with the lowest contribution rate in the country (42.2%; 50.3% for males and 33.7% for females). 39.3% of the workforce were females, a ratio much lower than the national average of 34.4%.

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

The comparison of employment by sector between this 2012 survey\(^2\) and the census of 2006 lead to the significant observations: Al-Kufra had in 2006 a lower share (7.9%) of those working in agriculture & fishery than Libya average (11.0%). This activity involves mainly men. The smaller share of those working in agriculture in Libya in 2012 (0.8%) is due to security conditions and to that a 1/3rd of those were foreigner, who migrated abroad following the revolt.

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

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

The urban economic situation of Al-Kufra population

The HH survey\(^3\) conducted by the BSC and UNFPA early 2018 allows to capture economic characteristics concerning the situation of the population of Al-Kufra. 55.5% of HH have their main income from Retirement pension and 2.1% from Social pension; 31.5% from free profession and no income from agriculture. Salaries constituted 3.6% as main source of income; but only 3.9% of HH have their main income from trade SMEs (5.6% in Benghazi and 4.2% in Sirte). 0.7% from irregular work (2.7% in Benghazi; 4.1% in Sirte) and 2% from savings.

Some observations emerge from this analysis:

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

---


\(^2\) No details are given for this LFS city by city or region by region.

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

\(^4\) UN-Habitat/UNFPA:Benghazi RCPMS, October 2018.

\(^5\) UN-Habitat:Sirte RCPMS, June 2018.
inoperative Savings Bank. The service sector, which has suffered superficial damage, has witnessed semi-total stoppage, where the 95 shops have been closed and the sole guesthouse in Al-Kufra (Sudan Tourism) has stopped.

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

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

Al-Kufra Market Assessment

The last (JMMI)\(^7\) report showed that:

- **The Food price index in Al-Kufra** was estimated at 98.5 LYD with a rise of +13.1%, compared to Bengahzi (+15.3%) and Sebha (+7.1%)\(^9\).
- **The NFI price index** was estimated at 35.1 LYD with a rise of +2491%, compared to Bengahzi (+21.6%) and Sebha (+34.6.1%) and Sirte (-6.4%).

- The high food prices in the eastern city of Al-Kufrah are likely driven by the remoteness of the location. The city can be reached overland only via an 800-kilometre road through the desert from Ajdabiya. The prices thus reflect the associated transport costs\(^8\).
- With the exception of Derna and Al-Kufrah, where prices were relatively high as explained above, prices in the east did not vary by a wide margin. Benghazi, Ajdabiya and Al-Marj were found to have some of the lowest food price levels of all assessed locations, while prices in Al-Bayda and Tobruk were slightly higher\(^9\).
- Both food and NFI price data suggest that price levels are highest in the south and Al-Kufrah, for reasons related to the remoteness (distance from the import hubs of Tripoli, Misrata and Benghazi) of the areas. The costs associated with additional expenses for transportation are reflected in the retail prices. More remote areas generally prove to have higher food price levels, even within the south\(^10\).
- In the east, only Al-Kufrah was found to have even higher prices. NFI prices are more in line with slightly above the overall median, and slightly below the east median\(^11\).
- For the payment modalities, the option to pay by cheque was only reported in some of the assessed shops in AlKufrah, Ghat, Ghadamis, Ajdabiya and Derna, while none of the assessed shops in any of the other locations accepted cheques. Only 4.3% of shops reported that they accepted bank transfers, while a mere 2.0% of shops accepted credit and debit cards due to the rarity of functional points of sale. E-cards (such as Tadawul) were almost exclusively found in Tripoli\(^12\).

---

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

\(^8\) Idem, p.14

\(^9\) Idem, p.15

\(^10\) Idem, p.15

\(^11\) Idem, p. 23

\(^12\) Idem, p. 28

---

\(^6\) Mercy Corps: Libya’s Shadow Economy; April 2017.
Non Food Prices and Trade Flow in Libya

Map 13

RCPMS Al-Kufra, Libya

Non Food Prices* and Trade Flow in Libya

- Trade Flow
- Capital
- Main Cities
- Other Cities
- Main Road
- Local Road
- Waterway
- Airport

Territorial control (situation as known July 19, 2018)

LNA and allies
GNA and allies
"Islamic State"
Tuareg militias
Toubou militias
Other groups / mixed or unclear control

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

Map Legend:
- Trade Flow
- Capital
- Main Cities
- Other Cities
- Main Road
- Local Road
- Waterway
- Airport

Distance Chart: Intercity road distances in kilometres.

RCPMS Al-Kufra, Libya

38.4

NFI price index*
Multisector Assessment
MULTISECTOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT OF AL-KUFRA CITY

URBAN PLANNING, LAND USE AND HOUSING

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

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

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

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

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

Al-Kufra land use

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land Use</th>
<th>Hectares</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>561</td>
<td>24.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture areas, semi-nat. areas &amp; wetlands</td>
<td>229</td>
<td>9.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agro-industrial production (farms)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>0.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sport and Recreation</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education and Cultural facilities</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>0.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry</td>
<td>71.1</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Governmental and Public Services</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Commercial facilities</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious facilities</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health facilities</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>0.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment and Utility</td>
<td>24.4</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infrastructure: Roau and Ways Apron</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>7.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aerocrome associated land</td>
<td>875</td>
<td>37.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green urban areas</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>0.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enging construction sites</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Land without current use</td>
<td>346</td>
<td>14.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>2940</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Jawf urban plan, 2000
- **South of Jawf**: Formal and informal residential area that encompasses a military zone and represents a tribal conflict zone.

- **North of Jawf**: An agricultural area including agricultural housing. It has been subject to partial damage with the absence of sanitation network.

- **South of Al-Jawf to Al-Kufra Road**: Marsh area wherein a slum is located. It is an area of displacement and return requiring intervention for rehabilitation.

- **Bzimah Al-Jadida**: An area of agricultural and localization projects, with about (30) farms in the form of agricultural islands and a residential envelope of (3) ha per farm. The area has been characterized by the growth of informal settlements as a result of displacement among farms with the presence of mines planted in the gas station area. This represents a threat to the population and farmers.

The residential balance in Al-Kufra consists of about 10,350 housing units dominated by the traditional house (Arabic house), which is about 61.3% of households. Approximately 20.5% of them live in modern type villas, compared to 18.2% live in apartments\(^1\). This reflects the growing phenomenon of vertical housing and intensive housing in some Districts that have known the establishment of collective housing.

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

Housing provides an important link to the sanitation system, which may be about 92% of the sample of housing covered in the 2016\(^2\) survey in the municipal area.

\(^1\) BSC/UNFPA, MSNA, 2017.

\(^2\) BSC/UNFPA, MSNA 2016.
Respondents express the limited availability of adequate protection for the residents of Al-Kufra inside houses and neighborhoods in terms of the decline in the ability of residential spaces and neighboring areas to play their role as safe social bodies. This is especially in terms of the structure of the house and the distribution of its internal space compared to the size of families that may exceed in some cases 6 individuals, in addition to the effects of this situation on the limited response to the privacy of individuals, their psychological comfort and the specificities of women. The volume of risk is exacerbated by the non-appropriateness of the outer perimeter of basic infrastructure needs and protection

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Protection component provided by housing (through its internal and external environment)</th>
<th>Risk %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Responding to the privacy of family members and their psychological comfort</td>
<td>67.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Responding to the needs of women/ girls</td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dividing the spaces of the house according to the number of rooms and their uses</td>
<td>62.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>External infrastructure of the district (roads, sanitation, lighting, etc.)</td>
<td>92.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Human risks</td>
<td>37</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Natural risks</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The structure of the house and the structural materials used</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Observation of outdoor spaces (children playing, outdoor mobility of women)</td>
<td>12.5%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Risk is calculated according to the mean of K1 answers to each item: 1: less protection, 2: limited protection, 3: more protection. Insecurity (risk) increases when there is less protection.
**DAMAGE ASSESSMENT**

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

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

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

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

The monitoring of facility operability at the level of Districts shows that more than 80% of difficulties impeding population's access to health and care services are mainly attributable to the recorded shortage of staff and medical framework and the lack of many specialties (e.g. dentistry, radiography, analysis, etc.) at the existent Operational readiness of the health sector hospitals. These are in addition to difficulties in access to injuries-related services (e.g. District of Bzimah) due to the long distance and farness of services from districts, namely Bzimah Al-Jadida and Tallab, where the time to reach the facility is estimated to be more than half an hour.

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

Operational readiness of the health sector

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Sector</th>
<th>Level of Operational Readiness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operational status of the facility</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to staff</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to supplies and consumables</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damage level</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Facility score 1.41

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameters</th>
<th>Operative</th>
<th>Partially operative</th>
<th>Inoperative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operationality and processing</td>
<td>Easy accessible</td>
<td>Conditionally accessible</td>
<td>Inaccessible</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Al-Kufra City: Breakdown of overall readiness indices for PHCs by tracer item

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mean readiness index</th>
<th>81%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Basic medicines</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic equipment</td>
<td>68%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Basic amenities</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diagnostics</td>
<td>66%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Standard precautions: %

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

- Health care services are expensive
- Lack of transportation/long distance/trip is time consuming
- Lack of health personnel/staff

No data available

Source: KI answers

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

- Some types of medicines are not available in the market
- Most types of medicines are not available in the market
- Expensive and inaccessible to most of people
- Quality is not monitored

No data available

Source: KI answers
EDUCATION

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

According to the BSC/UNFPA MSNA of 2017, the school enrollment for children aged 6 to 14 years old is 95.8%. For the Youth age range from 5 to 24 year old, the enrollment rate reach 95.2% and is at 100% for the age range 10 to 14 years old. For the age range 15-34 year, 42.1% of them have enrolled and successfully completed the University educational stage. The multi-sectorial survey of 2016, points out that 69% of the reasons for non-enrollment and dropout are related to health factors and 19% concern the departure for work.

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

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

Assessment of the education facility

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education facility</th>
<th>Level of Operational Readiness</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Operational status of the facility</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Equipment</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to staff</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Access to supplies and consumables</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Damage level</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Facility score</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Parameters

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Operative</th>
<th>Partially operative</th>
<th>Inoperative</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Access</td>
<td>Easily accessible</td>
<td>Conditionally accessible</td>
<td>Inaccessible</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5. CIVIL REGISTRY AND COURTS

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

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

1. Access to law enforcement institution

2. Security and safety description

3. Legal authority to establish ownership rights that people can access

4. Legal authority issuing civil documentation records that people can access

5. Prominent type of ownership records/proof of tenure

6. Status of property records

7. Return clearance process for those willing to return
6. INFRASTRUCTURE AND ROAD NETWORKS

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

7. DRINKING WATER NETWORK

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

The MSNA of 2017 estimate the public network as a main source of drinking water in the district of Jawf and Bzimah covered by the survey. The KI of UN-Habitat conducted at all 8 districts, consider that the public network is the main source for more than 62% of families, where approximately 37% of neighborhoods (Hawari, south of Jawf and Bzimah) are supplied by the pump-equipped wells. Due to the limited operationality of the public network, daily water cut-offs of more than 12 hours in more than 50% of districts namely at Jawf Chargui, Jawf Markaz, Jawf Gharbi and Tallab. In the Districts covered by the MSNA of 2017, the daily water Cut is calculated at the mean of 6.67 hours.

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

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

---

3 BSC/UNFPA, MSNA 2017.
8. SANITATION NETWORK

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

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

9. LIGHTING NETWORK

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

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

11. WASTE AND SOLID WASTE LIFTING SYSTEM

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

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

1. The common way solid waste is being collected/disposed in the Mahalla

2. Frequency garbage collect from the Mahallah in the last 30 days

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

4. Best statement to describe community with regards to Solid waste and the remnants of war in the last 30 days?
## Appendix 1: Acronyms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acronym</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BAM</td>
<td>Bunyan Al Marsus alliance of combatants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bpd</td>
<td>barrels per day</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BSC</td>
<td>Libyan Bureau of Statistics &amp; Census</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CBL</td>
<td>Central Bank of Libya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DRC</td>
<td>Danish Refugee Council</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DTM</td>
<td>Displacement Tracking Matrix</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EU</td>
<td>The European Union</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FMP</td>
<td>Flow Monitoring Points</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GIS</td>
<td>Geographic Information System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GDP</td>
<td>Gross domestic product</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GMMR</td>
<td>Great Man-Made River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GNA</td>
<td>Government of National Accord</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GNC</td>
<td>General National Congress</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HH</td>
<td>Household</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOR</td>
<td>House of representatives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HLP</td>
<td>Housing, Land and Property</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDP</td>
<td>Internally Displaced Person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ILO</td>
<td>International Labor Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IOM</td>
<td>The International Organization for Migration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IS</td>
<td>“Islamic State”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JMMI</td>
<td>Joint Market Monitoring Initiative</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JRC</td>
<td>Joint Research Center of the EU</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LCMWG</td>
<td>Libya Cash &amp; Markets Working Group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LD</td>
<td>Libyan Dinar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNA</td>
<td>Libyan National Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LNGOs</td>
<td>Libyan Non-Governmental Organizations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LPRD</td>
<td>Libyan Program for Reintegration &amp; Development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MEB</td>
<td>Minimum Expenditures Basket</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MSNA</td>
<td>Multi-sector Needs Assessment survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NATO</td>
<td>North Atlantic Treaty Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NFI</td>
<td>Non-Food Items</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NGO</td>
<td>Non-Governmental Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OCHA</td>
<td>United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPD</td>
<td>Out-patient department</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PHC</td>
<td>Public Health Care</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RCPMS</td>
<td>Rapid City Profiling &amp; Monitoring System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SME</td>
<td>Small &amp; Medium Enterprises</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UIAMF</td>
<td>Urban Information Analysis and Monitoring Framework System</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN</td>
<td>United Nations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNFPA</td>
<td>United Nations Population Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF</td>
<td>The United Nations Children's Fund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN-Habitat</td>
<td>United Nations Human Settlements Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UPA</td>
<td>Libyan Urban Planning Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WFP</td>
<td>UN World Food Programme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WHO</td>
<td>World Health Organization</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY, KEY FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDATIONS
   - The Rapid City Profiling and Monitoring System.................................2
   - Key Findings........................................4
   - Evaluation of the Municipal system and the Governance of Urban Services:
     - Recommendations........................................6
2. CONTEXT
   - Historical significance and regional network .....................................12
   - Urban-tribal society in al kufra..................................................12
   - The battle of al-kufras and the security situation
3. DEMOGRAPHY
   - Al-Kufra current population...........17
   - Al-Kufra population displacement....21
   - Al-Kufra, its population and its function..23
4. ECONOMY
   - Labor and employment in Al-Kufra.....27
   - The present economic situation of Al-Kufra population..............................27
   - Al-Kufra Market Assessment.................28
4. MULTISECTOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT OF SIRTE MUNICIPALITY
   - Urban planning, land use and housing...32
   - Damage assessment...............................37
   - Health.....................................................41
   - Education.............................................45
   - Civil registry and courts..............................46
   - Infrastructure and road networks........49
   - Sanitation network.................................50
   - Lighting network.....................................50
   - Drinking water network..........................51
   - Waste and solid waste lifting system....51
MAPS
1. Al-Kufra location Map.............3
2. Al-Kufra Districts......................8
3. Al-Kufra Neighborhood Map.......9
4. Neighborhood Priorities Map......10
5. Al-Kufra tribal Map..................10
6. Areas of control and social composition..14
7. Al-Kufra battle Map..................15
8. Al-Kufra Region Population........19
9. Al-Kufra Demographics Map........20
10. Al-Kufra IDPs and Returnees Map..24
11. Al-Kufra Migration Map............25
12. Map 12: Food Prices and trade flow..29
13. Non Food Prices and Trade Flow in Libya..30
14. Al-Kufra Land Use Map............33
15. Al-Kufra Strategic Sites Map......36
16. Al-Kufra damage Map...............38
17. Al-Kufra Occupancy of Structures Map..39
18. Al-Kufra damage on land use Map..40
19. Al-Kufra Health Facilities Map..43
20. Al-Kufra Education Facilities Map..46
21. Al-Kufra Drinking Water Map.....48
22. Al-Kufra Electricity Map...........52
Rapid City Profiling and Monitoring System