



This project is funded by
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CITY PROFILE OF AL-KUFRA, LIBYA

October 2018

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY, KEY FINDINGS and RECOMMENDATIONS

The Rapid City Profiling and Monitoring System

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

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

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

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

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

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

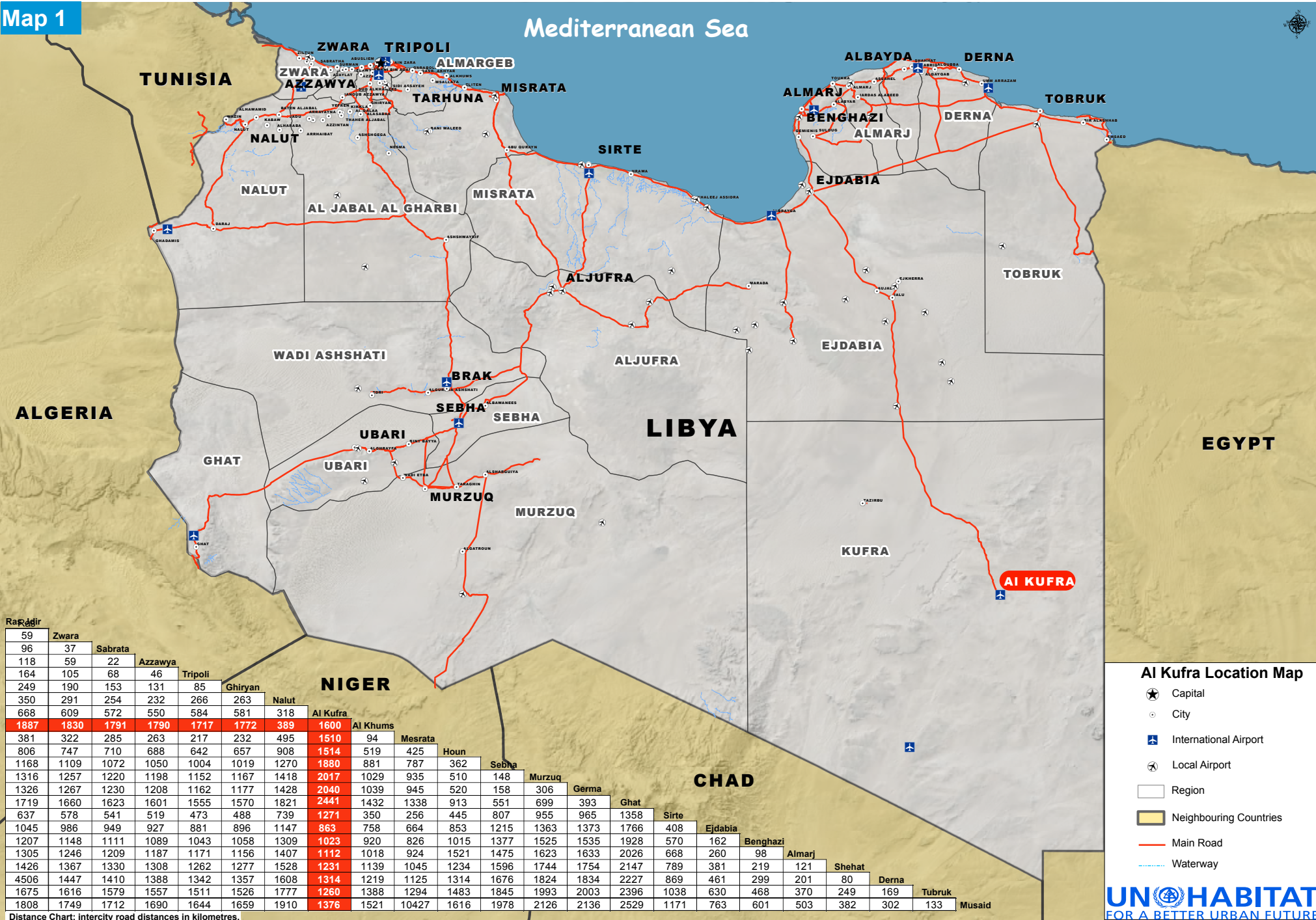
Tab. Administrative division of Al-Kufra

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

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

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

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



Key Findings

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

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

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

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

based on traditional drainage methods such as black wells, roads or nature.

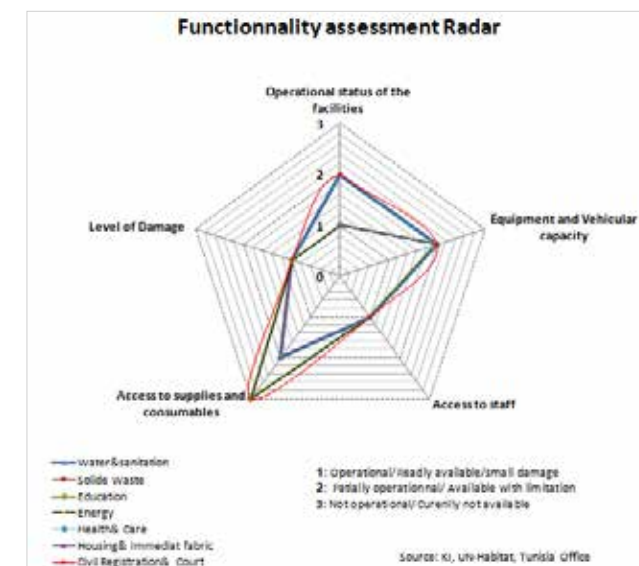
- ❖ **The lighting network** covers about 13% of the main and secondary roads. It is partly operational in a strategic road (Airport Road, Fuel Station Road, Market Street and Al Hawari Road). The local ground network covers the center of Al-Jawf area along (60) km. **The telecommunication Network** covers the center of Al-Jawf area. Mobile services are limited, as the ground fiber optic network was completely burned and destroyed in the north of Al-Kufra. Due to the lack of equipment and the expansion of the urban area, waste is lifted once or twice a week at most.
- ❖ **The ground damage assessment shows that 351 buildings in the city had experienced some damage of which 36% is considered severe to completely destroyed . The residential structure experiencing damage represents 83%.** Since 2015 and after the Military operation undertaken in 2018 by the LNA in the West and the South of the city, 77% of the structures of Bzimah Aljadida district are completely destroyed, and 29% are severely damaged in the Jawf markaz district. **For this, a reconstruction and rehabilitation plan has to be envisaged.**

Based on the above mentioned key findings, **the urgent needs at the Neighborhood level** are presented as follow:

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Recommendations

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

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

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

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

Upgrading drinking water network by repairing main reservoirs.

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

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

dwellings were subjected to partial demolition and burning.

Re-operating the departments of property registration and management.

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

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

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

Urban indicators at the level of Al-Kufra City	
Population estimation (2018)	62,132 inhabitants
Area in (ha) (M & E area)	4,800
Demographic growth rate	4%
Migrant rate	10%
Active population rate	67%
Unemployment rate	5.5%
Unemployment (females) rate	5.7%
Percentage of urban envelope	6%
Percentage of residential area	24%
Average density	10 to 30 dwellings/ ha
Informal housing rate	76%
Percentage of housing ownership	79%
Percentage of connection to sanitation system (in the city in 2016)	20%
Percentage of major urban roads	80%
Percentage of family ownership of private cars (2016)	88%
Supply of drinking water from the network as the main source for families	62%
Average water supply per day	Less than (12) hours/ day
Percentage coverage of the lighting network	13%
Electricity daily rate of supply	12 - 24 hours/ day
Coverage of the telecommunication network	60 km (center of Al-Jawf)

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