



This project is funded by
the European Union

CITY PROFILE OF SIRTE, LIBYA

Rapid city profiling and monitoring system

First draft, April 2018.



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY, KEY FINDINGS and INITIAL RECOMMENDATIONS

The RCPMS project

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

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

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

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

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

Key findings and initial recommendations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Multisector assessment

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

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

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

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

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

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

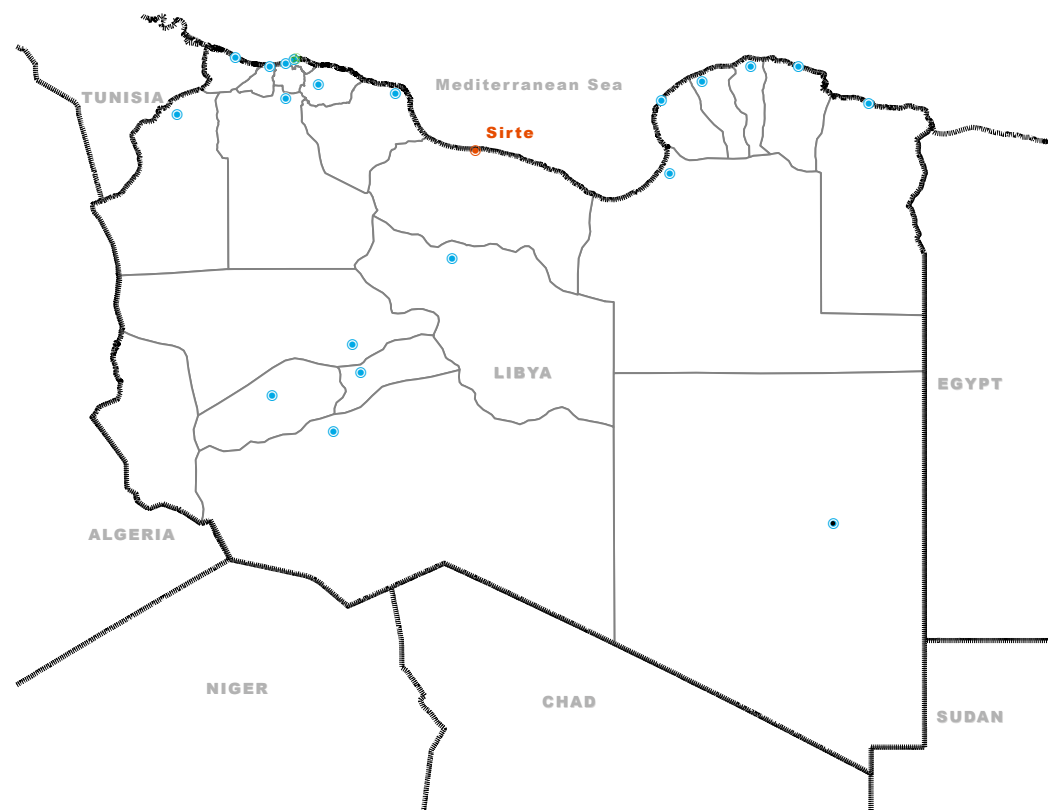
- The sewage system of Sirte is rudimentary. The damages and the necessary repairs and improvements should be addressed with special care.

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

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

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

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





CONTEXT

1. CONTEXT

Historical significance

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

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

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

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

The city of Sirte and its regional network

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

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



Source: libyaakhbar.com

Urban-tribal society in Sirte

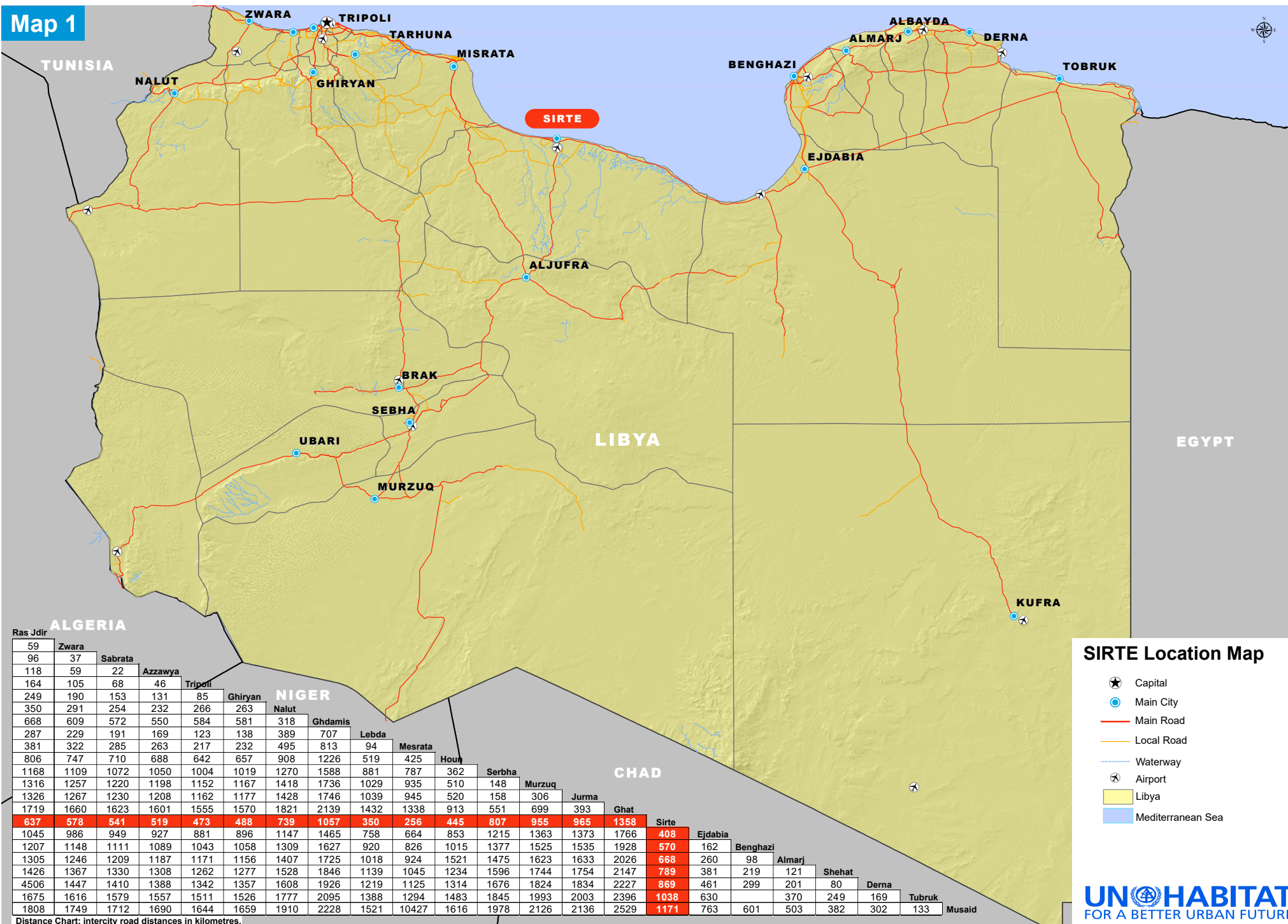
In the early 18th century, the tribes of Wlad Suleiman controlled Sirte area and expelled the Al Jbaly tribe. They were allied with the Mahamides, Gadhada, Warfala, Jama'at and 'Amamra. Further, the Ottomans helped other tribes to settle: The Hamamla, Ferjan, Ma'dan, Qamata, Lahsoun, Mzaougha, Rabai'e,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

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

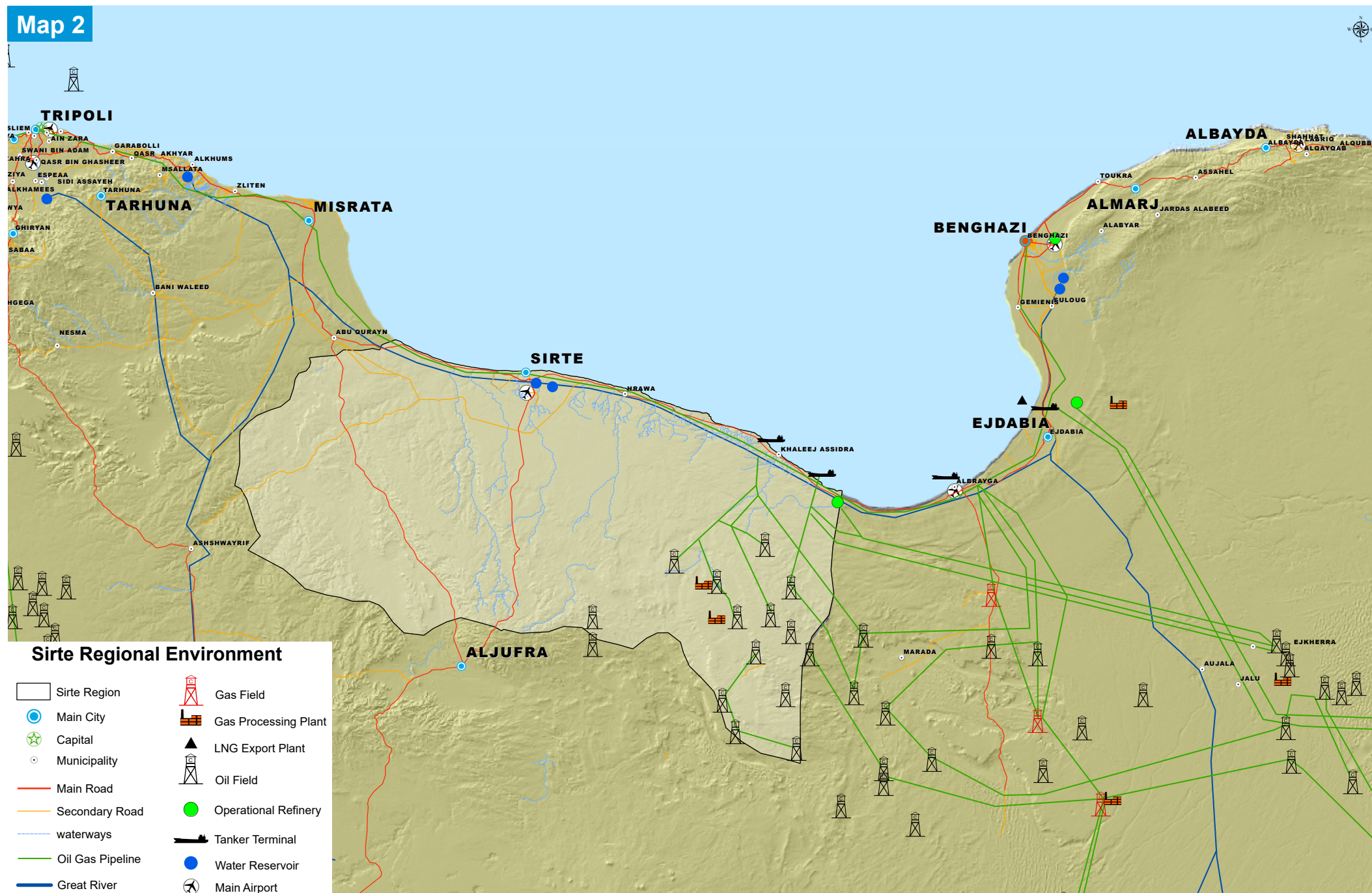
The social competition seems less acute between tribes than between cities; Misrata appears to be the main competitor of Sirte.



Source: libyaakhbar.com

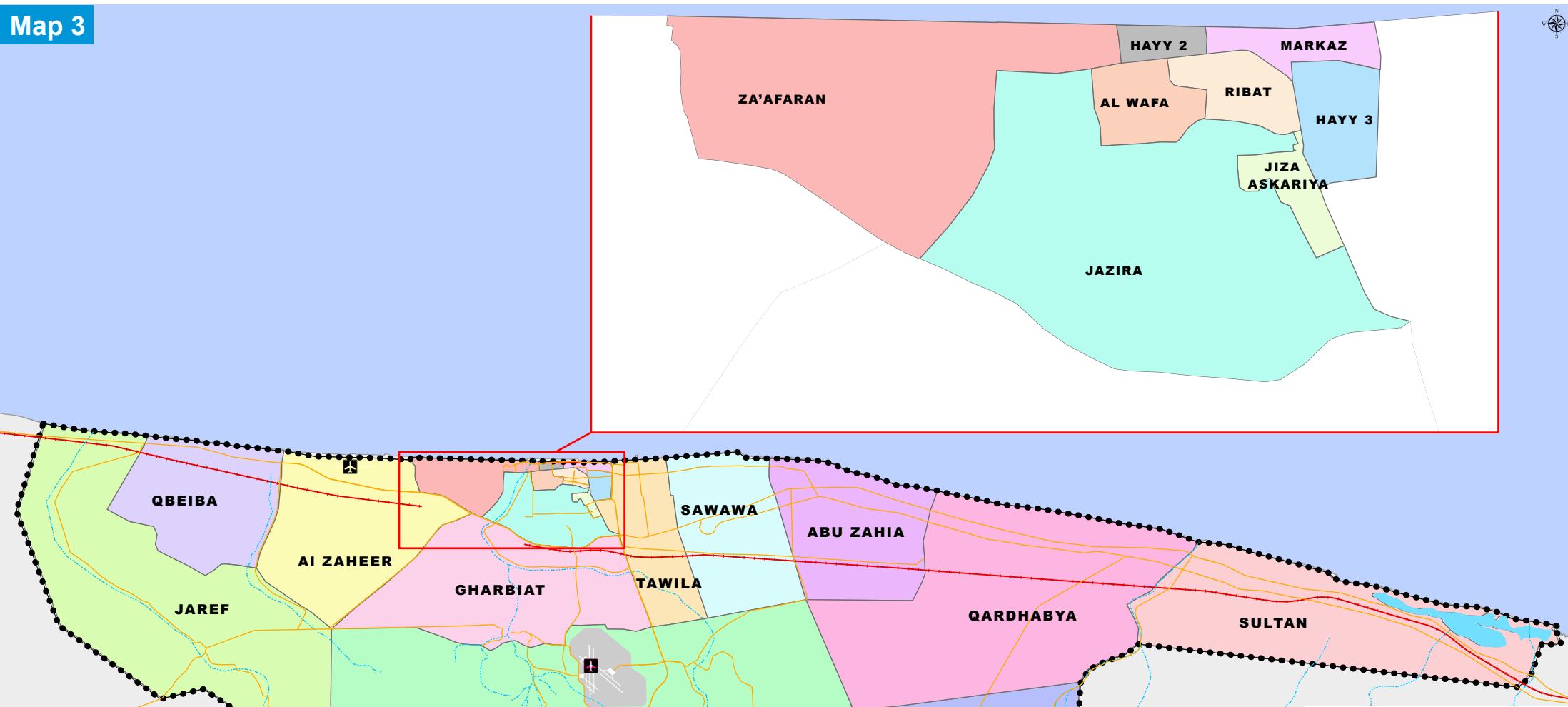


Map 2





Map 3



预览已结束，完整报告链接和二维码如下：

https://www.yunbaogao.cn/report/index/report?reportId=5_18282

