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CITY PROFILE OF SEBHA, LIBYA

October 2018

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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 and Monitoring System (RCPMS) for six Libyan municipalities in close collaboration with the Libyan Ministry of Planning and the concerned municipalities, the Libyan Bureau of Statistics and Census (BSC) and the Urban Planning Agency (UPA).

This report is the RCPMS for the municipality of Sebha, an important city in the South of the country. 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 considers the outcomes of sectors' assessments conducted by key informants in Libya, the results of damage assessment conducted by the ground verification team in the targeted cities, as well as analysis and information provided by UN agencies and LNGOs .

The City Profiling exercise informs on humanitarian, early recovery and stabilization responses and the prioritization of urban rehabilitation interventions so that they have the largest impact to encourage urban

recovery, in terms of location (spatial prioritization), sequencing, and types of interventions; and the return of displaced populations. It helps also building the capacity of local actors to evaluate and monitor the impact of the crisis on the urban functionality and services, considering the demographic changes because of the dynamic of the conflict and forced displacements.

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

Executive Summary and key findings

Sebha is the key and the most populated city in Fezzan, the South of Libya, and the main gateway between North and South. In 2018, it estimatly hosts around 210,000 inhabitants constituting around 2/3rd of its governorate.

It has experienced fighting and damage, especially in 2011 and 2014. Most of the displaced were within the boundaries of the city and its immediate neighborhoods, accelerating the development of its informal settlements.

15,190 IDPs from Sebha outside the region has returned, constituting today 7% of the population. This is while there are still 8,390 displaced IDPs.

Sebha became also a major step on the migration road from Africa to the North. 35,040 migrants were accounted for in August 2018 (18% of the municipality population), in an accelerating trend. 89% of the migrants are from Africa, mainly Niger and Nigeria. Their humanitarian situation is a priority issue.

The municipality has 12 districts: Sebha City Center, Al Manshiya, Sakra, Al Jadid, Abdul Kafi, Al Mahdiya, Al Qardha, Al Thanawiya, Al Qahira, Al Nasiriya, Hijara and Tahrir. The most densely populated are Al Manshiya and Sakra.

The key findings of the RCPMS of Sebha municipality could be summarized on two levels:

General Environment

- **There is an issue in Sebha of citizenship and rights for different communities, like in most cities in the south. This issue should be addressed in priority to insure social peace.**
- Sebha was characterized by its important agricultural sector and by its role as a trade and

logistics step towards the south. **The dependence on government salaries was much less than in other parts of the country. The deterioration of agriculture and trade hardly affect its population living**, especially as they receive little aid. It also encourages the development of the informal economy.

- Despite the presence of many banks and the limitations of the Central Bank, **the economy in Sebha is cash-based**, much more than the other cities studied in the RCPMS exercise. This could be linked with the large development of informal economy.
- There is in Sebha an issue of reintegration of combatants, like in all other parts of the country. The weak economic activity and employment in the city constitute a major challenge to be addressed.

Multisector needs assessment

Governance

- 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 be 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. The municipal staff needs institutional support in **managerial capacity-building** for that purpose.

- The **public governance in Sebha need to be strengthened owing the major challenges posed** by the current situation.

Urban planning, land use and housing

- The municipality of Sebha hosts in 2018 around **53,000 housing units**; the largest majority are ground floor structures.
- In addition to the development of **informal settlements** within the boundaries of the municipality, another 5,700 Housing units had been informally built in the surroundings, constituting 11% of the total.
- **The realization of a new master plan for the urban development of the city appears to be a priority**, to deal with informal settlements, strengthen the urban character of the city and to promote social integration, considering local specificities. This include a housing, land and property (HLP) assessment owing the large share of informal settlements and the current stopping of property registration.
-

Destructions and damage

- The destruction of residential structures in Sebha are relatively limited.

Health

- The medical facilities in Sebha are operational. However, they suffer from a chronic **lack of staff and of specialties**.
- In addition, the population has significant problems to provide **medicines; they are rare and at high prices**. Both issues need to be addressed in priority.

Education

- The schools in Sebha are operational. However, the rate of school enrollment needs to be increased dealing mainly with the living conditions and attraction of irregular activities.
- The faculties and vocational training institutes are operational. 1 faculty compound was non-completed and destroyed during the events.
- There is no public child care center in Sebha, and the need is to be assessed.
- **Addressing the issue of education seems a priority to foster social integration and to combat irregular activities.**

Water, sewage and waste

- **There is a major problem of provision of drinking water in Sebha, needing to be assessed and addressed in priority.** 80% of households do not get the water from the network.

- The sewage network needs to be developed to the service all districts in the municipality.
- The waste collection is well organized in only some central districts. The **collection and dumping of waste seem to be major issues for most of districts**. Piles of waste accumulate, and private collection is organized. In addition, the only dumping site is now close to the - although informal settlements – it needs to be closed and removed.
- The main heritage site is that of the castle, destroyed during the fighting. It needs to be reconstructed.

Electricity and energy

- The availability of electricity in Sebha seems almost normal now, with only around 3 hours of outages.
- The development of renewable energies needs to be fostered, as in Ubari.
- There is also a low availability of cooking gas, the prices of which are high in the city.
- Also, **the street lighting is not functioning in most districts, needing the damage to be repaired. This issue appears also to be a priority to enhance safety.**

The Roads, transportation and telecommunications

- No major issue besides normal maintenance has been identified.

Heritage and culture

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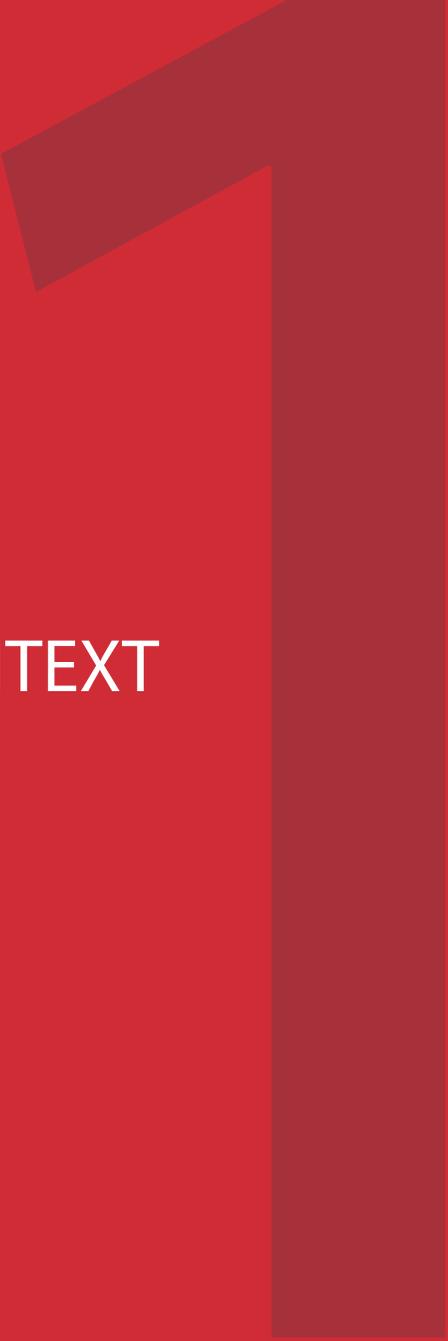
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CONTEXT

1. CONTEXT

Sebha in Libya Environment

Sebha is the center and gateway city of the South Fezzan region of Libya, the biggest municipality in this South and the capital of the governorate of the same name (map 1).

Situated at the edge of the “*Idehan Ubari*”¹ desert, it constitutes the cross road towards Ubari and Ghat in the South West, and towards the South to Murzuq at the northern edge of “*Idehan Murzuq*” desert and to Umm Al Araneb and Al Gatroun at the southern edge, where a desert route takes to Al Kufra in the South East (1,877 km). 2 northern roads cross in Sebha, one from Tripoli through Gharyan and Brak, and one from Sirte through Al Jufra.

The deserts take mostly the shape of flat sand dunes (erg, *’arq* in Arabic). That of Ubari contains however many oases and lakes, including the large oasis of Gabroun (*Qabr ’Aoun* in Arabic, the grave of ’Aoun) and its big salty lake, a touristic hub, and many others smaller (*Mandara*, *Umm Al Maa’* – the mother of water-, *Umm Al Hissan* -the mother of the horse-, *At-*

Tarhouna, etc.). All these lakes were part of a huge megafazzan lake which started to disappear 7,000 years ago².

Sebha is in fact situated above the Nubian Sandstone Aquifer system (NSAS), the biggest fossil freshwater reservoir in the world, estimated at 373,000 billion cubic meters, covering some 2 million square kilometers. This NSAS lies under the Sahara Desert (500 m deep), underneath the territorial lands of Libya, Chad, Egypt and Sudan. One major branch of Libya’s Great Man-Made River (GMMR) was developed since the 1980’s in the area, with most of the wells in Jebel Hassawnah (named after an Arab tribe), north of Sebha. It provides more than 44% of the total of around 4 billion cubic meters transported yearly³ to feed the needs of the coastal area of the country (map 2).

Sebha is a historical caravan route to and from Africa, running along a chain of volcanic mountains. At the East of the city, the Haruj Al Aswad mountain culminates at 1,200m.

Long before the recent development, Sebha and Wadi Al Hayat preserve a history going back to the pharaonic period. Little is known on an ancient civilization which controlled the area up to Siwa oasis and interacting

with old Egypt, giving two dynasties of pharaohs from a Libyan Meshwesh origin⁴ (1295-1075 BC). It was followed by the Libu (giving Libya its current name) known to the Greeks of Cyrenaica and to Ramses II, III and Merneptah⁵. The Garamantes city-states (mentioned by Herodotus and Pliny the Elder)⁶ ruled Libya Southwest later (500 BC-700 AD), having their main city in Jerma. They developed irrigation networks (*faggara*) and built **tomb pyramids**⁷.

No oil fields exist near Sebha. Most of them are located 200km to the South West near Ubari.

The city of Sebha and its regional network

The governorate of Sebha is bordered by Al-Jufra from the east, Ubari from the west, “Wadi Al Shati” (the valley of the coast) from the north and Murzuq from the south.

The road from Brak to Sebha (82 km) passes through Ubari desert, making Tripoli at 770 km; that coming from Al Jufra continues along the volcanic plateau, making the travel from Sirte of 622 km. Ubari is at 197 km along the mountain chains and Murzuq at 150 km crossing them.

¹ <http://geography.name/libya-2/>

² https://www.temehu.com/Cities_sites/Gabroun.htm

³ http://www.ipcinfo.org/fileadmin/user_upload/aquastat/pdf_files/LBY_tables.pdf

⁴ <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Meshwesh> and Dodson, Aidan Mark. 1995. "Rise & Fall of The House of Shoshenq:

The Libyan Centuries of Egyptian History." *KMT: A Modern Journal of Ancient Egypt* 6 (3):52–67.

⁵ Fage, J. D. (ed.) (1978) "The Libyans" *The Cambridge History of Africa: From c. 500 BC to AD 1050* volume II, Cambridge University Press, Cambridge, England

⁶ Werner, Louis. "Libya's Forgotten Desert Kingdom". *saudiaramcoworld.com*. Saudi Aramco World. Retrieved August 15, 2016. May/June 2004; Volume 55, Number 3.

⁷ <http://estherkofod.blogspot.com/2015/10/the-pyramids-of-libya.html>

In addition to the municipality, the governorate of Sebha comprises few smaller settlements, as Tamanhit, Umm Al 'Abid, Ghadwa, Zegan and Samnu on the way to Al Jufra and Sirte (see map 3).

The municipality (*baladiya*) of Sebha is composed of **12 districts: Sebha City Center, Al Manshiya, Sakra, Al Jadid, Abdul Kafi, Al Mahdiya, Al Qardha, Al Thanawiya, Al Qahira, Al Nasiriya, Hijara and Tahrir (see map 4).**

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

The society of Sebha

The society of Sebha, like most of the south of Libya, is home to a mixture of population made of Arab, Berber, Tubu and Tuareg identities. All have kin relations with the neighboring Algeria, Chad, Niger and Sudan⁸, and with their nomadic character they use to crisscross the borders and the Sahar.

Arabic tribes include Qadhadhfa, Hassawna, Hatman, Awlad Wafi, Majabra, Awlad Youssef, Awlad Suheik, Mahamid, Magarha, Zayadin, Awlad Suleiman, Mashashia, Awlad Zwayed,, Warfala Qit'an, Rabai'a, Sharfa, Hadhira, Awlad Sahl, Magharba, Zwayyat, Rayayna, Jama'at, Ferjana, Fawakher, 'Areibat,

Awajelah and Hawana. The locally long urbanized are called Ahali.

The region of Sebha is the homeland of the Qadhadhfa and Awlad Suleiman tribes. The Tubu has also a major presence.

The battle of Sebha and the security situation

Sebha is home of an important military base. When the revolt erupted in 2011, this stronghold of the former regime fought against the National Transition Council (NTC) forces, sent troops to fight in the North, and became a bastion of last resort after the starting of the NATO bombardments in August 2011. The NTC forces entered and took Sebha in September 2011. Sebha suffered during this 1st civil war mainly from air bombing.

The Tubu tribes of Sebha sided with the revolt, especially as they had experienced "discrimination"⁹ under the former regime. The Awlad Suleiman did the same but less aggressively. However, both tribes came to intense clashes in March 2012 (the "2012 Sebha conflict") following attacks on Tubu in Al-Kufra. The Tubu reactivated the separatist "Tubu Front for the Salvation of Libya". Thus, the NTC dispatched 2,000 combatants to secure Sebha. However, the tensions

remained high. Some aspects behind this conflict are linked to the control of illegal trade routes crossing Southern Libya.

The tensions erupted again in clashes in 2014, when the Tubu and the Tuareg were fighting in nearby Ubari. In December 2016, the Libyan National Army (LNA) took control of Sebha, while it was still in the middle of the fight for the liberation of Benghazi from the extremists, and while the forces of the Government of National Accord (GNA) were fighting the Islamic State in Sirte. But the airport of Tamanhit, near Sebha, remained in the hands of the Misrata brigades allied to the GNA. In April 2017, the LNA attacked the airport and the Misrata brigades counterattacked. The historical citadel of the city was destroyed during this fighting. In this confrontation, the Awlad Suleiman allied with the GNA and the Tubu with the LNA.

The clashes erupted again between the two sides in February 2018. The violence continued in March 2018 in different parts of the city, where the Tubu tribes settling in Al-Tuyuri quarter (Al-Qahira district) and less significantly in Hijara district were besieged by the Arab tribes of Awlad Suleiman. This was with the re-emergence of "Sebha Martyrs Brigade" (a brigade that had previously contributed to the fight against ISIS in Sirte), which surrounded the district of Al Nasiriya and Hijara and shelled them. At the southern entrance of

⁸ Rebecca Murray: Southern Libya Destabilized, the Case of Ubari; Briefing paper, Small Arms survey, April 2017.

⁹ Summary prepared by the Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights in accordance with paragraph 15 (c) of the annex to Human rights Council

resolution 5/1: Libyan Arab Jamahiriya ; http://lib.ohchr.org/HRBodies/UPR/Documents/Session9/LY/A_HRC_WG.6_9_LBY_3_Libya.pdf.

Sebha, clashes broke out between the army and armed groups, which had benefited from the crisis and the spread of organized crime. This is while State authority was absent, and the army brigades' loyalty divided between the GNA and the LNA.

The situation is still unsafe in Sebha when this report was drafted. A significant number of households are also still exposed to the risk of landmines planted on the outskirts of the city. The multi-sectorial survey estimated that 13% of Sebha families are living near landmines.

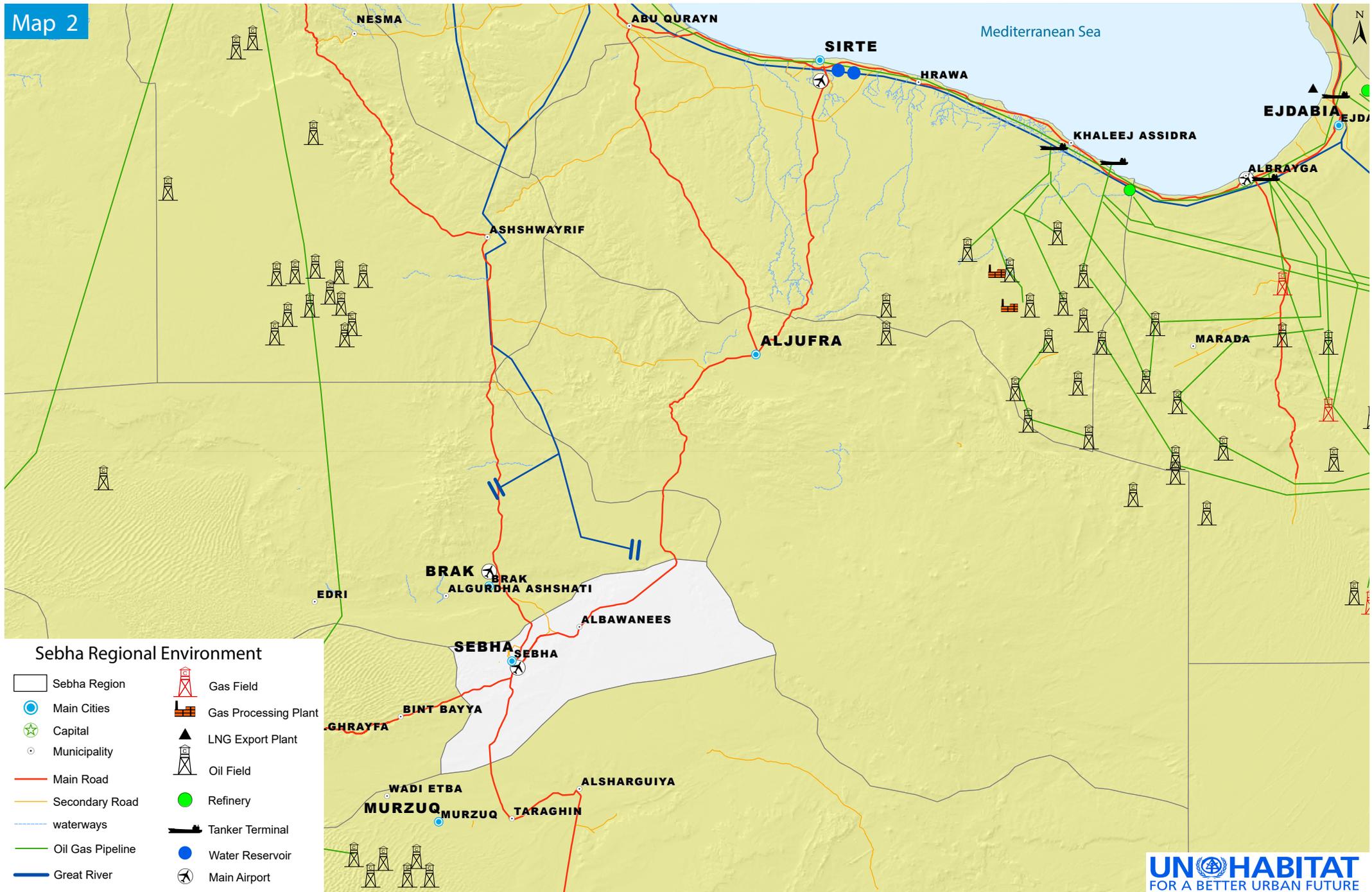
Sebha became also a major hub for the smuggling of migrants. In 2017, the United Nations Migration Agency (IOM) reported that Sebha had turned into a modern-day “slave auctioning”¹⁰ town .

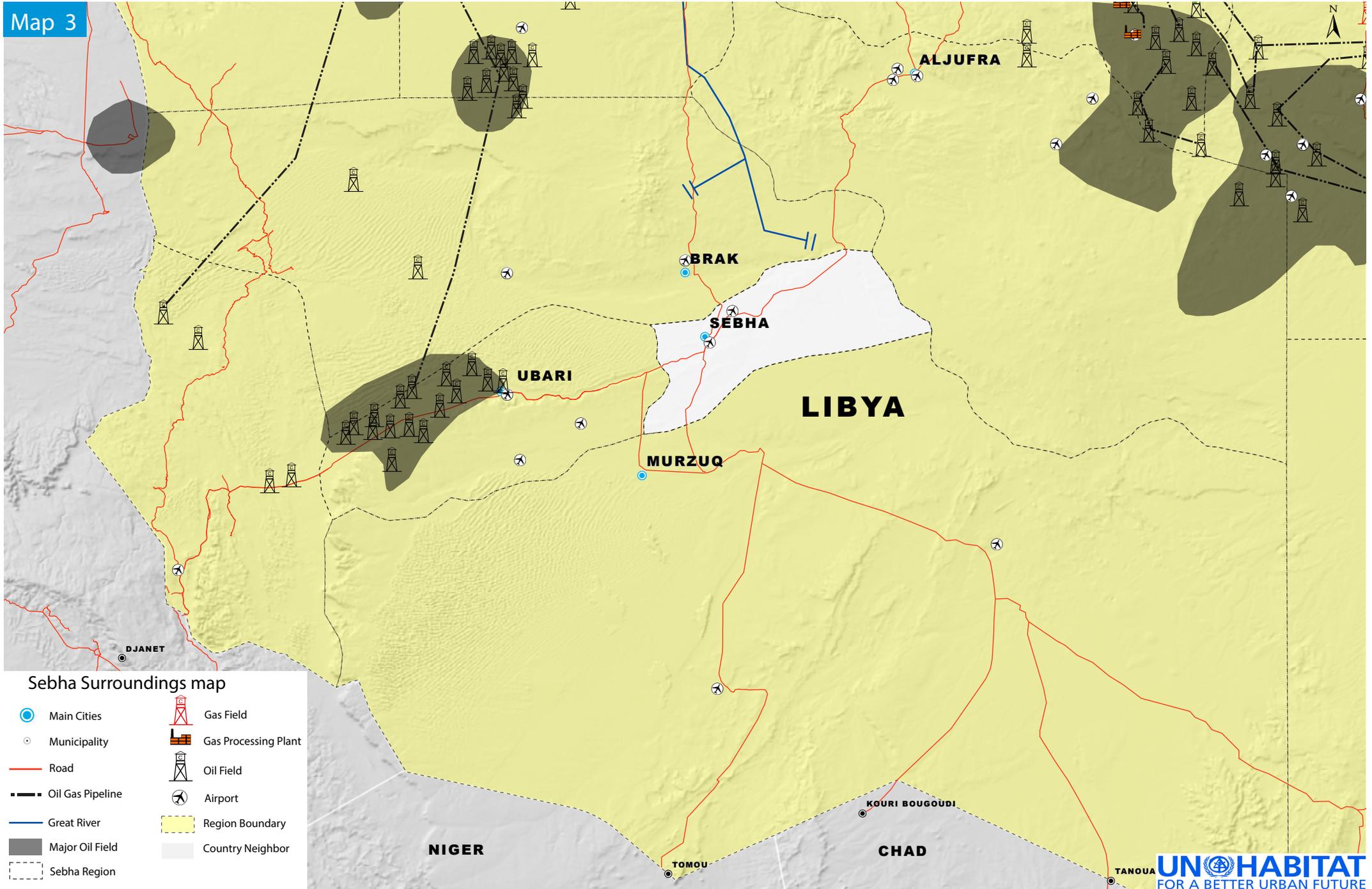
The present zones of control and alleged illegal trade routes are shown in map 5¹¹.

¹⁰ <https://www.iom.int/news/iom-learns-slave-market-conditions-endangering-migrants-north-africa>

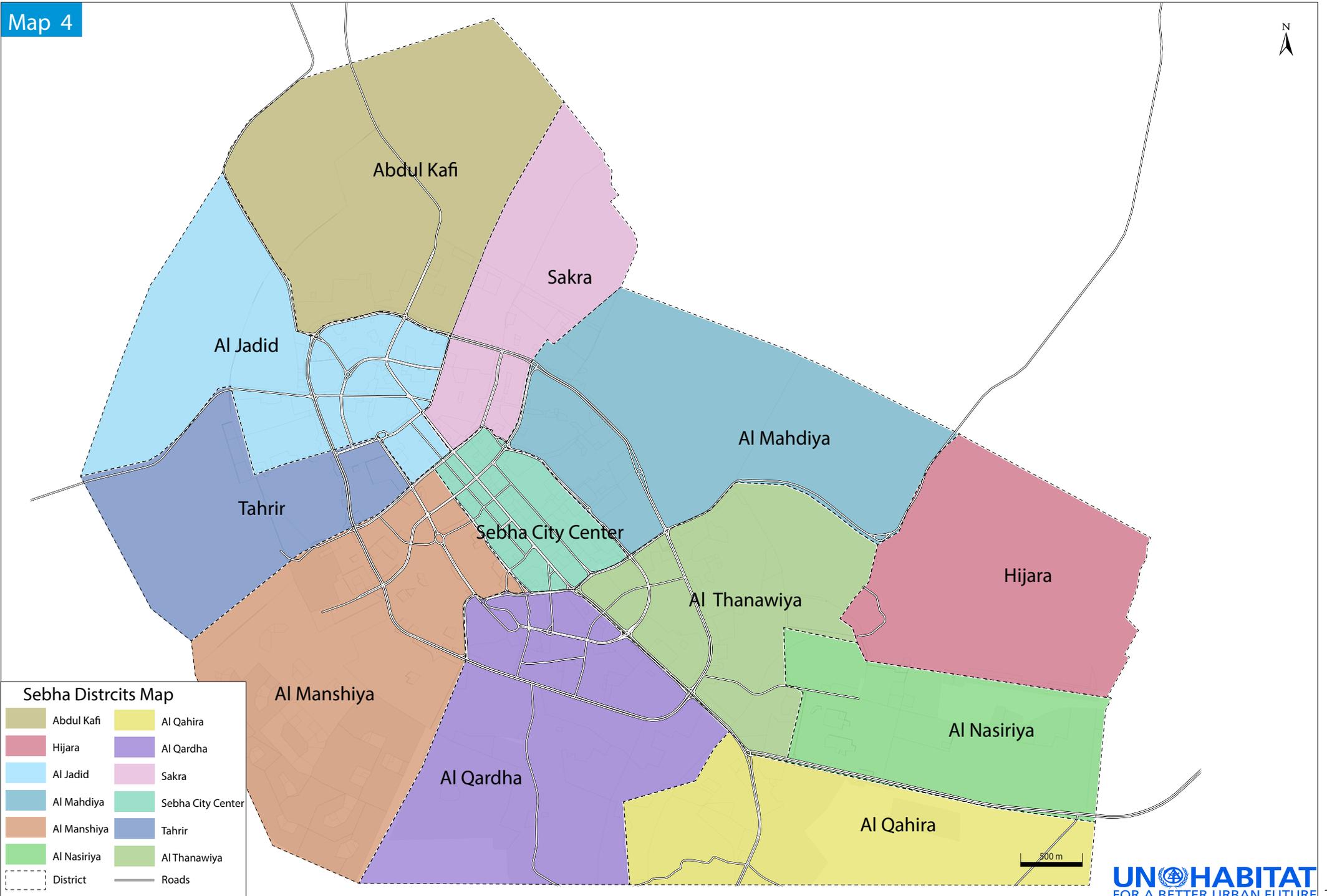
¹¹ See also UN-Habitat: RCPMS Benghazi; October 2018.

Map 2

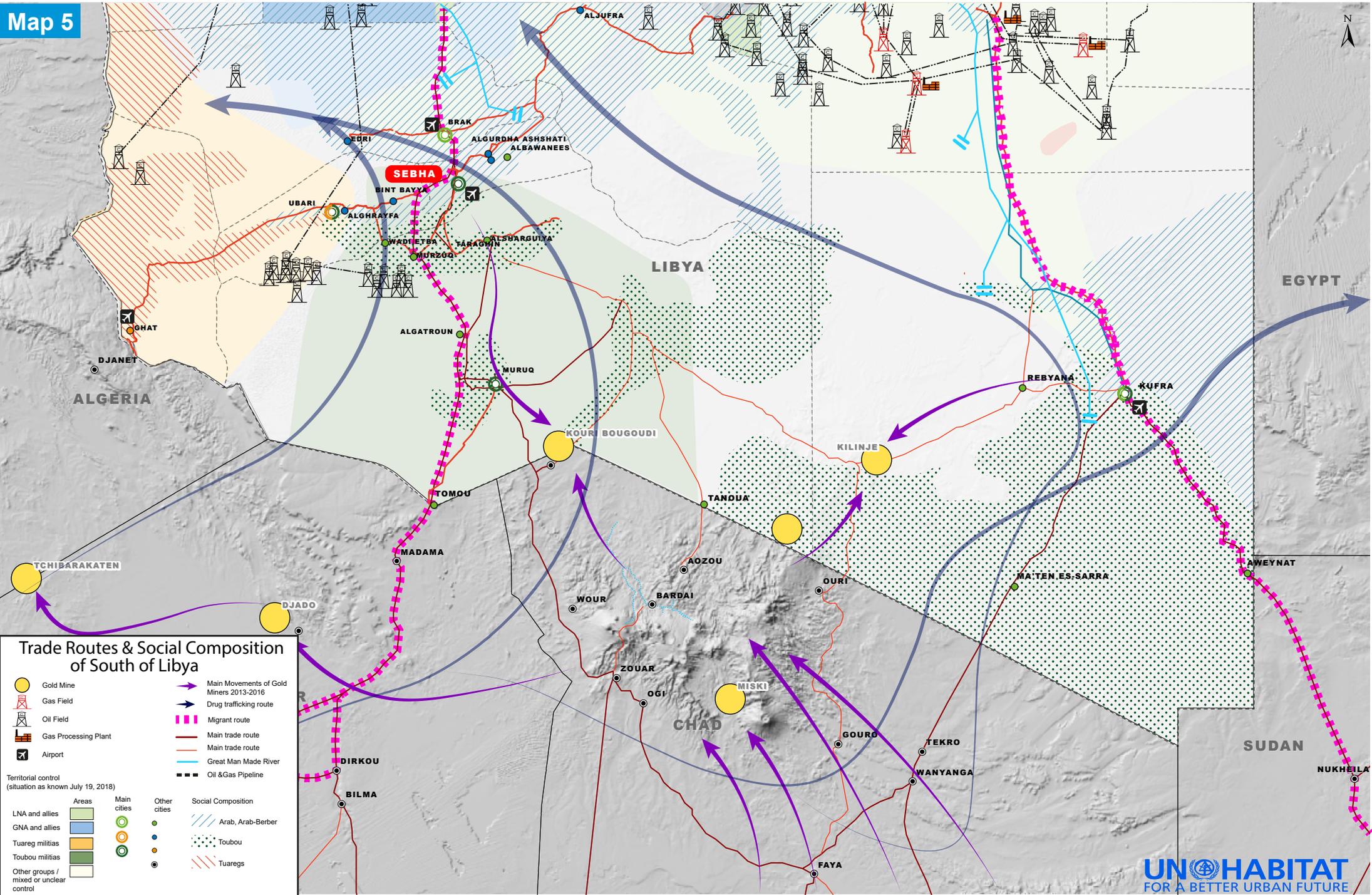




Map 4



Map 5





DEMOGRAPHICS

2. DEMOGRAPHY

POPULATION

The population issue in Libya

Libya is a very large country, three times the size of France, with a relatively small population of around 6.55¹² million in 2018, less than the neighboring Tunisia. The size of the population had always been a politically sensitive issue, and this sensitivity had been aggravated by the current conflict.

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

However, contrary to the similarly oil producing Gulf countries, the total share of non-Libyans in the population had always been small, less than 10%.

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

were rooted in the tribal, regional and ideological identities.

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

This is while the African population of the South were also caught in the civil war and foreign proxy conflict. And because of the chaos, Libya became a major smuggling road from Sub-Saharan Africa to Europe.

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

No further official indication on the population were given since. Only the UN DESA/ILO keep their forecast of total population in 2018 of 6.49 million.

The sensitivity on population figures is influenced today by political factors and aspects related to the distribution of national income and foreign assistance.

The population of Sebha

The most recent bold figures on the population of Sebha *mantiqa* and municipality were given by the census 2006. In 2006, the population of the Mantiqa of Sebha were given at 35,954 households and 212,694 inhabitants, 8.8% were non-Libyans, above the country average of 6.4%. The population within the municipality of Sebha were given at 22,472 households and 130,091 inhabitants (11% non-Libyans, well above national average). The municipality would then account for 61% of the population of the governorate (see map 6).

The BCS forecast for Sebha in 2018 gives a total population in the mantiqa of 147,093.

Average size of households

The average size of HH was given at 5.6 in the 2006 census. The new BCS/UNFPA 2018 survey gives the same figure.

UN-Habitat methodology

UN-Habitat focus is on urban structures and functionalities. As described in the methodology, it has analyzed the development of urban structures (houses,

¹² BSC linear projection, excluding migrants.

buildings) between 2006 and 2018 using high resolution satellite imagery¹³. The type of structures (number of stories, etc.) and their occupation are assessed through the imagery and using ground information. And this can also lead to an approximate estimation of the population for each zone of the city. Such an activity is essential as it allows UN-Habitat to assess the urban functionalities and services in each zone, function of its urban development. Thus, this analysis was made district by district and branch by branch, independently from the influence of the changes in the municipality contours and the district layout. For what shall follow, the new contours of the municipality and the new layout in branches and

Population density	inh/ha
Sebha City Center	48.93
Al Manshiya	74.09
Sakra	62.37
Al Jadid	50.85
Abdul Kafi	28.16
Al Mahdiya	51.53
Al Qardha	34.02
Al Thanawiya	31.44
Al Qahira	8.06
Al Nasiriya	14.36
Hijara	24.09
Tahrir	43.86
TOTAL	42.77

districts are adopted.

The GIS analyses for 2006 30,294 housing units within the municipality of Sebha, hosting then the 22,472 households. In 2018, 53,122 were depicted, and only 50,680 were occupied. The estimation is

that they host 37,500 HH. With an average size of HH of 5.6, **Sebha would account in 2018 for around 210,000 inhabitants.**

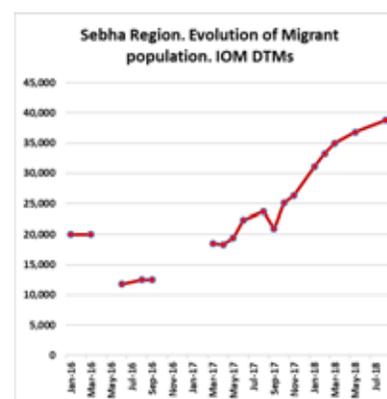
Population density

The most densely populated district is Al Manshiya (74 inhabitants/ha), followed by Sakra (62), see map 7.

SEBHA POPULATION DISPLACEMENT

The conflict had led to a significant displacement of the population of Sebha, as well as the municipality receiving IDPs from other locations. Most of the IDPs from Sebha moved within the municipality and to the informal settlements in the near neighborhood.

The most recent IOM DTM 21 report in August 2018 indicated that Sebha municipality hosted 3,038 HH of IDPs totaling 15,190 individuals. This is while 1,676 IDP HH originated from the region of Sebha totaling 8,390 individuals. Also, 305 HH have returned within Sebha municipality, totaling 1,525 individuals.



MIGRATIONS TO SEBHA

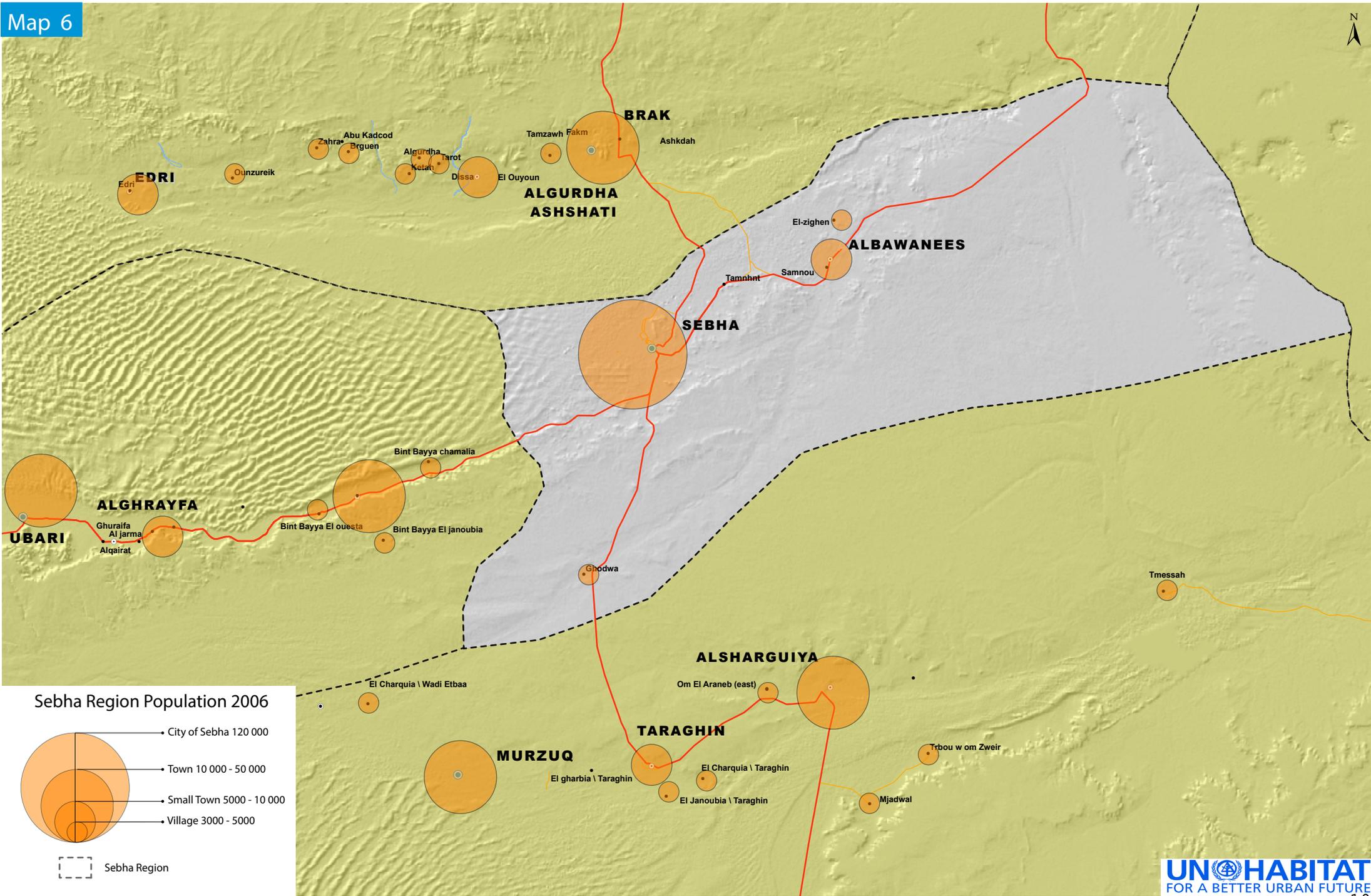
The region of Sebha had become an important step for migration from Africa towards the North. It is not clear if most who are considered non-Libyans have left in 2011. As shown above, it uses to host up to 11% of its population of non-Libyans.

Nationalities	Individuals	%
Egypt	3,195	8%
Sudan	1,300	3%
Pakistan	90	0%
Niger	9,345	24%
Nigeria	8,471	22%
Burkina Faso	3,662	9%
Ghana	3,060	8%
Mali	2,960	8%
Chad	2,913	8%
Senegal	1,072	3%
Guinea	980	3%
Cameroon	947	2%
Cote d'Ivoire	390	1%
Gabon	305	1%
Gambia	125	0%
Total	38815	100%

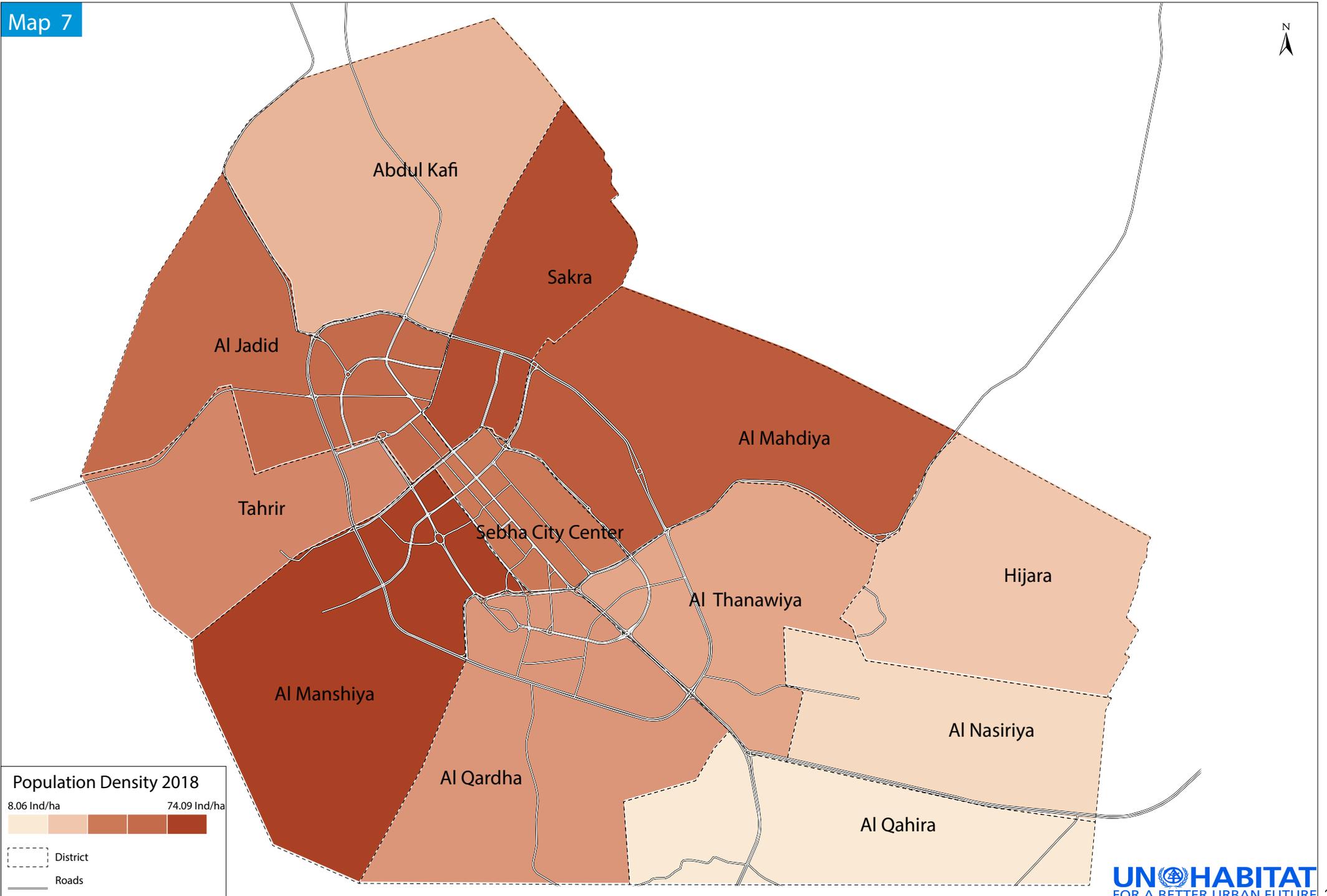
The IOM DTMs analyzed migrations in Sebha region since 2016. The number of migrants varied between 10,000 and 20,000. However, the number of migrants started to increase continuously since mid-2017. The trend is currently continuing, reaching a total number of migrants in August 2018 of 38,815. They are present in different locations in the region, but the majority, i.e. 35,040, are within the boundaries of the municipality. They would constitute today 17% of the total population of the municipality. Most of the migrants (89%) were from Africa and only 11% from Egypt and Sudan (see map 8). The largest share is for those originating from Niger (24%) and Nigeria (22%).

¹³ See section Housing below.

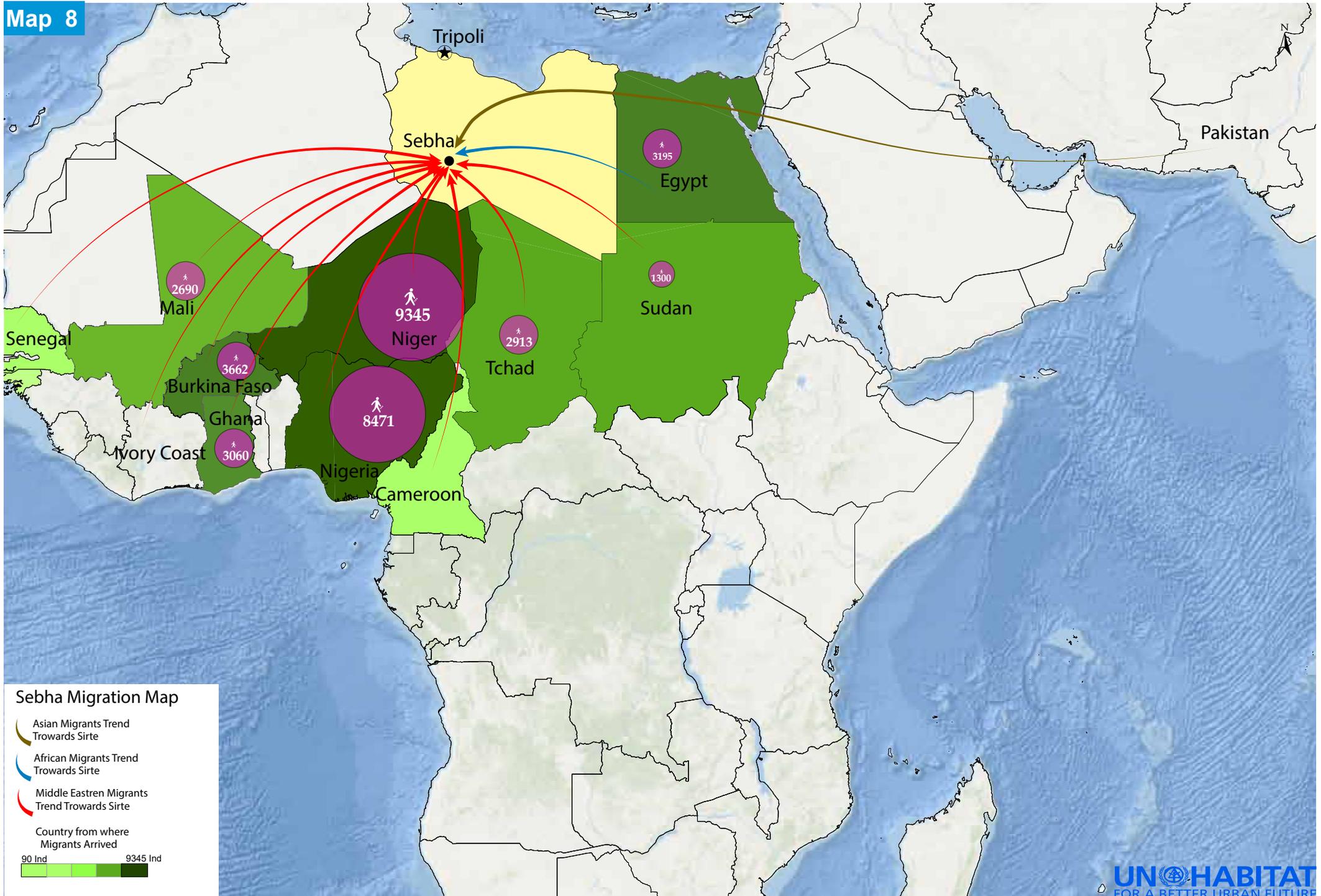
Map 6



Map 7



Map 8



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ECONOMY

3. Economy

General Economic situation in Libya

As mentioned above, Libya is a very large country, three times the size of France, with a relatively small population of around 6.4 million, less than its neighboring Tunisia. Its **economy relies mostly on oil and gas production and the commercial storage and distribution on large distances of the mostly imported goods.**

The Atlas of Economic Complexity of Harvard University¹⁴ shows that most of Libya exports in 2010¹⁵ were made of oil, gas and derivatives, as well as a minor portion of gold and minerals.



What did Libya export in 2010?

These exports are very similar to those of Saudi Arabia, with a higher share there of base petrochemical products. They are very different with the structure of

the more diversified Tunisian exports: tourism, textile, electronic equipment, agricultural products, etc.

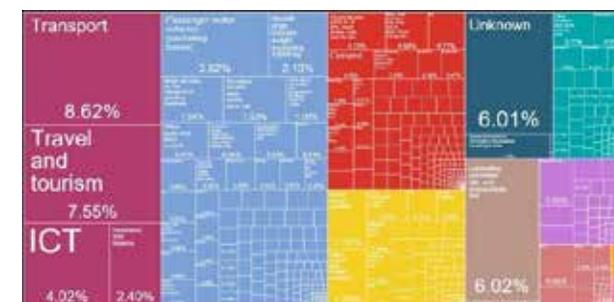


What did Saudi Arabia export in 2010?

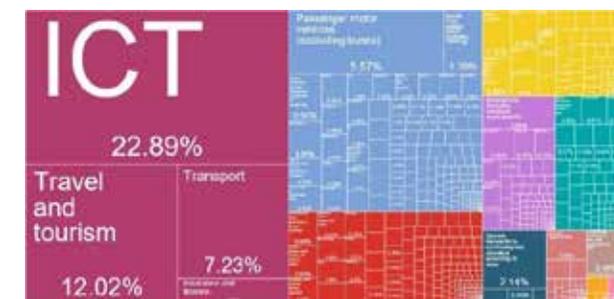


What did Tunisia export in 2010?

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



What did Libya import in 2010?



What did Saudi Arabia import in 2010?

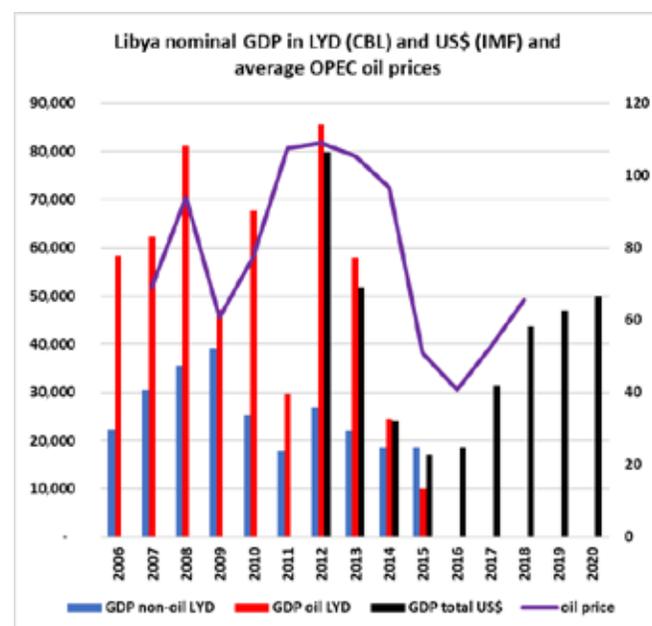


What did Tunisia import in 2010?

¹⁴ Center for International Development, Harvard Univ: Atlas of Economic Complexity; <http://atlas.cid.harvard.edu/>, 2018.

¹⁵ The year 2010 was chosen on purpose for this report to side apart the impact of the conflict.

Due to its high oil & gas revenues, Libya GDP per capita was before 2011 higher than that of the European Union average and in some periods higher than that of the US. The contribution of non-oil activities was limited, at best around the third of total. And **the evolution of Libya GDP followed oil prices and was extremely sensitive to its variations, compensated using the significant accumulated assets of its sovereign fund.**



Libya economy had suffered a serious contraction in 2009, following the 2008 global crisis, the drop of oil prices¹⁶ and the **remaining sanctions**¹⁷. The partial recovery in 2010 was overwhelmed by the 2011 contraction of 62% of the GDP following the “revolution”. According to the data of the Central Bank of Libya (CBL)¹⁸, Libya profited in 2012 from high oil prices and the return of full oil and gas production. However, the non-oil GDP did not recover even its 2009 level. The general recovery of the oil GDP is confirmed by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) analysis. In 2013, oil and non-oil GDP contracted despite still high oil prices and these contractions continued severely in 2014 and 2015 with the events of the “2nd Libyan civil war”¹⁹ and the major decline in oil production and prices. In 2015, the non-oil GDP had even surpassed the oil GDP and contributed to 65% of total.

A slight recovery was estimated by the IMF²⁰ in 2016m that shall accelerate in 2017 and 2018 with the new increase in oil prices and the gradual retrieval of production. This recovery would continue in the following years at a moderate paste. However, the impact of the fighting in Benghazi, Sirte, Sebha and other locations still need to be properly assessed, as

well as the impact of the current instability on oil and gas production and “legal” exports.

According to the CBL, the oil production of the country dropped significantly from its pre-event level of around 1.6 million barrels per day (bpd) and almost stopped during parts of the year 2011. The production recovered to 1.4 million bpd during 2012 and 2013, but the 2nd civil war led to lower levels of production. The production in the last years varied between 300,00 and 600,000 bpd. However, the current tendency is on the increase, even if many oil companies have stopped their activities due to insecurity.

The analysis of the structure of the non-oil GDP²¹, as published by the CBL, shows that in 2009 the largest contributions were made by construction and administration. The share of administration became overwhelming (46%) in 2011 with the “revolution”. The recovery of 2012 did not diminish significantly this contribution of the administration in the GDP (37.6%). The construction sector contracted greatly to fifth of its contribution in 2009 and constituted in 2012 only 3.9% instead of 18.5% in 2009. Trade had maintained and grew significantly, as well as the other social and individual services. And it is worth noting that

¹⁶ <https://www.statista.com/statistics/262858/change-in-opeccrude-oil-prices-since-1960/>

¹⁷ IMF Article IV Consultation Libya 2013 (the last released); Bureau of Statistics & Census: Statistical Book 2010.

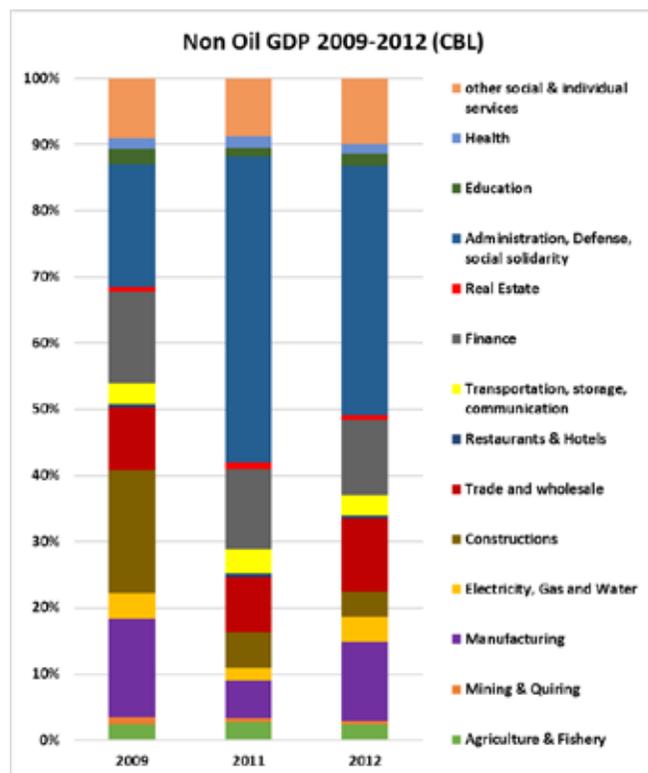
¹⁸ <https://cbl.gov.ly/en/annual-reports/>

¹⁹ Last published data by the CBL are those of 2014. Data of 2015 were reported in the economic review of the university of Sirte. حسين فراج الحويك: ضرورات ومتطلبات التنويع الهيكلي في الاقتصاد الليبي في ظل الأزمة النفطية الراهنة؛ مجلة الدراسات الاقتصادية، جامعة سرت، يونيو 2018.

²⁰ IMF estimates of Libya GDP are available from <https://www.statista.com/statistics/455600/gross-domestic-product-gdp-in-libya/>

²¹ CBL figures, <https://cbl.gov.ly/en/economic-bulletin/>, last available details for 2012.

agriculture and manufacturing had retrieved in 2012 their levels of 2009.



Financial situation and inflation

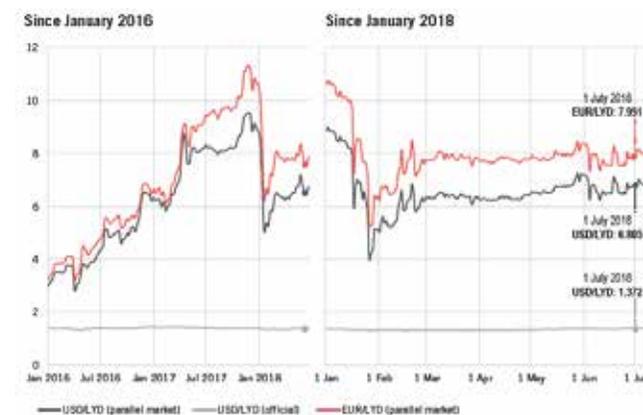
With the ending of war, but still a political stalemate, Libyan population is suffering from the raise of inflation and cash limitation. The inflation is linked to the degradation of the exchange rate of the Libyan dinar and to the disruption of both international and internal trade. The official rate had been around 1US\$ = 1.35 LYD in the last year²², but the black-market rate stands at around 1US\$ = 7.0 LYD²³. This is while most of the goods consumed by Libyans are imported, and that traders rely on black-market rate for importation.



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

The situation is further complicated by the fact that the - although divided - Central Bank had limited the possibilities of cash withdrawal for the population²⁴.

For a country where most of the population have bank accounts, the prices of goods increase significantly if credit cards are used for payment (around +20% but not always accepted) or checks (from +30% up to 100%). The Central Bank is divided between that in Tripoli and the one in Benghazi, printing limited quantities of banknotes respectively in the UK and Russia. Each sides of the country starts not to accept the banknotes of the other sides, perturbing greatly the trade flows between them. The divide within the CBL could generate serious concerns for the trade in the country, which is a major activity.



Official and black-market exchange rates US\$/LD; Source Reach²⁵

The limitation on cash withdrawal is linked to the collapse of the share of time and saving deposits

²² Currencyconverter.com

²³ <https://www.libyaakhbar.com/business-news/680672.html>

²⁴ <https://meemmagazine.net/2018/02/26/%D8%A3%D8%B2%D9%85%D8%A9->

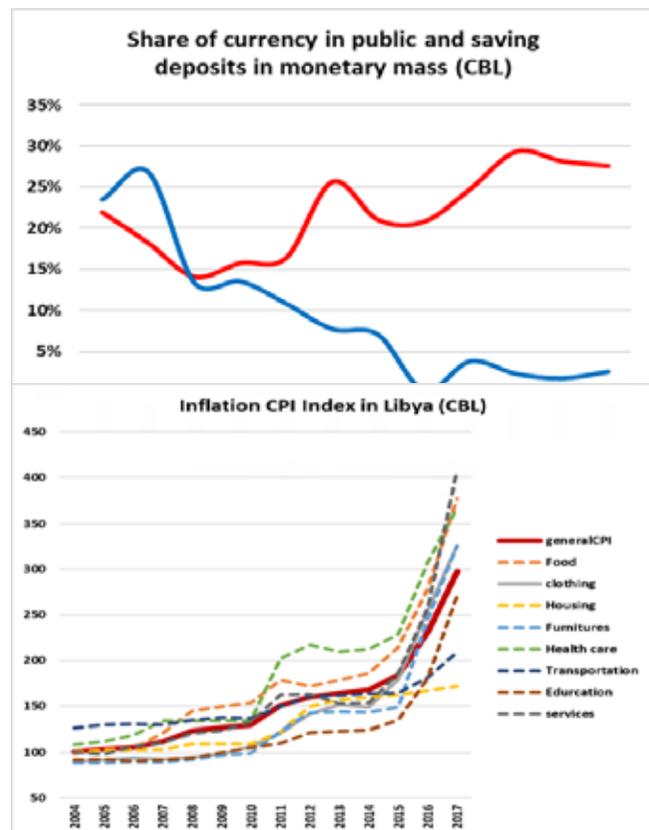
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[%D8%A3%D9%85%D8%A7%D9%85-%D8%A7%D9%84%D9%85%D8%B5/](#)

²⁵ Reach: Libya Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI); July 2018; black market data retrieved from www.ewanlibya.ly.

(including in foreign currencies) in the banks. The share of currency with public in the monetary mass (M2) has overpassed 25% since 2014²⁶.

Thus, inflation²⁷ is on the rise and accelerating. The general CPI index rose from 2.4% in 2014 to 9.8%



in 2015, then 25.9% in 2016 and 28.5% in 2017. Almost

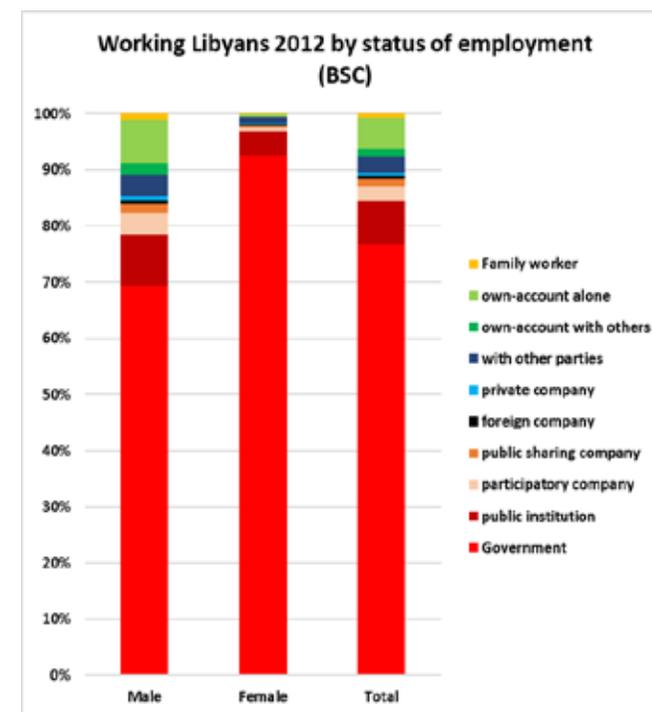
all goods participate to this raise in inflation, except housing and to some degree transportation. It is also worth noting that inflation pressures on health items and services developed alone since 2011, reflecting problems in the procurement of medicines. These pressures were much higher than for other items with the distribution of trade and markets.

Labor and employment in Libya

The International Labor Organization (ILO)²⁸ estimates the total labor force of Libya in 2010 at 2.38 million (including foreign workers). The estimate gives a similar figure of 2.40 million for 2017, considering the departure of foreign workers and the Libyan newcomers. 1.93 million were estimated employed in 2010 (12% aged 15-25) and 1.97 in 2017 (with the share of 15-25 dropping to 9.8%), with thus a general unemployment rate of 19%, growing. In 2010, women constituted 25% of the work force and 24.7% of employment (dropping to 21.7% in 2017). **The ILO estimate shows that youth (15-24 years old) employment dropped by 18% between 2010 and 2017 and by 25% for young women.**

The last labor force survey (LFS) performed by the BSC was in 2012²⁹; replaced since by partial results of MSNAs. The LFS of 2012 gave a total labor force of 1.88 million (mostly Libyans as a large part of non-Libyans migrated abroad) with 34.3% of women. The employed

totaled 1.52 million with 31.8% of women. Employment



to population ratio was given at 38.7% and the unemployment at 19.0%. 69% of men and 93% of women were overwhelmingly working in government civil services, with respectively another 9% and 4% in public institutions. Wage workers outside public sector barely reached 5.2% for men and 1.5% for women. Own-account workers were 9.7% for men and 0.5% for women. The civil servants were split in 34.6% (of total

²⁶ <https://cbl.gov.ly/>

²⁷ <https://cbl.gov.ly/>

²⁸ <http://www.ilo.org/ilostat/>

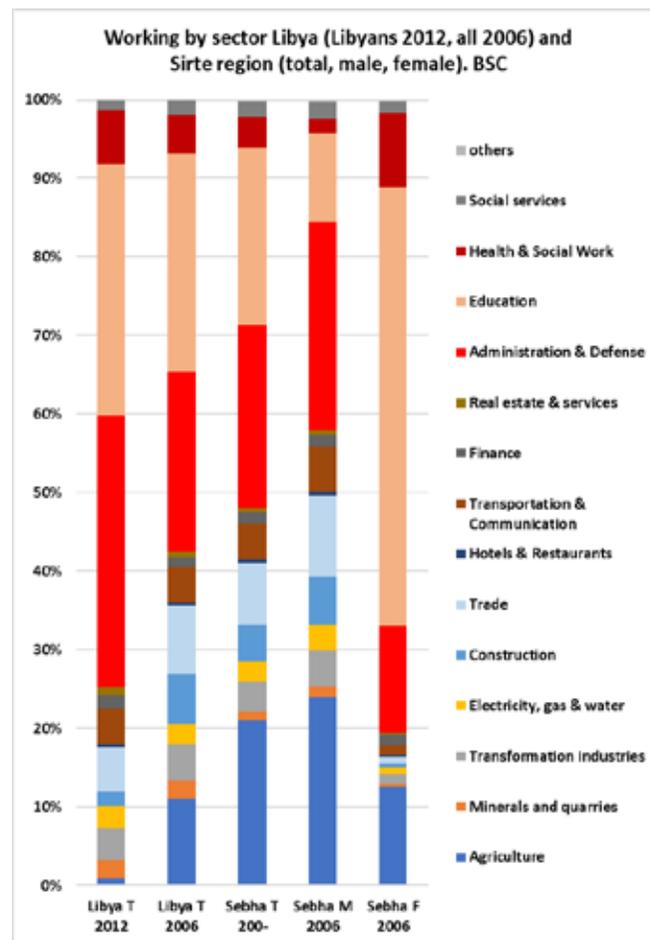
²⁹ Bureau of Statistics & Census: Statistical Book, 2012.

working population) in administration and defense and 32.0% in education. Only 0.8% worked in agriculture and fisheries, 2.4% in minerals and quarries, 4.0% in industry, 1.8% in construction, 5.6% in trade and 4.5% in transportation and communication. The share of transportation in this largely dispersed country is noticeable. Otherwise the figures show little propension for entrepreneurship or to work as salarymen in private enterprises. Moreover, the share of Libyans working in the oil & gas & mineral industries is relatively small.

The big industries (87 units), mostly state-owned, used to employ 35,509 employees (5.0% foreigners); the medium industries (658 units) 11,524 (47.5% foreigners) and the small industries (18,277 units) 74,719³⁰ (46.7% foreigners). In 2012, the LFS gave a total for those working in industries at 61,565, much less than the total of 2009, i.e. 121,752, and closer to the number of Libyans working in the industrial sector (79,681).

Most of the foreigners had left the country in 2011, and **it is expected that a large part of the agricultural projects and the medium and small industries had reduced drastically their activities or disappeared for lack of labor. More recently, parts of the migrants**

arriving to Libya were precisely to fill the labor and skills gap in the Libyan industry and services.



Labor and employment in Sebha

2012 Libyan official statistics³¹ accounted for a total population in age of work in Wadi Al Hayat of 40,340 and a total Libyan nationals labor force of 39,900; thus, with a low participation rate comparatively with the country average (44.2%; 53.6% for males and 35.1% for females). **39 % of the work force were females**, a ratio higher than the national average of 34.4%.

The Libyans employed in Sebha accounted for a total of 30,400; 37.5% of which were women. This led to an employment rate of 33.7%; 43% for men and 25% for women, both above national averages of respectively 51.3% and 25.3%.

The comparison of employment by sector between this 2012 survey³² and the census of 2006 lead to the significant observations.

Sebha region had in 2006 twice the share (21%) of those working in agriculture & fishery than Libya average (11%). This activity involved 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. A deterioration in agricultural activities in Sebha would have serious consequences on jobs.

³⁰ Bureau of Statistics & Census: Statistical Book, 2012. Very close figures are given by a special report of the Bureau of Statistics & Census on a survey on industrial companies.

³¹ Bureau of Statistics & Census: Statistical Book, 2012. These statistics did not include foreign workers.

³² No details are given for this LFS city by city or region by region.

The share of those working in minerals and quarries in Sebha region in 2006 was 1.1%, less than the national average of 2.4%. 2012 survey gave the same share for Libyans at the national level. The population of Sebha region seems then not to be involved in the oil and gas production in the nearby.

3.7% of Sebha region workers were in 2006 in manufacturing, below the national level of 4.5%. 1.9% worked in water and electricity in Wadi Al Hayat, comparatively to a national average of 2.7% in 2006 and 2.9% in 2012. 4.7% worked in construction, mainly men, less than the national average of 6.4% which slowed to 1.8% in 2012 reflecting the importance of foreign workers in this sector (2/3rd).

7.9% worked in trade in 2006 in Sebha region, showing the importance of the city as a trade hub, while the national average is 8.6% in 2006 decreasing to 5.6% in 2012. Transportation occupied a share of 4.6% in Sebha region in 2006, with 4.4% in national average in 2006 and 2012. This also show also **the importance of Sebha region for the logistics activities in the South**.

Also, Sebha region had in 2006 a **similar share of those working in public administrations** (23.2%) than Libya average (22.9%). However, **only 13.5% of women used to work in public administrations** in Sebha region, comparatively to 31.9% of men; a weak share by

national average. The 2012 survey on Libyans gave 34.6% in such employment.

Another 22.7% worked **in education in 2006 in Wadi Al Hayat (11.2% of men and 55.9% of women)**. The national average was 27.8% increasing to 32.0% in 2012. This shows the importance of Sebha as an education hub, and the importance of education in the employment in Sebha.

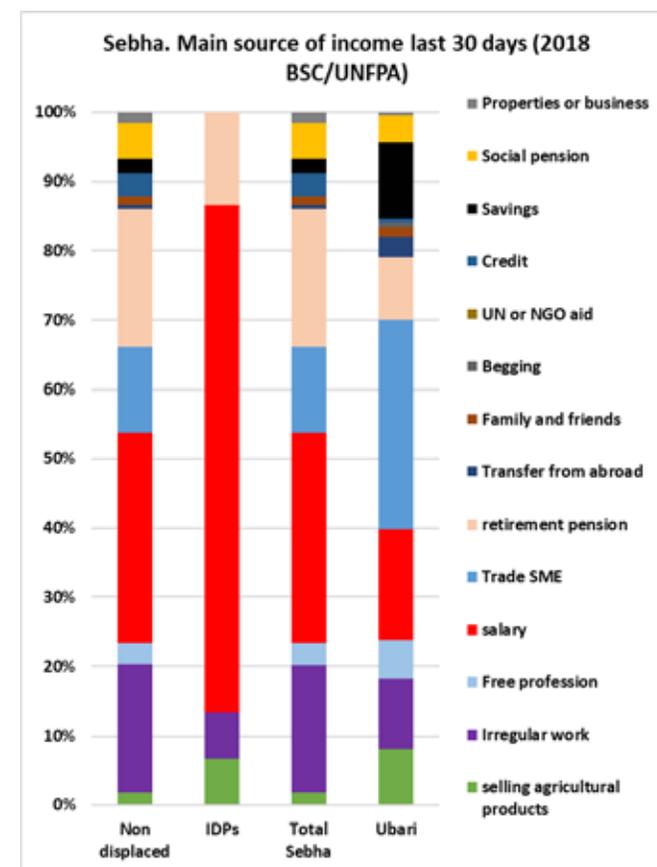
The **health sector** share was in 2006 of 3.8% for Sebha region (1.9% for men and **9.4% for women**). In comparison, the national averages were 4.9% in 2006 and 6.8% in 2012; what shows the **weakness of this sector in Sebha**.

Sebha region is then characterized by its important agricultural sector, by its role in trade and as an administrative hub for different public services, including especially education. However, it is expected that agriculture had suffered greatly from the conflict, as well as the public services with the damages inferred on public administrations in Sebha.

The present economic situation of Sebha population

The HH survey³³ conducted by the BSC and UNFPA early 2018 allows to capture some economic characteristics concerning the situation of the population of Sebha

municipality. The survey distributes the population between those non-displaced (99%) and the IDPs. No returnees had been indicated.



Salaries constituted for all categories a large share of sources of income (30.3%), retirement pensions 20.0%

³³ The results of the survey are assumed applicable to the total population of Ubari, while significant differences exist between the different districts.

and social pensions another 5.3%; thus, **55.6% of households depend in their revenues on government** (86.6% for IDPs). **This is a share like that of Sirte and Benghazi, much higher than that of Ubari.**³⁴

1.9% of HH have their main income from agriculture (6.7% of IDPs); what could reflect the decline in agriculture. A low 3.2% of HH have it from free professions. This is while **only 12.3% of HH have their main income from trade SMEs**³⁵. **18.4% from irregular work (much more than Sirte and Ubari) and 8.2% from properties or other sources (including 2.1% from their savings).** This indicates deteriorated living conditions in Sebha.

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

The major challenges facing household income were related to the **high prices of food items (95%)** and of the non-food items (37%), to **the late or non-payment of salaries (78%)** and to the banking sector (42%). The low salaries (29%) and the lack of job opportunities (12%) were also highlighted. Accelerating inflation is eroding the purchasing power of the population in Sebha, much more than in the towns of the North. Also,

no major difference was observed in this matter between male and female headed households.

With the limitation of cash withdrawals by Libya Central Bank to curb inflation, the BSC/UNFPA 2018 survey indicates that **82% of HH have limited or no access to liquidity. 85% of HH cannot withdraw more than 300 LYD (US\$ 227 at official rate and US\$ 43 at black market rate)**³⁶ per month; and this is the case for all IDPs.

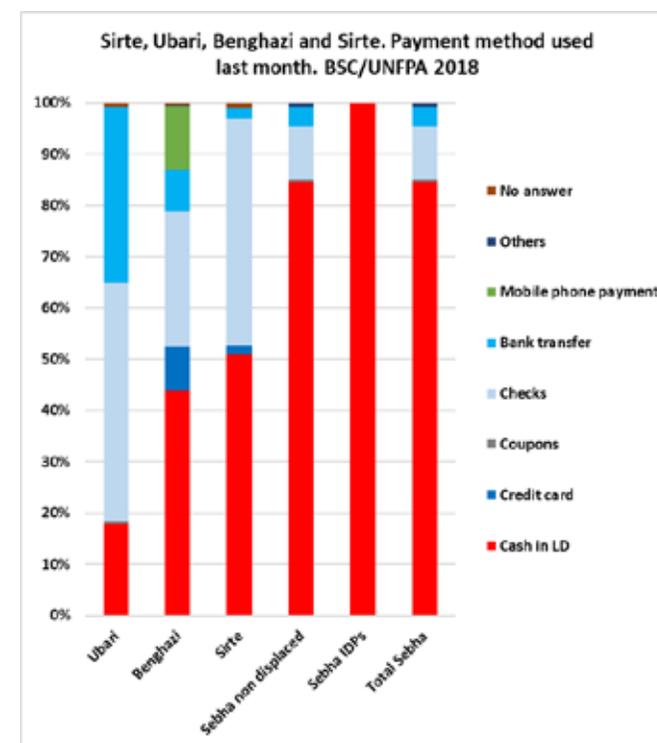
In any way, **the cash limits above were much below the monthly (MEB) for a typical Sebha HH, assessed by the CMMWG at 685 LYD in August 2018**³⁷ (i.e. US\$ 506 at official rate and US\$ 98 at black market rate). This MEB had been measured largely fluctuating from month to month, decreasing -19% in one month and -11.8% since May 2018.

The issue of cash availability and use was further addressed in the BSC/UNFPA 2018 survey through question on the payment method used.

Sebha HH use cash much more than Benghazi, Sirte or Ubari, while not having access to credit card payments. 85% of the payments are made in cash (100% for IDPs). Checks are used in a limited way (10%) as well as bank transfer. This is while 56% of HH declare having challenges addressing formal financial institutions, and

while the survey indicates that 98% of HH uses the banks for financial services.

The question is then raised on how households access cash for payment.



³⁴ UN-Habitat : Sirte RCPMS, June 2018. Un-Habitat : Benghazi RCPMS, October 2018. Un-Habitat : Ubari RCPMS, October 2018.

³⁵ Compare with 2006 census and 2012 LFS.

³⁶ Although this is a very low amount for a country with a high GDP per capita.

³⁷ Reach: Libya Joint Marketing Monitoring Initiative (JMMI), August 1-8, 2018.

Sebha hosts a branch of the Central Bank of Libya, as well as 10 bank branches and 1 insurance company. All are operational (see map 9).

Sebha banks and insurances	Staff	status	damage
Central Bank of Libya	68	operational	No
Jumhouria Bank	62	operational	No
Jumhouria Bank Qardhabia	28	operational	No
North Africa Bank	73	operational	No
Wahda Bank	19	operational	No
Commercial Bank	72	operational	No
Agriculture Bank	34	operational	No
Saving & Real Estate Investment Bank	41	operational	No
Sahara Bank	19	operational	No
Development Bank	20	operational	No
Libya Insurance Co	30	operational	light

In addition, the BSC/UNFPA addresses coping strategies. 19% of HH indicate that they had to sell their home assets (20% for women headed households), while 13% spent their savings (16% for women), 2% bought food items by credit, less than 1% reduced their non-food spending, or had to sell their production assets (5% for women) or took out their children from schools.. However, 35% of HH mentioned that a member of family had to take an action to compensate financial shortage (7% only for IDPs).

Finally, 3.2% of HH appear poor (43% of IDPs) and another 3.9% below border line (32.5% of IDPs) among food consumption groups. When the head of the family

is a woman, 3.0% are assessed poor while 7.3% below border line (!).

Sebha Market Assessment

Reach produced last year a market system assessment³⁸ performed by the Libya Cash & Markets Working Group (CMWG)³⁹ in Tripoli, Benghazi and Sebha. It concluded that *“on the whole, consumers (including refugees and migrants) in Tripoli, Benghazi and Sebha have physical access to markets, with temporary access issues related to insecurity affecting smaller segments of the population as conflict peaks. The lack of access to cash is a major access issue that hinders consumers from acquiring basic commodities in quantities required to meet basic needs”*. The *“different population groups—non-displaced, internally displaced (IDPs), migrants and refugees—interact with markets in similar ways”*; *“however, some access limitations were found, especially for non-Libyans (migrants and refugees) who are not eligible to access food subsidies and free insulin from the local authorities”*. The *“assessed supply chains are functional and have the capacity to meet demand from consumers in Libya”*. ***The overall functionality of the supply chains has not been affected by the lack of cash. The liquidity crisis is felt on the demand side: Consumers***

Libya and guide the implementation of humanitarian cash and voucher interventions within those markets.

⁴⁰ Such as oil, sugar, tomato paste, wheat flour (irregular) and tea.

cannot access cash at the required amounts and therefore struggle to purchase key household goods”.

This Key Informant’s based research mentioned that Price Stability Fund (PSF), in charge of providing subsidized goods⁴⁰ to the population, is disrupted in Sebha. The Medical Supply Organization (MSO), providing freely medicines at the local public health centers experiences similar disruptions, because of its lack of hard currencies.

The security situation in Sebha has affected the access of women to markets. *“Prior to 2014, it was common for women to move around the city of Sebha without restrictions. Female household members would traditionally be responsible for grocery shopping. With security having deteriorated considerably, many women are now dependent on a male family member to move around the city and to buy essential items for their households. Some women still go out alone but remain within their neighborhoods. In many cases, males have reportedly taken over the task of buying groceries”*⁴¹.

In August 2018⁴², base food items were the cheapest in the South: 38% cheaper than Ubari, 26% cheaper than Murzuq, 24% cheaper than Ghat and even 10% cheaper than Brak, while Brak is on the supply chain towards Sebha. The situation was different in April 2018,

³⁸ Reach: Market Systems in Libya; Assessment of the Wheat Flour, Insulin, Tomato and Soap Supply Chain; October 2017.

³⁹ The Libya Cash & Markets Working Group (CMWG) was created in 2016 to analyze the impact of the ongoing conflict on markets in

⁴¹ Reach: Market Systems in Libya; Assessment of the Wheat Flour, Insulin, Tomato and Soap Supply Chain; October 2017.

⁴² Reach: JMMI dataset, August 2018.

meaning that a specific improvement in Sebha occurred in the last months (Sebha is only 3% more expensive than Misrata and 7% than Tripoli). The large differences with the other cities of the South suggest high “transaction costs” between the cities due to insecurity and the disruption of government subsidies (see maps 10 and 11).

The situation is different for non-food items. Sebha is 27% more expensive than Brak and 15% more than Murzuq. It is 30% more expensive than Misrata and only 4% from Tripoli (see map 10).

The trade flow is coming from the North, from Misrata or Tripoli, passing by Brak. This trade flow is influenced not only by local security conditions in Sebha, but also by the competition between wholesale traders in the country. Some aspects of this competition contribute to the “war economy”. This is in addition to the different smuggling activities, in particular the “run for gold” in the South of the country recently (see map 11).

Reintegration of combatants in the economy and society

Many of the 27% young population aged 15-29 had participated as combatant in the different phases of the civil war. The Libyan program for Reintegration & Development (LRPD)⁴³ estimated in 2005 the number of combatants at more than 300,000; i.e. more than 1/3

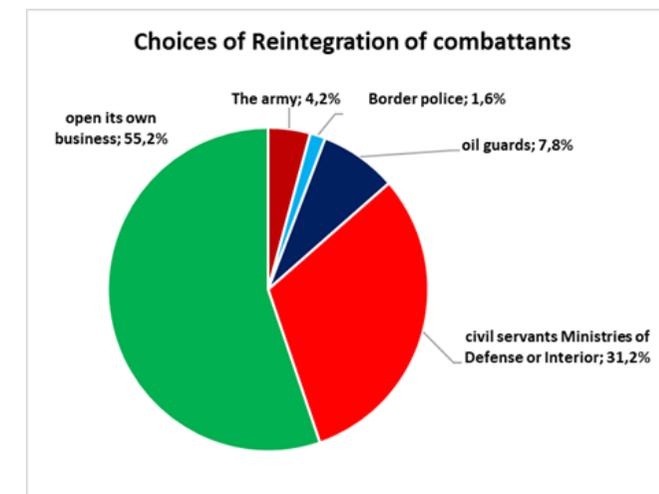
of all males aged 15-29 or more than 2/3rd of the work force of the same age.

Within its programs, LRPD had accounted in 2015 around 213,000 applicants and screened and vetted 163,000. A third among them were university graduates, and a half below the age of 31⁴⁴. The choices for reintegration of the screened combatants were astonishing. Only 6,000 wanted to join the army, while the total forces of the army were before 2011 of around 20,000. Fewer wanted to join the border police and 11,000 the well-paid oil guards. 44,000 wanted to be civil servants in the security Ministries, while 78,000 wanted to open their own businesses; knowing that the total of own-account Libyan working men in 2012 was 81,000 (!). The LRPD program accounted for creating around 7,000 projects. The efficiency of this program is unclear.

It is worth noting that many of those who opened businesses have in fact profited from availability of hard currencies at the official rate, that they use to resell with profit to wholesale importing traders.

In Sebha, like in other places of the country, the question of restarting the economy shall be function of how this issue of the reintegration of combatant shall be solved. This question is more complex in the South of the country, with the localization of most of the base resources of the country (oil, water, gold),

with the porosity of borders with neighboring countries and with the complex identities of the society and the claims for citizenship and rights.

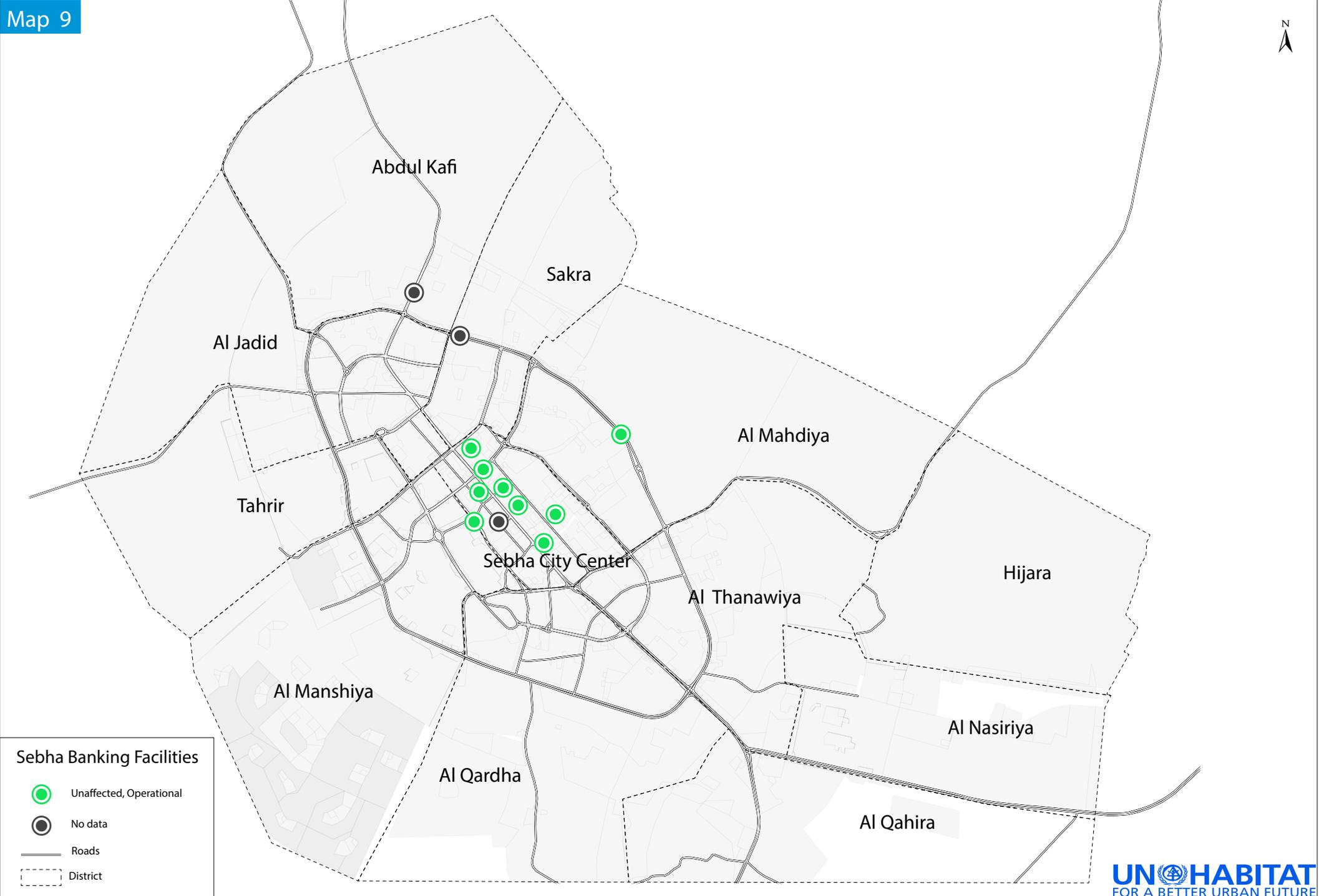


⁴³ LRPD: From Conflict to State Building, Progress Report 2011-2015; <https://lprd.gov.ly/>.

⁴⁴ Florence Gaub: Libya the Struggle for Security, EUISS Brief, June 2013; based on an internal LRPD survey. The total figures of the

warriors screened in this brief of 2013 is higher than that of the LRPD progress report of 2015 (!).

Map 9





Multisector
Assessment

4. MULTISECTOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT OF SEBHA MUNICIPALITY

MUNICIPAL GOVERNANCE

Public Administration

The law n° 59 of 2012 has set the administrative divisions in the country in Mouhafazat (governorates, named sometimes *Mantiqa* or region), Baladiyat (municipalities or area⁴⁵) and Mahallat (districts). Some municipalities could be divided in branches (*Furu'* or neighborhoods). Only the governorates and the municipalities have official and financial status and can have all State executive authorities following specific rules of decentralization, under the authority of the Ministry of Local Administration. They are also to have a representative Council, elected every 4 years. The Mouhafaiz (governor) and the dean ('Amid) of the municipality are elected by their respective councils.

No elections of the governorates' councils had been held, and the only local administration active since 2012 are the municipalities. The elections of municipalities' councils took place all over Libya in 2013, including that of Ubari. The council of Sebha is then today directly reporting to the Ministry of Local

Administration of the Government of National Accord (GNA).

The municipality reports a staff of 5,439 civil servants in different offices. However, the responsibility of such offices and their effective authority between municipality and government need clarifications. All are operational but report lack of means and need for support.

Municipality offices	staff	softwares	Remarks
Health	2947	statistics	Lacks means
Education	?	No	
Utilities	254	No	Needs support
Agriculture	429	No	Needs support
Economy	151	No	Limited functions
Industry	157	No	Limited functions
Culture and Information	236	No	Limited functions
Planning	136	No	operational, needing support
Transportation	120	No	Needs support
Employment and training	312	statistics	Needs support
Financial Services	265	salaries	operational, needing support
Endowment	117	statistics	operational, needing support
Ministry of Justice Sebha	31	No	Needs support
Audit and Control boards	384	No	operational, needing support

There are 6 civil registry offices in Sebha employing a staff of 154 civil servants: 1 in the center, 1 in charge of Al Manshiya, 1 for Al Thanawiya and All Qardha, 1 for Al Jadid and Abdul Kafi, A in Al Nasiriya and 1 in Al Mahdiya. All are operational with no damage (see map 12).

A tax office is also present with 98 civil servants., operational with light damage.

For legal and law enforcement affairs, Sebha hosts:

- Sebha primary court (staff 23);
- Sebha court of appeal (staff 25);
- Sebha office of primary prosecution (staff 11);
- Sebha office of criminal prosecution (staff 18);
- The public council office (staff 14);
- The attorney office (staff 12);
- And the inspection office (staff 8).

All these offices are partially operational as they are slightly damaged.

According to the functionality assessment conducted by the key informants of UN-Habitat, access to civil registry is only possible in the districts of the Center, Al Manshiya and Al Qardha. The access to property registries is assessed not possible in all districts. However, it seems that the property registries are safe only in the Center, but they are destroyed in all other districts, except Al Jadid and Abdul Kafi where they are available in numerical form only.

The BSC/UNFPA 2018 survey indicated that only 14% of the population needed to drive more than 5 km to reach and administrative service. This is while key informants gave less than half an hour to reach an administrative facility in most districts, except Al Manshiya, Al Jadid Al Qahira and Tahrir, where between ½ and 1 hour is needed. .

⁴⁵ OCHA denomination.

The security conditions in Sebha

Un-Habitat key informants assessed **the situation safe in all districts, except Al Thanawiya and Al Nasiriya, and very unsafe in Sakra**. Access to law enforcement was more complex. Sakra and Tahrir districts informed that they are non-existent and Al Nasiriya that it was not possible.

All districts except Ubari Center informed that they have no displaced now. Only the Center, Al Manshiya,

Al Qardha and Al Qahira have IDPs away; but they assess that they can return.

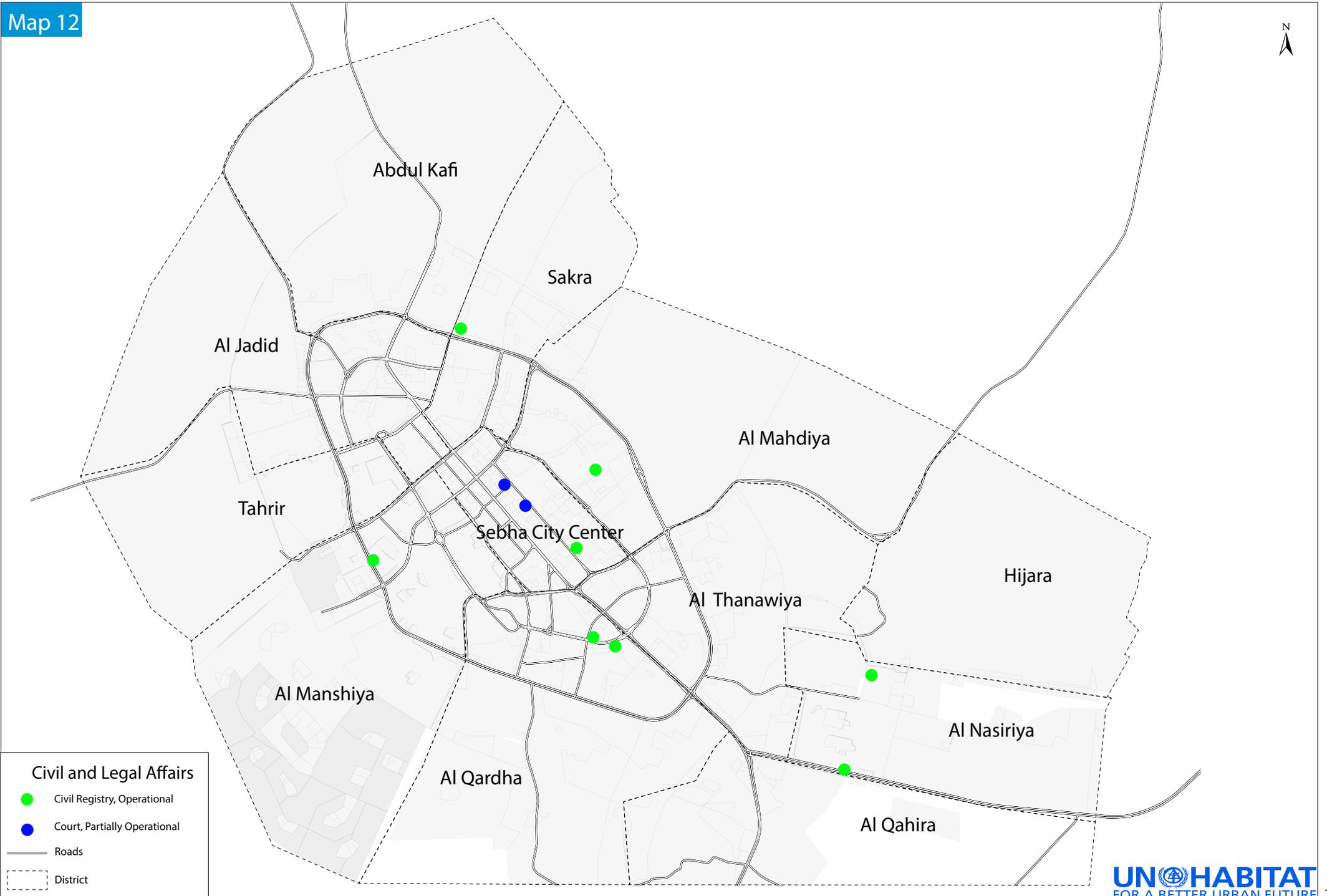
The BSC/UNFPA 2018 survey indicated that 19% of HH fear kidnapping and another 9% other risks.

It is worth noting that different armed groups are present within the municipality, each referring to a specific identity or having allegiance to other major cities in Libya. This complicates greatly the security situation in the city and poses **the issue of dismantling/integration of these armed groups within**

the labor force or the national military and security forces as a major challenge for the future of Sebha.

Access to Law Enforcement. Source: Key Informants UN-Habitat												
Acces to law enforcement	Sebha Center	Al Manshiya	Sakra	Al Jadid	Abdul Kafi	Al Mahdiya	Al Qardha	Al Thanawiya	Al Qahira	Al Nasiriya	Hijara	Tahrir
Possible	Green			Green	Green		Green					
Limited		Green				Green		Green	Green		Green	
Not possible										Red		
Not existing			Red									Red
	Green	Yes	Red	No								
Security Situation. Source: Key Informants UN-Habitat												
Security situation	Sebha Center	Al Manshiya	Sakra	Al Jadid	Abdul Kafi	Al Mahdiya	Al Qardha	Al Thanawiya	Al Qahira	Al Nasiriya	Hijara	Tahrir
Very safe												
Safe	Green	Green		Green	Green	Green	Green		Green		Green	Green
Unsafe								Red		Red		
Very Unsafe			Red									

Map 12



LAND USE

The municipality of Sebha covers a total surface of 4,800 ha. The initial master plan forecasted only 3,733 ha; however, informal construction developed around the boundaries of the city and constitute now part of it, making the occupied surface totaling 7,922 ha.

UN-Habitat GIS analysis, excluding the informal areas, shows that the municipality highly urbanized, with 82% of the surface occupied by residential structures. Commercial usage concentrates in Al Jadid, Al Nasiriya, Tahrir, cultural and religious usage in Sakra and Al Nasiriya, education also in Nasiriya, health in Sakra, sport & recreation in Al Qahira, administrative in Tahrir, agricultural in Sakra, military in Al Qahira as well as industry, and green areas in Al Qardha (map 13).

HOUSING

Housing Units in Sebha

Un-Habitat GIS analysis depicted 18,325 housing structures within Sebha municipality boundaries in 2006, constituting in total 30,294 housing units. 15% of the units were “ground floor only”, 46% “ground floor+1”, 32% “ground floor+2” and 6% of 3 or 4 stories buildings.

In 2018, the analysis showed 35,789 housing structures comprising 53,122 housing units. The share of “ground floor only” increased to 33%; that for “ground floor+1” was 44% and that of “ground floor+2” decreased to 17%.

The informal constructions brought 11% of the housing structures and 7% of the housing units (as they were

mostly ground floor only” or “ground floor+1” (see map 14).

The GIS analysis showed also that 7% of the total of housing structures were non-occupied. A small share of them were destroyed structures during the conflict in Al Thanawiya and the large majority in the surrounding informal settlements. 42% of the informal structures were not occupied. They were probably built to host temporarily locally displaced people during the fighting.

The BSC/UNFPA 2018 survey indicated that 45% of the present households live in traditional Arabic houses, 12% in villas, 36% in apartments and 4% in tents or huts.

Landuse (ha)	Commercial	Culture & religion	Education	Health	Green	Residential	Residential/commercial	Sport/Recreation	Utilities	Administrative	Warehouses	Agriculture residential	Military	Industry	Tourism	Total	%
Sebha City Center	4.8	0.7	5.2	1.5		247.1	11.1	3.9	1.6	0.4						276.2	6%
Al Manshiya	0.1	1.3	12.8	3.7		520.3	14.3	0.3	1.6	0.4						554.9	11%
Sakra	5.1	16.8	8.4	23.6	2.1	278.9	11.0	9.6	0.5		1.7	129.1	1.1		4.1	492.0	10%
Al Jadid	8.6	2.4	17.6	1.3	7.1	383.0	10.9	8.0	1.5	5.7	1.9					447.8	9%
Abdul Kafi	0.5	0.8	2.4	0.2	0.2	547.6	4.9	1.6	0.5							558.8	11%
Al Mahdiya	0.1	1.3	12.8	3.7		520.3	14.3	0.3	1.6	0.4						554.9	11%
Al Qardha	2.7		8.0	2.2	55.5	97.1		0.6		0.4		19.8	2.5			188.8	4%
Al Thanawiya	1.0	0.1	10.4			295.7	2.6		2.3	1.0						313.2	6%
Al Qahira	2.9	0.5	19.5		4.7	84.3	5.5	35.4	0.5	3.9	2.1	3.0	7.0	115.2		284.4	6%
Al Nasiriya	8.2	13.4	27.4	5.6		679.7	10.9	5.7	0.9	9.6		1.0				762.6	15%
Hijara	0.8	0.5				417.0	7.2	1.7		0.0						427.3	9%
Tahrir	7.1	7.2	13.5	4.4		39.5	16.1	5.4	3.2	25.0	3.3		0.3		3.8	128.7	3%
Total	42.0	45.0	138.1	46.4	69.6	4110.5	108.6	72.6	14.2	46.8	8.9	152.9	10.9	115.2	7.9	4989.6	100%
%	1%	1%	3%	1%	1%	82%	2%	1%	0%	1%	0%	3%	0%	2%	0%	100%	

83% of HH informed that they own their housing, another 12% that they owned collectively with others, and 3% that they rent.

DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

Sebha had experienced intense fighting in 2014 and in different intermittent periods afterwards.

A quick analysis of damaged residential structures has been made using GIS and ground information. It showed between 566 and 774 damaged housing structures (see map 15). The largest number has been observed in the district of Al Manshiya, and in a lesser extent in Al Mahdiya and Al Qahira. However, it is in the district of Al Thanawiya that the

Damaged Residential structures	GIS analysis					Ground Information
	Destroyed	Severe	Moderate	Light	Total	
Sebha City Center			4	28	32	
Al Manshiya	2	16		214	232	231
Sakra			10	44	54	62
Al Jadid				2	2	45
Abdul Kafi		2		22	24	21
Al Mahdiya				100	100	121
Al Qardha			10	16	26	97
Al Thanawiya	26				26	23
Al Qahira			2		2	99
Al Nasiriya			4	30	34	33
Hijara			2	6	8	42
Tahrir				26	26	
Informal					-	
Total	28	18	32	488	566	774

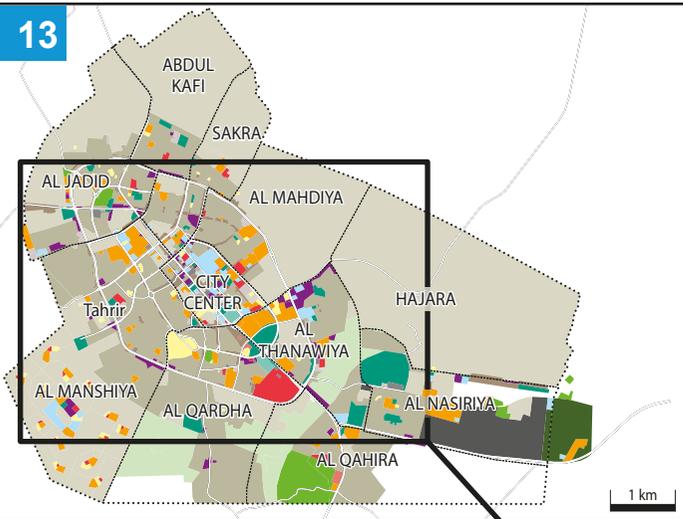
largest number of destroyed buildings had been observed (26), followed by Al Manshiya.

In addition, the Al Kashshaf hotel in Al Mahdiya has been destroyed, while the headquarters of Libya Telecom has been burnt. The warehouses for medical supplies have been damaged and looted, as well as the sewage system pumping station and the treatment station in Hijara.

Residential structures	Ground floor	GF+1	GF+2	GF+3	GF+4	Total	%
Sebha City Center	4	118	209	120	52	503	1%
Al Manshiya	1,051	1,676	2,249	2	558	5,536	15%
Sakra	410	468	1,272	90	36	2,276	6%
Al Jadid	764	590	533	470	46	2,403	7%
Abdul Kafi	1,388	1,608	292	30	6	3,324	9%
Al Mahdiya	664	2,019	38	688	6	3,415	10%
Al Qardha	729	1,655	1,027	8		3,419	10%
Al Thanawiya	128	1,906	332	8		2,374	7%
Al Qahira	437	232	32			701	2%
Al Nasiriya	86	1,036				1,122	3%
Hijara	632	1,855	2			2,489	7%
Tahrir	2,102	144	207	-	108	2,561	7%
Informal	3,292	2,374				5,666	16%
Total	11,687	15,681	6,193	1,416	812	35,789	100%

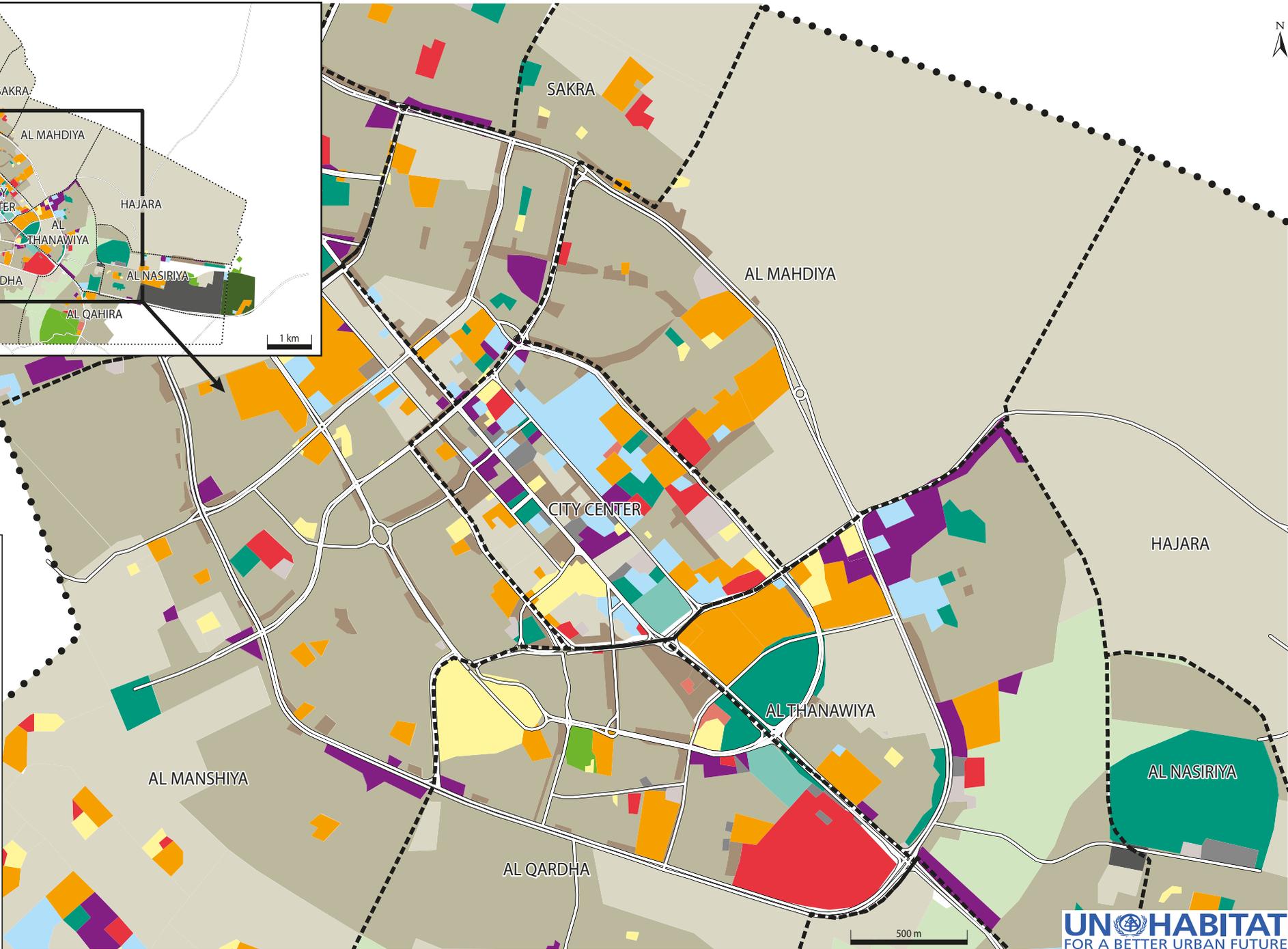


Map 13

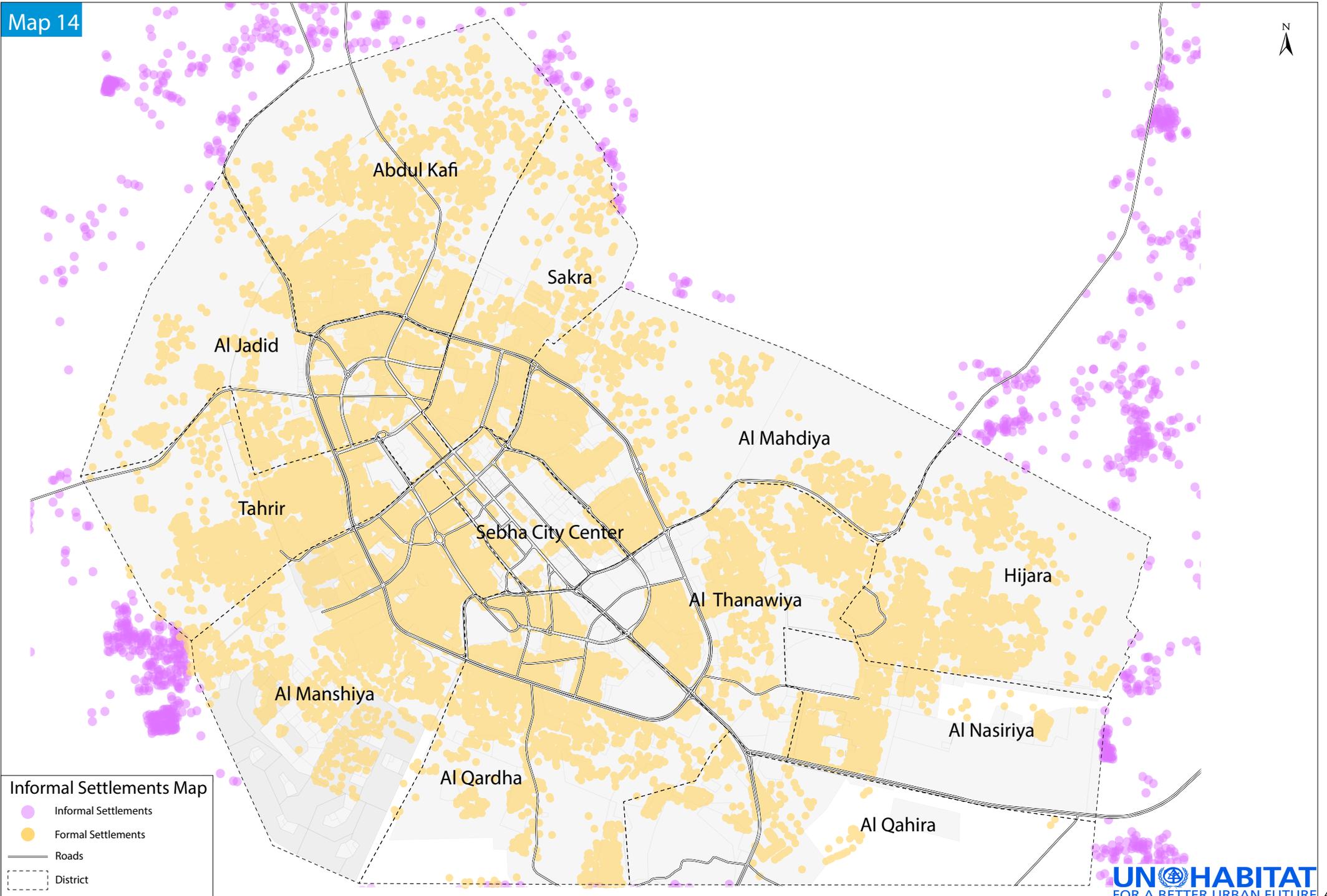


Sebha Landuse Map Legend

- Residential, Medium Density
- Residential, High Density
- Residential/Commercial
- Commercial
- Utility
- Public Administration
- Agricultural/Residential
- Natural Cultural Protected Area
- Culture and Religion
- Education
- Health
- Military
- Sport and Recreation
- Tourism
- Warehouse, Large scale Storage
- Industry
- Road
- Districts
- Municipality Boundary



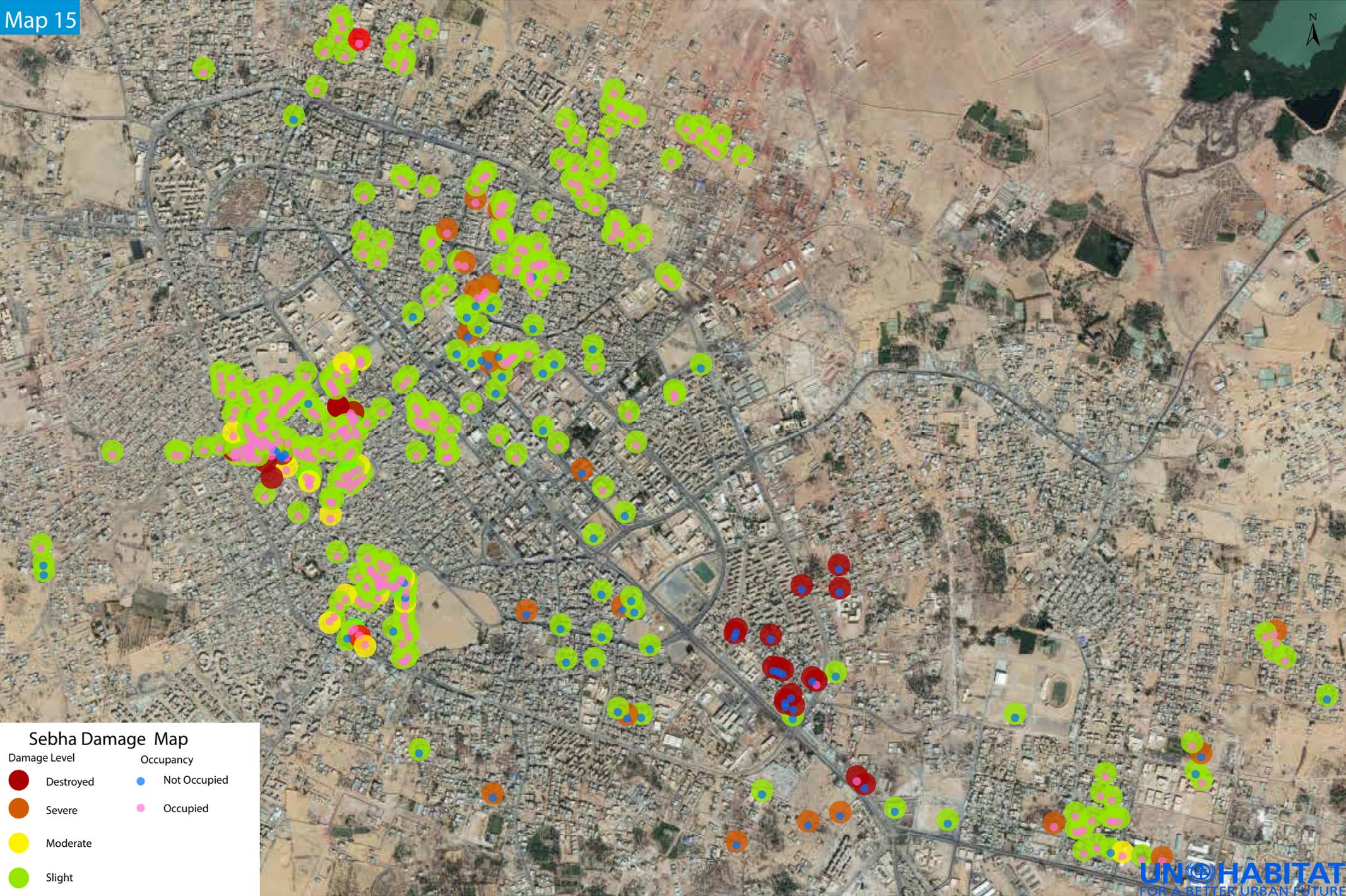
Map 14



Informal Settlements Map

- Informal Settlements
- Formal Settlements
- Roads
- District

Map 15



HEALTH

The health sector in Sebha

Sebha hosts 13 medical facilities comprising a major medical center and different specialties centers (see map 16), totaling 528 beds and 1,674 medical staff.

UN-Habitat key informants indicated that the major problems in Sebha health facilities were the lack of medical specialties, the lack of staff in the facilities and the insecurity that limits the access to these centers.

Concerning drugs, they pointed out that the non-availability of medicines, their high prices and that the quality of drugs are not controlled.

The BSC/UNFPA 2018 survey showed that 42% of HH are complaining about the high prices of services and 20% about transportation costs. 19% expressed that they face no

Facility	location	beds	staff	equipment	operation	damage
Sebha Medical center	Al Qardha	446	550	acceptable	Yes	superficial
Oncology Center		15	140	good	yes	No
Infertility treatment Center		20	200	good	Yes	superficial
Kidney Center		47	39	good	Yes	No
Central Dental Clinic			22	good	Yes	No
PHC	Al Jadid		132	good	Yes	No
PHC	Al Manshiya		313	good	Yes	No
PHC	Al Qardha		44	good	Yes	No
PHC	AL Mahdiya		62	good	Yes	No
PHC	Sakra		42	good	Yes	No
PHC	Al Thanawiya		92	good	Yes	No
PHC	Hijara		31	good	Yes	No
PHU	Karama		7	good	Yes	No

challenges in health. 86% of HH indicated that they are within 2 km of health facilities.

What are the main obstacles to access to public health services during the last month? Source: Key Informants UN-Habitat												
	Sebha Center	Al Manshiya	Sakra	Al Jadid	Abdul Kafi	Al Mahdiya	Al Qardha	Al Thanawiya	Al Qahira	Al Nasiriya	Hijara	Tahrir
High prices of services												
Lack of transportation / distance and time												
High transportation prices												
Services not available												
Some medical specialties are not available												
Difficult access to injury-related services												
Lack of staff and medical framework												
Lack of medical framework for women												
Lack of security limits access to services												
Lack of safety in health facilities												
Discrimination in the provision of health services												
		First Answer			Second answer			Third answer				
What difficulties have hindered access to medicines during the last month? Source: Key Informants UN-Habitat												
	Sebha Center	Al Manshiya	Sakra	Al Jadid	Abdul Kafi	Al Mahdiya	Al Qardha	Al Thanawiya	Al Qahira	Al Nasiriya	Hijara	Tahrir
Some types of drugs are not available in stores												
Most types of drugs are not available in stores												
Not available at all												
Expensive and not available for most categories												
The quality of the drugs is not controlled												
The medicines are available but expired												
		First Answer			Second answer			Third answer				

EDUCATION

15-19 are enrolled at a ratio of 89% and those aged 20-24 are at only a ratio of 57%.

Schooling

The municipality ground information accounted for 44 primary, preparatory and secondary schools in Sebha, most of them are public (see map 17). No schools are reported located in Hijara and Tahrir, and few in Al Thanawiya and Al Nasiriya. Around half of the schools have experienced partial damage, needing repairs or rehabilitation, and a 1/3rd are operating partially. Only 1 school in Al Qahira is still not operating.

The key informants indicated that more than 80% of children attend schools, being primary or secondary; except for Al Qahira. All districts complain about the lack of education material. The districts of Tahrir, Hijara, Al Manshiya, Abdul Kafi and Al Nasiriya point the lack of capacity, as well as Al Jadid. For Tahrir, Hijara, Al Qardha and Al Qahira, some students could not pass last year their examinations. The district of Sakra complains about discriminations.

The need for half an hour to an hour to reach schooling facility was only raised in Al Manshiya, Abdul Kafi and Tahrir, as well as in Al Jadid.

And in fact, the BSC/UNFPA 2018 survey confirms that 86% of HH are within 2 km of schooling, that education enrollment is 88%, mainly as the aged

Facility	Location	satus	staff M	staff F	students M	students F	classrooms	operation	Damage	remark
Mussa Bin Nusayr	Al Manshiya	public	163		582	589	37	Yes	No	
Al Manshiya	Al Manshiya	public	2	52	0	370	12	partial	superficial	paintings
Al Jadid	Al Jadid	public	10	97	0	512	18	partial	superficial	rehabilitation
Fazzan	Al Jadid	public	10	85	0	264	9	Yes	No	
Free Libya	Al Jadid	public	11	93	418		12	partial	superficial	rehabilitation
Al Manar	Al Jadid	public	25	84	358	0	14	partial	superficial	rehabilitation
Othman bin Affan	Al Jadid	public	13	57	228	0	7	Yes		
Manara Al Hudeiri	Al Jadid	public	6	3	4	0	1	partial	superficial	
Khadija Al Kubra	Al Jadid	public	166		387	1047	29	Yes	superficial	
Al Hurriyeh	Al Jadid	public	163		922	324	41	partial	superficial	
Al Wahda	Al Jadid	public	231		679	676	41	Yes	superficial	
Ishraq	Al Jadid	private	13		133	0	12	Yes	superficial	
The 17th of February	Center	public	17	36	1320		12	partial	superficial	rehabilitation
Al Khansa	Center	public	8	59	0	184	8	partial		
Al Razi	Center	public	8	34	266	55	10	Yes		
Majd	Center	private	12		223	0	9	Yes	superficial	
Kordoba	Al Mahdiya	public	30		0	211	7	Yes		
Al Nasr	Al Mahdiya	public	28		486	472	28	Yes		
Al Mahdiya	Al Mahdiya	public	31		453	499	32	Yes		
Oqba bin Nafi"	Al Mahdiya	public	86		194	0	6	Yes		
Jaber bin Hayyan	Al Thanawiya	public	15	78	25	255	18	Yes		
Al Qahira	Al Nasiriya	public	17	20	70	128	9	No	superficial	rehabilitation
Abdul Salam Sahban	Abdul Kafi	public	86	102	192	182	14	Yes		
Al Farouq	Abdul Kafi	public	79		160	190	48	Yes		
Abu Bakr Siddiq	Al Manshiya	public	168		743	733	40	partial	superficial	
Ali biin Abi Taleb	Al Manshiya	public	149		416	429	30	partial	superficial	
Hamza bin Abdul Muttaleb	Al Manshiya	public	112		217	0	8	partial	superficial	
A'icha Umm Al Mouminin	Al Manshiya	public	135		454	416	32	Yes		
Al Qadissiya	Al Manshiya	public	199		382	735	28	Yes		
Al Quds	Al Qardha	public	5	92	99	323	16	partial	superficial	
Omar bin Al Khattab	Al Qardha	public	172		627	189	30	Yes		
Shuhada Al Qardha	Al Qardha	public	72		140	197	13	Yes		
Nassiba bin Kaab	Al Qardha	public	106		146	506	25	Yes		
Qardhabia	Al Qardha	public	123		385	455	32	Yes		
Al Karama	Al Qahira	public	49		328	254	23	Yes		
Omar Al Mukhtar	Al Qahira	public	104		435	563	44	Yes		
Al Mashru' Al Zira'i	Al Qahira	public	13		174	200	16	Yes		
Sakra	Sakra	public	?		785	801	48	Yes		
The 23Th of October	Sakra	public	135		281	284	18	Yes		
Khawla bint Azwar	Sakra	public	103		314	345	18	partial		
Al Mustaqbal		private	17		341	0	14	Yes	superficial	
Sebha Secondary	Al Mahdiya	public	20	50	0	244	11	partial	superficial	rehabilitation

Vocational training

In Sebha, the municipality ground information accounted for 6 public vocational training centers:

- The High Institute for All Professions;
- The High Institute for Engineering Sciences in Al Nasiriya;
- The Industrial Institute, also in Nasiriya;
- The Fezzan Institute for Electromechanics;
- The Al Jadid Institute for Electronic Professions;
- And the Sebha Institute for All Professions.

All are functioning; only the first had been lightly damaged.

Universities

Also, Sebha has its own university which had been created in 1976, first as a branch of Tripoli University and then in 1983 as independent. There are 15 faculties in the University. Now some of the faculties are outside Sebha, such as in Brak (Engineering & Technical Sciences, Education, Law), in Murzuq (Medical Technologies, Economy & Finance, Education), in Ubari (Education), in Ghat (Education), in Traghen (Education) and even in Chad (Education).

In 2016, the university had a total of 1,070 educator & staff serving 25,726 students (63% females); among them 727 were not Libyans.

Faculty	Location	Educators	students	classrooms	operation	damage
Littérature	Al Mahdiya	200	3,588	18	Yes	
Sciences	Al Thanawiya	140	2,830	16	Yes	
Medicine	Center	25	1,144	4+amphi	Yes	
Pharmacy	Center	5	150	amphi	Yes	
Dentistry	Center	20	368	5	Yes	
Energy & Minerals	Al Thanawiya	26	308	8	Yes	
Agriculture	Tuyuri	56	184	12+amphi	Yes	light
Physical education	Al Mahdiya	25	169	amphi	Yes	
Information Technology		19	189		Yes	
Nursery	Al Thanawiya	30	443	7+amphi	Yes	
Faculty compound	Al Nasiriya				No	partially destroyed

The municipality ground information reported that all faculties' facilities are operating, except the compound in Al Nasiriya non-completed and partially destroyed.

The BCS/UNFPA 2018 survey indicates that 51% of the young aged 20-24 have a university degree.

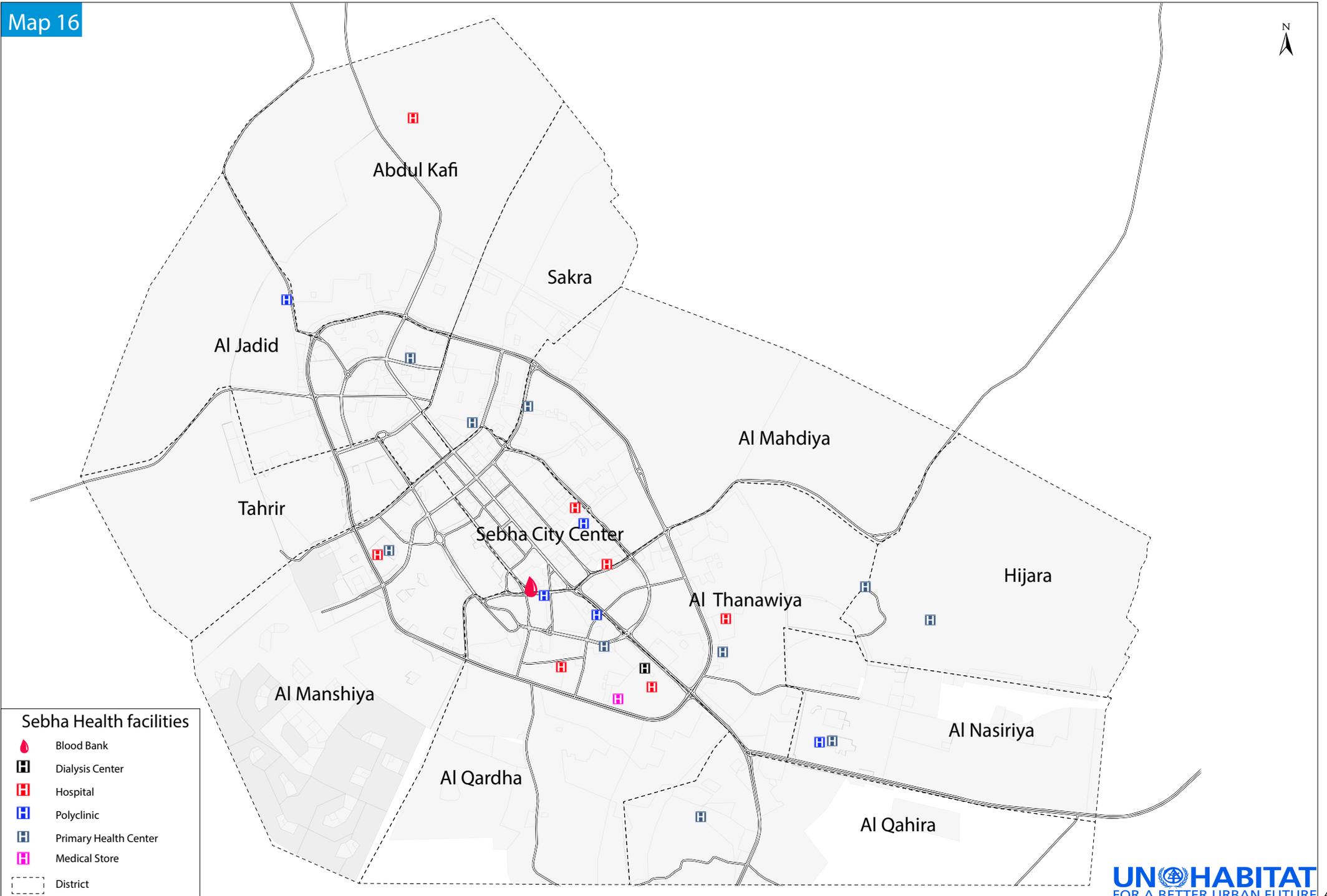
Child care

There are only 2 child care centers in Sebha⁴⁶, (Al Majd in the Center and Al Mustaqbal) enrolling 564 children and employing 29 educators. Both are private.

The BCS/UNFPA 2018 survey indicates that 64% of HH complain that they are no aware of any child-friendly space in the neighboring and another 30% that such space is far away from the housing.

⁴⁶ Ground information from municipality.

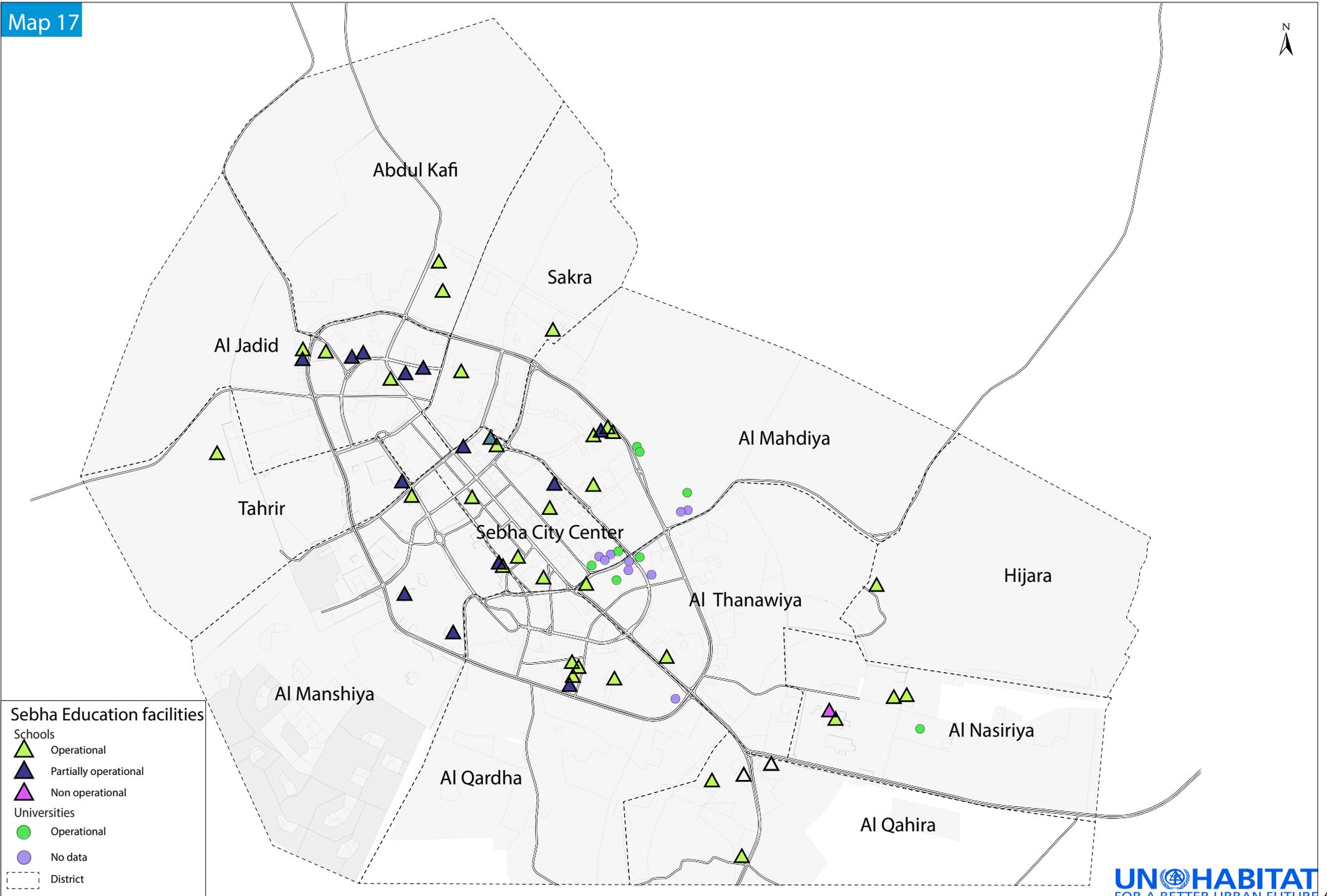
Map 16



Sebha Health facilities

-  Blood Bank
-  Dialysis Center
-  Hospital
-  Polyclinic
-  Primary Health Center
-  Medical Store
-  District

Map 17



Sebha Education facilities

Schools

- Operational
- Partially operational
- Non operational

Universities

- Operational
- No data

District

DRINKING WATER

A network of 270 km serves Sebha with drinking water, not feeding all areas according to the municipality (see map 18). This network is old and needs maintenance. It is linked to 5 water tanks (400 m³ each) located in Al Jadid, Al Mahdiya, Al Qardha, Al Thanawiya and Al Nasiriya. They are superficially damaged and need repair.

The Un-Habitat key informants reported that all districts are fed from the network, and almost continuously except Sakra and Al Qardha which receive water only 6-12 hours a day. Complains about the quality of water appear in Sakra.

The BSC/UNFPA 2018 survey indicates that only 20% of HH are connected to the drinking water network, that 44% use bottled water and another 32% paid water filling services. The quality of the drinking water is assessed good for 92%.

SEWAGE SYSTEM

A network of 120 km of sewage serves Sebha up to the 2nd circular road, linked to 4 pumping stations (see map 19). It is partially operational, having experienced superficial damage. There is a necessity to rehabilitate the network, and the old part of it is contracted.

The pumping stations are in Al Mahdiya (main, 2,100 m³/day; severely damaged), Al Jadid (secondary, 394 m³/day; severely damaged), in Abdul Kafi (secondary, 352 m³/day; light damage) and in Al Thanawiya (secondary, 352 m³/day; light damage). The treatment plant is in Hijara (main, 1,500 m³/day; severely damaged). All are partially operational. The main station and the treatment plant have major problems.

UN-Habitat key informants reported that all districts are connected to the sewage network, except Hijara, Al Qahira and Tahrir totally. This is while an estimated 40% of sewage of Al Qardha go to black wells and 10% for Al Thanawiya.

The BCS/UNFPA 2018 survey indicates that 84% of HH housings are connected to the sewage network and that 15% use a black well.

WASTE MANAGEMENT

The waste is collected by the public General Cleaning Company. It transports daily 848 m³, using 36 trucks of 10m³ and 4 trucks of 16m³. Two shifts are made daily. Another 80 to 120 m³ of waste are also produced in the informal areas and thrown along roads.

The waste is dumped in a site North West of the city, but claims are raised to move the location as it is becoming too close to the informal settlements.

There is no waste treatment plant in Sebha. However, private companies started few years ago to collect selectively some types of waste (paper, plastics, metals), to recycle it or sell it to recyclers. This is done without coordination with the public cleaning utility.

Un-Habitat key informants reported that Al Nasiriya district does not seem to be reached by the public cleaning company. The daily collection is observed in only 5 districts: The Center, Al Manshiya, Al Qardha, Al Thanawiya and Tahrir. Piles of waste appear in most districts, especially Al Qahira and Al Mahdiya.

Drinking water Assessment Source: Key Informants UN-Habitat

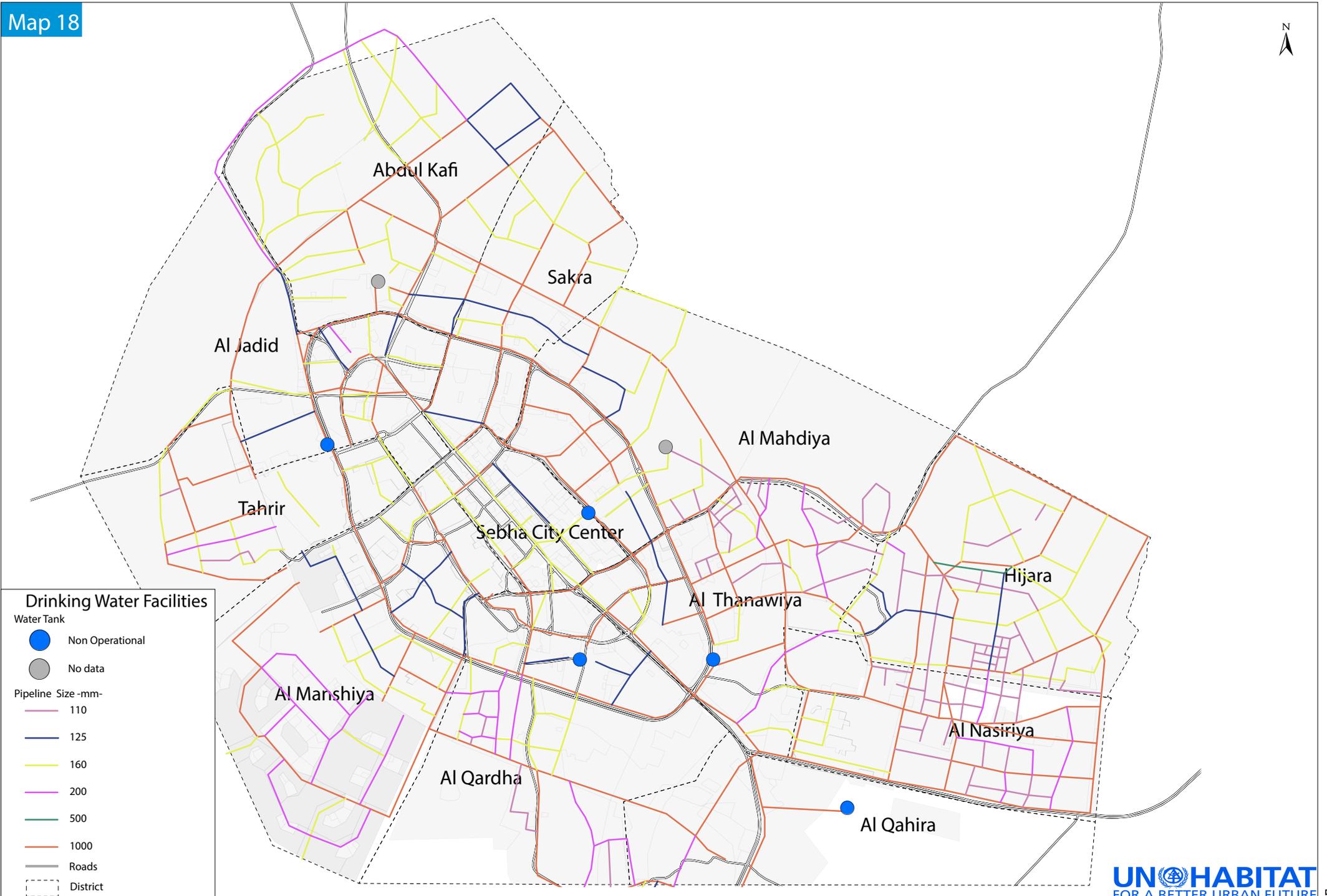
	Sebha Center	Al Manshiya	Sakra	Al Jadid	Abdul Kafi	Al Mahdiya	Al Qardha	Al Thanawiya	Al Qahira	Al Nasiriya	Hijara	Tahrir
Source	network	network	network	network	network	network	network	network	network	network	network	network
Availability	>12 h	>12 h	6-12h	>12 h	>12 h	>12 h	6-12h	>12 h	>12 h	>12 h	>12 h	>12 h
Outage	No	No	Rare	No	No	No	Rare	No	No	No	No	No
Any Diarrhea?	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	Rare	No	No

In the BCS/UNFPA 2018 survey, 37% of households assess that their neighborhoods are not clean and 12% that it displays piles of waste.

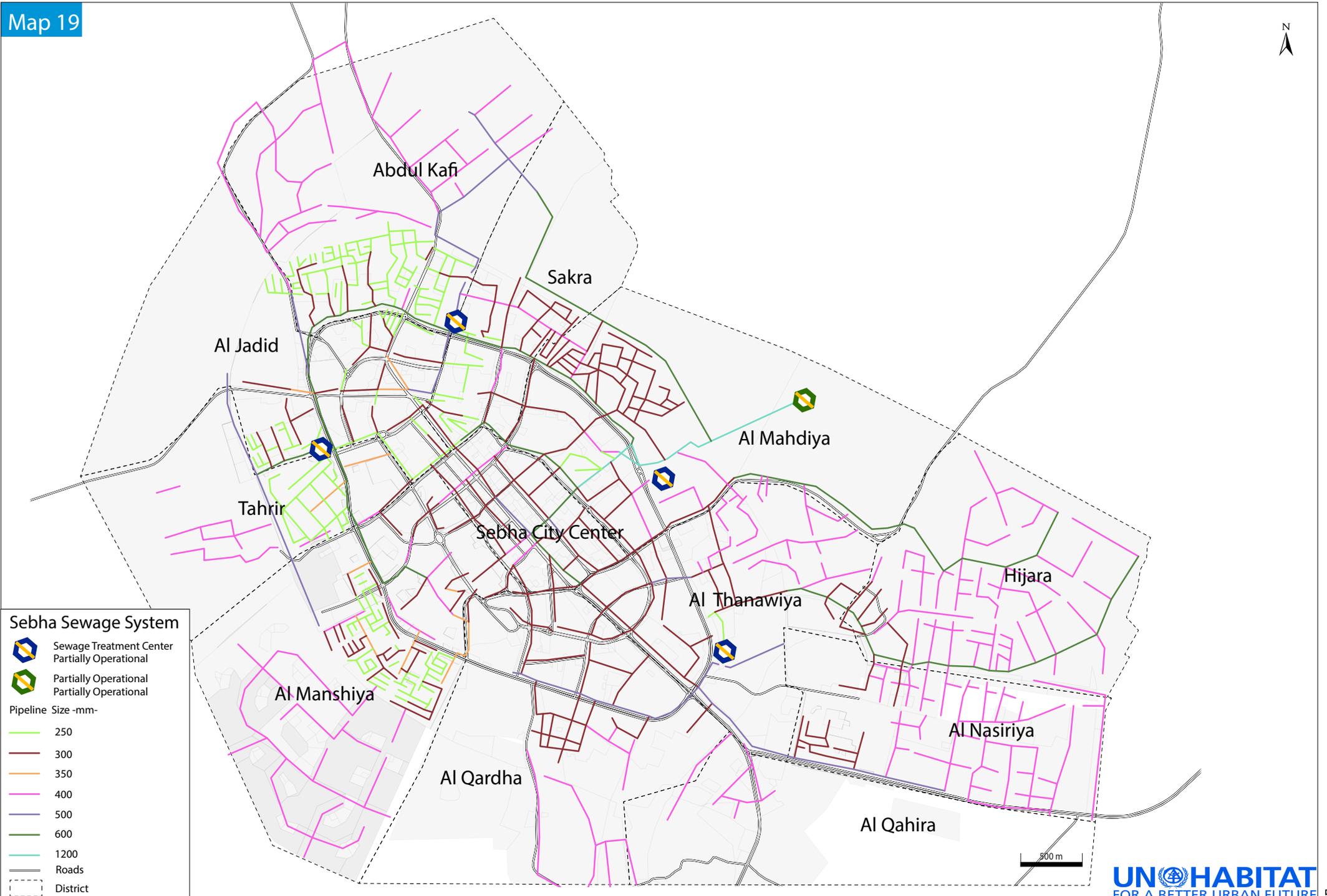
Waste collection Assessment Source: Key Informants UN-Habitat

	Sebha Center	Al Manshiya	Sakra	Al Jadid	Abdul Kafi	Al Mahdiya	Al Qardha	Al Thanawiya	Al Qahira	Al Nasiriya	Hijara	Tahrir
Where?	Public Company	Public Company	Public Company	Public Company	Public Company	Public Company	Public Company	Public Company	Public Company	dumped or burnt	Public Company	Public Company
Frequency of collection	> 1 day	> 1 day	1 by week	1 by week	1 by week	> 1 week	> 1 day	> 1 day	> 1 week	1 by week	1 by week	> 1 day
Description	Clean	Mostly clean	areas with piles of waste	areas with piles of waste	areas with piles of waste	Piles of waste	Mostly clean	Clean	Piles of waste	areas with piles of waste	areas with piles of waste	Mostly clean

Map 18



Map 19



Sebha Sewage System

- Sewage Treatment Center Partially Operational
- Partially Operational Partially Operational
- Pipeline Size -mm-
- 250
- 300
- 350
- 400
- 500
- 600
- 1200
- Roads
- District

ELECTRICITY AND ENERGY

Electricity

UN-Habitat key informants reported that all districts are connected to the electricity network and receive power 12-24 hours a day. This is despite that this network is assessed partially damaged, except in the Center.

The BCS/UNFPA 2018 survey indicated that 99% of HH are connected to the grid, while 72% suffer from power outage, for an average period of 3.11 hours. 39% of HH have electrical generators to circumvent these outages.

Cooking energy

The survey showed also that 99% of households use gas cylinders for cooking. However, only 6% assess that they can purchase them regularly. In particular, 33% of HH express their concern on major difficulties to get the cooking gas. The high price is pointed out as the main reason for 95% of HH.

Street lighting

UN-Habitat key informants reported that the 3 districts of Al Qahira, Hijara and Tahrir have no installed street lighting. Where it is installed, the lighting is working partially, except in Al Manshiya and Al Qardha districts where it is assessed not working.

The municipality reported that the 46.6km of street lighting (see map 20) are partially destroyed. Some substations and feeding lines are out of service, needing important repairs.

ROADS & TRANSPORTATION

The municipality assessed that the 13 km of the 1st circular road are operational, despite some superficial damage. The 8.5 km of the 2nd circular road is partially operational and have some difficulties because of uncompleted infrastructure works. The situation is similar for the main Gamal Abdel Nasser (2.4 km) and Al Magref streets, as well as the 38.6 km of internal streets.

Sebha airport, occupying a land of 22 ha, is still not operating despite the reparations made in collaboration with the relevant authorities.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

The municipality reported that the 45 km of fiber-optics and cables networking the telecommunication system are operating but need to be enhanced.

This is while the internet network covers only 60% of the municipality.

CULTURAL and HERITAGE

The historical fortress (Fortezza Margherita) overlooking the city and that appears on LYD 10 banknote had been destroyed during the fighting.



Courtesy Al Ayyam newspaper

Electricity Assessment Source: Key Informants UN-Habitat

	Sebha Center	Al Manshiya	Sakra	Al Jadid	Abdul Kafi	Al Mahdiya	Al Qardha	Al Thanawiya	Al Qahira	Al Nasiriya	Hijara	Tahrir
hours of electricity	12-24h	12-24h	12-24h	12-24h	12-24h	12-24h	12-24h	12-24h	12-24h	12-24h	12-24h	12-24h
Damage	No	partial	partial	partial	partial	partial	partial	partial	partial	partial	partial	partial
Street lighting	partial	not working	partial	partial	partial	partial	not working	partial	not existing	partial	not existing	not existing

Map 20



Sebha Street Light Network

- Street Light Network
- Roads
- District

Appendix 1: Acronyms

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

Appendix 2: RCPMS Methodology

The Rapid City Profiling and Monitoring System (RCPMS) provides a comprehensive and multi-sectorial needs assessment to the humanitarian needs and aims to formulate a response plan at the level of districts and districts affected by conflicts. It also reflects the impact of the crisis on the urban systems with their various components of infrastructure, facilities, services and housing. Through multi- territorial level analysis (i.e. region, city, and district), monitoring helps to identify the most affected residential areas and groups through which interventions are prioritized according to their classifications and sectors in coordination with the

intervening parties. This is to achieve the best response to the most vulnerable groups by adopting a set of criteria associated with damage, access to urban services and the level of availability and operationality.

The monitoring and evaluation includes all urban areas of a municipality constituted of districts, and eventually of branches of municipality. This territorial division reflects the administrative boundaries adopted by the existing municipal council. This division was adopted in the establishment of the digital and geographic databases and the field assessment and analysis of sectors and damages.

The methodology is based on a set of monitoring and analysis tools designed to assess the urban facilities and damages through a comprehensive initial inventory that enables the diagnosis of the sector's reality, operationality and level of damage. As for the urban sectors, they have been evaluated in terms of structure, capabilities and operational capacities on the one hand, and facilities on the other hand. The assessment of the sectors and facilities was based on the technique of the targeted groups, which was secured by a group of outsourced field observers (service sector technicians, municipals and districts' selectors). This is in order to identify the operational level of each utility (drinking water and sanitation, waste lifting systems, lighting, education, health and care, economy, housing, energy, civil registry, courts, etc.) in terms of equipment, access

to personnel, access to supplies and consumables, and finally through the level of damage. In order to deepen the evaluation of utility services, districts-level interviews were conducted to identify the reality and difficulties of service provision to users.

With regard to the spatial assessment of damages, the technical team trained in the approved methodology made a field counting of damages and put them on the maps prepared by the UN-Habitat Office – Tunisia. This is along with approving criteria for classification of buildings according to their locations, functions and degree of damage.

All such data were used to create geographic databases, which in turn helped to prepare maps, analyze the reality of sectors and damages and identify humanitarian needs at the level of districts and districts. This system will enable the decision-makers at the city level to follow up the urban expansion and its impact on the needs of the population, direct their priorities to vulnerable districts and groups with urgent needs, establish dynamic urban observatories and develop recovery plans and rehabilitation at the short and medium terms.

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

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

1. Drinking water and sanitation

Assessment of facilities

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

Assessment of services

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

- The General Sewage Network 1
- A random covered well (a domestic sewage tank) or a hole in the ground 2
- On the public road / in a valley / in the nature 3
- Other (specify) 4

2. Disposal of solid waste

Assessment of facilities

- 11. Working status of facilities
 - Working 1
 - Not working 2
 - Working partially 3
- 12. Equipment
 - Easily accessible 1
 - Accessible with constraints 2
 - Not accessible 3
- 13. Access to staff
 - Easily accessible 1
 - Accessible with constraints 2
 - Not accessible 3
- 14. Access to supplies and consumables (fuel, motor oils, vehicle spare parts, equipment)
 - Easily accessible 1
 - Accessible with constraints 2
 - Not accessible 3
- 15. Level of damage
 - Light and superficial 1
 - Moderate 2
 - Severe 3
 - Completely destroyed 4

Assessment of services

- 16. What is the common way in which waste is collected/disposed of in Mahalla?
 - Garbage collection by the public sector (free of charge) 1
 - Collection of garbage by the private sector (against payment) 2
 - Garbage is disposed of by families to the place of dumping 3
 - Garbage is left in open areas 4
 - Garbage is dumped or burnt 5
- 17. How many times has the garbage been removed in Mahalla during the past month?
 - Once a day or more 1
 - Once a week 2
 - More than once a week 3
 - Once in two weeks 4
 - Once a month 5
 - Less than once a month 6
- 18. What best describes the situation in the district concerning garbage disposal in the last month?
 - Most neighborhoods in the area are clean and without garbage on the way 1
 - Most areas are clean with garbage concentration around the roads 2
 - Some areas are clean and others have garbage piles on the way 3
 - Most areas have garbage piles in the way 4
- 19. What best describes the situation of the district as a matter of solid waste and remnants of war?

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

- Severe 3
- Completely destroyed 4

Assessment of services

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

- For basic education (5 to 14 years)
- Less than 20% 1
 - 20 to 40% 2
 - 41 to 60% 3
 - 61 to 80% 4
 - More than 80% 5

For secondary education (15 to 20 years)

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

26. Reasons for dropping out / leaving school

- Lack of teaching tools 1
- The limited capacity of the school to absorb new students 2
- Social and psychological inequalities 3
- Exclusion and discrimination 4
- Lack of health conditions in school 5

27. Did the children of the region and their parents fail to reach the test centres during the final exams of May / June 2017?

- Yes, many of them 1
- Yes, some 2
- No 3

4. Energy sources and supply

Assessment of facilities

28. Working status of facilities

- Working 1
- Not working 2
- Working partially 3

29. Equipment

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

30. Access to staff

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

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

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

32. Level of damage

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

Assessment of services

33. What is the average number of daily electricity supply hours in the last 30 days? (One choice)

- Nothing 1
- Less than one hour 2
- From 1 to 2 hours 3

3. Assessment of the services of the education

facilities

Assessment of facilities

20. Working status of facilities

- Working 1
- Not working 2
- Working partially 3

21. Equipment

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

22. Access to staff

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

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

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

24. Level of damage

- Light and superficial 1
- Moderate 2

- 2 to 4 hours 4
 - 4 to 8 hours 5
 - 8 to 12 hours 6
 - 12 to 24 hours 7
34. How can you describe the level of damage to the power grid?
- Completely damaged 1
 - Partially damaged 2
 - Not damaged 3
35. How can you describe the status of the public road lighting network?
- Does not work 1
 - Works partially 2
 - Works 3
 - Inexistent 4

5. Healthcare

Assessment of facilities

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

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

The provision of health care services

41. What are the main obstacles to access to public health services during the last month? (3 possible answers by importance)
- High prices of services 1
 - Lack of transportation / distance and time 2
 - High transportation prices 3
 - Services not available 4
 - Some medical specialties are not available (Dentistry / Radiology /Analyzes ...) 5
 - Difficult access to injury-related services 6
 - Lack of staff and medical framework 7
 - Lack of medical framework for women 8
 - Lack of security limits access to services 9
 - Lack of safety in health facilities 10
 - Discrimination in the provision of health services 11
42. What difficulties have hindered access to medicines during the last month? (3 possible answers)

- Some types of drugs are not available in the designated stores 1
- Most types of drugs are not available in designated stores 2
- Not available at all 3
- Expensive and not available for most categories 4
- The quality of the drugs is not controlled 5
- The medicines are available but expired 6

6. Housing

Assessment of facilities

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

- Severe 3
- Completely destroyed 4

Assessment of housing services

48. To what extent do houses guarantee adequate protection and respond to the needs of their inhabitants: (1 to 3 symbols per answer) (1 = less protection, 2 limited protection, 3 more protection)

- Natural hazards (heat / cold / rain / flood / wind / fire / sand ...) 1
- Human Hazards (Attacks / Fighting / Robbery and Looting / Animals) 2
- Structure of the house and the building materials used 3
- The external infrastructure of the neighborhood (roads / sewage) 4
- the security of external areas (children's playgrounds / mobility of women outside ...) 5
- divisions of the spaces in the house in relation with the number of rooms and their uses. 6
- Responding to family members' privacy and psychological well-being 7
- Responding to the needs of women / girls 8

49. What percentage of revenues the household dedicates to pay rent or to pay for housing costs (bank loans / bills / royalties / taxes ...):

- Less than 30% 1
- 30 to 40% 2
- 41 to 50% 3
- 51 to 60% 4
- More than 60% 5

50. To what extent can the availability of rented housing be considered in the neighborhood?

- Yes widely available 1
- Somehow available 2
- Not available at all 3
- Do not know 4

51. how you estimate the distance between your neighborhood and the nearest health service facility (time)?

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

52. how you estimate the distance between your neighborhood and the nearest school / institute / university (time)?

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

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

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

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

Assessment of facilities

54. Working status of facilities
- Working 1

- Not working 2
- Working partially 3

54. Equipment
- Easily accessible 1
 - Accessible with constraints 2
 - Not accessible 3

55. Access to staff
- Easily accessible 1
 - Accessible with constraints 2
 - Not accessible 3

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

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

57. Level of damage
- Light and superficial 1
 - Moderate 2

- Severe 3
- Completely destroyed 4

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

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

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

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

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

- Very complex 2
- Complex 3
- Possible 4
- There are no IDPs from the neighborhood 5

61. Is there legal authority to determine property rights?

- Yes 1
- No 2

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

- Yes 1
- No 2

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

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

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

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

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

- Not possible 1



Rapid City Profiling and Monitoring System