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CITY PROFILE OF JANZOUR, LIBYA

October 2018

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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

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

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 (RCPMS¹) 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 City Profile of Janzour, a city situated 10 km from Tripoli. It aims at establishing a first comprehensive Urban Information Analysis and Monitoring Framework (UIAMF)² based on a detailed assessment of urban structures and facilities as well as on urban indicators related to basic services, local economy, living standards and their perceptions by inhabitants. It takes into account the outcomes of sectors' assessments conducted by key informants in Libya, the results of damage assessment conducted by the ground verification team in the targeted cities, as

well as analysis and information provided by UN agencies and LNGOs³.

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 Janzour's population.

The city accounts 199,338 inhabitants spread over 9 districts and an area of 143.5 km². This division represents the new administrative delineation adopted by the local council of Janzour.

Tab. Administrative division of Janzour

District	Population 2018
Al hashan	8361
Janzour al markaz	13947
Janzour al sharkiyah	54427
Janzour al wasat	34227
Al Sayad	20708
Sidi Abd latif (Janzour Algharbiya)	12861
Al sarraj	17191
Chouhadaa Abdljalil	23360
Al njila	14257
Total	199,338

(*)Estimation rely on the growth rate of 1% compared to the population of 2006.

¹ Refer to Appendix 1 for acronyms.

² The UIAMF contains agreed indicators, institutional roles and responsibilities, guidelines on data collection and analysis methodology, guidelines on the management and utilization of data.

³ The EU/JRC (Joint Research Centre) for conflict damage assessment covered only Al Kufra and Benghazi.

KEY FINDINGS

Based on the multisector assessment, the key findings of Janzour's City Profile can be stated as follows:

- ❖ Janzour is a big town of the west of Tripoli with up to **199,338 inhabitants** in early 2018. More than 8,000 displaced families settled in Janzour, most of them lived in the Janzour Markaz, Wasat and Sayad districts, the rest were distributed between Janzour Sharkiyah and SidiAdlatif .
- ❖ Despite its opening on the sea, the city is characterized by its agriculture and residential vocation. **The industrial sector** is based on the construction sector and industries related to plastic waste recycling and foodstuffs packaging. The sector also suffers from structural difficulties represented in the stoppage of financial support to projects. With the development of the services sector during the early years of the revolution and the increase of investment in small factories and the small crafts sector, the number of stores has amounted to around 2,000, especially in the Center of Janzur. **The wholesale trade** in Janzur is based in the export of goods from the seaports of Tripoli, Misrata, Al-Khums. Cars, Electronic, consumer goods, construction: are stored in a storage warehouses that constitute an operational key for the **Groups's informal business**.
- ❖ The plan of 2000 covers about 5,000 hectare with a compliance percentage of approximately 80% and the **informal housing which exceeds 50%**. However, the agriculture land is more than 25%. For agriculture use (about 3,800 ha), the main surface located in the Western and the southern Mahallahs are currently affected by the informal housing, and its surface is reduced to 26%. The land which is used by the Military function home 2,3% (330 ha).
- ❖ The agriculture and oasis sector is one of the most active **economic sectors** that employs local and foreign work force. The agricultural projects specialized in cereals and vegetables, contribute to the development of economic activity in the region. The percentage of **the active population** (15 years old and above) in Al-Kufra is approximately (67%) and the unemployment rate is estimated at (5.5%).
- ❖ **The education sector** includes 59 public schools comprising 45 primary schools, 13 secondary schools and 5 kindergartens. It covers all districts of the city and most of the basic schools are concentrated in Janzour Markaz and the northern area of Janzour Sharkiya. The sector is operative except for colleges that have suffered superficial damage in Al-Kufra Al-Jadida. The education sector generally suffers from conflict, difficulty in communication with districts and filling deficits in remote areas, past accumulations, poorly planned appointments and poor availability of efficiency.
- ❖ **The level of hospital equipment is not acceptable**
The health sector is based on one public hospital with a capacity of 60 beds. The private sector which include units, allows 120 beds distributed between the two clinics. The level of hospital equipment is acceptable but needs to be completed and equipped. 74% of HH suffer from lack of drugs and 35% deplored the drugs' unavailability in pharmacies.
- ❖ **Networks and infrastructure** are operational without damages. The municipality of Janzour has an infrastructure network composed of main and secondary paved roads: many of which are inside the plan. Network is weak in the western districts: Sayad, Al-hachan and Al-Wasat, where many roads have not been paved despite their importance.
- ❖ **The sanitation networks** are based on two systems, namely: sanitation and rainwater drainage. However, due to the incompleteness of the second and third phases of the main sanitation treatment station (Njila), the existing network is overlapping due to the random connection. Accordingly, **all the water is discharged into the sea** and thereby contributes to increasing its pollution.
- ❖ The groundwater is the main **source water** in the city. However, the **Great River** feeds partly the public network of the Centre, Janzour Sharkiya, Shouhada Abd-Aljalil and Al-Sarraj, for less than 40% of the households. **Surface water is polluted** as a result of the sandy geological structure and

the high permeability of wastewater, which causes nitrate penetration.

- ❖ **The waste sector** contributes to the deterrence of the environment and coasts situation. The sector faces many difficulties related to the increased infringement of forests (in Sayad district) and vegetation damage.
- ❖ **The lighting network** covers about the main and secondary roads included in the urban plan. It is partly operational in the western sectors of Sayad and Hachen. **The telecommunication Network** is operational and covers all the districts. Mobile services are limited, in the sectors of Hachen and Sayed.

Due to the security stability of Janzur, it has not recorded any damage as a result of conflict or war. In contrast, the city needs urgent interventions for the recovery of the service sectors that have generally undergone encroachments such as theft, looting and vandalism by extremist and armed groups mainly existing in Al-Sayad and Al-Hachad (west of the city), or also the sectors that have witnessed random growth in the absence of planning, such as housing and networks.

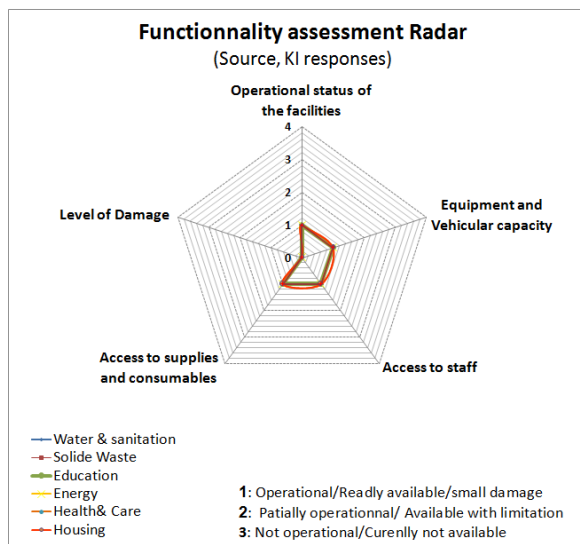
Using the conclusion of the operability, access, and sector readiness index, priorities for city-level intervention are identified by key informants as follows:

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

Functionality assessment (Source: KI Responses)

Facility	Water & sanitation	Solide Waste	Education	Energy	Health& Care	Housing	Civil Registration& Court
Operational status of the facilities	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Equipment and Vehicular capacity	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Access to staff	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Access to supplies and consumables	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Level of Damage	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Facility provision	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

1: Operational/Ready available/small damage 2: Patially operational/ Available with limitation
3: Not operational/Curenly not available



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

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

Upon the amendments that covered the organizational structure, the Executive Authority of municipalities consists of 21 offices (Finance, Environmental Sanitation, Health, Public Transport, Public Works, Civil Registry, Projects, Education, Labor, Social Affairs, Endowments, Sport, Tourism, Culture & Civil Society, Economy, Industry, Housing, Agriculture, Livestock & Marine Resources, Planning, Urban Planning and Municipal Guard).

The Municipal Authority in Janzour actually comprises 12 offices, with an organizational structure completeness of 61%. But in the absence of a real transfer of budget, power and responsibilities, from the central Stat and its companies, the local prerogatives remains theoretical.

Due to the non-activation of the regulations and the destruction of equipment, the existing offices are currently working with weak capabilities and the lack of trained staff, electronic equipment (e.g. computers,

printers, etc.) and software. This prevents the urban growth of the city, the perfect control of urban services, monitoring networking status, controlling the financial balances, etc.

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

- ❖ Institutional activation of offices, especially those related to sanitation, youth, sports, culture, civil society, urban planning and housing in order to cope with the future challenges and limit the irregular expansion of the city and the excessive consumption of real estate savings and agricultural land.
- ❖ Providing electronic software that will contribute to loading digital databases related to rapid monitoring or software related to monitoring the provision of services and the financial & urban disposition.
- ❖ Developing a program for qualifying and training staff on database-related software, good disposition of resources, urban planning, communication with the external environment, statistics, preparation of municipal and urban development programs, principles of sustainable development, flexible cities, etc.

- ❖ Further work to strengthen the relationship with the components of civil society and its participation in the management of local affairs by enhancing communication and confidence.

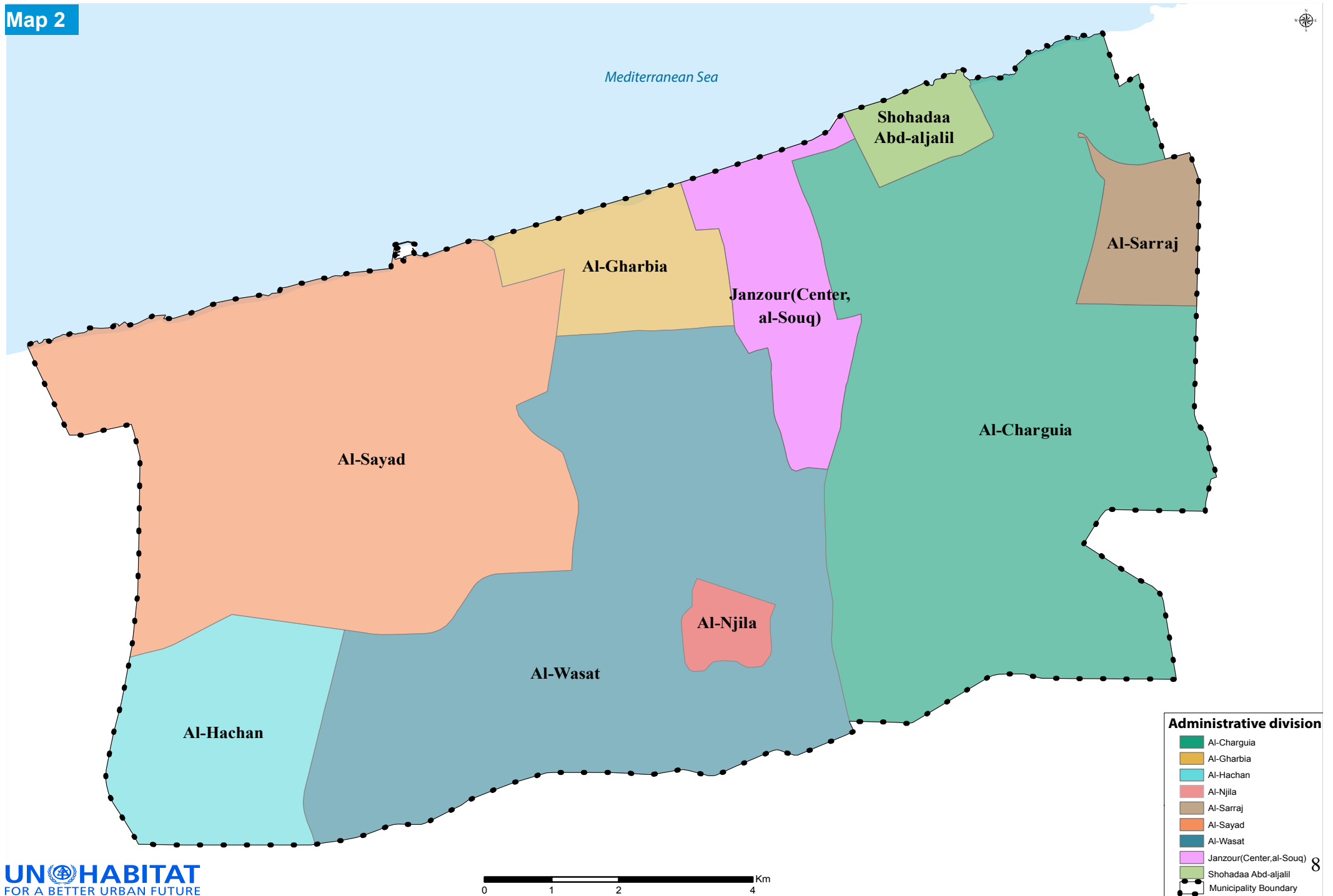
The most important urban indicators at the level of Janzour City	
Population estimation (2018)	199,338
Area in (ha)	145,464
Demographic growth rate	1%
Percentage of migrant	4%
Percentage of active population	53%
Percentage of unemployment	21 %
Percentage of urban envelope	73%
Percentage of residential area	68%
Average density	41/ha
Percentage of informal housing	50%
Percentage of housing ownership	79%
Percentage of connection to sanitation system (MSNA, 2016)	77%
Percentage of major urban roads	80%
Percentage of family ownership of private cars (2016)	89%
Supply of drinking water from the network as the main source for families (MSNA, 2016)	48%
Average water supply per day	More than (12) hours/ day
Electricity daily rate of supply	12 - 24 hours/ day
Percentage coverage of the lighting network	77%
Daily availability of waste disposal services in neighborhoods	88%
School enrollment percentage (6-14 years)	100%
Health coverage index of public health services (SARA)	4 health facilities
General Health Services Readiness Index (SARA)	34%
Availability of medicines 2017 (SARA)	6%

Recommendations

- Upgrading sewage and wastewater systems and treatment of sanitation blockages at the network level. This recommendation concerns all Districts.
- Protection of the sea and marine ecosystems (caused by the discharge of wastewater)
- Developing the sanitation network in the districts with informal urban sprawl (Al Hachen, Algharbia, Al wasat)
- Upgrading the level of health services at the level of districts and neighborhoods.
- Upgrading infrastructure and roads: Opening the parallel roads as per the plan and paving inter-streets between buildings (Sharkiya, Shouhadda Abdjlalil) ; rehabilitating and paving roads caused by urban and random sprawl (Al Wasat)
- Extension of the lighting network to remote and less secure districts (Sayad, Al hachan, al Wasat Al Sarraj, Al Sharkiya)

NEIGHBORHOODS PRIORITY INTERVENTIONS		
Priorities	Intervention Area (District)	Urgent Needs
1	Janzour city	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrading sewage and wastewater systems Treatment of sanitation blockages at the network level (whole locality). Protection of the sea and marine ecosystems (caused by the discharge of wastewater) Launch of feasibility study to upgrade the local economic potential and to mainstream the informal trade in the urban economy system
2	Al-Njila (Poor public health services in hospitals. Medicines have high prices but are available due to the decline of the Libyan Dinar and the purchasing power) All districts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upgrading the level of health services at the level of districts and neighborhoods
3	Al-Sayad (An area that requires special attention to the infrastructure).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Connecting the sanitation network (outside the plan). Lighting in public roads. Drinking water supply.
	Al-Hachan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Area planning. General lighting. Sanitation network.
4	Al-Sharkiya	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Development of the sanitation network. Opening the parallel roads as per the plan: the four streets at the level of Awlad Al-Sewessy at the peak times. Upgrading the infrastructure.
5	Al-Gharbiyah	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sanitation network.
	Al-Wasat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rehabilitating and paving roads caused by urban and random sprawl. Sanitation network.
	Shohadaa Abd-AlJalil	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Infrastructure (paving roads): inter-streets: between buildings/ joints. Maintenance of buildings in terms of water and sanitation networks due to the high salinity.
	Al-Sarraj	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pavement of the inter-roads in the upper area at the level of the developed/ planned circular bridge and the Court.

Map 2



Administrative division

- Al-Charguia
- Al-Gharbia
- Al-Hachan
- Al-Njila
- Al-Sarraj
- Al-Sayad
- Al-Wasat
- Janzour (Center, al-Souq)
- Shohadaa Abd-aljalil
- Municipality Boundary



CONTEXT

CONTEXT

Historical significance and regional network

The municipality is only 10 km away from Tripoli city center. Its coastline is about 15 km from Ghiran region to Al Maya Region. It is located on the borders of three municipalities: from the East located on the border with Hay Al-Andalous and from the West with Al Maya and from the South with Assaouani. The city is 30 km from Zaouia and about 36 km from Laziziya.

Janzour is an urban, agricultural and residential city having the general perception of self-sufficiency. The municipality is characterized by the prosperity of agricultural activities and the availability of fertile land: from there its green aspect, its geographical location overlooking the northern coast is a key factor in making it an investment and attraction hub for tourism. This is especially with the existence of two tourist villages (Citi and Oya, opposite to the Mahalla of Abd-Aljalil), a small port (currently under the control of the militias and can be rehabilitated) and many real estate developments that contribute to the urban growth of the city.

The city of Janzour is today characterized by its secure environment and the absence of armed conflicts (except in Al-Sayad and Al-Hachan). This contributes to

the increase of internal migration towards Janzour, but such migration absorbed the available residential areas and facilities. Janzour is a main gateway to Tripoli and is at it a social blending and integration area. It includes various educational facilities, universities and entertainment compounds, including the Libyan Academy of Higher Studies, the Open University as well as colleges and higher institutes for different specialties. There are also many historical buildings and recreational and sports activities that represent a breather for the population. Investing in such development components shall boost the economic attractiveness and competitiveness of the city, and thus shall contribute, as an alternative to oil revenues, to the provision of the municipality's own resources and growth. The Janzour Spring and Peace Festival is among the most important annual cultural activities that brings together all the inhabitants of Janzour. In its third edition, the festival focused on the issues of peace and diversity.

Tension in Janzour following the 2018 Tripoli crises

At February 2018 and further the crises of Tripoli, Janzour municipality has been assaulted because of clashes between Fursan Janzour Brigade (FGB) and armed groups from the so-called "Tribes Army" – whose loyalty goes to Khalifa Haftar's Operation

Dignity – in Sayad district⁴. This internal fight among the armed groups for power, has caused the shutdown of the coastal road. In addition, FGB has closed the road connecting Tripoli to cities and districts due to attacks by gangs and bandits as well as their control of the road in Al Maya, and against attacks by the Special Deterrent Force (SDF). In the days following the clashes, the city was interrupted by refueling, which returned to normal in early 2018.

Janzour municipality condemned the "indifference and inaction" of the Presidential Council toward the attack by the SDF, based at Tripoli, on Sahara bank in Al-Maya in Wershiffana (not far from Al Hached District), and the subsequent repercussions of the attack that happened in Janzour.

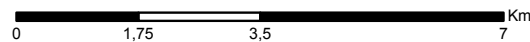
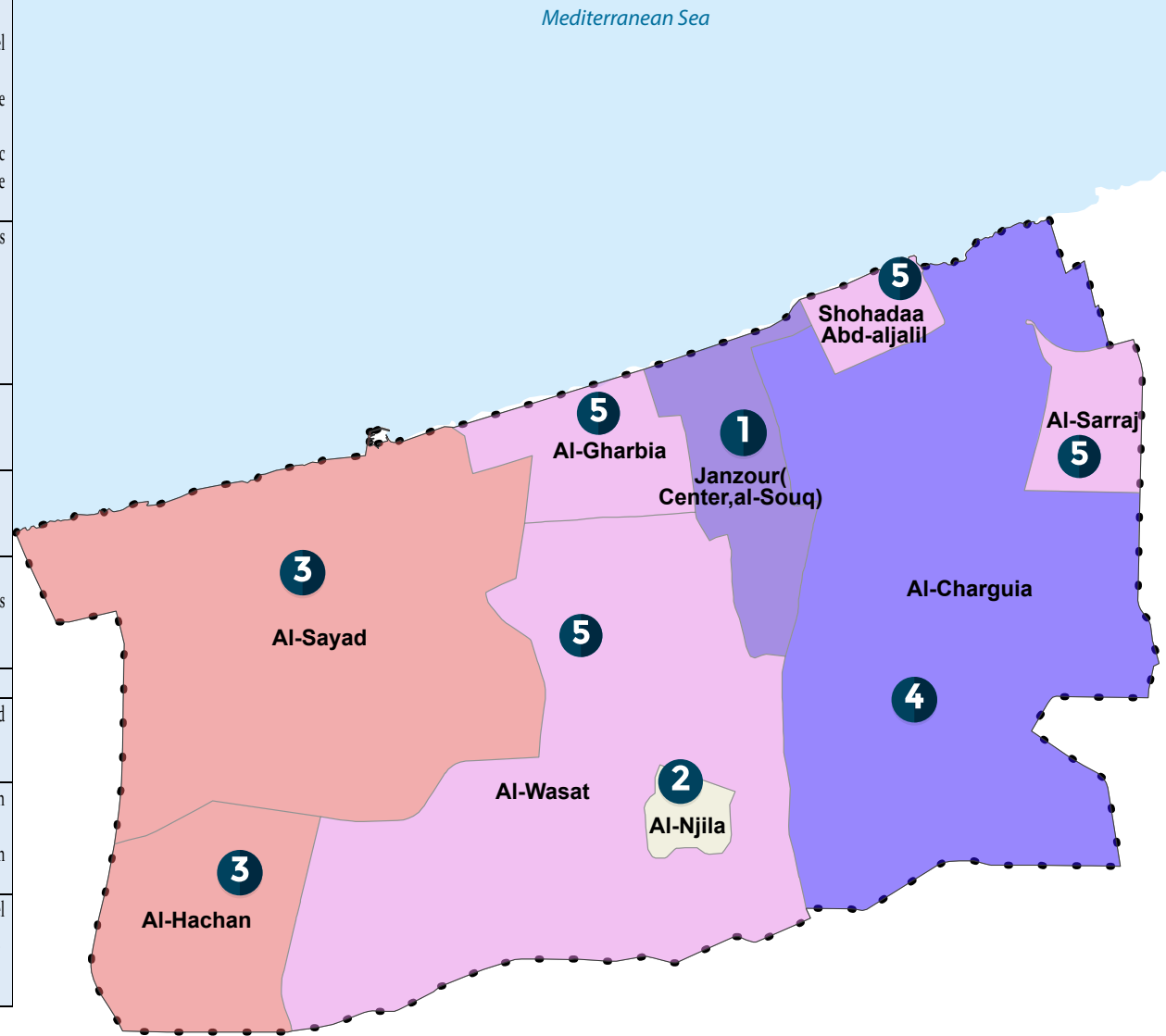
Tension was resumed in June 2018 as FGB arrested a member of the Mobile Forces, based in the same west Tripoli suburb. The Mobile Forces responded by initially seizing a Fursan Janzour member and two other officials following a clash. They are then reported to have set up roadblocks in the area, arresting people from both Janzour and Suq Al-Juma. Both militias were reported mobilising their forces in the area as a result. The Mobile Forces, although based in Janzour, draws its members from the Jebel Nafusa. Many are Amazigh⁵.

⁴ <https://www.libyaobserver.ly>

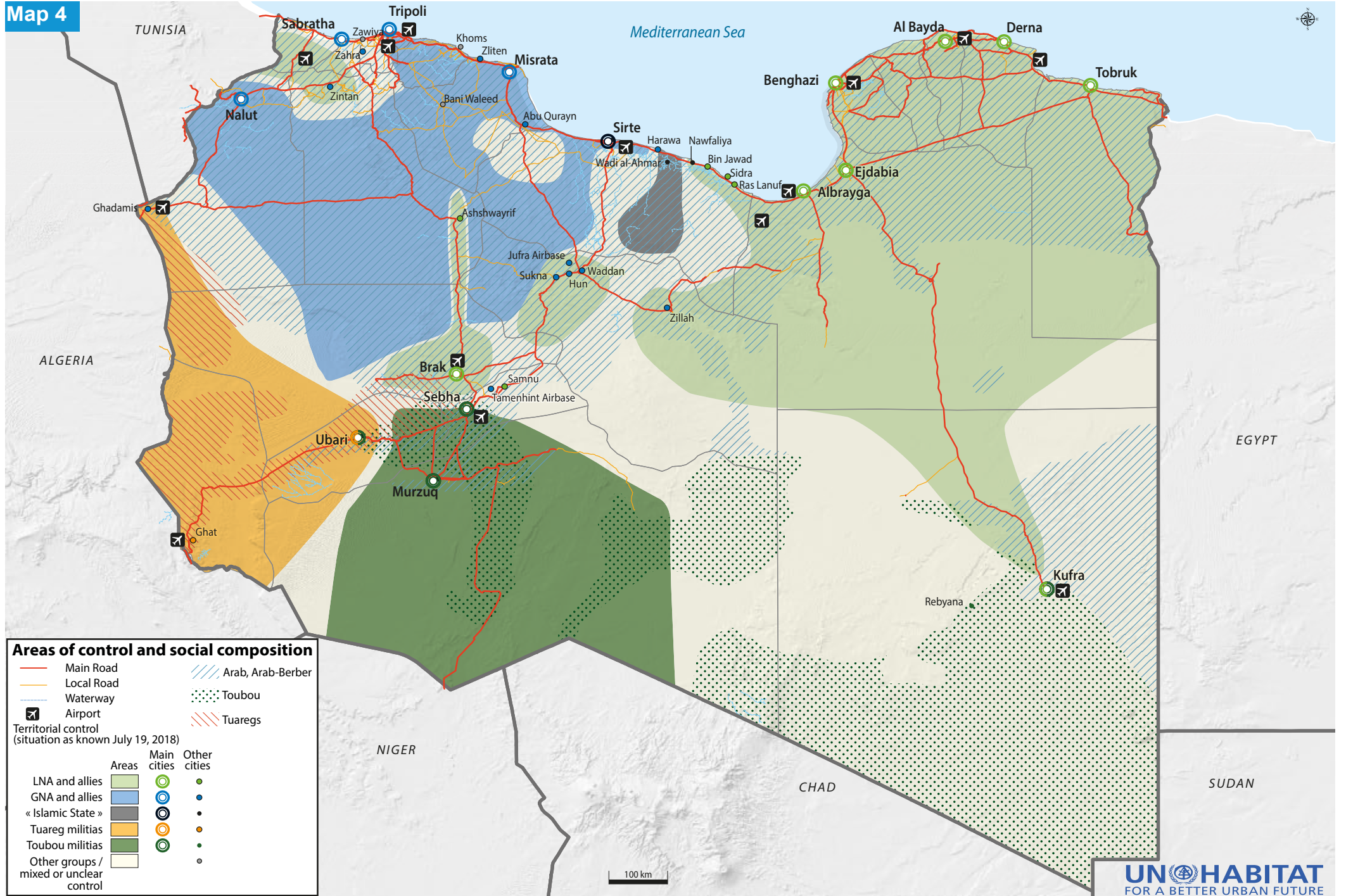
⁵ www.libyaherald.com

Map 3

NEIGHBORHOODS PRIORITY INTERVENTIONS		
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Map 4



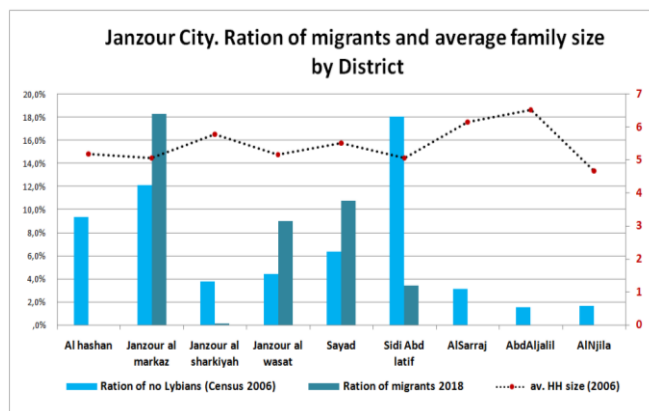
A large, stylized number '2' in a dark brown color, positioned on the left side of the page. The number is thick and has a curved top and bottom. The word 'DEMOGRAPHICS' is written in white, uppercase letters across the middle of the number.

DEMOGRAPHICS

DEMOGRAPHY

Janzour current population

The census of 2006 gave a total population for the **municipality of Janzour** of 172,119. The average ratio of non-Libyans in the city was of 7%, but varied greatly along districts, from 18% for Sidi Abdelatif to 12% in Janzour Markaz. The average number of individuals per households varied also greatly, between 5 in Janzour Markaz, Al Hashan, Al Wasat, Alnjila to 6 in Sayad, AlSarraj, and to 7 In Abdeljalil, with an average of 5 lower than the national rate of 5.8.



With the absence of official data, the estimation of the size of the population living within the limits of the municipality in early 2018 had shown to be a difficult task. During the performance of the project, detailed information on land use and residential structures in each district, with their nature, damage and

occupation status provided by key informants and the ground damage assessment team was used by UN-Habitat to estimate the present population of the city, within its present municipal boundaries, district by district.

Otherwise, Libya's BSC and UNFPA conducted an enumeration exercise within Janzour city as a basis to perform the household survey¹ for the UIAMF. This necessary enumeration for the sampling gives an estimation of the present population of the city at **101,465 considering only the 6 districts counted by the IOM** that uses the same enumeration points for its displacement tracking matrix (DTM) to estimate the numbers of outgoing and incoming IDPs, migrants and refugees.

The **estimation method conducted by UN-Habitat**, was based on the trend of the annual average growth rate that considers the flow of migrants allowed by the IOM/DTM. Assuming a trend growth rate of 1%² for the period between 2006 and 2018, **the population of Janzour may be estimate at 199,338 within the 9 districts of the city**. This population size is also consistent with IOM's DTMs³ where the total of

migrants reaches 8,055, incoming IDPs (9,700), and returnees (75)⁴.

The large disparities between estimation method of UN-Habitat and BSC/UNFPA, result partially from the fact that the BSC does not consider some populated districts such as Alsaraj, Abdeljalil, and Alnijila, as **(78,140)** within the limits of the municipality.

The analysis of the present population district by district shows that the populations of Janzour Alwasat Janzour Almarkaz and Al Sayad (since august 2018) are mainly made of migrants. Whether we consider the estimation of Janzour's city as 199,338, the rate of the migrants in the districts (tracked by the IOM⁵, corresponds to 7%. However within the Districts, the rates raise to 37% for Janzour Almarkaz, 14% for Janzour Alwasat and for 2% for Sidi Abdlatif.

The annual rate of demographic growth varies according to localities where it varies, in most significant residential communities namely in the Mahallas of Abd-Aljalil and Al-Sarraj, from 2% to 5% compared to slow demographic growth in other Mahallas.

The demographic disparity between the districts is due to the crisis experienced by the region, where many localities in the unsecure fabrics have become areas of

¹ The household multisectoral need assessment survey (MSNA) performed by BSC and UNFPA early 2018 within the framework of this project.

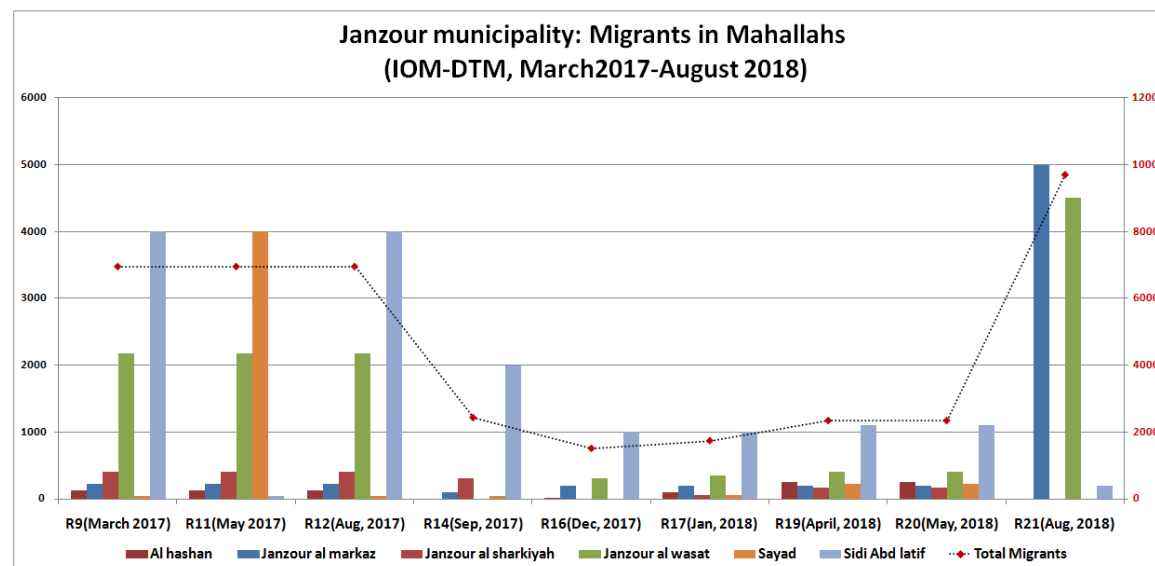
² The same assumption of 1% was used by the BSC/UNFPA to estimate the 2017 population of Libyan regions.

³ The DTM-IOM, Round 21, aug. 2018.

⁴ The DTM-IOM, Round 20, may. 2018.

⁵ The DTM-IOM, Round 21, aug. 2018.

social alienation, especially after the armed skirmishes experienced by the western and southern suburbs of the city in recent years. The phenomenon of internal displacement from the areas of Al-Sayad and Al-Hachan or from the outside of the city (e.g. Warshafanah, Sirt, Benghazi, Kekla, etc.) resulted in the increase of population density in the secure Mahallas (e.g. Al-Wasat, Janzur Center, Al-Charguia and Al-Njila). Given this, there is today an increasing need for the provision of housing and urban services as well as the lack of classrooms, health services and transportation.



Estimation of the population of Janzour Municipality early 2018

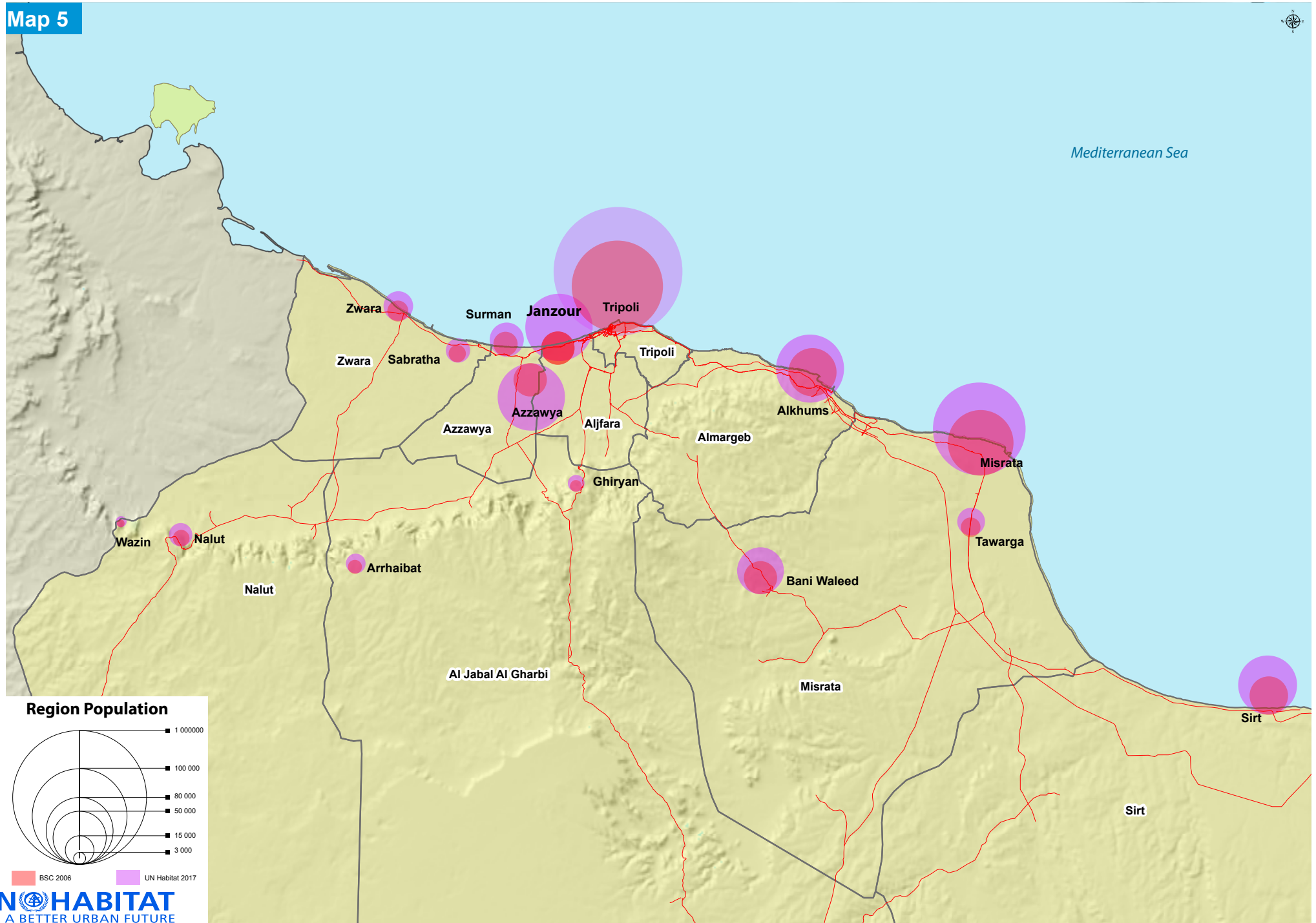
District(Mahallah)	Census 2006	HH 2006	Migrant IOM (Aug 2018)	UN Habitat Estimation 2018 (Av. Ann. Growth : Assumption 1%)	BSC/UNFPA estimation 2018
Al hashan	7494	1447	0	8361	6490
Janzour al markaz	12377	2448	5000	13947	9695
Janzour al sharkiyah	47823	8266	0	54427	36860
Janzour al wasat	29776	5758	4500	34227	21810
Sayad	17837	3239	0	20708	18580
Sidi Abd latif (Janzour Algharbiya)	10968	2164	200	12861	8030
AlSarraj (*)	14516	2360		17191	
AbdAljalil (*)	19529	2997		23360	
AlNjila (*)	11801	2525		14257	
Total	172121	31204	9700	199338	101465
	Libyan and no Lybians	No Libyans	No Libyans	Libyan and no Lybians	Libyan and no Lybians

(*) Districts no considered by the IOM/DTM and in the estimation of the BSC/UNFPA

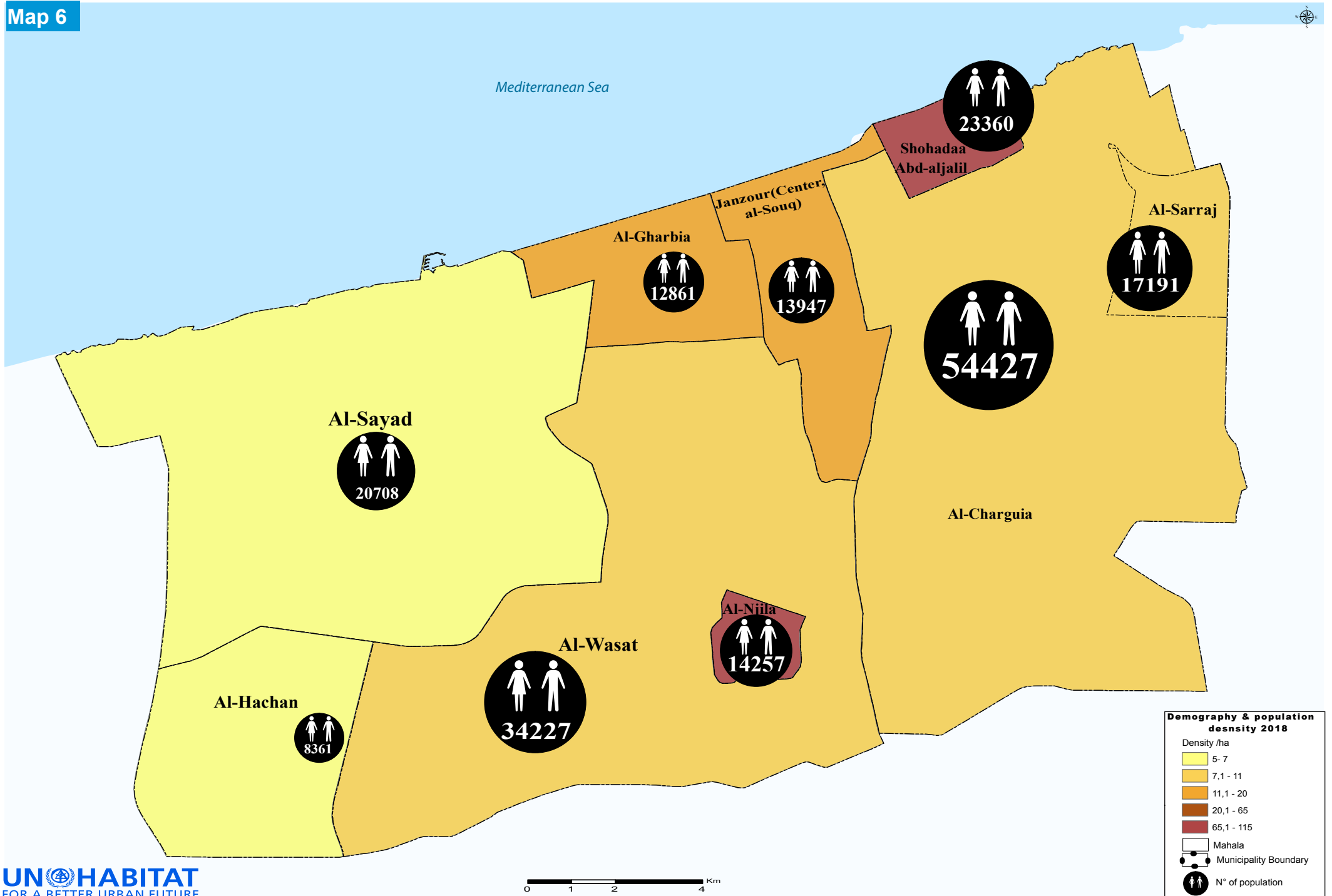
The distribution of Janzour city's population along age groups, as captured by the MSNA of BSC/UNFPA, 2016, shows a new baby-boom during the years of conflict in the region. However, there are no clear indications on the impact of this conflict on gender distribution, particularly for the 20-29 years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

The age group under 15 years old represents 28,4% of the population, compared to 1,8% for the 65 years aged population. The age group of 15-64 years old represents about 69,8% of the population, and reflects the availability of human capital and work force as a feature of the city.

Map 5



Map 6



Janzour population displacement

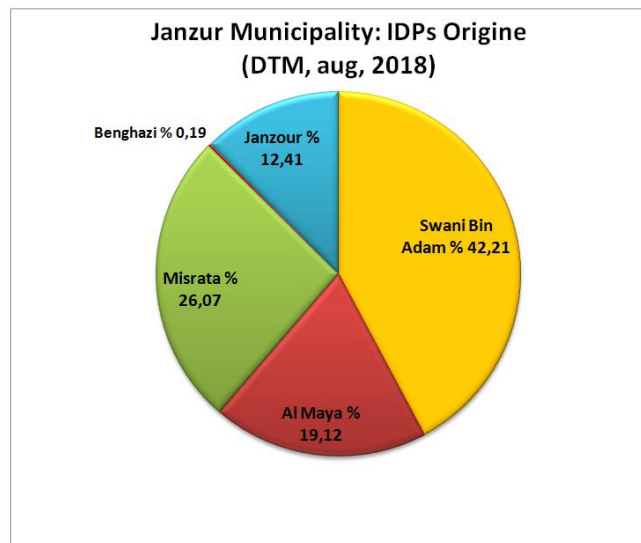
From 2011 until 2016, The DTM/IOM rounds did not give data on the displacements in Janzour city. Since march 2017, the 9th round of DTM/IOM estimated the IDPs in the area of Janzour at 3,475. The data tracked by area and region does not allow to draft the trend of the displacement during the last period. However the round 14 of the DTM, estimated the number of IDPs in the municipality around 3,625. It reached 1,245 in may 2018 (Round20) the caused by the crises in the marge of Tripoli namly between the FGB and the SDF.

In August 2018, when the tension between cross-border tribes was transformed to a regional conflict between Fursan Janzour Brigade and SDF, based at Tripoli, at Al-Maya in Wershiffana, the IOM accounted for around 8,055⁶ IDPs. They were around 2,500 settling in Janzour Al markaz, 3,000 in Janzour Alwasatn, 2,100 in Alsayad, 400 in Sidi abdlatif and 55 in Janzour Alshrkiya.

IDPs who fled the crises in the marges of Tripoli and Janzour, were coming from Swani (42%,21), Misrata (26,07%), Al Maya (19.2%), Benghazi (0,19%) and from inter-districts displacements in Janzour city (12.41%).

In his Emergeny humanitarian response report about the crises of Tripoli, OCHA⁷ pointed out that “families have been displaced since the violence first broke out

in late August. The majority of the displaced families are hosted by friends, family and relatives.



Approximately 200 families have taken shelter in five schools across Tripoli, with others seeking refuge in areas such as Tarhouna, Bani Waleed, Tajoura, Garabolli, Al Khums, Zlitan, Misrata, Bani Walid, Swani and Janzour. The map below drafted by OCHA in september 2018, illustrates that : families coming from Tawergha were sheltered in Janzour Academy (602 families) and in Al Sarraj (62 families). 30 other families were ditribued between the northeren school (22) and the urban are of the south (8).

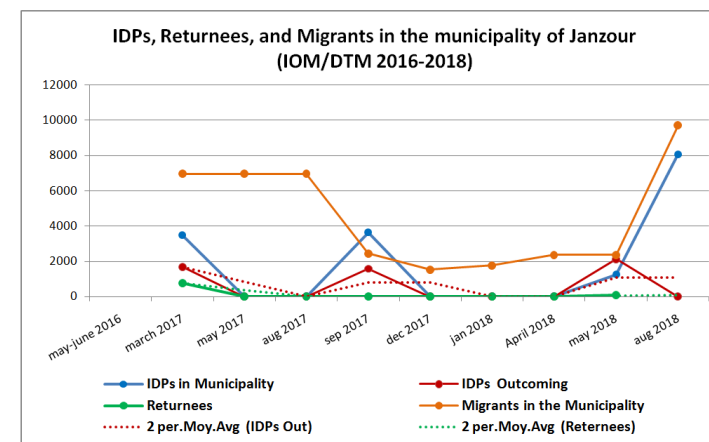
According to the UNICEF, “over 100 unaccompanied and separated children are among 1000 inhabitants of an overcrowded detention center in Janzour after the

relocation of migrants following clashes in the capital, Tripoli”⁸.



IDPs Camp of Tawergha (Source: libyaobserver.ly)

In March 2017, the returnees were 750. The number was decreased to 75 in August 2018. However, The DTM-IOM did not geave other details on returnees destinations and reasons.

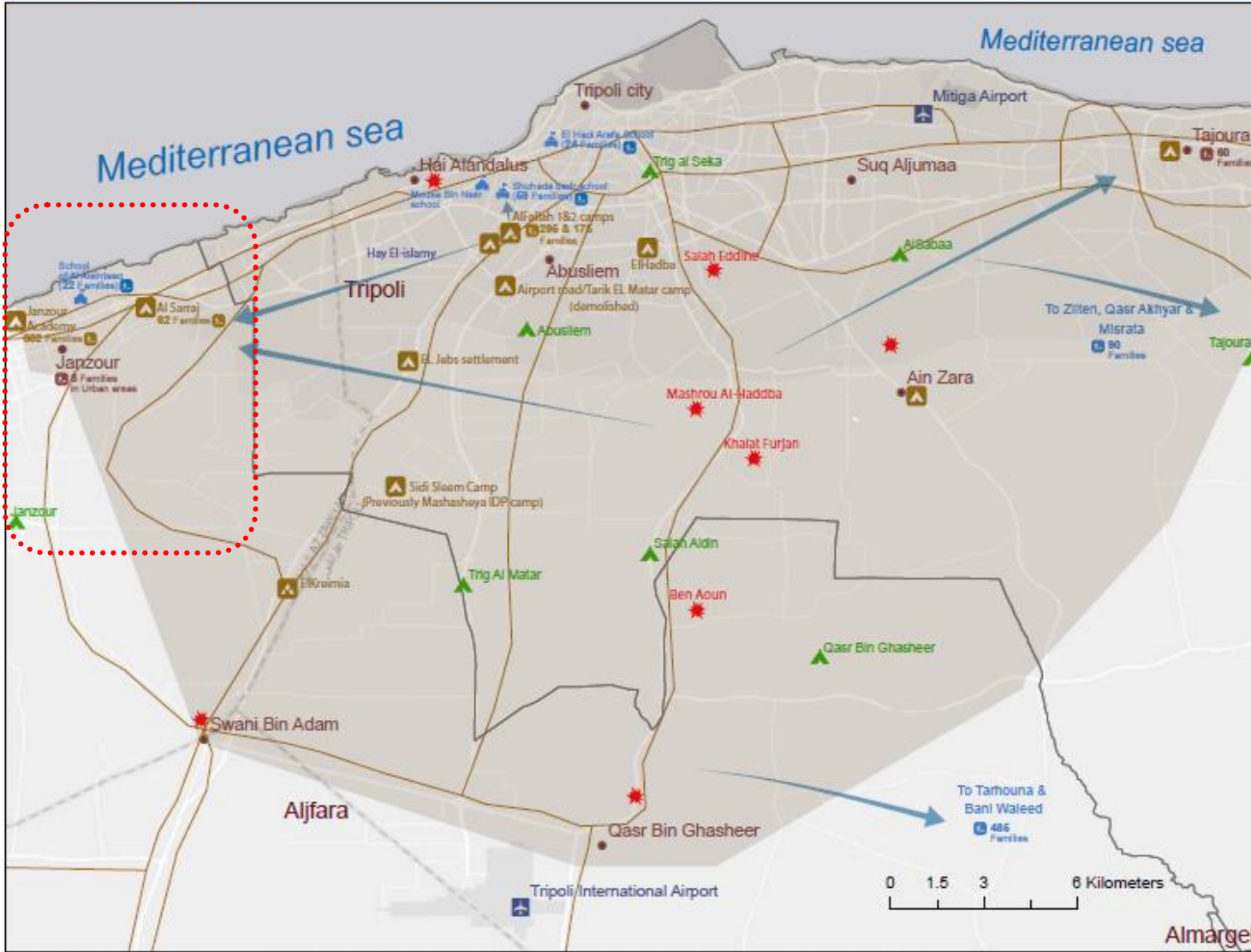


⁸ Source: <https://www.libyaobserver.ly>

⁶IOM : Displacement Tracking Matrix Round 21, Aug 2018.

⁷ OCHA, Emergeny humanitarian response As of 24 September 2018

Libya: Tripoli clashes* (6 Sep 2018)



- 2,350**
IDP families since 27 Aug
- 1,715 families**
displaced to inner Tripoli & safer neighborhoods
- 485 families**
displaced to Tarhouna & Bani Waleed
- 60 families**
displaced to Tajoura
- 40 families**
displaced to Zliten
- 35 families**
displaced to Qasr Akhyar
- 15 families**
displaced to Misrata

Legend

- Admin 2-Manitka
- Admin 3-Baladiya
- Detention centre
- Towerghen movement destination
- School IDP temporary shelter
- IDP movement
- Main road
- Airport
- Clash locations (before ceasefire)
- Contested area

Disclaimer
The boundaries and names shown and the designations used on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the United Nations.

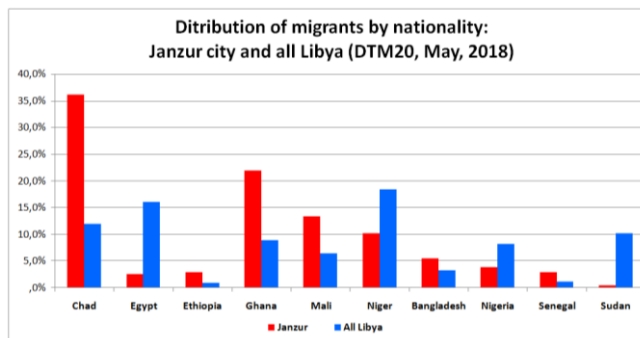


Creation Date: 6 September 2018 Source: DSS, DTM, Protection sector, OCHA * Clashes were before ceasefire accord on September 4, 2018

Migration

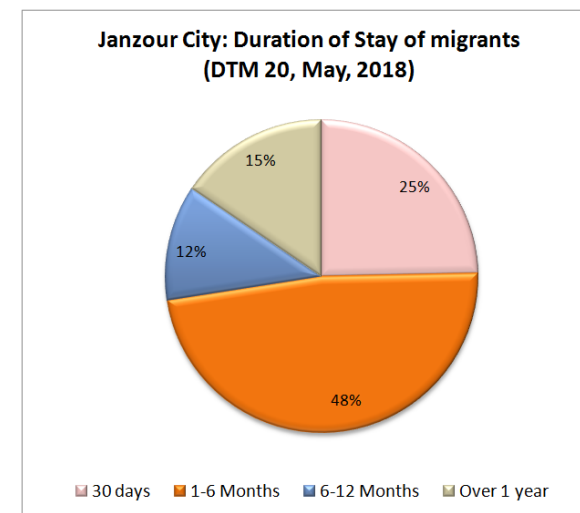
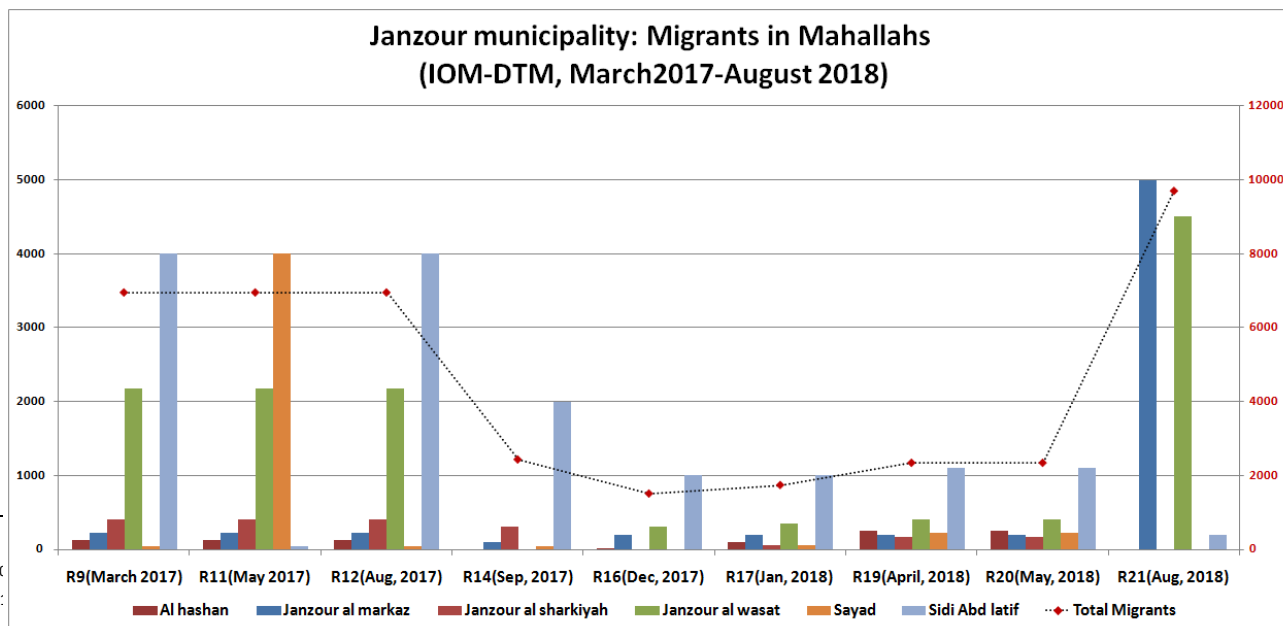
The BSC census of 2006 accounted that the number of migrants in Janzour represents 7% (9,376) of the population. In March 2017, 6,955 migrants were located⁹ in the city, mainly in the districts of Sidi Abdelatif (4,000), Alwasat (2,175), Alsharkiya (400), Almarkaz (220) Al Hashen (120) and Al sayad (40). In September 2017, the total number of migrants was decreased to 2,440¹⁰ and continues to drop until 1,750 in January 2018¹¹ and then to climb around 2,350 to reach 9,700 in August 2018¹², these, after the last crises of Tripoli and the tribes tension affecting western districts of Janzour.

Their nationalities varied from Chad (36%), Ghana (21.9%), Mali (13.4%), Niger (10.2%), Bangladesh (5.5%), Nijeria (3.8%). These 5 nationalities constituted 90.8% of all migrants in Janzour.



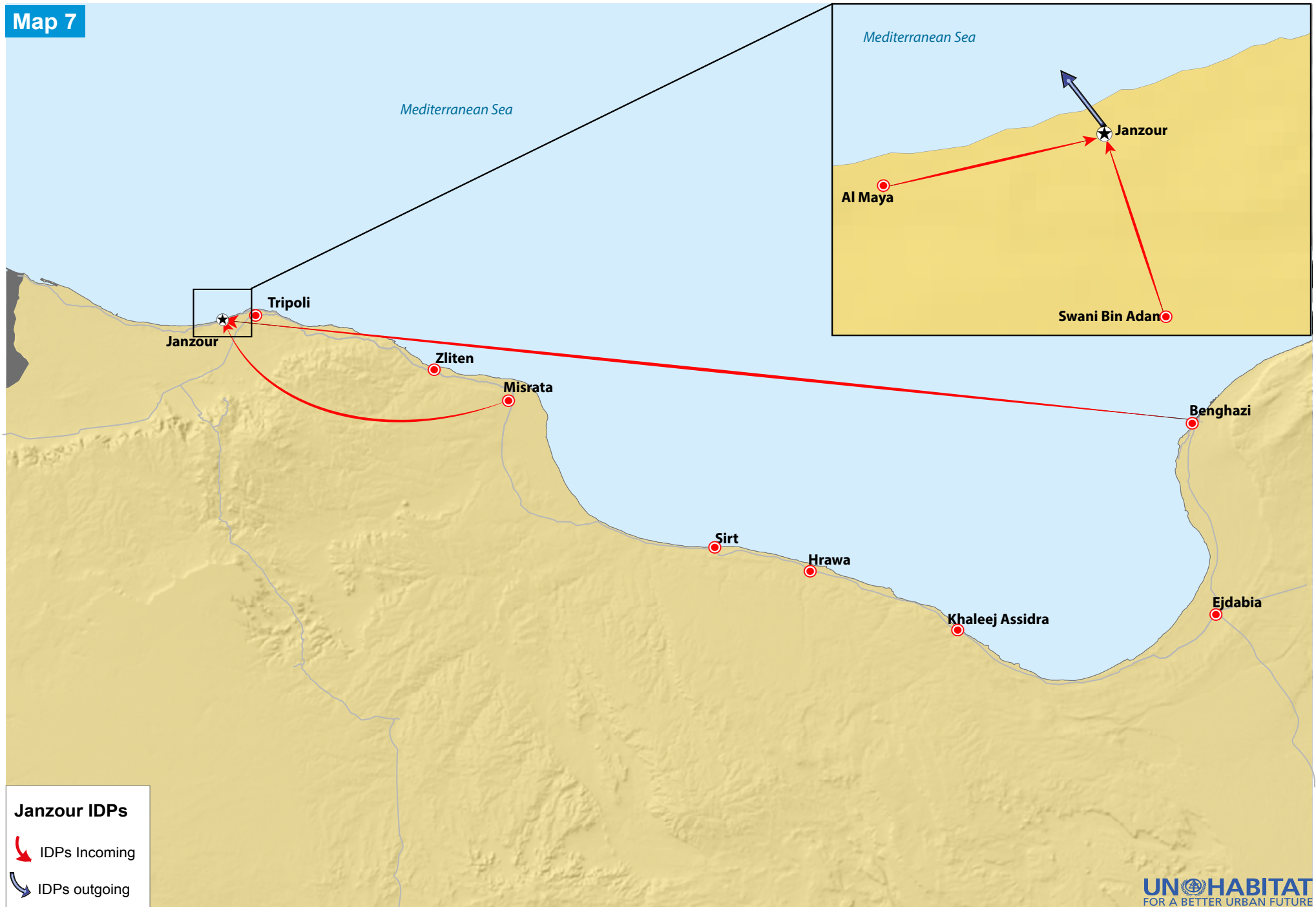
The duration of stay allows to confirm the relay vocation of anzour. Indeed, only 15% of the migrants remain in the city for an extended period over 1year.

In April 2018, the Janzour Shelter of the Anti-Illegal Immigration Service has deported voluntary 31 illegal migrants from Cameroun to their country¹³.





¹³ libyan-cna.net

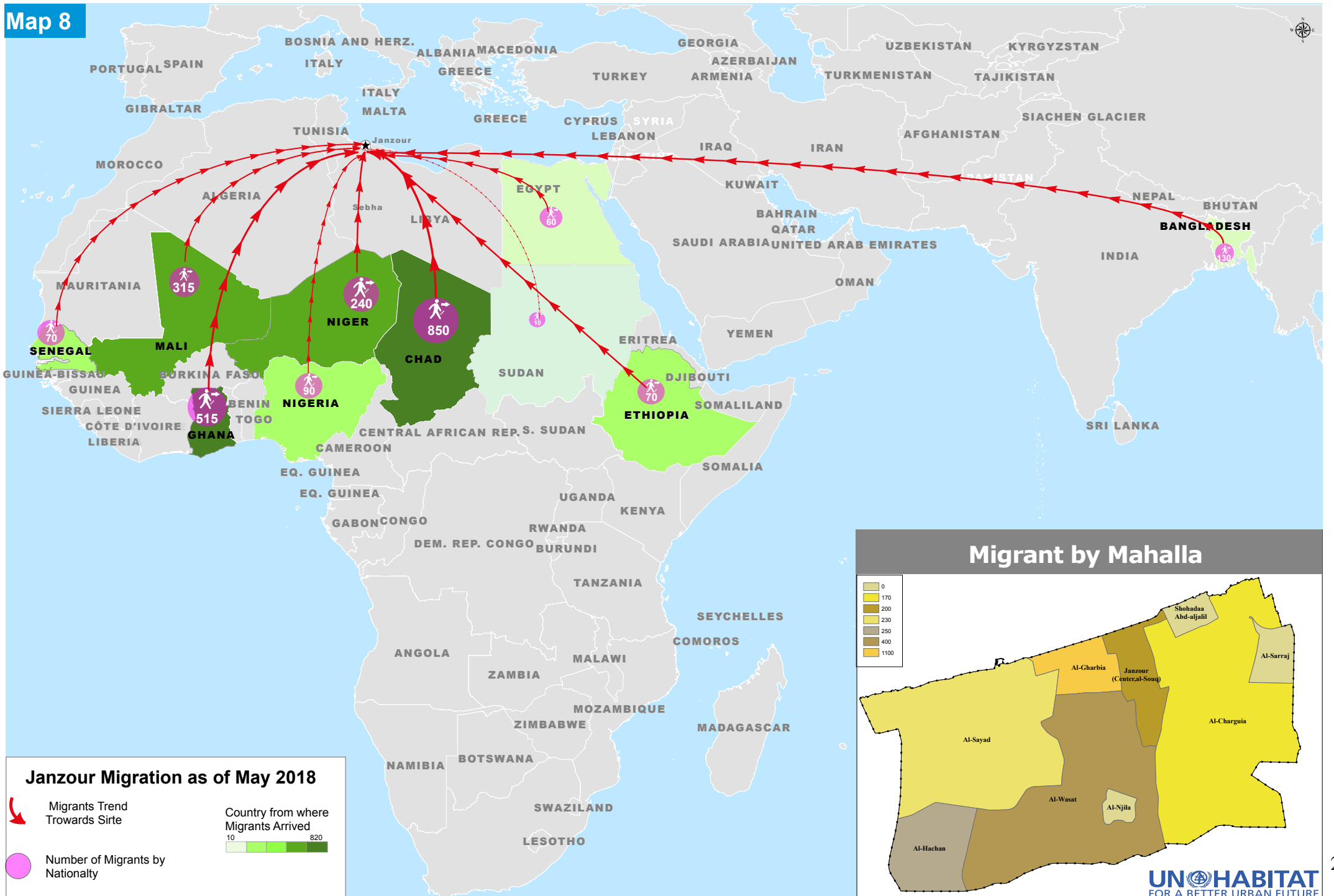
Map 7



Janzour IDPs

-  IDPs Incoming
-  IDPs outgoing

Map 8



A large, dark brown, stylized number '3' is centered on the left side of the page. The number is composed of two thick, rounded strokes. The word 'ECONOMY' is written in white, uppercase, sans-serif font across the middle of the '3'.

ECONOMY

ECONOMY

The current economic situation of Janzour population

According to the basis employment data of 2012, the percentage of labor force rate is around 53%. The unemployment rate is estimated at 21%¹.

The agricultural sector provides self-sufficiency of local products. It is a flourishing sector due to soil fertility, surface water availability and security in the southern region. The professional practitioner also contributes to the prosperity and development of the sector in the modern fields of plastic houses and intensive agriculture. The flourishing of the agricultural sector has led to the spread of marketing services for agricultural products and markets. **The sector faces many problems**, namely the decline of agricultural land due to the urbanization and competition of foreign products coming from Egypt and Tunisia.

The industrial sector has witnessed an increase in the general and private industrial activities, which are based on the construction sector and include cement, concrete bricks, industries related to plastic waste recycling and foodstuffs packaging, in addition to the 8

mineral water bottling factories. The sector relies on the foreign labor force due to youth reluctance and high production costs as a result of the security situation and high prices of raw materials. This situation has led to the closure of several factories and the cessation of dairy factories at the level of the Region. **The sector also suffers from structural difficulties** represented in the stoppage of financial support to projects and the weakness of vocational training system.

In recent years, Janzour has witnessed **success of commercial and industrial activities** in which the previous regime worked to obstacle investments. With the development of the services sector during the early years of the revolution and the increase in the volume of investment in small factories and in the small crafts sector, the number of stores has climbed to around 2,000 especially in the Center of Janzour.

The wholesale trade in Janzour is based in the export of goods from the seaports of Tripoli, Misrata, Al-Khoums. Cars, Electronic, consumer goods, construction: are stored in a storage warehouses that constitute an operational key for the Groups's informal business. This buildings are scattered mainly across the too Mahallhs of Alsharkiya and Al-Sarraj. This network provides the distribution of products within the retail local market.

Industry and trade in Districts

Mahalla	Industry	Trade
Janzour-Center	Manufacturing industry (not operational)	Trade street specialized in electronic business, gold trade. 5 banks and insurance companies
Al-Sharkiya		Private storage warehouses specialized in Cars, medicines, Dairy and food products
Al-Hachan		Trade street for consumer product
Al-Sayed	Plastic Factory (not operational)	
Al-Gharbia	Plastic Pipe factor (operational) Garment factory (not operational)	Vegetal Market Garment factory
Al-Wasat	Daily factory and food product (operational)	
Al-Sarraj		Private storage warehouses specialized in Cars, medicines, Dairy and food products

¹ Source: BSC, Summary of Main Results of Employment and Unemployment Survey, 2012).

The survey of BSC/UNFPA 2016, pointed out the Encountered problem in accessing the market to buy food during the past 30 days : the reasons concerns the Insecurity and conflict (77,3%), the lack of transport (13,6%) and the rising food price (9,10%). Due to the security situation experienced by the city during the year 2018, liquidity was lacking and the purchasing power of households declined.

As Janzour belongs to Jefara region, its economy operates in the area of Tripoli. In the absence of data provided by JMMI² on the functionality of Janzour markets and price trends, we can consider the regional data of Tripoli and the date of Al Aziziah (as the only city of the Jefara region concerned by the JMM) to assess the market of the city.

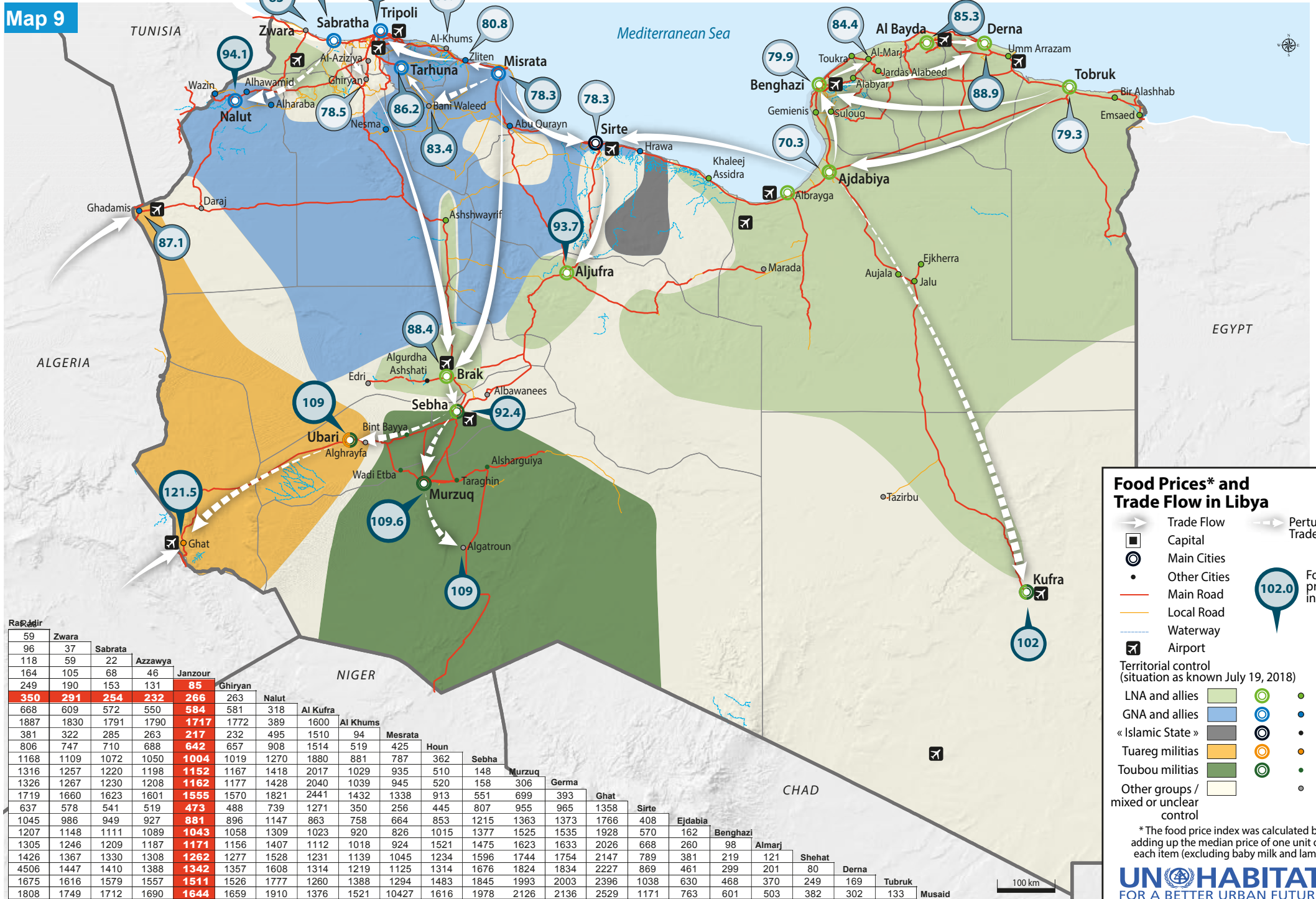
The last (JMMI) report showed that :

- The Food price index may be estimated in the interval price of the 2 cities: the FPI of Tripoli and the FPI of Al-Azizia. The FPI of Tripoli was estimated at **87.8 LYD** with a rise of +16.5%, compared to Al-Aziziah (**84.3 LYD**)

- Likewise, The NFI price index could be estimated at the interval of the 2 cities: The NFI of Tripoli was estimated at 29.6 LYD with a rise of +5.8%, compared to Al-Aziziah (26.5 LYD).

² The Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI) of Libya Cash & Markets Working Group (LCMWG) formed by ACTED, DRC, Mercy Corps, WFP and REACH perform surveys of basic food and non-food items in different locations to adapt humanitarian aid,2017.

Map 9



RAJOUR	Zwara	Sabratha	Azzawya	Janzour	Ghiryan	Nalut	Al Kufra	Al Khums	Mesrata	Houn	Sebha	Murzuq	Germa	Ghat	Sirte	Ejdabia	Benghazi	Almarj	Shehat	Derna	Tubruk	Musaid
59																						
96	37																					
118	59	22																				
164	105	68	46	85	263																	
249	190	153	131	85	263																	
350	291	254	232	266	263																	
668	609	572	550	584	581	318																
1887	1830	1791	1790	1717	1772	389	1600															
381	322	285	263	217	232	495	1510	94														
806	747	710	688	642	657	908	1514	519	425													
1168	1109	1072	1050	1004	1019	1270	1880	881	787	362												
1316	1257	1220	1198	1152	1167	1418	2017	1029	935	510	148											
1326	1267	1230	1208	1162	1177	1428	2040	1039	945	520	158	306										
1719	1660	1623	1601	1555	1570	1821	2441	1432	1338	913	551	699	393									
637	578	541	519	473	488	739	1271	350	256	445	807	955	965	1358								
1045	986	949	927	881	896	1147	863	758	664	853	1215	1363	1373	1766	408							
1207	1148	1111	1089	1043	1058	1309	1023	920	826	1015	1377	1525	1535	1928	570	162						
1305	1246	1209	1187	1171	1156	1407	1112	1018	924	1521	1475	1623	1633	2026	668	260	98					
1426	1367	1330	1308	1262	1277	1528	1231	1139	1045	1234	1596	1744	1754	2147	789	381	219	121				
4506	1447	1410	1388	1342	1357	1608	1314	1219	1125	1314	1676	1824	1834	2227	869	461	299	201	80			
1675	1616	1579	1557	1511	1526	1777	1260	1388	1294	1483	1845	1993	2003	2396	1038	630	468	370	249	169		
1808	1749	1712	1690	1644	1659	1910	1376	1521	10427	1616	1978	2126	2136	2529	1171	763	601	503	382	302		

Food Prices* and Trade Flow in Libya

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

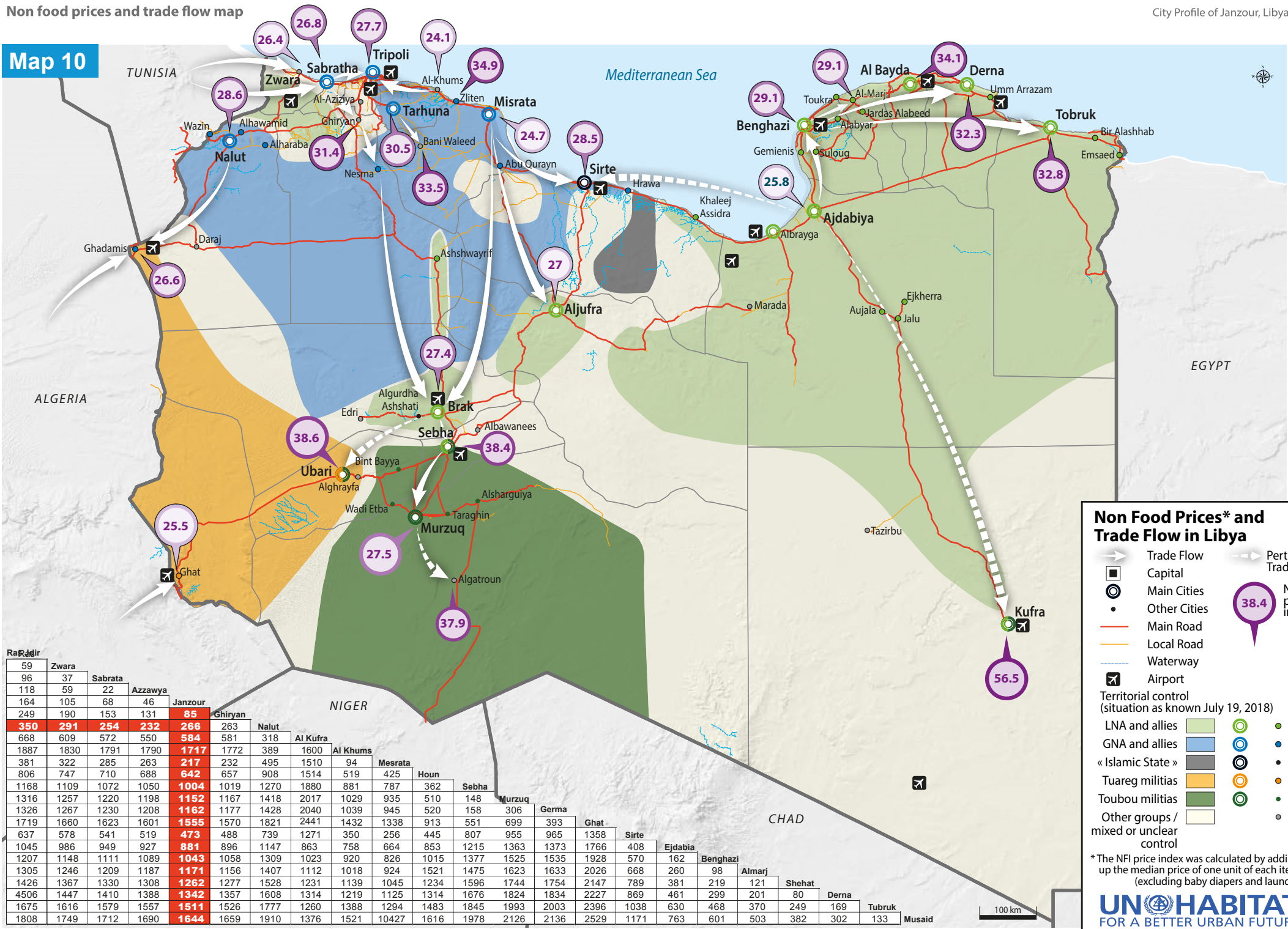
Territorial control (situation as known July 19, 2018)

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

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

UN HABITAT 26
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE

Map 10



59	Zwara	Sabrata	Azzawya		Janzour		Ghiryan	Nalut	Al Kufra		Mesrata		Houn	Sebha	Murzuq	Germa	Ghat	Sirte	Ejdabia	Benghazi	Almarj	Shehat	Derna	Tubruk	Musaid
96	37						263	318				425	362	148			1358			162	98	80	169	133	
118	59	22				85	266	581	1600											570	260	219	302		
164	105	68	46				584	1772	389	1600										1928	668	381	249		
249	190	153	131				217	232	495	1510	94									570	162	201	169		
668	609	572	550				642	657	908	1514	519									1377	2026	668	302		
1887	1830	1791	1790				1152	1167	1418	2017	1029	935	510							1928	570	219	302		
381	322	285	263				1162	1177	1428	2040	1039	945	520	158	306					1377	2026	668	302		
806	747	710	688				1555	1570	1821	2441	1432	1338	913	551	699	393				1377	2026	668	302		
1168	1109	1072	1050				473	488	739	1271	350	256	445	807	955	965				1377	2026	668	302		
1316	1257	1220	1198				881	896	1147	863	758	664	853	1215	1363	1373				1928	668	381	249		
1326	1267	1230	1208				1043	1058	1309	1023	920	826	1015	1377	1525	1535				1377	2026	668	302		
1719	1660	1623	1601				1555	1570	1821	2441	1432	1338	913	551	699	393				1377	2026	668	302		
637	578	541	519				473	488	739	1271	350	256	445	807	955	965				1377	2026	668	302		
1045	986	949	927				881	896	1147	863	758	664	853	1215	1363	1373				1928	668	381	249		
1207	1148	1111	1089				1043	1058	1309	1023	920	826	1015	1377	1525	1535				1377	2026	668	302		
1305	1246	1209	1187				1171	1156	1407	1112	1018	924	1521	1475	1623	1633				1377	2026	668	302		
1426	1367	1330	1308				1262	1277	1528	1231	1139	1045	1234	1596	1744	1754				1928	668	381	249		
4506	1447	1410	1388				1342	1357	1608	1314	1219	1125	1314	1676	1824	1834				1928	668	381	249		
1675	1616	1579	1557				1511	1526	1777	1260	1388	1294	1483	1845	1993	2003				1928	668	381	249		
1808	1749	1712	1690				1644	1659	1910	1376	1521	10427	1616	1978	2126	2136				1928	668	381	249		

Non Food Prices* and Trade Flow in Libya

- Trade Flow (solid arrow)
- Perturbed Trade Flow (dashed arrow)
- Capital (square icon)
- Main Cities (circle icon)
- Other Cities (dot icon)
- Main Road (red line)
- Local Road (orange line)
- Waterway (blue line)
- Airport (airplane icon)
- NFI price index* (purple callout)

Territorial control (situation as known July 19, 2018)

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

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

UN HABITAT 27
FOR A BETTER URBAN FUTURE



Multisector Assessment

MULTISECTOR NEEDS ASSESSMENT OF JANZOUR MUNICIPALITY

URBAN PLANNING, LAND USE AND HOUSING

The first urban plan of Janzour dates back to the 1970s (first generation). It was revised and developed in the 1980s (second generation). The currently adopted plan dates back to the year 2000 (third generation), and has contributed to the addition of plots at the expense of agricultural land. The plan covers about 5,000 hectares with a compliance percentage of 80% approximately. The plan is divided into three major areas:

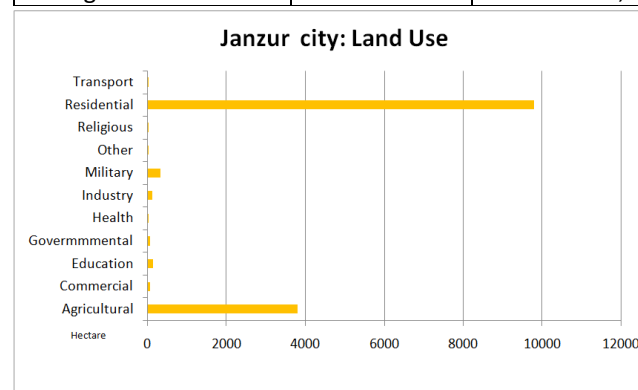
- Area (A): The area above the coastal road. It includes the following residential areas: Shohadaa Abd-Aljalil, Al-Kuwait district and tourist villages,
- Area (B): It extends from the beginning of Sulaiman Khatir Road westwards to Al-Sarraj (Al-Thalajat Bridge) eastwards, and
- Area (C): The entire western area from Sulaiman Khatir Street eastwards to the Power Station Bridge and Al-Tabeeb Dual Road westwards.

The land use map confirms the residential and agriculture character of the city. The housing fabrics represent more than 68% of the total area, more than 50% were informal. For agriculture use, the main

surface located in the Western and the southern Mahallahs are currently affected by the informal housing, and its surface is reduced to 26%. The land which is used by the Military function home 2,3%. However, 1% of the land is occupied by the industry activities in Janzur-center, Al-Sayad, Al-Gharbia and Al-Wasat.

Janzour land use

Land use	Hectare	%
Agricultural	3800	26,5
Commercial	64	0,4
Education	136	0,9
Governmental	58	0,4
Health	21	0,1
Industry	120	0,8
Military	330	2,3
Other	15	0,1
Religious	27	0,2
Residential	9780	68,1
Transport	1	0,0
Total général	14351	100,0



The urban density rate in the city is low and does not exceed approximately 41 dwellings per hectare in total. The density varies from one Mahalla to another according to the concentration of population, the availability of services and the security. It exceeds 100 dwellings per hectare in Abd-Aljalil and Al-Njila. As for the rest of localities, the density is very low in both Al-Sayad, Al-Hachan and Al-Wasat because of the existence of all or most of the population outside of the approved plans (agricultural). Meanwhile, there are moderate densities in the localities of the Center, Al-Gharbia and Asharkiya.

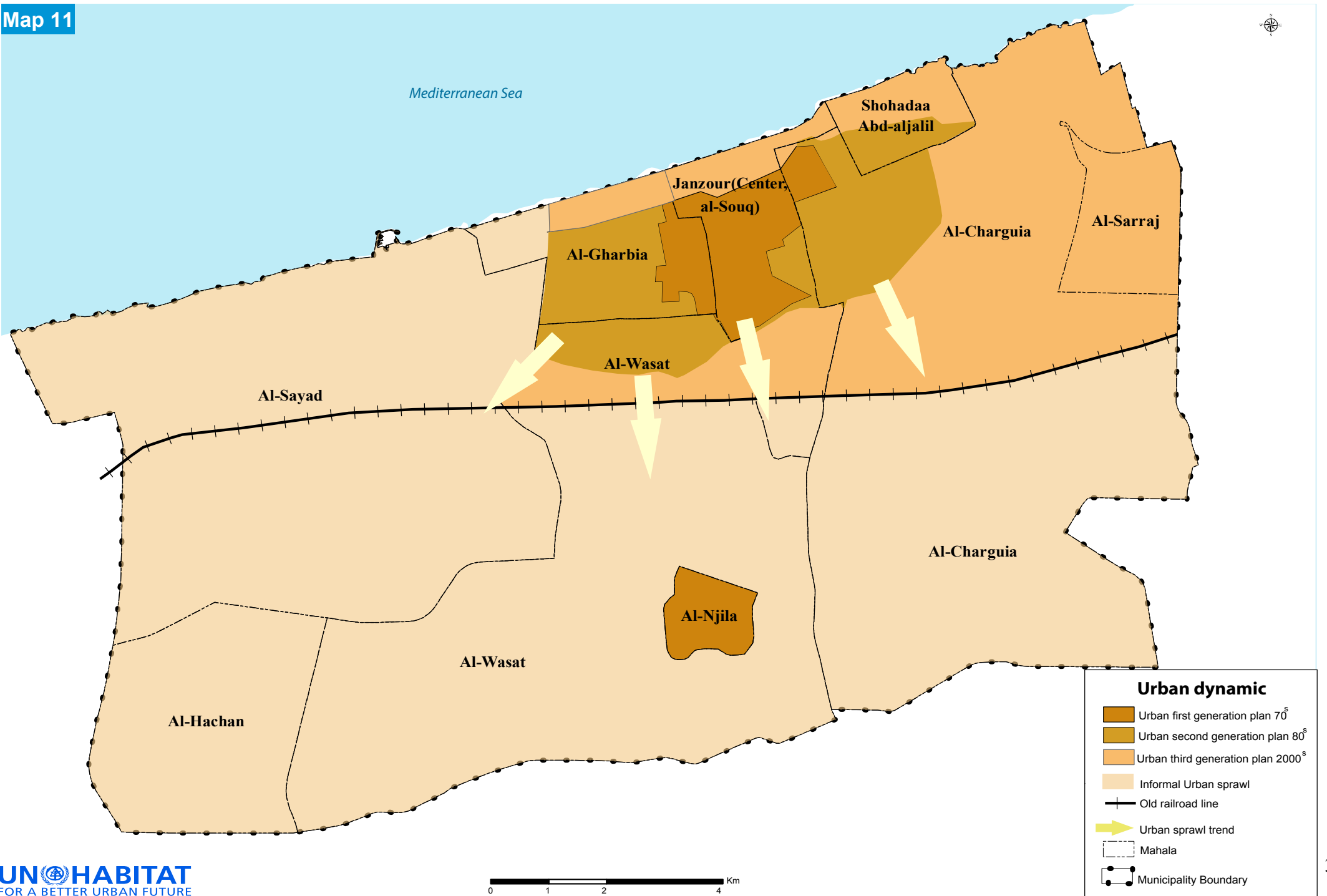
Density in the municipality of Janzour

District	Population 2018	Area (Ha)	Density (**)
Al hashan	8361	997	8
Janzour al markaz	13947	680	20
Janzour al sharkiyah	54427	4346	11
Janzour al wasat	34227	3534	9
Al Sayad	20708	3495	6
Sidi Abd latif (Janzour Algharbiya)	12861	563	21
Al sarraj	17191	355	66
Chouhadaa Abdljalil	23360	231	115
Al-Njila	14257	148	112
Total	199,338	14,350	41

(*) Estimation rely on the growth rate of 1% compared to the population of 2006.

(**) source: Municipality of Janzour

Map 11

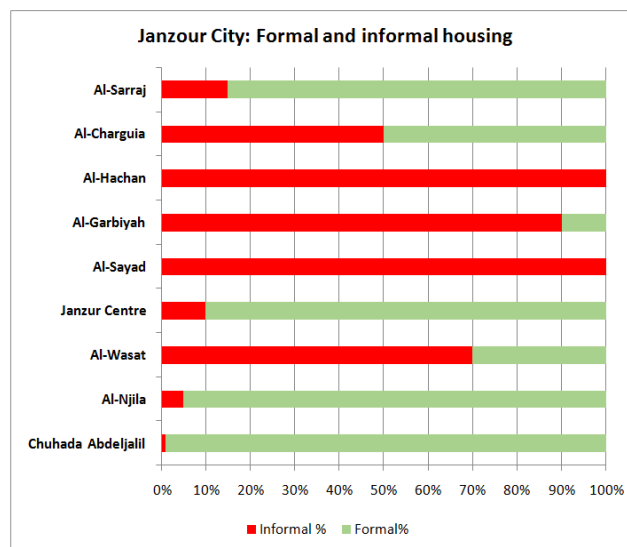


The reality of disparity in urban density reflects the excessive exploitation of real estate units at the expense of agricultural land and the land misuse resulting from the absence of plans that take into account the actual needs of the population and the development of the city.

In recent decades, the city has witnessed horizontal expansion at the expense of the plan that is no longer compatible with population growth and internal migration. The necessity to inactivate the real estate registration offices throughout the country until the stability of the security situation is one of the challenges, along with the frequent infringements of approved plans including the infringement of roads and the necessary complementary classifications, which have increased significantly in the past six years. The existing plan faces many difficulties resulting from the displacement factor, the lack of compliance with classifications by the population and the infringement of the agricultural land, especially in the western regions and other areas (e.g. Al-Mashasheta, Al-Rachah, Al-Hachan and Al-Sayad) where slums are increasing.

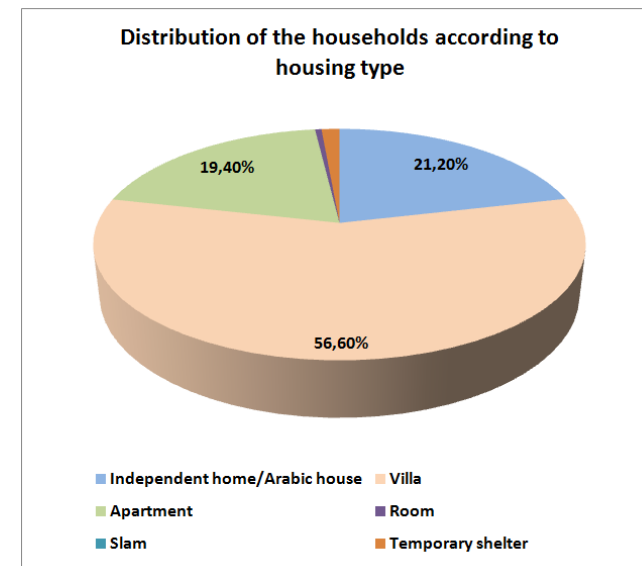
In view of the increasing violations and infringements of the lands allocated to the educational, health and administrative facilities, the urban planning in Janzour faces major challenges, the most important of which are the need to integrate the areas of informal

expansion, address and correct the situation of the current slums, plan new residential areas and reduce the slums. Major slums urgently need holistic approach, which in turn requires planning of services and development of infrastructure, networks and facilities.

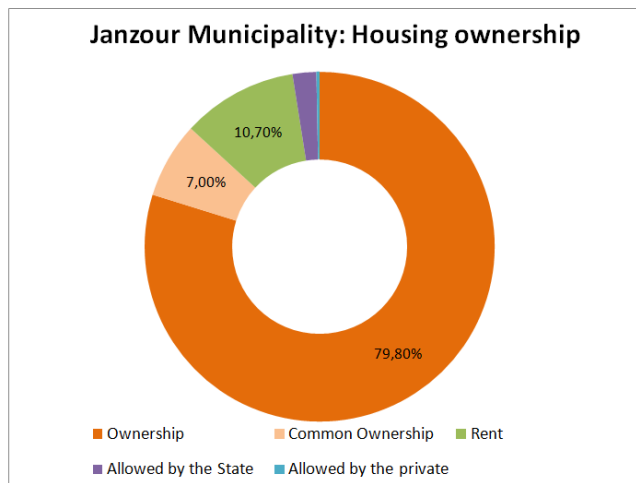


HOUSING

The residential balance in Janzour consists of about 50,000 housing units dominated by the modern type villa, which is about 56% of families. Approximately 21% of such families live in traditional house (Arabic house), and 19% in apartments.



The share of housing ownership is relatively high in Janzour. More than 79% of families declare that they own their houses, while the percentage of rent is 10.7%. This reflects the growth of informal housing caused especially by migrants and displaced persons coming from outside of Janzour to the districts of Abd-Aljalil, Al-Sayad, Al-Wasat, and by the availability of an affordable housing.



Protection component provided by housing (through its internal and external environment)	Risk %
Responding to the privacy of family members and their psychological comfort	56
Responding to the needs of women/ girls	56
External infrastructure of the district (roads/ sanitation, lighting, etc.)	56
Dividing the spaces of the house according to the number of rooms and their uses	45
Observation of outdoor spaces (children playing/ outdoor mobility of women)	45
Human risks	11
Natural risks	11
The structure of the house and the structural materials used	0

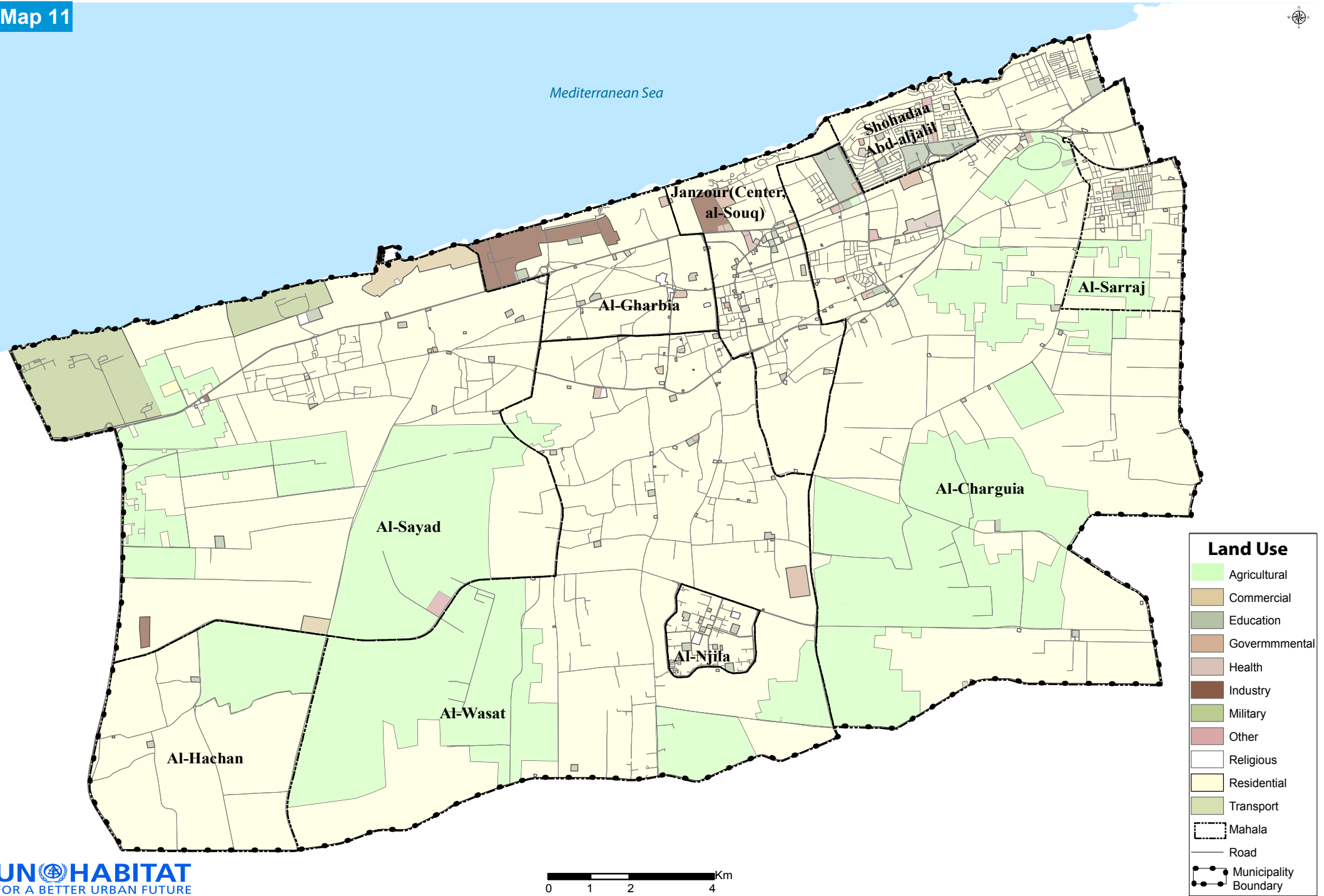
The Risk is calculated according the mean of KI answers to each item: 1: less protection, 2: limited protection, 3: more protection) : Insecurity (risk) increases when there is less protection

In relation to the housing sector, the Key informants express the limited availability of adequate protection for the residents in homes and neighborhoods in terms of the declination of the ability of residential spaces and localities to play their role as safe and private social entities. This is especially in terms of essential needs provided by the outer perimeter such as security for women and children as they move out of the house and become exposed to human dangers, infrastructure, protection from natural hazards, the structure of the house and the distribution of its internal space compared to the size of families.

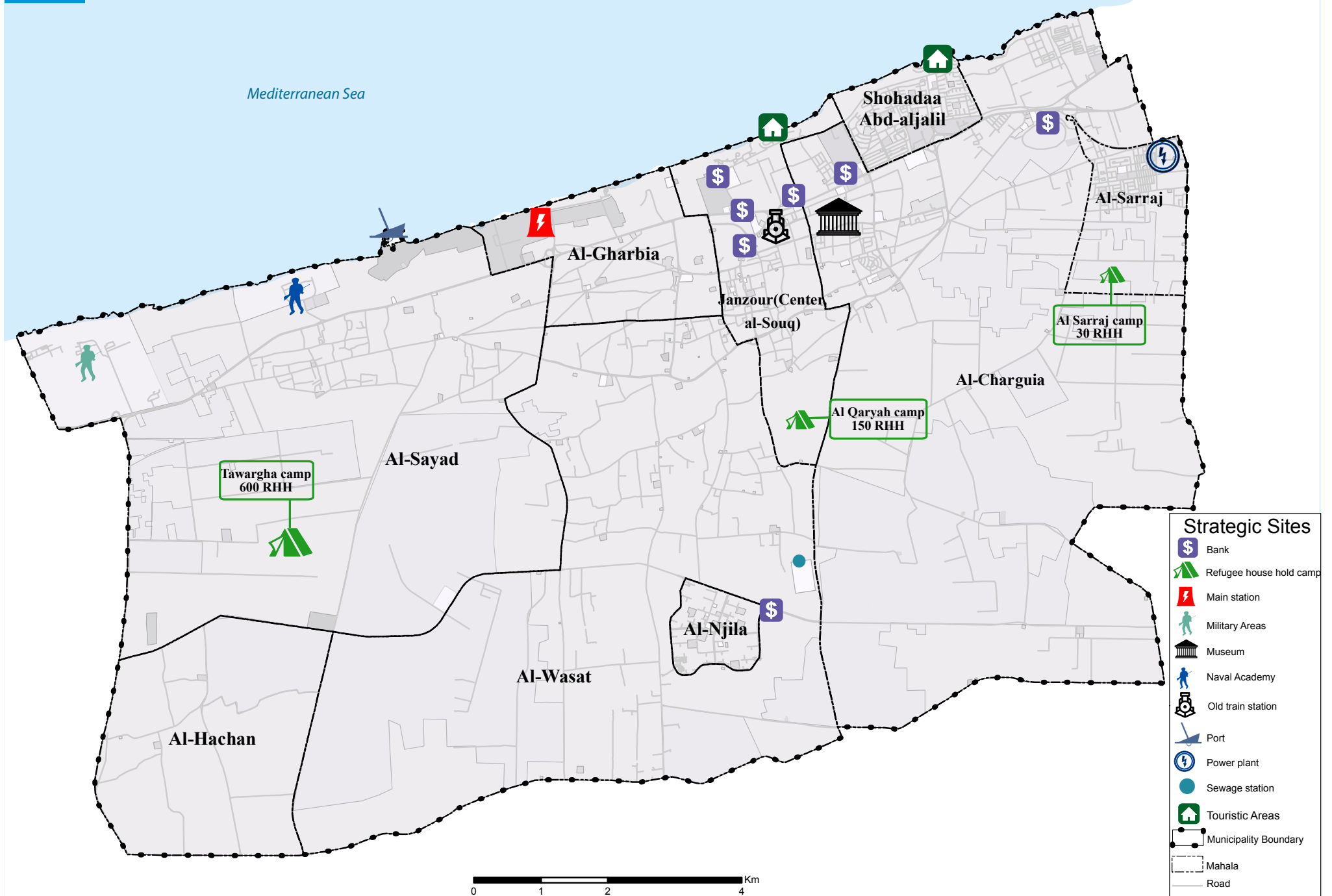
Due to many responsibilities, the housing sector has been exhausted and thereby depleted and become inactive. As the central authority has worked to remove its powers, this sector has become almost empty of its competencies despite the availability of staff, whose intervention is limited to providing technical services to small projects. The main problems that limit the official development of housing include the absence of equipment and means of work needed to continue the urban development and implementation of plans. The sector has recorded

the suspension of some activities such as all kinds of licenses and the disruption of the municipal guard. With the worsening of the crisis that followed the events of February 17, this deteriorating institutional situation led to the cessation of various projects, whether under implementation or included in the plan by the central agencies. In this sector, the state plays the main supporting role within the municipal boundaries under the increasing needs of the city's youth to official housing.

Map 11



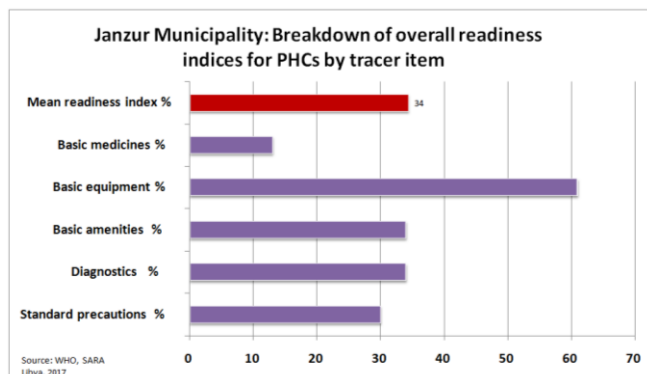
Map 13



HEALTH

The health sector is based on one public hospital with a capacity of 60 beds. The private sector which includes 4 units, allows 120 beds distributed between the two clinics (Dar Al-Hamad and Al-Chark). The level of hospital equipment is acceptable but needs to be completed and equipped.

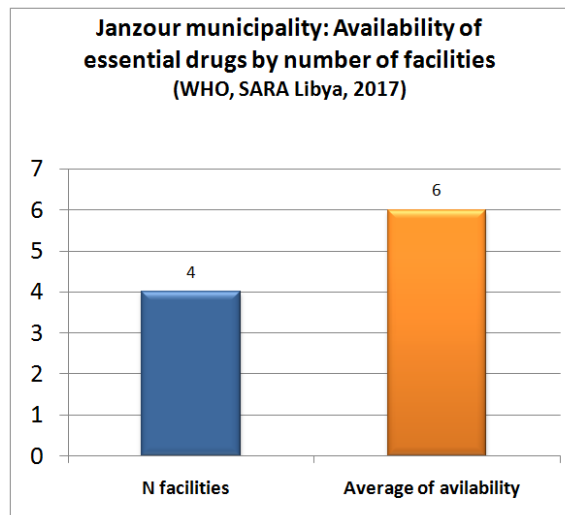
The monitoring of facility operationality at the level of Districts shows a low readiness index home to (34%), but allows a good basic equipment (more than 60%).



The results of the 2016 survey (UNFPA-MSNA, 2016) show that 74% of the sample respondents suffer from shortage in or lack of drugs. The reasons for this go back to the inability of 49% of the respondents to purchase such medicines or drugs' unavailability in pharmacies according to 35% of the respondents.

The assessment of the operational readiness of the sector from the parameters of facility, access and

damage, shows that the sector is basically operative with a facility score of 1.41.



The monitoring of facility operationality at the level of Districts shows that more than 80% of difficulties impeding population's access to health and care services are mainly attributable to the recorded shortage of staff and medical framework and the lack of many specialties (e.g. dentistry, radiography, analysis, etc.) at the existent Operational readiness of the health sector hospitals. These are in addition to difficulties in access to injuries-related services in Al hachan and Sayad Districts, due to the long distance and farness of services

The health sector complains about the scarcity of medicines and the difficulty of their availability, in addition to the price that is not suitable to the purchasing power of citizens, especially those with low

income. According to WHO/SARA report, the percentage availability of medicines in Al-Kufra in 2017 is 19%.

Operational readiness of the health sector (Source: KI responses)

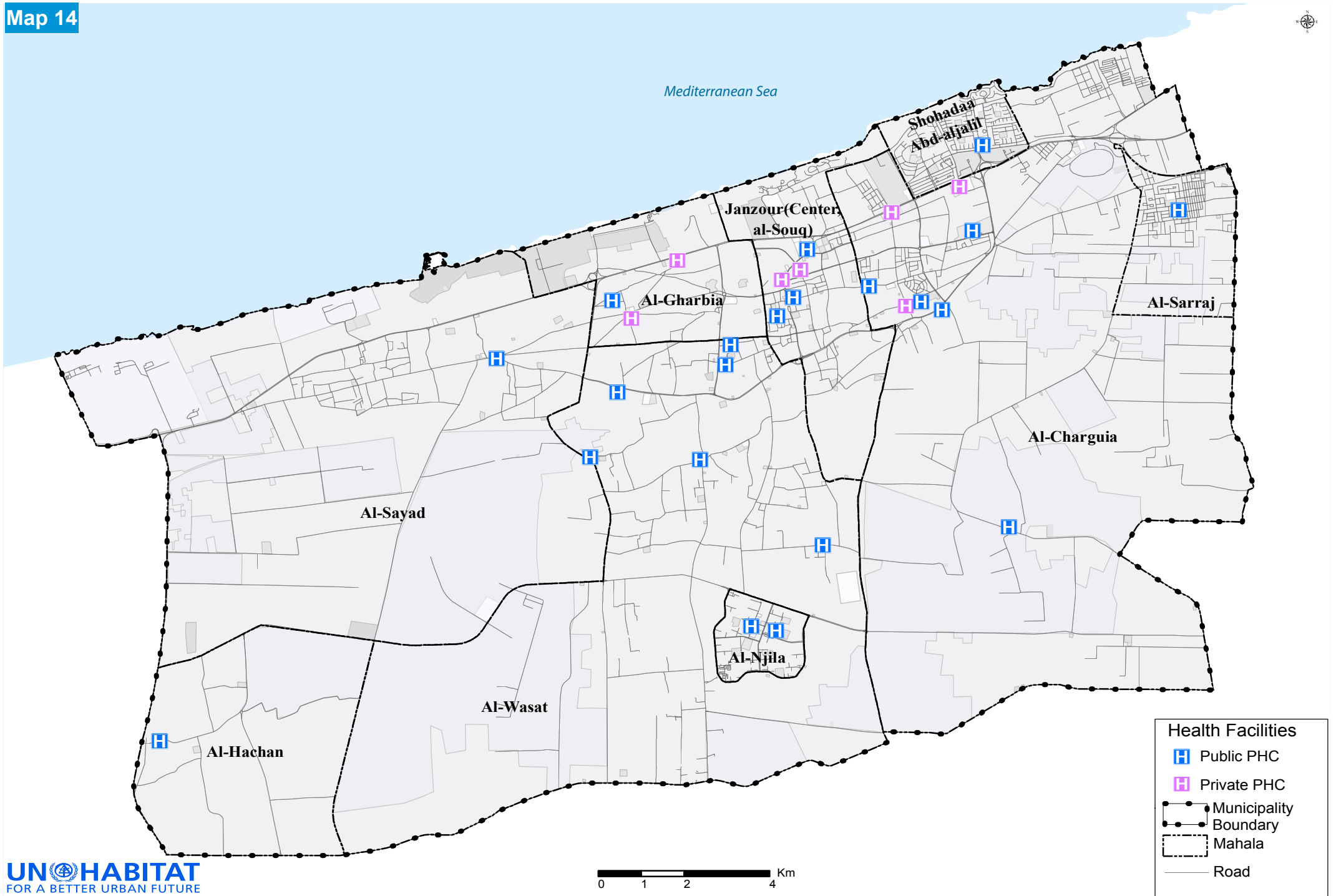
Health Sector	Level of Operational Readiness		
Operational status of the facility	1		
Equipment	1		
Access to staff	1		
Access to supplies and consumables	1		
Damage level	0		
Facility score	1		
Parameters	1	2	3
Operationality and processing	Operative	Partially operative	Inoperative
Access	Easily accessible	Conditionally accessible	Inaccessible
Damage	Light	Intermediate	Sever

EDUCATION

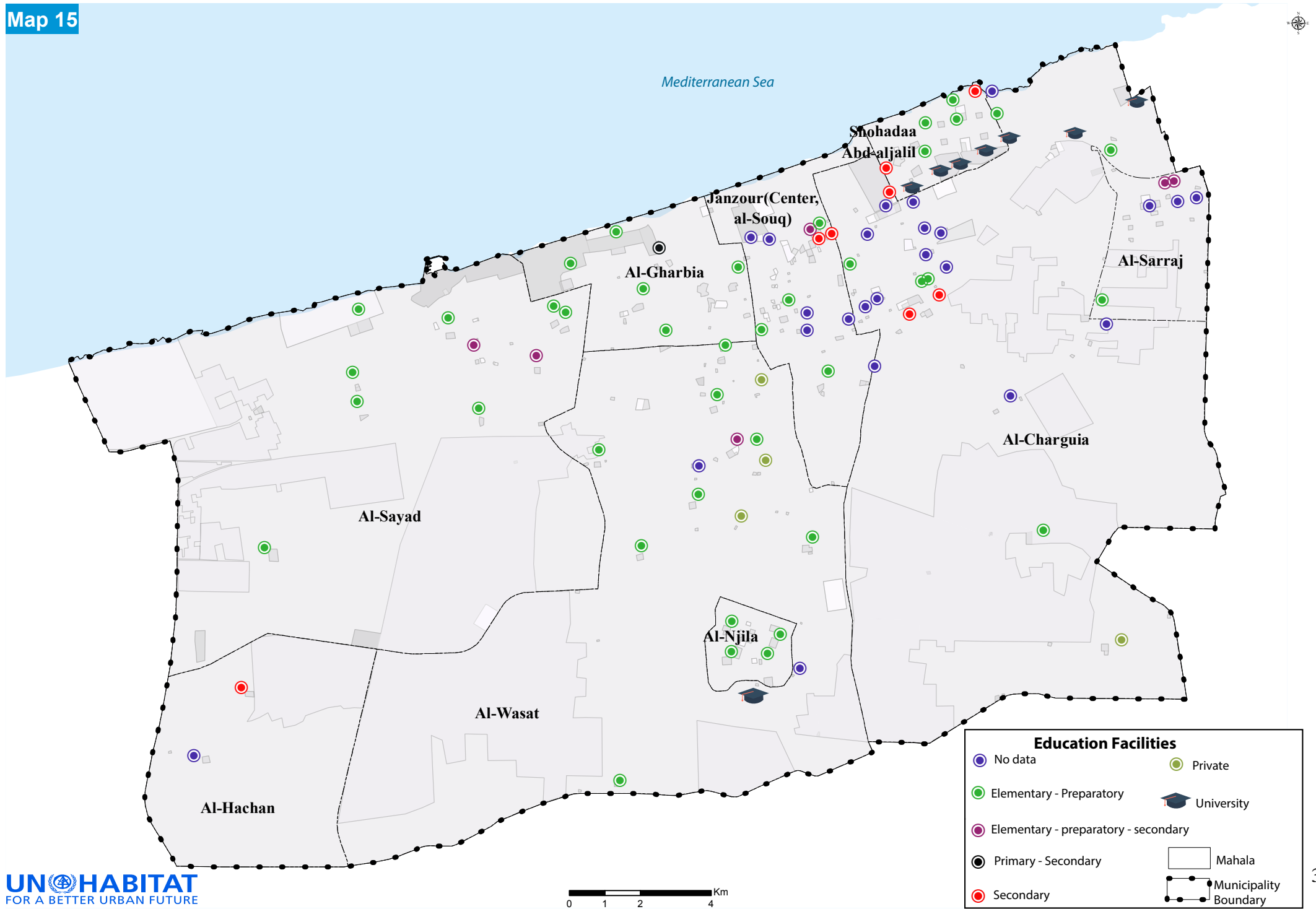
The education sector in Janzour includes 59 public schools comprising 45 primary schools, 13 secondary schools and 5 kindergartens. The number of workers in the sector including teachers, administrators, finance employees, guards and hygiene workers is approximately 11,810. The number of students in primary and secondary schools in Janzour is 27,624 along with 594 children in kindergartens.

As for private education, the number of private schools in Janzour is about 52 schools for primary and secondary education with 8,664 students. These are in addition to a school for the Tawergha displaced, which includes 382 students.

Map 14



Map 15



According to the BSC/UNFPA MSNA of 2016, the school enrollment for children aged 6 to 14 years old is 100%.

The schools in Janzour are distributed in varying degrees to localities at a rate of 2 secondary schools and primary schools, and vary according to population. Private education is an investment sector due to the poor effectiveness and quality and the limitedness of educational inspection. The education sector generally suffers from conflict, difficulty in communication with regions and filling deficits in remote areas, past accumulations, poorly planned appointments and poor availability of efficiency.

INFRASTRUCTURE AND ROAD NETWORKS

The municipality of Janzour has a network of main and secondary paved roads: many of which are inside the plan and are named plan roads and many others are outside the plan and are named agricultural roads. Agricultural roads connect all cities of the municipality and many of them connect the municipality with the rural neighborhoods or with the coastal road, the strategic road in the city. This network is weak in the western region, Al-Sayad, Al-Hachan and Al-Wasat, where many roads have not been paved despite their importance. The projects listed but currently suspended include the construction of the railway project. It is an important public project, which implementation will contribute to solving many of the current traffic problems and congestions. However,

this project is currently stalled due to the absence of political will to adopt public transportation as an alternative to personal and private transportation in the city.

The transportation sector in Janzour is a very recent sector due to the lack of public transportation and reliance on private transportation (sometimes for students or personnel).

DRINKING WATER NETWORK

The groundwater is the main source water in the city. However, the Great River feeds partly the public network of the Centre, Al-Charguia, Chouhada Abd-Aljalil and Al-Sarraj (less than 40% of the households)

Surface water is polluted as a result of the sandy geological structure and the high permeability of wastewater, which causes nitrate penetration.

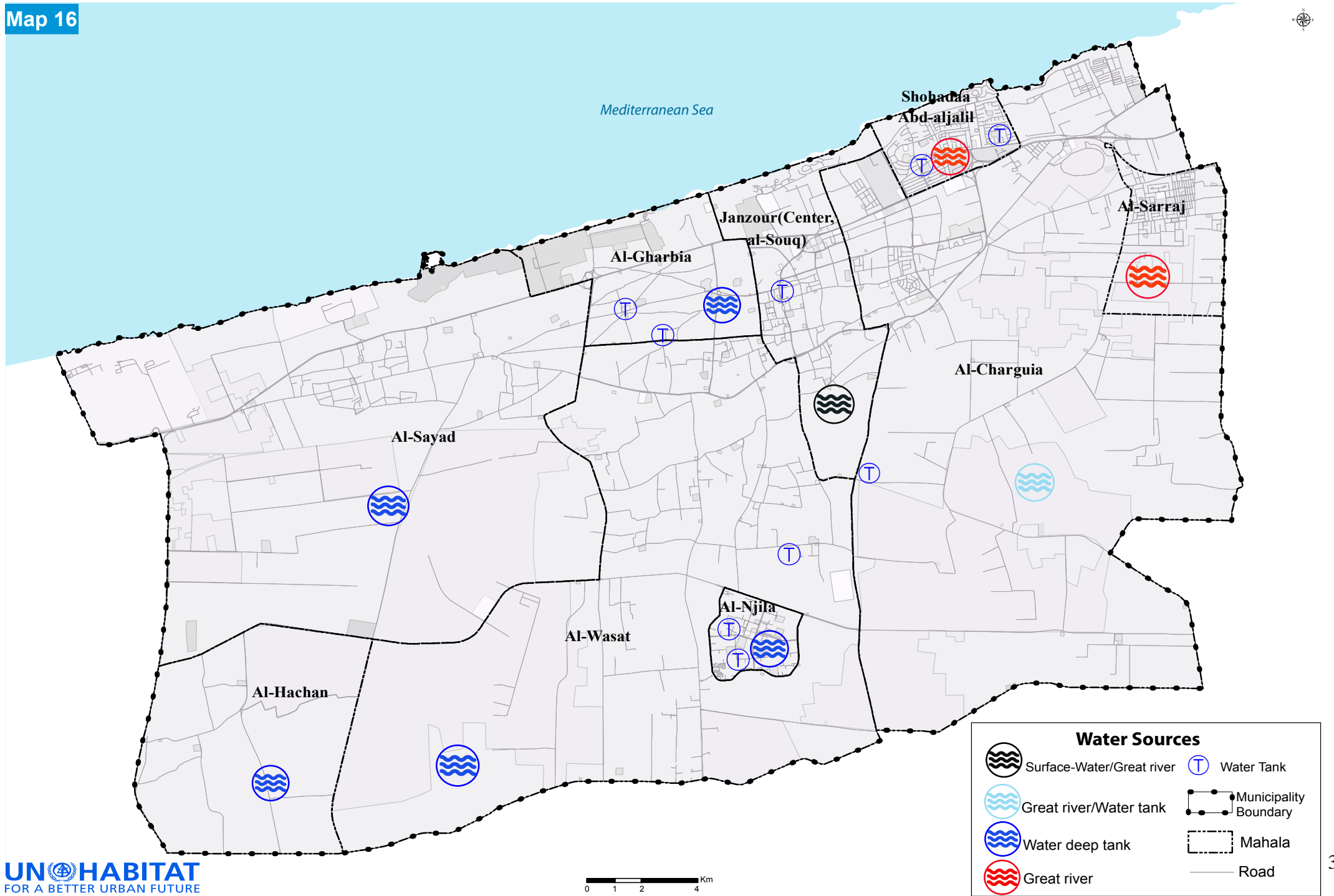
The network is also important in terms of linking residential neighborhoods. Meanwhile, **the secondary network undergoes many infringements due to the random linking.** The limitedness of plans' effectiveness and the change in the classification of land from agricultural to residential south of the ring road have accentuated the need for wastewater treatment, which is not commensurate with the capacity of the network and pumping stations. This necessitates the completion of the development stages of the network.

ENVIRONMENT, SANITATION AND WASTE

This sector contributes to the deterrence of the environment and coasts situation. The sector faces many difficulties related to the increased infringement of forests (in Al-Sayad district) and vegetation damage. The sector also plays an important role along with the rest of the participants in the follow-up of economic activities and food control, especially with the development of the restaurant sector. The sector is working on the follow-up of medical waste and its destruction and disposal mechanisms. The sector depends in its interventions on the available technical expertise. A public company as well as a private one (Africa Gateway) contribute to the garbage collection service, where they have difficulties in the disposal of waste in the absence of controlled dumps.

The sanitation sector suffers from labor shrinkage and the weakness of the specialist professional staff in the fields of health, environment and veterinary medicine. The most important challenge of the sector are the development of recycling systems for plastic, paper and metal waste, which necessitates enhancing its abilities and supporting its resources and capabilities.

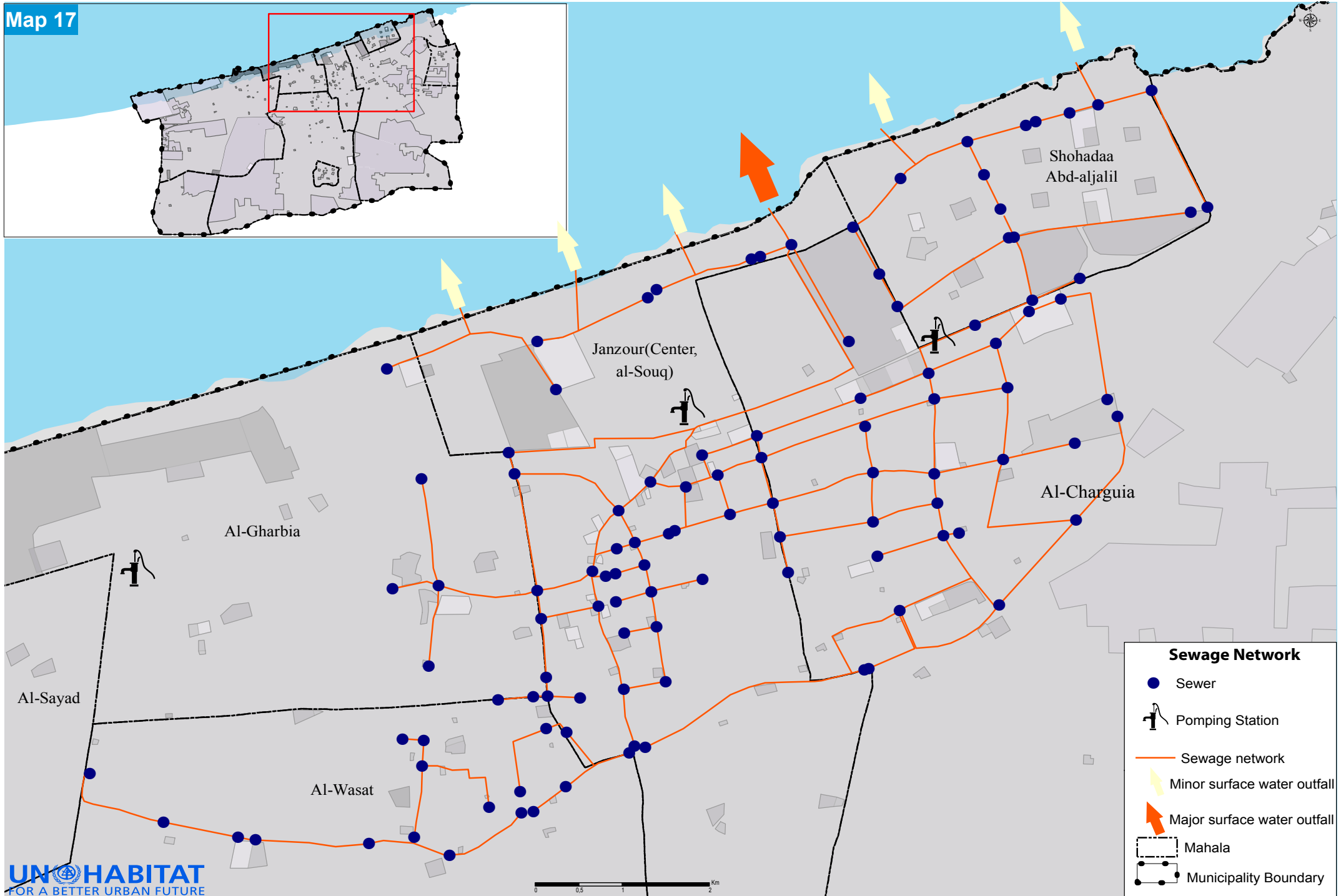
Map 16



Water Sources

	Surface-Water/Great river		Water Tank
	Great river/Water tank		Municipality Boundary
	Water deep tank		Mahala
	Great river		Road

Map 17



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Appendix 1: Acronyms

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



Rapid City Profiling and Monitoring System