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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.

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY, KEY FINDINGS and RECOMMENDATIONS

The Rapid City Profiling and Monitoring System

With the support of the European Union, UN Habitat and UNFPA had undertaken the realization of the Rapid City Profiling 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.

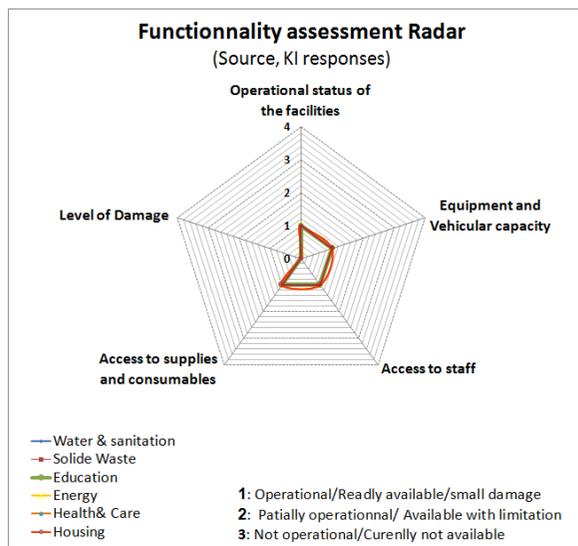
Using the conclusion of the operability, access, and sector readiness index, priorities for city-level intervention are identified by key informants as follows:

- ❖ 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.

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