

**THE PERCEPTION OF RURAL COMMUNITY ON LIBYA 2020 VISION IN  
IMPROVING LIVELIHOOD IN TRIPOLI, LIBYA**

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**UNIVERSITI TEKNOLOGI MALAYSIA**

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**RAGAB HAMD YOUNES ALMABROOK**

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## **DEDICATION**

This thesis is dedicated to my father, who taught me that the best kind of knowledge to have is that which is learned for its own sake. It is also dedicated to my mother, who taught me that even the largest task can be accomplished if it is done one step at a time.

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## ABSTRACT

As part of efforts to promote sustainable peace in Libya and prevent the country's relapse into conflict, Libya Vision 2020 was established. However, rural community in Libya still faced an issue in rural development such as adequate economic and social infrastructure, high cost of agriculture, political crisis, public health, sanitation problems and others. Therefore, this study was conducted with the aim of examining the perception of rural community on Libya vision 2020 in improving livelihood in Tripoli, Libya. The methodology undertaken in this study was based on a quantitative approach to evaluate the impacts of strategy in Libya vision 2020 on rural community livelihood in Libya. The selected study area is Tripoli, Libya bordered by towns that are included in Libya Vision 2020. Based on random sampling, 128 respondents were selected from Tripoli to participate in household survey. The trust in Libya Vision 2020 were used in this research comprise Economic Development (5 indicators) and human development (7 indicators). The data were analysed using frequency-based measurement. Implementation response for Libya vision 2020 receive positive response which is most of the response cross the 80 per cent. For determine action Libya vision 2020 improving livelihood, there is 92.5 per cent of respondents are indifferent, while 7 per cent is opposed to the re-establishment of national identity by such procedures and acts. It necessitates a community-level mechanism, with 80.4 per cent of respondents indicating a favourable reaction. In comparison, 13.3 per cent indicate neutrality for any system due to a lack of prior experience and action at such a level. The recommendations on the unsuccessful Libya vision 2020 is include key areas of peace, security, and economic development to linked with the progress and implementation of Libya's vision 2020.

## ABSTRAK

Sebagai sebahagian daripada usaha untuk menggalakkan keamanan yang mampan di Libya dan mengelakkan negara itu kembali ke dalam konflik, Wawasan Libya 2020 telah ditubuhkan. Bagaimanapun, masyarakat luar bandar di Libya masih menghadapi isu pembangunan luar bandar seperti infrastruktur ekonomi dan sosial yang tidak mencukupi, kos pertanian yang tinggi, krisis politik, kesihatan awam, masalah sanitasi dan lain-lain. Oleh itu, kajian ini dijalankan bertujuan untuk mengkaji persepsi masyarakat luar bandar terhadap wawasan Libya 2020 dalam meningkatkan kehidupan di Tripoli, Libya. Metodologi yang dijalankan dalam kajian ini adalah berdasarkan pendekatan kuantitatif untuk menilai kesan strategi dalam wawasan Libya 2020 terhadap kesejahteraan masyarakat luar bandar di Libya. Kawasan kajian yang dipilih adalah Tripoli, Libya bersempadan dengan bandar-bandar yang termasuk dalam Wawasan Libya 2020. Berdasarkan persampelan rawak, 128 responden telah dipilih dari Tripoli untuk mengambil bahagian dalam tinjauan isi rumah. Kepercayaan terhadap Wawasan Libya 2020 digunakan dalam penyelidikan ini terdiri daripada Pembangunan Ekonomi (5 indikator) dan pembangunan manusia (7 indikator). Data dianalisis menggunakan pengukuran berasaskan frekuensi. Maklum balas pelaksanaan untuk wawasan Libya 2020 menerima maklum balas positif iaitu kebanyakan tindak balas melebihi 80 peratus. Untuk menentukan tindakan Libya wawasan 2020 meningkatkan kesejahteraan penduduk, terdapat 92.5 peratus responden bersikap acuh tak acuh, manakala 7 peratus menentang penetapan semula identiti nasional melalui prosedur dan akta tersebut. Ia memerlukan mekanisme peringkat komuniti, dengan 80.4 peratus responden menunjukkan reaksi yang menggalakkan. Sebagai perbandingan, 13.3 peratus menunjukkan neutraliti untuk mana-mana sistem kerana kekurangan pengalaman dan tindakan terdahulu pada tahap sedemikian. Cadangan mengenai wawasan Libya 2020 yang tidak berjaya perlulah meliputi bidang utama keamanan, keselamatan dan pembangunan ekonomi yang dikaitkan dengan kemajuan dan pelaksanaan wawasan 2020 Libya.

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS**

LV	-	Libya Vision
ED	-	Economic Development
SPD	-	Security, Peace and Development
HN	-	Human
GN	-	Governance

## LIST OF SYMBOLS

RDV	-	Rural Development
US	-	Urban Sites
VN	-	Vision
RV	-	Resourceful Working

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# CHAPTER 1

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Introduction

This research provides choices for the Libya vision 2020 that are impacting the rural development in rural Tripoli, Libya. It is the exploitation of dense land locations, and the economic well-being of the people can be explored and researched individually. To properly handle the situation, further study on natural resources and crucial rural development concerns may be required. It displays a noteworthy measure, due to a lack of time and oversight of the resource management process in rural regions, it still lacks the assurance of growth in Tripoli, Libya. Implementation is a crucial issue that draws attention to the specific tools must be used, which this study will address.

### 1.2 Background of the Study

Libya vision 2020 is the process of improving the livelihood of rural communities, and it provides for continuous progress from rural to urban areas (Ali and Dunay, 2021). Regions, areas and lands around the globe are progressing while some are leading to drastic changes in their lifecycle of development (Ali, 2017). The progress is noted well by the United Nations and organizations of international relief and execution. The continent of Africa is vast in unequal resource distribution and is experiencing high ratios of population development. Over the last five decades, demographic conflict and population densification highlighted the profound implications for natural resources and people ruthlessly using the resources. It shows changes to the territorial configurations to manage the unprecedented scale of population booms influencing the territorial transition (Sadeg and Al-Samarrai, 2021).



The African region is among the last to have demographic changes with slower and expected projections by United Nations.

Projections of rural development for UN changes with passage of time as it shows issues using the accomplishment of 2.5 billion people by 2050 (Hassani and Zenkri, 2021). It is shown comparison with 1.2 billion in 2015 providing growth to the demographic weights 3 and half-time expanded population of Europe. Better conditions of public are a single indicator of rural development as it implies continuous fertility ratios with average growth of 2.5 per cent compared to 1 per cent in Asian region. The dynamics of population is supporting element for providing the accomplishment of progressive shift from rural to urban as it determines the urbanization with rural development towards skyrocketed urbanization of Africa (Younes, 2021). It follows with working people having job specification and young people growing in size while constituting a key asset for development of continent.

The massive influx of young is part of Libya vision 2020 underlines youth employment with the significant challenge of unstructured labor markets. As a vibrant call for proactive public policies, training and support for the labor-intensive areas is a significant adjustment in strategies. Major consequences of the rural development are the absolute growth in terms of declining age dependency ratios where dependent person during 1980-the 1990s is at the consequence of crippling the saving (Swesi *et al.*, 2020), as the ratios of dependency burdened to link with fertility ratios that are compromised with development of productive capacities.

It is essential to highlight the role of central, local and district authorities in having civil society and the private sector provide for the development in rural development. It includes the proper implementation and development of programs that are helping in the reformation of the entire process. Various types of rural development are linked with the sectoral approach, area development approach, integrated development approach, growth centre approach and support from the community-driven approach (Sadeg and Al-Samarrai, 2021). For rural development, the strategy implies four major components: the pattern of the social organization, including power structure, social stratification mobility and values of the land tenure system. Human

resource quantity and quality, along with natural resources with non-agriculture and agriculture, are components of integrated rural development. The problems of rural development incorporate the challenges that include high population density, poor infrastructure, high level of illiteracy, extreme poverty, rural-urban migration and low social interaction (Ayouz, 2018).

Rural development is significant with the same challenges of overcoming the economic expansion that follows a decreased famine. Among 70 per cent of the population of rural faced unavailability of sufficient healthy food, through various approaches and organizing universal approaches for rural development. These theoretical approaches are the internal motives of development and cooperation policy followed by economic commercialization (Helgason *et al.*, 2021). Strategic defensive and performance-based approaches effectively encounter the need for efficient use of power with political stability for rural development.

A similar reason is considered for the Tripoli district of Libya, a country in North Africa that needed much development and attention concerning the use of agriculture, mineral resources and forecasting rural elements for development. Tripoli, Libya is lacks the ongoing reflection of understanding the intentional schedule of facing issues like poverty and a lack of basic structure (Sallam and Ahmed, 2020). It could support the city towards development and urbanization with hospitals and schools. Poverty in the rural areas is leading to the poor situation of the rural economy, where Tripoli may face circumferential challenges.

Rural municipalities are under discussion of development that requires specific issues with solutions over the poor transport service, non-existing transport inside mutual losses and transport compensation. It leads to seeing the poor technical equipment of municipalities while securing constant support of rural development to establish functioning ties towards an effective solution for Libya vision 2020 (Rungmanee, 2021). For that reason, Tripoli and cities with identical characteristics are having issues with improving the community preservation, environment and use of land, health, infrastructure, capital access and workforce development appropriately.

Tripoli, Libya has the background as a former regional capital in the 8th century, where Phoenicians founded it with a current location of Al-mina. Moreover, the triple city is meant for Tripoli, where 10th-century Fatimid caliph Al-Muiz conquered the city. The city's growth continued through the 16th century when the Ottomans reinforced the citadel to play the traditional role in rural areas of the city. During the 19th century, competition between ports and Beirut enhanced with prevailing areas from the 1860s. During the first half of the 20th century, Tripoli progressed in population with a rural exodus, and immigrants tended to settle in Tabbaneh (Hamad *et al.*, 2020). There are well-off citizens arranged for the historical cities in an appropriate manner. Abu Ali River's flooding is followed by a concrete demolition channel, which leads to 2000 residential units.

During the early years of the 1950s, the exponential growth of the city was underlined as the wealthier population migrated outside the city. From 1975 to 1990, significant population movements displaced the change in demographic profile. It stopped oil refineries and train services segregated from other regions around it (Bessaoud and Sadiddin, 2019). Agriculture is still the main source of income in rural areas where the regional variation of development activities is considered a secondary source of income. The biggest challenge faced by crops and livestock is that the fisheries sector has a more efficient way of managing government institutions, salaries, and services. Over time Tripoli city of Libya developed with specific plans and adequate strategy. It was developed through the first half of the 20th century, designed against the deterrence of military invasions and situations that are not acceptable as a commercial and craftsman hub. Furthermore, the development grew as a major harbor of commercial, trade and shipbuilding (Gamsso and Yuldashev, 2018).

In the 1950s, Tripoli developed with specific changes that were exponential because of the rural-urban migration where the population is settled in the areas of Akkar, Sunni Dinniyyeh, and related people moving from the historical city of Tripoli. During the civil war 1975-1990, Tripoli witnessed an extended population movement, allowing for the change in demographics. Civil war issues become a problem for the economic and physical segregation of the cities from Beirut (Student *et al.*, 2018). It leads to rural development and rising development for illegal construction with poor

enclaves and deteriorating economic situations. Agriculture issues in Migration, plant pests, and livestock diseases are opportunities and need to explore practical strategies to be applied and supported accordingly (Zadawa and Omran, 2020). Close to the Tunisian border, Tripoli contains a history of Africa with alternative sands and land that comprises lagoons or the shores of Tripolitania. Alongside Misrata, the economic uplifting of rural areas is the central hub of leading banking and the center of communication or finance.

Manufacturing and communication in Libya are leading in the areas of Tripoli, where the most prominent corporations contribute to home offices and headquarters. As most international companies invested in Tripoli, the rural areas are still in a backward position with the position of tobacco, clothing, construction material and textile (Nori and Triandafyllidou, 2019). Food processing units are also included in the industries of construction and textiles. Tobacco products, clothing and construction material, are lifting the sanctions against production and natural product development in rural areas. These areas are based on agriculture, where rural Libyans imported certain foods because of no development and backwardness in the last few decades. Furthermore, poor soil limits farm output, and climatic conditions through the income and growth of the population are consistent (Gamso and Yuldashev, 2018). Food use is enhanced with increased population, but resources are the same with no proper strategy applied to the people.

### **1.3 Problem Statement**

Libyans are demanding better ways forward and deserve a national development vision that addresses their current and future needs and aspirations. Because little focus was paid to long term planning since 1969, Libya has had a relatively short experience in development planning. The previous national planning initiatives were established with mixed results, have constrained the country's growth and development, and were poorly implemented. Thus, the Libya Vision 2020 was established as an attempt to formulate a shared national vision in order to develop the national strategies and implementation plans for both urban and rural areas.

There are few major issues have been identified, including the impacts of Libya vision 2020. It reflects the correspondence on improving the livelihood of the rural community in Tripoli, Libya (Nouh, 2021). The issues of providing adequate economic as well as social infrastructure has not been available among programs not fulfilling basic needs. People organized or associated with the permanent migration to discourage seasonal laborer and farmers set for the provisions of employment under the similar nature of programs for training and facilitating the hardships of rural people efficiently (Kaarud, 2020). As an authentic and rural subject, efforts are developed base the rural areas in creating employment industries of adaptation with resilience programs.

Government institutions are affected by economic and political instability that maintains the needful spending of pensions and salaries through the weakest Libyan financial system. In rural Tripoli, Libya people work in the operations and activities that contain smugglers or the black-market space (Mohamed and Masood, 2018). Over time, crop production is effectively influenced by the high cost of agriculture equipment. Seeds on the black market are higher in price, forcing farmers to change their amount of purchased seeds that impacts an important indicator of the rural economy.

Conflicts and civil war issues influence the rural development of the divided city of Tripoli, Libya. It reflects the conflict during 2011, and in the following years, conflict continued to grow with a sectarian divide rooted in Tripoli. There are reports of increased violence during the 2011-2012 clashes and tensions between the groups and forces influenced by the foreign funding (Lacher and Al-Idrissi, 2018). Opposition and division of the city into multifaced blocs lead to the composition of movements for unifying the city with a focus on its rural development. Street fights and sporadic violence lead to indiscrimination, and it expressed the needful services for instigation of a forced exit of specific forces. The attention toward conflict makes rural areas unnecessary for the social, local and cultural authorities (Kaarud, 2020). The role of the municipalities in rural vicinity with areas united under a single union reflects rural development in the area. The fall of the state government in Libya in 2011 allows for

the conflict and violence that diverts attention from development to the internal displacement of people ruthlessly.

Tripoli, Libya as the rural development, provides agriculture as a primary economic source and contains a significant percentage of agriculture involvement, providing employment and related 6 per cent of the working class. This contrasts with the national statistics shown in the data presented because pastoralism, fishing and agriculture are facing key livelihood activities for the concerned stakeholders. Most rural areas have a similar condition where 20 per cent of the workforce is employed in Tripoli areas (Bertazzini, 2019). The intervention of future populations and similar relation to the need of these impacts of the ongoing political crisis is restricting rural development. Furthermore, the rural development of Tripoli is surrounded by specific issues: public health and sanitation problems. These include limited access to literacy, female empowerment, enforcement of law and order, land reforms, and infrastructure development with credit of availability and system that follow the electricity (El-Aziz, 2018).

Moreover, the weak incorporation of development measures and the significant growth role in eradicating poverty in the rural setting. A main issue of this research is limited facilities with rural development issues, while there are negative impacts on the culture and tradition of rural areas. Basic needs and fulfilment provide for the need for change in a rural setting. However, the positive impacts of Libya vision 2020 may lead to a change in dealing with the crisis of rural communities in Libya. The current livelihood condition of rural community in Libya especially in Tripoli was recovered in term of household welfare even though Libya still in political instability situation.

Therefore, a study is needed to fill the Libya vision 2020 and amalgamate the industrial development with conventional agriculture. Promotion of industrial understanding may contribute to rural development to face industrial and agriculture mixed-up for elevating the poverty and objectives underlying basic development programs (Marambe *et al.*, 2017). Research underlined integrated rural development areas that follow natural resources, non-agriculture, and agriculture-based development. It reflects the quantity and quality of human resources that unfold the

pattern of social organization (Milton, 2021). The power structure and land-based tenure system are supported well by social stratification and mobility of values in a drastic manner. Such as, exploitation of resources and available systems is highlighted to manage Tripoli's sparsely populated rural areas (Biasillo and da Silva, 2021). For facilities, areas in rural sites are having issues with land reforms, mitigation to urban areas, employment, education, electricity, and connectivity.

#### **1.4 Research Questions**

This research highlights Libya vision 2020 to improve the livelihood of the rural community. Theoretically, any policy impact on the community will affect the value of their livelihood, successful or unsuccessful. Therefore, several research questions can arise as below:

- a. What are the actions in Libya vision 2020 in improving livelihood of rural community in Tripoli, Libya?
- b. What are the impacts of strategy in Libya vision 2020 on rural community livelihood in Tripoli, Libya?

#### **1.5 Research Objectives**

Following are the objectives of this research as underlined for the rural community development and livelihood in Libya vision 2020 highlighting the issues and concerned problems.

- a. To determine the actions in Libya vision 2020 in improving livelihood of rural community in Tripoli, Libya.
- b. To evaluate the impacts of strategy in Libya vision 2020 on rural community livelihood in Tripoli, Libya.

## **1.6 Research Scope**

The research, as implied for developing a strategy, reflects a valuable insight into the rural development of Tripoli, Libya while focusing on rural areas. It determines the evolution of areas considering interactive behaviour (Tankari and Ado-Salifou, 2021). Tripoli, Libya comprised of three cities, is the base for the development transformation from regional to local and then to rural areas of interest. Other development strategy factors are limited to rural areas and not followed by an extended workforce. The research considered the applicability of area that is rural sides of Tripoli is limited as the area specific.

It followed with the research limited to a group of rural areas and not the entire Tripoli as the majority response is accumulated for the overall picture of rural development. Various areas of the rural sites are part of planning and processing the strategy to locate the specific sources that are followed effectively (El-Ghonemy, 2019). Development is anticipated with the change in the process of the integrated approach as means of guiding the strategy for rural areas. It may extend to other areas citing similar problems of backwardness and weak access to basic needs of the specific rural areas.

## **1.7 Research Significance**

The reason to choose the study for Libya vision 2020 is in line with the problems faced by rural communities in Tripoli, Libya. It reflects the lack of general awareness regarding the problems of rural areas. It requires consistent efforts to turn war-crisis regions leading to the devastation of population and available resources (Al-Samarrai *et al.*, 2017). A joint-specific development strategy is needed to consider planning implementation, followed by the overall review and retrieval of an integrated approach. It is implementing the developed plans to protect against a crisis that may arise for power among two different groups of the same regions. Impacts of the Libya



vision 2020 are nevertheless, as it shows a significant loss in families, communities and people living in the rural of Tripoli, Libya.

The economic well-being of the people may be discussed and researched separately as this research has limited options for the exploitation of land-intensive areas. Natural resources and the critical issues of rural development may need further research to manage the problem in a proper way (Mohamed, 2017). It shows a noticeable measure but still lacks guaranteed development in the areas because of limited time and overseeing resource management in rural areas. Implementation is the major issue that highlights the specific tools to be implied, to which this research is not able to reach out.

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