MOOMKENORG
FOR AWARENESS & MEDIA



Kikla General Post-conflict **Assessment**

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1. Introduction

Following the 2011 Libyan up-rise against Muammer Ghadaffi a series of other conflicts emerged, one of much was the 2014 conflict in the western side of Libya, which resulted in the destruction of several facilities including the Tripoli airport, resulting in the transmission of the conflict to the Nefoussa mountain region, precisely in the mountain town of Kikla.

The conflicts causing severe damage to public and private structures and facilities, caused in the displacement of the occupants of Kikla, which resulted in the destabilization of the area.

Following the steps of peacebuilding in the region, agreements were arranged resulting in the comeback of the displaced people from near areas and the capital Tripoli to Kikla.

Many efforts have been made in the assessing of the damage and taking action in rehabilitating the infrastructure, reports consisting of the damage costs were conducted by the Municipality, and Bureau of Planning in the Municipality, which could be used as a benchmark for any serious rebuilding efforts in the area by any stakeholders whom wish to be involved.

- This report aims to:
- Brief understanding of private sector needs (homes, assets).
- Brief understanding of Public facility needs and Municipality administrated projects.
- Mapping and identifying potential projects.
- Recommending priorities and QIP suggestions.

2. Scope of work

A number of site visits to the town of Kikla were conducted, meeting the local government (Municipality), members of the local community, and administrates in several public sector facilities, these visits aimed to gain a general understanding of the state of the town and its inhabitants, these meetings mainly consisted of the following:

- Face to face interviews with representatives of the local community.
- Revision meetings of the reports with the Municipality.
- Visits to several sites within the town for having a clear vision of the damage.

The meetings resulted in a more clear vision of what is needed to be done in order to promote stability within the area, and the comeback of the inhabitants, however, the results were a rather narrative kind of data rather than concrete technical data since the reports conducted by stakeholders contain the data needed.

These reports consisted of the following:

- A record from Civil Status Department stating the number of Kikla inhabitants registered in Kikla.
- A report about the water situation in Kikla.
- A sample report of assessments conducted by several engineering firms for private homes.
- A listing of missing assets of Kikla inhabitants
- A listing of public projects and their status.
- A mapping and listing of needs for the public sector buildings.

3. Meeting Outcomes

Inhabitants of Kikla all agree on the fact that unless damaged homes are repaired it would be hard or even impossible to have a comeback to the town, in addition to the lack of services provided or the infrastructure that can assist on the delivering of these services.

According to the civil status department the registered people of Kikla consist of 5,450 families, 12,444 males, and 12,200 females, although these numbers may not be accurate but the services cannot cover even less than the overall 24,644 people.

In a report about the water situation in Kikla, the town is suffering from the lack of water infrastructure, and the report suggests drilling wells in the Town, rehabilitating the available water tanks, repairing the water network, in addition to expanding the available network, and implementing new water containers in the town.

The conflict in the area caused the damage of private homes and the loss of assets, the Ministry of Local Government, has assigned the organization for developing administrative centers (ODAC) who assigned contractors and engineering firms to assess the damages of 3,000 homes which is estimated to cost over 170 million Libyan Dinars, in addition to an assessment conducted by the Municipality listing the lost private assets with an estimate cost of 83 million Libyan Dinars.

The conflict also caused in damage to public facilities which is also a main reason for the lack of stability in the area, following the returning of the town inhabitants an assessment was conducted to the important needs of the public sectors, assessing building damages, furniture needs, and equipment, this assessment was conducted in 2017, however, a following listing of the projects puts those projects and others in the Municipality agenda for 2018, with the fulfilling of several needs for the public facilities, furthermore, the town still needs to fulfill its needs with the help of local and international partners, stakeholders, and local authorities.

In a site visit to a local unfinished school in the village of (Eastern Ma’aifa) the principal and some parents said that the main reason for some families moving out is because of the poor conditions the primary school is in.

4. Water Situation in Kikla

Water supply is a main challenge facing the stability of life in Kikla, the municipality of Kikla has made a detailed report of the challenges facing the city, which mentions that the town used to be supplied by wells in *Wamis* which is located about 30km south Kikla, which were damaged in the 2014 clashes, the second supply system was from the man-made river which does not directly access the town due to the shortage in water flow, in addition to the damage on the supply network, therefore the water supply to the town relies on water wells owned by citizens which makes the distribution of water supplies financially, and organizationally challenging.

The report also suggests the needs as following:

- Implementation of new wells within the administrative boarders of Kikla.
- Implementation of five suggested wells in Wamis.
- Rehabilitation of the wells near Wamis.
- Maintenance of existing water network, and adding new network lines supplying water tanks within Kikla.
- Performing checks on inspection rooms and rehabilitating them.
- Providing materials needed for rehabilitation of wells.
- Taking in consideration developments and increasing population.
- Implementation of ground tanks in the area.

The report suggests seven phases for providing most of Kikla with water supplies with details of quantities for the needed actions, however, lack of resources and funding are preventing the local authorities to take tangible, efficient actions.

5. Priority projects

During Moomken visit to Kikla and following the meetings a number of priorities were listed and approved by the Municipality, these needs consist of the following:

- Water supply to the area.
- Doctors Home for the accommodation of external doctors who would help in the health sector of the town.
- The faculty of education dormitory buildings.
- A number of schools.
- Medical equipment, and medication.

6. Recommended action and QIPs

Due to the close understanding of the Kikla needs from our team members in Moomken, and meetings with the municipality Moomken recommends projects to be done.

In the health sector Moomken recommends and advises to help prepare the doctors home near the Kikla hospital, with residential and accommodation needs of the visiting doctors, in addition to providing medication especially poison antidotes, since the mountain areas are the natural habitat for poisonous creatures such as snakes, and scorpions.

As for the education sector, the Moomken team visit to one particular school was interesting because of the effect it had on the surrounding neighborhood, the (Eastern Ma'ayfa primary school) was self-built by the citizens of the village in 2001, and had suffered with poor conditions consisting of poor maintenance, severe weather conditions, and the lack of resources to finish building up the school, students in the school are studying in an unhealthy environment where water leaks, cold winds, dark classrooms, and a dirt yard as a playground, between 10-15 families have moved out of the village because of the condition of the school and how it threatens the education levels of their children.



After the site visit to the school the Moomken team listed the needs of the school as following:

- Fixing the roof and applying carpet water insulation, in addition to making sure the slope of the roof helps in draining the water.
- Replacing 14 old interior classroom doors with new ones.
- Replacing/installing 29 old/none exterior windows with new ones.
- Replacing 14 old interior classrooms corridor windows with new ones.
- Fixing the floorings, applying tiling's and drainage.
- Fixing drainage system.
- Preparing 2 WC's with plumbing and fixtures.
- Preparing outside yard as a playground with floorings and vegetation.
- Building a janitor room next to school entrance.
- Installing 2 exterior doors to the school building.
- Installing 1 drive in sliding door to external school wall.
- Installing 1 flag pole in school yard.
- Interior classrooms repainting.
- Electricity connections, and fixtures.
- Mortar covering, and painting.
- Solar panels for heating devices in the winter.

As for furniture, classrooms are prepared well with furniture but could do well with A/C and heating devices, in addition to exterior furniture in the playground.





Recommended action and QIPs

In terms of higher education the site visit to the faculty of education in Kikla, student dormitories, cafeteria and Library in precise, and the reports conducted by Municipality, resulted in a lisitng of needs to prepare the facility, where the impact would be of making Kikla a hub for students from other parts of the region, which would help in the stabilization process, the faculty also consists of a wide central green area which needs maintenance and increasing of green mass, vegetation and furniture for it to become a gathering place for students and locals for social activities.









The needs of the dormitory buildings, cafeteria, and outdoor green area would consist of the followings:

- Repairing of walls damaged by weaponry.
- Replacement of damaged windows.
- 200-250 single beds.
- 800-1000 blankets.
- 200-250 pillows.
- 50 A/Cs.
- 70-80 dining tables.
- 280-320 chairs.
- Cooking equipment.
- Meat fridge.
- Fruit and vegetables fridge.
- Beverages fridge.
- Cookers.
- Planting evergreens.
- Installing water sprinkling system.
- Solar panels systems.
- Exterior furniture for open spaces.



In the stabilizing process of western Libya it is crucial to put the town of Kikla in the list of priorities, it is an entrance to the mountain and a town of influence on the capital city of Tripoli, Moomken organization has established strong connections with local communities in the region and have maintained a steady approach to the needs of stabilizing and peacebuilding of the Nefoussa mountain.

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