



**A RESEARCH ON LOW COST HOUSING
IN LIBYA AND TURKEY**

YOUSSEF MOFTAH YOUNIS MOFTAH

DECEMBER 2015

**A RESEARCH ON LOW COST HOUSING
IN LIBYA AND TURKEY**

**A THESIS SUBMITTED TO
THE GRADUATE SCHOOL OF NATURAL AND APPLIED
SCIENCES OF
ÇANKAYA UNIVERSITY**

BY:

YOUSSEF MOFTAH YOUNIS MOFTAH

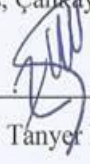
**IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE
DEGREE OF
MASTER OF SCIENCE
IN
THE DEPARTMENT OF
INTERIOR ARCHITECTURE**

DECEMBER 2015

Title of the Thesis: **A RESEARCH ON LOW COST HOUSING IN LIBYA AND TURKEY**


Submitted by **YOUSSEF MOFTAH YOUNIS MOFTAH**

Approval of the Graduate School of Natural and Applied Sciences, Çankaya University.



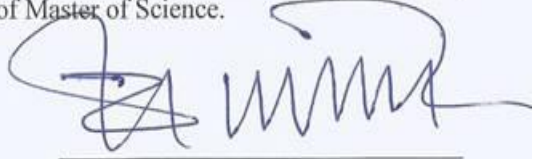
Prof. Dr. Halil Tanyer EYYUBOĞLU
Director

I certify that this thesis satisfies all the requirements as a thesis for the degree of Master of Science.



Assist. Prof. Dr. İpek MEMİKOĞLU
Head of Department

This is to certify that we have read this thesis and that in our opinion it is fully adequate, in scope and quality, as a thesis for the degree of Master of Science.



Prof. Dr. Zeynep ONUR
Supervisor

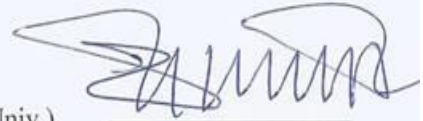
Examination Date: 16.12.2015

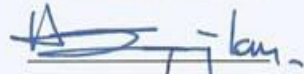
Examining Committee Members

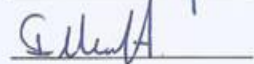
Prof. Dr. Zeynep ONUR (Çankaya Univ.)

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hakan SAĞLAM (TOBB Univ.)

Assist. Prof. Dr. İpek MEMİKOĞLU (Çankaya Univ.)

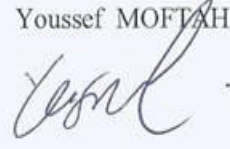






STATEMENT OF NON-PLAGIARISM PAGE

I hereby declare that all information in this document has been obtained and presented in accordance with academic rules and ethical conduct. I also declare that, as required by these rules and conduct, I have fully cited and referenced all material and results that are not original to this work.

Name, Last Name : Youssef MOFTAH
Signature : 
Date : 16.12.2015

ABSTRACT

A RESEARCH ON LOW COST HOUSING IN LIBYA AND TURKEY

MOFTAH, Youssef
M.Sc., Department of Interior Architecture
Supervisor: Prof. Dr. Zeynep ONUR

December 2015, 72 pages

This research is a comparison between the low cost houses in Libya and Turkey by means of the changes made during the usage of the houses. The question that presents itself as to understand the demands and living style differences between Libyan cultures and Turkish cultures, in usage of the houses. No doubt that, the main utilities are similar to each other in the above-mentioned cultures that most the Middle East countries have in common. In addition, there are differences in them. This research points out important issues related to home-life related to these two Middle East countries. It is evident from the study that governments do not care about the culture or traditions of the occupants, so families living in these apartments have made constructional changes in the houses they live.

Keywords: Libya, Turkey, low cost housing, changes made in houses

ÖZ

LİBYA VE TÜRKİYE ARASINDA DÜŞÜK MALİYETLİ KONUTLARIN KARŞILAŞTIRMASI

MOFTAH, Youssef
İç Mimarlık Yüksek Lisans
Danışman: Prof. Dr. ZeynepONUR

Aralık 2015, 72 sayfa

Bu araştırmanın amacı, Libya ve Türkiye 'de düşük gelir grubu konutlarda yaşamakta olan kullanıcıların konutlarda yapmış oldukları değişiklikleri saptamak ve karşılaştırmaktır. Araştırma sorusu, yaşam biçimleri ve geleneklere bağlı olarak konutlarda yapılan değişiklikler ve bu değişikliklerin her iki ülkenin yaşam tarzlarının farklılığından kaynaklanan gereksinimlerini anlamaktır. İki Orta Doğu ülkesi olarak, Libya ve Türkiye'de yaşam biçimlerinde kuşkusuz önemli benzerlikler vardır. Ancak bu araştırmanın ortaya koyduğu gibi aynı zamanda önemli farklılıklar da vardır. Araştırma, her iki ülkede de devlet eli ile yapılmakta olan konutların kültür ve gelenekler dikkate alınmadan gerçekleştirildiğini, dolayısıyla konutlarda yaşamakta olan kullanıcıların, konutlarda benzer değişiklikleri yaptıkları gözlemlenmiştir.

Anahtar sözcükler: Libya, Türkiye, düşük gelir grubu konut, konutlarda yapılan değişiklikler

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to Prof. Dr. Zeynep ONUR for her supervision, special guidance, suggestions, and encouragement through the development of this thesis.

I would also like to thank Assist. Prof. Dr. İpek MEMİKOĞLU and Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hakan SAĞLAM for their suggestions and comments.

I would also like to thank PhD Candidate: Ali Omer R. Mohammed for his support and help of me.

I am very grateful for the support, help and effort of my mother, Amina Mahmood, I do not forget my father, Moftah Younis God blesses his soul, I dedicate my success to him.

It is a pleasure to express my special thanks to my family and my friends for their valuable support.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

STATEMENT OF NON PLAGIARISM.....	iii
ABSTRACT	iv
ÖZ	v
ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	vi
TABLE OF CONTENTS	vii
LIST OF FIGURES	ix
LIST OF TABLES	xii
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	xiii

CHAPTERS:

1. INTRODUCTION	1
2. DEVELOPMENT PUBLIC HOUSING	6
2.1. Libya	8
2.2. Turkey	13
3. PUBLIC HOUSING IN LIBYA AND TURKEY	21
3.1. Libya	21
3.1.1. Derna	21
3.1.1.1. <i>Selected Houses in Derna</i>	23
3.1.2. Tripoli	24
3.1.2.1. <i>Selected Houses in Tripoli</i>	25
3.1.2.2. <i>Selected Houses in Tripoli</i>	26
3.2. Turkey	28
3.2.1. Selected Houses in Ankara	30
3.2.2. Selected Houses in Ankara	31
3.2.3. Selected Houses in Ankara	32
4. ANALYSIS OF THE PUBLIC HOUSING	33
4.1. Houses in Libya	33
4.1.1. Houses in Derna, M.H.U 1 bedroom (A1).....	33
4.1.1.1. <i>The first house in Derna</i>	33
4.1.1.2. <i>The second house in Derna</i>	34
4.1.1.3. <i>The third house in Derna</i>	35
4.1.1.4. <i>The fourth house in Derna</i>	36
4.1.1.5. <i>The fifth house in Derna</i>	37
4.1.2. Houses in Tripoli, M.H.U 2 bedrooms (A2).....	39
4.1.2.1. <i>The first house in Tripoli</i>	39
4.1.2.2. <i>The second house in Tripoli</i>	40
4.1.2.3. <i>The third house in Tripoli</i>	41
4.1.2.4. <i>The fourth house in Tripoli</i>	42
4.1.2.5. <i>The fifth house in Tripoli</i>	43
4.1.3. Houses in Tripoli, M.H.U 3 bedrooms (A3).....	45
4.1.3.1. <i>The first house in Tripoli</i>	45
4.1.3.2. <i>The second house in Tripoli</i>	46
4.1.3.3. <i>The third house in Tripoli</i>	47
4.1.3.4. <i>The fourth house in Tripoli</i>	48

4.1.3.5. <i>The fifth house in Tripoli</i>	49
4.2. Houses in Turkey	51
4.2.1. Houses in Ankara, Toki 1 bedroom (A1).....	51
4.2.1.1. <i>The first house in Ankara</i>	51
4.2.1.2. <i>The second house in Ankara</i>	52
4.2.1.3. <i>The third house in Ankara</i>	53
4.2.1.4. <i>The fourth house in Ankara</i>	54
4.2.1.5. <i>The fifth house in Ankara</i>	55
4.2.2. Houses in Ankara, Toki 2 bedrooms (A2).....	57
4.2.2.1. <i>The first house in Ankara</i>	57
4.2.2.2. <i>The second house in Ankara</i>	58
4.2.2.3. <i>The third house in Ankara</i>	59
4.2.2.4. <i>The fourth house in Ankara</i>	60
4.2.2.5. <i>The fifth house in Ankara</i>	61
4.2.3. Houses in Ankara, Toki 3 bedrooms (A3).....	63
4.2.3.1. <i>The first house in Ankara</i>	63
4.2.3.2. <i>The second house in Ankara</i>	64
4.2.3.3. <i>The third house in Ankara</i>	65
4.2.3.4. <i>The fourth house in Ankara</i>	66
4.2.3.5. <i>The fifth house in Ankara</i>	67
5. CONCLUSION	69
5.1. Defects in the design of houses in Libya	71
5.2. Defects in the design of houses in Turkey	71
REFERENCES	R1

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURES

Figure 1	Developing in families' number during 1973 -1995.....	11
Figure 2	Provinces with highest in-migration and out-migration by rate of net migration in 2007-2008.....	19
Figure 3	IDP Concentrations	20
Figure 4	The geographical location of Libya	21
Figure 5	The geographical location of Derna	21
Figure 6	Derna waterfalls	22
Figure 7	Wadi Derna	22
Figure 8	Derna City	22
Figure 9	Derna City	22
Figure 10	Map showing the region selected in Derna	23
Figure 11	The plan of the A1 in Derna.....	23
Figure 12	Selected Houses in Derna	23
Figure 13	The geographical location of Tripoli	24
Figure 14	Tripoli city	24
Figure 15	Tripoli city	24
Figure 16	Tripoli city	24
Figure 17	Map showing the region selected in Tripoli	25
Figure 18	The plan of the A2 apartment in Tripoli	25
Figure 19	Selected Houses in Tripoli	25
Figure 20	Map showing the region selected in Tripoli	26
Figure 21	The plan of the A3 apartment in Tripoli	26
Figure 22	Selected Houses in Tripoli	26
Figure 23	The geographical location of Turkey	28
Figure 24	The geographical location of Ankara	28
Figure 25	Ankara city	29
Figure 26	Ankara city	29
Figure 27	Ankara city	29
Figure 28	Ankara city	29
Figure 29	Map showing the region selected in Ankara	30
Figure 30	The plan of the A1 in Ankara	30
Figure 31	Selected Houses in Ankara	30
Figure 32	Map showing the region selected in Ankara	31
Figure 33	The plan of the A2 in Ankara	31
Figure 34	Selected Houses in Ankara	31
Figure 35	Map showing the region selected in Ankara	32
Figure 36	The plan of the A3 apartment in Ankara	32
Figure 37	Selected Houses in Ankara	32
Figure 38	The original plan of the apartment in Derna	33
Figure 39	The plan after changes in Derna	33
Figure 40	The original plan of the apartment in Derna	34

FIGURES

Figure 41	The plan after changes in Derna	34
Figure 42	The original plan of the apartment in Derna	35
Figure 43	The plan after changes in Derna	35
Figure 44	The original plan of the apartment in Derna	36
Figure 45	The plan after changes in Derna	36
Figure 46	The original plan of the apartment in Derna	37
Figure 47	The plan after changes in Derna	37
Figure 48	The original plan of the apartment in Tripoli	39
Figure 49	The plan after changes in Tripoli	39
Figure 50	The original plan of the apartment in Tripoli	40
Figure 51	The plan after changes in Tripoli	40
Figure 52	The original plan of the apartment in Tripoli	41
Figure 53	The plan after changes in Tripoli	41
Figure 54	The original plan of the apartment in Tripoli	42
Figure 55	The plan after changes in Tripoli	42
Figure 56	The original plan of the apartment in Tripoli	43
Figure 57	The plan after changes in Tripoli	43
Figure 58	The original plan of the apartment in Tripoli	45
Figure 59	The plan after changes in Tripoli	45
Figure 60	The original plan of the apartment in Tripoli	46
Figure 61	The plan after changes in Tripoli	46
Figure 62	The original plan of the apartment in Tripoli	47
Figure 63	The plan after changes in Tripoli	47
Figure 64	The original plan of the apartment in Tripoli	48
Figure 65	The plan after changes in Tripoli	48
Figure 66	The original plan of the apartment in Tripoli	49
Figure 67	The plan after changes in Tripoli	49
Figure 68	The original plan of the apartment in Ankara	51
Figure 69	The plan after changes in Ankara	51
Figure 70	The original plan of the apartment in Ankara	52
Figure 71	The plan after changes in Ankara	52
Figure 72	The original plan of the apartment in Ankara	53
Figure 73	The plan after changes in Ankara	53
Figure 74	The original plan of the apartment in Ankara	54
Figure 75	The plan after changes in Ankara	54
Figure 76	The original plan of the apartment in Ankara	55
Figure 77	The plan after changes in Ankara	55
Figure 78	The original plan of the apartment in Ankara	57
Figure 79	The plan after changes in Ankara	57
Figure 80	The original plan of the apartment in Ankara	58
Figure 81	The plan after changes in Ankara	58
Figure 82	The original plan of the apartment in Ankara	59
Figure 83	The plan after changes in Ankara	59
Figure 84	The original plan of the apartment in Ankara	60
Figure 85	The plan after changes in Ankara	60

FIGURES

Figure 86	The original plan of the apartment in Ankara	61
Figure 87	The plan after changes in Ankara	61
Figure 88	The original plan of the apartment in Ankara	63
Figure 89	The plan after changes in Ankara	63
Figure 90	The original plan of the apartment in Ankara	64
Figure 91	The plan after changes in Ankara	64
Figure 92	The original plan of the apartment in Ankara	65
Figure 93	The plan after changes in Ankara	65
Figure 94	The original plan of the apartment in Ankara	66
Figure 95	The plan after changes in Ankara	66
Figure 96	The original plan of the apartment in Ankara	67
Figure 97	The plan after changes in Ankara	67

LIST OF TABLES

TABLES

Table 1	Allotted amount and Actual expenditure in development plans in housing sector in the period 1970 - 1996	9
Table 2	Poverty Rate According to Household Size	17
Table 3	In/Out Migration in Turkey - In-migration, out-migration, net migration and rate of net migration by statistical region 2000	18
Table 4	The provinces with highest in-migration and out-migration by rate of net migration in 2007-2008 periods	19
Table 5	Measurements of one bedroom in Derna, Libya	23
Table 6	Measurements of two bedrooms in Tripoli, Libya	26
Table 7	Measurements of three bedrooms in Tripoli, Libya	27
Table 8	Measurements of one bedroom in Ankara, Turkey	30
Table 9	Measurements of two bedrooms in Ankara, Turkey	31
Table 10	Measurements of three bedrooms in Ankara, Turkey	32

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

LDCs	Least Developed Countries
M.H.U	Ministry of Housing & Utilities
TOKI	Provision of Social Housing in Turkey
SPI	The State Planning Institution
SPO	The State Planning Organization
IDPs	Internally Displaced People
A1	One-Bedroom House
A2	Two-Bedroom House
A3	Three-Bedroom House

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

A large portion of the world's populace lives in urban territories. Populace development is amassed later on more than 80 for every penny in urban zones in creating nations. Still, development of urbanization in the creating scene was not coordinated by tantamount development in the supply of better than average lodging. Insufficiencies in approach and the absence of political will, and confinements on lodging and administration of poor area financing in urban territories, and occupation shakiness, and the absence of framework and administrations are only a few issues confronting the inhabitant and convention producers in advancement nations, and give a solid subject to research, examination and activity [1].

Sub themes

Concentrate on drawing closer comprehensively to taking after urban issues:

- Environmental contamination by swarming and extreme development
- Resource shortage (budgetary, efficient, and so on.)
- Socio-social polarization.
- Homelessness and exorbitance of urban lodging.
- Urbanization and globalization progress.
- Squatter settlements and gated groups.
- Diversity of requirements for urban lodging typology.
- Urban change to permit reestablishment of urban lodging stock and to offer the occupants to get old in their same [1].

These issues require the coordination of assets of the legislature and private part; endeavors of different orders to cooperate on the conceivable methods for incorporating the clashing requests on urban area in LDCs for lodging and worldwide business improvement to wind up a world city; and joint examination of the

researchers, educated people and experts of lodging ventures in the lodging market always giving criticism to one another. Consequently, bearable urban communities without bounds can be accomplished in the urban territories of the creating scene, which are, influenced by the emergencies the most and which needs the incorporation of undertakings into strategies more dearly than their partners in the created nations for supportable urban development and lodging advancement [1].

It is hard to define urban renewal, which represents complicated issues involved in the process. Some of the best-known theoretical and ideological disagreements about urban change are from the terms used by different scholars whose reflections towards it are normally different. Nevertheless, in this discussion, the term urban renewal is used to indicate the general of transforming urban environment [2].

Urban reestablishment has been agent since people first assembled lasting settlements. "Taking after the advancement of history and the progression of time, old urban areas are in a consistent procedure of transformation and unavoidably need to confront the need of ceaseless recovery" [3]. Anyway, in the late 19th and 20th centuries, part of local governments, reform groups and business interests did in somehow coordinated efforts to prevent urban decline [4].

Every day in coastal hot spots like San Francisco, New York, and Boston, it seems the news on housing costs is just abysmal. Professionals in these areas may earn higher paychecks, but many struggle with high rents—and for many, buying a house seems like an impossible dream. However, in a host of Midwestern and Southern cities, the economic realities are a lot more palatable.

The dominant part of governments assumes an essential part in building up the lodging division. On the other hand, there are a considerable measure of impediments which control government abilities in dispensing with the lodging issue themselves [5,6]. Generally, lodging unit is dealt with as item thus the requirement for quality on the off chance that it is to combine well and perform attractively in the business sector, however quality in development industry endures huge trouble as it goes through amazing weight driven by expense minimization as opposed to esteem amplification [7].

Libya and Turkey are two Muslim countries of the Middle East, there are similarities between these two countries in cultural terms, customs and traditions. Although there are big similarities there are also important differences between these two countries.

Of the most important differences between the Libyan and Turkish culture:

1. In the Libyan culture, when the visitors come, women sit together in the women's salon because the woman in the Libyan culture does not reveal herself to the strange man, but when there are no visitors the family sits together in the living room. However, in the Turkish culture when the visitors come, the women and men are sitting together because the women do not have a problem of not revealing themselves to the strange male.
2. In the Turkish culture, people mostly use the dining table especially in cities when eating their daily meals, and in the Libyan culture, the people sit on the ground when eating their daily meals, because they feel more comfortable when sitting on the floor.
3. In Libya, people prefer to sit on the ground in the living room, and in the guest room sometimes there is sitting ground with Sofa or just sitting ground, but in Turkey, people prefer to sit on the sofas.
4. People in Libya prefer big house because in Libya, all the events are held at home, whether it is a ceremony, wedding or funeral. For example in weddings, the relatives and neighbors gather ten days before the wedding ceremony, and women make desserts and the girls dance and sing. At the funerals, relatives and neighbors gathered at the deceased home for seven days to ease the grief for the family of deceased. In addition, families always gather on Friday in the family home. In Turkey, the people prefer to live in the small house because all habits that people use in Libya does not exist in Turkish culture, also they spend most of their time outside the house.
5. The Libyan people like big rooms, because it gives them a more comfortable feeling, makes them happy and relax, but some Turkish people are not concerned about their room size because they spend most of their time outside the home and the bedroom is for sleeping only.

Everyone knows that the housing need in Libya and Turkey shows a gradual increase every day. So it was launched in both countries Libya and Turkey to create an economic low-income group houses. The research is based to the differences in the design of these houses for each of those two countries.

This research consists of two parts, and tries to find out the research questions such as:

1- The houses built by the government and the changes have been made by the users to understand and generalize the user needs in apartments both in Libyan and Turkish culture.

2- The differences between the houses built by the government in Libya and Turkey separately to understand whether they fit with the user needs and demands.

A comparison between the changes made during the usage of low cost housing in Libya and Turkey, to understand the demands and living style differences between Libyan cultures and Turkish cultures in the selection of sizes of bedrooms, kitchens and living rooms... etc. In addition, to understand the executing designs in these countries Libya and Turkey and the selection of termination materials, colors and sizes of these apartments fit occupants. To find out what are the recommendations and suggestions that must be followed when designing such houses in Libya and Turkey. For making the comparison between those two countries, low cost plan typologies have been selected in both countries.

The methodology used in this research is observation and by interview and some case studies has been made as well as literature review.

"One major feature of case study methodology is that different methods are combined with the purpose of illuminating a case from different angles: to triangulate by combining methodologies. Case study methodology is developed within the social sciences. A prerequisite of the development of case study methodology was the focus on contemporary events characteristic of the social sciences. Within research in the field of architecture and planning, an artifact often serves as a focus of attention" [8].

The case studies have been determent in this research is, in Libya, under the Ministry of Housing and Utilities (M.H.U) for low-income group, in Turkey under the Provision of

Social Housing in Turkey (TOKI). Comparison will include three plans of apartments in Libya and Turkey:

- The first plan for one bedroom apartment.
- The second plan for two bedroom apartment.
- The third plan for three bedroom apartment.

In Libya, the study will be in the two cities, the city of Derna and Tripoli. For Turkey, Ankara was chosen.

CHAPTER 2

DEVELOPMENT PUBLIC HOUSING

Initially, there is a distinction between a house and a home. A house conveys the significance of a building where individuals live. Nevertheless, a home passes on an importance of warmth and solace. Individuals think about their home as not only a spot to keep their possessions (like their garments or their books or their TV), yet as a spot where they feel protected and secure. They utilize their home to unwind, to invest energy with companions, to rest, to eat, to appreciate peace and calm. The significance of an agreeable and secure home is that it gives a man a sort of asylum the workday may be occupied, chaotic, and uproarious and loaded with weight, however when you go home, you can be easygoing and settle on your own choices about how to invest your energy [9].

That is the reason individuals need a home in a protected neighborhood (so that cheats won't take their things) and why they need a home that gives them a sentiment unwinding. Obviously, not everybody has such a home. Some are poor and cannot manage the cost of a home; some live in confined, boisterous, or dangerous circumstances. Yet, pretty much everybody longs for having a spot they can call their own, a spot that feels more like a home than only a house [9].

As of not long ago, the "home" as a space inside which household lives are lived out has been largely overlooked by sociologists. Yet the "home" as thought, place and protest devours an extensive extent of people's salaries, and involves their fantasies and their relaxation time while the nonattendance of a physical home shows a noteworthy danger to both society and the destitute themselves [10].

The discourse on methods of lodging procurement in creating nations demonstrates the disappointment of open lodging developers' especially immediate lodging procurement. To be sure, in the primary just around 10 for each penny of lodging has been created through people in general area in creating nations and still, at the end of the day a

considerable lot of these units have ended up being to be deficient for the needs of the low pay populaces [11].

By far most of the urban populace are, subsequently, being housed through the formal and casual private business sector instruments. Given the social, monetary and political circumstance and the level of salary of the populaces of the nations and urban areas concerned, each of the fundamental types of squatter settlements, casual subdivisions and even casual rental lodging has turned out to be the most fitting type of procurement for most of the urban populace in every given circumstance. In any case, a large portion of lodging units gave through these structures are in spots of least ecological quality and with lacking administrations and materials, which prompt real wellbeing and security issues [12]. Also, expansive segments of the low pay populaces can't bear to have their own particular lodging units even through the casual instruments and are in this way leasing rooms in extremely lacking havens and can be liable to exploitative weights by their casual landowners in circumstances of shortage of such lodging [13, 14].

Subsequently, it is currently perceived that despite one billion individuals living in seriously lacking lodging conditions it is impractical to meet the full lodging necessity of such an expansive number of individuals through venture-based arrangements, which have overwhelmed open lodging approaches in creating nations up to this point [14, 15]. Subsequently, there is an accord among universal offices for scaling up lodging creation through every single conceivable mean in creating nations [12, 14, 15]. This requires the substitution of venture based strategies, which in themselves have not been exceptionally fruitful, with practical lodging approaches that can chip away at a national level. Given that as of now around 90 for every penny of lodging is created through the formal and casual private segments, including self improvement lodging by the family units themselves, extraordinary accentuation is set on creating empowering arrangements to grow lodging generation on a national scale by open backing for the exercises of the formal/casual markets and self improvement exercises of the low salary families all in all [12].

2.1. Libya:

Since the oil has been found and sent out first and foremost of 1960s, Libya took more care of lodging part. In the 1970s, lodging part saw a wide blast, even the supply of houses turned out to be more than the interest in this period. Nevertheless, in the first place of 1980s lodging emergency showed up in Libya and proceeded until this time. There are various purposes for the lodging deficiency, some of them are inward, and others are outer. The inner reasons involve incredible targets had embraced while the power could not accomplish them, the unsteady authoritative framework, low experience levels of neighborhood organizations, diminished money related assets and the general targets were swayed. Then again, the outside reasons can be outlined as the UN and USA authorize which prompted a decline in oil trade incomes, which brought about money related assets abatement, and remote organizations blacklist of Libya [16].

Specialists in the lodging division in the Libyan economy know well the way that in spite of the need in the quantity of houses before 1970s, lodging deficiency issue was not showing up. In the mid 1970s, the lodging part has seen an extraordinary blast after oil has been found and sent out at the outset of the 1960s, so the neediness apparition vanished from the Libyan economy. For sure, of both open area and private division dense their strengths in colossal cooperation to manufacture countless lodging units [16].

Libya after its autonomy until 1961 was one of the poorest nations on the planet, and it acknowledged guide from outside nations and associations. At that point Libya got to be one of the wealthiest nations as an aftereffect of enormous oil sends out incomes. This thriving empowered the nation to put and actualize advancement arranges. Lodging part procured significant care particularly after September 1969 upset; while the progressives attempted to increase open backing when they attempted to take care of the issues that touched individuals' life straightforwardly [16].

In Libya, the administration neglected to accomplish the objectives of lodging interest in the nation [17]. Libya has a major secured land and as needs be the prerequisite of the general population is to grow huge and better office in the houses and additionally in the lodging society. In Libya, open lodging constitutes however a small amount of the urban

lodging stock and contributes for the most part under 1 for each penny of the new development created every year [18, 19].

Reasons of the shortage in housing in Libya:

Internal Reasons:

These reasons comprise the following;

1- Adopting Overambitious Targets:

As an aftereffect of rich oil incomes, Libya was discharged from its obligations and began to act naturally adequate, so it has to be ready to begin formative undertakings in different monetary fields. Subsequently a huge measure of cash has been allotted for advancement arranges specifically in the lodging division. Table (1) delineates the distributed sums contrasted and genuine use sums in these advancement arranges in the lodging area in the period 1970 - 1996 [16].

year	Allotted amount (AA)	Actual expenditure (AE)	% AE to AA
1970	32.8	37.5	114.3%
1971	39.9	39.4	98.7%
1972	72.9	72.2	99.0%
1973	76.9	60.9	79.1%
1974	148.2	146.9	99.1%
1975	142.7	128.3	89.9%
1976	150.5	138.3	91.8%
1977	185.0	175.1	94.6%
1978	231.0	152.7	66.1%
1979	166.0	167.8	101.0%
1980	231.7	224.0	96.6%
1981	288.2	294.6	102.2%
1982	245.6	237.0	96.4%
1983	217.6	221.3	101.7%
1984	208.2	184.0	88.3%
1985	168.6	143.6	85.1%
1986	167.5	126.6	75.5%
1987	142.0	58.8	41.4%
1988	138.8	77.3	55.6%
1989	91.8	97.6	106.3%
1990	100.0	86.9	86.9%
1991	289.7	49.8	17.1%
1992	70.0	19.1	27.2%
1993	==	==	==
1994	70.0	12.6	18.0%
1995	3.0	14.7	490%
1996	8.0	42.6	532.5%

TABLE 1. Allotted amount and Actual expenditure in development plans in housing sector in the period 1970 - 1996 [20].

2- Administrative System Instability:

From March 2, 1977, Libya embraced a communism administration, which brought about a considerable measure of changes in the Libyan government organization. Both abnormal state (choices producers) and low level (choices implementers) has been changed a few times regularly in merged periods. Combining some of General Peoples' Committees (services) a few times, even the abolishment in different times. As per the new administration, the General Peoples' Committee for lodging has been built up on second March 1977, in this manner it converged with the General Peoples' Committee for Utilities named the General Peoples' Committee for Housing and Utilities on third March 1982. Next change was the abolishment of the General Peoples' Committee for Housing on seventh October 1990, then the General Peoples' Committee for Housing has set up again on 29th January 1996, by and by General Peoples' Committee for Housing was abrogated and it turned into a subordinate of the Assistant Secretary for Services Affairs - General Peoples' Committee 2001, then got to be free organization headed by the General Auditor which is a subordinate of the General Peoples' Committee in 2002 [21]. Then again, changes in low levels are faster than abnormal states a few times where change happens each year or less [16].

The merger and partition of areas (managerial regions) was one of critical reasons which brought about authoritative insecurity, as a consequence of this shakiness the national and neighborhood open lodging undertakings contracts were befuddled, in the same time temporary workers couldn't carry out their responsibilities as were undermined in their rights, which made them not able to achievement their contractual duties. Authoritative shakiness has been viewed as one of most critical reasons, which prompted the decrease being, developed levels in the Libyan economy [22].

3- Population Increasing :

After the oil prime, Libya populace has seen high development level, though it came to 4.3% in 1972 [23]. As in Figure (1) the families' numbers ascended from 387043 families in 1973 to 727523 families in 1995 [24]. However various individuals deferred their marriage arranges until getting a house. This increment in families' number brought about the increment of lodging interest, where the lodging supply did not go with interest [16].

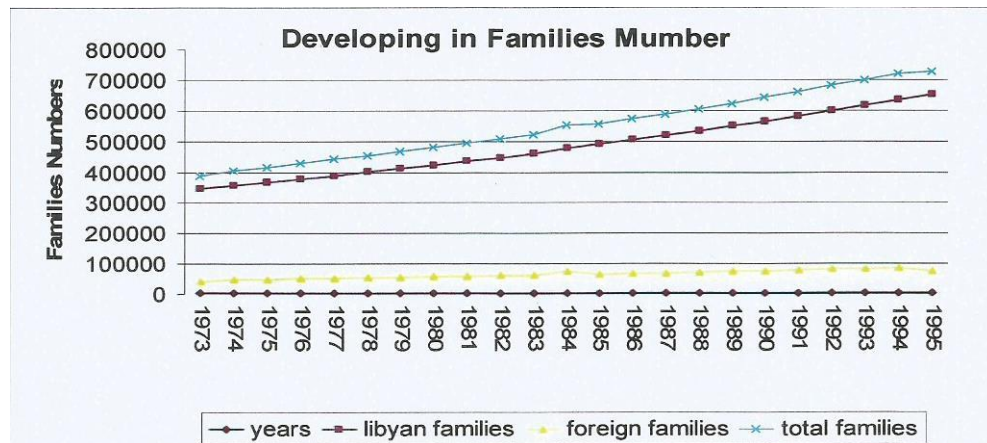


FIG.1 Developing in families' number during 1973 -1995 [16].

4- Local Contractors' Experience Inadequacy

As indicated by the approach pattern of contracting nearby national contractual workers in executing and now and again putting resources into the Libyan lodging division it got to be evident that a large portion of the neighborhood temporary workers endured experience shortcomings in executing extensive scale lodging activities. As a consequence of the decay of the contracting mechanical assembly and despite endeavors to re-association ordinarily it turned out to be significantly harder to fulfill the stringent interest in this part. Nonattendance of nearby qualified labor and gifted work in the development part prompted close aggregate reliance on remote organizations and work [25]. The most critical reason for the decrease of execution levels is that the administration did not finish its contractual duty with temporary workers in enlarges about hard coin installments, and deferrals in installments portions [26].

5- Decrease in Financial Resources

To fund the lodging segment three ways has been embraced in Libya; above all else financing by government, where it was a piece of the arranging spending plans allotted particularly in the early years as a result of abundant oil income and government's yearning to change the inner circumstances. In view of oil value drop from \$35.69/barrel in 1981 to \$11.21/barrel in 1998 [27], notwithstanding other political issues which created the decrease in traded oil amounts and hence incomes. This influenced advancement spending plan contrarily, and prompted diminish the financing capacity. Next sort of financing, was by crediting and home loans from business banks however, it

endured methodology difficulty and confined laws, where it got to be wasteful. Third course was subject to people reserve funds in the general public, on the other hand, the lion's share of open representatives' month to month wage are low, where 95.7% of them increase under 500 LD, and 85% under 300 LD [28], this low levels of salary are insufficient to get key merchandise for the greater part in examination with earnings levels in the UK where £ 1 = 2.367 L [29].

6- Lack of Adequacy in Urban Planning

As indicated by a study on lodging strategies arranged by the General Council for Planning No: (23) for year 2002, that indicated the deficiency causes in lodging was the absence of contemporary urban arranging. While the present arrangements end in year 2000 [25] yet, the applied endeavors to get ready new urban plans still endured a ton of intricacies, subsequently, the lands' costs expanded quickly and pointedly [16].

External Reasons:

These reasons could be divided into;

1- Economic Sanction Effects:

Libya has confronted sanctions because of political issues; the USA rushed to force sanctions on Libya in 1982, and proceeds, regardless of endeavors of US business gatherings, drove by oil organizations that hold concessions in Libya to convince the organization of President George W. Shrub to facilitate an exchange boycott that was forced on Libya in 1986. Immediately the UN Security Council forced authorizations on Libya in 1992 to squeeze Tripoli to hand, more than two suspects needed for the 1988 shelling of a US Pan American Airway's carrier over Lockerbie, Scotland. These approvals place Libya in difficult circumstances, and this prompted financial shrinkage in all economy areas and advancement retreating. This destructive financial circumstance influenced the lodging part, like whatever remains of economy [16].

2- Foreign Companies Boycott:

Numerous remote organizations boycotted Libya, acquiescence to the UN choice No: 748 for year 1992 and choice No: 883 for year 1993 which put Libya under assents. Takeoff of these organizations prompted stops and defers in numerous activities whereby the

lodging area has been influenced. Absence of hard money and installment defers likewise prompted the withdrawal of numerous other multinational organizations; accordingly culmination dates were deferred widely [30, 31]. Case in point as indicated by choice of Secretary of General People's Committee of Housing and Utilities No: 191 for year 2000, seventeen organizations pulled back from lodging activities by common understanding a large portion of them Turkish organizations [26].

3- Decrease in Oil Revenues:

The impacts of lessening of oil incomes began showing up after the USA organization forced authorizations on Libya in 1982, in this manner, constrained US organizations to quit managing the Libyan oil division specifically. As an outcome, the expense of creation in oil area expanded and oil incomes declined [32]. The UN choices in ahead of schedule of 1990s exacerbated things, furthermore oil costs change took an interest making insecurity in the economy and made advancement arranges foundation more troublesome. Based upon the unsettling influences that commanded the oil part which influenced all economy segments including the lodging segment, committed assets for the lodging segment has diminished [16].

2.1. Turkey:

"Turkey's economy is developing and its way of life is quickly rising. With a developing economy comes quick urbanization and expanding lodging interest, yet lodging creation, fund, and formalization are falling behind the need. Turkey needs to enhance its lodging – aggregate supply, lodging quality, and lodging reasonableness – which linger behind different segments of the Turkish economy with respect to these nations which Turkey" [33].

The accompanying segment firstly gives an authentic system of housing in Turkey from the 1950' to present day. Concentrating on urban improvement, the segment will likewise investigate the ramifications of movement on the provincial groups. In addition, lodging stock is investigated and thirdly key lodging supply conveyance vehicles will be sketched out [34].

"Historical overview of housing in Turkey:

1950's immediately after the 2nd World War, Turkey saw industrialization and the advancement of a business sector economy, which energized private area support. Street building projects associated towns to business focuses. Simultaneously, the Marshall Plan (1948) was pushing through modernization of the agribusiness division bringing about the requirement for less work and setting numerous out of work. As a result, Turkey saw authorized and monetary relocation from provincial territories to urban focuses" [34].

"The development of urban industry was undersupplied with work, activities to address cover issues were through the foundation of lodging Cooperatives, the Real Estate Credit bank, and the Social Security Institution, which gave lodging credits, could not adapt to the quick movement. Since this time, Turkey has been confronting a lodging deficiency. Without a doubt, relocation from rustic territories to vast urban communities proceeds with present day. Up until the 1950, around a quarter of Turkey's populace lived in the urban communities contrasted with today's proportion of around two thirds. This has prompted blossoming of squatter structures (known as gecekondü implicit a night) and illicit developments" [35].

Lodging choices at the time were either through little venture developments, which were multifamily condominium, assembled in association with landowners of little plots near urban conurbations, or gecekondü which was based without licenses on government land. Consequently, the first vagrants, who assembled their gecekondü houses, at times actually overnight, on the edges of huge urban areas, gave shoddy work to the rising business in a period when governments were not able fulfill the lodging needs of this segment of the general public [34].

"The 1960's witnessed Governments pursuing populist based policies to established agreements with migrants whereby they were allowed to occupy mostly public land and build informally, and would be furnished with city administrations in return for their votes. As an aftereffect of these assertions, the "Gecekondü Law" 1966, turned into the legitimate premise for the perpetual quality of the settlements. The State

Planning Institution (SPI) was built up in 1961 to convey 5 year arranges however was not got well politically and was just ordered piecemeal. Lodging in this period was however viewed as a social administration" [36].

The 1980's were proceeded with urbanization, improvement of downtown areas and the development of the administration division, lodging requests of the working class developed. Hence, the estimation of area around the huge urban communities expanded quickly bringing about single-story gecekonddu houses with little gardens being pulled down and supplanted by multi-storeyed "flat piece gecekonddu" which were either leased or sold for benefit. In this way, original "gecekonddu proprietors" got to be landowners to second era "gecekonddu occupants". Gecekonddu had turned into a wellspring of business. Therefore, around close to 10 million individuals, out of 44 million urban inhabitants, in Turkey today live in casual Settlements—gecekonddu which is especially helpless against flooding, quake and fire [36].

Lodging Co-agents - converged to frame affiliations and constructed city scale undertakings, for example, Batikent in Ankara and Esenkent in Istanbul. The intended interest group was low and low center pay amasses however brought about supplying houses for center – income families [34].

"Extensive Scale Housing - With the presentation of the mass lodging law (1984) substantial scale development of urban settlements comprising of 60-100,000 units were created by means of organizations shaped with private undertaking and the Real Estate Bank. Undertakings were in fact all around arranged however did not completely consider the encompassing improvements bringing about urban sprawl. The foundation of the Housing Development Administration of Turkey (TOKI) at first upheld through the Housing Fund by government managed savings establishments and also Türkiye Emlak Bankasi (Emlak Bank) got to be and remains the biggest supplier of lodging in Turkey" [34].

All through the 1980' and into the 1990s, Turkey has seen solid development in the lodging part. On the other hand, the absence of an available lodging advance framework

emerging from financial unsteadiness brought on a bottleneck, counteracted low and center wage families from getting to back to bolster their lodging yearnings [37].

Be that as it may, sections of the populace in casual vocation (which for the most part means an unpredictable occupation and indeterminate job), fluctuating and low pay (either on the grounds that the business does not pay routinely or the specialist needs to change employments frequently) and the absence of standardized savings systems are not however in a position to take up formal money and as a result have a tendency to live in gecekondü neighborhoods and are more at danger of further avoidance and destitution [38].

As a result, Turkey saw a significant increment in the lodging movement. Lodging to advances proportion to the aggregate family unit credit, which used to range between 14 to 21 percent from the mid 2003 until mid 2005, bounced to almost 50 percent of family advances in mid-2006. On the other hand, political vulnerability in May-June 2006 when the Turkish courts attempted and neglected to close the decision AK party, contrarily influenced the lodging area. Moreover, an increment in financing costs controlled family units' ability to purchase house and thus lodging credit take up declined from more than 300 percent to 25 percent [37].

"The main regulators of the construction sector are the Ministry of Public Works and Settlement, the Housing Development Administration of Turkey (TOKI) and the State Planning Organization (SPO)" [34].

The Ministry of Public Works and Settlement serves two fundamental capacities: first, it regulates the development exercises financed by open assets (arranging, tendering, controlling, and specialized acknowledgment). Second, it sets models, issues licenses, and gets ready and distributes regulation for the entire development administrations group. The Ministry likewise rolled out improvements to the Building Inspection Law after the seismic tremor of 1999 upholding stricter gauges for all development exercises in Turkey;

"The Housing Development Administration of Turkey (TOKI) is in charge of expanding the lodging supply for the low-to-medium pay populace. Its primary capacity is to give financing, create ventures both in Turkey and abroad and accomplish a deliberate procedure of urban advancement" [34].

Housing and poverty:

Destitution information in connection to urban and rustic Turkey, conveyance vehicles for neediness alleviation and lodging conveyance models specifically.

Access to job, instruction, wellbeing and satisfactory sanctuary are key foundations in fighting destitution. For Turkey, there are two center exasperators of neediness and the future danger to destitution, to be specific movement and inner uprooting and danger of tremor [34].

This relates to key factors determining poverty namely migration, internal displacement and family unit size element:

- Family unit size element:

Destitution danger ascents as family size develops. In 2008, the proportion of people in families with three or four individuals who live beneath the complete neediness line was 8.5 percent. For bigger families of seven or more individuals 38.2 percent live underneath the complete neediness line. Moreover, for family units of seven or more individuals in country ranges the danger increments to 54% and reductions to 27% for urban occupants [34].

Hanehalkı büyüklüğü Household size	Türkiye Turkey	Kent Urban	Kır Rural
Yoksul fert oranı, 2007 Percentages of poor individual, 2007 ⁽¹⁾ (%)			
Toplam - Total	17.8	10.4	34.8
1-2	8.8	2.9	22.2
3-4	8.3	3.9	22.9
5-6	21.2	14.4	36.7
7+	41.3	31.5	51.7
Yoksul fert oranı, 2008 Percentages of poor individual, 2008 (%)			
Toplam - Total	17.1	9.4	34.6
1-2	9.6	2.9	23.5
3-4	8.5	4.3	21.7
5-6	21.5	12.2	39.5
7+	38.2	27.0	54.0

TABLE 2. Poverty Rate According to Household Size [39].

- Migration:

Truly, relocation in Turkey showed in the need either to better financial station or to escape strife the recent being inside uprooted individuals (IDPs). Mass movement for monetary advancement initiated back in the 1950's with the requirement for work in the creating urban regions, which were presently industrialization. Table 3 diagrams in – out relocation in Turkey. The Marmara area of Turkey, which incorporates Istanbul, has the most astounding inflow as far as in-movement, whilst eastern Anatolia encounters the hugest out-relocation [34].

	Region (Level 1)	Population of place of residence in 2000	In-migration (1)	Out-migration (1)	Net migration	Rate of net migration ‰
TR	Turkey Total	60 752 995	4 098 356	4 098 356	0	0,0
TR1	Istanbul	9 044 859	920 955	513 507	407 448	46,1
TR2	Western Marmara	2 629 917	240 535	172 741	67 794	26,1
TR3	Aegean	8 121 705	518 674	334 671	184 003	22,9
TR4	Eastern Marmara	5 201 135	432 921	351 093	81 828	15,9
TR5	Western Anatolia	5 775 357	469 610	378 710	90 900	15,9
TR6	Mediterranean	7 726 685	413 044	410 316	2 728	0,4
TR7	Central Anatolia	3 770 845	205 108	300 113	- 95 005	-24,9
TR8	Western Black Sea	4 496 766	219 008	450 799	- 231 791	-50,3
TR9	Eastern Black Sea	2 866 236	151 193	227 013	- 75 820	-26,1
TRA	Northeastern Anatolia	2 202 957	144 315	256 922	- 112 607	-49,8
TRB	Centraleastern Anatolia	3 228 793	170 568	280 156	- 109 588	-33,4
TRC	Southeastern Anatolia	5 687 740	212 425	422 315	- 209 890	-36,2

TABLE 3. In/Out Migration in Turkey - In-migration, out-migration, net migration and rate of net migration by statistical region 2000 [39].

"The provinces with the highest in-migration and out-migration are illustrated in Table 4 which provides data from the results of Population Census 2008 of the Address Based Population Registration System (ABPRS) whilst figure 2 clearly highlighting the desire/need to migrate east to west" [34].

	2008 population	In-migration	Out- migration	Rate of Net Migration %
The provinces with highest in-migration according to their net migration rate				
Yalova	197 412	16 656	6 542	52.58
Tekirdağ	770 772	47 534	22 373	33.19
Antalya	1 859 275	92 031	55 806	19.68
The provinces with highest out-migration according to their net migration rate				
Muş	404 309	10 058	25 896	-38.42
Erzurum	774 967	18 999	43 585	-31.23
Yozgat	484 206	15 352	30 117	-30.04

TABLE 4. The provinces with highest in-migration and out-migration by rate of net migration in 2007-2008 periods [39].



FIG.2 Provinces with highest in-migration and out-migration by rate of net migration in 2007-2008 [39].

- Internal Displacement:

Around one million inside uprooted individuals (IDPs) in Turkey keep on confronting extended relocation, prevailing instability in south-eastern Turkey, and proceeding with vicinity of town gatekeeper local armies and of mines and absence of monetary improvement keep on excepting their arrival. Removal has likewise come about because

of the execution of huge scale improvement tasks and common fiascos. Figure 3 shows regions of huge IDP focuses and IDP beginning [40].



FIG.3 IDP Concentrations [39].

CHAPTER 3

PUBLIC HOUSING IN LIBYA AND TURKEY

3.1. Libya:

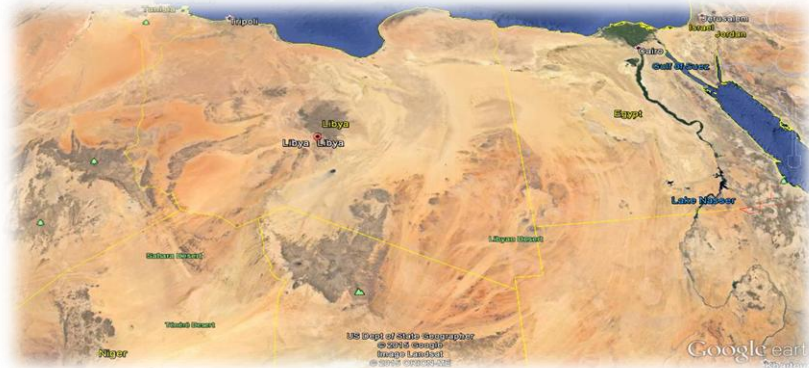


FIG.4 the geographical location of Libya [41].

Libya is situated on the coast of North Africa. It is bounded on the north by the Mediterranean Sea, on the east by Egypt, on the southeast by the Sudan, on the south by Chad and Niger, on the west by Algeria, and on the northwest by Tunisia. Libya is the fourth-largest country on the continent, with an area of 1,759,540 km².

3.1.1. Derna:



FIG.5 the geographical location of Derna [42].

Derna is a mountainous city located on the Mediterranean coast in the northeast of Libya. It bordered to the north of the Mediterranean to the south by a series of green hills of the mountain. Hungarian and bisects the city into two parts of the valley and this valley

called Wadi Derna, one of the big valleys known in Libya, and in 2011 the population of the city of Derna is about 100,000.



FIG.6 Derna waterfalls [43].

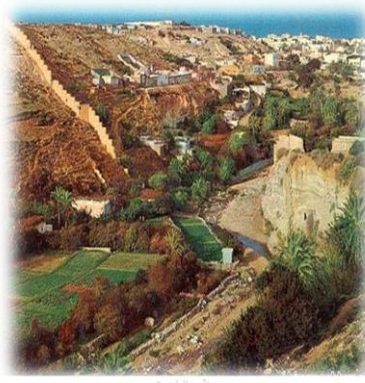


FIG.7 Wadi Derna [43].



FIG. 8 Derna City [43].

Climatic conditions in Derna are:

Overall, the hottest month(s) are July and August.

Most precipitation (blustery season) is found in November.

Derna has dry periods in April, May, June, July and August.

Overall, the hottest month is August.

Overall, the coolest month is January.

November is the wettest month.

June is the driest month [44].



FIG.9 Derna City [43].

3.1.1.1. Selected Houses in Derna:



FIG.10 Map showing the region selected in Derna [45].

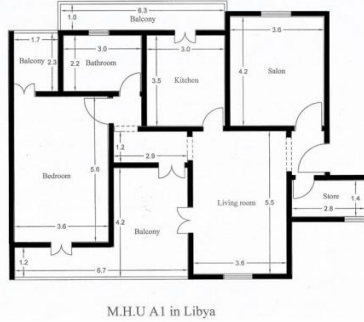


FIG.11 The plan of the A1 in Derna apartment



FIG.12 Selected Houses in Derna taken by Youssef

One bedroom flat in Derna, Libya

The region name is Al Daman Buildings; this neighborhood is located at the western entrance to the city of Derna, in front of the highway leading to the center of the city. Region is a clean and quiet. The building consists of three floors. The floor has three apartments. The apartment has 1 bedroom, 1 living room, 1 kitchen, 1 bathroom, storage room, 3 balconies and salon. The apartment area is 127.56 m². The colors of walls in these apartments are white. The floor in the kitchen and bathroom is ceramics, and in the bedroom, living room and salon is tile.

	<i>Space Type</i>	<i>Area</i>
1	Bedroom	20.16 m ²
2	Living room	19.80 m ²
3	Kitchen	10.50 m ²
4	Bathroom	6.60 m ²
5	Salon	15.12 m ²
6	Storage room	3.92 m ²
7	Balconies	26.55 m ²

TABLE 5. (Measurements of one bedroom in Derna, Libya)

3.1.2. Tripoli:



FIG.13 The geographical location of Tripoli [46].

Tripoli is the capital of Libya and its largest city. The number of population about 1 million people in 2011, located in the north-west of Libya. City overlooking the Mediterranean Sea. Tajura area is bounded to the east, west Janzur, south Sawani area, and the Mediterranean Sea to the north. In the center of the city center and the Martyrs' Square red Serail. The city of Tripoli and described as "the bride Mediterranean", for the beauty of its white buildings and orchards. Tripoli also called as the "Tripoli" to distinguish them from "Sham Tripoli" to the north of Lebanon.



FIG.14 Tripoli city [47].



FIG.15 Tripoli city [47].



FIG.16 Tripoli city [47].

A climatic condition in Tripoli is:

Largely, the hottest month(s) are July, August and September.

Most precipitation (blustery season) is found in January, February, March, September, October and November.

Tripoli has dry periods in May, June and July.

Mostly, the hottest month is August.

Largely, the coolest month is January.

November is the wettest month.

June is the driest month [48].

3.1.2.1. Selected Houses in Tripoli:



FIG.17 Map showing the region selected in Tripoli [49].



FIG.18 The plan of the A2 apartment in Tripoli



FIG.19 Selected Houses in Tripoli taken by Youssef

Two bedrooms flat in Tripoli, Libya

The region name is Abu Salim. This region is located in the west of the city of Tripoli. Region is average hygiene. The building consists of four floors. The floor has two apartments. The apartment has 2 bedrooms, 1 living room, 1 kitchen, 1 bathroom, 1 toilet, 2 balconies and salon. The apartment area is 111.69 m². The colors of walls in these apartments are white. The floor in the kitchen and bathroom is ceramics, and in the bedroom, living room and salon is tile.

	<i>Space Type</i>	<i>Area</i>
1	Bedroom	18 m ²
2	Bedroom	12.96 m ²
3	Living room	14.04 m ²
4	Kitchen	10.44 m ²
5	Bathroom	4.6 m ²
6	Salon	14.40 m ²
7	Toilet	2.16 m ²
8	Balconies	13.06 m ²

TABLE.6 (Measurements of two bedrooms in Tripoli, Libya)

3.1.2.2. Selected Houses in Tripoli:



FIG.20 Map showing the region selected in Tripoli [49].



FIG.21 The plan of the A3 apartment in Tripoli



FIG.22 Selected Houses in Tripoli taken by Youssef

Three bedrooms flat in Tripoli, Libya

The region name is Zawiyat Dahmani; this neighborhood is located in the east of Tripoli city. Zawiyat Dahmani is a very beautiful area; it is a clean and quiet. The building consists of ten floors. The floor has two apartments. The apartment has 2 bedrooms, 1 living room, 1 kitchen, 1 bathroom, 1 toilet, storage room, 3 balconies and 2 salons. The apartment area is 145.81 m². The colors of walls in these apartments are white. The floor in the kitchen and bathroom is ceramics, and in the bedroom, living room and salon is tile.

	<i>Space Type</i>	<i>Area</i>
<i>1</i>	Bedroom	15.54 m ²
<i>2</i>	Bedroom	15.12 m ²
<i>3</i>	Bedroom	13.86 m ²
<i>4</i>	Living room	15.12 m ²
<i>5</i>	Kitchen	10.80 m ²
<i>6</i>	Bathroom	7.50 m ²
<i>7</i>	Salon	15.12 m ²
<i>8</i>	Toilet	2.40 m ²
<i>9</i>	Storage room	2.60 m ²
<i>10</i>	Balconies	15.56 m ²

TABLE.7 (Measurements of three bedrooms in Tripoli, Libya)

3.2. Turkey:



FIG.23 The geographical location of Turkey [50].

"Turkey is situated in Anatolia and the Balkans, bordering the Black Sea, between Bulgaria and Georgia, and bordering the Aegean Sea and the Mediterranean Sea, between Greece and Syria. The area of Turkey is 783,562 km²" [51].

Ankara:



FIG.24 the geographical location of Ankara [52].

Ankara is the capital of Turkey, and the second largest crowded city after Istanbul . The population of the city of Ankara suburbs approximately 5,150,072 people, according to census 2014.



FIG.25 Ankara city [53].



FIG.26 Ankara city [53].

Climatic conditions in Ankara are:

The months May, June, July, August and September have a decent normal temperature.

Largely, the hottest month(s) are July and August.

Ankara has dry periods in July, August and September.

Mostly, the hottest month is August.

Largely, the coolest month is January.

May is the wettest month.

August is the driest month [54].



FIG.27 Ankara city [53].



FIG.28 Ankara city [53].

3.2.1. Selected Houses in Ankara:



FIG.29 Map showing the region selected in Ankara [55].



Toki A1 in Turkey

FIG.30 The plan of the A1 apartment in Ankara



FIG.31 Selected Houses in Ankara taken by Youssef

One bedroom flat in Ankara, Turkey

The region name is Zirvekent Kusunlar Toki. This neighborhood is located in the southeast of Ankara city. Zirvekent Kusunlar Toki is newly established. The building consists of four floors. The floor has eight apartments. The apartment has 1 bedroom, 1 living room, 1 open kitchen and 1 bathroom. The apartment area is 43.31 m². The colors of walls in these apartments are beige. The floor in the kitchen and bathroom is ceramics, and in the bedroom and living room is wood flooring.

	<i>Space Type</i>	<i>Area</i>
1	Bedroom	8.75 m ²
2	Living room	19.95 m ²
3	Kitchen	2.74 m ²
4	Bathroom	5 m ²

TABLE.8 (Measurements of one bedroom in Ankara, Turkey)

3.2.2. Selected Houses in Ankara:



FIG.32 Map showing the region selected in Ankara [55].

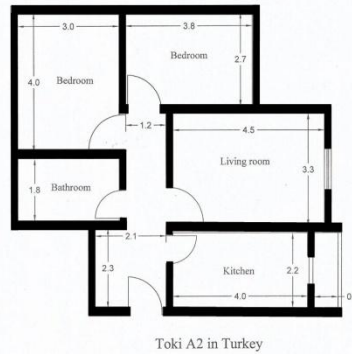


FIG.33 The plan of the A2 apartment in Ankara



FIG.34 Selected Houses in Ankara taken by Youssef

Two bedrooms flat in Ankara, Turkey

The region name is Zirvekent Kusunlar Toki. This neighborhood is located in the southeast of Ankara city. Zirvekent Kusunlar Toki is newly established. The building consists of fourteen floors. The floor has four apartments. The apartment has 2 bedroom, 1 living room, 1 kitchen, 1 bathroom and 1 balcony. The apartment area is 73.47 m². The colors of walls in these apartments are beige. The floor in the kitchen, bathroom and corridor is ceramics, and in the bedrooms and living room is wood flooring.

	<i>Space Type</i>	<i>Area</i>
1	Bedroom	12 m ²
2	Bedroom	10.26 m ²
3	Living room	14.85 m ²
4	Kitchen	8.80 m ²
5	Bathroom	5.4 m ²
6	Balcony	1.51 m ²

TABLE 9. (Measurements of two bedrooms in Ankara, Turkey)

3.2.3. Selected Houses in Ankara:



FIG.35 Map showing the region selected in Ankara [55].

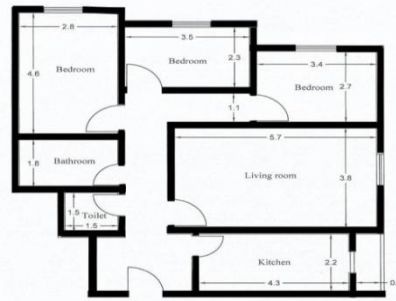


FIG.36 The plan of the A3 apartment in Ankara



FIG.37 Selected Houses in Ankara taken by Youssef

Three bedrooms flat in Ankara, Turkey

The region name is Aktaş Toki Blokları. This neighborhood is located in the north of Ankara city. Aktaş Toki Blokları is a clean and quiet. The building consists of eleven floors. The floor has four apartments. The apartment has 3 bedrooms, 1 living room, 1 kitchen, 1 bathroom, 1 balcony and 1 toilet. The apartment area is 100.75 m². The colors of walls in these apartments are beige. The floor in the kitchen, bathroom, toilet and corridor is ceramics, and in the bedrooms and living room is wood flooring.

	<i>Space Type</i>	<i>Area</i>
1	Bedroom	12.88 m ²
2	Bedroom	9.18 m ²
3	Bedroom	8.05 m ²
4	Living room	21.66 m ²
5	Kitchen	9.46 m ²
6	Bathroom	5.04 m ²
7	Toilet	2.25 m ²
8	Balcony	1.51 m ²

TABLE.10 (Measurements of three bedrooms in Ankara, Turkey)

CHAPTER 4

ANALYSIS OF THE PUBLIC HOUSING

4.1. Houses in Libya:

4.1.1. Houses in Derna, M.H.U 1 bedroom (A1):

4.1.1.1. The first house in Derna:



FIG.38 The original plan of the apartment in Derna



FIG.39 The plan after changes in Derna

The family living in this apartment consists of four people, father, mother and two children.

Changes made in this apartment:

- Balcony has been changed, and has been closed and turns to children bedroom (shown in red).
- The storage room has been changed to men guest toilet (shown in green).
- The small balcony has been changed to a storage room (shown in yellow).
- The colors of the walls have been changed.

After making these changes, the space has been exploited very well to suit the requirements of their daily lives. The family said that the apartment has become more effective than the previous.

4.1.1.2. The second house in Derna:



FIG.40 The original plan of the apartment in Derna

FIG.41 The plan after changes in Derna

The family living in this apartment consists of two people, grandfather and grandmother.

Changes made in this apartment:

- The storage room has been changed to men guest toilet (shown in green).
- The colors of the walls have been changed.

Grandfather and grandmother said that the apartment suitable for them and does not need many changes they only changed a store to men guest bathroom.

4.1.1.3. The third house in Derna:



FIG.42 The original plan of the apartment in Derna

FIG.43 The plan after changes in Derna

The family living in this apartment consists of two people, husband and wife.

Changes made in this apartment:

- Balcony has been changed, and has been closed and turned into a living room (shown in red).
- The storage room has been changed to men guest toilet (shown in green).
- The living room has been changed to a female guest room (shown in orange).
- Use wallpaper in the bedroom, salon and living room.
- The colors of the walls have been changed.

This family does not have children, so they do not need another bedroom, therefore they changed balcony to the living room and old living room became a female guest room. This changes make in apartment are more comfortable for this family.

4.1.1.4. The fourth house in Derna:



FIG.44 The original plan of the apartment in Derna



FIG.45 The plan after changes in Derna

The people living in this apartment two people, mother and daughter.

Changes made in this apartment:

- The storage room has been changed to men guest toilet (shown in green).
- The colors of the walls have been changed.

The mother and her daughter say the apartment is excellent and comfortable; also, it suited to the requirements of their daily life. Apartment does not need many changes just a storage room became a men guest bathroom.

4.1.1.5. The fifth house in Derna:



FIG.46 The original plan of the apartment in Derna

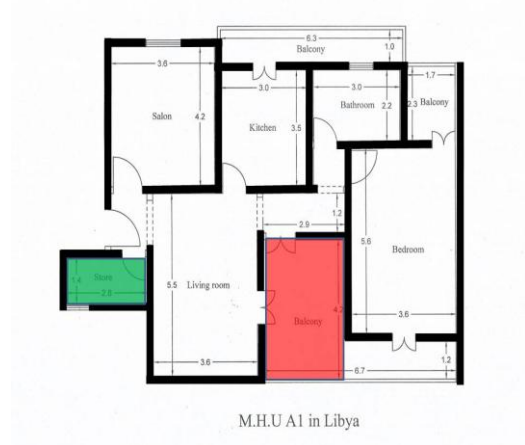


FIG.47 The plan after changes in Derna

The people living in this apartment are two sisters.

Changes made in this apartment:

- The storage room has been changed to men guest toilet (shown in green).
- Balcony has been changed, and has been closed and turns to bedroom (shown in red).
- The colors of the walls have been changed.
- Use wallpaper in the salon and living room.

Sisters said that the apartment did not need many changes; they just need men guests' bathroom and extra bedroom. These infringements enough to make an apartment comfortable for this family.

The changes made by the users in one-bedroom apartments:

- In every A1 house the planned storage room has been changed to a men guest toilet, shows that in 1 bedroom houses the need for a second toilet, has not been considered by the architect when planning them, it is a real problem for the users and does not match with the Libyan culture.
- The family living in one bedroom apartment mostly consists of two persons (two sisters or a couple, or mother and daughter and in only one flat four persons in are living in the flat). Most probably, they are living in a one-bedroom apartment because they can only afford to buy one bedroom apartment. Although the design of the flat has three balconies, 3 of 5 users have closed the big balcony and made an additional bedroom or living room because they are crowded.
- Only 1 house closed a small balcony to a storage room, because they changed the original storage room to toilet, so they need a new storage room to store purposes.
- All of the houses have changed the original color of the walls, which were white to colorful walls, because they love the cheerful colors, also like the renewal and follow-up trendy colors.
- 2 houses out of 5 houses use wallpaper in the bedroom, salon and living room, just to apply an image to the wall.

4.1.2. Houses in Tripoli, M.H.U 2 bedrooms (A2):

4.1.2.1. The first house in Tripoli:

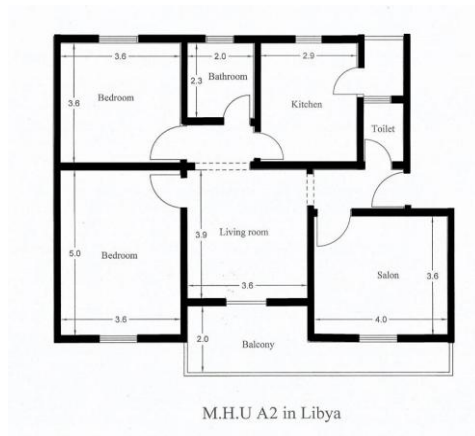


FIG.48 The original plan of the apartment in Tripoli

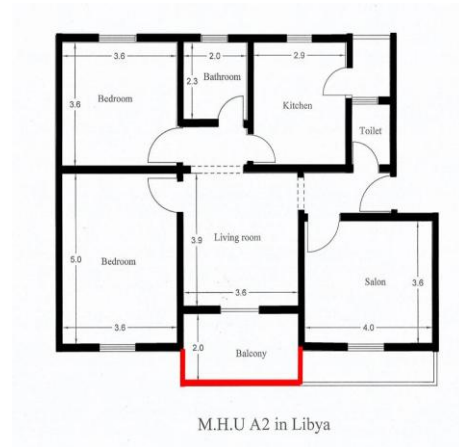


FIG.49 The plan after changes in Tripoli

The family living in this apartment consists of five people, father, mother and three children.

Changes made in this apartment:

- Balcony has been changed, and has been closed by glass (shown in red).
- The colors of the walls have been changed.

Family is lives in this apartment does not need many changes, just changed the balcony and closed the balcony by glass to get play place for children.

4.1.2.2. The second house in Tripoli:



FIG.50 The original plan of the apartment in Tripoli

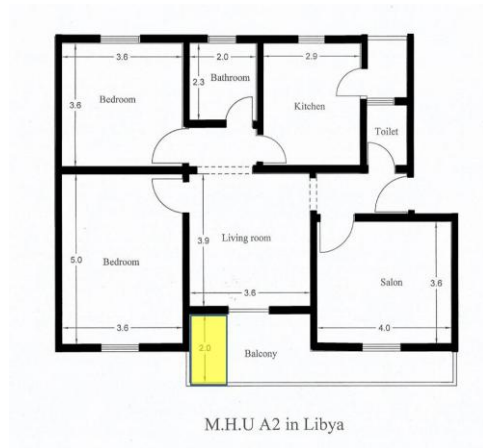


FIG.51 The plan after changes in Tripoli

The family living in this apartment consists of four people, father, mother and twin girls.

Changes made in this apartment:

- Balcony has been changed, and has been closed part of the balcony to used as storage room (shown in yellow).
- The colors of the walls have been changed.

The father said that the apartment does not need changes, they just need storage room.

4.1.2.3. The third house in Tripoli:

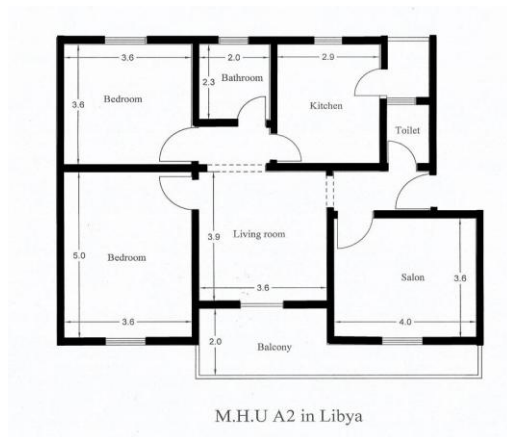


FIG.52 The original plan of the apartment in Tripoli



FIG.53 The plan after changes in Tripoli

The family living in this apartment consists of five people, father, mother, two girls and one boy.

Changes made in this apartment:

- Balcony has been changed, and has been closed and adds to living room (shown in green).
- The colors of the walls have been changed.

The family living in this apartment says that the living room is small; it cannot accommodate a lot of furniture with a large TV, for this only 1 house closed the balcony and added to the living room.

4.1.2.4. The fourth house in Tripoli:



FIG.54 The original plan of the apartment in Tripoli



FIG.55 The plan after changes in Tripoli

The family living in this apartment consists of three people, father, mother and son.

Changes made in this apartment:

- Balcony has been changed, and has been closed by glass (shown in red).
- The colors of the doors have been changed.

The family said the balcony before the change always full of dust, but when closed by glass it became a clean and nice place to sit, drink tea, relax and enjoy the sunshine. In addition, they said that the old color of the doors was white, which showed lot dirt; therefore, they used the dark brown color.

4.1.2.5. The fifth house in Tripoli:



FIG.56 The original plan of the apartment in Tripoli



FIG.57 The plan after changes in Tripoli

The family living in this apartment consists of four people, father, mother, son and daughter.

Changes made in this apartment:

- Balcony has been changed, and has been closed by glass (shown in red).
- Also closed a part of the balcony to be used as storage room (shown in yellow).
- The colors of the walls have been changed.

Family says that the apartment needs a storage room for that reason they made changes in the balcony.

The changes made by the users in two-bedroom apartments:

- 2 out of 5 houses closed the planned big balcony by glass, for dust reasons. They got rid of this by closing the balcony. They still use it as a balcony.
- 2 houses out of 5 have closed the balcony with glass, one is using the closed balcony as a playroom for the children, the second one added the balcony to the existing living room to make it larger.
- 4 houses out of 5 houses have changed the original color which was white to colorful walls, because they love the cheerful colors, also like the renewal and follow-up trendy colors.
- 2 bedroom flats do not have a storage room, for this reason, 2 houses out of 5 houses closed the part of the big balcony to use as storage room.
- Only 1 house changed the colors of the doors, because cleanliness reasons. The color of the doors has been changed to brown, which was originally white.

4.1.3. Houses in Tripoli, M.H.U 3 bedrooms (A3):

4.1.3.1. The first house in Tripoli:

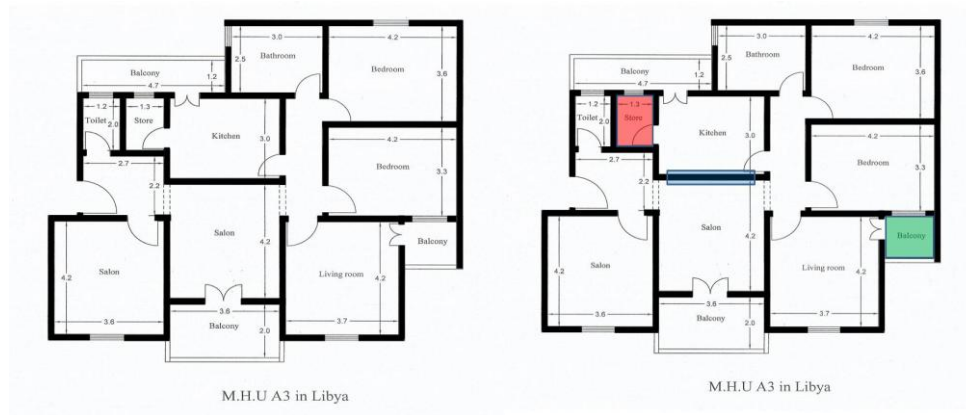


FIG.58 The original plan of the apartment in Tripoli

FIG.59 The plan after changes in Tripoli

The family living in this apartment consists of five people, father, mother and three children.

Changes made in this apartment:

- Storage room has been changed, and has been add to the kitchen (shown in red).
- Kitchen has been changed to American Kitchen (Bar) (shown in blue).
- The balcony has been changed to dressing room (shown in green).
- The colors of the walls have been changed.

Wife's dream to get to the big house, this house has a dressing room. Therefore, the pair realizes the dream of his wife, but according to his possibilities.

4.1.3.2. The second house in Tripoli:



FIG.60 The original plan of the apartment in Tripoli



FIG.61 The plan after changes in Tripoli

The family living in this apartment consists of six people, father, mother, three boys and one girl.

Changes made in this apartment:

- Balcony has been changed, and has been closed and adds to salon (shown in yellow).
- Balcony has been changed, and has been closed by glass (shown in red).
- The colors of the walls have been changed.
- Use wallpaper in the salon.

Family says that the apartment need another storage room for that reason they made changes in the balcony, also the women guests salon was small for that they changed balcony and add to women guests salon.

4.1.3.3. The third house in Tripoli:



FIG.62 The original plan of the apartment in Tripoli

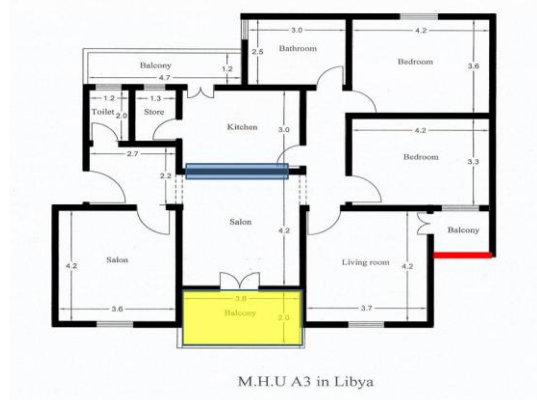


FIG.63 The plan after changes in Tripoli

The family living in this apartment consists of four people, father, mother, and two boys.

Changes made in this apartment:

- Balcony has been changed, and has been closed and adds to salon (shown in yellow).
- Balcony has been changed, and has been closed by glass (shown in red).
- Kitchen has been changed to American Kitchen (Bar) (shown in blue).
- The colors of the walls have been changed.

This changes making are for the apartment more comfortable for this family.

4.1.3.5. The fifth house in Tripoli:



FIG.66 The original plan of the apartment in Tripoli



FIG.67 The plan after changes in Tripoli

The family living in this apartment consists of four people, father, mother, one girl and one boy.

Changes made in this apartment:

- The colors of the walls have been changed.

The family said that the apartment does not need changes; they just changed the colors of wall.

The changes made by the users in three-bedroom apartments:

- American kitchen recently been spread in Libya, and many people have changed their kitchens from a closed kitchen to an American kitchen (Bar). They say that the American kitchen gives the houses the beautiful view; therefore, 3 houses out of 5 houses changed the kitchen to American kitchen (Bar).
- Only one house has changed the storage room and added to the kitchen, to achieve a big kitchen for the sake of put a dining table inside the kitchen.
- 1 house out of 5 has been changed the small balcony to a dressing room.
- All of the houses have changed the original color of the walls, which was white to a colorful wall, because they love the cheerful colors, also like the renewal and follow-up trendy colors.
- 2 houses out of 5 houses changed the planned big balcony and add to salon, because the salon cannot accommodate a lot of visitors.
- 2 houses out of 5 houses closed the planned small balcony by glass, because of dust reasons.
- Only one house use wallpaper in the salon, just to apply an image to the wall.

4.2. Houses in Turkey:

4.2.1. Houses in Ankara, Toki 1 bedroom (A1):

4.2.1.1. The first house in Ankara:



FIG.68 The original plan of the apartment in Ankara



FIG.69 The plan after changes in Ankara

The family living in this apartment consists of two people, father and mother.

Changes made in this apartment:

- Add counter and cupboard in the kitchen to become American kitchen (shown in red).

In this kind of apartments the kitchen open directly on the living room, for this reason the family added a counter and cupboard in the kitchen to turn it into on American kitchen.

4.2.1.2. The second house in Ankara:



FIG.70 The original plan of the apartment in Ankara



FIG.71 The plan after changes in Ankara

The family living in this apartment consists of four people, father, mother and two children.

Changes made in this apartment:

- Add counter and cupboard in the kitchen to become American kitchen (shown in red).

In this kind of apartments the kitchen open directly on the living room, for this reason the family added a counter and cupboard in the kitchen to turn it into on American kitchen.

4.2.1.3. The third house in Ankara:

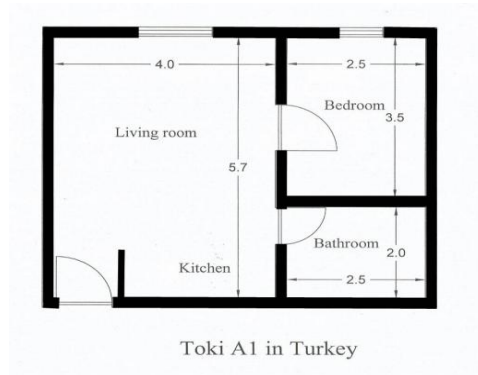


FIG.72 The original plan of the apartment in Ankara



FIG.73 The plan after changes in Ankara

The family living in this apartment consists of three people, father, mother and one girl.

Changes made in this apartment:

- Add counter and cupboard in the kitchen to become American kitchen (shown in red).
- The color of the wall in the living room has been changed.

In this kind of apartments the kitchen open directly on the living room, for this reason the family added a counter and cupboard in the kitchen to turn it into on American kitchen.

4.2.1.4. The fourth house in Ankara:



FIG.74 The original plan of the apartment in Ankara

FIG.75 The plan after changes in Ankara

The family living in this apartment consists of three persons, mother, one girl and one boy.

Changes made in this apartment:

- Add counter and cupboard in the kitchen to become American kitchen (shown in red).

In this kind of apartments the kitchen open directly on the living room, for this reason the family added a counter and cupboard in the kitchen to turn it into on American kitchen.

4.2.1.5. *The fifth house in Ankara:*



FIG.76 The original plan of the apartment in Ankara

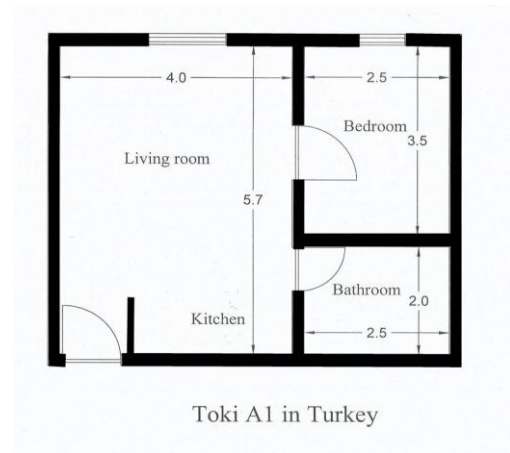


FIG.77 The plan after changes in Ankara

The family living in this apartment consists of two people, grandfather and grandmother.

Changes made in this apartment:

Grandfather and grandmother said that the apartment suitable for them and did not need changes.

The changes made by the users in one-bedroom apartments:

- In this kind of apartments the kitchen opened directly to the living room, for this reason 4 houses out of 5 houses added a counter and cupboard to the kitchen to turn it into an American kitchen. By this way, they have an American kitchen, which gives the apartment a nice atmosphere.
- Only one house has been changed the original color of wall in the living room, which was beige to bright white to provide the living room better lighting.

4.2.2. Houses in Ankara, Toki 2 bedrooms (A2):

4.2.2.1. The first house in Ankara:

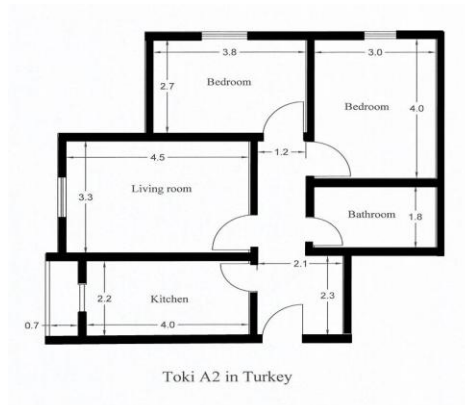


FIG.78 The original plan of the apartment in Ankara

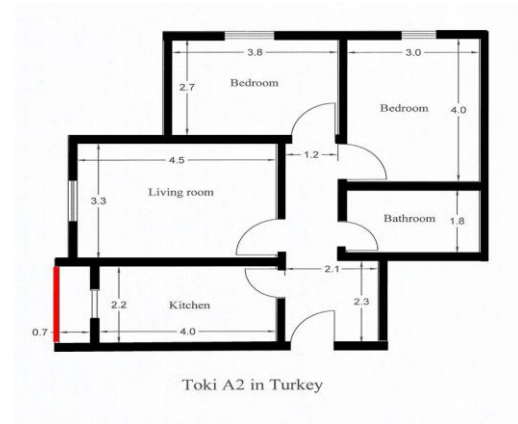


FIG.79 The plan after changes in Ankara

The family living in this apartment consists of five people.

Changes made in this apartment:

- Balcony has been changed, and has been closed by glass (shown in red).

The family said the apartment does not need changes; they closed the balcony by glass.

4.2.2.2. The second house in Ankara:

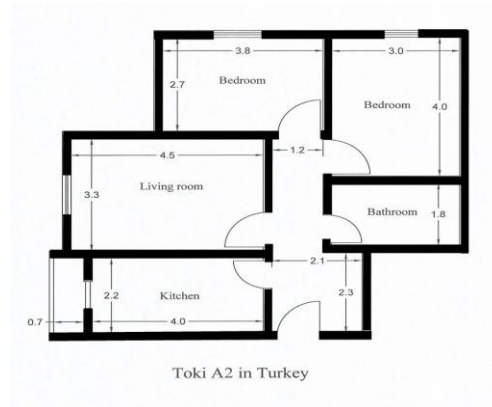


FIG.80 The original plan of the apartment in Ankara

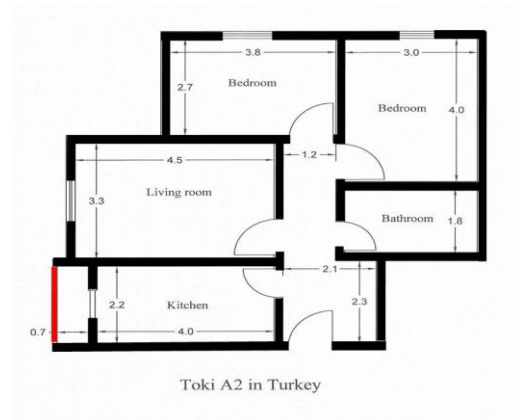


FIG.81 The plan after changes in Ankara

The family living in this apartment consists of five people, mother, father and three boys.

Changes made in this apartment:

- Balcony has been changed, and has been closed by glass (shown in red).
- The colors of the walls have been changed.

The family said the apartment does not need changes; they closed the balcony by glass.

4.2.2.3. The third house in Ankara:

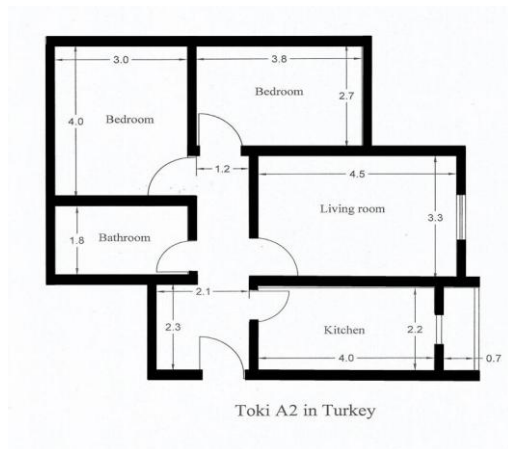


FIG.82 The original plan of the apartment in Ankara

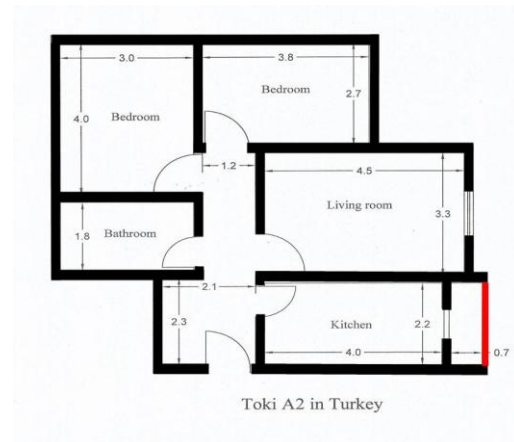


FIG.83 The plan after changes in Ankara

The family living in this apartment consists of three people, mother, father and one boy.

Changes made in this apartment:

- Balcony has been changed, and has been closed by glass (shown in red).
- The colors of the doors have been changed.

The family said the apartment does not need changes; they closed the balcony by glass.

4.2.2.4. *The fourth house in Ankara:*



FIG.84 The original plan of the apartment in Ankara

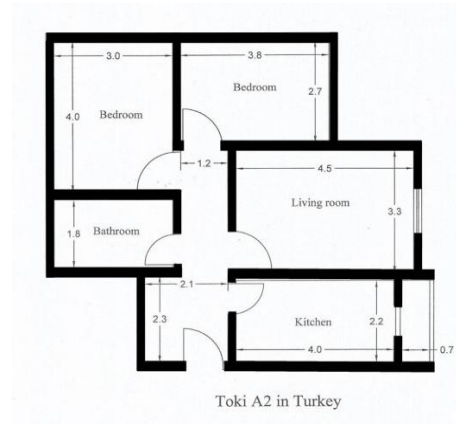


FIG.85 The plan after changed in Ankara

The family living in this apartment consists of two people, grandfather and grandmother.

Changes made in this apartment:

Grandfather and grandmother said that the apartment suitable for them and does not need changes.

4.2.2.5. *The fifth house in Ankara:*

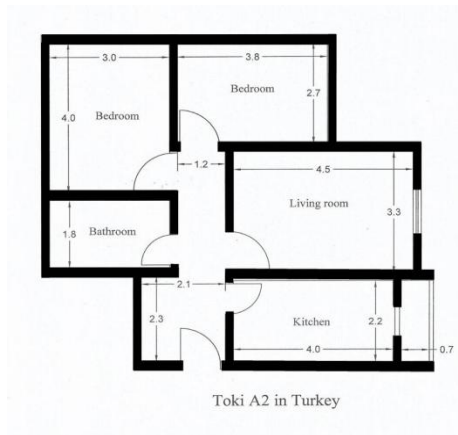


FIG.86 The original plan of the apartment in Ankara



FIG.87 The plan after changes in Ankara

The family living in this apartment consists of three people, father, mother and one girl.

Changes made in this apartment:

The family said that the apartment suitable for them and does not need changes.

The changes made by the users in two-bedroom apartments:

- Balcony has been closed by glass to prevent the entry of cold and dust, for this reason, 3 houses out of 5 houses changed the balcony, and closed it by glass.
- Only one house has changed the colors of wall in the living room and big bedroom. The family living in two-apartment changed the original color of wall in the living room and bedroom, which was beige to bright white to provide better lighting.
- Only 1 house changed the colors of the doors, because of dirt reasons the which colored door has been changed to dark brown.

4.2.3. Houses in Ankara, Toki 3 bedrooms (A3):

4.2.3.1. The first house in Ankara:

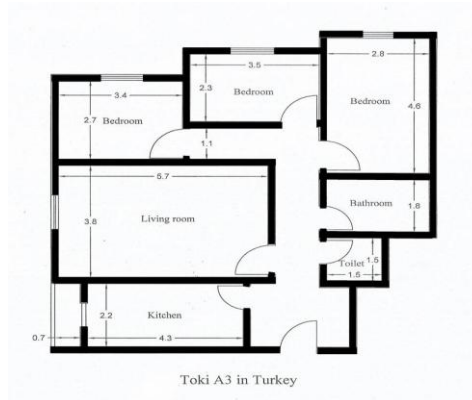


FIG.88 The original plan of the apartment in Ankara

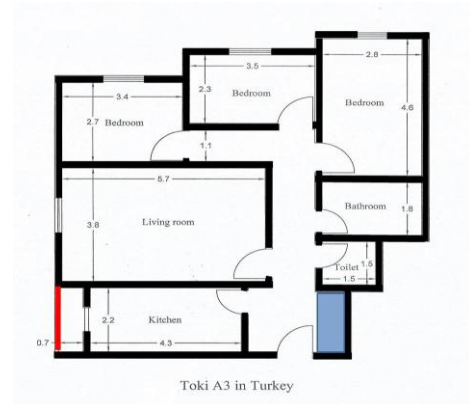


FIG.89 The plan after changes in Ankara

The family living in this apartment consists of six people, mother, father, two boys and two girls.

Changes made in this apartment:

- Balcony has been changed, and has been closed by glass (shown in red).
- A cupboard has been added to the wall (shown in blue).

The family said the apartment does not need many changes, they closed the balcony by glass and they added cupboard wall to use as small storage.

4.2.3.2. The second house in Ankara:

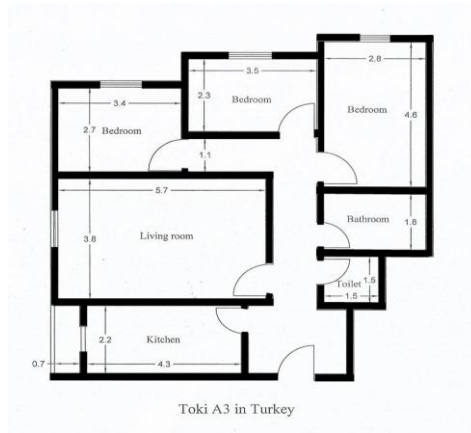


FIG.90 The original plan of the apartment in Ankara

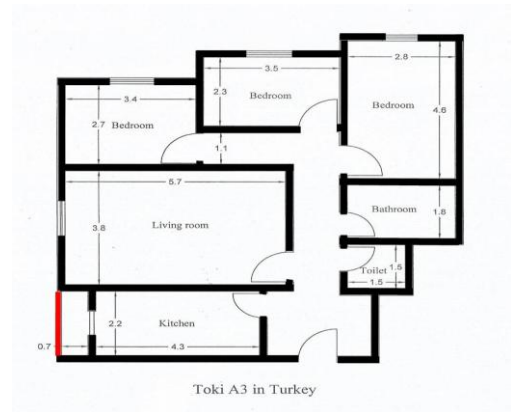


FIG.91 The plan after changes in Ankara

The family living in this apartment consists of four people, mother, grandfather and two girls.

Changes made in this apartment:

- Balcony has been changed, and has been closed by glass (shown in red).

The family said the apartment does not need changes, only they closed the balcony by glass.

4.2.3.3. The third house in Ankara:

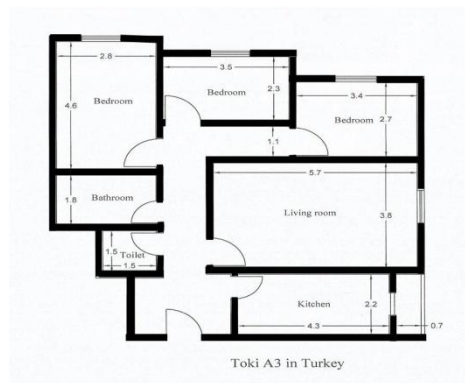


FIG.92 The original plan of the apartment in Ankara



FIG.93 The plan after changes in Ankara

The family living in this apartment consists of six people, grandmother, father, mother, two girls and one boy.

Changes made in this apartment:

- Balcony has been changed, and has been closed and added to the kitchen (shown in red).
- The colors of all the doors have been changed.
- The wood flooring in bedroom has been changed, and has been changed to carpet flooring (shown in yellow).

The family changed wood flooring in bedroom to become carpets flooring because wood are very cold in the winter.

4.2.3.4. The fourth house in Ankara:

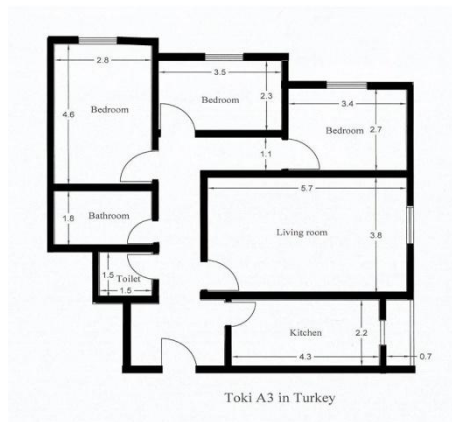


FIG.94 The original plan of the apartment in Ankara



FIG.95 The plan after changes in Ankara

The family living in this apartment consists of five people, mother, sister of the mother, two girls and one boy.

Changes made in this apartment:

- Balcony has been changed, and has been closed by glass (shown in red).

The family said the apartment does not need changes, only they closed the balcony by glass.

4.2.3.5. The fifth house in Ankara:

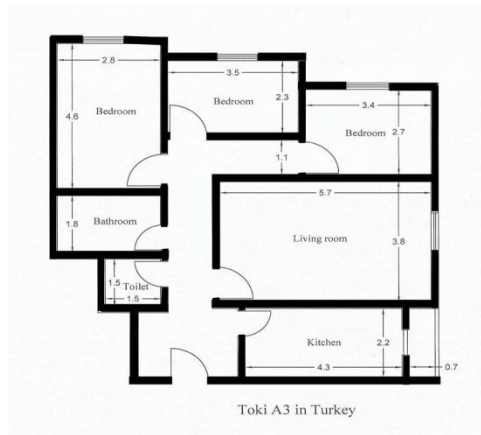


FIG.96 The original plan of the apartment in Ankara



FIG.97 The plan after changes in Ankara

The family living in this apartment consists of four people, father, mother, son and wife of son.

Changes made in this apartment:

The family said that the apartment suitable for them and it does not need any changes.

The changes made by the users in three-bedroom apartments:

- The balcony has been closed by glass to prevent the cold and dust, for this reason, 3 houses out of 5 houses changed the balcony, and closed it by glass.
- Only one house added a cupboard to the wall to use as small storage area.
- Only one house has changed the balcony, closed it and added to the kitchen, to make the kitchen larger. In addition, they do not need a balcony in the kitchen.
- Only 1 house changed the colors of the doors, because of dirt reasons, the colored door has been changed to dark brown.
- Only one house has been changed the wood flooring in the bedroom to carpets to provide more friendly space and not to lose heat from the floor.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION

The designers, architects and government do not care about the life of the users. Instead, they are designing cheap houses for the people also use of cheap ceramics, paint and doors.

In the one-bedroom apartments in Derna,

- Government and designers did not put into account the customs and traditions of the Libyan families, and it is necessary in Libya the male guest room has its own bathroom near the front hall of the house, because the women in the Libyan culture do not reveal themselves to the strange man. Instead of putting, the men guest bathroom in the design they put storage.
- Three of five users has closed the big balcony and made an additional bedroom or living room because they are crowded, and the house is a small for four people and also the government did not take this into account when they design houses.
- All the users changed the original color of the walls, which were white to colorful walls, because they love the cheerful colors, also like the renewal and follow-up trendy colors.

In the two-bedrooms apartments in Tripoli,

- The government did not take into account that the nature of the land in Tripoli is sand, and too much dust, for this reason, two out of five houses closed the planned big balcony by glass. They got rid of thus by closing the balcony.
- Note that, two houses out of five have been closed the balcony with glass, one is using the closed balcony as a playroom for the children, the second one added the balcony to the existing living room to make larger.
- Four houses out of five have changed the original color of the walls, which were white to colorful walls, because they love the cheerful colors, also like the renewal and follow-up trendy colors.

- Two bedroom flats do not have a store, and the flat is small for this reason, two houses out of five houses closed the part of the big balcony to use as store.

In the three-bedrooms apartments in Tripoli,

- Three houses out of five houses changed the kitchens from a closed kitchen to American kitchen (Bar). They say that the American kitchen gives the houses the beautiful view. In addition, the government did not give any attention to the wishes of the occupants.
- Four houses out of five houses have changed the original color of the walls, which were white to colorful walls, because they love the cheerful colors, also like the renewal and follow-up trendy colors.
- Most of the houses were changed the planned big balcony and add to salon, because the salon cannot accommodate many visitors. In Libyan culture, the people bound together by a strong relationship and they love often exchange visits. The designers did not consider this.
- The nature of the land in Tripoli is sand, and too much dust, for this reason, two out of five houses closed the planned small balcony by glass. They get rid of thus by closing the balcony; also, the designers did not consider this.

In the one-bedroom apartments in Ankara note,

These houses lack the presence of a closed kitchen and balcony, the bedroom is too small. In this kind of apartments, the kitchen opens directly to the living room, for this reason, 4 houses out of 5 houses add counter and cupboard in the kitchen to become American kitchen. By this way, they have an American kitchen, which gives the apartment a nice atmosphere. However, the people do not have money cannot add cupboard in the kitchen. It is very difficult to live in these houses for a family of four persons.

In the two-bedrooms apartments in Ankara,

This region in the outskirts of Ankara, and surrounded by open areas, also dust is very much and strong wind, for this reason, 3 houses out of 5 houses changed balcony, and has been closed by glass, and the designers did not consider this.

In the three-bedrooms apartments in Ankara,

These houses are located in Ankara in high area, also dust is very much and strong wind, and the designers did not consider this, for this reason, 3 houses out of 5 houses changed balcony, and has been closed by glass.

5.1. Defects in the design of houses in Libya:

The government wants to reduce the construction cost so:

- The building in the one-bedroom and two-bedroom houses consists of four floors, and there is no elevator to the building.
- In the two-bedroom and three-bedroom houses in Tripoli, the government did not provide the gardens and children's play area.
- Finishing materials that the government used in this house such as ceramics, doors and paint are cheap and not so good.

5.2. Defects in the design of houses in Turkey:

The government wants to reduce the construction cost so:

- Houses are not flexible; it is difficult to make changes.
- Kitchens always are at the entrance of the house.
- As is the case in Libya government, the Turkish government is looking for the least cost for the construction of these houses; this is evident from sizes of the bedrooms, kitchens and balconies.
- In the one-bedroom, houses lack the balcony cause a big problem for occupants, where the occupants are using the corridors inside the building for the deployment of washing. This scene is not decent.

Governments have to take into account the needs of these people when design houses for them. The most basic rights of these people get comfortable house for them and fit the nature of their lives. Where comfort that this will not be achieved unless the availability of appropriate house for them.

REFERENCES

1. Enhr.com. (2015). European Network for Housing Research. Housing in Developing Countries. Retrieved from: <https://www.enhr.net/housingindeve.php>
2. Palen, J. John, and Bruce London. (1984). *Gentrification, displacement and neighborhood revitalization*. Albany: State Univ. of New York Press.
3. Conzen, M.P. (1986). *World Patterns of Modern Urban Change : Essays in Honor of Chauncy D. Harris*. Chicago, the University of Chicago, Dept. of Geography, Research Paper 223.
4. Beauregard, R.A. and Holcomb, H.B. (1981). *Revitalizing cities*. Washington: Association of American Geographers.
5. Olayiwola, L. M. (2005). Public housing delivery in Nigeria: Problems and challenges. A paper presented at the 'World congress on housing transforming housing environments through the design', 27–30 September, Pretoria, South Africa.
6. Daramola, S. A. (2004). Private Public participation in Housing delivery in Nigeria, paper presented at a business luncheon organised the Royal Institute of Surveyors (RIS) in Chinese restaurant, Palmgroove, Lagos. 15, April, 2004.
7. Sheibani, G. and Havard, T. (2005). The Government Role in Housing in Libya During the Period 1970 – 2000. In: Khosrowshahi, F (Ed.), 21st Annual ARCOM Conference, 7-9 September 2005, SOAS, University of London. Association of Researchers in Construction Management, Vol. 2, 697-707.
8. Johansson, R.. (2003). Case Study Methodology. International Conference on Methodologies In Housing Research, Stockholm.
9. Answers.com. (2015). In Home & Garden, Personal Safety and Security. Retrieved http://www.answers.com/Q/What_are_the_importance_of_comfortable_and_safe_house [Accessed at 4th Dec 2015] Keywords: Definition house.
10. Chapman, T. & Hockey, J. L. (1999). *Ideal Homes?: Social Change and Domestic Life*, Routledge.
11. Ramin, K & Edmundo, W. (2001). Modes of housing provision in developing countries. Research and Development Unit, Headquarters of the United Nations Volunteers Programme, Postfach 260 IIID-53153, Bonn, German.
12. World Bank. (1993). *Housing: Enabling Markets to Work*. World Bank, Washington, DC.
13. Amis, P. (1996). Long-Run Trends in Nairobi's Informal Housing Market. *Third World Planning Review* 18 (3), 271±285

14. Tipple, G.A. (1994). A Matter of Interface: the Need for a Shift in Targeting Housing Intervention. *Habitat International* 18 (4), 1±15.
15. UNCHS (Habitat). (1996). The Istanbul Declaration and Habitat II Agenda, Istanbul.
16. Sheibani, G. and Havard, T. (2006). The reasons for shortages in housing in Libya. Research Institute of the Built & Human Environment, University of Salford.
17. Sheibani, G. and Havard, T. (2005). The Government Role in Housing in Libya During the Period 1970 – 2000. In: Khosrowshahi, F (Ed.), 21st Annual ARCOM Conference, 7-9 September 2005, SOAS, University of London. Association of Researchers in Construction Management, Vol. 2, 697-707.
18. Okpala, D, C. (1992). Housing Production System and Technologies in Developing Countries: A review of the experiences and Possible Trend/ reports. *HABITAT INTL*.Vol 16. No. 3 pp. 9-32
19. Wakely, P. (1988). The Development of housing Through The Withdrawal from Construction: Changes in Third World Housing Policies and Programmes, *Habitat International* . 12 (3), pp. 121-13
20. General People's Secretariat of Planning, Economic and commerce. (1997). The National Accounts 1980 – 1996 , PP 21 – 28.
21. General People's Committee. (2005). General People's Committee website, online : URL: Http://www.gpc.gov.ly/online/history_gpc.php. [Accessed at 07th Dec 2005]. General People's Committee of Planning, Economic and Trade (1997), The National Accounts 1980 - 1996, Libya, Unpublished.
22. Al-Megharbi M. Z. (1993). Structure Changes and Its Impact on Situation and Implementation of General Policies in Libya, *Garyounis Scientific Journal*, Year 6, Vol: 1-2, Pp 209 – 223.
23. Lahmeyer J. (2003). Historical demographical data of the whole country, online: URL: <Http://www.library.uu.ni/wesp/populstat/Africa/libyac.htm> , [Accessed at 4th Dec 2015].
24. Shamiah A. & Kaebah M. (1996). 'Population Growth and its Impact on the Housing Market in the Libyan Economy', *Journal of Economic Research*, vol.7, no.1, 2, pp 39 -75
25. General Council of Planning. (2002). A Study about Housing Policies and Urban Planning, Tripoli, Unpublished Study.
26. General Board for Housing. (2003). Report about: Investment Housing, Real Estate Loaning, Rural Housing, Housing Associations and Public Housing, Report Presented To General People's Committee Of Housing.

27. BP. (2005). Putting energy in the spotlight, BP statistical review of world energy 2005, online:URL:
http://www.bp.com/liveassets/bp_internet/globalbp/globalbp_uk_english/publications/energy_reviews_2005/STAGING/local_assets/downloads/pdf/statistical_review_of_world_energy_full_report_2005.pdf [Accessed at 4th Dec 2015].
28. General Council of Planning. (2002). Project of Housing Policy and Urban Development, Tripoli, Unpublished Study.
29. Central bank of Libya. (2005). exchange rates, online: URL:
<http://data.cbl.gov.ly/xcha.aspx> [Accessed at 4th Dec 2015]
30. Benkrima N. (2001). Supervision and delay in implementing construction projects – The role of owner’s supervisor, M.Sc. Thesis, Faculty of Engineering, Al-Fateh University, Tripoli-Libya
31. El-hasia A. (2005). The Effects of State’s Construction Procurement Policy Implementation on the Outcome of Local Construction Projects: The Libyan Case, PhD Thesis, University of Salford.
32. Alavi S. A. (2003). The impact of sanctions against I.R. Iran, Iraq and Libya with special focus on Iran's oil & gas upstream contracts, Oil, Gas, & Energy Law Intelligence, I (20).
33. The Association of Real Estate Investment Companies (GYODER). (2008). Main Indicators Report. Istanbul. Turkey
34. IAN A. E. (2010). Fact finding report on poverty and housing in Turkey. Report Prepared for Habitat for Humanity International for the European and Central Asia Office in Bratislava
35. Bölen, F. (2004). Housing Policy and Housing Systems in Turkey ITU A/Z Vol 1, No1, 1431, 2004-1
36. Ozer. G.; Vardar, A. and Nazım, M. (2007). Unplanned Settlements within the context of Urbanization Process of Turkey. FIG Commission 3 Workshop, Athens, Greece, March 28-31, 2007
37. Central Bank Of the Republic of Turkey Housing Sector in Turkey. (2008). Challenges and Opportunities, Dr. Ibrahim Turhan Deputy Governor 17th Annual International Conference The American Real Estate and Urban Economics Association Istanbul, July 4, 2008)
38. Adaman, F. Keyder, Ç. (2006). Poverty and Social Exclusion in the Slum Areas of Large Cities In Turkey. Economics and Sociology Department, Bogaziçi University
39. Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat). (2009). Facts and Figures 2009

40. United Nations Economic and Social Council. (2002). Specific Groups and Individuals Mass Exoduses and Displaced Persons. Report of the Representative of the Secretary-General on internally displaced persons, Mr. Francis Deng, submitted pursuant to Commission on Human Rights resolution 2002/56 Addendum Profiles in displacement: Turkey
41. Google Earth. (2015). Retrieved from: <https://earth.google.com> [Accessed at 9th Nov 2015] Keywords: location of Libya
42. Google Earth. (2015). Retrieved from: <https://earth.google.com> [Accessed at 9th Nov 2015] Keywords: location of Derna
43. Streets of Derna. (2015). Streets of Derna on facebook. Retrieved from: <https://www.facebook.com/342853979228948-شوارع-درنه-?fref=ts> [Accessed at 9th Nov 2015] Keywords: photo of Derna
44. World Weather and Climate Information. (2015). Average Weather in Derna, Libya. Retrieved from: <https://weather-and-climate.com/average-monthly-Rainfall-Temperature-Sunshine,Derna,Libya> [Accessed at 10th Nov 2015] Keywords: Derna weather
45. Google Earth. (2015). Retrieved from: <https://earth.google.com> [Accessed at 10th Nov 2015] Keywords: Derna
46. Google Earth. (2015). Retrieved from: <https://earth.google.com> [Accessed at 10th Nov 2015] Keywords: location of Tripoli
47. Wikipedia.com. (2013). Tripoli - Wikipedia, the Free Encyclopedia. Retrieved from: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tripoli#/media/File:Tripoli_Montage.jpg [Accessed at 10th Nov 2015] Keywords: photo of Tripoli
48. World Weather and Climate Information. (2015). Average Weather in Tripoli, Libya. Retrieved <https://weather-and-climate.com/average-monthly-Rainfall-Temperature-Sunshine,tripoli,Libya> [Accessed at 10th Nov 2015] Keywords: weather of Tripoli
49. Google Earth. (2015). Retrieved from: <https://earth.google.com> [Accessed at 10th Nov 2015] Keywords: Tripoli
50. Google Earth. (2015). Retrieved from: <https://earth.google.com> [Accessed at 10th Nov 2015] Keywords: Turkey.
51. Wikipedia.com. (2015). Turkey - Wikipedia, geography of Turkey Retrieved from: https://ar.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D8%AC%D8%BA%D8%B1%D8%A7%D9%81%D9%8A%D8%A7_%D8%AA%D8%B1%D9%83%D9%8A%D8%A7 [Accessed at 10th Nov 2015] Keywords: geography of Turkey

52. Google Earth. (2015). Retrieved from: <https://earth.google.com> [Accessed at 10th Nov 2015] Keywords:Ankara.

53. Wikipedia.com. (2015). Ankara - Wikipedia, the Free Encyclopedia. Retrieved from: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ankara#/media/File:Sogutozu_Ankara_Turkey.jpg [Accessed at 10th Nov 2015] Keywords: Photo Ankara.

54. World Weather and Climate Information. (2015). Average Weather in Ankara, Turkey. Retrieved <https://weather-and-climate.com/average-monthly-Rainfall-Temperature-Sunshine,akyaka,Turkey> [Accessed at 10th Nov 2015] Keywords: Ankara weather

55. Google Earth. (2015). Retrieved from: <https://earth.google.com> [Accessed at 10th Nov 2015] Keywords: Ankara

