Invest

1.monograph

of the wilaya of Tindouf
2020

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II. Population:

1. Population:

Population trends across the different RGHRs
GDPR 1966 GDPR
1977 GDPR 1987 GDPR
1998 GDPR
2008 Estimate
At
12/31/2020
Cme Tindouf 4,500 7,417 13,728 24,121 45,966 97,018
Capital agglomeration - 6.263 13.084 22.677 45.610 96.292
Secondary Agglomeration - - - - - -
Sparse Zone - 453 248 297 356 726
Nomad - 701 396 1.147 - -
Cme Oum El Assel - 2,700 2,939 3,183 6,707
Agglomerated Capital City - - 979 1.309 2.519 5.304
Secondary Agglomeration - - - 664 1.403
Sparse Zone - - 532 435 - -
Nomad - - 1.189 1.195 - -
Total wilaya 4,500 7,417 16,428 27,060 49,149 103,725
Agglomerated capital city - 6.263 14.063 23.986 48.129 101.596
Secondary Agglomeration - - - 664 1.403
sparse area - 453 780 732 356 726
Nomad - 701 1.585 2.342 - -

Urban and rural population distribution:

Designation GDPR 98 Estimate at 31/12/06 GDPR 2008 Estimate at 31/12/2020
Urban population 23.986 36.173 45.610 96.295
Rural Population 3,074 6,523 3,539 7,430
Total 27,060 42,696 49,149 103,725
Source: RGPH2008

III. Employment:

The total working population is about 66,513 represents 64.12% of the wilaya population. The occupied population, on the other hand, is 60,185 giving an occupation rate of 58.02%.

Wilaya recorded significant job creation results as the unemployment rate fell from over 40% in 1999 to 11.43% in 2007 to 9.51% at 12/31/2020.

Main employment indicators

Tindouf Oum El Assel Total wilaya
Working population 61,792 4,721 66,513
Employed population 56,052 4,133 60,185
Activity rate % 100.11 110.64 100.79
Occupancy rate% 57.77 61.62 58.02
Unemployment rate % 9.29 12.45 9.51

IV. Energy:

The Wilaya region does not have an industrial fabric, but it has great potential; their exploitation could upset the economic and social development of the region.

The Wilaya contains deposits of important metallic and non-metallic useful substances. Given the diversity of natural resources and the existence of complementary infrastructure, the sector offers investment opportunities in the various areas of economic activity.

The exploitation of these useful substances is a major element in the dynamics of the sustainable development of the Wilaya and will undoubtedly allow the promotion of employment, the emergence of centers of life and the improvement of incomes.

Energy data distribution as of 12/31/2020:

Unit Tindouf Oum El Assel Total wilaya
Overall electricity connection rate % 98.5 98.5
Urban Electricity Connection Rate % 98.5 / 98.5
Rural Electricity Connection Rate% 100 99 99
# of electrically connected homes No 18.705 1.450 20150
Length of electricity distribution network Km 1,727,482 2,209
Number of electrical centres No 05 03 08
Generating capacity of power centres MW 151.4 34.5 185.45
Overall natural gas connection rate % 70 00 61
Urban gas connection ratio % 70 00 61
Gas connection rate in rural areas % 00 00 00
# of natural gas-connected fireplaces # 13.714 00 13.714
# of Fireplaces Not Connected to Natural Gas # 5.690 1.342 7.032
Length of gas distribution network Km 215 00 215

IV. Agriculture and Forestry:

1. Agriculture
U=ha
Tindouf Oum El Assel Total
Total Agricultural Area 4.002.484 2,000 016 6.002.500
Assigned Area 1,833.12 12 1,845.12
Route 4,000,000 2,000,000 6,000,000
Area AA 863.5 8.5 872

Agricultural activity remains very low and does not meet the needs of a growing population, despite the fact that the wilaya has an agricultural area (SAT) cadastred.

Breakdown of areas by scope
U=ha
Perimeters Area
Allocated AA Area
Irrigated
Grair El Harth 289.95 162 160
Hassi Ammar 287.25 158.5 156.5
Oued El Djez 415.59 318 315.5
Oum El Assel 12 8.5 6.5
Hassi Ammar Concession 160 81 81
Oued Merkba 120 30 12
Oued M'haia 140 74 73
Oued nabka concession 93.33 40 12.5
Concession oued elmaa 160 / /
Concession oued mhya 120 / /
Livestock Survey 50 / /
Total 1,845.12 872 817

REARING:

Livestock, at the level of La wilaya, is very important and stands at 203,543 distributed as follows:
U=head
Species Tindouf Oum El Assel Total
Camelins
Of which camel 48,090
33.662 20.610
14.427 68.700
48.089
Caprines
Of which goats 61,823
34.621 26.495
14.837 88.318
49.458
Ovins
Of which ewes 32,549
27.301 13.949
11.701 46.498
39.002
Cattle
Of which cows 27
15 /
/ 27
15
Total 142.489 61.054 203.543
DSA Source
As for meat production, the wilaya recorded a slight evolution despite the drought observed during the past period.

2. Forests:

• Nursery: 01.
• Main species produced:
o Acacia Raddiana.
o Acacia Fernisiana.
o Casuarina.
o Albisia.
o Prosopis.
o Argania Spinosa
Forest area (ha) at 31/12/2020:

Tindouf Oum El Assel Total Wilaya
Acacia Raddiana 204.424,14 292.267,86 496.692
Tamarix 11,400 5,750 17,150
Acacia Seyal 55.750 35.400 91.150
Argan tree 672.41 00 672.41
Green bands and belts 210 07 217
Total 272,456.55 333,424.86 605,8

VI. Hydraulics:
Sector Statistical Data as of 31/12/2020:
Tindouf Oum El Assel Total wilaya
Mobilizable water resources (Hm3/year) 33.12 5.20 38.32
Mobilized water resources (Hm3/year) 6.43 1.53 7.96
Total Water Production (m3/D) 17,884.80 4,276.80 2,261.60
EPA assignment (Hm3/yr) 4.13 0.307 4.437
Irrigation (Hm3/yr) 1.09 0.14 1.23
Allocation litre/day/inhabitant 140 175 157
Repressed flow rate (L/s) 184.11 9.87 193.98
Storage
(m3) Number of water towers 02 04 06
Number of tanks 15 01 16
Storage capacity) 14.500 1.850 16.350
Number of housing units connected in AEP 23.432 2.349 25.781
Drinking water
• network length (Ml)
• Connection rate (%)
329.061
98
90.290
95
419.351
97
Source: RPD

Sanitation at 31/12/2020:

Total wilaya Oum El Assel Tindouf
25.781 2.349 23.432 Number of dwellings connected to the Assaini network
5.71 0.27 5.44 Release volume (HM3/AN)
221.540 38.780 182.760 Network length (ML)
97% 95% 98% Connection rate
Source: RPD

VII. Environment:

Tindouf Oum El Assel Total wilaya
Household waste quantities (tonnes/days) 49 3.7 52.7
Special waste quantity (hospital) (tonne/year) 10,342 0,436 10,778
Controlled Discharge 1 / 1
Controlled Landfill Area (ha) 21 / 21
Wild Dumping 02 03 05

VIII. Roads:

The road network of the Wilaya is composed of 3,913 km divided as follows:

Routes Tindouf Oum El Assel Total wilaya
Total of which not coated Total of which not coated Total of which not coated
Route Nationale 728 88 379 00 1.107 88
Wilaya Roads 61 00 90 1 151 1
Roads Communaux 95,46 00 30 00 125 00
Frontier Road 1967 656 563 85 2.530 741
Total road 2,851,744 1,062 86 3,913,830

Airport Networks:

The wilaya disposed of a modern airport is equipped young a very important role on all plants especially the connection with the main cities of the country.

IX. Poster and Information and Communication Technologies:

Currently, at 31/12/2020 the wilaya has:

Tindouf Oum El Assel Total
Wilaya
Post offices Revenue 19 05 24
Postal Agency 00 00 00
Wickets Annexes 00 00 00
Total 19 05 24
Number of branches 47 10 57

Tindouf Oum El Assel Total
Wilaya
Call centre 24 04 28
Online capacity 12.768 832 13.600
Number of telephone subscribers 9.114 593 9.707
Network length km/LLL 257.6 56 313.6
Telephone satisfaction rate% 67.24 71.34 67.49
Number of pairs distributed 21,350 1,569 22,919
Number of cyber coffee 16 01 17
Number of KMS 44 03 47
Number of Internet subscribers 17,653 810 18,463
Internet subscriber rate 78.95 34.00 69.82
Mobile coverage rate Mobilis 95%
Djezzy 80%
Nadjma 70%

X. Habitat and Planning:

1. Habitat:

The wilaya has experienced a disordered massive urbanization resulting from the desire to meet the needs of a growing population and the effects of the migratory flow experienced by the wilaya in previous years.

This led to anarchic urban extensions that resulted in the production of a particularly deconstructed built environment.
The housing stock of the wilaya underwent a very significant change from 5,628 in 1998 to 26,460 in 2020, an increase of 20,832 housing units representing 78.73% of the stock. The population/housing stock ratio gives an occupancy rate of 3.92 pers/logt, a very appreciable index compared to that of the National. Such an index is much more quantitative than qualitative because of the precariousness of the park in a large proportion.
This development was as follows:

RGPH 87 RGPH 98 RGPH 2008 End 2012 /12/312018 31/12/2019 31/12/2020
Number of Logts 2,477 5,628 10,744 13,478 23,613 24,306 26,460
TOL 7 6 5,3 4,72 3,89 4,01 3,92

XI. Education and Training and Higher Education:

1. Education:
The number of students surveyed, for the 2020/2021 school year, is 17,139 students divided by cycle as follows:

Total wilaya:
Primer CEM Second Total
# Etable 35 14 6 55
Student Population Total 9122 5810 2207 17139
Of which daughter 4436 2780 1305 8521
Girl’s participation rate (%) 49 48 59 50
Number of classes Total 395 182 129 706
Of which used 374 178 98 650
TOC ele/Class 24 33 23 27
# Divis Pédag. 371 176 90 637
Size Div Mo of pedal. 25 33 26 27
Workforce
Teacher Total 377,350 166,893
Of which women 314,272 106,692
Rate of feminization
of person ensign (%) 83.28 77.71 63.85 77.49
Coaching rate 24 17 13 20
Vacation rate (div. Dep./class used) (%) 1 1 1 1
School Canteen 31 3 4 38

3. HIGHER ENSIEGMENT:

Distribution of new registrations by specialty License LMD

Level Number of registered employees year 2020/2021
Total of which girls

First year Law 82 47
Economy 81 56
Geology 17 07
Mathematics and Computer Science 27 13
Arabic literature 14 05

2nd year Law 113 62
Economy 97 49
Geology 14 06
Mathematics and Computer Science 25 19
Arabic literature 19 13

3rd year Law 87 46
Economy 128 63
Geology 19 04
Mathematics and Computer Science 22 13
Arabic literature 09 07
TOTAL 754,410

XII. Health and Social Work:
1. Health:

In recent years, the sector has received much attention and has developed an infrastructure base that can meet the needs of a growing population. Currently,

the sector has:
Sanitary Structures:
# Coverage rate in the wilaya
Hospital 01 hours hospital/103.725 inhabitants
Organized beds. 220 1 bed/471 inhabitant
Polyclinic 06 1/17.304 inhabitant
Treatment rooms 12 1/8.643 inhabitants
Centre for hemodialysis 01 1/103.725 inhabitant
Laboratory of analysis 07 1/14.817 inhabitant
Department of Pediatrics 01 1/103.725 inhabitant
Pharmacies (Private) 19 1/5.459 inhabitants

Health Coaching:
# Coaching Rate
Medical specialists 35 1/2,963 inhabitants
General practitioners 66 1/1.571 inhabitant
Surgery Dentist 23 1/4.509 inhabitant
Paramedics 540 1/192 inhabitant

Activities 2020:

Number of hospitalizations: 6,989
Number of specialized consultations: 26.149
Number of surgical operations: 1,488
Number of ultrasound : 1.932
Number of medical tests: 75.525
Number of radiographs: 17.700

XIII. Youth and Sport:
State efforts have enabled the sector to acquire infrastructure capable of meeting the needs of the under-30s, or 62% of the total population.
Sports infrastructure at 31/12/2020:
Municipality Tindouf Municipality Oum El Assel Total
Wilaya
sector Our sector Sector Our sector sector Our sector
Communal Stadium / 01 / 01 / 02
Omnisport Stadium 01 / / / 01 /
Playground 02 02 / 01 02 03
Combined lands 30 16 06 01 36 17
Sports Halls 02 / / / 02 /
Indoor Pools 01 / / / 01 /
Swimming Pools 02 / 01 / 03 /
Specialized Room 01 / / / 01 /

XIV. Worship and Culture:

1. Worship:

In this context the wilaya has until 31/12/2020:

Tindouf Oum El Assel Total wilaya
Number of Mosques 14 04 18
Capacity of Mosques 12.000 2.000 14.000
Number of Islamic Cultural Centres 01 00 01
Inspector 02 00 02
Imams Approved 01 00 01
Imams Prof 15 04 19
Imams Mouderise 08 01 09
Imams Teacher 00 00 00
Teacher Koranic 06 00 06
Mouaddene 05 01 06
Kaims 06 01 07
Kaims Bilimama 04 01 05
Morchida 05 00 05

2. Culture:

Tindouf Oum El Assel Total wilaya
Cultural Centre 00 01 01
Cinemas Cinema 01 00 01
House of Culture 01 00 01
Reader Room 00 00 00
Library 01 02 03
Cultural Associations 33 05 38

XV. Tourism and Crafts:

1. Tourism:

The wilaya has until: 31/12/2020
• Hotels: 05 capacity 286 beds.
• Travel agencies: 03.

2. Cultural Park:
In accordance with the provision of Article 38 of Law No 98-04 of 15 June 1998 on the protection of heritage, the territory of the wilaya of Tindouf was classified as a cultural park by Executive Decree No 08-159 on 28 May 2008 establishing and defining the Tindouf Cultural Park.
In this context, the Wilaya has natural sites capable of constituting a niche with wealth worthy of being exploited. In this context, the following are listed for information:
The Hamada of Draa-Tounassine in the North- Ancient geological formations
The Erg Iguidi in the South whose dunes cover the Eglab massif.
The Hamada Douakhel, located between the Draa and Iguidi
The sebkha of Tindouf which represents a tourist curiosity by its attractive natural appearance.
The palm grove
Other sites include Tafagoumt, a wetland containing fish ponds permanently filled with water surrounded by a very varied flora and Oued El Maa, surrounded by mainly argan vegetation.

Archaeological sites:

The clues and traces of the Sapiens Man are there to witness the presence of a very ancient history: the region of Lekhel

The Homes of the Man of the Primary Age.
• Chanachen Cave
• Lithic industry (cut stone, scrapers, axe, chisel etc.)
Prehistoric sites:

• Gara Essaada: Rock Carving Station
• Oum Touabaa: Rock Carving Station
• Slouguia: Giant Tombs, Tumulus, Menhires, Migalites, Paleolac.

Cultural Heritage:

The diversity and variety of the existing heritage of a particular originality contained in the region deserve to be mentioned:
Folklore varies (Guenga, Karkabou, and Houl)
Traditional arts and crafts
Typical architecture of these Ksours that makes a fairy ensemble of the region.

Monuments and historic sites:

The presence of the Ksour bears witness to the history of the city which dates back to the distant years, of which the first Ksar locally says Kasabat. Kasabat Ahel Belaamech: who arbitrates the zawiya of Belaamech, the mosque el Attik and the mosolé of sidi Mohamed el Mokhtar Belaamech (1203-1287 of Hegira) spiritual father and founder of zawiya towards the 13th century of the Hegira Kasabat Ahel El Abed:
Ksourian space of regroupment dominated by the mosque, the medersa and some accessories related to the life of the inhabitants. Other less important ksour such as (Dar Dimani) These kasbate contain a significant number of manuscripts related to different aspects of science

Events and parties:

• Maarouf Sid Ahmed Reghibi: this festival is celebrated annually; ten days after the El Mawlid ennabaoui Charif festival.
• Maoussem Djaken El Abar: Celebrated annually
• Waadet Saidina Billal: Celebrated annually
In terms of infrastructure, the wilaya has 05 hotels with a capacity of 286 beds and 03 travel agencies.

3. Crafts:

Very rich handicraft heritage exercised by artisans, family heritage producing according to the needs of a knowledgeable clientele, composed essentially of:
Tanning and leather processing
Wrought iron and steel works
Dinanderie (Copper)
Art objects and articles
Saddlery of Camelin
Wool work and carpet weaving

XVII. Transportation:
1. Ground Transportation
• By Taxi:
\* Licences Issued : 266
\* Licences Operated: 233
• Taxi companies:

\* Number of taxi companies operating: 15
\* Fleet Operated: 266

XVIII. Status of Development Programs

1- Community Development Plans (CPD):

Situation by chapter at end 2020:

Status of payment appropriations 2019 P.S.D and P.C.D:
U:103 DA
programs Global Total Cp delegates 2020 Consumption at 31/12/2020 R.A.R Consumption rate. %
Normal SDB Program 8,870,149,418.56 4,812 102,925.76 4,058,046 492.80 54.26
PCD 529 850 310.03 200 591 635.77 329 258 674.26 37.86
TOTAL 9 399 999 728,59 9 399 999 728,59 5 012 694 561,53 53,33
PSDRS PSD 1 188 906 913.46 387 073 886.41 801 833 027.05 32.56
PCD 00 00 00 00
TOTAL 1 188 906 913,46 387 073 886,41 801 833 027,05 32,56
TOTAL GENERAL 10,588,906,642.05 8,870,149,418.56 4,812,102,925.76 51.00

Strengths and Weaknesses:

In addition to the geostrategic position and the established observation, it appears that the wilaya faces constraints that hinder its development include:

Ø The vastness of the territory.
â The distance of the wilaya from the major centres of influence.
Ø A very limited or embryonic economic infra structure.
Ø Lack of knowledge of water potential.
Ø Chronic unemployment.

The Wilaya de Tindouf has very important natural and infrastructural assets that can upset its economic development; Let us mention deposits of important metallic and non-metallic useful substances, among others the Ore of Gara-Djebilet and Mechri Abdelaziz and useful substances (building stone, aggregate rocks, clay for BTS, clay for ceramics) across the Wilaya Territory. The upgrading of the Wilaya; in this area, requires the creation of an industrial zone, in the perspective of the exploitation of local potentialities, capable of receiving structuring projects of local, regional and national interest.

The tourist sector can also find in the contrasts of the landscapes a means of investment and expansion, it remains of course that the fragility of certain natural sites, which remain a wealth worthy of exploitation, requires the installation of preservation and conservation devices requiring means related to the construction of lightweight structures.
Tindouf Wilaya is ready to play a very important role in international development and trade through its extensive road network linking it to neighbouring countries and its international airport.