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Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research  
Mohamed Boudiaf M'sila University  
Institute of Urban Techniques Management



# POLICOPY

ACCORDING TO HARMONIZATION TRAINING OFFER MASTER  
MANAGEMENT OF URBAN TECHNIQUES

Year: Master 01



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**Domain:** ARCHITECTURE, URBAN PLANNING AND CITY TRADES

**Spinneret:** MANAGEMENT OF URBAN TECHNOLOGY

**Specialty:** CITY MANAGEMENT

**Identification of the subject of instruction**

**Semester:** S1

**Title of EU:** EMU Methodological Unit

**Subject Title:** Urban Policy

**Credits:** 4

**Coefficients:** 3

**General objective of the subject of instruction:**

- Introduction to the problems of the city and the urban problem
- Raising awareness of the coherence and balance of the urban system

**Learning Objectives**

- Assimilation of tools for implementing urban policy
- Acquisition of knowledge and knowledge on urban quality

**Recommended prior knowledge:**

- Urban planning
- Operational urban planning
- Sustainable urban development

# **Content of the material**

## Chapter 1: Concepts of cities, city and Algerian territory

- The city as a system
  - The city as a factory of the urban
  - The urban fact in Algeria
  - Malfunctions of the Algerian city
  - New Context of the Algerian City
  - Legal framework

## Chapter 2: Urban policy

- Why city policy?
- Definition of urban policy.
- The objectives and objectives of urban policy.
- The relevant scales of city policy.
- The actors of urban policy.
- The axes of intervention of the urban policy.
- General principles of urban policy in Algeria.
- Emergence of urban politics in Algeria (1962-2012).
- Urban policy under construction (2012-2014).

## Chapter 3: Governance, Issues and Implementation

- Conceptual analysis of governance.
- Urban governance.
- Governance objectives and principles.

- Approaches to urban governance.
- The challenges of governance.
- Implementation of urban governance
- Participatory democracy.
- Existing forms of representative democracy.
- The transition from representative democracy to participatory democracy.

#### Chapter 4: Local urban management

- Local urban management in urban policy, the city contract.
- The conditions for the emergence of the project.
- Issues, objectives and actors of local urban management.
- The fields of action.
- Intervention methodology.
- Examples of tools for implementing urban policy.

**Institute:** Management of Urban Technology

**Department:** City Management

**Module:** Urban policy

Theoretical hourly volume: 21<sup>h</sup> 00

Hourly volume on the Moodle platform: Variable

*Table 1: Affective operational objectives*

<b>week</b>	<b>Dates</b>	<b>Topics</b>
<b>1</b>	October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Getting in touch</li><li>- What else do you want to know about the module?</li><li>- Explain how this course relates to other general education courses</li><li>- Evaluate students' achievements on the course Content presentation</li><li>- Presentation of the objectives of the module</li></ul>
<b>2</b>	October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The city as a system</li><li>- The city as a factory of the urban</li></ul>
<b>3</b>	October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The urban fact in Algeria</li><li>- Malfunctions of the Algerian city</li><li>- New Context of the Algerian City</li></ul>
<b>4</b>	November	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- Legal framework</li></ul>

5	November	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Why city policy?</li> <li>- Definition of urban policy</li> <li>- The objectives and objectives of urban policy</li> </ul>
6	November	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Relevant scales of urban policy</li> <li>- Urban policy actors</li> <li>- The axes of intervention of urban policy</li> </ul>
7	November	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- General principles of urban policy in Algeria</li> <li>- Emergence of urban policy in Algeria (1962-2012)</li> <li>- Urban policy under construction (2012-2014)</li> </ul>
8	December	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Conceptual analysis of governance</li> <li>- Urban governance</li> <li>- Governance objectives and principles</li> </ul>
9	December	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Approaches to urban governance</li> <li>- Governance issues</li> <li>- Implementation of urban governance</li> </ul>
10	December	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Participatory democracy</li> <li>- Existing forms of representative democracy</li> <li>- The transition from representative to participatory democracy</li> </ul>

<b>11</b>	December	- Local urban management in urban policy, the city contract
<b>12</b>	January	- The conditions for the emergence of the project - Issues, objectives and actors of the GUP
<b>13</b>	January	- Fields of action - Intervention methodology
<b>14</b>	January	- Examples of tools for implementing urban policy

**Evaluation method:**

Continuous monitoring, review

*Table 2 Evaluation method*

<b>Nature of control</b>	<b>% weighting</b>
Examination	50%
Continuous	50%
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Required and recommended reading**

1. Official Journal of the Algerian Republic No. 15- Law 06-06 of 20 February 2006 on the city's orientation law
2. Ewa berezowska-azzag, urban policy in Algeria, actions undertaken and to come. AVITEM-EPAU Seminar, Algiers 1 June 2014.
3. Julien Damon, Thierry Paquot, les 100 mots de la ville, Ed ; University Press France 2014, 124P
4. Thematic public report of the Court of Auditors "Urban policy, a decade of reforms", July 2012.
5. Annual report of the National Observatory of Sensitive Urban Areas, 2013 edition.
6. Mr. Gérard Hamel, Member of Parliament for Eure-et-Loir.et Mr. Pierre André, Senator for Aisne, - "A renewed conception of urban policy: from a logic of zoning to a logic of contractualization"Sept2009.Paris.
7. ORIV Resources File–August 2009.

8. Cheikh Ndiaye, governance state of play and conceptual controversies"
9. AboubakarYenikoye Ismaël Good governance: a major challenge for humanity.  
C.E.R.C.A.P., 2002.
10. Badie B., La fin des territoires, Paris, Fayard 1995
11. Berle and Means, The Modern Corporation and Private Property Transaction  
Publishers, New Brunswick, NJ, 1991
12. Dossier - Urban policy in metropolitan France: a new geography, France, social  
portrait - 2014 edition
13. Regional Observatory of Integration and the City Urban policy in France:  
foundations, evolution and challenges. Resources file - November 2012.

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# CHAPTER 01

*Concepts of cities, city and  
territory Algeria*

**Introduction**

Urban planning is an art and a science according to which it determines how to organize cities and the completion of urban housing rallies, preparation and reconstruction in Algeria. Thus, the State uses urban preparation as a basis for achieving urgent objectives in all Algerian cities, as the uncle ERN considers the reflecting mirror of the State because it shows the extent of its development and the level of civilization, therefore all countries ensure that the standards are reacted by the buildings in order to show the good face for them

Urban preparation is a kind of direct intervention methods and techniques, whether by ideas for decisions, or by means of study and means of implementation and success to organize and improve living conditions, whether at local, regional or national levels.

There is no doubt that the organization in the urban field is its importance and its necessity because of the many changes in the social composition and the enormous increase in the population or the growing need for advanced advanced services

## **1. Concepts about the city**

Despite the large number of scholars interested in defining the city, they did not give a clear definition of it, because what applies to one city does not apply to another, because it was known with multiple specializations according to the point of view of each scientist. Some have interpreted it in light of ecological factors, and some have treated it in light of cultural values.

### ***1.1 The city according to sociologists***

The city is considered as a social phenomenon whose existence is linked to the existence of human society, and whose pattern has differed according to the different historical and economic stages through which humanity has passed, and which has interested researchers and philosophers through the ages. Many researchers, especially social scientists, understand what we mean by the word city, and this is because it is a complex phenomenon generated by the interaction of a number of factors nested, then scholars differed in their definition of it, and different definitions emerged according to each scientist's point of view.

According to Robert Park, the city is not only gatherings of people, with what makes their life possible, like streets, buildings and means of transport, nor a set of systems and administrations like courts, hospitals, schools, police and civil services of all kinds. My mind is a collection of customs and traditions, as well as those organized tendencies and emotions that are rooted in customs and transmitted through these traditions (Abdel Ati, 2010)

The city park has also been defined as: a natural space for the residence of civilized people, with its own cultural patterns, since it constitutes an integrated building subject to natural and social laws with a high degree of organization that cannot be avoid.

There are those who think that the nature of cities differs according to the nature of regimes, as the state of the city in Third World countries differs from what exists in large industrial countries due to social imbalance and the multiplication of the number of unemployed and primitive culture, and this constitutes an obstacle to economic growth, which requires and requires full cooperation between the sociologist and the economist to solve the housing problems. (Rémy, 2000)

The city was also known as: a pole of attraction for all social groups, including the most vulnerable, as it represents a center of power and knowledge, and an opportunity for social entertainment in general, representing sophistication and civility (Balibrea, 2001)

### ***1.2 The city according to geographers***

Max Derow writes: “The city is an important urban area, designed for community life and a large part of the population lives from agricultural or non-agricultural activities (Sovani, 1964)

For Pierre laborde “the term city is suitable for all localities which have urban characteristics (size, population, construction density and functions) aggregated and mixed in a continuous space (Richards, Passy, & Oh, 2017)

These two definitions of a city specify the use of quantitative criteria: population size, population density, proportion of the non-agricultural active population and housing

density. Others include more specific elements such as the city as an entity that one easily feels without being able to identify very precisely its formal characteristics.

As Etienne Dalmasso asserts: "Cities are the projection onto a small part of space of natural conditions, of the heritage of history, of the interplay of economic forces, of the efforts of technical progress, of the creative genius of architects, administrative constraints, and daily habits such as the conscious or unconscious aspirations of their inhabitants (Dalmasso, 1983)

Perhaps this approach to the city, which goes far beyond quantity, is more a description than a definition. Another geographer, Paul Claval, insists on the specificity of the relations between the inhabitants of the city. He wonders if the city is not "a spatial organization whose vocation is to promote the development and amplification of social relations (Claval, 1974)

The definitions above focus on the inner geographic features of the city. Others emphasize the city's relationship with the surrounding lands. Thus the following definition of Jacques Beaujeux-Gamir's line is interested as much in the role of the city as in its content: "An organization which serves as an intermediary between industrialists and local groups on the one hand and the exterior on the other hand... There is no city unless there is a nucleus capable of uniting and controlling the parties and its organization (Jacqueline, Thompson, & Crouse, 1989)

## **2. The city as a system**

Since man was found on the surface of this earth, he has been constantly looking for a way to make him live in this world with comfort and moderation, because he began

to exploit the natural elements that surrounded him, so he took clothes, food and shelter from them, and he remained in this search until he built dwellings and villages, then The complex megacities we see today. However, his journey has not been without difficulties and problems he has faced, overcoming some of them and accepting others.

The city in its present form has not been the fruit of chance, nor the daughter of modern thought, but the juice of the experience of generations and generations through long ages, which has produced multiple forms and systems, each of which responds to a matrix of variables, which are not similar from one region to another, And from one epoch to another, despite this multiplicity and difference, man has not been able to attain an ideal system or form that is compatible with all data and responds to all aspirations. Otherwise, why do we see cities around the world today suffering from many problems that differ according to the specificities of each region and each people?

Today, the city is considered a holistic and comprehensive system composed of several subsystems, each of which plays a specific role, so if one of them is disrupted, the system as a whole is disrupted. Therefore, today we see a big difference in the problems that cities around the world suffer, in addition to social factors related to customs and traditions, and natural factors.

There are factors related to the organization of the city itself, so there are cities in the same social and natural environment, but they suffer from different problems.

Among the most important problems facing cities today are travel and traffic problems, such as traffic jams, stoppages and accidents, which today concern many researchers, governments and organizations, such as the World Health Organization.

The problems of the city occupy the foreground in the interests and studies of the researchers, because the cities have undergone great social and economic changes, since they are considered as points of attraction for the population, due to the development that they carry in services and equipment, which has made the movements towards them constantly increasing without planning or organization, until some spaces have almost shrunk. With its inhabitants, and this is the case of the most large cities, the problems of the city have increased and the needs of its inhabitants have become great, especially in developing countries with strong population growth, where housing is at the forefront of these needs, and it is a social, economic and ecological problem.

this problem has begun to impose itself clearly in the world arena, in particular the demographic statistics and recent censuses indicate that the world population will double in the next twenty years, and most of this increase will take place in the cities, so that the world has been moving in recent years towards a policy of urban development and the establishment of new cities on the basis of modern planning.

New towns are one of the solutions that respond to the problems of present towns, and they are urban agglomerations planned in advance, which take place in a determined period of time, which enjoy economic independence and certain social structure, and which are the essence of what the science of planning has achieved.

The aim of these cities is to provide an easy urban life, suitable for human life and the realization of its well-being. And through these cities, it is possible to apply all the planning theories that have no place in ancient cities due to existing problems and obstacles and overlapping land uses.

The town planning association summarizes the new city as follows: a city designed and planned for better life, health and more harmonious industry, of a size capable of leading an integrated social life without encroachment, surrounded by a belt green rural land, and public land ownership dedicated to community service (Ahmed Hassan, 1985)

### **3. The city as a factory of the urban**

The urban fabric is sometimes nothing more than the depoliticized version of the term urban production, or urban production, in use for several decades in radical or Marxist geography. In these approaches, urban production refers to the modes by which capital, its appropriation and accumulation, shape urban landscapes and condition the uses of spaces in the city.

Urban fabric are intimately linked. Even suggests that urban fabric is a bad translation from English (urban fabric) that should actually be translated as... urban fabric. (Renaud, 2018)

The study of the urban fabric helps to show that the changes observed empirically in cities (their morphology, their silhouette, their landscapes, and ultimately the lifestyles of their inhabitants) are not the result of chance but of the accumulation of a very large number of decisions of the actors and users of the urban, and their representations. In its critical dimension, the notion is often associated with that of neoliberal city.

The term is used in all social sciences, including history, where the question was worked on by a medievalist, Hélène Noizet, who is the author of the entry devoted to the urban fabric in the Dictionary of geography and space of societies: "Process by which the

interaction between urban society and city, in its material reality, spaces and territories, produces a specific urban in perpetual transformation" (Hélène, 2013)

In order to control the challenges facing the conduct of the urban system that is characterized by continuous dynamics and complexity, and in order to overcome the problems resulting from the phenomenon of globalization and parallel to this achieve the requirements of sustainability and effective strategic management, the public authorities must search for a new strategy for development based on determining the methods of production and urban management, and for the success of this strategy, must:

- \* Prediction of social solidarity mechanisms: necessary to bridge the existing deficit.

- \* Predicting the mechanisms of consistency and interdependence: which calls for securing the interconnection between the components of the system on the one hand and the works and goals that seek to develop on the other hand.

- \* Establish a strategic approach: It is concerned with developing the urban field and applying this approach, we put an end to the written central functional system.

On this basis, the states and public authorities took into account the awareness of the authorities of the career, and then tried to develop new, more open, and more open, and subject to social groups and individuals, and be more flexible and aware of the urban and architectural quality. That is why we know today many transformations at the level of urban policies of the city, which are trying more and more to develop a policy for special programs instead of adopting a general policy for major business at the region level and this research requires mainly:

- \* Review of hierarchical growth.

- \* Emphasizing the interconnection of networks and basic and architectural structures and avoiding separation and division according to the requirements for each project and for each region.

- \* A fundamental change in public and private sector relations with regard to business, where we find a collision in interests.

- \* New forms of management and planning and new tools for reconstruction.

In this context, the urban tool must take into account the organization of social reports in order to obtain the desired and the qualitative quality required, and this organization is at two levels:

- \* Among the social groups them.

- \* Between various social groups and laws.

#### **4. Dysfunctions of the Algerian city**

The form and content of the city in Algeria were associated with permanent urbanization and growth, and it formed, through the different stages of its development, a distinctive model of order and social organization that relied on the development of the means of communication and social and political development, mechanisms that contributed to the transformation of society from a simple form to a more complex form.

Coinciding with the massive population explosion that the world has witnessed since the beginning of the nineteenth century, the city has been characterized by the

emergence of new mechanisms whose characteristics have been defined by the great technological and industrial revolution, and its link with intensive industrial growth, which has paved the way for the concentration of people around cities and in very limited areas, residents of areas adjacent to the city seeking to migrate and settle there in search of an available employment opportunity and in order to achieve a better standard of living at the same time, and thus the city has become a home of It is a destination for all those who aspire or aspire to a sophisticated lifestyle characterized by technology and luxury, And throughout the ages and day after day, cities and large urban centers have excelled in creating highly developed lifestyles that have further contributed to making the lives of their inhabitants more flexible, flexible and advanced. Cities with the most important industrial and development projects have increasingly contributed to increasing the factors of attraction and polarization of the population and the high rate of population growth, which has led to increased pressure on services and utilities, so that this pressure has turned into insufficiency, an inability to meet needs in addition to the problem of performance and mismanagement in the face of the backlog.

The urban development strategy and the administration of the city organization has not been able to absorb this human flow, so the city is facing its most important challenge, which is the optimal absorption of its inhabitants, the efficient urban management of public services and facilities, the increase of its capacity, the good performance and profitability for sustainable urban planning.

### **5. The urban fact in Algeria**

The notion of urban fact is close to that of urbanization. But, while the second is classical, a process is therefore interested in an evolution in time and space, that is to say

dynamic. The first focuses on a state of affairs at a given moment and in a defined space therefore presupposes a static approach. Urban fact and urbanization characterize a situation and a spontaneous evolution and are opposed to urban planning which implies a voluntary and planned intervention

In Algeria, since independence to date, if the urban fact has obviously upset the territories, urban planning has experienced a confirmed failure. The urban question has not been of any concern to the public authorities, elected officials and social actors. Although the urban question of the urban revolution throughout the twentieth century was a "*construction site of social peace*" (Cohen & Baudoui, 1995)

In Algeria, this project is far from over. The urban production chain is spontaneous and informal, its pace exceeds its capacity and the citizen as an essential judge of production is ignored. The quality is poor and therefore urban planning is in crisis.

This production chain has demonstrated its limits. Reviewing the production system by associating with the regulatory standard, an urban production chain around project urbanism requires us to rehabilitate the urban planning chain. We cannot dissociate the urban project from urban planning, but we must switch to strategic skills and approaches according to new social requirements and international challenges.

We risk discussing the urban issue and urban planning without awareness of the current situation and developments on the subject (Donzelot, 2000), for developed countries and especially Westerners, emerges what he called the "*contemporary urban question*", substantially distinct from the "*traditional urban question*" that was debated during the sixties and seventies, a period of great economic expansion.

In Algeria, the traditional urban question is still relevant and legitimate. But anticipating the current situation can enlighten us to discuss the Algerian city according to "the contemporary urban question".

## **6. New Context of the Algerian City**

Since the 19th century AD, the most important trends in the construction field have been mainly based on the principle of reflection of a person who has long been marginalized in the context in which he lives. Consequently, many developed and leading countries in the field of construction have improved life in residential areas.

On this basis, we can say that Algerian cities attend a rapid urban expansion due to the increase in population and internal migration, and rural displacement towards cities, which has increased the intensity of demand housing and uses of the land in the necessary residential needs and installations, which led to several results which have negatively affected the city, such as excessive field exploitation and random expansion of cities and the appearance of imbalances in Urban fabrics. The study of urban expansion and its negative problems and impacts on Algerian cities is an imperative and necessary. On the other hand In order to properly organize urban expansion in our cities and organize the urban domain, the Algerian state has adopted this policy as a regulation mechanism in the field, and it is in order to reduce the pressure from which suffer from towns.

The urban phenomenon occupies an important place now more than before, due to increasing demographic growth, and we therefore note that the Algerian state has asked, like other countries of the world, to find new horizons for urban preparation , by establishing solutions to the Demographic Problems Resulting from the Suffocation of

Cities, So We Find it adopted the New Cities Policy to Confront the Rapid Urban Expansion in Particular Through The Coastal Strip, where the Urban Saturation Reached its Maximum in the Major Cities and The Resulting Dangerous Repercussions On the natural medium, in particular the spread of irregular construction and therefore new cities in urban time have become an architectural model which follows in urban expansion in various countries of the world as well as what banks and Institutions offer finance, whether for individuals or dealers in real estate promotion would guarantee the financing of various projects related to real estate in a different addition. The purpose of the emergence of this new tool is the "mortgage" in general, as well as to solve the problem of economic rarity so as not to be an obstacle to urban preparation

## **Conclusion**

The city is considered a changing and evolving phenomenon whose form and nature depends on the time, place and civilization to which it belongs. In order for it to continue and maintain its functions and activities and keep pace with the changes that occur in it, there must be transformations that affect the physical side on the one hand and the functional side on the one hand. This is to suit its urban elements to the development taking place and for the city policy to be effective It is necessary to find new mechanisms and special mechanisms for managing cities, and this emerges by taking into account all its specificities and divisions.

The path known by the legal system of the city in the Algerian legal system knew an important exception with regard to the new cities, which singled them out with a special legal system that preceded the directive law of the city.

Despite Algeria's reliance on multiple legal texts regulating urbanization and reconstruction, it remains insufficient to regulate Algerian cities, due to the multiplicity of its problems of a social, economic and environmental nature, which prompted the Algerian legislator to develop a city policy organization based on a set of principles and objectives. To embody the principles of the city's policy, all bodies and actors in the state must be held responsible, and every citizen must be mobilized for the success of various policies aimed at improving the city in terms of urban and morphological aspects.

# CHAPTER 02

## *Urban policy*

*The city always amazes us with its developments, because it does not always show what we expect from it, so we must always read it and try to read it to aspire to hope and a future with it.*

**Yves Chalas**

## **Introduction**

In recent years, the world has moved towards a policy of urban planning and the establishment of new towns on modern planning bases, which has attracted the attention of researchers from different scientific branches, as well as issues that concern all strata of society, each expressed from its centre and seen from its own angle, the policy of establishing new cities has become part of the overall urban development policy, since the decision to establish a new society is a political planning decision oriented towards the achievement of a specific objective, although it alone will not be able to solve problems, such as the problem of urban overgrowth in large cities and capitals, or the problem of underdevelopment in remote regions. These new companies can help to solve some of these problems within the framework of an integrated policy.

Algeria has tried to respond to these problems experienced by Algerian cities by crystallizing the idea of new cities on the ground, as projects of national interest and the inevitability of the rehabilitation of the city at the level of maintenance and implementation of various reforms and public policies, so it was initially adopted at the local level, and there remained a legal vacuum until the year 2002, when came Law 02/08 on the conditions for the establishment and preparation of new towns, which in its content the idea of establishing new towns as a policy with clear features, and through it this idea began to emerge, and it was pointed out for the highlands and the South, with the exception of large cities, and in 2004 it was ratified. Laws establishing first-generation cities this policy has begun to materialize on the ground laws establishing first-generation cities have been ratified and this policy has begun to be embodied on the ground.

## **2. Why city policy?**

Such a situation presents cities with major challenges and issues that must now be faced and addressed.

The deficits in public services experienced by certain neighborhoods must be reduced in logic of social integration and inclusion.

The obvious disparities between urban sub-clusters jeopardise social cohesion and must be addressed in such a way that city dwellers, regardless of where they live, work or play, feel equitable in the use and benefit of their city's services, wealth and amenities.

Thus, and through the implementation of a coherent and coordinated intersectoral action, mobilizing all the actors, each with its competence and capacities, it is a question of providing appropriate responses to the various problems with a hierarchy taking into account their acuteness, their scope and their propensity to contribute to the economic and social development of cities and their inhabitants and to the improvement of their living environment.

It is also a question of strengthening the competitiveness of our cities on an international scale and improving their attractiveness in logic of complementarities between agglomerations at the regional and national levels, in order to make them performance spaces in terms of wealth production and powerful locomotives of economic, social and cultural development of the country.

The importance of urban policy, which aims to bring together all the actors concerned, namely state services, local authorities, economic and associative partners in order to fight against forms of inequalities and exclusion and to allow the city to be the

place of a harmonious development of citizenship, hence also the imperative need for an immense intellectual investment mobilizing all the living forces, for this policy to take root democratically and for new solutions to be found for its implementation (Dauge, 1991)

### **3. Definition of urban policy**

Urban policy can be defined as an integrated, consultative, participatory and contractual public policy, which is developed by the State with the involvement of local authorities, the private sector and civil society within a framework that guarantees the coherence and harmony of the different visions and interventions. In the city with respect for the powers of each, in order to develop sustainable and integrative cities based on an approach based on governance and transparency, respect for the individual and his freedoms, and an open media.

Urban policy, as defined in the government declaration, is a public, transversal and solidarity-based policy that aims to combat all forms of social and/or spatial exclusion and to promote the urban integration of populations in disadvantaged neighborhoods through employment, access to local services and facilities.

It aims to be productive, inclusive and sustainable, in particular through:

- Strengthening the role of cities as a pole of development, creating wealth and jobs for the greatest number.
- Increasing the economic, social and residential integration capacities of cities.
- The rehabilitation of historic cities.
- The revitalization of urban sectors that are losing competitiveness.

- Improving the living environment of urban areas with a deficit in housing, facilities and a low rate of urban services.
- Promoting the sustainability of cities.

It is an inter-ministerial, integrated, multi-partnership, contractual and participatory policy.

And in order to achieve the objectives mentioned above, the city's policy consists in implementing an intervention program and measures to promote a mode of governance where the State and local authorities ensure the project management of local development in partnership with the private sector, civil society and all other local actors, within the framework of a shared vision, priorities and concerted actions.

#### 4. The objectives and objectives of urban policy (Benabdallah, 2006)

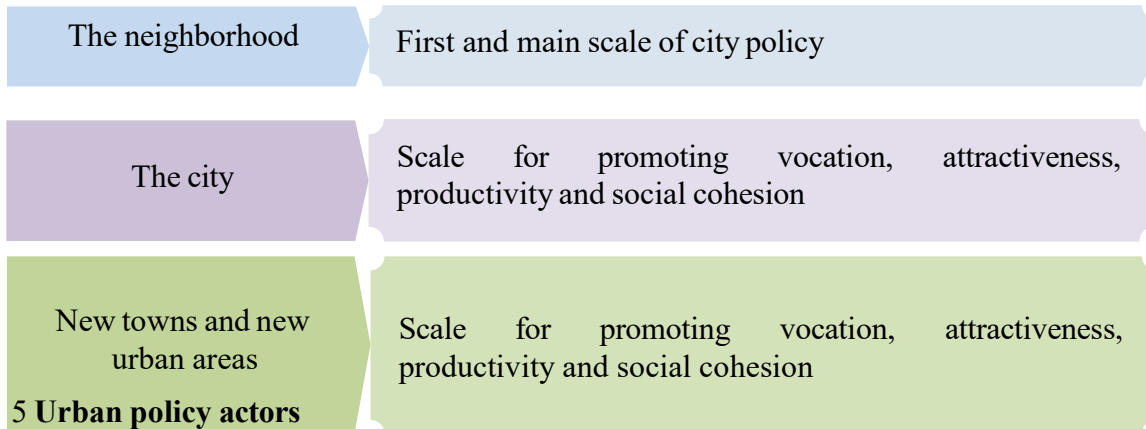
Social equity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Promote access to decent housing for all</li> <li>➤ Promote equal access to quality public services</li> <li>➤ Promoting access to employment</li> </ul>
Gender diversity Cohesion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Generate an urban framework creating proximity between social groups</li> <li>➤ Ensuring social cohesion at the territorial level</li> </ul>
Production Innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Maintain, strengthen and develop the local economy</li> <li>➤ Consolidating the economic bases of cities</li> <li>➤ Promoting the attractiveness of cities</li> <li>➤ Encourage the use of information technology</li> </ul>

Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Improve the quality of the environment</li> <li>➤ Optimize space consumption</li> <li>➤ Control energy consumption and promote renewable energies</li> <li>➤ Generalize the solid waste treatment system</li> </ul>
Integration needs Groups Specific	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Provide appropriate responses and services according to specific needs (young children, adolescents, disabled, elderly)</li> </ul>
Memory Identity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Make the city a space for the sedimentation of civilizations and the safeguarding of traditional elements, shared memories and local traditions</li> </ul>
Culture Leisure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Promote architecture and urban art</li> <li>➤ Create quality public spaces conducive to social and cultural exchanges</li> <li>➤ Promote access to culture, leisure and local sports as a vector of social development</li> </ul>
Mobility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Guarantee a dense and quality public transport offer at all scales</li> <li>➤ Promote the multi polar city (functional mix)</li> <li>➤ Create the conditions for a flexible and appropriate reception for all categories of populations</li> </ul>

### 5. Relevant scales of urban policy

Projects that are part of urban policy must be identified, designed and implemented on the basis of a global vision of the territories concerned.

These territories can be declined at different scales: (Benabdallah, 2006)



## 6. The actors of the city policy

### 6.1 At the international level

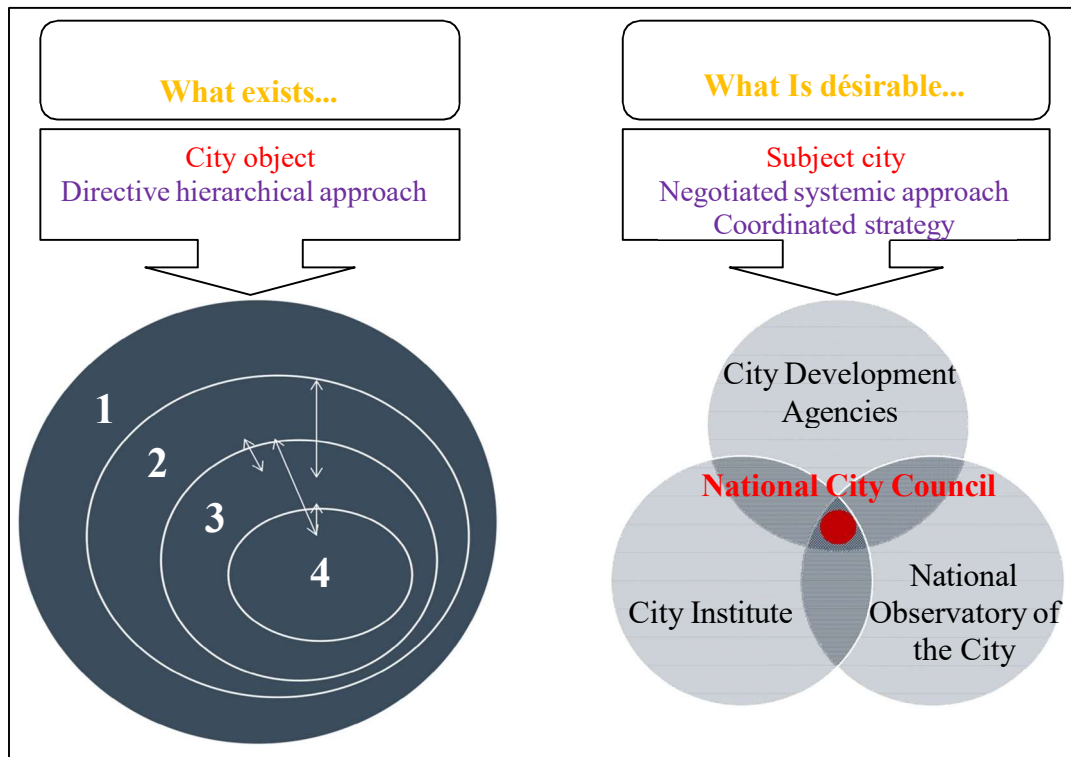
All ministerial departments are potentially concerned by urban policy. Some, such as Interior, Health, Education, Youth and Sports, Employment, Culture, Social Development... provide the primary services considered basic or essential for urban integration and social inclusion and cohesion.

Others such as Trade and Industry, Economy and Finance are essential given their prerogatives and their major role in the economic development of the territory. Finally, departments such as Tourism, Culture, Crafts and Social Economy... can play a leading role in promoting a vocation of cities based on the enhancement of tangible and intangible heritage.

The Permanent interministerial Commission on Urban Policy is the body for the convergence and monitoring of intersectoral commitments arising from strategic orientations for urban policy.

## 6.2 At regional and local level

Urban policy projects can only be carried out in a Expanded partnership framework based on a firm commitment of partners.



*Figure 1: Urban Policy Actors*

- 1 - Neighbourhood committees, residents' associations, trade corporations
- 2 - Observatories, urban audit firms, agencies, design offices, EPIC
- 3 - Wilaya, Towns
- 4 - Central authorities

## 7. Areas of intervention of urban policy

The areas of intervention of urban policy are based on the operational and territorial translations of the aims of this public policy, as well as the expectations formulated by the actors and partners of urban policy.

- Urban integration of disadvantaged neighborhoods and promotion of social cohesion
- Urban renewal and renewal
- New towns and centers of new urbanization
- Improving the attractiveness and competitiveness of emerging cities and centers

## **8. General principles of urban policy in Algeria (Benziane, 2018)**

The city's policy, in accordance with Article 2 of Law 06/06, is based on ten main principles:

### ***8.1 Coordination and Consultation***

According to them, the various sectors and actors concerned contribute to the implementation of urban policy in a regular, harmonious and effective manner, on the basis of options determined by the State and by joint arbitration.

### ***8.2 Decentralization***

This is a type of administrative management, whereby regional groups and public service bodies acquire broad management powers and tasks in accordance with the law. This method strengthens democracy and enshrines the principle of citizen participation in management, and this method also aims to achieve rationality in management.

### ***8.3 Human development***

Man is the main engine of life in his society, and modern societies have become aware of the importance of human development, so they have rushed to establish a legal

system that would be enshrined and preserved in it. It is therefore an important element to embody and activate the policy of the city, because it is the main source of wealth and the objective of any development.

#### **7.4 *Sustainable development***

One of the most important objectives of urban policy is to achieve development that takes into account the current needs of society without prejudice to the rights of future generations to meet their needs.

#### **7.5 *Media***

City policy is based on the establishment of a framework that provides the public with clear information and enables them to easily and continuously inform themselves about the state, development and prospects of their city.

#### **7.6 *Governance***

City policy pays great attention to management on the grounds that it is an effective tool for its implementation, and for this reason it requires that the administration be very efficient in management and adopt a rational management model that cares about the concerns of citizens and works for the public interest within the framework of transparency.

#### **7.7 *Culture***

The city is a cultural entity that represents all aspects of life, civilization and history. On this basis, urban policy aims to enhance the cultural identity of cities and to

show the original principles by promoting the cultural aspect of the city and enhancing it as a space for creativity and cultural expression.

### **7.8 *Preservation***

The City's policy enshrines the principle of preservation and preservation of tangible and intangible assets, their protection and enhancement.

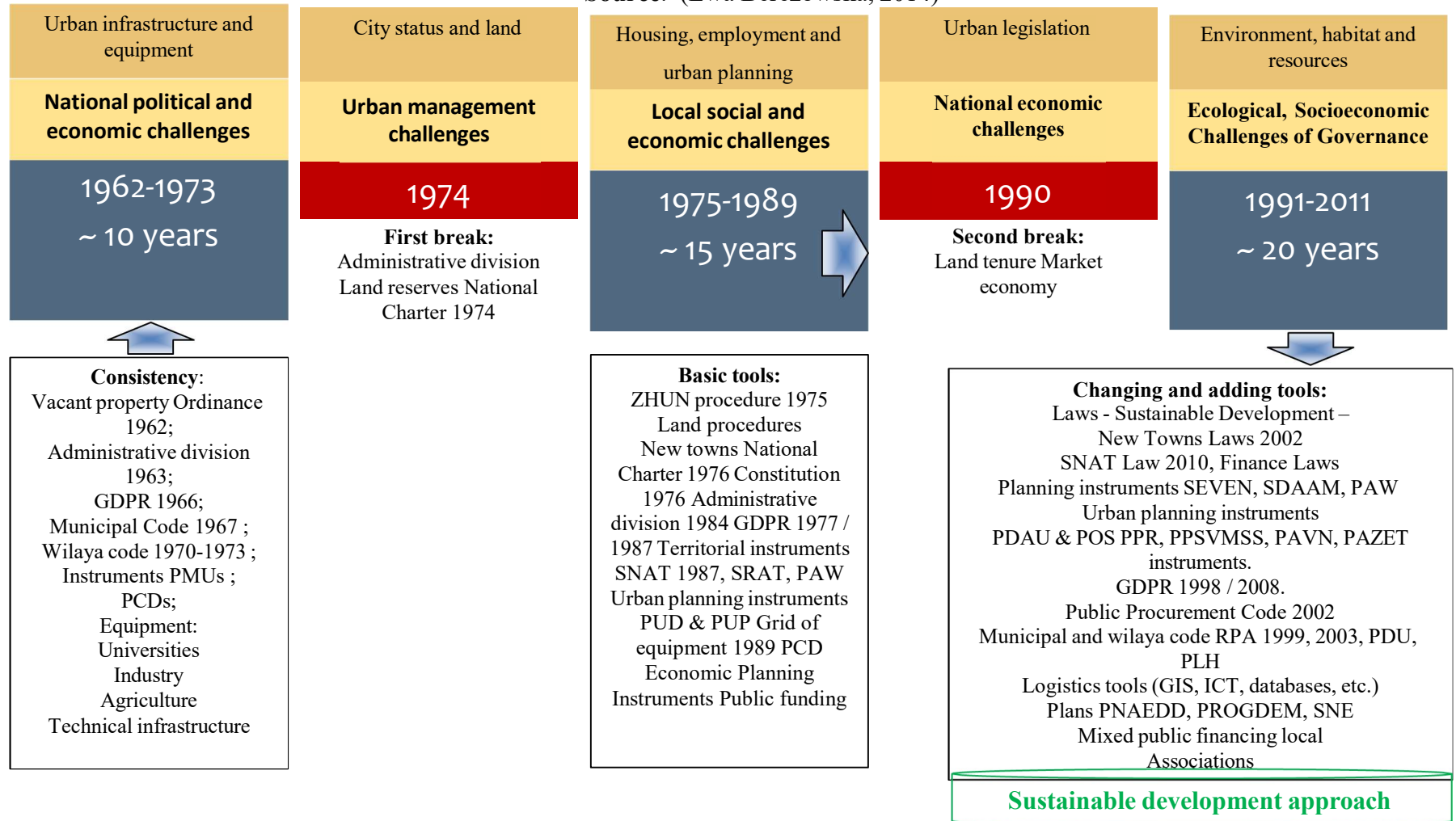
### **7.9 *Social equality***

Urban policy aims to achieve harmony, solidarity and social cohesion by eliminating all negative effects resulting from exclusion, marginalization and indifference.

9. Emergence of urban politics in Algeria (1962-2012)

Figure 2: Emergence of urban politics in Algeria

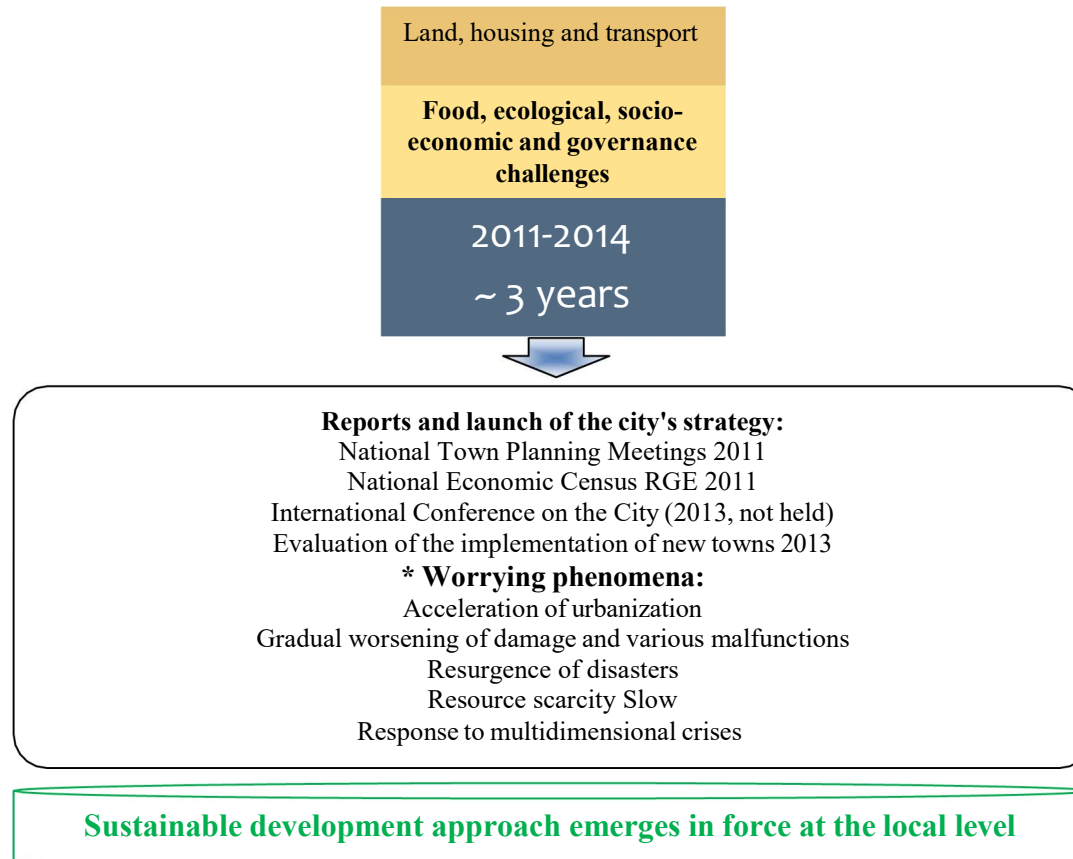
Source: (Ewa Berezowska, 2014)



## 10. Urban Policy under construction (2012-2014)

*Figure 3 Urban Policy under construction*

Source: (Ewa Berezowska, 2014)



## **Conclusion**

With the adoption of the idea of sustainable development, which requires adapting urban planning according to the dimensions of sustainable development, which contributed to the emergence of the idea of sustainable urban development, which is intended to improve the quality of life in the city, and includes the urban, environmental, political, institutional, and social aspects<sup>3</sup>. , economic and cultural... Algeria has tried to include sustainable development within the urban project of the city of Algiers and the national plan for environmental action<sup>4</sup>, and to find out how much it has adopted a new policy for the management of the city in order to control and coordinate the organization of urbanization and its effectiveness, we must first address the conceptual framework of the city through Algerian legislation (The first requirement), then the city's policy in light of the city's guiding law

In order to face the various complex situations resulting from human and urban pressure and the lack of urban services and equipment, it was necessary to find a formula to overcome this difficult and complex situation due to the total imbalances that distorted the morphology of cities and the urban lifestyle in them, due to the inability of planning institutions to develop tight plans to eliminate problems. When it appears and suffices each time to adopt a policy of patchwork solutions that do not go beyond being sedatives or analgesics, but they do not treat the damage, except for the absence of a forward-looking vision for the shape of the city, its development, its absorption capacity, and the requirements of its members. Urbanization with clear features as the ideal and perhaps the only solution to eliminate these urban problems and upgrade the city within the framework of sustainable urban development

# CHAPTER 03

## *Governance, Issues and Implementation*

*The only criterion for a community's success should be its ability not to exclude, to make everyone feel welcome, because everyone needs it. By this yardstick, the ranking of nations is very different from that proposed by economists.*

(Jacquard, 1995)

**Introduction**

Numerous studies have emphasized the importance of adhering to the principles of governance and its impact on increasing people's confidence in government management, and thus the ability of countries to attract local or foreign investors, and the consequent development of the economies of those countries. This was accompanied by many countries of the world and international organizations paying attention to the concept of governance, through scientific bodies and legislative bodies issuing a set of regulations, laws, reports and rules that emphasize the importance of adherence to the application of those principles and rules.

Governance is a prerequisite for ensuring the development of the government sector and making rational decisions that take into account the requirements and expectations of all stakeholders and beneficiaries of government sector services. The development of integrated work systems, defining responsibilities and work frameworks, and adherence to them lays the correct foundations for good governance and management. Promoting a culture of excellence and creativity and spreading it at all levels of government work to make the government in the ranks of global governments

## **1. Urban governance (definition) (Sidisalah nasri, 2010)**

### **1.1 *Definitions of governance according to some geographers and sociologists***

Governance emphasizes the transformation of the modalities of public action, "the overhanging role of control and command, centered on an institutional construction is called into question in favor of a plural and interactive approach to power" (Jean-Pierre, 1998), the notion is thus generally defined as "The new interactive forms of government in which private actors, the various public organizations, groups or communities of citizens, or other types of actors, take part in the formulation of policy" (Marcou, Rangeon, & Thiebault, 1997).

#### *1.1.1 According to Georges Cavalier*

Governance is therefore the capacity and co-responsibility of the project, the possibility of establishing a collective framework for solidarity action, strategic reflection linking the main actors around the level of political decision-making; At each level, the partnership must be able to materialize around a common strategy, a collective framework of intervention giving meaning to urban action, a project sufficiently mobilizing to motivate all the parties concerned.

#### *1.1.2 According to Stoker, 1998*

Governance refers to the development of modes of government in which the boundary between the public and private sectors tends to blur.

#### *1.1.3 According to François Xavier Merrien (1998)*

François Xavier Merrien: Stating that governance meets a triple ambition, it is:

- Descriptive (reporting on real transformations of modes of government)
- Analytic (propose a grid for interpreting the relationships between established and non-established networks.)
- Normative (supporting and bringing about transformations perceived as positive.)

## 1.2 *Urban governance*

Urban governance implies not only: ... greater diversity in the way services are organised, greater flexibility, a variety of actors, even a transformation of forms that local democracy can take" (Le Galès, 1995), but also: ... taking into account the shifting barriers between public and private actors and the blurring of traditional benchmarks (Le Galès, 1995). She also mentions: ... the idea of flexible, strategic and negotiated local management combining public and private logics and taking into account citizens' demands (Abouhani, 2003).

Urban governance therefore integrates all the technical-financial, socio-cultural, regulatory and legal rules, practices and procedures necessary for the impartial and transparent management of public affairs in order to promote and value societal values that are targeted by individuals and groups (Charlick, 2006).

## **2. Objectives and principles of governance**

### 2.1 *Objectives*

Good Governance advocates a profound change in management style at whatever level it may be. It draws attention to the plurality of actors, coming from different logics that intervene in the process of collective action, It invites to consider the latter taking

into account the levels of action, To the schema of power based on authority and hierarchy, it opposes trust and cooperation, It promotes analyses in terms of participation and coordination; It goes hand in hand with the notions of project, partnership and consensus.

Good Governance proposes to question the fundamental questions aimed at a lasting change in traditional managerial practices and covers three types of inflection compared to traditional methods of management (Lafer, 2016):

- A rationalization effort aimed at reducing the share of uncertainties and hazards inherent in any collective action (more refined strategic approach, greater rigor in the development of choices and a systematic evaluation of the effects of the actions undertaken).
- A better consideration of the diversity of multiple poles of power to develop procedures for exchanges, consultation and negotiation between these poles of influence.
- A desire to develop strategies for participation in the development of collective decisions.

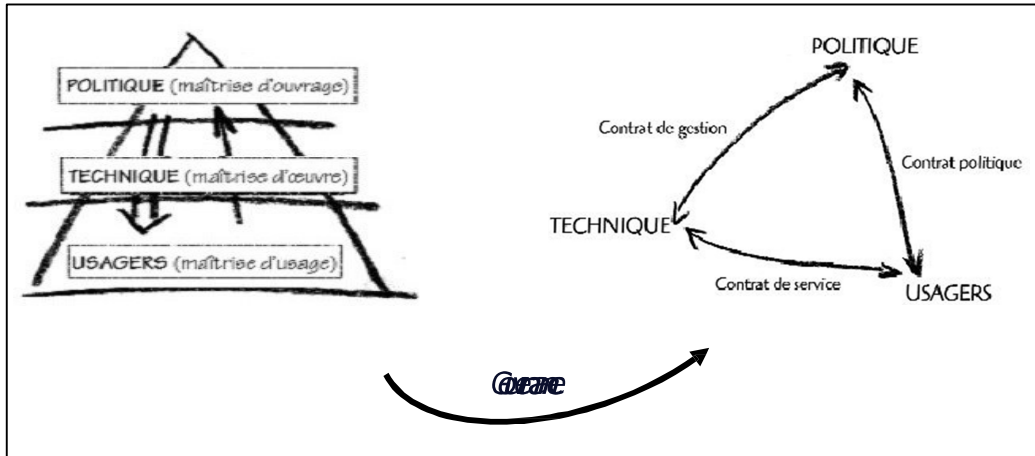


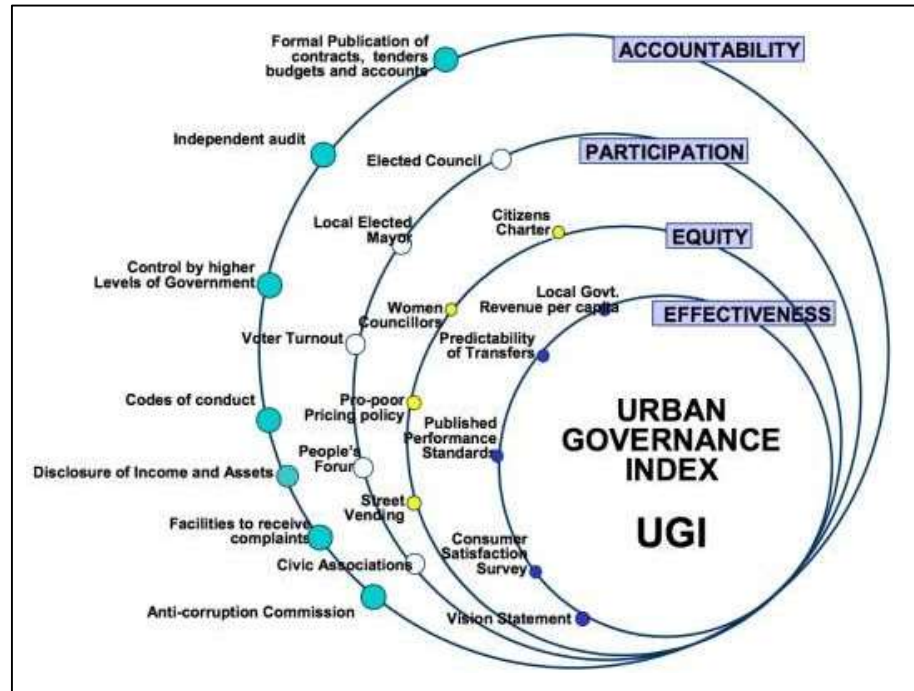
Figure 4 The pyramidal organization of power

Source: (Hannoyer, 2005)

## 2.2 Principles

In the area of urban development, UN-Habitat focused on the development of an urban governance index, published in 2003. Nearly 25 indicators were proposed organized into four principles/variables that could measure urban governance:

- Effectiveness and efficiency.
- Fairness.
- Participation.
- Responsibility.



*Figure 5 Fundamental principles of urban governance*

**Source:** UN Habitat (2022)

On the other hand, good governance is based on three institutions: the State, civil society, and the private sector; these should contribute to supporting sustainable human development and establish good governance based on the following characteristics:

– **Accountability:**

Public administration must demonstrate how its actions and decisions are consistent with specific and agreed objectives.

– **Transparency:**

The actions and decision-making of public administrations are, to some extent, open to scrutiny by other sectors of government, civil society and sometimes external authorities

– **Efficiency and effectiveness:**

Public administrations focus on quality production, particularly in the services provided to citizens, and ensure that their services meet the intended needs of those responsible for public policy.

– **Responsiveness:**

Public authorities must be flexible enough to be able to respond quickly to changes in society; and must take into account the expectations of civil society when defining the public interest.

– **Foresight:**

Public authorities are able to anticipate future problems based on available data and observed trends, as well as to develop policies that take into account changes in costs and foreseeable changes (demographic, economic and environmental).

– **Rule of law:**

Public authorities enforce laws, regulations and codes equally and transparently.

### **3. Approaches to urban governance**

The concept of governance is frequently used, and in a wide variety of senses, by specialists in international relations, by experts in political-administrative systems, by economists, political scientists, sociologists and geographers. Under the term "good governance", it has even become a label distributed by international organizations.

The different approaches to governance cover four categories of rationality: substantive, procedural, structural and evaluative.

### **3.1 *Substantive rationality***

It is the substance and knowledge that guide the results of actions in the world of discourse is the shared strategic vision.

### **3.2 *Structural rationality***

Covers the structure of the decision-making process, for example the articulation of competences, particularly between public authorities at all levels (continents, states, regions and cities)

### **3.3 *Procedural rationality***

Guides the choice of procedures and decision-making, it is at the level of the game of actors.

### **3.4 *Evaluative rationality***

Refers to the objectives of the decision-maker and the criteria for evaluating results; Good governance must in fact be situated simultaneously on these four levels, avoiding ownership by this or that actor or problem.

#### **4. Gouvernances issues**

##### **4.1 *Social issues***

###### **4.1.1 *Social cohesion***

Our societies today are marked by the rise of individualism, by the crisis of social ties and by the valorization of freedom and autonomy. If social cohesion is the capacity of a society to ensure the well-being of all its members, reducing disparities and avoiding marginalization, if it also means a spirit of discipline and respect for common values and norms, urban governance seems the only way to achieve this because the principle of governance makes it possible to study the efforts that are made to try to counter the movement of fragmentation through the integration of social groups and public and private actors, the coordination of the different actors between them and the involvement of citizens. It makes it possible to develop a process of recomposition and integration to respond to the process of fragmentation and fragmentation. From this point of view, it is a response to a strictly liberal vision of urban development that poses threats of social fragmentation and fragmented development to the city. One of the challenges of urban governance for public authorities is to succeed in rebuilding the social unity of the city, a collective identity through public policies that produce belongings by promoting the synergies of organizations and acting on the quality of social relations that are experienced positively by individuals. It restores, in fact coherence on the same territory.

## **4.2 Political issues**

### *4.2.1 Decentralization*

It was at the Rio Earth Summit that the rise of urban power was recognized, since everything goes through the city that must be well governed (both actor and target) to The essential issues attached to the urban explain the importance that the decentralization reforms have taken for large cities in These are undoubtedly the main beneficiaries of these reforms Cities and Local Governments United": creation in Paris, in 2004, +120 countries, 3000 elected representatives (5 continents) The study of city government therefore arouses greater interest because these transformations deviate from the general model of local system and the stakes related to the city are strong.

In addition to the fact that the notion of urban governance makes it possible to analyze the organization and training of actors, it also allows;

- To analyses the transformations of local power,
- The organization of interests and elites,
- The mechanisms for creating collective identity
- The forms of modernist public action which are developing in response to the challenges faced by local political authorities.

## **5. The actors of governance**

In the understanding of "Governance", the two terms of Role and Actor are inseparable, the term role is used to define and analyze the functions of the actors, in other words, it is the role that makes the actor, and the actor must play its role. A priori,

these two terms have been borrowed from the vocabulary of the theater; this is neither a mistake nor a coincidence. Indeed, just like the actor of a theatrical play who is an individual who is entrusted with the interpretation of a character, the time of the said play, the actor who participates in an approach or a project undertaken within the framework of a Governance is also an individual who, at a specific moment, assumes a particular position and role, and who, in other circumstances or other steps, may find himself assuming the role of another actor.

In a simple way, there are three main categories of actors in Governance (CERTU, 2000):

- Those who have decision-making power
- Those who intervene as professionals for an economic purpose or not
- Those who in one way or another are concerned by the project, whether they are residents, users, etc

*Table 3 Classification of Governance Actors*

The Actors of Decision (the State or Institutional Actor) <b>"Dialogue"</b>	Technical actors. (the Private or Economic Actor) <b>'The Council'</b>	Civil society (The civilian actor) <b>"Consultation"</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Representatives of the State.</li> <li>• State Technical Services</li> <li>• Elected representatives of different communities</li> <li>• Community Technical Services.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development Officers</li> <li>• Economic promoters.</li> <li>• Private professionals</li> <li>• University Researchers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Population, users, residents.</li> <li>• Key players (notable, politician,)</li> <li>• Association</li> <li>• Media</li> </ul>

**Source:** (Lafer, 2016)

## **6. The emergence of the concept of "Governance" in Algeria**

"Governance" as a concept appeared quite late in the official lexicon of our country and in the vocabulary of our scientists and politicians. Its emergence as a research theme in scientific meetings and symposia dates back to the early 2000s, but it was not until the adoption of Law No. 06-06 on the new orientation law of the city in February 2006 that it knew a constitutional basis.

Indeed, this law advocates deconcentration, decentralization and local management; it mentions the concept of good governance in several of its articles, in particular in its articles: article 02, article 11, article 14, article 17 and article 26. (Law06-06, 2006)

## **7. Participatory democracies**

### ***7.1 Definition of participatory democracy***

Participatory democracy refers to all the mechanisms and procedures that make it possible to increase the involvement of citizens in political life and to increase their role in decision-making (Zehour, 2010).

Citizen participation is defined as the set of formal procedures that allow citizens, beyond the usual rules of institutional political life (elections, parliamentary system, decision-making process, etc.), to contribute to choices involving life in society and to participate in the realization of these choices through the implementation of public policies. This direct contribution can manifest itself in various ways: upstream deliberation aimed at selecting public issues to be placed on the political agenda, contribution to the preparation of decisions, participation in the application of programs

on the ground, measurement and interpretation of the real effects of policies, proposal of alternative strategies, ... etc. (Report, 2008).

### ***7.2 Characteristics of participatory democracy***

- The extension of the right to vote and its frequency, accompanied by legislative initiative (e.g. via petitions)
- Dynamic consultation, in the form of free debates, relating to decisions at both local and national level (example: Advisory Committees, Neighborhood Councils, etc.).
- The establishment of an organized system that ensures that all ideas constructive and new citizens will be examined effectively.

## **8. Existing forms of representative democracy**

### ***8.1 Direct democracy***

Where the people directly exercise their sovereignty and vote on decisions, not to elect representatives, this in the form of referendums. The last referendum in Algeria was on social peace.

### ***8.2 Representative democracy***

Where the citizen delegates power to representatives through voting for a fixed period until the next elections

**9. The transition from representative to participatory democracy**

Participatory democracy is halfway between democracy representative and direct democracy: it is the articulation of the classical forms of representative democracy and procedures of direct or semi-direct democracy.

In support of elected representatives, procedures allow citizens, in the period between two elections, to criticize, evaluate, feed decisions and plans taken by representatives, possibly to vote on such decisions and projects.

**Conclusion**

Governance is essential for the reflection and proper implementation of sustainable development issues because it includes the mechanisms, processes and institutions through which citizens and groups articulate their interests, exercise their legal rights, and fulfill their obligations. It is an approach that improves the partnership between the Government and the private sector. The current challenge is to reconcile all actors with the effective involvement of the citizen.

Social approaches must be taken into account and mechanisms for the participation of inhabitants in urban policies must be set up most often at the district level in the form of neighborhood committees or commissions that can act as a liaison with the public and political authorities. Good governance presupposes good management of the city and therefore good management of its inhabiting.

# CHAPTER 04

*Local urban management*

## **Introduction**

representing local governance such as offering a developmental one concepts that reflect the level of local moves towards development and the consolidation of its dimensions in form and content, it is an integrated approach in terms of political, social and economic aspects, Vtsb interest on the side of developing local capacity and then rationalize the public service at the local level.

Trading in the recent period multiple terms by the local management, local governance, urban governance, the measure rational ... etc., all linked to the arrival of modern management techniques to the local domain concepts, shreds imperative and inevitable on the local and regional authorities to express an interest in more urban development in the light of the challenges which became imposed urbanization and pollution from transport, waste management, etc ..., it is better for legally authorized to excite and motivate many different views on how to manage and conduct the required manner that achieves the benefit of the public good.

So we need to adopt a governance dimensions of urban development requirements in the context of the local unit, where they are the focus of research on the contribution of citizens to upgrade public services and devote participatory values in local development program planning,

## **1. Local urban management**

Local urban management is the set of acts that contribute to the proper functioning of a neighborhood and the quality of urban life.

The GUP focuses on the management of housing and the urban living environment, provided by cities, their EPCIs, social landlords and condominiums: (Barbara, 2011)

- Cleanliness, maintenance, maintenance of buildings and spaces;
- Organization of public and private spaces, parking, circulation;
- Urban services: household waste, selective sorting, heating, drinking water...
- Presence, reception, guarding, mediation and tranquility
- Outreach social work, social support related to housing

## **2. The main areas of local urban management**

The articulation is done on several axes

- Housing
- The housing environment
- Parking
- Travel
- Security

- Social support
  
- Collective facilities for social life
  
- Public services
  
- Private services (shops, crafts...)

It concerns maintenance, common areas of housing, outdoor collective spaces, cleanliness of green spaces and common areas, road maintenance, lighting, signage, parking as well as the improvement of public tranquility and respect for property and people.

### **3. The objectives of Local Urban Management**

The objective of local urban management is to implement a coherent partnership approach between the various private and/or public urban services in a neighbourhood and/or innovative forms of delegation, with the aim of improving the quality of life of residents, both on a daily basis and in the long term, and to strengthen the attractiveness of the district. It does not aim to draw up a panoply of actions, but really to generate a partnership approach" (Kertudo, Petit, Van Hille, Vanoni, Bonetti, & Laforgue, 2018)

The objectives resulting from this determination are based on an improvement in the management of services and equipment to enable (Medjitna, 2018)

- Improve the quality of life of residents in their neighborhoods
  
- To improve the urban atmosphere, by offering a quality of service to residents and tenants by:

- Small interventions on the building (common areas, cellars, surroundings of the building)
- Local facilities and/or local public services
- Urban equipment programming (furniture, pedestrian and bicycle paths, bus shelters, children's games).
- Achieve quality in upkeep and maintenance by providing reliable answers in terms of upkeep and maintenance at building, block and district level in the areas of cleanliness, the management of collective spaces; in the field of urban services, with household waste, lighting, signage, and parking.
- To ensure the sustainability of investments in buildings, outdoor spaces, Equipment and public services
- Change institutional logics and modes of organization to be more reactive, concerted and planned
- To enhance the image of these neighborhoods

#### **4. City contracts:**

##### ***4.1 Definition***

The city contract constitutes the single reference contract for city policy and the policies carried out in favor of the priority neighborhoods of all the signatory partners.

##### ***4.2 The pillars of intervention***

It is based on 3 pillars of intervention:

#### 4.2.1 *The social cohesion pillar*

Aims to reduce poverty and encourage equal opportunities, by promoting access to leisure, rights and services, educational success, the participation of inhabitants and the promotion of citizenship

#### 4.2.2 *The Living Environment and Urban Renewal Pillar*

Aims to significantly improve daily life: involvement of residents in the management of urban space, awareness of eco-responsible actions, and implementation of Local Urban Management (GUP)

#### 4.2.3 *The Economic Development and Employment Pillar*

Aims to reduce the differences in employment rates between the priority territories and the reference agglomeration; These include supporting the economic development of neighborhoods, strengthening access to employment and training for residents, and restructuring commercial and craft spaces.

### 5. **Project Methodologies and Management**

A project approach is carried out in 5 successive steps.



#### 5.1 *The emergence of the project*

This preliminary step of project definition results in the emergence of an idea:

- Willingness to improve an existing situation;

- Willingness to satisfy a new need.

It should answer the following questions:

- What is the need that the finished product must satisfy?
- What are the expected objectives?

A great creativity of people is at this step sought in order to:

- Foster innovation;
- Bring out as many proposals as possible;
- Do not think in terms of technical solutions, but rather in terms of objectives.

It is also during this stage that the main stakeholders of the future project are identified. Initial contact with stakeholders having an involvement in the project or having an interest in the project;

- Integration of future users because the beneficiaries may be hostile to the
- Changes brought about by a new project.

## **6. Examples of tools for implementing city policy (Bastia, 2014)**

### ***6.1 What is city policy?***

Its objective is to reduce social inequalities and development gaps between territories through enhanced public intervention in neighborhoods in difficulty to:

- Restore the social link

- Improve the living conditions of the inhabitants of the districts
- Promote living together.

A partnership policy driven by 3 actors:

The City of Bastia, the Community of Agglomeration of Bastia and the State

**A contractual policy** based on agreements and contracts that define the issues, orientations, actions, timetables, means and evaluate its results and impact.

**A territorialized policy**, focused on neighborhoods in difficulty falling under the "priority geography". On the territory of the Agglomeration Community of Bastia, these are the South Districts and the Old Center.

**A global and transversal policy** that covers many areas of intervention (solidarity, employment, education, housing, health, etc.) and is based on project logic

**A specific policy** that aims to support innovative experimental or complementary programs or actions to traditional public policies

**A participatory and grassroots policy** that is not fixed and evolves according to needs. It is based on local approaches and actors who carry out concrete and visible actions on a daily basis. It gives a large place to the expression of the inhabitants and encourages the involvement of all.

## 6.2 For whom?

It is a policy defined on the basis of the development needs or catching up of "priority" neighborhoods: it must therefore mainly benefit the inhabitants of these neighborhoods.

It must also make it possible to open up neighborhoods, to connect their inhabitants to the rest of the territory: exchanges and development with the inhabitants of other neighborhoods are therefore also sought.



23% of the population of Bastia

18% of the population of the CAB

6980 inhabitants in the Southern Districts

2360 inhabitants in the Old Centre

700 inhabitants on St Antoine / San Gaetanu

*Figure 6 city of bastia*

**Source:** UN Habitat (2022)

### 6.3 On which neighborhoods?

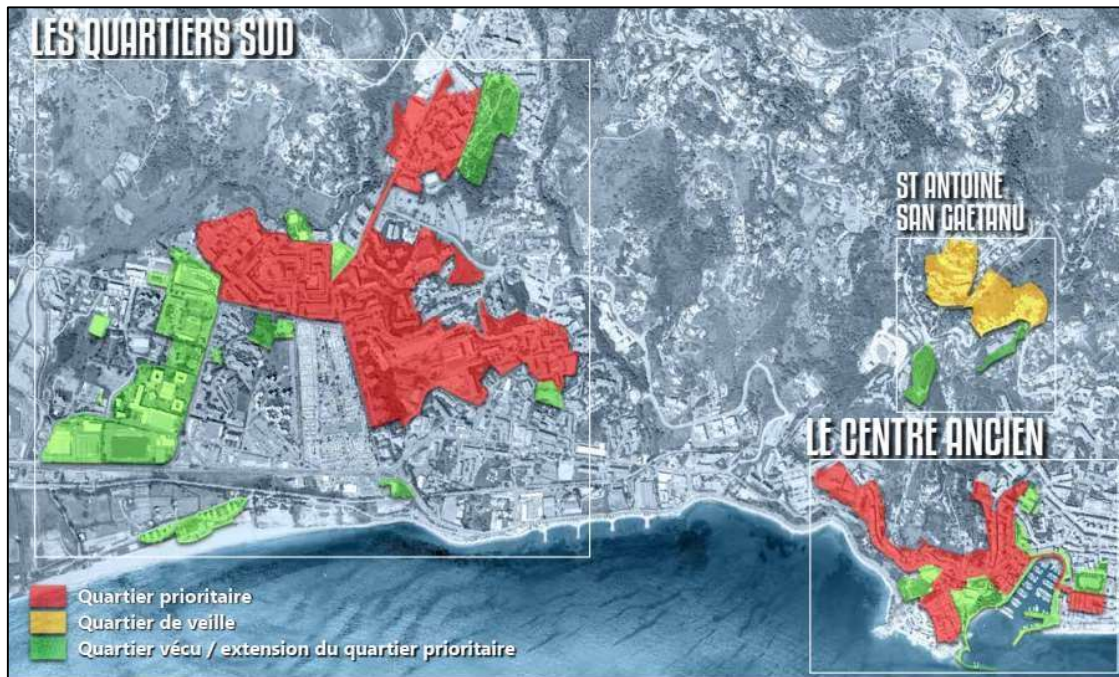


Figure 7 neighborhoods of Bastia city

Source: UN Habitat (2022)

### 6.4 A major Tools

#### 3 pillars and 5 cross-cutting priorities

##### 1 Democracy and citizenship

Promote living together,  
knowledge and respect  
democratic values,  
Expression and involvement  
of the inhabitants

##### 2 Fight against discrimination

Enabling change  
Practices and support  
Victims

##### 3 Gender equality

Working towards respect  
gender equality,  
Remove the obstacles to its application

## **4 Youth**

Develop access to citizenship,  
to autonomy and privilege  
their development

## **5 seniors**

Develop services,  
Breaking with isolation

### **SOCIAL COHESION**

- Fight against inequalities and social divide,
- guarantee access to rights, education, culture, health, sport and leisure
- Rebuild and consolidate social ties
- develop solidarity and better living together
- preventing delinquency

### **URBAN**

- improve housing conditions and the living environment of neighbourhood residents
- encourage social, urban, intergenerational and functional diversity
- propose local or structuring facilities in line with the practices and needs of the population
- facilitate inter- and intra-neighborhood travel
- highlight the history and memory of neighborhoods

### **ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT AND EMPLOYMENT**

- promote the creation of jobs and activities and make them sustainable
- Fight against the economic precariousness of the inhabitants
- raising qualification levels
- remove barriers to employment • generate attractive and lively neighborhoods
- innovate and develop sectors of excellence in neighborhoods

### ***6.5 The city contract***

#### **The actions of the City Contract can be declined through:**

- Multiannual programmers generally agreed with ANRU
- Actions selected as part of an annual call for projects

#### **The annual call for projects of the City contract**

Each year, the City of Bastia, the CAB and the State devote approximately €800,000 in credits to subsidize the actions proposed and selected as part of this call for projects.

- Launch at the beginning of October with a submission of the files in December of the same year.
- Rules and application files available from the 3 funders.

## 6.6 Additional mechanisms or approaches

Table 4 Additional mechanisms or approaches

<p><b>Urban renewal:</b></p> <p>3 programs Restructuring of neighborhoods to improve the living conditions of residents (housing, travel, facilities and public spaces,</p> <p>Programs under agreement with the National Agency for Urban Renewal (ANRU), mainly composed of investment operations.</p> <p><b>Referent:</b> City of Bastia – Directorate of Urban Renewal and Social Cohesion</p>	<p>Urban Renewal Program for Southern Districts</p> <p><b>2006 &gt; 2018</b></p> <p><b>financing €100 million</b></p>	<p>Reduction of 30% of the TFPB for social landlords to compensate for additional management costs related to the specific needs of QPVs in return for a strengthened quality of service and presence.</p> <p>04 social landlords: OPH 2B, Erilia, Logirem and SEM BA.</p> <p>Donors' commitments are concretized by the signing of an agreement</p>
	<p>Programme for the Requalification of Old Degraded Neighbourhoods</p> <p><b>2012 &gt; 2020</b></p> <p><b>financing €40 million</b></p>	
	<p>New Urban Renewal Programmed (currently being set up)</p> <p><b>2018 &gt; 2028</b></p> <p><b>Funding? M€</b></p>	
<p><b>GUSP approaches</b></p> <p><b>(Local Urban and Social Management)</b></p> <p>Improve the quality of the living environment to promote good living together, to facilitate urban changes, to sustain investments, to ensure the maintenance and animation of neighborhoods.</p> <p>Démarches conventionnées sur les 2 QPV</p> <p><b>Référent :</b> Ville de Bastia - DRUCS – Maisons des Quartiers Sud et du Centre Ancien.</p>	<p><b>2012 &gt; 2020</b></p> <p><b>Cleanliness Entertainment</b></p> <p><b>Citizenship Mediation</b></p> <p><b>Security</b></p>	<p>Finance operating or investment projects, responding to the issues identified in the context of the city contract</p> <p>Mechanism concerning 120 municipalities to supplement the logic of equalization of the Urban Solidarity Endowment (DSU) by reinforced support for priority districts.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>OPAH</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>(Programmed Housing Improvement Operations)</b></p> <p>Accompany and amplify the improvement of housing and buildings in the Old Center, maintain low-income populations in the district, strengthen the fight against unfit housing, preserve and enhance heritage</p> <p><b>Referent:</b> City of Bastia – Rehabilitation service</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>2 agreements of</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>2015 &gt; 2020</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Investments €22.5 million</b></p>	<p>Territorial rebalancing between the Priority Districts of the City Policy and the agglomeration, in connection with the objectives of the City Contract Strategy developed along 3 axes (inclusive, sustainable and innovative territory )</p>
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### 6.7 The city contract: with Who?

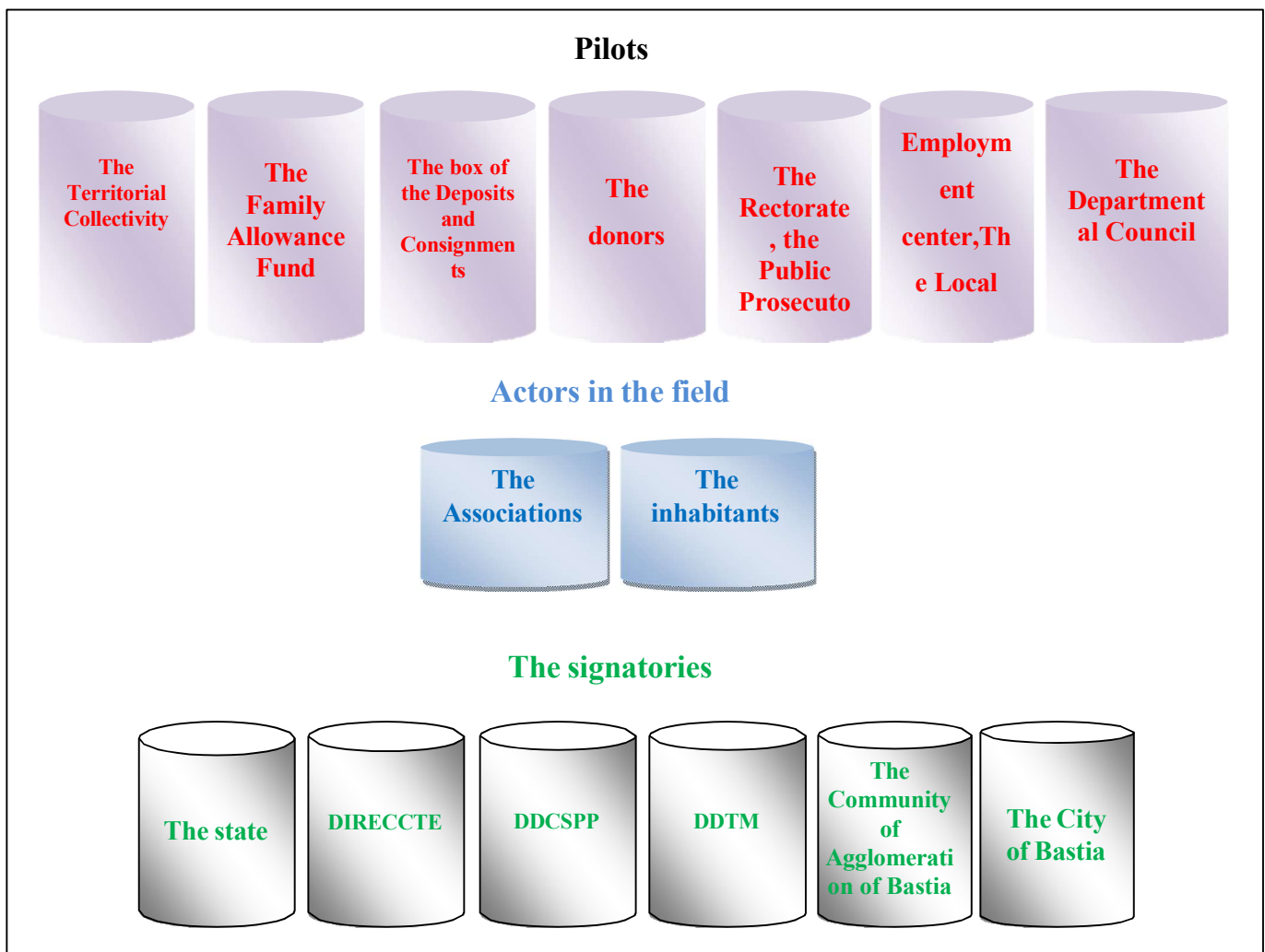
The City Contract brings together many partners and actors:

#### 01/ pilots

#### 02/ Actors in the field

#### 03/ The signatories

Figure 8 partners and actors



Source Author 2023

## **Conclusion**

Through this chapter, we have tried to present a set of methods and mechanisms that enable the citizen to contribute and participate in the urban development process at the local level within the framework of consolidating the requirements of local governance, which we address in its legal frameworks and aspects of its internal social determinants as a basic requirement, which makes it imperative for the citizen to interact with The requirements of its environment, and the outputs of the system that runs and manages its local affairs, through interactive, participatory contexts that require it to influence and be affected by the course of the development process on its various directions and levels. We also referred to the various tools used by the local administrations in Algeria to promote the urban aspect of the local unit assigned to them, and we also monitor the various obstacles and difficulties that prevent the participation of the citizen in influencing the local urban development plans, whether those related to him or those facing him by the local and central authorities.

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