

## **EXTENSION OF THE ALGERIAN CITY BETWEEN URBAN PERFORMANCE AND FRAGILITY**

**Benhamadi Abdelakader<sup>1</sup>, Boudellal Hanane<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Dr., Faculty of economic science, University of Mohamed Ben Ahmed, Oran 2, Algeria, Email:  
benhamadiaek31@gmail.com

<sup>2</sup> Dr., Faculty of economic science, University of Jileli El Yabes Sidi Belabbes, Algeria, Email:  
boudllel.ha05@yahoo.fr

### **Abstract**

Any extension of the city participates in a competitive system to attract companies and create jobs to sell its production and to gain access to the capital market under acceptable conditions.

For tourism operators, bankers or business managers, a city represents a risk that takes care of a goal of reducing greenhouse gas emissions. This is measured in the same way as developments in water or waste management or pollutant emissions.

A sustainable city is defined by the observation of a set of numerical indicators for the development of rigid standards applied to transport buildings, etc.

This operation and the government of the cities required flexibility, adaptability, negotiation, construction of specific projects, how can we do this, when we also have to apply rigid standards that are explained by completely closed indicators?

The existence of urban fragilities poses an economic and social political problem which is often expressed in terms of justice, but it also challenges competitiveness.

Fragilities are primarily social. Its urban question on a global scale stems first of all from the considerable growth of the population, often under conditions of very great physical, economic and moral precariousness.

The growth of the world demography is done in the city from a set of migratory movements at least long distance, these new urban populations are often the object of some contempt

They are considered to be an unpleasant but relatively minor problem. They are intended to be integrated into the city, a solid framework that they do not cash in.

The future of humanity depends on the migrant populations for their ability to produce culture and innovation and for their ability to play a regulatory role.

Metropolitan phenomenon goes hand in hand with individualization the weakening of major social groups and the emergence of an urban middle class, of an aggregate of individuals whose membership, is often limited to a very small family and that are connected by a multitude of often fragile networks.

Its urban fragilities present many other dimensions all together urban lives from the circulation of a set of

flows, in particular of goods and people who move to work, to supply themselves live their daily life.

At any time this system risks thrombosis, or any disassembled requires the ability to move as by that of plane access to information in addition to congestion, the present metropolis poses problems of mobility linked to their geographical extension in the form of periurbanisation, especially when the latter is very cautious. In addition to congestion, today's metropolises pose mobility problems linked to their geographical extension in the form of periurbanisation.

Mobility is a major source of fragility; environmental fragilities are just as strong, such as water pollution, sanitation, and waste treatment and industrial populations.

**Keywords:** Extension of the Algerian city, operations and city government, the existence of urban fragilities, geographical extension in the form of periurbanisation.

## **INTRODUCTION**

The Algerian city, just like the urban planning that shapes it, not only does not escape this general observation of presentation, but seems even more difficult to apprehend having regard both to the random readability of the interrelations in question, to the policy that predisposed them, and especially to the deep orders that characterize them, today despite the efforts made in recent years by the public authorities to curb its growth and dysfunction: the city refers, after all, to a vast problem of adequacy between a rapidly growing population and spatial distribution.

The once attractive and radiant city, has lost the attributes that made its attractions, and its charm, it gives the strong image of insecurity, bad life, nuisances, disorders, social ills.

Algerian society is undergoing profound changes and in cities where the stakes are high, the contexts to manage have become extremely difficult due to urban growth or expansion processes.

The urban landscape is completely unstructured while the dimensions, economic, societies and cultural of the city, are not sufficiently taken care of by the public authorities, in particular the municipal institutions yet directly concerned and endowed with important prerogatives. In addition, the broad field of competence of these institutions is indicative of the magnitude of the tasks they have to perform and therefore of induced financial implications, which determines in total, the heaviness of the burden they have to bear, with paraxlogically means paltry financials.

If the city is presented at the same time as an economic and socio-cultural entity and the link of a value system and specific social relations, if it is at the basis of economic and social development and the creation of wealth. She is now in crisis, confronted with a series of problems linked to the living environment, the failure of public facilities and services, delinquency and insecurity.

## **I- PRODUCTION OF ALGERIAN CITIES AND URBAN DISORDER**

The urbanization of cities in Algeria was in fact engaged in the dynamic of reappropriation of the whole territory, but without reflecting an integrated approach and mastered and coherent processes. No serious development or management operation preceded this drumming production.

Indeed a large movement of production of housing but which was not naturally constitutive, of the city since the peripheral complexes created were far from having multi-functional coherence<sup>1</sup>. The policy of land reserves initiated in the period of the single party or the party state and carried out through the ordinance of February 24, 1974, which has genuinely shaped and deeply marked the urban landscape in Algeria for very long years, and of the morphology of cities. This policy has generated the large-scale outgrowths and speculation that we know today.

Other housing programs carried out by organizations and other public establishments CNEP, EPLF, OPGI, AADL, LPA, LPP have also accelerated this practice of producing housing of all types (social, progressive, promotional, etc.)

---

1 Urbanisme et ville en Algérie, insuffisances institutionnel le juridiques P271-272 performance urbaine et droit à la ville

Evolution of urban and rural populations by major natural areas

Unit million inhabitants	1995			2000			2005			2010			2015			2020		
	P.R	P.U	T.U	P.R	P.U	T.U	P.R	P.U	T.U	P.R	P.U	T.U	P.R	P.U	T.U	P.R	P.U	T.U
Tellian zokri	7,6	8,9	53,8	7,8	12,6	61,7	7,6	12,6	62,5	7,4	1,73	65,0	6,7	11,4	68,2	6,2	14,6	7,02
Highlands	3,3	3,5	47,2	3,98	5,03	62,1	3,2	5,03	3,0	3,4	7,9	7,0	3,8	2,8	7,0	4,1	12,4	75
South	9,77	1,4	56,2	2,67	2,7	68,3	1,5	3,08	68,9	1,3	3,08	70,0	1,4	4,8	72	1,6	5,02	75
Algeria	10,5	14,5	56,5	11,8	19,7	62,5	12,1	23,5	63,5	12,5	25,4	66,9	12,2	26,5	28,5	12,09	32,15	72,6

**Source: Demain l'Algérie, MEA, 1995**

P.R: rural population

P.U: urban population

T.U: Rate of urbanization

In addition, the considerable phenomenon of "illicit constructions" has just negatively added to this disjointed urban space, where the city finally appears fragmented and composite, especially in the face of overcrowded and abandoned old fabrics incapable of reproducing the influence and urban values that they used to hide.

From this mutation, manifest disorders and dysfunctions were born, installed both in the mother cities, and in the agglomerations or peripheral mushroom cities, built mainly within the framework of this voluntarist policy of the communal land reserves marked ultimately by a triple failure .

Disorganized urban consultation, with all the evils associated with it, exploded space and excessive and speculative use of the land included in these land reserves diverted from their initial objectives.

Perversion of the municipal institution that has become an institution of heritage of rent and land speculation<sup>1</sup>

All these urban changes across the country are the results of a hastily decided vision identical to the standardization of an urban model producing large, often unsightly complexes, grafted onto the old urban fabric, all in the trivialization of the city, large or small, assimilated to the municipality. In his report on spatial planning and the environment in April 1995, the overwhelming observation of absent or marginal town planning, of unbound urbanization or even of an abusive and speculative use of municipal land reserves also must be insist that the best land is the subject of urbanization lusts, several thousand hectares of good agricultural land ceded for the benefit of urbanization in the richest plains.

## II- NATIONAL HOUSING STRATEGY AND SOCIAL PROJECT WHAT OPPORTUNITY?

The production of housing in a policy of massive construction of largely by the state cannot and often should not constitute the immediate response to demand, in large. The production of housing is not created in the city when this same production disturbs this coherence by causing dysfunctions, and by deteriorating the living conditions of the citizens.

All these upheavals in the national space and human landscapes have contributed to a shedding of socio-cultural values and social conviviality to give way to a frenzied individualism .

At the level of civil society, this strong and anarchic urbanization coupled with the chronic incapacity of the public authorities to regulate it, secreted letting go, incivility and general indifference, which had obviously had an impact on more negative on the behavior of the habitat with regard to its city.

It is therefore necessary to insist that the culture of citizenship remains to be done in the city and to also note, the need to revisit and harvest the urban governance in place.

The state of deterioration of the living environment in very many cities in the country where urban development is not under control while the old building continues to deteriorate, prompted in the same

1 Pêlabasse Benakezouh : urbanisme et villes en Algérie, «insuffisances institutionnelles et juridiques » performance urbaine et dont à la ville, p273.

direction, to review the whole problem of cities in the judicial perspective of a better balance of space <sup>1</sup> with, among other things, rigorous control, a renovated and appropriate legal framework to correct the growths and imbalances and to finally support the urban performance processes.

The overpopulation of cities dictates in this respect the urgency especially that by 2025 will pass to a total predictable population of forty three (43) million, or roughly an urbanization rate of eighty percent 80% <sup>2</sup>

### **III- PROMOTION OF THE ALGERIAN CITY BETWEEN PERFORMANCE AND FAILURE OF ADMINISTRATIVE INSTITUTIONS:**

From the establishment the day after the independence of the first communal code <sup>3</sup> the charges or attribution were drawn and framed, certainly in the complexity and the administrative tangle. All the municipal codes up to 1990 have done nothing except in continuity, apart from a few relative changes in the perception of the municipal mission, which remains profoundly the same, with an unbearable and disproportionate volume of charges compared to the means available. The charges thus transferred in a general momentum of transfer towards the base the shadow in a motley assembly of attribution, far from being in any case gratifying, we realize the role and the vocation, of the institution, communal compared to the state constituting in this respect, the big problem often mentioned but never treated.

The obvious failure of the management of cities by the basic administrative institution of the territorial institutional pyramid comes from multiple inter-acting causes, which remain to be identified and identified through a balance sheet which has unfortunately never been established, does not to distinguish the apparent causes from those which are deeper...

One of the root causes which one can without hesitation evoke with the mismatch between the loads assigned to the commune and the means which it has, it is a recurring problem difficult to solve in a strongly centralized system which does not advocate decentralization only from the single point of life formal and which does not even have a worthy local tax system and which could reduce these charges.

Is it always necessary to insist that the municipal institutions very often accused and blacklisted, never really, neither decided, nor realized nor controlled in fact, this urban expansion of ill-life so much criticized and put on their account, urban planning has always been between the least in the state.

It should also be noted that only two fundamental actions, in short two necessities, moreover, highly suggested by professionals in the sector, currently seem to hold the attention of public authorities, anxious to correct the trajectories of this urban planning<sup>4</sup>.

Indeed, certain measures already taken, seem questionable <sup>5</sup> need to refocus in a harmonious and balanced urban planning, creator of cities and not only producer of housing, in an integrated vision and in a collective and partnership framework.

Need to deploy an urban logic and a mobilization of the actors concerned by the city through a policy of synergy and a global assumption of problems of this one in particular thanks to a timely legal seizure of the big cities.

All these actions fall under the jurisdiction of decentralized institutions such as municipal institutions, unfortunately failing when they are put at the forefront of the political and legal scene to promote cities and strengthen their performance.

### **IV- IS EVALUATION OF ALGERIAN URBAN PERFORMANCE STILL QUESTIONABLE?**

Any large city, even a poor one, participates little in a competitive system, to attract businesses and create jobs, to sell its production, to attract visitors or simply to have access to the capital market under acceptable

---

1 La création de « nouvelles villes » telles que suggérées aujourd'hui est loin de répondre à cette exigence en ce qu'elle apparaissent en fait, comme de simples excroissances ou des étalements désordonnés et anarchiques des villes mères préexistantes.

2 According to the national development plan or territory.

3 Ordinance 67-24 of January 18, 1967.

4 These provisions of the law of February 26, 2006 relate to the orientation of the city (official journal No. 15-2006) are significant in this regard, although only having an orientation character only.

5 Like those provided for in the law of July 20, 2008 on the compliance of constructions which aim at the regularization of constructions and their completion by many observers, this law is a confession of failure regarding the effectiveness of the law and the control of urban phenomenon.

conditions.

For bankers and tourism operators, a city represents an assessed risk.

The great movement started by the fight against global warming and claims the idea, sociable, environmental of sustainable development is often summed up as an objective. The management of water or waste or the emission of pollutants, as well as reducing greenhouse gas emissions, is measured, just like other developments, which is why the sustainable city is defined through the observation of 'a set of quantified indicators, we then arrive at the development of rigid standards applied to buildings, transport and other factors of the city.

The urban domain is reached when, moreover, with the theories of governance. A good functioning and the government of the cities required flexibility, adaptability, negotiation, the construction of specific projects, what to do when it is also necessary to apply the rigid standards explained by closed indicators?

Many indicators are taken for granted because they are solidly founded on legitimacy by a powerful institution such as the World Bank, which in fact proceeds from uncertain definitions inherited from successive compromises between experts or from heavy hypotheses which have not been demonstrated.

There is therefore a link to debate on the definition, the technical operational reliability, the scientific foundations and the political legitimacy of the criteria used for the evolution to have more visitors or more travelers who compete in its port or its airport is a legitimate objective especially since it can contribute to the attraction of public or private investments to prestige and to what seems today the ultimate guy in many urban governments.

The attraction of hyper mobile executives and the creative class <sup>1</sup>, the study carried out by Michael Parkinson shows that cities are the engines of the economy aims to optimize their economic competitiveness, in particular that of the eight cities of English provinces the larger (Birmingham, Bristol, Leeds, Liverpool, Manchester, Newcastle, Nottingham and Sheffield) <sup>2</sup>.

A first measure of compatibility is based on GDP per capita or then compares the cities studied with fifty others in Europe. The level of innovation is measured using the European innovation scoreboard which measures the level of employment in high technology, that of public and private spending and research and development, the number of patents filed in high technology, performance in tertiary and continuing training.

The qualification of the workforce is the third criterion while the fourth, connectivity, that is to say registration in the movement of the world, is measured by the number of passages at airports.

Having a successful actor is a chance for the city to help him remain one, corresponding to the interest of the city itself, which is the actor of the performance.

No one can deny the importance of competitive success, subject to agreeing on its definition, but does it constitute a necessary objective or condition, a constraint which weighs on another definition, just as rational, that measured by performance from the internal functioning of the urban system, from the implementation of resources to achieve the local objectives of public action for the satisfaction of inhabitants' uses. This perspective does not exclude competition but gives another vision.

## **V- TOOLS OF TERRITORIAL MANAGEMENT AT THE SERVICE OF TOWN PLANNING AND URBAN PLANNING**

The term urbanism first of all designates a body of knowledge guided towards the construction of urban space.

Town planning and urban planning therefore constitute for territorial public organizations as much a sector of intervention in its own right as a lever for action aimed at improving economic and social development, cultural offer or even the environmental situation. habitats

This means a large number of actions or services delivered by the public authorities directly in the image of urban planning for housing commercial and industrial spaces, transport services and public parking lots for

---

<sup>1</sup> According to Richard Florida's theory, developed in particular at the Rise of creative class and now its transforming work leisure and everyday life 2002. Basic Bolles, and which is the subject of debate

<sup>2</sup> Alain Bourdin: comment fonder et utiliser les critères d'évaluation de la performance urbaine? Performances urbaine et droit réels ville, édition Harmattan, p157.

communication and telecommunications networks, lighting and maintenance of roads, street cleaning, waste collection and reprocessing, water supply, sewage and purification system, intervention of parks and gardens, the management of natural spaces, that is how, urban planning and urban development projects intervene in several essential areas of local development. But how do local managers generate them?

What are the tools<sup>1</sup> of territorial management used in the conduct of urban planning policies?

Three groups of toolkits, which territorial managers are likely to mobilize to carry out their actions in town planning and urban planning.

The first toolbox concerns the internal management of a territorial public organization, which designates the distribution and articulation of the procedures and staff services.

The tools act on the internal functions of management and relationships and human resources.

The expected effect on the implementation of urban planning actions is not direct, but local households need the organizational support of their structure to carry out the programs for which they are responsible.

The internal functions of territorial management include the structure of the organization, its administrative processes and its budgetary and financial management<sup>2</sup>.

Beyond the structure, other tools of territorial management act more on administrative processes

The second "toolbox" towards the conduct of urban development actions themselves. This corresponds to the ordering and implementation of a set of coherent practices and actions directed towards one or more determined objectives. The conduct of the action is particularly complex, because it is located at the intersection of endogenous and exogenous variable (assessment of the context and the environment). It takes the form of steering, as well as evaluation and monitoring.

Steering enables priorities to be set and respected, as well as quality and efficiency objectives. In urban planning and planning are the keystones of public intervention. But the conduct of urban planning projects is not limited to their management, the elements of control and evaluation are also part of it. The first is most often to ensure compliance with the law or the rule published through tutelary control of the state, hierarchical control, management control, while the evaluation designs more in terms relevance impact or even coherence<sup>3</sup>.

A third "toolbox" is to manage the interface with the environment of the territorial public organization.

The tools playing an interface role with the environment also include all those which allow the observation of this environment. These integrate surveillance behaviors, combining vigilance and reflection.

The primary objective of the observation functions is not to react to any change in the environment, but to provide elements of reflection to the organization in order to orient its urban planning projects and its ways of carrying out actions. urban planning.

Finally, local actors and more generally citizens can be involved, then or less closely, in the decisions of the territorial organization through participatory democracy or consultation processes in addition to voting. It is therefore a question of getting involved in the decision-making processes in town planning and planning of people outside the formal political and administrative circle<sup>4</sup>.

The law applied to the city but also to the whole territory which interferes with the city can no longer be satisfied with a physical framework of space and ignore environmental data<sup>5</sup>.

The city is no longer understood as an assembly of homes, workplaces, and streets, but must be seen as a collection of human beings whose needs now go beyond their right to housing, access to work or entertainment to contain "more ecological" rights these new rights mean that the city can no longer be separated from the environment.

---

1 Le terme outil de management désigne un ensemble de concepts, de processus, d'exercices et de cadre, analytiques destinés à aider les ménagers à accomplir de façon plus performante leurs tâches et mission. (Rigby, 2001, p139).

2 Poister, Streib, 1999, Drumaux, Goethals, 2006

3 Martin Ruffiot 2001.

4 Urbanisme et aménagement, des personnes extérieures, au cercle politique et administratif (Vandem Hore, 2001).

5 Aménagement du territoire et urbanismes : commentaire de la loi n°97-123 du 28 novembre 1994, revue Tunisienne de droit 1997 CPU p152.

It is in this perspective that urban ecology presents itself as a response to the new requirements of urban planning law in that it allows the integration of ecological issues, such as the protection of spaces and species, the fight against various pollutions, the protection of cultural heritage in all these multiple dimensions, habitats, transport, equipment, etc.

Therefore, the sustainable city is a concept which designates a city respecting the principles of an ecological mechanism of sustainable development<sup>1</sup>

In this perspective, the sustainable city is only possible if its planning succeeds in reconciling the imperatives: - social (access to housing, care at work, leisure) - ecological (clean energy, fight against waste, eco-friendly construction, proximity natures) - economic (well established and adopted instructions to the new needs of city dwellers - cultural and sporting) - cultural (multicultural, heritage protection) of town planning as proclaimed by the planning documents.

In addition, one of the criteria for a sustainable city is the participatory aspect through the promotion of local democracy.

Since then, meetings around human settlements and sustainable cities have succeeded and focused on the criteria of identification, eco-cities. Thus in 1996 a Housing Forum was organized in Istanbul which presented participatory democracy as a pillar of city law while recognizing a major place for local power. In 2002 the Johannesburg summit on urban renewal by rethinking the city through the development of planning and management capacities of municipalities.

In March 2010, the Rio declaration for the right to the city, democracy and social justice, which launched a call to change the very logic of the city, was adopted at the fifth World Urban Forum<sup>2</sup>

## **CONCLUSION**

These Algerian cities have planned to meet under the label of the network of sustainable cities like the network of sustainable cities on a European scale gathered around the international consul for local or international environmental imitation and which brings together the cities engaged on the see sustainable development.

It is certainly at the city level that the main ecological, economic and social balances linked to the sustainable development of the city are played out.

It is for this reason that the theme of environmental integration in the city and planning has been largely taken into account by law.

Indeed, the question of urban ecology, various stakeholders, politicians, the private sector, associations, but also city dwellers themselves.

Sustainable urban development thus presupposes a cross-analysis between legal, political and social sciences; only in this way can the idea of a sustainable city be effective and above all operational.

## **REFERENCE LIST**

- 1 Urbanisme et ville en Algérie, insuffisances institutionnel le juridiques P271-272 performance urbaine et droit à la ville
- 2 Pêlabasse Benakezouh : urbanisme et villes en Algérie, « insuffisances institutionnelles et juridiques » performance urbaine et dont à la ville, p273.
- 3 La création de « nouvelles villes » telles que suggérées aujourd’hui est loin de répondre à cette exigence en ce qu’elle apparaissent en fait, comme de simples excroissance ou des étalements désordonnés et anarchiques des villes mères préexistences.
- 4 According to the national development plan or territory
- 5 Ordinance 67-24 of January 18, 1967.
- 6 These provisions of the law of February 26, 2006 relate to the orientation of the city (official journal No. 15-

---

1 Bouraoui : urbanisme, aménagement du territoire et environnement la conciliation est elle possible ? revue tunisienne de Droit, 1998, p70.

2 A phrase used by Huna Tibayuka, Director of the United Nations, Habitat.

- 2006) are significant in this regard, although only having an orientation character only
- 7 Like those provided for in the law of July 20, 2008 on the compliance of constructions which aim at the regularization of constructions and their completion by many observers, this law is a confession of failure regarding the effectiveness of the law and the control of urban phenomenon.
  - 8 According to Richard Florida's theory, developed in particular a the Rise if creative class and now it's transformang work leisme and everyday lye2002. Basic Bolles, and which is the subject of debate
  - 9 Alain Bourdin: comment fonder et utiliser les critères d'évaluation de la performance urbaine? Performances urbaine et droit réels ville, édition Harmattan, p157.
  - 10 Le terme outil de management désigne un ensemble de concepts, de processus, d'exercices et de cadre, analytiques destinés à aider les ménagers à accomplir de façon plus performante leurs tâches et mission. (Rigby, 2001, p139.
  - 11 Poister, Streib, 1999, Drumaux, Goethals, 2006.
  - 12 Martin Ruffiot 2001.
  - 13 Urbanisme et aménagement, des personnes extérieures, au cercle politique et administratif (Vandem Hore, 2001).
  - 14 Aménagement du territoire et urbanismes : commentaire de la loi n°97-123 du 28 novembre 1994, revue Tunisienne de droit 1997 CPU p152.
  - 15 Bouraoui : urbanisme, aménagement du territoire et environnement la conciliation est elle possible ? revue tunisienne de Droit, 1998, p70.
  - 16 A phrase used by Huna Tibayuka, Director of the United Nations, Habitat.