

Evaluation of the Urban Performance and the Participatory Dynamics of the Local Development Plan, The Case of the Commune of Constantine in Algeria

Maya Benoumeldjadj, Abdelouahab BOUCHARÉB

AUTES research Laboratory, University of Constantine 3, Salah Bounider Algéria.

AUTES research Laboratory, University of Constantine 3, Salah Bounider Algeria.

Summary

This article presents an empirical evaluation of the urban performance and participatory dynamics of the local development plan at the level of the commune of Constantine, a model of an alternative program in the assumption of urban development objectives (ODU) in order to improve the participatory barometer of the citizens.

This work is anchored in the field of local urban development and poses as a hypothesis the existence of a correlation of dependence between the participatory process and the local urban development through the communal development plans (CDP).

The evaluation is based on an in-situ survey at the level of the 'Sidi Rached' sector, through a top-down multi-criteria analysis supported by a questionnaire addressed to the civil society in order to evaluate the criteria (dimensions) and indicators (C&I) of the urban and participative performance, accompanied by an evaluation of the financial and physical situations of the CDP of the municipality of Constantine from 2014 to 2018, a method that could sort out the preferences of the territorial actors in order to facilitate the dialogue and simplify the decision making process.

The results showed that the legislative framework of the participatory approach is present but the inclusion of the various strategic actors is very limited and its financing is very centralized. However, it is the concerted or even "intelligent" model that would be the most effective in meeting the requirements of the living environment and the expectations of citizens.

Finally, this work opens a research avenue on the modelling of a new CDP.

Keywords: Urban performance; citizen's participation; Constantine's municipality; local development; participatory approach;

INTRODUCTION

In an Algerian context marked by the absence of consultation, communication and citizen participation, the issue of local urban development is becoming vital, particularly with the community development plans allocated to the various communes, which are behind schedule in their implementation. We define citizen participation as the exercise and expression of active and committed citizenship (Bonnemaison, Lasseur, & Thibault, 2000), a structuring element of the evaluation process aimed at developing and discussing scenarios and also at making the citizen a controller through his or her commitment and that of the politician. At present, the implementation of CDP requires either a classic political decision and/or an urgent reaction by politicians to avoid riots by angry citizens. However, if the first solution is hampered by the effects of administrative laxity (lack of information, etc.) in decision-making, the second cannot be sustained because of the same reason, plus the lack of maturity. Already weakened by the policy of austerity due to the fall in the price of oil, which has directly affected daily Algerian life, which hurts urban development, particularly at the local level. For example, the nomenclature (financial translation) of the commune of Constantine has only registered two operations or projects within the framework of the communal development plans (the year 2016). By a local development plan, we mean a document that defines the development strategy of the communes based on the guidelines defined by the national land-use plan SNAT. It indicates the objectives and priorities of the communes with a view to development and the means necessary for implementation within this framework. The CDP is a communal development plan, according to the interministerial instruction, it is a basic document of projection of the development of the communal territory,

this plan traces the operations of equipment and investment of the local community envisaged for realization, thus an instrument of planning and development of the territory at the local level falling within the framework of the priority orientation of the Algerian government.

The CDP was initiated in 1974 to provide a material basis and harmonious and effective response to the development problems of local communities.

In the beginning, the CDP concerning agriculture, communal roads, drinking water supply, sanitation, municipal buildings, means of implementation (communal management, etc.), and small facilities (communal cultural centers, post offices, health centres, communal stadiums, and storage sheds).

At the legislative level, in the context of the major institutional reforms carried out by Algeria, particularly the introduction of the concept of participatory democracy within the latest constitutions (2016), and by examining the decrees and laws relating to the local development program within the framework of the CDP, The reading brought out a chapter in the 2011 communal law that stipulates that the commune is the framework for citizen participation in the management of public affairs, particularly in Article 107, which decrees that the choice of operations within the framework of the CDP is the responsibility of the Communal People's Assemblies (APC), the elected body that represents the citizen. In this sense, is the CDP a concerted operational instrument?

The literature on this model highlights its role in improving socio-economic and even sustainable development. However, few works have focused on its critical analysis in terms of its urban performance in the integration of the sustainable development objectives of the 2030 Agenda, which represents the roadmap for the system of consultation and participation to guarantee the well-being of the citizen, particularly for the commune of Constantine.

It is an iterative, cross-cutting, participatory and continuous process of planning, programming, execution, monitoring and evaluation of a programme, and/or project within the framework of the CDP according to the previously defined objectives.

To help fill this gap, this work proposes an evaluation of the performance and participatory approach in CDP.

The first part of the article presents the genesis of CDP, with their objectives according to Algerian regulations, plus an overview of the area or perimeter of investigation, which is the commune of Constantine. The second part presents the methodological framework of the evaluation by a top-down multi-criteria analysis according to the ELECTRE method (C. Martin & Legret, 2005) which helps to better guide the managers for the decision-making, chosen after identification of the existing methods of analysis, supported by a survey in situ and based on a questionnaire which will be treated with statistical software, SPSS, and XLSTAT, of an evaluation of the CDP of Constantine. The third part presents and discusses the results before concluding with a discussion of the theoretical and methodological supports of this work as well as the avenues of research that it opens.

GENESIS OF THE COMMUNAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

CDP

According to the law n°10-11 of 22 nd June 2011 relating to the commune, the communal development plan constitutes an instrument of planning and development of the territory at the communal level or is traced the whole of the operations of equipment and investment programmed by the communal popular assembly and which are declined in annual and multiannual programs of actions. The CDP constitutes the privileged instrument for the concretization of the objectives fixed as regards local development. Through these plans, the State provides the communes with the financial means to boost socio-economic activities and enable them to respond effectively to the needs of citizens by registering local projects and operations that have an immediate impact on the citizen.

In 2000, in order to strengthen the State's action in the process of local development for the improvement of the living conditions of the populations in deprived areas, the nomenclature was extended to 12 chapters covering other actions.

The charging of expenditures to all CDP chapters, including expenditures executed outside of the nomenclature, a non-regulatory situation that caused the Ministry to narrow the operations to 8 chapters in 2013, and this nomenclature has remained the same to date. (See Table1)

Table 1: CDP eligible chapters and articles (Prepared by the author)

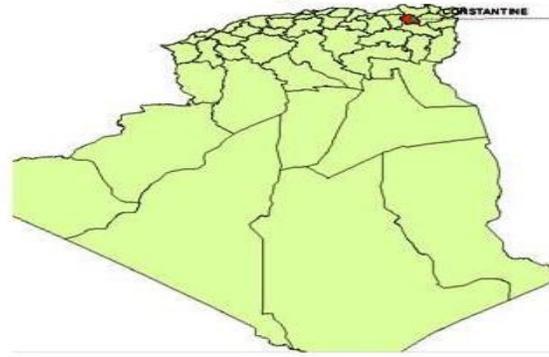
Code	Chapter	Where and how to intervene	Articles
Agriculture and hydraulics			
391 392	Drinking water supply Sanitation	The average connection rate The capacity to mobilize water resources - network renewal Studies	small-scale water supply works -Storage, Water supply and network -Treatment and studies Construction of standpipes in sparse areas Development of springs
793	Urban Planning and Environment	the deficit in public lighting the deficit in road development the capacity and physical condition of gardens and green spaces	Roads public lighting -realisation of public gardens implementation of public landfills (municipalities not covered by CET)
Economic and Administrative Infrastructures			
591	Paths and tracks	the length The state of the networks	-new creations Rehabilitation Engineering structures Major repairs due to bad weather...Other
593	Posts, telephones and local markets	the number and condition of post offices The number of local markets	Agencies and post offices
891	Municipal Buildings and Local Authorities	The state of the municipal buildings (administrative offices) the capacity of municipal buildings	PCA Seats Administrative offices Municipal and other revenues
Education and Training			
691	Education and training, health and hygiene	the number and condition of primary classrooms the number and condition of treatment rooms - capacity of primary classrooms - the utilization rate and capacity of the treatment rooms	-reconstruction Major repairs Redevelopment Equipment renewal Construction of classrooms
Socio-cultural infrastructures			
796	Youth and sport, culture and leisure	the number and capacity of playgrounds the number of youth campuses. the number of local sports fields	Construction and equipping of municipal libraries as well as their furnishing and repair. Construction and equipment of youth campuses, development and rehabilitation. Realization of youth hostels. Construction of local sports fields (mateco)

Sources (wilaya of Constantine, 2013)

Overview of the city of Constantine

Built on the rock, a large melting pot of the majestic history of Algeria, the great city (metropolis) for centuries, it is thus its history (Millenium City), its geographical position and its economic and demographic weight which serve it as an urban pole of first importance

The commune of Constantine is spread over 231.63 km² with a population of 43,9509 (the last RGPH 2008) (See Map1)



Map 1 : Georeferenced map of the wilaya of Constantine (Author, 2019 ArcGIS)

METHODOLOGY

In the frame of this work, we want in a first step to evaluate the urban relevance of the CDP as a planning instrument for local development, based on the design of a catalogue of indicators that will make the objective evaluation tool for a participatory approach to the elaboration of projects in the framework of CDP.

As a second step, we will compare the results of this evaluation with the statistical analysis of the questionnaire to see the degree of recurrence of the concept of participation in the CDPs in the commune of Constantine.

We drew on the professional experience of a former CDP monitoring and control officer and on the knowledge acquired from the literature review to formulate our questions, which will subsequently be tested and verified in the field on the basis of a representative sample via a questionnaire.

A series of interviews with administrative and elected officials enabled us to identify a way of thinking about the construction of criteria (dimensions) and indicators for the design of our questionnaire (See Table2)

Table 2: Matrix of criteria, indicators and verifiers (Author, 2020)

	Criteria C	code	Indicator I	Auditors
C1	The institutional and legislative panel	C1I1	The presence of a neighbourhood committee and its missions.	Is there a neighbourhood committee in your area?
		C1I2	Knowledge of the law on the commune and its interests	- Do you know the communal law? Do you have any idea about CDP?
		C1I3	the evaluation of communal programmes and projects according to the law	Are you involved in an association?
		C1I4	involvement in associations	
C2	Modes of dissemination and transmission	C2I1	How to consult the authorities	How do you pass on your grievances?
		C2I2	the dissemination and communication of communal programmes	how are CDPs distributed?
		C2I3	the display of the commune's financial means	Are you aware of the budget?
C3	Participation and sharing with The citizen	C3I1	Participation in the elaboration of a communal development program	Is there any participation in CDP?
		C3I2	Attendance at public deliberation sessions of local projects	Did you attend the deliberations?
		C3I3	Consultation at the local level	Is there a local consultation?
		C3I4	-sharing ideas	Is there any sharing with the elected official?
		C3I5	recommendations for the implementation of local projects	Any proposals and recommendations?

Source (Guillermo .Mendoza & Macoum, 2000)

Sampling

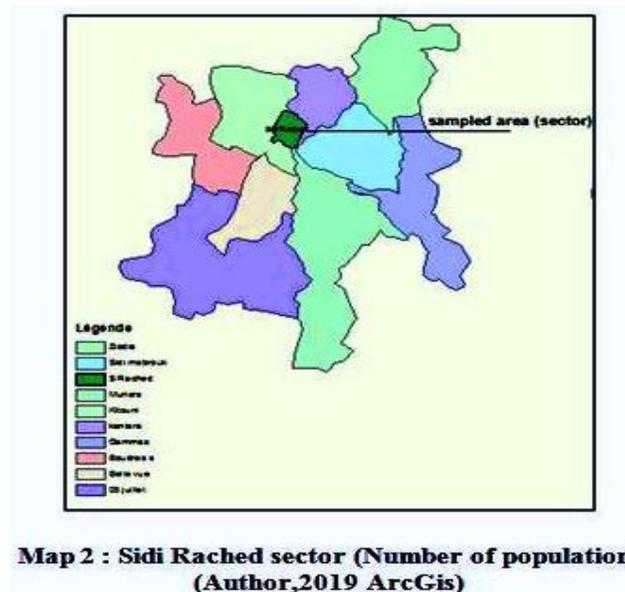
For the sampling we adopted the cluster sample, since our study area (commune) is divided into sectors and sub-sectors called districts, which will represent the clusters. (Gumuchian, Marois, & Fèvre, 2000) The data processing is done through statistical processing with SPSS software and ZENPLOT software.

To construct a sample is to sample a population (called the “parent”, “target” or “reference” population) (O. Martin, 2009).

According to Olivier Martin, there are two main categories of samples: random or probabilistic samples, where the individuals surveyed are chosen at random, and empirical or non-probabilistic samples, where the individuals surveyed are chosen according to non-random principles. However, this model can offer a shifted and highly biased image of the population (O. Martin, 2009)

We have chosen a random sample; no principle or criterion should govern the selection of individuals,

Indeed, the municipality is divided into ten sectors (administrative offices) and each sector constitutes a block and the blocks (sectors) are drawn randomly, so the sectors are considered clusters. The Sidi Rached sector of the city center is the subject of our survey, it includes five districts (See Map2)



How valid are the results established on the sample to describe the whole population? Statistical tests (series of tools.) Allow us to understand the effects of sampling fluctuations (estimation, inference, margin of error, etc.)

Sample Size

N = population size, e = margin of error (percentage in decimal form), z = z corresponding to the margin of error e in decimal form

Z-score is the number of standard deviations of a given proportion from the mean. For our case:

$e = 95\%$, $Z = 1,96$ (according to the statistical table.)(See Table 3)

$$\text{Sample size} = \frac{\frac{z^2 \times P(1-P)}{e^2}}{1 + \left(\frac{z^2 \times P(1-P)}{e^2 N}\right)}$$

By calculating this equation with the available data we get a size of 318, which is the size of our sample, and after the distribution of questionnaires is distributed over the five districts of the sector Sidi Rached (267 copies were received.)

Table 3: Number of inhabitants,

	Number of population 2008	Number of population 2016
Commune of Constantine	439509 h	475510 h
Sidi Rached sector	53158 h	54 226 h

Source (wilaya of Constantine, 2018)

RESULTS & DISCUSSION

For the neighbourhood committee question, 43% answered yes and 54% answered no, and only 8 did not give an answer.

For the question of the reading of the communal law, 13% confirmed their reading, 50% answered negatively and 33% did not know.(See Figure 1)

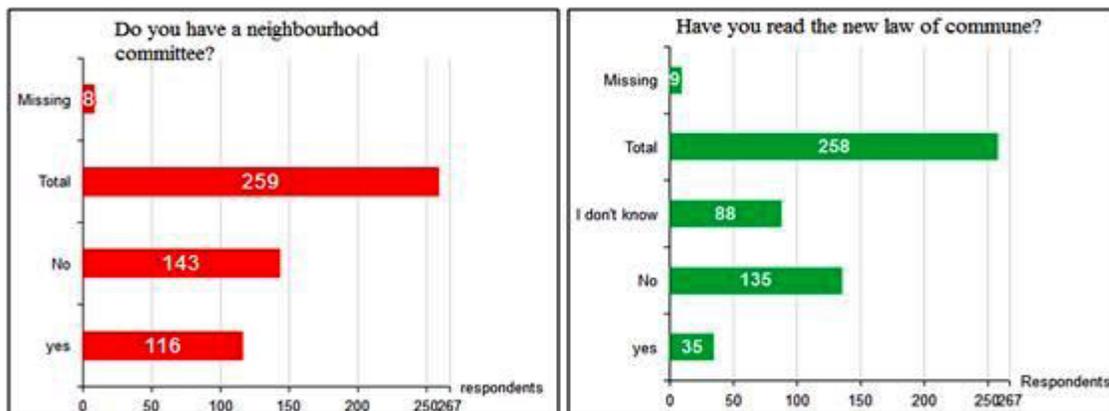


Figure 1:Graphs in the order of the committee and law (Author,2019 Edraw max)

For the question related to knowledge of CDP, 71.9% answered no, only 14.2% answered yes.

For the question of membership in associations, 19% answered yes, and 68,% gave a negative answer & 18 almost 7% are members of several associations. (See Figure 2) (See Figure 3)

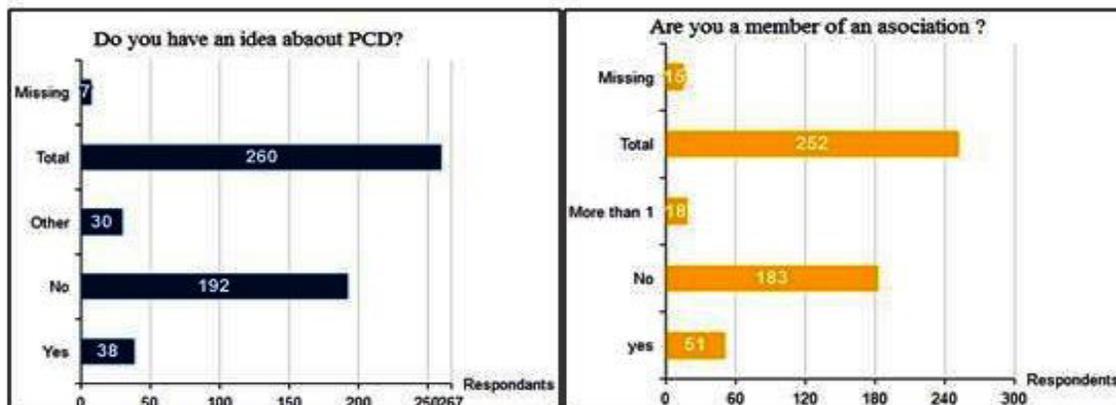


Figure 2:Graphs (in order) of CDPs and associations (Author,2019 Edraw max)

As for the way of communicating with the authorities, only half of the respondents answered, of which 24% by presence, 10% with simple mail (letter), 6% on the web.

As for the method of dissemination of the CDPs, almost half responded, 19% confirmed posting at the sector level, 20% through the net and the media, and 5 almost 6% through billboards installed on the street.

As for obtaining information on the financial aspect, 20% did not know anything about the subject, 20% answered with No, only 12% answered with Yes.(See Figure 4)

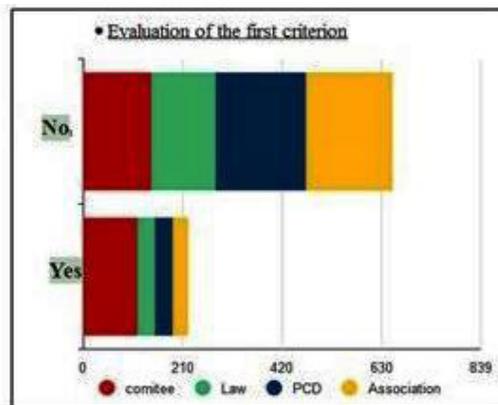


Figure 3: synthetic evaluation of criterion 1(Author,2019 Edraw max)

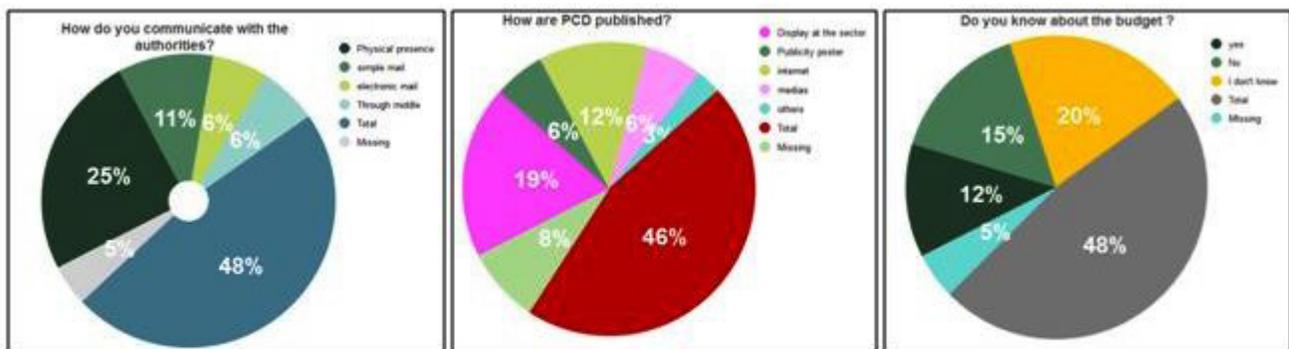


Figure 4: Graphs (in order) of communication, dissemination and budget (Author,2019 Edraw max)

For CDP development, 211 out of 260 respondents did not participate, and only 6 answered yes,

For attendance at deliberations out of 253 respondents: 209 (82%) answered No, and 44 affirmed their attendance.

For consultation, out of 241 respondents, 119 confirmed that there was no consultation process, 60 answered that this process is rarely carried out and 37 said that it is occasionally carried out.

For sharing with elected officials, out of 247 respondents, 108 stated that the state of sharing is poor (almost 44%), and the rest are equally divided between good, fair and excellent.

For the proposals only 54 have responded, 19 ask for the consultation of the citizen, the rest between the creation of the outdoor space, the good analysis of the project, creation of neighborhood committees and waste management.(see figure 5)

By evaluating the different criteria, we can say that the citizen is outside the legislative circuit, (See Figure3) he ignores the law of the commune, and the laws that decree the participation in the development of his sector or even his commune, and his adhesion to the associations is very timid given that the objective of the associations is never respected, and the members of the association in spite of the law, are generally designated and not elected.

Communication is very absent, despite the availability of the means of dissemination, despite the fact that the law requires transparency in all local processes, despite the fact that the concept of citizen participation is very present in Algerian legislation (Article 2 relating to the 2011 communal law), the commune is the institutional framework for the exercise of democracy at local level, Thus the elected assembly of the commune takes all the necessary measures to inform the citizen of the projects of its territory and can use the supports and the Media, in spite of the important heap of the laws relating to the participation, the dialogue, and the information the citizen does not benefit from it war.

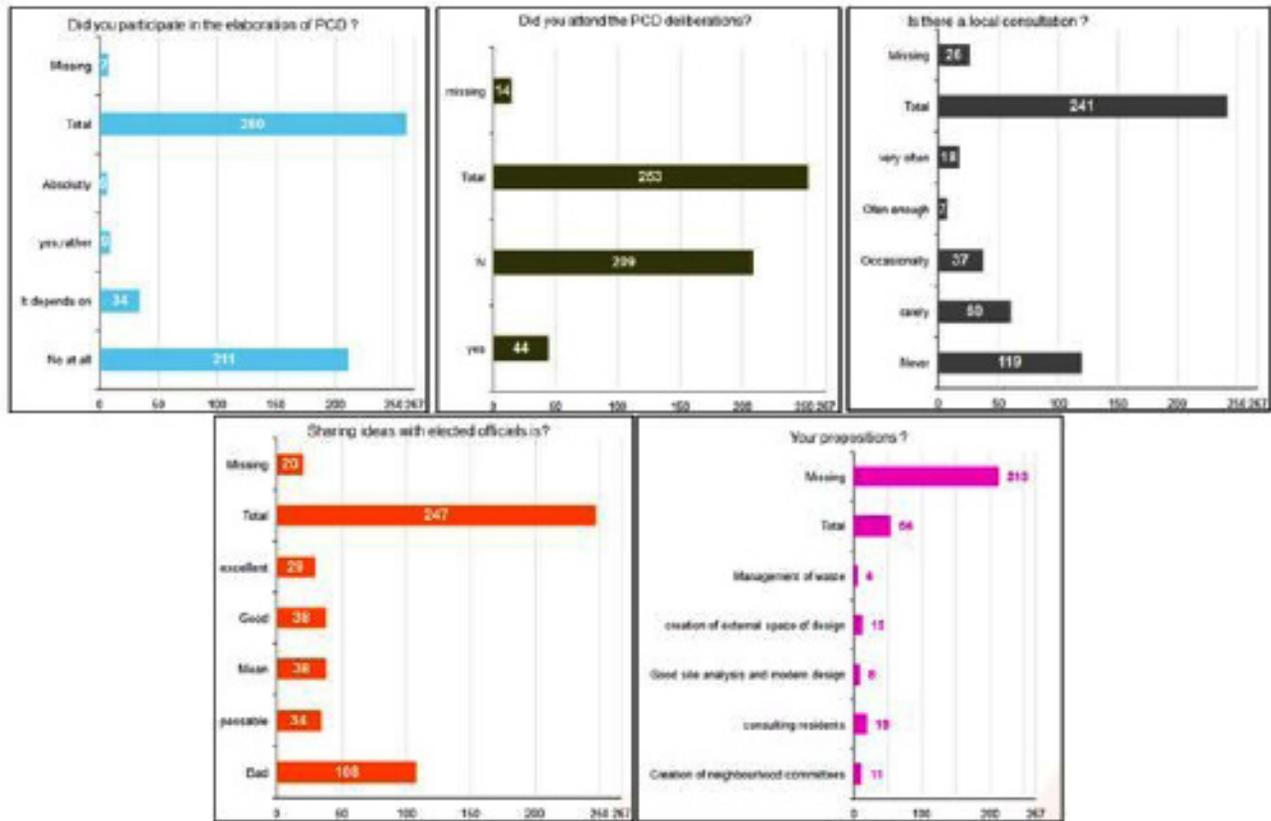


Figure 5 Graphs (in order) participation, deliberation, consultation (Author,2019 Edraw max)

In order to present his or her grievances, the citizen is forced to pass through a tunnel of bureaucracy that will push him or her to abandon his or her needs and demands.

Concerning the budget, transparency is very poor; despite the fact that the law stipulates the publication and posting of financial schedules in each sector and the citizen interested or with a specific reason can consult them.

According to the communal law and in order to achieve the objectives of local democracy, the elected assembly is called upon to set up an adequate framework to interest and incite citizens to participate in the affairs and projects that bring improvement to their living environment, but our interview with the elected officials showed us that at the level of the commune or the sectors of Constantine this framework did not take place, due to the lack of administrative staff and texts that regulate the process.

The consultation of the minutes of the deliberations is open to any interested citizen, but in the commune of Constantine this consultation has never been concretised, as our questionnaire and our survey show, and in their proposal the citizens ask to be consulted.

In our interview with the elected officials and administrators in charge of the elaboration and monitoring of the CDPs, the matrix (See Figure6) gives us the highest score corresponding to that of the committees of the sectors representative of the citizens in order to be able to anchor citizen participation, as well as the improvement of the mode of sharing, our interview supported our questionnaire. According to those in charge of the *Daira* (department) and the *wilaya* (prefecture) (body in charge of monitoring the CDP), the actions are sufficient for the elaboration of the CDP, they declare that the decision of the CDP is discussed and then decided at the level of a technical committee of the *Daira* (set up according to the regulations in force) made up of all the administrative staff in charge of the monitoring, and that this CDP is proposed following the requests of the associations deposited at the *Daira*. And they argue that once the project is granted the association is detached and no longer follows the implementation process.(See Figure 6)

Actors concerned	C11	C12	C13	C14	C21	C22	C23	C31	C32	C33	C34	C35
Local elected in charge of urban planning	●	◆	●		◆	●	●	●		●	●	
Director of urbanism	●	○	▲	●	●		◆		●	●	●	◆
Charged of CDP Dara	▲	▲	●	▲	●	●	▲	▲	▲	●	●	
Charged of Budget Wilaya	▲	▲	●	▲	▲	○	●	▲	▲	●	▲	●
Director of projects	●	○	○		●		●	●		●		
Public Works subdivider	●	●	●		◆	◆	●			●		●
Hydraulic subdivider		●		●		●			●			
Urbanism subdivider	●	●	●	●	●	●	▲	▲	▲	◆	●	●
	●	3	●	▲	◆							
score	29	04	16	17	07							

Figure 6: Criteria Evaluation Matrix/Interview
(Author, 2019 Edraw max)

The CDP is a legal process, exhaustive, a strategic plan for the application of citizen participation, but its financing blocks this intention, since it depends on the Ministry of Finance, and the budget granted to the projects within the framework of the CDP is subject to a centralized decision between the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of the Interior and Territorial Communities, the projects registered in the communal nomenclature within, notified by the wali who will make the seizure to the ministry to receive the agreement of financing

The inclusion of different actors, especially civil society, in the elaboration of the CDP will facilitate its implementation, as participants will feel responsible for its objectives and will be more inclined to contribute and ensure its realization and sustainability through monitoring and evaluation.

Our survey showed that participation in the elaboration of CDPs and the entire process is very timid, even weak, which led us to diagnose the state of progress of CDPs from 2014 to 2018 (two elective mandates) and to make an assessment of the physical consumption, in particular the realization and financial consumption of the budget granted, We saw that the delay was significant, (See Figure7.) This period we know a reorganization at the level of the nomenclature of the old CDP and which exceeded the ten years without they being carried out, the citizen did not take part in their development and realization of this fact, they are not supported projects.(See Figure 7)

The participatory approach has the advantage of :

- Turn the various reflections into improved actions
- Improve understanding of local issues and their interrelationships through increased information sharing.
- To strengthen the participants’ sense of belonging to the community, a major factor for citizen involvement.

We have tried to design a concerted smart CDP (See Figure8.) that will serve as a reference for planning tools and promote coherent correlated actions to orient national strategies by determining the problematic related to the commune.(See Figure 8)

The linkage of the CDP to the strategies of the national and sectoral plans leads to a cross-referencing (See Figure8.) with the national and local plans, which will lead to the escalation of citizens’ needs at the wilaya level through the wilaya plan (PAWT).

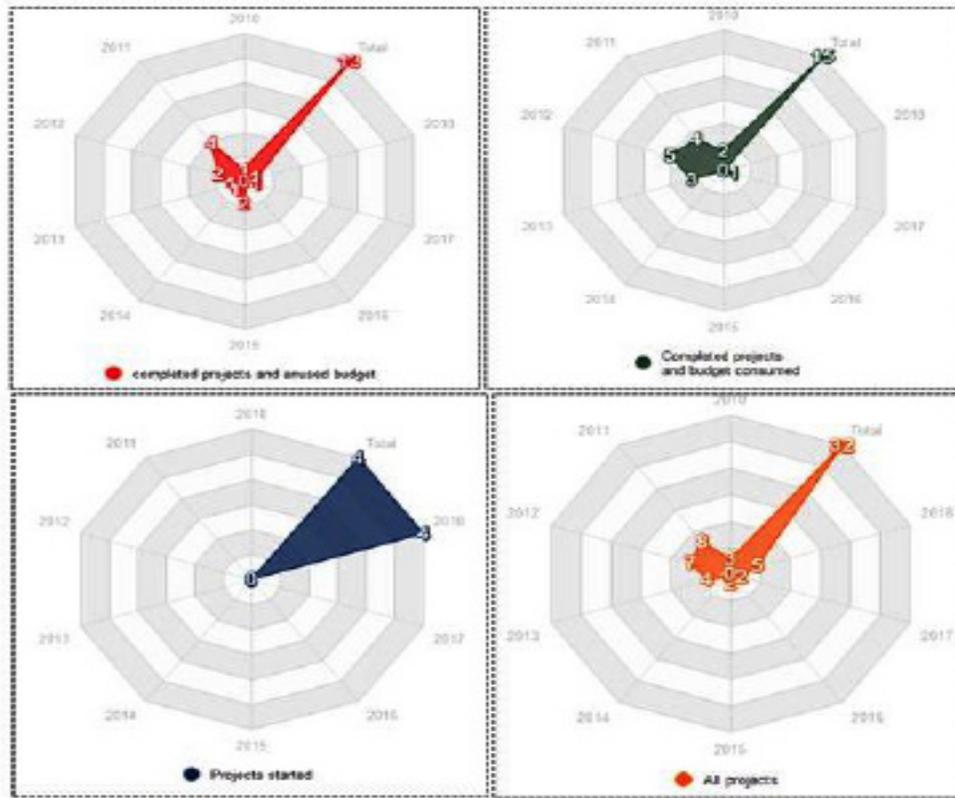


Figure 7 : Radar graph (in order) of the different CDP of Constantine Completed projects consumed, completed projects not consumed, started and all projects (Author,2019 Zenplot)

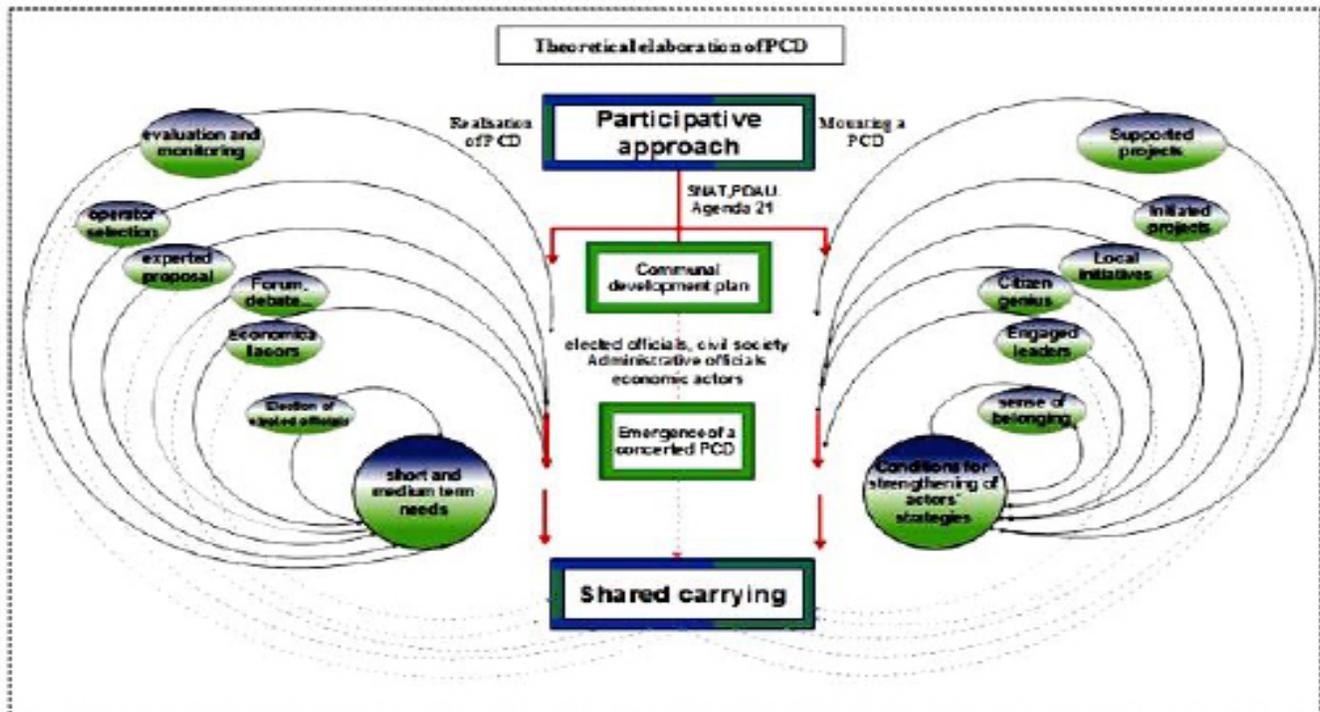


Figure 8: Design and implementation of a Smart and collaborative CDP (Author, 2020 Edraw max)

For the CDP process we must first prepare the approach with the establishment of mechanisms for citizen participation and the mobilization of human and material resources with contracts or charters, then the participatory diagnosis of the territory in two stages: first, the inventory of the commune and then the prospective inventory based on real data and agreed with the various stakeholders, namely ; the civil society, the communal elected officials, the local administration and the economic actors and with intelligent mechanisms thus a real and prospective participative diagnosis, in a framework of diffusion and transparent communication

In the third stage, a concerted planning process is carried out, based on the pre-established diagnosis, in order to define the objectives and the human, material and logistical means to achieve them,

Fourthly, the CDP must be drafted and submitted for deliberation and approval by the relevant authority.

Fifthly, the reflections and actions are translated into annual and biannual projects, and the mechanisms to ensure regular and rigorous monitoring of the progress of the work in a framework of transparency and with intelligent means, for example, the monitoring of projects with the MS-PROJECT software, whose various participants will be trained to manage the project well.

Finally, we will proceed to the establishment of the quarterly and annual assessment to ensure the right approach, in particular an evaluation in continuum in order to avoid the risks and take advantage of the strong points and achieve the result traced beforehand, thus to have the deliverable in the programmed time and with the granted financial schedule.

CONCLUSION

The importance of the CDP is becoming more and more apparent as an essential lever in local development. Today, the PCA should no longer be its sole bearer. It would be more judicious to associate a set of actors, as recommended in the concerted or even smart CDP: civil society, elected officials, local administration and economic actors.

The synergy of these entities would, in our opinion, favour a participatory and inclusive approach, and would ensure a balanced consideration of needs and demands, as well as the divergence of ideas that would be more enriching for the new CDP.

The latter is basically a strategic plan of local development. The innovative character that we have the ambition to develop through the sector of Sidi Rached as a witness sector in the municipality will allow it to better respond to the improvement of the quality of life and the daily life of the citizen, in the short and medium term. If, however its approach would be participative, concerted and well-shared.

And in this regard, the process should be supported by continuous evaluation and monitoring.

More than a planning instrument. The new version of the communal development plan is intended to be the backdrop against which territorial intelligence is built. It is thus declined into a smart CDP. And this is the research path that we would like to follow in future CDP entific work because investing in the digital field further strengthens the role of the municipal development plan in the consecration of the objectives of sustainable development...

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This research is part of an ongoing PhD research by correspondent Maya Benoumeldjadj, supervised by Prof. Abdelouahab BOUCHAREB (the co-author of the article).

REFERENCES

1. Ahmed, M., & Chertouk, Z. (n.d.). Le développement local à travers une analyse critique des finances communales de la wilaya de Tizi-Ouzou, 10-30.
2. Arab, N. (2004). *Project activity in urban development: development process and management modes. The cases of the Strasbourg tramway line B and Odysseum in Montpellier.*
3. Asdourian, B. (2013). Utopia of a «transparent» relational communication: How to characterize the actions and discourses of organizations observed through digital social networks? Utopia of a «transparent» relational communication: How to characterize the actions.

4. Bacqué, M.-H., & Biewener, C. (2013). Empowerment, a new vocabulary for talking about participation? *Economic and Social Ideas*, 173(3), 25-32. <https://doi.org/10.3917/idee.173.0025>
5. Bacqué, M.-H., & Gauthier, M. (2011). *Participation, urban planning and urban studies. Participations* (Vol. 1). <https://doi.org/10.3917/parti.001.0036>
6. Berthet, T. (2008). The challenges of territorial evaluation of public policies. *Informations Sociales*, 6(150), 130-139.
7. BLATRIX, C. (2006). The public debate on the extension of the Maréchaux tramway: a local public debate. *Contribution to the Report of the Observatoire Parisien de La Démocratie Locale*.
8. Blondiaux, L. (2009). Loïc Blondiaux Le Nouvel Esprit de la démocratie Actualité de la démocratie participative, 2-6.
9. Bonnemaïson, J., Lasseur, M., & Thibault, C. (2000). *La Géographie culturelle: cours de l'université Paris IV-Sorbonne 1994-1997*.
10. Boudreau, J. A., Hamel, P., Jouve, B., & Keil, R. (2006). Comparing metropolitan governance: The cases of Montreal and Toronto. *Progress in Planning*, 66(1), 7-59. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.progress.2006.07.005>
11. Denieuil, P.-N. (2008). Développement social, local et territorial: repères thématiques et bibliographiques sur le cas français. *Mondes En Développement*, 142(2), 113. <https://doi.org/10.3917/med.142.0113>
12. Drevet, B. (2017). Management control tools: value drivers for the public organization? *Comptabilite Controle Audit*, 23(3), 9-28. <https://doi.org/10.3917/cc.233.0009>
13. Gilli, F. (2017). Participation: what if we finally changed the rules of the game? *Métropolitiques.Eu*, 1-5. Retrieved from <http://www.metropolitiques.eu/IMG/pdf/met-gilli4.pdf>
14. Guillermo A. Mendoza and Phil Macoum. (2000). Application of multicriteria analysis to the evaluation of criteria and indicators.
15. Gumuchian, H., Marois, C., & Fèvre, V. (2000). *Initiation à la recherche en géographie: aménagement, développement territorial, environnement*. PUM.
16. Le Méner, E., & Oppenheim, N. (2013). The CDPentific value of a participatory approach. *Nouvelles Pratiques Sociales*, 25(2), 89. <https://doi.org/10.7202/1020823ar>
17. Martin, C., & Legret, M. (2005). La méthode multicritère ELECTRE III Définitions, principe et exemple d'application à la gestion des eaux pluviales en milieu urbain. *Bulletin Des Laboratoires Des Ponts et Chaussées*, (258-259), 29-46.
18. Martin, G. P. (2009). Public and User Participation in Public Service Delivery: Tensions in Policy and Practice. *Sociology Compass*, 3(2), 310-326. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1751-9020.2009.00200.x>
19. Martin, O. (2009). *L'analyse de données quantitatives (ARMAND COL)*. Paris France: 2009.
20. Michel, A. (1986). Contre l'Etat, les sociologues(éléments pour une histoire de la sociologie urbaine en France(1900-1980)). *Recherches d'histoire et de sciences Sociales ISSN 0249-5619*, 19, 304p.
21. Nabatchi, T. (2010). Addressing the Citizenship and Democratic Deficits: The Potential of Deliberative Democracy for Public Administration. *The American Review of Public Administration*, 40(4), 376-399. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0275074009356467>
22. Ostrom, E. (2015). *Governing the commons: The evolution of institutions for collective action. Governing the Commons: The Evolution of Institutions for Collective Action*. <https://doi.org/10.1017/CBO9781316423936>
23. Pestre, D. (2011). Of science, technology and the democratic and participatory order. *Participations*, 1(1), 210. <https://doi.org/10.3917/parti.001.0210>
24. Provenant, C., Institutions, D. E. S., And, O., Union, O. D. E. L., & Provenant, I. (2012). Official Journal, 2012.
25. Research, M. D. E. (n.d.). Adapted for the Master Architecture P lan course.

26. Rydin, Y. (2007). Re-examining the role of knowledge within planning theory. *Planning Theory*, 6(1), 52-68. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1473095207075161>
27. Savini, F. (2011). The Endowment of Community Participation: Institutional Settings in Two Urban Regeneration Projects. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, 35(5), 949-968. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-2427.2010.00997.x>
28. Tremblay, S. (1999). *From the concept of development to the concept of post-development: trajectory and theoretical references*. Université du Québec à Chicoutimi. Retrieved from <https://constellation.uqac.ca/2029/1/12056864T1.pdf>
29. Villes, D. E. S., Développement, E. N., Urbain, D. U. N. O., & Repetti, A. (2004). *Approche Méthodologique Et Réalisation*, 2903.
30. Zardet, V., & Noguera, F. (2013). What contribution of management to the development of territorial dynamics? Experimentation of contractualization tools on three territories. *Gestion et Management Public*, 2/n°2(4), 5. <https://doi.org/10.3917/gmp.022.0005>

Citation: Maya BENOUMELDADJ Architect, Abdelouahab BOUCHAREB. *Evaluation of the Urban Performance and the Participatory Dynamics of the Local Development Plan, The Case of the Commune of Constantine in Algeria*. *Int J Innov Stud Social Humanities*. 2022; 7(1): 01-13. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.20431/2456-4931.0701001>.

Copyright: © 2022 The Author(s). This open access article is distributed under a Creative Commons Attribution (CC-BY) 4.0 license.