

Evaluation of the Operation to Replace Prefabricated Chalets, Through Citizen Participation, in a Process of Residentialization of the Transit City El Gammas, in Constantine, Algeria

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Abstract

This article is based on the evaluation of the “restructuring and development of chalets across the wilaya of Constantine” in Algeria, by replacing the prefabricated chalets for residential use in the transit housing estate El Gammas, in Constantine, Algeria, by citizen participation in a process of residential development.

The approach initiated by the authorities consists of the development of this area in order to improve the image of the neighborhood. This type of intervention could be considered as a process of residentialization and aims at reducing the feeling of insecurity and abandonment of the transit city.

The consultation of the inhabitants of the El Gammas transit housing estate was carried out throughout the process of the operation entitled “restructuring and development of the chalets throughout the wilaya of Constantine”.

The hypothesis of this work would be to consider that the operation of replacing the chalets by new constructions in situ, would not only generate an improvement in the living conditions of the inhabitants, but also the mobilization and involvement of the neighborhood associations in the whole process of the project: co-elaboration, co-decision and control of use. This approach calls for an urban reflection oriented towards a residentialization by the participative process which takes place on the ground.

Key words: citizen participation, evaluation, prefabricated chalets, residentialization, transit city.

INTRODUCTION

The replacement of the prefabricated cottages in the transit cities, planned for a period of five years, by new buildings, aims to upgrade and improve housing conditions and to fix the population actually occupying these cottages.

The authorities initiated the location of the most vulnerable areas, on a national scale, in 2012.

The city of Constantine, as a metropolis, has eleven so-called transit cities housing the prefabricated chalets that were built during the 1980s. These “temporary” cities have become “permanent” over time, in addition to the vulnerabilities they create in social, health and urban management terms.

The replacement of the chalets is part of an operation “to restructure and develop chalets throughout the wilaya of Constantine”.

El Gammas transit housing estate, located in the city of Constantine in the southeast, is a response to this through the application of a forward-looking approach to residential development with the participation of the occupants.

In the public action, the approach of the urban space is oriented towards the catching up of the transit city El Gammas that is considered as an urban area with handicaps¹.

An appropriate institutional, legal and financial policy framework has been implemented.

The other housing estates suffered the same fate and restructuring operations where the prefabricated cottages were demolished for the reconstruction of healthy houses².

Only the transit city of El Gammas has benefited from an urban improvement in addition to the restructuring operation.

The challenge lies in the management and operational set-up of the project, taking into account the local reality of the site. The major concern of the urban policies is the well-being of the inhabitants.

The awareness and responsibility for the degradation of the cottages, which affects the whole of society, involves all the actors in approaching the reality of vulnerability. Moreover, as a principle of decision, the authorities involve a social representation occupying the cottages. The latter, organized as a neighborhood association, is involved in a decision-making process throughout the entire operation.

Presentation of the Case Study

The assessment is because the transit housing estate El Gammas was built in a specific time and for a specific period (5 years). After 30 years of existence with precarious housing (considered to be an urban area with handicaps), an operation to replace the prefabricated cottages was included in the framework of an operation “to restructure and develop cottages throughout the wilaya of Constantine” (Fig. 1).



Figure 1. Prefabricated cottages in the Transit city El Gammas Constantine before and after.
Source: Author treatment 2021.

In this urban question, actors were involved, and in particular citizen participation, which is a symbol of a democratic society and social development.

From time, to space and to the set of actors, this trilogy leads us to identify the urban quality of the transit housing estate in first position before the launch of the restructuring operation whose tendency aims at a prospective approach of a residentialization.

Time: it is a transit housing estate with duration of 5 years to access decent housing.

Space: precarious housing (deterioration of the building) classified as an Urban Handicap Zone (ZUH) after 20 years and an urban restructuring and improvement operation launched (after 30 years).

The set of actors: citizen participation in a prospective process of residentialisation.

METHODS AND TOOLS

Given the complexity of the public action context in the transit city El Gammas, it was necessary to build a local approach that was adapted and operational in relation to the specificity of the urban context.

The approach required a preliminary diagnosis in order to identify the assets and weaknesses that need to be strengthened and the dysfunctions to be addressed.

Knowledge of the place allows us to move from a diagnosis to an evaluation of urban quality. The analysis of urban

quality makes it possible to identify a certain number of social phenomena or to make hypotheses on the interactions between the space and the urban social functioning of the districts³.

A temporal axis was drawn to position the transit housing estate El Gammas in the urban transformation process: after the drift in space and time from the initial state to a residentialization process (Fig. 2).

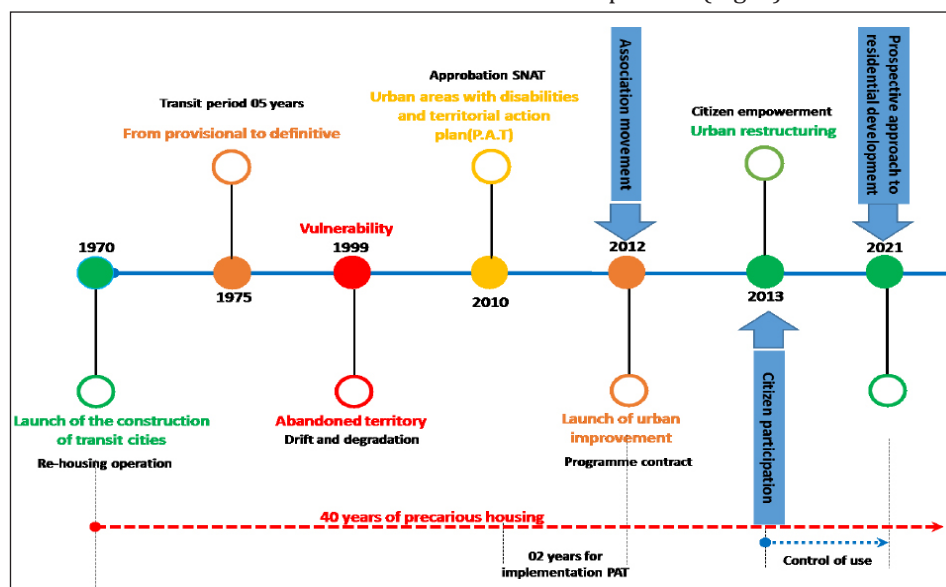


Figure 2. The positioning of the transit city El Gammas in the urban transformation process: After the drift in space and time. Source: Author treatment 2021.

Our objective in evaluating this operation is to highlight the important role played by civil society, in this case citizen participation.

Our evaluation starts from the initial urban quality of the El Gammas transit housing estate to the restructuring and urban improvement operation aiming at a prospective process of residential development. Two criteria characterize the residentialization: the first is the criterion of approach, it is a methodology of consultation with the inhabitants which is established; the second is the content of the project, which ensures that these districts can be physically reintegrated and be connected to the city. Thus, an evaluation of the project is based on the method of the “tree of objectives” and an evaluation of the set of actors using the “Mactor” method.

In the context of an urban transformation project, the evaluation aims to identify the factors qualifying the spaces that contribute to generating urban social functioning.

The criteria chosen allow for the designation of:

- The characteristics of the urban space in its overall context (the city)
- The characteristics of the territory and the urban environment in which the district is located and its own characteristics, identifying the assets and those, which are problematic;
- The design of the project and the modes of action for its implementation, highlighting those that seem appropriate, the actions taken and the critical points.

For a local evaluation of projects, it is a question of being able to refer to a reference framework, constituting a document that will be used as a reference during the various stages of the evaluation process.

The implementation of the evaluation process requires the involvement of all actors, in this case the involvement of citizens.

All the information formalized in a reference framework is necessary for the implementation of an evaluation system on a specific territory.

It is composed of the different elements corresponding to each stage of progress until the initial objectives are reached:

- Expected impacts or effects of the evaluation
- Evaluation priorities (to get useful answers)
- Evaluation questions or criteria
- Assessment tools⁴.

The main objectives of the urban renewal programmed (of which the restructuring is considered a comprehensive urban project) ⁵can be presented in the form of a tree structure, named in evaluation "the objective tree " Each urban renewal project has its own objectives (Fig. 3).

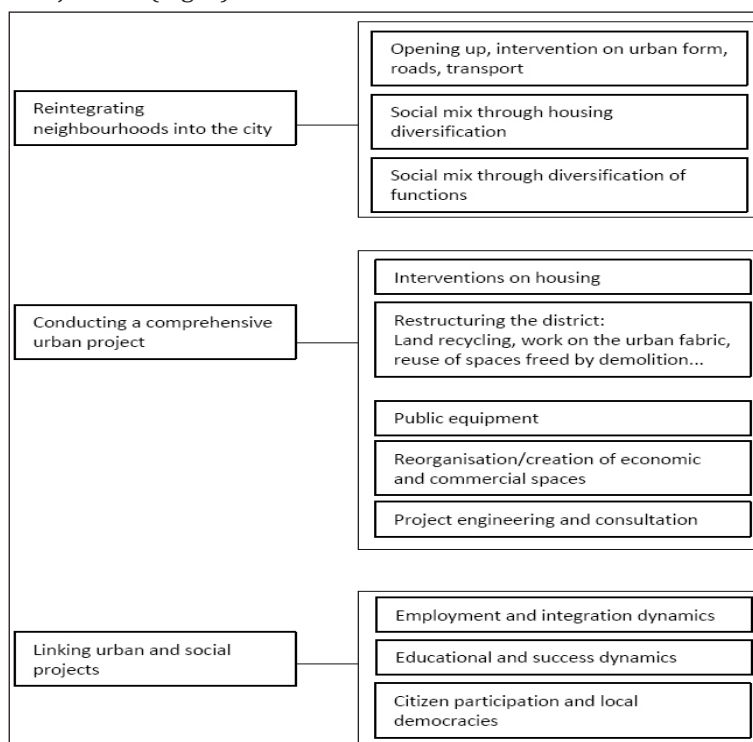


Figure 3. Example of a tree structure based on the objectives of the national urban renewal programmed (PNRU), Source: Meunier M. & al, National Agency for Urban Renewal (ANRU), for a local evaluation of projects, 2007, in http://www.geste.com/etudes-et-conseils/IMG/pdf/Publication_ANRU_CDC_Evaluation_septembre_07.pdf (accessed 21.10.20)

Another method also makes it possible to highlight the participation of citizens in the game of actors during the process of the restructuring operation, which is similar to a prospective process of residentialisation.

The analysis of the interplay of actors involved in the restructuring operation, aimed at replacing the prefabricated cottages, makes it possible to detect the convergences and divergences of the actors with regard to the objectives associated with the action to improve the living conditions of the inhabitants.

To do this, the use of the MACTOR method from the work of Michel GODET⁶, which is a tool for forward thinking based on knowledge of the objectives of the different actors to achieve the strategic issue.

The issue at stake is the will to establish a regulatory cover in this transit city that has become permanent, with the initiative of financial aid for the replacement of the prefabricated chalet and the transfer of the plot of land on which it was built.

The success or failure of future projects will depend largely on the relationships that develop between these actors, the confrontation of their projects, their power relations and their actions⁷.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Our evaluation tends towards an itinere evaluation, which starts from the initial urban quality of the El Gammas transit housing estate to the restructuring and urban improvement operation aiming at a prospective process of residential development.

Based also on the criteria for analyzing the urban quality of the neighborhood (before and after PRU)⁸, the analysis criteria contribute to defining the objectives to be reached from the urban quality.

The “urban quality” of the El Gammas transit housing estate can be transformed from a restructuring and urban improvement operation to a forward-looking residential development approach.

The notion of “urban quality” will thus question the criteria of its urban design. It will lead to a new reading grid of this transit city housing the prefabricated chalets.

The scoring system is based on marks awarded by common agreement: consultation of the actors and by involving the inhabitants, followed by the percentage (weight) assigned to each criterion (the questions asked give rise to the territory’s response capacities).

The general context in which the transit city El Gammas is located with the external formation and internal organization of the urban fabric. This housing estate, which was in a very advanced state of precariousness, has benefited from a restructuring operation, which has enabled it to achieve a positive degree of urban improvement.

This initiative on the part of the authorities was based essentially on citizen participation in the project management process. The articulation between the restructuring operation and that of the residentialisation process converge towards a common criterion, which is consultation⁹.

During the realization of the restructuring operation, and the measurement of its progress in comparison with the initial objectives, the trend is towards a prospective process of residentialisation (Fig. 4).

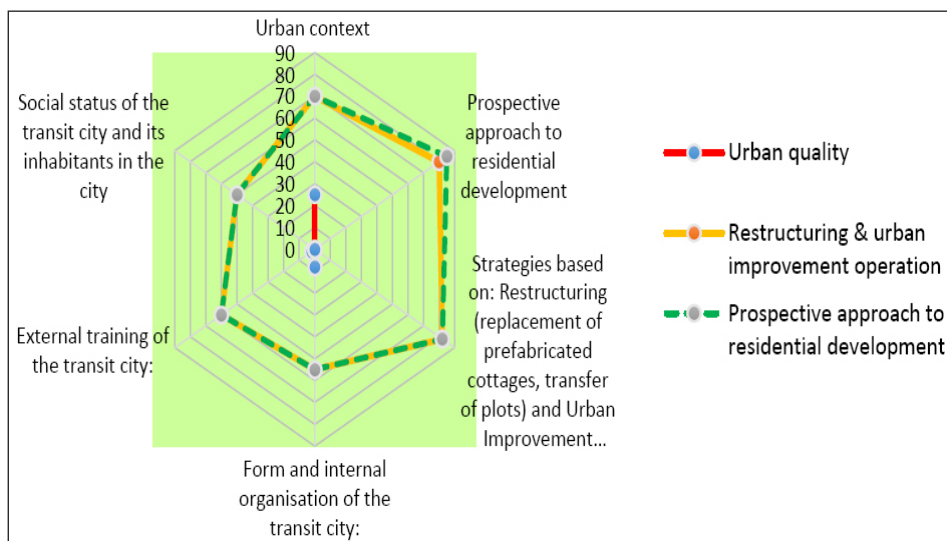


Figure 4. Results of the articulation of the restructuring operation, which tends to be similar to a residentialization.

Source: Author treatment 2021.

From the graphical representation, it can be seen that the trend towards a residential approach has almost been achieved. The components of the urban context, the external formation of the transit housing estate and the internal organization have undergone a great evolution in relation to the initial urban quality.

This shows that the strategy based on restructuring (replacement of prefabricated cottages, transfer of plots...) and urban improvement has been practically successful over time and still is (ongoing operation).

The unsatisfactory urban quality of the internal organization of the transit city tends to be reduced by the restructuring operation and the urban improvement initiated by the public authorities.

The operation of restructuring and development of the cottages as well as the urban improvement was initiated by involving the citizen participation from the beginning of the operation: from the diagnosis, the census to the validation of the development plans and management of the implementation of these actions.

The application of the grid allowed us to detect the level and the capacity of response of the destination of the operation of restructuring and urban improvement of the transit city El Gammas. This level reached is only a beginning before the finalization of the said operation.

The restructuring operation has turned out to be a prospective process of residentialization. It is therefore important to develop and evaluate at the same time the urban transformations in order to take adequate measures specific to each site for a sustainable development of the territorial functions.

Once completed, the authorities can set up a follow-up to monitor the objectives achieved.

However, the problem lies in the administrative slowness, which causes a great delay in the delivery of aid decisions, which in turn affects the progress, and completion of the restructuring and development of the cottages.

The lessons that can be learned about:

- The most problematic changes: replacement of prefabricated cottages with sound constructions.
- The most relevant changes: opening and widening of the passages for a fluid circulation.
- The questions and critical points remain accentuated on the urban density (urban fabric with very dense individual housing).

Identification of the Different Actors and their Objectives

According to Godet, in 2007, defines an actor as: "a homogeneous group with common objectives and means of action, implementing the same strategy and displaying a balance of power in relation to other actors"⁵ (tab1).

The identification of objectives was based on the roles and tasks of each actor in the restructuring operation (tab2).

Table 1. List of actors. Source: Author

	Actors	Abbreviation
1	Neighborhood Association	Assoc
2	Society for architecture and urban planning	SAU
3	Directorate of Urban Planning, Architecture and Construction	DUAC
4	Office for the Promotion of Real Estate Management	OPGI
5	Daira	Daira
6	National Housing Fund	CNL
7	Public domains	Domains
8	Private consultancy firms	Cons_firms
9	Communal People's Assembly	APC
10	Programmed Management and Budget Monitoring	DPGE
11	Housing Directorate	DL
12	Technical building control	CTC
13	Environment Directorate	DENVI

Table 2. List of objectives. Source: Author

	Objectives	Abbreviation
1	Participatory democracy	democ_partic
2	Census and regulatory plan development	Census_plan
3	Approval of subdivision permit	Approv
4	National file: list of beneficiaries (financial aid decisions)	décision_bénéfi
5	Management of the operation	Management
6	Financial aid	aid_financ
7	Transfer of plots and deed of ownership	ownership
8	Preparation of building permits	permits_bu
9	Issuing building permits to citizens' requests	Issuing_bu
10	Budgetary monitoring of the operation	monitoring
11	Payment of financial assistance instalments	financial
12	Technical building control	Technical
13	Chalet replacement operation	replace

Elaboration des matrices

After the identification of the actors involved in the restructuring operation at El Gammas and the strategic objectives, the input matrix of the MACTOR method were developed:

- The matrix (MDI) of direct influences: actors/actors determining the influence of each actor on the others(tab3).
- The matrix (2MAO) of evaluated positions: actors/objectives explaining the position of each actor in relation to each objective(tab4).

Table 3. Matrix of Direct Influences (MDI) Actor X Actor. Source : Result of MACTOR

MDI	Assoc	SAU	DUAC	OPGI	Daira	CNL	Domains	Cons_firms	APC	DPGE	DL	CTC	DENVI
Assoc	0	1	2	1	2	2	2	3	3	0	2	4	4
SAU	1	0	3	2	2	0	3	2	3	0	0	0	0
DUAC	2	3	0	1	1	0	3	3	3	0	2	0	2
OPGI	0	2	1	0	3	2	1	0	0	3	3	0	0
Daira	2	2	1	3	0	3	2	0	3	3	2	4	4
CNL	2	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	0
Domains	2	3	3	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	2	0	0
Cons_firms	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	3	0
APC	3	3	3	0	3	0	3	3	0	0	2	0	2
DPGE	0	0	0	3	3	0	0	0	0	3	0	4	4
DL	2	2	2	3	2	3	2	2	2	3	0	3	4
CTC	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	3	0	0	3	0	2
DENVI	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0

Influences are graded from 0 to 4 according to the importance of the actor's possible jeopardy:

- 0: No influence
- 1: Operating procedures
- 2: Projects
- 3: Missions
- 4: Existence

Table 4. Matrix of valued positions Actor X Objective (2MAO). Source : Result of MACTOR

2MAO	democ_part	Consu_plan	Approb	decision_b	Management	bid_finan	ownership	permits_bu	issuing_bu	monitoring	financial	Technical	replace
Assoc	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	3	3	3
SAU	3	3	3	2	2	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
DUAC	2	1	3	2	2	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0
OPGI	2	3	1	3	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0
Daira	3	3	1	3	3	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1
CNL	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	0	0
Domains	2	2	3	1	2	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Cons_firms	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	0	1	2	0
APC	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	2	1
DPGE	0	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
DL	3	3	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	1	2
CTC	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1
DENVI	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4

The sign indicates whether the actor is likely to reach objective or not.

- 0: Objective has a bleak outcome
- 1: Objective jeopardises the actor's operating procedures (management, etc...) / is vital for its operating procedures
- 2: Objective jeopardises the success of the actor's projects / is vital for the success of its projects
- 3: Objective jeopardises the accomplishment of the actor's mission / is indispensable for its missions
- 4: Objective jeopardises the actor's existence / is indispensable for its existence

Analysis of stakeholder strategies

According to Fig. 5, a large number of actors have important power relationships in the process of replacing the prefabricated cottages in the transit housing estate El Gammas: in this case the housing authority and the neighborhood association.

$R(i)^*$ is the competitiveness of actor (i) considering its max: influences; direct and indirect dependence; and feedback.

Figure 6 is produced from the matrix of valued relationships (order 2) between actors and objectives, 2MAO. It represents the mobilization of the actor's objectives. The histogram makes it possible to identify, for each actor, the extent of his or her position in relation to the defined objectives, for example for (agree) or against (disagree). Here, participatory democracy reaches the first rank with the diagnosis and census operation as well as the piloting of the restructuring operation in the transit city El Gammas.

In the three orders 1, 2 and 3, (figure7, 8 and 9), the greatest convergences (strongest convergences) tend towards the main actor: the neighborhood association and therefore citizen participation which remains the common denominator and the link strong in this operation.

	R
Assoc	1,53
SAU	0,77
DUAC	1,01
OPGI	0,74
Daira	1,41
CNL	1,02
Domains	1,04
Cons firms	0,94
APC	1,15
DPGE	0,67
DL	1,53
CTC	0,99
DENM	0,22

Figure 5. Competitiveness of actor. Source: Result of MACTOR

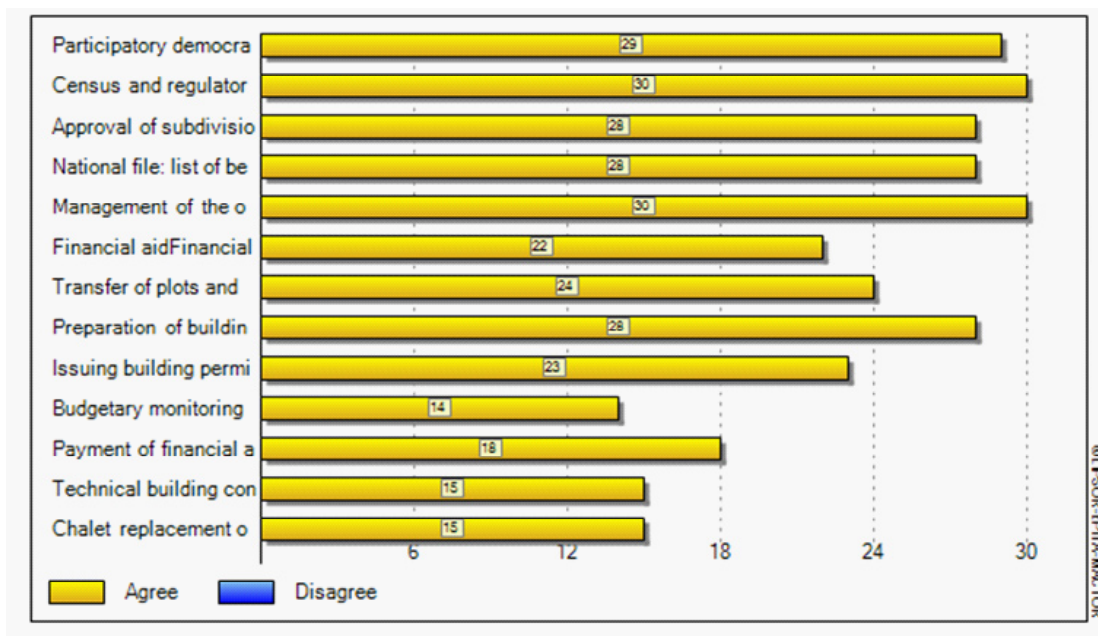


Figure 6. Actor's implication towards its objectives 2MAO. Source: Result of MACTOR

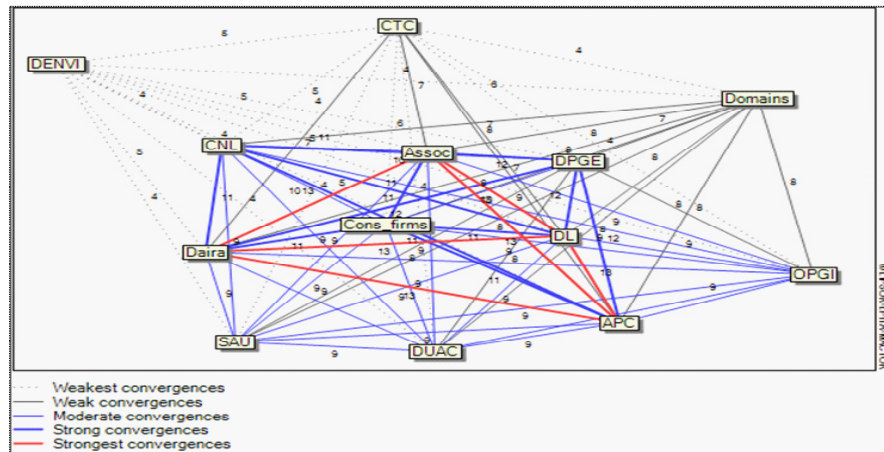


Figure 7. Convergences between actors of order 1. Source : Result of MACTOR

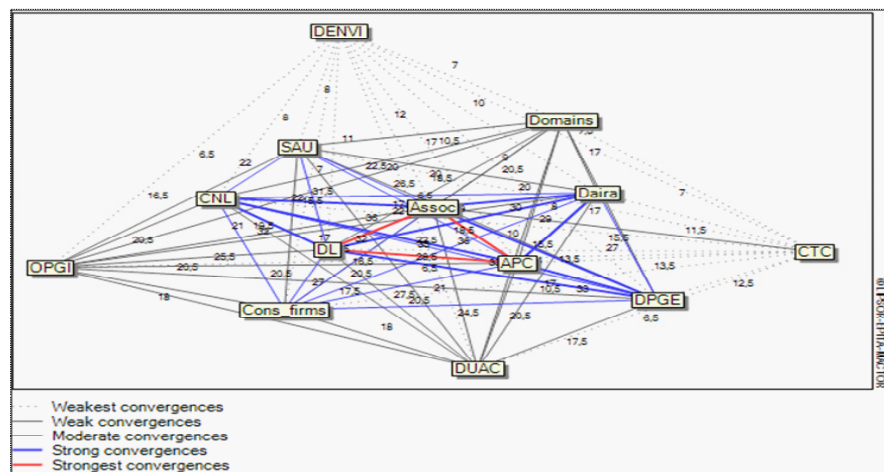


Figure 8. Convergences between actors of order 2. Source: Result of MACTOR

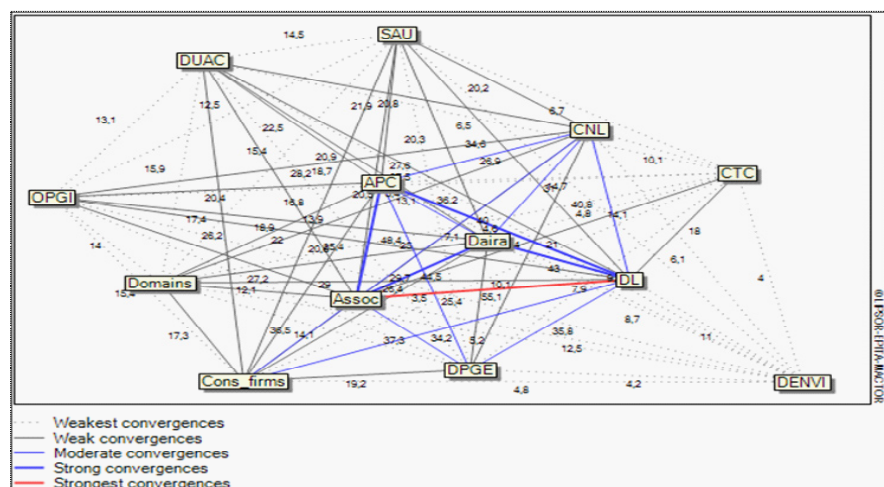


Figure 9. Convergences between actors of order 2. Source: Result of MACTOR

The lessons that can be learned are that:

This form of project steering and management makes it possible to avoid and overcome conflicts between different actors and mainly citizen participation (common denominator) which tends towards the expected objectives and impacts. In addition, it is recommended to solve the administrative slowness by developing local capacities in order to activate the good progress of the operation and to be able to complete it. The process of empowerment is defined as problem awareness and emancipation of a society¹⁰.

According to William. A¹¹, empowerment calls for renewed social intervention and community action in relation to poverty and exclusion¹². Empowerment is seen as a strategic approach to community mobilization (Fig. 10).

The notion of empowerment, which was discovered in the United States, refers to a process by which citizens and collectives gain access to power, especially political power. The concept was born at the end of the 1960¹³.

According to Marie-Hélène Bacqué, (professor of urban studies), in collaboration with Mohamed Mechmache, in their report entitled "For a radical reform of urban policy"¹⁴, she tries to bring a new idea of "redefining participatory democracy through questioning and citizens' initiative".

This proposal lies in the power of contribution that must be at the origin of citizens' initiatives.

The form of commitment in working-class neighborhood is qualified by their importance as a space of solidarity and diversity of social configuration.

The citizens of the housing estate El Gammas, faced with a democratic system that has its limits, were able to demonstrate their capacity for initiative. In close consultation with the public authorities, they have been involved and mobilized throughout the process of urban transformation of their neighborhood. The "power to act" of this civil society, organized in neighborhood associations and mobilized permanent residents, shows the degree of success of the concept of empowerment.

PARTICIPATION	COMPETENCIES
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • significant decisions • shared power • common vision • process and results • opening • learning • contributing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • environmental forces • meshes • social capital • Accountability • conflict resolution • resilience • supporting networks
COMMUNICATIONS	COMMUNITY CAPITAL
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • positive interaction • difference of opinion • general and specific information • transparency 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sense of belonging • sense of citizenship

Figure 10. Components of the general empowerment process

Source: Ninacs William A. COSMOSS – Partners' Assembly Rimouski, November 2010, in http://www.upp-acepp.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/Pouvoir-dagir_williamninacs_23-11-10.pdf (Accessed 19.11.21).

Towards Control of Use

The rise of significant citizen involvement in the process of the urban restructuring project (replacement of prefabricated cottages by new buildings) has made the public authorities impacted by the injunction of this civil society.

According to the adviser to the President of the Algerian Republic, in charge of the associative movement and the national community abroad, civil society is considered to be:

"An active force, and an essential partner, on which the building of the new Algeria to which all aspire, will be based and which will contribute to the definition of the future vision, as an ally in the construction of the rule of law"¹⁵.

Within the framework of participatory democracy, the political will aims to promote the role of civil society and to make it an essential actor in state policy, according to the new 2020 constitution.

The regular meetings organized within this framework establish the ownership of the inhabitants.

The ownership of the project was born out of the desire of the inhabitants of the prefabricated cottages to be involved in the process of the operation. Their participation is significantly different in terms of objectives, impacts and expected effects.

“It is not up to the inhabitants to design the project, make decisions or replace other actors, but to formulate, formalize and give concrete form to their expectations, dreams or refusals over a long period of time. This work, these reflections, the “words and views” of the inhabitants, constitute a book of recommendations which is attached to the technical specifications of the project, then entrusted to the project manager”¹⁶.

Control of use is considered the third dimension of planning (Fig. 11):

- The project owner (DUAC) informed the inhabitants of the context of the project and its objectives.
- The neighborhood association, in its capacity as a neighborhood council, organized a consultation on the project (appointing qualified people): according to a participatory approach, the group selected published the recommendations of the inhabitants.
- The project owner took into consideration the opinions expressed by the inhabitants and included them in the technical framework. The project owner consulted the whole group.
- The client approached the project manager to clarify the recommendations made by the inhabitants.
- The project manager brought back other visions to the inhabitants through the user’s control.
- Finally, the project manager submitted to the project owner a project shared agreement with the users.

The participation of residents in the urban improvement of their living environment through appropriate planning that meets their real needs remains an essential issue in participatory democracy and sustainable development. Their involvement in a neighborhood in movement plays an important role in the expected effects: they consider themselves the masters of use and experts in the daily life of their neighborhood.

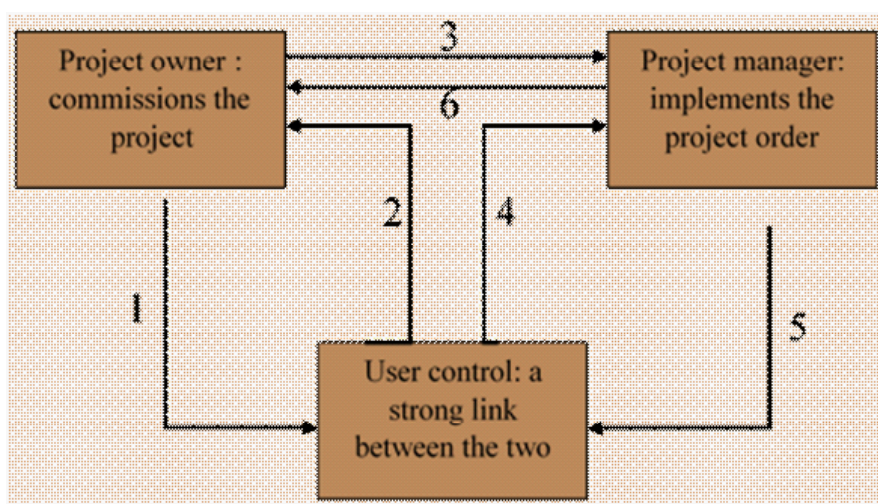


Figure 11. Components of the general empowerment process

Source: Ninacs William A. COSMOSS – Partners’ Assembly Rimouski, November 2010, in http://www.upp-acepp.com/wp-content/uploads/2015/09/Pouvoir-dagir_williamninacs_23-11-10.pdf (Accessed 19.11.21).

CONCLUSION

We have seen in all of the above the transformation of the space of the transit city El Gammas which has changed over time. The set of actors, mainly civil society through citizen participation, which has been involved since the beginning of the operation.

The approach initiated by the authorities consists of the development of this area in order to improve the image of the district. This type of intervention could be likened to a process of residentialization¹⁶ aims to reduce the feeling of insecurity and abandonment of the transit city.

The consultation of the inhabitants of the transit housing estate El Gammas was carried out throughout the process of the operation entitled “restructuring and development of chalets throughout the wilaya of Constantine”.

Civil society, in this case the associations of the neighborhood of the three sections of the chalets in El Gammas¹⁷, has been involved since the project's inception, during the diagnostic operation and census of the population residing there (door-to-door in order to identify the real occupants).

The participation of neighborhood associations, in periodic meetings, concerning development proposals, the constitution of the administrative file of each household, the attribution of financial aid decisions.

At present, these neighborhood associations are managing the demolition operation with a view to replacing the cottages (recently, a clean-up campaign of the entire neighborhood was initiated by the inhabitants who mobilized to evacuate all the rubble in their housing estate, where work is in progress).

Thanks to targeted actions such as the "urban improvement" of the transit housing estate El Gammas and the "restructuring and development of cottages throughout the wilaya of Constantine" operation, by replacing prefabricated cottages with sound constructions (individual housing): the housing estate is facing mutations and new configurations.

This form of urban regeneration aims at offering housing adapted to households in the same place by changing the house without changing the address with the emergence of new urban forms.

Therefore, taking into account the life styles and socio-spatial skills of the real occupants of the cottages (widening of the narrow passages on their own initiative, demolition of the cottages by themselves) in this restructuring operation is described as "control of use".

On the other hand, the technique (project management), under the responsibility of the project owner, is perceived as a means of offering a different living environment to all households, by integrating user control upstream of the discussions¹⁸.

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5. "Urban renovation: in-depth intervention on the urban fabric (destruction of dilapidated buildings and reconstruction). The objective is to bring the urban fabric into line with health standards and to give concrete expression to the new conception of the city. Restructuring intervention on the road network and various networks, the installation of new facilities, the destruction of blocks, the modification of the characteristics of a district, the transfer of activities, the disuse and reuse of buildings. The aim is to improve the functioning of the city". In "Preliminary draft of the urban master plan of Algiers" 1985, produced by the CNERU (national center for urban studies and research).
6. He is a French economist, born on 09/04/1948. Professor and member of the Academia des technologies and creator of the Circle of Future Entrepreneurs (https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Michel_Godet).
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9. Concertation commonly refers to the fact of agreeing to define a project or an action together in order to act collectively. To consult is to "prepare together".

It is everything that can give one partner the opportunity to express itself, and a second to listen. In addition, this, in order to converge towards a consensual programme in which everyone has an interest. We are looking for mechanisms

that allow local expectations to be transmitted so that they can be translated into development programs for the territory. The clues are :

- Consultation at local level.
- The Relationship between actors at the local level, according to Report COTA 2003 Capitalization - Evaluation F3E: Consultation between private and public actors: practices and standards of OSI French, P 12. In Governance of territories and local development. The case of the wilaya of Annaba (Far North-East Algeria).Thesis doctorate, Djamel TELAIDJIA, 2016, Prepared in the framework of an international thesis cotutelle between the Badji Mokhtar University of Annaba/Algeria and the University of Caen Normandy/France.
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