The master plan for the preparation and reconstruction of the wilaya of Algiers, and the rehabilitation of buildings for the historical center of the wilayas of Algiers, Oran, and a vivid example of participatory urbanisation in southern Algeria

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Summary
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Background and Objective
Algiers has witnessed a huge demographic explosion, its population has become ten times what it was on the day of independence, which led to the deterioration of its urban fabric, and among the manifestations of this deterioration: the neglect of public spaces, the disappearance of previously constructed buildings, neglect of the natural gains of the city, the Valley of El Harrach, which extends over a distance of 18.2 km inside The city and the Bay of Algiers

Actions and Implementation
Consultation and interdependence is the guarantor of the success of any urban project. Therefore, the contribution of all actors in the design of the strategic plan represents the strong point of success. In Algeria, we have sought to build an approach and a gradual step for consultation by ensuring that it is strengthened at every stage. In a first stage, we initiated the achievement. A project divided among all sectors of the state, thus organizing a series of exercises to achieve coherence between all sectoral directorates of the governors, where clarification and consultation were required, and after that the consultation took place between the ministerial sectors and other public organizations concerned or interested in the project in a second phase that the vision became clear and expanded, as it became necessary Consultation with local elected officials at the state level, where the priorities were set. This step compensated for the dimension related to the convergence of the development program. It also allowed for the strengthening of some options and sometimes other suggestions that we gained in the project. We also decided to present the strategic plan for the state of Algeria to professionals, especially architects, during the national reconstruction sessions, where it was heard widely. The conclusion is that the contribution of all actors represents an effective and effective organization for consultation. This progression in the levels of consultation allowed the realization of the principle of participation and participation, which strengthens the inclusion of all concerned parties Interested in this project, the means used in the framework of this project, especially the engineering side, such as virtual offices, electronic programs for running projects, used by the project supervisors are very sophisticated.

Outcomes and Impacts
The project has been fully funded as an initial stage by the Algerian government, especially the initial projects awaiting the enactment of laws to include the financial contribution from the private individuals who make the projects programmed later in the medium and long term. As for the cultural and urban side, this project came to value the cultural heritage and revive it. And preservation of it, especially the old city and the historical center of the city With regard to the social and economic aspect, all types of fragile housing have been eliminated while granting a decent standard of living to contemporary citizens through spaces and vents, and improving mobility in the city by creating modern transportation networks and adopting modern technologies such as the use of renewable energies at the level of neighborhoods and cities, transforming empty spaces Public waste to parks that attract citizens and improve the aesthetic view and the ecological environment without forgetting what the authorities are doing in the framework of recycle and
waste renewal. It is worth noting that Algeria has become the first African capital without a chaotic and tin building. The project also allowed the creation of job positions at all levels and in all fields. This project allowed to create an atmosphere of solidarity between all sectors and to achieve communication with the citizen, which stimulates the generalization of this experience to other states and cities due to the positive results tangible on the ground.

**Gender and Social Inclusivity**

In order to acquire technological knowledge, especially in the field of rehabilitation and cosmetology, which is almost non-existent in our country, the public authorities, through the Ministry of Housing, Urbanism, and the City with the mandate of Algiers, have resorted to exchanging experiences with European cities that are considered pioneers in this field and being Mediterranean cities. Among these cities, French cities such as Marseille, Lyon, and Paris, the Italian city of Milan, where a mission moved from the wilaya of Algiers headed by the Governor of Algiers to see what these cities have reached and their capabilities, especially in terms of craftsmen, especially those concerned with the cosmetic aspect of structures and their rehabilitation. The mayors of these cities, in turn, moved to Algeria accompanied by their missions. Where they met the Algerian authorities, state executives, and representatives of the executive bodies. Where were the sessions of exchanging experiences and training held, even within the framework of administrative follow-up in which the state body in charge of rehabilitating neighborhoods and the bureaus of promotion and real estate management of the Ministry Housing, urbanization, and city for the state. Also, study workshops will be scheduled to exchange knowledge and professions to enable a group of Algerian youth to acquire a craft. It was the Algerian government’s responsibility to move the Algerian mission to French cities. As for moving it to Milan, Italy, it was following an invitation from the Mayor of Milan. The mission's visit to Milan culminated in the awarding of the contract for the design of the multi-service land station for Algeria and a university hospital to the two Italian study offices, which allowed the Ministry of Transport and the Ministry of Health to benefit from recent experience.

**Innovative Initiative**

This project has enabled Algeria to look to foreign expertise and friction in order to exchange experiences from the studies and special achievements with regard to the rehabilitation of old buildings field in technology and management of projects and through this experience gained Algeria, especially the state of Algeria experience in the field of justice. On the fragile housing, where the transfer and evacuation of the largest stronghold of other tin buildings and the delivery of decent housing to the deported citizens, from which the place was recovered and changed its exploitation, through the project we were able to clean the Wadi El Harrach and finally eliminate pollution as it turned today from a black point in the city to a park and a favorite destination for the city’s residents and visitors. This experience can be generalized by avoiding the shortcomings observed during the implementation of the project, especially the legal aspect related to expropriation decisions and compensation decisions. Legislative laws related to community ownership that affect the rehabilitation of old buildings.

**Resources devoted to delivery**

1. la bataille du grand Alger magazine promotionnel de l’Algérie Boualem Touarigt El djazair.com special edition march 2016 41 Edit 2 projects that transform Algiers magasin Akli Amrouche vies de villes 3 July 2012 3 –422

**Conclusion**

This project received special attention from the government at all levels, as it was discussed and presented several times at the local level and during cabinet meetings. This project is subject to the following laws: The basic law of reconstruction in Algeria, namely Law No. 90-29 of December 01, 1990, relating to the preparation and reconstruction, amended and supplemented Executive Decree No. 91-177 of May 28, 1991 specifying the procedures for preparing and approving the master plan for preparation and reconstruction and the content of the related documents. A law has been created related to the rehabilitation of old buildings that deals with how to prepare them for the latter. It is related to Executive Decree No. 16-55 of February 01, 2016, which defines the conditions and modalities for intervention in the old urban tissues. The project was also approved by Executive Decree No. 16-319 of December 05, 2016 regarding the approval of the master plan for the preparation and reconstruction of the wilaya of Algeria. Preparing a charter regarding standards for preparing public spaces and building façades around them Tender books were prepared and approved after the agreement of all stakeholders and partners, the latter for detailed studies and achievements related to priority projects. In addition, decisions of expropriation and compensation related to the lands within the project area were issued, as well as decisions to appoint committees in charge of examining, evaluating and following up the progress of works.