

URBAN DEVELOPMENT RESEARCH PROGRAMME

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REGIONAL MID-TERM MEETINGS

Hanoi, Rabat, Havana and Dakar



Work Progress Report

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INTRODUCTION

STATUS OF THE REGIONAL MEETINGS

The Urban Development Research Programme (PRUD) is incentive concerted action conducted by the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs under a partnership between GEMDEV (Groupement d'Intérêt Scientifique Economie Mondiale, Tiers-Monde, Développement) and ISTED (Institut des Sciences et Techniques de l'Équipement et de l'Environnement pour le Développement), which mobilizes thirty-two teams around research on the entire French Priority Solidarity Zone (ZSP).

This programme, which focuses on new approaches to urban intervention and on the strategies and logics of urban actors, has three major objectives:

- re-activate urban development research based on the renewal of its issues and themes;
- generate fresh knowledge on urbanization in countries of the South to guide public action in the field of urban development and international cooperation;
- restore or initiate relations in this field for partnerships and exchanges between the French scientific community and scientific communities in countries of the South in the field of urban planning and development.

One of the original features of this programme is that it has provided for mid-term regional meetings which include not only a meeting of PRUD researchers to review progress of the projects, but also an open seminar associating researchers and local specialists with a view to creating an event in specific conditions each time, which will form the basis of research and international cooperation in the urban field.

The idea of holding regional seminars to mobilize the local research teams emerged in Autumn 2000, during the preparatory phase for presentation of the PRUD programme to the committee of the FSP¹ in December 2000. It is accordingly stated as follows in § 6.1.3 (p.16) of the FSP Project presentation report on "Support for urban development research": "Regional meetings (the Mediterranean, Sub-Saharan Africa, the Caribbean, South-East Asia) will be held mid-term to enable research teams to meet and to facilitate their organization into networks".

The implementation of regional meetings, mentioned from the start of the programme in all the official documents (call for proposals, agreements between ISTED and MAE² and between ISTED and GEMDEV, agreements signed with the teams), met the partners' aim to coordinate scientific activities in order to give impetus to research and pool the efforts of the research teams. The meetings were thus intended as highlights to structure the programme. The presentation of these seminars to the Scientific Committee and the Steering Committee in November 2001 provided an opportunity to refine their objectives so that the PRUD team researchers could address tightly-focused issues and discuss their initial results. It also enabled invited regional specialists and urban development actors (from the public and private sectors) to hold discussions with the team representatives.

During the preparation of the regional meetings, from April-May 2002 onwards, the PRUD Executive Committee decided on some organizational principles that would enable these meetings to work as closely as possible with grassroots realities and would provide an action-oriented vision of the various constraints. This was not consistent with only one single format for the seminars. However, for the institutional arrangements, we fixed a common rule, that of having the support of a university training and research institution or a research centre, well-established in the country chosen to hold the seminar.

To best accomplish the goals set for the PRUD, we decided that each seminar should include the following:

- a closed part, to be used solely by the programme teams present in the region to report on the progress of their work and the problems encountered, so that a discussion could take place on methodological and theoretical issues,
- a part open to invited external personalities working in thematic workshops defined according to the main subjects of the PRUD teams.

Taking these parameters into account, the four seminars planned at the start had the following configurations:

- For South-East Asia, Hanoi was selected for two main reasons: The selected PRUD teams are mainly working on Vietnam. Furthermore, the IMV (Institut des Métiers de la Ville³, supported by the Ile de France⁴ regional authority), which is established in Hanoi, was considered to be the most efficient base to host this meeting. To foster synergy, we combined the open part of our seminar project with that organized by the IMV, on the occasion of the visit of the Ile de France Regional Delegation led by its President, in November 2002.
- For the Mediterranean region, we considered that it would be appropriate to bring together the teams working on the Maghreb and the Middle East, and we decided to locate the regional seminar in Rabat, as Morocco was the only country in that region for which the Palestinian researchers could hope to obtain a visa. In Rabat, it was INAU (Institut National d'Aménagement et d'Urbanisme⁵) that hosted the regional meeting.
- The Caribbean region meeting took place in Havana (Cuba), and was organized in partnership with the University of Havana, and more particularly with ISPJAE (Instituto Superior Politecnico "José Antonio Echeverría"). Its specificity lay in the discussions with PRUD teams working on Sub-Saharan Africa, and with researchers and specialists from Latin America.
- For Sub-Saharan Africa, which concerns nearly half the PRUD teams, the meeting-place was Dakar, and we had support from ENEA (Ecole Nationale d'Economie Appliquée⁶) for practical organization of the regional seminar, which allowed us to host a large number of participants.

Two months after the Dakar meeting, it is interesting to make an overall report on the regional meetings, in order to see, after outlining the proceedings, how they have succeeded in developing some dominant or special work themes. It is an interim report, designed to be enriched with additional comments.

¹ Priority solidarity fund

² Ministry of Foreign Affairs

³ Training Centre in urban development

⁴ Greater Paris

⁵ National Institute for urban planning and development

⁶ National School of applied economics

FIRST PART

PRESENTATION OF THE REGIONAL MEETINGS

Before addressing the first cross-cutting analyses of the regional meetings, we must call to mind the contexts in which these meetings were held in order to assess the impact of each one. The partners, participants and days' proceedings will be outlined for each meeting, together with the workshop themes.

Each regional meeting took place in specific conditions that made it an important moment for the PRUD supervisors and the teams participating in the programme.

I – Hanoi

The Hanoi meeting, held from 11 to 14 November 2002, was the first regional opportunity for the teams working on the countries of South-East Asia to come together. The organization of this event received considerable logistical support from IMV and continuous, efficient aid from the Service de Coopération et d'Action Culturelle (SCAC¹) of the French Embassy in Hanoi.

The meeting on 11 November 2002 brought together 38 participants – the eight research teams working in the three countries² of this zone, Scientific Committee members and the programme leaders. This was the “closed” part of the meetings, held at the IMV premises.

Based on addresses throughout the day on 11 November, two focus areas gave rise to relatively in-depth discussions by the participants:

- A thematic and problematic focus area, in which questions relating to urban intervention methods centred mainly on the logics of actors - whether “civil society”, or professional or political actors - in a transitional context, which is a “concept” that remains to be largely analysed and defined, whether in terms of transition towards democracy or transition from tradition to modernity.

- a methodological focus area: The teams were able to explain their investigation and survey methods, and the discussions highlighted the fact that consider-

able attention must be paid to the way problematics are transferred and particularly the way the concepts are construed. As the teams were mixed, with most of them working on Vietnam, the idea was raised of developing a French-Vietnamese glossary of the most commonly used terms in the urban field.

For the second part of the meeting, all the PRUD participants were invited to the seminar: “Intersecting Views of Hanoi: Transition, Urban Specificity and Development Options” from 12 to 14 November 2002. This seminar was organized by IMV and the Investment and Construction Management Committee of the new City of Hanoi, and PRUD joined forces with them for the scientific management. This association enabled researchers and practitioners to come from the Asian region. The seminar was organized as a round-table event on the following themes:

Round Table 1:

The heritage and new spaces of modernity

Round Table 2:

Urban transport policy

Round Table 3:

Planning and new housing areas

Round Table 4:

Urban services and new partnerships

It had been agreed with the above partners that the part of the seminar to be covered by PRUD would begin by addressing the transition question.

In this seminar, the discussions concerned future planning projects, the heritage of the “last major European city” in South-East Asia, public transport modes able to meet new needs (capacity, accessibility, service quality), as well as density and planning quality requirements able to respect the traditional housing morphology, financing methods to ensure better housing conditions, and lastly, the necessity to provide the entire urban population with the same

conditions of access to urban services. These themes were illustrated by the contributions of specialists not only from cities in the three ZSP countries of the South-East Asia region, i.e. Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, but also from South Korea, Thailand and Singapore. It should be stressed that all the contributions closely concerned the themes of Focus Area 1 of the PRUD Programme Terms of Reference, concerning urban interventions, and particularly the theme of metropolization and special forms of urban organization attributable to the change of scale. The metropolization theme highlighted the problem not only of transposing models into the fields of construction of residential areas and multifamily housing, transport, and more broadly urban mobility, but also the urban heritage and its conservation. One of the questions underlying all the discussions was to know how to preserve the specific architectural and urbanistic features of Hanoi in response to the quest for a modern city image as undertaken by other Asian and western metropolises.

On 14 November, the day was divided between a morning visiting urban projects recently accomplished or in progress in Hanoi and a summary round table with the conclusions outlined by the session chairs and a discussion on recommendations.

The visit identified some housing development projects in outlying districts undergoing urbanization, including those of Linh Dàm and Dinh Cong. These projects, which were initially intended for middle class or fairly well-off households have often given rise to heavy land speculation on these real estate products. In practice, it was possible for dwellings purchased before construction to be resold more than once by the successive "owners" before construction was completed.

A second visit was organized by Karine Peyronnie and Emmanuel Cerise to partially redeveloped segments of the La Thanh road in Hanoi, which illustrated the problems addressed in their PRUD project "Road projects and urban recompositions in Vientiane et Hanoi".

This seminar was an opportunity for contact with the representatives of international institutions such as UNESCO or the World Bank and with Vietnamese senior policy-makers, but also with many specialists on urban issues (managers, experts and researchers), such as representatives of NGOs, private companies and the AFD, and a large number of professionals from IAURIF (Institut d'Aménagement et d'Urbanisme de la Région Ile de France)³. Also present at the meeting was Michel Chrétien, Technical Attaché to the Regional Cooperation Adviser for South-East Asia, in charge of follow-up of urban projects in which France or French private operators in the re-

gion took part. A total of about eighty people (forty from PRUD) participated in the discussion seminars. This involvement of research teams and PRUD senior members met one of the objectives written into the programme of promoting the research activities to operators, experts and policy-makers.

II – Rabat

The meeting on the "Maghreb/Middle East" zone took place in Rabat at the INAU premises (Institut national d'aménagement et d'urbanisme⁴) from 15 to 18 January 2003. This regional seminar was organized by PRUD and by INAU which performed the entire logistical organization.

As was the case in Hanoi, the first part of the meeting brought together the eleven teams working on this Maghreb/Middle East region, in six countries⁵. More than fifty people took part in this seminar which ended with a methodological discussion introduced by Taoufik Souami on the theme of comparatism.

The discussion seminar was entitled "Urban government, actors and local authorities". Representatives of the SCAC from the French Embassy in Rabat attended the opening and closing sessions. The days of 16 and 17 November were devoted to public discussions, which initially concerned four workshops, each led by a chair and a rapporteur. Contributors from the PRUD teams and external contributors put forward points of view and experiences relating to the following themes:

Workshop 1:

Governance and local political authorities (exported decentralization and urban project models)

Workshop 2:

City-dwellers, urban professionals and local actors

Workshop 3:

Urbanization and management of urban development in the Autonomous Territories of Palestine

Workshop 4:

Urban services, technical logics and urban dynamics

The day of 17 November began by a summary of work with the participation of the workshop rapporteurs and then the discussion days ended with a round table on the theme "A new urban situation and new planning and management practices. An exchange of views between actors and researchers". Pierre Signoles, the round table chairman, suggested three ideas for input to this discussion:

- the interface between public space and private space in the new urban management context;
- creating a public forum related to the actors' competence and legitimacy;
- the relations between expertise and research.

The round table participants based their discussion of these ideas on the following realization: The general trend in major cities of the South is a transition from government-administered management to management involving a plurality of actors, particularly private actors. It is important to rethink the cleavage between public and private sectors in the light of the new management methods involved in such a trend. Following on from this realization, the participants discussed the necessity of ensuring the production and good management of public property in relation to a "projet de société" (a societal project).

On the subject of public space as a place for debate, emphasis was placed on the recognition, mainly by local decision-makers, of the competences and new legitimacies of actors from civil society.

On the relations between research and expertise, the operators present insisted on the necessity to make research findings available for action and decision-making. The question of the "obligation" of result is related to that of financing research work, whether out of public or private funds. As for feasibility, the expert and the client have the task of estimating the costs of putting the generated ideas into practice. More generally, a researcher concluded, we must examine the impacts of the paradigm of globalization not only on the role of research in the context of the globalization process but on research itself.

On the last day of the meeting, the participants took part in field visits centring on the question of social housing.

The first visit gave an insight into a complex of 120,000 dwellings, shops and public amenities close to Rabat-Salé. This was the Sala Al Jadida programme for which the PRUD researchers were received by the Contract Award and Marketing Management. It is a pilot programme financed by the government, which aims to develop a strategic area situated between Rabat and Salé. The property development policy is very important for the middle class inhabitants (with multiple modes of access to ownership and tenancies). One of the ideas under this project was to rehouse the inhabitants of a nearby slum area but it has not really worked.

A second contrasting visit allowed the participants to see a restructuring project: Sidi Taibi (Kénitra Sidi Kacem Urban Agency). This is an operation for the "inspection of irregular settlements". In other words, unfinished family dwellings established without permits are demolished on a site that must contain thirty

self-built units. This operation forms part of the national "Slum Clearance Action Programme" component. The managers of the Kénitra Sidi Kacem Urban Agency, including the Director, Mr Abderrahim Raounak, presented the agency's urban development activities together with the strategic plans involved.

III – Havana

The Havana meeting for the Caribbean area took place from 21 to 24 February 2003. The organization of the meeting received active support from the Agence Universitaire de la Francophonie (AUF⁶) particularly through its Director of the Caribbean Branch Office, Christian Raccurt. Key roles were played by Messrs Yves Cabannes and Kosta Mathéy in organizing this meeting. Marie-Claire Petit-Perin, Task Officer from the Research Department of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, was present throughout the meeting.

The "closed" part of the meeting took place in the morning with two teams from the Caribbean zone and two invited teams working on Sub-Saharan Africa and similar themes (twenty people). This part ended with a methodological discussion introduced by Michèle Leclerc-Olive on the definition of the role of civil society in urban development.

The "open" part of the meeting then took place at the University of Havana, on the theme: "*Democratic urban management: local initiatives*". The SCAC of the French Embassy in Havana provided assistance for the organization of this open part, particularly through the active support of the Cooperation and Cultural Action Attaché, Alain Siberchicot (principally on sensitive aspects of cooperation). The discussion seminar between researchers and actors was organized around the research themes addressed by the two PRUD teams working in the region:

Round Table 1:

Community initiatives for planning or urban management in Cuba. Role of local actors,

Round Table 2:

Interaction between governance and development. Role of civil society. Local democracy and urban development.

The seminar was opened by Ruben Bancroft Hernandez, Dean of the Faculty of Architecture of the University of Havana. In connection with these themes, representatives from other PRUD teams and invited specialists on the Caribbean region presented case studies which analysed concrete initiatives and ex-

periences identified in countries represented at the seminar. This provided an opportunity for comparisons and discussions on the research themes and the intervention zones. This seminar brought together some forty people.

One day was also devoted to field visits to the districts of San Isidro (Old Havana), Centro Havana, Pogolotti and La Lisa. These visits were guided by Kosta Mathey (PRUD team) and Georgina Rey, former Director of GDIC (Grupo de Desarrollo Integral de la Ciudad⁷) and Professor at the Technical University of Havana. They set out to meet local actors working at neighbourhood level in local development workshops. These visits showed the diversity of the community development activities conducted by the inhabitants themselves, which concern housing rehabilitation projects with rehousing of residents, children's homes, the organization of recreational activities (celebrations, carnival, artists' centre), training sessions, monitoring of schoolwork, or participation in planning projects such as public street lighting in Pogolotti).

These local dynamics take various forms depending on the areas and are organized on a non-centralized basis. However, the GDIC is the official body that develops these initiatives city wide. This organization comprises government-appointed experts and technicians and it dictates the common methodology. It is the official contact of the workshops. Questions concerning financing methods were addressed but the replies remained evasive. These visits enabled discussions to be organized on 24 February on identified experiences in connection with urban and social requalification.

IV – Dakar

The Dakar meeting closed the cycle of regional meetings, and therefore in practice, the first part of the programme, which had the larger PRUD and non-PRUD attendance, with more than a hundred people present. It was organized with the participation of the West African delegation of AUF which financed the visiting researchers. It was held at ENEA (Ecole Nationale d'Économie Appliquée⁸) from 7 to 10 April 2003. Jacqueline Lorelle, from the Research Department of the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs participated in the open seminar.

The first part of the meeting brought together the fifteen PRUD teams working in the seventeen countries of the zone⁹. More than sixty people were present and the day ended with a methodological discussion on comparatism, introduced by an address from Jean-Louis Coll.

The second part of the meeting was organized around the theme: "*What actors, what intervention systems, for what city?*". Those present included a representative of AFD, several representatives of the Urban Planning Department of the Senegalese Ministry of Urban Planning and Regional Development, and of the international NGO ENDA, a representative of the Municipal Development Programme (MDP) and the Senegalese Mayor of the City of Ziguinchor.

The opening address of the seminar was given by the Minister of Urban Planning and Regional Development of Senegal. The first two days were devoted to these public discussions and organized around workshops, followed by a review of the work and lastly a closing round table. The workshops addressed the following themes:

Workshop 1:

Urban planning, public planning policies and socio-spatial dynamics

Workshop 2:

Local government and urban intervention: powers, legitimation and mediation

Workshop 3:

Actors logics and urban management; economic networks in the informal sector. Humanitarian actors and urban management in conflict situations

Workshop 4:

"Composite" systems, "neo-customary" practices in the fields of land management and urban services

Workshop 5:

Local strategies: planning, decentralization and the building-up of a local policy field

The round table dealt with "*Questions of urban development actors to researchers*". The Senegalese Director of Urban Planning introduced the discussion and described the activities of his Ministry as "anticipatory, concerted urban planning" that was resolutely committed to an innovative approach taking into account: the specificity of each city, the city as a whole, and a clear aim to improve living conditions. The Ministry is consequently awaiting research findings that will enable some rethinking to be done.

Malick Gaye described the experience of the urban observatories established by ENDA in six African countries, the aim of which is participatory urban planning. One of the main aims is to make them an assessment tool of urban policies to refocus these policies through an interactive process between action and decision.

Alphonse Yapi Diahou, the author of a book on "*La recherche urbaine à l'épreuve des milieux marginalisés de la ville*"¹⁰, related the difficulties of all kinds faced by research in countries of the South, particu-

larly since the introduction of the structural adjustment plans which have resulted in “the death of structures and the disappearance of documentary sources”. African research is currently caught between the domestic environment and international agencies. The former Senegalese Director of Local Authorities pointed out that in his country, decentralization has resulted in the transfer of groups of competences since 1996, particularly as regards urban development plans. There are therefore great expectations of the PRUD’s results on urban intervention.

Marcello Balbo regretted the lack of reference to the new communication technologies in the PRUD, and the difficulties of communicating between the English and French speaking worlds.

Lastly Babacar Diouf, Adviser to the Mayor of Guedjawaye (Dakar suburbs) strongly urged the researchers to decompartmentalize their research, and the local authorities to take research into account. That is what his commune is beginning to do through the creation of an urban observatory with follow-up research at the University.

After these addresses, a discussion ensued with the participants .

Members of the SCAC of the French Embassy participated in the closing of the seminar.

On 10 April, the participants visited the city of Guedjawaye. Twenty participants were received

in this commune in an underprivileged suburb of Dakar, which was created in 1990 and has some 500,000 inhabitants. The Mayor’s Executive Assistant, a Deputy-Mayor and the former Adviser to the Mayor described the steps taken since 1996, which consisted in producing and implementing a Local Development Plan, with assistance from the European Union, AFVP (Association Française des Volontaires du Progrès¹¹) and ENDA (Environnement et Développement Africain¹²). A participatory process was set up, which led to the creation of a Partnership Committee from civil society and an NGO group. This Committee was strongly represented during our visit to the Town Hall (particularly by the women’s and youth groups). Several representatives added further information to the keynote addresses.

A lively discussion ensued, which mainly revolved around urban project ownership and delegated project ownership. This discussion highlighted the lack of a “tax culture” among the relatively marginalized communities, resulting in a very low investment capacity for the commune (limited in this instance to 14% of the budget). A representative of the French Development Agency (Dakar branch office) detailed the methods of intervention and aid to the local authorities of Senegal, and to Guedjawaye in particular.

A guided tour of the Women’s Centre ended the field visit.

7. Department of cooperation and cultural activities
8. Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos
9. Institute for urban planning and development of the Greater Paris region
10. National Institute for urban planning and development
11. Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Lebanon, Palestine, Mauritania
12. University Agency for the French language
13. Group for the integral development of the Capital
14. School of Applied Economics
15. South Africa, Benin, Burkina Faso, Cameroon, Ivory Coast, Ethiopia, Ghana, Nigeria, Guinea, Kenya, Madagascar, Mali, Mozambique, Rwanda, Senegal, Tanzania, Togo.
16. Urban research put to the test of marginalized urban areas
17. French association of volunteers for progress
18. Environment and development of Africa
19. Actors’ logics and urban management: economic networks of the informal sector. Humanitarian actors and urban management in conflict situations
20. Cheickh Sarr: Dynamiques de réseaux d’acteurs économiques du secteur informel (Dynamics of economic actors’ networks in the informal sector)
Abdoulmaliq Simone: Réseaux économiques informels et gestion urbaine (Informal economic networks and urban management)
21. François Grünewald: Acteurs humanitaires et acteurs locaux dans un contexte de conflit (Humanitarian actors and local actors in a conflict context)
22. Actors logics and urban management: economic networks of the informal sector. Humanitarian actors and urban management in conflict situations
- 23 French Agency for Francophony)
- 24 French Development Agency

SECOND PART

ANALYSIS OF CONTRIBUTIONS

The workshops of the regional meetings were defined on the basis of a realization that certain themes dominated research work according to the regions and that they could highlight convergences consistent with comparative and multidisciplinary approaches. This means that even if some regional meetings have specific features, it is possible to use a cross-cutting analysis approach for the four meetings. This involves analysis of an interim stage of the research activities, not of their results.

It is important to stress the role of the workshop rapporteurs, who have provided the first summary data. Not only have they supplied workshop reports outlining the discussions but they have also highlighted pitfalls or intervention limits, through external perspectives on the action taken.

Before making the analysis, we will call to mind the titles of the seminars which illustrate the thematic frameworks for action:

- Hanoi: "Intersecting Views of Hanoi: Transition, Urban Specificity and Development Options"
- Rabat: "Urban government, actors and local authorities"
- Havana: "Democratic urban management: local initiatives"
- Dakar: "What actors, what intervention systems, for what city?"

I – Cross-cutting issues

a. Identification and interplay of actors

This is a crosscutting programme issue under Theme 1 of Research Focus Area 2. Each subject field under study takes account of the relevant actors. When the subject is decentralization, it must refer to local political actors. When participation is concerned, local associations or committees are considered. Analysis of urban services must take into account private operators and public authorities in public service delegation. In

fact, each issue must take into account the relevant actors but emphasis can be given to the characteristics most often observed by the researchers.

Research has shown that the context is one of a complexification of the interplay of actors and that each situation must be observed through an overall approach in order to have an accurate understanding of the issues at stake. This complexification of the actors in charge of urban management is the result of privatization and decentralization processes. In research, special attention is paid to the emergence of an increasing number of international actors and national actors resulting from this process. Research also differentiates between institutional and non-institutional actors and between economic actors inside and outside the market. This is because in the research presented, spatial organization is not so much the result of public policy measures as the result of the action of different actors who adapt to the situations with which they are faced using their specific strategies. It is consequently less a question of spatial planning, i.e. control of spatial dynamics by the public authority, than of forces, of commercial relationships that organize urban space under the effect of logics in response to which the regulatory power of public policies is relatively weak. The fact of bringing together actors representing divergent interests is a source of conflicts. And conflicts between central government actors and local actors are at the centre of debate. Despite the ongoing decentralization processes, the central government model for urban management prevails to the detriment of local decision-making. The elected representatives thus tend to rely on the general public to oppose governmental power. For this reason, a typology of political systems would be useful to refine this perception of the government's role in contexts of official decentralization.

Note that in their interventions, local actors are characterized by what they do more than what they are. For instance, their legitimacy will appear to be the

In Vietnam, the researchers show us that the political transition has resulted in the construction and affirmation of the modern Nation-State. Metropolization, i.e. the formation of large economic and political metropolises, is an illustration of this fact. This new urban direction of the 1990s marks a metropolization process in societal problems and a degree of global integration. Metropolization brings new public and private urban actors into play, who are not only Vietnamese but also international, and who intervene in urban public policies that formerly came under the monopoly of the Party-State. De-monopolization is causing the inhabitants and the international community to intervene increasingly in Vietnamese affairs. The political transition is particularly illustrated by urban water management in Vietnam. This is adaptive and endogenous and testifies to the transition from a government-administered economy towards a social market economy. The issues at stake in the emergence of new actors and the new balance being formed between them show the importance of each one's role in a transition process.

Although the proliferation of actors seems to make planning and coordination activities more difficult in the urban management field, this proliferation is also a building block of civil society, which cannot be accomplished over the short term. In other words, the aim is to interpret the proliferation of actors as a means of strengthening the political side of things and not only consider it to be a negative factor of complexification.

b. Comparison

Comparison is one of the methods of approach chosen by the PRUD leaders for implementation of the programme. As the regional meetings took place halfway through the programme, the teams were not really in a position to present any conclusive information on the comparative approach. However, some of them described the methodological tools they had developed to facilitate comparisons. Two presentations also introduced methodological discussions on comparatism in internal meetings (in Dakar and Rabat).

Taoufik Souami accordingly presented the use of comparative analysis by his team and Jean-Louis Coll provided some introductory ideas for the creation of a feedback method from case studies developed under the PRUD. Comparisons are made through a shared framework and a problem base common to the researchers and an information collection or feedback grid has to be developed to define cross-cutting analysis themes. The main challenge is not to merely place items side-by-side but to highlight the

live issues that are shaping today's urbanization in countries of the South. The researchers must share concepts and methods of approaching case studies from a different perspective that will lead them towards shared questions and issues.

For Taoufik Souami, comparison will bring to light the specificities or processes involved on a case-by-case basis and will relativise the elements of explanation that are drawn up. It is a methodological support because it helps to develop information processing procedures, thereby avoiding superficiality or routine in the method. And comparison does not allow the same theoretical framework to be used for every situation but helps to adjust them.

According to Jean-Louis Coll, to compare is to highlight similarities and differences and to interpret them in order to discover regularities through them. However, he points out the risk, by creating more inclusive categories, of initiating a process that depletes or skims over data by only retaining their smallest common denominator and thereby obscures diversity and depth of knowledge;

c. Public-private interaction

As already stressed, urban management is confronted with a plurality of actors and therefore a plurality of interdependent political spaces. Political authority seems to be increasingly dispersed and public-private interactions are almost mechanically modified by it. If as we have suggested, the proliferation of actors is interpreted as a way of strengthening the political side of things, it will be recognized that private actors are producers of standards and statesmanship and they are therefore forging increasingly close links with the public sphere. Research then aims to enhance knowledge of the strategies of actors involved in these new arbitrations between the private sector and the public sector.

This question of public-private interaction re-emerges firstly in the field of urban services, particularly through reflections on delegated management models. The problem of defining public service is then addressed and the research examines how to develop a new definition of the public interest. However, this is a problem underlying each of the research topics addressed under the programme. The question is not tackled head-on in the papers but it is an emerging issue in actors' logics, local government, participation and even via more isolated issues such as those concerning the Palestinian question. In other words, the interaction between the public and private sectors goes beyond the sectoral framework of research and underlies virtually all reflections on urban development.

II – The main themes

a. Decentralization and local government

Decentralization is analysed as a withdrawal of central governments from the urban field in favour of local authorities. For institutions, this process is the logical result of failures of public urban management plans and programmes in the 1980s and links up with the introduction of structural adjustment plans (which challenged the role of central government).

Most researchers agree to denounce the “imported” nature of the decentralization model in the areas under study. Moreover, the fact that it is imported explains the failure in implementing this process. One explanation is that governments shift responsibility onto local authorities, as the international institutions strongly advise them to do, without this being offset by an increase in local authority budgets. Such was the case in Tunisia for the transfer of powers in 1994, which made the communes responsible for allocating urban development plans without transferring resources. The communes then negotiated an extension of the scope of study of their administration in order to benefit from new land rents. In these conditions, the urban development plan is an object of negotiation which becomes the rule for local authorities. The researchers have also observed a tendency towards the redeployment of central political actors to local level. In other words, it is deconcentration (centrally-run local government activities) rather than decentralization that is at work and “urban authority adjusts without undergoing a real transformation” Furthermore, there is the question of financing the city in contexts where decentralization comes up against the existence of customary or informal practices. For instance, in land transactions, these practices interfere with the tax system and local funding, limiting the available resources for production and for upkeep of the city. They also reduce the decentralization process to a mere regulatory tool that soon becomes obsolete as cities invent their own regulation models. Lastly, the aim of urban governance is to coordinate actors operating in the urban field. This keeps local authorities in a technico-financial universe rather than in a political universe and this trend weakens their legitimacy in the eyes of the people.

However, like decentralization, the generating process of a local political field is a long-term trend. Although decentralization may be considered at some point as a central government stratagem, it can also be reversed because it is possible for local initiatives to transform decentralization from a situation to be endured to one of active advocacy. Central

Government does not give up its prerogatives easily and the process must be given time to develop and become an integral part of thinking patterns.

b. Participation

The participation issue was one of the main themes addressed in Cuba and to a lesser extent in the other meetings. According to the international institutions, the participatory model emerges as the end result of the previous poverty eradication models. One of the interesting aspects of this paradigm lies in the observation of the phenomenon in States undergoing transition. The structuring of civil societies within imposed governmental frameworks is on the wane, but it sometimes falls into other frameworks imposed by these international institutions or by NGOs.

The researchers alert us to the fact that although this concept reinforces our vision of local democracy (bottom-up approach), it should be used with caution and it is important to look at things from the point of view of the actors required to play a part. Participatory action may not be consistent with family and educational traditions such as those based on obedience and authority. Furthermore, although participation may bring objective improvements, through an association, for instance, this may be to the detriment of the workings of traditional local structures. Participation must entail strengthening social organizations, continuing decentralization, implementing consultation methods and developing institutionalization processes.

The presentations in Havana show that the coming together of NGOs, private operators and social and grassroots organizations promotes local democracy. Community leaders exist but there tends to be a lack of elected authorities who would be the interlocutors and would take charge of fostering the strengthened decentralization. There are many forms of advocacy organizations working together to promote a social economy. The participatory structures formed by the Integral Transformation Workshops operationalize and renew the participation concept. Cuba is a perfect illustration of this fact. The participation tool as presented by Kosta Mathey and Gina Rey Rodriguez shows how essential the weekly participatory, thematic Workshops are because they are a vehicle for the key values of solidarity within the group and proximity with the technical teams. But the researchers stress the difficulty of setting up and activating participation and the importance of creating conditions that make the necessity for participation so obvious that it will no longer be limited to those with a better educational background, who consequently have the lowest need of innovations to improve

their socio-economic conditions. Central government thus has a role to play by showing civil society the improvements it can gain from Participation.

In Vietnam, Participation is beginning to be implemented under the housing policy and in the forced rehousing operations for the underprivileged urban communities of Ho Chi Minh City. Forced rehousing operations have perverse socio-economic effects that turn urban policies away from the targets set for them. This raises the question of eligibility, urban integration and grassroots participation. The researchers advocate using a participatory process that will enable the relevant urban actors to put forward their legitimate aspirations through mechanisms to institutionalize conflict. Not only is this grassroots participation a framework for the eradication of exclusion and social inequality but it forms part of a long-term strategy for social integration and recognition of citizenship of the most deprived groups.

In the Maghreb, the researchers stress the difficulty of introducing intervention methods based on a democratic conception of decision-making in a social, institutional or political environment that does not necessarily fully accept this transformation. In the slums, the committee's control alone cannot counter-balance the perpetuation of decision and management methods of the past. But the researchers show that this participatory democracy experience has encouraged the individual and collective behaviour that has changed project implementation conditions. It has also helped to modify representations of public action and the right to housing and urbanity, now publicly discussed by the inhabitants. These measures are a source of legitimization, justification and advocacy for the inhabitants and help to refocus their expectations of the public authorities.

Participation is thus a concept present in many of the discussions that took place during the seminars. The participatory process is increasingly emerging as the most democratic and equitable process in settling urban conflicts and in catering for the interests of the needy. It is a bottom-up approach that meets with a favourable response from researchers in view of the failure of earlier solutions and the lack of confidence in the decentralization process. Participation does not conflict with decentralization or with local authorities who, on the contrary, do well to take part in this process because, as already mentioned, the institutionalisation of local committees or associations is the guarantee of better integration of the defended interests.

c. Urban services and the regulation question

Case studies of urban services differ and have dimensions specific to their national context. In addition, research concerns services that tend to be of different types (waste, transport, water and drainage, etc.). However, it is possible to highlight a number of problems that cut across all the workshop papers on urban services. The researchers favoured analysis centering on the interplay of the actors rather than an analysis of the technical logics.

The urban service sector suffers from weakness of legislation on which to base the management of services dedicated to the distributive dimension implicit in the concept of access to, and accessibility of, services. In addition to this regulatory problem, there is a mismatch between local governments' competences and technical capacities. This is reflected in the insufficiency or sometimes absence of investment and action planning, the lack of coordination of the actors and of transparency in agreements and contracts entered into with private actors.

Each government adopts its own ways and means to adapt to economic and market logics and to public policy logics (c.f. water management in Morocco and Vietnam). This affects social cohesion and challenges the sustainability of the model adopted for the delegation of the public service. Public service delegation has a major political impact, and social protest movements against production methods of concessionary goods and services illustrate the weaknesses of the delegation model. A culture of effectiveness and efficiency then prevails in service management policy and public interest is disregarded. This culture also contributes to the technical impoverishment of the concessionary authority and undermines its capacity to play a role of arbitration or regulation with respect to the concessionaires. Public responsibility then depends on the capacity to prescribe cross-subsidization rules and thus preserve the public interest.

The urban service sector is also faced with an increase in the number of actors involved in its functioning. For several years, the gradual professionalization of the sector has been giving rise to the emergence of private operators, particularly in the water and sanitation sector. Furthermore, NGOs are increasingly active in the poor districts of the cities under study and are replacing the public authorities by developing neighbourhood amenity programmes made possible by international funds.

We are witnessing a multiplication of composite management systems in which the regulation issue is shown to be fundamental. Moreover it is central to the questions asked by researchers. Regulation is compliance with socio-political compromises ensur-

ing a degree of urban cohesion at local level. The weakness of the regulatory bodies is a problem to which attention has been drawn by practically all the research groups, even where Regulation Agencies have been set up. The problem is particularly obvious where the public authorities are virtually absent and regulation cannot then work as we intend it to. Another question is whether regulation can work in another form. The researchers are also examining the sustainability of the regulation-compromise aggregate when foreign dependency on donors and investors increases. But would more efficient regulation be more effective in terms of accessibility for the most deprived groups?

III – Specific themes

a. Urban sector professionals

The subject of urban sector professionals is less commonly addressed as a main research topic. This theme covers a category of actors involved in urban management, which may be shown to be one of the most critical. Few projects focus directly on this subject but tend more to examine the customary or informal actors and the public authorities as decision-makers.

Urban sector professionals are taken to mean representatives of specialist sectors such as architects, urban planners or technicians, whose activities help to develop, manage and transform the physical, social and economic forms of the city (action on the city and its organization patterns). The urbanistic community plays a special role in the acceptance and development of urban policies and in their implementation.

Training of urban planners is conducted in a long process of professional culture acquisition in which the dissemination of urban models is shaped. Dissemination is not the same in the different countries owing to historical foreign influences or a specific domestic heritage. Furthermore, on one side there is an institutional approach, and on the other there are professional cultures, individual occupational histories and specific skills that must be taken into consideration in the study of this category of actors.

The researchers note that there is an emergence of new skills in the professional and democratic field and they particularly observe a shift of functions from public sector actors towards the NGOs (for the sake of efficiency) and private consultants, which complexifies the typology of the interventions. There is increasing reference to customary actors who act as mediators, whose legitimacy is growing and who are acquiring action-based skills.

b. The special nature of the Palestinian question

The urban issue in the Autonomous Territories of Palestine was the subject of a specific workshop at the meeting in Rabat. In the light of the communications, it was impossible to group together the presented information with the other problems outlined above. This is because the Palestinian context is atypical and perplexing and “conventional” processes are breaking down one after another.

Palestine is a territory undergoing total de-construction. The territory is being “de-developed” instead of being developed. Palestinian cities are “non-qualifiable” as they are no longer, or are not, cities, and instead of addressing urban ways of life, the researchers are confronted with many survival practices that feature a great many actors. They have highlighted the upsurge of local urban initiatives in the context of a superior authority that is either non-existent or is foreign. These initiatives are to the advantage of individual strategies more than collective action, even though the researchers have observed forms of ownership and belonging/identity in refugee camps, where the inhabitants integrate their daily activities into a kind of territorial network around the camp.

Another key fact highlighted by the teams is the concept of discontinuity, whether territorial, in urban management or in development. This discontinuity is increased by dependence that varies and is related to the evolution of international aid, Palestinian authority and the Israelis. Lastly, accessibility to services in Gaza is becoming a means of controlling the territory and partitioning the population, and therefore a factor of social control.

For the rehabilitation projects in Hebron, the researchers have to examine the urban project concept as a public good, in view of the paroxysmic war situation and the absence of government. The lack of public project ownership brings to the fore the action of technicians and project owner assistants. These actors fill vacant places left by the absence of elected officials. Moreover, the rehabilitation committee membership consists of an engineer and personalities of the local elites and this committee has become the central actor of the “public” project.

The difficulty of any case approach to Palestine, where every identified reference comes up against foreign interference, must be stressed. Palestine is “the globality of precariousness” which exists at all spatial and territorial levels, and the researchers have to overcome the difficulty of distancing and acknowledge the “observer’s state of confusion”. The questions underlying case studies in Palestine also give the researchers an opportunity to go back

over common questions such as decentralization, participation and the relationship between the local and international levels, via a very exceptional context.

c. Informal urban management

The Dakar Workshop 3, "Logiques d'acteurs et gestion urbaine: les réseaux économiques du secteur informel. Acteurs humanitaires et gestion urbaine dans les situations de conflit"¹, brought together research teams working on special topics, including informality, which were not addressed by the other regional meetings². They are not amenable to a cross-cutting analysis.

The contexts, histories and spatial configurations of these study fields are wide-ranging but there is common ground between them as regards the results. The researchers call into question the dichotomy between the formal and informal sectors, preferring the interpenetration of factors, actors and consequently decision-makers. Analysis is conducted in terms of chains and systems of actors. These "informal" actors are taking back the colonial city. They are the migrants in Johannesburg and the Mouride groups in Dakar. The teams evoked the necessity to understand the links between local and regional, national and global levels. The Mourides integrate international trade networks whereas the Senegalese, or the Nigerians in Johannesburg, control part of the city while retaining their ties to their countries of origin. The contributors stressed the importance of networks with different levels, a subject little explored before. They also noted innovations among non-native populations in the transfer of knowhow but these populations have difficulty co-existing with "native" populations.

d. Humanitarian actors and urban practices

The above-mentioned workshop also included the contribution of team 7, whose research topic³ and the "action research" method distinguish it from the main themes. It covers war and emergency contexts where the environment is unstable and action cannot be modelled. There has been little work on such subjects and the team seeks to analyse the critical points of contributions in order to act preventively through a more rapid capitalization of information able to be used for action and research. These special, sometimes extreme situations give rise to many questions on precarity and on the increasing urgency and complexity of these local situations. The linkages, whether international through the NGOs, or national and local, contribute to this complexification. However, these situations, though they may be extreme, can give rise to new, inventive urban

management situations. In this, the research presents points of convergence with the Palestinian teams. In a paroxysmic situation, urban management is re-invented and the researchers have to contend with complexity and uncertainty.

e. The uniformity of terminology

The documents resulting from the regional meetings show that there is a genuine uniformity of the terms used. Admittedly the research issues are sometimes similar and derive from the same field of investigation, but this uniformity may confuse the issues in that the same term may be used with different meanings. Moreover, some contributors felt it to be necessary to clarify in their papers the definition and meaning given to a specific concept (for instance, decentralization), but that is not always the case. The term "civil society", for example is rarely explained whereas it is a known fact that its definition is always a subject of debate. We may wonder whether discourse and vocabulary have not become levelled, full of "keywords" that are also found in the discourse of international institutions. "Participation", "actors' strategy", "decentralization", "local government", "local actors" are all associations of words that keep appearing in the papers. Moreover, it is interesting to note that the papers of Dakar workshop 3, "Logiques d'acteurs et gestion urbaine: les réseaux économiques du secteur informel. Acteurs humanitaires et gestion urbaine dans les situations de conflit"⁴ have partially moved away from this uniformity by refusing the language relevant to governance or civil society owing mainly to the specific nature of the research field.

Does this levelling correspond to passing trends and the influence of international institutions or does it reflect a will to simplify language and use the same tools to facilitate comparison and clarify points of view? Uniformity seems to be more a question of user-friendliness of codes of recognition by the scientific community than a real ideology of concepts. Moreover, the researchers' contributions at the meetings showed that as their research progresses, doubts arise about the use of terms. These concepts are then devitalized and the researchers have to break away from them to progress in their analysis and reflection. For instance, they have made little use of the term "civil society" and have preferred to refer to the participation of "local communities" or "neighbourhood associations or committees". Similarly, "governance" has finally been abandoned by a number of teams who have preferred "local government". In other words, it seems that the scientific and operational validity of these internationally standardized terms is tending to run out of steam as the research advances.

CONCLUSION

It should be remembered that the PRUD type of programme management method has a tendency to be bureaucratic, with a vertical follow-up system from the scientific and managerial bodies to the teams, marked in principle by a mid-term assessment. With the organization of the regional meetings, we have set up a follow-up system which, although it may have encountered some limits, has met most of our expectations and those of the great majority of the teams.

Despite a considerable preparation effort for the meetings by the PRUD Management Team, very well relayed through substantial information input from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Research Department which was physically present at two of the regional seminars, it was difficult to mobilize the representatives of international organizations as much as we would have liked, except for the Agence French de la Francophonie (AUF¹), present in Havana and Dakar. The same is true for the national political representatives who were well represented in Hanoi and still better in Dakar but were absent from Rabat and Havana. Not many urban development managers at national level were present. But the AFD (Agence French de Développement²) was active in Dakar. And during the visits organized in Morocco, Havana and Dakar, we were warmly received, particularly by the elected representatives and by local urban development managers and actors.

One achievement of these seminars was the high participation of PRUD researchers in both parts of the regional meetings. Only one team had no representative. The adopted system enabled a large number of young researchers to attend, whether members of PRUD teams or of local research centres. A number of advanced-level students were able to participate in the work of the open part of the regional meetings. On the whole, the researchers from the South were thus well represented, whether they

were local or regional non-Prud invited participants or members of the programme teams. Attendance by representatives of civil society (NGOs, local development committees, association leaders, etc.) was good, particularly for the field visits in Havana and Dakar.

It is no doubt with relation to the initial objectives we set ourselves for the good functioning of the PRUD that the results were the most positive. Dynamics emerged through encounters generated by the regional meetings. Whether they were converging contextualizations, or fields or subjects that were clearly closely related, contacts were made and synergies are becoming apparent between teams who knew one another little or not at all. At this stage, embryos of networks are forming which, if the movement is confirmed, will meet one of the overall objectives of the programme, particularly as they are voluntary initiatives consistent with a generally cross-cutting thematic and problematic rationale and not a top-down approach.

There remains the problem of constraints imposed by the strict geographic delineations due to the exclusive representation of the ZSP countries in the PRUD programme. However, the regional meetings were an opportunity for some cross-cutting approaches between remote countries or regions under the PRUD programme, and significant incursions towards other countries or regions not "counted" in the PRUD programme.

One of the most visible results of holding the regional meetings is that this spadework will enable us to build the architecture of the follow-up symposium, with the particular aim of developing and enriching the dynamics brought to light. The regional meetings have identified cross-cutting analysis and study elements together with the resource persons to be called-upon for the symposium.

ANNEXES

PRUD participants and contributors - Hanoi

Non-PRUD invited participants and contributors - Hanoi

PRUD participants and contributors - Rabat

Non-PRUD invited participants and contributors - Rabat

PRUD participants and contributors - Havana

Non-PRUD invited participants and contributors - Havana

PRUD contributors and participants - Dakar

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Team	RESEARCH TOPIC	Scientific Leader or Team Representative	Other team members present
No. 12	Assessment of Official Development Aid (ODA) projects in the light of the forms of partnership: from Ho Chi Minh City to Hanoi, the question of differences in objectives, delegations and transfers	Nguyen Duc Nhuan	Vu Quoc Bin, Tran Du Lich
No. 16	National transitions, urban governance and drinking water management in cities. Morocco and Vietnam.	Fanny Quertamp	Nguyen Van Tin, Tran Hieu Nhue
No. 30	Local and foreign expertise in urban infrastructure in Vietnam and extension to the case of Cambodia. Interests at stake in, and lessons learned from, experience	Eric Baye	Dao Thi Hoang Mai
No. 44	Metropolization and sustainable development, the issues at stake in forced rehousing in slum areas of Ho Chi Minh City, between large-scale programmes and micro-projects	Sébastien Wust	Franck Castiglioni, Nguyen Quang Vinh, Ludovic Dewaele
No. 45	Intra-urban mobility in Ho Chi Minh City and Hanoi	Patrick Gubry	Lê Thi Huong, Trần Thị Thanh Thủy, Nguyễn Thị Thiêng, Nguyễn Thế Chính, Phạm Thủy Hoàng, Vũ Hoàng Ngân
No. 74	The role of civil society in urban environmental management in a context of transition from centralized socialist regimes (Vietnam and Laos).	Nguyen Quoc Thong	Pham Khanh Toan, Vu An Khanh, Le Quang Thong, Trinh Duy Luan, Nguyen Huu Minh
No. 79	Changes in the spatial and dynamic cultures of actors in Vietnamese urbanity. Hanoi: 1873-2001	Christian Pédelahore	Ota Schoichi
No. 84	Road projects and urban recompositions in Vientiane and Hanoi	Karine Peyronnie	Emmanuel Cerise, Douangmyxay Sengdara, Sisoulath Bounleum, Tran Quoc Thai

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No. 22	Development and urban management in Palestine. Institutional building, process, financing and regulation method	Marlène Ghorayeb	Nahed Abd Hassouna, Basel Souleyman Dabbour, Mahmoud Al Saad, Jean-Pierre Troche
No. 27	Municipalities in the local political field: the effects of exported decentralization models on the management of cities in Africa and the Middle East*	Myriam Catusse	M'hames Idrissi-Janati, Olivier Toutain, Rachid Sidi Bourmedine
No. 28	Urban transport systems and services in the Maghreb: a comparative analysis of the relationships between technical logics, local political systems and urban dynamics.	Chantal Chanson-Jabeur	Guillaume Makhouf, Tourya Zhiri-Oualalou
No. 34	Between institutional policies and social dynamics. Cities, social impacts and legitimization among urban actors. Mauritania, Morocco, Algeria, Lebanon	Françoise Navez Bouchanine	Naima Lahbil-Tegemouati, Madani Safar-Zitoun, Abderrahim Hafiane
No. 43	Cultures and urbanistic areas in the South Mediterranean.	Taoufik Souami	Stéphane Yerasimos, Eric Verdeil, Abderrahim Kassou
No. 59	Governance searching for an identity and government unable to be found. Production of the Maghreb city, challenges and new relationships between actors.	Nadir Boumaza and Abdelghani Abouhani	Pierre-Arnaud Barthel, Badia Sahraoui, Samia Adjali Boumaza, Béatrice Allain Al Mansouri, Nabil Smida, Agnès Jean-Jean, Ibrahim Barrou
No. 80	Emergence of local actors in the democratic and professional field: a new situation for mediation and expertise*	Liliane Pierre	Abderrahame Rachik, Abdelkader Kaioua, Pascale Philifert, Emeline Bailly
No. 82	Environment-related urban services between globalization and grassroots participation*: a comparative approach between West Africa and the Maghreb*	Jean-Jacques Guibbert	Khalid El Harrouni, Larbi Bouayad, Sinda Haoues-Jouve
No. 90	A comparative sociological analysis of Palestinian urban projects: rehabilitation of the historic centres of Bethlehem, Hebron and the Muslim district of the old city of Jerusalem.	Elena Qleibo	Lionel Pourtau
No. 93	Urbanization of refugee camps in the Autonomous Territories of Palestine – Gaza Strip	Hélène Seren-Ateya	Khaled Abu Isied, Ryad Aouadja

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 Xavier Crépin, General Manager of ISTD;
 Anne Charreyron-Perchet, Head of ISTD Cities Department;
 Isabel Diaz, Task Officer for PRUD, ISTD;
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 Jean-Jacques Gabas, University Professor, Honorary President of GEMDEV;
 Elisabeth Méchain, GEMDEV-PRUD Assistant.

Team	Research Topic	Scientific Leader or Team Representative	Other team members present
No. 5	Decentralization and urban governance in Sub-Saharan Africa	Alain Dubresson	Laurent Fouchard, Olukoju Ayodeji, Albert Issac Olowale, Peter Wilkinson
No. 9	Local governance and intervention in the city: analysis of actors logics and strategies in Bobo-Dioulasso and Koudougou (Burkina Faso)	Jacky Bouju	Fatouma Ouattara
No. 21	Market in Madagascar: trading areas and urban development centres	Faranirina Rajaonah	Rija Andriamihamina
No. 27	Municipalities in the local political field: effects of imported decentralization models on urban management in Africa and the Middle East	Emile Le Bris	Olivier Legros, Alioune Thiam
No. 29	Continuities-discontinuities of forms and legitimations of power in the cities and their impact on urban planning	Odile Goerg	Sébastien Sotindjo, Mamadou Dian Chérif Diallo, Claudes Sissao, Ayodeji Olukkoju, Adovi Michel Goeh-Akue

No. 33	The emergence of composite management systems around urban services. Sharing experiences of Abidjan, Dakar and Durban.	Sylvie Bredeloup	Axelle Baillon, Jérôme Lombard, Cyrille Botti Bi, Sultan Khan, Frank Bruez
No. 37	Powers, markets and territories	Denis Requier -Desjardins	Guy Pourcet
No. 48	The new urban custom. Comparative trends of customary urban land management procedures in countries of Sub-Saharan Africa	Benoît Allanic	Malik Gaye
No. 50	Innovation and Changing Urban Fields: Assessing Municipal Action in Inner City Johannesburg	AbdouMalick Simone	
No. 57	From urban planning to urban development projects in Cameroon: impacts on strategies for access to property and to urban services	Touna Mama	Thomas Tamo tatiéte
No. 70	Cities: laboratories of democracy?	Michèle Leclerc-Olive	Amagouin Keita, Georges Gbabo, Bertrand Houzanmé, Aly Oueleghem
No. 80	Emergence of local actors in the democratic and professional field: a new situation for mediation and expertise	Liliane Pierre	Aziz Iraki
No. 82	Urban services related to the environment between globalization and grassroots participation*: a comparative approach between West Africa and the Maghreb	Jean-Jacques Guibbert, Jean-Louis Coll	Latir Diouf, Ali Timera, Demba Niang
No. 83	Emergence of new local actors and recomposition of urban areas: appropriation of centrality in cities of Senegal by the modou-modou	Cheikh Sarr	Oumar Sow, Oumar Diop, Aly Sine

* Team 82 was also present in Dakar

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