

Villes en développement

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Speakers at the morning session, photo L. Godin

Edito

Since 1988, the association of professionals “AdP Villes en développement” (www.ville-developpement.org) has acted as executive editor of “Villes en développement” (a bulletin on French development aid for urban development, housing and spatial planning) which is published in partnership with ISTED* and IAU-IdF**.

More than 5,000 copies of this periodical are disseminated in French and English, and it is read and enjoyed by the entire urban development community. To our knowledge, it is the only French language publication of this type with a world-wide readership.

AdP wishes to continue publishing the bulletin after the withdrawal of ISTED, which was in charge of publication, and I have received a no-objection statement from Marc Prévot, the President of ISTED, with regard to this. Moreover Yves Dauge, the Co-President of the French Partnership for Cities and Territorial Areas (PFVT) asked and obtained the support of the French Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs for the continuation of this activity at the meeting of the PFVT’s steering committee in January 2011.

This committee, which was officially launched during the 5th World Urban Forum in Rio de Janeiro, could provide a new framework for the pro-

duction of a bulletin once a standing technical secretariat has been set up at the French Development Agency. This issue, which was prepared from this perspective, in a way represents a transition which ensures the continuity of the publication. It is mainly concerned with the discussions that took place at the “AdP Villes en développement” study day which was held in September 2010 on the theme of “Socioeconomic space and urban development”.

This meeting focused on an analysis of how economic and urban growth leverage development and provided a forum for the views of representatives of international development institutions, senior national officials from countries of the North and South, researchers and operators.

The members of our association undertake to make an effective contribution to the construction of the PFVT and in particular to continue their editorial work under the aegis of this new partnership structure.

With this assurance in mind we hope you enjoy reading this “transitional” bulletin. ■

Claude Jamati
President of AdP
Villes en développement

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AdP One day workshop 2010: Socio-economic space and urban development¹

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For a number of decades, strategies and practices with regard to regional planning have been the topic of much open debate within the AdP, as well as between the association's members and the representatives of development institutions. This debate explains why we chose a topic which aimed to bring together contrasting experience of how economic and urban concentration impact on development and the possible consequences of one occurring before the other.

The introductory session, chaired by **JM Severino**, showed how population growth influences the economic dynamic of developing countries by virtue of four mechanisms: the demographic dividend (the ratio between the number of people in work and the number who are not) the increase in population density, the increase in urbanization and the creation of internal markets.

The economic models of development that are created by this demographic growth depend to a large extent on income differences between the North and the South:

- the double industrial surplus model that was created in Japan in the 1950s and later adopted by emerging Asian countries;
- the workforce export model that generates considerable return flows of capital from migrants;
- the service export model, which is the most recent and destined to assume

greater importance.

These models have thrived in contradiction to economic theories that enshrined investment as the driving force of economic development, at the risk of creating financing requirements that generate budgetary deficits in the countries of the South.

They are, however, not sustainable, for environmental and social reasons and their success will depend on the dynamics of internal markets and the ability of cities to welcome new population by facilitating access to essential services.

The round table, moderated by **Marie-Alice Lallemant Flucher**, illustrated the foregoing issues with reference to the development strategies pursued by the members of public institutions.

Mark Juhel, Sector Manager of the World Bank's Transport Division, highlighted the efficiency of the concentration of economic mass and the in-

vitability of its corollary, urban concentration, in spite of the fact that this is responsible for geographical disparities in living standards. In the event of such changes, low transport costs can play an essential role in integration: by creating geographical continuity they make it possible to achieve population densities that optimize the sharing of facilities and simplify knowledge transfer. Transport involves major investment and requires an appropriate policy to restrict rent seeking and facilitate international trade.

The head of international strategy at the Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations (CDC), **Laurent Vigier** described the importance of cities in that institution's new policies. The Caisse wishes continually to improve the quality of its urban projects and work in partnerships, in particular through its support for decentralized cooperation. This strategy has been adopted in the framework

of the Union for the Mediterranean, examples being development aid programmes such as the INFRAMED fund or the Marseille Centre for Mediterranean Integration.

Joël Ruet expressed an optimistic view of the capacity of emerging cities to invent their own models for housing, urban planning and urban services and to achieve financial equilibrium by modifying the usual technical standards. Based on his experience of Chinese and Indian cities, he thought that between five and ten of the South's modern city models could serve as examples for the North.

As the author of a considerable number of publications on the topic, including the Anti-Urban Bias in developing Countries (Le biais anti-urbain dans les pays en développement), **Rémy Prud'homme** began by praising the CDC's long and fruitful involvement in the urban sphere and the vital role played by decentralized co-operation. His comments revealed a subtle distinction with regard to the concept of density which in France is taken to mean urban density while the World Bank sees it

¹ - The limitations that apply to this publication mean that we are unable to present the full wealth of the speeches and we recommend that readers refer to the individual presentations or papers that are available in French at www.ville-developpement.org.

in terms of the density of transport provision. The discussion also raised the issues of urban governance and the incoherent nature of local infrastructure planning in China.

Michel Arnaud chaired a session on regional planning policies in Madagascar and West Africa.

Théodore Raveloarison wondered why these policies had been unsuccessful on the island. In spite of many attempts, dating back to the early 19th century, the political will to conduct regional and economic planning did not emerge until the end of the years 2000.

In the framework of their study of regional planning policies in Benin, Ghana, Mali and Senegal, **Daniel Charlou** and **Thierry Dubus** have observed that

central governments fail to take proper account of devolved structures and local authorities. Highlighting the responsibility of Governments, they stressed the importance of devolution, which is essential for successful decentralization.

The session chaired by **Xavier Crépin** was devoted to the financing and provision of essential urban services.

Mohammed Abdouh Benrahmoune Idrissi stated that in Morocco, the urban services that are managed by local authorities are co-financed by loans from the Fonds d'Equipement Communal which places its expertise in the area of local investment planning at their disposal. Areas covered include urban transport, waste management and new information technologies.

Dominique Héron presented Veolia's contribution to the provision of public services. This private company has recognized worldwide experience and is able to operate in all areas connected with the management of environmental services (water, waste, transport, etc.). It is active in the deliberations of international institutions on sustainable urbanization and access to essential services.

Referring to studies conducted in Delhi, Bogotá and Casablanca, **Benoît Lefevre** raised the issue of the access of the poorest individuals to essential services in difficult situations – urban sprawl, high demographic growth, a high proportion of informal housing and poor households, low capacity on the part of municipal services to cope

even with solvent demand ... He wondered whether we need to break two taboos, I.e. regularize illegal housing and technological inequalities to guarantee access to the residents of poor districts.

The scale of the topic provided the participants with the opportunity to speak about 50 years of development history in the countries of the South, and to glimpse some new solutions for the future. With regard to the issue of mutual leverage effects between urban concentration and economic concentration, they agreed that opinions were less divided than in the past. ■

The influence of population growth and cultural models on development ²

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The global equilibrium has changed and the developed world is becoming aware of the extraordinary achievements of developing countries since the middle of the 20th century. Many more people have escaped severe poverty since 1950 or 1960 than had done so in the entire previous history of mankind. But one problem remains unresolved: how can redistribution take place in a poor country?

In contrast to what is widely thought, the 20th century and the early 21st century are characterized by extraordinary achievements in the developing world. Many more people have escaped severe poverty

since 1950 or 1960 than had done so in the entire previous history of humanity (ou bien “mankind. This is, of course, partly due to demographic growth, but it is also the outcome of the three development models

whose intellectual and physical characteristics came as a complete surprise to those who, like me, learnt development economics in the 1970s.

At that time, “the lack of

development” - or more accurately the lack of economic growth – was seen as the result of a lack of investment. The absence of saving in developing countries meant the necessary sums had to be pro-

vided by foreign investors or public development aid. According to this view, in order to experience rapid economic growth, developing countries would have to maintain a double deficit, affecting both their budget and balance of payments.

However, the successful strategies of the 1970s, 80s and 90s turned their back on this conception, replacing it with double surplus models. What at one time seemed to be a handicap – the large inequalities that existed between countries and within the richest countries – was transformed by developing countries into an opportunity. They exploited these income inequalities, supplying the wealthiest countries with industrial products (taking advantage of their large cheap workforce) then a labour force (migration in return for transfers of migrants' savings), and lastly, competitive modern services.

We never imagined that the success or failure of these countries' growth models would affect us so much. On the contrary, we thought that the growth of poor countries would increase the size of the "global cake" in a win-win situation. In actual fact, the formation of global markets has meant we were faced by a threefold social problem: the importation of labour and immigration, the loss of industrial jobs from our

own economic system and the increase in inequalities. Western society is also being shaken up for a simple reason, the ratio between population sizes. Relative economic growth posed no problem in the case of Mauritius, or even Japan, but the situation is quite different in the case of China and India. All our thinking about development models was implicitly based on a world in which the OECD countries had one billion inhabitants and the developing world between 1.5 and 2 billion. However, the ratio now stands at 1 to 6, and will soon reach 1 to 8.

With assistance from our industrial and financial sectors, developing countries, particularly those in Asia, have implemented very effective models which attempt to solve their employment and income problems but which are based on a conception of the world in which the environment imposes no limit on the capacity for growth. With regard to Africa, it is urgent for it to develop a reference model of its own and for all those who prescribe economic policy to re-examine their recommendations.

The other fundamental problem is the creation of an internal market. This requires redistribution. An internal market cannot exist without a reduction in the gap between rich and poor. This is a problem that export systems do not



J.M. Severino et C. Jamati, crédit L. Godin

experience, as a system of this type needs neither an internal market, nor redistribution nor even integrity in order to operate. It does not even need internal social engineering. Therefore, in order to grow, the internal market must maximize the consumption impacts of income and therefore limit inequalities. It is very much in line with the ideas of the World Bank. But the problem remains completely unresolved: how can redistribution take place in a poor country?

Next, there is a need for effective regional and infrastructure planning strategies. It is more difficult to design an internal market, with sharing and the choice of sophisticated infrastructure that takes account of population changes than it is to build a port or a rail network, especially because most developing countries, including those located in major demographic basins, are fairly small.

The West African basin and

the demographic basin of the African Great Lakes are very large, but Balkanized. They can therefore only be exploited by regional integration. In the whole of human history has one ever imagined regional integration to be an easy process?

While the creation of internal markets is conceptually straightforward, practically speaking it is very difficult. In this connection, urban processes and urban thought will have a very important role to play because, from the micro-economic standpoint, cities being manufacturers themselves create their own markets, on local and regional scales resulting of from city-countryside links networks. (la phrase en français est mal tournée. Olivier Mourareau).

The capacity of cities to create and redistribute wealth can be perceived by their ability to provide essential basic services and control and reduce their impact on the environment. In

the context of rapid population increase and market creation, cities can only be efficient and viable if they reduce their energy and spatial footprint.

The ability of the major cities that are being created to become dense and do so efficiently will be crucial for the development model to become sustainable. And finally, these cities must be able to cope with an annual population increase of about 10% over the next 30 years, i.e. with considerable population flows. If the urban world achieves

this, perhaps half the battle with regard to attaining sustainable economic models will have been won.

If we fail to support these strategies, there is a danger that the interests of creditor and debtor countries will be in conflict and result in sudden adjustments. Our planet has always had adjustment problems which ultimately resolve themselves, in a Malthusian manner, at a high human cost and with conflicts or by mechanisms of impoverishment, economic collapse being a simple way of responding to most of the

problems in question.

Working in development has become a very complex occupation. Until recently, we only had to answer for the impact of our intellectual and financial inputs on the future of developing countries. We now have to answer to our fellow citizens and our families for the adoption of global level win-win strategies. Nothing guarantees that these will work, above all not the recommendations we have been making in the best of faith for the last 50 years. This is simply because the

world's equilibrium has changed and we have been caught up in a demographic dynamic that we were not expecting, even though for the last 20 or 30 years we have been able to imagine what the future population of the planet will be. ■

Investing in the long term for sustainable cities

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In 2025, the cities of the Mediterranean region will be home to 380 million people, three-quarters of whom will be city-dwellers, which will affect the economic, social and environmental stability of the countries in question. To help these countries cope with this challenge, the Caisse des Dépôts (CDC) has made a commitment to encourage cooperation between long-term investors in the Mediterranean region. To this end, in 2007 the CDC adopted a strategic plan, Elan 2020, which amounts to a genuine commitment on the part of the Group to the Mediterranean region.

In 2007, at a time of worldwide discussions in favour of the universal right to essential urban services, the Caisse des Dépôts (CDC) confirmed its desire to open up to the European and International scene by adopting its Elan 2020 strategic plan which

set out to encourage cooperation between long-term investors and highlight the group's commitment to the Mediterranean region.

This commitment is achieving concrete expression in the Mediterranean region, which constitutes a perfect

testing ground for the internationalization of the CDC Group, as it mobilizes its expertise in four priority areas: economic development and support to SMEs, the environment and sustainable development, Universities and the knowledge economy, and last, housing

and cities.

The unique nature of its activities in the area of sustainable urban and regional development is due in equal measure to its long experience as a key partner of French local authorities and the urgent nature of

i - The Caisse des Dépôts (CDC) is a French general interest institution that, with its subsidiaries (Egis, Transdev, Scet International, etc.), forms a large international group more than half of whose workforce is employed abroad.

these issues in the Mediterranean region, which means that priority must be given to concerted action to foster more balanced and more sustainable development there. We cannot ignore the challenges posed by demographic growth on the Southern and Eastern shores of the Mediterranean. The total urban population of Mediterranean countries increased from 94 million in 1950 to 274 million in 2000 and is set to reach 380 million in 2025, by when city-dwellers will account for three-quarters of the population. However, this growth is not without impacts on the economic, social and environmental equilibrium of the countries involved. Signs of this include rising unemployment rates, particularly among the young, and the need for facilities and infrastructure, services and waste management. This demographic dynamism means that Mediterranean cities now more than ever provide the setting for new public policies to take shape that combine economic measures and urban development in a way that establishes new integrated approaches, to improve governance and access to citizenship, as well as to create jobs.

In view of this challenge, the development of the Mediterranean region needs long-term secure funding. The CDC, which develops sustainable solutions and makes long-term investments that are in the general interest and assist economic development, is able to provide this. In 2008, its CEO, Augustin de Romanet, thus



Medcités CMI meeting in Barcelona, March 2011, photo CDC

launched an “Initiative for sustainable Mediterranean Cities and Regions” which sets out to promote integrated standard-setting urban development strategies, to put in place funding mechanisms and encourage synergy between experts, strengthening the channels through which discussion and cooperation take place between stakeholders.

The first outcome of this initiative was the creation of the InfraMed fund, which provides equity finance for standard-setting urban energy and transport infrastructure projects in the Mediterranean region. The fund closed its accounts for the first time less than a year ago (385M€ - 26 May 2010), and the meeting was attended by the CDC, the Italian Cassa Depositi e Prestiti, the European Investment Bank, the Moroccan Caisse de Dépôt et de Gestion and the Egyptian Bank EFG Hermes.

Following on from this, the CDC became a founding member of the Marseille Centre for Mediterranean Integration (CMI) which was officially launched on 9 October 2009. The CMI

is a multipartner platform for achieving integration in the region through high level dialogue about sector-specific policies, and the dissemination and management of knowledge in spheres that are of key importance for the region’s development. Urban and regional development is one of the major topics and within it the CDC has taken over the joint leadership with the World Bank of two operational programmes, “Strategic Urban Development” and “Cities and Climate Change”.

With regard to urban issues, which bring together donors, operators, cities and authorities from both sides of the Mediterranean, the partnership between the CDC and the World Bank is open to all the stakeholders with an involvement in urban development in the region, be they the members of institutions or alliances of cities or experts. The first outcome of this work was the setting up, in December 2010, of a network of planners and operators working for sustainable cities in the Mediterranean, in partnership with a public body, Euroméditerranée. This network wishes to play a

role in redefining sustainable urban development strategies, through its ability to support Mediterranean governments with regard to modifying public policies (institutional arrangements and intervention processes) and the terms and underlying doctrines of funding (providing donors and long-term investors with a framework for action).

With regard to the crucial issue of urban development strategies, the CDC and its partners in the CMI (World Bank, French Development Agency (AFD), GIZ etc., have joined forces with the Medcities network and Cities Alliance. This partnership resulted in the organization last March of an international conference held in Barcelona with the theme “Urban Development Strategies in the Mediterranean”. This brought together 200 representatives of Mediterranean local and regional authorities and experts from international and financial bodies in order to consider the strategies and potential for urban development in the region, on the basis of work carried out by experts. The participants joined together to find practical ways of

meeting the challenge of the strategic urban planning and adopted recommendations in this area: the Barcelona Call for Local Empowerment in the Mediterranean.

This direct commitment on

the part of the Caisse des Dépôts to Mediterranean cities is now coupled with a comprehensive approach for promoting decentralized cooperation between the cities of the North and South, in line with the increasing role played by lo-

cal and regional authorities, or growing expectations from them, in all parts of the world.

The CDC is also keen to assist the attempts of French actors, from both private and public sectors, to pro-

mote international urban cooperation and thereby provide practical solutions to the challenges of strategic urban planning as a means of providing access to citizenship.■

Regional planning in Madagascar

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In 2006 the government of Madagascar, with support from UN-HABITAT, started to create a National Regional Development Strategy, the first stage of which consisted of breaking the country down into "growth zones" and developing an instrument for coordinating a five-year development plan. Ten promising zones were identified, but the political situation in 2009 made it impossible to go any further. This situation is striking: the country's history shows that the succession of regional planning concepts that have been implemented since the beginning of the 19th century have paid scant attention to Madagascar's geographical and socio-political context.

Madagascar is not an easy country to develop. The island has a surface area of 650,000km² and is broken up by strong relief and subjected to the cyclones of the Indian Ocean. It is underpopulated (less than 20 million inhabitants in 2010), and the distribution of its population and towns and cities is asymmetrical and favours the "Highlands" where the climate is pleasanter but access is difficult and, finally, its government is highly dependent on foreign aid. Regional Planning is a longstanding concern in the country and its aim is to achieve a difficult equilibrium between conquest of the territory, national unification and the exploitation of natural resources. At the beginning of the

19th century, a king of the Highlands claimed the whole of the island as his territory, set up military stations at strategic locations and laid down the basis of the future network of towns and cities. He performed major hydro-agricultural works around his capital city, Tananarive. The French colonial administration, facing the same challenges, also carried out large-scale works, building 10,000km of roads, several ports, the Pangalanes canal, two railway lines linking the highlands to the coast, as well as conducting urban planning operations and providing urban facilities. On the eve of independence, Maurice Rotival was asked to develop a plan that was to provide the basis for the FIDES five-year plan. His Essai de planification orga-

nique de l'île de Madagascar marked a turning point as a result of the scale of the resources and techniques that were deployed (aerial photographs and graticules, which were the forerunner of SIGs – Geographical Information Systems). The flagship project, the mining of coal in the Sakoa for metalworking and other industries on the East coast, never came to fruition. But the Rotival plan provided the basis for a programme of hydro-agricultural works carried out by SCET-Coopération, with support from the French Aid and Cooperation Fund (FAC) followed by the European Development Fund – responsible for more than 200,000 ha –, and the setting up of regional development companies. After the 1959 cyclone Tananarive

received regular development aid. These projects were an example of flexible indicative planning. But the second five-year plan was interrupted by the 1972 revolution and replaced by an emergency programme built around the "Paddy field recovery" project. A transitional regime followed the 1st Republic, after which an imperative planning system based on socialist ideas was set up. This aimed to build an independent national economy, the slogan of the time being "agriculture as the cornerstone and industry as the driving force". The Ministry of Public Works continued to improve the national road network. The State-owned company JIRAMA implemented a policy for the provision of

drinking water and electricity. The main cities were provided with Urban Plans, but no large scale investment was available for their transformation. The experiment failed due to debt.

In 1982, the country underwent structural adjustment and the State's control of the economy had to be dismantled. The Planning Companies were privatized or disbanded. The State no longer had the resources to engage in large-scale planning programmes. In some cities, infrastructure programmes were carried through as a result of foreign aid which set out to supplement municipal resources.

The turn of the century saw

the advent of the poverty reduction strategy. A limited form of regional planning was re-introduced. A new division of the country into 22 administrative regions came into force. Regional development plans, which were entrusted consultancy firms, essentially set out to meet basic needs, without a national coherence framework. Almost no mention was made of cities or major infrastructure.

The World Bank then launched a Regional Planning concept which represented a complete contrast to the reduction of spatial inequalities. Integrated Growth Poles (IGP) aimed to catalyze resources and initiatives around a driving

economic activity. Three IGPs were selected: Nosy Be (tourism), Antsirabe, (agro-industry) and Tolanaro (ilmenite mining). Infrastructure was built or rehabilitated but municipal resources were scarcely increasing and stimulus from the private sector was barely apparent.

In 2005, as a distant echo of the Rio Earth Summit, the slogan "Madagascar ... naturally!" gained the support of donors and NGOs. A system of protected biodiversity conservation zones was set up, with the aim of covering 10% of the nation's land and 10% of its territorial waters. After the adoption in 2006 of a "National Regional and

Housing Planning Policy" the competent Ministry obtained support from UN-HABITAT to create a SNAT (National Regional Development Strategy).

At the same time, the "Madagascar Action Plan" expressed the political will to give priority to growth. A five-year plan was put before a Roundtable of donors, but the priority given to governance meant that, except in the case of the road programme, only the accompanying measures were adopted, as each donor had established its aid programme in the framework of a specific procedure...

UN-HABITAT, reasoning on the basis of budgetary difficulties, recommended the implementation of the first phase of the SNAT which took the form of a breakdown of the country into "growth zones" and an instrument for coordinating a five year development plan.

This concept, which was derived from the IGPs, aimed to focus national short-term planning activities on promising zones. After drawing up a typology for these (national or local zones, with endogenous or exogenous investment from the private or public sector which affects the way local potential is exploited), the consultant identified 10 growth zones of different types. The political situation at the beginning of 2009 meant that it was not possible to initiate a debate in order to move forward.

One is struck by the succession of different concepts



Schéma d'aménagement du territoire : orientations à 10 ans (2010 -2020)

Dix espaces de croissance :

- 1 à 3 : Pôles intégrés de croissance soutenus par la Banque mondiale
- 4 : Faire de Toamasina, un port à vocation internationale
- 5 : Renforcer la production rizicole du lac Alaotra
- 6 : Relancer l'agro-industrie autour de Fianarantsoa
- 7 : Structurer l'espace touristique le long de la Nationale 7
- 8 : Réorganiser l'espace métropolitain de l'agglomération d'Antananarivo
- 9 : Aménager l'espace du bassin du fleuve Betsiboka
- 10 : Valoriser le potentiel agro-industriel de la région Ouest du Menabe

and the small amount of consideration that is given to Madagascar's geographical and sociopolitical context. Just one department has managed to raise sufficient resources with sufficient continuity to unify this country that presents so many difficulties. The major hydro-agricultural projects have been hampered by the fact that contractors frequently lack sufficient capital and technical expertise. Urbanization has been the victim of a ruralist attitude, periodically supported by aid institutions. The system has failed to modify the geographical distribution of the population. The autonomy demanded by the different parts of the country make geographical prioritization an impossibility... Surely it is possible to think about the regional planning that Madagascar needs at the current stage of development that is within the financial and socio-political reach of its society?■

Nouvelles de la coopération

France Coopération Internationale becomes France Expertise Internationale

On April 1, 2011, France Coopération Internationale (FCI) became France Expertise Internationale (FEI).

The FEI, which is a government-owned institution (établissement public à caractère industriel et commercial), has taken the place of the public interest grouping FCI. The new body has a broader remit with regard to promoting technical assistance and expertise abroad.

This change of name is part of the reform of the French State's external action

www.france-expertise-internationale.eu

URBAN GATEWAY

URBAN GATEWAY is a new online community set up by UN-HABITAT to help cities and urban practitioners across the world unite to share knowledge and take action for sustainable cities. The website persons involved in urban planning and urban management to remain abreast of the changing situation. Users of this Gateway will be able to contact other members, form common interest groups, find offers and requests for opportunities and share experiences. www.urbangateway.org

DEFIS SUD Forum

The first Défis Sud Forum was held on 25 and 26 March 2011 at AgroParisTech Engref in Paris and brought together 400 participants on each day. This event is aimed at young professionals working in the sector and post-graduate students with an interest in the provision of basic services in developing countries. The Forum was organized around an exhibition space, discussions and parallel events. Many professionals from the South were present and took part. The next Forum is planned for November 2012. www.defis-sud.org

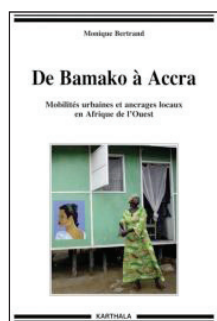
Les Ateliers de Cergy

Organisent deux ateliers d'été, l'un à Bamako, l'autre à Porto Novo :

-Atelier de professionnels «Les nouvelles centralités de Bamako Métropole» du 9 au 23 juillet, <http://www.ateliers.org/content/les-nouvelles-centralites-de-bamako-metropole>

- Ateliers Jeunes de Porto-Novo : «Stratégie et projets d'aménagement pour le centre-ville» - du 23 juillet au 13 août, <http://www.ateliers.org/content/strategie-et-projets-d%E2%80%99amenagement-pour-le-centre-ville-ouest-de-porto-novo>

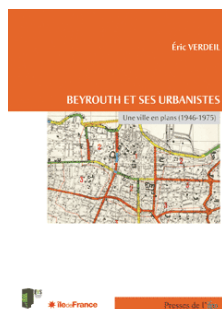
Publications



De Bamako à Accra.

Mobilités urbaines et ancrages locaux en Afrique de l'Ouest by Monique Bertrand. Paris, Karthala, 2011.

This book describes more than two decades of observing urban, territorial and social transition in Bamako and Accra. An important part of the process involves interplay between major stakeholders and customary practices with regard to access to housing and participation in local political spaces. In the context of compromise with ancient heritage, the project concepts of major donors and the mobilization of savings from international migration also make their presence felt.



Beyrouth et ses urbanistes.

Une ville en plans (1946-1975) by Éric Verdeil. Beyrouth, Presses de l'IFPO, 2011.

This book describes the history of urban planning in Beirut between the beginning of independence and the Lebanese civil war. The focus is on the ambitious reforming presidency of Fouad Chehab. It highlights the political dimension of urban projects and their contribution to the creation of a modern State, which guarantees development. The plans were opposed by varied social forces, ranging from poorly housed residents to property speculators and many of them were abandoned. At this time Beirut largely remained a city on paper. A key role was given to urban planners, French experts and Lebanese architects or engineers who sympathized with this project and gave it their full commitment.



Stratégie 2011.

«Coopération au développement : une vision française» Direction générale de la mondialisation, du développement et des partenariats. Paris, Ministère des Affaires étrangères et européennes, avril 2011

This policy framework paper presents a new mid-term vision (2012-2021) of the concerns, priorities, and modes intervention of French development aid. In order to achieve controlled globalization and preserve the planet's major equilibria in the long term, French development strategies focus on four principal goals: encouraging sustainable and equitable growth for the most underprivileged groups; combating poverty and inequalities; preserving global public goods; safeguarding global stability and the Rule of Law.



Villes en développement
Association de professionnels

This issue has been published in digital form by l'AdP-Villes en développement Association de Professionnels in order to avoid an interruption in publication. It has been produced with the assistance of Marie-Alice Lallemand-Flucher, AdP, who organized the AdP September 2010 study day and the support of the Association's Board.

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