

## Summaries

### **Bénédicte FLORIN: *Urban Societies and Waste Management in South Mediterranean Cities: The Effects of Modernising Reforms on the Informal Sector***

*As a social, environmental, economic and urban governance issue, the waste sector has experienced, in the cities of the South Mediterranean, profound political, technical and legislative changes over the last three decades; they ignore, disrupt or sometimes eradicate the collection practices, recycling and resale carried out by “informal actors”. The activity of these “waste workers” (Corteel, Le Lay, 2011) contributes to the treatment of a part of urban waste, provides a free service to city dwellers and ensures activity and income for populations located on the margins of the labour market, the city and urban society. However, supported by international donors, the reforms initiated by the States too rarely take into account these contemporary waste workers and when they do, they hesitate between “waste management” and “poverty management”. Based on ethnographic fieldwork in Cairo, Casablanca and Rabat, but also on articles by other researchers and the press (Algeria, Tunisia), this article offers an analysis of the tensions between actors and pleads in favour of the development of urban research on the usefulness of those who have “to do with” waste.*

**Keywords:** waste pickers - waste - informal sector - urban margins - public policies.

### **Iqbal BENEDJMA: *Inhabitants’ Self-rehabilitation Practices in the Old Town of Constantine: What Contribution to Heritage Conservation?***

*The safeguarding of the built heritage in the old town of Constantine is confronted with many challenges. The predominance of the ordinary inhabited heritage has implied particular practices of space appropriation. Faced with the public approach of rehabilitation, based on institutionalisation and professional expertise, the inhabitants carry out rehabilitation actions on their inhabited spaces, protected in different ways. The present article aims at studying these self-rehabilitation practices in the old town of Constantine in order to determine their contribution to the safeguarding of the heritage. These practices refer to different types of heritage representations. They reflect the interaction modes of the inhabitants with the inhabited heritage space. Contributing to the understanding of these practices could help to put them at the service of a sustainable safeguarding strategy*

**Keywords:** self-rehabilitation - practices - built heritage - old town - Constantine.

**Abdelaziz KHOUADJA: *Life in the Live Heritage Sites of the M'Zab Valley (Algeria). Motives, Representations and Continuity***

*The ksur (plural of ksar) of the M'Zab Valley in Algeria are still being used by their residents in their original uses throughout the past ten centuries and can be considered as live heritage sites. The main purpose of the present research is to find out why, despite the formation of new residential areas, these ksur have retained their original (residential, commercial and religious) functions. The field data has been collected through interviews and observations, and has been treated using qualitative content analysis. Research findings indicate that various factors contribute to the survival of these ksur. The most important ones include the attachment of the inhabitants to their origins, traditions and heritage of their ancestors; including: adherence to religion, the social relationships between the inhabitants, the self-sufficiency of the ksar and access to services and the comfortable climate of houses.*

**Keywords:** Ksur - M'Zab Valley - living heritage - dwelling - Algeria.

**Hadjer MERBOUH: *Sidi Bel Abbés: an Urban Sociolinguistic approach of an Algerian City***

*The present research aims to approach the Algerian city from the perspective of urban sociolinguistics. This study is based on a discursive conception of the city. The city is a discursive matrix, according to Bulot.*

*Based on a filed survey carried out in Sidi Bel Abbés-city, this reflection examines socio-urban representations, as well as sociolinguistic behaviors (naming urban places), which it considers as forms of socio-spatio-linguistic practices. We then propose a comparison of these different these different putting into words in order to approach the territoriality of Sidi Bel Abbés. A plural city, conflictual, and whose game of identity strategies draws the facets of a social identity under construction. This identity movement can only be understood by combining transdisciplinary knowledge for a contextualized city science.*

**Keywords:** Sidi Bel Abbés - social representations - urban categorization - toponymic uses - identity.