



Evaluation of the cinema garden in M'Sila, Algeria

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Abstract: The importance of green spaces is evident in the UN global environment slogan. Day (held annually on June 5), which was held in North America, in San Francisco in 2005, under the theme "Green Cities: Planning for the Planet". The focus was on creating a clean, beautiful urban environment with balanced and sustainable development that aligns with the location and meets the needs of the population. In Algeria, Law No. 07-06, issued on 13/05/2007, established regulations for managing, protecting, and developing green spaces within the framework of sustainable development despite the existence of this legal framework, various issues and imbalances have been observed in green spaces across most Algerian cities.

The city of M'sila serves as an example of these cities, where green spaces face several problems related to management, protection, and development. In this article, we selected Cinema garden as a sample of green spaces in M'sila. We evaluated its effectiveness according to the requirements of the aforementioned Law No. 07-06. The garden was rated as close to average, with user satisfaction also near the average level. The methodology used in this evaluation is based on the responses and information collected and analyzed using Microsoft Excel.

Keywords: Green spaces, park, sustainable development, protection, management, M'sila.

Évaluation du jardin du cinéma à M'Sila, Algérie

Résumé : L'importance des espaces verts est évidente dans le slogan lancé par les Nations Unies lors de la célébration de la Journée mondiale de l'environnement (qui a lieu le 5 juin de chaque année), qui a eu lieu en Amérique du Nord dans la ville de San Francisco en 2005 sous le slogan « Villes vertes : planifier pour la planète ». Il a été convenu de créer un environnement urbain propre et beau avec un développement équilibré et durable, compatible avec le lieu et répondant aux besoins de la population. En Algérie, a été promulguée la loi n°07-06 du 13/05/2007, par laquelle ont été déterminées les règles de gestion des espaces verts, de leur protection et de leur aménagement dans le cadre du développement durable. Malgré la disponibilité du cadre juridique, nous avons constaté l'émergence de plusieurs problèmes et déséquilibres dans les espaces verts dans la plupart des villes algériennes. La ville de M'sila est un exemple de ces villes dont les espaces verts souffrent de plusieurs problèmes liés aux modes de gestion, de protection et d'aménagement. Dans cet article, nous avons choisi le jardin du Cinéma comme échantillon des espaces verts de la ville de M'sila. Nous avons évalué son efficacité selon les exigences de la loi 07-06 mentionnée ci-dessus. Le jardin a été évalué comme étant proche de la normale, et la satisfaction des utilisateurs est proche de la moyenne. La méthodologie utilisée pour cette évaluation repose sur les réponses et les informations collectées et analysées, en utilisant Microsoft Excel.

Mots clés : espaces verts, jardin, développement durable, protection, gestion, M'sila.

Introduction

In the context of daily human life and endless concerns, the urgent need for housing, equipment, and necessary facilities is continuously increasing. This need is paralleled by the need for other spaces, which are embodied in recreational and leisure areas (Le Corbusier, 2016), considered an integral part of the city's components and of great importance (MILI Mohamed, 2018). These spaces contribute, in one way or another, to improving and developing social relations and the psychological state of individuals, as they are essential places for meeting and socializing within the community.

Parks, public gardens, and green spaces are fundamental elements in modern urban planning. They are created to serve as public facilities for recreation and leisure, with significant benefits in reducing urban environmental problems and pollutants. Therefore, they receive special attention from urban planners and managers due to their functional, environmental, and aesthetic importance, from ancient times to the present. These spaces help reduce heat and psychological stress for residents, providing a place for relaxation and improving the quality of life by preventing air pollution and urban environmental degradation while offering a respite from the noise of the city. Thus, they are essential and important components of urban planning.

Green spaces also positively impact the quality of life for residents in urban areas; the more they are cared for, the better the quality of life we observe. Most contemporary trends focus on organizing and designing cities for the benefit of people rather than the other way around (Le Corbusier, 2011). One of the primary goals is to restore dignity to the individual, who has often been marginalized within the framework in which they live, allowing them to regain their dignity and establish the essential social and cultural cohesion that prevents the return of conflicts.

Algeria, like other countries worldwide, pays special attention to green spaces, setting standards for their organization and management in line with residents' needs (Mili Mohamed, and al, 2019). In this context, a national award for the green city has been established, awarded on 25 October each year on National Tree Day (the Law 07-06, Art 32).

According to a census conducted by the Ministry of Environment and Renewable Energy in Algeria in 2021, the per capita share of green spaces is estimated at 4.01 square meters. This figure is considered low compared to the standard set by the World Health Organization (WHO), which is 10 square meters per person. The same census classified 3,539 green spaces (the Law 07-06, Art 4), distributed as follows:

1,479 Public gardens¹

915 Collective gardens²

74 Specialized gardens³

63 Urban parks⁴

93 Urban forests⁵

915 Wooded alignments⁶

1. Methodology

¹ Public gardens: are places of rest or stop in urban areas and which have flowerbeds or trees. This category includes. Also the planted squares, as well as the squares and public tree plots.

² Collective gardens: Represents all of the gardens of neighborhood, hospital gardens, unit gardens industrial areas and hotel gardens.

³ Specialized gardens: include gardens botanical and ornamental gardens.

⁴ Urban parks: are made up by delimited and possibly fenced green spaces, constituting a space for relaxation and leisure. In addition, which can include rest, play and/or equipment entertainment, sports and restaurants. They can also include bodies of water, circuits of promenade and cycle paths.

⁵ Urban forests: include groves, groups of trees, as well as any wooded urban area including green belts.

⁶ Wooded alignments: include all tree formations located along roads, highways and other means of communication in their parts included in urban and peri-urban areas.

From a methodological standpoint, we followed survey and sampling methods. The investigative tool we relied on was the technique of direct communication with the users and managers of this space. We gathered information based on field observation and interviews, using both interviews and questionnaires. The interviews allowed for a semi-structured degree of freedom, while the questionnaires were more structured (Maurice A. 2015).

To achieve this dual objective, we conducted a field study in two phases. In the first phase, we conducted direct field observations of the current situation according to a pre-prepared field observation grid. In the second phase, we distributed a questionnaire to the users of this park. We also conducted semi-structured interviews with the managers, based on a pre-defined interview guide. The responses and information we gathered were analyzed using Microsoft Excel. To achieve this dual objective, we conducted a field study in three phases (carried out over a week in July 2024):

In the first phase: We conducted direct monitoring of the park according to a pre-defined monitoring grid. The aim was to observe the condition of the park, its usage, cleanliness, and maintenance.

In the second phase: We used semi-structured interviews, following a pre-established guide (Berthier N, 2008, P. 78-79). These interviews targeted various green space managers, particularly those from the municipality of M'sila and the Green Space Management Authority. The goal was to verify the mechanisms for managing, protecting, and developing green spaces.

In the third phase: Over the course of a week in July 2024, we distributed 300 questionnaires to various park users. We retrieved 200 responses, which we then analyzed and processed (Maurice Angers, 2015, P. 264).

1.1. *Method used*

In this research, we have applied the evaluation methodology applied in the evaluation stages specified in the National Reference for Quality Assurance in Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research⁷ (LERARI Mohamed, 2016). The questionnaire used in the process of evaluating the case study, represented by the Cinema garden in M'sila, was formulated based on the self-evaluation methodology guide⁸ And the guide to implementing the national reference for quality assurance in Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific

⁷ National Quality Assurance Reference (RNAQES): A document containing the obligations that Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research must fulfill.

⁸ This document describes the successive stages of a self-evaluation operation.

Research⁹ These three documents are issued by the National Committee for Installing the Quality Assurance System¹⁰ (BADDARI Kamel and others, 2013) The evaluation process includes several steps aimed at defining the domain, ranges, references, criterias and finally evidence.

- a) Domain: Represents the field to be evaluated. In this study, the domain represents the cinema garden in M'sila, and it consists of one or several ranges.
- b) Range: It is formulated in the form of questions with the aim of assessing the domain, and can cover everything related to it. A range consists of one or more references.
- c) Reference: It is formulated in the form of questions with the aim of assessing the range, and can cover everything related to it. A reference consists of one or more criterias.
- d) Criteria: It is formulated in the form of questions with the aim of assessing the reference, and can cover everything related to it. A criteria consists of one or more evidences.
- e) Evidence: It is formulated in the form of questions with the aim of assessing the criteria. Evidence covers everything related to proving the criteria. One or more evidences may be mentioned.

1.2. *The evaluation process*

To evaluate the garden, we decided on 3 ranges, 9 references, 12 criterias and 21 evidences .The ranges chosen for this evaluation affect three important parameters :Park location, vegetation cover and urban furniture. The answers to the questions that we asked in the questionnaire to the users and in the interview to the managers enabled us to summarize them in a table consisting of seven columns defined as follows:

- Appointment: Contains the questions specified in ranges, references, criterias and evidences.
- Code: Each parameter is assigned by a code.
- Source of information: We determine the means of collecting information.
- Answer: Answers include Yes or No (closed questions).
- Evaluation: This is the level obtained to measure quality.
- Contentment: Represents the user satisfaction scale.
- Comment according to field observation: Describes the reality observed on site.

⁹ National Commission for the Implementation of Quality Assurance in Ministry of Higher Education and Scientific Research (CIAQES).

¹⁰ It is about Colonel Lotfi and Colonel Si El Haoues

Evaluation of evidences: The assessment of all evidence is based on three questions for each evidence:

- A question that requires a single answer (yes or no).
- A closed question scale, to assess the quality. The following scale was used: **very acceptable** (Rated on 4), **acceptable** (Rated on 3), **ordinary** (Rated on 2), **unacceptable** (Rated on 1) and **very unacceptable** (Rated on 0).
- A closed question scale, to assess the level of satisfaction of users. The following scale was used: **very satisfied** (Rated on 4), **satisfied** (Rated on 3), **close to satisfaction** (Rated on 2), **Close to dissatisfaction** (Rated on 1) and **unsatisfied** (Rated on 0).

Evaluation of criteria's: The score of criteria is the average of the scores obtained from all its evidence.

Evaluation of references: The score of a reference is the average of the scores obtained from all its criteria.

Evaluation of ranges: The score of a range is the average of the scores obtained from all its reference.

Evaluation of domain (Garden): The score of a domain is the average of the scores obtained from all its range.

2. Presentation of the case study

The city of M'sila is the capital of both the district and the province of M'sila. It is located in the northern part of the province at the intersection of two national roads, NR 60 and NR 45 (Fig. 1). Located at the northernmost border of the M'sila Province, the municipality is surrounded by the following:

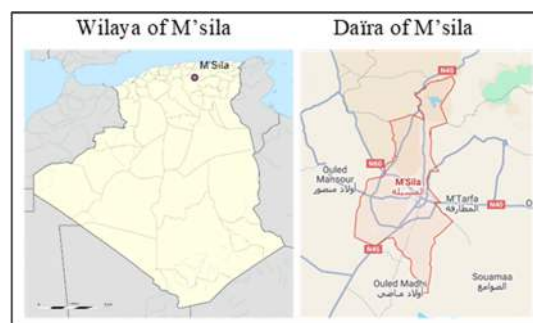
To the north: The municipality of El Euch (Borj Bou Arreridj Province).

To the south: The municipality of Ouled Maadi.

To the east: The municipalities of El Matmarfa and El Souamaa.

To the west: The municipality of Ouled Mansour. (Bouhlal Mourad and others, 2023)

Fig.1: The situation of M'sila



Source: Map of the wilaya of M'sila

The park under study is located in the center of the city of M'sila (Fig. 2). It is commonly known among the residents as "Cinema Park" due to its proximity to the cinema hall. However, according to the M'sila municipal authorities, it has been officially named "Two Colonels¹⁰ Garden."

Fig.2: Location of the Garden for the city of M' sila



Source: Google earth, 2024

The park is surrounded by several public facilities. We find the seat of the wilaya of M'sila, the seat of the people's assembly of the wilaya of M'sila. There are also, the covered market, the seat of El Hodna Radio, the seat of the National Gendarmerie, the Algerian Popular Credit Bank, and other administrative offices (the Post and Telecommunications Center, the Judicial Council, Air Algeria and the Municipal Popular Credit Bank (CPA). To the north, the Ouadoua Madani neighborhood, which is known for its commercial shops and the El Ksob Hostel (Fig. 3) border it.

Fig. 3: The location of the garden in relation to its surroundings



Source : Google earth, 2024

3. Result

3.1. *Range 1: Park location:* The garden is located near two main structured roads in the city of M'sila (photos.1, 2).

Photo.1: Eastern border (road N45)



Source: Authors, 2024

Photo.2: Northern border (road N60)



Source: Authors, 2024

To evaluate the range, we applied 3 references, 6 criteria and 14 evidence (Table.1). The garden is viewed as an important location by 69% of respondents and 31% of visitors are influenced by the evaluation of references 1 and 2. The average of 2.79 was calculated based on the processing of the responses to the garden location assessment. The garden's position in relation to its environment is close to acceptable, according to this. An average of 2.43 was determined based on the processing of responses to the visitor satisfaction scale assessment. This evaluation indicates that users' reviews are close to satisfied.

Table.1: Evaluation of range 1: Park location

Appointment	Code	source of information	Answer		Evaluation from 0 to 4	Contentment from 0 to 4	Comment according to field observation
			Yes	No			
Range 1: Park location	R1		69%	31%	2,79	2,43	The park is located in the city center
Reference 1: Is the location of the park important to the city?	R11		100%	0%	3,18	3,2	The park occupies a strategic location
Criteria 1: Are there equipment near the park?	C111		100%	0%	3,25	2,75	There are important public administration headquarters
Evidence 1: Are these multiple equipments?	E1	A questionnaire	200	0	3,5	2,25	There are at least 10 public administration headquarters
Evidence 2: Are these various equipments?	E2	A questionnaire	200	0	3	3,25	Commercial, banking, justice, security, etc.
Criteria 2: Are there commercial activities near the park?	C112		100%	0%	3,11	3,65	Yes
Evidence 1: Is the business services multiple?	E1	A questionnaire	200	0	3,65	3,75	There are more than 200 Commercial stores
Evidence 2: Are the business services diversified?	E2	A questionnaire	200	0	2,57	3,55	There are all kinds of commercial services
Reference 2: Are the roads surrounding the park important?	R12		65%	35%	2,63	2,08	It is surrounded by major structured roads
Criteria 1: Did the park benefit from its location?	C121		55%	45%	2,625	2,5	Yes
Evidence 1: Are the means of transportation diverse?	E1	Questionnaire +Observation	130	70	3	3	Public transportation buses + the car (private + fare)
Evidence 2: Are the services provided good?	E2	Questionnaire +Observation	90	110	2,25	2	Ordinary services
Criteria 2: Is access to the park easy?	C122		75%	25%	2,64	1,65	The park is open and easy to access
Evidence 1: How do you rate transportation?	E1	Questionnaire +Observation	160	40	3,25	2	Most means of transportation are in below average condition
Evidence 2: How do you evaluate the services provided?	E2	Questionnaire +Observation	140	60	2,56	2	Transportation services are quite satisfactory
Evidence 3: Does transportation affect the park?	E3	Questionnaire +Observation	20	180	2	1,25	The park is not affected by transportation
Evidence 4: Is transportation important to the park?	E4	Questionnaire +Observation	80	120	2,75	1,35	Due to the park's location, transportation is not necessary
Reference 3: Does the garden affect and be affected by its immediate surroundings?	R13		43%	57%	2,5625	2,00	The garden is influenced by its surroundings
Criteria 1: How does the garden affect its surroundings?	C131		37,5%	62,5%	2,75	1,75	It is considered a transit and scheduling area
Evidence 1: Is the park considered a transit area?	E1	Questionnaire +Observation	110	90	3,75	2	It is considered a transit area par excellence
Evidence 2: Is the park considered a meeting place?	E2	Questionnaire +Observation	40	160	1,75	1,5	It is a place to make appointments
Criteria 2: How is the garden affected by its surroundings?	C132		49%	51%	2,38	2,25	The number of visitors decreases outside departments' working hours
Evidence 1: Is the park affected by the working hours of neighboring departments?	E1	Questionnaire +Observation	180	20	3,75	2	Yes, it is affected by the working hours of neighboring departments
Evidence 2: Does the garden affect its surroundings?	E1	Questionnaire +Observation	15	185	1	2,5	It has no effect

Source : Authors, 2024

3.2. *Range 2: Vegetation cover:* The vegetation is in an unacceptable condition (photos.3, 4). To evaluate the range, we applied 3 references, 3 criteria and 3 evidence (Table.2). The garden's vegetation cover is not acceptable by 88% of respondents, compared to only 12%. The average of 1.03 was determined by analyzing the responses to the garden cover assessment. The majority of garden

visitors believe that the plant cover's condition is unacceptable. A satisfaction average of 0.53 was determined based on the processing of visitor responses. This evaluation indicates that users' reviews are close to unsatisfied.

Photo.3: Poorly maintained space



Source: Authors, 2024

Photo.4: Totally degraded space



Source: Authors, 2024

Table.2: Evaluation of range 2: Vegetation cover

Appointment	Code	source of information	Answer		Evaluation from 0 to 4	Contentment from 0 to 4	Comment according to field observation
			Yes	No			
Range 2: Vegetation cover	R2		12%	88%	1,03	0,53	The vegetation is in an unacceptable condition
Reference 1: Is the vegetation diverse?	R21		12%	88%	1,35	0,65	There are only 4 types
Criteria 1: How do you rate this variety?	C211		12%	88%	1,35	0,65	Very poor diversity
Evidence 1: Is this diversity important?	E1	Questionnaire +Observation	23	177	1,35	0,65	Varieties are not diverse
Reference 2: Is plant tender in good condition?	R22		8%	92%	1	0,45	Vegetation cover is in decline
Criteria 1: Is the vegetation spread throughout the garden area?	C221		8%	92%	2	2	Vegetation cover is not widespread throughout the park
Evidence 1: Is the vegetation cover sufficient?	E1	Questionnaire +Observation	15	185	2	2	Vegetation cover is insufficient
Reference 3: How is vegetation protected?	R23		16%	84%	0,75	0,5	Only scattered waste is removed
Criteria 1: How is the process of cleaning and maintaining vegetation cover done?	C231		16%	84%	1,56	1	This process is rarely done
Evidence 1: Is there a special cleaning and maintenance program?	E1	interview	32	168	1,56	1	The vegetation is in a degraded condition

Source : Authors, 2024

3.3. *Range 3: Urban furniture:* The garden does not have any other urban furniture, except for a few poorly maintained public benches and lighting poles (photos.5, 6, 7, 8). We list the furniture items that are missing public benches, games for children, billboards, waterholes, lack of trash and protective terminal.

Photo.5: Types of public benches**Source:** Authors, 2024**Photo.6:** Space without public lighting**Source:** Authors, 2024**Photo.7:** Degraded water fountain **Photo.8:** lack of trash and protective terminal**Source:** Authors, 2024**Source:** Authors, 2024

To evaluate the range, we applied 3 references, 3 criteria and 3 evidence (Table.3). The garden's urban furniture is not acceptable by 96% of respondents, compared to only 4%. The average of 0.97 was determined by analyzing the responses to the garden urban furniture. The majority of visitors feel that the garden is not equipped with urban furniture. They consider it to be close to unacceptable. A satisfaction average of 0.65 was determined based on the processing of visitor responses. This evaluation indicates that users' reviews are close to unsatisfied.

Table.3: Evaluation of range 3: Urban furniture

Appointment	Code	source of information	Answer		Evaluation from 0 to 4	Contentment from 0 to 4	Comment according to field observation
			Yes	No			
Range 3: Urban furniture	R3		4%	96%	0,97	0,65	Urban furniture is in poor condition
Reference 1: Is there urban furnishing?	R31		7%	93%	1,25	1,25	There are a few chairs
Criteria 1: Is the urban furnishing diverse?	C311		7%	93%	1,25	1,25	Not diverse
Evidence 1: Is the urban furnishing in good condition?	E1	Questionnaire +Observation	13	187	1,25	1,25	In deteriorating condition
Reference 2: Does the urban furnishing cover the entire garden?	R32		0%	100%	1	0,45	Doesn't cover
Criteria 1: Is the vegetation spread throughout the garden area?	C321		0%	100%	1	0,45	Doesn't cover
Evidence 1: Is urban furnishing sufficient?	E1	Questionnaire +Observation	0	200	1	0,45	insufficient
Reference 3: Is the urban furnishing maintained?	R33		6%	94%	0,65	0,25	Don't do it
Criteria 1: How is the process of cleaning and maintaining vegetation cover done?	C331		6%	94%	0,65	0,25	It is done using simple means and the number of workers is limited
Evidence 1: Is there a special program for urban furnishing maintenance?	E1	interview	12	188	0,65	0,25	Maintenance is carried out irregularly

Source : Authors, 2024

3.4. Garde nassesment :

To evaluate the Garden, we applied 3 references (Range 1: Park location. Range 2: Vegetation cover. Range 3: Urban furniture) (Table.4). The garden is not well appreciated by 71% of respondents, compared to 29%, influenced by reference 1 relating to the park location (69%). The mean of 1.60 was determined by analyzing the responses from ranges. The majority of visitors feel that the garden is not equipped with urban furniture, and the vegetation is in an unacceptable condition. They consider it to be close to ordinary. A satisfaction average of 1.20 was determined based on the processing of visitor responses. This evaluation indicates that users' reviews are close to dissatisfaction.

Table.4 : Garden assessment

Appointment	Code	source of information	Answer		Evaluation	Contentment	Comment according to field observation
			Yes	No	from 0 to 4	from 0 to 4	
Domain (Garden assessment)	D	this is the average of the ranges	29%	71%	1,60	1,20	Rating close to average
Range 1: Park location	R1	this is the average of the references	69%	31%	2,79	2,43	The park is located in the city center
Range 2: Vegetation cover	R2	this is the average of the references	12%	88%	1,03	0,53	The vegetation is in an unacceptable condition
Range 3: Urban furniture	R3	this is the average of the references	4%	96%	0,97	0,65	Urban furniture is in poor condition

Source : Authors, 2024

4. Discussion

The discussion of the analysis results necessarily involves discussing the outcomes of each field (range) individually. It is worth noting that the first field (Park location) was dedicated to studying the park's location. The second field focused on the vegetation cover, while the third and final field was devoted to studying urban furniture.

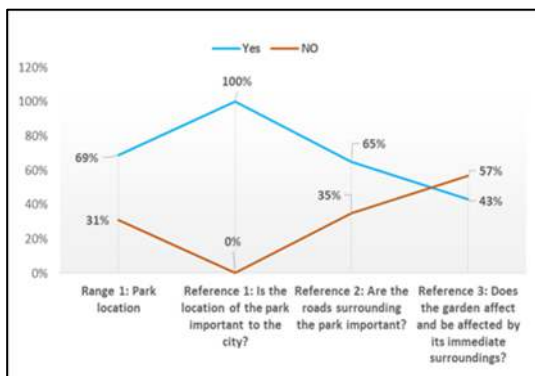
Regarding the first field, the responses (Yes or No) were varied, which impacted the overall evaluation. For the second and third fields, the "Yes" responses were significantly higher compared to the "No" responses, which were very few. We observed that the evaluation curves in all three fields show a downward trend. The same observation applies to the evaluation of user satisfaction (contentment).

4.1. Discussion of range 1 results :

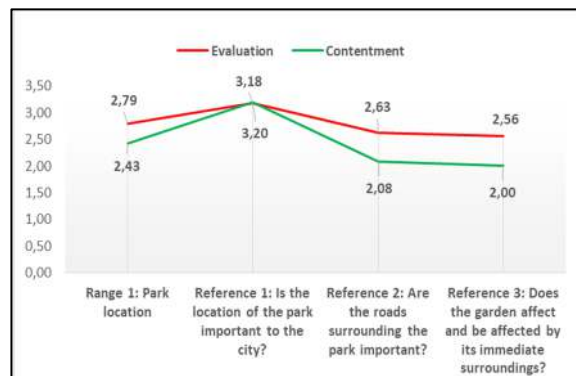
The evaluation of this field (range) was varied. According to the results of reference 1, all park users (100%) consider the park to occupy an important location within the city of M'sila. In reference 2, 60% of park users believe that the park's boundaries are formed by significant roads, while 30% think that the condition and layout of the surrounding roads are poor, making them less important. In reference 3, the results were somewhat close, with 57% of users believing that the surrounding environment has not affected the park, nor has it affected it. This is clearly reflected in the park's condition (cleanliness, layout, furniture, etc.).

The evaluations from the three references showed downward trends in their average scores (3.18 - 2.63 - 2.56). Similarly, we observed similar results in the evaluation of user satisfaction levels (3.20 - 2.08 - 2.00). These averages allowed us to evaluate the park's location as being close to acceptable ("2.79") and the degree of user satisfaction as close to satisfied ("2.43") (Graphics 1, 2).

Graphic.1: Assessment of park location **Graphic.2:** Result of range 1 analysis



Source: Authors, 2024



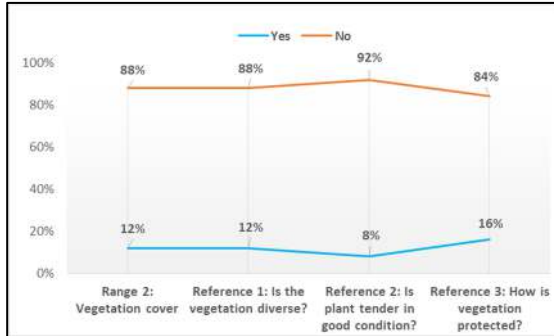
Source: Authors, 2024

Discussion of range 2 results:

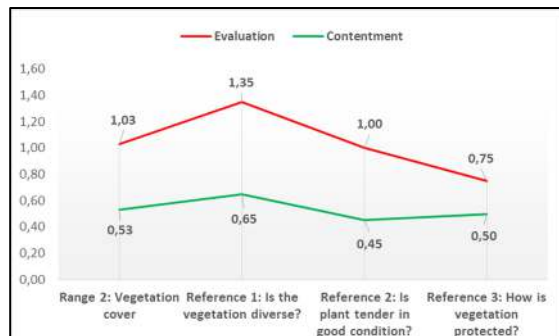
The evaluation of this field (range) was consistent. According to the results from the three references, the majority of park users (88% - 92% - 84%) believe that the vegetation cover in the park does not meet Algerian standards and regulations. In contrast, a small percentage of users (12% - 8% - 16%) feel that the vegetation cover meets some of the criteria. The evaluations from the three references showed downward trends in their average scores (1.35 - 1.00 - 0.75). Similar results were observed in references 1 and 2 regarding user satisfaction levels (0.65 - 0.45). In reference 3, the average slightly increased to 0.5.

These averages allowed us to assess the vegetation cover as unacceptable ("1.03") and the degree of user satisfaction as close to unsatisfied ("0.53") (Graphics 3, 4).

Graphic.3: Assessment of vegetation cover **Graphic.4:** Result of range 2 analysis



Source: Authors, 2024



Source: Authors, 2024

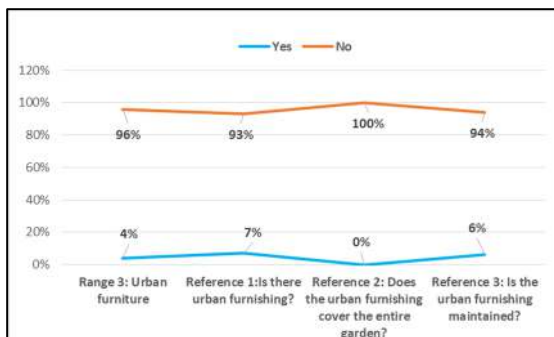
Discussion of range 3 results:

The evaluation of this field (range) was consistent. According to the results from the three references, the majority of park users (93% - 100% - 94%) believe that the park is not equipped with urban furniture. In contrast, a very small percentage of users (7% - 0.00% - 6%) feel that the park has some urban furniture, likely referring to a few streetlights and public benches.

The evaluations from the three references showed downward trends in their average scores (1.25 - 1.00 - 0.65). Similar results were observed in the evaluation of user satisfaction (1.25 - 0.45 - 0.25).

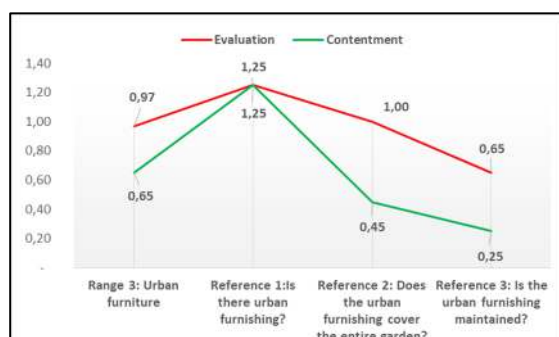
These averages allowed us to assess the urban furniture as close to unacceptable ("0.97") and the degree of user satisfaction as close to unsatisfied ("0.65") (Graphics 5, 6).

Graphic.5: Assessment of urban location furniture



Source: Authors, 2024

Graphic.6: Result of range 3 analysis



Source: Authors, 2024

4.2. Discussion of garden assessment results :

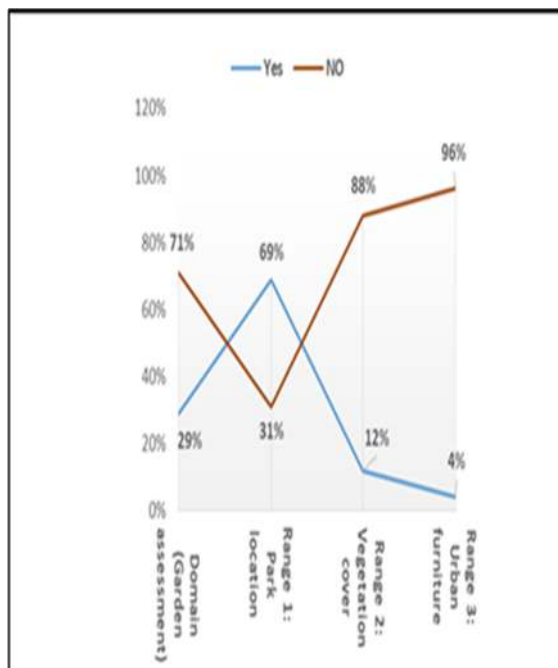
The evaluation of Cinema Park in the city of M'sila showed varied results. According to the results from field 1 (range), the majority of park users (69%) consider that the park is in an important location for the city of M'sila, while 31% of users believe otherwise, citing that it is not well integrated with the surrounding environment.

According to the results from fields 2 and 3 (ranges), the majority of park users (88% - 96%) believe that the vegetation cover in the park does not meet Algerian standards and regulations. In contrast, a small percentage of users (12% - 4%) feel that the vegetation cover meets some of the criteria.

The evaluations from the three fields showed downward trends in their average scores (0.97 - 1.03 - 2.79). Similar results were observed in the evaluation of user satisfaction for fields 1 and 2 (2.43 - 0.53). However, in field 3, the average score slightly increased compared to field 2 (0.56).

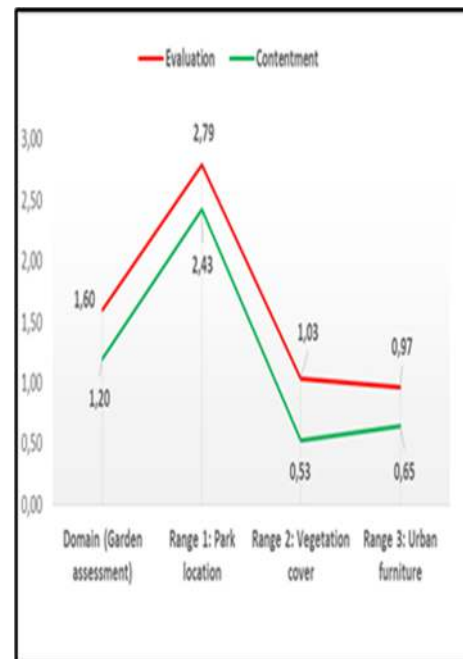
These averages allowed us to assess the park as close to ordinary ("1.60") and the degree of user satisfaction as close to dissatisfied ("1.20") (Graphics 7, 8).

Graphic.7: Garden assessment



Source: Authors, 2024

Graphic.8: Result of domain analysis



Source: Authors, 2024

Conclusion

We analyzed all the data collected from the survey directed at the visitors of Cinema Park in M'sila, as well as from the interviews conducted with the park managers (the maintenance department of the M'sila municipality and the public provincial institution responsible for the development and maintenance of green spaces in M'sila). Along with the field observations, we made of the park. The park is part of the collective parks in the city of M'sila (The Law n°07-06). Green spaces are created to improve the urban living environment within the framework of sustainable development (The Law n°2003-10, Executive Decree n°09-147). According to the provisions of the law (The Law n°07-06), the park has not been classified, and there is no management plan in place (Executive Decree n°15-207). The plant species present within the park are very limited and do not comply with Algerian regulations in this field (Executive Decree n°09-67 and Circular of 07/10/2007 relating to the management, protection, and development of green spaces).

To classify the park, the deficiencies identified in the three fields studied must be addressed. Necessary measures in this regard include preparing a management plan for the park, maintaining, protecting, and redeveloping it to highlight its natural and ecological characteristics. Efforts should be made to diversify the vegetation cover and create a park map that displays the planted species, pathways, and potential circulation routes. The park should be equipped with various types of urban furniture and temporary shops to attract visitors. As an example, we cite a flower shops or ice cream and refreshment stands, and to diversify public seating and children's playgrounds. For security purposes, it is advisable to establish a permanent security office and to prohibit informal trade.

In conclusion, this methodology can assist local authorities in decision-making to improve the quality of life for citizens. It can also be used to assess other areas in the city, such as transportation, roads, real estate, urban services, etc.

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