



Urban Governance Indicators and Quality of Life in Congo: Case study of Brazzaville

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Abstract:

This article discusses urban governance and life quality indicators in the Republic of Congo and Brazzaville in particular. The governance of the city of Brazzaville greatly influences the life quality of the people to the extent that all the decisions of urban policy are taken by actors who in charge of the governance of the city of Brazzaville. The conditions of the population of the city proper are still far from being met. Yet the goal of urban governance is to find solutions to the problems that cities face. The crisis facing African cities is very concern because of adequate solutions that are slow to be concretized. The few indicators in this work show how the urban governance of the city of Brazzaville still poses enough problems. Therefore, the state and development partners, non-governmental organizations and all actors of urban governance should take necessary measures to improve the living conditions of the population of the city of Brazzaville.

Keys words: Urban governance, indicators, quality of life, Congo, Brazzaville.

Introduction

Cities are incredibly dynamic centers of innovation, education, employment and trade. Today, more than half of the world population lives in urban areas, and every week, the urban population increases inexorably and globally of 1.3 million.

As the world has become increasingly urbanized, there are major and important challenges that must be addressed in order to have more numerous and significant opportunities in the future. This urbanization in African cities did not start today, and it is the fruit of a long process accumulated for decades. However, with an increased rate of population growth, urbanization sometimes seems to be a problem in the governance of cities. According to United Nations statistics, by 2050 the world will have 09 billion people, and Africa will be more urban than rural.

In Congo Brazzaville in general and particularly the capital city Brazzaville, urban growth is visible and has materialized at the end of the year 2011 by the creation of two new districts which are: Madibou and Djiri. Urban growth and spatial extension are all problems the actors in governance and management of the city should find solutions. In the face of population growth of the city and adequate facilities should be adapted to the demands of modernity, public administration. Additionally, other actors of urban governance should put in place an appropriate framework to meet the constant demands of the population and improve their life quality.

Good urban governance is one that effectively contributes to the quality of life of the population while fighting against the dismal and disastrous practices designed to undermine the proper functioning of institutions. All over the world, all urban governments are no exception trying to build projects and find solutions to problems which are faced with their populations. The population growth contributes effectively to a growing and strong demand for products and capital goods.

The present article aims to examine the relationship between urban governance and the life quality of the population in Brazzaville. Firstly, concepts will be defined and discussed. Secondly review of urban governance in the US, China and France will be discussed. Thirdly comparison of between these models of governance with that of Congo Brazzaville will be established. Finally this work will place particular emphasis on the relationship between urban governance and quality of life. These are the main points which propose to address this chapter.

1. Study area

Brazzaville is the political capital of the Republic of Congo, and the country's first city. It is located on the right bank of the Congo River. Brazzaville was administratively divided into 7 districts until 2011 which are; Makélékélé, Bacongo, Poto- Poto, Ouenzé, Talangai, MOUNGALI MFILOU. But due to the spatial extension of the city and the exponential population growth, two other districts were born. These are Djiri and Madibou (2011) City with multiple functions, Brazzaville annually attracts many new urbanites coming from everywhere. It is located in the department of pool. It is bounded north and south by the department of the pool, on the east by the Congo River and to the west by the department of pool. The geographical coordinates of the city of Brazzaville; 4 degrees latitude 16 south, longitude 15degrees16 eas. His current surface area of 263.9 km² with a population of 1.373.382 inhabitants (CNSEE, 2007), a population density of 5204inhabitants / km².

2 Definition concepts

Several concepts have been defined in this section to better understand their essence in the present work on urban governance and the quality of life in Brazzaville. They are namely: indicators, urban governance and quality of life.

2.1 Indicators

According to the dictionary Petit Larousse, indicator is defined as it is indicating. From an economic point of view, the indicator is all the digits of the economic situation of a

country in a given period (gross domestic product price index, foreign trade) (Larousse, 2011).

Therefore indicator can be considered as a measurement unit of a given situation. It measures and identifies in our study the social situation of people in the city of Brazzaville.

2.2 Urban Governance

The concept "governance" refers to how to administer or manage an urban way an administrative entity, a region, a town, a city or a country.

Governance is the term first appeared in the early twentieth century in the US. This is a young American named Ronald Crooks which published an article 'The Nature of the Firm' (Badiane, 2004). Then, the concept has evolved. Around 70 years, governance is defined by economists as the measures implemented by companies to conduct effective coordination (... ..). (Lorrain, 1998).

Policies have therefore borrowed the concept of the economic world. Governance this term has changed dramatically. In each area or environment where we talk about decentralization, generally, the governance concept is still used. It is not just talking about governance but especially good governance (Nzoussi, 2014b).

In the late 1980s, the concept is imported into the British political science at the occasion by the Government of the research program on the theme of the restructuring of local government (Badiane, 2004).

The concept of governance itself is in use in many settings and in many situations. It is therefore increasingly used in politics to identify necessary and tireless efforts towards good governance and therefore participatory governance. Urban governance requires special involvement of actors in charge of managing a city or an administrative entity to meet the expectations of the population. This also requires a new form of governance that has societal benefits, a new form of government and to organize society.

2.3 Life quality

The concept of life quality is ancient. It has its roots in the philosophy of Ariosto (384-322 before J. C) during the prehistoric period. The concept of life quality is described as a means of happiness. That is an activity of the soul, congruent with the manners and resulting in a good life. For Aristotle, every human being aspires to happiness and therefore to a better life. As defined by this author, the concept of quality of life is related to social welfare.

This concept has evolved significantly today. It is actually around the year 1975 that the concept of quality was much used in particular in the context of diseases Chronicles in the health field, aging population multiplication disabilities ...From these days it's increasingly used in many fields.

Indeed, this concept becomes multidimensional .It refers to satisfaction, in social welfare at ease.... Well being, satisfaction, happiness, happiness, balance, be good about yourself, be healthy ... it is difficult to find a single definition of this concept, for cons, from the above areas (the state of health, severity of disability, socioeconomic level ..), we can deduce something .

Material living conditions are apprehended by the conditions of housing and consumer restrictions. The difficult living conditions indicator is the arithmetic average. Clearly, the concept of quality of life is broad and is not limited to a definition and an indicator. Only, several points define a good quality of life. However, a person leading a poor quality of life suffers when at least four restrictions on consumption of 13. They are: financial, health, education, consumption and housing (NISES, 2010) .Loin of spread all restrictions, we will mention a few, and we will base on one point in particular that housing, which will be dealt with in the next chapter to elucidate the quality of life of people in Brazzaville.

In other words, it jointly understands the critical elements which are of considerable importance in human life. This is to use the objective approach, which assesses the

status of an individual or population in several dimensions from an indicator or a specific example. Housing is a major concern in the life of the population of Brazzaville, thus, in the next chapter demonstrates the quality of life from urban housing in Brazzaville.

3 urban governance in the US in France and China

3.1 in USA

After the first World War I, the USA became the first world power, whose supremacy was not questioned. In the U.S.A, there is a preference for short-term arrangement conditions of partnership between the public sector and private sector.

Indeed, the USA, urban governance is based on logic of capitalist development. In other words, there is a competition for jobs, financing between cities and between States and regions (Gervais, 2014). From our point of view, as the Chinese system, the American system of governance seems to be as complex. US local governments are largely dependent on their own sources of income, making the search for funding, namely by local taxes, land tax and apprenticeship tax a major priority in city governance.

In the US, decentralization is born by the fact that institutions have been set up by slave owners who had established structures of not making slavery a matter of debate.

Obviously the entire system of governance, decentralization occupies a prominent place. The US system is the prototype urban governance very advanced developed countries. The central government plays the role of guide and disengages the benefit of communities and the private sector who are actively involved in urban activities contributing therefore to social welfare.

To believe Gervais " *the development of new scales of power, has developed a new governance of cities. Yet this new governance, made of privatization, new forms of private / public governance of urban public space management techniques adapted to the city government. Reduction of local expenditures for social and use of the concept of Highest and best*

use is not without recalling the principle of privatizing towns since the nineteenth century '' (Ibid).

In the USA the exchange economy of a city is largely dominated by private players, at least by a certain segment around which to aggregate other social groups. The urban policy mission is to create the right conditions to attract mobile capital (Jouve, 2003). Thus, the local community and are considered the registration sites and the reproduction of social ridges to reach the status of collective actor.

Clearly, urban governance to the United States is an important factor of development of cities that are competing with each other to make better use of capital and play a key role in the development of the country. One can even say without risk of error that the US urban governance contributes to the conurbation megalopolis cities.

3.2 in France

France is the former colonial Congo. From a legal standpoint, although at some point Congo adopted the communist regime (notably between 1963 and 1991, the date on which the pluralistic regime was instituted), it is not surprising that the urban governance model was inherited from France.

Urban governance in France is a difficult issue because of the task that managers must perform in meeting the needs of the population. Governance involves a complex set of actors and institutions that do not all belong to the sphere of government. It reflects interdependence between the authorities and institutions involved in collective action. Governance involves networks of autonomous actors and assumes that it is possible to act without recovering the power of the State (Stoker, 1998). But it should be noted that in the French urban governance, debates often concern specific themes: the relationship between local authorities and civil society, including the participation of citizens in public action. In France, there are about twenty years ago, they had a major place in the law and practice, in this case the major issues of facilities, environmental and urban planning (Bourdin, 2008).

'' In France, urban governance appears as the network layout of the differ institutional actors, political, economic and social perspectives in a local development project that is apprehended as a sharing of knowledge and expertise of each partner which nevertheless leaves each of them a significant amount of autonomy in its strategic choices' (Carles2007).

Indeed, urban governance follows a pattern where all actors are called upon to pool their efforts with the aim of achieving the desired results, and therefore improve the living conditions of the population. Each link in the chain must engage with a spirit of selflessness.

In the French urban governance, decentralization occupies a prominent place. The country is divided into provinces and the provinces into regions, cities, prefectures, town hallsThe urban governance therefore highlights the rulers and the ruled, in particular civil society and the state.

If urban governance in France appears as the main means of implementation of the projects of institutional, political, economic and social whose ultimate goal is the achievement of sustainable development projects, the political system plays a lot and greatly influences running the country by the actors of urban and territorial governance. Today in France, three levels of territorial governance and territorial administration seem to emerge: The town, the strength of its massive transfers of skills that followed the 1982-1983 centralization Acts (Gaston Deffere) .The communities enshrined permanently by the Chevènement Law of 12 July 1999 and which constituted the most radical transformation of the local institutional landscape of the last 30 years (85%) of French living there under the inter municipal in 2005. So, France urban governance often takes name of the metropolitan conference, because local authorities largely influence on the political agenda of territorial development issues.

In short, urban governance in France follows the principle of decentralization and sovereignty in which each player in local development is seen as a partner that

highlights its expertise in the selection and completion of projects. It has therefore autonomy in the implementation of its strategic choices.

3.3 In China

China is a country that has adopted the communist system since independence on October 1st 1949. It is therefore evident that the Chinese urban governance is influenced by the model of the Communist party. Over the past, CCP (Chinese Communist Party) has set up a harmonious community (called Expired shequ in Chinese) (Missilu, 2015). The special feature of this urban governance mode rejection of socioeconomic institutions of Mao and the theories of Western welfare states. The strengthening of the Community in all these efforts involves actions to strengthen the capacity of communities to identify priorities, opportunities to promote and support positive change. The process on building community capacity goal of community building efforts is both explicit and pervasive in rhetoric, missions, and to a greater or lesser extent of the activities of those initiatives (Idem).

As in Western countries, urban governance in China relies on enhanced decentralization, urban communities which increasingly determine the choice of projects. This is especially true because the profound transformations of Chinese urban society in recent years are bearing fruit rather than failures. There has been such a proliferation of popular consultations experiences, especially in large urban centers that somehow lead to disengagement of the State (Leonard, 2008).

In China urban governance occupies a prominent place in the development of cities. The country continued urbanization has implemented numerous strategies to address the challenges and ensure a bright future for the population. The first issues of urban governance in China probably reside in a possible easing or even suppression of *the hukou* system (Hou, 2010). In this context, the system that is to apply by migrants a permit work contributes to the development of the country.

The spectacular urban transformation of China in 1978, which was the establishment of special economic zones policy occasioned the transfer of power from central government to local authorities. Centralism thus diminished his influence to benefit local communities, marking the implementation of decentralization. This was made possible thanks to foreign investment .It was paramount in the development of Chinese cities. According to the World Bank, in 2005, the degree of satisfaction of Chinese nationals with local governments had increased to 72% (Ibid.).

Indeed CCP has succeeded in organizing In Some fashion: The hierarchical government structure of Chinese cities is the city (Shi) and district (Qu) levels of government, Followed by the street committees (Jiedao weiyuanhui) as the lowest-scale agencies of government (Zhengfu paichu jigou). Under the old system, the neighborhood committee (juweihui) WAS, in theory, an even smaller-scale mass organization under the leadership of the street committee; In practice of course, it still acts as an arm of the government (Missilu, 2015).

In China, the urban governance system appears to be more complex .The central government and local authorities retain ownership of urban land, while developers and individuals see themselves assign usage rights for a 40-70 year period. The development company supports the initial development (*Jichu Kaifa*) purchase of land to the local government, land servicing, public infrastructure constructions (Henriot, 2012).

In Chinese urban governance, it should be noted that the city is under the yoke of central power based in Beijing. Then comes municipalities manage the boroughs and neighborhoods that also have a certain autonomy. Shanghai is such a municipality (*Shi*) elevated to a Province, directly under the central government, which includes the city of Shanghai and its urban and rural peripheries. Here, the relationship between center and periphery is moving towards governance at two levels, where the district of suburbs, ensures the responsibility of the municipality, the implementation of urban development (ibid).

Clearly, in this urban governance model somewhat complex from our point of view, it should be noted that the providential State did not disappear even if decentralization is applied where each entity (municipality, districts and neighborhoods) is seen given responsibility in urban governance of the city. In other words, in the roles of public and private players in the Chinese urban governance, the rule has never disengaged. But instead there is a form of coalition between the state and local governments whose results are significant in governance.

4 Comparison of these models with that of Brazzaville

Nowadays cities grow further owing to their role in the dynamism of trade, mobility of people and goods but also the reception of substantial capital, which make them great technology parks with large industrial parks as is the case of Silicon Valley USA. Some cities certainly owe their development through sound urban governance. With the objective of improving the living conditions of populations, urban governance is based on a policy of decentralization or the providential state disappears in favor of local authorities, private companies, N.G.O ... However, in each country the specificities of this governance are pronounced and differ from one country to another.

Indeed, when we compare these aforementioned governance models, it appears that the French greatly influenced the urban governance of Congo Brazzaville. This is explained in the measurement and Congo inherited the French model. It is so obviously after Congo's independence on Aug. 15, 1960, that France had laid his trademark governance the young nation had to be born on the international stage. Only small specified exist and differentiates this model to that of Congo. In France, those local authorities largely influence on the political agenda of territorial development issues.

Contrariwise, models of Chinese and American governance are very different from that of the Congo. In the USA in particular, governance is based on territorial development, and reserve a special place for industrialization because cities must attract investors and are in full competition with each other, while in Congo this is not the case where the

industry is almost non-existent outside the mining industry in place for colonization. In the United States, local power from taxes and other revenues largely fund projects of the locality and the States, by the Congo against the providential State is the main provider. In other words, all major projects are funded by the state.

In China, the influence of the communist regime is visible in the governance of cities, Although China has adopted a pragmatic construction of these cities that meet the criteria of the cities of the third millennium such as the USA or Japan .The local government sector and Private partnership contributes enormously to the governance of cities. But in Congo, almost everything remains in the hands of the state, although decentralization exists but its implementation is not effective.

In any event, the towns of governance models differ from one country to another. On the contrary, the common denominator of all these urban governance models remains decentralization. The more a city grows, it poses enormous problems in terms of human resource management, community projects, infrastructure, securityDo we say that urban crises are factors of urban development.

5. Indicators of urban governance and quality of life

5.1 Indicators of urban governance

A number of ingredients and principles are of paramount importance to present the indicators of urban governance both at national and international level .The table below shows the model of governance indicators.

Table 1: Model indicators of urban governance

Governance	Citizenship, democracy
Definition	This qualitative indicator aims to assess how the locals are (or are not) involved in the choices made by the community for social, economic, urban planning, development of neighborhoods, etc. More specifically, it is a qualitative indicator that reflects indirectly different tools, structures and procedures set up by the municipality in order to involve the population in the development projects of the municipality
Limitations of Use	This is to clearly identify the scale to which we refer. It is indeed common for coordination resources are in place at the neighborhood level, for example. However it is rare that the population is involved in projects across the city or conurbation.
Help with interpretations	The participation of citizens, associations, companies, etc. Consultation and consensus building is a key success factor of sustainable development policies. This allows one hand to communities to benefit from a supply of outside ideas, and thus to get rich from them. On the other hand, it's an effective way, through the dialogue and ownership choices by actors invited to participate, to raise awareness to those above the challenges of sustainable development. There are several methods for involving a greater or lesser extent pushed the inhabitants in the development of projects and choices. These different levels of involvement are the value scale used here.
Reference Indicator	
Data implemented	Investigation
Year or period	any periodicity. Evolution as and measuring steps taken by communities
Producing organisms	Communities
Calculation	The proposed indicator is based on a value scale corresponding to a degree more or less advanced citizen involvement in decisions. This scale thus includes 5 degrees: 1 - The community (or the owner) examines and decides a project through its internal processes without informing the public;

	2 - Information: the community informs the public of a project, without waiting to return. Information can intervene at various stages of project progress and under diverse forms;
Calculation result	<p>3 - Consultation: the community consults public on a project to obtain their opinion through a compulsory procedure (type public inquiry) or voluntary (referendum type). This is a unique moment in the process, which can even act upstream of the project and does not necessarily imply recognition or even feedback from the community;</p> <p>4 - Consultation: The community (to) consult with the public on a specific project, sectoral or global, pre-established by it. It collects and submits its opinion again, if applicable, the amended draft the public may be led to make against proposals.</p> <p>The consideration of public input is essential to the continuation of the dialogue (the term is not taken here in its legal acceptance of "prior consultation" or in its sense of "interdepartmental coordination". The community must in any event provide the reasons for not taking into account public proposals;</p> <p>5 - Participation, construction: invites the community</p> <p>Public participation in the development of a collective project from collective analysis of a problem. The creation of an area of</p> <p>Participation is built methodically and with rigor over time. This involves developing pedagogical tools capable of to each of the participants (politicians, technicians, citizens,) by ability to contribute actively.</p>
Form of indicator	Degree considered on scale from 1 to 5
Reliability	More or less good
Minimum output frequency	
Minimum scale available	Urban
Policy Objectives	Sustainable urban planning, strict implementation of the urbanization and modernization plan of the city management of the urban environment....
Reference Indicator	

Source: Diagnostics, urban.2-development indicators, ARPE, Toulouse

The table above is that the model of urban governance of cities in developed countries, in this case in France.

In reviewing this table, several indicators to measure urban governance of a city. Populations are regularly consulted in the definition of project selection. Indeed, the community, participation information, dialogue and consultation are the key indicators for success better urban governance. Sustainable urban development, improving the quality of life of populations, management of the urban environment and the rigorous application of the urbanization and modernization plan of the city should be the choice of governance actors urban in the sovereign mission that is theirs.

In short, the actors of urban governance of Congo Brazzaville in general and in Brazzaville particular would opt to apply the main drawing above in order to improve urban governance of the capital city.

5.2 Indicators of Quality of Life

The concept of urban governance refers to several aspects of urban life. These are indicators that are undeniable and define the material conditions of existence .This are: socio-economic disparities, access to services and facilities of all kinds, organizing activities in urban areas, participation community or political bodies, cooperation on within the neighborhood unit or the inspirations of each (Senecal et all, 2008).

The table below shows can be seen as the variance of daily food expenditure in the city of Brazzaville.

Table 2: Analysis of variance of daily food expenditure based on household income and per district.

ARRONDISMENTS	No reply	-45	45-75	75-100	100-200	200-300	300-400 more	TOTAL
Makelekele	1878.57	1078.57	1925.00	1919.57	2386.67	3017.65	4700.00	2215.40
BACONGO	1583.33	1490.91	1815.79	1958.82	2244.44	3000,00	2750,00	1906.38
Poto –Poto	1500,00	1436.36	1981.25	2888.89	2718.75	3687.50	4600.00	2648.10
Moungali	2900,00	1342.86	1723.33	3365.38	2470.51	4468.75	3250,00	2654.71
Ouenzé	2833.33	1141.67	1800,00	2472.22	2621.43	3100,00	3909.09	2291.80
Talangai	1875.00	1875.00	1994.59	2639.13	2851.06	3062.50	3950.00	2645.25
Mfilou	1533.33	1113.33	1600,00	2070.00	2265.00	2285.71	3000,00	1896.71
Madibou								
Djiri								
TOTAL	1965.62	1374.04	1853.54	2437.73	2516.24	3382.05	39994.92	2357.56

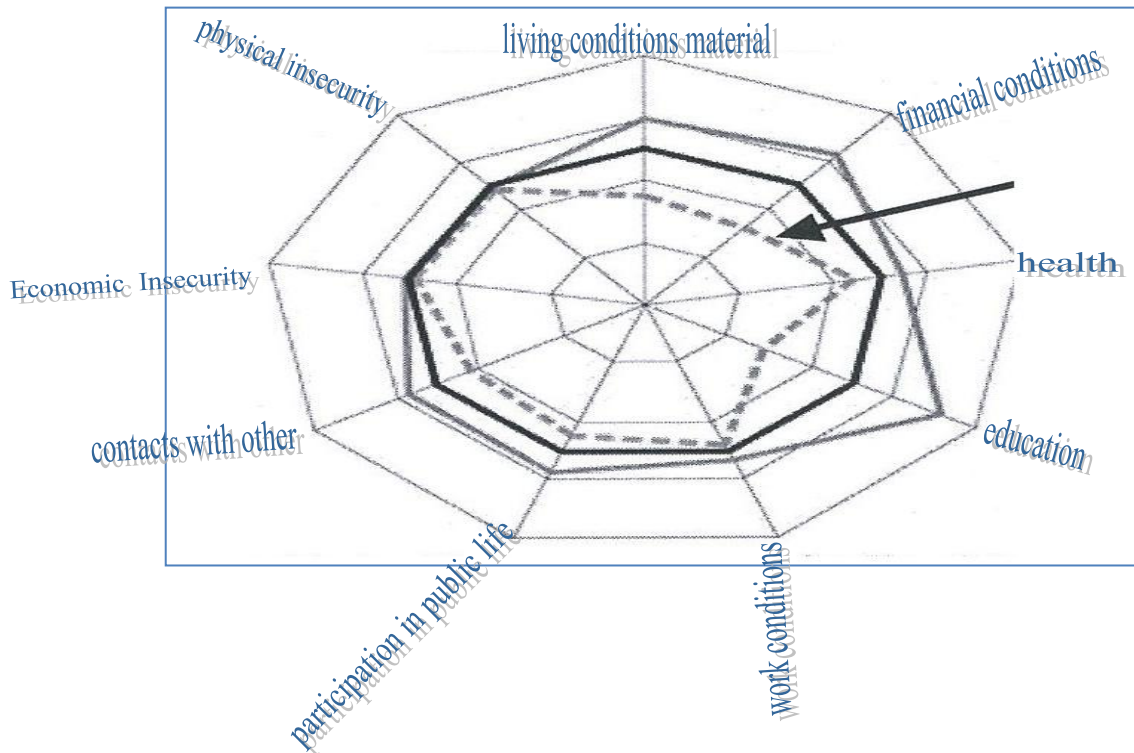
Source: PRIPODE

This painting is one of the examples of the model of quality of life *in* Brazzaville.

In reviewing this table, most populations of the districts of the city of Brazzaville live below the poverty line. The variance of the lowest monthly expenditure is 45000cfca or 69euros a month .If we refer to the formula in which each individual must feed at 1USD or Greater, Congo, the majority of families are affected by this measure and live below the poverty line on less than a dollar (1USD) per day.

Clearly, the quality of life of Congolese in the city of Brazzaville is very poor. Yet oil producing countries or the exorbitant budgets is voted, but the redistribution of wealth is necessary to leave many Congolese in general and in particular Brazzaville.

The illustrative diagram of the quality of life below (Fig.3) is another illustration that measures the dimensions of quality of life according to the standard of living.



This arrow in this scheme plays the role of guide or reading. It is to show that in this diagram has a more unfavorable quality of life. Whether to adapt it as part of the urban population of the city of Brazzaville, it is worth noting that most of the elements determining the material conditions of life are in a huge insecurity. In this scheme, the further away from the center, we see that the better the quality of life in its dimension. Clearly, better urban governance is necessary to Congo Brazzaville in general and in particular to ensure that the population as a desperate equitable quality of life. But this means the fight against fraud, bribery and corruption and other ills that hinder the evolution of Congolese society.

5.4 The relationship between urban governance and quality of life

Urban governance significantly influences the quality of life. This is due to the extent, the results of one of these together for good or evil being of the population. However the concern of any government is to improve the quality of life of its populations. Therefore, the quality of life concepts are therefore to modernize the structures at all levels. For Giddens (1994), quality of life concepts and social development (...) is to refer to the concept of reflexive modernity. However, industrial companies would have become risk companies (Beck, 1986). This is all true, most cities grow; the more they raise numerous management problems. Good urban governance must have the task of ensuring 'road safety culture through urban renewal, waste management, sales promotion, prevention of crime' (Epstein, 2013). In reality, there is not an area that the city management of the players must put aside. All areas closely are equal and contribute to the building of society.

If urban governance actually helps improve the living conditions of the population in the Republic of Congo in general and particularly in Brazzaville or 70% of the population lives below the poverty line, still escapes this. This is especially true since administrative authorities in charge of the said issue sometimes ignore the most crucial problems which people face. These problems for many decades have found little tangible solutions. Thus, mismanagement and impunity, extortion, fraud plagues are all that prevent good urban governance in the city of Brazzaville. In its report published in 2011 the ACO (Anti Corruption Observatory) stated that 'all sectors are affected by bribery, corruption and fraud in Congo (ACO 2011)'. In reality, the cities were to compete with each other as in Europe, the USA or Asia. Prices should push the cities to excel and innovate to do better than their competitors (Ibid).

Sustainable development should be a major priority when we want to develop a city. Most problems in Brazzaville are those of the typology of Third World cities. Also, the fragile political system as it is trying to undermine the progress experienced in recent years. It is therefore imperative that the actors in charge of urban governance of

the city of Brazzaville make the choice of their projects and direct them towards the socio-economic development.

Conclusion

The benefits of urban governance of the city of Brazzaville, has mixed results because of problems with what the people of the so-called Faced city are. Good urban governance implies above all respect for institutions in the political, economic, social and administrative. However, the principles of good governance are mostly violated in a society where inequality is highly esteemed among the societal strata. However, the political stability of recent years marked by growth at 02 digits in this case due to the oil upturn did not produce all the expected positive results.

Indicators of urban governance possible to assess fairly and objectively so urban management policy implemented by the actors in charge of governing a city. Urbanization is a broad field that aims to contribute positively to the changing forms of societies and urban structures. This is particularly true because the world in general and Africa in an individual who remains one of the poorest continents fights effectively by implementing good governance to boost not only its young and dynamic human resources but also his development. So the urban governance becomes a necessity in almost all African cities in general and particularly in Brazzaville finally out of its precarious population status and improves his life.

Being a common policy and able to define projects and to raise the quality of places, to develop sustainable policies and concrete, urban governance is undeniably useful in the construction of African cities confronted with many challenges. So are we talking about good governance, sustainable development and the Millennium Development Goals (MDG). The notion of projects has become nowadays more and most used by the actors in charge of urban issues. The evaluation of good governance is a reflection of indicators resulting in this practice is difficult in our opinion.

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