

Ouagadougou 2050

Embracing the Everyday at the Scale of the Greater Territory

Session Book



les ateliers
maîtrise d'œuvre urbaine

International workshop of urban planning of
Ouagadougou from 1st to 15th may 2019

les ateliers

maîtrise d'œuvre urbaine

The Ouagadougou workshop will be organized according to the original methodology of Les Ateliers de Cergy. For 2 weeks, professionals from different countries and fields of expertise will meet in Ouagadougou.

After a few days of discovering the territory and meeting key actors, they will work together in multidisciplinary teams in order to propose strategies and project proposals for the territory.

These professionals will be accompanied by a local committee of partners who will comment on and complete the proposals during various moments of exchange. At the end of the workshop, a jury chaired by local authorities will highlight the best proposals from each team.

The workshop is a platform for non-commercial exchanges. All participants and persons involved in the process are volunteers and unpaid. There is no prize or contract to win. The objective is to participate in the collective construction of a vision for the future of the city of Ouagadougou.

LES ATELIERS INTERNATIONAUX DE MAÎTRISE D'OEUVRE URBAINE

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Workshop pilot team : from left to right : Véronique VALENZUELA, Cyril COSTES, Valentin BAYIRI, Sylvain SAUDO, Halimatou MAMA AWAL, Léandre GUIGMA, Leticia NONGUIERMA

Les Ateliers de Cergy

sont une association à but non lucratif créée en 1982 à l'initiative des urbanistes de la Ville Nouvelle de Cergy-Pontoise, ils organisent en France et à l'international des ateliers de production collective au service du projet territorial, permettant de porter un regard nouveau, varier les échelles, oublier les frontières administratives, revisiter les territoires.

Aujourd'hui c'est un réseau international de professionnels, d'universitaires et de décideurs en matière d'aménagement urbain. Centrée sur la pratique de la maîtrise d'œuvre urbaine, l'association organise des ateliers envisagés comme un lieu de conception et de créativité collective. En France ou dans d'autres pays, ils apportent aux maîtres d'ouvrage un regard international et des propositions illustrées sur la stratégie territoriale et les projets d'aménagement urbain. Ils sont aussi, par la confrontation des métiers et des cultures, un lieu de remise en question des apprentissages et d'échanges de haut niveau.

Nos convictions

La fabrique de la ville est par nature collective. Autant l'architecture ou un ouvrage d'art sont des objets qui font appel à une conception individualisée et personnelle, autant le travail sur la ville ne peut pas être attribué à une personnalité qui dominerait tous les aspects d'une fabrique urbaine : celle-ci est par nature collective. La maîtrise d'œuvre urbaine intègre dans une logique de laboratoire les différents métiers qui interviennent sur la ville et ses interfaces.

Ainsi chaque atelier est un lieu de proposition libre, où l'émulation d'un travail collectif et bénévole permet de faire émerger des conceptions, des représentations et des projets innovants pour le devenir des espaces urbains en transition permanente.

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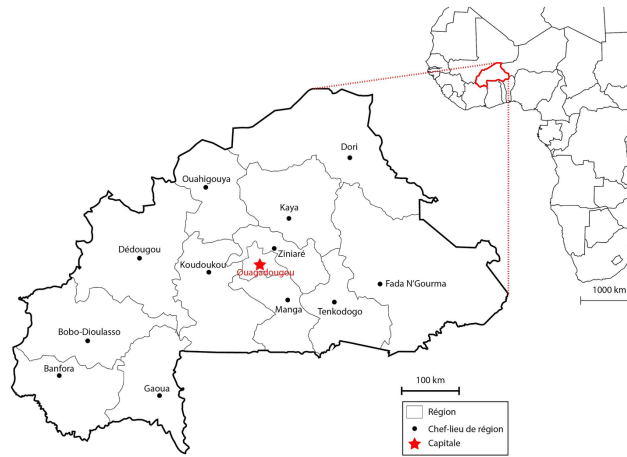




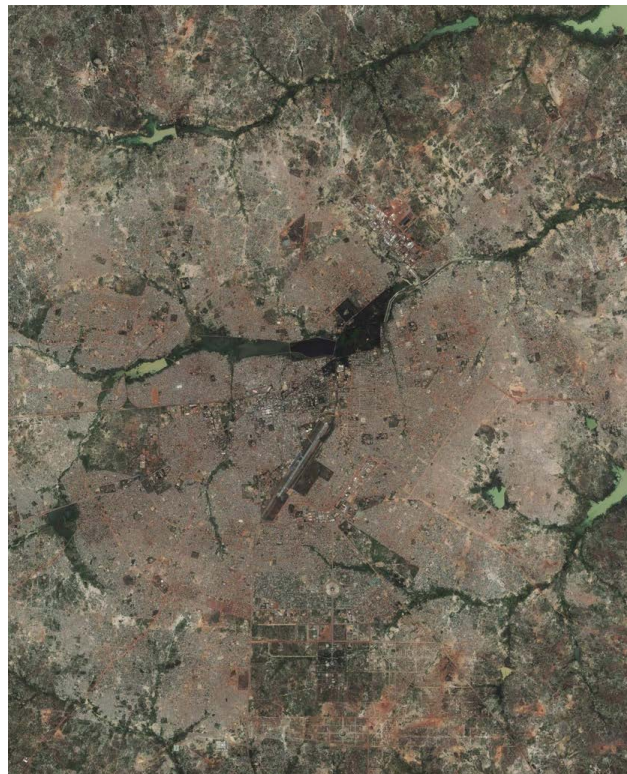
Ouagadougou is the political, economic and cultural capital of Burkina Faso. This is due to its strategic position in the heart of West Africa. Historically, the city is located at the crossroads of former trade routes, a strategic position across West Africa, which in history has allowed the Ouagadougou metropolis to be the instrument of three state powers: the traditional Moogo kingdom, the colony of Upper Volta and the independent nation of Burkina Faso. The history of Ouagadougou city reveals an identity built on a strong combined heritage of tradition and modernity.

Burkina Faso has about sixty ethnic groups and this diversity is present in the capital. Ouagadougou is therefore characterized by a cosmopolitan population made up of migrations from villages to the city, but also from other cities in the country such as Bobo-Dioulasso, the second largest city in terms of population weight, located in western Burkina Faso and 360 km from Ouagadougou. In recent decades, Ouagadougou's urban growth has been spectacular (7% / year), and there are now 3 million inhabitants. Ouagadougou is one of the fastest growing cities in sub-Saharan Africa because there are no physical barriers to limit urban sprawl. The consequence of this spreading is the creation of unplanned areas on the outskirts of the city, i.e. territories built spontaneously by the populations. Of the 50,000 hectares of the city, 1/4 of the territory is occupied by the non-developed, the rest of the territory is settled "lotis", i.e. regularly developed. In both urban and rural areas, territories are subject to vulnerabilities, such as water (supply, sanitation, flooding), soil pollution, waste management, air quality, etc. These are issues that must be taken into account in the city urbanization processes, and at the same time, it seems necessary to anchor the city's projects and development on popular synergies and ingenuity.

In terms of governance, Ouagadougou is an «urban municipality with a special status», on one side led by a central Mayor elected by 12 district Mayors, and the other side an influence of the traditional Moaga authority. Thus, traditional chiefs of the neighborhoods have a role of social regulation. The city of Ouagadougou has gone beyond the limits of its administrative territory and extends into the territory of the great Ouagadougou. This metropolitan area covers an area of



Situation of Ouagadougou in the Burkina Faso
Source : les Ateliers de Cergy



Aerial view of Ouagadougou
Source : Google Earth 2014

3300 km², an area 10 times larger than the boundaries of the city of Ouagadougou. "The Master Plan for the Development of Greater Ouaga" (SDAGO in French) aims to integrate the surrounding rural municipalities: Pabré, Tanghin-Dassouri, Komki-Ipala, Komsilga, Koubri, Saaba and Loumbila.

The workshop proposes to project Ouagadougou 2050 from the territory of Tanghin and its linkage with the far north: territory extending to the municipality of Loumbila. How can we devise a sustainable metropolis in the making that offers a quality living spaces to people? How projecting Ouagadougou 2050 through a plan of putting together the local scale of everyday life, the omnipresent energy of citizens' initiatives and the global scale of a metropolis that responds to the threats to this change?

Uncontrolled sprawl that does not result in urbanity

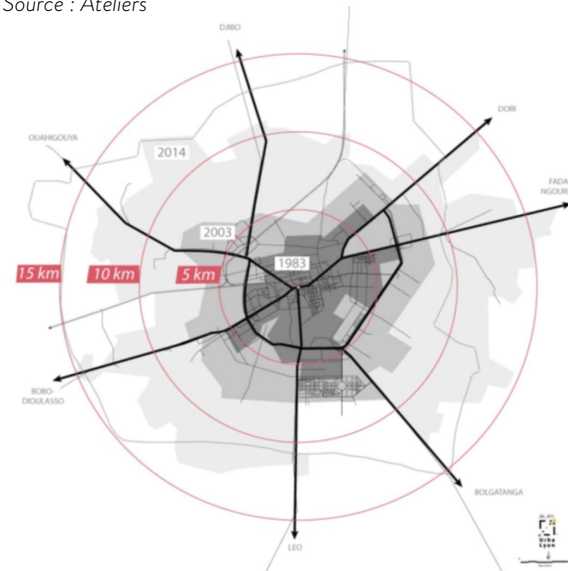
Ouagadougou currently has 3 million inhabitants with a population growth rate of 7% per year due to the natural growth rate and migration. Its population is expected to reach nearly 4 million by 2025.

This dizzying increase in the population of Ouagadougou makes urban planning difficult or even impossible and therefore requires a strategy of (re)structuring / (re)organization. There is a disparity between the strong demographic growth and the supply of urban services (i.e., housing, infrastructure and local facilities adapted to the needs of urban inhabitants). Population growth leads to exponential spatial growth: the urban footprint of the Ouagadougou conurbation tripled (area multiplied by 2.8) between 1992 and 2002.

Today, there are more than 400,000 parcels of land in the Ouagadougou conurbation which have been produced through the creation of official housing estates, but half of them remain undeveloped. In addition to these parcelled out areas, there are also large areas of precarious neighbourhoods, locally referred to as “quartiers non-lotis”, or non-parcelled neighbourhoods. These unplanned neighbourhoods are in the midst of densification and spatial expansion. In part, they meet the needs of a population that cannot access the private rental-sale market. On the other side, these unplanned districts are the consequence of a speculative scheme (buying on the cheap plots of land/buildings that are expected to be “formalized”).



Aerial view of the «non-lotie» of Somgande district
Source : Ateliers



Urban evolution between 1983 and 2014
Source : Agence urbaine du Grand Lyon, 2015

Considering that Ouagadougou is located in the centre of Burkina Faso and that its spatial expansion is not limited by any physical or natural constraints, how can the city's metropolitan expansion be anticipated and supported?

How can the many challenges of the quartiers non-lotis be taken into account in the development of this urban area in Ouagadougou?

Multiple vulnerabilities that threaten the future

Water is one of Ouagadougou's main vulnerabilities. This is due to its absence during the dry season, its abundance during the rainy season and its potability.

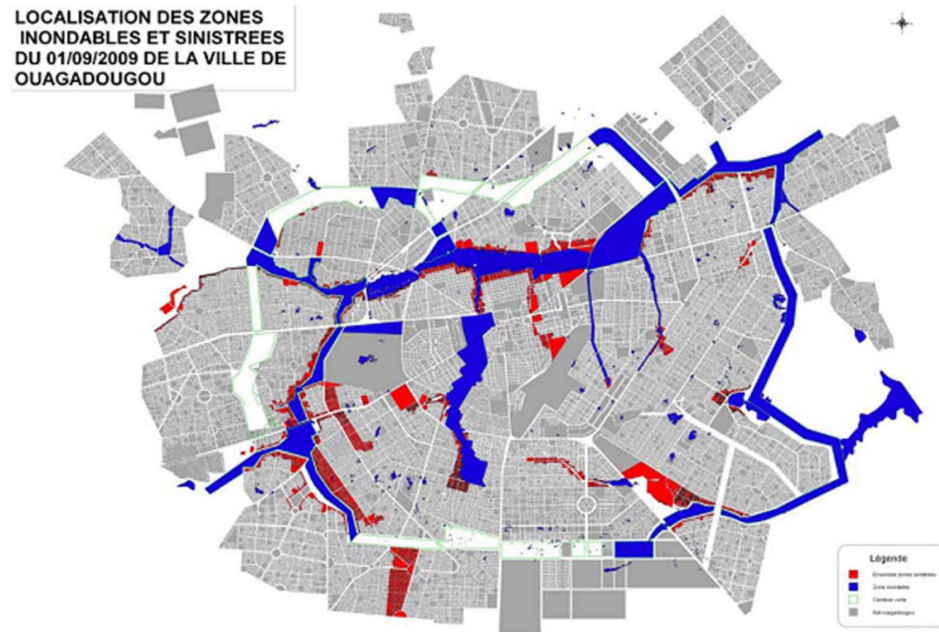
There is a significant threat to the metropolis as demand increases and the maximum capacity of Ziga, the capital's main water supply, will be reached by 2028 without any other source of supply being identified to date.

Rainfall episodes, while generally decreasing over the last 30 years (due to the phenomenon of dry spells), can also be particularly intense (up to 180 mm/h), especially with the lack of upkeep and maintenance of rain collectors, an accumulation of solid deposits (waste, load products) and an inherently low water carrying capacity which makes flood risk high.

Dependence on fossil fuels whether for transport (the individual motorcycle is the main mode of transport for the people) or for electricity production (thermal power plants), constitute another subject of vulnerability, knowing that the litre of fuel in Burkina Faso is subsidized by the State.

The waste management also seems to be a big question, while waste production is increasing and constitute a core issue in the capital where only about 50% of the waste is collected.

How can Ouaga's resilience be increased in the face of this array of threats? How can the logic be reversed and these vulnerabilities transformed into assets? How can the Ouaga of 2050 that has managed to reduce its dependencies, to adapt to meteorological hazards, to take advantage of its resources (water, waste, sun, etc.) be imagined?



Le réseau hydrographique de la ville de Ouagadougou, source IRD / UR PERSAN, décembre 2003



Vue de la pollution par les déchets solides sur la ceinture verte
Source : Ateliers, mai 2018

Urban intensities yet to be revealed in a diffuse conurbation

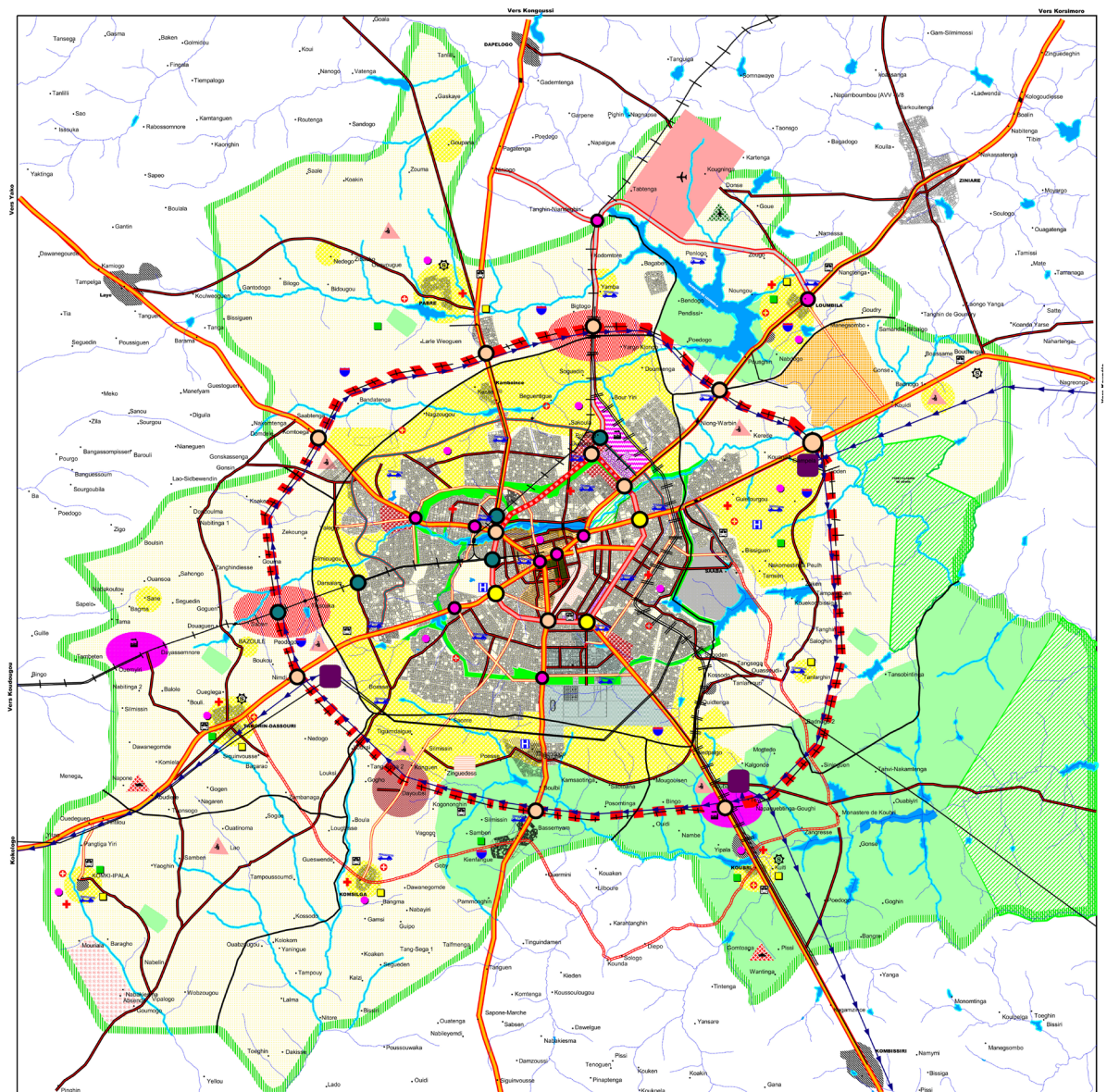
Apart from the historic city centre and the new centre (Ouaga 2000) located to the south of the city, the neighbourhoods of Ouagadougou are developing around diffuse urban intensities characterized by the development of shopping streets and informal activities along the main traffic routes, especially along asphalted roads.

As part of a prospective approach, the Schéma Directeur d'Aménagement du Grand Ouaga (SDAGO) or Master Plan for the Development of Greater Ouaga and the Plan d'Occupation des Sols (POS, 2007) or Land Use Plan of Ouagadougou propose a structuring of the urban space around secondary urban centres by drawing on local socio-economic dynamics.

Ouagadougou benefits from a natural ecosystem made up of the three dams and the Bangr Weogo urban park, commonly known as "The Forest". In addition to this natural ecosystem, developers have gradually built a green belt over the years, from 1976 to the early 2000s. But this green belt is regularly threatened by various developments (housing, quarries, landfills, household waste)

Finally, it is necessary and perhaps most important to mention the centralities experienced by the people — the local territory of day-to-day living, the life of the neighbourhood. The many markets of Ouagadougou appear to be centralities experienced with a micro-local influence for some, and with a much broader scope for others.

The Ouagadougou conurbation thus resembles a gigantic puzzle under construction. How to reveal or confirm the role of each of these pieces, the links and complementarities that exist between them?

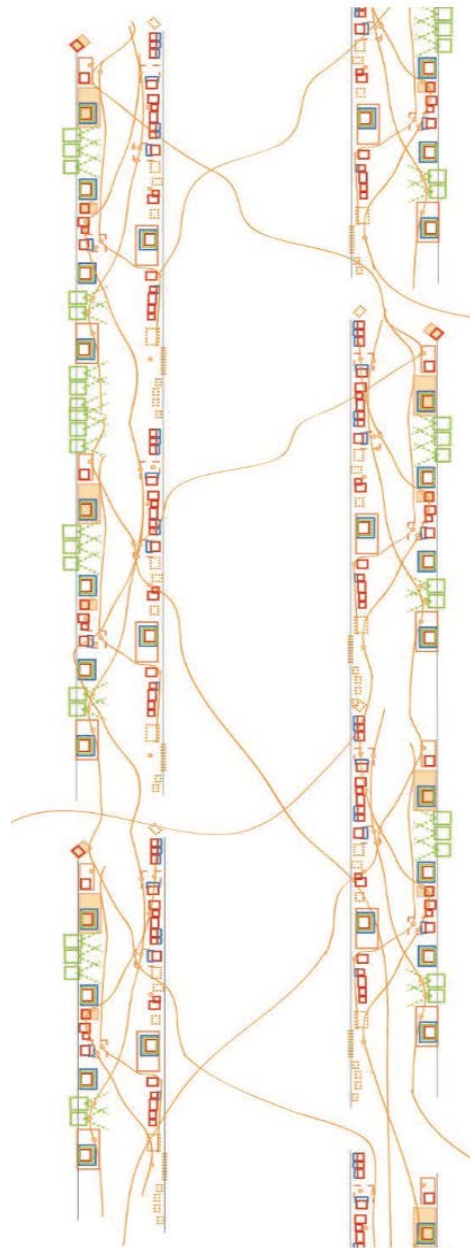


Le Schéma d'Aménagement du Grand Ouaga (SDAGO)
Source : SDAGO, avril 2010

Interstices as spaces of prolificity and grassroots ingenuity

The districts of Ouagadougou are characterized by a profusion of informal activities and a multiplicity of uses of shared spaces (streets, squares, urban wastelands, etc.) depending on the time of day (morning, afternoon, night) or the seasons of the year (rainy season, dry season, etc.). Some streets are or have become commercial areas (lined by street shops), places of social contact and meeting (maquis), sports sites (transformed into football fields or playgrounds for children), cultural centres (theatre, concerts) or religious centres (transformed into prayer areas or guest reception areas) according to different time frames. This creativity in the use of public spaces is perceptible in both developed and undeveloped (non-lotis) neighbourhoods.

How can these local dynamics of innovation and creativity be taken into account in the creation of a specific urban character and integrated territorial development?



Workshop Topic : Ouaga 2050, Embracing the Everyday at the Scale of the Greater Territory

How can the urban transformation of Ouagadougou be supported through 2050 when building on its specificities and local initiatives as a response to vulnerabilities?

The workshop proposes to participants an opportunity to reflect on the city's development strategy leading up to 2050. It thus aims to develop a vision to support the city's transformation by integrating the 7 secondary centres and the capital's strong demographic growth.

Ouagadougou, like all its metropolitan counterparts, is a booming, congested capital that is undergoing permanent (re)structuring. However, what distinguishes it most, like some other major African cities, is the frenetic pace of its development.

Its dizzying growth calls for an equally steady and supported rate of production. Urban development plans quickly become outdated and the institutional landscape struggles to articulate itself and become integral in forming the backbone of these transformations. Consequently, public action is relegated to corrective action, remedial action and a posteriori formalization.

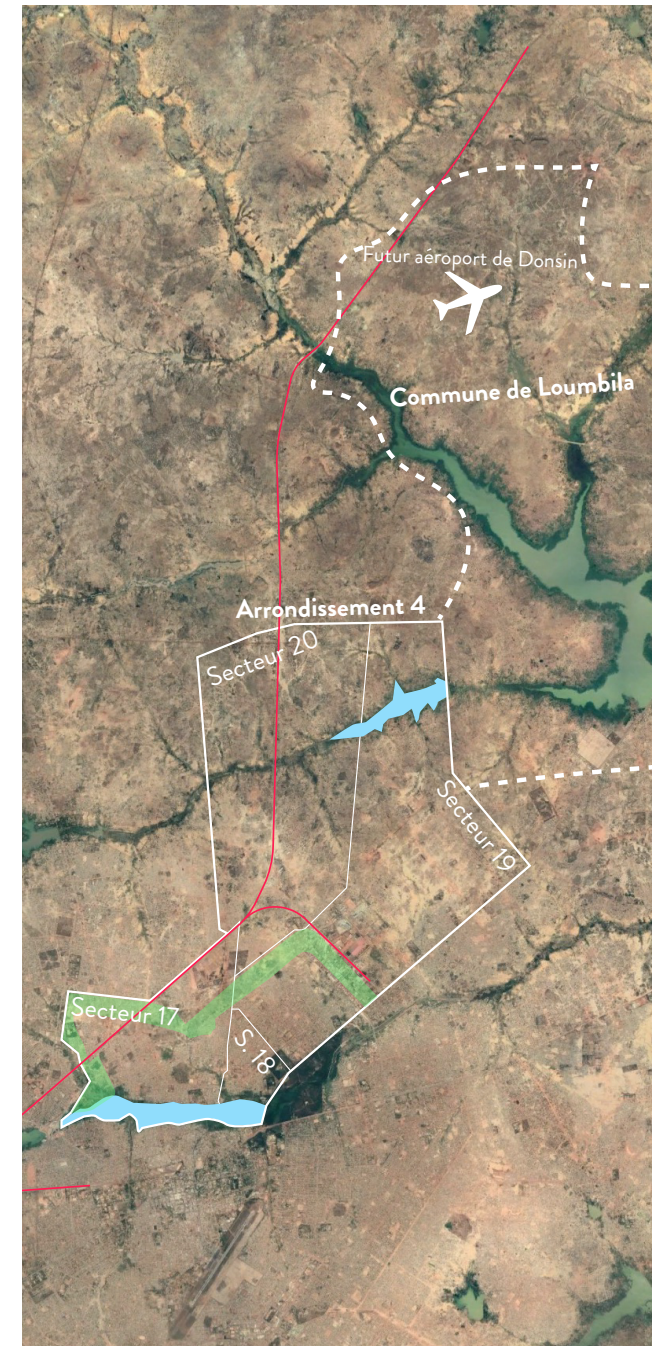
This problematic, deliberately addressed at a relatively distant horizon, makes it possible to move from the current approach of catching up to an early development strategy. The challenge of foresight is crucial: how can the health and food security of 4 to 5 million people in a metropolitan area with multiple vulnerabilities be ensured, especially where the issues of water and resource management are at the top of the agenda?

The city's relationship with its dams and its green belt are undeniable assets for its future development and thus constitute the starting point for the reflection asked of the teams. Another starting point seems to be found at the heart of the multiple urban intensities of this diffuse conurbation. In these interstices, the people of Ouagadougou adapt, work with, bypass, and invent; and there is a wealth of grassroots ingenuity.

*The subject of the workshop is thus this:
How can Ouaga 2050 be envisioned on the basis of a meeting between the scale of local day-to-day living, the omnipresent energy of popular initiatives and the global scale of a metropolitan area that meets the threats weighing on it?*

How can the urban transformation of Ouagadougou be supported through 2050 by building on its specificities and local initiatives as a response to vulnerabilities?

How can this energy, this beautiful ingenuity be used to create urban innovation?



Tanghin, a laboratory of urban innovation

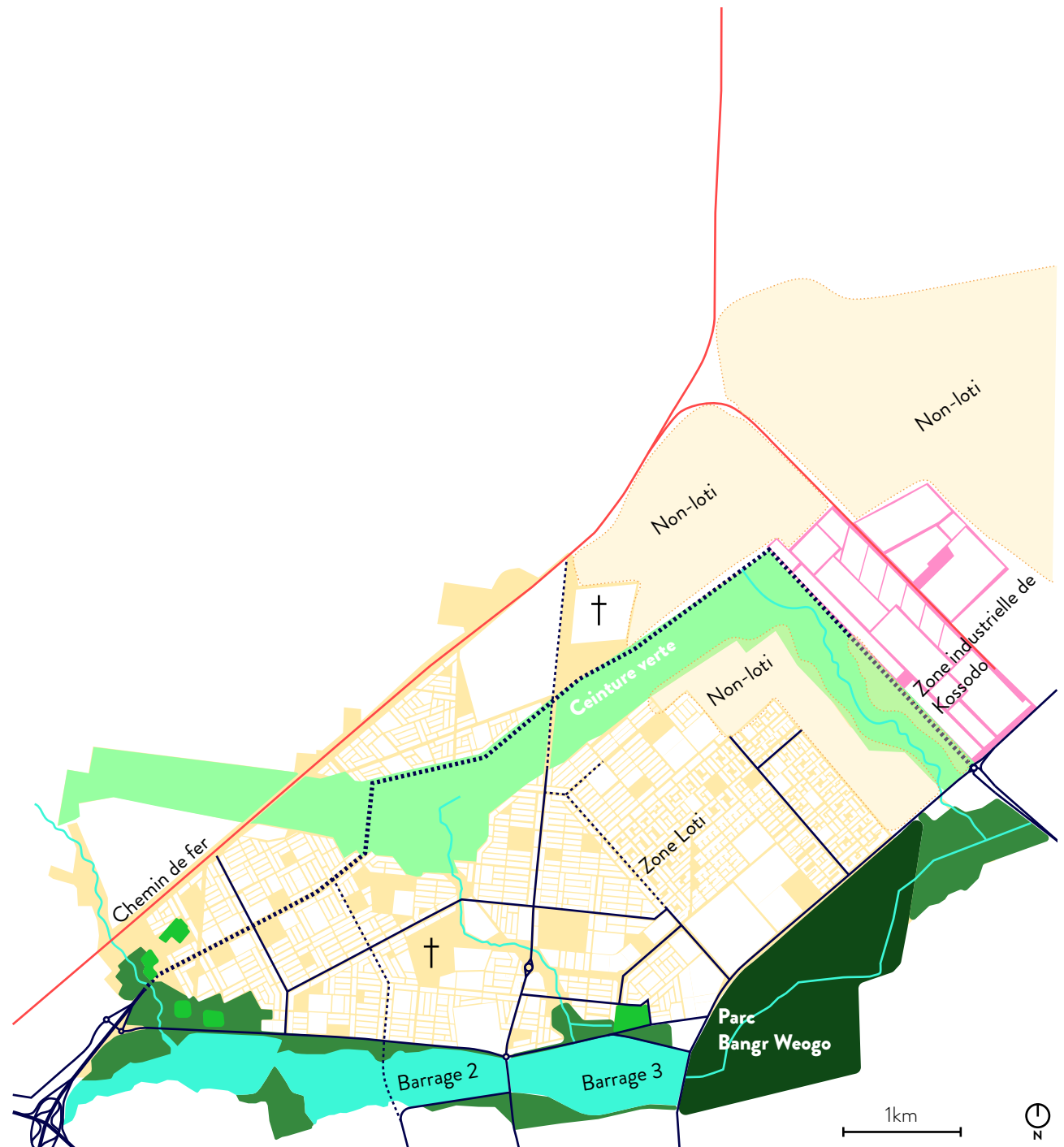
Located in the northeast of the Ouagadougou conurbation, the working-class district of Tanghin starts at the three dams and extends to the north of Ouagadougou. This district was developed as a result of the development of massive allotments during the revolutionary period (1983-1987). It is one of the secondary centres of the Plan d'Occupation du Sol (Land Use Plan). It is also a centrality of the Grand Nord of Ouagadougou which extends from the three dams to the industrial zone and the future airport of Donsin. The Grand Nord is home to a number of structuring investments, including the northern road interchange and real estate development projects being developed in advance of the relocation of the Ouagadougou Airport to Donsin.

The district can be seen as a starting point for projecting a metropolitan future over a longer time frame and a broader area, taking into account the creative practices and daily habits of city dwellers, but also the issues of urbanity and environmental protection within the metropolitan area of Ouagadougou..

Mobility being the main issue

A project for the sustainable development of Tanghin's urban centre, part of the vision to make Ouagadougou a multi-polar capital, began in December 2018. The objective of the project is to support this secondary urban centre in Ouagadougou by proposing the development of structuring facilities and infrastructure.

At the same time, several studies and projects are now underway in the Tanghin neighbourhood. These include the project to complete the Northern Bypass, the study to extend Kwame N'Krumah Avenue to the bypass by creating a third bridge over the reservoir, the project to extend Rue de la Concorde to the landfill site, the construction of a service road to the Donsin Airport, etc.



Le quartier de Tanghin et ses aménagements en cours ou projetés
Source : Ateliers, 2019

A threatened natural ecosystem

All the rainwater that falls on the neighbourhood is drained by the natural slope of the neighbourhood towards the marigots (drainage canals) and then towards reservoirs. However, a large part of the neighbourhood, due to its proximity to the reservoir and the low absorption capacity of the soil, is subject to the risk of flooding.

Due to the regular and easy supply of water, particularly near the reservoirs, the neighbourhood is highly dependent on urban agriculture. Throughout the year, orchards and market gardens provide the neighbourhood with fruit and vegetables.

With its livestock market, livestock farming (small animals, large animals, etc.) is very popular in the Tanghin neighbourhood. Livestock (pigs, small animals, poultry), is bred either in concessions or in the front yards of homes. It is not uncommon to see herds crossing the 6 mètres (unpaved roads). Fishermen are grouped together through the “office of fishermen in Tanghin” and have at their disposal a market located to the north of the bridge crossing the Reservoir No.2. Equipped with pirogues and fishing nets, they catch mainly bullheads and carps.

Open spaces in Tanghin: Places of interactions and appropriations



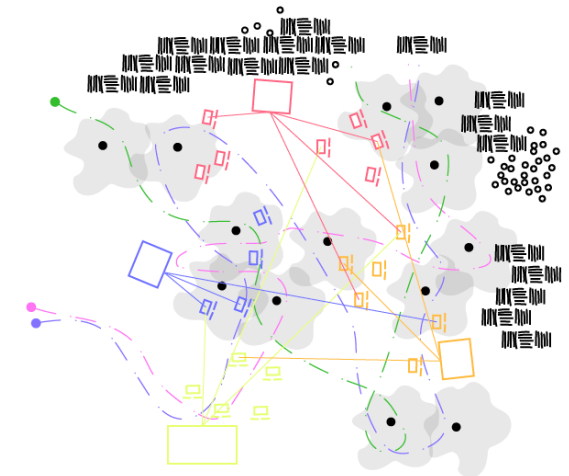
Near the tar: shops, maquis (in concrete material), chicken take away, telephony, clothing, computer, etc.



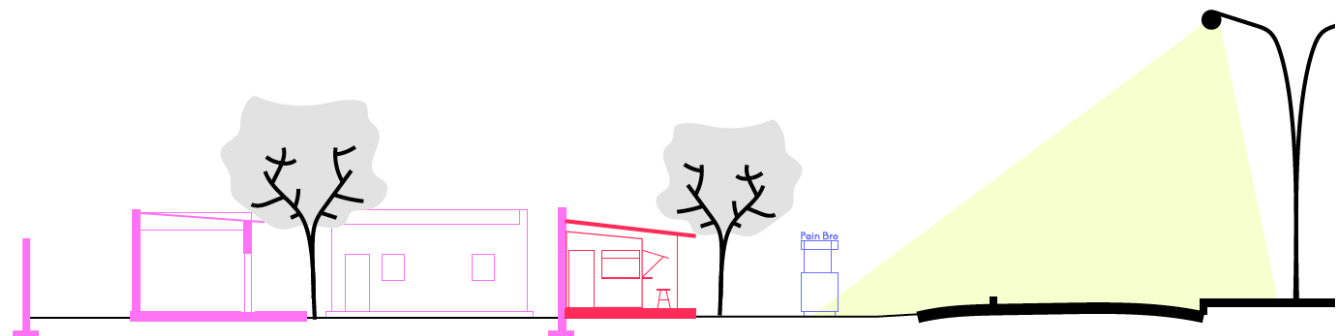
Within “6 mètres”, there are local’s consumptions: groceries, sale of vegetables, mill, grilled alocos, etc.



Open spaces: automobile repair or dismantling, outdoor maquis, sports field, craftsmen (welder, carpenter, tailor)...



Under the mango trees: this place brings together a multitude of uses: maquis, restaurant, vegetable garden, nursery, market and green space.





PART 2 : **Process of the workshop**



The general methodology of the workshops is as follows: three days of visit, an official opening, teamwork, forum, and jury. The Ouagadougou workshops began with a three days visit in order to discover the territory.

Saturday, 2 March: Discovering the territory «History and major urban projects of Ouagadougou»

The first day of visit began with a conference at Ouagadougou City Hall on the vision of Ouagadougou in 2050 and the major ongoing projects in the city, the design of the Greater Ouaga Urban Planning Agency, the Ouagadougou Sustainable Development Plan. After the conference, began the different sites visits.

Visit of the Commercial and Administrative Activity Zone, ZACA-Zone d'Activité Commerciale et Administrative in French, in the downtown of Ouagadougou city.

After discovering the centre of Ouagadougou, the old neighborhoods of Ouagadougou, the visit took the team to the city south end to discover Ouaga 2000 (residential, commercial and administrative areas), and its surrounding neighborhoods; Cissin, Gounghin, Boulmiougou). The day one visit finished in Tampouy neighborhood- northern Ouagadougou.



Locals actors :



Valentin BAYIRI
Conseiller technique principal
du Maire



Djibril TOGUYENI
Directeur chargé de projets à
l'AMGT (Agence Municipale des
Grands Travaux)



Sali DAO
Présidente de l'AMIFOB,
(AMicale de FOrestière du
Burkina Faso)

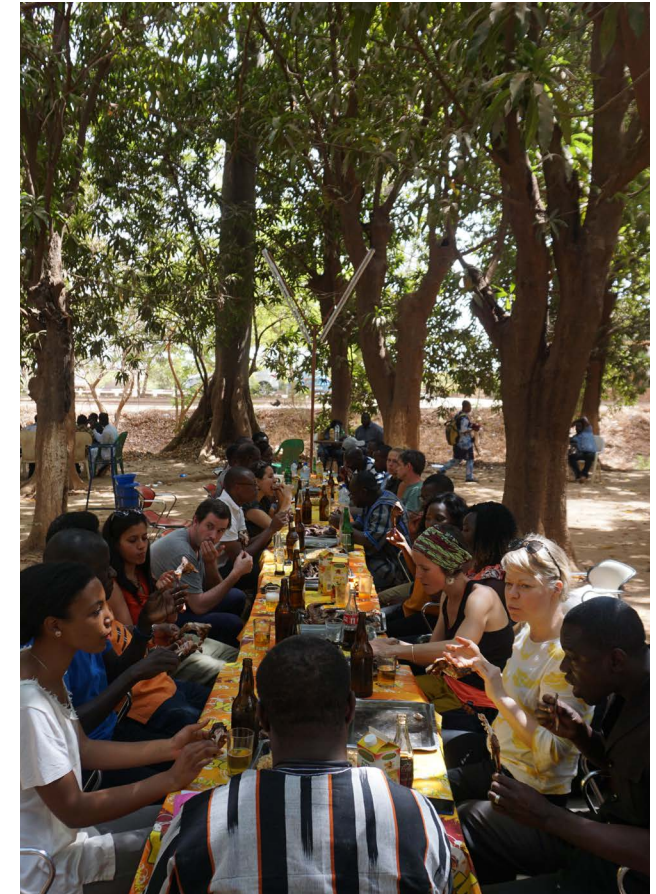


Sunday, 3 March: “Large territory and natural ecosystem; local and informal life”

The second day of the visit, accompanied by local actors focused on the large territory; laboratory for the study of “les Ateliers”. The participants were given the opportunity to visit the Kossodo industrial zone, which has been developed since the 1970s and hosts the heavy industries, textile, leather industries, etc. of the city of Ouagadougou.

Following the visit, the team had a walking tour in the “non-lotis”. The goal of this itinerary was to allow participants to learn about the physical condition of the non-lotis area. After the visit of the non-lotis, the delegation paid a visit to the traditional chief of Somgandé. For more than an hour, the participants were able to discuss with the chief on the history of the former village now a neighborhood of Ouagadougou, and the problems encountered in the neighborhood.

After the visit to the chief of Somgandé, and a lunch break, the visit of the large territory was continued with the visit of dams n°2 and n°3, the formal neighborhood of the Large territory, in the discovery of superstructure facilities in Tanghin such as the livestock market, the Protestant Mission of the Assemblies of God, the great Catholic church, the sports ground, the site of the urban nursery on the green belt, a typical home, a food market. This day of visit ended with a visit to the Waste Sorting and Recovery/Recycle Centre.



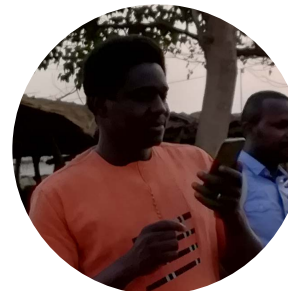
Locals actors



Élie SAWADOGO
Chargé de maîtrise d'oeuvre sociale



Chef de Somgandé
Chef coutumier du quartier de Somgandé



Léandre GUIGMA
Docteur en Architecture et Urbanisme, spécialiste du non loti à Ouagadougou



Monday, 4 March: Towards a multipolar territory «Great East and secondary centrality»

The third day of the visit began with a meeting with Ouagadougou District 4 Mayor and community counselors; the district is included in the study area. The meeting was chaired by the Mayor, with the participation of Councilors, board members and Department Heads. This exchange meeting at the district 4 City Hall allowed participants to ask questions about the district issues, ongoing projects in the district, and authorities' perceptions of the district issues.

After the visits, the participants were able to visit Bangr-Wéogo Park, the largest green lung in the city of Ouagadougou. Then, accompanied by representatives of the Municipal Agency for Major Works (department of the central city hall of Ouagadougou), the participants were able to visit the eastern part of the city (Eastern Station, Eastern Market, the site of the future "Reemdoogo 2 project", the urban nursery of Dassasgo, the "Demoiselle" bridge in Dassasgo, the site of the ongoing transitional development project, along the canal.

After lunch break, the delegation returned on the site of the temporary planning project along the Dassasgo Canal. Under the eucalyptus trees, a presentation of the project was made by a representative of the French Development Agency, financial partner of the project, and a representative of the "Groupe de Recherche et d'Echange Technologique" (GRET) who is in charge of the implementation of the project, and a representative of Humanity & Inclusion, in charge of taking into account the inclusive aspect in the project. This exchange was followed by a conference in Humanity & Inclusion office where a presentation focused on inclusive approach and handicap in projects. Following this presentation and discussions, the third and last day of the visit ended.

Acteurs locaux :



Anatole BONKOUNGOU
Maire de l'Arrondissement 4 et député



Emmanuelle SCHATZ
Chargée de projet à l'AFD (Agence Française de Développement)



Natacha ROUVIER
Chargée de projet Pépinière Urbaine, accessibilité pour HI (Humanité et Inclusion)



Casimir SANON
Chef de projet, mobilité pour HI



Hervé KONÉ
Chef de projet «pépinière urbaine» pour le GRET (Groupe de Recherche et d'Echange Technologiques)



Noëlie ILBOUDO
Chef de section programmation au parc Bangr-Weogo



Opening ceremony of “Les Ateliers”

The opening ceremony of “Les ateliers” was presided over by the Mayor of the municipality of Ouagadougou, Mr. Armand Roland Pierre BEOUINDE, who, after his welcome and thank-you speech, explained the challenges of holding urban project management workshops in the city of Ouagadougou on the theme “Ouagadougou 2050, living everyday life on a large scale. In his remarks, the Mayor of the commune of Ouagadougou demonstrated the challenges of urban planning in Ouagadougou, a city that has gone beyond its borders, absorbing villages, and extending to neighboring rural municipalities.

After discussing the challenges involved in holding the Ouagadougou workshop, the partner committee intervened to support the idea of the need of organizing this workshop.

The official opening of the Ouagadougou workshops was made by the Minister of Urbanism and Habitat, Mr. Maurice Dieudonné BONANET.

After the official opening, the Program Director of “les Ateliers” made a presentation of the workshop process, the steps that followed before the workshop was held (the exploratory mission that led to a discovery report, from whom a document subject was elaborated. It included the first diagnoses of the territory and the application form to participate in the workshops. Following this step, the context document was drafted by the pilot assistants and the workshop was organized.

Then came Halimatou MAMA AWAL and Sylvain SAUDO, the Pilots of “Les Ateliers” to present document subject. Participants introduced themselves, and exchanged with the financial partners, local actors etc. on topics related to culture, “non-lotis”, water etc.



Exchange Forum

The exchange forum is organized according to the general methodology of “Les Ateliers”. This is a time when teams present their analyses and first project elements to other teams and to a local committee that reacts freely to the presentations. Organized on Saturday, March 09, in the presence of the Mayor of Ouagadougou city, the Mayor of District 4, local actors of the city, Neighborhoods’ traditional leaders etc. The opportunity was given to each team to present in 30 minutes their first proposals, their visions... The exchange forum allowed participants to have feedback from local actors regarding their proposals, also, to have guidelines, suggestions etc....



VERBATIM :

“Ouaga is the only Sahelian capital that is not at the edge of water”

“We have always been in an urban regulation process and not in planning”

“We see that people living in the non-lotis neighborhoods are increasingly attached to their land, therefore investing more and more in their properties”

“Non-loti is a solution to the problem of housing”

“Considering the quality of the air you breathe while running, it's better not to run”

“A horse that belongs to everyone dies of thirst”
Burkinabe proverb

“Our parent's architecture was bioclimatic, and today it is not taken into account”

“Involving citizens to development project is something we have to work on”

“We can't value this squatter settlements for profit basis”

“Humanizing Ouagadougou city planning is necessary”

“The governance question is the main problem and is far from being solved”

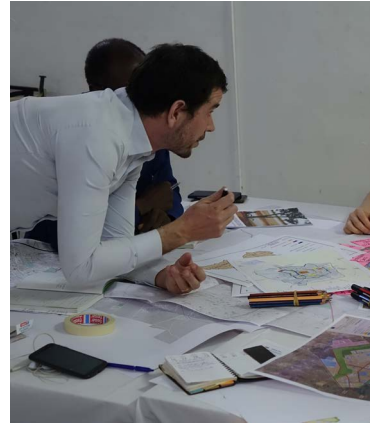
“Look at the chief's house and you will soon understand the speculation around the non-loti”

“If environmental standards were applied, only 5% of Kossodo plants would continue to operate”

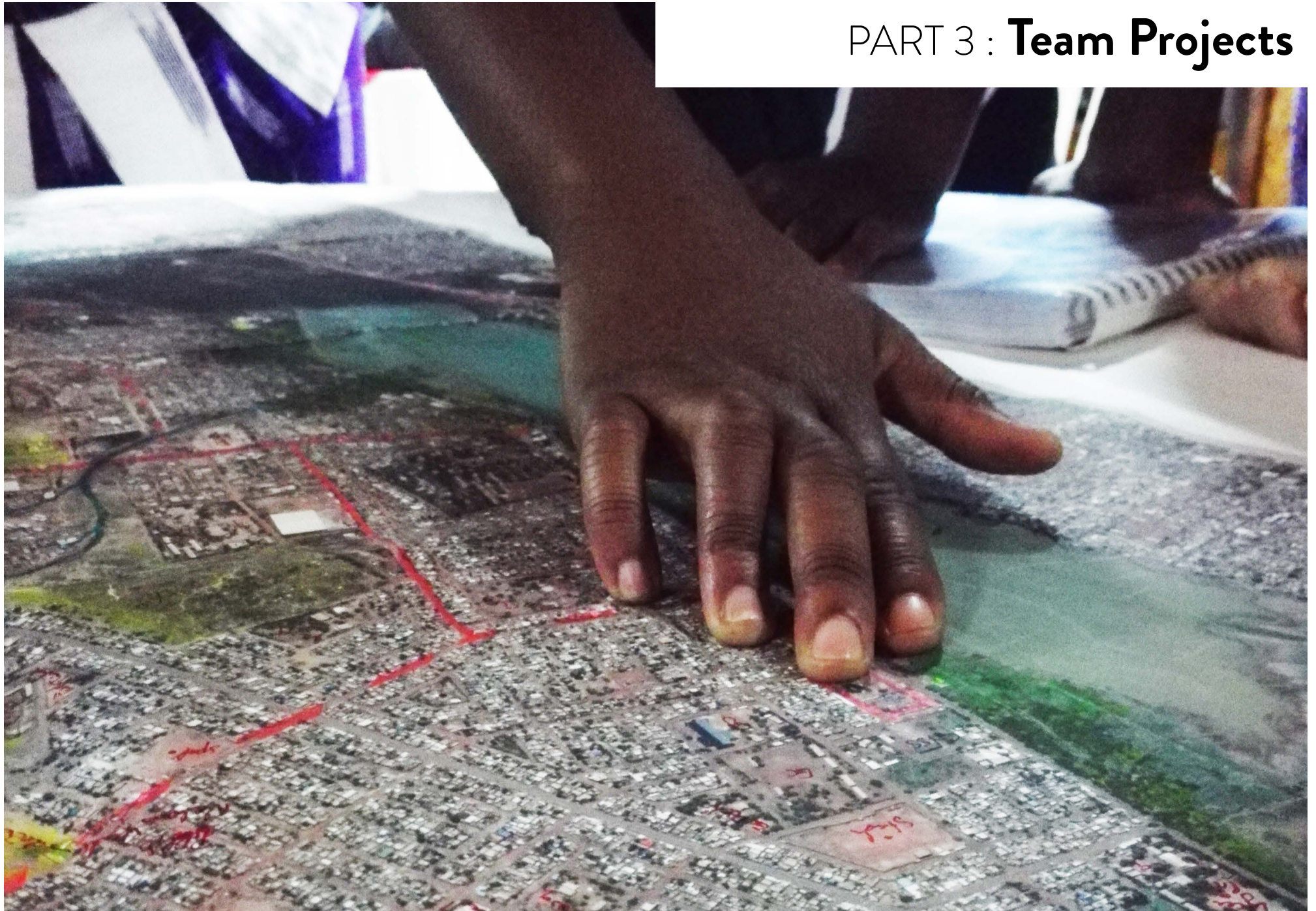
«We don't talk to each other, everyone does what he wants, you cannot continue working on projects that don't take others into account.»

“This human-centered approach of the city planning is not an end but a means”

The challenge to set up a public-private partnerships is to capture the increase in the value of the land



PART 3 : **Team Projects**





Ismaël OUEDRAOGO
Gestionnaire urbain

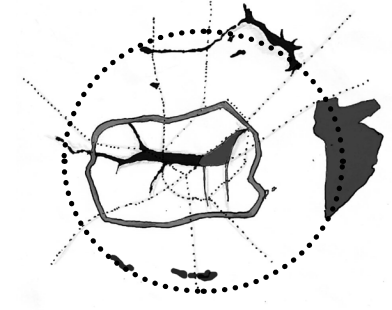
Amélie ESSÉSSÉ
Architecte

Clara SAWADOGO GBODOSSOU
Architecte

Yao Lambert KOUAMÉ
Géographe - Urbaniste

Audrey ATCHADÉ
Paysagiste - Urbaniste

Hamet BA
Géographe



«POKO'S bracelet», Team 1



The birth of Poko in 2019 in Ouagadougou coincides with the adoption of a new strategy initiated by the local authorities to tackle the challenges of sustainable urban development.

At 10, Poko becomes an eco-citizen, she's used to accompanies her uncle, farmer, to contribute to the regeneration of the green belt. Poko and her family live in the Tanghin Eco-district called «The Hammer». They have to move because the local community has decided to design and implement a housing project. They will be rehoused in the new pilot neighborhoods that will be created.

At 20, Poko is a student. She rediscovers the landscaping of public spaces, the rehabilitation of cultural sites, the multimodal transport system. Poko is passionate about the arboretum of the National Museum and the medicinal virtues of plant species.

At 30 years old, Poko set up her art gallery, a beautiful boutique in the color of Burkina Faso: architecture, crafts, design.... She also presents the cultural paths of Ouagadougou and informs visitors of the new Festival of Recycling Arts. She's proud of her international, résilient, cultural and attractive capital.

The itinerary of Poko's life marks an image of a three-dimensional bracelet: social, economic and ecological.

Nature(s) and culture(s), base of a territory with strong potential

The metropolis of Ouagadougou is built partly on natural or artificial wetlands, especially on floodplains and the green belt. These natural sites, of which 11 sites are classified as RAMSAR sites, constitute transitional spaces between land and water, an exceptional green heritage, due to their socio-economic value, biological wealth and the natural functions they fulfill.

In addition, the total annual minimum economic value of the Sourou Valley (Ramsar site N ° 1885) was estimated in 2009 at 10 billion CFA Francs. However, the wetlands occupied by the Ouagadougou metropolis are today :

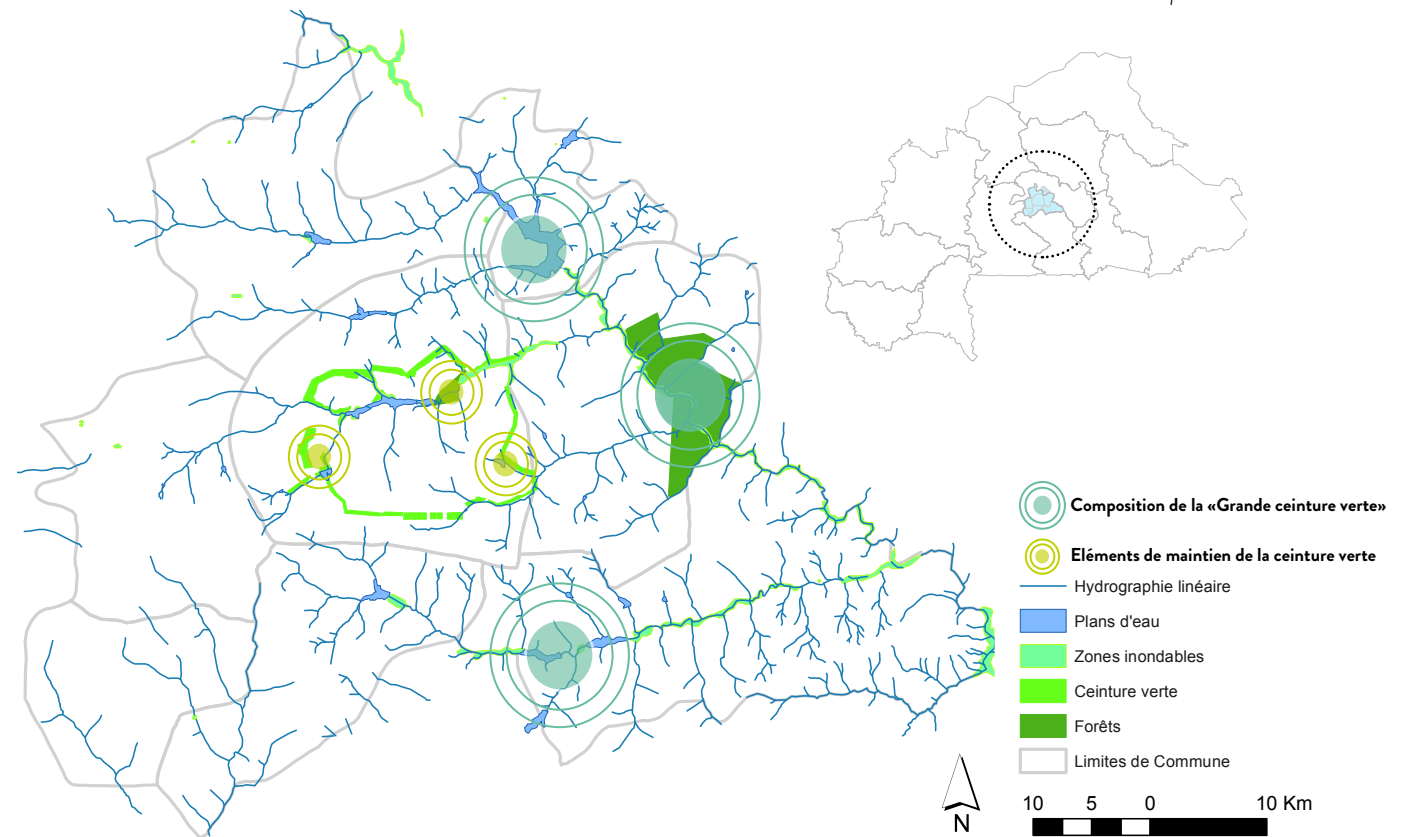
- spontaneous or undeveloped habitat;
- fragmented management of sites;
- silting of dams;
- market gardening activities

Nature as a source of life

Natural and cultural heritage as an invaluable and irreplaceable asset:

- forests;
- water bodies;
- rare and specific species of Burkina Faso,
- Medicinal plants
- Agricultural techniques, ways and production

Poko is born in 2019 in Ouagadougou, the capital of Burkina Faso, a city internationally known for its cultural diversity and natural landscapes



Barrage de Tanghin



Parc Bangr-weogo



Forêt classée de Gonsé



Cultures maraîchères

Supporting change through a new governance strategy



Local authorities reflect again on a concept of governance to ensure that Poko is raised in good conditions

Green Governance

Definition: Management system for defining and implementing policies highlighting inclusive and sustainable socio-economic development

Purpose: Building the Ouagadougou metropolis into an environmentally friendly and resilient city.

Method:

- Apply legislation and regulations relating to wetlands and green spaces, and integrated water resources management (IWRM).
- Establish a framework for consultation with a multitude of stakeholders.

Concerted land governance

Definition: Organization of the use of space to discipline the development of the city in a legislative and regulatory framework focused on urban planning and land acquisition.

Objective: Achieving in 2050 an urban extension of Ouagadougou based on modern tools.

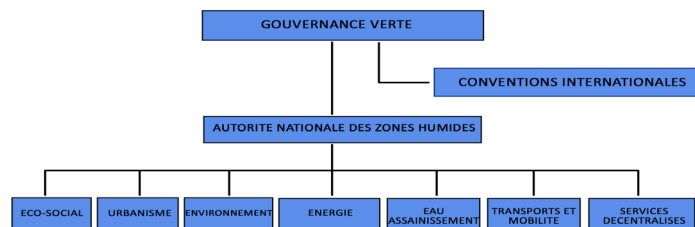
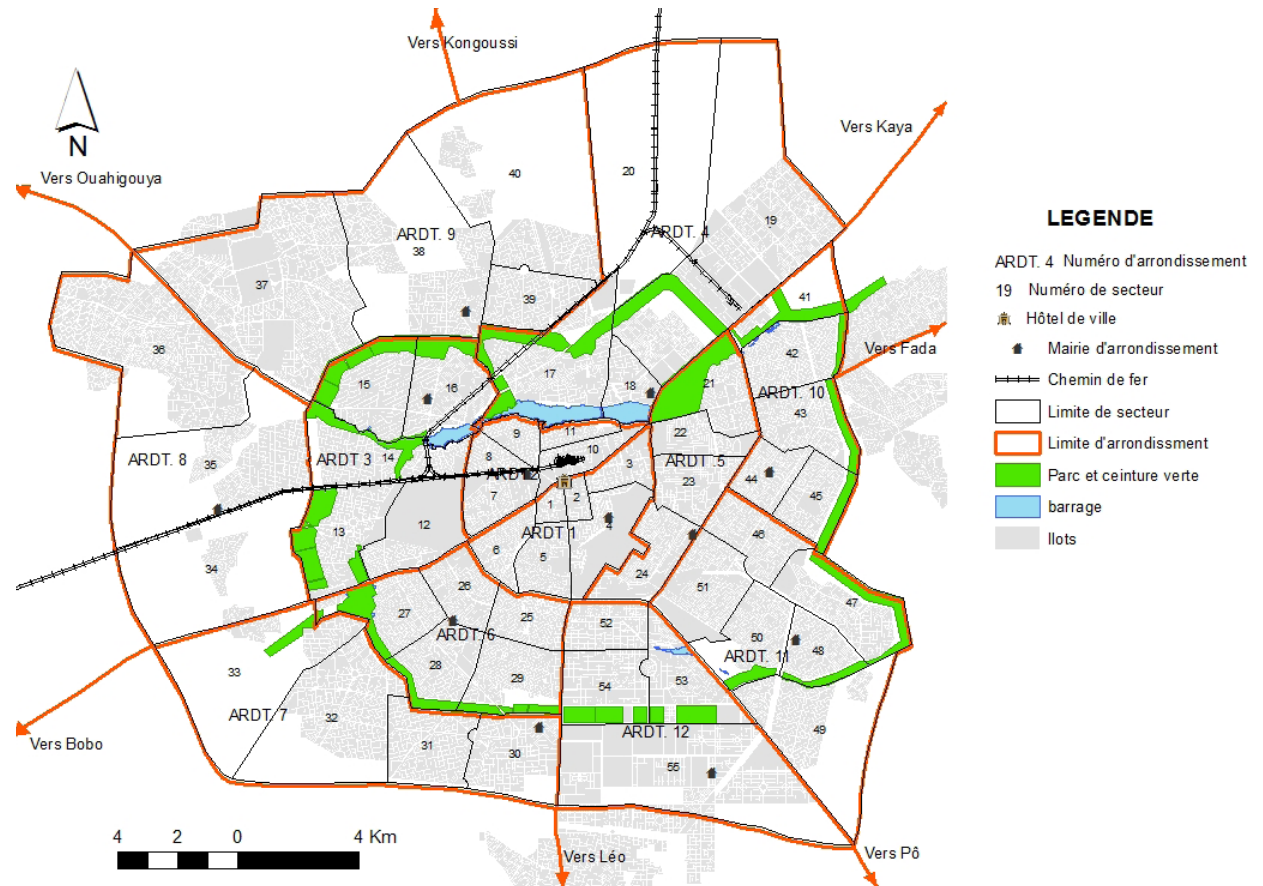
Methods: Organizing the general states of the soil with the public administration, the decentralized collectivities, the traditional leaders and an implication of his Majesty the «Mohgho Naba».

Cultural governance

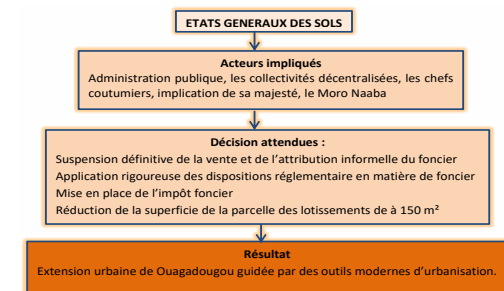
Definition: It is a policy that integrates the cultural dimension in our environment

Objective: Establish the tangible and intangible cultural heritage as a vector for the development of the territories

Method: Implementing a valorization approach of the popular skills.



Green governance strategy



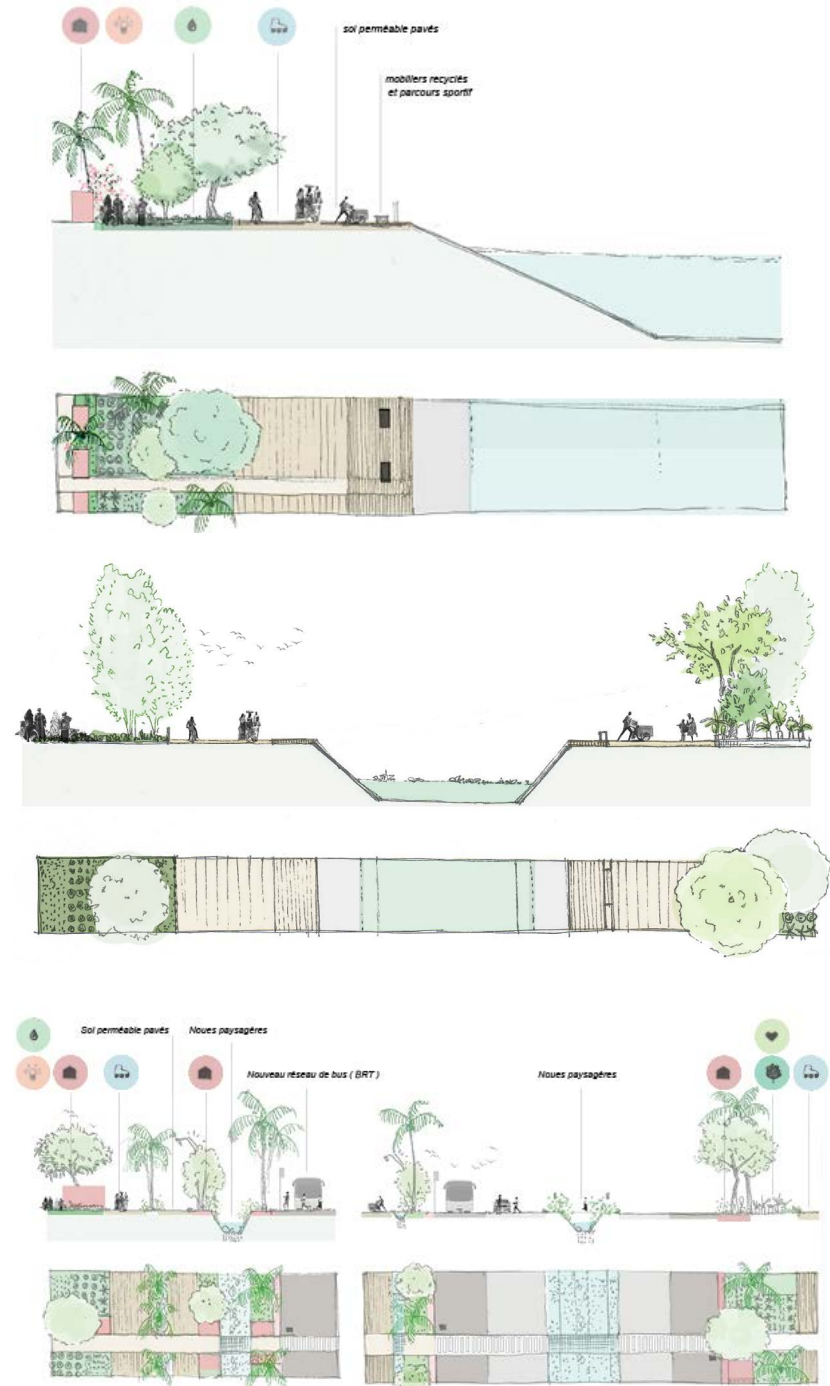
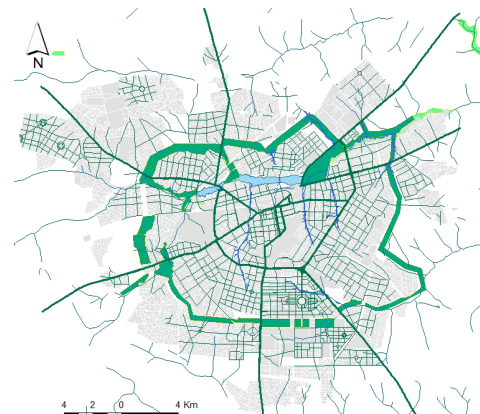
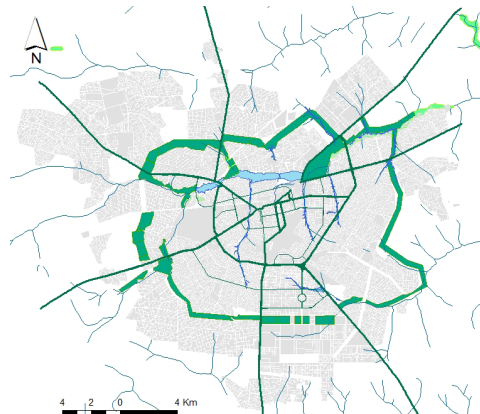
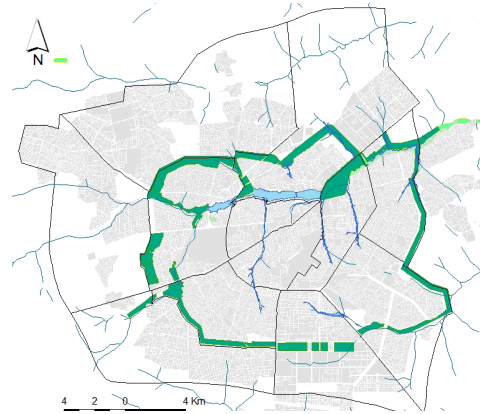
Land governance Strategy

Integrated Water Resources Management (IWRM)

The population living in the metropolis of Ouagadougou, is estimated at 2050 to 10 million inhabitants. In a context of climate vulnerability, studies have shown that in 2028, the ZIGA dam will be unable to meet the needs of the population in terms of supplying with drinking water.

Proposal at the scale of GREAT OUAGA

- Ensuring the permanent monitoring of the hydrographic network, at the scale of the watershed, to maintain the functions and values of the wetlands;
- Developing studies on the creation of other dams to collect rainwater;
- Developing studies relating to the exploitation of groundwater bodies;
- Developing studies on the exploitation of water from the BAGRE dam;
- Promoting water recovery and distribution companies.



Activating a new fertile ecosystem for a sustainable future



A productive living environment

Food proximity in megacities is essential. Agriculture or urban livestock farming offers many jobs while preserving a relationship with agrarian gestures, culture and seasonal dynamics.

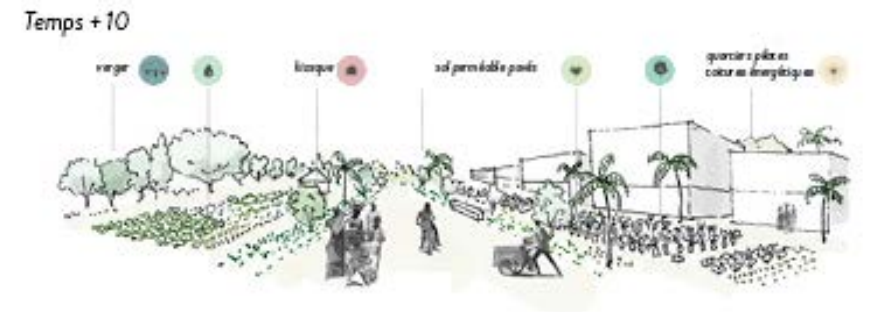
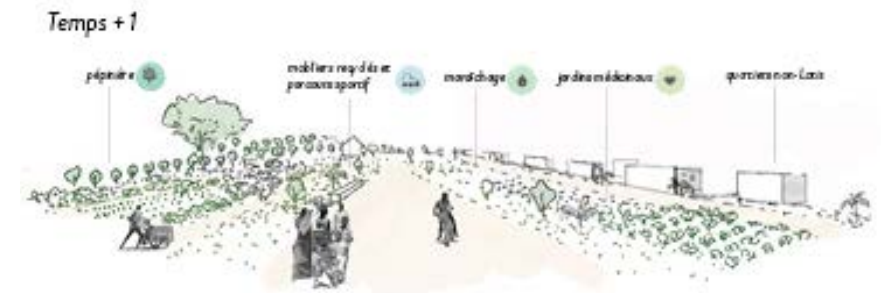
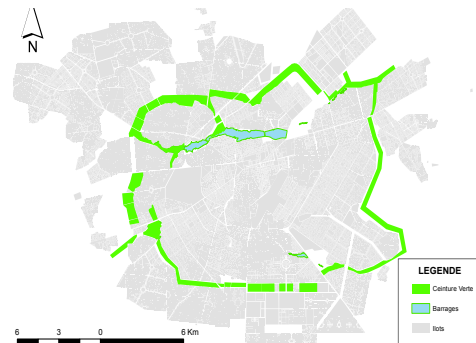
Educate to preserve.

Botanical knowledge (pharmacopoeia, cosmetics, medicinal, sacred, etc.) are often transmitted orally but are gradually lost. Many urban people no longer have the knowledge of their elders. The system of ecosystems of natural and landscape spaces allows an appropriation of this landscape and cultural heritage.

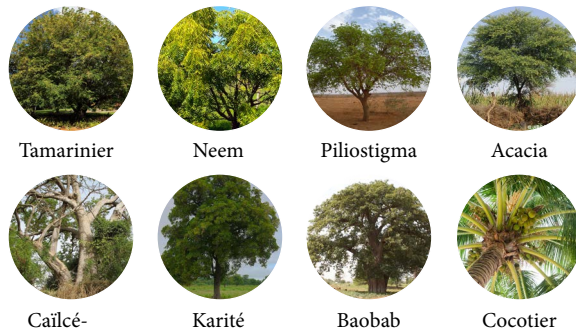
Boost soft mobility

The networking of landscaped and natural spaces is a real network of diverse and shady environments favoring soft mobility (walking, cycling) and the appropriation of new places of life.

At 10, Poko participates in the waste sorting campaign with her friends, she becomes an eco-citizen. Poko is happy to learn how to plant a neem that can cure some diseases.



Extract of the plant palette



Rethinking by densification for an urban balance

A proposal to address the question of «non-lotis» from the reasons of their existence, based on obtaining the land, its development through a vertical densification, the reduction of land and road occupation and its attribution, for a requalification of the «non-lotis».

First step: Obtaining land

- Identify undeveloped lands
- Negotiate with the beneficiaries
- Seize undeveloped lands

Second step: Developing the obtained land

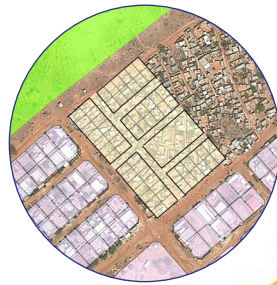
- Establish a plot of the seized land
- Create lots of 150m² and streets of 8m,
- Build and/or attribute to the «non-lotis» population

Third step: Requalification of the «non-lotis» parcels

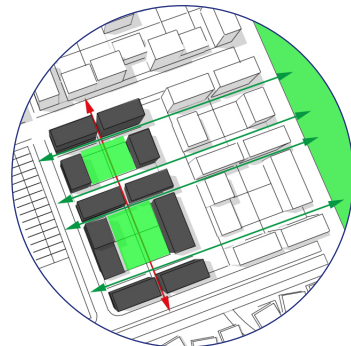
- Establish a plot plot with the option of keeping some of the non-parsed
- Create lots of 150m² and streets of 8m,
- Compensate, build, sell or reserve land



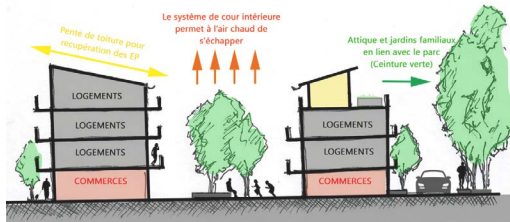
Current morphology: non lotis and lotis neighborhoods



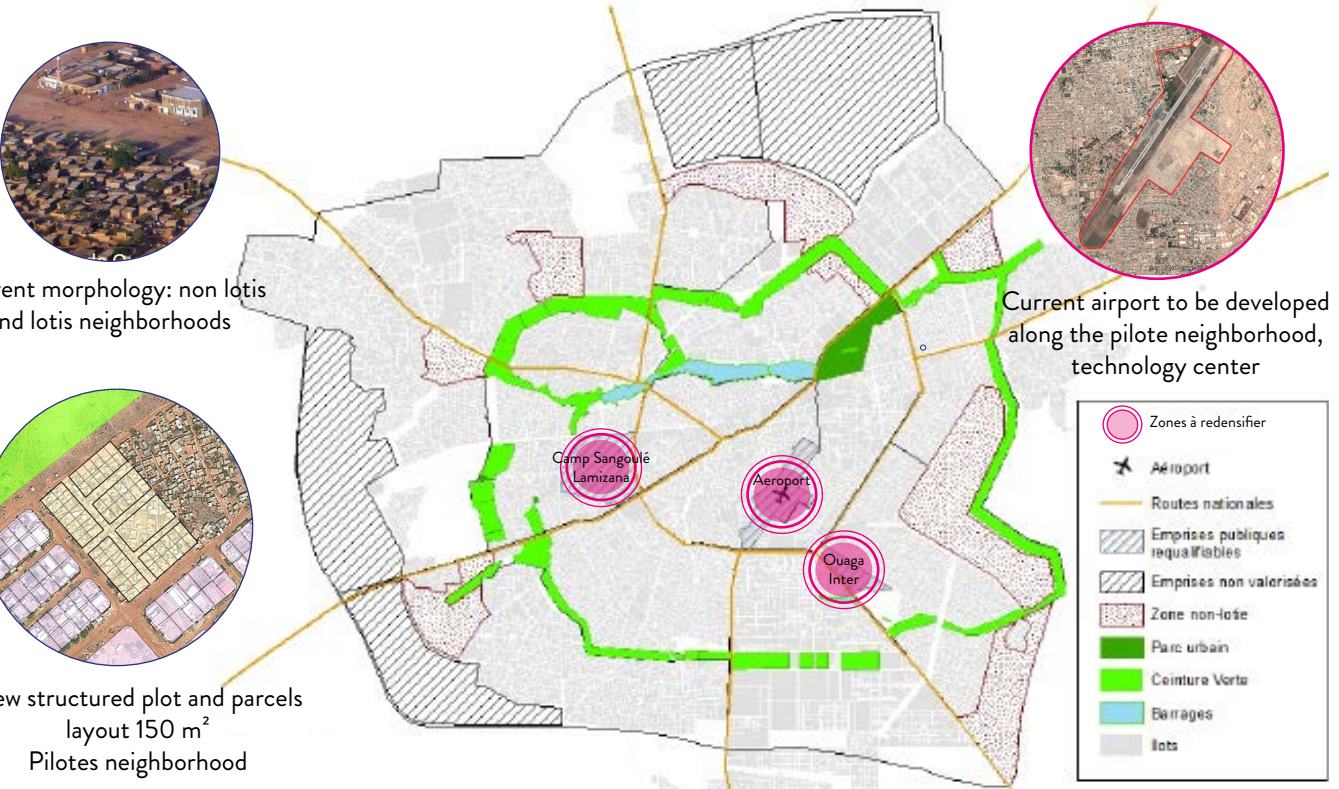
New structured plot and parcels layout 150 m² Pilotes neighborhood



Valoriser le foncier en s'intégrant aux zones existantes



Proposition pour habiter à la verticale à Ouaga Densification et mixité sociale



At 15, Poko and her family live in Tanghin neighborhood-also called «The Hammer». She must move because the municipality decide to better develop the area. They will be rehoused in the new pilot neighborhoods that are built with the appropriate materials.



A cultural and attractive international capital

Ouagadougou, is known for its diverse heritage: ecological, cultural material and immaterial, scientific, societal and economic. Over time, it reflects a dynamic of dialogue between the ingenuity of its people and its transmission through its various creations for sustainable development.

Through these equipments:

- Strengthen the framework for consultation with all actors including living human resources integrating the cultural dimension.
- Promoting the natural heritage and its biodiversity;
- Promoting tangible and intangible cultural heritage and its industries;
- Revitalize and upgrade existing natural, landscaped (parks, etc.) and cultural spaces (squares, People's House, National Museum, etc.)
- Create a cultural path that strengthens and promotes cultural dynamics and landscaped spaces;
- Contribute to the creative and attractive economy;

Culture as a common value:

- A rich built heritage;
- The ingenuity of the population through knowledge and ecology construction techniques with adapted material such as soil;
- Cultural expressions;
- Linguistic diversity;
- Education;
- Management, protection and enhancement of cultural heritage.

At 20, Poko is a student. She rediscovers new landscaping and rehabilitation of the cultural spaces. She moves with the bus system (BRT).



Art gallery/ Exit gate representing the region building heritage

Tanghin, Eco Resilient and Creative

At 25, Poko and her fiancé Raago are waiting for their first baby. Her aunt brings back healthy food products and medicinal plants for the sake of their future baby, grown in the arboretum of the National Museum. They discover the virtues of these products through the digital terminals



•Flexible neighborhood adapted to all vulnerabilities:

- Transforming the waste treatment and recycling center (CTVD) into an urban park ;
- Reinforce waste sorting for sustainable job creation and the development of transformation and artistic creation ;
- Creation of an international festival of Recycling and Transformation Art

•Neighborhood that values all its natural resources:

- Revitalizing the green belt for quality of life of the population;
- Revitalizing the Park for carbon sequestration
- Cleaning the dams to increase the capacity of water volume







•Neighborhood that contributes to the circular, social and creative economy:

- Social economy of exchange and production to reduce the impact on the environment.
- Effective resource prevention
- Waste management
- Responsible consumption
- Duration of use of products

•A neighborhood at the heart of soft mobility in a Ouagadougou multimodal system

- Develop pedestrian and sports routes along the canals
- Make landscaped side lanes for easy walking



-  Lieux d'intérêt à revaloriser
-  Lieux d'intérêt à créer
-  Espaces à activer
-  Projet voirie
-  Porosité/perméabilités
-  Liaisons douces

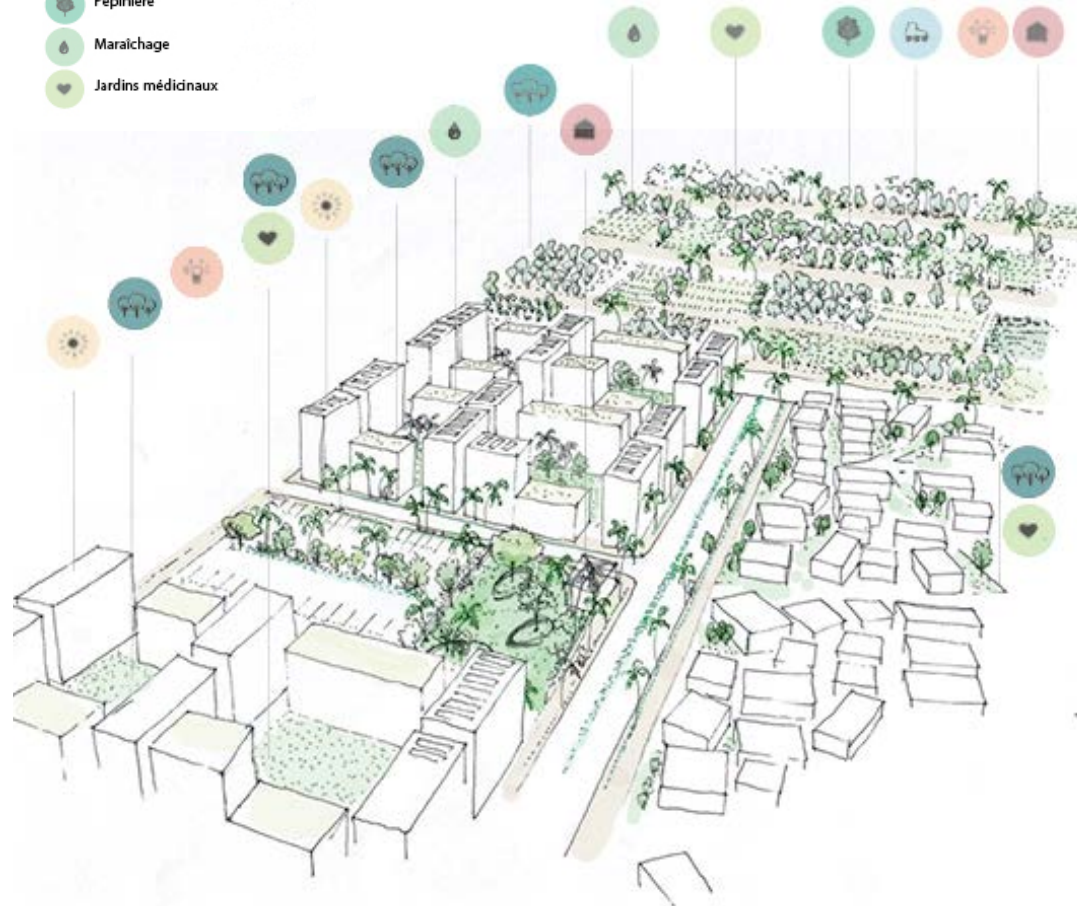
Un cadre de vie convivial

At 30, Poko set up her art gallery, a beautiful shop in the color of Burkina Faso: architecture, craftsmanship, design ... She also presents the cultural paths of Ouagadougou and informs the visitors of the new Festival of Arts of Recycling. She is proud of her cultural, attractive and international city.



Légende

-  Parcours sportif
-  Kiosque
-  Borne numérique pédagogique
-  Quartiers pilotes et toitures énergétiques
-  Vergers
-  Pépinière
-  Maraichage
-  Jardins médicinaux



Dassasgho Canal development: Creation of promenade and sport aisles



Kossodo Waste Treatment Site: Switching from utilitarian use to a recreational use



National Museum, Zone 1: Enhancing a botanical and historical heritage



Ronald MURUNGI
Urbaniste

Reena MAHAJAN
Architecte - Urbaniste

Bagnoumana Bazo FOFANA
Géographe

Emmanuel Thierry Archimède DIKOUMÉ TOUBÉ
Ingénieur en eau et environnement

Tebnoma Joseph KOLOGO
Architecte - Urbaniste

Ophélie ROBINEAU
Agronome - Géographe

THE COURSE **under the shade, along the water**



The project is based on the tripartite of water, greenery and living spaces. Through the spatial connection of these three elements, it projects Ouagadougou in 2050 as a city based on a green and blue network that connects everyday spaces from the family courtyard to the street that supports for the common economy.

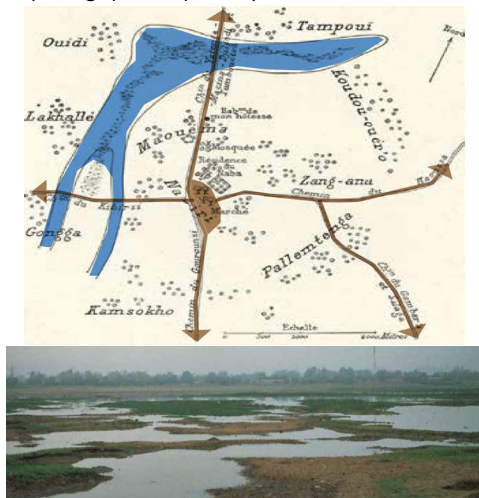
For a resilient and attractive city, open on the world ...

RELYING ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MAN - ENVIRONMENT

RETURNING TO THE SOURCES FOR A PROJECTION TOWARDS THE FUTURE

«Ouagadougou is not afraid of the future»,
such is the saying of this city

Yet, it is difficult to imagine the future without ensuring its DNA. Taking you back to the history of Ouagadougou, the city was built as the heart of the Kingdom of the Mossi, a round the swamp/ marshy lands which ensured the protection of the inhabitants. Subsequently a strong relationship between Man and the natural environment developed of which natural resources like water were protected for the survival of the inhabitants. Overtime there was absence of physical constraints that resulted into a horizontal expansion of Ouagadougou without a limit and without development framework. Today Ouagadougou account for almost 3 million inhabitants and covers an area estimated at 550km². It is projected that by 2050 the city of Ouagadougou will be 10 million inhabitants and a space grip multiplied by three if densification



The origin, Mossi kingdom and protection of water



WATER



GREENERY



LIVING SPACES



Three observations, and three elements to connect

Studies indicate that water resources have gradually been lost as the population increases. The **WATER** has also become a threat as results of increased floods and droughts

In the same way, the **GREENERY** is lacking in the urban space and makes the population vulnerable to climate change

The urban fabric is very loose and a home to many spaces “undeveloped plots of land” that are used by inhabitants as **LIVING SPACES** (informal economy, housing)

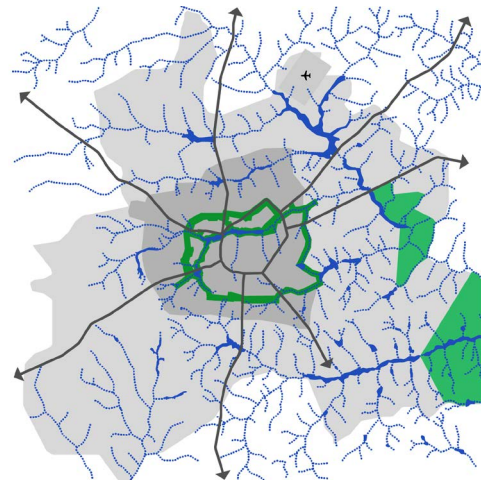
In the light of these observation, **how do we build a resilient Ouagadougou, by 2050, relying on the relationship between water, the greenery and the land?**

A FRACTAL SYSTEM

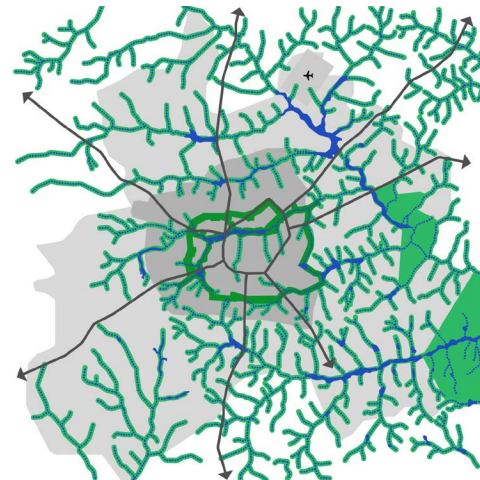
A KEY POINT IN THE ORGANISATION OF THE TERRITORY

The observation of the hydrographic networks, greenery spaces and the existing road networks highlight a fractal system. This type of system exists in the nature and is a replication of identical base units of which by adding together, form a coherent structure. This system has been adopted as a basis for thinking Ouagadougou in 2050 based on the ecological

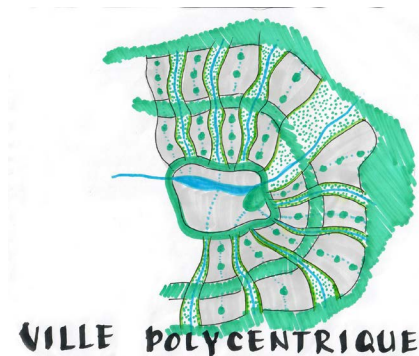
potential of the medium. In effect, it is not to think of urbanization as a continuum, but as the replication of small-scale systems, linking water, greenery and built space. This has led to more large-scale, polycentric urban systems, which form neighborhoods articulating these three elements.



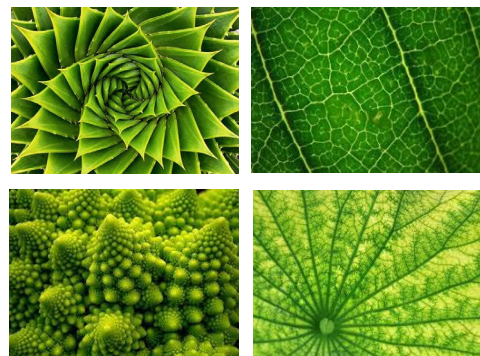
Great territory of « blue » Ouagadougou



Great territory of « green » Ouagadougou



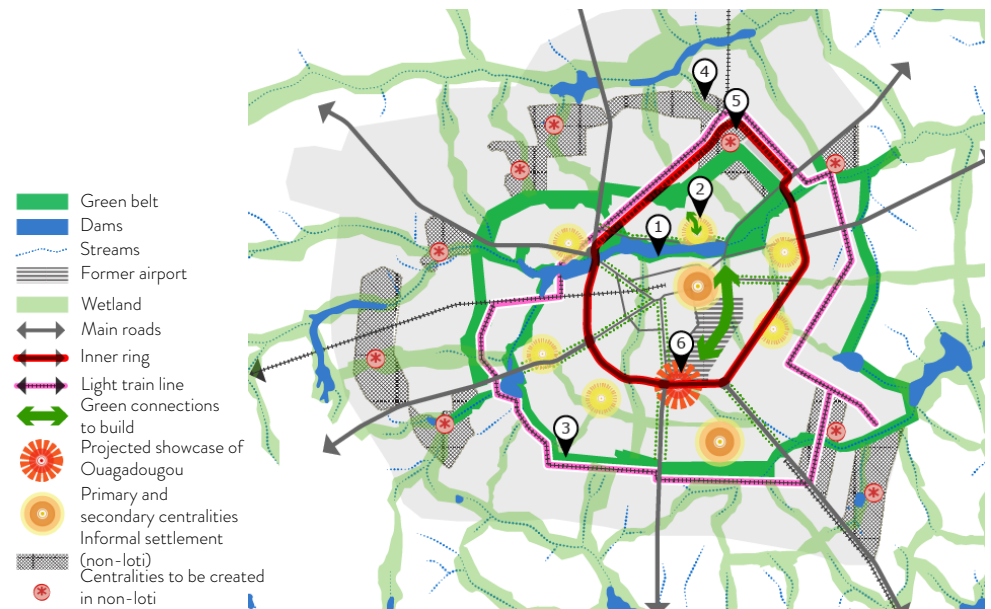
Schematical representation of the fractal system in Ouaga



Fractal systems in the nature

Development axis of the project

- (1) **Management of the storm water and waste** at different scales, to conserve water resources and reduce flooding
- (2) **Creating a green network** to ensure that climate is more livable and preserve the health of populations
- (3) **Transport** that connects the different secondary centres of the city, and which part of a mobility relates to the greenery axis
- (4) **Public spaces** managed as common spaces for the local livelihood (agriculture, shops)
- (5) **A densification of the habitat** through new modes of living and restoration of the informal settlements
- (6) The re-development of the old airport site **to showcase Ouagadougou** at the international level.



Map of the challenges and axes of development of the project «THE COURSE»

Since the fractal system is a system that replicates itself, our examples will focus on a centrality of Ouagadougou: the neighborhood of Tanghin



FROM THE DROP TO THE DAM

REBUILDING THE RELATIONSHIP WITH WATER

It is unimaginable Ouagadougou by 2050 without water. Due to its geographical situation, the city presents an array of vulnerabilities related to water i.e. floods during rainy seasons and water stress during the dry seasons. Managing the water and its flow is fundamental to strengthen the link of the city inhabitants with the water. Our proposed strategy aims to increase availability of clean water. This will be supported through infiltration that is needed to recharge the groundwater and reduction of the flow velocity of storm water. Two levels of interventions have been proposed i.e:

> At the household level the rain water is to be collected and stored in underground water-tanks -, which could be accessible by household fixtures such a water tap. The water

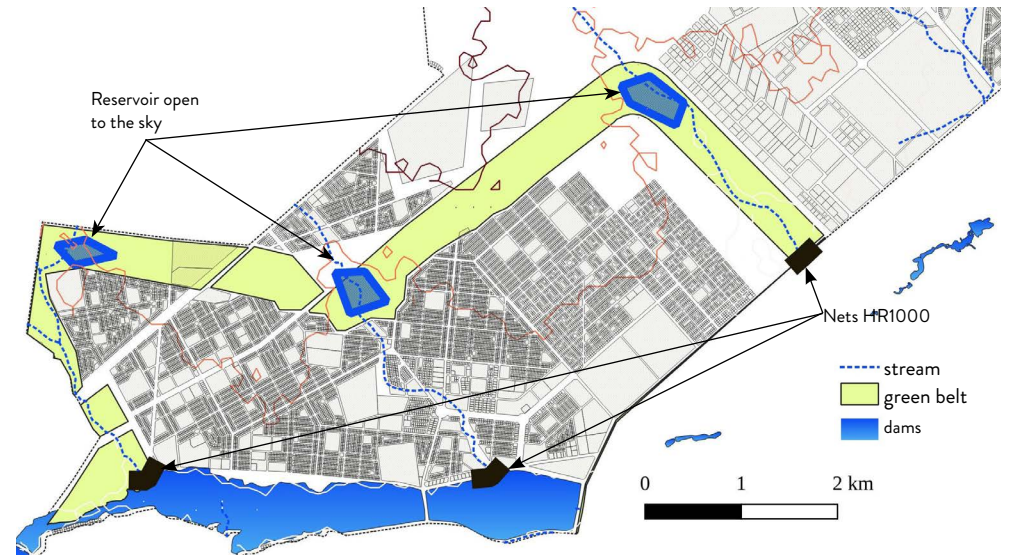
collected could be used for domestic use and allows you to reduce the pressure on the resource for drinking water. The system could be replicated at the scale of islets of dwellings.

> To a neighborhood scale areas of depressions are selected to implement underground water reservoir open to the sky, purposely to create a zone of retention of storm water. These urban oasis are multifunctional spaces i.e. when they are full, they offer a space at the edge of the water, green and can accommodate agricultural productions. In the dry season, the dry water troughs could be put to other uses (soccer field, outdoor theater, maquis...)

Waste management, a crucial stake for water

It is estimated that 300 000 tonnes of solid waste is generated annually in Ouagadougou. This is attributed to poor waste disposal methods by the city habitats and inadequate solid waste management facilities. This poses a sanitary problem that has led to blockage of drainage channels and canals thus increasing the risk of flooding during the rainy season. The solid loads into the dams and other water reservoirs/catchment areas reduce their storage capacity. The proposed strategy is to considerably reduce solid waste loads from flowing into water catchment areas. This has been proposed to be undertaken at three levels

> At the household level increase awareness of sorting waste at source i.e bio-degradable, non-biodegrade and non-combustible classified as

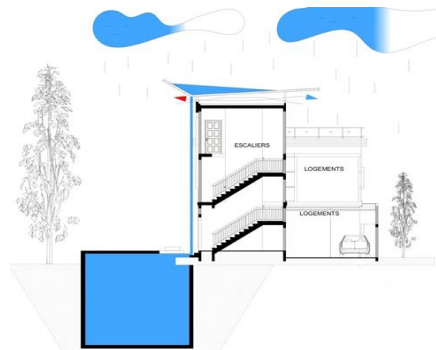


Example of installation of reservoirs open to the sky and nets HR1000 in Tanghin

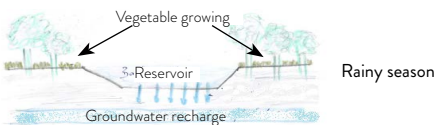
(rubble, stones, etc.) at house household.

> At the neighborhood scale: 1) Use of nets type HR1000, strategically placed on the drains leading to the dams. These nets are a composition of different wire mesh sizes to retain several cubic meters of macro solid waste while resistant to high-volume of water flow during the rainy season, 2) Assessment of pre-collection points as production zones that are likely to provide raw materials for any SMES and associations working on recycling.

> At the city scale the proposed strategy is establishing anaerobic digestion and incineration in the center for waste treatment and recycling (WTRP). The intended results will produce biogas and energy, that is proposed to be reinjectable in the circuit of the energy network of the city (domestic electricity, bus



Underground impluvium souterrain at the household level



Rainy season



Dry season

Reservoir open to the sky



Nets on the drains leading to the dams

MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

Reduction of the burden of waste:

- > Awareness raising actions at the level of households (sorting and lesser use of plastic)
- > Collection of waste in the nets by approved associations by the Town Hall
- > Promotion of the Social Entrepreneurship
- > Financial contribution of the inhabitants to support the transport of waste to the different centers of pre collection

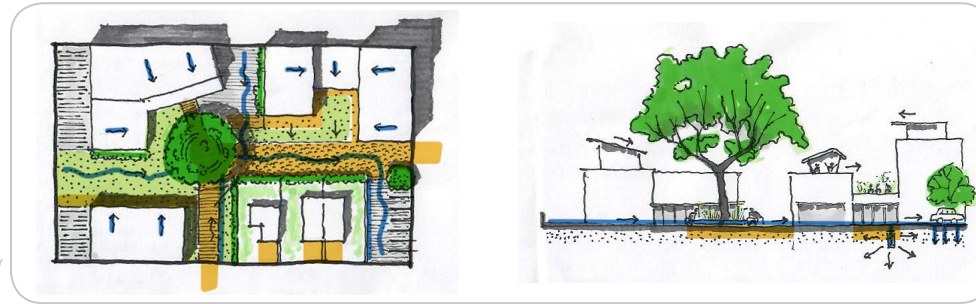
FROM COURT YARD TO THE GREEN CITY

ECOLOGICAL CORRIDORS IN THE URBAN SPACE

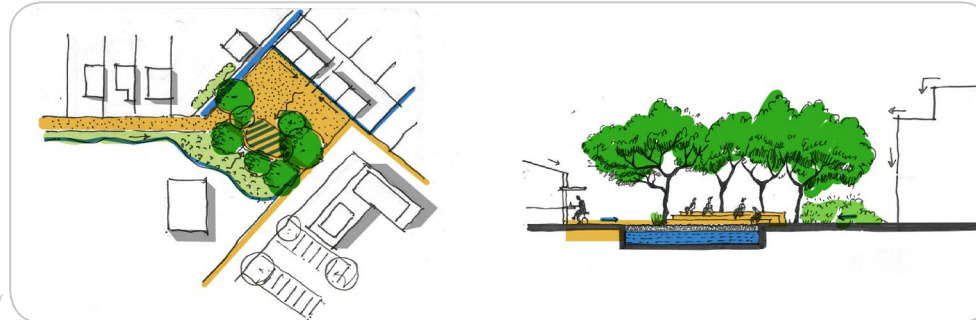
Green and blue continuum

Course from the courtyard to the green belt

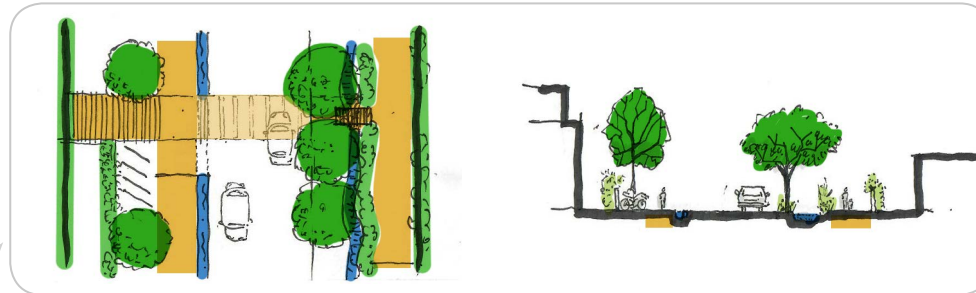
In the courtyard, the tree has a central place (shade, meetings)



In the neighborhoods, the shaded places are areas for meetings, leisure, events



In the street, trees and vegetable farming create micro-climate that allow movement under the shade



The green belt is a protection against heat, dust and, for Tanghin neighborhood, against the nuisances of the industrial zone. It is the place where forest, leisure and agricultural production spaces coexist



The green belt as a place for activities

Preservation of the green belt can be possible with the involvement of the inhabitants. To undertake this, income generating activities compatible with the protection of natural resources will be supported; thus the green belt will have double function to improve the urban environment and to allow poor households to generate incomes.



Farming within the protected forest in Bobo-Dioulasso

MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

Establishment of contracts with associations of farmers, vegetable growers, semi-extensive livestock growers, producers of shearnut butter. Conditions : conservation of trees, plantation of useful and rare species (shearnut tree, moringa, mango tree, neem, néré etc.), and prohibition to use chemical inputs. This type of contracts exist in Bobo-Dioulasso for the conservation of protected forests. Budget dedicated for the maintenance of the green belt: payment of a tax for people developing income generating activities on the green belt + budget allocated by the townhall.

TRANSPORT REDESIGNED TO CONNECT THE LIVING SPACES

By 2050 horizon, transport will be a challenge in the territory of the greater Ouagadougou. This challenge is an opportunity to rethink the public transport. The proposed strategy is based on an intermodal system combines means of transport complementary:

> The transit of large carriers will be limited to the bypass roads of the city and access to the industrial area of Kossodo and Port Sec relocated at Southeast on the axis leading to Ghana

> A light train will create a loop around the city. The northern part of this axis will be common with the trains joining Bobo-Dioulasso to Ouagadougou. A freight depot/cargo station will be located at «Tanghin North». A terminal will be located on the site of SITARAIL

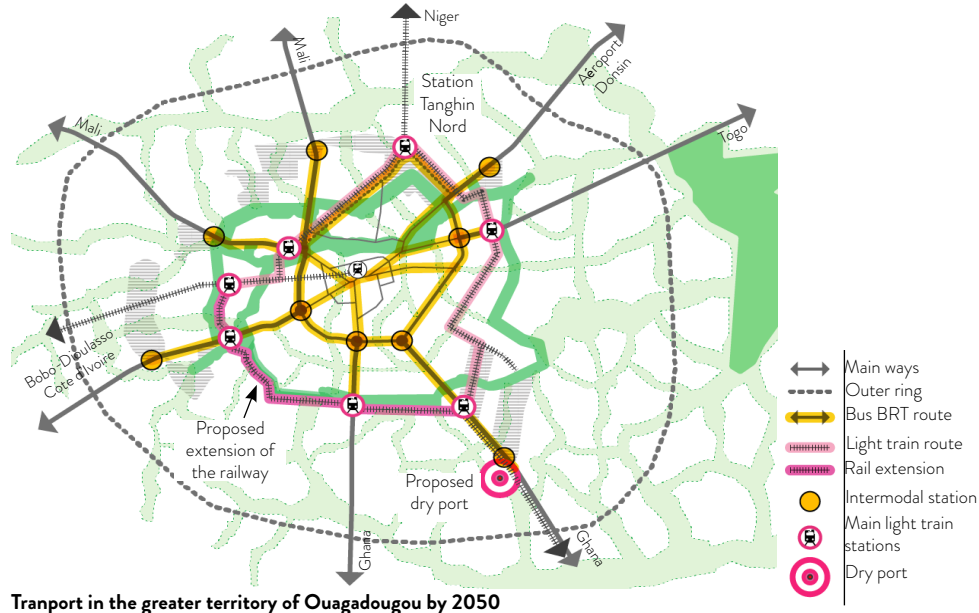
> Quick bus circulation is dedicated on the BRT corridors (Bus Rapid Transit) on the existing avenues. They will circulate on the main axis of the inner circle of Ouagadougou. The terminal will be the South of the airport and the site of the SITARAIL

> The buses serving the neighborhoods are planned to improve the existing service of the SOTRACO

> Local green connections will encourage the soft mobility (pedestrians and bicycles)



Light train Bus BRT



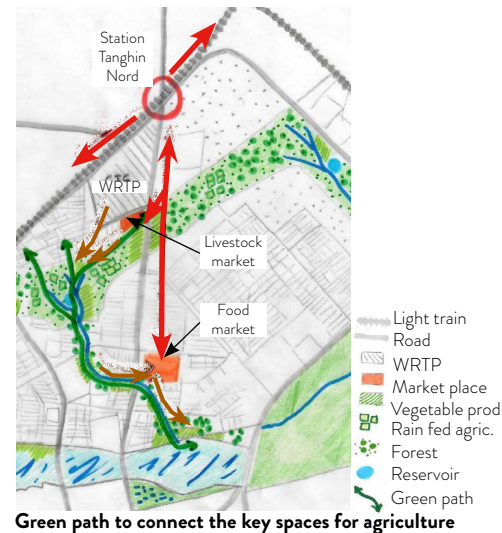
Transport in the greater territory of Ouagadougou by 2050

CONNECTING THE KEY SPACES OF AGRICULTURE

Promoting agricultural production is a key issue for Ouagadougou both from the environmental point of view and socio-economic. We propose to support the development of urban agriculture in two ways:

> Promote agricultural activities in construction restricted spaces such as; 1) on the Green Belt (rain-fed crops livestock, forestry and market gardening) 2) near the water resources (market gardening and nursery plants). The presence of these activities allows both to legitimize the spaces (continuous use of the space) but also enjoyable (maintenance of spaces, cleaning)

> Promote the mobility linked to agricultural activities by creating space connections between places of productions, the spaces of supplies of inputs, and the spaces of shops. This mobility is a central element of the sustainability of agriculture. In Tanghin neighborhood, we propose the creation of a green track along a temporary stream, dedicated to pedestrians, bicycles and carts that will cross the neighborhood. This track will link the neighborhoods to the North of the Green Belt to dams and the city center more in the South; it will link the center of the solid waste treatment and recycling plant (WTRP), the relocated cattle market as sources of (compost and manure), Sites farmers/gardeners and the market in the heart of Tanghin become an important market of foodstuffs through its connection to the network urban transport (served by the bus and close to the train station Tanghin-Nord).



Green path to connect the key spaces for agriculture



MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

Extension of the existing rails to complete the railway to the south of the city

Operation of bus will use diesel fuel in a first phase of the strategy implementation, and then later it will be powered by energy biogas produced in WTRP.

Linkage of market infrastructure and agriculture farmers via projects especially along the green belt to create employment opportunities and safe guard against informal developments

TRADE IN CLOSE PROXIMITY TO THE BUBBLING CITY

LOCAL LIVELIHOODS AND INNOVATIONS

« Situationist is the one who works to build situations. Let us make the assumption that there would be no great urban projects, but a succession of attentions to things and people that would form a set of singular situations spread over the territory. (...) Each situation (...) is part of a larger system, reveals the overall logic while testifying to the specific character of the place from which and on which it is built. (...) Implant a building Starting from geography by placing it in a story as in a site, it is in a certain way to give it an urban character and (...) to make its users benefit from a greater comfort». Jean-Louis Violeau

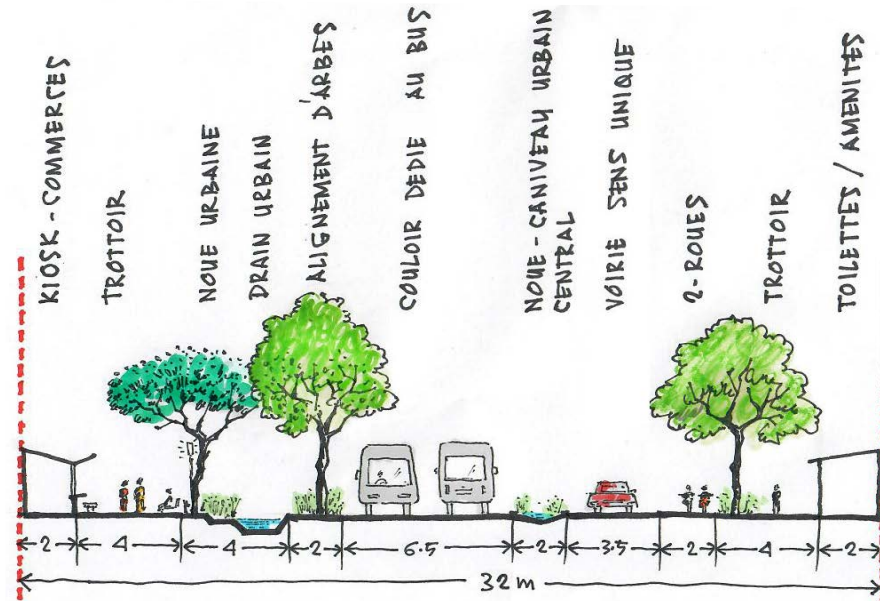
In Ouagadougou, the public space is a space-resource for many of the inhabitants who are developing informal economic activities. These activities are a source of income for a large part of the population, and are also an asset for the city for their economic dynamism, their ingenuity and the circular economy that they allow to put in place. The management of this public space as well as its use is a central element in the city of Ouagadougou to ensure a serene coexistence between all the inhabitants and support this wealth of creativeness that is common.

A central element of this proposal is to reconsider the principle of top-down planning and adopt «bottom-up» which take into account the usages that are already developed on the spaces largely defined as inclusive development. Developing pathways in an inclusive way consists of developing path profiles adapted to the uses and taking into account the actual use of spaces by the inhabitants: creating particular situations according to differentiated geographical uses.

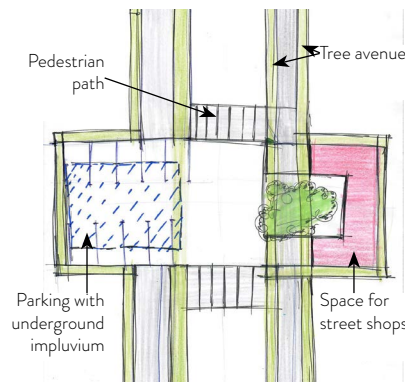
In tomorrow's Ouagadougou, the streets will include spaces for street shops, pedestrians,

meetings, motorized traffic, parking and public toilets; while preserving the trees as source of shade and freshness. The street profiles will be different depending

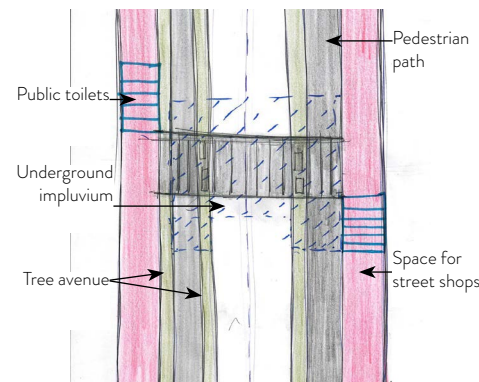
on whether one locates on a pedestrian axis - so attractive for street shops - or a secondary axis in the heart of neighborhoods where use for family events is widespread.



Street profile that integrates a corridor dedicated to buses



Possible examples of street profiles



MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION

Putting in place mechanism for consultation at the neighborhood scale to create a bottom-up planning especially along selected section of the road.

Experimentation of infrastructure facilities in the spaces of markets, sections of street and spaces located in front of frequented buildings (hospital, administrative center etc.)

Extrapolation of the dialogues and experiments in developing street profiles

FROM THE FAMILY COURT TO SHARED SPACES

DENSIFICATION FOR BETTER LIVING

The current policies of land management and housing production in Ouagadougou are not adapted to the context of high demographic growth of the population. This has created problems of access to housing for all, a space-consuming urbanization and the expansion areas of informal housing (non-loti).

The current urban sprawl is accentuated by individual housing on large plots of land, urban poverty and increased land speculation. As a strategy we propose, a subsidiary financial scheme, alternative housing typologies, community livelihoods enhancement and land regulation to limit speculation.

Why densify?

- > reduce heavy infrastructure spending
- > keep a city on a human scale
- > bring people closer to amenities and amenities
- > create compact environments for a better quality of public spaces shared,
- > create an architectural diversity
 - > give more space to natural and cultivated spaces in the city
- > have lively public spaces.

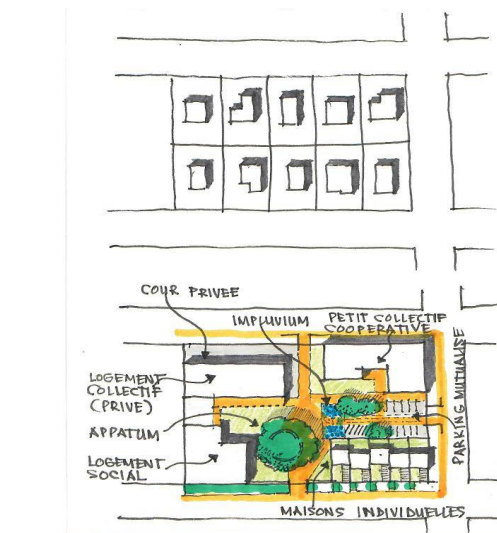
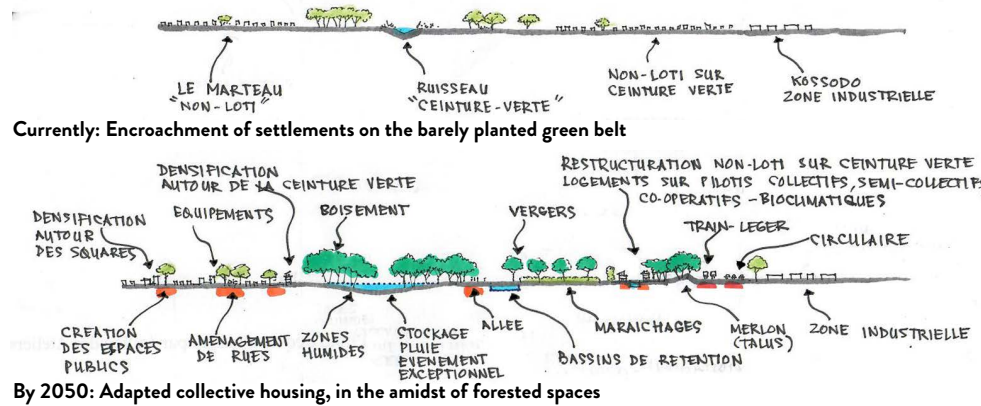
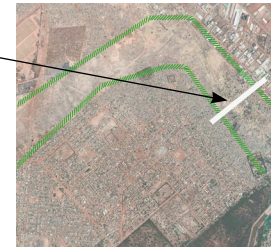
Living in the non-loti

Non-loti is a relatively efficient spatial organization in terms of space utilization. We propose two scenarios:

- Improvement of existing informal settlement/ non-loti based on existing structures and uses i.e. improvement of traffic routes, access to water and electricity via alternative systems, reinforcement of public spaces, etc.
- Secondly for housing (formal and informal) built on the green belt, replace eviction with

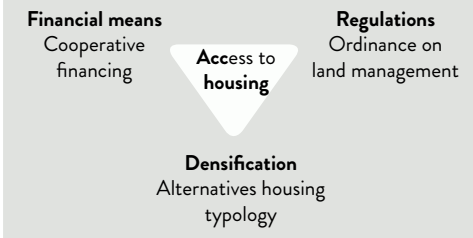
restructuring of the space by proposing collective housing adapted to the environment of the green belt (i.e. protected and flooding zone): on stilts around the courtyard with the possibility of using the ground floors for urban breeding or urban agriculture

Place taken for example: non-loti of Marteau along the edge and on the green belt



Transition for horizontal settlement towards more compact urban forms

MEANS OF IMPLEMENTATION



Introduction of cooperative financing as subsidiary financing, through mechanisms such as Cooperative Savings and Credit Societies (SACCOs), housing cooperatives (such as the Uganda Co-operative Housing Union) and NGOs, Civil society intervening in the housing issue (like Yaam Solidarity in Burkina Faso). Members will need to save collectively to increase their financial ability to access a mortgage on housing

Creation of an ordinance on the management of urban land in Ouagadougou to regulate land speculation and ensure mandates of the different agencies of land management of the city, in particular the central city hall, traditional chiefs and real estate developers among others are clearly defined

Establishment of a tax on land speculation collected by the municipal authorities in order to increase the property tax base of the city which could be reinvested in social housing

OUAGADOUGOU BY 2050

CREATING A MIXED SPACE WITH INTERNATIONAL CONNECTION

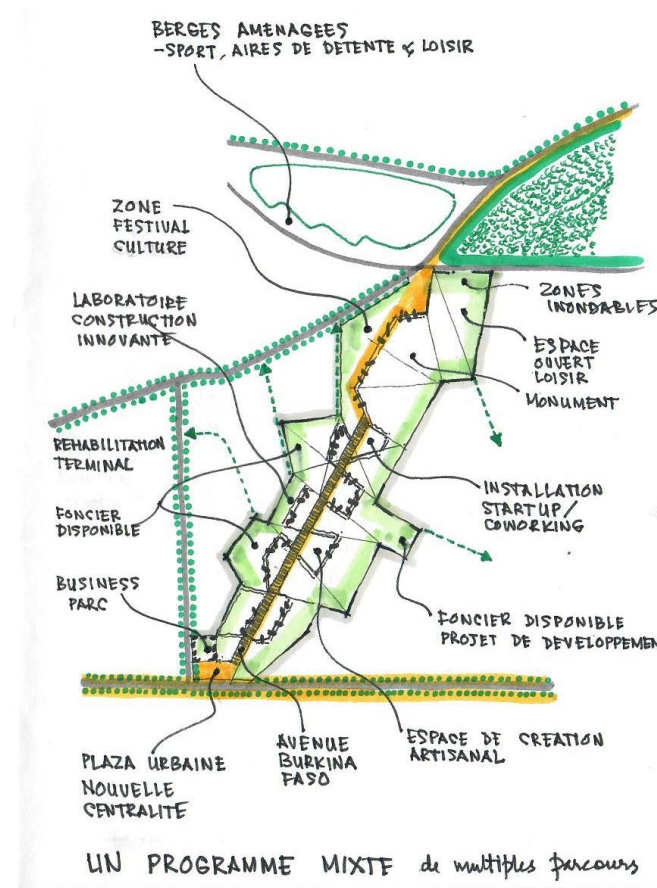
Ouagadougou by 2050 will have an international influence. This city has emerged as a crossroad city, an event city thus it is an image to consolidate.

The proposed strategy aims to make the city more livable, attractive and more competitive. We propose to complete our project with a strong, innovative and ambitious initiative.

The project is to re-qualify the airport site into a real **showcase of tomorrow's Burkina Faso**, connected to the rest of the city by its mobility network and its green and blue continuum. In addition, this area will be highly vegetated and dotted with rainwater retention ponds.

New technologies will forge an alliance with the water and greenery aspects of the city. This will involve developing a mixed zone where innovative companies, arts and culture, businesses, housing and leisure will co-operate to create a dynamism of international competitiveness and make this space the nerve center of Ouagadougou designed for the Ouagalais such as public squares and venues for popular festivals, fairs, international music festivals, and conferences will consolidate the cultural offer of Ouagadougou.

The opening of new soft transport lines and new modes of public transport will invigorate an urban marketing strategy for Ouagadougou as a fluid city, green city, blue city and livable!



CONCLUSION

The mixed space « **showcase of tomorrow's Burkina Faso** » is premised to become the third axis of a tripartite based on a blue axis (water and dams), the green axis (continuity of the green belt, Bangre Weogo Park and the airport), and an economic axis whose site of the old airport is the showcase.



The downtown area around the old airport site will be connected to all polarities by fractal effect on surrounding areas.

Ouagadougou in 2050 will be a coherent city with a clear identity. A city that revives its history and its environment.

Ouagadougou in 2050 will be an inclusive city where human is placed at the center, a city where all the popular ingenuity that make up the country's wealth are expressed.



Nicolaas KRAMER
Architecte

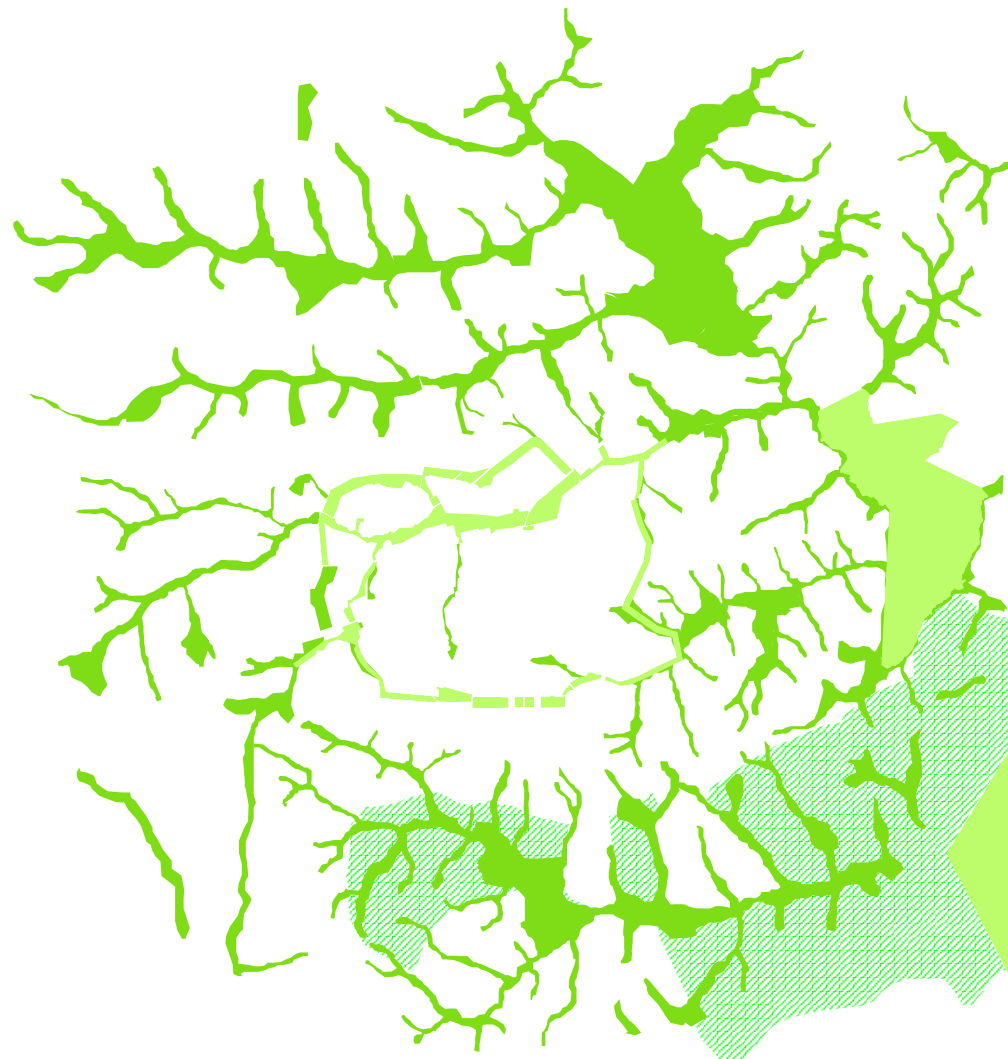
Dina BRAENDSTUP
Urban designer

Thierry COMPAORE
Architecte

Michaela SOLNICKÀ VOLNÀ
Architecte

Benewende Jean Didier YAMEOGO
Agro-écologiste

David Marcel Koussoyi ZOURÉ
Architecte



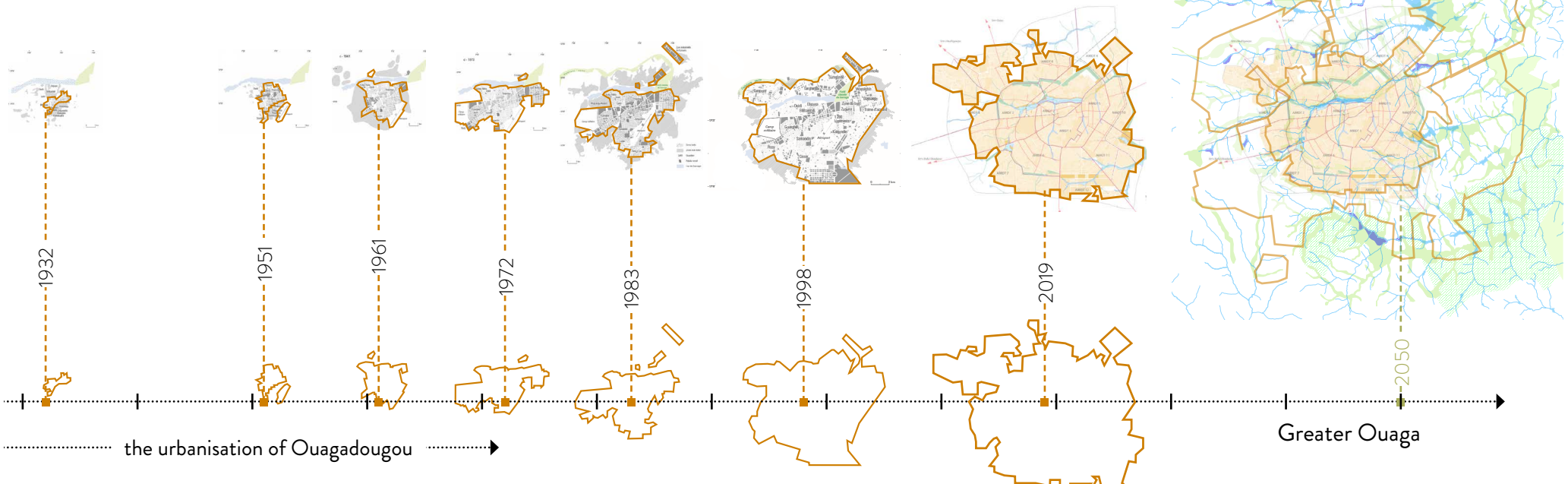
«Ouagalliance»

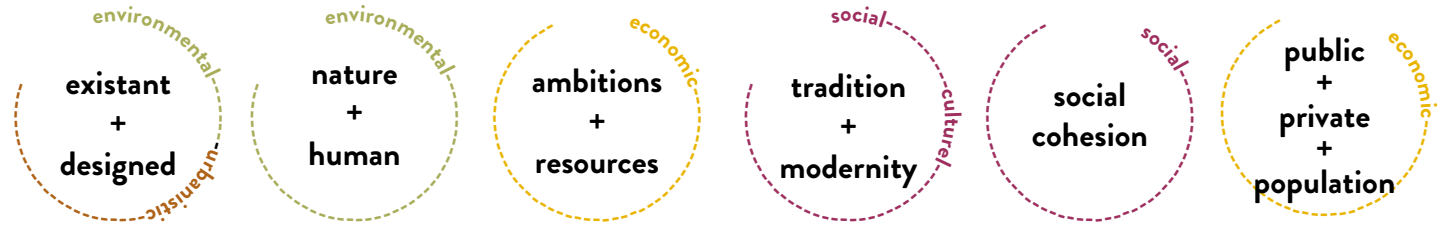
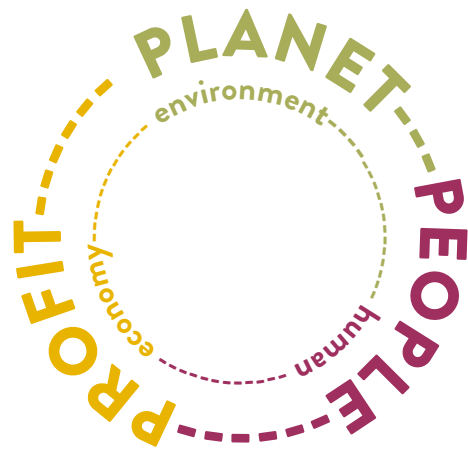
OuagAlliance is a global and holistic approach that preserves the vital environment of Ouagadougou, and creates a dynamic, equitable and prosperous city. OuagAlliance is interpreted in the broad sense of the equilibrium, the partnership, the association and the complementarity between Environment, Human and Economy by proposing equitable alternatives.

Key words: hollistic, vitality, alliance, dynamic, balance, complementarity, sustainable alternatives, communication

Observations of Ouagadougou

With a historical link to the water and without geographical barriers, Ouagadougou observes a dynamic urbanization driven by the needs of all the inhabitants and accompanied by numerous paradoxes ...





Visions of Alliance

OuagAlliance's approach is interpreted in the broad sense of the balance, the partnership, the association and the complementarity between Environment, Human and Economy. It is a comprehensive and holistic approach that preserves the vital environment of Ouagadougou, and creates a dynamic, equitable and prosperous city. The basic principle is the alliance between existing and designed, nature and human, while keeping the balance between ambitions and resources, fostering the complementarity between tradition and modernity to finally promote the partnership of the public - private - population.

Knowing that water is essential for life, the project identifies the hydrographic potential that will be developed to preserve and enhance the green potential. The emphasis on greenery as a guarantee of survival is combined with an economic approach - how to generate employment and income through greenery. The greenery, an integral part of the densified and comfortable urban fabric, humanizes the urbanization.

In a logic of territorial integration, the project also emphasizes polycentrality, mobility, accessibility and densification. The alliance in the sense of complementarity of the different centers, promoting the development of the whole through reciprocal stimulation, while remaining open and connected to the region, the sub-regions and the rest of the world.

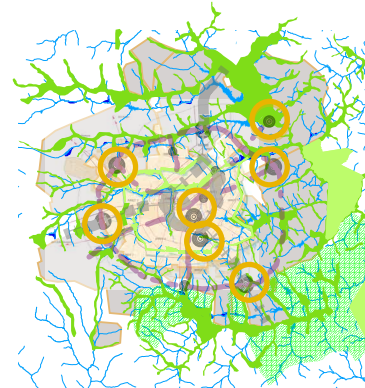
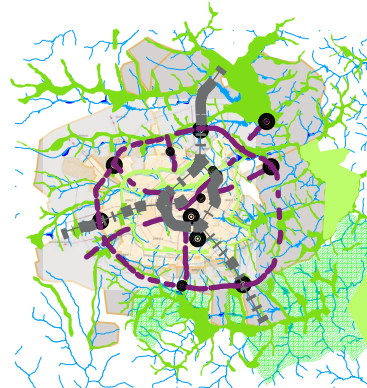
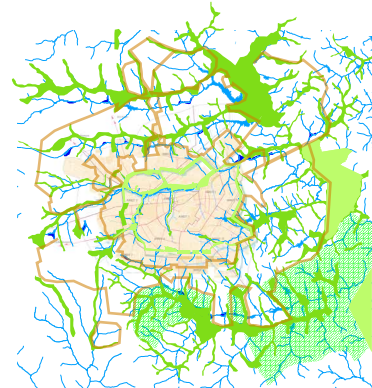
the environmental vitality is protected



the mobility and accessibility of the potential (human-economy) assured

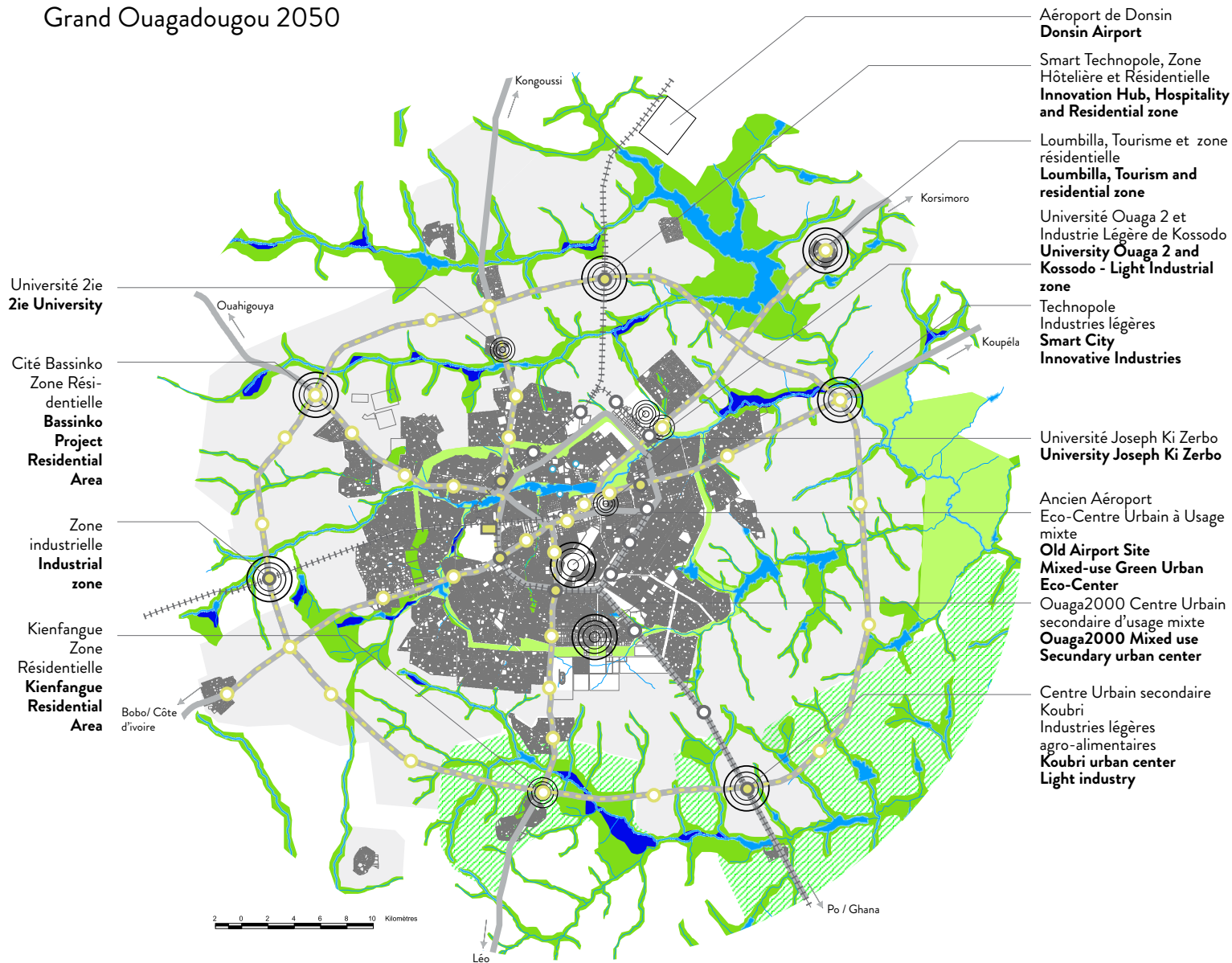


the vital and dynamic city thrives



2020.....2030.....2040.....2050.....▶

Grand Ouagadougou 2050



Université 2ie
2ie University

Cité Bassinko
Zone Rési-
dentielle
**Bassinko
Project
Residential
Area**

Zone
industrielle
**Industrial
zone**

Kienfangue
Zone
Résidentielle
**Kienfangue
Residential
Area**

Aéroport de Donsin
Donsin Airport

Smart Technopole, Zone
Hôtelière et Résidentielle
**Innovation Hub, Hospitality
and Residential zone**

Loumbilla, Tourisme et zone
résidentielle
**Loumbilla, Tourism and
residential zone**

Université Ouaga 2 et
Industrie Légère de Kossodo
**University Ouaga 2 and
Kossodo - Light Industrial
zone**

Technopole
Industries légères
**Smart City
Innovative Industries**

Université Joseph Ki Zerbo
University Joseph Ki Zerbo

Ancien Aéroport
Eco-Centre Urbain à Usage
mixte
**Old Airport Site
Mixed-use Green Urban
Eco-Center**

Ouaga2000 Centre Urbain
secondaire d'usage mixte
**Ouaga2000 Mixed use
Secondary urban center**

Centre Urbain secondaire
Koubri
Industries légères
agro-alimentaires
**Koubri urban center
Light industry**

Mobility and blue/green

Blue/green nature areas in Greater Ouagadougou

Since being introduced in the 70s, the concept of the Green Belt has had a strong meaning in the city, but unfortunately only a very limited part of the Green Belt is currently green. We propose to strengthen and truly implement the Green Belt around the city center of Ouagadougou. But for the future well being of the city this is not enough. The city will continue to grow far beyond the current city borders. This is one reason to introduce a new and even larger structure of what we call a blue-green alliance; protected zones that follow the natural course of water found in Greater Ouaga.

The importance of creating a large network of blue/green structures will be beneficial on multiple - and crucial - levels for the city. It is a direct reply to many of the challenges Ouagadougou is already facing today; challenges that will grow rapidly in the future if not addressed now. And not later. One of present challenges is how to react and adapt to climate changes. The blue/green alliance will help reducing temperatures, diminish the pollution, stop the desert, become a buffer for the stronger winds and enhance the microclimate. Also the challenge that is especially evident for the city; water related problematics will be addressed through the blue/green areas and 'help' the city in both dry and wet seasons. Areas in risk of floods will not be inhabited, new dams will retain and store the water for dryer periods. New areas for harvesting drinking water should be identified within the green-blue alliance to be able to meet the growing demand that is reaching maximum capacity.

Furthermore the blue/green alliance will contribute with areas for urban farming and food production, creating workplaces and economic growth. On a social level the blue/green struc-

développement urbain
2019-2050
**urban development
2019-2050**

zones vertes
à conserver
**protected
green zones**

cours d'eau **water courses**
barrage existant **existing dam**
barrage proposé **proposed dam**

centralité
importante
**important
central area**

+++++ chemin de fer **railway**
voies principales goudronnées
principal tarmac road
voies principales avec ligne de bus rapide
principal tarmac road with fast bus lane

● intersection bus rapide - train
intersection of fast bus and train
● arrêt bus rapide
fast bus stop
● arrêt train
train stop

tures play an important role; this is where inhabitants will meet, relax, exercise, breathe and so much more. By creating protected zones, less areas around Ouaga will be free to be developed for residential use. This pressure on the land availability will result in more dense construction to meet the demand for housing in the next 30 years. This densification will help to reduce cost for infrastructure, public transport and other urban amenities whilst also making sure that every one can have green space nearby. In total the blue/green alliance will enhance the well being of Ouagadougou, the health of the inhabitants and make connections/alliances across the whole city.

Mobility

Together the mobility network and the blue/green areas create a new layer of accessibility and connection. The periphery will be connected to the city centre and the nature areas further from the city can become weekend sights for both international and local tourists. A new smart hub is proposed near the future airport of Donsin, connected by public transport with universities and the city center. Hotels, residential areas and innovative companies will

be encouraged to develop in this zone. Apart from the economic effect of connecting complementary zones, the mobility network will become an attractive alternative way of transport that reduces the problems of traffic congestion that are reaching catastrophic levels by 2050.

Creating an extensive network of public transport on different levels

- International and intercity level – trains (passenger and freight)
 - improve existing train line to Ivory Coast (Bobo)
 - complete existing train line to Niger
 - proceed with the development of a train line to Ghana
- Grand Ouaga level trains (passenger and freight)
 - Improve/build line to surrounding economic zones around Ouaga (residential, industrial, , recycling center etc)
- Central Ouaga level train
 - Improve existing track
 - Create a loop that connects the centralities of Ouaga
- Grand Ouaga level fast bus/tram (passenger)
 - Connect city center with peripheral zones of activities
 - Connect centralities not reached by circular train line.

Pedestrian, cyclist level

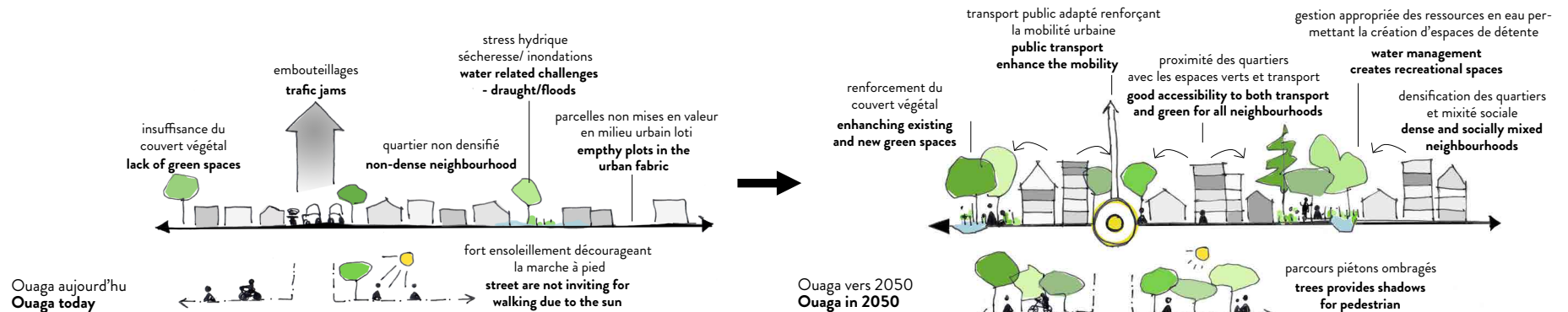
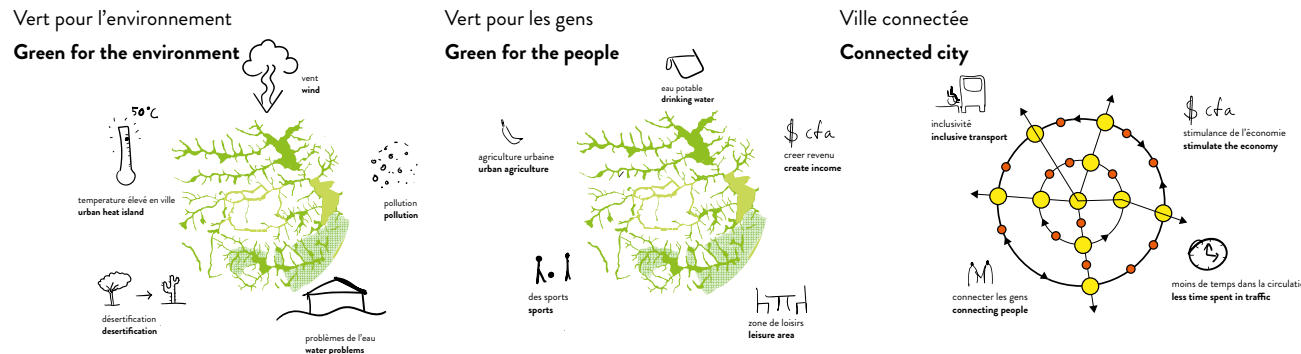
Connect bus stops with green zones and with zones of activities, with a pedestrian friendly road. Trees are planted to create a fully connected canopy providing shade to the pedestrians Sidewalk surfaces are improved, to provide an unobstructed (inclusive) walkway for all.

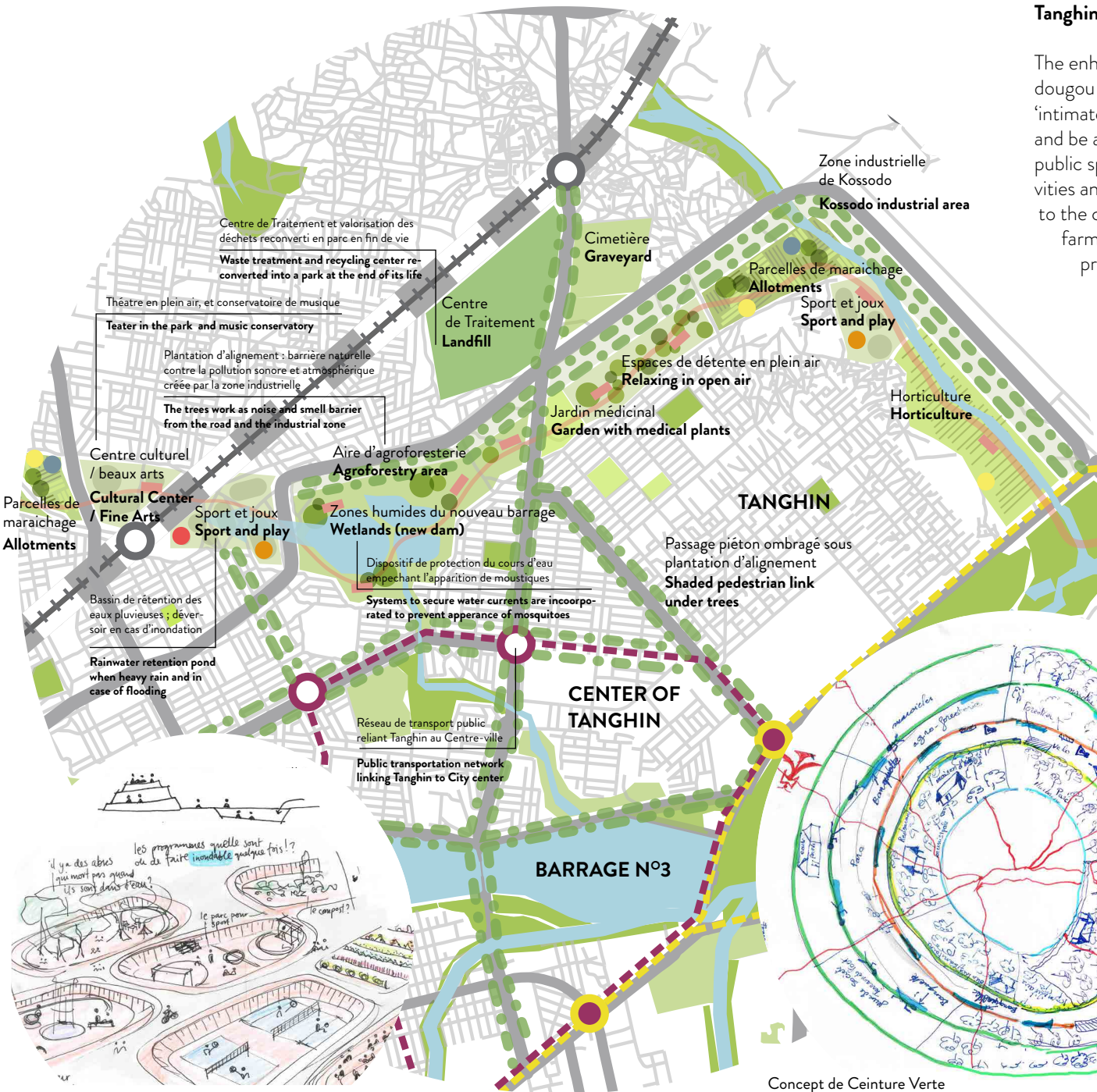
How to implement the blue/green structure

- A law has to be passed immediately by the government where the zones around the water courses is classified as 'Nature à Proteger'; zones that can never be built/developed for housing/ commercial/etc.
- New barrages / dams has to be made - retention areas to create a coherent and sufficient water manage system for the greater Ouagadougou that can support the water usage for the inhabitants and industries.

How to implement public transport in Ouagadougou

- Define the most important routes in consultancy with the population
- Plan the work to be done over 30 years
- Directly start work on creating special green connections from important nodes of transport, with trees that create a fully shaded street level, that invites pedestrian use.
- Secondary centers will benefit directly after implementation of a transport connection
- Instead of creating more tarmac to provide a dedicated fast bus lane, it will be built on existing parts of tarmac roads. It will cause an increase in traffic jams on these routes, whilst at the same time having a fast bus operating on the same route. This will stimulate people to live closer to their work (demand for apartment buildings, densifying the town), or to take the bus. If no intervention was made, these roads would also be increasingly blocked by individual traffic, but only a few years later.
- After 20 years, depending on the intensity of use, the dedicated bus lanes can be converted to tram lines.

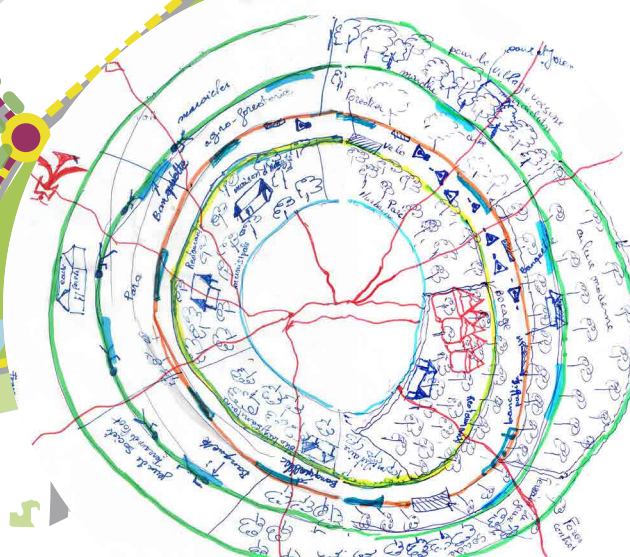
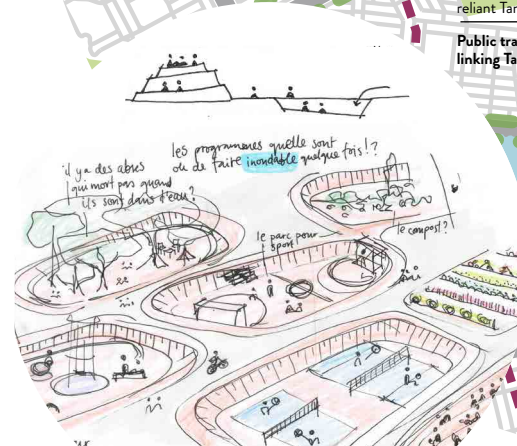




Tanghin

The enhanced and enlarged network of blue/green areas in Ouagadougou will be a connector between the local neighborhoods, an 'intimate' space for the inhabitants from different quartiers to meet and be active. Everyone will now live in a good proximity to green public spaces and can benefit from the various programmes, activities and atmosphere that the blue/green environment are giving to the city. The green spaces are organized to contain both urban farming areas, places for sport and leisure and other public programs like school gardens and bicycle rental. The diversity attracts different people both on weekdays and weekend. The daily work of the urban farming ensure a feeling of presence and security, the community feeling will become evident and enhance the social relations across generations and neighborhoods.

An alliance between the centrality of Tanghin and the center of Ouagadougou will be created – by creating a public transport loop between the complementary commercial zones, Centre Ville (busy/lots of international shops) versus Tanghin (local produce on market and quiet area to live) it will boost the economic development of each area.



- Arrêt de train // Train stop
- Arrêt de bus/tramway // Bus/tram stop
- Passage piéton ombragé sous plantation d'alignement // Shaded pedestrian link under trees
- Pistes pour marche à pied, jogging et cyclisme // Shared path for bikes, walking and jogging
- Bancs de soupir et bac à ordures // Benches and garbage collection
- Aire pour aérobie / fitness // Fitness stations
- Parking vélo, location de vélo // Bicycle rental and parking
- Aire de compostage de voisinage // Neighbourhood compost-station
- Citerne et pompe alimentée à l'énergie solaire // Solar panel powered waterpump and reservoir

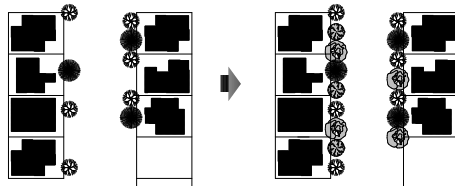
Concept de Ceinture Verte
Concept for the Green Belt



Alignment planting

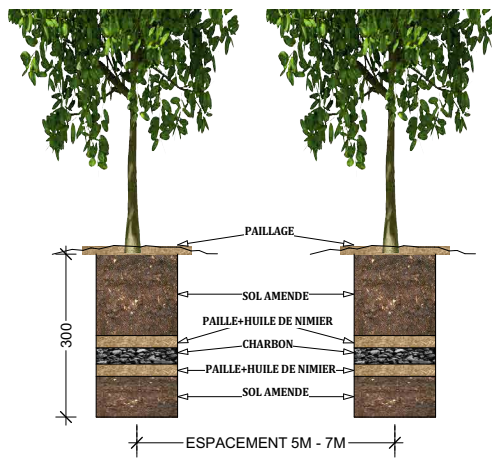
The planting of new trees along the streets will strengthen the existing vegetation cover and ensure its continuity to create a shaded pedestrian path. The maintenance of the new planted trees will be entrusted to the immediate occupants of the adjoining parcels (dwelling, commerce, etc.)

Native trees (acacia, néré, moringa, etc.), of which fruit trees or with important foliage will be favored according to the morphology of the soil. A spacing of 5m to 7m will be respected depending on the species planted and the configuration of the environment.



Operating principles

- July-September (wintering): beginning of reforestation
- October-January (cold period): the plant uses water stored in the hole
- February-March (harmattan): foliage loss
- April-June (hibernation): lower water consumption and additional watering

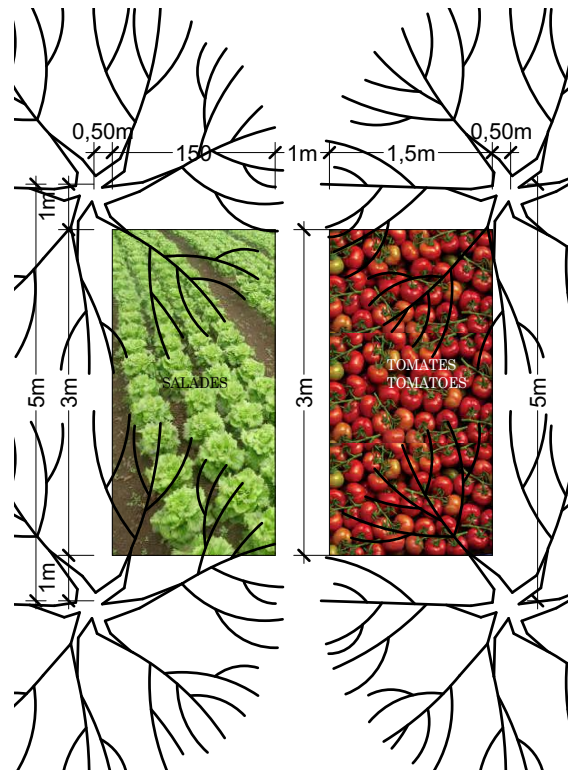


Vegetable gardening

The gardeners, while carrying out their activities, will maintain the planted trees. Horticulture conducted in defined areas, will combine aesthetics, income generation, and dynamism in public green spaces

Nature at the service of nature!
Soil revitalization will be provided by species such as Nere. Acacia Albida will release nitrogen while attracting minerals to the surface.

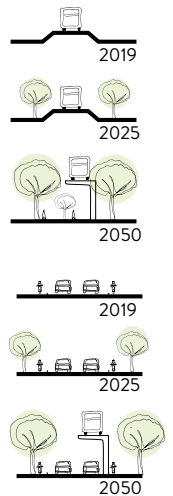
However, marriage between agroforestry and market gardening requires certain rules. A frame of 5m will be respected between the trees, thus allowing the realized vegetable gardens to benefit from the light of the sun.



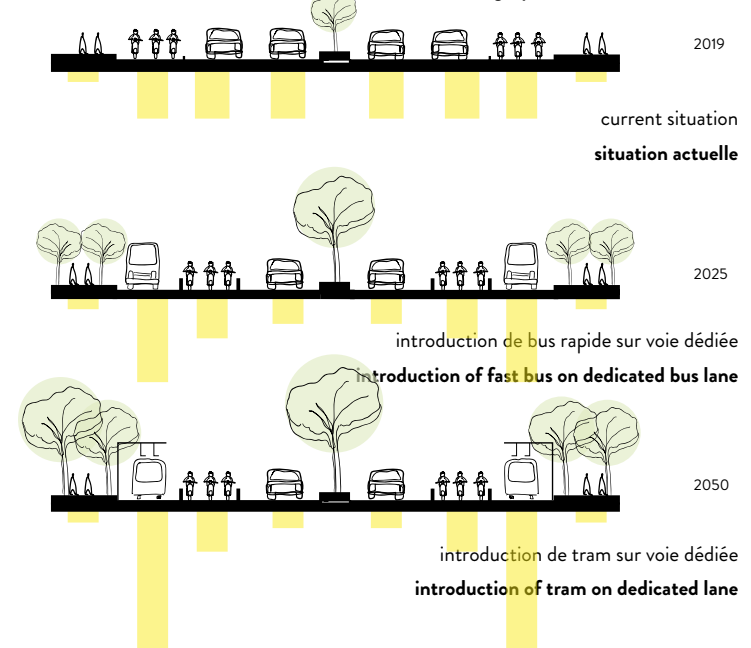
Connecting the centrality of Tanghin with other centralities and with peripheral zones of activities by the circular rail and radial rapid bus/ tram lines

This will reduce the door to door travel time for people working in one zone of activities and living in another, making public transport a great alternative to being stuck in traffic. The boost that these connections will give the economy, and the freedom they will give the people to get around, will also boost the property prices in those areas with a public transport node – creating an incentive for densification around the nodes of transport. The central urban train will connect the different urban centers of Ouagadougou. In time, the existing rails will be elevated to prevent dividing neighbourhoods, the new train line will directly be elevated- see on the right.

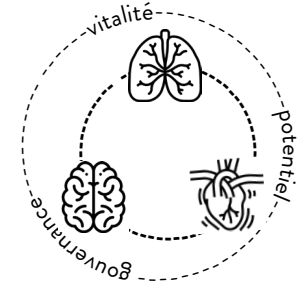
évolution de train urbain
evolution of urban train



évolution de transport en bus/ tram
evolution of bus/ tram over time



Governance and implementation



Vigour and rigour in law and codes application

- Ensure good communication and understanding of the law and the ways of its application
- Sanctions at the level of committed crimes
- Apply the Partnership for Open Government-PGO (acceded since December 2016) and popularize it through the National Strategy for the Promotion of Good Governance-SNPG (adopted in November 2017 and covering the period 2018-2027) for a virtuous governance of national resources
- Intensify the work of the National Institutions of Control of the Management of Public Goods and Major Works
- Involve NGOs in combating bad governance practices and encourage structures that promote good practices

Responsabilisation and Involvement of the population

- Rethinking and revitalising civic education in public institutions, especially in schools, markets, hospitals etc.
- Propose Referenda to integrate public voice into decisions
- Brigades for the promotion of good citizenship in the field of domestic and environmental waste management, road traffic and pollution, education, etc
- Accompany organizations around themes of social and cultural promotion
- Install citizen civic societies for watch and alertness in all sectors of social life
- Revise and accentuate the Corporate Social Responsibility of Enterprises located in Burkina Faso

Communication, awareness, education

- Rethink channels of communication with the population to better achieve results in the field >> Develop appropriate means of communication, eg TV and radio programs, radio, social networks, advertising billboards, campaigns within markets, in taxis, theater forums, festivals, etc.
- Involve public traditional social leaders in the communication of decisions: customary leaders, religious leaders, etc.
- Involve cultural leaders in communication and awareness-raising around issues of urban life and participatory development
- Use semiology (signs and symbols) in interventions and communication (single color of garbage bins, pictograms in green zones, etc.)

Stimulation of initiatives and appropriation / possession

- Encouraging the most deserving by various social benefits
- Celebrate, magnify, value and promote acts of heroism and bravery
- Maintain a spirit of positive competition by organizing contests on environmental cleanliness, tree planting (streets, housing, markets etc.), community life at the level of the municipality, the district, the sector, the village, the neighborhood and housing island.
- Create and stimulate collaborations (workshops, workshops, coworking hub, dating center, laboratories, etc.) at the country, city, district, neighborhood, etc.





PART 4 : Jury



Jury of the international workshop of urban planning :

Présidents du Jury

Armand BEOUINDÉ	Maire de la ville de Ouagadougou	Burkina Faso
Pierre André PÉRISSOL	Président des Ateliers de Cergy Ancien ministre	France

Représentants internationaux

Partenaires Internationaux

Xavier LAPEYRE DE CABANE	Ambassadeur de France au Burkina Faso	France
Emmanuelle SCHATZ	Représentante du directeur de l'AFD, M. Tanguy DENIEUL, Chargée de projets à l'AFD	France
Amadou BOLLY	Représentant de l'Ambassadeur de l'Union Européenne Chargé de programme infrastructures	Union Européenne

Délégations internationales

Emile Gros Raymond NAKOMBO	Président de la délégation spéciale de la ville de Bangui	République Centrafricaine
Mouctar MAMOUDOU	Président de la délégation spéciale de la ville de Niamey	Niger
Jean Louis MOULOT	Maire de la ville de Grand-Bassam	Côte d'Ivoire
Jalal EL MOATA	Représentant M. le Ministre Abdelahad FASSI FIHRI Coordonnateur National du Programme de Valorisation durable des Ksour et kasbah du Maroc (MATUHPV/ PNUD) Département de l'Habitat et de la Politique de la Ville	Maroc
Djamila IOUALALEN-COLLEU	Chargée de mission « Ville Durable » Direction des Affaires Européennes et Internationales au Ministère de la Transition Ecologique et Solidaire	France
Moumouni SYLLA	Directeur de cabinet au ministère de la ville au Ministère de la ville Côte d'Ivoire	Côte d'Ivoire
Jeremy COSTE	Directeur de cabinet Conseil départemental de l'Allier Urbaniste et ancien Responsable Relations Internationales Société du Grand Paris	France
Luc RAIMBAULT	Directeur des Relations Internationales et du Tourisme à la communauté d'agglomération de Cergy- Pontoise	France
Philippe DI LORETO	Chargé de la coopération décentralisée, grand Lyon	France
Jean YANGO	Directeur des Études, de la Planification Urbaine et du Développement Durable à la Communauté Urbaine de Douala	Cameroun

Institutions / Experts

Moussa DEMBELE	Directeur Général de l'EAMAU - l'École Africaine des Métiers de l'Architecture et de l'Urbanisme -	Togo
Catherine BARON	Professeur des Universités Responsable Master Coopération internationale et développement	France
Ousmane SOW	Architecte Urbaniste à l'Agence d'Urbanisme de Bamako	Mali

Invités accompagnants

Franck CHARLIN	Directeur de l'Agence d'urbanisme de Lyon	France
Josselin KONGO	Chargé des relations internationales à la Mairie de Grand Bassam	Côte d'Ivoire

Jurys nationaux

Élus Locaux

Anatole BONKOUNGOU	Maire de l'arrondissement n°4 de la commune de Ouagadougou, Député	Burkina Faso
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Personnes d'expériences exerçant dans le domaine de l'urbanisme au Burkina Faso

Léon Paul TOE	Conseiller Spécial du Premier Ministre en charge de l'urbanisme	Burkina Faso
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Marc OUEDRAOGO	Directeur Général de l'Urbanisme, de la Viabilisation et de la Topographie au Ministère de l'Urbanisme et de l'Habitat	Burkina Faso
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Abel SAWADOGO	Directeur Général de la Mobilité urbaine au Ministère des Transports, de la Mobilité Urbaine et de la Sécurité Routière	Burkina Faso
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Désiré OUEDRAOGO	Directeur Général de la Préservation de l'Environnement au Ministère de l'Environnement	Burkina Faso
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Aïcha NABARE DIALLO	Directrice Général de la Normalisation, des Études Techniques et du Développement au Ministère des Infrastructures	Burkina Faso
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Wilfrid BASSOLET	Directeur Général du Développement Territorial au Ministère de l'Économie, des Finances et du Développement	Burkina Faso
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Personnes d'expériences ayant exercées dans le domaine de l'urbanisme au Burkina Faso

Joseph GUIEBO	Ancien Directeur Afrique francophone de UN-Habitat	Burkina Faso
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Basilisa SANOU	Ancien représentant UN- Habitat résidant au Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso
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Ignace SAWADOGO	Expert en urbanisme, Ordre des urbanistes	Burkina Faso
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Administration de la Commune de Ouagadougou

Barthélemy TOE	Conseiller Technique de la Commune de Ouagadougou	Burkina Faso
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Boureïma KABORE	Directeur de l'Agence Municipale des Grands Travaux	Burkina Faso
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Edouard BOUDA	Directeur de l'Agence de Développement Économique Urbain	Burkina Faso
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Administration de la Commune de Ouagadougou

Fabien OUEDRAOGO	Président de l'Ordre des Architectes du Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso
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Yaya COULIBALY	Président de l'Ordre des Urbanistes du Burkina Faso	Burkina Faso
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PART 5 : **Annexs**



Slam : Ouagadougou raconte son histoire...

De la ville précoloniale subsistent quelques vestiges naturels
Trois barrages, une forêt, de la poussière rouge et un chaud soleil
Soleil qui a conduit Naba Oubri à l'ombre du baobab sacré
Pour discuter avec les Yonyonsé sur la gestion de la contrée
Un jour, ce baobab a été déraciné
Au détour de travaux d'un échangeur toujours en chantier
Puissent les racines de ce baobab restées implantées dans les cœurs des Ouagalais
Pour que la paix demeure et règne malgré l'adversité.

**Ouagadougou raconte son histoire,
Vit son histoire, écrit son histoire
Sur le trottoir de ses rues, de ses croisements,
Au vu de ses monuments et places avides de sentiments.**

Dans l'enceinte de quelques sites publics, tu verras des monuments en forme de bustes
Ne prêtés pas attention à leur aspect un peu vétuste
Ce sont les figures de personnages historiques, héroïques
Qui ont mené des luttes sanitaires, sociales ou politiques
De Léo Frobénius, à Raoul Follereau
Fais à un tour à la Trypano
En sortant arrête-toi au Lycée Philippe Zinda Kaboré
De la Haute-Volta, tu verras le buste du premier député
Puis entre dans la cour de la cathédrale de Ouagadougou
Et fais le tour du buste de Monseigneur Joanny Thévenoud
Un peu plus loin à Gounghin, le Monument du Combattant, au cimetière
Rend hommage aux soldats en 1974, tombés dans la guerre.

**Ouagadougou raconte son histoire,
Vit son histoire, écrit son histoire
Sur le trottoir de ses rues, de ses croisements,
Au vu de ses monuments et places avides de sentiments et de regards.**

Regardons maintenant les monuments de la Révolution
En commençant par le Monument de la Bataille du Rail
Qui rappelle entre Ouaga et Kaya, les 100 kilomètres de chemin de fer
Réalisés à force d'abnégation aux travaux communautaires
Si justement tu arrives par la gare ferroviaire Place
Naba Koom, tu boiras l'eau de bienvenue de l'inépuisable calebasse
Après le monument de l'hospitalité, halte à la Place de la Révolution où trône le flambeau
Devant l'agence de la BCEAO, inspirée de l'architecture Kasséna du Faso
Sur le chemin tu croiseras le Monument du Fespaco

Face à l'Hôtel de Ville, au milieu des garçons choco et des gos cambrées sur leurs motos
Puis tu admireras la poupée bicéphale du grand Marché Rood Wooko
Où tu seras harcelé par des vendeurs de détails et de gros
A proximité tu trouveras la Verseuse d'eau
Qui jardine dans sa cour en arrosant des légumes bio
Pour sauver notre planète miniaturée au Rond-point des Nations Unies
Qui tourne mal, aujourd'hui car abritant trop de conflits.

**Ouagadougou raconte son histoire,
Vit son histoire, écrit son histoire
Sur le trottoir de ses rues, de ses croisements,
Au vu de ses monuments et places avides de sentiments et d'égard.**

Place aux monuments d'après Révolution, le plus récent est au Conseil de l'Entente
Thom Sank, poing levé est ressuscité
On le reconnaît par sa posture et ses valeurs qui transcendent
Les courbures de son torse, de ses lèvres et de son nez
En attendant son Mémorial, quittons le centre-ville
Pour retrouver un autre Mémorial qui trône à Ouaga 2000
À Tampouy se dresse le Monument aux Martyrs
Plus jamais ça, Réconciliation en ligne de mire
À la Cité An II, une stèle en mémoire des victimes du crash du vol d'Air Algérie
À la Patte d'Oie, le Monument des droits humains nous unit
Pas loin du rond-point, un homme aveugle conduit par un enfant mendie
L'onchocercose est finie, mais d'autres statues sont en vie.
De monumentales statues de bronze siègent dans les carrefours
Tiens, en voilà une à côté du maquis, des poulets brisés et du porc au four
La Place de l'Artiste demeure vide, comme beaucoup d'autres encore
Mais remplies de vie, de causeries, de commerces informels aux abords
Et que dire alors de ces initiatives populaires d'après Insurrection
De ces pneus superposés et peints, en guise de ronds-points, fluidifiant la circulation
Dans les petites ruelles serpentées du quartier non loti
Le Monument n'existe pas, c'est ton regard qui l'édifie.

**Ouagadougou raconte ton histoire,
Vit ton histoire, écrit ton histoire
Sur le trottoir de tes rues, de tes croisements,
Au vu de tes monuments et places remplis de l'histoire des gens.**

Léandre Guigma
Mars 2019



*Le monument des Héros
Source : Sylvain SAUDO, 2019*

Trombinoscope des participants de l'Atelier international d'urbanisme de Ouagadougou

Équipe 1

KOUAMÉ Yao Lambert

Géographe - Urbaniste - (Côte d'Ivoire) kouamel70@yahoo.fr



Je m'appelle Kouamé Yao Lambert, je suis de nationalité ivoirienne. Je réside à Bouaké en Côte d'Ivoire. J'ai un doctorat en Géographie, spécialité aménagement urbain et urbanisme que j'ai obtenu à l'Université Alassane Ouattara en Côte d'Ivoire. Je suis actuellement membre de l'équipe d'assistance technique à la maîtrise d'ouvrage du Bureau Urbaplan auprès de la mairie de Bouaké pour la construction du grand marché de la ville. J'ai participé aussi à des études urbaines sur des villes ivoiriennes. Il s'agit des SDU des villes de Bouaké et de Yamoussoukro ainsi que des projets de recherche sur la ville d'Abidjan.

OUEDRAOGO Ismaël

Gestionnaire urbain - (Burkina Faso) georgesismael@gmail.com



Gestionnaire urbain de formation, j'ai intégré ma municipalité (Ouagadougou) en 2014 et suis actuellement en charge du service des études. Cette expérience enrichissante m'a permis de développer des compétences en matière d'élaboration d'outils de planification, de gestion et de mobilité urbaine, et surtout de mieux cerner les défis de développement auxquels sont confrontées nos villes. Dynamique et coopératif, je suis passionné par tout ce qui touche à l'urbain, la géomatique et le football.»

ESSÈSSÉ Amélie

Architecte - (France - Cameroun) amelie.essesse@gmail



Amélie ESSÈSSÉ dispose de plus de 18 ans d'expérience professionnelle. Elle est architecte DPLG, à travers la construction durable et spécialisée dans le domaine du développement local intégrant les questions sociétales et culturelles ainsi que celles du « Genre ». Elle possède une longue expérience (plus de 15 ans) dans la réalisation et le suivi-évaluation des études et projets liés aux dynamiques de développement durable. Autonome, passionnée et à l'écoute des besoins, elle travaille dans une démarche participative et dans une exigence de qualité. Elle est également auteure d'ouvrages jeunesse, d'articles et de films documentaires sur le patrimoine culturel africain.

BA Hamet

Géographe - (Sénégal) baahamet@gmail.com



Géographe, Spécialité en Conservation et utilisation durable des zones humides, j'étais Chef de Division : aménagement et suivi des projets paysagers de mai 2006 – mai 2014 à la DCVEVU/MRUHCV. Depuis mai 2014, en qualité d'assistant au Coordonnateur du Projet villes vertes pour l'Emploi à la DCVEVU dudit ministère, je pilote l'équipe de planification, conception et suivi des projets d'aménagement paysager des espaces publics et zones humides urbaines pour améliorer le cadre de vie des populations.

ATCHADÉ Audrey

Paysagiste - Urbaniste - (France - Benin) audreyatchade@gmail.com



Paysagiste DPLG diplômée de l'ENSP-Versailles et Urbaniste diplômée de l'École d'Urbanisme de Paris (mention Transports et mobilités), je me suis passionnée pour les problématiques associées aux pays du sud (Chine, Maroc, Kenya, Bénin, etc.). Ainsi, j'ai effectué mon diplôme de fin d'étude à Cotonou. Lors de mon parcours professionnel, j'ai également pu encadrer des ateliers à l'ENSP-Versailles sur le changement climatique ou encore au sujet des villes subsahariennes.

GBODOSSOU SAWADOGO Clara

Architecte - (Burkina Faso) claragbodossou@gmail.com



La construction en matériaux adaptés est incontournable dans un pays comme le Burkina Faso. L'architecture prit dans son sens propre est l'expression de la culture, ainsi la conception en architecture se base avant tout sur les valeurs sociales, les ressources disponibles en accord avec l'environnement physique, les caractères culturels et esthétiques, depuis la petite échelle du logement à l'échelle du grand territoire.

Dans cette optique, une réflexion conjointe, mûrie par l'architecte que je suis et une anthropologue est menée depuis quelques années pour apporter des réponses adaptées et innovantes à différents niveaux de la société.

DIKOUmé TOUBÉ Emmanuel Thierry Archimède

Ingénieur en eau et environnement - (Cameroun - Burkina Faso) thierry.dikoume@outlook.com



La carrière du M. DIKOUmé regroupe les domaines de l'ingénierie de l'eau, de l'environnement et de l'aménagement urbain. Depuis 2015, il a développé une passion pour résoudre les problèmes liés à l'accès durable à l'eau potable et au développement durable par une approche interdisciplinaire. C'est en Afrique de l'Ouest qu'il a développé son expérience en matière de conception, mise en oeuvre des projets WASH et qu'il souhaite développer le concept de gestion écologique des milieux non bâtis en milieu urbain.

FOFANA Bagnoumana Bazo

Géographe - (Burkina Faso) fofana.13bazo@gmail.com



Géographe/Environnementaliste. J'ai acquis au cours d'années de pratiques, une forte expérience dans le domaine de la cartographie numérique, dans la collecte de données géolocalisées. Confronté souvent à l'accès aux données, j'ai intégré dans mon approche, l'Open Data comme moyen d'accéder à de la donnée et comme méthode et outil de diffusion de l'information et de la connaissance. Pour le traitement et l'analyse de ces données, j'ai intégré l'usage des logiciels libres notamment R/Rstudio pour l'analyse statistique et Qgis pour la cartographie. J'ai par ailleurs acquis une expérience dans le domaine l'innovation par le numérique au travers de ma participation à plusieurs manifestations au Burkina Faso et en Afrique.

ROBINEAU Ophélie

Agronome - Géographe - (France) robineauophelie@gmail.com



Agronome et géographe de formation, je travaille depuis 2010 sur les relations entre ville, agriculture et alimentation dans les pays du Sud. Passionnée et curieuse, j'aime travailler sur des problématiques actuelles ; ceci m'a amenée à réaliser un doctorat sur la place de l'agriculture urbaine dans l'aménagement urbain à Bobo-Dioulasso (Burkina Faso). Et quand je ne suis pas à l'étranger, je vis dans les Alpes où je développe une microferme de petits fruits et où je pratique mon autre passion : le parapente!

MAHAJAN Reena

Architecte - Urbaniste - (Inde) reena.mahajan@gmail.com



Je suis à la fois créative, sensible et méthodique, avec une compréhension multidimensionnelle et holistique de l'urbanisme. Ayant une double culture en architecture et en urbanisme, j'ai travaillé plusieurs années en étroite collaboration avec un mélange éclectique de professionnels dans un environnement très interdisciplinaire.

Curieuse, spontanée et indépendante, je suis une passionnée de voyage, yoga et langues étrangères. De l'agitation des villes indiennes à la sophistication chic de Paris, et maintenant le libéralisme languissant de l'Uruguay, je m'adapte facilement aux nouvelles cultures et savoure les expériences intenses et diverses.

KOLOGO Tebnoma Joseph

Architecte - Urbaniste - (Burkina Faso) agencecauri@gmail.com



Diplômé de l'école Inter - État d'Architecture et d'Urbanisme (DEIAU) Option : Architecture- Urbanisme. L'expert maîtrise la coordination des missions de maîtrises d'œuvre complètes pour des opérations d'aménagement, et d'exécution d'opérations immobilières diverses : logements, bureaux, commerces, équipements collectifs, équipements hôteliers, de restaurants, de relais touristiques, etc. Chef d'entreprise de l'agence d'architecture et d'urbanisme Cauri à Ouagadougou

MURUNGI Ronald

Urbaniste - (Ouganda) ronaldmurungi@yahoo.com



Je suis un urbaniste qualifié et accrédité qui a accumulé des années de pratique en tant qu'acteur dans le privé et le public en ce qui concerne la planification du développement urbain spatial en Ouganda. Mon intérêt pour la pratique se situe en grande partie dans le continuum de la planification et dans la mise en oeuvre du plan afin de réaliser des avantages tangibles des plans de développement pour la société. Cependant, devant les défis croissants que pose la mise en oeuvre de la planification, je suis davantage intéressé à concilier le plan de développement aux plans de développement économique.

SOLNICKÁ VOLNÁ Michaela

Architecte - (République Tchèque - Burkina Faso) solnicka@jakubcigler.archi



Visual artist, set designer and photographer of Czech origin, based in Burkina since 2012, when she graduated in architecture. Already during her studies in Prague, Lyon and Paris, internships and curiosity led her to discover the set design and graphics in Morocco, Ghana, Burkina. In 2012, she joined the team of JCA - Jakub Cigler Architekti for whom she runs "unlimitedJCA" – a pro-bono department active in Ethiopia and Burkina Faso. With Ladji Kone she directs the company Ciel K. Her experience inspires her to learn, discover, share and create more!!!

BRAENDSTUP Dina

Urban designer - (Danemark) d.braendstrup@gmail.com



I am a smiling and positive person who enjoys new challenges both in my private and professional life. I love to travel; to meet new people, places and to explore different cultures and ways of living, getting inspired. Taking initiative, being responsible and flexible are important values for me in the tasks I pursue. I adapt easily into different working environments where I contribute with an open-minded, energetic and creative atmosphere and I thrive amongst colleagues.

YAMEOGO Benewende Jean Didier

Fondateur de la ferme «Anivert» - (Burkina Faso) ferme.anivert@gmail.com



Passionné par la nature et toutes ses formes, je m'occupe d'agro écologie sur le terrain de ma ferme. En venant d'un "background". D'acteur d'une troupe de théâtre social avec beaucoup d'expérience dans les villages en matière de sensibilisation, je me suis rendu compte qu'il y avait tellement de choses à faire pour rétablir un vrai contact avec l'environnement et j'ai décidé de me consacrer à l'exploration, production et valorisation des fruits de la terre et des techniques biologiques. Ma vision est vivre dans un lieu où l'homme s'intègre dans la nature, la respecte et crée des solutions pour en profiter sans la détruire et la nature pousse luxuriante entremêlée avec les activités humaines en leur donnant sa sève vitale.

COMPAORE Thierry

Architecte - (Burkina Faso) ida1988.info@gmail.com



Diplômé de l'École Inter État d'Architecture et d'Urbanisme en 1985 dont le thème de mon mémoire traitait d'un cadre adéquat pour le développement de l'Artisanat, j'ai pu travailler à la Chambre de Commerce à la réalisation du Village Artisanal de Ouagadougou. Après avoir créé mon Cabinet d'architecture en 1988, j'ai été lauréat de plusieurs concours d'architecture dont certains n'ont pu être réalisés malheureusement. De la conception à la réalisation, j'ai la maîtrise de la consultation des entreprises et de la conduite des chantiers pour tous les projets réalisés depuis plus de trois décennies. Membre fondateur de l'ordre des Architectes du Burkina j'ai été son président de 1999 à 2002.

ZOURÉ David Marcel Kousoyi

Architecte - Urbaniste - (Burkina Faso) zouredavid@gmail.com



Architecte-Urbaniste de formation, j'aime les approches novatrices, parfois atypiques, dans l'analyse des problèmes et la recherche de solutions. Avec beaucoup d'humour, j'appréhende les situations sous plusieurs angles, même les plus « improbables ». L'architecture et l'urbanisme doivent être au service de la société dans son ensemble, les solutions proposées, dynamiques, correspondre aux besoins et aux réalités, ce qui fait de l'architecte « un créateur » en temps réel. L'intégration de l'environnement est une constante dans mon approche.

KRAMER Nicolaas

Architecte - (Pays-Bas) niek@ndfk.co



I'm a young designer from the Netherlands. I lived in an earth house in a small town in Burkina Faso before moving to a sky scraper in the heart of Shanghai. Though very different in shape, there are similarities. In the end all people need a roof over their heads and food on the table. The dynamics that shape our environment so differently around the world, organically or forced, is what fascinates me enormously.

Pilotes de l'Atelier

MAMA AWAL Halimatou

Pilote de l'atelier - Docteur en architecture - (France - Cameroun) mamaawal.h@gmail.com



D'origine camerounaise, je suis architecte et docteur en architecture en France, une double culture qui témoigne de l'intérêt à construire des passerelles entre continents. Sensible à une architecture pour le plus grand nombre, mes travaux proposent de penser des outils pour projeter une architecture économe, solidaire, et respectueuse de l'environnement. Mon expérience en France et en Afrique m'a permise d'affirmer des méthodes de travail collaboratif tant dans les domaines de la recherche scientifique, de l'enseignement et de la pratique du projet.

SAUDO Sylvain

Pilote de l'atelier - Ingénieur - Urbaniste - (France) sylvain.sauda@gmail.com



Ingénieur Arts et Métiers, j'ai complété ma formation avec un Master spécialisé d'urbaniste aux Ponts et Chaussées. Créatif rationnel, j'aime cultiver les utopies réalistes. De la petite échelle (un équipement, un îlot, une courée) à la grande (master plan, projet de territoire), je travaille à un développement territorial soutenable. Avec un parti pris fort de coproduction et un prisme affirmé sur la question des Communs, j'interviens aujourd'hui comme ensemblier, articulant les thématiques, les acteurs et les modes opératoires.

Équipe locale

BAYIRI Valentin

Conseiller technique principal du maire de Ouagadougou - (Burkina Faso) bayiritino@yahoo.fr



Conseiller Technique Principal du Maire de la commune de Ouagadougou et Chef du Département Prospective, Planification Etudes, je suis géographe spécialiste SIG et management de projet urbain. Chargé de l'implémentation de plusieurs projets urbains et point focal des ateliers d'urbanisme de Ouagadougou.

Expert local associé

GUIGMA Léandre

Expert local associé - Architecte - Urbaniste - (Burkina Faso) guigmaleandre@gmail.com



Architecte et docteur en urbanisme, j'allie mes travaux professionnels (gérant de bureau d'études) à mes activités d'enseignement et de recherche. Passionné d'art et de poésie, mes travaux de recherche et d'expertise portent sur l'aménagement des quartiers populaires dits « non lotis » de Ouagadougou et le jeu d'acteurs qui le sous-tend. Je prône un « nouveau regard » sur ces quartiers et leurs résidents que je visite, décrypte... décrit, écrit... porte, colporte... clame et slame.

Équipe d'organisation

VALENZUELA Véronique

Géographe - Directrice des projets - (Chili - France) veronique.valenzuela@ateliers.org



J'ai toujours été intéressée par les questions sociales et urbaines des grandes villes, à travers la récupération de la mémoire historique ainsi que par l'étude des mécanismes d'exclusion et de ségrégation sociospatiale. Mon expérience personnelle m'a permis de découvrir et étudier les dynamiques urbaines d'Amérique latine et d'Europe. J'ai travaillé dans des collectivités et associations, et suis engagée dans les Ateliers depuis 2010 en tant qu'assistante-pilote, participante, coordinatrice, et directrice de projet depuis 2016.

NONGUIERMA Léticia Nadège

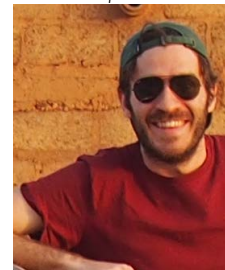
Assistante pilote - Urbaniste - (Burkina Faso) leticianonguierma@gmail.com



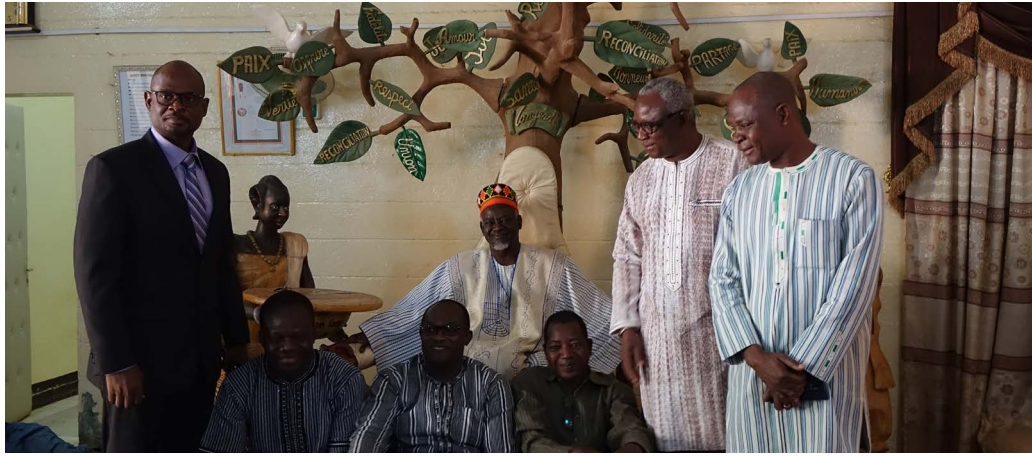
Je suis une jeune urbaniste, ancrée dans un dynamisme, et très intéressée par les questions urbanistiques et de développement urbain des villes du monde, particulièrement celles d'Afrique. Engagée dans la réflexion sur les problématiques urbaines, j'ai un sens de responsabilité, de partage et de communication. Dans cet élan, j'ambitionne entamer un projet de recherche doctorale, poursuivre dans ma détermination à réfléchir pour le développement des villes du Sud.

COSTES Cyril

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Jeune diplômé de l'école nationale d'architecture de Grenoble, c'est avec passion et conviction que j'erre par une recherche lente (mais prolifique) dans le but de découvrir de nouvelles pratiques pour aménager les territoires. Je suis convaincu de l'intérêt d'intégrer la communauté dans le processus de fabrication de l'espace urbain et rural tout en l'accompagnant par l'ensemble des disciplines utiles à son développement.





Thanks,

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