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maîtrise d'œuvre urbaine

Sustainable Cities

Topic document

Call for applications

for local appplications



International Urban Planning Workshop

Damongo, Innovating the Savannah Capital

The Caravan Workshops
14 - 18 January 2027
Damongo, Northern Ghana

Funded by the European Union

EXPERTISE FRANCE
GROUPE AFD

Les Ateliers Internationaux de Maîtrise d'Oeuvre Urbaine de Cergy-Pontoise

les Ateliers
maîtrise d'œuvre urbaine

Immeuble Le Verger, rue de la Gare
95020 Cergy-Pontoise Cedex
Tel: +33134419391

Les Ateliers de Cergy is a non-profit association created in 1982 at the initiative of the urban planners of the New Town of Cergy-Pontoise. Today, it is an international network of professionals,academics and decision-makers in urban planning. Focused on the practice of urban project management, the association organises workshops conceived as spaces for collective design and creativity.

In France and abroad, these workshops provide project managers with an international perspective and illustrated proposals for territorial strategies and urban development projects. Through the convergence of different professions and cultures, they also serve to question learning processes and provide exchange opportunities at the highest level.

The Caravan workshops
Pilots of the workshop
Edwin KABUGI *Urban designer, Environmentalist, and Lecturer*
Horcel SOKENG *Architect, Urban planner, Economist*

Coordination
Véronique VALENZUELA *Director of Les Ateliers*
Simon BROCHARD *Director of projects*
Carole ADENKA *Project coordinator*

Photo credits: Les Ateliers, unless mentioned otherwise

Contact
ghana@ateliers.org

LES ATELIERS DE CERGY IN NORTHERN GHANA

The Sustainable Cities Project – Phase 1 is funded by the European Union and implemented by Expertise France with the Ministry of Local Government, Chieftaincy and Religious Affairs (MLGCRA). Its **Component 2 supports urban planning** in the six target cities of Northern Ghana, helping municipalities **develop or update their urban and sectoral master plans**. Les Ateliers de Cergy contributes through a **series of international urban planning workshops** which started with the Greater Tamale international workshop of June–July 2026.

DAMONGO WORKSHOP: INNOVATING THE SAVANNAH CAPITAL

In January 2027, Les Ateliers is organizing two workshops, one after the other: Damongo (14-18 January) and Yendi (21-25 January). They have different topics and local partners, but they are closely linked. This document presents the Damongo workshop. The Yendi workshop has its own call: https://ateliers.org/en/library/get/call_for_applications_-_yendi/

You can apply to Damongo, to Yendi, or to both. If you are interested in the other workshop too, just share it in the application form.

HOW IT WORKS

Following Les Ateliers de Cergy's methodology, **8 professional volunteers from around the world and from Ghana,** representing a wide range of disciplines (urban planning, geography, economics, landscape design, sociology, art, engineering, environment...), **work together through site visits, collective work and exchanges with local stakeholders**. In each city, the team builds a shared vision that **feeds into the local urban planning documents**.

This document presents the topic of the Damongo workshop and is the call for applications for Ghanaian candidates.

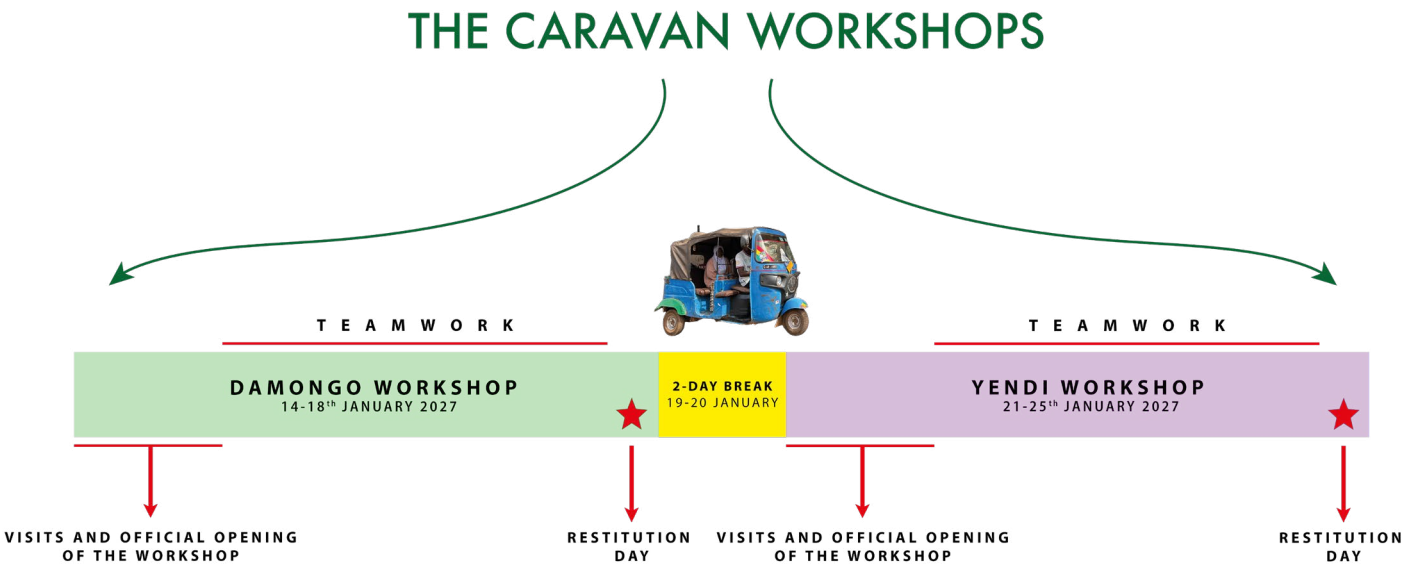


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DAMONGO, INNOVATING THE SAVANNAH CAPITAL

FLASH WORKSHOP 14-18 JANUARY, 2027

TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE TERRITORIES AND COMMUNITIES

DAMONGO WORKSHOP GENESIS

This document details the topic for the Damongo workshop, the first leg of the caravan. These five-day workshops in each city aim to inform their Local Spatial Plans by translating shared territorial readings into concrete planning priorities and pilot projects.

AN URBAN PLANNING EXERCISE

At its core, this workshop is an urban planning exercise. Damongo has been handed the responsibilities of a regional capital without yet having a strategic vision to grow into them, and the workshop exists to help build that vision: not a statutory document, but the strategic thinking a master plan needs before it can be drawn. Over five days, the workshop will build towards a Local Spatial Plan for Damongo, structured around three outputs:

1. **A SHARED TERRITORIAL READING:** a concise diagnosis of Damongo's main spatial, environmental, social and economic dynamics and their relationships.

2. **A STRATEGIC VISION:** a clear proposition for Damongo's role as the Savannah Regional Capital, expressed spatially and territorially.

3. **PRIORITY SPATIAL MOVES:** a number of strategic interventions such as growth areas, corridors, public-space systems, mobility connections, ecological networks, productive areas, tourism circuits or service infrastructure. These will integrate a portfolio of realistic initiatives with a clear territorial dimension and pathways to implementation.



RATIONALE

Damongo is changing fast. In 2019, this quiet district town, long known mainly as the gateway to Mole National Park, was designated capital of the newly created Savannah Region. A town built at district scale became the seat of a regional administration, drawing civil servants, investment and migrants far faster than roads, water systems or housing could follow.

Yet Damongo is not a blank page. It is the seat of the Yagbonwura, Overlord of the Gonja people, and its growth continues to be shaped as much by chieftaincy, land custom and the rhythms of farming and trade as by any statutory master plan. Around it lie some of West Africa's most celebrated natural and cultural assets: Mole National Park and the Savannah landscapes, farming communities that have shaped the area for generations, and the Larabanga Mosque.

The challenge is not simply to manage growth, but to decide, through a deliberate urban planning process, what kind of regional capital Damongo wants to become, and to plan for it before growth outpaces the choice.

How can Damongo grow into an intentionally planned, attractive and sustainable Savannah capital rooted in its communities, heritage, culture, and natural environment?

This ambition runs through the rest of this document and rests on five pillars:

COMMUNITIES AS DRIVERS

HERITAGE AND NATURE AS CORE ASSETS

INNOVATION AS CATALYST

LOCAL ECONOMIES AS ENGINE

SUSTAINABLE FUTURES AS THE LONG-TERM OUTCOME



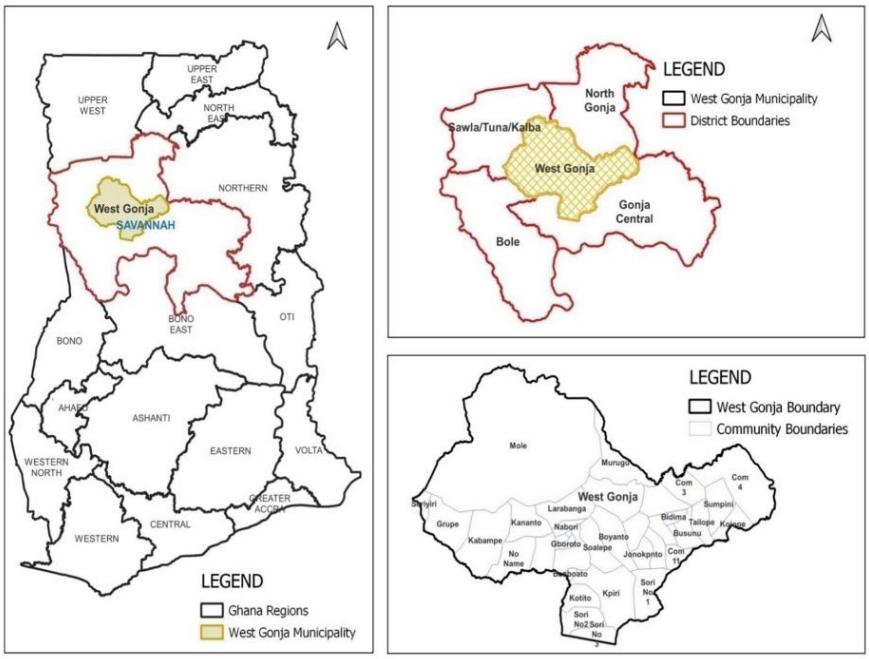
Road to Larabanga
(Source: Les Ateliers, field mission 2026)

1 DAMONGO, AN EMERGING REGIONAL CAPITAL

1.1 Regional and geographical context

Ghana is divided into sixteen administrative regions, each with its own regional capital, which hosts the Regional Coordinating Council, regional ministries, and decentralized agencies (Republic of Ghana, 2016). Carved out of the western half of the Northern Region, the **Savannah Region** was **created in December 2018** and is one of the six newly created regions. It is **Ghana's largest region by area**, covering about 34,790 km² (Ghana Statistical Service [GSS], 2021), and is among the most sparsely populated, with 653,266 residents in the 2021 census, or 2.1% of the national population, roughly 19 people per km² (GSS, 2022). It comprises seven districts and holds **Damongo** as the **capital of both the West Gonja Municipal Assembly and the Savannah Region**. The West Gonja Municipality covers 8,352 km², and had 63,449 residents in 2021, about 62% urban and 38% rural settlers, respectively. This translated to a projection of 70,000 in 2024 (WGMA, 2025) and 74,248 in 2026 (WGMA, 2026), implying a **growth rate of 3.2% per year**. This portrays a small population administering a vast territory. Damongo lies about 130km west of Tamale, the Northern Region's capital, at an elevation of around 217m on the edge of the Damongo Escarpment.





Top illustration: Map of Ghana
Source: © mapsofworld.com
Bottom illustration: Location of West Gonja in Ghana
Source: West Gonja MTDP

West Gonja Municipality's geography is defined as much by **water and woodland** as by administrative lines. The Mole River runs south from the Escarpment to join the White Volta, which later merges with the Black Volta. **Mole**

National Park, **Ghana's largest protected area** at about 4,500 km², occupies a substantial share of the municipality, with its woodland and river systems continuing beyond the park boundary into surrounding forest reserves, including the Damongo Scarp, Kenikeni, and Nyembong.

1.2 From district town to Capital of the Savannah Region

Damongo's elevation to regional capital was abrupt. A town built to the scale of a district capital suddenly had to accommodate regional ministries, agencies, and their staff, along with a **wave of newcomers drawn by opportunity**. Infrastructure such as roads, water, sanitation, and housing has not kept pace. For many residents, this is Damongo's central paradox today: national attention and funding, without the basic services that should come with it.

How can Damongo intentionally grow into a regional capital, serving as a centre for services, knowledge, commerce and culture across the Savannah Region, rather than simply expand?

How can Damongo strengthen its identity as capital of the Savannah while making this new status work for its own residents first?

1.3 Gonja heritage and hybrid governance

Damongo sits at the **heart of Gonja land** and holds the **seat of the Yagbonwura, King of the Gonja Kingdom**, based at the Jakpa Palace. As across Northern Ghana, land is governed through two systems. The first system is a **customary chain running from the Yagbonwura through the Damongowura** (paramount chief of the Damongo Traditional Area) down to sub-chiefs, family heads and tindamba (earth priests) who allocate land and mediate disputes. The second system is a **statutory chain running from national land-use law through the West Gonja Municipal Assembly**, which regulates land use, issues



permits, and is preparing Damongo's Spatial Development Framework under the Land Use and Spatial Planning Act 2016 (Act 925). The Lands Commission also plays a central role in land administration, including registering land titles. In practice, these two systems overlap rather than align. Much of the peri-urban land now being converted for housing changes hands first through chiefs and families, well before it appears in any official layout.

How can Damongo's dual governance system become a genuine asset for participatory, locally owned planning, rather than two systems working past each other?

How can chiefs, the Municipal Assembly, communities, youth, traders, and other stakeholders shape and pursue a shared vision for Damongo's growth?



Top picture: Jakpa Palace
Bottom picture: Inside Damongowura Palace
(Source: Les Ateliers, field mission 2026)

1.4 A Territory of Neighbourhoods: Communities as Drivers

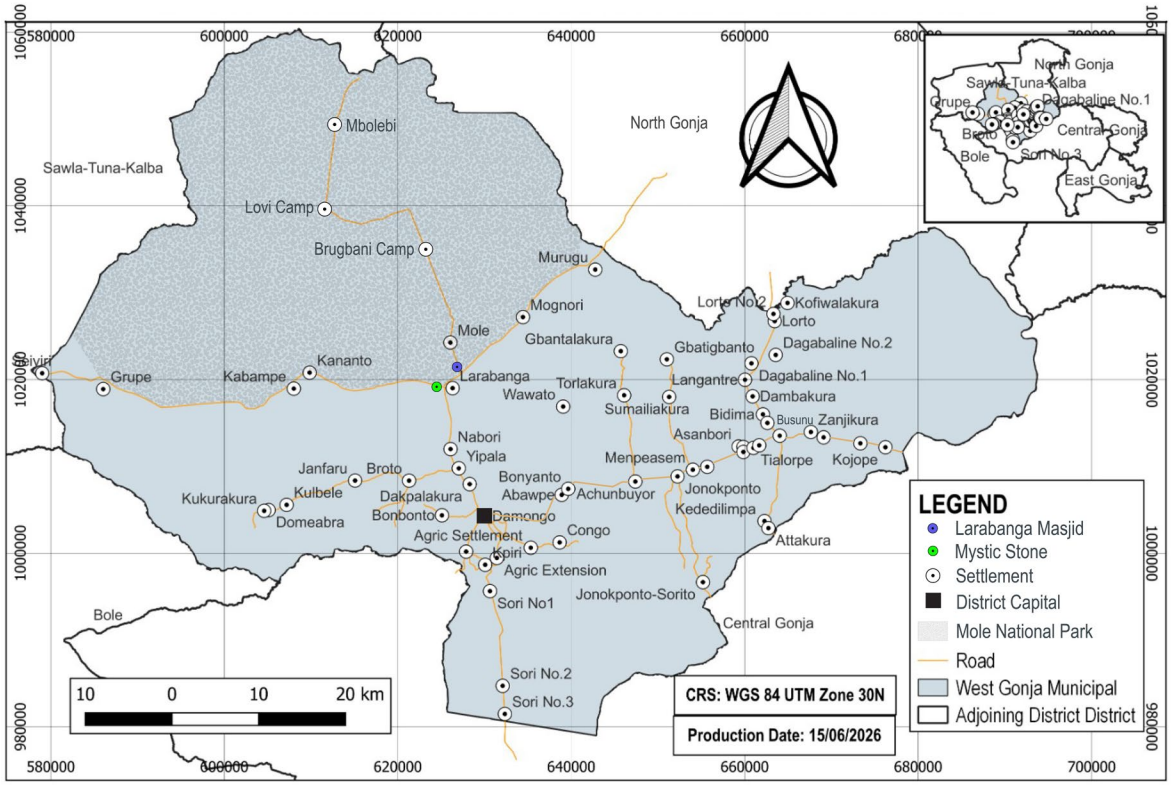
Damongo's identity is best read at the scale of West Gonja District. In Damongo, **Attributo** neighbourhood, close to the transport terminal and the proposed 24-hour market, is an **older, well-connected area shaped by trade flows with Wa and Tamale**. **Langbonto and Hangaline** neighbourhoods, on the opposite side of the Damongo-Wa road, are **home to indigenous families and retain a distinct spatial organization and history**. Around the Agricultural College, the Damongo Dam and the roads leading out of town, farmland, new housing, and institutional land continue to negotiate for space.

Beyond the city and as part of West Gonja District, **Damongo** is **part of a wider settlement constellation** that includes Larabanga, Mognori, Murugu, and other organized communities on the park's edge. **Their relationship to the forest, wildlife and visitors shapes daily life**. In Mognori, women's groups process shea butter, practice apiculture, and welcome visitors through community-based tourism. Elsewhere, seasonal livestock droving and farming continue alongside conservation rules. Busunu is a town located in the West Gonja Municipality in the Savannah Region of Ghana. It is one of the notable settlements in the municipality, notably because Busunu has its own traditional structure, led by a paramount chief known as the Busunuwura, one of the seven Kingmakers of Gonja Kingdom.

Reading these territories together, rather than treating Damongo as a single undifferentiated town, is central to understanding how the capital of the Savannah is being built: plot by plot, chief by chief, household by household.

How can heritage, culture, and nature become development levers towards a sustainable, attractive, and touristic regional capital?

How can Damongo and its neighbouring communities and territories grow as an interconnected West Gonja territory, creating stronger links between places, people, livelihoods, and tourism?



Damongo's location and settlements in West Gonja District (Source: Les Ateliers)

1.5 Urban Growth and Growing Pains

Since 2019, Damongo's population has **grown faster than the infrastructure meant to** serve it. This gap is better read as a **planning problem** than a simple funding shortfall. New neighbourhoods expand along the Tamale, Wa and Mole roads ahead of piped water, drainage and all-weather access, while land allocation continues to **outpace regularization**. The same pattern repeats across services. Damongo lies between the Black and White Volta rivers yet has no perennial surface source of its own. Most households depend on **groundwater from wells and boreholes**, particularly in Attributo, locally known as "the place of wells", whose yield varies sharply from plot to plot. Many households still lack a private toilet, and with **no integrated sewerage or stormwater network**, wastewater and runoff find their own path, flooding low ground and contaminating the same wells people drink from. **Waste management** is mid-transition. Informal dumpsites, including one on former sand-winning land along the Yipala road, are gradually giving way to the Integrated Recycling and Compost Plant (IRECOP), even as informal collection persists elsewhere. The underlying issue is consistent: growth and services are not being planned together, and the least secure neighbourhoods tend to be the least served.



How can Damongo grow and densify in a spatially ordered manner to accommodate new inhabitants while ensuring water, sanitation, waste, and mobility infrastructure and services keep pace with growth?

What should a Damongo city centre look like, and where should people meet, trade, wait, walk and relax?





Picture from top to bottom: Wood for charcoal production / Storm drainage system in Attributo neighbourhood / Damongo Agric Dam (Source: Les Ateliers, field mission 2026)

2 A TERRITORIAL IDENTITY: FROM GATEWAY TO DESTINATION

2.1 Nature and Heritage as Assets for Tourism: Mole National Park and the Larabanga Mosque

Founded in 1958, **Mole National Park**, Ghana's largest national park, lies 24 kilometers north from Damongo and is **home to a diversified wildlife** (elephants, antelope, baboons, etc.) in **open savannah woodland**. On the way to Mole Park from Damongo, stands the **Larabanga Mosque**, one of the oldest surviving Sudano-Sahelian earthen mosques in West Africa, as well as **Larabanga Mystic Stone**, site of myths and mystical happenings.

Though it has remarkable tourism potential (Forest Reserve and Damongo Escarpment), as of today, **Damongo** functions mostly as a **gateway**, a stopover for visitors headed to the park, rather than a destination in its own right. Despite its international reputation, tourism revenue, overnight stays, and local enterprise built around these assets remain low. **Ecotourism initiatives** exist in the settlements (Larabanga, Mognori and Murugu) closest to Mole National Park, supported in part by conservation actors, but questions of **community benefit-sharing** and **local commercialization of tourism** remain open. The communities face both the risks and opportunities of Damongo's tourism ambitions. Risk, if growth and commercialization bypass them, and opportunity, if ecotourism and heritage circuits are built around their own knowledge, land and enterprise.

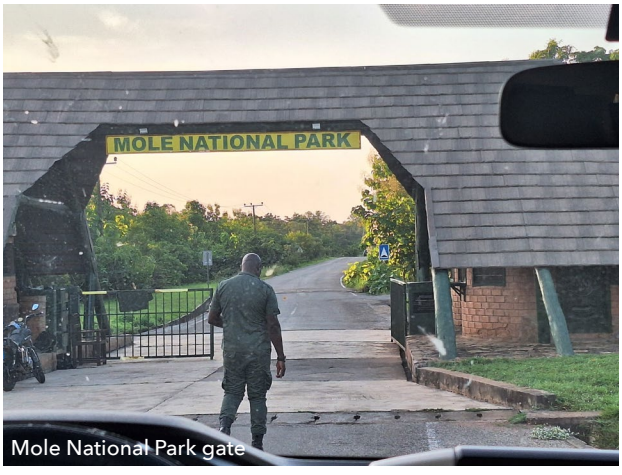
How can Damongo evolve from being just a transit town and gateway to Mole National Park into a destination that attracts visitors, investors, and residents to stay, spend, invest, and return?

How can urban planning shape Damongo's public spaces and daily rhythms (where people meet, trade, celebrate, and relax), thus making people want to stay longer?


Elephants in Mole National Park


Larabanga Mosque


Inside Mole National Park



Mole National Park gate

2.2 Local economies as engine: Agriculture, agribusiness and agro-processing

Agriculture anchors West Gonja's economy, with s**hea butter, cereals, grains, yams, cassava, beekeeping, and livestock rearing** as key activities. The Damongo Agricultural College, women's groups, youth organizations, and community enterprises provide **technical expertise** and **training in agribusiness and agronomy**, while small agro-processing units, such as local gari factories, add value to agricultural produce. **Shea butter processing**, led largely by women's groups, is one of West Gonja's most visible economic and cultural activities. It is a year-round livelihood that anchors many households' income. Despite these strengths, Damongo's potential to build a stronger local economic ecosystem remains only partially realized. Farmers face **limited market access, storage and accommodation challenges, and weak scaling mechanisms**, while young entrepreneurs face gaps in job creation, financing, and mentorship needed to turn agricultural knowledge into viable businesses. This **informal economy** is resilient and **deeply woven into daily life**, but it also concentrates the risk of debt, insecure space, and limited bargaining power for the traders and producers who depend on it.



How can agriculture, agro-processing, and local agricultural knowledge, craft, and innovation be valued, developed, and scaled into stronger and more resilient local livelihoods?

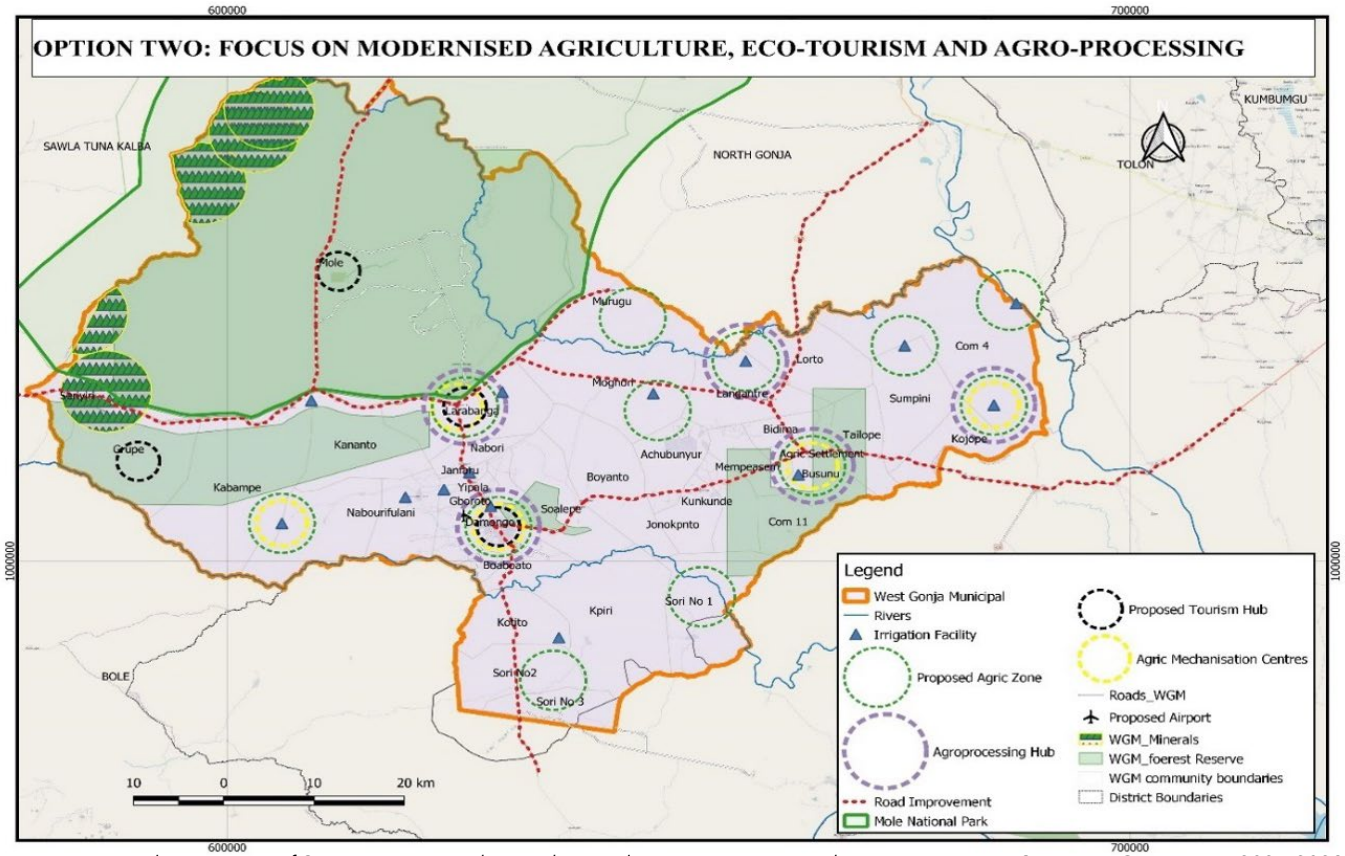
How can Damongo's market and caravan economy be supported through planning, rather than left to develop informally at the margins?





Picture from top to bottom: Local gari factory / Packed charcoal to sell / Woman sorting shea nuts for shea butter production (Source: Les Ateliers, field mission 2026)

3 ONGOING PROJECTS AND PRIORITIES



Visualisation map of Scenario Two: Modernized Agriculture, Eco-Tourism and Agro -processing. Source: WGMA MTDP 2026-2029

The **preferred development scenario and strategic option** for West Gonja Municipality is **sustainable agriculture, eco-tourism and agro-processing oriented**. The scenario seeks to "*consolidate the agriculture-led economy of the Municipality and aims to strengthen it by engaging in climate smart agriculture, developing the vibrant tourism sector and protecting the existing natural resources such as the forest reserves and other ecologically sensitive areas from further degradation in the next 20 years*". In this scenario, Damongo becomes a **major commercial and services centre,** and **an eco-tourism, leisure and hospitality hub** thanks to priority investments in road infrastructure, markets, health facilities or education. A few projects to illustrate this development scenario:

24-hour Economy Model Market: Development of a market infrastructure adjacent to the existing transport terminal in Damongo city centre. This market would benefit traders and consumers from neighbouring settlements such as Larabanga, as well as from the wider Northern Ghana. Unlike the existing Damongo Saturday market, this new market will operate throughout the week to support continuous commercial activity.

Tourism enhancement: the Lands Commission started a project to add value to 12 acres of land to the west of Agric Dam for recreational services. Additionally, Damongo aims to build a tourist information centre on a 3-acre plot of land east of Agric Dam to grow its tourism potential and promote its own assets.

Agriculture as a key pillar of the municipality's economy: Designated agricultural zones, introduction of an agroprocessing hub and agric mechanization centres in Damongo

Ghana Secondary Support Programme (financed by the World Bank): Storm drainage system, shopping centre ...

How can these initiatives be woven into a long-term spatial strategy that supports Damongo's role as a commercial, agricultural and eco-tourism hub?

CONCLUSION

Damongo emerges from this reading as a territory being asked to become a regional capital faster than it has planned for. Its governance is genuinely hybrid, its economy still largely informal, its natural and cultural assets under-leveraged, and its basic services structurally behind its growth. None of these are separate problems. They are facets of a single planning challenge: giving Damongo a strategic, spatial vision of what kind of capital it wants to be, before growth forecloses the choice.







WORKSHOP QUESTIONS

Identity and Governance

How can Damongo intentionally grow into a regional capital, serving as a centre for services, knowledge, commerce and culture across the Savannah Region, rather than simply expand?

Growth, Infrastructure and Services

How can Damongo grow and densify in a spatially ordered manner to accommodate new inhabitants while ensuring water, sanitation, waste, and mobility infrastructure and services keep pace?

Heritage, Nature, and Tourism

How can Damongo evolve from being just a transit town and gateway to Mole National Park and other attractions into a destination that attracts visitors, investors, and residents to stay, spend, invest, and return?

Local economies

How can agriculture, agro-processing, and local agricultural knowledge, craft, and innovation be valued, developed, and scaled into stronger and more resilient local livelihoods?

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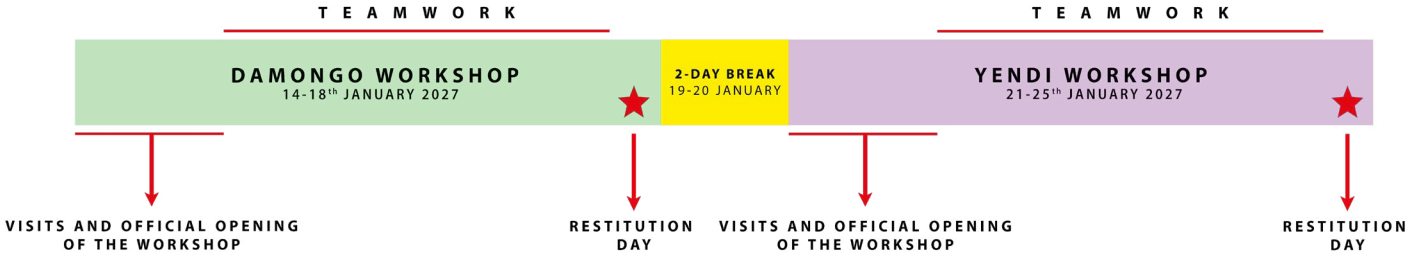
WORKSHOPS FORMAT

Two consecutive international workshops in Northern Ghana

The Caravan Workshops will take place in Damongo and then Yendi, with five days dedicated to each city. Following the collaborative methodology of Les Ateliers, the initiative will combine field visits, exchanges with local stakeholders and intensive collective work.

Working in multidisciplinary teams, participants will contribute to a shared understanding of each city's challenges and opportunities, develop strategic spatial visions, and propose concrete planning priorities and potential projects. Their work will help inform ongoing local spatial planning processes and support municipal authorities and their partners in shaping the future of both cities.

The two workshops offer an opportunity to explore different urban and territorial contexts within Northern Ghana, learn from local knowledge and contribute practical ideas to cities undergoing significant challenges.



Format of the Caravan workshops

The two consecutive workshop are set to be held from 14-18 January in Damongo and from 21-25 January in Yendi. The actual workshop is a culmination of several preliminary stages involving an international roundtable building up to the main event.

Research and preparation prior to the workshop

An international preparatory roundtable will be held online with participation from international and local experts as well as relevant stakeholders. Podcast of the roundtable will be made available, and a context document gathering all the main information on the topic of the workshop and challenges will be shared with the participants prior to the workshop.

Immersion

Organised visits of the cities with inputs from local stakeholders, combined with thematic conferences and meetings with experts and civil society.

Teamwork and discussions

The participants will be divided in 2 different teams, with support from Les Ateliers and the local actors. An "exchange forum" allows for an open exchange with local actors and workshop partners on the progress of the teams' proposals at the half-way point of the workshop duration.

Presentation of proposals

The workshop will conclude with the presentation of the teams' proposals to a panel of decision-makers, consisting of West Gonja Municipal District and Yendi Municipal District representatives, as well as Ghanaian and international experts.

HOW TO PARTICIPATE

This workshop is open to professionals of all ages, disciplines and nationalities, having an interest in the topic of the workshop. Town planners, designers, architects, geographers, engineers, hydrologists, artists, environmentalists, landscape designers, agronomists, entrepreneurs, journalists, etc. are welcome to apply.

Place and Dates

Damongo (Savannah Region), 14-18 January 2027.
The Yendi workshop takes place 21-25 January 2027. If you apply to both, a group transfer from Damongo to Yendi (about 3h30 by road) is organised and paid by Les Ateliers during the break on 19-20 January.

Conditions and requirements

- Proficiency in English to effectively collaborate with international teams. Only local participants may take part in the workshop of their own city alone.
- Availability for the full five days of the workshop you apply to.
- Participants will be accommodated and will work in the premises provided. All participation costs are covered, including travel to Northern Ghana, accommodation, regional transportation, organised visits, group meals, lectures, and drawing materials. The participation is not paid.
- Working conditions: Expect full days, outdoor site visits in the dry season and simple accommodation.

The selection of the 8 participants will be made by the workshop's committee based on the candidates' professional capacities, experiences with similar themes, ability to communicate (language, graphic skills) and motivation.

How to apply

To apply, complete the online application form and add your CV (one or two pages) and a motivation letter outlining your interest in the workshop and the skills and experiences you bring.

www.ateliers.org/l/application-form-caravan

If you have any issues with the online application form, fill the following form and send us your documents to ghana@ateliers.org

Deadline and results

Deadline: November 8th, 2026

The results of the selection process will be announced mid-November 2026.

Interested in the Yendi workshop? Read its call here:

https://ateliers.org/en/library/get/call_for_applications_-_yendi/

Find all the links and information on the workshop page:

https://ateliers.org/en/workshops/250/

Do not hesitate to contact our team if you have any questions via e-mail
ghana@ateliers.org







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Please fill the online form www.ateliers.org/l/application-form-caravan
If you have any issues with the online application form, fill the following form and send us your documents to ghana@ateliers.org

Application form - Participant
Caravan Workshops International
Urban Planning Workshop

Application for:

Damongo ☐ **Yendi** ☐ **Both workshops** ☐

Photo (optional)

Family name : _____

First name: _____

Date of birth : _____ Nationality : _____

Postal address : _____

E-mail :_____

Mobile phone: _____

Somebody to contact in case of problem: _____ Tél.: _____

Degrees: _____

Current situation: _____

Participation to other collective works:_____

How did you hear about Les Ateliers?

Former participation	
Friend/colleague	
University/professors	
Internet	
Other (please specify)	

SKILLS (FROM 0: NUL TO 4 : MASTERY)

LANGUAGES	0	1	2	3	4
English					
French					
Other (please specify)					

EXPRESSION	0	1	2	3	4
Hand drawing					
Computer drawing					
Indesign software					
Oral / written presentations					
Team work					

SPECIFIC.SKILLS	0	1	2	3	4
Urban Planning					
Design					
Economy					
Rural development					
Engineering					
Landscape design					
Sociology					
Other (please specify) :					

Describe yourself in 80 words (in English)