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Sustainable Cities

Topic document

Call for applications

for local appplications



International Urban Planning Workshop

Yendi
The Peaceful and Attractive Dagbon Capital

The Caravan Workshops
21 - 25 January 2027
Yendi, Northern Ghana

Funded by the European Union

EXPERTISE FRANCE
GROUPE AFD

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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
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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.

YENDI WORKSHOP: YENDI, THE PEACEFUL AND ATTRACTIVE DAGBON 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 Yendi workshop. The Damongo workshop has its own call: https://ateliers.org/en/library/get/call_for_applications_-_damongo/

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 Yendi workshop and is the call for applications for Ghanaian candidates.

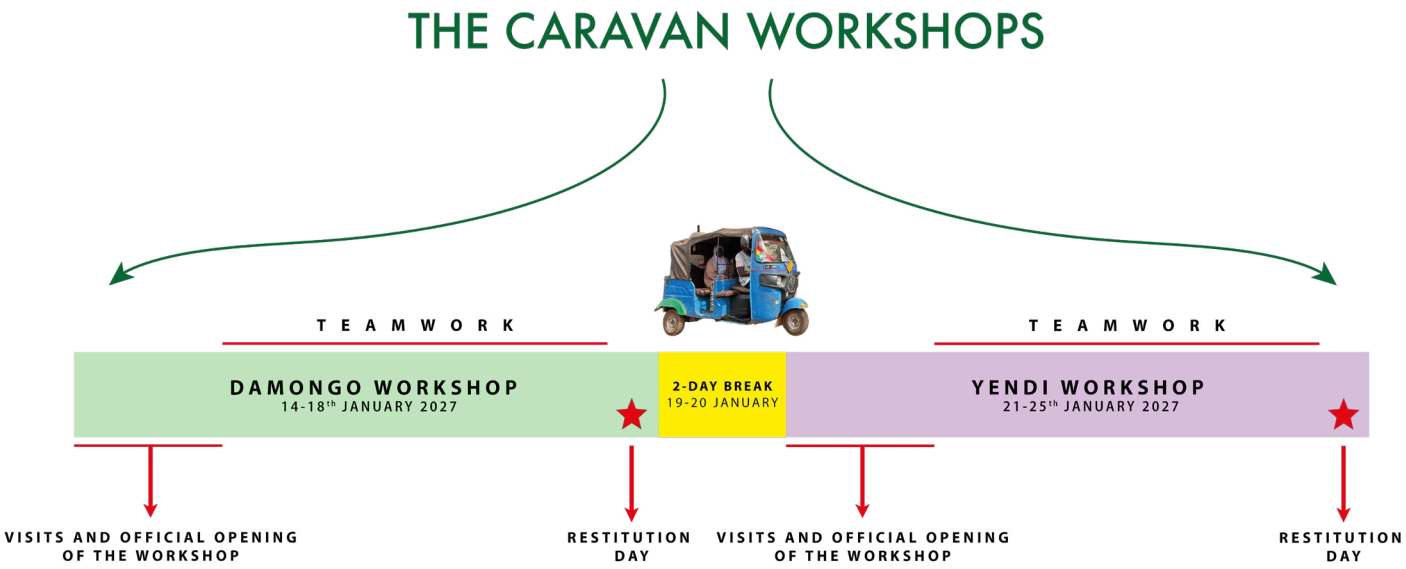


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YENDI:
THE PEACEFUL AND ATTRACTIVE DAGBON CAPITAL



FLASH WORKSHOP 21-25 JANUARY, 2027

TOWARDS SUSTAINABLE TERRITORIES AND COMMUNITIES

YENDI WORKSHOP GENESIS

This document details the topic for the Yendi workshop, the second 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.

The Yendi Municipal Assembly, together with traditional authorities and their partners, wished to bring international perspectives to bear on this moment. Les Ateliers conducted an exploratory mission in Yendi, meeting with the Municipal Assembly, technical departments, and business, civil, and youth organizations to understand the city's main challenges and define together the most relevant purpose for this international urban workshop.

AN URBAN PLANNING EXERCISE

By the end of the five-day workshop, Yendi city track is expected to produce:

- **A CO-PRODUCED URBAN DIAGNOSIS:** a spatialised reading of morphology, land use, mobility and ecological assets, triangulating the multidisciplinary expert teams' analysis with the situated knowledge of traditional authorities and residents;
- **A STRUCTURING SPATIAL VISION:** a settlement-scale concept plan that positions strategic nodes, connective corridors and public-realm sequences for Yendi, organised around the Eastern Corridor spine and the Gbewaa Palace precinct as its symbolic and functional anchor;
- **A SET OF PRIORITY DESIGN PROPOSALS** concrete, site-specific interventions developed by each team, translating the vision into actionable urban design ideas;
- **AN IMPLEMENTATION ROADMAP** with indicative next steps, partners and funding pathways that the Municipal Assembly and its partners can carry forward after the workshop closes.



RATIONALE

Yendi, the traditional capital of the Dagbon Kingdom, is at a turning point. After seven decades (1948-2019) of chieftaincy conflict that stalled investment and urban development, peace has held for more than seven years, and the city is ready to turn that peace into a development trajectory. What Yendi still lacks is a shared, spatial expression of that trajectory: a strategic urban vision that translates renewed stability, cultural capital, and ongoing public investment into a coherent plan for the city's future form.

Underlying that vision is the question of land: as in Damongo, land in Yendi is held under customary authority by the Ya-Naa and his chiefs, while the Municipal Assembly regulates its use and the Lands Commission records its rights. How these two systems come together will largely decide where, and how well, the city grows.

At its core, this is an urban planning exercise. Its purpose is not to catalog problems but to help Yendi articulate the strategic vision it currently lacks, one that gives spatial and programmatic shape to the city's peace, heritage and economic ambitions. It aims to give Yendi the strategic, spatial vision that seven years of peace and a growing pipeline of public investment have made possible, but that the city does not yet have on paper.

The workshop is structured around four interlinked challenge themes, each opening with a narrative framing and a hierarchy of guiding questions and with a single ambition: converting cultural identity and hard-won peace into a shared, livable and economically vibrant capital.

How can Yendi turn its strategic position as a nodal city and its status as traditional capital of Dagbon into a driver of resilience and sustainable growth?



One of Yendi's main road
(Source: Les Ateliers, field mission 2026)

1 YENDI, TRADITIONAL CAPITAL OF DAGBON KINGDOM

1.1 A strategic and nodal position on the Eastern Corridor

Yendi is the **capital of the Dagbon Kingdom** and the **seat of the Ya-Na**, the King of the Dagomba people. The **Dagbon Kingdom** was the **dominant power in Northern Ghana** for nearly 500 years before colonial rule. Yendi lies in the Eastern Corridor of the Northern Region of Ghana, about 90km east of its regional capital, Tamale. The Yendi Municipality covers 1,446.3 km² [9]. and includes 268 communities. The municipality's principal urban settlement is **Yendi Township**, which functions as the **administrative, commercial, and traditional capital**. The urban area is characterized by a **compact central business district**, **expanding residential neighborhoods**, **institutional land uses**, and ribbon development along the major transportation corridors.

The Yendi Municipal Assembly was established in 1988 and was elevated to municipal status in 2007 [9]. Its position at the centre of the Eastern Corridor makes it a **natural link between Tamale, the Oti and Upper East regions**, and **Togo**, a neighbouring country. By the late 18th century, Yendi had grown into **one of West Africa's major trading centers**, described in contemporary European accounts as larger than Kumasi. Its location let it channel **trans-Saharan trade of salt, kola nuts, gold, textiles, and livestock** between the Sahelian kingdoms to the north and the Akan states to the south. Hausa and Dyula merchant communities settled permanently and shaped the city's governance and scholarly life. This history persists today in Yendi's ethnic composition, which, alongside the Dagomba majority, includes Hausa, Chokosi, Moshie, Akan, Ewe, and other communities.



Location of Yendi in Ghana. Source: Yendi MTDP

1.2 Natural and Environmental Context

Yendi's climate is markedly seasonal, with **implications for how the city should be planned and built**. Mean annual rainfall is around 1,125 mm, almost entirely concentrated in the wet season (April–October), against a dry season (November–March). Temperatures range from 21°C to 36°C. The **Greenwich Meridian** passes through Yendi itself and through several other settlements of the municipality, a geographical singularity that remains largely unexploited. The natural vegetation is tree savannah, degraded to **open grassland** around settlements and **heavily farmed areas**; recurrent, largely uncontrolled bush burning is measurably affecting both vegetation cover and local climate. **Economic trees** such as shea, dawadawa, mango, and cashew are widespread and already support livelihoods, alongside a municipal reforestation program that planted over 61,000 trees in 2024 alone [9].

Yendi is located within the **Volta Basin** and is largely **shaped by the watershed of main rivers**. The city is characterized by numerous small valleys found across the city. Although no major rivers flow through Yendi, tributaries and sub-tributaries of the **Daka River** cross the municipality during the wet season. Water is simultaneously the **city's principal natural asset** and its **principal environmental risk**. As an example, Balogu area was identified as a severely water-locked neighbourhood [6], with recurrent flooding directly affecting homes, a concrete illustration of the drainage and stormwater challenges.

Top pictures: Left picture: Mango tree in the middle of compound / Right picture: Yendi's valley
Bottom pictures: Yendi crossed by streams of water during rainy season (pictures taken in July)









1.3 A young, largely agrarian population

With its 154,421 inhabitants (2021 Population and Housing Census), and projected at about 175,000 in 2026 (Author's Projection), Yendi is **one of the largest and most prominent settlements in the Northern Region**. If the municipality's population remains largely rural (56% live in rural areas and 44% in urban communities) [9], Yendi stands out as a **rapidly growing urban center** (annual urban growth rate of 2.5%) characterized by **spatial expansion occurring mainly on the peri-urban fringes** and **along major transport corridors**, converting agricultural land for residential and commercial uses. The population is young, with over 56% of the municipal population aged 25 years or younger. Therefore, **training and employment** are key to Yendi's development.

1.4 From conflict to peace: Yendi's awakening

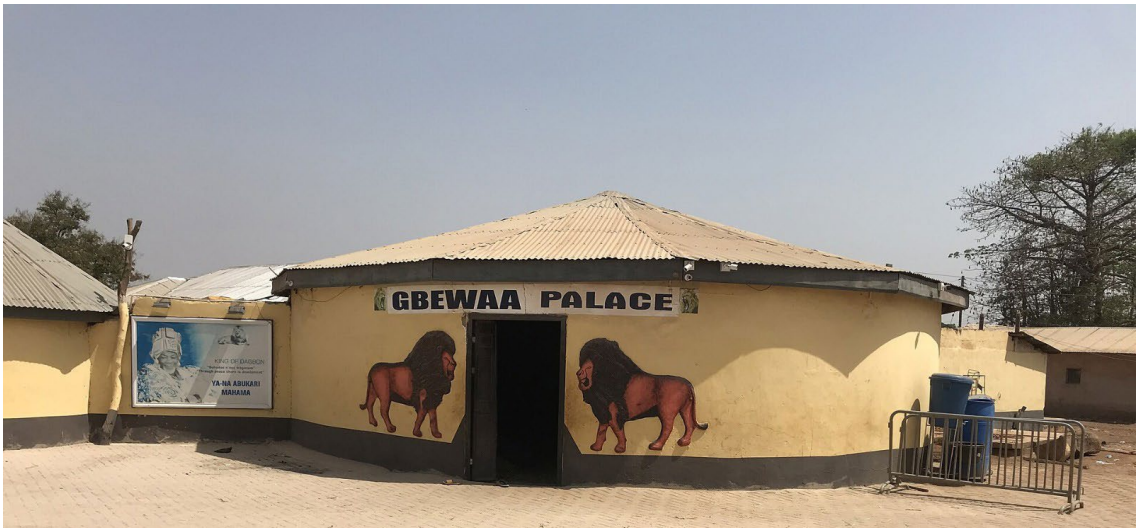
As capital of the Dagbon kingdom, Yendi experienced decades of stalled development due to a **succession dispute between Dagbon's two royal gates**, Abudu and Andani, which culminated in a violent crisis in 2002 and left the **traditional kingship vacant** for the following seventeen years [10]. The conflict discouraged investment, weakened economic growth, delayed urban development and left a durable imprint on how the city is perceived from outside. A **mediated reconciliation**, sealed by the enskinment of a new Ya-Naa in January 2019 [11], **restored peace** and opened a new chapter for the city. This peace should be viewed as an enabling infrastructure for sustainable development, and as a narrative to be built into the city's spatial and collective identity.



Cover of the Ya-Naa development plan for Dagbon Kingdom

1.5 Land governance: customary and statutory systems

As in Damongo, land in Yendi is governed through **two systems that operate side by side**. The first is **customary**: the Ya-Naa holds land in trust for the Dagbon people, and allocation is **exercised through divisional chiefs, sub-chiefs and family heads**, who also mediate disputes, with the Yendi Customary Land Secretariat supporting the documentation of transactions. The second is **statutory**: the Yendi Municipal



Gbewaa Palace (Credit: Shahadusadik, 2021)

Assembly regulates land use and issues development permits under the Land Use and Spatial Planning Act 2016 (Act 925), the Lands Commission registers and documents land rights, and the Office of the Administrator of Stool Lands collects and distributes land revenues and royalties.

The **seventeen-year vacancy of the skin weakened the customary chain**; the 2019 reconciliation restored it at the very moment urban growth is accelerating. Ribbon development along the main corridors and on the peri-urban fringe is converting farmland into residential and commercial plots faster than planning schemes are prepared and transactions regularised. **Bringing the two systems together** around a shared spatial framework is therefore one of the **conditions for turning peace into ordered growth**.

2 DEVELOPMENT CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES FOR YENDI

2.1 Agriculture Beyond Production

With over 80% of the **labour force depending on agriculture** for their livelihood (Yendi Municipal Composite Budget 2025), agriculture remains **Yendi's economic backbone**. Yet only a small share of the municipality's arable land, about 15% according to the Composite Budget 2025, is currently under cultivation. This gap reflects factors that go beyond farming itself and touch on **land governance and land administration** (see section 1.5): tenure insecurity and the largely informal customary allocation of land, **limited access to mechanization**, **credit and irrigation, poor feeder roads,** and the steady conversion of farmland into building plots at the urban edge. Existing agro-processing activity such as shea-butter production, groundnut oil, and meat processing remains **small-scale and undercapitalized**. In terms of conveyance, roughly 285 km of feeder roads (the municipality's entire feeder road network, Composite Budget 2025) are largely untarred and often become unmotorable in the wet season. This **limits farmers' ability** to reach the municipality's seven markets and regional buyers beyond them. The challenge is not production alone, but creating value through processing, branding, logistics, and regional markets.

How can agriculture move from production to processing, branding, logistics and regional markets?

How can Yendi become an agro-processing and agribusiness hub for Northern Ghana?



Yendi's market (Source: Les Ateliers, field mission 2026)

2.2 Infrastructure, natural resources and renewable potential

Basic infrastructure gaps remain significant and cut across every sector. According to the Yendi Municipal Composite Budget 2025, only about 39.4 km of the **municipality's roads** are tarred, while roughly 285 km of feeder roads are largely untarred and often difficult to use in the wet season. **Sanitation** access stands at just 44%, and open defecation remains prevalent. **Electricity** reaches only 55% of communities, concentrated in the municipality's larger urban areas. [9].

The scale of the challenge is concrete. Only 54% of the population has sustainable **access to safe drinking water**, just 34% in rural areas, despite 357 boreholes already installed across 170 communities and two small-town water systems. Water access is therefore a **planning issue in its own right**, not only a risk to be managed: the same natural resource that floods Balogu neighbourhood is the one large part of the municipality still lacks reliable access to[9].

Yendi has significant **natural assets** that could shape both infrastructure and urban form, **from water management to solar energy potential**, but water is as much a risk as it is an asset, as the recurrent flooding observed during the heavy rainfall season shows.

Longer term, the Municipality sits within the **Volta Basin enclave** and Ghana's Strategic Environmental Assessment has identified it as one of 32 districts with **potential oil and gas resources**[9]. However, any exploration activity remains a distant and uncertain prospect.

How can Yendi unlock the potential of its strategic location while becoming a more renewable, resource-efficient city?

How can water, a major natural asset and risk, shape the city's drainage system and broader urban fabric?

2.3 Attractiveness and Competitiveness: Traditional and Cultural Capital as a Driver

Yendi's rich history is part of the city's traditional heritage and could be a valuable economic asset. This includes its traditional governance system as the **capital of the Dagbon Kingdom**, its **smock weaving craftsmanship**, and its **cultural festivals** (Bugum and Damba festivals), among others. The municipality's own **inventory of heritage sites**, including the Babatu grave, the Adibo Dale battle site, the German cemetery, and the Greenwich Meridian marker, gives this narrative physical, mappable anchors that could grow into tourism potential sites. [9].

This cultural economy already has real, if under-organized, weight. Yendi has seven major markets distributed across the municipality which draw traders from across the region, with the Yendi market the largest of all. **Smock weaving, shea-butter production and other small-scale cultural industries** already provide livelihoods for a meaningful share of households.

None of these markets, heritage sites, or craft production is currently mapped, signed, or connected into a coherent visitor or investment circuit, which is precisely the planning gap this theme should close.



Women weaving Fugu fabric, used for the production of Ghanaian smock (Source: Les Ateliers, field mission 2026)

How can Yendi leverage its unique cultural heritage and status as traditional capital of Dagbon to strengthen identity, attract investment, and improve quality of life for residents?

How can Yendi reclaim its historic role as a crossroads city, once a larger trading centre than Kumasi, now that renewed investment in the Eastern Corridor is restoring its connectivity to Tema's port in the south and the Sahel in the north?

What can Yendi learn from other post-conflict cities in West Africa, such as Bouaké in Côte d'Ivoire or Freetown in Sierra Leone, about converting a peace dividend into prioritised spatial investment?

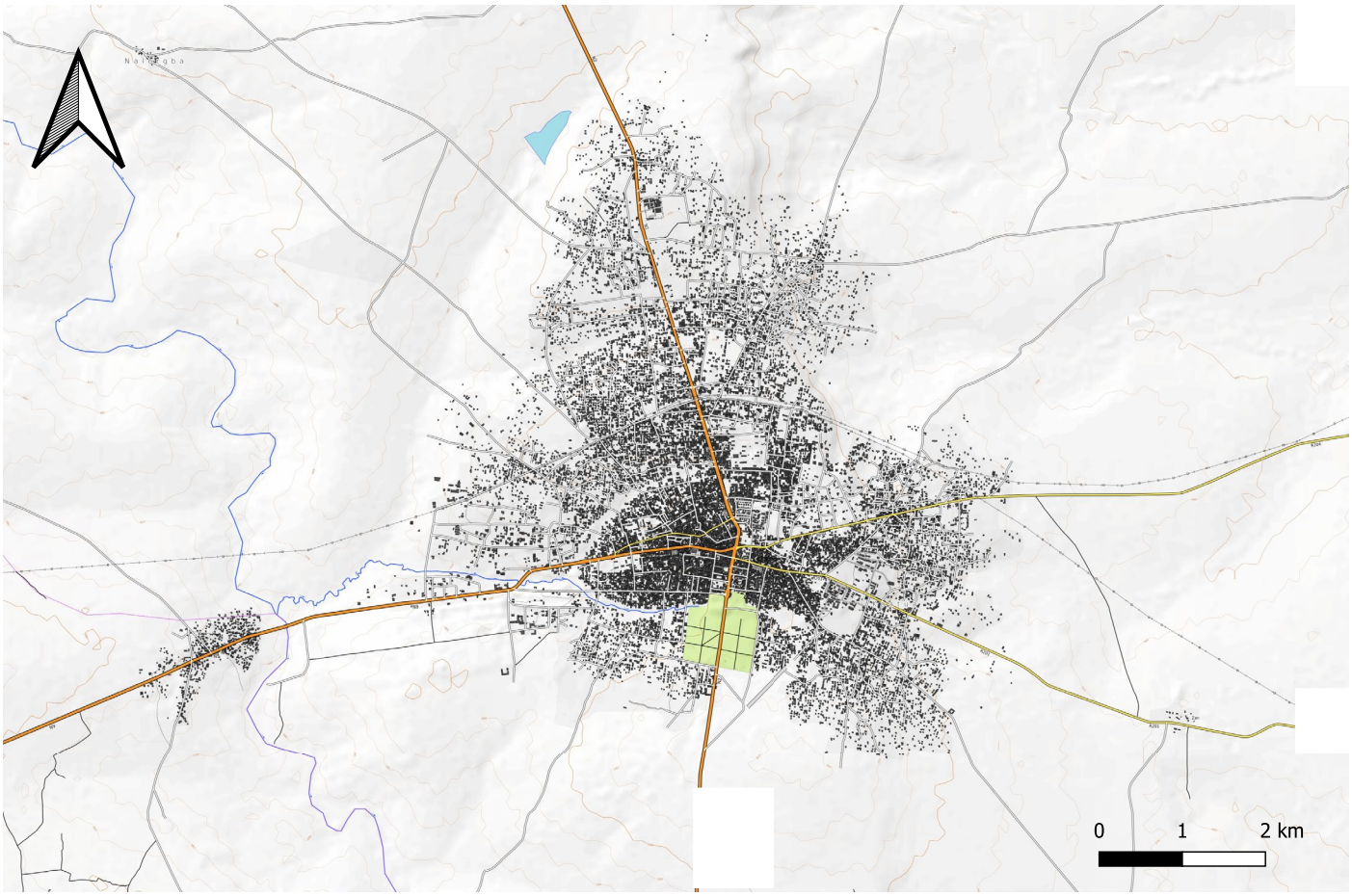
2.4 Peace and Rebound: From a Conflict to a Shared Vision

With **renewed peace** held for seven years, Yendi has an opportunity to redefine its future. Peace should be viewed as **enabling infrastructure** for sustainable development, and its narrative acknowledging the conflict and its resolution should be **built into the city's spatial and collective identity**.

How can urban planning leverage Yendi's renewed peace to foster inclusive governance, long-term investment, and sustainable development?

How can a shared vision across stakeholders help anchor and consolidate the peace?

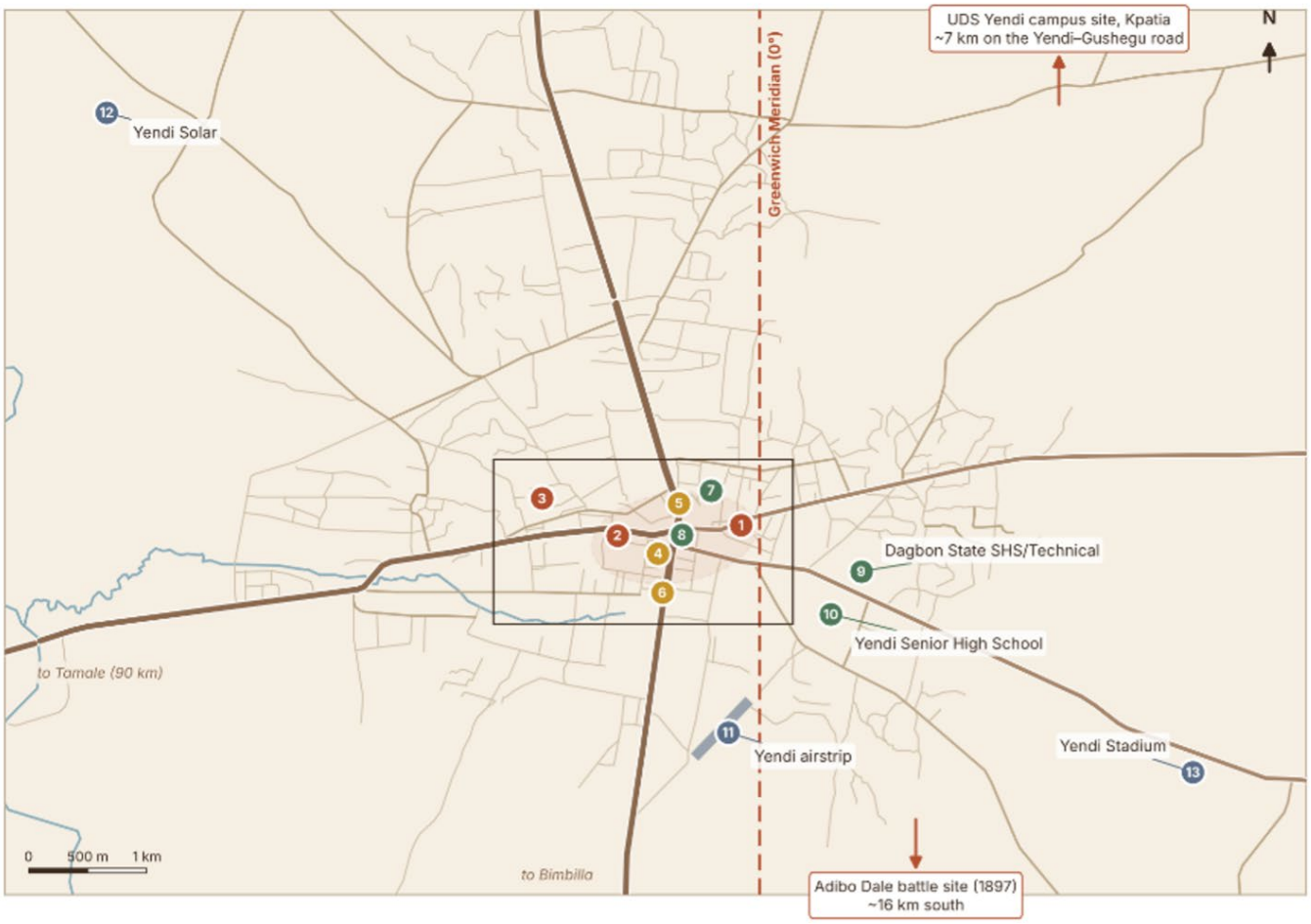
Where should new facilities and amenities for a developing capital be located, and how should their emergence be supported?



Topographic map of Yendi. Source: Opentopomap

Yendi — main points of attraction

Traditional capital of Dagbon · Yendi Municipality, Northern Region, Ghana



Sources: road network and point locations © OpenStreetMap contributors (ODbL), extracted October 2026; heritage sites from Yendi Municipal Assembly, Composite Budget 2025–2028.
Les Ateliers de Cergy · Caravan Workshops, Yendi, November 2026. Off-map sites shown by arrows; distances approximate.



Legend

HERITAGE & CULTURE

1. Gbewaa Palace
2. Central Mosque
3. Cathedral of Our Lady of Lourdes

MARKETS & MOBILITY

4. Yendi Central Market
5. Tamale lorry station
6. Bimbilla bus station

OTHER FEATURES

- Greenwich Meridian
- National road
- Regional road
- Local road
- Seasonal stream

PUBLIC SERVICES & EDUCATION

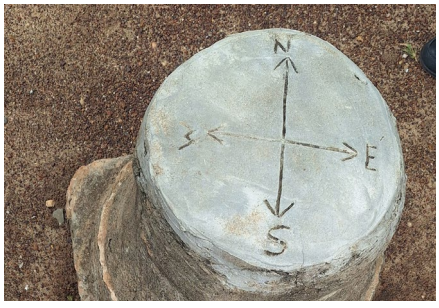
7. Yendi Hospital
8. Community Centre
9. Dagbon State SHS/Technical
10. Yendi Senior High School

INFRASTRUCTURE & ENERGY

11. Yendi airstrip
12. Yendi Solar
13. Yendi Stadium

Also listed in the Municipality's heritage inventory, in Yendi town (to be positioned after field verification):

- Babatu's grave
- German cemetery ("German grave")



Greenwich Meridian stone



Men weaving Fugu

German Cemetery



Naa Dataa Tua (King's rival tree) site

3 ONGOING PROJECTS AND PRIORITIES

The four challenges above are not starting from a blank page: a number of investments are already underway or recently completed, mainly financed through the Government of Ghana and the District Assemblies Common Fund (DACF), but also, for example, the World Bank Trust Fund supporting the Social Cohesion (SOCO) and Ghana Secondary Cities Support (GSCSP) programmes. [9][13][14].

Education facilities: In 2020, the Ya-Na allocated a 500-hectare parcel of land for the establishment of the Yendi campus of the University for Development Studies (UDS) [15]. The long-awaited establishment of the UDS satellite campus in Yendi is set to take off in 2026. The UDS Yendi campus is expected to boost economic activity, enhance educational infrastructure, and strengthen human capital development across Dagbon and the Northern Region at large. [9].

Roads and drainage: construction of the Kabila link road and associated U-drains in Yendi; completion of a 0.6 km outfall drain in the Kumfong area; rehabilitation of 2.7 km of roads in the Gbewaa residential area; and a pedestrian-lane and link-road project in Kumfong, already 95% complete. [9].

Water and sanitation: continued drilling and mechanization of boreholes (20 targeted for 2025) alongside investment in small-town water systems, addressing a municipality where only 54% of residents currently have access to safe drinking water. [9].

Green economy and land restoration: a municipal reforestation and land-recovery programme (tree planting, greenhouse cultivation, organic practice) delivered with the Ghana Forestry Commission and the Ghana Shea Landscape Emission Reduction Project. [9].

Institutional priorities: the Assembly's own Medium-Term Development Policy Framework foregrounds decentralized planning, climate resilience, integrated human settlement development and improved road transport priorities that align closely with the four themes above and should inform, not compete with, participants' proposals.

How do these ongoing and planned projects actually come together on the ground, and how can they be woven into a long-term spatial strategy for Yendi?



Construction of the new Gbewaa Palace (Source: Les Ateliers, field mission February 2026)

CONCLUSION

Yendi embraces its role as a traditional capital and a nodal city. After years of conflict, peace and stability have been restored in the Dagbon Kingdom, creating a favourable environment for business and investment. Yet, Yendi's development still remains stalled. Climate resilience, controlled expansion, and quality services all lag behind a strong desire to revive its economy. These are two facets of the same coin. A structured spatial vision for Yendi will turn this desire into a shared roadmap, matching traditional authority, peace, and economic drive with resilient infrastructure, planned growth, and services that keep pace.







WORKSHOP QUESTIONS

Build a resilient Yendi

How can Yendi unlock the potential of its strategic location while becoming a more renewable, resource-efficient city?

Tradition and Culture

How can Yendi leverage its unique cultural heritage and status as traditional capital of Dagbon to strengthen identity, attract investment, and improve quality of life for residents?

Agriculture beyond Production

How can agriculture move from production to processing, branding, logistics and regional markets?

Peace for Yendi

How can urban planning leverage Yendi's renewed peace to foster inclusive governance, long-term investment, and sustainable development?

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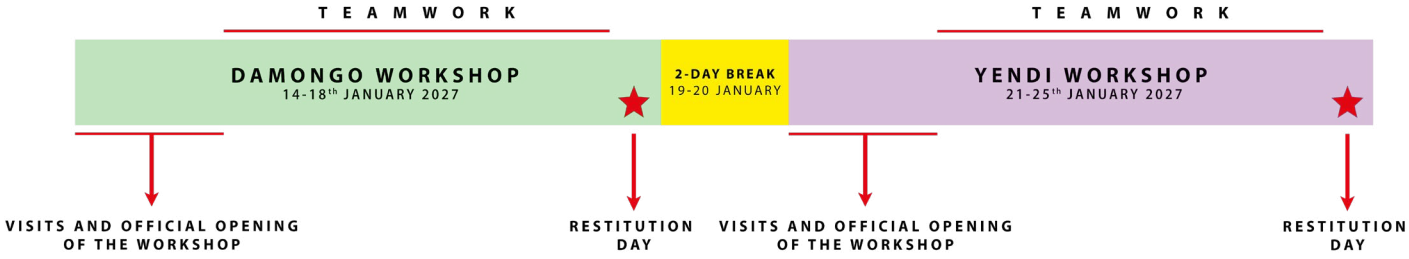
WORKSHOPS FORMAT

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 20-25 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
Yendi (Northern Region), 21-25 January 2027. The Damongo workshop takes place 14-18 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 Damongo workshop? Read its call here:

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

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







les Ateliers
maîtrise d'œuvre urbaine

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)