



OUAGADOUGOU 2050,

Embracing the Everyday at the Scale of the Greater Territory

Topic Document

International Urban Planning Workshop, 1–15 March 2019



les ateliers
maîtrise d'œuvre urbaine

Les Ateliers de Cergy is a non-profit association created in 1982 at the behest of the urban planners involved in the creation of the New Town of Cergy-Pontoise. Today, it is an international network of professionals, academics and decision-makers tied to the field of urban planning. Focused on the practice of urban development, the association organizes workshops envisaged as spaces for collective design and creativity. In France and elsewhere, these workshops provide project managers with an international perspective and illustrated proposals highlighting territorial strategies and urban development projects. By bringing together different professions and cultures, they also offer the opportunity to question ways of learning and exchange at the highest levels.

At the request of the Ouagadougou City Council, Les Ateliers de Cergy will be hosting a workshop in the city from 1 to 15 March 2019.

Credits and Acknowledgements

This document serves to present the topic of the Ouagadougou workshop. It is sent to both the partners and to the entire international network of Les Ateliers with the aim of soliciting applications from professionals. It is the result of the collaborative work carried out with local actors in Ouagadougou during the exploratory mission conducted from 18 to 23 May 2018. As such, we would like to thank all the people we met during the exploratory mission. Through their presence and involvement, they contributed greatly to the creation of this document.

The workshop, a tool for territorial development

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.

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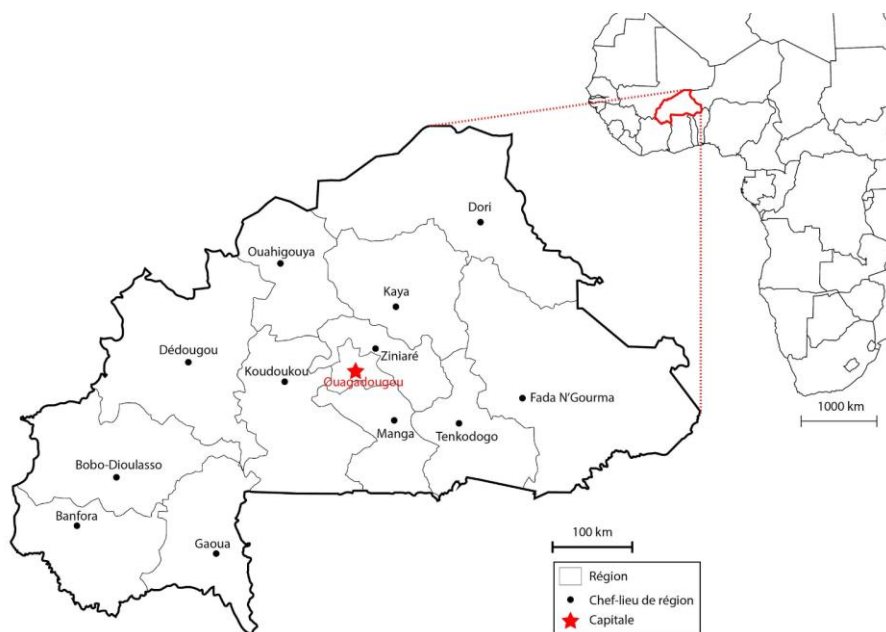
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1-Ouagadougou, a Pivotal Position in West Africa

	Country	City
	Burkina Faso	Ouagadougou, Ouaga
Population	20.2 million inhabitants (2018 estimation) 3.1% growth per year	2.8 million inhabitants (2015) +7.2% growth per year (one of the highest rates in the world)
Surface Area	274,200 km ²	2,805 km ² (280,500 ha)
Density	73.6 inhab/km ²	903 inhab/km ²





1.1 Ouagadougou: The political, economic and cultural capital

Ouagadougou is the political capital of Burkina Faso, a landlocked country in sub-Saharan Africa. Over an area of 274,200 km², the country's population is estimated to be more than 20 million inhabitants, 26% of whom reside in urban areas. The Ouagadougou conurbation is located in the centre of the country in the province of Kadiogo. The ongoing phenomenon of metropolitanization lends the capital various political, economic and cultural functions in the country. Ouagadougou extends over an urban area of approximately 50,000 hectares, a quarter of which is occupied by precarious districts, locally referred to as "non-lotis", while the remainder of the conurbation is subdivided or "lotis", that is to say developed according to official standards.

The morphological elements that characterize the urban territory of Ouagadougou are the 3 dams located to the north of the city centre as well as the green belt that is delimited across a horizontal plane and which includes the Bangr Weogo urban park to the northeast, commonly known as "The Forest". The network of structuring urban roads takes a radial form from the city centre. The building of a circular boulevard/bypass, initiated in the 1980s, has been completed over three quarters of its route.

The average density of the conurbation is low, around 50 inhabitants per hectare. But it can exceed 100 inhabitants per hectare in the *non lotis* districts.

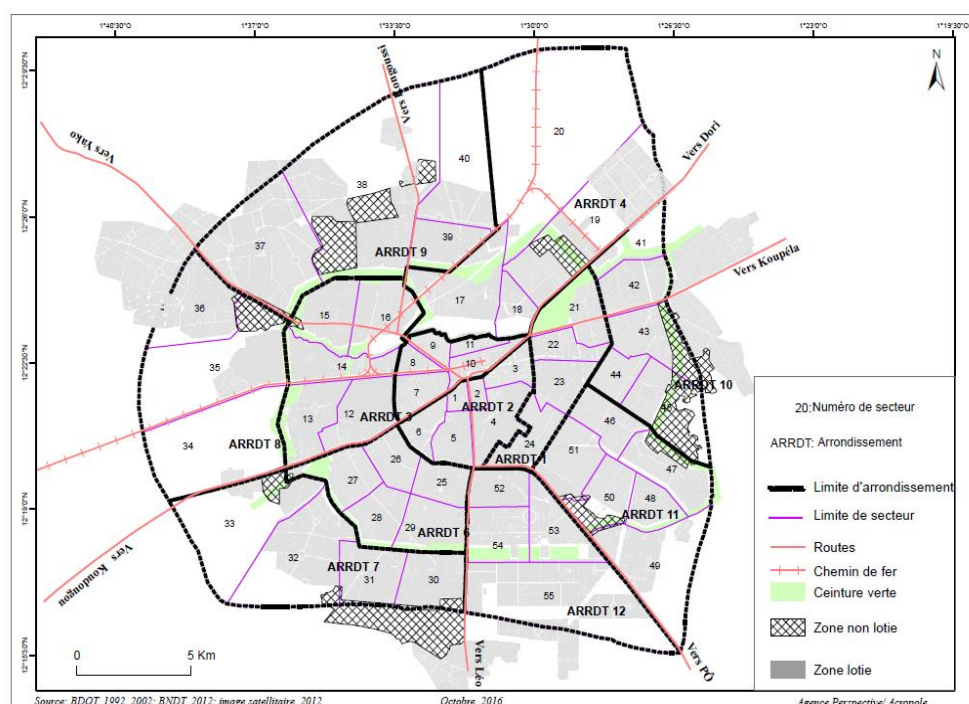


There are some sixty ethnic groups in Burkina Faso, the majority of which are considered Mossi (40% of the population), followed by the Gourmantché, Lobi, Senoufo, Bobo, Fula and Tuareg peoples. Some ethnic groups also live in neighbouring countries: Benin, Togo, Ghana, Côte d'Ivoire, Mali and Niger. Ouagadougou, the political capital, is characterized by a cosmopolitan population, bringing together all the ethnic groups of the country but also foreign populations, especially those of neighbouring countries. The second largest city in terms of population mass and urban development is Bobo-Dioulasso, located 360 km from Ouagadougou, in the west of Burkina Faso.



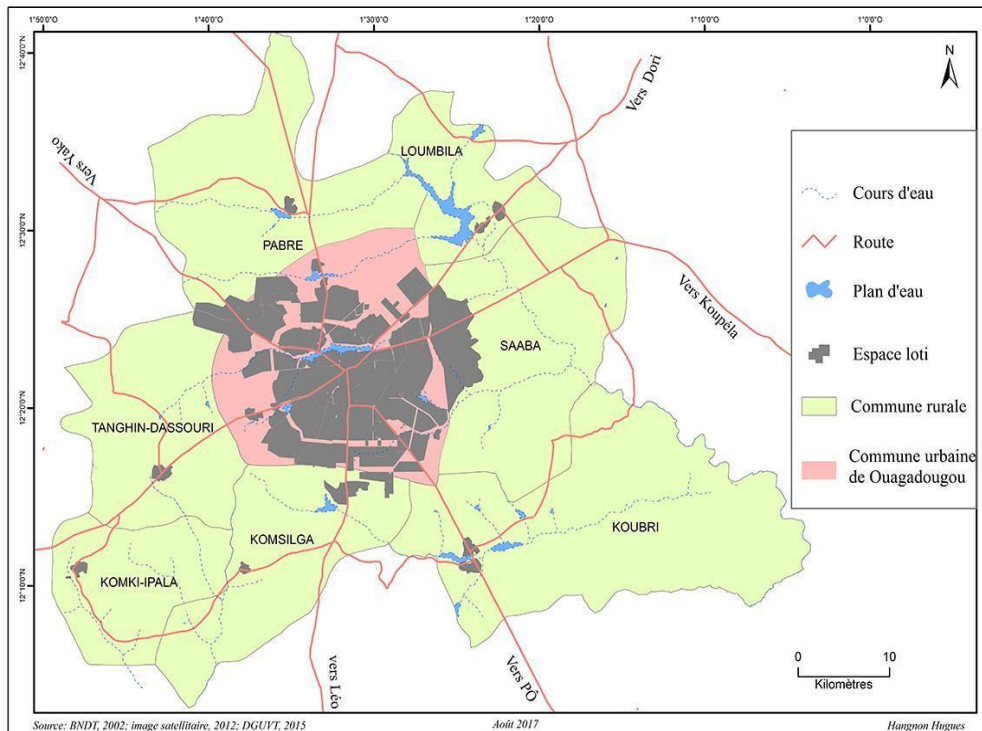
1.2 The territorial governance of Greater Ouaga

According to the map of administrative boundaries, Ouagadougou is composed of 12 districts and 55 sectors.



In terms of governance, Ouagadougou is a *commune urbaine à statut particulier* or “special status urban municipality” headed by an elected central mayor and 12 district mayors. Ouagadougou is located in the central Mossi plateau. As a result, it remains marked by the traditional Moaga chiefdom structure, as evidenced by the presence in the city of the royal palaces of the Mogho Naaba (the supreme leader of the mosques) and his ministers. There are also traditional chiefs in the neighbourhoods. The latter do not have administrative statuses, but are consulted by public authorities and technical staff for any important decisions concerning the development and life of the district.

The conurbation of Ouagadougou has exceeded the limits of its administrative boundaries and now extends into the territory of Greater Ouaga. Greater Ouaga covers an area of 3,300 km² within a radius of 30 km around the Ouagadougou capital. It includes the urban municipality of Ouagadougou and seven rural municipalities located around Ouagadougou: Pabré, Tanghin-Dassouri, Komki-Ipala, Komsilga, Koubri, Saaba and Loubila.



This territory is organized through the *Schéma Directeur d'Aménagement du Grand Ouaga (SDAGO)*, a master development plan developed in 2010. As such, several major structuring projects are located within the scale of Greater Ouaga (whether completed or in the process of being implemented).

- The Ziga 2 Dam is located 50 km from the urban area. This dam has become the main source of potable water in the Ouagadougou conurbation since the 2000s, following the opening of the Tanghin Dam and the Loumbila Dam. But Ziga's ability to supply Ouagadougou's population is likely to be exhausted by 2028.
- The Donsin Airport is located 30 km north of Ouagadougou. In the long term, it will replace the current airport located in the city centre.
- The Ouagadougou Boulevard Périphérique is a bypass road that circumvents the Ouagadougou urban area on the scale of Greater Ouaga. It extends over a circumference of 125 km and crosses the rural communes of Greater Ouaga. It is financed through a public-private partnership.
- The Ville Nouvelle de Yennenga is located in Koumbri, 20 km south of Ouagadougou. It is a new town project undertaken by a private developer, CGE Immobilier, over an area of more than 700 hectares.
- Ouaga II University is located in Gonsin, in the rural municipality of Saaba, 25 km east of Ouagadougou.

The governance of the Greater Ouaga territory is a question of:

How to develop Ouaga 2050: Can it be a sustainable metropolitan area in the making that offers its populations quality living spaces?

How to reconcile the vulnerability of the territory with its economic and social development?

1.3 From the “Wogdogo” capital of the Mossi Kingdom to the capital of Burkina Faso

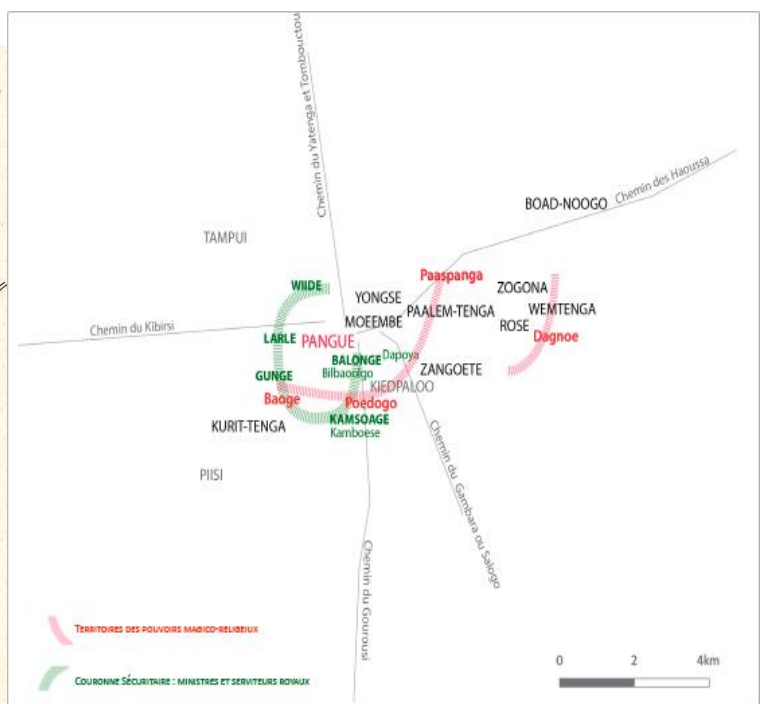
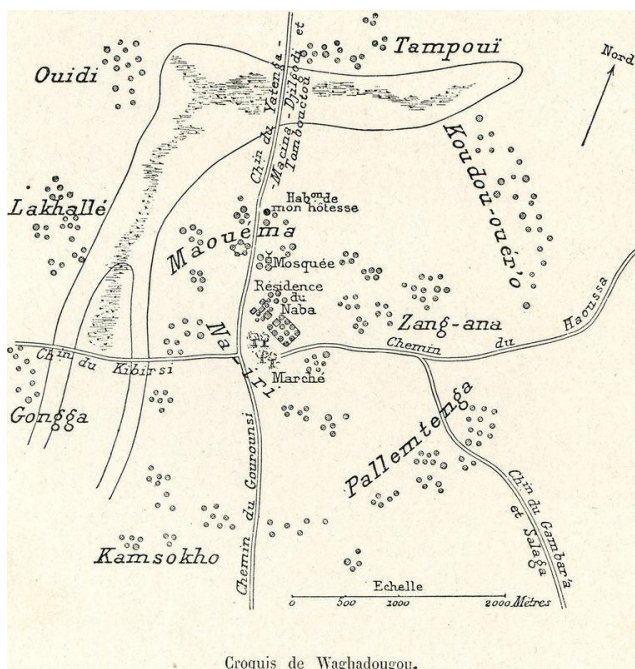
Historically, the capital has been located at the crossroads of former trade routes, a strategic position on the scale of West Africa, which in the past has enabled the Ouagadougou metropolitan area to be the vehicle of three national governments: the Mogho, Upper Volta, and Burkina Faso.

Wogdogo: Mossi Kingdom

It was in 1495 that Wogdogo became Natenga, the main city that centralized the traditional Mossi ruling authority. Legend has it that the Kingdom of the Mogho was founded by the meeting of Princess Yennenga and the hunter Riare. The union resulted in the birth of a son, named Ouedraogo (stallion), who founded Tenkodogo (the old country). Later on, it was his descendants, the *naaba* Wubri, who founded Wogdogo. Spatially, as evidenced by the first sketch of the city, the territory was crossed by a path leading north to the state of Yatenga and to Timbuktu and south to Gourounsi, with additional paths leading west to Hausa and east to Kibirsi. The spatial structure of Natenga was represented by a division of districts (*zaca*) into groups affiliated to a pyramid of chiefdoms. This reality of chiefdoms is deeply entrenched in the territory and has been perpetuated for years, maintained during colonization and continued even now as part of contemporary life: every week there is the traditional ceremony of the “false departure of the Mogho Naba”.

This superposition between contemporary reality and tradition is at the heart of the territory’s urbanization challenges. How can planners reconcile customary legitimacy with modern regulations?

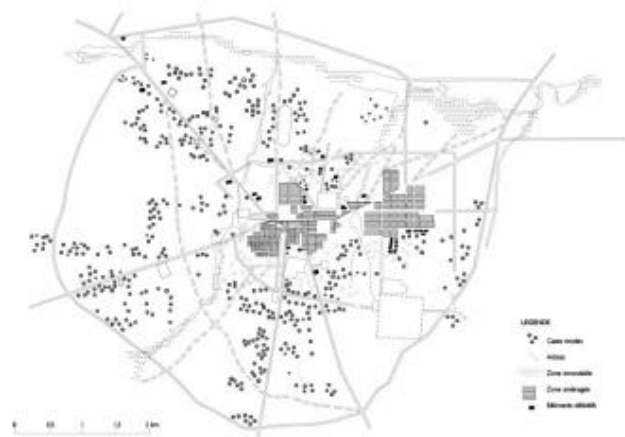
Should the question of land ownership take into account this twofold reality between tradition and modernity?



The colonial city: Between European city and indigenous village

The spatial organization of the *zaca* served as the foundational structure for the establishment of colonial power. In 1896, the Mossi Kingdom became a French colony, and Wogdogo became Ouagadougou, a colonial administrative centre. Between a European city and an indigenous town, the urban space thus became a dual entity. On the one hand, the regulatory lines inherited from Western technical thinking can be observed; while, on the other hand, there was also a diffuse organization in the form of concessions perpetuated by traditional and local culture. The photo from 1930 shows the layout of the planned pockets of traditional concessions. Urbanization was driven by hygienic ideals and organized the territory into demarcated and regulated “zones”. The 1932 plan (below) reveals the duality between the European administrative centre and the peripheral indigenous territories. A regulatory form can be seen in the centre and a system of diffuse concessions in the periphery. The city centre is affirmed by the density of facilities and major structural axes of the public administration. Between the grid patterns and the “organic” concessions of the village, the contrast gave rise to the concept of the “city-village”.

Today, this dual landscape inherited from the colonial city is crystallized by the coexistence of planned and spontaneously developed areas. What lessons can be drawn for the Ouaga 2050 project?



From the capital of Upper Volta to the capital of Burkina Faso

In 1960, Ouagadougou became the capital of independent Upper Volta; and from 1984, it took on the role of being the capital of the new nation that Thomas Sankara renamed Burkina Faso. From 1983, Ouagadougou was the instrument of Thomas Sankara’s “revolution”. He established “sectors” to break away from the ties to neighbourhoods that had previously been governed by customary and colonial practices. With the 1984 Réforme Agraire Foncière (RAF), a land tenure reform, the land became the property of the State. At the time, 70% of the city was covered by informal settlements. A subdivision creation policy known as the “Commando” operations was carried out throughout the urban territory. To remedy the precarious living conditions of the informal settlements, Thomas Sankara introduced social and spatial egalitarianism. He advocated the slogan: “a household / a plot then a household / a roof”, which gave all citizens the right to benefit from a parcel of land. However, over time, the ideology of this egalitarianism would be hijacked in favour of land speculators.

The post-revolutionary period was marked by the launch of a process of “decentralization” and an increase in *non-lotis* areas generated by both rural exodus and speculative land pressure. The ZACA project envisaged a business centre dedicated to bringing in new investors in order to revitalize the capital’s economic sector. This was then followed by another residential centre, Ouaga 2000, where the entire administration and the presidency were moved. It was in these experimental areas (ZACA and OUAGA 2000) that architects produced contemporary projects referred to as “modern”.

How can a philosophy of social and spatial egalitarianism be reconciled in a context of globalization?

2 The Challenge of a Metropolitan Area in the Making

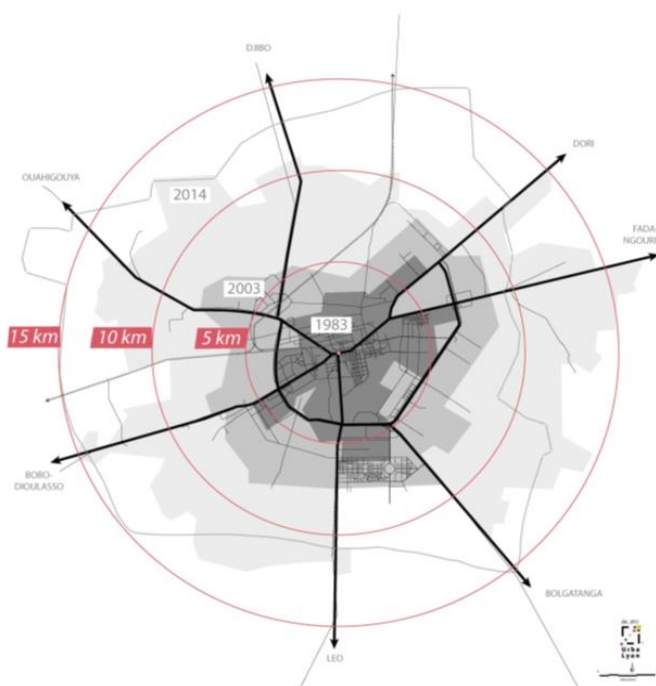
2.1 Uncontrolled sprawl that does not result in urbanity

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; whereas, according to the *Institut national de la Statistique et de la Démographie* (INSD 1996, 2006), the population growth doubled (population multiplied by 2.1) between the two population censuses conducted in 1996 and 2006.

Depuis 40 ans, une expansion urbaine très importante

	Population	tache urbaine	
		Surface	Rayon
1985	450 000	80 km ²	5 km
2003	1 200 000	150 km ²	7 km
2014	2 000 000	400 km ²	Dépasse les 10 km
2025	3 200 000	700 km ²	15 km



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 *quartiers non-lotis* are home to more than a third of the Ouagadougou population. They are occupied by urban dwellers who have purchased their land from landowners or traditional chiefs without the permission of the public administration. The practice of creating subdivisions or plots since the 1980s has been used to regularize the spatial occupations of residents in these *quartiers non-lotis*. Even today, most residents of these neighbourhoods are still waiting for their land occupation to be regularized through the subdivision policy. 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”). These informal, spontaneously developed neighbourhoods are characterized by an occupancy density of approximately 100 inhab/ha) and form, together with the surrounding official subdivisions, a ring of under-equipped and under-serviced housing compared to the city centre. The homes are self-constructed, mainly with mud walls and disparate quality.



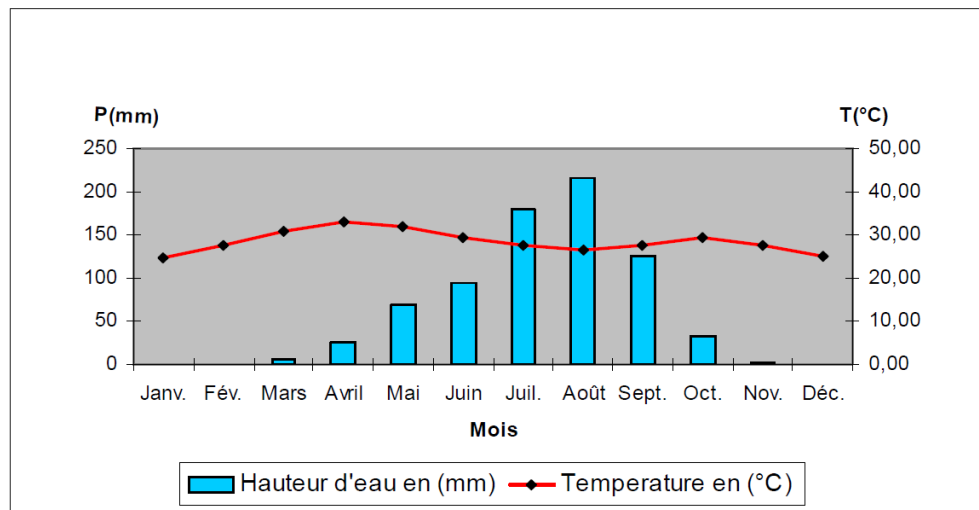
Considering that Ouagadougou is located in the centre of Burkina Faso and that its spatial expansion is not limited by any physical or natural constraints, how can the city’s metropolitan expansion be anticipated and supported?

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

2.2 Multiple vulnerabilities that threaten the future

Water // Supply system

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.



Source : météorologie de l'aéroport de Ouagadougou

Under the authority of ONEA (National Office), approximately 75% of households have access to potable water:

40% are supplied from standpipes or the water supply network in the city centre;

35% from private wells;

5% from traditional wells.

Now that the three dams that contribute so much to the identity of the city are silted up, they can no longer fully fulfil their role as an outflow, buffer or potable water supply for the conurbation.



There is a significant threat to the city as the demand has increased beyond expectations (requests for access to the network both in the city and in the villages between Ziga and Ouaga) and Ziga is already operating at 80% of its capacity. Forecasts show that Ziga will reach its cap by as early as 2028 and no other sources of supply have been identified to date.

Water // Sanitation

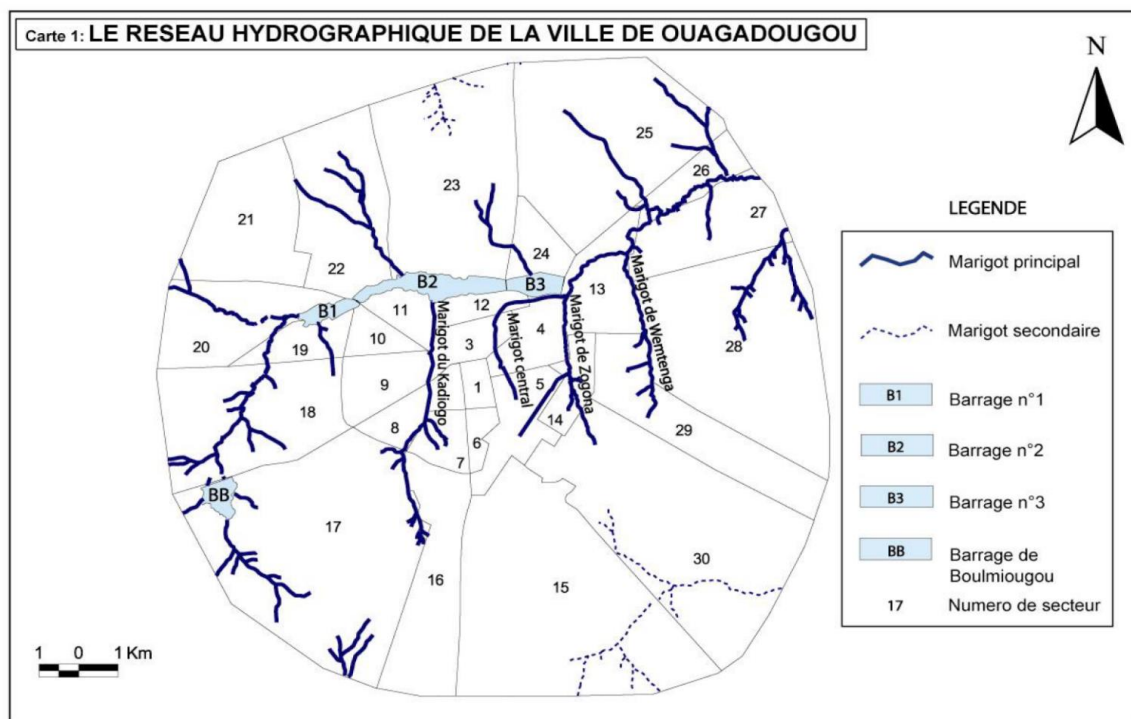
Another threat is that wastewater treatment is currently being carried out:

- partly within the plots themselves (latrine, cesspool)
- partly in the streets (drainage channel, gutter)

Despite ONEA's work since the 1990s and a Strategic Sanitation Plan for Ouagadougou, a large part of the population's waste matter is released directly into the urban environment without precaution. The city of Ouaga is thus confronted with a "faecal peril", with many medical consultations linked to waterborne diseases.

Water // Rainfall

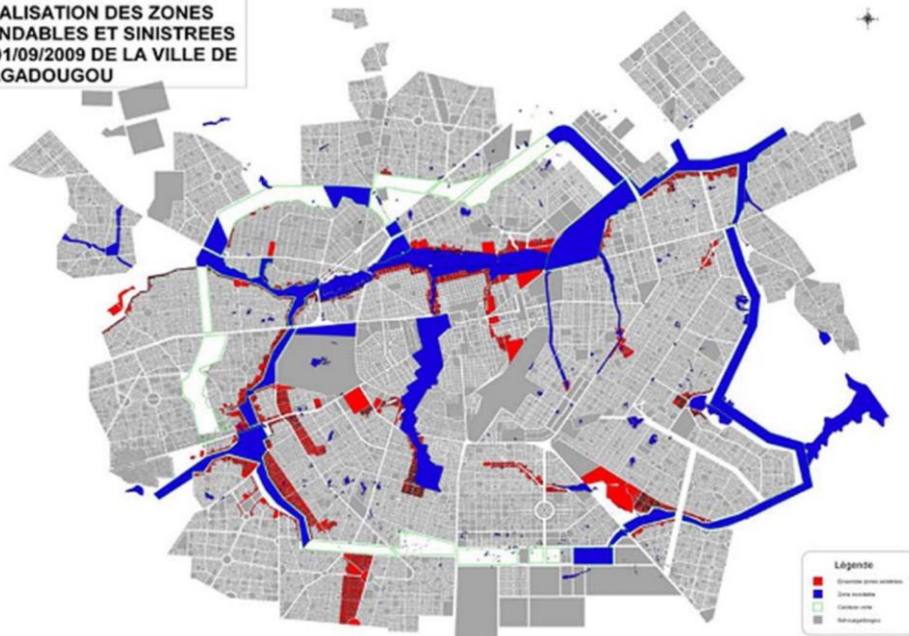
Stormwater is another threat. The city was built on a site that could be described as marshy (the presence of *marigots*, or river side channels, was a natural protection against invaders), with a series of flat areas that slope gently (between 0.5% and 1%) from south to north, without any elevated points. The soil has a limited capacity for water infiltration and conservation.



Source: In KAFANDO Y. (2006)

In addition, 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. In such a situation, pollution and health risks are acute.

LOCALISATION DES ZONES
INONDABLES ET SINISTRÉES
DU 01/09/2009 DE LA VILLE DE
OUAGADOUGOU



Many houses are located in flood-prone areas, mainly in the *non-lotis* neighbourhoods, which accounted for 67% of victims during the most recent floods, while the official allocation of property titles in areas declared unbuildable on development maps reflects a certain laxity.

As a result, water seems to be both a threat and an asset to the city.

Other vulnerabilities deserve to be mentioned here that do not require a great deal of hindsight to qualify them.

Air Quality

Air quality appears to be deteriorating significantly. The city of Ouaga is confronted with air pollution problems related to the intensification of road traffic. An epidemiological study (2003) found that more than 26% of patients seen at Yalgado Hospital suffer from respiratory diseases related to poor air quality.

Dependence on fossil fuels

The cost of electricity in Burkina Faso is one of the highest in the sub-region, due to the fact that much of the energy is thermal in origin. The supply of electricity is provided by SONABEL. According to the latter, the city of Ouagadougou had about 545,000 subscribers in 2015, a tiny proportion of the Ouagadougou population. Load-shedding (selective power cuts) on the network is daily and even organized to meet a demand that exceeds the supply.



Protests against rising fuel prices, Ouagadougou, 29 November 2018

In Ouagadougou, the two main sources of energy for lighting are kerosene (68.1% of households) and electricity (30.2% of households). The poorest households use oil lamps almost exclusively (96.3%).

Soil pollution / Waste management

For the remaining 50% of waste, it colonizes the empty spaces of the city, sometimes being burned here and there, raising questions about soil pollution, especially in areas (such as the green belt, dams, *marigots*) that are cultivated.



View of the green belt

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?

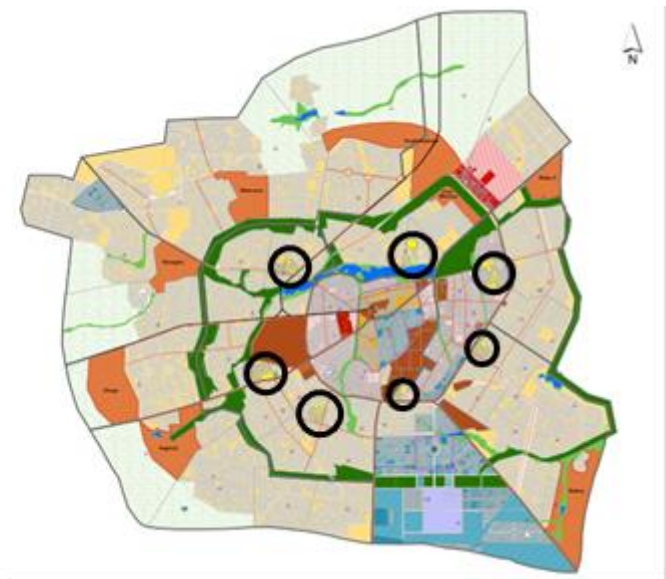
How can the Ouaga of 2050 that has managed to reduce its dependencies, to adapt to meteorological hazards, to take advantage of its resources (water, waste, sun, etc.) be imagined?

2.3 Urban intensities yet to be revealed in a diffuse conurbation

The urban fabric of Ouagadougou is continuously expanding over a radius of 15 km and beyond; other poles (major facilities, infrastructures and structuring projects) are located over a radius of 50 km from the centre of Ouagadougou: the New Town of Yenenga (20 km to the south), Donsin Airport (30 km to the north), Ziga Dam (50 km to the east), Ouaga II University (25 km to the east), etc.

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.

Nevertheless, 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). Its role in terms of urban agriculture must also be stressed since approximately 5,000 people work within an area of 750 ha consisting of over 100 agricultural sites. This ecosystem is fragile and vulnerable because it is threatened by various types of pollution: industrial waste, household waste dumps, massive digs, etc.

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. Indeed, Ouaga is characterized by a lack of public and private public transportation (taxi, bicycle hires [VTC] and those that are informal, the legacy of the Sankarist period, are very poorly developed); therefore, the living environment is often restricted to an area close to housing, which can be reached by foot. The many markets of Ouagadougou thus 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. As such, the links, interactions and complementarities between the pieces of this puzzle should be investigated:

// What social, economic and cultural links bring together city dwellers to motivate and shape their daily activities and mobility?

// How can the ecological, economic, architectural and urban opportunities be used to structure and unite not only the seven urban centres proposed by the POS, but also the other numerous urban intensities of Ouagadougou?

// How can a socio-spatial access to work, services, etc. be ensured for all the people of Ouagadougou? In regards to these urban intensities and their scales, how can the specificities of their interactions and complementarities be utilized?

2.4 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.



Ouagadougou's identity is also revealed through more structured cultural and artistic events organized periodically, particularly in public spaces. Some events are international in scope (SIAO¹, FESPACO², "Récréâtrales", "Rendez-vous chez vous") where artists take over the streets and public squares with theatrical or musical

¹ Salon International de l'Artisanat de Ouagadougou (International Craft Fair)

² Festival Panafricain du Cinéma de Ouagadougou (Pan-African Film Festival)

installations and performances; others are more local (baptisms, weddings, funerals, traditional or religious festivals). Communities of social and/or technical innovation are also present, sometimes embodied by places (fab labs, places of experimentation) such as “OuagaLab”, where prototypes of services adapted to the uses of urban dwellers are created thanks to the digital and collective intelligence of youth in the service of industries and production units.



The territory is thus punctuated by intensities materialized over the space by interstices or intervals of urbanity. These energies and solidarity-based economies produced by grassroots initiatives structure the territory on several scales and affect various sectors of activity.



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 this emerging metropolis?

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?

Which ecosystem-based (natural, social, economic, etc.) project is the best way to foster the development of a sustainable metropolis?

How can a fertile ground be created for uniting popular initiatives with public actions?

3. Workshop Topic

3.1 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?

3.2 Tanghin, a laboratory of urban innovation

A base of strategic reflection

We propose to the teams to work on a scope of reflection extended to the living and working areas of the city of Ouagadougou.

Indeed, as mentioned in the previous paragraphs, the 7 secondary centres will have to be included in the scope of reflection. This includes the links to be developed between them, since the interactions, synergies and characterizations of these centres will structure the development of the territory over the long term.

The workshop therefore aims to articulate the scales.

A territory of experimentation

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 Tanghin district, with its extension zone in the Grand Nord of Ouagadougou, serves as suitable territorial scale to question the Ouagadougou metropolitanization process in terms of new urban and/or ecological centralities for this urban planning workshop. It 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.

The Tanghin sector can thus be seen as a crucible, a site of in vivo experimentation, a living lab of tactical urban planning, a place where the logic and ways of producing the city are reversed.

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4 Workshop Calendar and Participation Information

4.1 Format and calendar for the workshop to be held from 1 to 15 March 2019

The workshop will be organized according to the original method of Les Ateliers, which consists of bringing together professionals from different countries and fields of expertise and having them work in multidisciplinary teams. The 18 participants will arrive in Ouagadougou on Friday, 1 March 2019; and the workshop will begin on 2 March and conclude with a presentation of the proposals developed by the jury teams composed of local and international professionals as well as local decision-makers on Friday, 15 March.

The first days on-site will be devoted to meetings and visits, allowing everyone to discover and familiarize themselves with the workshop's territory. During the opening ceremony, local authorities will have the opportunity to present their concerns and specific expectations directly to the participants. The pilot team will then announce the composition of the teams, who will then begin to work together without the use of computers.

On the first Friday, the exchange forum, an essential part of the workshop, will be held, during which the teams will present their analyses and first project elements to the other teams and to a local committee that will have an opportunity to react freely to the presentations. At the end of the second week, a jury composed of local and international professionals and local decision-makers will be gathered to hear and analyse the proposals and approaches of each team. The presentations will be public. Next, a jury deliberation will be organized, the objective of which will not be to choose a project, but to seek important and strategic information that will allow the work to continue and enable a complementarity to be developed between the different groups. A day of recapitulation and exchanges can be arranged with the jury before the participants' departure. This day will make it possible to draw up a preliminary summary by highlighting the jury's indications and the work of the three teams.

4.2 Programme schedule

This schedule is merely informative. Changes may be made depending on the local calendar.

Friday, 1 March	Arrival and installation of participants
Saturday, 2 March	First visit to the city and welcome dinner
Sunday, 3 March	Visit to the city
Monday, 4 March	Thematic conferences and city visit
Tuesday, 5 March	Official opening ceremony for the workshop, creation of teams
Wednesday, 6 March and Thursday, 7 March	Team work without computers
Friday, 8 March	Exchange forum with local actors
Saturday, 9 March	Free day
Sunday, 10 March to Tuesday, 12 March	Group work
Wednesday, 13 March	Group work Arrival of international jury members, introductory orientation and welcome dinner
Thursday, 14 March	Visit and conference for the jury Group work for the jury and workshop pilots
Friday, 15 March	International jury, team presentations, jury deliberation and debate

4.3 How to participate

This workshop address professionals of all ages and nationalities, who practice a profession or have experience tied to urban management.

All professions are welcome: architects, sociologists, geographers, landscape architects, engineers, economists, environmental experts, artists, etc.

Proficiency in French and English is required. Participants will be housed in Ouagadougou and will work in the premises provided.

A document presenting the situational context and current projects being undertaken, as well as a collection of documents with the necessary maps will also be provided.

Participants will not be remunerated, but the following costs will be covered: travel costs (within a reasonable limit), accommodations, catering, field visits, and work materials.

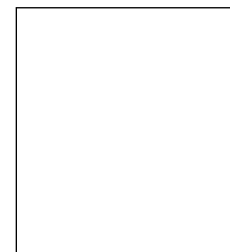
The selection of the 18 participants will be made by the workshop's pilot team based on the candidates' professional capacities, experiences with similar themes, ability to communicate (language, graphic skills) and motivation!

To apply, please send your application by email to candidatures.ouagadougou@ateliers.org by 29/12/2018 at the latest. The following elements must be included:

- Completed application form (available below). File name: LAST NAME_ First name
- CV on 1 page. File name: LAST NAME_ First name_CV
- One to two page essay explaining the nature of your interest in participating, and the skill and experiences you can bring to the workshop. File name: LAST NAME_ First name_Note

The selection results will be announced approximately two weeks after the deadline date.

Application form for the 2019 Ouagadougou Workshop



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
French					
English					
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
Agronomy					
Rural Development					
Design					
Economy					
Engineering					
Urban planning					
Landscape design					
Other (please specify)					

Describe yourself in 80 words (French or English)