



Urban Agenda Platform

The global platform for sharing progress, action and knowledge on the implementation of the New Urban Agenda to achieve sustainable urban development.

MULTIFUNCTIONAL AND PRODUCTIVE USE OF THE GREENWAYS IN THE CITY OF BOBO-DIOULASSO

Region	Sub-Saharan Africa
Award Scheme	Dubai International Award
Start Year	2017
Sustainable Development Goals	Goal 11 - Make cities and human settlements inclusive, safe, resilient and sustainable

Summary

In order to promote Urban and Periurban Agriculture and Forestry (UPAF) as a municipal strategy to deal with climate change negatives effects, Bobo-Dioulasso local authorities have identified, using a participatory approach, city greenways as experimentation sites for local climate solution.

Background and Objective

The greenway is not managed and the space is occupied anarchically by the riverside populations for various lucrative or subsistence activities. Worse, some islands of the greenway have been illegally allocated and have become dwellings.

Actions and Implementation

The initiative was realized in several stages: Stage 1: Organization of a political seminar and technical workshop in June 2012 on the formulation of nature of activities to be carried out under the second step phase 2 of UN-HABITAT Cities and Climate Change Program in Bobo-Dioulasso. These exchanges with the member of the Municipal Council, the representatives of the administrative authorities, as well as the Directors of municipal or deconcentrated technical services and representatives of the local networks on environment protection and climate change have led to the choice of agroforestry and multifunctional use of greenways as a Territorial Project. Stage 2: Conduct a participatory territorial diagnosis on Urban and Periurban Agriculture and Forestry (UPAF) in Bobo-Dioulasso from July to October 2012. the preliminary diagnosis was carried out under the coordination of Bobo-Dioulasso CCCI Unit with the collaboration of the devolved technical services as leaders and covered three (03) components namely i) Land use analysis of the frames (ii) Food City Mapping in the City and (iii) Political and Institutional Analysis on UPAF. Stage 3: In December 2012, an exploratory study on the social feasibility of the development of the selected greenway was carried out. The purpose of this study was to identify local stakeholders' interest in the project and to define the conditions for social acceptability and the success of the proposed activity. The preliminary results obtained have been valued by Bobo-Dioulasso CCCI Unit expanded into a local project team and a management plan has been developed with a highlighting of the functions market gardening (agriculture), forestry, recreation and education environmental. Stage 4: Implementation of the initiative through participatory management of the selected greenway and coordination of planned activities (March 2013-February 2014). The multifunctional and productive exploitation of the green network in sector 33 clearly responds to a sustainable approach to improving the lives of inhabitants of the sector and the city and four dimensions have been associated with it: environmental, scientific, social and political.

Outcomes and Impacts

In order to sustain the achievements of the initiative, we note: - the creation by deliberation of a municipal committee for the management of the city's greenways, bringing together all the local partners involved in the Municipality, - the adoption of the texts and statutes governing the management of greenways in Bobo-Dioulasso, - the inclusion of municipal budgetary appropriation lines to cover the activities of the city's municipal greenways building management committee, - the social appropriation of direct users of the green network, - the creation by the agricultural users of the "BENKADI" women's group of market gardeners and the creation by the forest users of the Group of Mango Producers of the green frame of sector 33 of Bobo-Dioulasso, with official recognition of existence each, - the satisfactory cooperation of all the deconcentrated technical services of the State, on the one hand, in the design, planning and monitoring of on-site activities and on the other hand, in supporting the organization and the recognition of groups created by agricultural and forestry users, - the international visibility of which the demonstration project AFUP "green frame" of Bobo-Dioulasso was the subject.



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Gender and Social Inclusivity

- The appropriation of this initiative launched by the local authorities of Bobo-Dioulasso, thanks to its innovative character, has brought to mind the necessity of the adoption of UPAF as a municipal strategy of climate change mitigation and adaptation. The participation of local populations in dialogues and fora has opened eyes of these actors to their role in decision-making, and they have thus become active players and this best practice has already been replicated in cities of Banfora and Ouahigouya. - A strong ownership of the "Multi - purpose gardens of the agroforestry type" has been carried out by civil society actors who until then had been weakly involved in this sector: a few space in the greenways of sectors 23 and 25, object of application in that sense. - Finally, BURKINA-FASO government has adopted a national plan (PNDES 2016-2020) which formulated a Strategic Objective 3.1 "Sustainable development of an agro-sylvo-pastoral, faunal and fisheries sector productive and resilient, more market-oriented and based on the principles of sustainable development ". One of the expected effects is "everyone's access to a decent living environment, water and sanitation" with another indicator "the area of green space reforested in the urban communes".

Innovative Initiative

First Lesson: This initiative partially corrected a deficiency that was identified in the final evaluation report on the implementation of the Bobo-Dioulasso Communal Development Plan (PDC) 2006-2010, which indicated that the questions sustainable development and emerging issues such as climate change were not adequately addressed. Second Lesson: it is more than decisive to have a multidisciplinary team with sufficiently motivated and committed people, Third Lesson: Social mobilization of local actors and direct beneficiaries (men, women and young people) involved in participatory projects is an ongoing process with committed and committed opinion leaders. Fourth Lesson: Political advocacy is a complex and ongoing activity that must be carried out by committed and committed municipal elected officials

Resources devoted to delivery

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Conclusion

Burkina Faso has a National Adaptation Plan for Climate Change (NAP), pursuant to Decision 5 / CP.17, which consists of (i) sectoral adaptation plans and (ii) global adaptation for the whole country. This NAP is entitled "Burkina Faso more effectively manages its economic and social development through the implementation of planning and response mechanisms that take into account resilience and adaptation to climate change by 2050" The development of urban spaces through sustainable development is one of the objectives of the National Policy on Housing and Urban Development and its Action Plan 2009-2018 in its axis 2 "Plan and control the growth of cities ". In addition, the National Sustainable Development Policy and the Law on Sustainable Development clearly define the guidelines for the elaboration and supervision of sectoral policies, strategies, plans and programs at both the national and decentralized levels (the case of this initiative local). Finally, the implementation of this initiative fills the poor consideration of sustainable development and emerging issues (such as climate change) in the implementation of the Bobo-Dioulasso Communal Development Plan (PDC 2006-2010).