

City <b>Bobo-Dioulasso</b>	
<b>Country</b>	Burkina Faso
<b>Population</b>	1,100,000
<b>Title of policy or practice</b>	Securisation Fonciere d'Espaces agricoles urbains (Land Security of urban agricultural Areas)
<b>Subtitle (optional)</b>	Enactment of a community regulation specific to land use in the City of Bobo-Dioulasso for tree and urban agricultural activities
<b>URL video</b>	
<b>Category</b>	Governance
<b>SDGs</b>	SDGs: 1,2,8,10,11,13,14,15,17.
<b>Brief description</b>	<p>Urban and Peri-urban Agriculture contributes to the increase in the supply of agricultural and market gardening products in the city of Bobo-Dioulasso. It thus contributes to the fight against urban poverty by providing employment to nearly 10% of the Bobo population and is active in improving urban food security.</p> <p>Despite its advantages, access to land is a problem faced by local actors due to the reduction of arable land and the imbroglia of the existing land system.</p> <p>Thus, in March 2017, the Bobo-Dioulasso Municipal Council voted to adopt the <i>Plan d'Occupation des Sols</i> (POS) (Land Use Plan), which completes the Master Plan for Urban Development in the city of Bobo-Dioulasso; this significantly contributes to the reduction of land insecurity previously felt by farmers, nurserymen and market gardeners.</p> <p>Indeed, this POS is a legally binding planning tool that determines the dominant land use by area according to the various categories mentioned, specifying the main use that can be made of it and, if necessary, the nature of the activities that can be prohibited or subject to specific conditions.</p>
<b>Date of start and state (ongoing/completed)</b>	06/2015 Ongoing
<b>Actors and stakeholders involvement</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Burkinabe Ministry in charge of Urban Planning;</li> <li>• Burkinabe Ministry in charge of Planning;</li> <li>• United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UN-Habitat),</li> <li>• Traditional and Religious Authorities;</li> <li>• Local populations (households);</li> <li>• Private Office "Perspective Agency".</li> <li>•</li> </ul>
<b>Approach</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Municipal Workshop to validate the collecting tools (Official launch of the Project);</li> <li>• Collection of data in the field and Identification of the basic areas of the <i>Schema Directeur d'Amenagement Urbain</i> (SDAU) [Urban Development Master Plan];</li> <li>• Thematic Workshops to present the basic proposal and the final proposal for the POS zoning and the related regulations;</li> <li>• Ordinary Deliberation Session at the Municipal Council for the Adoption of the Bobo-Dioulasso POS.</li> </ul>
<b>Innovation</b>	The innovative approach to the adoption of the Bobo-Dioulasso municipal land use regulation lies in what adds to the city's SDAU: it is a legal tool that can be used against all stakeholders and is binding on local or national courts.

	<p>It is also a consensual, participatory and arbitral document established by use areas: it clearly defines the allocation of communal land, particularly with regard to urban or agro-sylvo-pastoral agricultural holdings in the municipal area.</p> <p>With its application, the citizens of Bobo-Dioulasso and local development partners are thus putting into practice the actions defined in the perspective of SDAU (2030) and are participating wonderfully in the localization of the United Nations' SDGs 01/02/08/10/11/13/14/17 on the municipal area.</p>
<p><b>Impact</b></p>	<p>At the socio-economic level, the legal recognition of urban and peri-urban agriculture through its integration into the <i>Plan de Développement Communal</i> (PDC) [Municipal Development Plan] testifies to the forward-looking vision of the local political authority. Indeed, the securing of urban agricultural areas for the benefit of farmers and market gardeners directly contributes to the improvement of food security and nutrition for the families involved, with over 30,000 households in Bobo Dioulasso (10 to 15% of the population).</p> <p>In addition, the increase in cultivated crops contributes to the diversification of the incomes of these households through farmgate sales or in sector markets.</p> <p>At the environmental level, the restrictions prescribed for natural areas (urban forests, reliefs and rocky massifs) or floodplains, for example, contribute to the conservation of biodiversity and the mitigation of the effects of climate change on the municipal land for all inhabitants.</p> <p>To refer to the MUFPP indicator framework, it should be noted that the basic zoning of the POS based on existing aerial photographs and land uses took into account the inventory of all known urban or local agricultural practices and reflected them in the final zoning adopted.</p>
<p><b>Inclusion</b></p>	<p>The preparation and adoption of the Bobo-Dioulasso City POS was conducted according to the principles of thematic inclusion and social inclusion:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• in terms of the competences conferred on the city as part of decentralisation, the municipal land use regulation takes into account all areas of the economic and social promotion of citizens and sustainable local development (promotion of basic urban services, environment and living conditions, health, water and sanitation, infrastructure, trade, culture, etc.);</li> <li>• in terms of social inclusion, the methodological approach used took into account civil society organisations, religious and traditional communities, associations and private operators. Better still, data collection focused directly on households and populations through sampling.</li> </ul> <p>The participatory and inclusive process was tested both at the municipal stepping stone workshops and when it was formally adopted in March 2017 during the ordinary session of public deliberation in the municipal council.</p>
<p><b>Adversity coefficient</b></p>	<p>The process of initiating the POS began in 2015 under the regime of democratic transition in Burkina Faso after the popular insurrection of 30 and 31 October 2014. With the revision of the Bobo-Dioulasso SDAU by 2030, adopted by the Council of Ministers in 2014, the element that was lacking for a good urban governance had therefore become the POS.</p> <p>This political transition was marked by the dissolution of municipal councils and the establishment of a special delegation led by the High Commissioner of the Houet province (in the case of Bobo-Dioulasso): these extreme administrative conditions were a disincentive to the preparation of the POS.</p>

The legitimate election of the Mayor of the Municipality, Mr. Sanou Bourahima, during the municipal elections of May 2016 made it possible to definitively initiate the adoption of this municipal land use regulation in Bobo-Dioulasso, one (01) month after the official signing by the city of Bobo-Dioulasso of the Milan Pact.