

RESEARCH ARTICLE

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HABITAT MUTATIONS OF THE CITY OF BOUNDIALI: CASE OF THE NEIGHBORHOOD TIOGONA

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ABSTRACT

Lorsque nous faisons un bref aperçu sur les villes de la Côte d'Ivoire nous constatons que chaque ville a sa spécificité, son histoire, son évolution. L'habitat dans la ville de Boundiali est un habitat devenu souple, flexible, et a su s'adapter aux différentes politiques répressives (déguepissements) ou aux politiques passives de l'Etat (laisser-faire, tolérance). Ce sont ces mutations que nous allons étudier dans cet article. Pour conduire l'étude, nous avons eu recours à la méthode hypothético-déductive pour mener une recherche à la fois exploratoire et descriptive combinant l'approche quantitative et qualitative. Les enquêtes ont été menées auprès de 100 ménages et de 13 personnes ressources et des agents administratifs de la ville de Boundiali. Cette étude a montré le progrès de la ville de Boundiali au niveau de l'habitat.

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INTRODUCTION

Boundiali is the capital of the department of Boundiali, in the region of Bagoué. The city is located between Korhogo and Kouto in the east and Madinani in the west, Séguéla and Mankono in the south and Tingréla and Minignan in the north. Its inhabitants, whose number is estimated at 59586 inhabitants in 2014 (INS, 2014). The city is part of the largest Savannah District, the northernmost of the country, border with Mali and Burkina Faso. The population there is mostly Senufo. Boundiali is composed of five (05) large districts that are: Loworo, Tiogona, Bélé, Haidara and Fagawogo. Our study will focus on the Tiogona neighborhood commonly known as the "Senoufo Quarter" Tiogona which means "Tchonnan"; it is the name of one of the founding brothers of Boundiali. The district Tiogona is located west of Boundiali. It leaves the road from Séguéla to the old corridor on the road to Korhogo through the sub-prefecture. The road that leads to the factory of cotton on the road of Mankono separates Tiogona I from Tiogona II.

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Since 1980, the urbanization of the city gave birth to new neighborhood; this is the case of Tiogona. The objective of our study is to analyze the changes made at the habitat level in the Tiogona neighborhood.

MATERIEL ET METHODES

Boundiali is located between Korhogo and Kouto in the east and Madinani in the west, Seguala and Mankono in the south, Tingrela and Minignan in the north. The population of Boundiali is estimated at 59586 inhabitants in 2014 (INS, 2014). With regard to the methodology, the study relied on a sample of 100 households (50 in Tiogona I and 50 in Tiogona II) and 13 resource persons (3 technical managers, 2 neighborhood leaders, 6 association managers and 1 agent of the town hall of Boundiali). Subsequently, the collection of information was based on three techniques. First, the literature search that consisted of collecting statistics on the population. As a result, it provided information on the previous configuration of the neighborhood. Then, the direct observation made it possible to evaluate the nature and the state of the building of the quarter which was the object of the study.

And finally, the field survey made it possible to make a diagnosis of the habitat of the Tiogona district. The combination of all these techniques has led to results that summarize the characteristics and typology of the Tiogona neighborhood.

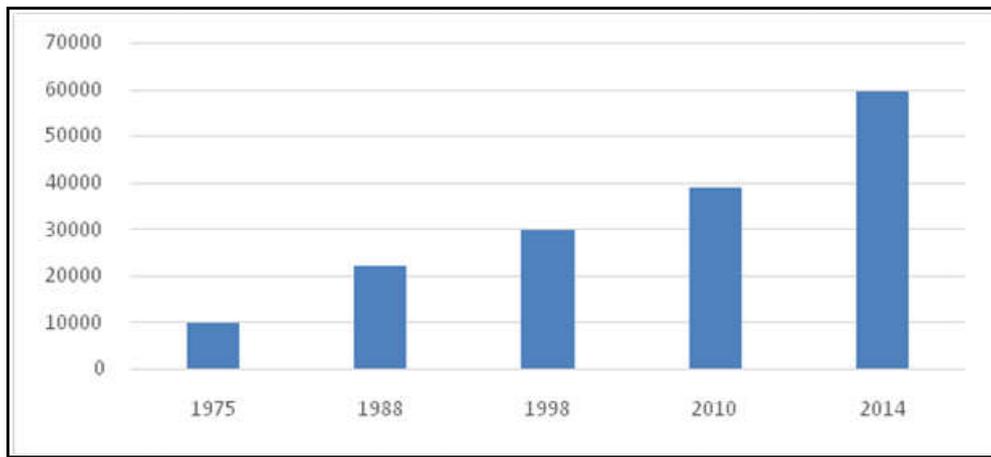
RESULTATS

Rapid urbanization of the city of Boundiali: The population of the city of Boundiali has grown dramatically between 1975 and 1988 in fact it has increased from 9910 to 22042 inhabitants. From 1988 to 1998, the massive influx to the city of Boundiali dropped considerably, which translates into a moderate increase of 7000 inhabitants in 10 years. Between 1998 and 2010 the population of the city of Boundiali increased from 29848 to 38989 inhabitants that this weak growth in 12 years is the reflection of the impact of the different crises that crossed the Cote d'Ivoire during this period. However, the population of Boundiali has undergone a significant evolution between 2010 and 2014. In fact, it has increased from 38989 to 59586 inhabitants in 2014. This considerable increase in the population is mainly due to the gold rush in fact the Boundiali area. is a strategic and popular place for clandestine miners who settle there continuously.

The urbanized surfaces represent 3000 ha on the 6 districts which count the town of Boundiali (Onu habitat). There are now 5 subdivisions with 850 lots per district or subdivision. The extension area is 700 ha. In addition to urbanization, 1% or only 10% of households in the Boundiali population live in precarious settlements on an area representing 3% of the urban area of Boundiali. The green spaces of the city occupy 14,855 ha of the 20 green spaces that total the city (Onu habitat). The municipality also has one (1) general hospital and three (3) pharmacies.

Habitat typology in Tiogona: The Tiogona district is subdivided into two sub-districts Tiogona I and Tiogona II. In the Tiogona district there are various forms of habitat. This panoply of habitat gives a rather particular landscape to this neighborhood in perpetual transformation. According to the table above the traditional huts are located only in the sub-district Tiogona I, in fact they represent 14% of the habitat in Tiogona I, Tiogona II traditional huts are almost nonexistent. There is a strong presence of these traditional huts in the eastern part of the Tiogona I sub-district. Apart from the housing function, the traditional huts are used as kitchens for women and attics to keep the harvest and also houses.





Source : (INS,2014)

Figure 1 Evolution of the population of Boundiali

Tableau 3. Typologie de l'habitat à Tiogona

Quartier	Case traditionnelle (%)	Cours commune (%)	Villa (%)	Immeuble (%)
Tiogona I	14	63	17	6
Tiogona II	0	27	60	13

(Source: enquêtesKoné, 2019)



Photo1 round Box (Source: Photo Koné, 2019)



Photo 2. Common courtyard Tiogona I (Source: Photo Koné, 2019)

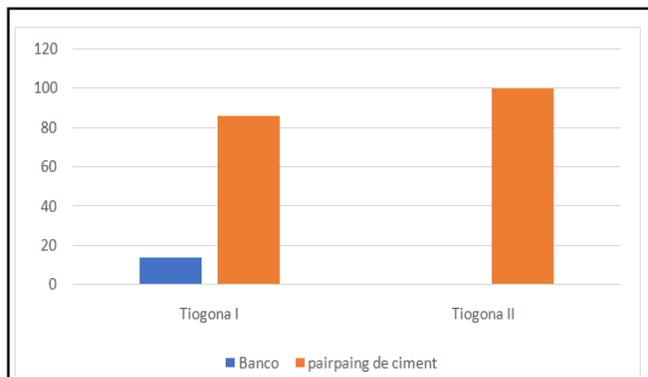


(Source: Photo Koné, 2019)

Photo3.Modern Villa Tiogona II



Photo 4. Hard construction Tiogona I (Source: Photo Koné, 2019)



Source : (Koné, 2019)

Figure 2. Characteristic of the building and building material in Tiogona:

The common courtyard is generally a courtyard type of housing, that is to say, a set of construction floor-to-floor arranged generally around the perimeter of the plot of its sides and opening on a central space. The layout of the buildings on the perimeter of the plot with a central courtyard space is the most common; in principle, residential buildings face each other parallel to the street; face to face two on the other two sides in the space remained free, between the residential buildings. According to Table 1, communal courtyard dwellings predominate in the Tiogona I sub-district (63%) Common courtyards are the most represented habitat form in the Tiogona I district and constitute the core of the architectural landscape. However in Tiogona II the common courts represent only 27% of the building. They are located at the northern limit of the Tiogona II sub-district, thus showing the anchoring of the architectural landscape of the Tiogona I sub-district dominated by courtyard housing. As for the villas, in Tiogona I they constitute a minority of buildings (17%).

At Tiogona II we have villas of beautiful residences such as executive residences and residences of high officials. In addition to the residences, the city hotels are located there are among others the hotel imans, the hotel white gold. Villas are scattered throughout the neighborhood. This beautiful architecture gives it the title of residential area of Boundiali. Finally, talking about habitats is about infrastructure and equipment as well. Indeed, the Tiogona II district, which is a neighborhood that is spontaneously located and exists only in the field and not in the registers, has not yet benefited from equipment or essential infrastructure. But thanks to the good works of the Minister Mariétou Koné, this district has benefited fully from electricity in 2018 regarding access to drinking water, facilities SODECI (water distribution company in Ivory Coast) are in class. The access roads to the neighborhood can be driven but without bitumen. One primary school is EPP TIOGONA EXTENSION II, a secondary school is under construction.

Characteristic of the building and building material in Tiogona: The habitat in the Tiogona district, once built by a single building material, is today made up of a variety of building materials. In the past, the buildings in the Tiogona district were built in banco. Over time the banco has given way to permanent building materials. Nowadays, housing in the neighborhood is mostly built of hard (cement block) 86% to 95% of housing (Chart 2). Tiogona II is the sub-district with the most houses in hard with 90% of housing. Of the two sub-districts, banco is the second building material used with a proportion ranging from 5 to 14%. Banco

is rarely used in habitat construction. Only a few houses are isolated in the Tiogona II sub-district. Cement block is generally considered a "hard", "durable" and "definitive" product by the average homeowner who has had to wait for many years before building. In addition, building hard means social emergence for the inhabitants of the city who seek to improve the image of society in their eyes. However, it is noted that some buildings are built with layers of cement.

Conclusion

In total, the habitat in the Tiogona neighborhood has changed considerably. Indeed, traditional houses leave more and more room for common courts, luxury villas. In addition, banco is less and less used for housing construction due to the modernization of the neighborhood and low resistance. It should be noted, however, that the banco constructions still remain in the Tiogona district and recall the architectural past of these neighborhoods. However, we can see that even if the majority of constructions are hard, the interior equipment (showers, toilets, kitchens) and sometimes some parts are made of wood, straw or banco. The degree of promiscuity is still high in the dwellings about 7 people per bedroom (Koné, 2018). This leads to a serious health problem since several households in the common courts use the same toilet facilities that are not regularly maintained.

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