2010 On Site Review Report

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by Amine Turki

Women's Health centre

Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso

Architect
FARE Studio / Riccardo Vannucci

Client
Associazione Italiana Donne per lo Sviluppo

Design
2005

Completed
2007

Women's Health Centre
Ouagadougou, Burkina Faso

I. Introduction

The CBF (Centre de Bien être de la Femme), located in one of the poorest suburbs on the north-eastern limits of Burkina Faso's Capital Ouagadougou, Sector 27, is the result of a collaborative effort between AIDOS (an Italian women's and human rights association) and Voix de Femme, an association that defends the interests of Burkinabe women. The CBF is meant to improve women's lives in Burkina Faso, promote the prevention and abandonment of FGM (Female Genital Mutilation) and to guarantee women's reproductive health and sexual rights. Financing was guaranteed by AIDOS and the Italian political party Partito dei Democratici di Sinistra, with a contribution from the European Commission. The CBF provides medical care, legal and psychological support and community awareness, mobilisation and participation.

The building consists mainly on two separate but closely related blocs of 250m² each, a community centre and a counselling centre placed on a raised concrete platform to prevent floods and to guarantee lower ventilation. The building combines local know-how and techniques with imported technology. Interlocking, compressed, soil-cement blocs (BTC, Briques en Terre Comprimée) produced on site were used for project walls. Corrugated steel and acrylic sheets are used for the roofs and the whole is covered with two big lightweight PVC canopies supported by tree shape, steel structures reinforced by concrete columns.

The building is meant to be self-sufficient through the use of passive solar energy, a well and a water tower together with an emergency generator. A cross-ventilation system with a careful orientation and plentiful shaded areas ensure a big reduction in the need for air conditioning.

The CBF plays an important role for the community in Sector 27. Not only does it give support to the population and increase their awareness of their rights, but it also helps them gather and share ideas about revenue-generating activities.

II. Contextual Information

A. Brief Historical Background

Burkina Faso was originally inhabited by the Bobo, Lobi, and Gurunsi peoples, with the Mossi and Gurma peoples immigrating to the region in the fourteenth century AD. The lands of the Mossi Empire became a French protectorate in 1897, and by 1903 France had subjugated the other ethnic groups. Called Upper Volta by the French, it became a separate colony in 1919, was partitioned among Niger, the Sudan, and Cote d'Ivoire in 1932, and was reconstituted in 1947. An autonomous republic within the French Community, Upper Volta became independent on Aug. 5, 1960. The country changed its name from Upper Volta to Burkina Faso in the 1980s.

Ouagadougou is the capital and the largest town of Burkina Faso. It was the capital of the historic Mossi kingdom of Wagadugu (founded in the fifteenth century) and the seat of the Morho Naba or 'great king' of the Mossi people. Islam became the religion of the kings under Naba Dulugu (ruled 1796-1825). The Morho Naba still lives in the city, though his powers have been greatly eclipsed by the French colonial and post-independent administrations.

Ouagadougou is a city of large trees and modern public buildings abutting traditional residential neighbourhoods. It has a market, a crafts centre, the national museum, and the University of Ouagadougou (1969). It is connected by rail to the Atlantic port of Abidjan, Cote d'Ivoire (Ivory Coast), and has an international airport. Major products include textiles, carbonated beverages, matches, and footwear.

B. Local Architectural Character

The term Sudano-Sahelian (also Sudanese and the French style-Soudanais) covers an umbrella of similar architectural styles common to the dry Sahel and Sudanian (geographical) regions of West Africa, south of the Sahara. This style is characterised by the use of mud bricks and adobe plaster, with large wooden-log support beams that jut out from the wall face for large buildings such as mosques or palaces. These beams also act as scaffolding for reworking, which is done at regular intervals, and involves the local community.

The Sudano-Sahelian architectural style itself can be broken down in to smaller sub-styles that are typical of different ethnic groups in the region. These include the Malian style of the various ethno-linguistic groups of Mali, the Hausa-Fulani or 'fortress' style of the Hausa and Fulani peoples of northern Nigeria and Niger, and the Volta basin style of the Gur and Manden groups of Burkina Faso and northern Ghana.

C. Climatic Conditions

The climate of Ouagadougou is hot. The city is part of the Soudano-Sahelian climate zone, representing about half of the country's surface and characterised by the alteration of a dry and a rainy season, with a rainfall of 600mm to 1000mm per year. The rainy season goes from April/May to October, with an average temperature of 30°C. The cold season runs from December to January, with a minimum temperature of 19°C. The maximum temperature during the hot season, which runs from April to May, can reach 45°C. The harmattan (a dusty dry wind that blows south from the Sahara) and the monsoon (a seasonal reversing wind generally accompanied by seasonal changes in precipitation that blows west) are the two main winds in Ouagadougou. They are relatively gentle, except at the beginning of rainy season when they can reach speeds up to 120km/h.

D. Immediate Surroundings of the Site

The project is located in one of the poorest suburbs of Ouagadougou, a peripheral area that has become populated as the result of the rural migratory flow to the capital. It is situated at the north-eastern limit of the regular urban tissue. The neighbourhood is entirely devoid of any planning regulations or basic infrastructures. Squatters coming from rural areas install their shelters constructed out of mud on appropriated land around the city. At the time when land

had been allocated to the project on which to build the centre, there was hardly any development around the project area. After the centre was built it became the motor for urban development in the surrounding area; the area is still only partially urbanised.

E. Topography of the Project Site

Ouagadougou is situated on the central plateau (12.4° N 1.5° W), also called Mossi plateau, with an altitude averaging 200 metres. It grew around the imperial palace of the Mogho Naaba. An administrative centre during colonial rule, Ouagadougou became an important urban centre in the postcolonial era.

III. Programme

A. History of the Inception of the Project

The project is the result of a strong friendship between two women: Mrs. Mariam Laminzana-Traore former minister of Family and Social Action and president of Voix de Femme, and Mrs. Daniela Colomba, president of AIDOS. Following a change in the Burkinabe government Mrs. Laminzana was discharged from her ministerial functions. Mrs. Colomba promised her that she would build a project that would continue the work to create awareness, and promote education and activism to help Burkinabe women improve their quality of life.

The land for the project was offered by the Mayor of Ouagadougou, Mr. Simon Compaore.

B. How were the Architects and Specialists chosen?

Two architects were contacted about the project. Dieudonné Wongo, a Burkinabe architect was contacted by Mrs. Laminzana to design a Euro 90,000 project. And D-Studio, an architectural firm in Rome was contacted by Mrs. Colomba. Both firms were asked to coordinate on project design. Architect Riccardo Vanucci was D-Studio's project manager for the CBF. Mr. Vanucci subsequently left D-Studio and continued to work on the project through a new company he created, FARE Studio.

C. General Programme Objectives

The objective was to construct an institutional building in one of the poorest suburbs of Ouagadougou. The two main components of the project were to provide the neighbourhood with a health centre and a training facility. The health centre offers generic medical care through the services of a nurse, a midwife and a part time gynaecologist. It also offers legal and psychological support to women. The training facility is used not only to educate women on their sexual rights and reproductive health but gives support to the whole community through the 'father educators', a body that's charged with the role of on-site training of the population. Beyond its functional scope, the CBF generates a wide range of activities and social life. The centre provides the community with a gathering and a communal space for sharing, education, formal and informal communication. Small ceremonies and events can also take place in the gazebo or assembly bungalow in the garden area. That is why, according

to the project architect, ‘in spite of its relatively unconventional appearance, the complex generates a strong sense of belonging.’

The program calls for two main volumes 15m x 15m each installed on a raised platform and separated by an access ramp and staircase. The first is meant to lodge the health centre with outpatient departments, a lawyer’s studio, a psychologist’s studio, some offices and a bathroom. The second houses the training facility with one big multi-purpose room (assembly room), two offices, bathroom, storage and a small kitchenette. A gazebo (assembly bungalow) dominates the garden with a seating area in the shade. The project includes also a guardhouse, a ventilated pit latrine, an incinerator, a safety generator, a water tower and a pit. The whole is enclosed by a hollow cement block fence.

D. Functional Requirements

In the architect’s words, ‘the two main functional components of the centre sit atop the artificial plane created by a single structural platform, which is raised above the ground to ensure program-appropriate, hygienic conditions, with protection against dust, mud and humidity. The resulting section provides a significant departure from local building types and practices.’

He added that ‘the space between the roofs and the velarium, the open cavity beneath the platform, and the exterior openings fitted with operable glass louvers, all help to improve the natural ventilation and passive temperature control of indoor areas.’ The minimisation of energy consumption needs is accompanied by energy self-production, achieved through the use of renewable resources: water is provided by a newly drilled and dedicated well, and photovoltaic cells have been installed along the perimeter wall, reducing the need for the electrical generator.

IV. Description

A. Building Data

The project is built on a square parcel of 1,600m²; the main entrance to the project is located at the centre of the west wall. An alley drives directly to the ramp and the stairs separating the two square buildings of 250m² each forming the project’s two main components; the medical centre to the north and the training facility to the south. The two squares are placed side by side but shifted on the east-west direction. While the medical centre is almost centred to the northern limit of the plot, the training centre is pushed all the way to the eastern limit to allow for a garden space in the front. The two volumes are placed atop a raised concrete platform to allow air and water circulation (in case of a storm). Usable space is articulated within a sequence of shaded and ventilated corridors and patios that ensure circulation and guarantee privacy. The interior space distribution pattern is based on a 120cm x 120cm grid to match the dimensions of corrugated steel sheets. The total net surface adds up to 227.8 m² as follows:

The Medical centre: 102.5m² including:

- Gynaecology 18.22m²
- Obstetric 13.45m²
- Lawyer/psychologist's studio 11.42m²
- Administration 14.03m²
- Direction: 14.03m²
- Two bathrooms 2.25m² each
- And a storage 1.44m²

The Training centre: 125.3m² including:

- Multipurpose room 57.00m²
- Office 1 26.68m²
- Office 2 31.43m²
- Kitchen 3.75m²
- Bathroom 1 2.25m²
- Bathroom 2 2.75m²
- And a storage 1.44m²

The building walls are constructed using interlocking compressed soil-cement blocs or BTC (briques en terre comprimée) made on site using a rough mixture of earth, cement and water. Bricks were shaped to interlock with each other and were meant to be laid without mortar (dry-laid). But in practice, the local construction community used mortar (according to the local architect and the contractor) and exterior walls have been even plastered to protect them from rain and erosion.

A corrugated steel sheet roof is directly supported by the room walls, on top of which are positioned two lightweight, waterproof, recyclable PVC canopies (one for every project component) supported by independent tree-shaped steel structures - together these form the project cover. The slightly sloped canopy ensuring protection from rainfall and direct sunshine is positioned about two metres above the corrugated steel roof to allow for air circulation. Acrylic sheets are used in the first roof to allow for indirect lighting.

The gazebo structure is made of tree branches and covered by a hut; it is installed in the front garden providing a shaded seating and gathering area for the entire community.

A guardhouse with a check point and a storage room is located at the project entrance. The guard house building is built with hollow cement blocks, concrete structure and covered with corrugated steel sheets. It covers a total surface of 16.52m² including 4.77m² for the checkpoint, 3.30m² for the guardhouse and 8.45m² for storage. Right behind this building, next to the west wall, are located the solar panels, the electric generator and the water tower.

Two ventilated public pit latrines, also built with hollow cement blocks, a concrete structure and covered with corrugated steel sheets are attached to the southern fence. These latrines have a surface of 2.25m² each. An exterior water tap is located in front of each latrine.

The incinerator is located in the rear garden behind the medical centre nearing the rear parking area for motorcycles and bicycles. The parking has the same gazebo structure and cover.

The entire project is enclosed by a hollow cement block fence.

B. Evolution of Design Concepts

Response to Physical Constraints

The project attempted to make use of local materials and techniques to respond efficiently to the prevalent climatic conditions. The raised platform allows for rain water to circulate freely under the building in case of storms without damaging the earth walls. This was experienced last September when a big storm flooded the area but not a single area of damage was observed at the bottom level.

The raising of the platform also allows for air to circulate freely. Free air circulation is guaranteed at the top of the building between the two roofs and inside in the circulation corridors and patios. Furthermore, big openings fitted with glass adjustable louvers together with top openings made of PVC pipes placed at regular distances allow cross-ventilation through the interior space and make it reasonably comfortable even during the hottest periods of the year.

Response to User Requirements

The project architect described the project as defining ‘a flexible, modular and adaptable typology. This approach was intended as a response to AIDOS’ request to use the project as a prototype, able to be replicated in similar contexts across the region.’ The project ensures flexible and adaptable spaces according to users’ needs. Basic furniture occupies the interiors to ease spatial organisation according to the requirements.

Purely Formal Aspects

In general, the project has a very unconventional appearance. One of the space users I interviewed during my site visit stated that ‘the CBF is very easy to find, when you see a building that is completely different from any other house, you found it.’ The building’s dissimilarity from local architecture does not come only from the unusual roof structure or from the uncommon use of mixed walls combining traditional BTCs and concrete structure, but also from the audacious use of prim colours and wall inscriptions that express a clear desire for distinction. The I-beams supporting the corrugated steel roof and jutting out from the wall faces can be considered a timid reminder of the Sudano-Sahelian architecture of the region.

Landscaping

Landscaping consisted basically of defining a green garden and planting shrubs along the exterior fence and around the buildings. Some trees are also planted to ornament the garden. Grass has been planted in the garden, with round paving concrete slabs (50cm diameter) set in

lines to define walking paths. The grass appears to have yielded to the very hot climate and some yellowish turfs around the slabs are all that is left. The gazebo floor is surrounded by a concrete border to hold the red gravel that serves as flooring.

C. Structure, Materials, Technology

Structural Systems

The two main platforms are supported by 36 isolated concrete footings each directly installed on a thin coat of lean concrete. The footings are organised in six rows of six footings equidistant of three meters for a total width of 15 meters for every platform. Four of the 36 footings, the ones supporting the main roof structure, are 1m x 1m base; they are 1m deep in the ground and reach the platform in terms of height. The rest of the footings are only 0.6m x 0.6m base and 0.2m height they are poured at the same depth as the first ones. Pre-columns of 0.3 x 0.3m sections transmit the load of the platform to these footings. The foundation concrete is dosed at a rate of 200 kg/m^3.

The platforms are built out of 16 cm hollow cement blocks and onsite precast concrete ribs on top of which is poured a 4cm compression slab. Concrete beams join the pre-columns on the east/west direction and stiffeners on the North/South direction. A peripheral beam surrounds each platform. A three meter wide ramp and staircase separate the two platforms. The ramp is disconnected from the platforms by a 2cm polystyrene joint.

Two structural systems are adopted to support the covers; a mixed structure consisting on load baring walls made from compressed earth-cement blocks framed with concrete columns and beams to support the corrugated steel sheet roof, the steel sheets are placed on top of steel I beams directly supported by the walls. A second independent system consists on tree shaped steel structure reinforced with round concrete columns to support a steel grid holding the waterproofed PVC canopy.

A simple ordinary concrete structure with a 40 cm wide x 20cm deep running footing set 60cm from the ground level with pre-columns and a 20cm wide x 40cm deep tie beam surrounding the building, forms the foundation system of the exterior annexes. A 10cm concrete slab on grade holds the flooring and 20 x 20cm columns support beams of the same dimension meant to bear the corrugated steel sheet roof.

Materials

Infill materials/renderings and finishes.

The main building walls are made out of compressed earth blocks stabilised with a small percentage of industrial cement. The blocks were cast on site in hand presses, left to dry in the shade for four to five days and then installed with a cement mortar. After thorough research into adequate block shapes the local contractor submitted three samples to the architect for approval. The one selected presented the possibility that it could be dry-laid. The blocks used were not common in the local market and the method of laying them seems to be an imported technique from South Africa. Blocks are shaped in a manner to interlock simply with no need

to any mortar. But this did not convince the contractor who used a cement mortar to lay them up. The bricks were also not supposed to receive any finishes on top. However they would not have been able to resist the heavy rains during the rainy season or the dusty dry winds (the harmattan). A plaster was installed on the most exposed surfaces and used as a colourful communication support publishing messages related to the CBF's role of promoting women's rights.

The selected block pattern was provided by the only company that was lead by a woman. She died shortly after signing the contract with the project's main contractor, which led to a significant delay. The contractor subsequently had to take charge of block production using the contracted company's materials and personnel.

The CBF has a double roof. Corrugated metal and acrylic sheets, laid on steel I-beams set in parallel to the width of the rooms and directly supported by earth block walls, form the ceiling. The sheets are placed in such a manner that they direct rain water that could escape from the canopy cover into a channel that will drive it away. The acrylic sheets ensure that the rooms get indirect natural light, reducing the demand for electrical lighting.

The second roof is made out of a steel grid supported by the tree-shape steel structure and covered by a recycled PVC canopy. The grid is 16.80m x 16.80m which allows for 90cm overhang from every side of the platforms. The canopy is tightly stretched to the grid. A slope permits the evacuation of rain water. Air circulates freely between the two roofs.

Hollow cement blocks were also cast on site in order to construct the annex buildings. The blocks were laid using a cement mortar and plastered.

Three flooring types have been used for the project. Rounded gravel on cement screed is used for exterior corridors, patios and the ramp. A simple, smooth cement screed serves at interior space flooring in most rooms. And an anti-slippery paving is used for wet rooms.

Interior walls are left without any rendering. Broken ceramic tiles are used for partial wall finishing only in wet areas and medical rooms.

Electric and sanitary installations are apparent and follow the surfaces of the concrete structural elements.

Construction Technology

According to the project architect, 'In general, solutions and materials already available in the local building market or tradition have been combined critically to get the most out of limited means. The simple strategies adopted affect both personal behaviour and collective responsibility. In particular, the elimination of mechanical air conditioning [limited to medical rooms in order to assure filtered air] can be seen as the project's most important achievement in terms of environmental sustainability.

In general terms, the technological and typological responses offered by the project, on a par with its social objectives, represent an innovative approach to local building customs, standing

as the formal expression of the changes and new approaches to community practices promoted by the client organizations'.

Overall the project attempts to make clever use of locally-available materials and resources in order to respond in an efficient and a responsible manner to climatic constraints and reduce cooling needs.

Building Services, Site Utilities

The project aims to be self sufficient in terms of services and utilities. Electric power is generated by the solar panels, and otherwise the safety generator covers project needs. Water is pumped from the well using a solar pump and stored in the tower. Waste water is evacuated in ventilated pits emptied regularly. An incinerator helps eliminate waste to be burned.

D. Origin of Technology, Materials, Labour Force, Professionals

All used materials, labour and techniques were available in local construction market. Although the selected BTC shape (originally utilised in South Africa) was slightly different from those commonly used in Burkina Faso, the bricks were already being produced in the local market. The steel structure and the canopy were also locally made and installed. The innovation was in the smart combination of locally existing materials and technique. The contractor used his normal employees. No additional training was required. He had only to take over the responsibility of brick production after the death of the brick company owner, although he still used her equipment and personnel.

Apart from the Italian project architect and his team, all professionals involved in the project were locals.

V. Construction Schedule and Costs

A. History of Project Design and Implementation, with Dates

The decision to carry out this project was taken in February 2005; the design period was nine months long during which land could be identified and secured for the project. Design works were completed in November 2005 but effective work on the project could not start until April 2006. The original schedule marked only four months for construction to be completed but execution took much longer and the construction did not finish until July 2007. The project has been occupied since August 2007 but the official inauguration by the wife of Burkina Faso's president took place in November 2007.

B. Total Costs and Main Sources of Financing

The initial estimated budget was CFA Francs 81,170,000 (USD 182,619) but the actual project cost came to CFA Francs 136,752,000 (USD 307,670). This figure includes the costs of the building, the garden, the solar panels, the backup generator, the well with the water tower and solar pump, the incinerator, the plot walls, the exterior bathrooms, and the guardhouse. As

previously mentioned the land has been graciously donated by the Municipality of Ouagadougou. Architectural design was donated by FARE Studio and engineering design was donated by Answer, the local consultants. Only a fee of Euros 1,000 per month for 15 months for project management was received by FARE from AIDOS. Answer (Dieudonné Wongo's firm) received CFA Francs 2,500,000 (EUR 3,675) from FARE to assign a permanent supervisor.

Financing was guaranteed by AIDOS and the Italian political party (Partito dei Democratici di Sinistra), with contributions from the European Commission.

C. Comparative Costs

Although the architect's record submitted to the Award states a total cost of CFA Francs 85,470 per square meter (USD 192,29/m²) a simple dividing of the total project cost on the 500 square meter covered area gives the price of CFA Francs 273,504 (USD 615.24/m²) not including the price of the land. This price is very close to the local construction market unit price per square metre for a medium standing building.

VI. Technical Assessment

A. Functional Assessment

Although the usable space does not represent more than 50% of the total covered area, the open patios and corridors generate a welcoming feeling. From the garden space, the building can directly be accessed through the ramp with no gates or obstacles. This corresponds to the social aspect of the project. The open gazebo in the garden creates a real communal gathering space.

B. Climatic Performance

With its raised platform, the space separating the two roofs, and the free air circulation in the hallways, the project offers reasonably acceptable temperature to and reduces cooling requirements to the three medical rooms where air filtration is required.

The acrylic sheets installed at the ceiling level and shaded with the canopy together with the big openings offer an indirect natural lighting that considerably reduces the need for artificial lighting.

C. Response to Treatment of Water and Rainfall

While the two pits solve the waste water evacuation problem, the rain water presents a real difficulty for project users. The canopy roof, facing heavy winds and high temperatures during the dry season, becomes less taut, causing water accumulation on the rooftop during storms. The roof slope does not seem to be enough to evacuate rain water. Water pockets retained in the grids of steel structure could cause real damage to the building. The canopy has already

been replaced once and has to be tightened before rainy seasons with no result guaranteed. This involves an extra maintenance cost that the users do not seem to be able to cover.

D. Choice of Materials, Level of Technology

The project did not utilise any uncommon materials. It has only used an uncommon combination of existing materials in the local construction market. The raised platform supporting the building, the canopy cover, the ventilated pits and the use of renewable energy summarise the innovative approach of the project.

E. Ageing and Maintenance Problems

It is important to note that the use of the BTC is not without problems. It is difficult to believe that the cement plaster installed on exposed surfaces can permanently adhere to the dusty surfaces of the BTC walls.

F. Design Features

The project design expresses a clear desire for distinctiveness from the neighbouring environment. The dissimilarity observed in used materials and colours distinguishes the CBF from other buildings and communicates well its institutional aspect.

G. Impact of the Project on the Site

The project created a real dynamic for the urban development of the area. It was the reason of a rapid expansion of the urban tissue all around the project. During the CBF inauguration, a road leading to the project, Colonel Arzouma Michel Ouédraogo Avenue, was promised by the authority and delivered shortly after.

VII. Users

A. Description of Project Users

The CBF serves the whole community in Sector 27 with its 40,000 habitants. The centre doesn't serve the female community only, but involves the male population in awareness and social action. The people coming to Ouagadougou from rural areas are among the most deprived of the city, with low education and income levels.

The CBF plays a very important role and gives a wide range of assistance and support to the population in the sector. In 2009, for example, more than 3,000 women and children were examined by the CBF's health specialists, more than 200 cases have been assisted by the centre's lawyer including 16% men and 84% women, and 20 people have been followed by the psychological consultant. On the training side more than 250 people have participated in the communal educative debates every month in addition to onsite trainings delivered by the 'father educators'. Two collective weddings have taken place at the centre together with many other community events. Four health clubs have been created to raise awareness in the

community; two for women one for men and one for the young generation. Every one of these clubs has fund-generating activities to try to raise funds for the CBF to survive. Although these activities have not been very successful and are presently on hold, the community seem determined to find resources to fund the CBF as they feel a very profound sense of belonging to the centre.

VIII. Persons Involved

A. Identification of Project Personnel and Roles

Client

- AIDOS:
  - Daniela COLOMBA (President of AIDOS and project co-initiator)
  - Clara CALDERA (AIDOS project manager)
  - Elena BONOMETTI (AIDOS project manager)
- Voix de femme:
  - Mariam LAMINZANA/TRAORE (President of VDF and project co-initiator)
  - Sophie SEDHEGO (VDF project manager)

Fund Raising

- Daniela COLOMBA through the Partito dei Democratici di Sinistra, European Commission

Project land donor

- Simon COMPAORE (Mayor of Ouagadougou)

Project Architect: FARE STUDIO

- Riccardo VANNUCCI (Project Architect and main designer)
- Giuseppina FORTE (Architect)
- Erika TRABUCCO (Site supervisor)
- Joao SOBRAL (Site supervisor)
- Emanuela VALLE (Architect)

Project local Architect and consultants: ANSWER Architectes

- Dieudonné WANGO (Local Architect)
- Alassane WAONGO (supervisor)
- Elie SANDWIDI (Site supervisor)
- Gabriel ZOMBRE (Structural engineer)
- Emile OUEDRAOGO (Electrical engineer)

Project contractor: S. Art Décor

- Denis COMPAORE (Owner)
- Norbert DAOUROU (Site manager)

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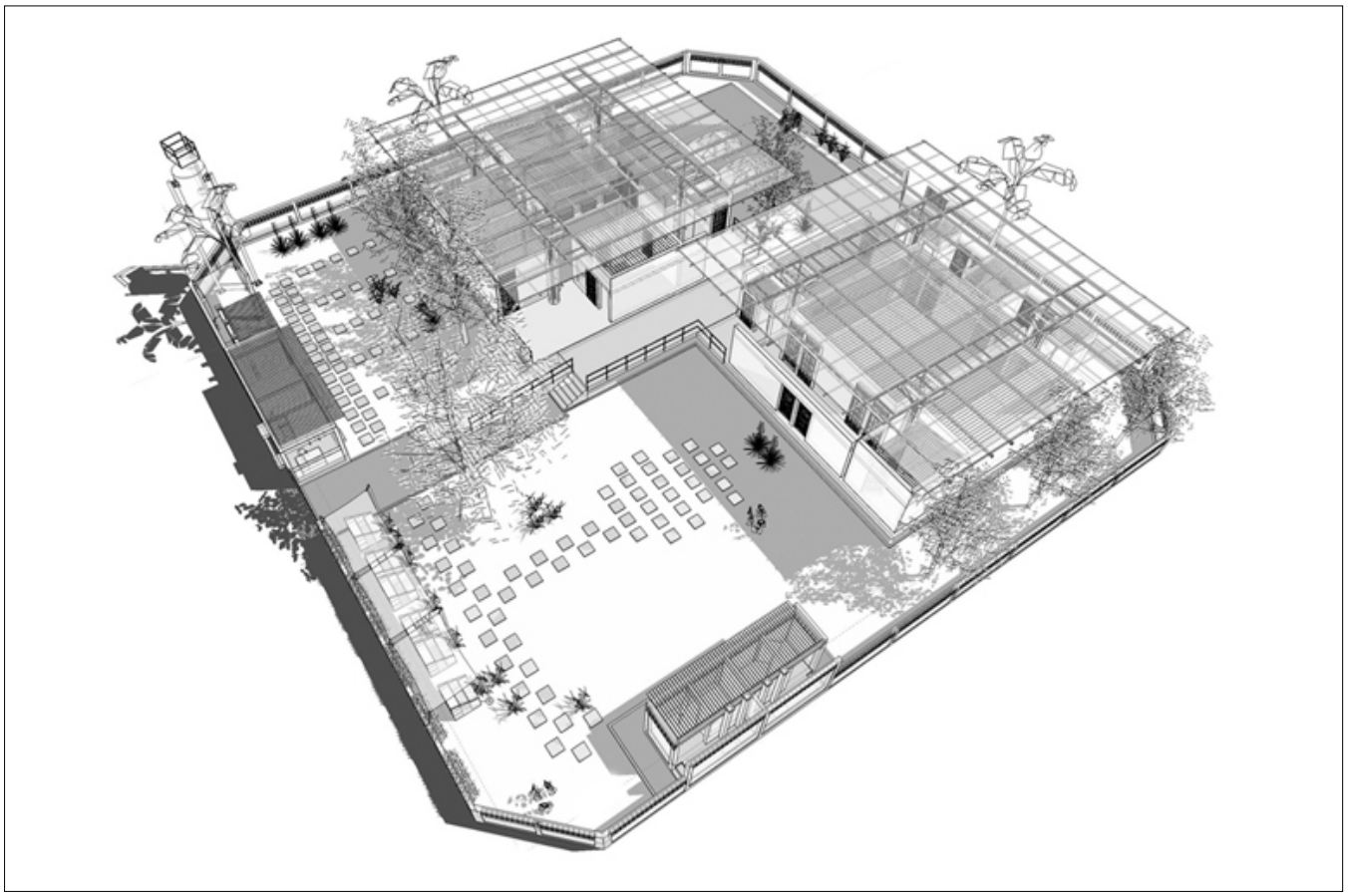
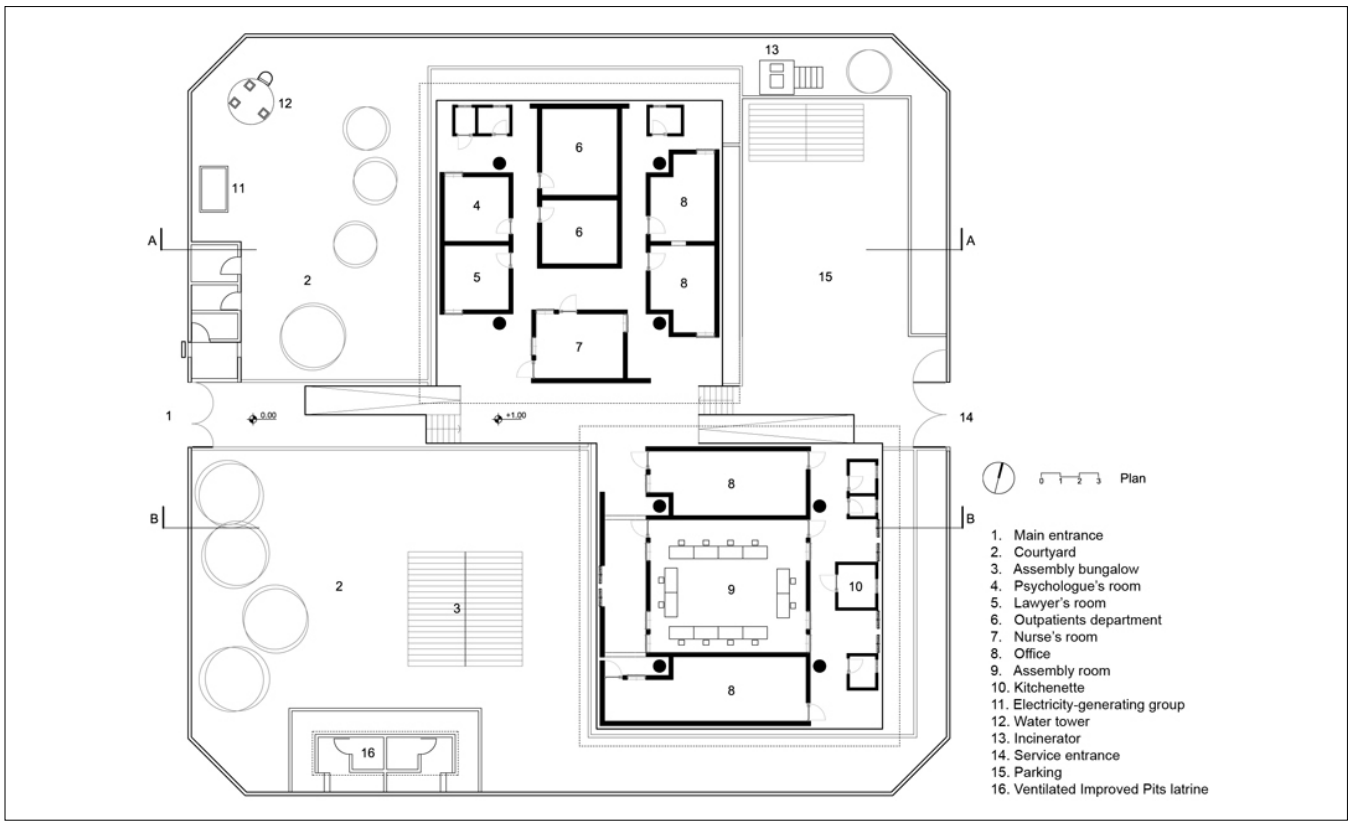
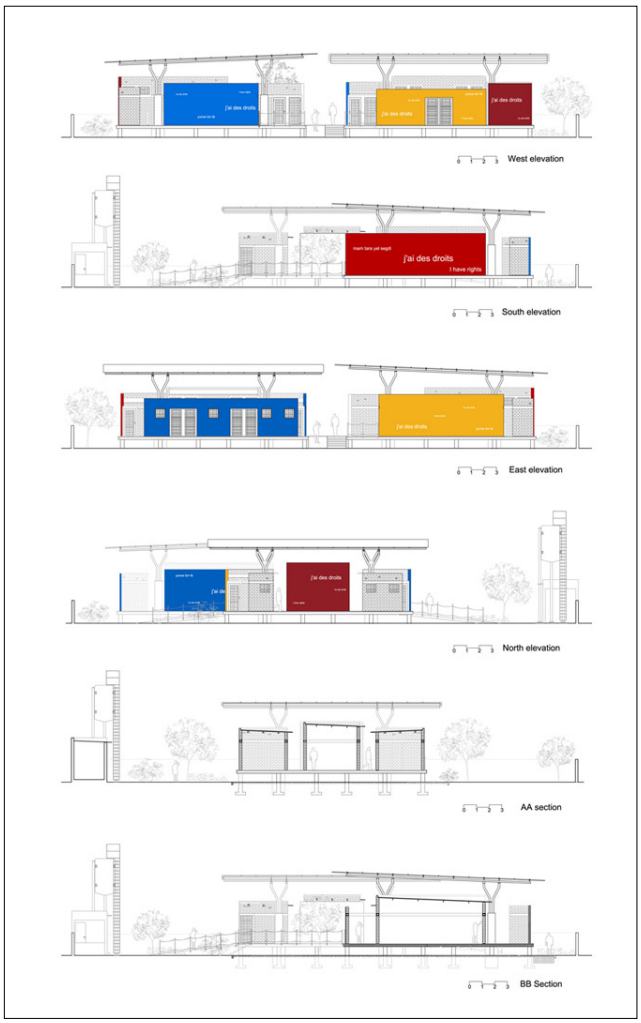
Amine Turki
April 2010


Ouagadougou
Koudougou





Ground floor.



Elevations and sections.

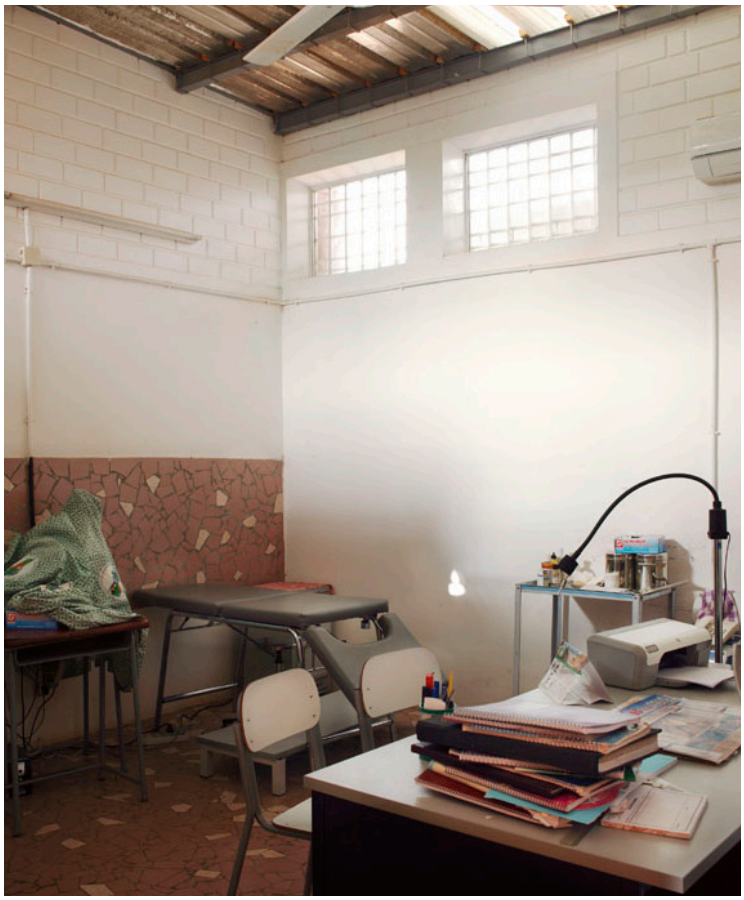
South view of the CBF Womens' Health Centre.

Front entrance.

Main entrance and courtyard, with the water tank in the background

Assembly bungalow in the courtyard. View of the roof, maintained by columns which allows ventilation.

Nurse’s room.



Outpatient room.

South-East view of the building.

Detail of a wall.