2
Identifying Zones to be Addressed

Objective and anticipated results

Before launching the operation, it is important to determine which zones are to be addressed. The choice will depend on technical feasibility and the financial resources available to the project manager.

Results anticipated:
- a map of sectors to be addressed
- an estimate of the number of streets, intersections, entryways, etc., to be addressed
- the precise duration of each stage of the operation.

Responsibility and development

Executor(s): Under the responsibility of the local administration and of the Street Addressing Unit.

Duration: short

Methodology

There are several possible options, according to the options and the financial resources available:
- address the entire town, in one stage
- establish street addressing priorities according to neighborhood and begin with the structured and densely populated neighborhoods
- at the beginning, address only the town center, introducing the technique to be followed later as financial resources permit.
Street addressing the town of Doloba

2.1 - Neighborhood typology

- Old, densely-populated neighborhoods
- New, densely-populated neighborhoods
- Neighborhoods becoming densely populated
- Squatter neighborhoods
- Militarized zone
- Industrial zone

- Nylon
- Militarized zone
- Industrial Zone
- Rano
- Nohour
- Zohour Quinzan
- Omrane
- Koni
- Kibougou
- Bougou
- Elamo
- Ismael
- Vazah
- Zahra
- Ida bougou
- Station
- Extension
- Radina

Neighborhood typology
1st Task – Establish street addressing operation priorities

The priorities will depend on:
- the financial resources available to the project manager
- the willingness of the various administrations
- when the various phases occur (approaching elections, etc.)
- property – should existing land uses be maintained?

2nd Task – Establish a systematic classification of the various neighborhoods and physical constraints

A systematic analysis should be undertaken by administrative sectioning of the zones to be addressed, for the entire urbanized territory. On a base map, mark the boundaries of homogeneous neighborhoods, taking into account the type of dwellings (“hard” construction or not), the density of the population, the layout of streets, etc.

A systematic classification of neighborhoods is shown in map 2.1. This classification differentiates:
- densely-populated and structured neighborhoods (old and recent)
- neighborhoods that are becoming densely populated
- unstructured neighborhoods
- specific zones, such as industrial or military zones.

Based on this classification, priorities and deadlines for street addressing the different neighborhoods (see Map 2.2) can be established.
Street addressing the town of Doloba

2.2 – Neighborhoods to be addressed, and site of pilot operation

Typology of neighborhoods to be addressed
- Neighborhoods to be addressed as a first priority
- Neighborhoods to be addressed in the medium term
- Neighborhoods to be addressed in the long term
- Neighborhoods that will not be addressed
- Pilot zone
1 - Neighborhoods to be addressed as a first priority
The first neighborhoods to address are those that are structured and densely populated, often in the town center, whose buildings and street layout are permanent.

2 – Neighborhoods to be addressed in the short term
This refers to structured developments that are becoming densely populated. These neighborhoods can be addressed rapidly since the layout of streets is often fixed. Adopting a metric numbering system for entryways makes it possible to update at a later stage.

3 - Neighborhoods to be addressed in the medium term
Settlements under construction should not be addressed too quickly. Continuing urbanization may bring with it major changes. In addition, streets are not always clearly designated. However, the principal and structural streets in these neighborhoods could be codified, as long as a series of “free” numbers are maintained that could be put into use when the neighborhoods become dense and structured.

4 – Neighborhoods that cannot be addressed
This refers to areas in which streets are rarely outlined, and may evolve rapidly. It is often recommended that unstructured neighborhoods not be addressed, because the fact of giving an address could be interpreted as regularizing the situation. It is recommended that these neighborhoods be addressed only during the course of a restructuring operation. However, a housing unit whose entryway opens on to a street that is sufficiently wide (minimum 2.5 meters) and is suitable for vehicles, could be addressed. This makes it possible to first incorporate more permanent dwellings and businesses that are more likely to be of interest to the fiscal and tax enforcement services.
This gives an idea of the number of streets, places and intersections to be addressed, as presented in the following table:

2.3 - Example of a stocktaking of streets and intersections

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Zone</th>
<th>Hectares</th>
<th>Intersections</th>
<th>Int./ha.</th>
<th>Streets</th>
<th>Streets/ha.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>6,400</td>
<td>865</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>0.08</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>1,650</td>
<td>325</td>
<td>0.20</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>0.12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>4,600</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>0.22</td>
<td>580</td>
<td>0.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>6,200</td>
<td>510</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>330</td>
<td>0.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>18,850</td>
<td>2,700</td>
<td>0.14</td>
<td>1,590</td>
<td>0.08</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>