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MINISTRY OF LIVING ENVIRONMENT AND TRANSPORT IN CHARGE OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

(MCVT)

PROJECT FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF THE VÊDOKO FLYOVER IN THE CITY OF COTONOU, BENIN

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)

(Final Version)

Octobre 2023

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SIGLES, ACRONYMES ET ABRÉVIATIONS

ABE	Benin Environmental Agency
IGA	Income-generating activity
ANDF	National Land and Property Agency
WB	World Bank
CA	Head of District
CAGP	District Complaints Management Committee
CC	Local Council
ECC	Environmental Compliance Certificate
CCMC	Communal Complaints Management Committee
CDQ	Neighbourhood Development Committee
NCMC	National Complaints Management Committee
CFA	African Financial Community
CTN	Technical Negotiation Committee
CEB	Benin Electricity Community
CES	Environmental and Social Considerations
SONEB	Benin National Water Company
CFD	Land and Property Code
CGES	Environmental and Social Management Framework
CLI	Local Compensation Committee
CTI	Technical Compensation Committee
DL	Deadline
EDL	Eligibility Deadline
DDCVDD	Departmental Directorate for the Living Environment and Sustainable Development
DTS	Director of Technical Services
DPU	Declaration of Public Utility
ESIA	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
FED	European Union funding
LCF	Land Compensation Fund
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
PII	Public Interest Investment
Km	Kilometre
m²	Square metre
MCVDD	Ministry of the Environment and Sustainable Development
MIT	Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport
ml	Linear metre
MOD	Delegated project owner
OEV	Orphans and Vulnerable Children

NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
PAG	Government Action Program
PAP	Person Affected by the Project
PAPC	City of Cotonou Rainwater Sanitation Project
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
ESMP	Environmental and Social Management Plan
PPD	Physically displaced persons
PM	For the record
PO	Operational Policy
BRP	Brief Resettlement Plan
PUGEMU	Emergency Project for Urban Environment Management
SAIC	Community Initiatives Support Service
SBEE	Benin Electricity Company
SIRAT	Road infrastructure and land development company
Qty	Quantity
RGPH	General Census of Population and Housing
SIRAT	Road infrastructure and land development company
SIDA/IST	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome and Sexually Transmitted Infections
SMIG	Guaranteed Interprofessional Minimum Wage
SONEB	Benin National Water Company
U	Unit
UCP	Project Coordination Unit
W	Watt

CONCEPTS AND KEY WORDS

Relocation Allowance: This is a form of compensation provided to eligible individuals who are displaced from their accommodation, whether landowners or tenants, and who require a Transition Allowance, paid by the project. Relocation allowances can be graduated to reflect differences in income levels.

Resettlement Assistance: Support provided to people whose projects result in physical displacement. This may include transport, food, housing and social services provided to those affected as part of their relocation. This support may also include the amounts allocated to the persons affected as compensation for the inconvenience caused by their resettlement and to cover the costs related to their relocation (moving expenses, lost working days, etc.).

Beneficiary: Any natural or legal person whose living and working conditions will be directly or indirectly improved as a result of the project outputs.

Compensation or indemnity: Full replacement, by payment in cash or replacement in kind, of an asset or resource acquired or affected by the Project.

Replacement cost: Gross cost to define the economic replacement value of an asset. This is the amount of money that would have to be paid at the present time to replace a property affected by the project

Conflicts: These are differences of viewpoints that can arise from logics and issues between several actors during expropriation and/or resettlement. These are situations in which several actors express competing intentions/claims or agree to divergent values in incompatible ways and so that they confront (negative) or, negotiate and agree (positive). In both (2) cases, the project must have a conflict management mechanism.

Eligibility deadline (EDL) or Deadline (DL): Official date of announcement of the beginning of the declaration of public utility process. It triggers the freezing/cessation/total halt of any land transaction or new investment in the area subject to expropriation. Then, people who acquire land and/or settle in the area indicated by the official act announcing the beginning of the DUP are neither eligible for compensation nor for any assistance whatsoever for resettlement; immovable property (such as buildings, crops, fruit or forest trees) set up in the designated area after the eligibility deadline is not compensated if they were to be demolished.

Involuntary displacement: Displacement, without alternative, of a population outside a geographical area with a view to carrying out a Public Interest Investment (PII); the involuntary nature is due to the lack of alternative to undeveloped/occupied space that would accommodate

the IIP or the fact that the space to be expropriated has the slightest negative social impact regarding the congestion of the geographical living space of the direct beneficiaries of the project.

Economic displacement: Loss of sources of income or livelihood due to the acquisition of land or restriction of access to some resources (land, water, forest), due to the construction or operation of the Project or its ancillary facilities. Economically Displaced Persons do not necessarily all need to move because of the Project.

Physical displacement: It intervenes in case of involuntary taking of land resulting in: relocation or loss of shelter; loss of property or access to property; loss of access to sources of income or livelihoods, if affected people have to move to another location.

Land expropriation: Process by which a public administration, usually in exchange of a compensation, induces an individual, household or community group to abandon the land it occupies or otherwise uses.

Vulnerable Groups/Individuals: People who, because of their sexual or gender orientation, their belonging to an ethnic group or a minority and fragile age group, because of a physical or mental disability or factors of economic or social marginalization, are at risk to be more affected than others by the displacement and resettlement process or whose ability to access or benefit from resettlement assistance and related benefits may be limited.

Replacement cost: gross cost used to define the economic replacement value of an asset. This is the amount of money that would have to be paid at the present time to replace a property affected by the project

Expense: Evaluation, in monetary terms, of the real estate affected by the Project. This is the cost of acquisition, repair or reconstruction of a building likely to be affected, in part or in whole, by a project. This evaluation allows monetary compensation, of the real estate affected, to the rightful claimants. It must, in principle, be equivalent to the expenditure necessary for the acquisition, repair or reconstruction of the affected property

Household: It is made up of all the people related or not who usually live in the same building, share the meal, manage all or part of their resources in common and recognize the authority of the same person called head of household. It usually includes the husband, his wife/ves and their child/ren, with or without other dependents (family members, friends, servants, etc.).

Affected household: According to the SFI PAR manual, the theme "affected household" refers to all members of a household, whether related or not, that function as a single economic unit and are affected by a project.

Vulnerable households: Vulnerable households are those comprising vulnerable people or whose level of poverty is likely to be more accentuated following the resettlement process.

Major PAP: A PAP legally considered as civilly capable and responsible, i.e. of an age to commit to a contract or legal act.

Minor PAP: A PAP that has not reached the age of legal majority set by law for full civil capacity to practice and criminal responsibility.

Person(s) Affected by the Project (PAP): These are people (individual, household, community, etc.) whose livelihoods are negatively affected on a permanent or temporary basis as a result of the implementation of the project due to (i) involuntary displacement or loss of place of residence or economic activities; (ii) loss of any or all real or personal property; (iii) temporary or permanent loss of income or sources of income, and/or (iv) loss of access to such income or sources of income.

Economically displaced persons: Persons who have suffered a loss of sources of income or means of subsistence due to the acquisition of land or restrictions of access to some resources (land, water, rangeland, forests), by construction or operation of the project or its ancillary facilities. Economically displaced people do not necessarily need to move because of project actions.

Physically Displaced Persons: Persons who have suffered loss of housing and property as a result of land acquisitions by the project, requiring the affected person to move to a new site. Physically displaced persons must move due to the implementation of the project.

Resettlement: Transfer of Persons Affected by the Project to another site following involuntary displacement. This transfer is accomplished according to a dynamic and participatory plan designed and agreed with the People Affected by the Project.

Involuntary resettlement: Resettlement that takes place without the informed consent of the displaced persons or without these persons, assuming that they give their consent, the possibility of refusing to be resettled.

Economic rehabilitation: the measures to be taken when the Project affects the livelihood of PAPs. World Bank policy requires that after resettlement, all affected people can regain income at least at a level equivalent to pre-Project income. The themes of income restoration, quality of life standards and productivity levels of affected people form the core of the policy.

Squatter: Person occupying land to which they have neither legal nor customary rights.

EXECUTIF SUMMARY

N°s.	Variables	Données
1.	Project country	Benin
2.	Department.	Littoral
3.	Municipality	Cotonou
4.	Districts	10th, 11th, 13th –
5.	City neighborhood	Ahogbouhouè, Houeyiho, Vêdoko
6.	Activity leading to resettlement	Construction of a flyover
7.	Project title	VEDOKO flyover construction
8.	Promoter	Government of Benin
9.	Executing agency	SIRAT as Project Manager
10.	Funding	Government of Japan/JICA
11.	Project budget	
12.	RAP Budget	683 732 086 F CFA
13.	Number of People Affected by the Project (PAP)	443
14.	Owner of stores with assigned land/attachment	01
15.	Shop owner	188
16.	Shop employees	207
17.	Number of vulnerable PAPs	04
18.	Owner occupying the public domain	45
19.	Employee occupying the public domain	01
20.	Land owner	01
21.	Household members	1591
22.	Shops destroyed	01
23.	Fence destroyed	01
24.	Total area of land lost (ha)	565

Source : BANCA, 2023

- **Context and justification for the resettlement action plan**

The Vêdoko flyover construction project has noble objectives in terms of sanitation, hygiene, public health and relieving traffic congestion at the Vêdoko crossroads. However, it will be built in a densely populated city centre area where land rights have not necessarily been settled and where economic activities are taking place, not to mention the occupation of public land. The Vèdokô market, the CEB site, the SONEB site, the Jésus Eucharistie Catholic Church and the SICA TOYOTA Company are all located within the project area.

Article 22 of the Constitution of the Republic of Benin states that "everyone has the right to own property. No one may be deprived of his property except in the public interest and in return for fair and prior compensation". In addition, the last paragraph of Article 5 of Law No. 2013-01 of 14 August 2013 on the Land and Property Code in the Republic of Benin clearly states that: "As part of the implementation of development policies and in the public interest, the State

and local authorities, in return for fair and prior compensation, have the right to expropriate any holder of land rights". JICA's operational policies will be applied as part of this project.

- **Purpose and objectives of the RAP**

The main aim of the resettlement action plan is to ensure that people who have to leave their homes and lose some or all of their property as part of the project to build this infrastructure (the Vèdokô flyover) are only deprived of their property for reasons of public utility. They will be treated equitably in return for fair and prior compensation.

The general objective of this RAP is to prepare a relocation and compensation plan for those affected, in accordance with national legislation and in compliance with the World Bank's NES 5 and JICA's Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations. This RAP should make it possible to improve the project concerned by consolidating the positive impacts and transforming certain negative impacts into development opportunities.

Specifically, this will involve :

- ✓ assess the potential negative impacts of the Vèdokô flyover construction project in terms of involuntary resettlement;
- ✓ ensure that the people affected are consulted and have the opportunity to participate in all the key stages of the process of developing and implementing involuntary resettlement and compensation activities;
- ✓ carry out a census of the people affected and an exhaustive inventory of the property affected by the sub-project;
- ✓ determine measures to minimise, as far as possible, involuntary resettlement, expropriation of land and the temporary loss of activities and income as a result of the project, and agree on measures to mitigate the losses incurred and additional assistance measures for PAPs and vulnerable people;
- ✓ determining compensation in line with the impacts suffered, to ensure that no one affected by the project is penalised disproportionately;
- ✓ pay attention to the needs of the most vulnerable of those affected;
- ✓ assess the capacities of the institutional players involved in implementing the resettlement process and put in place an appropriate capacity-building plan, if necessary;
- ✓ adapt the complaints and claims management mechanism developed to the specific needs of the project;
- ✓ describe the arrangements for consulting stakeholders, including PAPs, and attach proof that these consultations have taken place;

- ✓ describe the institutional and organizational arrangements and timetable for implementation of the RAP, assess them and, if necessary, describe the capacity-building needs of the said institutions and organizations in the light of national requirements and those of the World Bank's NES 5 on resettlement and JICA's Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations;
- ✓ Specify the monitoring and evaluation arrangements, the estimated budget and the sources of funding for the resettlement process for the resettlement plan.

- **Presentation of the site and description of the project components**

✓ **Presentation of the project site**

The commune of Cotonou is located on the coastal strip which extends between Lake Nokoué and the Atlantic Ocean, made up of alluvial sands of about five meters in maximum height. It represents the only commune of the Littoral department and is limited to the north by the commune of Sô-Ava and Lake Nokoué, to the south by the Atlantic Ocean, to the east by the commune of Sèmè-Kpodji and to the west by that of Abomey-Calavi. It covers an area of 79 km², 70% of which is located west of the channel. The eastern quarters are connected to the western part by three bridges.

✓ **Presentation of the project site**

The Vêdoko crossroads, to be developed, is located at the intersection of four branches, including three branches of the National Inter-State Road No. 1 and a road leading to the Vêdoko market. Geographically, this crossroads is at longitude 02°22'37.5" and latitude 06°23'23.2". This is the :

✓ **Akosombo - Etoile Rouge section**

This 2.300 km section has a 40 m right-of-way. The carriageway has been built as 2x2 lanes of 3.5 m each, with a central reservation of 4 m, two hard shoulder lanes of 3 m each and two pavements of 1.80 m each.

✓ **Akosombo - Cadjèhoun crossroad (Bon pasteur) section**

This 2.6 km section is made up of two carriageways 7.00 m x 2 (2x2 lanes), with a 1.6 m central reservation, two pavements of 1.80 m each and 1.00 m x 2 covered gutters.

✓ **Akosombo – Godomey crossroad section**

This 4.4 km stretch of motorway consists of two 2x3 lane carriageways, each 3.5 m long, with a 4 m central reservation, two hard shoulder lanes, each 3 m wide, and two pavements, each

1.80 m wide. These sections, built with traffic levels taking into account congestion data serving the main urban markets, banks, public administration services, the administrative and commercial sector around Ganhi, post and telecommunications and residential areas, are designed to improve traffic in the city of Cotonou and transit on the Abidjan Lagos Corridor. Figure 2 shows the project's area of influence.

The figure below shows the project's restricted area of influence.

Figure : Project right of way
Source* : *JICA, 2022

- **Description of project components during the construction phase**

The Toyota crossroads being a nerve center of traffic, the volume of which is intense there. This is the reason why the shortening of the execution time of works is a key issue for the project. The breakdown of the work is specified in Table 1.

Table 1: Description of construction phase activities

Phase of works and developments	Work description
Topographic works	It is the set of geodetic works for technical studies
Site installation/company signage	The installation of the construction site consists in placing in an area reserved for this purpose the equipment, materials and infrastructures to be used for the construction work. Company signage is the set of practical and visual arrangements put in place to indicate the space to be fitted out or occupied. Its purpose is to warn and guide the user in order to ensure his safety and that of the personnel working on the site, to promote the fluidity of traffic and

	to reduce inconvenience to local residents.
Release of rights of way	It is the action consisting of making available after the implementation of the RAP the space to be developed without any constraints and obstacles.
Displacement of various networks (water, electricity and telephone)	This is a sensitive activity which consists of moving all the buried and aerial networks (various cables belonging to various concession holders such as SBEE, CEB, SONEB, OPT, etc.).
Development of deviations	To facilitate traffic flow and isolate traffic from the development areas during the works, dividing roads are opened or provided for the movement of people and goods. The company will ensure routine maintenance of the deviations in order to avoid any risk of accidents caused by the poor condition of the roads.
Management of the company's living quarters	The base camps are set up in public or private open urban spaces that will be rented by the companies. There will be no specific deforestation of these areas.
Management of construction waste (solid and liquid)	The various works on the base camps will generate solid and liquid waste that deserves special attention during the works. This includes waste from masonry work, reinforcement, the infirmary, carpentry, etc.
Movement of site equipment and materials/transport of materials	Construction activities and supplying construction sites with materials require the traffic of machines (heavy and light) and vehicles (trucks and others).
Stripping/demolition	This involves removing the existing substrate to achieve the ideal layer that will support the earthworks.
Excavation work	These are the excavation works allowing the opening of the trenches to bring out all the buried objects which would be found on the way of the collector or gutter to be built.
Significant purge and deposit of products	It is the removal of waste, silt and soil of poor tenure or quality.
Earthwork for landscaping	It is the removal or the disbursement of the existing within the limits prescribed by the specifications of the company and the demolition of the various works existing in the roadway.

- **Methodological approach**

The methodological approach adopted for this assignment is based on a participatory approach involving all stakeholders in the project's area of influence.

In practical terms, the approach used is based on the following stages:

- framing the assignment with the institutional players ;
- review and analysis of documents ;
- visit to the project site ;
- interviews with local authorities;

- Recruitment and training of field data collectors;
- Socio-economic surveys and census of property and people affected by the project/collection of socio-economic data;
- organisation of public consultations;
- Data processing and analysis of results;
- Posting of lists of PAPs in public places and consideration of complaints and management of any complaints;
- Signing individual memorandums of understanding;
- Drafting the interim report.

- **Methodological approach to the establishment of the RAP**

The methodological approach adopted for this assignment is based on a participatory approach involving all stakeholders in the project's area of influence.

In practical terms, the approach used is based on the following stages:

- framing the assignment with the institutional players ;
- review and analysis of documents ;
- visit of the project site ;
- interviews with local authorities;
- Recruitment and training of field data collectors;
- Socio-economic surveys and census of property and people affected by the project/collection of socio-economic data;
- organisation of public consultations;
- Data processing and analysis of results;
- Posting of lists of PAPs in public places and consideration of complaints and management of any complaints;
- Signing individual memorandums of understanding;
- 2Drafting the interim report on the mission.

- **Socio-economic characteristics of the area of belonging and the paps**

For the socio-economic features, documentary research and field surveys were carried out. The documentary research made it possible to collect data and information on the site where the construction of the works is planned. For the survey, the collection of socio-economic data in the field provided a profile of the PAPs. The surveys started on 10 July 2019 and ended on 26 July 2019 with some sweeps from 28 to 30 August 2019. The data collected was updated between November and December 2022.

As a prelude to the collection of socio-economic data, the population was informed about the implementation of the project and the census operations. The communal authorities took appropriate measures to support the public enquiry into the clearance of rights of way for the infrastructure construction work. Public consultations were organised in the offices of the 10th, 11th and 13th districts. The minutes of these various sessions are attached.

✓ **Population growth in Cotonou**

Since the advent of decentralisation, the city of Cotonou comprises 13 districts subdivided into 144 neighbourhoods. Its population, estimated at 320,348 in 1979 according to the 1st General Population and Housing Census (RGPH 1), rose to 536,827 in 1992, representing an intercensal growth rate of 4.05%. In 2002, according to RGPH 3, the population of Cotonou was estimated at 665,100, representing a growth rate of 2.07%. According to the 2013 RGPH 4 census, the population is 678,874, and is expected to reach 1,190,141 by 2020.

The gender structure of the population is close to the national average, with 51.4% women and 48.6% men. The sex ratio, i.e. the number of men per hundred women, is estimated at 94.5, which shows that the population of Cotonou has a shortage of men. The population breakdown by age group shows a high proportion of 15-59 year olds (62.7%).

Cotonou has more than 45% of the working population in Benin's 10 largest cities. More than 6 out of 10 Cotonou residents are active. The activity rate is 67.7%. One striking fact is the rise in the activity rate among women, which rose from 37.2% in 1979 to 54.7% in 1992, an annual increase of 3%.

✓ **Profiles of stakeholders in the project's area of influence**

In the project's area of influence, there are a large number of stakeholders who contribute to the socio-economic and cultural development of the area. Many of these stakeholders are involved in income-generating activities, which will have an impact on people's livelihoods.

These people are employed in various sectors of economic activity. The table below shows the profile of stakeholders in the project's area of influence by sector of activity.

Table: Profile of the working population by sector of activity

Occupation/Sex	Women		Men		Total	
	Headcount	%	Headcount	%	Headcount	%
Artisan	30	5,20	68	11,79	98	16,98
Trader	165	28,60	102	17,68	267	46,27
Breeder	64	11,09	1	0,17	65	11,27
Service	2	0,35	135	23,40	137	23,74

Household	3	0,52	0	0,00	3	0,52
Retired	2	0,35	5	0,87	7	1,21
Total	**266**	**46,10**	**311**	**53,90**	**577**	**100,00**

Source : Enquête de terrain, november 2022

The actors in the area of influence of the Vèdokô flyover construction project are the local populations of the three (3) districts (10th, 11th and 13th) of Cotonou. They are spread across all sectors of activity. Overall, the tertiary sector employs more of the working population than the primary and secondary sectors. The data in the table show that commercial activities occupy most of the population (46.27%) followed by crafts (18.9%).

The data relating to the commercial activities of the populations of the area of influence of the project recorded during the census of phase 2 are as follows:

Table 10: Profile of the active population by sector of activity

Occupation/Sex	Women		Men		Total	
	Headcount	%	Headcount	%	Headcount	%
Artisan	30	5,20	68	11,79	98	16,98
Trader	165	28,60	102	17,68	267	46,27
Breeder	0	0,00	1	0,17	1	0,17
Official	2	0,35	7	1,21	9	1,56
Household	3	0,52	0	0,00	3	0,52
Retirement	2	0,35	5	0,87	7	1,21
Employee (part-time)	1	0,17	14	2,43	15	2,60
Employee (full time)	63	10,92	114	19,76	177	30,68
Total	**266**	**46,10**	**311**	**53,90**	**577**	**100,00**

Source: *Field survey-Phase 2, November 2022*

The commercial activities carried out by the population in the project's area of influence are largely characterised by the sale of miscellaneous goods, household electrical appliances, foodstuffs, spare parts, etc. The table below shows the different types of products sold. The table below shows the different types of products sold.

Table: Type of commercial activity in the project's area of influence

Type of business activity	Total	
	Headcount	%
General trade	156	27,04
Corporate employees	94	16,29
Sale of electronic and electrical consumables	150	26,00
Workshop (welding, sewing, mechanics and hairdressing)	40	6,93
Artisan (carpenter, vulcanizer, mattress maker, turner	16	2,77
Driver	6	1,04

Head of agency and business	24	4,16
maintenance and technical	7	1,21
Sale of GSM products	10	1,73
Sale car-motorcycle	15	2,60
Residence	1	0,17
Sale of miscellaneous	57	9,88
Bread seller	1	0,17
Total	**577**	**100,00**

Source: *Field survey-Phase 2, November 2022*

Among the actors occupying the commercial sector, 68.63% are women. They carry out small income-generating activities (petty trade, retail and wholesale).

The majority of these women display their products, articles or goods along the RNIE 2 and in the planned deviations. The most developed businesses in the streets provided for the deviations concern the restoration and sale of miscellaneous items. To this end, sheds and apatam are built on both sides to serve as a place of business. On the other hand, in the vicinity of the RNIE 2 on the outskirts of the project's area of influence, these women rent shops and/or workshops to display various items and the catering service. Men work much more in the field of service delivery and the sale of electronic devices, motorcycles and furniture. Table 12 presents the type of business of actors in the area of influence of the project by gender.

Table : Breakdown of Types of business activity by gender

Occupation/Sex	Women		Men		Total	
	Headcount	%	Headcount	%	Headcount	%
General trade	68	11,79	88	15,25	156	27,04
Corporate employees	33	5,72	61	10,57	94	16,29
Sale of electronic and electrical consumables	106	18,37	44	7,63	150	26,00
Workshop (welding, sewing, mechanics and hairdressing)	15	2,60	25	4,33	40	6,93
Artisan (carpenter, vulcanizer, mattress maker, turner	0	0,00	16	2,77	16	2,77
Driver	0	0,00	6	1,04	6	1,04
Head of agency and business	10	1,73	14	2,43	24	4,16
maintenance and technical	0	0,00	7	1,21	7	1,21
Sale of GSM products	6	1,04	4	0,69	10	1,73
Sale car-motorcycle	2	0,35	13	2,25	15	2,60
Residence	0	0,00	1	0,17	1	0,17
Sale of miscellaneous	25	4,33	32	5,55	57	9,88
Bread seller	1	0,17	0	0,00	1	0,17
Total	**266**	**46,10**	**311**	**53,90**	**577**	**100,00**

Source: *Field survey-Phase 2, November 2022*

- **Social and economic impact of the project on the people affected**

The Vèdokô flyover construction project will involve relocating SBEE's medium-voltage and undervoltage networks. It is important that actions are taken to limit as much as possible the duration of the relocation of these networks. It would also be useful to inform the PAPs in advance. This measure also concerns the telecommunications and water networks.

✓ **Alternatives and mechanisms to minimise relocation**

The principle of the NES 5th Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement Policy and the JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations is not to harm people or communities as a result of a project or program and to ensure that resettlement is avoided or minimised. All technical, economic, environmental and social considerations must therefore be considered and taken into account in order to minimise as far as possible the expropriation of land and property, and access to resources.

As part of this project, initiatives have been taken to avoid or reduce as far as possible the impact on the facilities along the route and to remain as far as possible within the existing right-of-way. This approach has made it possible to minimise the impact on the CAD/CAM Motors estate from 1005.24 m² to 419 m², i.e. an area of more than 50% avoided.

✓ **Potential positive impacts of the project**

The construction of the flyover will have a cumulative positive impact on improving the social and economic situation of the populations of the beneficiary districts and towns. These positive impacts include:

- ✓ the development of income-generating activities;
- ✓ the creation of temporary and permanent jobs for local people;
- ✓ Secure transport of people and goods;
- ✓ Improving the landscape of the area;

✓ **Negative impacts and mitigation measures**

Summary of negative social impacts and mitigation measures

N°	Component/activities causing relocation	Area of impact of the activity	Impacts	Quantity	Alternatives planned	Mechanisms set up
1	Relocation of various networks (electricity and telephone)	Site	Electricity and telephone lines cut off,	Population des 3 Districts concernés	Installing new networks before disrupting existing ones	Inform the public about the periods of disruption

2	Stripping, excavation work and construction of diversions	Site	• Access restrictions • Disruption to economic activities • Loss of land • Loss of residential infrastructure • Loss of commercial infrastructure	444 02 01 03 47	Operate by half carriageway or by section	Respect the contractual deadlines for carrying out the work Compensation according to the assets affected Respect the contractual deadlines for carrying out the work Compensation in terms of property affected
3	Construction of the flyover	Site	• Loss of trees and plantations	441 444	Operate by section and half carriageway	Compensation in terms of property and activities affected Respect the contractual deadlines for carrying out the work

Source: Fieldwork, Banca November 2022

✓ **Details of the direct impact of project activities**

An exhaustive inventory of goods and people was carried out along the Vèdokô flyover right-of-way.

Impact on affected plots

A total of 02 affected plots have been identified on the Vèdokô flyover construction site, one of which is for commercial use and the other for residential use (see table below).

Table: Plots affected within the project right-of-way

Type	Unit	Total surface area m²
Plot for allocated commercial use	m^2	419
Plot for residential use	m^2	146
Total		**565**

Source : Fieldwork, Banca november 2022

A surface area of 565 m² has been allocated to the site.

Impact on residential infrastructures

In the right-of-way intended for the construction of the Vèdokô flyover, one (01) housing infrastructure built of permanent materials will be impacted. This infrastructure will impact an area of 146 m² (see table below).

Table: Impacts of project activities on residential infrastructure

Types of property	Restricted property	Feature	**Unit**	**Quantity**	**Total surface area (m²)**
Compensation for loss of residential infrastructure	House	Final materials	m²	1	146
Total				**1**	**146**

Source : *Fieldwork,, Banca november2022*

Impact on commercial infrastructure

On the Vèdokô flyover construction site, two (02) commercial infrastructures (CFAO Motors shop and fence) (table below).

Table: Impact of the project on commercial infrastructure

Types of property	Restricted property	Unit	Quantity	Total surface area (m²)
Place of business / commercial infrastructure	Shop	m²	1	146
	Fence	ml	1	150
Total			2	296

Source : Fieldwork,, Banca november 2022

Impact on trees and plants of economic value

Construction work on the Vedôko flyover will affect 47 trees and plants of economic value (see table below).

Table: Impacts of project-related infrastructure on affected plants

Affected assets	Feet	Development stage	Number
Neem	Feet	Young	3
Palm oil	Feet	Adult	7
Palm oil	Feet	Young	6
Ficus umbelata	Feet	Young	3
Mango tree	Feet	Young	2
Mango tree	Feet	Adult	4
Cola tree	Feet	Adult	22
Total			**47**

Source: Fieldwork November 2022

Implementation of the RAP will make it possible to limit the negative social impacts resulting from land acquisition and to improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods and living conditions of the people affected. The table below sets out the impacts and measures.

Table: Impacts and mitigation measures

Impact	Mitigation measures	Integration into the RAP	Responsible for implementation
Qualité de vie			
Involuntary displacement of populations	Prendre en compte, les attentes des personnes affectées par le projet et prévoir les meilleures façons de les satisfaire	Participation	Delegated project manager, under the supervision of the National Land and Property Agency in collaboration with Cotonou City Hall.
	Respect the deadlines of the resettlement action plan and ensure that it is fully implemented	Implementation schedule	Delegated project manager
	Pay compensation or relocation grants before the start of work	Compensation approach	Delegated project manager
		RAP implementation	Delegated project manager
Livelihoods			
Loss of income	Compensate the PAPs with compensation equivalent to the loss of income, so as to improve the standard of living of those affected.	Compensation approach	Delegated project manager
Potential loss of property for vulnerable people	Provide special assistance to vulnerable people during the compensation process.	Participation and compensation approach	Delegated project manager
Disruption to people's activities	Set up a complaints mechanism to enable men and women to express the difficulties inherent in their involuntary displacement, so that appropriate solutions can be found.	Participation	Delegated project manager
Security			
Insecurity of those affected	Provide secure parking areas for vehicles unable to access their garages	RAP implementation	Delegated project manager
Houses			
Loss of buildings, fence and shop	Compensate for losses of buildings, cesspools and pits at replacement value at market prices	Compensation approach	Delegated project manager
Wood resources (vegetation)			
Loss of trees	Cover the cost of compensatory reforestation	RAP implementation	Delegated project manager

Source : *BANCA, 2022*

- **PAP census and socio-economic studies**

✓ **Profile of people affected by resettlement**

The census of people affected by the project focused on those eligible for compensation, i.e. those located in the construction right-of-way and bypasses. In-depth analysis of the data collected yielded a total of 443 people affected by the project (PAP), in addition to CFAO

MOTORS' facilities, represented by its Commercial Director. This census took into account owners, employees and members of households. The number of household members considered as dependents is 1,591.

Dependents were taken into account by the census. They are all individuals, whether minors or not, whose direct family member is responsible for providing for their basic needs (food, accommodation, education, schooling, health, etc.). This group of people includes minor children, wives or husbands of the PAP, children under the guardianship of the PAP, dependent senior citizens, household employees who are entirely dependent on the PAP, and so on. The total number of household members registered was 1,591. The table below shows the status of the various PAPs.

Table : Présentation des personnes affectées par le projet

People affected/sex	Women		Men		Total	
	Headcount	**%**	**Headcount**	**%**	**Headcount**	**%**
Total number of households affected	167	37,70	276	62,30	443	100,00
Number of dependants	885	55,94	697	44,06	1591	100,00
Number of children	506	42,10	696	57,90	1202	100,00
Number of beneficiaries	**1558**	**48,28**	**1669**	**51,72**	**3227**	**100,00**

Source: Field survey, November 2022.

The table above shows that 443 households have been affected and identified, 167 of which are PAP women and 276 PAP men. Men are more affected by project activities than women.
These PAPs are registered in three (03) districts and three (03) city neighbourhoods (see tables below).

Table: Breakdown of people affected by the project by district and gender

District/Sex	Women		Men		Total	
	Headcount	**%**	**Headcount**	**%**	**Headcount**	**%**
10th District	60	13,54	122	27,54	182	41,08
11th District	59	13,32	76	17,16	135	30,47
13th District	48	10,84	78	17,61	126	28,44
Total	**167**	**37,70**	**276**	**62,30**	**443**	**100,00**

Source: Fieldwork, Banca November 2022

Table 15 shows that Cotonou's 10th district has more people affected than the 11th and 13th districts.
The Vèdokô district has more PAPs than the Vèdokô, Ahogbohouè and Houeyiho districts (table below).

Table: Breakdown of people affected by the project by district and gender

City district/Sex	Women		Men		Total	
	Headcount	**%**	**Headcount**	**%**	**Headcount**	**%**

Ahogbohouè	48	10,84	77	17,38	125	28,22
Houeyiho	32	7,22	45	10,16	77	17,38
Vèdokô	87	19,64	154	34,76	241	54,40
Total	**167**	**37,70**	**276**	**62,30**	**443**	**100,00**

Source: *Fieldwork, Banca november 2022*

Of the 37.70% of women, widows accounted for 4.39% and single women 8.08%. There were no disabled people among the PAPs surveyed. Among the 62.30% of men, 48.76% are married, compared with 23.48% of women. The table below shows the breakdown of PAPs by marital status.

Table: PAP breakdown by marital status

Marital status/Sex	**Women**		**Men**		**Total**	
	Headcount	**%**	**Headcount**	**%**	**Headcount**	**%**
Single	35	7,90	58	13,09	93	20,99
Divorced/Separated	9	2,03	2	0,45	11	2,48
Married	104	23,48	216	48,76	320	72,23
Widowed	19	4,29	0	0,00	19	4,29
Total	**167**	**37,70**	**276**	**62,30**	**443**	**100,00**

Source : Fieldwork, november 2022

- ✓ **Breakdown of PAPs by age group**

People aged between 18 and 35 are less affected, with a rate of 47.18%, while 52.82% are aged between 36 and 65 (see table below).

Table: Breakdown of PAPs by age group

Age/Gender	**Women**		**Men**		**Total**	
	Headcount	**%**	**Headcount**	**%**	**Headcount**	**%**
Under 18s	1	0,23	1	0,23	2	0,45
18 to 25 years old	29	6,55	39	8,80	68	15,35
26 to 35 years old	47	10,61	92	20,77	139	31,38
36 to 45 years old	40	9,03	83	18,74	123	27,77
46 to 55 years old	28	6,32	43	9,71	71	16,03
56 to 65 years old	17	3,84	12	2,71	29	6,55
66 to 75 years old	2	0,45	3	0,68	5	1,13
Over 75	3	0,68	3	0,68	6	1,35
Total	**167**	**37,70**	**276**	**62,30**	**443**	**100,00**

Source : *Fieldwork, Banca november 2022*

- ✓ **Breakdown of PAPs by marital status project**

Most of the people affected are married monogamously (72.23%). In fact, 23.48% of women are married compared with 48.76% of men. Widows (4.29%) are affected (see table below).

Table: PAP breakdown by marital status

Marital status/Sex	Women		Men		Total	
	Headcount	%	Headcount	%	Headcount	%
Single	35	7,90	58	13,09	93	20,99
Divorced/Separated	9	2,03	2	0,45	11	2,48
Married	104	23,48	216	48,76	320	72,23
Widowed	19	4,29	0	0,00	19	4,29
Total	**167**	**37,70**	**276**	**62,30**	**443**	**100,00**

Source : *Fieldwork, Banca november 2022*

✓ **Breakdown of PAPs by sociolinguistic group**

Nine (9) sociolinguistic groups were recorded, including a group from neighbouring countries and other countries. The most dominant sociolinguistic groups are the FON (57.97%) followed by the Adja (26.33%). The table below shows the breakdown of PAPs by sociolinguistic group.

Table: PAP breakdown by sociolinguistic group

Sociolinguistic group/Sex	Women		Men		Total	
	Headcount	%	Headcount	%	Headcount	%
Adja and related	33	7,45	81	18,28	114	25,73
Other countries	1	0,23	3	0,68	4	0,90
Bariba and related	0	0,00	4	0,90	4	0,90
Dendi and related	4	0,90	7	1,58	11	2,48
Fon and related	106	23,93	152	34,31	258	58,24
Bordering countries	6	1,35	14	3,16	20	4,51
Peulh and related	0	0,00	2	0,45	2	0,45
Yoa & Lokpa Related	2	0,45	0	0,00	2	0,45
Yoruba and related	15	3,39	13	2,93	28	6,32
Total	**167**	**37,70**	**276**	**62,30**	**443**	**100,00**

Source : Fieldwork, november 2022

✓ **Breakdown of PAPs by religion**

The majority of PAPs belong to the Catholic faith (40.41%). Evangelicals represent 28.44% and Muslims 10.38%. The table below shows the breakdown of PAPs by religion.

Table: Breakdown of PAPs by religion in the work area

Religion/Sex	Women		Men		Total	
	Headcount	%	Headcount	%	Headcount	%
No religion	6	1,35	19	4,29	25	5,64
Catholic	80	18,06	99	22,35	179	40,41
Celestial	9	2,03	24	5,42	33	7,45
Evangelical	52	11,74	74	16,70	126	28,44
Islam	12	2,71	34	7,67	46	10,38
Protestant Methodist	5	1,13	5	1,13	10	2,26
Jehovah's Witness	0	0,00	3	0,68	3	0,68

Vodoun	1	0,23	14	3,16	15	3,39
Apostolic	0	0,00	1	0,23	1	0,23
Buddhism	1	0,23	0	0,00	1	0,23
Gbanamé	0	0,00	1	0,23	1	0,23
Pentecost	1	0,23	2	0,45	3	0,68
Total	**167**	**37,70**	**276**	**62,30**	**443**	**100,00**

Source : Source: Fieldwork November 2022

✓ **Breakdown of PAPs by level of education**

Socio-economic surveys show that 42.21% of PAPs have completed secondary education and 19.19% have completed a bachelor's degree. 17.83% of PAPs had dropped out of primary school, compared to 9.71% who had no schooling at all. Female attendance rates are lower at all levels (see table below).

Table: Breakdown of PAPs by level of education in the work area

Level of education/Gender	Women		Men		Total	
	Headcount	%	Headcount	%	Headcount	%
Literate	3	0,68	8	1,81	11	2,48
None	27	6,09	16	3,61	43	9,71
Bachelor's degree	36	8,13	49	11,06	85	19,19
Master's	8	1,81	18	4,06	26	5,87
Primary	17	3,84	62	14,00	79	17,83
Vocational	1	0,23	11	2,48	12	2,71
Secondary	75	16,93	112	25,28	187	42,21
Total	**167**	**37,70**	**276**	**62,30**	**443**	**100,00**

Source: Fieldwork, Banca November 2022

✓ **PAP breakdown by income-generating activity**

The project's area of influence, by virtue of its geographical location, is a main road serving Cotonou and neighbouring towns (Abomey-Calavi, Ouidah, Sèmè-Kpodji and surrounding areas). Given that the National Inter-State Road No. 1 is a business point where a variety of activities are concentrated. The various activities carried out by PAPs can be summed up as the provision of financial and communication services, and the sale of household appliances, cars, furniture, etc. However, the most common activities are general trade (38.37%) and the sale of miscellaneous goods (12.87%), followed by welding, mechanics, tailoring and hairdressing. The table below illustrates the proportion of PAPs by occupation, indicating the sectors of income-generating activities.

Table: Breakdown of PAPs by activity

Occupation/Sex	Women		Men		Total	
	Headcount	%	Headcount	%	Headcount	%

General trade	74	16,70	96	21,67	170	38,37
Company employees	33	7,45	62	14,00	95	21,44
Workshop (welding, sewing, mechanics and hairdressing)	16	3,61	25	5,64	41	9,26
Craftsman (carpenter, vulcaniser, quilter, turner)	0	0,00	16	3,61	16	3,61
Driver	0	0,00	6	1,35	6	1,35
Agency and company managers	10	2,26	14	3,16	24	5,42
Maintenance and technical	0	0,00	7	1,58	7	1,58
Sale of mobile phone products	6	1,35	4	0,90	10	2,26
Car and motorbike sales	2	0,45	13	2,93	15	3,39
Residential	0	0,00	1	0,23	1	0,23
Miscellaneous sales	25	5,64	32	7,22	57	12,87
Bread seller	1	0,23	0	0,00	1	0,23
Total	**167**	**37,70**	**276**	**62,30**	**443**	**100,00**

Source: Fieldwork, Banca November 2022

Through these various activities, PAPs earn an average monthly income ranging from 25,000 CFA francs to over 500,000 CFA francs. The table below shows the average daily income of PAPs by gender.

Table: PAP income levels

Monthly income (F CFA) by gender	Women		Men		Total	
	Headcount	%	Headcount	%	Headcount	%
25000-30000	7	1,58	3	0,68	10	2,26
31000-50000	9	2,03	16	3,61	26	5,64
50001-75000	30	6,77	78	17,61	108	24,38
75001-100000	75	16,93	104	23,48	179	40,41
100001-125000	5	1,13	3	0,68	8	1,81
150001-200000	5	1,13	6	1,35	11	2,48
200001-250000	4	0,90	18	4,06	22	4,97
250001-300000	5	1,13	4	0,90	9	2,03
300001-400000	0	0,00	9	2,03	9	2,03
400001-450000	3	0,68	0	0,00	3	0,68
Plus de 500000	24	5,42	35	7,90	58	13,32
Total	**167**	**37,70**	**276**	**62,30**	**443**	**100,00**

Source: Fieldwork, Banca November 2022

- ✓ **PAPs belonging to vulnerable groups**

Within the right-of-way, the vulnerable people affected, identified on the basis of socio-economic surveys, are as follows:

- ✓ people who are part of a household headed by a widowed, divorced or unmarried woman who has difficulty supporting her dependants because she lacks the means of production or the skills to carry out income-generating activities;

- ✓ the elderly and orphans whose livelihood may depend on others (children, brothers, cousins, uncles, etc.);
- ✓ men and women who are unable, for physical or cultural reasons, to take part in production, consumption or living with the household.

There are 61 vulnerable PAPs in the project area. Most of them are heads of household aged over 60, households with disabled people and female heads of household. Among the latter, 38 are women and 23 are men (see table below).

Table: Type of vulnerability of PAPs by gender

Type of vulnerability/Gender	Women		Men		Total	
	Headcount	%	Headcount	%	Headcount	%
Head of household over 60	4	6,56	6	9,84	10	16,39
Household with disabled person	1	1,64	2	3,28	3	4,92
Female head of household	11	18,03	0	0,00	11	18,03
Widow	14	22,95	0	0,00	14	22,95
Asthmatic	1	1,64	0	0,00	1	1,64
Chronic illness (blood pressure and diabetes)	1	1,64	2	3,28	3	4,92
Visually impaired	0	0,00	1	1,64	1	1,64
Chronic illness	5	8,20	4	6,56	9	14,75
Person living on a low income	1	1,64	7	11,48	8	13,11
Under legal age	0	0,00	1	1,64	1	1,64
Total	**38**	**62,30**	**23**	**37,70**	**61**	**100,00**

Source: Fieldwork, Banca November 2022

- ✓ **PAP breakdown by ownership status**

An analysis of the status of PAPs in relation to the assets affected, based on the survey results, shows that 42.66% of PAPs are shop owners, compared with 46.73% of PAPs employed in shops. Owners occupying public property accounted for 10.16% of PAPs (table below).

Table: Breakdown of PAPs by gender

Status of PAP/Sex	Women		Men		Total	
	Headcount	%	Headcount	%	Headcount	%
Shop employee	60	13,54	147	33,18	207	46,73
Employee Public domain occupier	1	0,23	0	0,00	1	0,23
Public domain occupier	22	4,97	23	5,19	45	10,16
Shop owner	84	18,96	105	23,70	189	42,66
Owner Heir	0	0,00	1	0,23	1	0,23
Total	**167**	**37,70**	**276**	**62,30**	**443**	**100,00**

Source: Fieldwork, Banca November 2022

✓ **Type of private property affected by project activities**

- **Feature of residential buildings affected by the project**

Within the right-of-way intended for the installation of the infrastructure, a single (01) infrastructure for residential use built of permanent materials is allocated. This infrastructure covers an area of 146 m² (see table below).

Table: Impacts of project activities on residential infrastructure

Types of assets	Restricted assets	Feature	Unit	Quantity	Total area (m²)
Compensation for loss of residential infrastructure	House	Final materials	m²	1	146
Total				1	146

Source : *Fieldwork Banca november 2022*

- **Commercial infrastructure**

On the Vèdokô flyover construction site, two (02) commercial infrastructures (the CFAO Motors shop and fence) have been allocated (see table below).

Table : Impact of the project on commercial infrastructure

Types of property	Restricted assets	Unit	Quantity	Total area (m²)
Place of business / commercial infrastructure	Shop	m²	1	146
	Fence	ml	1	150
Total			2	296

Source : *Fieldwork, Banca november 2022*

- **Plants of economic value affected by the project works**

The construction work on the Vèdokô flyover will have an impact on 47 trees and plants of economic value (see table below).

Table: Impacts of project-related infrastructure on affected plants

Affected goods	Feet	Development stage	Number
Neem	Feet	Young	3
Oil palm	Feet	Adult	7
Oil palm	Feet	Young	6
Ficus umbelata	Feet	Young	3
Mango tree	Feet	Young	2
Mango tree	Feet	Adult	4
Cola tree	Feet	Adult	22
Total			**47**

Source : *Fieldwork, Banca november 2022*

- ✓ **Land required for the project**

To meet the soil requirements for the construction of the Vèdokô flyover, a widening of the crossroads is included in the project design. To this end, soil is required for its implementation. Part of the CFAO Motors fence, covering an area of 419 m², and 146 m² of the area occupied by the mobile phone sales outlet will be expropriated. As a result, an additional 565 m² of land will be required to implement the project (see table below).

Table: Plots affected within the project right-of-way

Type	Unit	Total area m²
Plot for allocated commercial use	m^2	419
Plot for residential use	m^2	146
Total		**565**

Source: Fieldwork, Banca November 2022

- ✓ **Summary of restricted assets**

Below is a summary of the assets allocated to the Vèdokô flyover site (table below).

Table: Summary of assets affected

Assets affected	Affected assets	**Number/Areas**	**PAPs concerned**
Assets affected within the project right of way	Plots	565	02
	House	01	01
	Infrastructure for commercial use	02	02
	Affected trees and plants of economic value	47	05

Source : *Fieldwork, April 2023*

- ✓ **Land tenure/status/constraints in the project's area of influence**

As Cotonou is a megalopolis, it concentrates a large number of goods and services. This concentration of goods and services has led to a migration of people from the outskirts to the Cotonou agglomerations, resulting in high population density. This density creates an ever-increasing need for living space and opens the door to the conquest of flood-prone areas, which poses both the problem of development in the city of Cotonou and the problem of land. In the project's area of influence, the plots have been fully subdivided in accordance with urban planning standards, and rehousing the PAPs would be a major challenge. The table below shows the occupancy status in the project's area of influence.

Table: Housing status of households in the project's area of influence

Household status	**Proportion (%)**
Owned households with land title	6,9
Households without land title	11,6
Family-owned households with land title	6,8
Households in family ownership without land title	14,5
Housed by employer (state, private)	0,9
Housed by a relative/friend	6,2
Proportion of households renting	52
Other	0,7
Total	**100**

Data source: INSAE/RGPH-4, 2013

- **Legal and institutional framework for resettlement**

The political and legal framework is made up of all the texts governing land and property in Benin. These are essentially Law No. 90-32 of 11 December 1990 on the Constitution of the Republic of Benin, as amended and supplemented by Law No. 2019-40 of 07 November 2019, Law No. 2017-15 of 26 May 2017 amending and supplementing Law No. 2013-01 of 14 August 2013 on the Land Tenure and Property Code (Code Foncier et Domanial - CFD) in the Republic of Benin..,

The results of the analysis of the political and legal framework, covering :

- the extent of the power to expropriate and impose restrictions on the use of land and the nature of the related compensation, including both the valuation methodology and the payment deadlines ;
- the applicable legal and administrative procedures, including :
- a description of the means of redress available to persons placed during legal proceedings and the normal timeframe for such proceedings;
- any complaint management mechanism available and applicable in the context of the project.

Laws and regulations concerning the structures responsible for implementing resettlement activities.

- ✓ **Political framework for resettlement**

The analysis of the resettlement political framework in the context of this project focuses on :

- White paper on land policy
- National study of long-term prospects Benin Alafia 2025

- Benin National Gender Policy (PNPGB)
- Reforms promoted by the State through the Government Action Program.

✓ **Legal framework for relocation**

The national framework is made up of all the texts governing land and property in Benin. These are essentially Law No. 90-32 of 11 December 1990 on the Constitution of the Republic of Benin, as amended and supplemented by Law No. 2019-40 of 07 November 2019, Law No. 2017-15 of 26 May 2017 amending and supplementing Law No. 2013-01 of 14 August 2013 on the Land and Property Code (CFD) in the Republic of Benin. Other legal instruments complete the legal framework for resettlement, in particular:

- Constitution of the Republic of Benin ;
- Benin Land and Property Code (CFD);
- Key principles of the Benin Land and Property Code (Title I of the CFD);
- The procedure for expropriation in the public interest

The ordinary expropriation procedure is triggered by the act declaring the project to be in the public interest (UP), which may be a law, a decree or an order. The said decree or order remains in force for a period not exceeding 12 months from the date of declaration. The key stages, deadlines and persons responsible for implementing this procedure are summarised in the table below:

Table: Summary of the stages in the ordinary expropriation procedure for reasons of public interest

N°	Steps	Expiry date/ Duration	Managers
1.	Declaration of UP	12 months after the start of the Project	President of the Republic
	National level		National Assembly
	Regional level		Prefect or Minister
	Local level		Mayor
2.	Survey of convenience and inconvenience and report (ECIc) containing information on the parcels of land and property rights to be expropriated and a provisional general	01 month after declaration of public interest	Enquiry Committee
3.	Display and publicity of the provisional general expropriation plan resulting from the convenience and inconvenience	1 month after the surveys	Chairman of the committee Mayor
4.	Notification of the land survey report to the owners and presumed occupants and users	Without delay	-

5.	Transmission to the competent administrative authority of the names of the presumed tenants and owners covered by the ECIc report.	02 months	Building owners
6.	Submission of any interested parties to the committee responsible for the convenience and inconvenience		Commission of enquiry, Alleged owner
7.	Issue and publication in the Official Journal or any other legal gazette of a decree of transferability of the properties to be expropriated (if the properties to be expropriated are not designated in the act declaring UP).	06 months	President of the Republic/City Hall
9.	Issuance of the deed of transferability to the owners, occupants and known users	06 months from declaration of	Administrative authority
10.	Notification of the deed of transferability to the owners,	Without delay	Administrative authority
11.	Notices sent to the mayor	15 days before the date of arrival of the	Evaluation commission
12.	Public information on the date of the visit of the compensation assessment	As soon as we receive the	Mayor
13.	Evaluation of expropriation compensation by the commission	Without delay	Evaluation commission
14.	Signing of the minutes of the agreement or disagreement on the	Without delay	Commission and expropriated person
15.	Referral to the court (if there is disagreement over the amount of compensation)	Without delay	Commission or expropriated party
16.	Order for the expropriator to take possession of the property	30 days	Competent magistrate
17.	Appeal in cassation	30 days	Expropriated party
18.	Decision of the Supreme Court	30 days	Supreme Court

Source : Law N°2013-01 of 14 August 2013 on the Land Tenure Code in the Republic of Benin

- Urgent expropriation procedure

To carry out a Project as a matter of urgency, expropriation is carried out in accordance with the exceptional procedures summarised in the table below

Table: Summary of the stages in the urgent procedure for expropriation on the grounds of UP

N°	Steps	Duration	Managers	Observations
1.	Deed declaring UP (issued by the Council of Ministers or by municipal or communal decree), convenience and inconvenience investigation and report (ECIc)	08 days	Expropriating authority	Declaratory act establishing and characterising the UP under penalty of cassation.

2.	Notification without delay to the owners and rights holders with an offer of compensation		Competent authority	Compensation can be deposited in advance to the Treasury
3.	Transmission of the deed of transfer to the president of the competent court (if agreed by the owners and rights holders)	08 days	Competent authority	Transfer deed to be drawn up within 03 days
4.	Taking possession of the premises	Without delay	Expropriating authority	-
5.	Granting of approval	15 days	Competent court	Decision without suspensive appeal
6.	Summary proceedings against owners and holders of rights to be expropriated		Expropriating authority	The Court sets the final compensation and its decision is enforceable. In the event of immediate removal, offer of accommodation and/or provision of eviction compensation
7.	Appeal to the Supreme Court if the court's decision is challenged	Without delay	Expropriated party	

Source: *Law N°2013-01 of 14 August 2013 on the Land Tenure Code in the Republic of Benin*

- ✓ **Comparison between the JICA Environmental Guidelines and Benin's legislation on resettlement and expropriation**

The differences between the JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations and Benin's legislation on resettlement and expropriation were analysed. In the event of a discrepancy between Benin legislation and the JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations in the implementation of the abbreviated resettlement plan, the latter will take precedence and appropriate measures will be taken.

- **Institutional framework of the project**

The institutions and structures that make up the institutional framework of the Vèdokô flyover construction project are multi-sectoral. They include (a) the Presidency of the Republic, (b) the Ministry in charge of Development and Coordination of Government Action, (c) the Ministry of the Economy and Finance, (d) the Ministry in charge of the Environment, (e) the Ministry in charge of Public Works and Transport, (f) the Ministry of Decentralisation, (g) the National Land and Property Agency, (h) the Benin Environment Agency, (i) the Road Infrastructure and

Town and Country Planning Company, (j) the Municipality of Cotonou, (k) the Littoral Prefecture.

The table below shows the organisational arrangements for implementing the RAP.

Table: Organisational arrangements for implementing the RAP

N°	Actors/Organisation	Managers
1	Ministry for the Environment and Transport in charge of Sustainable Development (Promoter and Project Owner)	Represents the Government of Benin in the implementation of the Project; Set up the Project Coordination Unit Monitors PAP compensation payments; Monitors and evaluates the implementation of the RAP.
2	Ministry of Finance	Mobilise the funds needed to compensate the PAPs;
3	Delegate Project Owner	Recruit the consultant responsible for implementing the RAP Register and finalise the list of PAPs; Participate in monitoring the implementation of the RAP;
4	Technical Compensation Committee	Participates in work to assess the cost of compensating PAPs; Negotiates compensation costs with PAPs; Reports to the MIT on the results of the various negotiations Participates in informing/raising awareness among PAPs Participates in monitoring the implementation of the RAP
	Local Compensation Committee	Participates in work to assess the cost of compensating PAPs; Negotiates compensation costs with PAPs; Reports to the ITC on the results of the various negotiations; Participates in informing/raising awareness among PAPs. Participates in monitoring the implementation of the RAP.
5	ABE	Validates the ESIA report, together with a copy of the RAP report Facilitates the issue of the CCE Supervises the implementation of the RAP and the social measures of the ESMP;
6	Prefecture	Set up the Technical Resettlement Committee; Participates in informing/raising awareness among PAPs Participates in amicable conflict management (in support of the CTI); Participates in monitoring the implementation of the RAP.
7	Town hall	Sets the deadline for the PAP census by decree; Proposes to the prefectoral authority the town council executives to be members of the CTI; Participates in informing and raising awareness among PAPs; Ensures that rights-of-way are effectively vacated and reports to the Prefect; Supports the out-of-court conflict resolution process; Set up the Local Resettlement Committee for the 10th district. Participates in monitoring the implementation of the RAP;
8	District	Participates in informing/raising awareness among PAPs; Ensures that rights of way have been vacated and reports to the Mayor; Settles minor disputes; Reports to the local RAP resettlement committee; Participates in monitoring RAP implementation.

9	Court	Conflict management as a last resort
10	Consultant in charge of external monitoring and evaluation	Monitors the implementation of the CTI / CLI Monitors the signing of memorandums of understanding Monitors the payment of compensation Monitors the management of complaints

Source : *BANCA, 2019*

- **PAP compensation plan**

The compensation plan defines the procedures used to identify the beneficiaries (people affected by the project) through a well-defined census period based on eligibility criteria, the type of property and the treatment granted. The categories of PAPs identified are as follows:

- ✓ of PAPs that lost infrastructure and land for commercial use;
- ✓ of PAPs who lost private buildings for commercial use;
- ✓ of PAPs who lost income-generating activities;
- ✓ PAPs who lost trees.

Thus, in the case of this RAP, the various assets have been registered. Table 3 below shows the category of the various PAPs.

Table: Number of people affected in the work area

PAP's Status	Number of landlords	Household member
Shops facing the project road in the project area Store owners Store employees		
Shop owner	188	871
Shop employees	207	584
Occupants of the public domain		
Owner	45	126
Employees	1	0
Mobile shop at the south-east corner of the CI		
Owner	1	4
Employees	0	0
Landowner	1	6
Businesses with land / attachment affected		
Landlords	1	0
Total	**444**	**1591**

Source: *Results of fieldwork, December 2022*

In order to support all those affected by the project, the valuation of assets has been based on the following compensation scales.

- **Assessment of losses and compensation budget**

The compensation values proposed take into account current Benin practices while complying with World Bank requirements. The cash values are set by type of loss and compensation is paid according to the scale discussed and agreed with the PAPs.

✓ **Evaluation method for loss of income**

The table below sets out the method for calculating lost income.

Table : Evaluation method for loss of income

PAP's status	Cost (F CFA)/month	Duration (90 days)
Shops facing the project road in the project area Store owners Store employees		
Shop owners	300 000	3 mois
Shop employees	65 000	3 mois
Occupants of the public domain		
Owners	200 000	3 mois
Employees	65 000	3 mois
Mobile shop at the south-east corner of the CI		
Owners	360 000	3 mois
Employees	65 000	3 mois
Built owners	360 000	3 mois
Businesses with land / attachment affected		
Landlord	360 000	3 mois

Source : Fieldwork, Banca november 2022

✓ **Compensation for owners of land used for residential purposes**

For **residential and commercial land affected by the project**, cash compensation will be paid based on the fixed market price in the project area. Two (02) Real Estate Agencies have been consulted to provide their expertise to JICA in order to retain the cost according to the market price of the plots. These are:

- GB Consulting Immobilier & Services ;
- Benin Immo Construction.

The table below shows the cost of compensating the affected plots.

Table: Unit cost of replacing affected plots

(CFA/400 m2)

Disrict	Type of Land	Price (as of year 2019)	Price (as of year)
near Vedoko	Residential		
	Commercial	70,000,000 - 100,000,000	
	Agriculture		
	Agriculture		
	Commercial		
	Homestead		
	Agriculture		
	Commercial		
	Homestead		

FCFA 100,000,000/ 400m2
= FCFA 250,000/ m2
With 10% fee of real estate company,
it will be FCFA 275,000 m2.
(roundup FCFA 300,000/ m2)

Source ; GB Consulting Immobilier & Services, october 2019

Table: Unit cost of replacing affected plots

(CFA/400 m2)

Disrict	Type of Land	Price (as of year 2019)	Price (as of year)
near Vedoko	Residential		
	Commercial	35,000,000	
	Agriculture		
	Agriculture		
	Commercial		
	Homestead		
	Agriculture		
	Commercial		
	Homestead		

FCFA 35,000,000/ 400m2
= FCFA 87,500/ m2

Source; Bénin Immo Construction, October 2019

- ✓ **Scale of compensation for loss of private residential buildings**

The table below shows the results of the evaluation of the estate agencies commissioned by JICA.

Table: Unit cost of replacing a private residential building

[Structure (constructed building)]

District	Type of Structure	Price (as of year 2019)
Cotonou	Concrete	250,000,000 / 3 floors/ 200m2
	Bricks	
	Wood with Tin Roof	
	Metal Kiosk	600,000 -1,000,000 / building
	Concrete	
	Bricks	
	Wood with Tin Roof	
	Concrete	
	Bricks	
	Wood with Tin Roof	

Estimated FCFA 400,000/ m2 but this bulding is 3 or 4 floors so this is just for reference.

Source ; GB Consulting Immobilier & Services, october 2019

Table: Unit cost of replacing a private residential building

(CFA/400 m2)

Disrict	Type of Land	Price (as of year 2019)	Price (as of year)
near Vedoko	Residential		
	Commercial	35,000,000	
	Agriculture		
	Agriculture		
	Commercial		
	Homestead		
	Agriculture		
	Commercial		
	Homestead		

FCFA 35,000,000/ 400m2
= FCFA 87,500/ m2

Source ; Bénin Immo Construction, Octobrer2019

The calculation used after analysing the valuations of the estate agents consulted is as follows (table below);

Table: Unit cost of replacing a private residential building

Types of assets	Restricted assets	Unit	Unit price
Compensation for loss of residential infrastructure	house	m²	68494

Source ; Benin Immo Construction et GB Consulting Immobilier & Services, october 2019

✓ **Scale of compensation for loss of commercial infrastructure**

According to an analysis of the survey results from the real estate agencies consulted, the replacement cost of the commercial infrastructure identified in the project area is 150,000 CFA francs per square metre (table below).

Table: Unit cost of replacing commercial infrastructure

Restricted assets	Unit	Unit Price
Shop	m²	150000
Fence	ml	150000

Source ; Benin Immo Construction et GB Consulting Immobilier & Services, october 2019

✓ **Scale of compensation for loss of plants of economic value**

The table below sets out the compensation scale for the loss of plants of economic value.

Table: Scale of compensation for loss of plants of economic value

Restricted assets	Feet	Features	Unit price
Neem	Feet	Young	12500
Oil palm	Feet	Adult	25000
Oil palm	Feet	Young	15000
Ficus umbelata	Feet	Young	12500
Mango	Feet	Young	25000
Mango tree	Feet	Adult	40000
Cola tree	Feet	Adult	25000

Source : Field survey, November 2022

✓ **Loss assessment**

This section sets out the results of the compensation assessments for all categories of property and the compensation costs for each PAP, as well as the specific support measures granted to PAPs under this Resettlement Action Plan.

The total cost of compensation is estimated at **484,030,124 CFA francs (four hundred and eighty-four million thirty thousand one hundred and twenty-four).** This budget includes the following compensation:

- Compensation for the loss of private land for commercial use ;
- Compensation for the loss of private land for residential use;
- Compensation for loss of private buildings for commercial use;
- Compensation for loss of private buildings for residential use;

- Compensation for temporary loss of income ;
- Compensation for loss of trees;
- Support for vulnerable PAPs.

Compensation budget
The compensation budget is presented in the table below.

Table: Compensation budget

Budget item		Amount (FCFA)	Concerned PAP
Compensation measures	Compensation for the loss of private land for commercial use	125 700 000	01
	Loss of land for residential use	43 800 000	01
	Compensation for loss of infrastructure for commercial use	44 400 000	02
	Compensation for loss of residential infrastructure	10 000 124	01
	Compensation for loss of commercial income	240 000 000	444
	Support measures for vulnerable PAPs	10 980 000	61
	Relocation assistance	6 850 000	137
	Compensation for loss of plants of economic value	1 100 000	05
	Registration fees	1 200 000	01
TOTAL 1		**484 030 124**	

Source : *BANCA, 2022*

- **Timetable for compensation payments**

The RAP implementation schedule is drawn up taking into account the various stages of resettlement, including preliminary activities, negotiations and communications with PAPs, payment of compensation, reconstruction of affected infrastructure and monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation.

- **Economic resettlement measures and livelihood restoration plan**

The aim is to support PAPs in restoring their livelihoods or maintaining them at the same level during the transitional period when they will be disrupted by project activities. These accompanying measures have been proposed by JICA to support PAPs carrying out economic activities along the project right-of-way.

The Project Coordination Unit (PCU) will monitor the progress of the preparatory work and will develop a communication tool to inform PAPs in real time of the progress of the activities so that they are not surprised by any disruptions linked to the work.

A provisional budget will be allocated to the project to strengthen the capacities of the PAPs so that they can develop alternative activities during the transitional period.

These accompanying measures are in line with JICA's guidelines for environmental and social considerations and the World Bank's NES 5 for involuntary resettlement. People affected by the loss of income linked to their activities, property, plants and land must, after the displacement or during the works, be economically better off than before the displacement or before the works, if not maintain their previous standard of living. If the impact on the land is such that people's livelihoods are affected, preference should be given to solutions where the land lost is replaced by other land with at least the same soil profile rather than by monetary compensation.

- **Support for PAPs for loss of economic activity**

Compensation for the loss of income-generating activities of PAPs or those who will be disrupted by the restriction of access during the works and will see their commercial income fall is estimated at **83,790,000 CFA francs (Eighty-three million seven hundred and ninety thousand francs)**. The table below shows the monthly compensation per category of PAPs.

Table: Loss of PAP commercial income

PAP's Status	Number	Cost (F CFA) /month	Duration (90 days)	Compensation cost
Shops facing the project road in the project area Store owners Store employees				
Shop owners	188	300 000	3 months	169 200 000
Shop employees	207	65 000	3 months	40 365 000
Occupiers of the public domain				
Owners	45	200 000	3 months	27 000 000
Employees	1	65 000	3 months	195 000
Mobile shop at the south-east corner of the CI				
Owners	1	360 000	3 months	1 080 000
Employees	0	65 000	3 months	0
Built owners	1	360 000	3 months	1 080 000
Businesses with land / attachment affected				
Landlord	1	360 000	3 months	1 080 000
Total	**444**			**240 000 000**

Source : Fieldwork, BANCA november 2022

- ✓ **Support to vulnerable PAPs**

Along the project right-of-way, 61 vulnerable PAPs have been identified. The aim is to provide them with assistance as well as compensation. Vulnerable PAPs will receive a lump sum of 60,000 FCFA. This amount is based on the social survey conducted in the project area. This

amount will be allocated for a period of three (03) months to enable vulnerable PAPs to regain their equilibrium or take care of themselves during the transitional period.

The cost of supporting vulnerable people is estimated at **10,980,000 CFA francs** (Ten million nine hundred and eighty thousand francs).

- ✓ **Travel assistance**

A lump sum of **50,000 CFA francs (Two hundred thousand francs)** will be granted to each PAP, i.e. two (137) PAPs, for the relocation of equipment and installations of PAPs whose places of business are affected and located in the company.

The indicative total amount of compensation is estimated at **6,850,000 CFA francs (Six million eight hundred and fifty thousand francs).**

- ✓ **Capacity-building measures**

The table below shows the number of people by target for capacity building

Table: Training needs, topics and costs by number of training sessions

N°	Identification	Themes	Number of training	Flat-rate cost
1	NGOs involved in social action and population resettlement	*Training on the implementation of the RAP*	4	3 000 000
2	Technical resettlement committee			
3	DST/ UCP/DDCVDD/SIRAT/MOD	*Training on monitoring RAP implementation*	2	1 000 000
4	Local resettlement committee	*Training on monitoring RAP implementation and the complaints management mechanis*	4	2 000 000
5	Economic PAP	Training in upgrading economic activities and livelihoods	443	6495000
Total				12495000
Unforeseen 10 %				1249500
Total training costs				**13744500**

Source : *BANCA, 2023*

- ✓ **Budget for implementing economic measures and the Livelihood Restoration Plan**

The overall budget for implementing the project's economic measures and PRMS is shown in the table below.

Table: Budget for the implementation of the livelihood restoration plan and economic measures

Designation	Amount (FCFA)
Cost of capacity building for players involved in implementing the RAP	6 000 0000
Compensation for PAPs for loss of income due to works	240 000 000
Support for vulnerable PAPs	**10 980 000**
Support for relocation of PAP facilities	6 850 000
Total	**317 830 000**

Source : Fieldwork, BANCA november 2022

The cost of implementing the PRMS for the PAPs **is three hundred and seventeen million eight hundred and thirty thousand (317,830,000) CFA francs.**

- **Arbitration procedures/complaints management mechanism**

The World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard 5 and JICA's Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations emphasize that the borrower shall establish a complaint management process to receive concerns and complaints from project-affected parties in relation to the project. The World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard 5 and JICA's Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations state that the complaint management mechanism should be established as early as possible in the project preparation phase, to deal in a timely manner with specific concerns raised by displaced persons (or others) in relation to compensation, resettlement or livelihood restoration.

In any resettlement process, difficulties of various kinds may arise in the form of complaints. To this end, a complaints management mechanism (MGP) has been set up and made operational. The MGP is structured at three levels: the local complaints management committee, the communal complaints management committee and the national complaints management committee.

The following mechanism is proposed to resolve conflicts that may arise as a result of project implementation.

- ✓ **Organisational framework of the MGP**

The implementation of the MGP will be based on a three (03) level organisation chart, namely: the base committee (neighbourhood/district), the communal level and the higher level (Project Management Unit). This arrangement will be put in place to ensure better accessibility and facilitate local management of complaints.

- ♦ **Level 1:** This is the District Complaints Management Committee (CAGP), which will be set up in the districts in the project area. It will be chaired by the Heads of District. The Committee will be set up and formalised by means of a municipal by-law..

- **Level 2:** This is the Communal Complaints Management Committee (CCGP), which will be set up at Cotonou Town Hall. This is the body responsible for resolving complaints that have not been resolved at the first level of management (CAGP). If a complaint cannot be resolved at first level (neighbourhood/district), an amicable settlement will be sought through arbitration by the committee at municipal level, insofar as possible, with a view to reaching a consensus. The Committee will be set up and formalised by municipal decree. It will be chaired by the Mayor or his representative.

- **Level 3:** the National Complaints Management Committee (CNGP), which is based in the Project Coordination Unit. This committee is responsible for steering the MGP. To this end, it is the supreme body for resolving complaints and appeals not settled by the Committees set up at levels 1 and 2.

✓ **Operating procedure for the non-sensitive complaints management mechanism**

The procedure for managing complaints under the project involves nine (9) stages, from the registration of the complaint to its complete extinction and the archiving of the resolution file.

- Stage 1: Receipt, registration and acknowledgement of complaints;
- Stage 2: Examination of complaints;
- Stage 3: Investigation into the merits of the complaint;
- Stage 4: Proposals for a response or preparation of a draft response;
- Stage 5: Review of responses in the event of non-resolution at first instance;
- Stage 6: Implementation of corrective measures;
- Stage 7: Closure or termination of the complaint;
- Stage 8: Reporting ;
- Stage 9: Archiving.

The figure below summarises the various stages involved in resolving a non-sensitive complaint in the context of this Project.

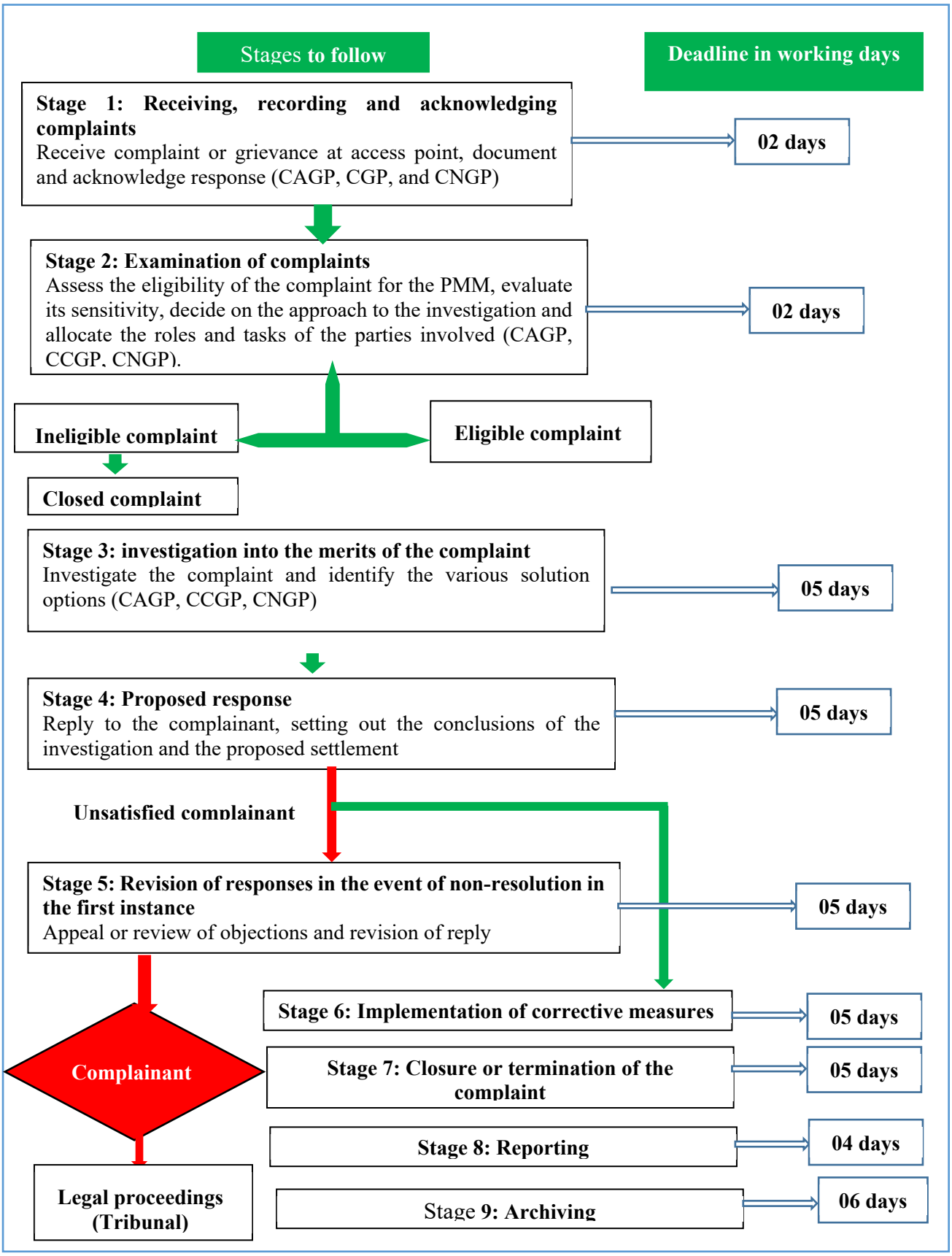

Figure: Stages in the management of non-sensitive complaints

Source: Adapted from FP2E project, November 2022

✓ **Procedure for managing sensitive complaints (GBV/EAS/HS)**

Due to the specific requirements of managing sensitive complaints, such as confidentiality and the safety of survivors, the amicable conflict management procedure is neither applicable nor authorised for this category of GBV/EAS/HS-related complaints. Specific procedures have been developed for this purpose. A committee will be set up at municipal level, made up of representatives of the bodies most specialised in handling sensitive complaints. The composition of this committee is as follows:

- a representative of the Social Promotion Centre (CPS) in Cotonou;
- a representative of the Cotonou Health Centre closest to the project;
- a representative of the Republican Police (Judicial Police);
- a representative of the National Women's Institute (INF);
- A representative of an NGO involved in social protection (GBV/ASR/HS management) at local level.

These complaints are systematically forwarded to the national level by the local GBV management committee. A maximum of ten (10) working days is allowed for the proposed response. The complainants concerned will be informed of any additional deadlines. The following steps will be taken to deal with these complaints:

- ✓ Receiving and registering a GBV/EAS/HS complaint
- ✓ Sorting and processing a GBV/EAS/HS complaint
- ✓ VBG/EAS/HS complaint verification process
- ✓ Follow-up and proposed response

✓ **Cost and budget for implementing the complaints management mechanism**

The cost of implementation is estimated at **39,800,000 CFA francs (thirty-nine million eight hundred and seventy thousand francs).**

✓ **Monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation**

The main purpose of the Monitoring and Evaluation process is to ensure that the main objectives of the Resettlement Action Plan are achieved. With this in mind, the process will have to prove that PAPs have indeed received fair and equitable compensation, that they have been compensated before their property is vacated, demolished or lost, and that their standard of living is at least equivalent if not better than before the project.

The Monitoring and Evaluation process also aims to detect any problem situations in good time, whether they have escaped the project at the planning stage or have arisen as a result of changes in local conditions, so that they can be rectified accordingly, for the continued implementation of the RAP. An internal audit will be carried out every three months, while an external audit will be carried out every year.

It is important that RAP monitoring and evaluation activities are adequately funded, undertaken by qualified specialists and integrated into the overall project management process. To this end, a subcontracted external monitoring, audit and evaluation body must be appointed by the project promoter. This consultant will be responsible, among other things, for monitoring the implementation of the CTI/CLI, verifying compensation payments and monitoring the management of complaints. The Monitoring and Evaluation of this RAP is based on three (3) axes, including:

- The first concerns the monitoring carried out by the MOD and the Directorate-General for Infrastructure;
- A second on internal monitoring of RAP implementation. This will be carried out by the PCU;
- A third one on the evaluation which is an external monitoring of the implementation of the RAP and which will be carried out by an external Consultant. The evaluation of the resettlement plan can be carried out once the compensation and resettlement activities have been completed. The objective of the evaluation is to establish that all PAPs have been properly resettled and that their livelihoods have been restored

✓ **Summary of public consultations**

In order to involve the general public and the target groups directly affected by the project in particular, several public consultations were held.

In addition to the public nature of the meetings, the target groups identified were officially invited through the Heads of Districts and neighbourhood chiefs, who were actively involved in mobilising the public. It emerged from the various public consultations that the participants, and above all the local residents, are aware of the relevance of the project. They are aware of the causes of traffic congestion and its consequences. They also recognise their role in project implementation, but sometimes hold the political and administrative authorities responsible. However, concerns have been registered everywhere else, including:

- informing those affected prior to demolition work ;
- compensation for those affected;
- problems of pollution and other nuisances
- recruiting staff locally
- Raising workers' awareness of bad behaviour;
- user safety during the works ;
- traffic problems during the works
- risk of accidents;
- Involvement of the town hall, local elected representatives and local residents (residents' committee) in raising awareness and monitoring the work;
- etc.

The summary of the public consultations (table below) shows the categories of people who took part in these meetings, the subjects addressed, the questions raised by the PAPs, and the answers provided by the consultant and the Civil Engineering technician. Suggestions and recommendations were made by participants. (See the consultation minutes relating to the principles of eligibility and consultation in Annex 1).

✓ **Cost of the full implementation of the RAP**

The budget for implementing the RAP is estimated at **683,732,086 CFA francs (Six hundred and eighty-three million seven hundred and thirty-two thousand and eighty-six francs).** This budget includes costs relating to the dissemination of information, resettlement measures including compensation offered to the various categories of PAPs, support measures for vulnerable PAPs, costs relating to capacity building for those involved in the implementation and monitoring-evaluation of the RAP, costs relating to the operation of the local resettlement committee, costs relating to the intervention of the NGO supporting the implementation of the RAP and monitoring-evaluation costs. The budget does not include the cost of paying for any damage caused to third parties during the works. It is up to the company that caused the damage to repair it.

The table below shows the estimated overall cost of implementing the RAP.

Table: Overall estimated cost of the RAP

Budget item		Amount (FCFA)	Concerned PAP
Compensation measures	Compensation for the loss of private land for commercial use	**125 700 000**	1
	Loss of land for residential use	**43 800 000**	1
	Compensation for loss of infrastructure for commercial use	44 400 000	2
	Compensation for loss of residential infrastructure	10 000 124	1
	Compensation for loss of commercial income	240 000 000	444
	Support measures for vulnerable PAPs	10 980 000	61
	Relocation assistance	6 850 000	137
	Compensation for loss of plants of economic value	1 100 000	5
	Registration fees	1 200 000	1
TOTAL 1		**484 030 124**	
Consultant/NGO Social	Assistance in implementing the RAP	60 000 000	
	Dissemination of the RAP	1 500 000	
	Capacity building for stakeholders and PAPs	13 744 500	
	Monitoring and evaluation	18 000 000	
	Complaints Management Mechanism	39 800 000	
External monitoring		4 500 000	
Total 2		**137 544 500**	
		621 574 624	
Contingency (10%)		**62 157 462**	
Total		**683 732 086**	

Source : *BANCA, 2022*

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

N°s.	Variables	Data
1.	Project country	Benin
2.	Department.	Littoral
3.	Municipality	Cotonou
4.	Districts	10th, 11th, 13th _
5.	Neighborhood	Ahogbouhouè, Houeyiho, Vêdokô
6.	Resettlement-inducing activity	Construction of a flyover
7.	Project title	VEDOKO flyover construction
8.	Promoter	Government of Benin
9.	Executing agency	SIRAT as Project Manager
10.	Funding	Government of Japan/JICA
11.	Project budget	
12.	RAP budget	683, 732,086 F CFA
13.	Number of People Affected by the Project (PAP)	443
14.	Affected structure (CAD/CAM MOTORS)	01
15.	Shop owner	188
16.	Store employees	207
17.	Number of vulnerable PAPs	04
18.	Owner occupying public domain	45
19.	Employee occupying the public domain	01
20.	Landowner	01
21.	Household members	1591
22.	Shops destroyed	01
23.	Destroyed fence	01
24.	Total area of land lost (m²)	565

Source : BANCA, 2023

- **Background and rationale of the resettlement action plan**

The Vedôko flyover construction project has noble objectives of sanitation, hygiene, public health and decongestion at the Vedôko crossroads. However, it will be carried out in a city center, therefore a densely populated area where land rights are not necessarily cleared and where economic activities take place, without forgetting the occupations of the public domain. It should be noted that the presence of the Vedôko market, the CEB site, the SONEB site, the Jesus Eucharist Catholic Church, and the SICA TOYOTA company within the scope of the said project.

The Constitution of the Republic of Benin provides in article 22 that “every person has the right to property. No one may be deprived of his property except for reasons of public interest and against fair and prior compensation.” Furthermore, article 5 of Law No. 2013-01 of August 14, 2013 establishing the land and state code in the Republic of Benin clearly states in its last

paragraph that: “As part of the implementation of development and for reasons of public utility, the State and local authorities, upon fair and prior compensation, have the right to expropriate any holder of land rights.” JICA operational policies will be applied in this project.

- **Goal and Objectives of the RAP**

The main goal of the resettlement action plan is to ensure that the populations who must leave their living environment and lose part or all of their property as part of the implementation of the construction project of this infrastructure (Vèdokô flyover) are only deprived of their property for reasons of public utility. They will fairly be treated and given fair and prior compensation.

The general objective of this RAP is to prepare a relocation and compensation plan for affected people following national legislation and in compliance with World Bank ESS 5 and the JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations. This RAP must make it possible to improve the concerned project by reinforcing the positive impacts and transforming certain negative impacts into development opportunities.

Specifically, this will involve:

- ✓ assess the potential negative impacts of the Vedôko flyover construction project in terms of involuntary resettlement;
- ✓ ensure that affected people are consulted and have the opportunity to participate in all pivotal stages of the process of developing and implementing involuntary resettlement and compensation activities;
- ✓ make a census of the people affected and the exhaustive inventory of the goods affected by the sub-project;
- ✓ determine measures to minimize, as far as possible, involuntary resettlement, expropriation of land as well as temporary loss of activities and income due to the project and agree on measures to mitigate the losses suffered as well as additional measures assistance for PAPs and vulnerable people;
- ✓ determine compensation based on the impacts suffered, in order to ensure that no person affected by the project is disproportionately penalized;
- ✓ pay attention to the needs of the most vulnerable among those affected;
- ✓ assess the capacities of institutional actors implementing the resettlement process and set an appropriate capacity building plan, if necessary;

- ✓ adapt the complaints and claims management mechanism developed to the specific needs of the project;
- ✓ describe the arrangements for consulting stakeholders including the PAPs and attach the evidence of these consultations being held;
- ✓ describe the institutional and organizational system as well as the implementation schedule of the RAP, evaluate it and, if necessary, describe the capacity building needs of the said institutions and organizations with regard to national requirements and those of NES 5 of the World Bank on Resettlement and the JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations;
- ✓ specify the monitoring-evaluation arrangements, the estimated budget and the sources of financing for the resettlement process for the resettlement plan.

- **Presentation of the site and description of the project components**

✓ **Presentation of the project site**

Cotonou is located on the coastal strip extending between Lake Nokoué and the Atlantic Ocean, made up of alluvial sands of approximately five meters in maximum height. It represents the only commune in the Littoral department and is limited to the north by the commune of Sô-Ava and Lake Nokoué, to the south by the Atlantic Ocean, to the east by the commune of Sèmè-Kpodji and to the west by that of Abomey-Calavi. It covers an area of 79 km², 70% of which is located to the west of the channel. The eastern districts are connected to the western part by three bridges.

✓ **Presentation of the project implementation site**

The Vedôko crossroads, to be developed, is located at the intersection of four branches including three branches of the National Inter-State Road No. 1 and an axis going towards the Vedôko market. Geographically, this crossroads is at 02°22'37.5" longitude and 06°23'23.2" latitude. It's about :

✓ **Section Akossombo – Etoile Rouge**

This 2,300 km long section is developed over a 40 m right-of-way. The roadway was built in 2x2 lanes of 3.5 m each with a central reservation of 4 m, two emergency lanes of 3 m each and two sidewalks of 1.80 m each.

✓ **Akosombo section - Cadjèhoun crossroads (Good Shepherd)**

This 2.6 km long section is made up of two carriageways 7.00 m x 2 wide (2x2 lanes), with a central reservation of 1.6 m, two sidewalks of 1.80 m each and gutters covered with 1.00 m ×

✓ **Akosombo section - Godomey crossroads**

This 4.4 km long motorway section is made up of two carriageways (2x3 lanes) of 3.5 m each with a central reservation of 4 m, two emergency lanes of 3 m each and two sidewalks of 1.80 m each. These sections, carried out with traffic taking into account data with congestion serving the main urban markets, banks, public administration services, the administrative and commercial sector around Ganhi, posts and telecommunications as well as residential areas; aim to improve traffic in the city of Cotonou and transit on the Abidjan Lagos Corridor. Figure 2 presents the area of influence of the project.

The figure below shows the restricted area of influence of the project.

Figure : Project scope
Source* : *JICA, 2022

- **Description of project components at the works phase**

The Toyota intersection is a nerve center of traffic, the volume of which is intense. This is the reason why shortening the work execution time is a crucial issue for the project. The breakdown of the work is specified in table 1.

Table: Description of construction phase activities

Phase of works and developments	Work description
Topographic works	This is all geodetic work for technical studies
Site installation/company signage	The installation of the site consists of: placing in an area reserved for this purpose equipment, materials and infrastructure to be used for construction work.

	Company signage is all the practical and visual arrangements put in place to indicate the space to be fitted out or occupied. Its purpose is to warn and guide the user in order to ensure their safety and that of personnel working on the site, promote the flow of traffic and reduce disruption to local residents.
Liberation of rights-of-way	It is the action which consists of making available after the implementation of the PAR the space to be developed free of all constraints and obstacles.
Relocation of various networks (water, electricity and telephone)	It is a sensitive activity which consists of moving the entire buried and aerial network (various cables belonging to various concessionaires such as SBEE, CEB, SONEB, OPT, etc.)
Development of diversions	To facilitate and isolate traffic from areas under development during the work, adjoining lanes are opened or developed for the movement of people and goods. The company will ensure routine maintenance of the diversion in order to avoid any risk of accident caused by the poor condition of the tracks.
Management of the company's base	The life bases are installed in free public or private urban spaces which will be rented by companies. There will be no specific deforestation to these areas.
Management of construction site waste (solid and liquid)	Miscellaneous work on camp sites will generate solid and liquid waste which deserves special attention during the work. This also includes waste from masonry work, ironwork, infirmary work, carpentry work, etc.
Circulation of construction site equipment and materials/transport of materials	Construction activities and the supply of materials to sites require traffic in machinery (heavy and light) and vehicles (trucks and others).
Stripping/demolition	This involves removing the existing substrate to reach the ideal layer which will support the earthworks.
Excavation work	These are the excavation works allowing the opening of the trenches to bring out all the buried objects which would be found on the route of the collector or gutter to be built.
Major purge and storage of products	It is the removal of waste, silt and earth of poor tenure or quality.
Earthworks for development	This is the removal or disbursement of the existing material within the limits prescribed by the company's specifications and the demolition of various structures existing in the roadway.

- **Methodological approach**

The methodological approach adopted to carry out this mission is based on the participatory approach involving all stakeholders in the project's area of influence.

Practically, the approach used is based on the following steps:

- framing of the mission with institutional actors;
- literature review and analysis;
- visit to the project host site;
- Interview with municipal stakeholders ;
- recruitment and training of field data collection agents;
- socio-economic surveys and census of assets and people affected by the project/collection of socio-economic data;
- organization of public consultations;
- data processing and analysis of results;
- display of PAP lists in public places and taking into account complaints and management of possible complaints;
- signing of individual protocols of agreement;
- drafting of the provisional mission report.

- **Methodological approach in carrying out the RAP**

The methodological approach adopted for the conduct of this mission is based on the participatory approach involving all stakeholders in the project's area of influence.

Practically, the approach used is based on the following steps:

- framing of the mission with institutional actors;
- literature review and analysis;
- visit to the project host site;
- Interview with municipal stakeholders;
- recruitment and training of field data collection agents;
- socio-economic surveys and census of assets and people affected by the project/collection of socio-economic data;
- organization of public consultations;
- data processing and analysis of results;
- display of PAP lists in public places and taking into account complaints and management of possible complaints;
- signing of individual protocols of agreement;
- drafting of the provisional mission report.

- **Socio-economic characteristics of the area of belonging and of the paps**

For socio-economic characteristics, documentary research and field surveys were carried out. Documentary research made it possible to collect data and information on the site where the construction of the works is planned. For the survey, the collection of socio-economic data in the field made it possible to have the profile of the PAPs. The surveys started on July 10, 2019 and ended on July 26, 2019 with some sweeps from August 28 to 30, 2019. The data collected was updated between November and December 2022.

As a prelude to the collection of socio-economic data, the populations were informed of the implementation of the project and the operations relating to the census. The municipal authorities have taken appropriate measures to support the public inquiry relating to the release of the right-of-way for infrastructure construction work. The public consultations were organized in the offices of the 10th, 11th and 13th districts. The minutes of these various sessions are attached as an annex.

- ✓ **Evolution of the population of the Municipality of Cotonou**

Since the advent of decentralization, the city of Cotonou has included 13 districts subdivided into 144 districts. Its population, estimated at 320,348 inhabitants in 1979 according to the 1st General Population and Housing Census (RGPH 1), increased to 536,827 inhabitants in 1992, representing an intercensal growth rate of 4.05%. In 2002 and according to RGPH 3, the population of Cotonou was estimated at 665,100 inhabitants, thus showing a growth rate of 2.07%. According to the RGPH 4 census in 2013, the population is 678,874 inhabitants and estimated at 1,190,141 inhabitants in 2020.

The gender structure of this population is close to the national average: 51.4% women compared to 48.6% men. The sex ratio, that is to say the number of men per hundred women, is estimated at 94.5; which proves that the population of Cotonou records a deficit in men. The distribution of the population by broad age groups reveals a high proportion of the population aged 15-59 (62.7%).

The commune of Cotonou concentrates more than 45% of the assets of the 10 main cities of Benin. It thus appears that more than 6 out of 10 citizens of Cotonou are active. The activity rate is 67.7%. A notable fact is the increase in the activity rate observed in the female population which rose from 37.2% in 1979 to 54.7% in 1992, an annual increase of 3%.

- ✓ **Profiles of actors located in the project's area of influence**

In the project's area of influence, a significant number of actors are observed who contribute to the socio-economic and cultural development of the area. Among these actors, many carry out income-generating activities, which will impact the livelihoods of populations.

These populations are employed in different sectors of economic activity. The table below presents the profile of the actors in the project's area of influence by sector of activity.

Table: Profile of the active population by sector of activity

Profession/Sex	Women		Men		Total	
	Effective	%	Effective	%	Effective	%
Craftsmen	30	5.20	68	11.79	98	16.98
Traders	165	28.60	102	17.68	267	46.27
Breeders	64	11.09	1	0.17	65	11.27
Services	2	0.35	135	23.40	137	23.74
Housewives	3	0.52	0	0.00	3	0.52
Retirees	2	0.35	5	0.87	7	1.21
Total	**266**	**46.10**	**311**	**53.90**	**577**	**100.00**

Source: Field survey, November 2022

The actors in the area of influence of the Vèdokô flyover construction project are the local populations of the three (3) districts (the 10th, 11th and 13th) of Cotonou. These players are spread across all sectors of activity. Overall, the tertiary sector employs more of the active population than the primary and secondary sectors. The data in the table shows that commercial activities occupy more of the population (46.27%) followed by crafts (16.9%).

The data relating to the commercial activities of the populations in the project's area of influence recorded during the census are as follows (table below):

Table: Profile of the active population by sector of activity

Profession/Sex	Women		Men		Total	
	Effective	%	Effective	%	Effective	%
Craftsmen	30	5.20	68	11.79	98	16.98
Traders	165	28.60	102	17.68	267	46.27
Breeders	0	0.00	1	0.17	1	0.17
Civil servants	2	0.35	7	1.21	9	1.56
Housewives	3	0.52	0	0.00	3	0.52
Retirees	2	0.35	5	0.87	7	1.21
Employees (part-time)	1	0.17	14	2.43	15	2.60
Employees (full time)	63	10.92	114	19.76	177	30.68
Total	**266**	**46.10**	**311**	**53.90**	**577**	**100.00**

Source: *Field survey, November 2022*

The commercial activities carried out by the population of the project's area of influence are largely characterized by the sale of miscellaneous items, the sale of household appliances, the sale of food products, the sale of spare parts, etc. The table below presents the different types of products sold.

Table: Type of commercial activities in the project area of influence

Type of business activity	Total	
	Effective	**%**
General trade	156	27.04
Corporate employees	94	16.29
Sale of electronic and electrical consumables	150	26.00
Workshop (welding, sewing, mechanics and hairdressing)	40	6.93
Craftsman (carpenter, vulcanizer, upholsterer, turner	16	2.77
Driver	6	1.04
Head of agency and company	24	4.16
Maintenance and technical	7	1.21
Sale of GSM products	10	1.73
Car-motorcycle sales	15	2.60
Residence	1	0.17
Sale of various	57	9.88
Bread seller	1	0.17
Total	**577**	**100.00**

Source : *Field survey, November 2022*

Among the actors occupying the commercial sector, 68.63% are women. They carry out small income-generating activities (small businesses, retail and wholesale sales).

The majority of these women display their products, articles or goods along the RNIE 2 and in the planned deviations. The most developed businesses in the streets planned for the diversions concern catering and the sale of miscellaneous items. For this purpose, sheds and apatam are built on either side to serve as a place of business. On the other hand, in the vicinity of RNIE 2 near the project's area of influence, these women rent shops and/or workshops to display various items and catering service. Men work much more in the field of service provision and sales of electronic devices, motorcycles and furniture. The table below presents the type of trade of actors in the project's area of influence by gender.

Table: Distribution of Types of Business Activities by Gender

Occupation/Sex	**Women**		**Men**		**Total**	
	Effective	**%**	**Effective**	**%**	**Effective**	**%**
General trade	68	11.79	88	15.25	156	27.04
Corporate employees	33	5.72	61	10.57	94	16.29
Sale of electronic and electrical consumables	106	18.37	44	7.63	150	26.00

Workshop (welding, sewing, mechanics and hairdressing)	15	2.60	25	4.33	40	6.93
Craftsman (carpenter, vulcanizer, upholsterer, turner	0	0.00	16	2.77	16	2.77
Driver	0	0.00	6	1.04	6	1.04
Head of agency and company	10	1.73	14	2.43	24	4.16
Maintenance and technical	0	0.00	7	1.21	7	1.21
Sale of GSM products	6	1.04	4	0.69	10	1.73
Car-motorcycle sales	2	0.35	13	2.25	15	2.60
Residence	0	0.00	1	0.17	1	0.17
Sale of various	25	4.33	32	5.55	57	9.88
Bread seller	1	0.17	0	0.00	1	0.17
Total	**266**	**46.10**	**311**	**53.90**	**577**	**100.00**

Source: *Field survey, Banca November 2022*

- **Social and economic impacts of the project on affected people**

The Vèdokô flyover construction project will cause the SBEE medium voltage and live voltage networks to be moved. It is important that arrangements are made to limit the travel time of these networks as much as possible. It would also be interesting to inform the PAPs in advance. This measure is also valid for telecommunications and water networks.

✓ **Alternatives and mechanisms to minimize resettlement**

Involuntary resettlement policy of NES 5th and the JICA Environmental and Social Considerations Guidelines is not to harm populations or communities through project or program and to ensure that any reinstallation is avoided or, failing that, to be reduced to a minimum. All technical, economic, environmental and social considerations must, therefore, be considered and taken into account in order to minimize as far as possible the expropriation of land and property, as well as access to resources.

As part of this project, initiatives have been taken by the project to avoid or minimize impacts on installations along the line and to remain as much as possible within the limits of the current right-of-way. This approach minimizes the impact on the CFAO Motors area from 1005.24 m² to 419 m² i.e. an area of more than 50% avoided.

✓ **Potential positive impacts of the project**

The construction of the flyover will produce cumulative positive effects with a view to improving the social and economic situation of the populations of the beneficiary neighborhoods and towns. We can retain as positive impacts :

- ✓ the development of income-generating activities;
- ✓ the creation of temporary and permanent jobs for local populations;
- ✓ securing the transport of people and goods;
- ✓ improving the landscape aspect of the area;

- ✓ **Negative impacts and mitigation measures**

Summary of negative social impacts and mitigation measures

No.	Component/activities causing resettlement	Activity impact area	Impacts	Quantity	Alternatives considered	The mechanisms set
1	Relocation of various networks (electricity and telephone)	Implementation site	Power cut and telephone line, Access restriction	Population of the 3 concerned districts	Establish new networks before disruption of existing networks	Inform populations about periods of disruption Respect contractual deadlines for execution of work
2	Stripping, excavation work and development of diversions	Implementation site	• Disruption of economic activities • Loss of land • Loss of residential infrastructure • Loss of infrastructure for commercial use • Loss of trees and plantations	444 02 01 03 47	Operate on half floor or by section	Compensation based on affected assets Respect contractual deadlines for execution of work Compensation based on affected assets
3	Construction of the flyover	Implementation site	• Access restriction • Disruption of economic activities	441 444	Operate by section and half-way	Compensation based on affected goods and activities Respect contractual deadlines for execution of work

Source: Field work, Banca November 2022

✓ **Details of direct impacts of project activities**

An exhaustive census of goods and people was carried out along the site of the Vèdokô flyover.

Impact on affected plots

A total of 2 affected plots have been identified on the site of the construction work of the Vèdokô flyover, including one of commercial use and the other of residential use (table below).

Table: Plots affected within the project area

Typology	Unit	Total area m²
Plot for commercial use assigned	m ²	419
Plot for residential use assigned	m ²	146
Total		**565**

Source: Field work, Banca November 2022

On the area concerned, an area of 565 m² is affected.

Impact on residential infrastructure

In the right-of-way intended for the construction of the Vèdokô flyover, one (01) residential infrastructure built in permanent materials is impacted. This infrastructure is impacted over an area of 146 m² (Table below).

Table: Impacts of project activities on residential infrastructure

Types of goods	Assets affected	Characteristic	Unit	Quantity	Total area (m²)
Compensation for loss of residential infrastructure	Home	Final materials	m²	1	146
Total				**1**	**146**

Source: *Field work, Banca November 2022*

Impact on commercial infrastructure

The construction site of the Vèdokô flyover, two (02) infrastructures for commercial use (shop and the CFAO Motors fence) (table below).

Table : Project impacts on commercial infrastructure

Types of goods	Assets affected	Unit	Quantity	Total area (m²)
Business place/commercial infrastructure	Shop	m²	1	146
	Fence	ml	1	150
Total			2	296

Source: Field work, Banca November 2022

Impact on economically valuable trees and plants

The construction work on the Vèdokô flyover will impact 47 trees and plants of economic value (table below).

Table: Impacts of related project infrastructure on affected plants

Assets affected	Tree	Development stage	Number
Neem	Tree	Young	3
Oil palm tree	Tree	Adult	7
Oil palm tree	Tree	Young	6
Ficus umbelata	Tree	Young	3
Mango	Tree	Young	2
Mango	Tree	Adult	4
cola tree	Tree	Adult	22
Total			**47**

Source : Fieldwork November 2022

The implementation of the RAP will make it possible to limit the negative social impacts resulting from the acquisition of land, improve, or at least restore, the means of subsistence and the living conditions of the affected people. The table below presents the impacts and measures.

Table: Impacts and mitigation measures

Impact	Reduction measures	Integration into the RAP	Application manager
Quality of life			
Involuntary displacement of populations	Take into account the expectations of people affected by the project and plan the best ways to satisfy them	Participation	Delegated project manager, under the supervision of the Road infrastructure and land development company in collaboration with the Cotonou Town Hall.
	Respect the deadlines of the resettlement action plan and ensure its full implementation	Execution schedule	Delegated project manager
	Pay compensation or resettlement assistance before work starts	Compensation approach	Delegated project manager
		Implementation of the RAP	Delegated project manager
Livelihoods			
Loss of income	Compensate PAPs with compensation equivalent to income losses, so as to improve the standard of living of those affected	Compensation approach	Delegated project manager
Potential loss of many vulnerable people	Provide special assistance to vulnerable people during the compensation process	Participation and Compensation Approach	Delegated project manager

Disruption of population activities	Establish a complaints mechanism allowing men and women to express the difficulties inherent to their involuntary displacement in order to be able to seek adequate solutions Apply the provisions provided for in the RAP	Participation	Delegated project manager
Security			
Insecurity of affected people	Provide secure parking areas for vehicles that cannot access their garage	Implementation of the RAP	Delegated project manager
Housing			
Loss of buildings, fence and shop	Compensate for losses of buildings, cesspools and pits according to the new replacement value at market price	Compensation approach	Delegated project manager
Woody resources (vegetation)			
Loss of trees	Cover the costs of compensatory reforestation	Implementation of the RAP	Delegated project manager

Source : *BANCA, 2022*

- **Census and socio-economic studies on PAPs**

✓ **Profile of people affected by resettlement**

The census of the affected people by the project focused on eligible people for compensation, that is to say those located within the work area and deviations. The in-depth analysis of the data collected obtain a total number of 443 Persons Affected by the Project (PAP) in addition to the installations of the CFAO MOTORS Company represented by its Sales Director. This census took into account owners, employees and household members. The number of household members considered as dependents is 1591.

Dependents were taken into account by the census. They constitute all individuals, minors or not, including the person directly assigned to ensure vital needs (food, accommodation, education, schooling, health, etc.). This group of people includes minor children, wives or husbands of the PAP, children placed under the guardianship of the PAP, elderly dependents, domestic employees entirely dependent on the PAP, etc. The number of registered household members is 1,591. The table below presents the status of the different PAPs.

Table: Presentation of people affected by the project

People impacted/gender	Women		Men		Total	
	Effective	%	Effective	%	Effective	%
Total number of affected households	167	37.70	276	62.30	443	100.00
Number of dependents	885	55.94	697	44.06	1591	100.00
Number of children	506	42.10	696	57.90	1202	100.00

Number of rights holders	**1558**	**48.28**	**1669**	**51.72**	**3227**	**100.00**

Source: Field survey, November 2022.

Reading the table above, 443 households are affected and recorded, 167 belonging to female PAPs compared to 276 male PAPs. Men are more affected by project activities than women. These PAPs are registered in three (03) districts and three (03) city districts (tables below).

Table : Distribution of people affected by the project by district by gender

District/Gender	Women		Men		Total	
	Effective	%	Effective	%	Effective	%
10th District	60	13.54	122	27.54	182	41.08
11th District	59	13.32	76	17.16	135	30.47
13th District	48	10.84	78	17.61	126	28.44
Total	**167**	**37.70**	**276**	**62.30**	**443**	**100.00**

Source: *Field work, Banca November 2022*

When reading table 15, the 10th District of Cotonou has more people affected than the 11th and 13th Districts.

The Vèdokô district concentrates more PAPs than the Vèdokô, Ahogbohouè and Houeyiho districts (table below)

Table : Distribution of people affected by the project by district by gender

City neighborhood/Gender	Women		Men		Total	
	Effective	%	Effective	%	Effective	%
Ahogbohouè	48	10.84	77	17.38	125	28.22
Houeyiho	32	7.22	45	10.16	77	17.38
Vèdoko	87	19.64	154	34.76	241	54.40
Total	**167**	**37.70**	**276**	**62.30**	**443**	**100.00**

Source: *Field work, Banca November 2022*

Among the 37.70% of women, widows represent 4.39%, single women (8.08 %). We do not notice the presence of disabled people among the PAPs identified. As for men, among the 62.30%, 48.76% are married compared to 23.48% of women. The table below presents the distribution of PAPs by marital status

Table: Distribution of PAPs by marital status

Marital status/Gender	Women		Men		Total	
	Effective	%	Effective	%	Effective	%
Bachelor	35	7.90	58	13.09	93	20.99
Divorced/Separated	9	2.03	2	0.45	11	2.48
Married	104	23.48	216	48.76	320	72.23

Widower	19	4.29	0	0.00	19	4.29
Total	**167**	**37.70**	**276**	**62.30**	**443**	**100.00**

Source: Field survey, November 2022

✓ **Distribution of PAPs by age group**

People whose age range varies between 18 to 35 years are less affected with a rate of 47.18% while 52.82% are 36 to 65 years old (table below).

Table: Distribution of PAPs by age group

Age group/Gender	Women		Men		Total	
	Effective	%	Effective	%	Effective	%
Under 18	1	0.23	1	0.23	2	0.45
18 to 25 years old	29	6.55	39	8.80	68	15.35
26 to 35 years old	47	10.61	92	20.77	139	31.38
36 to 45 years old	40	9.03	83	18.74	123	27.77
46 to 55 years old	28	6.32	43	9.71	71	16.03
56 to 65 years old	17	3.84	12	2.71	29	6.55
66 to 75 years old	2	0.45	3	0.68	5	1.13
Over 75 years old	3	0.68	3	0.68	6	1.35
Total	**167**	**37.70**	**276**	**62.30**	**443**	**100.00**

Source: *Field work, Banca November 2022*

✓ **Distribution of PAPs by marital status project**

The affected people are mostly married monogamously with a proportion of 72.23%. In fact, 23.48 % of women are married compared to 48.76% of men. Widowed women (4.29%) are affected (Table below).

Table: Distribution of PAPs by marital status

Marital status/Gender	Women		Men		Total	
	Effective	%	Effective	%	Effective	%
Bachelor	35	7.90	58	13.09	93	20.99
Divorced/Separated	9	2.03	2	0.45	11	2.48
Married	104	23.48	216	48.76	320	72.23
Widower	19	4.29	0	0.00	19	4.29
Total	**167**	**37.70**	**276**	**62.30**	**443**	**100.00**

Source: *Field work, Banca November 2022*

✓ **Distribution of PAPs by sociolinguistic groups**

On the sociolinguistic level, nine (09) groups were recorded including a group from neighboring countries and other countries. The most dominant sociolinguistic groups are the "FON" (57.97%) followed by the adjas (26.33%). The table below presents the distribution of PAPs by sociolinguistic group.

Table: Distribution of PAPs by sociolinguistic group

Sociolinguistic group/Sex	Women	Men	Total

	Effective	%	Effective	%	Effective	%
Adja and related	33	7.45	81	18.28	114	25.73
Other countries	1	0.23	3	0.68	4	0.90
Bariba and related	0	0.00	4	0.90	4	0.90
Dendi and related	4	0.90	7	1.58	11	2.48
Fon and related	106	23.93	152	34.31	258	58.24
Neighboring countries	6	1.35	14	3.16	20	4.51
Peulh and related	0	0.00	2	0.45	2	0.45
Yoa & Lokpa Related	2	0.45	0	0.00	2	0.45
Yoruba and related	15	3.39	13	2.93	28	6.32
Total	**167**	**37.70**	**276**	**62.30**	**443**	**100.00**

Source: Fieldwork, November 2022

✓ **Distribution of PAPs by Religion**

The majority of PAPs are of the Catholic religious' faith (40.41 %). Evangelicals represent 28.44 % and Muslims 10.38 %. The table below presents the distribution of PAPs by religion (table below).

Table: Distribution of PAPs by Religion in the area of the works

Religion/Gender	Women		Men		Total	
	Effective	%	Effective	%	Effective	%
No religion	6	1.35	19	4.29	25	5.64
Catholic	80	18.06	99	22.35	179	40.41
Celestial	9	2.03	24	5.42	33	7.45
Evangelist	52	11.74	74	16.70	126	28.44
Islam	12	2.71	34	7.67	46	10.38
Protestant Methodist	5	1.13	5	1.13	10	2.26
Witness of Jehovah	0	0.00	3	0.68	3	0.68
Vodoun	1	0.23	14	3.16	15	3.39
Apostolic	0	0.00	1	0.23	1	0.23
Buddhism	1	0.23	0	0.00	1	0.23
Gbaname	0	0.00	1	0.23	1	0.23
Pentecost	1	0.23	2	0.45	3	0.68
Total	**167**	**37.70**	**276**	**62.30**	**443**	**100.00**

Source : Fieldwork November 2022

✓ **Distribution of PAPs by level of education**

Socio-economic surveys show that 42.21% of PAPs have reached a secondary level and 19.19% have reached a bachelor's level. 17.83% of PAPs suspended their primary school curriculum compared to 9.71% who have no level. The attendance rate of women is lower at all levels (table below).

Table: Distribution of PAPs by level of education in the area of the works

Education Level/Gender	Women		Men		Total	
	Effective	%	Effective	%	Effective	%
Literate	3	0.68	8	1.81	11	2.48

None	27	6.09	16	3.61	43	9.71
Bachelor degree	36	8.13	49	11.06	85	19.19
Master	8	1.81	18	4.06	26	5.87
Primary	17	3.84	62	14.00	79	17.83
Professional	1	0.23	11	2.48	12	2.71
Secondary	75	16.93	112	25.28	187	42.21
Total	**167**	**37.70**	**276**	**62.30**	**443**	**100.00**

Source: *Field work, Banca November 2022*

✓ **Distribution of PAPs by PAP income-generating activities**

The project's area of influence, due to its geographical location, constitutes a main axis which serves Cotonou and neighboring towns (Abomey-Calavi, Ouidah, Sèmè-Kpodji and surrounding areas). Given that the National Interstate Route No. 1 constitutes for this purpose, a business point where a diversity of activities is concentrated. These different activities carried out by the PAPs are summarized in the provision of financial and communication services and others, sale of household appliances, automobiles, furniture, etc. However, the most represented activities are general trade (38.37%), sales of miscellaneous occupy 12.87% followed by welding, mechanics, sewing and hairdressing workshops). The table below illustrates the proportion of PAPs by occupation which indicates the sectors of income-generating activities.

Table: Distribution of PAPs by activities

Occupation/Gender	Women		Men		Total	
	Effective	%	Effective	%	Effective	%
General trade	74	16.70	96	21.67	170	38.37
Corporate employees	33	7.45	62	14.00	95	21.44
Workshop (welding, sewing, mechanics and hairdressing)	16	3.61	25	5.64	41	9.26
Craftsman (carpenter, vulcanizer, upholsterer, turner)	0	0.00	16	3.61	16	3.61
Driver	0	0.00	6	1.35	6	1.35
Head of agency and company	10	2.26	14	3.16	24	5.42
Maintenance and technical	0	0.00	7	1.58	7	1.58
Sale of GSM products	6	1.35	4	0.90	10	2.26
Car-motorcycle sales	2	0.45	13	2.93	15	3.39
Residence	0	0.00	1	0.23	1	0.23
Sale of various	25	5.64	32	7.22	57	12.87
Bread seller	1	0.23	0	0.00	1	0.23
Total	**167**	**37.70**	**276**	**62.30**	**443**	**100.00**

Source: *Field work, Banca November 2022*

Through these different activities, PAPs earn an average monthly income varying from 25,000 CFA francs to more than 500,000 FCFA. The table below presents the average daily income of PAPs by gender.

Table: the income level of the PAPs

Monthly income (F CFA) by gender	Women		Men		Total	
	Effective	%	Effective	%	Effective	%
25000-30000	7	1.58	3	0.68	10	2.26
31000-50000	9	2.03	16	3.61	26	5.64
50001-75000	30	6.77	78	17.61	108	24.38
75001-100000	75	16.93	104	23.48	179	40.41
100001-125000	5	1.13	3	0.68	8	1.81
150001-200000	5	1.13	6	1.35	11	2.48
200001-250000	4	0.90	18	4.06	22	4.97
250001-300000	5	1.13	4	0.90	9	2.03
300001-400000	0	0.00	9	2.03	9	2.03
400001-450000	3	0.68	0	0.00	3	0.68
More than 500,000	24	5.42	35	7.90	58	13.32
Total	**167**	**37.70**	**276**	**62.30**	**443**	**100.00**

Source: *Field work, Banca November 2022*

- ✓ **PAP belonging to vulnerable groups**

In the area, the affected vulnerable people identified on the basis of socio-economic surveys are as follows:

- ✓ people who are part of a household headed by a woman, widowed, divorced or unmarried, who can hardly provide for the needs of her dependents due to lack of means of production or skills to carry out income-generating activities;
- ✓ elderly people and orphans whose livelihood may depend on other people (children, brothers, cousins, uncles, etc.);
- ✓ people, men and women who cannot take part, for physical or cultural reasons, in production, consumption or cohabitation with the household.

The number of vulnerable PAPs in the project implementation area is 61. Most of them are heads of families over 60 years old, households with disabled people and female leaders. Among the latter, 38 are women compared to 23 women (table below).

Table: Type of vulnerability of PAPs by sex

Type of vulnerability/Sex	Women		Men		Total	
	Effective	%	Effective	%	Effective	%
Head of household over 60	4	6.56	6	9.84	10	16.39
Household with disabled person	1	1.64	2	3.28	3	4.92
Female manager	11	18.03	0	0.00	11	18.03
Widow	14	22.95	0	0.00	14	22.95
Asthmatic	1	1.64	0	0.00	1	1.64
Chronic illness (tension and diabetes)	1	1.64	2	3.28	3	4.92

Visual impairment	0	0.00	1	1.64	1	1.64
Chronic disease	5	8.20	4	6.56	9	14.75
Person living on low income	1	1.64	7	11.48	8	13.11
Person not yet of legal age	0	0.00	1	1.64	1	1.64
Total	**38**	**62.30**	**23**	**37.70**	**61**	**100.00**

Source: *Field work, Banca November 2022*

✓ **Distribution of PAPs by property status**

Analysis of the status of PAPs in relation to affected goods from the results of the surveys shows that 42.66% of PAPs are shop owners compared to 46.73% of PAPs employed by shops. Owners occupying public property represent 10.16% of PAPs (table below).

Table : Distribution of PAPs by sex

Status of PAP/Sex	Women		Men		Total	
	Effective	%	Effective	%	Effective	%
Shop employee	60	13.54	147	33.18	207	46.73
Employee Occupant of the public domain	1	0.23	0	0.00	1	0.23
Occupant of the public domain	22	4.97	23	5.19	45	10.16
Shop owner	84	18.96	105	23.70	189	42.66
Heir Owner	0	0.00	1	0.23	1	0.23
Total	**167**	**37.70**	**276**	**62.30**	**443**	**100.00**

Source: *Field work, Banca November 2022*

✓ **Typology of private property affected by project activities**

- **Characteristics of affected residential constructions**

In the right-of-way intended for the installation of the infrastructure, only one (01) infrastructure for residential use built in permanent materials is affected. This infrastructure covers an area of 146 m² (Table below).

Table: Impacts of project activities on residential infrastructure

Types of goods	Assets affected	Features	Unit	Quantity	Total area (m²)
Compensation for loss of residential infrastructure	Home	Final materials	m²	1	146
Total				1	146

Source: *Field work, Banca November 2022*

- **Infrastructure for commercial use**

On the construction site of the Vèdokô flyover, two (02) infrastructures for commercial use (Shop and the CFAO Motors fence) are affected (table below).

Table : Project impacts on commercial infrastructure

Types of goods	Assets affected	Unit	Quantity	Total area (m²)
Business place/commercial infrastructure	Shop	m²	1	146
	Fence	ml	1	150
Total			2	296

Source: *Field work, Banca November 2022*

- **Economically valuable plants impacted by project work**

The construction work on the Vèdokô flyover will impact 47 trees and plants of economic value (table below).

Table: Impacts of related project infrastructure on affected plants

Assets affected	Feet	Development stage	Number
Neem	Feet	Young	3
Oil palm tree	Feet	Adult	7
Oil palm tree	Feet	Young	6
Ficus umbelata	Feet	Young	3
Mango	Feet	Young	2
Mango	Feet	Adult	4
cola tree	Feet	Adult	22
Total			**47**

Source: *Field work, Banca November 2022*

✓ **Land requirements for the project**

For land requirements for the construction of the Vèdokô flyover, a widening of the intersection is planned in the project design. For this purpose, its implementation requires the need for land. Thus part of the CFAO Motors fence over an area of 419 m² and 146 m² of the area occupied by the cellphone sales store will be expropriated. So for the land requirement, an additional area of 565 m² is necessary for the implementation of the project (table below).

Table: Plots affected within the project area

Typology	Unit	Total area m²
Plot for commercial use assigned	m ²	419
Plot for residential use assigned	m ²	146
Total		**565**

Source: *Field work, Banca November 2022*

✓ **Summaries of affected assets**

Below is a summary of the assets affected in the area intended for the implementation of the Vèdokô interchange (table below).

Table : Summaries of affected assets

Assets affected	Assets affected	Number/Areas	PAP concerned
Assets affected within the project area	Plots	565	02
	Home	01	01
	Infrastructure for commercial use	02	02
	Trees and plants with economic value affected	47	05

Source: *Results of field work, April 2023*

- ✓ **Land regime/status/constraints in the project area of influence**

Cotonou being a megalopolis, it concentrates a significant number of goods and services. This concentration of goods and services causes a migration of residents from the outskirts to the urban areas of Cotonou, causing a high population density. This density creates an ever-increasing need for habitable spaces and opens the door to the conquest of flood-prone spaces which poses on the one hand the problem of planning the city of Cotonou and on the other hand the land problem.

To this end, in the project's area of influence, it is noted that the plots are completely subdivided according to urban planning standards and rehousing the PAPs would constitute a major challenge to overcome. The table below shows the occupancy status in the project area of influence.

Table: Housing occupancy status of households in the project area of influence

Household statuses	Proportion (%)
Owned households with land title	6.9
Owned households without land title	11.6
Households in family ownership with land title	6.8
Households in family property without land title	14.5
Accommodated by the Employer (State, private)	0.9
Hosted by a relative/friend	6.2
Proportion of households renting	52
Other	0.7
Total	**100**

Data source: *INSAE/RGPH-4, 2013*

- **Legal and institutional framework for resettlement**

The political and legal framework is made up of all the texts governing the infrastructure and land in Benin. This is essentially Law No. 90-32 of December 11, 1990 establishing the Constitution of the Republic of Benin as amended and supplemented by Law No. 2019-40 of November 7, 2019, Law No. 2017-15 of May 26, 2017 amending and supplementing Law No. 2013-01 of August 14, 2013 on the Land and Domanial Code (CFD) in the Republic of Benin . , The results of the analysis of the political and legal framework, covering:

- the extent of the power to expropriate and impose restrictions on the use of land and the nature of related compensation, including both the valuation methodology and payment deadlines;
- the applicable legal and administrative procedures, in particular:
- the description of the means of appeal available to persons placed during legal proceedings and the normal time limit for such proceedings;
- any complaints management mechanism available and applicable within the framework of the project .

Laws and regulations regarding structures responsible for implementing resettlement activities.

✓ **Resettlement policy framework**

The analysis of the resettlement policy framework within the framework of this project revolves around:

- Land policy white paper
- National study of long-term perspectives Benin Alafia 2025
- National Gender Promotion Policy in Benin (PNPGB)
- Reforms promoted by the State through the Government Action Program

✓ **Legal framework for resettlement**

The national framework is made up of all the texts which govern the infrastructure and land in Benin. This is essentially Law No. 90-32 of December 11, 1990 establishing the Constitution of the Republic of Benin as amended and supplemented by Law No. 2019-40 of November 7, 2019, Law No. 2017-15 of May 26, 2017 amending and supplementing Law No. 2013-01 of August 14, 2013 on the infrastructure and Land Code (CFD) in the Republic of Benin. Other legal instruments complement the legal framework for resettlement, including:

- Constitution of the Republic of Benin;
- Benin infrastructure and Land Code (CFD);
- Key principles of the Land Code (Title I of the CFD);

- The expropriation procedure for reasons of public utility

The ordinary expropriation procedure is triggered by the declaration of public utility (UP) which is, depending on the case, a law, a decree or an order. Said order or decree remains in force for a period not to exceed 12 months from the date of declaration. The key stages, deadlines and those responsible for implementing this procedure have been summarized in the table below:

Table: Summary of the stages of the ordinary expropriation procedure for reasons of public utility

N°.	**Steps**	**Due date/ Duration**	**Managers**
1.	Declarative act of UP	12 months after the start of the Project	
	National level		President of the Republic National Assembly
	Regional level		Prefect or Minister
	Local level		Mayor
2.	Commodo and inconvenience investigation and report (ECIc) containing parcel information of land and real estate rights to be expropriated and provisional general	01 month after the declaration of public utility	investigative committee
3.	Display and Advertising of the provisional general expropriation plan resulting from the commodo and incommodo	1 month after the surveys	Chairman of the commission Mayor
4.	Notification of the plot investigation report to owners and presumed occupants and users	Without delay	-
5.	Transmission to the competent administrative authority of the names of the presumed tenants and owners covered by the ECIc report.	02 months	Building owners
6.	Demonstration by any interested party to the commission responsible for investigating commodo and incommodo		Commission of inquiry, Alleged owner
7.	Taking and publication in the JO or any other legal announcement journal of a decree of transferability of buildings to be expropriated (if buildings to be expropriated not designated by the declaratory act of UP)	06 months	President of the Republic/town hall
9.	Taking the act of transferability to owners, occupants and well-known users	06 months from the declaration of UP	Administrative authority
10.	Notification of the act of transfer to notable owners, occupants and users	Without delay	Administrative authority

11.	Sending notices to the mayor	15 days before commission arrival date	Evaluation committee
12.	Public information on the date of passage of the compensation evaluation	Upon receipt of commission	Mayor
13.	Evaluation of expropriation compensation by the commission	Without delay	Evaluation committee
14.	Signature of the report of the agreement or disagreement on the amount of	Without delay	Commission and expropriated person
15.	Referral to court (if disagreement on the amount of compensation)	Without delay	Commission or expropriated part
16.	Order for possession of the expropriator	30 days	Competent magistrate
17.	Appeal to cassation	30 days	Expropriated part
18.	Supreme court decision	30 days	Supreme Courts

Source: *Law No. 2013-01 of August 14, 2013 establishing the state land code in the Republic of Benin*

- Urgent expropriation procedure

For the realization of a Project in an emergency, the expropriation takes place following the exceptional procedures summarized in the table below

Table: Summary of the stages of the urgent expropriation procedure due to UP

No.	Steps	Duration	Managers	Comments
1.	UP declaratory act (taken in the council of ministers either by municipal or municipal decree, commodo and incommodo investigation and report (ECIc)	08 days	Expropriating authority	Declarative act establishes and characterizes the UP under penalty of cassation.
2.	Prompt notification to owners and rights holders with offer of compensation		Competent authority	Compensation can be recorded in advance to the public treasury
3.	Transmission of deed of transfer to the president of the competent court (if agreement of the owners and rights holders)	08 days	Competent authority	Taking of the deed of transfer in 03 days
4.	Taking possession of the premises	Without delay	Expropriating authority	-
5.	Pronouncement of approval	15 days	Court of competent	Decision without suspensive appeal
6.	Summary summons of owners and holders of rights to be expropriated		Expropriating authority	Court sets the final compensation and its decision is enforceable. In the event of an immediate move, offer of accommodation and/or provision for eviction

7.	Appeal to cassation if decision of the disputed court	Without delay	Expropriated part	

Source: *Law No. 2013-01 of August 14, 2013 establishing the state land code in the Republic of Benin*

✓ **Comparison between the JICA Environmental Guidelines and Benin legislation on population resettlement and expropriation**

The differences between the JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations and Benin legislation on population resettlement and expropriation were analyzed. In the event of a discrepancy between Benin legislation and the JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations for the Implementation of the Abbreviated Resettlement Plan, the latter will be authoritative and appropriate measures will be taken.

- **Institutional framework of the project**

The institutions and structures that make up the institutional framework of the Vèdokô flyover construction project are multi-sectoral. These include: (a) the Presidency of the Republic, (b) the Ministry in charge of Development and Coordination of Government Action, (c) the Ministry of Economy and Finance, (d) the Ministry in charge of the environment, (e) the Ministry in charge of Public Works and Transport, (f) the Ministry in charge of decentralization, (g) the National Agency for Land and Land, (h) the Benin Agency for the Environment (i) the Company of Road Infrastructure and Regional Planning, (j) the Municipality of Cotonou, (k) the Prefecture of the Littoral.

The table below presents the organizational mechanisms for implementing the PAR

Table: Organizational mechanisms for implementing the PAR

No.	**Actors/Organization**	**Responsibilities**
1	Ministry of Living Environment and Transport in charge of Sustainable Development (Promoter and Project Owner)	Represents Benin Government in the implementation of the Project; Establish the Project Coordination Unit Monitors PAP compensation; Monitors and evaluates the execution of the RAP.
2	Ministry in charge of Finance	Mobilizes the funds necessary for compensation of PAPs;
3	Delegated project manager	Recruits the consultant responsible for implementing the RAP Registers and finalizes the list of PAPs; Participates in monitoring the implementation of the RAP;
4	Technical Compensation Committee	Participates in work to assess the cost of compensation for PAPs; Negotiates compensation costs with the PAPs; Reports to MIT the results of the various negotiations Participates in informing/raising awareness among PAPs Participates in monitoring the implementation of the RAP
	Local Compensation Committee	Participates in work to assess the cost of compensation for PAPs; Negotiates compensation costs with the PAPs;

		Reports to the CTI on the results of the various negotiations; Participates in informing/raising awareness among PAPs Participates in monitoring the implementation of the RAP
5	ABE	Validates the ESIA report accompanied by a copy of the RAP report Facilitates the issuance of the CCE Supervises the implementation of the RAP and social measures of the ESMP;
6	Prefecture	Establishes the Technical Resettlement Committee; Participates in informing/raising awareness among PAPs Participates in friendly conflict management (in support of the CTI); Participates in monitoring the implementation of the RAP
7	City hall	Sets by decree the deadline for the census of PAPs; Proposes to the prefectural authority the Town Hall executives who should be members of the CTI; Participates in informing/raising awareness among PAPs; Observes the effectiveness of the release of rights-of-way and reports to the Prefect; Support the amicable conflict resolution process; Establishes the Local Resettlement Committee in the 10th district Participates in monitoring the implementation of the RAP;
8	District	Participates in informing/raising awareness among PAPs; Observes the effectiveness of the release of rights-of-way and reports to the Mayor; Resolves minor conflicts; Ensures reporting to the local RAP Resettlement Committee; Participates in monitoring the implementation of the RAP.
9	Court	Conflict management as a last resort
10	Consultant in charge of external monitoring and evaluation	Follows the implementation of the CTI / CLI Follows the signing of the protocols of understanding Follows the payment of compensation Follows the management of complaints

Source: *BANCA, 2019*

- **PAP compensation plan**

The compensation plan defines the procedures which made it possible to identify the rights holders (people Affected by the Project) through a well-defined census period according to the eligibility criterion, the type of property and the treatment granted. The categories of PAPs identified are as follows:

- ✓ PAPs having lost infrastructure and land for commercial use;
- ✓ PAPs having lost private buildings for commercial use;
- ✓ PAPs having lost income-generating activities;
- ✓ PAPs having lost trees.

Thus, in the case of this RAP, the various assets have been registered. Table 3 below presents the category of different PAPs.

Table: Number of people affected in the works area

Status of PAPs	Number of owners	Member of households
stores facing the project road in the project area Store owners Store employees		
Shop owner	188	871
Store employees	207	584
Occupants of the public domain		
Owner	45	126
Employees	1	0
Mobile store on the southeast corner of the IC		
Owner	1	4
Employees	0	0
Property owner	1	6
Businesses with the affected land/attachment		
Owner	1	0
Total	**444**	**1591**

Source: *Results of field work, December 2022*

To support all the affected people by the project, the assessment of the assets was carried out according to the scales recorded in the table below.

- **Loss assessment and compensation budget**

The proposed compensation values take into account current Benin practices while respecting the requirements of the World Bank. The monetary values agreed are fixed by type of damage and compensation is made according to the scale discussed and accepted with the PAPs.

✓ **Method for assessing income losses**

The table below shows the method for calculating revenue losses.

Table: Method for assessing income losses

Status of PAPs	Cost (F CFA) / month	Duration (90 days)
stores facing the project road in the project area Store owners Store employees		
Shop owners	300,000	3 months
Store employees	65,000	3 months
Occupants of the public domain		
Owners	200,000	3 months
Employees	65,000	3 months
Mobile store on the southeast corner of the IC		
Owners	360,000	3 months
Employees	65,000	3 months
Building owner	360,000	3 months
Businesses with the affected land/attachment		
Owner	360,000	3 months

Source: Field survey, Banca November 2022

✓ **Compensation for owners of residential land**

As far as residential lands and commercial properties affected by the project are concerned, a cash compensation is fixed according to the market price in the project area. Two (02) real estate agencies were consulted to provide their Expertise to JICA to retain the cost following the market price of the plots. It is:

- GB Consulting Real Estate & Services;
- Benin Immo Construction.

The table below presents the cost of compensating affected plots.

Table: Unit cost of replacing affected plots

(CFA/400 m2)

Disrict	Type of Land	Price (as of year 2019)	Price (as of year)
near Vedoko	Residential		
	Commercial	70,000,000 - 100,000,000	
	Agriculture		
	Agriculture		
	Commercial		
	Homestead		
	Agriculture		
	Commercial		
	Homestead		

FCFA 100,000,000/ 400m2 = FCFA 250,000/ m2

With 10% fee of real estate company, it will be FCFA 275,000 m2.

(roundup FCFA 300,000/ m2)

Source; GB Consulting Real Estate & Services, October 2019

Table: Unit cost of replacing affected plots

(CFA/400 m2)

Disrict	Type of Land	Price (as of year 2019)	Price (as of year)
near Vedoko	Residential		
	Commercial	35,000,000	
	Agriculture		
	Agriculture		
	Commercial		
	Homestead		
	Agriculture		
	Commercial		
	Homestead		

FCFA 35,000,000/ 400m2 = FCFA 87,500/ m2

Source; Benin Immo Construction, October 2019

✓ **Scale of compensation for loss of private residential buildings**

The table below presents the result of the evaluation of Real Estate Agencies carried out by JICA.

Table: Unit cost of replacing a private building for residential use

[Structure (constructed building)]

District	Type of Structure	Price (as of year 2019)
Cotonou	Concrete	250,000,000 / 3 floors/ 200m2
	Bricks	
	Wood with Tin Roof	
	Metal Kiosk	600,000 -1,000,000 / building
	Concrete	
	Bricks	
	Wood with Tin Roof	
	Concrete	
	Bricks	
	Wood with Tin Roof	

Estimated FCFA 400,000/ m2 but this bulding is 3 or 4 floors so this is just for reference.

Source; GB Consulting Real Estate & Services, October 2019

Table: Unit cost of replacing a private building for residential use

(CFA/400 m2)

Disrict	Type of Land	Price (as of year 2019)	Price (as of year)
near Vedoko	Residential		
	Commercial	35,000,000	
	Agriculture		
	Agriculture		
	Commercial		
	Homestead		
	Agriculture		
	Commercial		
	Homestead		

FCFA 35,000,000/ 400m2 = FCFA 87,500/ m2

Source; Benin Immo Construction, October 2019

The calculation amount retained after analysis of the evaluation of the real estate agencies consulted is as follows (table below);

Table: Unit cost of replacing a private residential building

Types of goods	Assets affected	Unit	Unit price
Compensation for loss of residential infrastructure	Home	m²	68494

Source; Benin Immo Construction and GB Consulting Real Estate & Services, October 2019

- ✓ **Scale of compensation for loss of infrastructure for commercial use**

Following the analysis of the survey results of the real estate agencies consulted, the cost of replacing infrastructure for commercial use identified in the project area is 150,000 CFA francs per square meter (table below).

Table: Unit cost of replacing infrastructure for commercial use

Assets affected	Unit	Unit Price
Shop	m²	150000
Fence	ml	150000

Source; Benin Immo Construction and GB Consulting Real Estate & Services, October 2019

✓ **Scale of compensation for loss of plants with economic value**

The table below presents the compensation scale for loss of plants of economic value.

Table: Scale of compensation for loss of plants of economic value

Assets affected	Feet	Features	Unit Price
Neem	Feet	Young	12500
Oil palm tree	Feet	Adult	25000
Oil palm tree	Feet	Young	15000
Ficus umbelata	Feet	Young	12500
Mango	Feet	Young	25000
Mango	Feet	Adult	40000
cola tree	Feet	Adult	25000

Source : Field survey, November 2022

✓ **Loss assessment**

In this part, the aim is to highlight the results of the evaluations of compensation for all categories of goods and the compensation costs of each PAP as well as the specific support measures granted to PAPs within the framework of this Action plan. Resettlement.

The total cost of compensation is estimated at **484,030,124 F.CFA (four hundred and eighty-four million, thirty thousand, and one hundred and twenty-four).** This budget includes the following compensation:

- Compensation for losses of private land for commercial use;
- Compensation for the loss of private land for residential use;
- Compensation for losses of private buildings for commercial use;
- Compensation for loss of private buildings for residential use;
- Compensation for temporary losses of income;
- Compensation for tree losses;
- Support for vulnerable PAPs.

Compensation budget

The compensation budget is as shown in the table below.

Table: Compensation budget

Budget item		Amount (FCFA)	PAP concerned
Compensation measures	Compensation for the loss of private land for commercial use	125,700,000	01
	Loss of land for residential use	43,800,000	01
	Compensation for loss of infrastructure for commercial use	44,400,000	02
	Compensation for loss of infrastructure for residential use	10,000 124	01
	Compensation for commercial income	240,000,000	444
	Support measures for vulnerable PAPs	10,980,000	61
	Travel assistance	6,850,000	137
	Compensation for loss of plants with economic value	1,100,000	05
	Registration fees	1,200,000	01
TOTAL 1		**484 030 124**	

Source : *BANCA, 2022*

- **Compensation payment execution schedule**

The establishment of the RAP implementation schedule is done taking into account the different stages of resettlement which include preliminary activities, negotiations and communications with the PAPs, payment of compensation, reconstruction of affected infrastructure and monitoring, evaluation of the implementation of the RAP.

- **Economic resettlement measures and livelihood restoration plan**

In order to support the PAPs in restoring their means of subsistence or maintaining them at the same level during the transitional period when they will be disrupted by project activities. These support measures were proposed by JICA to support the PAPs who carry out economic activities along the project area.

The Project Coordination Unit (UCP) will monitor the progress of the preparatory work and will develop a communication tool to inform the PAPs in real time of the progress of the activities so that they are not surprised by any disruptions related to the work.

A provisional budget will be allocated to the project for capacity building of the latter in order to equip them to develop alternative activities during the transitional period.

These support measures align with JICA guidelines for environmental and social considerations and World Bank ESS 5 on involuntary resettlement. People affected by the loss of income

linked to their activities, real estate, plants and land must, after the displacement or during the works, be better off economically than before the displacement or before the works, otherwise preserve their standard of living first. If the impact on land is such that people are affected in their livelihoods, preference should be given to solutions where the lost land is replaced by another land of at least the same soil profile rather than monetary compensation.

✓ **Support to PAPs for loss of economic activities**

Compensation for loss of income-generating activities of PAPs or those who will be disrupted by the restriction of access during the works and will see their commercial income reduced is estimated at 83,790,000 F CFA (Eighty-three million **seven -one hundred and ninety thousand francs).** The table below presents the monthly compensation by category of PAPs.

Table: Loss of commercial income of PAPs

Status of PAPs	Number	Cost (F CFA) / month	Duration (90 days)	Compensation cost
Stores facing the project road in the project area Store owners Store employees				
Shop owners	188	300,000	3 months	169,200,000
Store employees	207	65,000	3 months	40,365,000
Occupants of the public domain				
Owners	45	200,000	3 months	27,000,000
Employees	1	65,000	3 months	195,000
Mobile store on the southeast corner of the IC				
Owners	1	360,000	3 months	1,080,000
Employees	0	65,000	3 months	0
Building owner	1	360,000	3 months	1,080,000
Businesses with the affected land/attachment				
Owner	1	360,000	3 months	1,080,000
Total	**444**			**240,000,000**

Source: Field survey, BANCA November 2022

✓ **Support to vulnerable paps**

Along the length of the project area, there are 61 vulnerable PAPs. With a view to providing them with assistance in addition to their compensation. Vulnerable PAPs will receive a lump sum of 60,000 FCFA. This amount comes from the social survey carried out in the project area. This amount will be allocated for a period of three (03) months to allow vulnerable PAPs to regain balance or support themselves during the transitional period.

The cost of supporting vulnerable people is estimated at **10,980,000 CFA francs** (ten million nine hundred and eighty thousand francs).

✓ **Travel assistance**

For the movement of equipment and installations of PAPs whose places of business are affected and located in the company, a fixed amount of **50,000 F.CFA (fifty thousand francs)** will be granted to each PAP, i.e. two (137) PAP.

The total indicative amount of compensation is estimated at **6,850,000 CFA francs (six million eight hundred and fifty thousand francs).**

- ✓ **Capacity building measures**

The table below indicates the numbers by targets for capacity building

Table: Training needs, themes and costs depending on the number of training courses

No.	Identification	Themes	Number of training	Fixed cost
1	NGOs involved in social action and population displacement	*Training on RAP implementation*	4	3,000,000
2	Technical Resettlement Committee			
3	DST/UCP/DDCVDD/SIRAT/MOD	*Training on monitoring the implementation of the RAP*	2	1,000,000
4	Local Resettlement Committee	*Training on monitoring the implementation of RAPs and the complaints management mechanism*	4	2,000,000
5	Economic PAP	Training in revaluation of economic activities and means of subsistence	443	6495000
Total				12495000
Unexpected 10 %				1249500
Total cost of training				**13744500**

Source: *BANCA, 2023*

- ✓ **Budget for the implementation of economic measures and the Livelihood Restoration Plan**

The overall budget for the implementation of economic measures and the project's PRMS is presented in the table below.

Table: budget for the implementation of the livelihood restoration plan and economic measures

Designation	Amount (FCFA)
Cost of building the capacities of actors involved in the implementation of the RAP	6,000,0000
Compensation of PAPs for loss of income due to works	240,000,000
Support for vulnerable PAPs	**10,980,000**
Support for the relocation of PAP installations	6,850,000
Total	**317,830,000**

Source: Field survey, BANCA November 2022

The implementation of the PRMS for the benefit of the PAPs is **three hundred and seventeen million, eight hundred and thirty thousand (317,830,000) FCFA.**

- **Arbitration procedures/complaints management mechanism**

The World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 5 and the JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations emphasize that the Borrower shall establish a complaints management process to receive concerns and complaints from project-affected parties in relation to with the project. The World Bank Environmental and Social Standard 5 and the JICA guidelines for environmental and social considerations stipulate that the complaints management mechanism should be established as early as possible during the project preparation phase, to manage timely specific concerns raised by displaced persons (or others) in relation to compensation, resettlement or restoration of livelihoods.

In any resettlement process, difficulties of several types may appear in the form of complaints. For this purpose, a folding management mechanism (MGP) is created and made functional. The MGP is structured at three levels: local complaints management committee, municipal complaints management committee and the national complaints management committee.

The following mechanism is proposed to resolve conflicts that may arise due to the implementation of the project.

- ✓ **MGP organizational framework**

The implementation of the MGP will be based on an organization chart with three (03) levels, namely: the basic committee (neighborhood/district), the municipal level and the higher level (Project Management Unit). This provision will be put in place to ensure better accessibility and facilitate local management of complaints.

- **Level 1**: this is the District Complaints Management Committee (CAGP) which will be installed in the districts of the project intervention area. It will be chaired by the Heads of the said District (CA). The Committee will be set up and formalized by issuing a municipal decree.
- **Level 2:** this is the Communal Complaints Management Committee (CCGP) which will be installed at Cotonou Town Hall. This is the body responsible for resolving a priori complaints that have not reached the first level of management (CAGP). Indeed, if for a complaint, a solution is not found at the first level (Neighborhood/district), a friendly settlement will be sought through the arbitration of the committee at the municipal level as

far as possible within the perspective of reaching a consensus. The Committee will be set up and formalized by issuing a municipal decree. It will be chaired by the Mayor or his representative.

- **Level 3:** this is the National Complaints Management Committee (CNGP) which is installed at the level of the Project Coordination Unit. This committee is responsible for steering the MGP. To this end, it is the supreme body for resolving cases of complaints and appeals not resolved by the Committees installed at levels 1 and 2.

✓ **Operating procedure of the mechanism for managing non-sensitive complaints**

The complaints management procedure within the framework of the project's actions involves nine (9) steps starting from the recording of the complaint to its total extinction and the archiving of the resolution file.

- Step 1: Reception, recording of complaints and acknowledgment of receipt;
- Step 2 : Examination of complaints ;
- Step 3: Investigation into verifying the merits of the complaint;
- Step 4: Proposed responses or development of a draft response;
- Step 5: Review of responses in the event of non-resolution at first instance;
- Step 6: Implementation of corrective measures;
- Step 7: Closure or extinction of the complaint;
- Step 8: Reporting;
- Step 9: Archiving.

The figure below presents a summary of the different stages of resolving a ***non-sensitive complaint*** within the framework of this Project.

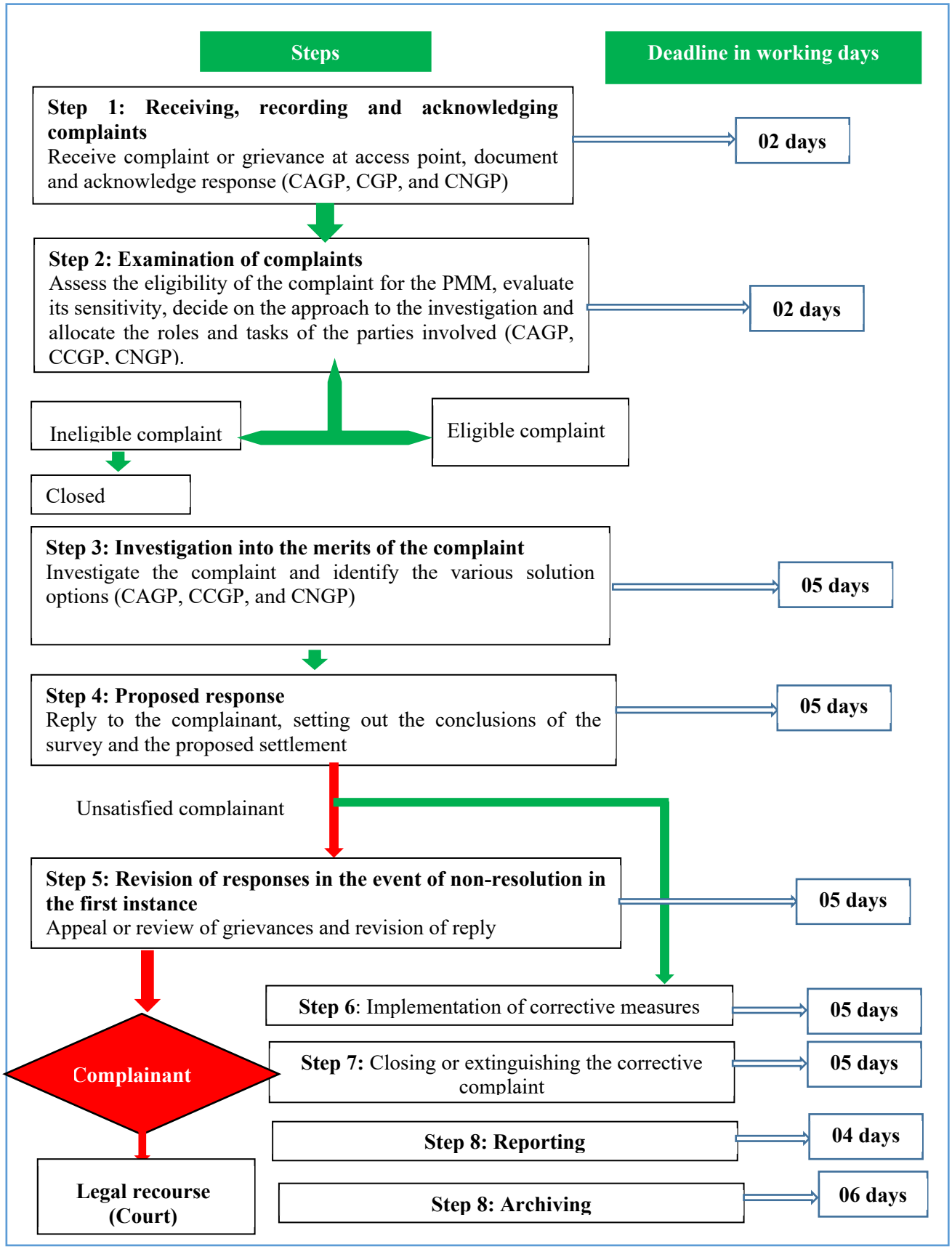

Figure: Steps for managing non-sensitive complaints
Source: Adapted from the FP2E project, November 2022

✓ **Sensitive complaints management procedure (VBG/EAS/HS)**

Due to the specificities required by the management of sensitive complaints, such as the confidentiality and security of survivors, the friendly conflict management procedure is neither applicable nor authorized for this category of complaints linked to GBV/EAS/SH. For this purpose, specific procedures are developed. Thus, a committee will be set up at the municipal level made up of representatives of bodies more specialized in the management of sensitive complaint cases. The composition of the said committee is as follows:

- a representative of the Social Promotion Center (CPS) of the commune of Cotonou;
- a representative of the Cotonou Health Center closest to the project;
- a representative of the Republican Police (Judicial Police);
- a representative of the National Institute for Women (INF);
- a representative of an NGO involved in social protection (management of GBV/EAS/SH) at the local level.

Sensitive complaints must be immediately taken care of by the Cotonou CPS of the complainant's area. These complaints are systematically transmitted at the national level by the GBV management committee at the municipal level. A maximum period of ten (10) working days is applied for the response proposal. The complainants concerned will be informed of the additional delays. To process these complaints, the following steps will be followed:

✓ Receipt and registration of a GBV/EAS/HS complaint
✓ Sorting and processing a GBV/EAS/HS complaint
✓ GBV/EAS/HS complaint verification process
✓ Follow-up and response proposal

✓ **Cost and budget for implementing the complaints management mechanism**

The implementation cost is estimated at **39,800,000 CFA francs (thirty-nine million eight hundred and seventy thousand francs).**

✓ **Monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the RAP**

The main aim of the Monitoring and Evaluation process is to ensure that the main objectives of the Resettlement Action Plan are achieved. With this in mind, the process must prove that the PAPs have indeed received fair and equitable compensation, that they were compensated before releasing or their property being demolished or lost, and that their standard of living is at least equivalent if not better than before the project.

The Monitoring and Evaluation process also aims to detect in time any problematic situation, whether it escaped the project at the time of planning or whether it arose due to changes in local conditions, so that this situation is rectified accordingly, for the further implementation of the RAP. An internal control will be carried out every three months, while an external control will be carried out every year.

It is important that the RAP monitoring and evaluation activities are adequately funded, undertaken by qualified specialists and integrated into the overall project management process. For this, a subcontracting control, audit and external evaluation body must be designated by the project promoter. This is a consultant who will be responsible, among other things: monitoring the implementation of the CTI/CLI, verifying compensation payments, monitoring the management of complaints. The Monitoring and Evaluation of this RAP is structured around three (3) axes including:

- a first relating to the surveillance carried out by the MOD and the General Directorate of Infrastructures;
- a second relating to internal monitoring of the execution of the RAP. It will be led by the UCP ;
- a third relating to the evaluation which is an external monitoring of the execution of the RAP and which will be carried out by an external consultant. The resettlement plan assessment can be conducted once compensation and resettlement activities are completed. The objective of the assessment is to establish that all PAPs are properly resettled and that their livelihoods are restored.

✓ **Summary of public consultations**

To involve populations in general and target groups directly affected by the project in particular, several public consultations were carried out.

In addition to the public nature of the meetings, the identified target groups were officially invited through district heads and neighborhood heads who were actively involved in mobilizing the public. It appears from the various public consultations that the participants and especially the local populations are aware of the relevance of the project. They are aware of the causes of traffic jams and their consequences. They also recognize their role in carrying out projects, but sometimes take the political-administrative authorities as responsible. However, concerns were recorded elsewhere, including:

- informing affected people before demolition work;

- compensation of affected people;
- pollution problems and various nuisances;
- recruitment of staff at local level;
- raising awareness among workers regarding bad behavior;
- the safety of users during the works;
- traffic problems during the works;
- accident risks;
- the involvement of the town hall, local elected officials and local residents (residents' committee) for awareness-raising and monitoring of the work;
- etc.

The summary of the public consultations (following table) presents the categories of people who participated in these meetings, the subjects discussed, the questions raised by the PAPs, the responses provided by the consultant and the civil engineering technician. Suggestions and recommendations were made by participants. (See consultation minutes relating to the principles of eligibility and consultation in Appendix 1).

✓ **Cost of full implementation of the program**

The budget for the implementation of the PAR is estimated at **683,732,086 F CFA** (Six **hundred and eighty-three million, seven hundred and thirty-two thousand and eighty-six francs**). This budget includes costs relating to the dissemination of information, resettlement measures including compensation offered to different categories of PAPs, support measures for vulnerable PAPs, costs linked to capacity building for implementation stakeholders, implementation and monitoring-evaluation of the RAP, the costs linked to the operation of the local resettlement committee, the costs linked to the intervention of the NGO to support the implementation of the RAP and the monitoring-evaluation costs. The budget does not include costs relating to payments for possible damage caused to third parties during the work. It is up to the company that caused this damage to repair it.

The table below presents the estimated overall cost of implementing the RAP.

Table: Estimated overall cost of RAP

Budget item		Amount (FCFA)	PAP concerned
Compensation measures	Compensation for the loss of private land for commercial use	**125, 700,000**	1
	Loss of land for residential use	**43, 800,000**	1

	Compensation for loss of infrastructure for commercial use	44,400,000	2
	Compensation for loss of infrastructure for residential use	10,000 124	1
	Compensation for commercial income	240,000,000	444
	Support measures for vulnerable PAPs	10,980,000	61
	Travel assistance	6,850,000	137
	Compensation for loss of plants with economic value	1,100,000	5
	Registration fees	1,200,000	1
TOTAL 1		**484 030 124**	
Consultant/Social NGO	Assistance for the implementation of the RAP	60,000,000	
	Dissemination of RAP	1.5 million	
	Capacity building of actors and PAP	13,744,500	
	Monitoring and evaluation	18,000,000	
	Complaints Management Mechanism	39,800,000	
External Monitoring		4,500,000	
Total 2		**137,544,500**	
		621 574 624	
Contingency (10%)		**62,157,462**	
Total		**683,732,086**	

Source: *BANCA, 2022*

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. CONTEXT AND JUSTIFICATION OF THE PROJECT

In Benin, the inventory is marked, among other difficulties, by the lack of attractiveness of the main agglomerations of the country, the low level of services to the populations, the insufficiency and poor quality of the stock of urban infrastructures. Faced with this challenge, the Government's vision and will revolve around a strong principle: quickly commit to the investments necessary for sustainable urban development that guarantees the satisfaction of the needs of the populations.

The Government's Action Program (PAG) aims to profoundly transform Benin's economy while strengthening social protection and the living conditions of the population. The PAG is based on three pillars:

Pillar 1 – the consolidation of democracy, the rule of law and good governance;
Pillar 2 – structural transformation of the economy;
Pillar 3 – improving people's living conditions.

The "strengthening of transport infrastructure" is one of the strategic axes, focusing on the structural transformation of the economy, the development of infrastructure, the strengthening of transport, logistics and trade infrastructure.

Benin is an important passage of the Abidjan-Lagos corridor (international east-west corridor) which fulfills a primordial role in the regional development of the “growth ring” in West Africa. It is also located at the starting point of the Cotonou-Niamey corridor (south-north international corridor). These factors explain the essential place of this country in the African policy of Japan.

Ensuring the security and stability of traffic on the Abidjan-Lagos corridor is an important issue of the wider regional development, in order to promote the structural transformation of the economy, including the improvement of logistics in the city of Cotonou, in the Benin in West Africa and the strengthening of industries with high potential. The city is served by the axes of the RNIE (National Inter-State Road) 1 (connecting the east and the west), the urban road, the RNIE 2 (located west of the RNIE 1, leaving from the port of Cotonou to the north passing through the city) and from the RNIE 3 (located to the east and passing through Porto-Novo the capital to the north).

The doubled sections of RNIE 1 and RNIE 3 are chargeable. In addition, the development of the northern ring road is planned, considered as an important measure to alleviate the concentration of road traffic in the heart of the city where not only traffic passes between the center and the suburbs of the city but also transport international freight.

According to the report of the study of the French company EIFFAGE, dated December 2015 and the traffic study within the framework of the development of the national road master plan, implemented as an EU project (report of March 2017 written by the American company Louis Berger), the composition of Cotonou's urban traffic is as follows: 17% car, 1% truck and 82% motorcycle (two wheels). The share of two-wheelers is very high. This observation was confirmed by the preliminary study carried out on the initiative of our group.

The study of the development of the master plan on the Benin traffic network carried out by Louis Berger presents the forecast traffic on the axes of the city of Cotonou for the years 2020, 2026 and 2035. As for the forecast for 2020 for the vicinity of the target intersection, traffic will be concentrated on the road from the Toyota crossroads branching off towards the ‘‘Place de l'Etoile rouge’’ located to the east and Lake Nokoué; in 2035, overloaded roads with two lanes in each direction will be multiplied. This forecast is based on the scenario of commissioning in 2020 of the northern ring roads, currently under development, the current situation of the project of the said ring road, the trends in traffic increase as well as the policies of Benin government, among others will have to be scrupulously checked during the present study, in order to obtain a relevant forecast. The forecast studies above mention a concentration of traffic on the Toyota crossroads and four intersections in town.

This mission, which concerns the construction of the Vêdoko flyover, will assess the coordination effect of traffic lights (distance between intersections, auxiliary infrastructure, etc.) and develop a project to optimize the effect of the rehabilitation of the Toyota crossroads, so that said rehabilitation does not aggravate the congestion of these intersections. The selected site presents two strong constraints:

- The target intersection is a roundabout (formed by a central ring) with four roads entering it from the four cardinal points: the east-west road draws a straight line; the northern route enters it at a right angle slightly to the east of the center of the roundabout; the southern route has a radius of curvature of around 290 m and intersects with the east-west route at a bevel angle of around 40 degrees.
- The four roads are lined with shops, housing and a market. The signs and the furniture store located at the south-east corner of the roundabout are likely to constitute obstacles for the rehabilitation of the intersection.

The Environmental Framework Law No. 98-030 of February 12, 1999 establishes the principle of environmental protection in Benin. This law stipulates in its article 88 that "no one can undertake developments, operations, installations, plans, projects and programs or the construction of works without following the procedure of environmental impact study, when the latter is required by laws and regulations". This will involve taking stock of the project site, presenting the project's activities, analyzing the probable risks associated with the implementation of its activities and developing a Resettlement Action Plan (RAP), taking into account the requirements of the Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the texts in force in Benin.

According to the texts in force in Benin, Decree No. 2022-390 of July 13, 2022 on the organization of environmental assessment procedures in the Republic of Benin, gives details on the main lines of ESIA implementation and the procedures to be followed. For JICA, we will consider the guidelines for environmental and social considerations.

Thus, the present project for the development of the VEDOKO flyover was subjected to an in-depth ESIA (cf. titles XIII.2 and XIII.6) of the general guide to ESIAs in Benin; ABE, 2001). Plate 1 presents a view of the current state of the project site.

Plate 1: View of the current state of the project site
Source: *BANCA, 2019*

The redevelopment of this intersection is necessary in view of the congestion observed at peak times. It is within this framework that the Vêdoko flyover construction project was initiated.

1.2. CONTEXT AND JUSTIFICATION OF THE RESSETLEMENT ACTION PLAN

The construction project of the Vêdoko flyover has noble objectives of sanitation, hygiene, public health and decongestion at the Vêdoko crossroads. However, it will be carried out in a city center, therefore a densely populated area where land rights are not necessarily cleared and where economic activities take place, not to mention the occupations of the public domain. It should be noted the presence of the Vêdoko market, the CEB site, the SONEB site, the Jesus Eucharist Catholic Church, and the SICA TOYOTA company within the scope of the said project.

The Constitution of the Republic of Benin provides in its article 22 that “everyone has the right to property. No one may be deprived of his property except for reasons of public utility and against just and prior compensation”. Furthermore, Article 5 of Law No. 2013-01 of August 14, 2013 on the Land and State Code in the Republic of Benin clearly provides in its last paragraph that: "As part of the implementation of development policies and for reasons of public utility, the State and local authorities, subject to fair and prior compensation, have the right to expropriate any holder of land rights”. The operational policy (OP 4.12) of the World Bank will be applied within the framework of this project.

2. RAP PURPOSE AND OBJECTIVES

2.1. PURPOSE OF THE RAP

The main purpose of the resettlement action plan is to ensure that the populations who must leave their living environment and lose part or all of their property as part of the implementation of the construction project for this infrastructure (Vêdoko flyover) are deprived of their property only for reasons of public utility. They will be treated in an equitable manner against fair and prior compensation.

2.2. OBJECTIVES OF THE RAP

The general objective of this RAP is to prepare a plan for the displacement and compensation of affected persons in accordance with national legislation and in accordance with the World Bank's ESS n°5. This RAP must make it possible to improve the project concerned by consolidating the positive impacts and by transforming some negative impacts into development opportunities.

2.2.1. SPECIFIC OBJECTIVE

It will specifically be:

- ✓ assess the potential negative impacts of the Vèdokô flyover construction project in terms of involuntary resettlement;
- ✓ ensure that the people affected are consulted and have the opportunity to participate in all the key stages of the process of developing and implementing involuntary resettlement and compensation activities;
- ✓ carry out a census of the people affected and an exhaustive inventory of the property affected by the sub-project;
- ✓ determine measures to minimise, as far as possible, involuntary resettlement, expropriation of land and the temporary loss of activities and income as a result of the project, and agree on measures to mitigate the losses incurred and additional assistance measures for PAPs and vulnerable people;
- ✓ determining compensation in line with the impacts suffered, to ensure that no one affected by the project is penalised disproportionately;
- ✓ pay attention to the needs of the most vulnerable among those affected ;
- ✓ assess the capacities of the institutional players involved in implementing the resettlement process and put in place an appropriate capacity-building plan, if necessary;

- ✓ adapt the complaints and claims management mechanism developed to the specific needs of the project;
- ✓ describe the arrangements for consulting stakeholders, including the PAPs, and attach proof that these consultations have taken place;
- ✓ describe the institutional and organisational arrangements and timetable for implementation of the RAP, assess them and, if necessary, describe the capacity-building needs of the said institutions and organisations in the light of national requirements and those of the World Bank's NES 5 on resettlement and JICA's Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations;
- ✓ Specify the monitoring and evaluation arrangements, the estimated budget and the sources of funding for the resettlement process for the resettlement plan.

This RAP covers the people affected by the construction work on the flyover (see site plan in chapter 3 below). It follows on from a series of studies already carried out, including:

- Preliminary design (APS) ;
- the land and property valuation of the project's area of influence;
- The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (including the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)).

The RAP was drawn up in accordance with national legislation, with the addition of provisions to ensure compliance with World Bank requirements in this area. The RAP has taken into account all avenues, approaches and provisions that guarantee at least the maintenance of living standards for PAPs, even though it is difficult to quantify the improvement.

3. METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH

The methodological approach adopted for this assignment is based on a participatory approach involving all stakeholders in the project's area of influence.

In practical terms, the approach used is based on the following stages:

- framing the assignment with the institutional players ;
- review and analysis of documents ;
- visit to the project site ;
- interviews with local authorities;
- Recruitment and training of field data collectors;
- Socio-economic surveys and census of property and people affected by the project/collection of socio-economic data;
- organisation of public consultations;
- Data processing and analysis of results;
- Posting of lists of PAPs in public places and consideration of complaints and management of any complaints;
- Signing individual memorandums of understanding;
- Drafting the interim report on the mission.

3.1. SCOPE AND PRÉPARATION OF THE MISSION

Before starting the mission, a methodological scoping session was held to understand the project, the promoter's expectations, and the standards and provisions to be taken into account from the construction phase through the flyover's operational phase. This scoping session took place at BANCA Corporate headquarters, and contributed to the understanding of the project's Terms of Reference by the various stakeholders and to strengthening contact between the JICA and BANCA Corporate teams.

It also enabled the BANCA Corporate team to obtain documentation on the project from JICA officials and to obtain additional information on the mission, all of which helped to improve the proposed approach and the schedule of actions to be carried out during the mission to enable BANCA Corporate to organise the work in the field.

3.2. LITERATURE REVIEW AND ANALYSIS

Documentary research is the cross-cutting, continuous and iterative method that preceded the fieldwork and continued throughout the study. It covered the regulatory texts related to the project, technical studies on the construction of the flyover, research and other university

documents, government reports, and NGO reports, particularly on biodiversity. Benin's legal texts were also consulted. In addition to the data collected from JICA, it was necessary to mobilise other information to better understand the context, analyse the project implementation framework and begin the description of the receiving environment. Documentary research will continue throughout the evaluation process. The information gathered concerns: data on the project, the project implementation context, the legal, institutional and regulatory framework, biophysical data on the host environment (climate, soil, hydrology, etc.), and the World Bank's environmental and social framework to be taken into account in the study. Data was collected from:

- Japan Cooperation (JICA);
- the Departmental Directorate of Living Environment and Sustainable Development, now the Departmental Directorate of Living Environment and Transport in charge of Sustainable Development;
- Cotonou City Council;
- the documentation centre of the Faculty of Human and Social Sciences (FASHS);
- the documentation centre of CREDD-Benin Sarl.

This exercise provided a better understanding of the project and the details of its activities, as well as the reasons behind the decision to build the Vèdokô flyover. It also served to select the most appropriate tools for carrying out the study.

3.3. VISITS TO PROJECT HOST SITES

After scoping, the BANCA Corporate team received the letter of recommendation and visited the flyover construction site at the Vèdokô crossroads. This visit was attended by the various stakeholders, in particular the Japan Cooperation, the Ministry for the Living Environment and Sustainable Development, which subsequently became the Ministry for the Living Environment and Transport in charge of Sustainable Development, and the heads of the three (03) districts concerned by the study. This meeting took place on May 31st 2019.

3.4. INTERVIEW WITH LOCAL PLAYERS

The various BANCA Corporate teams carried out a reconnaissance mission and reached out to the populations of the three (03) Districts concerned by the Project. The mission consisted of exploratory visits to the site and surrounding areas. During these visits, briefings with the administrative authorities of the 10th, 110th and 13th Districts of Cotonou enabled them to harmonise their views on the following issues:

- ✓ The need to build the Vêdokô flyover and the problem of traffic jams at this junction;
- ✓ Involvement of local elected representatives in the environmental and social impact assessment (ESIA), the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) and project implementation;
- ✓ the alternatives for carrying out the project;
- ✓ the choice of site to be used as a base camp;
- ✓ identification of diversion routes to enable a traffic plan to be drawn up;

It should also be noted that, at this stage, meetings were also held to discuss the project with the two parties.

Following this consultation, a site visit was made by the two parties to the project site and to the site planned as a base. The visit took 45 minutes. Afterwards, the two parties returned to the premises of the 10th district to conclude their discussions.

3.5. RECRUITMENT AND TRAINING OF FIELD DATA COLLECTORS

As part of the data collection operations, twenty (20) Investigating Agents were recruited to collect data in the neighbourhoods located along the linear right-of-way affected by the project. These various data collection agents were trained on 12 and 13 July 2019 by the team of experts in the use of data collection tools (Plate 2).

As part of the updating of this RAP, a second training session was organised from 20 to 22 November 2022. The 20 trained surveyors were deployed to the flyover site to collect data (plates 2 and 3).

Plate 2: Training sessions for investigators
Shooting: BANCA, July 2019

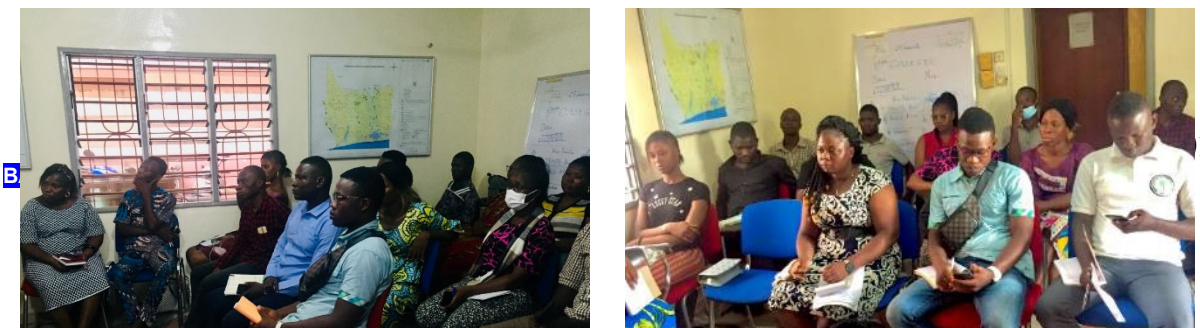

Plate 3: Training sessions for investigators

Shooting: BANCA, November 2022

3.6. SOCIO-ECONOMIC SURVEYS AND INVENTORY OF ASSETS AND PERSONS AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT

The following tools were used by the investigators to collect socio-economic data :

- the individual PAP inventory questionnaire ;
- the inventory sheet of potentially affected goods and people;
- list of People Affected by the Project in Phase I (PAPs);
- The format of the minutes of the public consultations;
- the attendance list for public consultations
- the complaints form ;
- the claims processing form
- Claims summary sheet ;

These various data collection forms were digitised on the Kobocollect platform, which is a digital data collection platform using tablets. Once digitised, the digital forms were deployed on tablets and laptops for direct data collection in the field. Data collection activities took place in the following stages:

- Information/interviews with institutional players and local populations on the start of census operations and the deadline;
- Census of assets and people affected by the project or collection of socio-economic data;
- Counting the assets affected: plants with economic value affected (plant by plant), dwellings and other components (shed, shop, fence, etc.);

- Precise geolocation (survey of GPS coordinates) of each element identified or asset affected;
- Organisation of public consultations;
- Photographs of the PAPs and assets (installations/equipment affected) within the project line route;
- Posting the list of PAPs in the 3 districts affected (plates 4 and 5).

Plate 4: Socio-economic data collection operation and PAP census

Photography: BANCA July 2019

Shooting: BANCA, November 2023

3.6. ORGANISATION OF PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS;

Before the start of data collection (first phase and second phase) and after the identification phase of people and property affected by the project, public consultations were organised on 08 and 09 July 2019 with several sessions to complement the first phase of the study. In the second phase, these public consultations were organised over three months (October, November and December) and then with the presumed owners of the properties and with the political and administrative authorities.

These consultations brought together the local authorities (CQ, CA, communal councillors and local councillors), the executives of the town halls concerned, SIRAT and the Ministry of the Living Environment and Transport in charge of Sustainable Development, MCA, SONEB, SBEE, CEB and the PAPs.

At the end of each public consultation, minutes were drawn up and signed by the Consultant and the local authorities present. The objectives of these sessions can be summarised as follows (Table 1).

Table 1: Dates and locations of public consultations).

Date	Lieu	Nombre des participants
08 July 2019	11th district of Cotonou	75 participants
08 July 2019	13th district	75 participants
09 july 2019	10th district of Cotonou	65 partcipants
09 July 2019	Vêdoko market	108 participants
06 October 2022	13th district	Total number of participants: 10 Population: 00 Local elected representatives: 05 BANCA : 05
8th October 2022	13th district.	Total participants: 06 Population: 00 Local elected representatives: 03 BANCA : 03
10th October 2022	13th district.	Total number of participants: 17 Population: 13 Local elected representatives: 01 BANCA: 03
Friday 21 october 2022	Office of the Mayor of Cotonou	Total participants: 09 Population: 00 Town Hall staff: 05 BANCA : 04
Friday 18 november 2022	Meeting room, 10th District offices	Total participants: 55 (40 men, 15 women) Population: 36 Local elected representatives: 15 BANCA: 04

Date	Lieu	Nombre des participants
Thursday 24 November 2022	Meeting room, 11th District offices	Total participants: 29 (22 men, 07 women) Population: 21 Local elected representatives: 06 BANCA: 02
Thursday 24th November 2022	Meeting room, 13th District offices	Total participants: 44 (20 men, 24 women) Population: 37 Local elected representatives: 05 BANCA: 02
29/12/2022	10th District offices	Total participants: 31 (23 men, 08 women) Local population: 16 Local elected representatives: 12 BANCA: 03
29/12/2022	11th District offices	Total participants: 15 (12 men, 03 women) Population: 07 Local councillors: 05 BANCA: 03
29/12/2022	13th District offices	Total participants: 11 (05 men, 06 women) Citizens: 08 Local elected representatives: 00 BANCA: 03
29/12/2022	Office of the Mayor of Cotonou	Total participants: 07 (06 men, 01 women) Population: 00 Local councillors: 03 BANCA: 04

Source : *Field survey, August 2019*

3.7. DATA PROCESSING AND ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

Once the data had been collected, the processing and analysis phase followed. This took place between 10 and 20 August 2019 for the first phase of the study and between 05 and 20 January 2023. The data was exported from the Kobocollect platform in Excel format and appended.

The Excel database is then exported to Statistical Package for Social Science (SPSS) version 21 for labelling and cleaning, which constitutes a pre-processing phase. Once the pre-processing was complete, descriptive statistical analyses were carried out to produce simple frequency tables and cross-tabulations.

3.8. VALUATION METHOD FOR IMPACTED PROPERTIES

As part of the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Vèdokô flyover construction project, two real estate agencies were consulted to evaluate the property affected

by the project (GB Consulting Immobilier & Services and Bénin Immo Construction). The results of the work carried out by these real estate agencies were used as a reference for the valuation of the properties affected.

4. PRESENTATION OF THE SITE AND DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT COMPONENTS

4.1. PRESENTATION OF THE COMMUNE OF COTONOU

The commune of Cotonou is located on the coastal strip which extends between Lake Nokoué and the Atlantic Ocean, made up of alluvial sands of about five meters in maximum height. It represents the only commune of the Littoral department and is limited to the north by the Commune of Sô -Ava and Lake Nokoué, to the south by the Atlantic Ocean, to the east by the Commune of Sèmè-Kpodji and to the west by that of Abomey-Calavi. It covers an area of 79 km², 70% of which is located west of the channel. The eastern quarters are connected to the western part by three bridges.

To the west of Cotonou, are the Autonomous Port and the International Airport which make the city the most important entry and exit point of Benin, while the east has a vast industrial zone.

Most of the economic activities in the city of Cotonou are exercised in the main sectors of urban agriculture, SMEs and SMIs, trade and various traffics.

The transport sector occupies an important place in the urban economy of Cotonou. Its contribution to GDP, which was around 8% in 1991, is constantly increasing today. In this particular context of the Municipality of Cotonou characterized in particular by a concentration of the essential of the economic apparatus and an agglomerated population of more than one million inhabitants, transport makes it possible on the one hand to ensure internal traffic essential for the supply of consumer goods, in particular food products, and on the other hand to ensure the so-called transit traffic favored by the particular situation of the city, the configuration of the road network and the relative stability of Benin in a sub-region plagued by political difficulties. All of Cotonou's routes are estimated at more than 600 km…. In addition, the city of Cotonou is also served in terms of transport infrastructure by a port, an international airport, two railway stations and 12 bus stations (monograph of the commune of Cotonou, 2006).

The Municipality of Cotonou has important infrastructures for boosting commercial activities such as the international market of Dantokpa, the commercial zone of Ganhi and 24 secondary markets with a reliable banking system. Note also the existence of a port, an airport and a

chamber of commerce. Figure 1 and photo 1 respectively present an overview and the urban fabric of the commune of Cotonou.

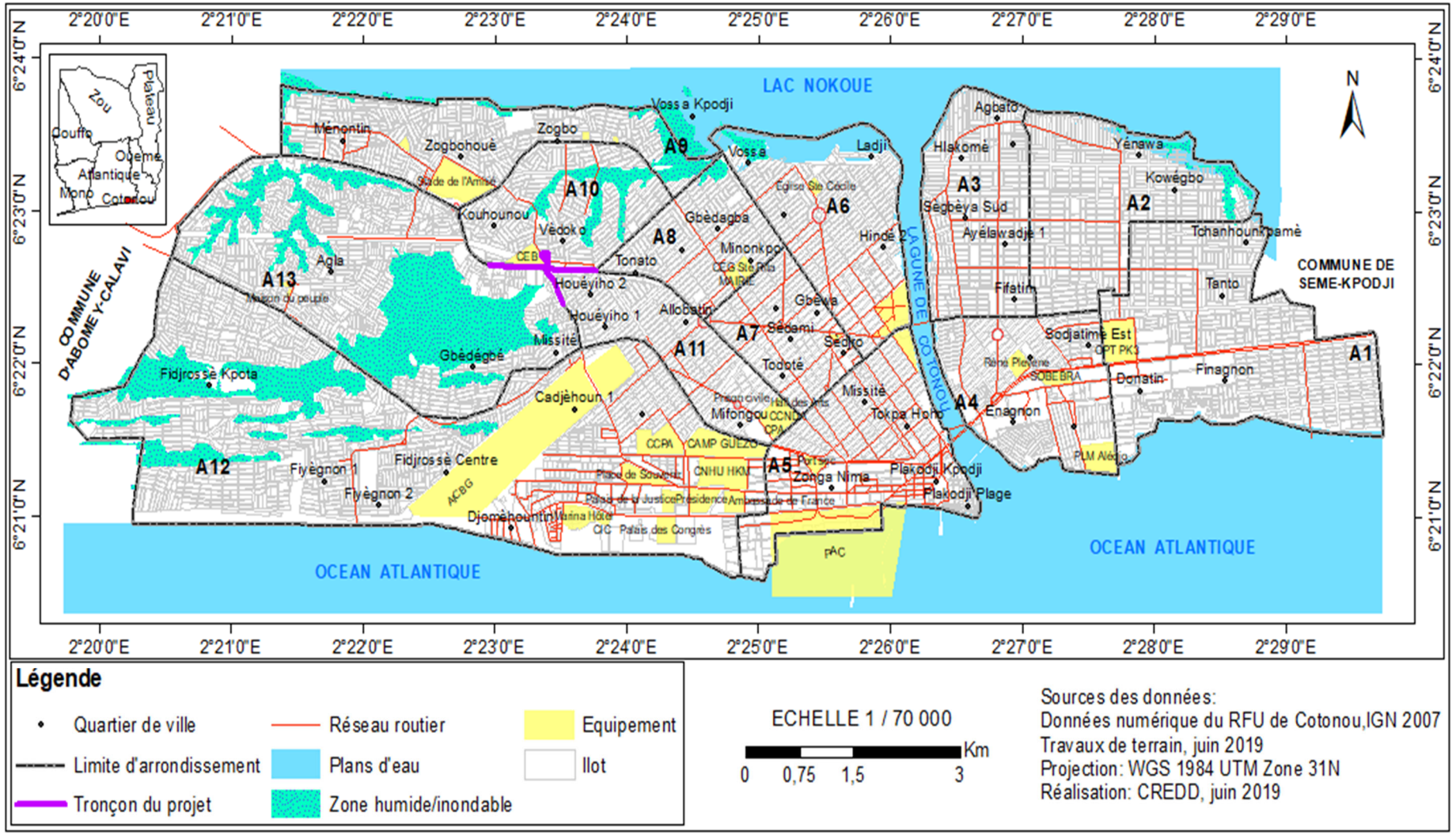

Figure 1 : overview of Cotonou

Photo 1 Urban grid (Cotonou city centre)
Source: PDC - Cotonou, 2008

4.2. PRESENTATION OF THE PROJECT SITE

The Vêdoko crossroads, to be developed, is located at the intersection of four branches, including three branches of the National Inter-State Road No. 1 and an axis going towards the Vêdoko market. Geographically, this crossroads is at 02°22'37.5" longitude and 06°23'23.2" latitude. It's about:

- ✓ **Section Akosombo - Etoile Rouge**

This 2,300 km long section develops on a 40 m right-of-way. The roadway was built in 2x2 lanes of 3.5 m each with a central reservation of 4 m, two emergency lanes of 3 m each and two sidewalks of 1.80 m each.

- ✓ **Section Akosombo - Cadjèhoun Crossroad (Good Shepherd)**

This 2.6 km long section is made of two carriageways 7.00 mx 2 wide (2x2 lanes), with a central reservation of 1.6 m, two sidewalks of 1.80 m each and covered gutters of 1 .00m × 2.

- ✓ **Section Akosombo – Godomey Crossroad**

This 4.4 km long motorway section is made of two carriageways (2x3 lanes) of 3.5 m each with a central reservation of 4 m, two emergency lanes of 3 m each and two sidewalks of 1.80 m each.

These sections, carried out with traffic taking into account data with congestion serving the main urban markets, banks, public administration services, the administrative and commercial sector around Ganhi, posts and telecommunications as well as residential areas; aim to improve traffic in the city of Cotonou and transit on the Abidjan Lagos Corridor. Figure 2 presents the area of influence of the project

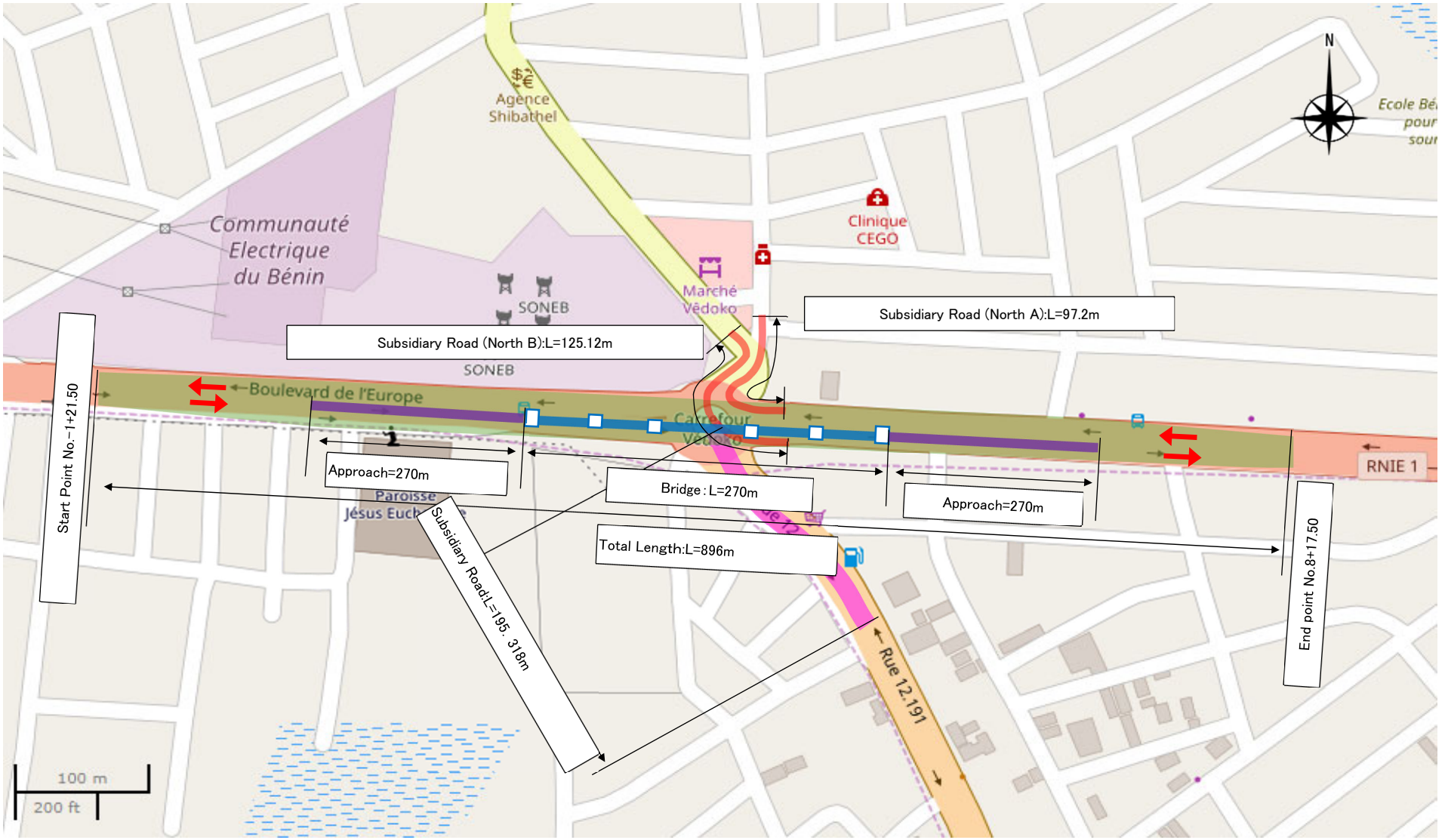

Figure 2 : Project right-of-way

Source : *JICA, 2022*

4.3. PRÉSENTATION OF PROJET ACTIVITIES

The activities planned under this project are the construction of a one-lane viaduct projected in the North-South direction with a length of 500 meters. Table 2 presents the objective, expected results and overview of the project.

Table 2 : Overview of project activities

Objective of the project:	Ensure traffic safety and stability on the Abidjan-Lagos corridor, an important issue of wider regional development, in order to promote the structural transformation of the economy, including the improvement of logistics in the city of Cotonou, in Benin and in West Africa and the strengthening of industries with high potential.
2) Expected results:	The crossroads located in front of the Toyota dealership located on the Abidjan-Lagos corridor is decongested thanks to its rehabilitation.
3) Preview: (Content of the request	[Infrastructure] Construction of a two-way one-lane viaduct (planned length of about 500 m), improvement of the intersection at ground level (Transformation of the roundabout into a signalized intersection) [Equipment] Surrounding intersection signal system, etc. (Study the details in the preparatory study)

Source : *JICA, 2019*

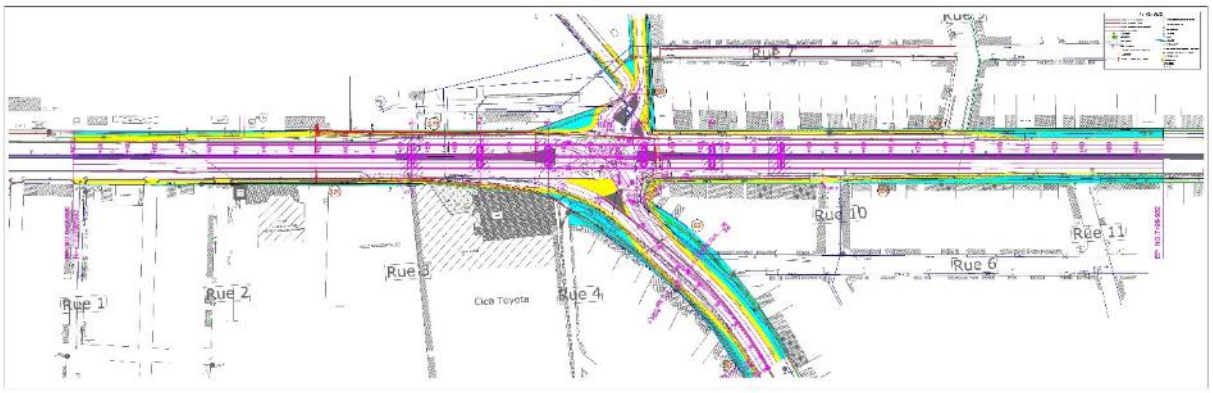

Figure 3 : Ordinary drawing of the integrated circuit
Source : JICA, 2019

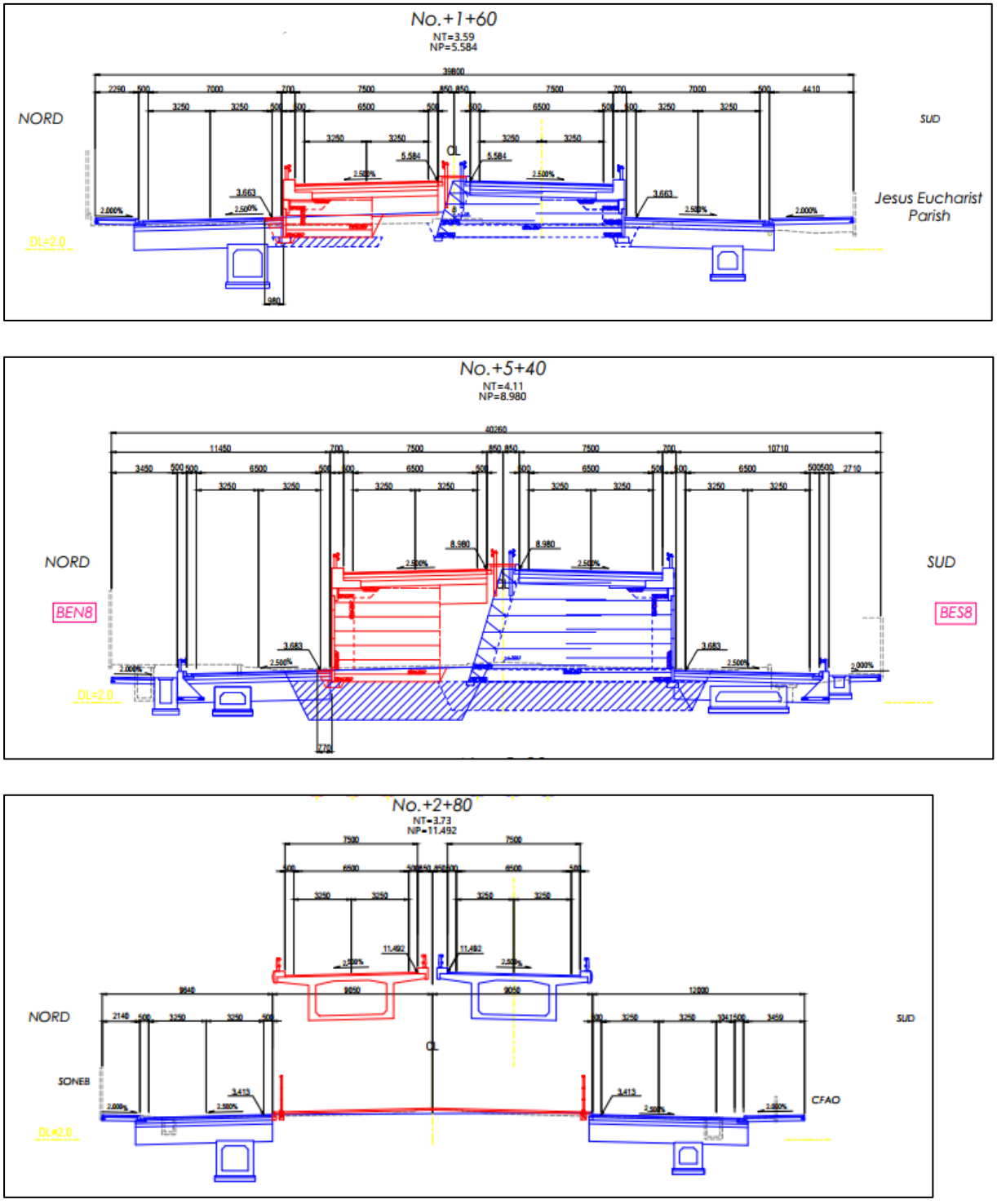

Figure 4 : Cross-sectional drawings
Source : JICA, 2022

5. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE AREA OF BELONGING AND OF THE PAPS

For socio-economic characteristics, documentary research and field surveys were conducted. The documentary research made it possible to collect data and information on the site where the construction of the structures is planned. For the survey, the collection of socio-economic data in the field made it possible to have the profile of the PAPs. The surveys started on July 10, 2019 and ended on July 26, 2019 with some searches from August 28 to August 30, 2019 for phase 1 of the project. They took place in November and December 2022 for phase 2 of the project;

As a prelude to the collection of socio-economic data, the populations were informed of the implementation of the project and the operations related to the census. The municipal authorities have taken the appropriate measures to support the public inquiry relating to the release of the rights-of-way for the infrastructure construction works. The end date of the public inquiry is set for July 08, 2019.

As a follow-up to phase 1 of the project, public consultations were organized as part of phase 2 respectively in the offices of the 10th, 11th and 13th district. The minutes of the various meetings are attached.

The socio-economic studies, after the census of the PAPs and the inventory of the properties affected, constitute one of the most important stages in the development of this RAP. They concern surveys and socio-economic analysis of the project's area of influence, thus making it possible to establish a baseline that will serve as a basis for evaluating the success of the implementation of the RAP. They aim to:

- to draw up an exhaustive list of affected persons;
- to categorize the people affected in order to seek appropriate compensation measures adapted to each category;
- identify vulnerable groups and formulate the specific support and assistance actions necessary for them;
- to make an inventory of the goods, the infrastructures and the social services existing in the zone of the project as well as the local cultural institutions;
- to study the production activities of the affected people;
- Conduct any survey of land tenure and other social interactions among affected populations.

This chapter presents, i) Socio-economic aspects/issues of the area of influence, ii) Land regime/status/constraints in the area of influence of the project, iii) Profiles of actors located in the area of influence of the project.

5.1. EVOLUTION OF THE POPULATION OF THE COMMUNE OF COTONOU

The city of Cotonou includes since the advent of decentralization, 13 districts subdivided into 144 districts. Its population estimated at 320,348 inhabitants in 1979 according to the 1st General Census of Population and Housing (RGPH 1), increased to 536,827 inhabitants in 1992, i.e. an intercensal growth rate of 4.05%. In 2002 and according to RGPH 3, the population of Cotonou was estimated at 665,100 inhabitants, thus showing a growth rate of 2.07%. According to the RGPH 4 census in 2013, the population is 678,874 inhabitants and estimated at 1,190,141 inhabitants in 2020.

The gender structure of this population is close to the national average: 51.4% women against 48.6% men. The Male ity ratio, ie the number of men per hundred women, is estimated at 94.5; which proves that the population of Cotonou has a shortage of men. The breakdown of the population by broad age groups shows a high proportion of the population aged 15-59 (62.7%).

The commune of Cotonou concentrates more than 45% of the assets of the 10 main cities of Benin. It thus appears that more than 6 out of 10 people of Cotonou are active. The activity rate is 67.7%. A striking fact is the increase in the activity rate observed at the level of the female population, which rose from 37.2% in 1979 to 54.7% in 1992, i.e., an annual increase of 3 %.

5.2. LAND REGIME/STATUS/CONSTRAINTS IN THE PROJECT AREA OF INFLUENCE

Cotonou being a megalopolis, it concentrates a large number of goods and services. This concentration of goods and services causes a migration of the inhabitants of the peripheries towards the agglomerations of Cotonou causing a high density of the population. This density creates an ever-increasing need for living space and opens the door to the conquest of flood-prone areas, which poses the problem of the development of the city of Cotonou on the one hand and the land problem on the other.

To this end, in the area of influence of the project, it is noted that the plots are completely subdivided according to urban planning standards and relocating the PAPs who would

constitute a major challenge to be met. Table 2 shows the occupation status in the project area of influence.

Table 3: Profile of the working population by sector of activity

Profession/Sex	Women		Men		Total	
	Headcount	%	Headcount	%	Headcount	%
Craftsmen	30	5,20	68	11,79	98	16,98
Shopkeepers	165	28,60	102	17,68	267	46,27
Breeders	64	11,09	1	0,17	65	11,27
Services	2	0,35	135	23,40	137	23,74
Housewives	3	0,52	0	0,00	3	0,52
Retired	2	0,35	5	0,87	7	1,21
Total	**266**	**46,10**	**311**	**53,90**	**577**	**100,00**

Source : Fieldwork, november 2022

The stakeholders in the area of influence of the Vèdokô flyover construction project are the local populations of the three (3) districts (10th, 11th and 13th) of Cotonou. These stakeholders are spread across all sectors of activity. Overall, the tertiary sector employs more of the working population than the primary and secondary sectors. The data in the table show that commercial activities occupy more of the population (46.27%), followed by crafts (16.9%).

The data relating to the commercial activities of the populations in the project's area of influence recorded during the census are as follows (table 4):

Table 4: Profile of the working population by sector of activity

Profession/Sex	Women		Men		Total	
	Headcount	%	Headcount	%	Headcount	%
Craftsmen	30	5,20	68	11,79	98	16,98
Shopkeepers	165	28,60	102	17,68	267	46,27
Breeders	0	0,00	1	0,17	1	0,17
Civil servants	2	0,35	7	1,21	9	1,56
Housewives	3	0,52	0	0,00	3	0,52
Retired	2	0,35	5	0,87	7	1,21
Employees (part-time)	1	0,17	14	2,43	15	2,60
Employees (full-time)	63	10,92	114	19,76	177	30,68
Total	**266**	**46,10**	**311**	**53,90**	**577**	**100,00**

Source : *Fieldwork, november 2022*

The commercial activities carried out by the population in the project's area of influence are largely characterised by the sale of miscellaneous goods, household electrical appliances, foodstuffs, spare parts, etc. Table 5 shows the different types of products sold.

Table 5: Type of commercial activity in the project's area of influence

Type of business	Total	
	Headcount	%
General trade	156	27,04
Company employees	94	16,29

Sale of electronic and electrical consumables	150	26,00
Workshop (welding, sewing, mechanics and hairdressing)	40	6,93
Craftsman (joiner, vulcaniser, quilter, turner)	16	2,77
Driver	6	1,04
Branch and company managers	24	4,16
Maintenance and technical	7	1,21
Sale of mobile phone products	10	1,73
Car and motorbike sales	15	2,60
Residential	1	0,17
Miscellaneous sales	57	9,88
Bread seller	1	0,17
Total	**577**	**100,00**

Source : *Fieldwork, november 2022*

Among those working in the commercial sector, 68.63% are women. They carry out small income-generating activities (petty trade, retail and wholesale).

The majority of these women display their products, articles or goods along the RNIE 2 and in the planned bypasses. The most developed businesses in the streets planned for the bypasses concern catering and the sale of sundries. To this end, sheds and apatams are being built on either side to serve as business premises. On the other hand, on the outskirts of the RNIE 2 project's area of influence, these women rent shops and workshops to display various items and catering services. Men are much more involved in providing services and selling electronics, motorbikes and furniture. Table 6 shows the type of business carried on by people in the project's area of influence, by gender.

Table 6: Breakdown of types of business activity by gender

Occupation/Sexe	Women		Men		Total	
	Headcount	**%**	**Headcount**	**%**	**Headcount**	**%**
General trade	68	11,79	88	15,25	156	27,04
Company employees	33	5,72	61	10,57	94	16,29
Sale of electronic and electrical consumables	106	18,37	44	7,63	150	26,00
Workshop (welding, sewing, mechanics and hairdressing)	15	2,60	25	4,33	40	6,93
Craftsman (joiner, vulcaniser, quilter, turner)	0	0,00	16	2,77	16	2,77
Driver	0	0,00	6	1,04	6	1,04
Branch and company managers	10	1,73	14	2,43	24	4,16
Maintenance and technical	0	0,00	7	1,21	7	1,21
Sale of mobile phone products	6	1,04	4	0,69	10	1,73

Car and motorbike sales	2	0,35	13	2,25	15	2,60
Residential	0	0,00	1	0,17	1	0,17
Miscellaneous sales	25	4,33	32	5,55	57	9,88
Bread seller	1	0,17	0	0,00	1	0,17
Total	**266**	**46,10**	**311**	**53,90**	**577**	**100,00**

Source : *Field survey, Banca November 2022*

6. DESCRIPTION OF THE PROJECT'S POTENTIAL SOCIAL IMPACTS

L'EIES The ESIA identified the potential impacts of the project and proposed an Environmental and Social Management Plan to deal with them. The necessary steps have been taken to ensure that all environmental and social measures and their management and monitoring costs are systematically included in the contractor's contract for the works, particularly in the price lists and estimates. This resettlement action plan, which deals with the displacement/resettlement of populations, complements the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA).

However, in order to minimise the displacement/resettlement of people and/or property, specific measures were incorporated into the project design even before the affected people were identified. The following sections describe respectively (i) the activities that are sources of impacts in terms of displacement/resettlement, (ii) the alternatives included in the project design in order to reduce the impact on displacement/resettlement and (iii) the Land Requirements for the project, (iv) the Impacts and indirect effects of the temporary or permanent loss of land and sources of livelihood.

The project will also result in the relocation of SBEE's medium-voltage and undervoltage networks. It is important that measures are taken to limit the duration of the relocation of these networks as much as possible. It would also be useful to inform the PAPs in advance. This measure also applies to the telecommunications and water networks.

6.1. ALTERNATIVES AND MECHANISMS TO MINIMISE RELOCATION

The principle of the NES 5th Land Acquisition and Involuntary Resettlement Policy and the JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations is not to harm people or communities as a result of a project or program and to ensure that resettlement is avoided or minimised. All technical, economic, environmental and social considerations must therefore be considered and taken into account in order to minimise as far as possible the expropriation of land and property, as well as access to resources.

In the context of this sub-project, the project has taken steps to avoid or reduce as far as possible any breakages along the route and to remain as far as possible within the existing right-of-way. This approach has made it possible to minimise the impact on the CAD/CAM Motors domain from 1005.24 m² to 419 m², i.e. an area of more than 50% avoided.

6.2. ANALYSIS OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES LIKELY TO INVOLVE TRAVEL

6.2.1. PRESENTATION OF THE RIGHT-OF-WAY OPTIMISATION MEASURES INCORPORATED INTO THE PROJECT DESIGN

To minimise resettlement, a number of measures have been taken into account in the design of the Vèdokô flyover construction project. These include

- Avoiding installations around the interchange as far as possible;
- Prioritising the existing right-of-way for the design of the structure;
- Reducing the width of the structure to avoid impacting the CFA Motors estate by up to 1005.24 m².

In addition to these measures, the project will continue to make every possible effort during the works to reduce the impact on the displacement/relocation of businesses.

6.3. 6.3. INDIRECT IMPACTS AND EFFECTS OF THE TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT LOSS OF LAND AND SOURCES OF LIVELIHOOD

6.3.1. POTENTIAL POSITIVE IMPACTS OF THE PROJECT

The construction and development work on the flyover was the subject of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) carried out as part of the preliminary design. The ESIA identified the potential impacts of the project and proposed an Environmental and Social Management Plan to deal with them. This resettlement action plan, which deals with the compensation or resettlement of local people, complements the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA).

However, in order to minimise the compensation or resettlement of people and/or property, specific measures have been incorporated into the project design even before the affected people were identified. The following sections describe respectively (i) the activities that are sources of impacts in terms of displacement/resettlement, (ii) the alternatives included in the project design in order to reduce the impact on displacement/resettlement and (iii) the specific impacts of the project on people and their property.

The construction of the flyover will produce cumulative positive effects with a view to improving the social and economic situation of the populations of the beneficiary districts and towns. Positive impacts include

- ✓ the development of income-generating activities;
- ✓ the creation of temporary and permanent jobs for local people;
- ✓ safer transport of people and goods;
- ✓ improved landscaping in the area ;

6.3.2 NEGATIVE IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

The main negative social impacts of the project will be the loss of property, sources of income and livelihoods, mainly because of the space required for the construction site. Table 7 presents the impacts and measures.

Table 7: Summary of negative social impacts and mitigation measures

N°	Component/activities requiring relocation	Activity impact zone	**Impacts**	**Impacts**	**Quantité**	**Alternatives envisagées**	**Les mécanismes mise en place**
1	Relocation of various networks (electricity and telephone)	Location	Electricity and telephone lines cut off, Access restrictions	Coupure d'électricité et ligne téléphonique, Restriction d'accès	Population des 3 Districts concernés	Mettre en place de nouveaux réseaux avant la perturbation des réseaux existants	Informer les populations sur les périodes de perturbation Respecter les délais contractuels d'exécution des travaux
2	Stripping, excavation work and construction of diversions	Location	• Disruption to economic activities • Loss of land • Loss of residential infrastructure • Loss of commercial infrastructure • Loss of trees and planting	• Perturbation des activités économiques • Perte du foncier • Perte d'infrastructure à usage d'habitation • Perte d'infrastructure à usage commercial • Perte d'arbres et de plantation	444 02 01 03 47	Opérer en demi-chaussée ou par section	Compensation en fonction des biens affectés Respecter les délais contractuels d'exécution des travaux Compensation en fonction des biens affectés
3	Construction of the flyover Component/activities requiring relocation	Location	• Restriction of access • Disruption to economic activities	•	441 444	Opérer par section et en demi-chaussée	Compensation en fonction des biens et activités affectés Respecter les délais contractuels d'exécution des travaux

Source : *Résultat d'analyse, Banca november 2022*

DETAILS OF THE DIRECT IMPACT OF PROJECT ACTIVITIES

An exhaustive inventory of goods and people has been carried out along the Vèdokô flyover site.

IMPACT ON AFFECTED PLOTS

A total of 02 affected plots were identified on the Vèdokô flyover construction site, including one for commercial use and the other for residential use (table 8).

Table 8: Plots affected within the project footprint

Type	Unit	Total area m²
Plot for allocated commercial use	m^2	419
Plot for residential use	m^2	146
Total		**565**

Source: Fieldwork, Banca November 2022

A surface area of 565 m² has been allocated to the site.

IMPACT ON RESIDENTIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

In the right-of-way intended for the construction of the Vèdokô flyover, one (01) housing infrastructure built of permanent materials will be impacted. This infrastructure will impact an area of 146 m² (Table 9).

Table 9: Impact of project activities on residential infrastructure

Types of property	Restricted property	FEATURE	Unit	Quantity	Total area (m²)
Compensation for loss of residential infrastructure	House	Final materials	m²	1	146
Total				**1**	**146**

Source : Source: Fieldwork, Banca November 2022

IMPACT ON COMMERCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

The Vèdokô flyover construction site, two (02) commercial infrastructures (CFAO Motors' shop and fence) (table 10).

Table 10: Impacts of the project on commercial infrastructure

Types of property	Restricted assets	Unit	Quantity	Total area (m²)
Place of business / commercial infrastructure	Shop	m²	1	146
	Fence	ml	1	150
Total			2	296

Source : Fieldworks november 2022

IMPACT ON TREES AND PLANTS OF ECONOMIC VALUE

The construction work on the Vèdokô flyover will impact 47 trees and plants of economic value (table 11).

Table 11: Impacts of project-related infrastructure on affected plants

Affected properties	Feet	Development stage	Number

Neem	Feet	Young	3
Oil palm	Feet	Adult	7
Oil palm	Feet	Young	6
Ficus umbelata	Feet	Young	3
Mango tree	Feet	Young	2
Mango tree	Feet	Adult	4
Cola tree	Feet	Adult	22
Total			**47**

Source: Fieldwork November 2022

Implementation of the RAP will make it possible to limit the negative social impacts resulting from land acquisition and to improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods and living conditions of the people affected. Table 12 presents the impacts and measures.

Table 12: Impacts and mitigation measures

Impact	Mitigation measures	Integration into the RAP	Responsible for the application
Quality of life			
Involuntary displacement of populations	Take into account the expectations of people affected by the project and plan the best ways of meeting them	Participation	Delegated project owner, under the supervision of the Agence Nationale du Domaine et du Foncier in liaison with Cotonou City Council.
	Respect the deadlines of the resettlement action plan and ensure that it is fully implemented	Implementation schedule	Delegated project owner
	Pay compensation or resettlement aid before work starts	Compensation approach	Delegated project owner
		Implementation of the RAP	Delegated project owner
Means of subsistence			
Loss of income	Compensate the PAPs with compensation equivalent to the loss of income, so as to improve the standard of living of those affected.	Compensation approach	Delegated project owner
Potential loss of property for vulnerable people	Provide special assistance to vulnerable people during the compensation process.	Participation and compensation approach	Delegated project owner
Disruption to people's activities	Set up a complaints mechanism to enable men and women to express the difficulties inherent in their involuntary displacement, so that appropriate solutions can be found.	Participation	Delegated project owner
Security			
Insecurity of those affected	Provide secure parking areas for vehicles unable to access their garages	Implementation of the RAP	Delegated project owner
Habitations			
Loss of buildings,	Compensate for the loss of buildings, cesspools and pits at replacement value at market prices	Compensation approach	Delegated project owner

cesspools and pits			
Wood resources (vegetation)			
Loss of trees	Cover the cost of compensatory reforestation	Implementation of the RAP	Delegated project owner

Source : *BANCA, 2022*

The project's impacts affect PAPs' income-generating activities and, for some PAPs, this activity is their main source of income. During the socio-economic survey, the PAPs indicated that the loss of the property or properties affected by the project could cause them various problems. The work will be carried out in such a way as to affect as few PAPs as possible, in accordance with NES 5 and JICA's Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations, which require that when displacement/relocation becomes unavoidable in the implementation of a project, all alternatives should be examined with a view to minimising the scale and impacts of the project.

In order to reduce the nuisance suffered by people living in the neighbourhoods benefiting from the works, technical options will have to be found to reduce the duration of the works with a view to delivering the works to the people as quickly as possible. For people living along the RNIE 2 in the radius of the crossroads and who have means of transport that prevent them from reaching their homes, the construction company, the Project Coordination Unit and the MOD, in conjunction with the local elected representatives, will make a space available for use as a car park during the construction period. More concretely, this measure amounts to installing a secure public car park within a radius close to the crossroads, free of charge and freely accessible to local residents unable to access their homes.

To minimise relocation, a number of measures have been incorporated into the design of the project with the aim of minimising displacement of the population while guaranteeing the durability of the works. The main measures are:

In addition to these measures, the project will continue to make every effort during the works to reduce the impact on displacement/relocation. It is for this reason that the contract with the company will include specific requirements for assessing and compensating people and property for losses that are not taken into account in this RAP and that could occur during the works (for example, for sand requirements, the company will obtain supplies from existing quarries, etc.).

7. CENSUS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES ON PAPS

Socio-economic studies are of particular importance in the process of drawing up a resettlement action plan. They establish a baseline against which the success of the resettlement action plan can be assessed. Their purpose is to :

- draw up an exhaustive list of the people affected;
- categorise the people affected in order to seek appropriate compensation measures tailored to each category;
- Identify vulnerable groups and formulate the specific support and assistance measures required for them;
- Make an inventory of existing assets, infrastructure and social services in the project area, as well as local cultural institutions;
- Study the production activities of the people affected;
- study the resettlement options for each PAP;
- carry out any surveys on land tenure and other social interactions among the affected populations.

7.1. PROFILE OF PEOPLE AFFECTED BY RELOCATION

7.1.1. NUMBER OF PEOPLE AFFECTED

The census of people affected by the project focused on those eligible for compensation, i.e. those located within the right-of-way of the works and the diversions. In-depth analysis of the data collected yielded a total of 443 people affected by the project, in addition to CFAO MOTORS' facilities, represented by its Commercial Director. This census took into account owners, employees and members of households. The number of household members considered as dependents is 1591 (table 13).

Table 13: Composition of people affected by the project by gender

People affected/sex	Women		Men		**Total**	
	Headcount	**%**	**Headcount**	**%**	**Headcount**	**%**
Total number of households affected	167	37,70	276	62,30	443	100,00
Number of dependants	885	55,94	697	44,06	1591	100,00
Number of children	506	42,10	696	57,90	1202	100,00
Number of beneficiaries	**1558**	**48,28**	**1669**	**51,72**	**3227**	**100,00**

Source : *Fieldworks, Banca november 2022*

Table 15 shows that 443 households are affected and 167 belong to PAP women, compared with 276 PAP men. Men are more affected by project activities than women.

These PAPs are registered in three (03) districts and three (03) city neighbourhoods (tables 14 and 15).

Table 14: Breakdown of people affected by the project by district by gender

District/Sex	Women		Men		Total	
	Headcount	%	Headcount	%	Headcount	%
10th District	60	13,54	122	27,54	182	41,08
11th District	59	13,32	76	17,16	135	30,47
13th District	48	10,84	78	17,61	126	28,44
Total	**167**	**37,70**	**276**	**62,30**	**443**	**100,00**

Source : *Fieldworks, Banca november 2022*

Table 14 shows that Cotonou's 10th district has more people affected than the 11th and 13th districts.

The Vèdokô district has more PAPs than the Vèdokô, Ahogbohouè and Houeyiho districts (Table 15)

Table 15: Breakdown of people affected by the project by district by gender

Neighbourhood/Sex	Women		Men		Total	
	Headcount	%	Headcount	%	Headcount	%
Ahogbohouè	48	10,84	77	17,38	125	28,22
Houeyiho	32	7,22	45	10,16	77	17,38
Vèdokô	87	19,64	154	34,76	241	54,40
Total	**167**	**37,70**	**276**	**62,30**	**443**	**100,00**

Source : *Fieldworks, Banca november 2022*

7.1.2. BREAKDOWN OF PAPS BY AGE GROUP

People aged between 18 and 35 are less affected, with a rate of 47.18%, while 52.82% are aged between 36 and 65.
Table 16 shows the distribution of PAPs according to the Men-Women ratio.

Table 16: Breakdown of PAPs by age group

Age/Gender	Women		Men		Total	
	Headcount	%	Headcount	%	Headcount	%
Under 18s	1	0,23	1	0,23	2	0,45
18 to 25 years old	29	6,55	39	8,80	68	15,35
26 to 35 years old	47	10,61	92	20,77	139	31,38
36 to 45 years old	40	9,03	83	18,74	123	27,77
46 to 55 years old	28	6,32	43	9,71	71	16,03
56 to 65 years old	17	3,84	12	2,71	29	6,55
66 to 75 years old	2	0,45	3	0,68	5	1,13
Over 75	3	0,68	3	0,68	6	1,35
Total	**167**	**37,70**	**276**	**62,30**	**443**	**100,00**

Source : *Fieldworks, Banca november 2022*

7.1.3. BREAKDOWN OF PAPs BY MARITAL STATUS PROJECT

Most of the people affected are monogamously married (72.23%). In fact, 23.48% of women are married compared to 48.76% of men. Widowed women (4.29%) are affected (Table 17).

Table 17 : Breakdown of PAPs by marital status

Marital status/Sex	Women		Men		Total	
	Headcount	%	Headcount	%	Headcount	%
Single	35	7,90	58	13,09	93	20,99
Divorced/Separated	9	2,03	2	0,45	11	2,48
Married	104	23,48	216	48,76	320	72,23
Widowed	19	4,29	0	0,00	19	4,29
Total	**167**	**37,70**	**276**	**62,30**	**443**	**100,00**

Source : *Fieldworks, Banca november 2022*

7.1.4. DISTRIBUTION OF PAPS BY SOCIOLINGUISTIC GROUP

Nine (9) sociolinguistic groups were recorded, including a group from neighbouring countries and other countries. The most dominant sociolinguistic groups are the FON (58.24%) followed by the Adja (25.73%). Table 18 below shows the breakdown of PAPs by sociolinguistic group.

Table 18 : Breakdown of PAPs by sociolinguistic group

Sociolinguistic group/Sex	Women		Men		Total	
	Headcount	%	Headcount	%	Headcount	%
Adja and related	33	7,45	81	18,28	114	25,73
Other countries	1	0,23	3	0,68	4	0,90
Bariba and related	0	0,00	4	0,90	4	0,90
Dendi and related	4	0,90	7	1,58	11	2,48
Fon and related	106	23,93	152	34,31	258	58,24
Borderlands	6	1,35	14	3,16	20	4,51
Peulh and related	0	0,00	2	0,45	2	0,45
Yoa & Lokpa Related	2	0,45	0	0,00	2	0,45
Yoruba and related	15	3,39	13	2,93	28	6,32
Total	**167**	**37,70**	**276**	**62,30**	**443**	**100,00**

Source : *Fieldworks, Banca november 2022*

7.1.5. BREAKDOWN OF PAPS BY RELIGION

The majority of PAPs belong to the Catholic faith (40.41%). Evangelicals represent 28.44% and Muslims 10.38%. Table 19 shows the breakdown of PAPs by religion.

Table 19 : Breakdown of PAPs by religion in the work area

Religion/Sex	Women		Men		Total	
	Headcount	%	Headcount	%	Headcount	%
No religion	6	1,35	19	4,29	25	5,64
Catholic	80	18,06	99	22,35	179	40,41
Celestial	9	2,03	24	5,42	33	7,45
Evangelical	52	11,74	74	16,70	126	28,44

Islam	12	2,71	34	7,67	46	10,38
Protestant Methodist	5	1,13	5	1,13	10	2,26
Jehovah's Witness	0	0,00	3	0,68	3	0,68
Vodoun	1	0,23	14	3,16	15	3,39
Apostolic	0	0,00	1	0,23	1	0,23
Buddhism	1	0,23	0	0,00	1	0,23
Gbanamé	0	0,00	1	0,23	1	0,23
Pentecost	1	0,23	2	0,45	3	0,68
Total	**167**	**37,70**	**276**	**62,30**	**443**	**100,00**

Source : *Fieldworks, Banca november 2022*

7.1.6. DISTRIBUTION OF PAPS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION

Socio-economic surveys show that 42.21% of PAPs have completed secondary education and 19.19% have completed a bachelor's degree. 17.83% of PAPs had dropped out of primary school and 9.71% had no schooling at all. Women's attendance rates are lower at all levels (Table 20).

Table 20 : Breakdown of the PAP level of instruction in the works right of way

Level of education/Gender	**Women**		**Men**		**Total**	
	Headcount	**%**	**Headcount**	**%**	**Headcount**	**%**
Literate	3	0,68	8	1,81	11	2,48
None	27	6,09	16	3,61	43	9,71
Bachelor's degree	36	8,13	49	11,06	85	19,19
Master's	8	1,81	18	4,06	26	5,87
Primary	17	3,84	62	14,00	79	17,83
Vocational	1	0,23	11	2,48	12	2,71
Secondary	75	16,93	112	25,28	187	42,21
Total	**167**	**37,70**	**276**	**62,30**	**443**	**100,00**

Source : *Fieldworks, Banca november 2022*

7.1.7. BREAKDOWN OF PAP BY INCOME GENERATING ACTIVITIES

The project's area of influence, by virtue of its geographical location, is a main road serving Cotonou and neighbouring towns (Abomey-Calavi, Ouidah, Sèmè-Kpodji and surrounding areas). Given that the National Inter-State Road No. 1 is a business point where a variety of activities are concentrated. The various activities carried out by PAPs can be summed up as the provision of financial and communications services, and the sale of household appliances, cars, furniture, etc. However, the most common activities are general trade (38.37%) and the sale of miscellaneous goods (12.87%), followed by welding, mechanics, tailoring and hairdressing. Table 21 shows the proportion of PAPs by occupation, indicating the sectors of income-generating activities.

Table 21 : Breakdown of PAPs by activity

Occupation/Sex	Women		Men		Total	
	Headcount	%	Headcount	%	Headcount	%
General trade	74	16,70	96	21,67	170	38,37
Company employees	33	7,45	62	14,00	95	21,44
Workshop (welding, sewing, mechanics and hairdressing)	16	3,61	25	5,64	41	9,26
Craftsman (joiner, vulcaniser, quilter, turner)	0	0,00	16	3,61	16	3,61
Driver	0	0,00	6	1,35	6	1,35
Agency and company managers	10	2,26	14	3,16	24	5,42
Maintenance and technical	0	0,00	7	1,58	7	1,58
Sale of mobile phone products	6	1,35	4	0,90	10	2,26
Car and motorbike sales	2	0,45	13	2,93	15	3,39
Residential	0	0,00	1	0,23	1	0,23
Miscellaneous sales	25	5,64	32	7,22	57	12,87
Bread seller	1	0,23	0	0,00	1	0,23
Total	**167**	**37,70**	**276**	**62,30**	**443**	**100,00**

Source : *Fieldworks, Banca november 2022*

Through these different activities, PAPs earn an average monthly income ranging from 25,000 CFA francs to more than 500,000 CFA francs. Table 22 shows the average daily income of PAPs by gender.

Table 22 : The income level of PAPs

Monthly income (F CFA) by gender	Women		Men		Total	
	Headcount	%	Headcount	%	Headcount	%
25000-30000	7	1,58	3	0,68	10	2,26
31000-50000	9	2,03	16	3,61	26	5,64
50001-75000	30	6,77	78	17,61	108	24,38
75001-100000	75	16,93	104	23,48	179	40,41
100001-125000	5	1,13	3	0,68	8	1,81
150001-200000	5	1,13	6	1,35	11	2,48
200001-250000	4	0,90	18	4,06	22	4,97
250001-300000	5	1,13	4	0,90	9	2,03
300001-400000	0	0,00	9	2,03	9	2,03
400001-450000	3	0,68	0	0,00	3	0,68
Plus de 500000	24	5,42	35	7,90	58	13,32
Total	**167**	**37,70**	**276**	**62,30**	**443**	**100,00**

Source : *Fieldworks, Banca november 2022*

7.1.8. PAP BELONGING TO VULNERABLE GROUPS

According to the World Bank's NES 5 and JICA's guidelines for environmental and social considerations, a person or group may be vulnerable for reasons such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status. The Project shall also consider factors such as gender, age, ethnicity, culture, literacy,

health status, physical or mental disability, poverty or economic disadvantage, and exclusive dependence on natural resources, and how these factors may limit a person's ability to claim or benefit from any resettlement assistance and other development benefits.

The assessment of vulnerability and vulnerable groups was based on criteria such as the PAP's social condition, social and marital status and daily income. Within the framework of this project, the approach used to identify potentially vulnerable PAPs consisted firstly of defining these criteria and indicators on the basis of data provided by the socio-economic surveys. The analysis of the base of the data has allowed a grid selection from the following criteria which can constitute factors that appear as more determinants. These factors can influence the resilience of the PAP face changes induced by the works of the project:

The following criteria can be used to identify vulnerable PAPs:

- be a PAP Women head of household, widowed, divorced or single ;
- be a PAP minor (under 18);
- be an elderly person whose livelihood depends on other people (children, cousins, uncles, etc.) over the age of 70;
- be a PAP with a household size of 15 or more members, more than 5 children aged 14 and a low income;
- be a PAP who has lost all their assets;
- be a Men or Women person, who cannot take part in production, consumption or trade;
- be a person suffering from a chronic or incurable illness;
- have a low level of income;
- live in extreme poverty (-1$ per day);
- cohabit in the household for physical (motor disability) or visual reasons.

The application of these criteria makes it possible to identify two categories of PAPs: physically vulnerable PAPs and extremely poor PAPs with an income of less than one US dollar a day.
In the right-of-way, the vulnerable people affected, identified on the basis of socio-economic surveys, are as follows:

- ✓ people who are part of a household headed by a widowed, divorced or unmarried woman who has difficulty supporting her dependants because she lacks the means of production or the skills to carry out income-generating activities;

- ✓ Elderly people and orphans whose livelihood may depend on others (children, brothers, cousins, uncles, etc.);
- ✓ Mens and Womens who are unable, for physical or cultural reasons, to take part in production, consumption or cohabitation with the household.

There are 61 vulnerable PAPs in the project area. They are mostly heads of households over 60, households with disabled people and female heads of household. Of these, 38 are women and 23 are men (Table 23).

Table 23 : Type of vulnerability of PAPs by gender

Type of vulnerability/Gender	Women		Men		Total	
	Headcount	%	Headcount	%	Headcount	%
Head of household over 60	4	6,56	6	9,84	10	16,39
Household with disabled person	1	1,64	2	3,28	3	4,92
Female head of household	11	18,03	0	0,00	11	18,03
Widow	14	22,95	0	0,00	14	22,95
Asthmatic	1	1,64	0	0,00	1	1,64
Chronic illness (blood pressure and diabetes)	1	1,64	2	3,28	3	4,92
Visually impaired	0	0,00	1	1,64	1	1,64
Chronic illness	5	8,20	4	6,56	9	14,75
Person living on a low income	1	1,64	7	11,48	8	13,11
Under legal age	0	0,00	1	1,64	1	1,64
Total	**38**	**62,30**	**23**	**37,70**	**61**	**100,00**

Source : *Fieldworks, Banca november 2022*

7.1.9. BREAKDOWN OF PAP BY OWNERSHIP STATUS

An analysis of the status of PAPs in relation to the assets affected, based on the survey results, shows that 42.66% of PAPs are shop owners compared with 46.73% of PAPs employed in shops. Owners occupying public property accounted for 10.16% of PAPs (Table 24).

Table 24 : Breakdown of PAPs by gender

Status of PAP/Sex	Women		Men		Total	
	Headcount	%	Headcount	%	Headcount	%
Shop employee	60	13,54	147	33,18	207	46,73
Employee Public domain occupier	1	0,23	0	0,00	1	0,23
Public domain occupier	22	4,97	23	5,19	45	10,16
Shop owner	84	18,96	105	23,70	189	42,66
Owner Heir	0	0,00	1	0,23	1	0,23
Total	**167**	**37,70**	**276**	**62,30**	**443**	**100,00**

Source : *Fieldworks, Banca november 2022*

7.2. TYPOLOGY OF PRIVATE PROPERTY AFFECTED BY PROJECT ACTIVITIES

7.2.1. CHARACTERISTICS OF RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS AFFECTED

Within the right-of-way intended for the installation of the infrastructure, a single (01) infrastructure for residential use built in permanent materials is allocated. This infrastructure covers an area of 146 m² (Table 25).

Table 25 : Impact of project activities on residential infrastructures

Types of property	Biens affectés	FEATURE	Unit	Quantity	Total area (m²)
Compensation for loss of residential infrastructure	Maison	Final materials	m²	1	146
Total				1	146

Source : *Fieldworks, Banca november 2022*

7.2.2. INFRASTRUCTURE FOR COMMERCIAL USE

On the Vèdokô flyover construction site, two (02) commercial infrastructures (the CFAO Motors shop and fence) have been allocated (Table 26).

Table 26 : Impact of the project on commercial infrastructure

Types of property	Restricted property	Unit	Quantity	Total area (m²)
Place of business / commercial infrastructure	Shop	m²	1	146
	Fence	ml	1	150
Total			2	296

Source : *Fieldworks, Banca november 2022*

7.2.3. CLAIMS WITH ECONOMIC VALUE AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT WORKS

The construction work on the Vèdokô flyover will affect 47 trees and plants of economic value (Table 27).

Table 27 : Impacts of project-related infrastructure on affected plants

Affected goods	Feet	Development stage	Number
Neem	Feet	Young	3
Oil palm	Feet	Adult	7
Oil palm	Feet	Young	6
Ficus umbelata	Feet	Young	3
Mango tree	Feet	Young	2
Mango tree	Feet	Adult	4

Cola tree	Feet	Adult	22
Total			**47**

Source : *Fieldworks, Banca november 2022*

7.3. LAND REQUIREMENTS FOR THE PROJECT

For land requirements for the construction of the Vêdoko flyover, an enlargement of the crossroads is planned in the design of the project. For this purpose, its implementation requires the need for land. Thus, part of the fence of CFAO Motors over an area of 419 m² and 146 m² of the area occupied by the shop selling laptops and a restaurant will be expropriated. So, for the need of land, an additional area of 565 m² is necessary for the implementation of the project (Table 28).

Table 28: Plots affected within the project right-of-way

Type	Unit	Total area m²
Plot for allocated commercial use	m^2	419
Plot for residential use	m^2	146
Total		**565**

Source : *Fieldworks, Banca november 2022*

7.4. SUMMARY OF AFFECTED PROPERTIES

Below is a summary of the affected properties in the area intended for the construction of the Vèdokô flyover (Table 29).

Table 29 : Summary of Affected properties

Properties affected	Affected properties	Number/Areas	PAPs concerned
Affected properties within the project footprint	Plots	565	02
	House	01	01
	Infrastructure for commercial use	02	02
	Affected trees and plants of economic value	47	05

Source : *Fieldworks, Avril 2023*

7.4.1. LAND TENURE/STATUS/CONSTRAINTS IN THE PROJECT'S AREA OF INFLUENCE

As Cotonou is a megalopolis, it concentrates a large number of goods and services. This concentration of goods and services has led to a migration of people from the outskirts to the Cotonou agglomerations, resulting in high population density. This density creates an ever-increasing need for living space and opens the door to the conquest of flood-prone

areas, which poses both the problem of development in the city of Cotonou and the problem of land.

In the project's area of influence, the plots have been completely subdivided in accordance with urban planning standards, and rehousing the PAPs would be a major challenge. Table 30 shows the occupancy status in the project's area of influence.

Table 30 : Housing status of households in the project's area of influence

Household status	**Proportion (%)**
Owned households with land title	6,9
Households without land title	11,6
Family-owned households with land title	6,8
Households in family ownership without land title	14,5
Housed by employer (state, private)	0,9
Housed by a relative/friend	6,2
Proportion of households renting	52
Other	0,7
Total	**100**

Source : *INSAE/RGPH-4, 2013*

Examination of the data in Table 30 provides information on housing tenure status in the district. The analysis shows that households owning property with title to the land account for only 6.9% of the total, compared with 11.6%, 6.8% and 14.5% respectively for households owning property without title to the land, those owning family property with title to the land and those owning family property without title to the land. Overall, rented households (52%) are in the majority in the geographical area of the project.

8. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR RESETTLEMENT

The political and legal framework is made up of all the texts governing land and property in Benin. These are essentially Law No. 90-32 of 11 December 1990 on the Constitution of the Republic of Benin, as amended and supplemented by Law No. 2019-40 of 7 November 2019, Law No. 2017-15 of 26 May 2017 amending and supplementing Law No. 2013-01 of 14 August 2013 on the Land and Property Code (Code Foncier et Domanial - CFD) in the Republic of Benin, etc,

The results of the analysis of the political and legal framework, covering :

- the extent of the power to expropriate and impose restrictions on the use of land and the nature of the related compensation, including both the valuation methodology and the payment deadlines ;
- the applicable legal and administrative procedures, including :
- a description of the means of redress available to persons placed during legal proceedings and the normal timeframe for such proceedings;
- any complaint management mechanism available and applicable in the context of the project.

Laws and regulations concerning the structures responsible for implementing resettlement activities.

7.1. POLICY FRAMEWORK FOR RESETTLEMENT

7.1.1. WHITE PAPER ON LAND POLICY

The White Paper on Benin's Land Policy, published in 2011, is a document setting out the general guidelines and strategic axes that should guide land management in Benin up to 2025. It is in line with the National Long-Term Outlook Studies "Benin 2025 ALAFIA", the Strategic Development Orientations (SDA) and the Sustainable Development Goals (SDG). Above all, the White Paper laid the foundations for the harmonisation, modernisation and efficiency of Benin's land law. It has also made it possible to restore the State's authority over land tenure, clarify land rights, and put in place appropriate tools to regulate land tenure and attract private investment.

It capitalises on all the thinking and experience underway in the various sectors involved in managing the country's land assets, and remains a document of general guidelines and strategic axes to guide land management in Benin up to 2025.

7.1.2. NATIONAL LONG-TERM OUTLOOK STUDY BENIN ALAFIA 2025

The Benin Alafia 2025 National Study of Long-Term Prospects projects that by 2025, Benin will be a beacon country, a well-governed, united and peaceful country, with a prosperous and competitive economy, cultural influence and social well-being. Eight (08) strategies have been formulated to build the Benin of people's dreams. These are supported by thirty-seven (37) options, which in turn are broken down into one hundred and ninety-one (191) axes.

The Alafia scenario for Benin 2025 shows that the people of Benin fundamentally aspire to individual and collective social well-being, the premises of which are as follows: effective and efficient education; quality health care; security of people and property; social security; a free and peaceful religious life; a harmonious and fulfilled family life, drinking water and healthy housing for all; and an enhanced social position for Benin women. This strategic document proposes actions to improve the living environment and living conditions of the population. The implementation of this RAP, the compensation of PAPs and the implementation of the planned developments will help to improve the living conditions of the population in line with the ambitions set out in the Benin Alafia 2025 document.

7.1.3. NATIONAL POLICY FOR THE PROMOTION OF GENDER IN BENIN (PNPGB)

To operationalise the National Policy for the Promotion of Women, Benin adopted a Multisectoral Action Plan in 2002 for the period 2002-2006. The implementation of this Plan has revealed several blocking factors: (i) the weakness of coordination and the non-existence of an operational monitoring/evaluation mechanism, (ii) the gender-specific nature of the policies developed, which are not conducive to the sustainable eradication of gender inequalities in Benin societies. Faced with this situation, the government of Benin has decided to adopt a National Gender Promotion Policy (PNPG) to correct the imbalances in gender relations. This policy aims to eliminate discriminatory behaviours and practices and significantly improve the status of women, by offering both sexes the same opportunities and chances, as set out in the 2006-2011 Strategic Development Guidelines (SDGs). Specifically, these guidelines aim to promote the education and training of women, enhance the value of women's work and of cultures and traditions conducive to their development, promote gender equality and empower women economically.

The vision of the PNPGB, drawn up in 2009, is: By 2025, Benin is a country where equality and equity promote the participation of men and women in decision-making, and access to and control over productive resources with a view to sustainable human development.

The implementation of this RAP, the compensation of PAPs and the execution of the works envisaged by the project will improve the living conditions of the population. With the PAP compensation option, the project will not increase the vulnerability of women and men.

7.1.4. REFORMS PROMOTED BY THE STATE THROUGH THE GOVERNMENT'S ACTION PROGRAMME

The Government Action Program (PAG 2) 2021-2026 is based on three pillars: "Strengthening democracy, the rule of law and good governance", "Continuing the structural transformation of the economy" and "Continuing to improve the social well-being of the population". It aims to accelerate Benin's economic and social development in a sustainable manner. Based on the strategic objectives of the National Development Plan 2018-2025, the priority targets of the Agenda 2030 for Sustainable Development Goals and the objectives of the African Union's Agenda 2063, the PAG 2021-2026 is the sole instrument for steering government action over the five-year period. In the same vein, strategic priority 7 (Balanced and sustainable development of the national territory) of the Government Action Programme (PAG), in point 3 (improving land and housing management) has set out a number of reforms, including: (a) adoption of the Construction and Housing Code updating of the national housing policy, with a housing and property development strategy, reform of leases and rents, installation of a computerised national land register, densification of geodetic coverage of the national territory; and operationalisation and devolution of the National Land and Property Agency (ANDF).

7.2. LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR RESETTLEMENT

7.2.1. NATIONAL LEGAL FRAMEWORK

The national legal framework is made up of all the texts governing land tenure in Benin. These are essentially Law No. 90-32 of 11 December 1990 establishing the Constitution of the Republic of Benin, as amended and supplemented by Law No. 2019-40 of 7 November 2019, Law No. 2017-15 of 26 May 2017 amending and supplementing Law No. 2013-01 of 14 August 2013 establishing the Code Foncier et Domanial (CFD) in the Republic of Benin.

5.2.1.1. CONSTITUTION OF THE REPUBLIC OF BENIN

Law no. 90-32 of 11 December 1990, as amended by law no. 2019-40 of 07 November 2019 establishing the Constitution of the Republic of Benin, recognises the right to property. Title II of the Constitution of the Republic of Benin on the rights and duties of the human person deals with the right to property. Article 22 of the Constitution states that "every human being has the right to own property. No one may be deprived of his property except in the public interest and

in return for fair and prior compensation". It is through this article that the November 2019 constitution seals the right to property.

5.2.1.2. BENIN LAND AND PROPERTY CODE (CFD)

In 2013, the Land and Property Code (Code Foncier et Domanial - CFD) was adopted and has since been the main legal reference for land and property matters in the Republic of Benin. It repeals the texts that were in force (art. 537) prior to its adoption. The adoption of the CFD harmonises Benin's legal arsenal in land and property matters, remedying the plurality and dualism that characterised land and property law.

The CFD was amended and supplemented by Law 2017-15 of 10 August 2017. The main changes relate to securing the frontier land estate, the return of the land title as a definitive deed of land ownership, the simplification and/or deletion of certain provisions.

5.2.1.2.1. KEY PRINCIPLES OF THE LAND AND PROPERTY CODE (TITLE I OF THE CFD)

As holder of the national territory, the State organises and secures land in the general interest. It guarantees equitable access to and peaceful (secure) enjoyment of land for all (natural and legal persons, family groups, land associations, public establishments, local authorities) under the conditions laid down by the laws and regulations. The State is the guarantor of property rights acquired in accordance with laws and regulations and customary rules. The State and local authorities have the right, under the conditions laid down by the laws and regulations, to expropriate any holder of land rights for reasons of public utility (UP).

5.2.1.3.SCOPE OF THE LAND AND PROPERTY CODE

Les dispositions du CFD s'appliquent aux régimes des droits réels immobiliers et aux domaines suivants :

- the State's public and private real estate assets (comprising all the State's public and private real estate assets);
- the public and private real estate holdings of local and regional authorities (comprising all property and real estate held by local and regional authorities under public and private law);
- property owned by private individuals;
- the organisation and operation of the land and property regime in the Republic of Benin.

The public domain of the State and local authorities comprises all classified or demarcated land and property, whether or not allocated for public use (Title V, ch. 2, section 2 of the CFD). It includes the natural public domain and the artificial public domain. Immovable property in the State's natural and artificial public domain is inalienable, imprescriptible and exempt from seizure.

The natural and artificial public domain (art. 264 and 265) of the State and local authorities is determined and delimited by law and must be confirmed in their respective names.

The natural public domain covers the seashore (up to the limit of the highest tides as well as a zone of one hundred (100) metres measured from this limit), navigable or floatable watercourses (a passage zone twenty-five (25) metres wide from the limits of full tide before overflow on each bank and on each of the edges of the islands), lakes and ponds (a zone of passage twenty-five (25) metres wide from the limits of high water before overflow on each outer bank and on each edge of the islands), all types of groundwater, floodable, marshy or moving land and areas and airspace.

«The artificial public domain includes developments and works of all kinds, carried out in the general interest or for public utility, as well as the land on which they are located. They may be determined by law or be subject to a classification or incorporation procedure" (art. 265 of the CFD).

5.2.1.3.1. FEATURES OF THE LAND TENURE SYSTEM IN BENIN

The land tenure system in the Republic of Benin is characterised by the confirmation of land rights. Consequently, only the land title confers full ownership in Benin (Title III, art.112 of the CFD). It carries with it all the attributes of ownership, except for uses prohibited by laws and regulations. It is final and cannot be challenged except in the event of error or fraud. Built-up and unbuilt land may be confirmed in the land registers. The procedure for confirming land rights, which is an adversarial procedure, is based on:

- documents showing presumption of ownership of the land (certificate of customary ownership, certificate of resettlement, or tax notice for the last three years) or a final court decision, in urban and peri-urban areas;
- presumption of ownership documents from the Rural Land Plan (PFR) register of rightful claimants, or a final court ruling, in rural areas. In the latter case, the procedure

for confirming rights is specific and differs from Case 1 in that it refers to the PFR register of rightful claimants.

The methods of acquiring ownership of property (Title II of the CFD) are set out in the CFD. Ownership of property is acquired by succession, gift, purchase, will, exchange, accession, incorporation, prescription and by other effects of obligations. It is transmitted by succession, gift, purchase, will or exchange.

Ownership of property may be acquired and transferred in accordance with the Civil Code, the Personal and Family Code and other legislation in force. Non-nationals may also acquire property in urban areas subject to reciprocity, international treaties or agreements.

As part of the legal infringement of property rights, several provisions are set out in the CFD, including expropriation in the public interest, as mentioned above.

5.2.1.3.2. EXPROPRIATION IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST (EUP)

Title IV of the CFD deals with expropriation in the public interest as one of the forms of infringement of property rights. This particular infringement, which limits the right of ownership, is necessary for the general interest (urban or rural development and the establishment of public utility easements), which gives the State, municipalities and local authorities the right to expropriate an individual's property.

5.2.1.3.3. CONDITIONS AND RESPONSIBILITY FOR EXPROPRIATION

In accordance with article 211 of the CFD, "All or part of immovable property or rights in real property shall be expropriated in the public interest, in the absence of an amicable agreement, by a court decision and against payment of fair and prior compensation". Article 212 specifies that the amount of compensation and the method of payment must reflect the balance between the public interest and the particular interests of the persons affected by the expropriation and take account of circumstances such as a) the current use made of the property ; b) the history of the property, how it was acquired and/or how it is used; c) the market value of the property; d) the extent of direct investment by the State or local authority, subsidies or capital increases in relation to the purpose of the expropriation.

At national or regional level, the power of expropriation is vested in the President of the Republic or the Regional Head, who may delegate it to a Minister. The National Assembly may also declare a project to be in the public interest on the initiative of the President of the Republic. At local level, it is the Mayor who has the power to expropriate.

Owners and presumed owners also have the right to appeal to defend their interests. When expropriation becomes effective, it must comply with a strict procedure laid down by the CFD.

5.2.1.3.4. THE PROCEDURE FOR EXPROPRIATION IN THE PUBLIC INTEREST

ORDINARY EXPROPRIATION PROCEDURE

The ordinary expropriation procedure is triggered by the act declaring the project to be in the public interest (UP), which may be a law, a decree or an order. The said decree or order remains in force for a period not exceeding 12 months from the date of declaration. The key stages, deadlines and people responsible for implementing this procedure are summarised in Table 31 below:

Table 31: Summary of the stages in the ordinary procedure for expropriation for reasons of public interest

N°	Steps	Expiry date/ Duration	**Responsables**
1.	Declaration of UP	12 months after the start of the Project	
	National level		President of the Republic, National Assembly
	Regional level		Prefect or Minister
	Local level		Mayor
2.	Investigation of convenience and inconvenience and report	01 month after declaration of public interest	Enquiry Committee
3.	(ECIc) containing information on the parcels of land and property rights to be expropriated and a provisional general plan of the properties	1 month after enquiries	President of the commission
4.	Display and publicity of the provisional general expropriation plan resulting from the commodo et incommodo survey	No delay	-
5.	Notification of the land survey report to the owners and presumed occupants and users	02 months	Building owners
6.	Transmission to the competent administrative authority of the names of the tenants and presumed owners covered by the ECIc report.		Commission of enquiry, Alleged owner

7.	Issue and publication in the Official Journal or any other legal gazette of a decree of transferability of the properties to be expropriated (if the properties to be expropriated are not designated in the act declaring UP)	06 months	President of the Republic/City Hall
9.	Issuance of the transferability deed to the owners, occupants and known users	06 months from declaration of UP	Administrative authority
10.	Notification of the transferability deed to the known owners, occupants and users	Without delay	Administrative authority
11.	Notices sent to the mayor	15 days before the date of arrival of the commission	Evaluation commission
12.	Public information on the date of the visit of the compensation assessment commission	As soon as we receive the commission's opinion	Mayor
13.	Evaluation of expropriation compensation by the commission assisted by an approved surveyor	Without delay	Evaluation committee
14.	Signing of the minutes of the agreement or disagreement on the amount of compensation	Without delay	Commission and expropriated person
15.	Referral to the court (if there is disagreement over the amount of compensation)	Without delay	Commission or expropriated party
16.	Order for expropriator to take possession	30 days	Competent magistrate
17.	Appeal to the Supreme Court	30 days	Expropriated party
18.	Supreme Court decision	30 days	Supreme Court

Source: *Law No. 2013-01 of 14 August 2013 on the Land Tenure Code in the Republic of Benin*

If the proposed compensation is contested, it is submitted to the local council or the Minister of Finance and then deposited in the Treasury. If the transferability order is not issued within 06 months, the competent authority is deemed to have abandoned the expropriation operations. From the time of the expropriator's order to take possession, the authority concerned begins execution of the project requiring expropriation. Furthermore, if the expropriated properties have not been used or have ceased to be used for the intended purpose after ten (10) years, the original owners or their successors are entitled to request that they be returned. In all cases, the

appropriate remedies are available to the owners and presumed owners to defend their interests (art. 213).

URGENT EXPROPRIATION PROCEDURE

To carry out a Project as a matter of urgency, expropriation is carried out in accordance with the exceptional procedures summarised in Table 32 below.

Table 32: Summary of the stages in the urgent procedure for expropriation on the grounds of UP

N°	Steps	Duration	Responsibles	Remarks
1.	Declaratory act of UP (issued by the Council of Ministers or by municipal or communal decree, commodo et incommodo investigation and report (ECIc)	08 days	Expropriating authority	Declaratory act establishes and characterises UP under penalty of cassation.
2.	Notification without delay to the owners and right holders with an offer of compensation		Competent authority	Indemnities may first be deposited
3.	Transmission of the deed of transfer to the president of the competent court (if agreed by the owners and rights holders)	08 days	Competent authority	Deed of transfer to be drawn up within 03 days
4.	Taking possession of the premises	No deadline	Expropriating authority	-
5.	Grant of probate	15 days	Competent court	Decision without suspensive appeal
6.	Summary proceedings against owners and holders of rights to be expropriated		Expropriating authority	The Tribunal sets the final compensation and its decision is enforceable. In the event of immediate removal, offer of accommodation and/or provision of eviction compensation
7.	Appeal to the Court of Cassation if the decision is appealed against	No deadline	Part expropriated	

Source : *Loi N°2013-01 du 14 août 2013 portant code foncier domanial en République du Bénin*

5.2.2. REGULATORY FRAMEWORK

5.2.2.1. 5.2.2.1. TEXTS IMPLEMENTING THE LAND TENURE CODE

Several decrees have been issued to implement the CFD. These are as follows:

- Decree No. 2015-007 of 29 January 2015 on the powers, organisation and operation of the Land Advisory Council (CCF);

- Decree N°2015-008 of 29 January 2015 on the powers, organisation and operation of the Land Compensation Fund (Fonds de Dédommagement Foncier - FDF);
- Decree No. 2015-009 of 29 January 2015 setting out the terms and conditions for exercising the right of pre-emption and lease-purchase of pre-empted or expropriated property;
- Decree No. 2015-010 of 29 January 2015 on the remit, organisation and operation of the National Land and Property Agency (ANDF);
- Decree No. 2015-011 of 29 January 2015 on the terms and conditions for the transfer for valuable consideration, alienation free of charge and leasing of land and immovable property in the private domain of the State and local authorities;
- Decree No. 2015-012 of 29 January 2015 setting the terms and conditions for awarding, developing and taking over private state concessions in rural areas;
- Decree No. 2015-013 of 29 January 2015 on the composition and standard operation of commodo and incommodo enquiry and compensation commissions in matters of expropriation for reasons of public utility;
- Decree No. 2015-014 of 29 January 2015 on the terms and conditions for developing rural land;
- Decree No. 2015-015 of 29 January 2015 laying down the procedures for dividing and combining land ownership titles;
- Decree No. 2015-016 of 29 January 2015 on the terms and conditions for occupying the public domain;
- Decree No. 2015-017 of 29 January 2015 on the powers, organisation and operation of the commune's land management commission and the village land management section;
- Decree No. 2015-18 of 29 January 2015 laying down the procedures for drawing up the rural land tenure plan and for confirming land rights based on the rural land tenure plan;
- Decree No. 2015-29 of 29 January 2015 setting the terms and conditions for the acquisition of rural land in the Republic of Benin;
- Decree No. 2014-788 of 31 December 2014 setting out the reference prices for the sale and rental of buildings in the State's private domain in Cotonou.

5.2.2.2. FRAMEWORK LAW ON THE ENVIRONMENT

Law no. 98-030 of 12 February 1999 on the framework law on the environment defines the bases of environmental policy and organises its implementation. All other environmental legislation has been drafted with this law as the main reference.

5.2.2.3. DECREE 2022-390 ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL ASSESSMENT PROCEDURE IN THE REPUBLIC OF BENIN

In addition to the texts mentioned above, we should also mention Decree No. 2022-390 of 13 July 2022 on the organisation of environmental and social assessment procedures in the Republic of Benin. This decree was issued in application of the framework law on the environment. It applies to any policy, programme plan or development project likely to have a positive or negative impact on the environment. Chapter 2 of Title IV deals with the content of the Resettlement Action Plan.

5.2.2.4. NEW LAW N° 2016-06 OF MAY 26, 2016 ON THE MANAGEMENT OF THE TERRITORY IN THE REPUBLIC OF BENIN

Article 40 of Law No. 2016-06 on the "Framework Law on Spatial Planning in the Republic of Benin" stipulates that a Spatial Coherence Certificate (CCS) is to be issued by the authority responsible for spatial planning following a spatial coherence study for all projects of national and regional scope. The procedures for drawing up and issuing the Spatial Coherence Certificate, and its content, are set out in the implementing regulations.

5.3. NATIONAL POLICY FOR THE PROTECTION OF VULNERABLE PERSONS

Article 8 of Law no. 90-32 of 11 December 1990 on the Constitution of the Republic of Benin, as amended by Law no. 2019-40 of 07 November 2019, stipulates that:

"The human person is sacred and inviolable. The State has an absolute obligation to respect and protect them. It guarantees their full development. To this end, it shall ensure that its citizens have equal access to health, education, culture, vocational training and employment". Aware of its duty, the Government has made social protection one of its priorities. This is reflected in various policy and strategy documents, notably the National Long-Term Outlook Studies, Benin 2025 Alafia, the Strategic Development Orientations (SDA) and the Growth Strategies for Poverty Reduction (GSPR). As part of the implementation of these policies and strategies, a number of initiatives have been taken by the State in the areas of health, social security, education, microcredit for the poorest, and so on.

Benin has a holistic social protection policy, drawn up in 2013, which analyses the capacity of vulnerable people to respond to shocks and various types of risk. It defines vulnerability as the greater or lesser inability of an individual, household or population to cope with a risk. It varies according to the nature of the risks and the capacities of households and individuals. Vulnerability needs to be understood in several dimensions: the economic status of the household, geographical residence, gender, stages in the life cycle, level of education and knowledge, chronic illnesses, disabilities, etc.

The risks associated with development work are classified as environmental risks. There are several types of environmental risk: risks related to hygiene and basic sanitation, risks related to rapid urbanisation and risks related to climate change. The risks associated with urbanisation are due to the precarious environment and unstable incomes of households living in peri-urban areas and poorly-equipped outlying districts, which means that these segments of the population are left out in the cold and are rarely taken into account in existing development strategies and policies.

Regarding the risks associated with climate change, the country has regularly faced major disasters over the past 25 years, affecting the food security of vulnerable groups. There is also a significant geographical dimension to vulnerability, due to major disparities according to residence in terms of income poverty, access to services and markets, and biophysical risks. Vulnerability also varies according to level of education. Better-educated people are more likely to obtain better-paid jobs and have a better understanding of how to protect themselves (and their children) from risks. This reality underlines the importance of a social protection approach that places a strong emphasis on human capital development as a strategy for breaking the intergenerational cycle of poverty.

In the context of this project, the vulnerable PAPs identified are people living in non aedificandi areas and people carrying out income-generating activities along the streets to be developed.

5.4 JICA GUIDELINES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL CONSIDERATIONS

The key principle of JICA's policies on involuntary resettlement is summarized below.

I. Forced resettlement and loss of people's income must be avoided by exploring all viable alternatives.

II. If despite everything no solution is found, measures guaranteeing the minimization of the impacts and the compensation of the damage must be proposed with the agreement of the populations who will be affected.

III. Populations affected by forced resettlement and loss of income must be compensated and supported in an adequate way to improve living conditions, income opportunities and the

level of production or, at least, to restore the social situation. -economic prior to the project.

IV. Compensation will be granted, as far as possible, up to the full replacement cost.

V. Compensation and other types of assistance should be provided prior to displacement.

VI. For projects involving large-scale forced resettlement, resettlement plans should be prepared and disseminated to the public. It is desirable that the resettlement plan include the elements defined in the World Bank's Environmental and Social Management Framework Plan (OP 4.12, Annex A).

VII. Beforehand, consultative meetings will be organized with the affected populations and their communities after having provided them with the necessary information in advance. During these consultations, the explanations must be provided according to a presentation and in a language understandable by the affected populations.

VIII. It is necessary to encourage the mobilization of the populations and communities who will be affected to ensure their effective participation in the planning, implementation and monitoring stage of the forced resettlement plans and the measures guaranteeing the maintenance of their means of subsistence. .

IX. Appropriate complaints procedures must be put in place for affected populations and communities.

The above principles are supplemented by the World Bank's OP 4.12, since it is stated in the JICA guideline that "JICA confirms that the projects do not materially deviate from the safeguard policies of the World Bank". . Other key principles based on the World Bank's OP 4.12 are as follows.

X. Affected people should be identified and registered as soon as possible to establish their eligibility through an initial baseline survey (including a population census that serves as the cut-off date for eligibility, an inventory of assets and a socio-economic survey), preferably at the project identification stage, to prevent a later influx of people who abuse the benefits in question and want to get ahead of others.

XI. Eligibility Criteria. Displaced persons can belong to one of the following three categories: holders of a formal right to land; those who have no formal right to land at the time the census begins, but who have land or other titles—provided such titles are recognized by law; and those who have neither formal rights nor titles likely to be recognized on the lands they occupy.

XII. Land resettlement strategies should be preferred for displaced populations whose livelihoods are derived from the land.

XIII. Provide support during the transition period (between displacement and livelihood restoration)

XIV. Particular attention will be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups within displaced populations, including people living below the poverty line, landless workers, women and children, indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities.

XV. For projects that involve land acquisition or involuntary resettlement of less than 200 people, an abbreviated resettlement plan should be prepared.

In addition to the above-mentioned basic principles of JICA's policy, emphasis is also placed on a detailed resettlement policy including all the above points, a project-specific resettlement

plan, an institutional framework for implementation, a monitoring and evaluation, an implementation schedule, a detailed financial plan, etc.

5.5 COMPARISON BETWEEN JICA'S ENVIRONMENTAL GUIDELINES AND BENIN LAW ON POPULATION RESETTLEMENT AND EXPROPRIATION

Differences between JICA's Environmental Guidelines and Benin legislation regarding resettlement and expropriation are shown on the following pages. If there is any discrepancy between Benin law and JICA's Environmental Guidelines for Implementing the Abbreviated Resettlement Plan, the latter shall prevail and adequate measures shall be taken (Table 33).

Table 33: Differences between JICA's Environmental Guidelines and Benin legislation on resettlement and expropriation

No.	JICA Environmental Guidelines (2010)	Benin legislation (the CFD of 2013 and the amended CFD, Decree No. 2017-332)	Differences between JICA Environmental Guidelines and Benin Law	Measures taken in the project
1	Forced resettlement and loss of people's income must be avoided by exploring all viable alternatives.	Not described	No provision in Benin legislation	Avoid impacts where possible
2	If despite everything no solution is found, measures guaranteeing the minimization of the impacts and the compensation of the damage must be proposed with the agreement of the populations who will be affected.	The development of the Population Resettlement Action Plan (PRAP) is mandatory as a means of minimizing impacts according to article 4 of Decree No. 2017-332	No particular difference	Take impact minimization measures
3	Populations affected by forced resettlement and loss of income must be compensated and supported in an adequate way to improve living conditions, income opportunities and the level of production or, at least to restore the socio-economic situation prior to the project.	Without provision	No provision for restoration of socio-economic status in Benin legislation	Take compensation and support measures for the improvement and restoration of the socio-economic situation
4	Where possible, Compensation will be provided, if possible, at the full replacement cost.	Article 212 specifies that the amount of compensation and its method of payment must reflect the balance between the public interest and the particular interests of the persons affected by the expropriation and take into account circumstances such as	The prohibition of depreciation is not described. The cost shown opposite may not correspond to the replacement cost	Compensation up to the replacement cost

		a) the current use to which the property is put; b) the history of the property, its mode of acquisition and/or its use; c) the market value of the property; d) The importance of the direct investment of the State or the local authority, of subsidies or capital increases in connection with the purpose of the expropriation. (Section 212, CFDs) The compensation awarded must cover all of the direct, material and certain damage caused by the expropriation. They are fixed according to the consistency of the goods, taking into account their value and, possibly, the capital gain or the capital loss which results, for the part of the building not expropriated, from the execution of the planned work. (Section 234, CFDs)		
5	Compensation and other types of assistance should be provided prior to displacement.	The expropriation of buildings, in whole or in part, or of real estate rights for public utility purposes takes place, in the absence of an amicable agreement, by court decision and against the payment of fair and prior compensation. (Section 210, CFDs). In case of disagreement, the compensation is recorded and the payment is made after the decision of	No provision for other types of assistance than compensation. In case of disagreement, the compensation may not be provided before the displacement.	Provide compensation and other types of assistance prior to displacement

		the court or after the decision of the court of cassation (Article 249, CFD).		
6	For projects involving large-scale forced resettlement, resettlement plans should be prepared and disseminated to the public.	Following the declaratory act of public utility, a commodo and incommodo investigation is carried out under the authority of a commission of inquiry, chaired by the minister, the prefect, the person in charge of the region or the mayor or their representative as the case may be (Article 218, CFD) 。 This report determines the parcels of land and all the real estate rights to be expropriated, their owners and all persons likely to claim compensation according to a provisional general plan of the properties attached thereto (Article 219, CFD) The report noting the parcel survey is published by any suitable means of dissemination, display, popularization, community radio, town crier, in addition to publications or notifications (Article 220, CFD) The development of the Population Resettlement Action Plan (PARP) or the Population Resettlement Policy Framework (CPRP) is defined (articles 3, 22 to 23 and 37 to 38, Decree No. 2017-332).	The development of the resettlement plan is mandatory according to the CFD and the regulations related to the EIA.	Develop and publish the abbreviated resettlement plan or the Population Resettlement Policy Framework
7	Beforehand, consultative meetings will be organized with the affected populations and their communities	The report noting the plot survey is published by any suitable means of dissemination, display, popularization, and community radio, town crier, in	No particular difference	Organize consultation with affected populations and communities on the

	after having provided them with the necessary information in advance.	addition to publications or notifications (Article 220, CFD). Within two (02) months from the notifications referred to in the previous article, the owners of the buildings subject to the expropriation procedure must transmit to the competent administrative authority the names of the tenants as well as the names of all holders of real rights to the buildings in question (Article 221, CFD). The reference to consultation with the populations is mandatory in the Population Resettlement Policy Framework (CPRP) and the Population Resettlement Action Plan (PARP) (articles 22 and 38, Decree No. 2017-332).		basis of the publication of prior and satisfactory information.
8	During these consultations, the explanations must be provided according to a presentation and in a language understandable by the affected populations.	Without provision	No provision on the language of explanation in Benin legislation	Explain in the official language
9	It is necessary to encourage the mobilization of the populations and communities who will be affected to ensure their effective participation in the planning, implementation and monitoring stage of the forced resettlement plans and the measures guaranteeing the maintenance of their means of subsistence. .	The reference to consultation with the populations is mandatory in the Population Resettlement Policy Framework (CPRP) and the Population Resettlement Action Plan (PARP) (articles 22 and 38, Decree No. 2017-332) However, there are no details on the participation of the populations at the stage of planning, implementation and control of the measures guaranteeing	There is no precision in Benin legislation on the participation of populations and communities at the stage of planning, implementation and control of measures guaranteeing the maintenance of their means of subsistence.	Encourage the participation of populations and communities in the planning, implementation and monitoring of measures to ensure the maintenance of

		the maintenance of their means of subsistence.		their livelihoods following forced displacement.
10	Appropriate complaints procedures must be put in place for affected populations and communities.	Judicial phase if there is disagreement on the compensation (article 237, of the CFD). At the request of one of the parties, a commission made up of 3 approved experts chosen by the court is created (Article 240, CFD). The owner of a building subject to partial expropriation may demand total acquisition from the public authority by a request addressed to the president of the court that issued the expropriation order and notified the public person concerned (Article 241, CFD). A compensation and mediation mechanism must be mentioned in the Resettlement and Compensation Action Plan (PARC). (Articles 22 and 38, Decree No. 2017-332).	No particular difference	Establish a complaints management mechanism (*GRM*) for affected populations and communities.
11	Affected people should be identified and registered as soon as possible to establish their eligibility through an initial baseline survey (including a population census that serves as the cut-off date for eligibility, an inventory of assets and a socio-economic survey), preferably at the project identification stage, to prevent a later influx of people who abuse the	The CFD provides for the taking of a declaratory act of Public Utility as the starting point of the expropriation procedure (Article 216, CFD) In addition, it provides that the modifications made to the buildings beyond the date of declaration of Public utility will not be taken into account in compensation (Article 235, CFD).	The DUP date is the deadline. There is no cut-off date provision for irregular populations.	Declare the cut-off date, before the start of the census, for regular and irregular populations.

	benefits in question and want to get ahead of others.			
12	Eligibility criteria: holders of a formal right to land; those who have no formal right to land at the time the census begins, but who have land or other titles—provided such titles are recognized by law; and those who have neither formal rights nor titles likely to be recognized on the lands they occupy.	Without provision	Benin legislation does not recognize as eligible people who have no formal right to land and those whose right is not verified.	Recognize as eligible for compensation and other types of assistance ① formal land title holders, ② people who do not have formal land title but have land or other titles — under provided that such titles are recognized by the laws, ③ those who have neither formal right nor titles likely to be recognized on the lands they occupy.
13	Land resettlement strategies should be preferred for displaced populations whose livelihoods are derived from the land.	Without provision	No provision on land resettlement strategies in Benin legislation.	Prioritize land-based resettlement strategies for displaced populations whose livelihoods are derived from the land.
14	Provide support during the transition period (between displacement and livelihood restoration)	Without provision	No provision on support during the transition period in Benin legislation.	Provide support during the transition period.

15	Particular attention will be paid to the needs of vulnerable groups within displaced populations, including people living below the poverty line, landless workers, women and children, indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities.	Without provision	No specific provision on special attention to the needs of vulnerable groups in Benin legislation.	Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups.
16	For projects that involve land acquisition or involuntary resettlement of less than 200 people, an abbreviated resettlement plan should be prepared.	The development of the Population Resettlement Policy Framework (CPRP) for the implementation of a project involving the resettlement of populations and that of the Population Resettlement Action Plan (PARP) when it comes to resettlement physical and economic needs of more than 100 people (articles 22 and 37, Decree nº 2017-332).	Preparation of a resettlement plan (detailed version) is mandatory when the resettlement concerns more than 200 people according to the JICA Environmental Guidelines, and more than 100 people according to Benin law.	Develop the CPRP, the equivalent of the abbreviated resettlement plan.

Source: *JICA Study Team*

6 CADRE INSTITUTIONNEL DU PROJET

The institutions and structures that make up the institutional framework of the Vèdokô flyover construction project are multi-sectoral. They include (a) the Presidency of the Republic, (b) the Ministry in charge of Development and Coordination of Government Action, (c) the Ministry of Economy and Finance, (d) the Ministry in charge of the Environment, (e) the Ministry in charge of Public Works and Transport, (f) the Ministry in charge of decentralisation, (g) the National Land and Property Agency, (h) the Benin Environment Agency, (i) the Road Infrastructure and Land Management Company, (j) the Municipality of Cotonou, (k) the Littoral Prefecture.

6.4 ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE AUTHORITIES AND STRUCTURES INVOLVED IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

6.5PRESIDENCY OF THE REPUBLIC

Decree no. 2021-520 of 13 October 2021 on the powers, organisation and functioning of the General Secretariat of the Presidency of the Republic of Benin stipulates that this structure is responsible for the organisation and smooth running of the administration of the Presidency of the Republic, sectoral and overall monitoring of the implementation of the Government Action Program, and administrative supervision of the structures and bodies attached to the Presidency of the Republic.

In this capacity, it is responsible for : (i) - keeping a strategic watch on the application of the directives and guidelines of the Head of State, Head of Government, and the decisions of the Council of Ministers, in conjunction with the Minister responsible for coordinating government action and the Coordinator of the Analysis and Investigation Office; (ii) in coordination with the Analysis and Investigation Office, validating the programming and documents for preparing the execution of the ministries' budgets; (iii) ensuring the proper execution of projects and programmes and the implementation of reforms carried out by the sectoral ministries and related bodies; (iv) ensuring compliance with the timetables for implementing government decisions and carrying out the State's major projects, by means of cross-cutting and specific indicators.

6.6 MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT AND COORDINATION OF GOVERNMENT ACTION

Decree no. 2021 - 324 of 30 June 2021 on the remit, organisation and functioning of the Ministry of Development and Coordination of Government Action states that, in accordance with international conventions and the laws and regulations in force in the Republic of Benin,

the Ministry of Development is responsible for promoting economic and social development and monitoring the implementation of government policies, programmes, projects and decisions on national, regional and local development. It draws up development policies and strategies to enable Benin to make the most of the challenges of the future in terms of harnessing national potential and anticipating the problems associated with its development.

6.7 ROLE OF THE PROJECT COORDINATION UNIT

The PMU will periodically revise the RAP as soon as it is implemented, based on the results of the monitoring and evaluation consultant who will be recruited and on the reports submitted by the local NGOs involved in supporting the resettlement.

The RAP will be updated annually, with an initial update prior to implementation. The detailed plans, procedures, protocols and other documents put in place to implement the RAP will also be revised. Global or partial revisions may also be made whenever new elements deemed important or changes (design, regulations, socio-environmental conditions, etc.) make such revisions necessary, or at the request of the Beninese authorities and JICA or people affected by the project.

Several players are involved in the process of involuntary resettlement. These are mainly :

6.7.1 MINISTRY FOR THE ENVIRONMENT AND TRANSPORT IN CHARGE OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

In accordance with the provisions of decree no. 2022 - 063 of 02 February 2022, the Benin Environment Agency (ABE) is under the supervision of the MCVDD and is responsible for implementing the environmental policy defined by the Government as part of the general development plan. It is involved in validating the RAP and monitoring its implementation.

It oversees the Road Infrastructure and Land Development Company, whose purpose is to:

- build, manage, maintain, operate all infrastructures;
- undertake development, town planning and environmental studies as well as technical, legal and financial feasibility studies;
- design or cause to be designed site layout and development plans and draw up the corresponding specifications,
- undertake the financial and legal arrangements related to the realization of development and equipment operations;
- assist the sectoral and specialized structures in charge of the implementation of infrastructure projects,
- preserve and ensure the physical and legal security of sites reserved for equipment, green spaces, parks and bodies of water;

- facilitate the realization of private and public investment projects in its areas of intervention:
- propose all reforms relating to the creation of legal or financial instruments that can facilitate the acceleration of the realization of major infrastructure and equipment projects;
- mobilize appropriate funding for the construction of infrastructure;
- take direct or indirect holdings in any industrial, commercial or financial, movable or real estate activities or operations, in any form whatsoever, provided that these activities or operations may be directly or indirectly related to the corporate purpose or to any similar, related or complementary;
- carry out all economic operations falling within the corporate purpose or likely to promote its development;
- carry out any mission entrusted to it by the State

6.7.1.1 BENIN ENVIRONMENT AGENCY (ABE)

In accordance with the provisions of decree no. 2022 - 063 of 02 February 2022 approving the statutes of the Benin Environment Agency, this institution ensures that the environment is integrated into any plan, program, and project or development activity likely to have a positive or negative impact on the environment. To this end, it is responsible for:

- the preparation and execution of national plans, programmes and projects to implement national environmental policy and strategies;
- implementing Environmental and Social Assessment and Environmental and Social Impact Assessment procedures, evaluating environmental impact assessment reports and monitoring Environmental and Social Management Plans;
- setting up and managing the Permanent Information System on the quality of the environment, in particular on natural and industrial elements at risk;
- preparing procedures for monitoring and implementing environmental emergency plans;
- drawing up and monitoring environmental protection procedures;
- building the environmental management capacity of national and local structures.

In addition, in accordance with the provisions of the framework law on the environment, the Agency provides technical advice to the Minister for the Environment or to the Government, prior to:

- the restoration of sites exploited as part of soil and subsoil management ;
- authorisation for the construction, commissioning, transfer, extension or major modification of facilities classified for environmental protection purposes;
- registration of establishments in the nomenclature of facilities classified for environmental protection;
- authorisation to undertake or operate works or establishments subject to an environmental impact assessment;
- initiating and carrying out external environmental audits.

The Benin Environment Agency coordinates the validation of environmental and social impact study reports, as well as resettlement action plans. It gives its technical opinion to the Minister in charge of the Environment as part of the process of issuing the project's Environmental Conformity Certificate.

6.7.1.2 ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE AND TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY (SIRAT)

In accordance with the provisions of Decree no. 2021- 638 of 24 November 2021 approving the amended Articles of Association and increasing the capital of the Benin Road Infrastructure Company, which has become the " Road Infrastructure and Territorial Development Company S.A. ", through the absorption of the Living Environment Agency for Territorial Development, the purpose of the Road Infrastructure and Territorial Development Company is to:

- to build, manage, maintain and operate all infrastructure;
- undertake development, urban planning and environmental studies, as well as technical, legal and financial feasibility studies ;
- design or commission the design of site development plans and draw up the corresponding specifications,
- undertake the financial and legal arrangements for carrying out development and infrastructure projects;
- assist the sectoral and specialised structures responsible for implementing infrastructure projects,
- preserving and ensuring the physical and legal security of sites reserved for facilities, green spaces, parks and water bodies;
- facilitate the implementation of private and public investment projects in its areas of activity:
- proposing all reforms relating to the creation of legal or financial instruments to help speed up the completion of major infrastructure and facilities projects;

- mobilise the appropriate financing for infrastructure projects;
- to acquire direct or indirect equity interests in any industrial, commercial or financial activities or transactions involving movable or immovable property, in any form whatsoever, provided that such activities or transactions are directly or indirectly related to the corporate purpose or to any similar, related or complementary purposes;
- to carry out any economic transactions that fall within the scope of the company's objects or are likely to promote their development;
- to carry out any mission entrusted to it by the State

The company is managed by a Board of Directors consisting of five (05) members as follows:

- the Minister of Finance
- the Minister for Infrastructure
- the Minister in charge of the Living Environment
- one (01) representative of the Ministry in charge of Infrastructure;
- one (01) representative of the Ministry in charge of the Living Environment.

SIRAT is the project owner's representative.

6.7.2. MINISTRY OF ECONOMY AND FINANCE

7. It will ensure facilitation in the procedures of mobilization, disbursement and provision of funds intended for the compensation of the affected persons. It is responsible for the management of the State's public domain and supervises the National Agency for Domain and Land (ANDF) as well as the Land Compensation Fund (FDF).

8. The National Land and Land Agency (ANDF) is a technical and scientific public institution which has a mission to secure and coordinate land and land management at the national level.

6.7.3. National Land and Property Agency (ANDF)

In accordance with the provisions of Decree no. 2021-279 of 02 June 2021 approving the Articles of Association of the National Land and Property Agency, the Agency's mission is to implement the State's land and property policy. As such, it is responsible for:

- implementing State policies, strategies and programs relating to land and property;
- managing the land register
- confirming land rights and issuing land titles;
- to set up a transparent, accessible, reliable and up-to-date national land information management system;

- give its approval or prior opinion on development projects for agricultural, fisheries, pastoral, forestry, social, industrial, craft or environmental conservation purposes, which underlie any application to acquire rural land with a surface area of more than twenty (20) hectares;
- exercising, under the conditions laid down by the laws and regulations, a right of pre-emption on transactions involving rural land;
- coordinating the implementation of rural land plans;
- periodically updating and monitoring the General Table of the State's built and unbuilt real estate holdings;
- managing the State's private real estate holdings;
- supporting local authorities in the management of their real estate assets;
- keeping the register of State property abroad;
- conducting or monitoring expropriation operations in the public interest;
- representing the State before the courts in land and property matters;
- providing services to public or private bodies under terms to be determined by contract;
- carrying out inspections and audits of land tenure projects;
- ensuring that the State and local authorities have access to land as part of their development policies and for their various public utility needs;
- securing land for the State and running a land brigade,
- managing the Land Compensation Fund.

The Board of Directors is made up of seven (07) members, namely:

- one (01) representative of the Presidency of the Republic ;
- two (02) representatives of the Ministry of Finance;
- one (01) representative of the Ministry in charge of Town Planning ;
- one (01) representative of the Ministry of Agriculture;
- one (01) representative of the Ministry in charge of Decentralisation;
- one (01) representative of the Ministry of Justice.

The National Land and Property Agency, in conjunction with the Municipality of Cotonou, will pay compensation to those affected by the project.

6.7.4. MINISTRY OF JUSTICE, LEGISLATION AND HUMAN RIGHTS

The intervention of this Ministry manifests itself at the level of the courts of first instance. Thus, through the Courts, the Ministry ensures the taking of essential acts to the success or the completion of the expropriations. It should be noted that the Courts receive and hear disputes, pronounce judgments and issue orders.

6.7.5. MINISTRY OF DECENTRALIZATION AND LOCAL GOVERNANCE

In accordance with the provisions of decree no. 2020- 351 of 15 July 2020 on the remit, organisation and operation of the Ministry of Decentralisation and Local Governance, this ministerial department is responsible for defining, implementing and monitoring/evaluating State policy on decentralisation, devolution, local governance and grassroots development, in accordance with international conventions and the laws and regulations in force. As such, it is responsible for:

- coordinating the implementation of the territorial administration reform ;
- implement and monitor the National Decentralisation and Devolution Policy.

The Ministry in charge of decentralisation is the supervisory authority for the Littoral Prefecture.

7.7.5.1 LITTORAL PRÉFECTURE

In accordance with the provisions of Act no. 2021 - 14 of 20 December 2021 on the Code of Territorial Administration in the Republic of Benin, the decentralised authorities and services of the State and the decentralised territorial authorities are responsible for territorial administration in the Republic of Benin.

The department is the administrative division in the Republic of Benin, while the commune is the decentralised territorial authority.

The department is administered by a representative of the State, who takes the title of Prefect.

The prefect is the repository of State authority in the department. In this capacity. He represents each of the ministers in his area of jurisdiction. He reports hierarchically to the minister responsible for territorial administration.

8.7.5.1.1 LITTORAL PRÉFECTURE

In accordance with the provisions of decree no. 2022-111 of 16 February 2022 on the powers of the prefect, the organisation and operation of departments, the prefect, under the authority of the sectoral ministers, oversees the smooth running of the decentralised departments of the civil administrations of the State in the department. He maintains functional relations with these services. He has a departmental administrative conference bringing together the directors and heads of the decentralised State services in the department. The prefect is responsible for:

- setting up communal councils ;
- Monitoring the implementation of government projects in the department.

The Prefect chairs meetings of the departmental administrative conference and the departmental consultation and coordination council.

8.7.5.1.2 LITTORAL DEPARTMENTAL ADMINISTRATIVE CONFERENCE

In accordance with the provisions of decree no. 2022-112 of 16 February 2022 on the powers, organisation and operation of the departmental administrative conference, the latter is a framework for consultation and coordination of the actions of the decentralised services. The members of the departmental administrative conference are the prefect and the directors and heads of the decentralised State services in the department. The activities of the Departmental Administrative Conference are the subject of a quarterly report sent by the Prefect to the Minister responsible for territorial administration, with a copy to all members of the Government, no later than fifteen (15) days after the end of the session.

In addition, a council called the Departmental Council for Consultation and Coordination is set up at departmental level.

8.7.5.1.3 CONSEIL DÉPARTEMENTAL DE CONCERTATION ET DE COORDINATION DU LITTORAL

In accordance with the provisions of decree no. 2022-113 of 16 February 2022 on the remit, organisation and operation of the departmental consultation and coordination council, the latter is the departmental body for reflection on strategies aimed primarily at sustainable local development. It is made up of:

- the departmental prefect ;
- commune mayors and deputy mayors ;
- the executive secretaries of town halls ;
- the chairmen of the communes' standing committees.

The departmental consultation and coordination council must be consulted on the economic, social and cultural development programmes of the municipalities and on ensuring that these are consistent with national development policies and strategies. To this end, the departmental consultation and coordination council deliberates on:

- the department's master development plan ;
- the master development plans of the communes ;
- municipal development plans;
- departmental community projects to protect and safeguard the environment;

The deliberations of the Departmental Consultation and Coordination Council give rise to recommendations to the Prefect, who sends a report to the Minister responsible for territorial administration.

8.7.5.2 COTONOU TOWN HALL

In accordance with the provisions of law no. 2021 - 14 of 20 December 2021 on the territorial administration code in the Republic of Benin, the commune is the decentralised territorial authority in the Republic of Benin. It is the institutional framework for the exercise of grassroots democracy and the privileged place for citizen participation in the management of local public affairs. The commune has legal personality and financial autonomy.

The commune has its own powers as a decentralised territorial authority. It also exercises, under the supervision of the supervisory authority, other powers that fall within the remit of the State.

The Commune contributes, together with the State and other local authorities, to the administration and planning of the territory, or economic, social, health, cultural and scientific development, as well as to the protection of the environment and the improvement of the quality of life.

The local authority gives its opinion whenever the creation of any project likely to affect the environment is envisaged on its territory. It takes into consideration the protection of agricultural land, pastures, green spaces, the water table, surface water bodies and watercourses in the siting of various public projects.

- ✓ **Local Compensation Committee (CLI)**

A Local Compensation Committee (CLI) has been set up in the 10th district by municipal decree. It is chaired by the Head of District and includes representatives of those affected by the project. This committee settles minor disputes in the affected neighbourhoods. It is also responsible for managing the vehicle assembly yards, ensuring the safety of the local population and facilitating the execution of the work by the company. The CLI is composed as follows:

Chairman: Head of District

1st Reporter: Ahogbouhouè district chief, Cité Eucharistie

2nd Reporter: Head of Vèdokô district

3rd Reporter: Head of neighbourhood

Members: 1. 10th district PAP representative

1. Representative of the PAPs of the 11th district
2. Representative of the PAPs of the 13th district
3. Representative of the district's youth associations
4. Chairman of the Neighbourhood Development Committee (CDQ)

✓ **Technical Compensation Committee (CTI)**

The main task of the CTI will be to negotiate with the affected properties in order to determine the amounts of compensation to be granted in respect of property and activities; the results of its work should lead to concrete proposals.

The composition of the Technical Compensation Committee is as follows:

1- Chairman: PCU coordinator for the flyover construction project;
2- Vice-Chairman: Technical Advisor for Legal Affairs of the MCVT;
3- 1st Rapporteur: Mayor of Cotonou or his representative;
4- 2nd Rapporteur: Director of Technical Services of Cotonou City Council;
5- 3rd Rapporteur: Representative of the MOD;
6- Members:

i. Head of the Public Lands Department of Cotonou City Hall ;
ii. Head of the Support for Local Initiatives Department (SAIC) ;
iii. Chairman of the Neighbourhood Development Committee (CDQ);
iv. Chairman of the Residents' Committee;
v. The representative of the consultancy responsible for monitoring implementation of the measures arising from the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), in particular the Environmental and Social Management Plan and the Resettlement Action Plan;
vi. The representative of the consultancy responsible for the technical supervision of the works.

The Committee will draw on the expertise of the social intermediation NGOs recruited for this purpose in drawing up the RAP and will send reports to the MOD. The Technical Committee may call on the expertise of any other resource person if necessary. The operating procedures of the Technical Resettlement Committee will be specified by ministerial decree, on the proposal of the project's PCU.

This committee is also responsible for receiving and settling disputes in the first instance. It will also ensure that the selected compensation is awarded correctly. The successful

implementation of the resettlement operation requires the establishment of an effective and efficient organisation. There must be a synergy of action between the various stakeholders (Project Coordination Unit, Delegated Project Owner, Administration, local elected representatives and affected populations). A consultation framework led by the Project Management Unit in collaboration with the relevant government bodies will be set up.

This framework will basically bring together the Director of State Property Affairs, the Director of Technical Services of the Municipality of Cotonou, as well as the NGO, the Littoral Prefecture, the MOD recruited to implement the RAP and the 10th, 11th and 13th district councils.

In addition to the involvement of the CAs in the consultation framework, the skills and experience of the three (3) heads of neighbourhood (Cité Eucharistie, Vêdokô, and Houeyiho II) as well as other structures such as the CDQs may be called upon. The various players involved in the RAP implementation process and their responsibilities are listed in Table 34.

Table 34: Organizational arrangements for implementing the RAP

No.	Actors/Organization	Responsibilities
1	Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport in charge of sustainable development (Promoter and Client)	Represents the Government of Benin in the implementation of the Project; Set up the Project Management unit Follows the compensation of PAPs; Monitors and evaluates the execution of the RAP.
2	Ministry in charge of Finance	Mobilizes the funds necessary for the compensation of the PAPs;
3	Delegated project manager	Recruits the consultant in charge of the implementation of the RAP Records and finalizes the list of PAPs; Participates in monitoring the implementation of the RAP;
4	Compensation Technical Committee	Participates in the work of evaluating the cost of compensation for PAPs; Negotiate compensation costs with PAPs; Reports to MIT on the results of the various negotiations Participates in the information / sensitization of PAPs Participates in monitoring the implementation of the RAP
	Local Compensation Committee	Participates in the work of evaluating the cost of compensation for PAPs; Negotiate compensation costs with PAPs; Reports to the CTI on the results of the various negotiations; Participates in the information / sensitization of PAPs Participates in monitoring the implementation of the RAP
5	ABE	Validates the ESIA report accompanied by a copy of the RAP report Facilitates the issuance of the CCE Supervises the implementation of the RAP and the social measures of the ESMP;
6	Prefecture	Sets up the Technical Resettlement Committee; Participates in the information / sensitization of PAPs Participates in amicable conflict management (in support of the CTI); Participates in monitoring the implementation of the RAP
7	City hall	Sets by decree the deadline for the census of PAPs; Proposes to the prefectural authority the executives of the Town Hall who must be members of the CTI; Participates in the information / sensitization of PAPs;

		Notes the effectiveness of the release of rights-of-way and reports to the Prefect; Support the amicable conflict resolution process; Sets up the Local Resettlement Committee in the 10th district Participates in monitoring the implementation of the RAP;
8	District	Participates in the information / sensitization of PAPs; Notes the effectiveness of the release of rights-of-way and reports to the Mayor; Resolve minor disputes; Ensures the reporting of the Local Resettlement Committee of the RAP; Participates in monitoring the implementation of the RAP.
9	Court	Conflict management as a last resort
10	Consultant in charge of external monitoring and evaluation	Follows the implementation of the CTI / CLI Follows the signing of memorandums of understanding Follows the payment of compensation Follows the management of complaints

Source : *BANCA, 2019*

Figure 5 illustrates the organizational device.

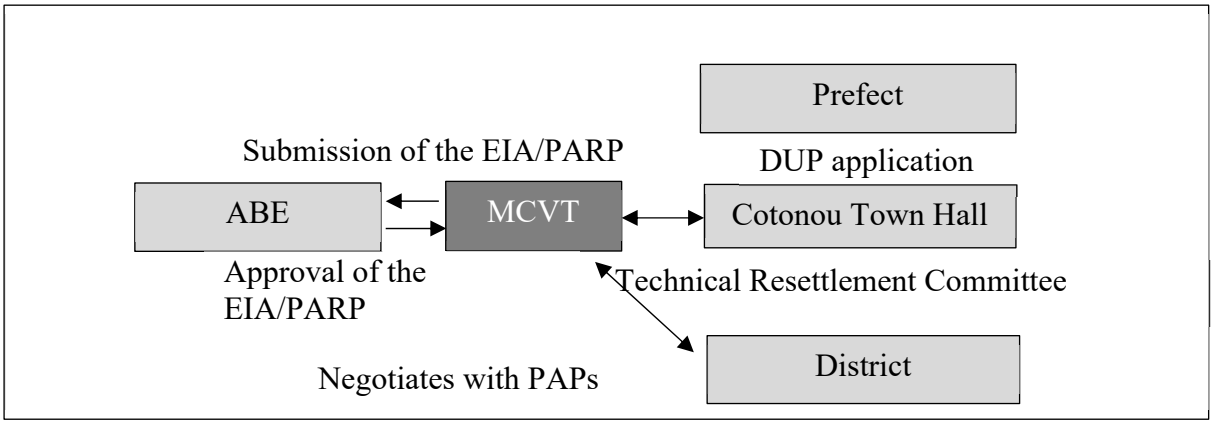

Figure 5 : Institutional Arrangement for PAR
Source: *JICA, 2019*

8.7.6. OWNER'S DELEGATE (MOD)

The MOD intervenes in the implementation of the RAP and reports on its diligence to the Contracting Authority, which is the State for the proper execution of the said project.

8.7.7. NGOs THAT CAN INTERVENE IN THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROJECT

Within the framework of this study, NGOs working in the social intermediation sectors in the city of Cotonou were identified. This NGO will be solicited and selected according to the support needs for the implementation of the RAP. In addition to the training planned for the NGOs that will be selected during the implementation of the RAP, their capacity building needs will be identified and met. Table 35 presents the list of these NGOs

Table 35 : List of NGOs operating in the project area

N°	Identification of the NGO	Contact	Address
1	CISE Afrique	AKOHO Etienne	95 40 11 22 / aketienne2@yahoo.fr
2	COGEDA	GUINDEHOU Luc	97 60 32 82 /luguins@yahoo.fr
3	JSF Bénin Environnement	ALLODJI A. Florentin	95 91 83 15/ aigbejsf@gmail.com
4	Mieux vivre ici	OLORY Gédéon	97 32 83 51 /ong.mvi.be@hotmail.com
5	Wildaf Bénin	AGBAHOLOU Françoise (Coordinator)	96 75 75 36
		Scholastique ASSOGBA (Program Officer)	95 86 20 69
6	JVE BENIN	HOUNTONDJI Mawusé	97 55 59 28 jve.bj@jve-benin.org
7	AMEM		95-96-82-84/odaguia@yahoo.fr

Source : *BANCA, 2019*

9 PAP COMPENSATION PLAN

The compensation plan defines the procedures used to identify the beneficiaries (people affected by the project) through a well-defined census period according to the eligibility criteria, the type of property and the treatment granted.

In the case of the present project to build the Vêdokô flyover, a census was carried out on the site planned to house the said infrastructure. The property surveyed and the people affected will be compensated in accordance with the World Bank's Operational Policy 4.12 and national legislation.

9.4 RIGHTS HOLDERS, ASSESSMENT OF RIGHTS AND ELIGIBILITY

In order to facilitate the identification of PAPs who will receive compensation and be entitled to resettlement support measures, eligible people have been divided into categories. The categories were established on the basis of both the occupancy status of the site and the mode of use of the lost property. The categories are as follows:

1. **Individuals ;**

   a) owner who uses or occupies land for residential purposes ;
   b) operator/occupier who does not own residential land (tenant);
   c) Owner operating or occupying a place of business (shop).

2. **Vulnerables persons**

9.4.1 PAP ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA

Benin's legislation recognises both formal and customary ownership. Any person affected by the project who is an owner, whether legal or customary, and who has been registered, is considered eligible for compensation. In addition, NES 5 and the JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations describe the eligibility criteria for the resettlement of people affected by a project as follows:

- people who have formal legal rights to land or other property recognised by the laws of the land and who are located within the project area;
- people who do not have formal legal rights to land or other assets at the time of the census, but who can prove their rights under the customary laws of the country.

In the context of the project, customary owners include two types of property:

- ownership acquired on the basis of ancestral rights to the land (non aedificandi zone);
- property acquired through deeds of sale recognised by the community.
- persons who, because of their gender, physical or mental disability or economic or social factors, are likely to be more affected than others by the displacement and resettlement process or whose ability to avail themselves of or benefit from resettlement assistance and related benefits may be limited.
- persons who do not have legal or other rights which may be recognised over the land they occupy, and who are not included in the two (02) categories described above.

People in the first two (02) categories receive full compensation for the land, structures, property and assets they lose. People in the 3rd category are entitled to resettlement assistance to enable them to improve their living conditions (compensation for loss of income-generating activities, means of subsistence, crops, etc.), provided that they occupied the project site before the eligibility deadline.

In addition, according to NES 5 and the JICA Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations, people for whom the involuntary removal of land, causes:

- relocation or loss of habitat ;
- loss of property or access to property; or
- loss of income or livelihood, whether or not those affected have to move to another site.

Census surveys indicate that the majority of PAPs are those who have lost sources of income. Only one person and CFAO Motors have lost their land.

For the purposes of this study, the following categories of PAP were identified:

- PAPs that lost infrastructure and land for commercial use;
- PAPs that lost private buildings for commercial use;
- PAPs who lost income-generating activities;
- PAPs who lost trees.

9.4.2 DEADLINE

The cut-off date is the deadline for eligibility for aid, compensation and resettlement. In general, the deadline for eligibility is the completion of the census. It was therefore imperative for the RAP to ensure that the public was sufficiently informed of this date. Once the census has been

completed and the deadline set, arrangements will have to be made with the local authorities to prevent any new people from entering the project area for compensation purposes.

As part of the preparation of this RAP, the deadline for eligibility was set at **10 July 2019** by the Mayor in the order relating to the public enquiry into the release of rights of way for the construction of the Vêdokô flyover. This deadline was chosen after consultation with the PAPs and the political and administrative authorities.

After this date, the occupation and/or use of land or a resource covered by the project is no longer eligible for compensation. It is important that the eligibility deadline and the process for becoming eligible after this date are defined in an appropriate legal text. Finally, the terms and conditions of eligibility must be made public and clearly explained to the populations affected by the project, as people who settle on the right-of-way without authorisation after 10 July 2019 will not be entitled to any form of resettlement assistance or compensation. It should be noted, however, that the DUP will be official for beneficiaries of compensation under Beninese law. To this end, awareness-raising sessions were organised by the neighbourhood chiefs and the Head of the 10th, 11th and 13th Districts before the official census operations were launched (Cf PV of the launch in Annex 1).

9.4.3 IDENTIFICATION OF PAPS

The census covered all eligible people living in the work area. There was a high proportion of employees (46.73%), i.e. 13.54% of women and 33.18% of men. Of the 42.66% of shop owners, 18.96% are women and 23.70% are men. There are also occupants of the public domain within the construction footprint. These categories include the owners of business premises occupying public land (Kiosk, Apatam, Wooden Barracks and the Fence). The head of CFAO Motors also owns private land for commercial use. Table 36 shows this Headcount.

Table 36 : Headcount of people affected in the work area

Status of PAPs/Gender	Women		Men		Total	
	Headcount	%	Headcount	%	Headcount	%
Shop assistant	60	13,54	147	33,18	207	46,73
Employee Public domain occupier	1	0,23	0	0,00	1	0,23
Public domain occupier	22	4,97	23	5,19	45	10,16
Shop owner	84	18,96	105	23,70	189	42,66
Owner Heir	0	0,00	1	0,23	1	0,23
Total	**167**	**37,70**	**276**	**62,30**	**443**	**100,00**

Source : Fieldwork, november 2022

As for the owners of private land for commercial use, only one was identified, followed by the manager of CFAO Motors, who is dealt with specifically because of his special status (representing a legal entity). Infrastructure for commercial use and/or business premises were also identified within the construction footprint. These include access restrictions in the majority of cases, and kiosks to be relocated in addition to a commercial building. These infrastructures are associated with that of CFAO Motors, which has been specifically assessed.

9.4.4 PUBLIC AND COMMUNITY INFRASTRUCTURE AFFECTED

The loss of socio-community infrastructure results in the loss of access to public social services. In the project right-of-way, no socio-community or collective infrastructure has been identified as affected. However, a church, a mosque, a primary school and a private institute have been identified in the project's area of influence. Users of these infrastructures will experience restricted access and noise pollution. Measures must be taken when the project is implemented to reduce disturbance as much as possible.

The construction of the flyover will also entail the relocation of various networks (water, electricity and telephone). In order to limit the disruption to the supply of public services caused by these relocations, it is planned that the construction company, in conjunction with the decentralised services of SONEB, SBEE and Telecommunications, will limit the duration of the work and inform the population in advance of any such disruptions.

9.5 PRINCIPLES AND RATES APPLICABLE TO COMPENSATION

As part of the implementation of the resettlement action plan, the approach to compensating people affected by the project is based on the following principles:

- ❖ compensate losses incurred at replacement cost;

The people affected must be compensated before work starts. The basis of the compensation must be negotiated with the people affected during public meetings under the authority of the Mayor, the Head of District, supported by the neighbourhood chiefs and the Ministry of the Living Environment and Transport in charge of Sustainable Development.

Based on the eligibility criteria and the principles of compensation, compensation and support measures were proposed, according to the types of affected properties and the category of PAP according to their status. These measures concern the following compensation:

- ❖ Compensation for the loss of commercially built land;
- ❖ Compensation for the loss of private buildings and installations for commercial use;

- ❖ Compensation for temporary loss of income;
- ❖ Compensation for loss of trees.

In addition to property compensation, support can be provided to vulnerable people.

The costs of compensation for the various assets were determined on the basis of the provisions of the regulations, particularly with regard to land in the subdivided building zones. Other costs relating to individual properties such as houses, shops and fences were determined on the basis of market prices at the time of the census. The various prices provided by estate agents are attached.

Support for vulnerable PAPs will be provided after discussions with them to agree on the type of treatment they should receive. Compensation for PAPs who have temporarily lost their income-generating activities and employees will be equivalent to three (3) months' average monthly income. Tree losses have been assessed with the relevant departments of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries and the Water and Forestry Service, and a compensation scale has been drawn up for this purpose.

9.5.1 ESTIMATE OF ACTUAL LOSSES AND THEIR COMPENSATION

To support all those affected by the project, the valuation of assets was carried out using the matrix shown in Table 37.

Table 37 : Compensation and support matrix

No.	type of loss	Application	Eligible person	Right	Remark
1	Land	Loss of one part or the whole land	Owner having the right of property from ground, Where Nobody who to keep busy the ground whose the right is recognized by the state	• Cash compensation in the re-acquisition price	
2	Building (home housing, shop, etc.)	Loss of one part or the whole building	Owner of building	• Compensation of the affected structure, including materials, labor and transportation, in cash in the re-acquisition price; • • Transportation allowance	• When a part of the building is affected, the owner has the right to ask to buy the whole of this building. • Compensation for lost structures in cash
			Tenant of building	• 3 months rent • Transportation allowance	•

No.	type of loss	Application	Eligible person	Right	Remark
3	others structures	Loss of one part or the whole structures	Owner of these structures	• Compensation of the affected structure in cash in the re-acquisition price	•
4	Access to homes	Restriction of access to dwellings	Inhabitants	• Development of temporary access ramps for people • Compliance with work deadlines	
5	trees	Loss of trees	Tree owner	• Tree market price	
6	Activities commercial	Loss of commercial activities	Operator commercial whose store is affected	• Compensation for temporary loss of income: Cash compensation of 3 months' salary	• the actual impact on each roadside store will be estimated at 3 months taking into account the construction schedule
7	Employee in commercial activities	Loss of one employee in the commercial activities	Employed in the commercial affected activities	• Compensation for temporary loss of income: Cash compensation of 3 months' salary for temporary unemployment or cessation of business activities	• Compensation is paid directly to employees. • Further livelihood restoration assistance will not be considered as current livelihoods can be maintained close to the project site.
8	movable Structure (shop)	Loss of one movable structure (shop)	Operator commercial of one movable structure (shop)	• Compensation for temporary loss of income:Cash compensation corresponding to 3 months of income • Assistance in finding a new location	• taking into account the transition period
9	Vulnerable people (layer vulnerable)	Impacts on them people vulnerable (layers vulnerable)	People affected of a category defined as below : (1) The head of housework is a woman, (2) the head of household is a	• Allocation support per household corresponding to a category of a vulnerable stratum: 6 months of the poverty line	

No.	type of loss	Application	Eligible person	Right	Remark
			disabled, (3) The head of housework is old (over 61), (4) the head of household is a poor layer, and (5) Household chores including a disabled.		

Source : *BANCA, 2019*

9.5.2 COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF LAND OF RESIDENTIAL USE

Losses relate to private houses built for residential use. An estimated scale of costs has been established for this purpose for the PAPs whose infrastructure would be located in the right-of-way of the works. But as part of this project, trying to minimize the potential impacts of the project as much as possible. No major infrastructure for residential use has been identified.

9.5.3 COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES OF INFRASTRUCTURE FOR COMMERCIAL USE

Infrastructure for commercial use will be compensated in cash (option chosen by the PAPs) according to an amount assessed per square meter or per linear meter, validated by the PAPs. On the right-of-way of the works, two infrastructures were assessed. These include the closure of CFAO MOTORS and a store. The price per square meter retained in the area is three hundred thousand (300,000) CFA francs.

9.5.4 COMPENSATION FOR TEMPORARY LOSS OF INCOME

Due to the release of rights-of-way for the construction of the flyover, PAPs carrying out income-generating activities will suffer a temporary loss of income. Indeed, the time required for travel and resettlement will result in loss of income. The compensation for each PAP in this category is based on the average monthly income.

This income is granted to PAPs for a period of three months. This compensation makes it possible to restore the means of subsistence of the PAPs and to improve their living conditions compared to their initial situation. At the same time, compensation will be made to employees recruited for places of business which they do not own.

9.5.5 COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF HOUSE (PAP TENANT)

The release of rights-of-way for the implementation of the project will cause the displacement of tenants in the same way as the owners. To this end, a resettlement support measure is provided for both PAP tenants and owners under certain conditions (demolition of buildings). In the case of this project, the tenants identified are managers and owners of places of business

or shops, also taken as employers. Among these tenants, some will be displaced accompanied by their employees. Most will be disturbed by the works only by the restriction of access. This restriction will result in loss of income. Compensation on daily income will be made for a period of three (3) months for economic resettlement.

The owners of the buildings will receive compensation on the value of the infrastructure and support for compensation for rental costs. At this level, only one PAP will benefit from this compensation. Owners' remains are not eligible, tenants who may be disrupted will be able to bear the rental cost for the duration of the project. Since the works will be carried out on a half-floor, the disruptions will be limited in time and will not affect them.

9.5.6 SUPPORT TO VULNERABLE PEOPLE

Vulnerable PAPs are identified according to the following criteria: (i) age; (ii) the number of dependents; (iii) disability; (iv) widowhood and (v) income level (below the minimum wage). Compensation will be made after discussion with its PAPs of the type of arrangements to be made to support them.

9.5.7 COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF TREE

On the site planned for the construction of the infrastructure, few trees will be affected and concern only those located on the central reservation. These trees which will be destroyed will be replaced at the end of the construction of the infrastructure (ie for one (1) felled tree, two (2) planted trees). Trees located in the private domain of the PAPs will be compensated at the compensation cost proposed by the services concerned (Ministry of Agriculture and the water and forest service). These include in particular:

- fruit species;
- ornamental plants.

9.5.8 TRAVELLING EXPENSES

Travel expenses will be made available to the PAPs. This compensation will be made in cash to the PAPs who will move to settle in another environment.

9.5.9 DEMOLITION COST

Demolition costs are not included in the RAP, as they will be provided for in the Tender Document (BD) resulting from the APD for this study.

9.5.10 CONSULTATIONS AND NÉGOCIATIONS HELD/CARRIED OUT

The compensation costs for the various assets were determined on the basis of the provisions of the regulatory texts, particularly regarding land in the subdivided building zones. Other costs of individual goods are defined accordingly.

The tree losses were assessed together with the PAPs and with the competent services of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock and Fisheries as well as the Water and Forest Service. A copy of the estimate and quantity of the individual goods is attached (Annex 7).

The PAPs have been consulted from the beginning on the fundamental principles that are the basis of all compensation decisions, it is possible to significantly reduce future litigation. The estimate after consultation with the PAPs will be improved in accordance with their expectations and a grid will be retained and then sent to the neighborhood leaders for signature and distribution. The establishment of a broad consensus on the basic assumptions when they are deemed fair and equitable, makes it easier to accept the indemnities estimated on the basis of these assumptions.

In addition to the public nature of the meetings, the target groups identified were officially invited through the heads of the districts and heads of neighborhoods who actively invested in mobilizing the public. The supervisory authority has initiated texts to cover all meetings and field work in order to facilitate our task. It emerges from the various public consultations that the participants and especially the local populations are aware of the relevance of the project. They are aware of the causes of traffic jams and their consequences.

They also recognize their role in the realization of projects, but sometimes take the politico-administrative authorities as responsible. However, concerns have been registered everywhere else, including:

- informing the people affected before the demolition works;
- compensation for affected persons;
- pollution problems and various nuisances;
- local staff recruitment;
- raising workers' awareness of bad behavior;
- the safety of users during the work;
- traffic problems during the works;
- accident risks;
- the involvement of the town hall, local elected officials and local residents (local residents' committee) in raising awareness and monitoring the works;
- etc.

The summary of the public consultations is described in chapter 11 and presents the types of people who participated in these meetings, the topics discussed, the questions raised by the PAPs, the answers provided by the consultant and the civil engineering technician. Suggestions and recommendations were made by participants. (cf. Minutes of the consultation related to the principles of eligibility and consultation in Annex 1).

9.5.11 ACCEPTANCE BY EACH PAP OF FEATURES OF AFFECTED ASSETS

This step is very important and allows each PAP to ensure that all their affected assets have been taken into account and well described. It is also an opportunity for each PAP to check whether their photo ID, photos of their property and the dimensions and other characteristics are compliant. It is for this purpose that the census lists of affected people with their property will be displayed in the offices of the 10th, 11th and 13th district and the City of Cotonou with opening of the complaint registers from November 18 to December 20, 2019.

9.5.12 CONCLUSION OF AGREEMENT OR ATTEMP AT MEDIATION

Following negotiations with the PAPs, a memorandum of understanding will be established with each person concerned.

9.6PHYSICAL RESSETLEMENT MEASURES

The resettlement plan, in accordance with Benin's legislation, the World Bank's NES 5 and JICA's guidelines for environmental and social considerations, must ensure that displaced persons:

- are informed of their options and rights relating to resettlement,
- are consulted on technically and economically feasible resettlement options, and ensure that they can choose between these options,
- receive prompt and effective compensation at full replacement cost for property lost as a result of the project.

If a physical displacement of population must take place as a result of the project, the resettlement plan must also include measures to ensure that:

1. that displaced persons receive assistance (such as displacement allowances) during displacement,
2. that they can benefit from or be compensated for the loss of dwelling houses, or land for residential or commercial use at least equivalent to the acquired and recognized advantages of the area of influence of the project.

The resettlement plan should also include measures to ensure that displaced persons:

- receive support after displacement, during a transition period, based on an estimate of the time needed to restore their standard of living,
- receive development assistance, in addition to compensation, such as land preparation, credit, training or employment opportunities.

But, in the case of this present RAP, there is no physical resettlement.

9.6.1 ASSISTANCE AND SUPPORT TO VULNERABLES PAP

Vulnerable individuals or groups within those affected should be given special attention. They must be paid among the first during the compensation process and could have specific support from the project to set up IGAs in order to better meet their needs.

These vulnerable people have been taken into account when determining the support measures of this RAP and will be given special attention during the implementation of the RAP. Assistance measures have been discussed and agreed with each vulnerable PAP.

Assistance to vulnerable groups could be provided through the support of specialized NGOs with competent agents and experience for effective care of vulnerable people based on the gender approach.

9.6.2 DISSEMINATION OF PRESS RELEASE ON THE PROJECT

In order to better popularize the project among local populations and encourage their support and ownership of the project, the Ministry of Infrastructure and Transport (MIT), as Project Owner) and the City of Cotonou (as beneficiary of the project and manager of the territory) are called upon to issue press releases. These press releases will also be intended to sensitize the local population to release the rights-of-way for the works and will thus accompany the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) for the Populations Affected by the Project. Communication actions took place as part of the development of this RAP and made it possible to share with the population through the taking and dissemination of municipal decrees information on the start of the project, these issues and the date ridge.

9.6.3 PUBLICATION OF THE RAP

It will be clearly displayed at the level of the districts concerned by the work that the RAP relating to the construction project of the Vêdoko flyover is available at the level of the Cotonou Town Hall and the 10th, 11th and 13th district that registers of grievances are made available.

Their disposal in these three points to lodge their complaints and possible claims. The deadline for receipt of complaints about the RAP will be clearly displayed and posted on the project site.

9.6.4 PAYMENT OF INDEMNITIÉS

When a compensation agreement is concluded, the Resettlement Technical Committee set up at the level of the City of Cotonou proceeds to the payment of compensation with diligence. Any compensation must be paid before the person affected loses possession of the property covered by the agreement or has to move. For traceability and security measures, each PAP will receive their compensation by check.

The PAPs will sign a discharge acknowledging that they have been compensated according to the established agreement.

10 COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES AND BUDGET FOR COMPENSATIONS

The compensation values proposed take into account the Beninese practices in force while respecting the requirements of the World Bank. The fixed cash values are fixed by type of damage and compensation is made according to the scale discussed and accepted with the PAPs.

10.4 METHOD OF ASSESSING LOSSES

10.4.1 METHOD OF ASSESSING LOSS OF INCOME

The implementation of project activities will result in the temporary disruption/loss of income streams. From the moment PAPs lose their sources of income, it will take time for them to get a new clientele, to adapt to the new location and to the type of competition on the new site. In accordance with NES 5 and JICA's guidelines for environmental and social considerations, each PAP, depending on its category (Table 39), will receive compensation for loss of income following a socio-economic survey. This compensation should cover the entire transitional period and will be calculated on the basis of the cost agreed with the PAPs over a period of three (03) years. Table 38 shows the method for calculating loss of income.

Table 38 : Valuation method for loss of income

Status of PAPs	Cost (F CFA) /month	Duration (90 days)
Shops that face the project road in the project area Shop owners Shop workers		
Shop owners	300,000	3 months
Store employees	65,000	3 months
Occupants of the public domain		
Owners	200,000	3 months
Employees	65,000	3 months
Mobile shop at southeast corner of IC		
Owners	360,000	3 months
Employees	65,000	3 months
Owner built	360,000	3 months
Trades with affected land/attachment		
Owner	360,000	3 months
Total		

Source : Fieldwork, november 2022

10.5 COMPENSATION FOR OWNERS OF LAND USED FOR RESIDENTIAL PURPOSES

For **residential and commercial land affected by the project**, **cash** compensation will be paid based on the fixed market price in the project area. Two (02) Real Estate Agencies have been

consulted to provide their expertise to JICA in order to retain the cost according to the market price of the plots. These are:

- GB Consulting Immobilier & Services ;
- Benin Immo Construction.

Table 39 below shows the cost of compensating for the plots affected.

Table 39 : Unit cost of replacing affected plots

(CFA/400 m2)

Disrict	Type of Land	Price (as of year 2019)	Price (as of year)
near Vedoko	Residential		
	Commercial	70,000,000 - 100,000,000	
	Agriculture		
	Agriculture		
	Commercial		
	Homestead		
	Agriculture		
	Commercial		
	Homestead		

FCFA 100,000,000/ 400m2
= FCFA 250,000/ m2
With 10% fee of real estate company,
it will be FCFA 275,000 m2.
(roundup FCFA 300,000/ m2)

Source ; GB Consulting Immobilier & Services, octobre 2019

Table 40 : Unit cost of replacing affected plots

(CFA/400 m2)

Disrict	Type of Land	Price (as of year 2019)	Price (as of year)
near Vedoko	Residential		
	Commercial	35,000,000	
	Agriculture		
	Agriculture		
	Commercial		
	Homestead		
	Agriculture		
	Commercial		
	Homestead		

FCFA 35,000,000/ 400m2
= FCFA 87,500/ m2

Source ; Benin Immo Construction, Octobre 2019

The evaluation report will be appended.

10.6 COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

The assessment of costs for the loss of private buildings differs from one property to another. Each private building is valued on the basis of its construction materials (Agglos, sheet metal, cement screed, wood joinery, metal shutters, paint) and the type of construction. The cost of

compensation is defined per square metre by the estate agents. Table 41 below shows the results of JICA's evaluation of the property agencies.

Table 41 : Unit cost of replacing a private residential building

[Structure (constructed building)]

District	Type of Structure	Price (as of year 2019)
Cotonou	Concrete	250,000,000 / 3 floors/ 200m2
	Bricks	
	Wood with Tin Roof	
	Metal Kiosk	600,000 -1,000,000 / building
	Concrete	
	Bricks	
	Wood with Tin Roof	
	Concrete	
	Bricks	
	Wood with Tin Roof	

Estimated FCFA 400,000/ m2 but this bulding is 3 or 4 floors so this is just for reference.

Source ; GB Consulting Immobilier & Services, octobre 2019

Table 42 : Unit cost of replacing a private residential building

(CFA/400 m2)

Disrict	Type of Land	Price (as of year 2019)	Price (as of year)
near Vedoko	Residential		
	Commercial	35,000,000	
	Agriculture		
	Agriculture		
	Commercial		
	Homestead		
	Agriculture		
	Commercial		
	Homestead		

FCFA 35,000,000/ 400m2 = FCFA 87,500/ m2

Source ; Benin Immo Construction, Octobre 2019

After analysing the valuations of the real estate agencies consulted, the calculation is as follows (Table 43);

Table 43 : Unit cost of replacing a private residential building

Types of assets	Affected asset	Unit	Unit cost
Compensation for loss of residential infrastructure	House	m²	68494

Source ; Benin Immo Construction et GB Consulting Immobilier & Services, octobre 2019

10.6.1 COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF COMMERCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE

According to an analysis of the survey results from the real estate agencies consulted, the replacement cost of the commercial infrastructure identified in the project right-of-way is CFAF 150,000 per square metre (Table 45).

Table 45 : Unit cost of replacing commercial infrastructure

Affected assets	Unit	Unit cost
Shop	m²	150000
Fence	ml	150000

Source ; Benin Immo Construction et GB Consulting Immobilier & Services, octobre 2019

10.6.2 COMPENSATION SCALE FOR LOSS OF PLANTS OF ECONOMIC VALUE

Table 45 shows the compensation scale for the loss of plants of economic value.

Table 45: Compensation scale for the loss of plants of economic value

Affected properties	Feet	Feature	Unit cost
Neem	Feet	Young	12500
Oil palm	Feet	Adult	25000
Oil palm	Feet	Young	15000
Ficus umbelata	Feet	Young	12500
Mango tree	Feet	Young	25000
Mango tree	Feet	Adult	40000
Cola tree	Feet	Adult	25000

Source : Fieldwork, november 2022

10.7 EVALUATION OF LOSSES

In this part, it is a question of highlighting the results of the evaluations of the compensations of all the categories of goods and the costs of compensation of each PAP as well as the specific support measures granted to the PAPs within the framework of this action plan of Resettlement. The total cost of compensation is estimated at **484,030,124 CFA francs (four hundred and eighty-four million thirty thousand one hundred and eighty-four)**. This budget includes the following compensation:

- Compensation for loss of private land for commercial use;
- Compensation for the loss of private land for residential use;
- Compensation for losses of private buildings for commercial use;
- Compensation for loss of private residential buildings;
- Compensation for temporary loss of income;
- Compensation for tree losses;
- Support to vulnerable PAPs.

10.7.1 COMPENSATION FOR THE LOSS OF PRIVATE LAND FOR COMMERCIAL USE

The total surface area of private land for commercial use evaluated within the right-of-way of the works is 565 m². The cost of compensation is estimated at **169,500,000 CFA francs (one hundred and sixty-nine million five hundred thousand francs)**. The square metre in this area varies between **300,000 CFA francs**. Table 47 below shows the two (2) plots of land valued.

Table 47 : Land for commercial use assessed in the right-of-way of the works

Typology		Unit	Unit price (in CFA francs)	Total area m²	Total costs
Plot / Affected Lands (private land)	CAD/CAM Motors	m2 -	300,000	419	125,700,000
	Mobile Shop	m2 -	300,000	146	43,800,000
Total				**565**	**169,500,000**

Source : Fieldwork, BANCA november 2022

The registration fee of the real estate agency is **1,200,000 CFA francs (one million two hundred thousand francs) due to 600,000** francs per plot. A plot of land will be leased and will serve as a living quarters for the structure's construction company. The cost of renting this land is not included in the above compensation.

10.7.2 COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES OF PRIVATE COMMERCIAL PROPERTY

The private commercial buildings valued within the right-of-way consist of a commercial building and the CFAO Motors fence measuring 150 linear metres. Table 48 below shows the valuation of these assets.

Table 48: Commercial infrastructure valued in the right-of-way

Types of assets	Assets affected	Unit	Unit price	Amount	Total area (m²)	Total cost
Place of business / infrastructure for commercial use	Shop	m² _	150000	1	146	21,900,000
	Fence	ml	150000	2	150	22,500,000
Total				3	296	44,400,000

Source : Fieldwork, BANCA november 2022

10.7.3 COMPENSATION FOR LOSSES OF PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY

As part of this project, a private building for residential use is affected. The cost of compensation for this building is estimated at **10,000,124 (Ten million one hundred and twenty-four CFA francs) Table 49).**

Table 49 : Commercial infrastructure valued in the right-of-way

Types of assets	Assets affected	Unit	Unit price	Amount	Total area (m²)	Total cost
Compensation for loss of residential infrastructure	House	m² _	68494	1	146	10,000 124
Total				1	146	10,000 124

Source : Fieldwork, BANCA november 2022

10.7.4 COMPENSATION FOR LOSS OF PLANTS

Table 50 shows the estimated costs of compensating for the loss of plants of economic value affected by the project.

Table 50 : Compensation for the loss of plants of economic value

Types of assets	Assets affected	Feet	Features	Unit price	Number	Total cost
Plants of economic value affected	Neem	Feet	Young	12500	3	37,500
	Oil palm tree	Feet	Adult	25000	7	175,000
	Oil palm tree	Feet	Young	15000	6	90,000
	Ficus umbelata	Feet	Young	12500	3	37,500
	Mango	Feet	Young	25000	2	50,000
	Mango	Feet	Adult	40000	4	160,000
	kola tree	Feet	Adult	25000	22	550,000
	Total				47	1,100,000

Source : Fieldwork, BANCA november 2022

10.8 BUDGET DE COMPENSATIONS

The indicative total amount of compensation is estimated at **484,030,124 CFA francs (eighty-four million thirty thousand one hundred and twenty-four francs)**.

Table 51 shows the compensation budget for those affected.

Table 51 : compensations budget

Budget item		Amount (FCFA)	Concerned PAP
Compensation measures	Compensation for the loss of private land for commercial use	125 700 000	01
	Loss of land for residential use	43 800 000	01
	Compensation for loss of infrastructure for commercial use	44 400 000	02
	Compensation for loss of residential infrastructure	10 000 124	01
	Compensation for loss of commercial income	240 000 000	444
	Support measures for vulnerable PAPs	10 980 000	61
	Relocation assistance	6 850 000	137
	Compensation for loss of plants of economic value	1 100 000	05
	Registration fees	1 200 000	01
TOTAL 1		**484 030 124**	

Source : Fieldwork, BANCA november 2022

A plot of land will be leased and used as a base for the construction company. The cost of renting this land is not included in the above compensation.

10.9 TIMETABLE FOR PAYMENTS AND PHYSICAL RELOCATION

The RAP implementation schedule is drawn up taking into account the various stages of resettlement, including preliminary activities, negotiations and communications with PAPs, payment of compensation, reconstruction of affected infrastructure and monitoring and evaluation of RAP implementation. Table 52 shows the implementation schedule.

Table 52 : RAP Implementation Schedule

	2022												2023												2024												supervision	Implementation
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12		
Preparation																																						
Right of way determination																																					MIT	Consultant
PAATRP Update																																					MIT	Consultant
Budget approval PAATRP																																					MIT	MIT
Publication of the updated PAATRP																																					MIT	NGO
Establishment of the complaint management mechanism																																					MIT	Consultant / NGO
Declaration of deadline																																					MIT	Department
Implementation																																						
Compensation payment																																					MIT	City/district, NGO
physical displacement																																					-	Resettled people
Transfer of Land Ownership to Executing Agency																																					MIT	Resettlement Committee
Provision of the land to the contractor																																					MIT	Contractor
Monitoring																																						
Internal monitoring																																					MIT	Consultant
External monitoring																																					MIT	Consultant / NGO
Construction																																						

Source : *BANCA, 2019*

11 ECONOMIC RESETTLEMENT MEASURES AND LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN

The aim is to support PAPs in restoring their livelihoods or maintaining them at the same level during the transitional period when they will be disrupted by project activities. These accompanying measures have been proposed by JICA to support PAPs carrying out economic activities along the project right-of-way.

The Project Coordination Unit (PCU) will monitor the progress of the preparatory work and will develop a communication tool to inform PAPs in real time of the progress of the activities so that they are not surprised by any disruptions linked to the work.

A provisional budget will be allocated to the project for capacity-building to enable the PAPs to develop alternative activities during the transitional period.

These accompanying measures are in line with JICA's guidelines for environmental and social considerations and the World Bank's NES 5 for involuntary resettlement. People affected by the loss of income linked to their activities, real estate, plants and land must, after the displacement or during the works, be economically better off than before the displacement or before the works, if not maintain their previous standard of living. If the impact on the land is such that people's livelihoods are affected, preference should be given to solutions where the land lost is replaced by other land with at least the same soil profile rather than by monetary compensation.

11.4 ACCOMPAGNEMENT DES PAP POUR PERTES D'ACTIVITÉS ÉCONOMIQUES

Compensation for the loss of income-generating activities of PAPs or those who will be disrupted by the restriction of access during the works and will see their commercial income fall is estimated at **83,790,000 CFA francs (Eighty-three million seven hundred and ninety thousand francs**). Table 53 shows the monthly compensation by category of PAPs.

Table 53 : Loss of PAP commercial income

Status of PAPs	Number	Cost (F CFA) /month	Duration (90 days)	Clearing cost
Shops that face the project road in the project area Shop owners Shop workers				
Shop owners	188	300,000	3 months	169,200,000
Store employees	207	65,000	3 months	40,365,000
Occupants of the public domain				
Owners	45	200,000	3 months	27,000,000
Employees	1	65,000	3 months	195,000
Mobile shop at southeast corner of IC				
Owners	1	360,000	3 months	1,080,000
Employees	0	65,000	3 months	0

Owner built	1	360,000	3 months	1,080,000
Trades with affected land/attachment				
Owner	1	360,000	3 months	1,080,000
Total	444			240,000,000

Source : Fieldwork, BANCA november 2022

The census helped classify three (03) economic PAPs:

- ✓ Shop owners ;
- ✓ Shop employees ;
- ✓ Owners of places of business occupying the public domain ;
- ✓ Employees of business premises occupying the public domain;

The detailed list of these PAPs by category is presented in Tables 54, 55 and 56.

Table 54 : Economic support for PAPs who own affected shops

N°	CODE	District	Neighborhood	Sex	Age (Old)	Daily income from activity (F.CFA)	Compensation for loss of commercial income	Compensation for loss of commercial income over 3 months
1	PAP_PB001	11th District	Vèdokô	Female	75	3000	300 000	900 000
2	PAP_PB002	11th District	Vèdokô	Female	36	3000	300 000	900 000
3	PAP_PB003	11th District	Houeyiho	Female	58	3000	300 000	900 000
4	PAP_PB004	11th District	Houeyiho	Female	38	3000	300 000	900 000
5	PAP_PB005	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Female	30	3000	300 000	900 000
6	PAP_PB006	11th District	Vèdokô	Female	29	3000	300 000	900 000
7	PAP_PB007	11th District	Vèdokô	Male	45	3000	300 000	900 000
8	PAP_PB008	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Female	33	3000	300 000	900 000
9	PAP_PB009	11th District	Houeyiho	Male	33	3000	300 000	900 000
10	PAP_PB010	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	32	5000	300 000	900 000
11	PAP_PB011	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	42	3000	300 000	900 000
12	PAP_PB012	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	58	3000	300 000	900 000
13	PAP_PB013	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Female	70	3000	300 000	900 000
14	PAP_PB014	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Female	53	3000	300 000	900 000
15	PAP_PB015	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Female	40	3000	300 000	900 000
16	PAP_PB016	11th District	Houeyiho	Male	40	3000	300 000	900 000
17	PAP_PB017	11th District	Houeyiho	Female	57	3000	300 000	900 000
18	PAP_PB018	11th District	Houeyiho	Male	46	3000	300 000	900 000
19	PAP_PB019	11th District	Houeyiho	Female	32	3000	300 000	900 000
20	PAP_PB020	11th District	Houeyiho	Male	27	3000	300 000	900 000
21	PAP_PB021	11th District	Houeyiho	Male	32	3000	300 000	900 000
22	PAP_PB022	11th District	Houeyiho	Male	35	3000	300 000	900 000
23	PAP_PB023	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Female	59	3000	300 000	900 000

N°	CODE	District	Neighborhood	Sex	Age (Old)	Daily income from activity (F.CFA)	Compensation for loss of commercial income	Compensation for loss of commercial income over 3 months
24	PAP_PB024	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	45	3000	300 000	900 000
25	PAP_PB025	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	43	3000	300 000	900 000
26	PAP_PB026	10th District	Vèdokô	Female	47	3000	300 000	900 000
27	PAP_PB027	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	55	3000	300 000	900 000
28	PAP_PB028	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	32	3000	300 000	900 000
29	PAP_PB029	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	52	3000	300 000	900 000
30	PAP_PB030	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	33	5000	300 000	900 000
31	PAP_PB031	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	33	3000	300 000	900 000
32	PAP_PB032	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	42	3000	300 000	900 000
33	PAP_PB033	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	42	3000	300 000	900 000
34	PAP_PB034	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Female	38	3000	300 000	900 000
35	PAP_PB035	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	50	3000	300 000	900 000
36	PAP_PB036	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Female	36	3000	300 000	900 000
37	PAP_PB037	13th District		Male	28	3000	300 000	900 000
38	PAP_PB038	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	39	3000	300 000	900 000
39	PAP_PB039	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	46	3000	300 000	900 000
40	PAP_PB040	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	49	3000	300 000	900 000
41	PAP_PB041	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	43	3000	300 000	900 000
42	PAP_PB042	11th District	Vèdokô	Male	29	3000	300 000	900 000
43	PAP_PB043	11th District	Vèdokô	Female	39	3000	300 000	900 000
44	PAP_PB044	11th District	Vèdokô	Female	39	3000	300 000	900 000
45	PAP_PB045	11th District	Vèdokô	Male	38	3000	300 000	900 000
46	PAP_PB046	11th District	Houeyiho	Male	23	3000	300 000	900 000
47	PAP_PB047	11th District	Houeyiho	Female	55	3000	300 000	900 000
48	PAP_PB048	11th District	Houeyiho	Male	35	3000	300 000	900 000

N°	CODE	District	Neighborhood	Sex	Age (Old)	Daily income from activity (F.CFA)	Compensation for loss of commercial income	Compensation for loss of commercial income over 3 months
49	PAP_PB049	11th District	Houeyiho	Female	42	3000	300 000	900 000
50	PAP_PB050	11th District	Houeyiho	Female	61	3000	300 000	900 000
51	PAP_PB051	11th District	Houeyiho	Male	36	3000	300 000	900 000
52	PAP_PB052	11th District	Houeyiho	Female	46	3000	300 000	900 000
53	PAP_PB053	11th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	42	3000	300 000	900 000
54	PAP_PB054	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	69	3000	300 000	900 000
55	PAP_PB055	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	54	3000	300 000	900 000
56	PAP_PB056	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Female	50	50000	300 000	900 000
57	PAP_PB057	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	30	150000	300 000	900 000
58	PAP_PB058	10th District	Vèdokô	Female	34	50000	300 000	900 000
59	PAP_PB059	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male		3000	300 000	900 000
60	PAP_PB060	11th District	Houeyiho	Female	59	300000	300 000	900 000
61	PAP_PB061	11th District	Houeyiho	Male	68	300000	300 000	900 000
62	PAP_PB062	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Female	31	1500	300 000	900 000
63	PAP_PB063	10th District	Vèdokô	Female	45	50000	300 000	900 000
64	PAP_PB064	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Female	40	3000	300 000	900 000
65	PAP_PB065	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Female	42	2000	300 000	900 000
66	PAP_PB066	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Female	45	15000	300 000	900 000
67	PAP_PB067	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Female	44	300000	300 000	900 000
68	PAP_PB068	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Female	50	20000	300 000	900 000
69	PAP_PB069	11th District	Houeyiho	Male	54	3000	300 000	900 000
70	PAP_PB070	11th District	Houeyiho	Female	55	3000	300 000	900 000
71	PAP_PB071	11th District	Houeyiho	Female	32	3000	300 000	900 000
72	PAP_PB072	11th District	Houeyiho	Female	52	3000	300 000	900 000
73	PAP_PB073	11th District	Houeyiho	Female	35	3000	300 000	900 000

N°	CODE	District	Neighborhood	Sex	Age (Old)	Daily income from activity (F.CFA)	Compensation for loss of commercial income	Compensation for loss of commercial income over 3 months
74	PAP_PB074	11th District	Vèdokô	Male	37	15000	300 000	900 000
75	PAP_PB075	11th District	Vèdokô	Male	42	3000	300 000	900 000
76	PAP_PB076	11th District	Vèdokô	Male	26	6000	300 000	900 000
77	PAP_PB077	11th District	Vèdokô	Female	53	200000	300 000	900 000
78	PAP_PB078	11th District	Vèdokô	Male	62	6600	300 000	900 000
79	PAP_PB079	11th District	Vèdokô	Female	50	3000	300 000	900 000
80	PAP_PB080	11th District	Vèdokô	Male	40	7000	300 000	900 000
81	PAP_PB081	11th District	Vèdokô	Male	67	4000	300 000	900 000
82	PAP_PB082	11th District	Vèdokô	Male	38	1000	300 000	900 000
83	PAP_PB083	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	35	8000	300 000	900 000
84	PAP_PB084	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	39	16000	300 000	900 000
85	PAP_PB085	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	37	13000	300 000	900 000
86	PAP_PB086	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Female	29	60000	300 000	900 000
87	PAP_PB087	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	25	15000	300 000	900 000
88	PAP_PB088	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Female	40	3000	300 000	900 000
89	PAP_PB089	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Female	45	2500	300 000	900 000
90	PAP_PB090	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	40	1500	300 000	900 000
91	PAP_PB091	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	35	8000	300 000	900 000
92	PAP_PB092	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Female	30	1500	300 000	900 000
93	PAP_PB093	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male		2500	300 000	900 000
94	PAP_PB094	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	32	3000	300 000	900 000
95	PAP_PB095	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	51	10000	300 000	900 000
96	PAP_PB096	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	36	3000	300 000	900 000
97	PAP_PB097	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Female	27	3000	300 000	900 000
98	PAP_PB098	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Female	59	8000	300 000	900 000

N°	CODE	District	Neighborhood	Sex	Age (Old)	Daily income from activity (F.CFA)	Compensation for loss of commercial income	Compensation for loss of commercial income over 3 months
99	PAP_PB099	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	42	3000	300 000	900 000
100	PAP_PB100	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	25	3000	300 000	900 000
101	PAP_PB101	10th District	Vèdokô	Female	59	3000	300 000	900 000
102	PAP_PB102	10th District	Vèdokô	Female	40	25000	300 000	900 000
103	PAP_PB103	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	38	10000	300 000	900 000
104	PAP_PB104	10th District	Vèdokô	Female	26	20000	300 000	900 000
105	PAP_PB105	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	29	20000	300 000	900 000
106	PAP_PB106	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	57	200000	300 000	900 000
107	PAP_PB107	10th District	Vèdokô	Female	49	8000	300 000	900 000
108	PAP_PB108	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	61	40000	300 000	900 000
109	PAP_PB109	11th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	30	250000	300 000	900 000
110	PAP_PB110	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	35	150000	300 000	900 000
111	PAP_PB111	11th District	Vèdokô	Male	44	10000	300 000	900 000
112	PAP_PB112	10th District	Vèdokô	Female	32	250000	300 000	900 000
113	PAP_PB113	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	32	1000000	300 000	900 000
114	PAP_PB114	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	30	3000	300 000	900 000
115	PAP_PB115	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	49	90000	300 000	900 000
116	PAP_PB116	10th District	Vèdokô	Female	79	10000	300 000	900 000
117	PAP_PB117	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	42	150000	300 000	900 000
118	PAP_PB118	10th District	Vèdokô	Female	48	24000	300 000	900 000
119	PAP_PB119	10th District	Vèdokô	Female	62	3000	300 000	900 000
120	PAP_PB120	10th District	Vèdokô	Female	46	3000	300 000	900 000
121	PAP_PB121	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	64	3000	300 000	900 000
122	PAP_PB122	10th District	Vèdokô	Female	55	20000	300 000	900 000
123	PAP_PB123	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	49	90000	300 000	900 000

N°	CODE	District	Neighborhood	Sex	Age (Old)	Daily income from activity (F.CFA)	Compensation for loss of commercial income	Compensation for loss of commercial income over 3 months
124	PAP_PB124	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Female	40	10000	300 000	900 000
125	PAP_PB125	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Female	37	40000	300 000	900 000
126	PAP_PB126	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Female	43	7000	300 000	900 000
127	PAP_PB127	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	44	10000	300 000	900 000
128	PAP_PB128	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Female	38	2500	300 000	900 000
129	PAP_PB129	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Female	40	10000	300 000	900 000
130	PAP_PB130	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	35	2000	300 000	900 000
131	PAP_PB131	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Female	33	2500	300 000	900 000
132	PAP_PB132	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	29	9000	300 000	900 000
133	PAP_PB133	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	22	10000	300 000	900 000
134	PAP_PB134	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Female	40	1000	300 000	900 000
135	PAP_PB135	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	32	10000	300 000	900 000
136	PAP_PB136	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Female	65	9000	300 000	900 000
137	PAP_PB137	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Female	22	3000	300 000	900 000
138	PAP_PB138	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Female	28	25000	300 000	900 000
139	PAP_PB139	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	50	10000	300 000	900 000
140	PAP_PB140	10th District	Vèdokô	Female	37	30000	300 000	900 000
141	PAP_PB141	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	47	80000	300 000	900 000
142	PAP_PB142	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	48	27000	300 000	900 000
143	PAP_PB143	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	43	66000	300 000	900 000
144	PAP_PB144	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	33	3000	300 000	900 000
145	PAP_PB145	11th District	Houeyiho	Male	34	15000	300 000	900 000
146	PAP_PB146	11th District	Houeyiho	Female	50	3000	300 000	900 000
147	PAP_PB147	11th District	Houeyiho	Male	54	15000	300 000	900 000
148	PAP_PB148	11th District	Houeyiho	Male	45	6000	300 000	900 000

N°	CODE	District	Neighborhood	Sex	Age (Old)	Daily income from activity (F.CFA)	Compensation for loss of commercial income	Compensation for loss of commercial income over 3 months
149	PAP_PB149	11th District	Houeyiho	Male	43	400000	300 000	900 000
150	PAP_PB150	11th District	Houeyiho	Female	44	3000	300 000	900 000
151	PAP_PB151	11th District	Houeyiho	Female	47	3000	300 000	900 000
152	PAP_PB152	11th District	Houeyiho	Female	95	3000	300 000	900 000
153	PAP_PB153	11th District	Houeyiho	Female	56	120000	300 000	900 000
154	PAP_PB154	11th District	Houeyiho	Male	46	95000	300 000	900 000
155	PAP_PB155	10th District	Vèdokô	Male		3000	300 000	900 000
156	PAP_PB156	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	61	10000	300 000	900 000
157	PAP_PB157	11th District	Houeyiho	Female	48	250000	300 000	900 000
158	PAP_PB158	11th District	Vèdokô	Female	55	50000	300 000	900 000
159	PAP_PB159	11th District	Vèdokô	Female	38	3000	300 000	900 000
160	PAP_PB160	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	45	3000	300 000	900 000
161	PAP_PB161	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Female	32	15000	300 000	900 000
162	PAP_PB162	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	50	300000	300 000	900 000
163	PAP_PB163	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Female	30	60000	300 000	900 000
164	PAP_PB164	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	31	50000	300 000	900 000
165	PAP_PB165	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	97	3000	300 000	900 000
166	PAP_PB166	11th District	Vèdokô	Female	46	6000	300 000	900 000
167	PAP_PB167	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	49	3000	300 000	900 000
168	PAP_PB168	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	52	50000	300 000	900 000
169	PAP_PB169	11th District	Vèdokô	Male	55	3000	300 000	900 000
170	PAP_PB170	11th District	Vèdokô	Male	55	12000	360 000	1 080 000
171	PAP_PB171	10th District	Vèdokô	Male		3000	300 000	900 000
172	PAP_PB172	11th District	Vèdokô	Male	29	3000	300 000	900 000
173	PAP_PB173	11th District	Vèdokô	Male	44	3000	300 000	900 000

N°	CODE	District	Neighborhood	Sex	Age (Old)	Daily income from activity (F.CFA)	Compensation for loss of commercial income	Compensation for loss of commercial income over 3 months
174	PAP_PB174	11th District	Vèdokô	Female	38	3000	300 000	900 000
175	PAP_PB175	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	29	10000	300 000	900 000
176	PAP_PB176	11th District	Vèdokô	Female	22	3000	300 000	900 000
177	PAP_PB177	11th District	Vèdokô	Male	44	200000	300 000	900 000
178	PAP_PB178	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	30	50000	300 000	900 000
179	PAP_PB179	11th District	Vèdokô	Female	38	300000	300 000	900 000
180	PAP_PB180	11th District	Vèdokô	Male	49	1500	300 000	900 000
181	PAP_PB181	11th District	Vèdokô	Male	51	2000	300 000	900 000
182	PAP_PB182	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	37	50000	300 000	900 000
183	PAP_PB183	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	40	2500	300 000	900 000
184	PAP_PB184	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	98	3000	300 000	900 000
185	PAP_PB185	11th District	Vèdokô	Female	36	6000	300 000	900 000
186	PAP_PB186	11th District	Vèdokô	Female	23	16000	300 000	900 000
187	PAP_PB187	11th District	Vèdokô	Female	44	250000	300 000	900 000
188	PAP_PB188	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	42	50000	360 000	1 080 000
189	PAP_PB189	10th District	Houeyiho	Female	37	3000	300 000	900 000
190	PAP_PB190	10th District	Vèdokô	Female	57	3000	300 000	900 000
191	PAP_PB191	11th District	Houeyiho	Male	45	500000	360 000	1 080 000
Compensation for shop owners							57 480 000	172 440 000

Source : Fieldwork, BANCA november 2022

Table 55 : Economic support for PAPs

N°	CODE	District	Neighborhood	Sex	Compensation for loss of commercial income	Compensation for loss of commercial income over 3 months
1	PAP_EMP001	11th District	Houeyiho	Male	65 000	195 000
2	PAP_EMP002	11th District	Vèdokô	Female	65 000	195 000
3	PAP_EMP003	11th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
4	PAP_EMP004	11th District	Vèdokô	Female	65 000	195 000
5	PAP_EMP005	11th District	Vèdokô	Female	65 000	195 000
6	PAP_EMP006	11th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
7	PAP_EMP007	11th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
8	PAP_EMP008	11th District	Vèdokô	Female	65 000	195 000
9	PAP_EMP009	11th District	Vèdokô	Female	65 000	195 000
10	PAP_EMP010	11th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
11	PAP_EMP011	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	65 000	195 000
12	PAP_EMP012	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Female	65 000	195 000
13	PAP_EMP013	11th District	Houeyiho	Male	65 000	195 000
14	PAP_EMP014	11th District	Houeyiho	Female	65 000	195 000
15	PAP_EMP015	11th District	Houeyiho	Male	65 000	195 000
16	PAP_EMP016	11th District	Houeyiho	Male	65 000	195 000
17	PAP_EMP017	11th District	Houeyiho	Male	65 000	195 000
18	PAP_EMP018	11th District	Houeyiho	Female	65 000	195 000
19	PAP_EMP019	11th District	Houeyiho	Female	65 000	195 000
20	PAP_EMP020	11th District	Houeyiho	Male	65 000	195 000
21	PAP_EMP021	11th District	Houeyiho	Male	65 000	195 000
22	PAP_EMP022	11th District	Houeyiho	Male	65 000	195 000
23	PAP_EMP023	11th District	Houeyiho	Male	65 000	195 000
24	PAP_EMP024	11th District	Houeyiho	Female	65 000	195 000
25	PAP_EMP025	11th District	Houeyiho	Male	65 000	195 000
26	PAP_EMP026	11th District	Houeyiho	Male	65 000	195 000
27	PAP_EMP027	10th District	Vèdokô	Female	65 000	195 000
28	PAP_EMP028	13th District	Houeyiho	Male	65 000	195 000
29	PAP_EMP029	10th District	Vèdokô	Female	65 000	195 000
30	PAP_EMP030	10th District	Vèdokô	Female	65 000	195 000
31	PAP_EMP031	10th District	Vèdokô	Female	65 000	195 000
32	PAP_EMP032	10th District	Vèdokô	Female	65 000	195 000
33	PAP_EMP033	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	65 000	195 000
34	PAP_EMP034	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	65 000	195 000
35	PAP_EMP035	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	65 000	195 000
36	PAP_EMP036	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	65 000	195 000
37	PAP_EMP037	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	65 000	195 000

N°	CODE	District	Neighborhood	Sex	Compensation for loss of commercial income	Compensation for loss of commercial income over 3 months
38	PAP_EMP038	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	65 000	195 000
39	PAP_EMP039	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	65 000	195 000
40	PAP_EMP040	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	65 000	195 000
41	PAP_EMP041	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	65 000	195 000
42	PAP_EMP042	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	65 000	195 000
43	PAP_EMP043	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	65 000	195 000
44	PAP_EMP044	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	65 000	195 000
45	PAP_EMP045	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	65 000	195 000
46	PAP_EMP046	11th District	Houeyiho	Male	65 000	195 000
47	PAP_EMP047	11th District	Houeyiho	Female	65 000	195 000
48	PAP_EMP048	11th District	Houeyiho	Female	65 000	195 000
49	PAP_EMP049	11th District	Houeyiho	Female	65 000	195 000
50	PAP_EMP050	11th District	Houeyiho	Male	65 000	195 000
51	PAP_EMP051	11th District	Houeyiho	Female	65 000	195 000
52	PAP_EMP052	11th District	Houeyiho	Male	65 000	195 000
53	PAP_EMP053	11th District	Houeyiho	Male	65 000	195 000
54	PAP_EMP054	11th District	Houeyiho	Male	65 000	195 000
55	PAP_EMP055	11th District	Houeyiho	Male	65 000	195 000
56	PAP_EMP056	11th District	Houeyiho	Male	65 000	195 000
57	PAP_EMP057	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	65 000	195 000
58	PAP_EMP058	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	65 000	195 000
59	PAP_EMP059	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	65 000	195 000
60	PAP_EMP060	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
61	PAP_EMP061	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
62	PAP_EMP062	10th District	Vèdokô	Female	65 000	195 000
63	PAP_EMP063	11th District	Houeyiho	Male	65 000	195 000
64	PAP_EMP064	11th District	Houeyiho	Male	65 000	195 000
65	PAP_EMP065	11th District	Houeyiho	Male	65 000	195 000
66	PAP_EMP066	11th District	Houeyiho	Female	65 000	195 000
67	PAP_EMP067	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Female	65 000	195 000
68	PAP_EMP068	10th District	Vèdokô	Female	65 000	195 000
69	PAP_EMP069	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
70	PAP_EMP070	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
71	PAP_EMP071	10th District	Vèdokô	Female	65 000	195 000
72	PAP_EMP072	10th District	Vèdokô	Female	65 000	195 000
73	PAP_EMP073	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	65 000	195 000
74	PAP_EMP074	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	65 000	195 000
75	PAP_EMP075	11th District	Houeyiho	Male	65 000	195 000

N°	CODE	District	Neighborhood	Sex	Compensation for loss of commercial income	Compensation for loss of commercial income over 3 months
76	PAP_EMP076	11th District	Houeyiho	Male	65 000	195 000
77	PAP_EMP077	11th District	Houeyiho	Female	65 000	195 000
78	PAP_EMP078	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
79	PAP_EMP079	10th District	Vèdokô	Female	65 000	195 000
80	PAP_EMP080	10th District	Vèdokô	Female	65 000	195 000
81	PAP_EMP081	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
82	PAP_EMP082	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
83	PAP_EMP083	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
84	PAP_EMP084	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
85	PAP_EMP085	10th District	Vèdokô	Female	65 000	195 000
86	PAP_EMP086	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
87	PAP_EMP087	10th District	Vèdokô	Female	65 000	195 000
88	PAP_EMP088	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
89	PAP_EMP089	10th District	Vèdokô	Female	65 000	195 000
90	PAP_EMP090	10th District	Vèdokô	Female	65 000	195 000
91	PAP_EMP091	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
92	PAP_EMP092	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
93	PAP_EMP093	10th District	Vèdokô	Female	65 000	195 000
94	PAP_EMP094	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
95	PAP_EMP095	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
96	PAP_EMP096	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
97	PAP_EMP097	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
98	PAP_EMP098	11th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
99	PAP_EMP099	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
100	PAP_EMP100	11th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
101	PAP_EMP101	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
102	PAP_EMP102	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
103	PAP_EMP103	10th District	Vèdokô	Female	65 000	195 000
104	PAP_EMP104	10th District	Vèdokô	Female	65 000	195 000
105	PAP_EMP105	10th District	Vèdokô	Female	65 000	195 000
106	PAP_EMP106	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
107	PAP_EMP107	10th District	Vèdokô	Female	65 000	195 000
108	PAP_EMP108	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
109	PAP_EMP109	10th District	Vèdokô	Female	65 000	195 000
110	PAP_EMP110	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
111	PAP_EMP111	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
112	PAP_EMP112	10th District	Vèdokô	Female	65 000	195 000
113	PAP_EMP113	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000

N°	CODE	District	Neighborhood	Sex	Compensation for loss of commercial income	Compensation for loss of commercial income over 3 months
114	PAP_EMP114	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
115	PAP_EMP115	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
116	PAP_EMP116	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
117	PAP_EMP117	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
118	PAP_EMP118	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
119	PAP_EMP119	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
120	PAP_EMP120	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
121	PAP_EMP121	10th District	Vèdokô	Female	65 000	195 000
122	PAP_EMP122	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
123	PAP_EMP123	10th District	Vèdokô	Female	65 000	195 000
124	PAP_EMP124	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
125	PAP_EMP125	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
126	PAP_EMP126	10th District	Vèdokô	Female	65 000	195 000
127	PAP_EMP127	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
128	PAP_EMP128	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
129	PAP_EMP129	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
130	PAP_EMP130	10th District	Vèdokô	Female	65 000	195 000
131	PAP_EMP131	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
132	PAP_EMP132	10th District	Vèdokô	Female	65 000	195 000
133	PAP_EMP133	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
134	PAP_EMP134	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
135	PAP_EMP135	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
136	PAP_EMP136	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
137	PAP_EMP137	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
138	PAP_EMP138	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
139	PAP_EMP139	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Female	65 000	195 000
140	PAP_EMP140	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Female	65 000	195 000
141	PAP_EMP141	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
142	PAP_EMP142	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
143	PAP_EMP143	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
144	PAP_EMP144	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
145	PAP_EMP145	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
146	PAP_EMP146	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
147	PAP_EMP147	10th District	Vèdokô	Female	65 000	195 000
148	PAP_EMP148	10th District	Vèdokô	Female	65 000	195 000
149	PAP_EMP149	10th District	Vèdokô	Female	65 000	195 000
150	PAP_EMP150	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
151	PAP_EMP151	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000

N°	CODE	District	Neighborhood	Sex	Compensation for loss of commercial income	Compensation for loss of commercial income over 3 months
152	PAP_EMP152	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
153	PAP_EMP153	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
154	PAP_EMP154	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
155	PAP_EMP155	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
156	PAP_EMP156	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
157	PAP_EMP157	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
158	PAP_EMP158	10th District	Houeyiho	Female	65 000	195 000
159	PAP_EMP159	10th District	Houeyiho	Male	65 000	195 000
160	PAP_EMP160	10th District	Vèdokô	Female	65 000	195 000
161	PAP_EMP161	11th District	Houeyiho	Male	65 000	195 000
162	PAP_EMP162	11th District	Houeyiho	Female	65 000	195 000
163	PAP_EMP163	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
164	PAP_EMP164	10th District	Vèdokô	Female	65 000	195 000
165	PAP_EMP165	10th District	Houeyiho	Male	65 000	195 000
166	PAP_EMP166	10th District	Vèdokô	Female	65 000	195 000
167	PAP_EMP167	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	65 000	195 000
168	PAP_EMP168	11th District	Houeyiho	Male	65 000	195 000
169	PAP_EMP169	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
170	PAP_EMP170	11th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
171	PAP_EMP171	11th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
172	PAP_EMP172	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	65 000	195 000
173	PAP_EMP173	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	65 000	195 000
174	PAP_EMP174	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Female	65 000	195 000
175	PAP_EMP175	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	65 000	195 000
176	PAP_EMP176	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	65 000	195 000
177	PAP_EMP177	11th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
178	PAP_EMP178	10th District	Vèdokô	Female	65 000	195 000
179	PAP_EMP179	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
180	PAP_EMP180	11th District	Vèdokô	Female	65 000	195 000
181	PAP_EMP181	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
182	PAP_EMP182	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
183	PAP_EMP183	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
184	PAP_EMP184	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
185	PAP_EMP185	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
186	PAP_EMP186	10th District	Vèdokô	Female	65 000	195 000
187	PAP_EMP187	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
188	PAP_EMP188	13th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
189	PAP_EMP189	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000

N°	CODE	District	Neighborhood	Sex	Compensation for loss of commercial income	Compensation for loss of commercial income over 3 months
190	PAP_EMP190	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
191	PAP_EMP191	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
192	PAP_EMP192	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
193	PAP_EMP193	13th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
194	PAP_EMP194	10th District	Vèdokô	Female	65 000	195 000
195	PAP_EMP195	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
196	PAP_EMP196	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
197	PAP_EMP197	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
198	PAP_EMP198	13th District		Female	65 000	195 000
199	PAP_EMP199	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
200	PAP_EMP200	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
201	PAP_EMP201	10th District	Vèdokô	Female	65 000	195 000
202	PAP_EMP202	11th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
203	PAP_EMP203	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
204	PAP_EMP204	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
205	PAP_EMP205	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
206	PAP_EMP206	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
207	PAP_EMP207	10th District	Vèdokô	Male	65 000	195 000
208	PAP_EMP208	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Male	65 000	195 000
Total of compensation					**13 520 000**	**40 560 000**

Source : Fieldwork, BANCA november 2022

Table 56 : Support to economic PAPs occupying allocated public land

N°	CODE	District	Neighborhood	Components likely to be affected	Sex	Age (Old)	Daily income	Compensation for loss of commercial income	Compensation for loss of commercial income over 3 months
1	PAP_ODP001	11th District	Vèdokô	Commercial structure	F	25	2000	200 000	600 000
2	PAP_ODP002	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Livelihoods	M	54	6000	200 000	600 000
3	PAP_ODP003	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Livelihoods	F	42	2000	200 000	600 000
4	PAP_ODP004	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Livelihoods	F	57	1200	200 000	600 000
5	PAP_ODP005	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Livelihoods	M	42	3000	200 000	600 000
6	PAP_ODP006	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Commercial structure	F	79	1000	200 000	600 000
7	PAP_ODP007	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Commercial structure	F	53	5000	200 000	600 000
8	PAP_ODP008	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Commercial structure	M	40	3000	200 000	600 000
9	PAP_ODP009	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Livelihoods	F	31	2000	200 000	600 000
10	PAP_ODP010	10th District	Vèdokô	Livelihoods	M	33	1000	200 000	600 000
11	PAP_ODP011	10th District	Vèdokô	Livelihoods	F	17	1500	200 000	600 000
12	PAP_ODP012	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Commercial structure	F	23	3000	200 000	600 000
13	PAP_ODP013	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Commercial structure	F	33	5000	200 000	600 000
14	PAP_ODP014	10th District	Vèdokô	Livelihoods	F	62	1000	200 000	600 000
15	PAP_ODP015	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Livelihoods	M	44	3000	200 000	600 000
16	PAP_ODP016	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Livelihoods	M	29	1000	200 000	600 000
17	PAP_ODP017	10th District	Vèdokô	Livelihoods	F	50	2000	200 000	600 000
18	PAP_ODP018	10th District	Vèdokô	Livelihoods	F	23	2000	200 000	600 000
19	PAP_ODP019	10th District	Vèdokô	Livelihoods	M	24	50000	200 000	600 000

N°	CODE	District	Neighborhood	Components likely to be affected	Sex	Age (Old)	Daily income	Compensation for loss of commercial income	Compensation for loss of commercial income over 3 months
20	PAP_ODP020	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Commercial structure	F	35	2500	200 000	600 000
21	PAP_ODP021	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Commercial structure	M	42	20000	200 000	600 000
22	PAP_ODP022	11th District	Vèdokô	Commercial structure	M	38	10000	200 000	600 000
23	PAP_ODP023	11th District	Vèdokô	Commercial structure	F	50	1000	200 000	600 000
24	PAP_ODP024	11th District	Vèdokô	Commercial structure	F	20	1000	200 000	600 000
25	PAP_ODP025	11th District	Vèdokô	Commercial structure	F	52	2000	200 000	600 000
26	PAP_ODP026	11th District	Vèdokô	Livelihoods	F	20		200 000	600 000
27	PAP_ODP027	11th District	Vèdokô	Livelihoods	M	32	700	200 000	600 000
28	PAP_ODP028	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Commercial structure	F	55	7000	200 000	600 000
29	PAP_ODP029	10th District	Vèdokô	Commercial structure	M	43	500000	200 000	600 000
30	PAP_ODP030	10th District	Vèdokô	Livelihoods	F	24	50000	200 000	600 000
31	PAP_ODP031	10th District	Ahogbohouè	Commercial structure	M	24	1000	200 000	600 000
32	PAP_ODP032	10th District	Vèdokô	Commercial structure	M	62	3500	200 000	600 000
33	PAP_ODP033	10th District	Vèdokô	Commercial structure	M	31	5000	200 000	600 000

N°	CODE	District	Neighborhood	Components likely to be affected	Sex	Age (Old)	Daily income	Compensation for loss of commercial income	Compensation for loss of commercial income over 3 months
34	PAP_ODP034	10th District	Vèdokô	Commercial structure	F	30	1000	200 000	600 000
35	PAP_ODP035	10th District	Vèdokô	Livelihoods	M	43	150000	200 000	600 000
36	PAP_ODP036	10th District	Vèdokô	Livelihoods	M	23	5000	200 000	600 000
37	PAP_ODP037	10th District	Vèdokô	Structure Commerciale	F	59	10000	200 000	600 000
38	PAP_ODP038	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Livelihoods	M	24	110000	200 000	600 000
39	PAP_ODP039	10th District	Vèdokô	Livelihoods	M	35	12000	200 000	600 000
40	PAP_ODP040	11th District	Vèdokô	Commercial structure	M	16	2000	200 000	600 000
41	PAP_ODP041	11th District	Vèdokô	Commercial structure	F	34	2000	200 000	600 000
42	PAP_ODP042	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Commercial structure	M	33	1500	200 000	600 000
43	PAP_ODP043	13th District	Houeyiho	Commercial structure	M	41	30000	200 000	600 000
Support for PAPs occupying public land								**8 600 000**	**25 800 000**

Source : Fieldwork, BANCA november 2022

11.5 SUPPORT TO VULNÉRABLES PAP

Along the length of the project right-of-way, 61 vulnerable PAPs have been identified. The aim is to provide them with assistance as well as compensation. Vulnerable PAPs will receive a lump sum of 60,000 FCFA. This amount is based on the social survey carried out in the project area. This amount will be allocated for a period of three (03) months to enable vulnerable PAPs to regain their equilibrium or take care of themselves during the transitional period.

The cost of supporting vulnerable people is estimated at 10,980,000 CFA francs (ten million nine hundred and eighty thousand francs). Table 47 shows the resettlement assistance provided to vulnerable PAPs.

Table 57 : Cost of supporting vulnerable PAPs

N°	CODE	District	Neighborhood	Sex	Age (Old)	Types of vulnerability	Dependant	Support to vulnerable PAPs
1	PAP_VLN001	11th District	Vèdokô	F	75	Head of household over 60	0	180 000
2	PAP_VLN002	13th District	Ahogbohouè	F	70	Widow	7	180 000
3	PAP_VLN003	11th District	Houeyiho	F	32	Widow	8	180 000
4	PAP_VLN004	11th District	Houeyiho	M	23	Ernie, heart trouble	4	180 000
5	PAP_VLN005	13th District	Ahogbohouè	F	59	Asthmatic	9	180 000
6	PAP_VLN006	11th District	Houeyiho	F	39	Female manager	4	180 000
7	PAP_VLN007	11th District	Houeyiho	M	44	Low-income earners	5	180 000
8	PAP_VLN008	11th District	Houeyiho	F	57	Female manager	3	180 000
9	PAP_VLN009	13th District	Ahogbohouè	F	42	Female manager	2	180 000
10	PAP_VLN010	13th District	Ahogbohouè	F	57	Widow	2	180 000
11	PAP_VLN011	13th District	Ahogbohouè	M	46	Chronic illness		180 000
12	PAP_VLN012	13th District	Ahogbohouè	M	49	Chronic illness diabetes	8	180 000
13	PAP_VLN013	11th District	Houeyiho	F	61	Widow	1	180 000
14	PAP_VLN014	11th District	Houeyiho	F	46	Female manager	2	180 000
15	PAP_VLN015	13th District	Ahogbohouè	F	79	Widow	1	180 000
16	PAP_VLN016	13th District	Ahogbohouè	F	53	Widow	2	180 000
17	PAP_VLN017	10th District	Vèdokô	F	62	Head of household over 60	0	180 000
18	PAP_VLN018	10th District	Vèdokô	F	34	Chronically ill	6	180 000
19	PAP_VLN019	11th District	Houeyiho	M	28	Low-income income earners		180 000
20	PAP_VLN020	11th District	Houeyiho	M	45	Low-income income earners	5	180 000
21	PAP_VLN021	11th District	Houeyiho	F	59	Widow	2	180 000
22	PAP_VLN022	11th District	Houeyiho	M	31	Low-income income earners	3	180 000
23	PAP_VLN023	11th District	Houeyiho	M	68	Low-income income earners	7	180 000
24	PAP_VLN024	13th District	Ahogbohouè	M	29	Chronic illness	3	180 000
25	PAP_VLN025	10th District	Vèdokô	F	50	Widow	8	180 000

N°	CODE	District	Neighborhood	Sex	Age (Old)	Types of vulnerability	Dependant	Support to vulnerable PAPs
26	PAP_VLN026	10th District	Vèdokô	F	24	Chronic illness	0	180 000
27	PAP_VLN027	10th District	Vèdokô	F	35	Chronic illness	1	180 000
28	PAP_VLN028	10th District	Vèdokô	F	33	Household with disabled person	1	180 000
29	PAP_VLN029	13th District	Ahogbohouè	F	35	Widow	5	180 000
30	PAP_VLN030	11th District	Houeyiho	F	33	Female manager	3	180 000
31	PAP_VLN031	11th District	Vèdokô	M	62	Head of household over 60	6	180 000
32	PAP_VLN032	11th District	Vèdokô	M	67	Head of household over 60	1	180 000
33	PAP_VLN033	10th District	Vèdokô	F	59	Widow Female manager	0	180 000
34	PAP_VLN034	10th District	Vèdokô	F	40	Female manager	3	180 000
35	PAP_VLN035	10th District	Vèdokô	M	37	Chronic illness	6	180 000
36	PAP_VLN036	10th District	Vèdokô	M	32	Chronic illness	0	180 000
37	PAP_VLN037	10th District	Vèdokô	M	49	Chronic illness	12	180 000
38	PAP_VLN038	10th District	Vèdokô	F	79	Widow	7	180 000
39	PAP_VLN039	10th District	Vèdokô	M	64	Head of household over 60		180 000
40	PAP_VLN040	10th District	Vèdokô	F	55	Chronic illness (blood pressure and diabetes)	6	180 000
41	PAP_VLN041	10th District	Vèdokô	M	49	Chronic illness	12	180 000
42	PAP_VLN042	10th District	Vèdokô	F	38	Chronic illness	9	180 000
43	PAP_VLN043	10th District	Vèdokô	M	57	Household with disabled person	4	180 000
44	PAP_VLN044	10th District	Vèdokô	F	25	Female manager	0	180 000
45	PAP_VLN045	10th District	Vèdokô	M	31	Maladie chronique	7	180 000
46	PAP_VLN046	13th District	Ahogbohouè	F	65	Widow Female manager	9	180 000
47	PAP_VLN047	11th District	Houeyiho	F	50	Female manager	5	180 000
48	PAP_VLN048	10th District	Vèdokô	F	22	Stomach ache	0	180 000
49	PAP_VLN049	11th District	Houeyiho	F	44	Head of household over 60	0	180 000
50	PAP_VLN050	11th District	Houeyiho	F	95	Widow	10	180 000
51	PAP_VLN051	11th District	Houeyiho	F	56	Female manager Widow	9	180 000

N°	CODE	District	Neighborhood	Sex	Age (Old)	Types of vulnerability	Dependant	Support to vulnerable PAPs
52	PAP_VLN052	10th District	Vèdokô	M	61	Head of household over 60	6	180 000
53	PAP_VLN053	11th District	Vèdokô	M	16	Person under legal age	0	180 000
54	PAP_VLN054	10th District	Vèdokô	F	58	Head of houseold over 60 Female manager	6	180 000
55	PAP_VLN055	11th District	Vèdokô	F	34	Widow Female manager	3	180 000
56	PAP_VLN056	10th District	Vèdokô	M	32	Head of household over 60	4	180 000
57	PAP_VLN057	10th District	Vèdokô	M	52	Household with disabled person Other	4	180 000
58	PAP_VLN058	10th District	Vèdokô	M	98	Head of household over 60	6	180 000
59	PAP_VLN059	10th District	Vèdokô	F	32	Female manager	4	180 000
60	PAP_VLN060	11th District	Vèdokô	F	44	Female manager	3	180 000
61	PAP_VLN061	10th District	Vèdokô	F	57	Female manager	6	180 000
Support costs for vulnerable PAPs								**10 980 000**

Source : Fieldwork, BANCA november 2022

11.6 TRAVEL ASSISTANCE

A lump sum of **50,000 CFA francs (Two hundred thousand francs)** will be granted to each PAP, i.e. two (137) PAPs, for the relocation of equipment and installations of PAPs whose places of business are affected and located in the company.

The total indicative amount of compensation is estimated at **6,850,000 CFA francs (Six million eight hundred and fifty thousand francs)**. Table 58 summarises the values by type of compensation.

Table 58 : PAP travel support costs

N°	District	Neighbourhood	Components likely to be affected	Sex	Age	Travel support
1	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Commerciale Structure	F	30	50 000
2	11th District	Houeyiho	Commerciale Structure	M	40	50 000
3	11th District	Houeyiho	Commerciale Structure	F	29	50 000
4	11th District	Houeyiho	Commerciale Structure	F	57	50 000
5	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	F	47	50 000
6	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	M	55	50 000
7	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	F	33	50 000
8	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	F	25	50 000
9	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	M	32	50 000
10	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	F	25	50 000
11	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	F	31	50 000
12	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Livelihoods	F	42	50 000
13	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Livelihoods	F	57	50 000
14	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Livelihoods	M	42	50 000
15	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Commerciale Structure	M	42	50 000
16	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Commerciale Structure	M	42	50 000
17	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Commerciale Structure	F	38	50 000
18	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Commerciale Structure	M	43	50 000
19	11th District	Houeyiho	Commerciale Structure	M	23	50 000
20	11th District	Houeyiho	Commerciale Structure	F	55	50 000
21	11th District	Houeyiho	Commerciale Structure	M	35	50 000
22	11th District	Houeyiho	Commerciale Structure	M	19	50 000
23	11th District	Ahogbohouè	Commerciale Structure	M	42	50 000
24	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Commerciale Structure	M	69	50 000
25	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Livelihoods	F	31	50 000
26	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Commerciale Structure	F	33	50 000
27	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	M	32	50 000
28	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	F	34	50 000
29	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	M	24	50 000
30	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	F	29	50 000

N°	District	Neighbourhood	Components likely to be affected	Sex	Age	Travel support
31	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Commerciale Structure	F	31	50 000
32	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Livelihoods	M	44	50 000
33	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Livelihoods	M	29	50 000
34	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Livelihoods	F	25	50 000
35	10th District	Vèdokô	Livelihoods	F	23	50 000
36	10th District	Vèdokô	Livelihoods	M	24	50 000
37	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	F	24	50 000
38	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	M	40	50 000
39	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	M	40	50 000
40	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	F	45	50 000
41	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	F	35	50 000
42	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	F	33	50 000
43	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	M	31	50 000
44	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	F	24	50 000
45	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	F	28	50 000
46	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	M	28	50 000
47	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	M	38	50 000
48	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	M	37	50 000
49	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	M	39	50 000
50	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	M	37	50 000
51	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	M	45	50 000
52	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	F	28	50 000
53	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	M	26	50 000
54	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	F	36	50 000
55	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Commerciale Structure	F	29	50 000
56	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Commerciale Structure	M	25	50 000
57	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Commerciale Structure	F	59	50 000
58	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	F	59	50 000
59	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	M	28	50 000
60	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	F	40	50 000
61	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	M	43	50 000
62	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	M	38	50 000
63	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	F	26	50 000
64	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	F	20	50 000
65	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	M	29	50 000
66	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure Private or rented land	F	32	50 000
67	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	M	49	50 000
68	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	M	29	50 000
69	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	F	79	50 000

N°	District	Neighbourhood	Components likely to be affected	Sex	Age	Travel support
70	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	M	43	50 000
71	10th District	Vèdokô	Livelihoods	M	23	50 000
72	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	M	42	50 000
73	10th District	Vèdokô	Livelihoods	M	32	50 000
74	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	M	62	50 000
75	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	M	22	50 000
76	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	M	30	50 000
77	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	F	28	50 000
78	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	M	25	50 000
79	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	F	46	50 000
80	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	F	55	50 000
81	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	M	54	50 000
82	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	M	49	50 000
83	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	F	38	50 000
84	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	M	57	50 000
85	10th District	Vèdokô	Livelihoods	M	43	50 000
86	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	F	59	50 000
87	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	F	25	50 000
88	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	M	29	50 000
89	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	M	48	50 000
90	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	M	28	50 000
91	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	M	46	50 000
92	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	M	31	50 000
93	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Commerciale Structure	F	40	50 000
94	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Commerciale Structure	F	37	50 000
95	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Commerciale Structure	F	43	50 000
96	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Livelihoods	F	40	50 000
97	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Commerciale Structure	F	33	50 000
98	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Private or rented land	M	29	50 000
99	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Commerciale Structure	M	22	50 000
100	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Commerciale Structure	F	40	50 000
101	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Commerciale Structure	F	65	50 000
102	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Commerciale Structure	F	22	50 000
103	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Livelihoods	F	28	50 000
104	13th District	Ahogbohouè	Private or rented land	M	50	50 000
105	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	F	37	50 000
106	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	M	47	50 000
107	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	M	48	50 000
108	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure Private or rented land	M	28	50 000

N°	District	Neighbourhood	Components likely to be affected	Sex	Age	Travel support
109	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure Private or rented land	M	40	50 000
110	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure Private or rented land	F	24	50 000
111	10th District	Vèdokô	Private or rented land Commerciale Structure	F	30	50 000
112	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure Private or rented land	F	40	50 000
113	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure Private or rented land	M	43	50 000
114	11th District	Houeyiho	Commerciale Structure	M	34	50 000
115	11th District	Houeyiho	Commerciale Structure	F	50	50 000
116	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	M	32	50 000
117	11th District	Houeyiho	Commerciale Structure	F	40	50 000
118	11th District	Houeyiho	Commerciale Structure	M	54	50 000
119	11th District	Houeyiho	Commerciale Structure	M	30	50 000
120	10th District	Vèdokô	Livelihoods	F	22	50 000
121	11th District	Houeyiho	Commerciale Structure	M	34	50 000
122	11th District	Houeyiho	Commerciale Structure	M	45	50 000
123	11th District	Houeyiho	Commerciale Structure	M	43	50 000
124	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	M	28	50 000
125	11th District	Houeyiho	Commerciale Structure	M	46	50 000
126	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	M	31	50 000
127	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	M	52	50 000
128	11th District	Vèdokô	Structure de Résidence	M	55	50 000
129	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	M		50 000
130	11th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	M	29	50 000
131	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	F	22	50 000
132	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	M	29	50 000
133	11th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	F	22	50 000
134	11th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	M	44	50 000
135	10th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	M	30	50 000
136	11th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	F	38	50 000
137	11th District	Vèdokô	Commerciale Structure	M	49	50 000
Support for the relocation of those affected						**6 850 000**

Source : Fieldwork, BANCA november 2022

11.7 CAPACITY-BUILDING MEASURES

11.6.1 INSTITUTIONAL CAPACITY ASSESSMENT AND CAPACITY BUILDING FOR ORGANISATIONS AND NGOS

To ensure that measures are properly implemented in accordance with environmental and social requirements, it is essential to assess and strengthen the capacities of certain key players involved in implementation, through training, awareness-raising and other capacity-building activities. The ABE is the body responsible for monitoring the implementation of the RAP for any projects at national level. It will therefore provide technical support for the training of those involved in the implementation.

11.6.1 TARGET PLAYERS FOR CAPACITY BUILDING

The key players involved in capacity building are:

- The Technical Services Department (DST) of Cotonou City Council;
- The Departmental Direction of Infrastructures and Transport of the Atlantic;
- The local committee;
- NGOs involved in the issue of population displacement and intermediation
- MOD executives.

The institutional landscape of the coastal department is fairly complex, involving several categories of institutional players with varying environmental and social management capacities. Although the institutional framework is well supplied, it is characterised by several weaknesses that could affect its effectiveness. These include (i) weak functional capacity of environmental institutions, (ii) lack of strategic and organisational coherence, (iii) lack of capacity for information gathering and stakeholder participation and (v) insufficient capacity for awareness raising, dissemination and access to information.

The Town Hall, which is the ultimate beneficiary of the infrastructure to be built, has an Environment Department within the Technical Services Department, with 04 environmentalists. It also has social science specialists in charge of community and social issues within the Public Services Department. However, even though this staff is often involved in the construction and maintenance of works similar to that for the flyover construction project, they have no skills or experience in implementing specific safeguard instruments (ESMP, RAP), let alone in producing these documents.

The Benin Environment Agency's capacity to ensure the development and monitoring of the implementation of safeguard instruments is weak. This lack of capacity is reflected in the quantitative and qualitative inadequacy of the Agency's staff (03 senior managers) or of the

staff often called upon to ensure the quality of the instruments submitted to the Agency for validation and their implementation.

In addition to these targets, it is proposed to set up a technical team at MIT to monitor implementation of the RAP. This team will consist of four (04) experts, namely:

- an environmental geographer ;
- a sociologist
- a Land Lawyer
- a civil engineer

11.6.2 REINFORCEMENT MEASURES

Technical reinforcement measures are planned and relate to capacity building in terms of monitoring and follow-up as well as reporting on environmental and social monitoring and follow-up activities.

14.7.3.1 STRENGTHENING THE MONITORING, FOLLOW-UP AND EVALUATION OF PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

The program will need to build technical capacity for ongoing monitoring, supervision, mid-term evaluation and annual assessment.

- **Local monitoring** of the implementation of environmental and social measures will be carried out by the programme's SSESs, while monitoring of the execution of site works will be entrusted to control and technical verification offices.
- **Local monitoring** (internal monitoring) will be carried out under the supervision of the PCU's SSESs.
- **External monitoring** will be carried out by ABE.
- **Capacity building** for NGOs

In addition, the program will have to provide for **mid-term, annual and final evaluations**, which will be entrusted to specialist consultants. Monitoring, supervision and evaluation will also have to be budgeted for to enable the various players to play their roles to the full.
Table 59 shows the headcounts by target for capacity building.

Table 59 : Headcounts of targets for capacity building

N°	Identification	Number
1	DST	02
2	MCVT	02
3	Local committees	04
4	NGOS	02

5	MOD works	02
6	Technical resettlement committee	04

Source : Fieldwork, BANCA november 2022

The training aims to build the capacity of those responsible for implementing and monitoring the RAP. It will also familiarise them with the operational policies of the Technical and Financial Partners (TFPs), control mechanisms and national regulations relating to the implementation of the RAP. Consultants-trainers qualified in population resettlement will be recruited by the UCP to conduct these training sessions. The proposed training themes will focus on: (i) implementation of the RAP; (ii) monitoring of RAP implementation; (iii) the complaints management mechanism.

The following modules will be developed during these training sessions:

14.7.3.2 TRAINING ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RAP

- knowledge of procedures and tools for monitoring RAP implementation ;
- knowledge of procedures for drawing up implementation reports;
- Identification and management of cases of vulnerability

❖ ***Training on the monitoring of RAP implementation***

- monitoring methodology ;
- environmental and social monitoring/evaluation indicators ;
- Respect for and application of the law and the principle of resettlement;
- effectiveness of gender mainstreaming.

❖ ***Training on the complaints management mechanism***

- typology of complaints ;
- organising complaints management;
- setting up a complaints and claims management committee.

Training needs vary according to target group categories.

Table 60 : Training needs, themes and costs as a function of the number of training courses

N°	Identification	Themes	Number of training	Flat-rate cost
1	NGOs involved in social action and population resettlement	*Training on the implementation of the RAP*	4	3 000 000
2	Technical resettlement committee			
3	DST/ UCP/DDCVDD/SIRAT/MOD	Training on monitoring RAP implementation	2	1 000 000
4	Local resettlement committee	Training on monitoring RAP implementation and the complaints management mechanism	4	2 000 000
5	Economic PAP	Training in upgrading economic activities and livelihoods	443	6495000

Total	12495000
Unforeseen 10 %	1249500
Total cost of training	**13744500**

Source : *BANCA, 2023*

14.7.4 KEEPING A REGISTER OF COMPLAINTS

A register of grievances will be kept at Cotonou City Hall and in the three (3) Districts affected by the project. This register will make it possible to list the concerns of those affected. These concerns will be assessed by the Technical Resettlement Committee.

14.7.5 CHOOSING AND PROTECTING THE RELOCATION SITE

The option of physical resettlement has been carefully studied and avoided, which is why the people affected by this project will not be displaced from their environment. Most will only be affected by restricted access and loss of income-generating activities. Support will therefore be provided to restore income. The only person affected who will lose part of his land would like cash compensation, so the choice of host site has been eliminated. This decision is the result of discussions with this person, who wants financial compensation instead of resettlement.

14.7.6 TAKING GENDER INTO ACCOUNT

Generally speaking, according to Benin tradition, the social and family order recognises the authority of the Men over the Women. In the villages, the woman is the mainstay of the family. She is responsible for her own field, the food crops from which are used to feed the family. She is also involved in her husband's field, the crops from which are generally only used in the winter. In the city of Cotonou, where the flyover is being built, she enjoys relative freedom: the freedom to choose her husband, to join women's associations and groups aimed at their self-fulfilment, and so on.

The results of the PAP census show that 36% of them are women. Of these, 100% sell food and various products on a small scale, and run sewing and hairdressing workshops. The concern expressed by young people relates to the jobs that will be created when the work is carried out. Priority will be given to local labour for unskilled jobs. The project will also provide specific assistance to women as part of the implementation of the RAP. This assistance will take the form of :

- Support in understanding, completing and signing documents;
- Assistance during the period following payment, so that the allowance is secure and can be used to develop IGAs; this assistance will be provided through self-employment

awareness campaigns Assistance during the period following payment, to secure an allowance, reduce the risks of misuse or protect against theft..

Regular progress meetings will be held with the PAPs to ensure that the funds are being used properly by producing evidence.

14.8 BUDGET FOR IMPLEMENTING ECONOMIC MEASURES AND THE LIVELIHOOD RESTORATION PLAN

The overall budget for implementing the project's economic measures and PRMS is estimated at three hundred and seventeen million eight hundred and thirty thousand francs (317,830,000 CFA francs), presented in the table below.

Table: budget for implementing the Livelihoods restoration plan and economic measures

Designation	**Amount (FCFA)**
Cost of capacity building for players involved in implementing the RAP	6 000 0000
Compensation for PAPs for loss of income due to works	240 000 000
Support for vulnerable PAPs	**10 980 000**
Support for relocation of PAP facilities	6 850 000
Total	**317 830 000**

Source : Fieldwork, BANCA november 2022

14.9 PROCEDURE OF COMPENSATION PAYMENT TO PERSONS AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT

When a compensation agreement is reached between the PAP and the technical relocation committee set up at the PCU level, compensation will be paid promptly. All compensation must be paid before the affected person loses possession of the property covered by the agreement or has to vacate the right-of-way.

To ensure traceability and security, each PAP will receive its compensation according to the method chosen. There are three methods of paying compensation: payment by cheque, money transfer (payment by mobile money or by the local financial institution), cash payment by hand and cheque remittance. Amounts of less than FCFA 1,000,000 may be paid by hand against signature of a statement of payment. For amounts of less than one million five hundred (1,500,000) CFA francs, payment may be made by mobile money or by the local financial institution, at the PAP's discretion. For amounts in excess of one million five hundred (1,500,000), payment must be made by cheque. Cheques must be issued in accordance with the PAP's identity. PAPs sign a release acknowledging that they have been compensated in accordance with the established agreement.

15 ARBITRATION PROCEDURES/COMPLAINTS MANAGEMENT MECHANISM

The World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard 5 and JICA's Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations emphasize that the borrower shall establish a complaint management process to receive concerns and complaints from project-affected parties in relation to the project. The World Bank's Environmental and Social Standard 5 and JICA's Guidelines for Environmental and Social Considerations state that the complaint management mechanism should be established as early as possible in the project preparation phase, to deal in a timely manner with specific concerns raised by displaced persons (or others) in relation to compensation, resettlement or livelihood restoration.

In any resettlement process, difficulties of various kinds may arise in the form of complaints. To this end, a complaints management mechanism (MGP) has been set up and made operational. The MGP is structured at three levels: the local complaints management committee, the communal complaints management committee and the national complaints management committee.

The following mechanism is proposed to resolve conflicts that may arise as a result of project implementation.

17.4 HOW TO ACCESS THE COMPLAINTS MECHANISM

The way in which complaints are lodged will be diversified to respect the principle of accessibility and contextualisation. Different points and channels will be used for lodging complaints:

- ✓ by self-referral to the various complaints management committees ;
- ✓ by formal letter sent ;
- ✓ by e-mail; or
- ✓ by telephone call, SMS, WhatsApp
- ✓ by sending an anonymous message depending on the sensitivity of the complaint;
- ✓ by contact via the SIRAT website;
- ✓ by presentation of the complainant,
- ✓ through an intermediary.

A communication plan on the MGP with a focus on procedures for managing sensitive complaints will be developed in order to inform all Project stakeholders through the various channels, with particular attention paid to communicating with vulnerable groups in beneficiary communities, employees and workers associated with the Project.

17.5 ORGANIZATIONAL FRAMEWORK OF THE MGP

17.4.1 DIFFERENT LEVELS OF RESOLUTION FOR NON-SENSITIVE COMPLAINTS

The implementation of the MGP will be based on a three (03) level organisation chart, namely: the base committee (neighbourhood/District), the communal level and the higher level (Project Management Unit). This arrangement will be put in place to ensure better accessibility and facilitate local management of complaints.

- **Level 1**: This is the District Complaints Management Committee (CAGP), which will be set up at District level in the project area. It will be chaired by the Heads of the said Districts (CA). The Committee will be set up and formalised by a municipal by-law.

- **Level 2:** the Communal Complaints Management Committee (CCGP) will be set up at Cotonou Town Hall. This is the body responsible for resolving complaints that have not been dealt with at the first level of management (CAGP). If a complaint cannot be resolved at the first level (neighbourhood/district), an amicable settlement will be sought through arbitration by the committee at the municipal level, wherever possible with a view to reaching a consensus. The Committee will be set up and formalised by a municipal by-law. It will be chaired by the Mayor or his representative.

- **Level 3:** this is the National Complaints Management Committee (CNGP), which is set up at the level of the Project Coordination Unit. This committee is responsible for steering the MGP. To this end, it is the supreme body for resolving complaints and appeals not settled by the Committees set up at levels 1 and 2.

NB: when a quorum is reached, the committee members can sit and take decisions.

Any complainant may refer the matter to any level that suits him or her, either in person or in writing (email, text message, WhatsApp, hard copy) or by calling the dedicated telephone number. The complaint will be recorded and dealt with within the time limits set out in the specific procedures for each level and on a case-by-case basis. However, it should be noted that any complaint received by any level and/or format must be notified in writing and recorded on the computerised complaints management platform.

In addition, the Project will endeavour to put in place procedures enabling stakeholders to have access to accurate information in a timely manner; complainants to express themselves freely in the best possible conditions (without wasting time and at no cost); victims of degrading behaviour to benefit from anonymity, confidentiality, security, transparency, equal rights and to be taken care of in a timely manner. A strategy will be developed to enable all complainants and in particular vulnerable people (elderly complainants, women, widows, poor women, young

people, under-age girls, etc.) to access and participate in the process of resolving their complaints and grievances.

The various players in the complaints management chain will be informed and trained on the organisational provisions of this mechanism. In this way, all complaints management bodies will take ownership of the operating procedure of the Complaints Management Mechanism (CMM) as described in section 6 of this document.

17.4.1 COMPOSITION OF COMMITTEES BY LEVEL

The bodies of the MGP that will be set up by an administrative act of the competent structures on the creation, composition and operation of the complaints management committees are presented in Table 62.

Table 62 : Composition of complaints management bodies and supporting documents for committees

Comitees	Compositions	Actors	Responsabilités
District Complaints Management Committee (DCMC)			
CAGP	**Chairman**	District Manager	Coordinates the complaints management process, particularly the investigation aspects of the process, and transfers unresolved complaints to the next level.
	Reporter	District Secretary	- Receiving and recording complaints; - Support in handling complaints and drafting decision minutes (reporting).
	05 members	-Heads/neighbourhoods concerned ; - one youth representative; - two representatives of the PAPs (Men and Women) as part of a sub-project; - a representative of the District Development Association.	- Support in raising awareness and providing information about the MGP; - Support for processing, researching and proposing responses to complaints.
	Headcount	07 (dont au moins trois Womens de préférence)	
Communal Complaints Management Committee (CCGP)			
CCGP	**Chairman**	Mayor of Cotonou or his/her representative	Coordinates the complaints management process and transfers unresolved complaints to a higher level (CNGP)
	Reporter	Technical officer of the town hall	– Support for mobilisation and information; – support in handling complaints; – Drawing up minutes of decisions (reporting).

Comitees	Compositions	Actors	Responsabilités
District Complaints Management Committee (DCMC)			
	07 members	- One (01) representative of the Direction Départementale du cadre de vie et des transports in charge of sustainable development; - One (01) representative of the Cotonou City Council's estates, land and environment department - one (01) representative of young people; - one (01) representative of the PAPs; - one (01) representative of a women's organisation at District level or representative of an NGO working on gender issues.	– Support in handling and responding to complaints; – raising awareness and providing information about the MGP; – support in the payment of compensation; – processing complaints and drafting decision minutes (reporting); – support for social mediation.
	Headcount	**07 (preferably including at least three women)**	
National Complaints Management Committee (CNGP)			
CNGP	**Chairman**	DG SIRAT or his/her representative	Coordinates the complaints management process.
	Vice-Chairman	UCP Coordinator or his/her representative	Coordinates the complaints management process.
	Reporter	UCP Environmental and Social Safeguarding Specialist	- Support in coordinating the complaints management process, finding solutions and implementing them; - management of the computerised platform; - support for social mediation.

Comitees	Compositions	Actors	Responsabilités
District Complaints Management Committee (DCMC)			
	1 member	- a youth representative; - one (01) representative of the Directorate-General for Social Affairs and Microfinance (DGAS); - one (01) representative of the Institut National de la Women (INF); - a representative of SMEs and Employment Promotion; - one (01) representative of the Minister for the Living Environment and Transport in charge of Sustainable Development; - The Director General of ANDF or his/her representative; - SIRAT's Environmental and Social Safeguarding Specialist - SIRAT's Project Legal Manager	– Appui au traitement et la réponse aux plaintes ; – sensibilisation et information sur le MGP ; – appui à la recherche de solution pour les cas complexes ; – appui dans le paiement des compensations ; – appui à la médiation sociale.
	Headcount	**12 (**including at least 05 women, preferably)	
Support materials for complaints management committees			

Comitees	Compositions	Actors	Responsabilités
District Complaints Management Committee (DCMC)			
Project Complaints Management Mechanism Manual ; A register for recording and following up solutions to complaints (complaints registration form, complaint resolution report form, complaint follow-up sheet, complaint fence sheet); Information flyers; Audio-visual clips; Android phone; Communication credit and internet connection.			

Source : Fieldwork, BANCA november 2022

N.B:

- With the exception of sensitive complaints, all committee members may receive complaints and may also directly acknowledge receipt of complaints received.
- Each complaint handled or not handled within the committees must be the subject of a report and must be recorded on the Project's computerised complaints management platform (to be developed) by the main users of the system at UCP level (in this case the Environmental and Social Safeguarding Specialists at SIRAT and UCP). The computerised platform will be equipped with an automatic system for recalling unprocessed complaints.

i. ROLE OF COMPLAINTS MANAGEMENT COMMITTEES

1. DISTRICT COMPLAINTS MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (DCCM): LEVEL 1

At this first level, the PGM is seen as a mediation tool for maintaining good relations with communities, local authorities and all other stakeholders. To this end, the role of the PMM is to:

- Raising awareness and informing beneficiaries and other stakeholders about the MGP in the three (03) Districts and neighbourhoods;
- receiving, recording and processing complaints and claims;
- receiving, recording and transferring complaints and claims that could not be dealt with at level 1 to the Communal Complaints Management Committee (level 2);
- notifying complainants of the outcome of complaints;
- report and document the entire process.

2. COMMUNAL COMPLAINT MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (CCGP): LEVEL 2

At level 2, the MGP is seen as a mediation tool for supervising the operation of the MGP at District level. To this end, the role of the CCGP is to:

- raising awareness and informing the beneficiary population and other stakeholders about the MGP at communal level;
- receive, record, process and archive complaints brought directly to his/her level by the complainant;
- receiving, recording and processing complaints and claims not resolved at level 1;
- receiving, recording and transferring complaints and grievances that could not be dealt with at level 1 to the national complaints management committee;

- raising awareness and informing the beneficiary population and other stakeholders about the MGP at communal level;
- receive, record, process and archive complaints brought directly to his/her level by the complainant;
- receiving, recording and processing complaints and claims not resolved at level 1;
- receiving, recording and transferring complaints and grievances that could not be dealt with at level 1 to the national complaints management committees.

3. NATIONAL COMPLAINTS MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE (CNGP): LEVEL 3

The NCPM is the national complaints management body for project activities. To this end, the role of the CNGP is to:

- raise awareness and train members of local and communal committees on the MGP ;
- Receive, record, process and archive complaints lodged directly with it by the complainant;
- receiving, recording, processing and filing complaints that have not been processed or resolved at levels 1 and 2;
- monitor the operation of level 1 and 2 complaints management committees;
- responding to and implementing corrective measures to resolve complaints;
- monitoring, supervising, reporting on, capitalising on and archiving the implementation of the MGP.

The National Complaints Management Committee must, under normal conditions, satisfy the complainant's concerns. It is the supreme body for resolving out-of-court complaints and appeals that have not been settled by the committees set up at district and municipal level. If a complaint is not resolved by this committee, the complainant may appeal to the courts. It should be noted that the complainant may also refer the matter directly to the judicial authorities without going through the stages of this PGM.

Complaints are consolidated at PCU level. However, specific complaints relating to component 3 will be centralised at SIRAT level. To this end, the Environmental and Social Safeguards Specialists are responsible for registering complaints, organising field investigations for complaints that require prior investigation, mobilising committee players where necessary, providing technical support to the SPCs and monitoring the operation of the various complaints

management bodies set up on behalf of the Project, and monitoring and evaluating complaints management and complainant satisfaction.

B. OPERATING PROCEDURE FOR THE MANAGEMENT OF NON-SENSITIVE COMPLAINTS

The procedure for managing complaints within the framework of this project involves nine (9) stages, from the registration of the complaint to its complete extinction and the archiving of the resolution file.

ii. STEP 1: RECEIPT, RECORDING OF COMPLAINTS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT /.

- **RECEIVING AND RECORDING COMPLAINTS**

The channels for receiving complaints are diversified to respect the principle of accessibility and contextualisation. Complaints will be made: (i) verbally by telephone (landline or mobile); (ii) by toll-free number; (iii) in writing: email, SMS, letter; (iv) on the project's computerised complaints management platform; (v) on WhatsApp; (vi) in person; etc. Verbal complaints must be transcribed before the rest of the process to ensure traceability (by the secretariat).

Verbal complaints must be transcribed before the rest of the process in order to ensure traceability (by the secretariat of the complaints management body that received the complaint). All complaints, whether verbal or written, depending on the level of processing, are recorded immediately in a register available from the various complaints management bodies set up. Addresses and contacts will be given to local residents during MGP dissemination activities. The register will be kept by the rapporteur of the committees, but each member will have complaint registration forms. Complaints can therefore be received by any member of the committee, but must be reported to the person keeping the register so that they can be formally recorded.

In addition to recording written or verbal complaints in the registers, complaints will also be recorded on the computerised complaints management platform.

- **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF RECEIPT OF COMPLAINTS**

The members of the bodies (CAGP, CCGP and CNGP) who received the complaint must acknowledge receipt and assess its admissibility. Acknowledgement of receipt is issued by the members of the bodies set up at levels 1 and 2 (CAGP and CCGP) and by the Project's Social Development and Gender and Social Inclusion Specialists at CNGP level within a maximum of two (02) days for complaints lodged by formal and electronic mail. If the complainant submits the complaint himself/herself (by telephone call, text message or direct telephone exchange), acknowledgement of receipt is given or communicated immediately by giving the complainant a complaint reference number. When the complaint is made anonymously, it is

processed within the same timeframe and distributed after a proposed response in the area of origin.

iii. STAGE 2: EXAMINATION OF COMPLAINTS

ASSESSING THE ADMISSIBILITY OF COMPLAINTS

The eligibility decision only serves to prompt an initial assessment and response. The adjudicating body responsible for the initial response must follow clear 'guidelines' regarding the types of issues that can be dealt with under the
MGP.

The complaints management bodies (CAGP, CCGP, CNGP), in addition to assessing admissibility, must also decide whether the complaint should be referred to an entirely different resolution body within two (02) days of receipt. Admissibility is based on the following criteria:

- ✓ the complaint indicates that the Project or activities have caused an impact. Negative economic, social or environmental impact on the complainant or may potentially have such an impact;
- ✓ the complaint specifies the type of existing or potential impact, and the way in which the Project's activities have caused or may cause this impact;
- ✓ the complaint indicates that the persons making the complaint are those who have suffered the impact or are at risk; or represent affected or potentially affected stakeholders;
- ✓ the complaint does not relate to matters that have already been resolved to the satisfaction of the complainant;
- ✓ the complaint is sufficiently documented (any relevant documentation on the date, location, ownership, unit involved, copies of any letters or other supporting documents, etc).

CATEGORISATION OF THE COMPLAINT

Once a complaint has been received, the complaints handling bodies sort it out to distinguish between sensitive and non-sensitive complaints. Sensitive complaints are those involving a flagrant breach of the Code of Conduct, the Code of Ethics and the Safeguarding Children and Vulnerable Adults Policy. Non-sensitive complaints refer to all other forms of complaints or grievances relating to the implementation of project activities in general and the potential environmental and social risks and impacts of project activities.

The admissibility and categorisation of the complaint is assessed within two (02) days from the date of receipt. The complainant will be notified by the means he/she chooses.

iv. STEP 3: INVESTIGATION INTO THE LEGITIMACY OF THE COMPLAINT

At this stage, information and evidence will be collected to help establish the accuracy and objectivity of the complaint and to select solutions in response to the complainant's queries or complaints. Although the members of the level 1 and 2 committees (CAGP, CCGP) put in place may be sufficient to resolve a number of non-sensitive complaints, those that cannot be resolved or that present a complex technical aspect may require further examination by the National Complaints Management Committee. In this case, the Social/Environmental Safeguards Specialist and the Gender and Social Inclusion Specialist will carry out an in-depth investigation in the field before the NCPM proposes a response.

A maximum of five (05) working days after classification and preliminary analysis is allowed for this stage for all non-sensitive complaints requiring further investigation for resolution.

The aim of this stage is to try to understand the complainant's point of view on the issue and what he or she thinks should be done about it. The investigation can then continue with an analysis of the circumstances of the complaint, interviews with the parties involved and consultations with relevant stakeholders. Throughout this stage, it is advisable to pay close attention to the complainant's feelings.

A good investigation process as part of complaints management must ensure that those involved in the investigation are competent, that the complaints resolution process is transparent, that certain complaints are handled and resolved in a confidential manner depending on the sensitivity of the information, and that complaints are handled and resolved fairly and impartially.

v. STAGE 4: RESPONSE PROPOSALS OR PREPARATION OF A DRAFT RESPONSE

Based on the results of the investigations, a response is sent to the complainant.

This response will show whether the facts complained of are true or whether the complaint should be rejected. The person concerned is notified in writing that the complaint can only be upheld if the facts set out in the complaint are well-founded and justified following the results of the investigations. If the complaint is justified, the complaints management body (depending on the level) will notify the complainant in writing of the key results of their investigations, the solutions adopted following the investigations, the means of implementing the corrective measures, the implementation schedule and the budget (if applicable). The corrective action

will be initiated five (05) working days after the complainant acknowledges receipt of the note notifying him/her of the solutions adopted. This is after the complainant has agreed to the proposed solutions.

Similarly, if the complaint is unfounded, the complainant will be notified in writing, giving reasons.

vi. STEP 5 : REVIEW OF RESPONSEES IN CASE OF NON-RESOLUTION AT FIRST INSTANCE

The measures adopted by the MGP's bodies may not meet with the complainant's approval. In this case, the complainant is given the opportunity to request a review of the Complaints Management Committee's resolution. The period allowed for requesting a review of decisions is a maximum of five (05) working days from the date of receipt of notification of the resolution of the complaint by the complainant. In this case, the management body has five (5) working days to reconsider its decision and propose additional measures if necessary or return to the complainant's request.

If the complainant agrees (as recorded in the reports and minutes of the meetings), the proposed responses are implemented. If the complainant contests the decision of non-admissibility, rejects the proposed direct action or refuses to participate in a more in-depth assessment and stakeholder engagement procedure, the resolution body should clarify the reasons for the complainant's refusal, provide additional information and, if possible, revise the proposed approach. If agreement is still not reached, PGM staff should ensure that the complainant understands the other avenues of redress that may be available, through the administrative or judicial system, and should document the outcome of discussions with the complainant, clearly indicating the options that were offered and the reasons for the complainant's rejection.

NB: In the case of anonymous complaints, the village/neighbourhood chiefs will be responsible for relaying and disseminating information in the area where the complaint originated about the solution found to the complaint or claim. All complaints must be dealt with within the stated deadlines and feedback is given directly or indirectly to the complainant.

vii. STEP 7 : CLOSURE OR TERMINATION OF THE COMPLAINT

The procedure will be closed by the bodies of the complaints management body if the mediation is acceptable to the various parties, in this case the complainant, and the agreement is proven by minutes signed by both parties. The file will be fenced after three (03) working days from the date of implementation of the certified response for local or intermediate bodies and five (5) working days by the national body.

The closure will then be documented by these different bodies according to the level(s) of processing involved and the information gathered will be archived in a soft database or in a hard database.

viii. STEP 8 : REPORT

All complaints received under the Project's PMM will be recorded in a processing register five (05) working days from the date of implementation of the resolution, for local or intermediate bodies, and seven (07) working days for the national body. This operation will make it possible to document the entire complaints management process and to draw the necessary lessons through a simple and appropriate database designed for this purpose.

The database will also indicate the most frequently recurring problems and the geographical areas from which the most complaints emanate. The information provided by the database will help the Project to improve the mechanism and to better understand and address the environmental and social impacts of the Project and to develop periodic reports (monthly, quarterly and annual) that detail complaints related to systemic implementation issues and those that are individual.

ix. STEP 9 : ARCHIVING

The project will set up a physical and electronic filing system for complaints. Archiving will take place within six (06) working days of the end of the reporting process. Whatever the outcome, all supporting documents from the meetings that were necessary to reach a resolution will be included in the complaint file. The filing system will provide access to information on: i) complaints received; ii) proposed solutions and iii) unresolved complaints requiring further action.

The electronic filing system will be used to collect information on complaint management from project stakeholders. This system will be designed to collect, store, process, analyse, manage and present all types of complaints, at all Project sites and at the level of the Project coordination bodies.

The applications that will be linked to this system will be tools that will enable the SIRAT and UCP team to create interactive queries, analyse spatial information, modify and edit data through maps and respond to them. This is a real backbone for the information system, as it will enable all the dimensions to be brought together around a single repository.

Figure 4 below summarises the various stages involved in resolving a non-sensitive complaint in the context of this Project.

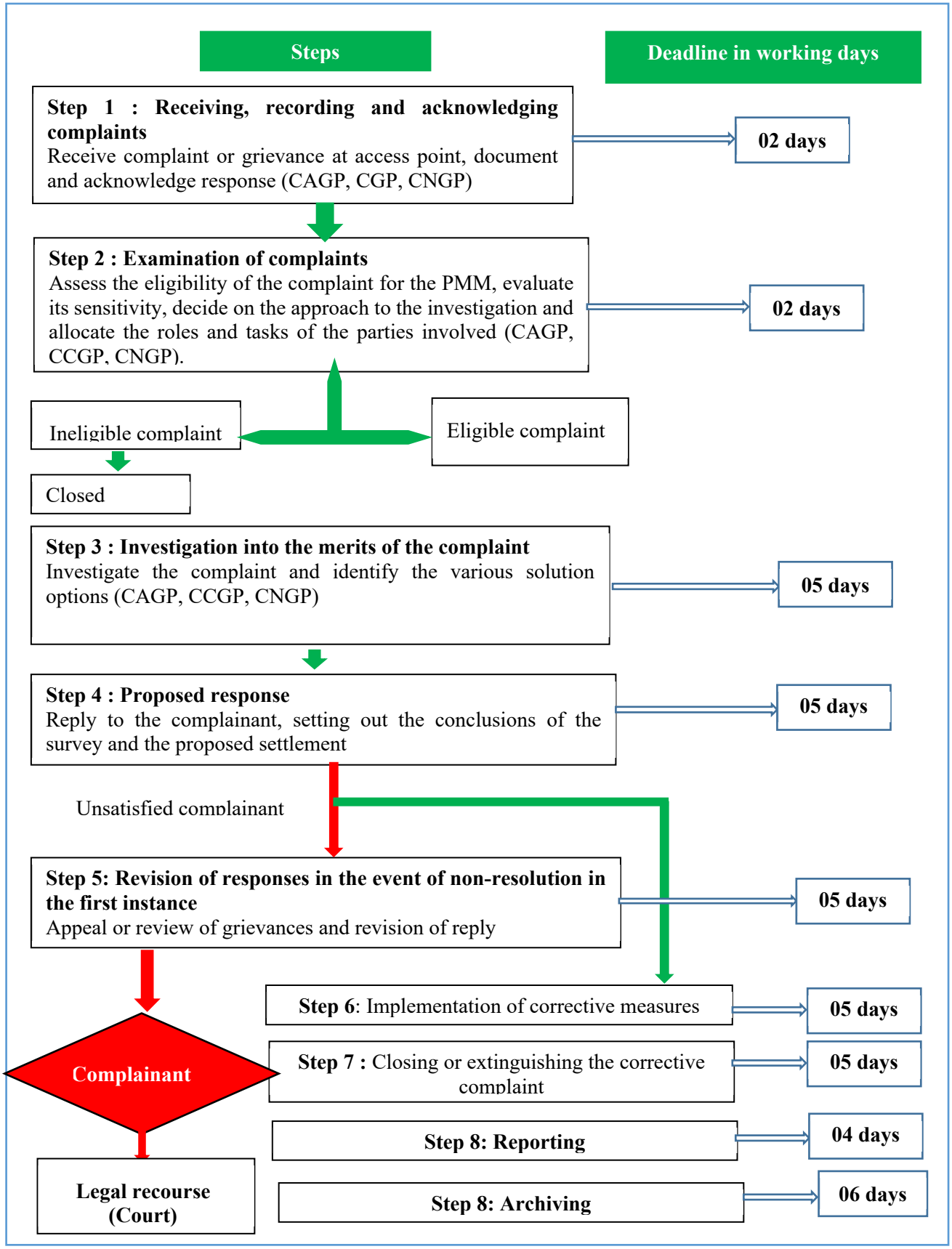

Figure 6: Steps in managing non-sensitive complaints

Source: Adapted from FP2E project, November 2022

b. PROCÉDURE FOR HANDLING SENSITIVE COMPLAINTS (VBG/EAS/HS)

Due to the specific requirements of managing sensitive complaints, such as confidentiality and the safety of survivors, the amicable conflict management procedure is neither applicable nor authorised for this category of GBV/EAS/HS-related complaints. Specific procedures have been developed for this purpose. A committee will be set up at municipal level, made up of representatives of the bodies most specialised in handling sensitive complaints. The composition of this committee is as follows:

- a representative of the Centre de Promotion Social (CPS) in Cotonou;
- a representative of the Cotonou Health Centre closest to the project;
- a representative of the Republican Police (Judicial Police);
- a representative of the Institut National de la Women (INF);
- A representative of an NGO involved in social protection (GBV/ASR/HS management) at local level..

Sensitive complaints must be dealt with immediately by the Cotonou CPS in the complainant's area. These complaints are systematically forwarded to the national level by the local GBV management committee. A maximum of ten (10) working days is allowed for the proposed response. The complainants concerned will be informed of any additional deadlines. The following steps will be taken to deal with these complaints:

- ✓ Réception et enregistrement d'une plainte VBG/EAS/HS
- ✓ Tri et traitement d'une plainte VBG/EAS/HS
- ✓ Processus de vérification de la plainte VBG/EAS/HS
- ✓ Suivi et proposition de réponse

c. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS AND RECOURSE TO THE COURT FOR THE SETTLEMENT OF COMPLAINTS

Anyone who feels aggrieved by the implementation of the Project's activities must submit a request to the complaints management bodies, preferably for amicable resolution. If the dispute is not settled, recourse is made to the PCU. This avenue of appeal should be strongly encouraged and supported. But if the claimant is still not satisfied, he or she can take the matter to court. The costs of legal action will be borne by the complainant (non-sensitive complaint). It is therefore in the interest of all Project stakeholders to facilitate participation in the out-of-court settlement process in order to limit recourse to the courts.

d. PREREGULATION OF THE COMPLAINTS MANAGEMENT MACHANISM

The complaints management system will only be useful if the beneficiary communities, the people likely to be affected by the project or to influence its proper implementation, are informed. It is therefore important to make communities understand that they have the right to complain and that all complaints will be dealt with fairly, efficiently and as simply as possible. This will ensure the effectiveness of this PGM. The information, awareness and training sessions will be reinforced by:

- broadcasting the MGP on community radio stations without language barriers (easy French and local languages of the areas concerned);
- The production of kakemonos to be displayed in the Districts (10th, 11th and 12th) and the Cotonou town hall, as well as on the project site;
- the printing and distribution of brochures/prospectuses on the MGP in the localities concerned and on the SIRAT and UCP websites;
- the production of audio-visual capsules for sensitive and non-sensitive complaints;
- the use of these audio-visual clips in training or capacity-building sessions for the committees and during community information and awareness-raising sessions.

Capacity building for stakeholders

Implementation of the MGP for the Vedôkô flyover construction project requires the setting up of bodies to manage sensitive and non-sensitive complaints.

Monitoring and evaluation of the MGP

The aim of the MGP's Monitoring and Evaluation is to improve the project's performance in the complaints management process. It also aims to ensure that the information associated with complaints is used to correct any headcounts or potential problems encountered in the implementation of project activities. It will answer the following questions:

- ✓ Are all those involved in implementing the project aware of the MGP's procedures?
- ✓ how many complaints have been received and by whom?
- ✓ Which levels received and managed the complaints?
- ✓ what is the profile of the complainants (breakdown by age, gender, level of education, etc.)?
- ✓ What are the subjects of the complaints?

- ✓ When and how did the complaints management committees handle complaints?
- ✓ How were the proposed responses communicated to the complainants?
- ✓ Do more complaints come from a particular village?
- ✓ Do certain types of complaint recur systematically?
- ✓ Are there any lessons to be learned from the way the MGP operates?
- ✓ Can the solutions be replicated in other contexts?
- ✓ What should be done in the future to avoid this type of complaint??

Monitoring indicators

The PCU is responsible for the overall implementation and monitoring of this Complaints Management Mechanism (CMM). As such, it will ensure that the system for receiving and monitoring complaints is improved. Particular attention will be paid to claims and complaints from vulnerable people.

e. COST AND BUDGET OF IMPLEMENTING THE COMPLAINTS MANAGEMENT MECHANISM

The cost of implementation is estimated at **39,800,000 CFA francs (thirty-nine million eight hundred and seventy thousand francs)**.

Table 63 below shows the estimated cost of the complaints management mechanism.

Table 63 : Estimated cost of the complaints management mechanism for the Vedôkô flyover construction project

N°	Actions	Periods/deadlines	Structures in charge	Actors involved	Status	Costs (FCFA)
Step 1: Development and implementation of the Complaints Mechanism						
1.	Drafting of the operational complaints management mechanism document	Preparatory phase of the project	PCU	Stakeholders at institutional/municipal level and local communities	Achieved	**-**
2.	Installation and capacity building of committee members on their roles in complaints management	Project preparation phase	PCU	Stakeholders at institutional/municipal level and local communities	Achieved	-
3.	Publicising the MGP among local communities and PAPs (through radio announcements, information sessions, flyers, posters, town criers).	Ongoing	PCU	UCP Communication Managers	To be achieved	**500 000**
4.	Acquiring and setting up the equipment and supplies (register, complaints recording form (RAME paper, pen binder, Android laptop, etc.) needed to operate the complaints management mechanism.	Preparatory phase of the project	PCU	Stakeholders at institutional/municipal level and local communities	To be achieved	**1 000 000**
5.	Operation of the toll-free number for receiving telephone complaints (application fees, charges, GSM network deposit, call handling).	Project implementation	PCU	GSM/ARCEP networks	To be achieved	**3 000 000**
6.	Recruitment of a consultant to design and set up the computerised complaints management platform (including validation and user training).	Project implementation	PCU	Benin State	To be achieved	**5 500 000**
7.	Recrutement d'un(e) consultant(e) pour la conception et la production des outils de communication et de sensibilisation (flyers, affiches, capsules audiovisuelles) sur les plaintes sensibles et les plaintes non sensibles	Implementation of the project	CPU	Benin State	To be achieved	**5 000 000**
8.	Support for the operation of the complaints management committees for the duration of the project (travel, communication, internet package)	Ongoing throughout the project	CPU	Stakeholders at institutional level/Mayor's office and local communities	To be achieved	**7 800 000**

N°	Actions	Periods/deadlines	Structures in charge	Actors involved	Status	Costs (FCFA)
9.	Recruitment of a receptionist to manage calls and archive complaints	Implementation of the project	CPU	Benin State	To be achieved	**8 500 000**
10.	Management of cases of GBV/EAS/HS (travel, health, psychosocial and legal care)	Ongoing	CPU	Stakeholders at institutional/municipal level and local communities	To be achieved	**1 000 000**
	Subtotal 1					**32 300 000**
Step 2: Monitoring and evaluation of the Complaints Mechanism						
31.	Organisation of quarterly follow-up meetings of complaints management committees on the operation of the MGP	Trimestriel	UCP	Parties prenantes au niveau institutionnel/Mairie et populations	**A réaliser**	**7 500 000**
	Subtotal 2					**7 500 000**
	Estimated overall total					**39 800 000**

Source : BANCA, november 2022

2 . MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RAP

The main purpose of the Monitoring and Evaluation process is to ensure that the main objectives of the Resettlement Action Plan are achieved. With this in mind, the process will have to prove that PAPs have indeed received fair and equitable compensation, that they were compensated before their property was vacated, demolished or lost, and that their standard of living is at least equivalent if not better than before the project.

The Monitoring and Evaluation process also aims to detect any problem situations in good time, whether they have escaped the project at the planning stage or have arisen as a result of changes in local conditions, so that they can be rectified accordingly, for the subsequent implementation of the RAP. An internal audit will be carried out every three months, while an external audit will be carried out annually.

It is important that RAP monitoring and evaluation activities are adequately funded, undertaken by qualified specialists and integrated into the overall project management process. To this end, a sub-contracted external monitoring, audit and evaluation body must be appointed by the project promoter. This consultant will be responsible, among other things, for monitoring the implementation of the CTI/CLI, verifying compensation payments and monitoring the management of complaints. The Monitoring and Evaluation of this RAP is based on three (3) axes, including:

- The first concerns the monitoring carried out by the MOD and the Directorate-General for Infrastructure;
- a second on internal monitoring of RAP implementation. This will be carried out by the PCU;
- a third one on the evaluation which is an external monitoring of the implementation of the RAP and which will be carried out by an external Consultant. The evaluation of the resettlement plan can be carried out once the compensation and resettlement activities have been completed. The objective of the evaluation is to establish that all PAPs have been properly resettled and that their livelihoods have been restored.

One of the objectives of surveillance is to ensure that implementation takes place in accordance with the validated document. Monitoring consists of ensuring that the developer complies with its commitments and obligations to take social considerations into account and to apply the required measures to mitigate negative impacts throughout the duration of the project.

Internal monitoring is designed to:

- Ensure that all the information collected is managed by setting up an information management system that complies with monitoring and evaluation models and requirements;
- ensure on an ongoing basis that the planning of activities and the budget is carried out in accordance with forecasts;
- Continuously check that the expected and achieved results are being achieved, both qualitatively and quantitatively, within the prescribed timescales;
- to detect any unforeseen factors and developments that may influence the planning of the RAP, the identification of measures, adversely affect their effectiveness or constitute opportunities to be exploited;
- identifying and recommending appropriate eradication and mitigation measures to the relevant authorities, as part of ordinary or exceptional programming procedures, at the earliest opportunity;
- coordinate the monitoring and evaluation of the RAP with the World Bank's evaluation activities.

Internal monitoring of the implementation of the RAP will be carried out by the PCU or the MOD in conjunction with the RAP implementation bodies created and set up by the Mayor and the Prefect at the request of the MOD and the PCU. External monitoring of RAP implementation will be carried out by an independent consultant hired by the Directorate-General for Infrastructure. JICA will carry out checks to ensure that compensation has been paid in accordance with the procedure and scales defined in the RAP and that the entire process is being carried out in accordance with its requirements as set out in the financing agreement.

The expected results of this internal monitoring are :

- Indicators and milestones (including specific targets and deadlines) are identified to monitor the progress of the main activities of the Consultant in charge of the RAP implementation;
- an information management system integrating all the data collected on the PAPs, and compatible with those developed by the Project Coordination Unit and JICA, is set up and is operational;
- performance indicators and objectives are identified to assess the results of the main activities of the Consultant responsible for implementing the RAP.

Finally, external evaluation or monitoring aims to :

- establish and interpret the basic socio-economic profile of the affected populations. Baseline survey data can be used to establish this baseline situation;
- monitor the PAPs' socio-economic profile indicators over time, and assess and understand how they are changing;
- at the end of the project, draw up a new socio-economic profile of the PAPs, which will be compared with the baseline situation in order to assess and evaluate the social and economic impacts of the RAP.

Monitoring measures concern both the actual implementation of the RAP and its results.

Implementation monitoring checks that the actions included in the work programmes of the Project Coordination Unit, on the one hand, and of the Consultant responsible for implementing the RAP, on the other, are carried out on time and that the costs of the work programmes are in line with the budgets. As for results monitoring, it ensures that both intermediate objectives (each PAP has a complete file, each PAP has the administrative documents required for the compensation procedure) and final objectives (all PAPs have been compensated in accordance with the RAP, all PAPs have been resettled in accordance with the RAP forecasts) have been achieved.

The PAPs will be an important component of the RAP Monitoring and Evaluation process. They will participate in internal monitoring by providing data on their activities. In addition, Steering Committee members will participate in programming meetings and in the monitoring and evaluation of RAP activities. The PAPs will also have the opportunity to question their representatives in the event of grievances against the quality of the work or against the contractors and other operators involved in the implementation of the RAP.

The Consultant in charge of RAP implementation will provide internal monitoring reports every fifteen (15) days upon commencement of its services until all PAPs have been resettled. From that date, internal monitoring reports will be provided on a monthly basis. In the case of NGOs responsible for achieving resettlement measures, internal monitoring reports will be produced every fifteen (15) days during their mandate. Figure 7 shows the monitoring and supervision mechanism.

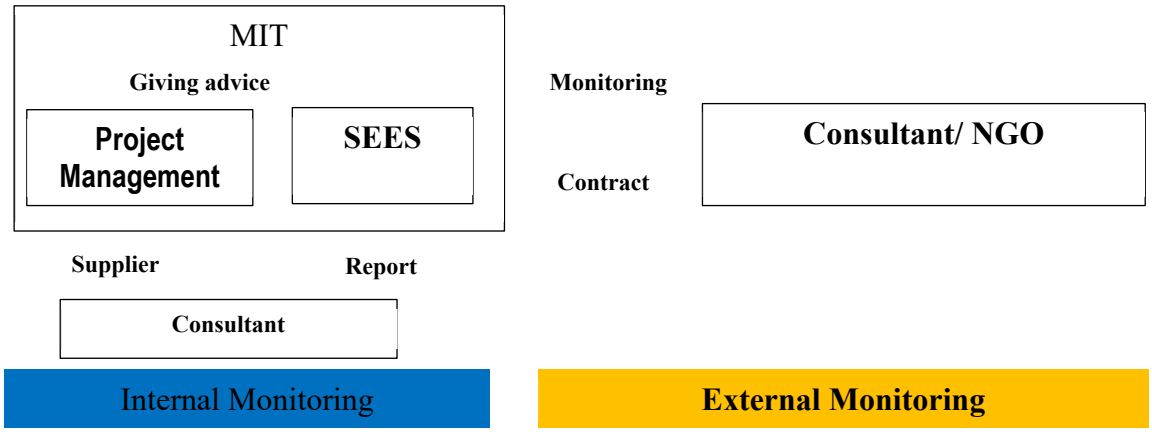

Figure 7 : Institutional arrangement for monitoring
Source : BANCA november, 2022

Evaluation reports (external monitoring) will be provided after each household survey or other activity carried out to collect data relating to the selected indicators. Table 42 below sets out the main indicators for monitoring the implementation of the RAP that must be included in the monitoring program of the Consultant in charge of the implementation.

Table 64 : RAP internal monitoring measures

Components	Follow - up	schedule	Indicator	Responsible actors
Evaluation of the implementation of the means for the implementation of the RAP				
Setting up the necessary means for the implementation of the RAP	Verify that the RAP implementation structures are effective and that they have the necessary qualified human resources to carry out the activities.	Before the starting of negotiations with the PAPs	- Signing of the Order of the Prefect of the Littoral relating to the creation, attributions, organization and operation of the Technical Committee for Resettlement. - Number of capacity building sessions for CTI members.	PMU
Establishment of the complaints mechanism	Check the effective implementation of the different levels of complaints/litigation handling.	Before the start of negotiations with the PAPs	Complaint management mechanisms are popularized.	MOD; Consultant; NGO
Measuring the implementation of the different RAP activities				
Establishment and signature of individual agreements with the PAPs (acts of commitment)	Verify that individual agreement documents have been produced and signed by both parties	Before moving	- The commitment deed model is produced. - Number of PAPs having signed an individual agreement (and percentage of the total number of PAPs benefiting from economic rehabilitation assistance).	CTI; Consultant
Complaint handling	Check that the mechanism for expressing, registering and processing complaints is functional and efficient.	Before and during the trip	- Number of complaints expressed and recorded by type. - Number of complaints successfully dealt with by the District Chief. - Number of complaints successfully dealt with at the level of the Local Dispute Resolution Committee. - Number of complaints successfully handled at the level of the Technical Compensation Committee - Number of complaints registered at the level of the Courts.	PMU;
Payment of compensation to PAPs	Verify that PAP compensation has been paid and that payment conditions are met.	Before and during compensation	- Number of PAPs having received their compensation (before displacement). - Number of PAPs having received their compensation (after displacement).	EBA; the City Hall of Cotonou

Components	Follow - up	schedule	Indicator	Responsible actors
Support to vulnerable people	Check that the measures provided for vulnerable people have been applied.	Before, during and after the trip	- Number of PAPs having benefited from assistance during the compensation procedure. - Number of PAPs who received assistance during the trip.	EBA; the City Hall of Cotonou
Measuring the impact of resettlement activities and the level of achievement of RAP objectives				
Economic rehabilitation: restoring (or improving) the living standards of resettled households	Verify that resettlement has led to an improvement in the standard of living of PAPs (verification by socio-professional category).	After the move	-Number of PAPs whose living conditions have improved and level of improvement. -Number of PAPs whose monthly income has increased and whose standard of living has improved after resettlement compared to their situation before resettlement.	PMU;
Restoration (Improvement) of living standards and incomes of vulnerable people	Check that the measures implemented for the benefit of vulnerable people have led to an improvement in their situation.	After the move	- Number of vulnerable people whose monthly income and standard of living improved after resettlement.	PMU;
	Check that vulnerable people are satisfied with their situation after resettlement.	After te move	- Number of vulnerable people satisfied with their situation after resettlement.	PMU;

Source : BANCA november, 2022

It is important that RAP monitoring and evaluation activities are properly implemented by qualified specialists and integrated into the overall project management process. To do this, a subcontractor body for control, audit and external evaluation (Consultant) will be appointed and will be responsible, among other things, for monitoring the implementation of the CTI/CLI, verifying compensation payments and monitoring complaints management. The Monitoring and Evaluation of this RAP will revolve around three axes including:

- the first concerns the surveillance carried out by the MOD and the General Directorate of Infrastructures;
- a second on the internal monitoring of the execution of the RAP. It will be led by the PMU and
- a third on the evaluation which is an external monitoring of the execution of the RAP and which will be carried out by an external consultant. The evaluation of the resettlement plan can be carried out once the compensation and resettlement activities have been completed. The objective of the assessment is to establish that all PAPs are properly resettled and their livelihoods restored.

a. DISSEMINATION OF PERIODIC AND COMPLETION AUDIT REPORTS

After approval, in the Council of Ministers by the Government of Benin and at JICA, the summary of this RAP will be published in the official journal of Benin which constitutes a national archive and certification by and for the stakeholders. It will also appear on the JICA website. The Project Management Unit will publish the document on its website. Then, the consultant for the implementation of the RAP under the supervision of the PCU will prepare the dissemination activities. The RAP dissemination activities to be carried out during implementation are as follows:

- Verification of the vulnerability of each PAP according to predetermined criteria and thanks to an additional survey to be carried out with all the PAPs, in order to better identify the assistance needs. Technical Addendum to the Final RAP to be produced by the RAP Implementation Consultant at the end of this activity for posting on the PCU website;
- Definition of the detailed program for the implementation and monitoring of measures relating to compensation and restoration of livelihoods, economic rehabilitation and capacity building of PAPs. Technical addendum to the final RAP to be produced by the NGOs responsible for implementing the compensation measures at the end of the deepening of these measures in relation to the PAPs for posting on the PCU site;

- Definition of the detailed monitoring program, with necessary personnel and logistics, to be implemented by the Project Management Unit to assess the results of the restoration measures. Technical Addendum to the Final RAP to be produced by the RAP Implementation Consultant at the end of this activity for posting on the PCU website.

3. SUMMARY OF THE PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

To involve the populations in general and the target groups directly concerned by the project in particular, several public consultations were carried out.

In addition to the public nature of the meetings, the target groups identified were officially invited through the heads of the district s and heads of neighborhoods who actively invested in mobilizing the public. It emerges from the various public consultations that the participants and especially the local populations are aware of the relevance of the project. They are aware of the causes of traffic jams and their consequences. They also recognize their role in the realization of projects, but sometimes take the politico-administrative authorities as responsible. However, concerns have been registered everywhere else, including :

- informing the people affected before the demolition works;
- for affected persons;
- pollution problems and various nuisances;
- local staff recruitment;
- raising workers' awareness of bad behavior;
- the safety of users during the works;
- traffic problems during the works;
- accident risks;
- the involvement of the town hall, local elected officials and local residents (local residents' committee) in raising awareness and monitoring the work;;
- etc.

The summary of the public consultations (following table) presents the categories of people who participated in these meetings, the subjects discussed, the questions raised by the PAPs, the answers given by the consultant and the civil engineering technician. Suggestions and recommendations were made by participants. (cf. PV consultation on the principles of eligibility and consultation in Annex 1).

a. SUMMARY OF THE FIRST PHASE OFF THE PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

Tables 65, 66 and 67 summarise the various public consultations.

Table 65 : Overview of public consultations

Meetings objectives	Schedule	Key participants	Divulgations des informations
Share information about the project with local residents and municipal authorities and gather their opinions, perceptions and suggestions (Meeting room of the 11th District of Cotonou on 08 July 2019 from 09:52 to 11:30).	• Current situation of the Vêdoko intersection; • Recorded traffic volume; • Analysis of traffic volumes in the vicinity of the Vêdoko intersection; • Comparison of different scenarios; • Analysis of overpass variants (2 lanes or 4 lanes) ; • Panoramic view of the overpass; • Presentation of the project area; • Impacts of the project (environmental and social); • Timetable for achieving the construction works.	**Under the responsibility of the 11th District Council** Main participants: 75 (56 Men, 18 Women) Citizens: 35 Local elected representatives: 14 Banca: 8	Method of notification: A letter of invitation was issued to the local authorities by Cabinet Banca and the population was notified by the district chiefs, heads of neighbourhoods and councillors. Language : The document was achieved in French and the presentation was made in French and the national language Fon.
Share information about the project with local residents and municipal authorities and gather their opinions, perceptions and suggestions (Ecole Primaire Publique Ahogbohouè in the 13th District of Cotonou on 08 July 2019 from 3.30 p.m. to 5.05 p.m.).	• Current situation of the Vêdoko intersection; • Recorded traffic volume; • Analysis of traffic volumes in the vicinity of the Vêdoko intersection; • Comparison of different scenarios; • Analysis of overpass variants (2 lanes or 4 lanes) ; • Panoramic view of the overpass; • Presentation of the project area; • Impacts of the project (environmental and social); • Timetable for achieving the construction works.	**Under the responsibility of the 13th District Council** Main participants: 76 (53 men, 23 women) Citizens: 57 Local elected representatives: 12 Banca: 7	Method of notification: A letter of invitation was issued to the local authorities by Banca, and the population was notified by district chiefs, heads of neighbourhoods and councillors. Language : The document was achieved in French and the presentation was made in French and the national language Fon.
Share information about the project with local residents and municipal authorities and gather their opinions, perceptions and suggestions (Meeting room of the	• Current situation of the Vêdoko intersection; • Recorded traffic volume; • Analysis of traffic volumes in the vicinity of the Vêdoko intersection; • Comparison of different scenarios;	**Under the responsibility of the 10th District Council** Main participants: 66 (45 men, 27 women) Citizens: 33	Method of notification: A letter of invitation was issued to the local authorities by Banca, and the population was notified by district chiefs, heads of neighbourhoods and councillors.

10th District of Cotonou on 09 July 2019 from 11:04 to 12:02).	• Analysis of overpass variants (2 lanes or 4 lanes). • Panoramic view of the overpass ; • Presentation of the project area; • Impacts of the project (environmental and social); • Timetable for achieving the construction works.	Local elected representatives: 26 Banca: 8	Language : The document was achieved in French and the presentation was made in French and the national language Fon.
Share information about the project with market users and gather their opinions, perceptions and suggestions (Vêdoko market in Cotonou on 09 July 2019 from 16:05 to 16:45).	• Development options envisaged ; • Project activities ; • Project impacts (environmental and social) and proposed mitigation measures; • Presentation of the structural and architectural plan of the infrastructure to be built; • Duration of the project.	**Under the responsibility of the 10th District Council** Main participants: 110 Citizens: 91 Local elected representatives: 03 Banca: 8	Method of notification: A letter of invitation was issued to the local authorities by Banca, and the population was notified by district chiefs, heads of neighbourhoods and councillors. Language : The document was achieved in French and the presentation was made in the national language Fon.

Source : BANCA, 2019

Table 66 : Overview of the views expressed during the public consultations

Stakeholder meeting	People who have asked questions	Overview of views and questions	Answers	Feedback from questioners	Reflections in this project
Meeting of the 11th District of Cotonou/ 08 July 2019	People affected by the project	• The importance of developing diversions, failure to do so would exacerbate the disruption to user traffic (prior development of diversions before work begins); • The conditions for compensating the mobile phone sales outlet, which is located within the project's right-of-way; • Consideration of all traffic flows on all traffic routes, in particular the Houéyiho -vêdoko route; • Rainwater management must be integrated into the project to avoid flooding in the streets surrounding the project area; • Clear details of all the infrastructure affected by the project (housing, shops, etc.) and the compensation plan;	• Some routes have already been identified for the development of bypasses with the support of the District Managers (CA). • However, the team will be able to approach local people to identify any new bypass roads. Discussions are still underway to develop the bypasses. • The panoramic view of the infrastructure was projected again to show that all the flows through the intersection have been taken into account. • Consideration of the issue of sanitation (management of rainwater in the area) has been incorporated into the project in order to resolve flooding problems. • The mobile phone shop and the Toyota fence are the only infrastructure that will be affected by the project. None of the homes along the road will be affected.	Participant satisfaction with suggestions for the success of the project	-Ensure that local residents are involved in monitoring the project. In other words, set up monitoring committees in the neighbourhoods concerned to ensure proper management of the excavated material and to deal with issues relating to the safety of local residents. -Ensure that this project does not become a white elephant with the change of regime. -To attach great importance to rainwater management in the project in order to relieve the population in the project area of flooding problems.

		• The question about cycle paths (are cycle paths planned?); • Concerns about the safety of schoolchildren during the works; • The question about access to homes along the route during the works; • Access to homes and shops; • The question of the overall cost of the project; • The guarantee that the project will be completed even if there is a change of regime; • The link between the MCA-Benin II project to relocate SBEE's networks and this project.	• The overall cost of the project will be known once all aspects have been taken into account. • There is a synergy of actions between the project and the MCA-Benin II project, so as not to disturb the population twice. In fact, the project to renovate the SBEE network lines is an opportunity to relocate the networks as part of the construction of the overpass, which will limit disruption to a minimum. • Measures will be taken to support those affected by the project. • Men will be positioned on the routes to regulate traffic and ensure the safety of schoolchildren and access to their schools and homes.		
Meeting of the 13th District of Cotonou/ 08 July 2019	People affected by the project and local elected representatives	• Increasing the number of diversions and informing users in order to facilitate traffic flow. It would also be interesting to consider a diversion via the Media-Production road. Involving the public in identifying diversions;	• The Media-Production road is already included in the bypasses. However, the team is ready to go out into the field with the local population to analyse together the roads to be developed as bypasses; • Project monitoring committees will be set up to oversee the	Participant satisfaction	

		• The importance of building bypasses before work starts; • Reinforcing existing roads in the area with excavated material from the worksite, and avoiding the excavated material being transported elsewhere; • Incorporating rainwater management into the project to improve sanitation in the area and relieve the population suffering from flooding. To this end, it has been suggested that gutters be installed to ensure proper stormwater management. • The use of local labour during the works; • Compensatory measures planned for shop owners and craftsmen along the road, whose activities will be curtailed during the works; • Access to homes and shops along the road.	management of excavated material and the smooth running of the site; •Sanitation will be taken into account in the project, but there is also the Cotonou Rainwater Sanitation Project (PAPC), which will deal with flooding issues (construction of basins to evacuate rainwater either to the sea or to Lake Nokoué); •The general rule is to give priority to local labour, provided that young people are prepared to work properly; •Surveys will be launched during the week to gather information on people affected by the project in order to analyse the compensation measures to be proposed; •Arrangements will be made to ensure that the shops are at least somewhat accessible.		

Meeting of the 10th District of Cotonou/ 09 July 2019	Resources and PAP	• The duration of the project (start and finish); • The importance of fitting out the diversions, failure to do so will worsen the traffic situation for users; • The roads to be developed in the project area, especially the road that runs past the hospital near the SETOVI police station; • Rainwater management to avoid flooding in the project area, especially at the CEB, where rainwater is discharged onto the road. The installation of gutters at this point to ensure water drainage; • Walk around the neighbourhood to detect where run-off water is stagnating; • Prioritising local labour.	• The total duration of the project is 4 years, including the phase of all the necessary studies; 1 year has already passed with the studies, but between now and the end of the year, the works will be able to start and will last 1 and a half to 2 years; • Routes have already been identified for the development of bypasses in the project area, but work is continuing on improving the options selected; • The design team will be working with the CEB to resolve the problem of stormwater management on their site, so as not to damage the bypass road that will be built there; • The general rule is to give priority to local labour, provided that young people are prepared to work properly. • The issue of sanitation will be examined closely as part of the project, with a view to finding a solution to flooding problems in the project area; • Measures will be taken to support those affected by the project.	Participant satisfaction	
Cotonou Vêdoko market	People affected by the project	• Concerns about the safety of schoolchildren during	• Given that access to the market will be difficult, the access roads to the		

meeting/09 July 2019		the construction work (children's safety when crossing the tracks to get to school); • Is the Vêdoko market physically affected by the project or not? Because there is a plan to rebuild the market, which would require the entire market to be demolished. Please state this clearly.	market will be changed, and diversion routes have already been identified, in particular the road running next to the Funaï shop, which runs into the market. Discussions are continuing with a view to improving access to the market during the works. • The works will last 1.5 to 2 years, during which time measures will be taken to ensure the safety of children crossing the tracks. Mens will be positioned on the lanes to regulate traffic and ensure the safety of schoolchildren and access to their schools and homes. • The market will not be dislodged or broken up as part of the overpass construction project. However, there will be disruption due to noise and vibrations, machine traffic and the difficulty of accessing the market. There is also a risk that business activities in the market will slow down somewhat as a result of the work. However, those whose property will be destroyed by the project activities, such as the owner of the mobile		

			phone shop and the Toyota Company, will be compensated.		

Source : BANCA, 2019

b. PHASE 2 PUBLIC CONSULTATION'S SUMMARY

On 6, 10 and 12 October 2022, the first public consultation meetings of the second study phase were held with local stakeholders from the three Districts of the city of Cotonou affected by the Project and at the Vêdoko market located near the site.

The summary of the public consultations presents the categories of people who took part in these meetings, the subjects discussed, the questions raised by the PAPs, and the answers provided by the consultant and the civil engineering technician. Suggestions and recommendations were made by participants (Table 67).

Table 67 : Résultat des consultations des parties prenantes

Date	Location	Number of participants	Concerns and worries	Responses and Countermeasures
October 6, 2022	13th district	Total of Participants: 10, Population: 00 Local officials: 05 BANCA: 05	❖ The diversion route must be well studied, as it would have a significant impact on the neighborhood. ❖ It is desirable that the intersection be designed taking into consideration all surrounding roads. ❖ favor local labor and ❖ It is desirable to take flood risk management measures in the Project. ❖ What is the exact extent of the area that is impacted? ❖ Will access during the works be in place?	❖ It is examined as part of the study. The project will be designed so as not to interrupt traffic at the intersection. ❖ They are taken into consideration during the study. ❖ Arrangements will be made to ensure the recruitment of local labor ❖ Flood prevention measures are included in the Project. ❖ The physical impact concerns only the mobile phone store and the wall in front of the CFAO building. ❖ The layout of the access will be studied in the planning of the construction works.
8, 2022	13th district	Total of participants: 06 Population: 00 Local Officials: 03 BANCA: 03	❖ The diversion route must be well studied, as it would have a significant impact on the neighborhood. ❖ It is desirable to take flood risk management measures in the Project. ❖ It is advisable to examine the possibility of hiring local residents for the works. ❖ The limitation of access to the stores during the works is to be feared.	❖ These issues will be taken into account in the EMP. The project will be designed so as not to interrupt traffic at the intersection. ❖ Flood prevention measures are included in the Project. ❖ It will be taken into consideration within the framework of the ESIA and the PAATRP. ❖ The layout of the access will be studied in the planning of the construction works.
October 10, 2022	13th district	Total of participants : 17 Population : 13 Local Official : 01 BANCA : 03	❖ What is the duration of the work? ❖ The diversion route must be well studied, as it would have a significant impact on the neighborhood.	❖ It is estimated for about 4 years. ❖ These issues will be taken into account in the ESMP. The project will be designed so as not to interrupt traffic at the intersection. ❖ Flood prevention measures are included in the Project.

Date	Location	Number of participants	Concerns and worries	Responses and Countermeasures
			❖ Take flood risk management measures in the Project. ❖ Examine the possibility of hiring local residents for the works. ❖ Work together with local authorities to better define the route of diversions. ❖ Set up a project management committee at the borough level	❖ It will be considered as part of the EIA and PAATRP.
Friday, October 21, 2022	Office of the Mayor of Cotonou	Total of participants: 09 Population: 00 Local officials: 05 BANCA: 04	❖ Why do we need to update studies? ❖ What is the theoretical duration of the work ❖ When does the work actually start? 	❖ The studies were carried out in 2019. Three years after these studies, the work has not started. For the imminent implementation of the project, the studies must be updated taking into account the new aspects of the project. ❖ The duration of the works is 04 years ❖ At the latest in 2023 with the displacement of the networks.
Friday, November 18, 2022	Meeting room of the 10th district offices	Total of participants: 55(40 men, 15 women) Population: 36 Local officials: 15 BANCA: 04	❖ What is the fate reserved for companies located in the right-of-way of the works, as well as the time allowed for removals? ❖ What are the risks associated with the reduction in the width of the roadway at the Jesus the Eucharist Catholic Church and CFA Motors ❖ How the spoil will be managed ❖ What are the procedures for recruiting local labor ❖ How will the issue of population mobility be resolved during the works? ❖ What is the theoretical duration of the work	❖ As part of the project, no involuntary movement is planned outside of a shop located at the crossroads, as well as the two service stations located at the "LA VIE" crossroads. ❖ The developments to be made at the level of the Jesus the Eucharist Catholic Church and CFA Motors will not lead to any reduction in the width of the roadway. ❖ The management of the rubble will be done at the level of the Town Hall ❖ Priority will be given to local labor but the emphasis will be on skills. ❖ The recruitment procedure will be transparent. ❖ Diversion routes are planned to facilitate the

Date	Location	Number of participants	Concerns and worries	Responses and Countermeasures
			❖ What is the fate of people affected by the project ❖ During the construction will there be no traffic jam at the crossroads of the General Stadium Mathieu Kérékou ❖ Some companies in charge of carrying out the work no longer comply with the technical standards after the contracts have been signed. Trenches are opened without protection. Trucks are speeding. So many things that cause fatal accidents. ❖ What is planned within the framework of this project to avoid similar situations? 	mobility of populations during the works. ❖ The duration of the works is 04 years ❖ People affected by the project will be compensated ❖ A series of development is planned at the crossroads "LA VIE" , AGONTINKON and the roundabout of the Red Star to settle this question ❖ Occupational safety and risk management will be a priority during the construction works. ❖ Speed limiting devices will be installed on trucks ❖ Occupational health and safety teams will be installed on the site in addition to the control mission
Thursday, November 24, 2022	Meeting room of the offices of the 11th district	Total of participants: 29 (22 men, 07 women) Population: 21 Local officials: 06 BANCA: 02	❖ What major changes have occurred at the project level since 2019 ❖ How the spoil will be managed ❖ Extraordinary slowness is observed in the processing of compensation files ❖ The detours constitute a real danger for the populations because of the excess speed observed by the trucks ❖ How will the populations access the houses located in the right-of-way of the works?	❖ In 2019, the end date of the first and second phases were unknown to the public ❖ The rubble will be managed at the level of the Town Hall ❖ Compensation will be paid to those affected as soon as the files are processed. Because it is public money and its management must be orthodox ❖ Safety devices will be installed at the level of the diversion lanes and even on the trucks transporting the materials. ❖ Walkways will be installed where needed

Date	Location	Number of participants	Concerns and worries	Responses and Countermeasures
Thursday, November 24, 2022	Office meeting room 13th District	Total of participants: 44 (20 men, 24 women) Population: 37 Local officials: 05 BANCA: 02	❖ What are the routes chosen as diversion routes in the Ahogbohouè -Eucharistie district? ❖ What is planned to facilitate the crossing of the Carrefour VEDOKO – Stade Général Mathieu KEREKOU interstate road for populations who are often victims of fatal accidents? ❖ The Ahogbohouè district has become a flood zone due to the asphalting of the roads. ❖ What is planned within the framework of this project so that the situation does not become alarming ❖ The amounts of compensation are often derisory and do not take into account the actual duration of the work ❖ Why was the updating of the list of people affected not entrusted to investigators from the neighborhood rather than to foreigners who do not master certain realities. ❖ What will be the fate of local labor during the works? ❖ What is the length of the work	❖ Diversions routes will be chosen by the company that will be in charge of the works. ❖ Traffic lights: traffic lights will be installed at the level of the structure ❖ The situation will improve in the Ahogbohouè district upon completion of the rainwater drainage project in the city of Cotonou ❖ Compensation takes into account a number of parameters unknown to citizens ❖ Investigators assigned to the census of affected people undergo appropriate training before the launch of operations ❖ Operations _ hiring will be transparent ❖ Bridge: 270m
29/12/2022	Office of the 10th District	Total of participants: 31 (23 men, 08 women) Population: 16 Local officials: 12 BANCA: 03	❖ What is the effective start date of the project? ❖ For what reasons can the amount of compensation increase or decrease?	❖ The project has already started with the study phase (ESIA, RAP, etc.) Normally the phase of moving the networks (SBEE, SONEB, SNIB) should follow one another if there had not been certain dysfunctions in the procurement process ❖ The ANDF is the only structure competent to assess the amount of compensation. It ensures

Date	Location	Number of participants	Concerns and worries	Responses and Countermeasures
			❖ What about the Complaints Management Committee ❖ By what mechanisms will local labor be recruited as a matter of priority? ❖ What is the fate of a person impacted by several projects? ❖ What is planned to facilitate the crossing of the path at the level of the church and the crossroad "LA VIE"?	that there is no double or triple compensation. Because several projects are carried out in the area, namely the Millenium Challenge, the PAPC, the paving phase 2, etc. ❖ A Local Compensation Committee exists at the District level and a Technical Compensation Committee exists at the Town Hall level. ❖ Labor recruitment will be competency-based and transparent. ❖ Compensation will be for a single project. ❖ Studies are underway to see the possibility of building footbridges at these levels.
29/12/2022	11th District Office	Total of participants: 15 (12 men, 03 women) Population: 07 Local officials: 05 BANCA: 03	Some concerns raised during the session of Thursday, November 24, 2022, resurfaced. This is notably of: ❖ How will the spoil be managed? ❖ Extraordinary slowness is observed in the processing of compensation files ❖ The detours constitute a real danger for the populations because of the excess speed observed by the trucks ❖ How will the populations have access to the houses located in the right-of-way of the works?	The necessary clarifications made to these various concerns can be summarized as follows: ❖ The rubble will be managed at the level of the Town Hall ❖ Compensation will be paid to those affected as soon as the files are processed. Because it is public money and its management must be orthodox ❖ Safety devices will be installed at the level of the diversion lanes and even on the trucks transporting the materials. ❖ Walkways will be installed where needed

Date	Location	Number of participants	Concerns and worries	Responses and Countermeasures
29/12/2022	13th District Office	Total of participants: 11 (05 men, 06 women) Population: 08 Local officials: 00 BANCA: 03	Some concerns raised during the session of Thursday, November 24, 2022, resurfaced. This is notably of: ❖ What are the routes chosen as diversion routes in the Ahogbohouè -Eucharistie district? ❖ What is planned to facilitate the crossing of the crossroad of VEDOKO – Stade Général Mathieu KEREKOU interstate road for populations who are often victims of fatal accidents? ❖ The Ahogbohouè district has become a flood zone due to the asphalting of the roads. ❖ What is planned within the framework of this project so that the situation does not become alarming? ❖ The amounts of compensation are often derisory and do not take into account the actual duration of the work ❖ Why was the updating of the list of people affected not entrusted to investigators from the neighborhood rather than to foreigners who do not master certain realities?	The necessary clarifications made to these various concerns can be summarized as follows: ❖ The diversion routes will be chosen by the company that will be in charge of the work ❖ Traffic lights: traffic lights will be installed at the level of the structure ❖ The situation will improve in the Ahogbohouè district upon completion of the rainwater drainage project in the city of Cotonou ❖ Compensation takes into account a number of parameters unknown to citizens ❖ Investigators assigned to the census of affected people undergo appropriate training before the launching of operations ❖ Hiring Operations will be transparent

Date	Location	Number of participants	Concerns and worries	Responses and Countermeasures
			❖ What will be the fate of local labor during the works? ❖ What is the length of the book?	❖ 500 m including the 270 m bridge
29/12/2022	Office of the Mayor of Cotonou	Total of participants: 07 (06 men, 01 women) Population: 00 Local officials: 03 BANCA: 04	The major concern raised after the summary made to the Mayor, is what mechanism to put in place to ensure harmonious coordination of all the projects running in the area. The wish expressed by the Mayor is that appropriate solutions be found to the dysfunctions that occurred during the award of contracts, so that the construction work can start as soon as possible for the happiness of the populations.	

Source: JICA study mission

Plates 6 and 7 provide an overview of the various public consultations held in the project's host area.

Plate 6: View of the assembly and the presidium during the public consultation organised at Cotonou town hall in the presence of the project owner (MIT)
Shooting: BANCA, January 2020

Plate 7: Phase of gathering concerns and providing responses
Shooting: *BANCA, January 2020*

4 COST OF THE RAP FULL IMPLEMENTATION

The budget for implementing the RAP is estimated at **683,732,086 CFA francs (Six hundred and eighty-three million seven hundred and thirty-two thousand eighty-six francs).** This budget includes costs relating to the dissemination of information, resettlement measures including compensation offered to the various categories of PAPs, support measures for vulnerable PAPs, costs relating to capacity building for those involved in the implementation and monitoring-evaluation of the RAP, costs relating to the operation of the local resettlement committee, costs relating to the intervention of the NGO supporting the implementation of the RAP and monitoring-evaluation costs. The budget does not include the cost of paying for any damage caused to third parties during the works. It is up to the company that caused the damage to repair it.

Regarding dissemination of the RAP, three information sessions will be held for PAPs to inform them about the content of the RAP and the support programme measures that have been put in place, as well as to build the capacity of vulnerable people to manage their activities sustainably.

The cost of these sessions is estimated at **1,500,000, i.e. 500,000 CFA francs** per session. A provision of **62,157,462 F CFA** has been made for the management of litigation.

The costs of compensation for direct losses to PAP property and activities, including compensation, are described in the provisional compensation budget below. Table 68 shows the estimated overall cost of implementing the RAP.

Table 68 : Estimated overall cost of the RAP

Budget item		Amount (FCFA)	PAPs concerned
Compensation measures	Compensation for the loss of private land for commercial use	**125 700 000**	1
	Loss of land for residential use	**43 800 000**	1
	Compensation for loss of infrastructure for commercial use	44 400 000	2
	Compensation for loss of residential infrastructure	10 000 124	1
	Compensation for loss of commercial income	240 000 000	444
	Support measures for vulnerable PAPs	10 980 000	61
	Relocation assistance	6 850 000	137
	Compensation for loss of plants of economic value	1 100 000	5
	Registration fees	1 200 000	1
TOTAL 1		**484 030 124**	
Consultant/ONG Sociale	Assistance in implementing the RAP	60 000 000	
	Dissemination of the RAP	1 500 000	
	Capacity building for stakeholders and PAPs	13 744 500	
	Monitoring and evaluation	18 000 000	
	Complaints Management Mechanism	39 800 000	
External monitoring		4 500 000	
Total 2		**137 544 500**	
		621 574 624	
Contingency (10%)		**62 157 462**	
Total		**683 732 086**	

Source : *BANCA, 2022*

CONCLUSION

In the context of achieving this RAP, 443 PAPs and one company, CFAO MOTORS in particular, have been identified along the length of the route planned for the Vedôkô flyover. The provisions of this RAP will therefore have to be implemented with the involvement of these various stakeholders before work on the Project can actually begin.

Strict adherence to the implementation stages with the key players concerned is necessary.

The data in this RAP show that the construction work on the Vedôkô flyover will affect three (03) districts of the city of Cotonou (10th, 11th and 13th districts) and three (03) city neighbourhoods (Ahogbohouè, Houeyiho and Vèdokô).

The data collected enabled us to identify 433 PAPs who carry out activities along the line, own property or live in the project's area of influence, and one structure represented by a legal entity (CFAO MOTORS). These PAPs are made up of 167 women and 276 men and are responsible for 1582 people, 1202 of whom are children.

In terms of assigned property, there are 47 plants of economic value, 565 m² of plots, including 419 m² for assigned commercial use and 146 m² for residential use. One (01) house with a surface area of 146 m² has been allocated for residential use. Three (03) commercial infrastructures have also been allocated.

The overall budget for the implementation of the RAP (payment of compensation, implementation and monitoring of RAP implementation) is estimated at **683,732,086 CFA francs (Six hundred and eighty-three million seven hundred and thirty-two thousand eighty-six francs).**

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- Law No. 97-029 of January 15, 1999 on the organization of municipalities in the Republic of Benin;
- Law No. 2013-01 of August 14, 2013 on the Land and State Code in the Republic of Benin.

ANNEXES

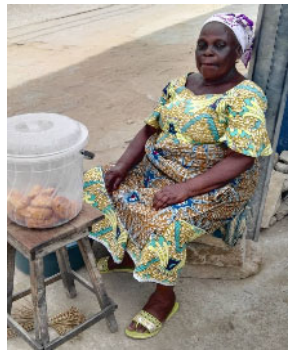
SUMMARY OF PAP AND ASSETS AFFECTED

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
205	Phase 2	Shop owner	Livelihoods	ABENI Martin	Male	Mattress maker	Access restriction			**69125992**
99	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	ABILOU Véronique	Male	Business	Access restriction			**67154215**
19	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	ABIOLA Andilath	Female	Mobile and other sales	Access restriction			**97793412**
385	Phase 2	Shop owner	Residential structure	Abome jacque	Male	Residence	Access restriction			**97391177**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
416	Phase 2	Shop employee	Livelihoods	ADAHE Huguette	Female	Salary	Access Restriction			**91268015**
156	Phase 1/ 2	Shop owner	Commercial Structure	ADEBAYO SAMIATH	Female	Business	Access Restriction			**97128133**
85	Phase 1/ 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	ADEBIYI Gaston	Male	Artisan vulganiser	Access Restriction			**97033902**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
391	Phase 2	Shop employee	Private or rented land	ADEDJOBI AKIM	Male	Dry cleaning service agent	Access Restriction			**97312327**
354	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	ADIMI Euridice	Female	Supplies	Access Restriction			**66033234**
284	Phase 1/ 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	ADIMOU Nicole	Female	Trade	Access Restriction			**97475066**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
22	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial Structure	ADJAGBONI E. Israël Enoch	Male	Shop	Access Restriction			**98443454**
43	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial Structure	ADJALLA Elise	Female		Access Restriction			**66393360**
122	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial Structure	ADJASSE Sabine	Female	Trade (sale of fish products)	Access Restriction	No reply	No reply	**97334784**

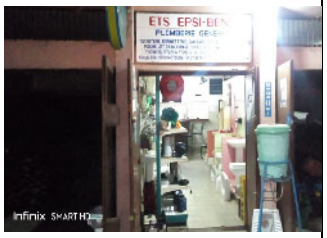
ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
117	Phase 2	Occupant of the public domain	Commercial Structure	ADJIBOSSI Elisabeth	Female	Trade (sale of ‘’pâté’’)	Access Restriction			**95011622**
382	Phase 2	Shop owner	Livelihoods	ADJIMAN Stanislas	Male	Artisan	Access Restriction			**95297237**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
40	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial Structure	ADJINAKOU Justin	Male		Access Restriction			**97077072**
419	Phase 2	Shop employee	Livelihoods	ADJITONOU Innocent	Male	Trade (sale of lettuce, avocado)	Access restriction			**96752186**
	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	ADJOMAGBO Dorcas	Female	Trade (sale of clothes)				
301	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial Structure	ADOMOU Shella	Female	Sale of food	Access Restriction			**97885073**
107	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	ADOUVI Félix	Male	Handicrafts/ Embroidery	Access Restriction			**676072**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
136	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	AFATCHAOU Carlos	Male	Trade (sale of clothes)	Access restriction			**97588554**
370	Phase 2	Occupant of the public domain	Commercial Structure	AGAITO Éliane	Female	Bread seller	Access Restriction			**94206773**
399	Phase 1/ 2	Shop employee	Commercial Structure	AGBIGBI Pierrette	Female	Trade	Access Restriction			**62797279**
213	Phase 1/ 2	Shop owner	Livelihoods	AGBOGNONNON Dorothée	Male	Extension worker	Access restriction			**95760389**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
26	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial Structure	AGBOHOUNDJÈ Joséphine	Female	Trade	Access Restriction			**51738413**
158	Phase 2	Public domain occupant	Commercial Structure	AGBOÏBO Estelle	Female	Trade	Access Restriction			**61529416**
236	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial Structure	Agossavi Esaïe	Male	Sale of computer accessories	Access restriction			**61369815**
235	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial Structure	Agossavi michée	Male	Sale of laptops and computer accessories	Access restriction			**66515666**

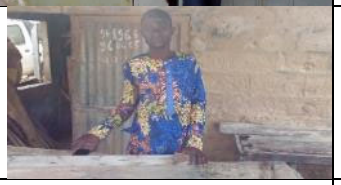
ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
164	Phase 1/ 2	Shop owner	Commercial Structure	AGOSSOU Medard	Male	Trade	Access Restriction			**97145608**
211	Phase 2	Shop owner	Livelihoods	AGOSSOU Victoire	Female	Crafts	Access Restriction			**61117645**
234	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial Structure	AGUEH Marwan	Male	Trainee accountant	Access restriction			**91445911**
113	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial Structure	AGUEHOUNDE Fifame Noellie Chantale	Female	Crafts and hairdresser	Access Restriction			**5857666**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
39	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial Structure	Ahanto Arnoul	Male		Access Restriction			**96039559**
272	Phase 2	Public domain occupant	Commercial structure	AHOSSANON Saturnin	Male	Retailer	Access restriction			**69329658**
255	Phase 2	Shop employee	Private or leased land	AHOUASSI Narcisse	Male	Job	Access restriction			**97677811**
50	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	AHOUANGBE Pamphile	Male		Access restriction			**97077076**
	Phase 1/2	Shop owner	Commercial Structure	AHOUANGBE Alfred	Male	Trade	Access Restriction			

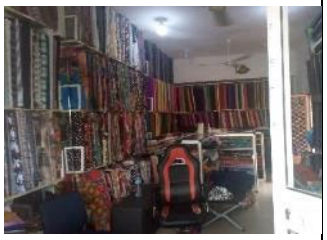
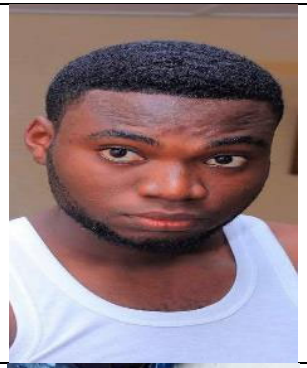
ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
204	Phase 2	Shop owner	Livelihoods	AHOUANHOUE ZOUN Ezéchiel	Male	Sewing	Access Restriction			**52696751**
187	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial Structure	Ahouissoussi Eustache Pierre	Male	African Guarantee and Property Management Company	Access restriction			**97038979**
329	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial Structure	AHOYO Isabelle	Female	Host	Access restriction	Refuse	Refuse	**95000120**
179	Phase 2	Occupant of public domain	Commercial Structure	AINA Clotilde	Female	Retailer	Access restriction			**64274852**
277	Phase 1/ 2	Shop employee	Commercial Structure	AÏNA Géraud	Male	Trade	Access Restriction			**56050206**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
333	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial Structure	AISSI Alexandre	Male	Code teacher (driving school)	Access Restriction			**62238951**
59	Phase 1/ 2	Shop owner	Commercial Structure	AKAKPO Jeannot	Male	Commerce	Access restriction			**67924661**
154	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial Structure	AKAN FLORENCE	Female	Commercial secretary	Access restriction			**66209036**
185	Phase 2	Occupant of the public domain	Livelihoods	AKIONLA Mohammed Nouri-Tola	Male	Mechanics	Access Restriction			**94834205**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
200	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial Structure	AKLE Sylvie	Female	Trade	Access Restriction			**51231639**
232	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	AKOAKOU Philippe	Male	Technical manager	Access restriction	Refuse	Refuse	**96964180**
239	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial Structure	Akodegbe Florent	Male	Sale of drinks and petrol	Access restriction	Refuse	refuse	**90555351**
295	Phase 1/ 2	Shop employee	Commercial Structure	AKODEKOU Constant	Male	Trade TOBERT SARL	Access restriction			**96785012**
8	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial Structure	AKOUAVI Aubierge	Female	Mechanical engineering and car vulcanisation	Access Restriction			**61635491**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
42	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial Structure	AKOUSSA A.Faustine	Female	Trade	Access Restriction			**97251124**
181	Phase 2	Public domain occupant	Livelihoods	Akpa Ninan	Female	Sale of GSM products	Access restriction			**54288420**
313	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial Structure	AKPADJI STANISLAS	Male	Carpentry	Access restriction			**96896694**
92	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial Structure	AKPAN Isaac Sunday	Male	Sale of vehicle equipment	Access Restriction			**61325424**
196	Phase 1/ 2	Shop employee	Commercial Structure	Akpan Jean	Male	Maintenance agent	Access Restriction			**62926236**

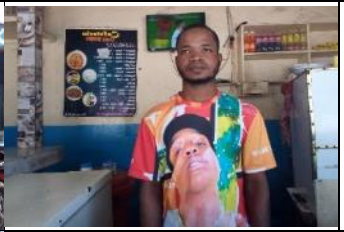
ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
298	Phase 1/ 2	Shop employee	Commercial Structure	AKPOSSOU Barthélémy	Male	Trade TOBERT SARL	Access restriction			**97076033**
339	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial Structure	ALANDA TAIROU Amzat	Male	Trade	Access restriction			**61426208**
23	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial Structure	ALAO Abdou Galiou	Male	Trade	Access Restriction			**97875797**
189	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial Structure	Alavoyedo Gratias	Female	Company manager	Access Restriction			**61828237**
157	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial Structure	ALIKPODZI Amevi	Female	Trade	Access restriction			**97323390**

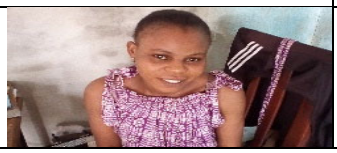
ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
414	Phase 2	Shop owner	Livelihoods	ALISSOHOUNDE EUGÈNE	Male	Driver of the structure	Access restriction			**91489734**
319	Phase 2	Shop employee	Livelihoods	ALISSOHOUNDE Joël	Male	Work (cook)	Access Restriction			**61712097**
371	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial Structure	ALLABI Josephe	Male	Sale of fabric	Access Restriction			
389	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial Structure	ALLADAGBIN DÉBORAH	Female	Secretary accountant	Access restriction			**69493088**

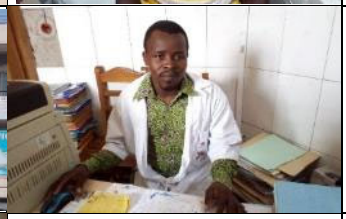
ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
227	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial Structure	ALLAGBE Mathias	Male	Craft Carpentry	Access restriction			**98535023**
	Phase 1/ 2	Public domain occupant	Livelihoods	AMALIN Delphine	Female	Trade	Access Restriction			
261	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial Structure	AMEDJROVI Cokou Marius	Male	Maintenance	Access Restrriction			**97181328**
93	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial Structure	Amegan Ghislaine ablavi	Female	Sewing	Access Restriction			**96730671**
102	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial Structure	AMEGATSE Sedewodji	Female	Commercial agent	Access Restriction			**95307134**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
73	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial Structure	AMOUSSOU Aimé	Male	Sale of aluminium bars	Access Restriction			**66755079**
106	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial Structure	AMOUSSOU Francis	Male	Handicraft	Access Restriction			**97556116**
303	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial Structure	AMOUSSOUGA Achille	Male	Car garage	Access Restriction	No reply	No reply	**97582601**
203	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial Structure	AMOUSSSOU Florence	Female	Craft	Access Restriction			**90467945**
144	Phase 2	Public domain occupant	Livelihoods	ANAGONOU Boris	Male	Artisan mechanic	Access Restriction	Refuse	Refuse	**97844145**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
	Phase1/ 2	Public domain occupant	Livelihoods	ANANI lionel	Male		Access Restriction			**97883080**
35	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	ANIEKUE Cynthia	Female	Trade	Access Restriction			**67757325**
233	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	APITHY Torres Kessel	Male	Master of Science in Management	Access restriction			**97478124**
246	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	KOUKOUI Arielle	Female	His job	Access restriction	Refuse	Refuse	**95086281**
334	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	ASSOGBA Robert Ludovic	Male	Code monitoring	Access restriction			**61705911**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
		Shop owner	Commercial Structure	ASSOGBAVI Assiba Ida	Female	Trader	Access Restriction			**95288975**
174	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial Structure	ASSOUMA zouli kifoul	Male	Cafeteria	Access Restriction			**61969860**
292	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial Structure	ATCHADE LUCAS	Female	Commercial agent	Access restriction			**96058599**
96	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial Structure	ATINDEHOU Yvonnick	Male	Crafts	Access restriction			**96079024**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
299	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial Structure	AVLA Marie	Female	Sale of porridge	Access Restriction			**66206767**
257	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial Structure	AWEHA Rodrigue Suru	Male	Warehouse work	Access restriction			**97208975**
326	Phase 1/ 2	Shop employee	Commercial Structure Private or rented land	AYATOMEY Laurin	Male	Animator	Access restriction			**97197931**
365	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial Structure Private or rented land	AYEBOUAH-GOVI Romaine	Female	Sale of fabric	Access restriction			**96530553**
	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial Structure	AYIBE Debora	Female	Sale of furniture	Access Restriction			

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
247	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial Structure	AYIHOUNOU Édouard	Male	Trade	Access restriction			**61888904**
324	Phase 2	Shop employee	Livelihoods	AYIVON Kodzo Honoré	Male	Salary	Access restriction			**65325470**
183	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial Structure	AZANNAÏ Aimé	Male	Naturopath	Access restriction			**95686808**
28	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial Structure	AZEHOUNGBO Rène	Female	Trade	Access Restriction			**95253384**
366	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial Structure	Aziz DAOUD	Male	Fabric selling	Access Restriction			54105594

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
37	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial Structure	Azogbonon Besançon Crepin	Male		Access restriction			**51124797**
305	Phase 2	Shop owner	Livelihoods	BAKAM Ramatou	Female	Food selling	Access restriction			**97772894**
		Shop owner	Commercial structure	BALLO Brigitte	Female	Food selling	Access restriction			
155	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	BALOGOUN Judith	Female	Trade	Access Restriction			**97476645**
100	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	BAMENOU Corile	Female	Salary	Access restriction			**95154826**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
207	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	BEHITI W. Oscar	Male	Trade	Access restriction	No reply	No reply	**96158782**
30	Phase 1/ 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	BESSAN B. Jean Baptiste	Male	Sewing	Access restriction			**97124732**
372	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	BESSAN Bertin	Male	Sale of aluminium bars	Access Restriction			**66374977**
	Phase 1/ 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	BESSAN Ernest	Male	Motorbike selling	Access restriction			**65363815**

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143	Phase 2	Public domain occupant	Livelihoods	BEWA Germain	Male	Trader	Access restriction			**62682994**
268	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	BIDI Henriette	Female	Fashion trader	Access Restriction			**96128332**
209	Phase 1/ 2	Shop owner	Livelihoods	BLOCHAOU Lauent	Male	Turner	Access restriction			**94135298**
362	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	BOBO Mohamed Saha-dine	Male	Company	Access restriction			**97225289**
228	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	BOKO DJOTINGNON Isabelle Nadine	Female	Handicraft Sewing	Access restriction			**97261567**

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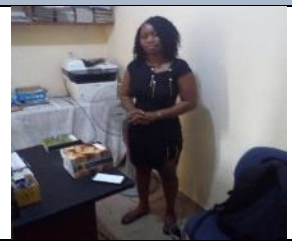
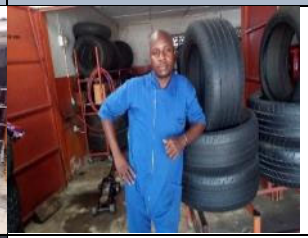
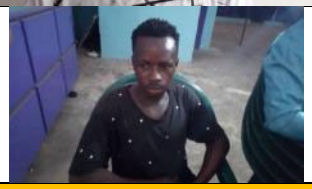
61	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	BONOU Marielle	Female	Secretary	Access Restriction			**56832666**
15	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	BOYA fataï	Male	Sale of second-hand cars and spare parts	Access restriction			
276	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	CADJA Justine	Female	Maintenance agent	Access restriction	No reply	No reply	**97782656**
359	Phase 1/ 2	Shop owner	Private or rented land	CAPO-CHICHI Hilaire	Male	University or School ESGT	Access restriction			**96828163**
	Phase 2	Employee	Private land	CAMISSEDO Joseph	Male	TOBERT SARL	Access Restriction			

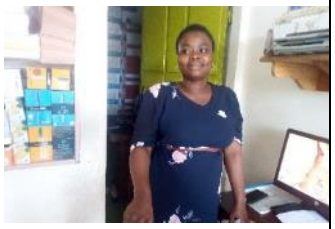
ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
152	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	CHALLA Yeba Valentine	Female	Trade	Access Restriction			**97193277**
260	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	CHODATON Caroline	Female	Sale of miscellaneous items (shop)	Access restriction			**97136040**
45	Phase 1/ 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	Chodaton Pampilles	Male	Rental	Access restriction			**97623443**
317	Phase 2	Shop owner	Private or rented land	CHOUGBEGNON VINCENT	Male	Mechanics	Access restriction			**55711980**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
9	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	Colly comlan juliano	Male	Pneumatic technician	Access Restriction			**98956261**
337	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	DA MATHA Adekounle Coffi	Male	Driver	Access restriction			**97641454**
215	Phase 2	Public domain occupant	Commercial structure	DAGA Rebecca	Female	Trade	Access restriction	No reply	No reply	**63567436**
176	Phase 2	Public domain occupant	Commercial structure	DAI Véronique	Female	Apple sales	Access restriction			**97966541**

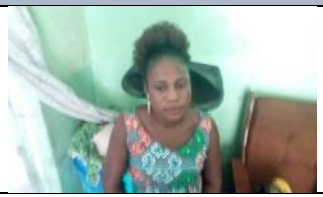
ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
245	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	d'ALMEIDA Ayité Félix	Male		Access Restriction			**67009700**
124	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	DAN COOVI Armand	Male	Trade (income)	Access restriction	Refuse	Refuse	
331	Phase 2	Public domain occupant	Livelihoods	Dandjisso Migbedon	Male	Charging point (credit and money transport)	Access restriction			**95646223**
336	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	DANSI Dénis	Male	Monitoring in driving school	Access restriction			**69127169**
88	Phase 1/ 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	GANSOGBE JEAN	Male	Carpenter	Access Restriction			**97445670**
	Phase 1/ 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	D'OLIVIERA CHANCEL	Male	TRADE	Access restriction	No reply	No reply	**66686177**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
			FENOU BENIN							
244	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure Terrains privés ou loués Livelihoods (Artisanat, commerce, etc.)	DANTODJI Didier	Male	Car wash	Access restriction			**98922555**
338	Phase 1/ 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	DANTON THIBAULT	Male	Trade	Access restriction		Refuse	**97707087**
29	Phase 1/ 2	Public domain occupant	Livelihoods	DASSOU Antoine	Male	Mechanics	Access restriction			**67530060**
137	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	DEGBELO Simon	Male		Access restriction			**66967039**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
294	Phase 1/ 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	DEGON Nicola	Male	Driver	Access restriction	No reply	No reply	**96762119**
314	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	DEGUENON BÉATRICE	Female	Sales of various products	Access restriction			**94148149**
392	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	DEKPEGBE ÉTIENNE	Male	Dry cleaning service agent	Access restriction			**60703468**
	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	DEMAGNON Marius	Male	Car maintenance agent	Access restriction			**51010005**
184	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	DEMENOU Alexis	Male	Welding	Access restriction	No reply	No reply	**97671025**
193	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	Denon Gaston	Male	Security agent	Access restriction			**61242408**
125	Phase 1/ 2	Shop employee	Livelihoods	DHOSSA Camille	Male	My job (salary)	Access restriction			**62373026**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
240	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	DIALLO Abdoulaye Djibril	Male	Cafeteria	Access restriction			**97066478**
223	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	DIALLO Mamadou Saliou	Male	Catering	Access restriction			**52906223**
171	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	DINKPEGLA Rebecca Léa	Female		Access restriction			**96302808**
285	Phase 1/ 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	DIOGO Alain Francis	Male	Maintainer	Access restriction			**97754545**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
169	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	Djarra Zoueriathou	Female		Access restriction			**97442015**
381	Phase 1/ 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	DJEDJI Jonathan	Male	Television trade	Access restriction			**96054259**
323	Phase 1/ 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	DJIDONOU Daniel	Male	Sewing	Access restriction			**97584967**
195	Phase 1/ 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	Djihotode Mariano	Male	Wine sales	Access restriction			**96325986**
231	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	DJIMA Samson	Male	Technician	Access restriction			**96845373**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
	Phase 1/ 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	DJIVO Gisèle	Female	Hairdressing	Access restriction			**66745079**
345	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	DJISSOU Mahoudjro Jean	Male	Sales	Access restriction			**57372305**
415	Phase 2	Shop employee	Livelihoods	DJOGBE Franck	Male	Sewing	Access restriction			**97391706**
10	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	DOFFON Brigitte	Female	Sale of miscellaneous	Access restriction			**56455626**
353	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	DOGBEVI Morelle	Female		Access restriction			**61827241**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
401	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	DONOUVI KPE-FATON Narcisse	Male	Sale of tyres and car mechanics	Access restriction			**96674771**
409	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	DONOUVI KPE-FATON Narcisse	Male	Ready made clothes	Access restriction		Repeated PAP, make sure to keep only one information in the database	**96674771**
212	Phase 1/ 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	DOSSA Catherine	Female	Trade	Access restriction			**95752464**
120	Phase 2	Shop employee	Livelihoods	DOSSA Marius Gildas	Male	Job (petrol sales)	Access restriction	No reply	No reply	**62741982**
342	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	DOSSOU Fidèle	Male	Branch manager	Access restriction			**67477395**
188	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	DOSSOU YOVO Charles	Male	Maintenance worker	Access restriction	No reply	No reply	**66759914**
197	Phase 1/ 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	DOSSOU YOVO Murielle	Female	Cashier	Access restriction			**96939828**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
130	Phase 1/ 2	Public domain occupant	Livelihoods	DOSSOU Yvonne	Female	Trade	Access restriction	No reply	No reply	
110	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	DOSSOU-YOVO Marcelline Charlotte	Female	Trade	Access restriction			**97683376**
230	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	DOTCHE Florida	Female	Secretary	Access restriction	No reply	No reply	**62180915**
208	Phase 1/ 2	Shop owner	Livelihoods	DOUGBA Eric	Male	Handicrafts	Access restriction			**97733723**
302	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	DOVI Doris	Female	Hairdressing	Access restriction			**95001378**

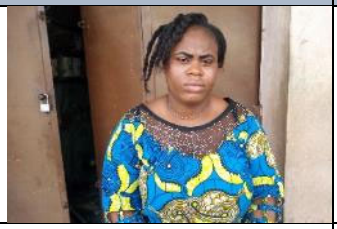
ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
95	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	EDAH Athanase	Male	Sale of electrical materials	Access restriction			**97235682**
374	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	EDOU Martine	Female	Sale of motorbikes	Access restriction			**96117636**
101	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	EHOUN BADA Sèna Mireille	Female	Control Spare parts	Access restriction			**9798712**
266	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	EKPE Tétévi	Male	Disciplinary Prefect	Access restriction			**95696700**
111	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	ELH HAMZA Ibrahim	Male	Trade	Access restriction			**55555559**
425	Phase 2	Shop employee	Livelihoods	ELIA Jean Charles	Male	Job	Access restriction	No reply	No reply	**66184503**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
119	Phase 2	Public domain occupant	Commercial structure	ESSE Lambert	Male	Income	Access restriction			**97836055**
375	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	ESSOU Gaspard	Male	Sale of motorbikes	Access restriction			**60967030**
142	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	ETCHISSE Dossi Edwige	Female	Hairdresser	Access restriction	NOT A PAP	NOT A PAP	**98922466**
364	Phase 1/ 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	ETCHOU Brice	Male	Trade	Access restriction			**94515667**
163	Phase 2	Shop employee	Livelihoods	ETCHOU Sunday	Male	Job	Access restriction			**60038744**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
400	Phase 2	Tenant	Commercial structure	EZEMA Chika	Male	Spare parts retailer	Access restriction			**99769715**
140	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	EZIOU Baï Geneviève	Female		Access restriction			**99395563**
126	Phase 2	Public domain occupant	Livelihoods	FADIKPE Alao	Male	Trader	Access restriction	No reply	No reply	**62636338**
386	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	FAGNIHOUN ÉTIENNE	Male	Dry cleaning service	Access restriction			**97645567**
390	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	FANDOHAN MARCEL	Male	DRY CLEANER SERVICE AGENT	Access restriction			**95241029**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
133	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	FANNOU Z. Joel	Male	Trade	Access restriction			**96152309**
238	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	Fofo Dieudonné	Male	Sales of commercial products	Access restriction			**95770888**
367	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	FOLLY Élise	Male	Mechanical driver	Access restriction	No reply	No reply	**96545546**
311	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	FONTON ROMEO	Male	Play station-service	Access restriction			**68994705**
	Phase 1/ 2	Public domain occupant	Livelihoods	GANDONOU Bruno Dossou	Male	Trade	Access restriction			**96611053**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
291	Phase 1/ 2	Public domain occupant	Commercial structure	GANDONOU Mahoutin	Female	Sale of petrol	Access restriction			**90163767**
358	Phase 2	Shop employee	Livelihoods	GANDONOU Sarah	Female	Dental practice	Access restriction			**62766512**
194	Phase 1/ 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	Gannavi Ivon	Male	Sale of furniture	Access restriction			**97898139**
97	Phase 1/ 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	GANSE Josiane	Female	Trade	Access restriction			**95955225**
175	Phase 2	Public domain occupant	Commercial structure	GARBA Mohammed	Male	Sale of shoes and coffee	Access restriction			**66738891**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
46	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	GBADEKPE Léontine	Female		Access restriction			**nu**
69	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	GBECHI alain	Male	Motorbike sales	Access restriction			**94399839**
67	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	GBECHI Pascal	Male	Motorbike sales	Access restriction			**97488980**
20	Phase 2	Shop employee	Private or rented land	GBEDOKOUN Théodore	Male	Money transfer and miscellaneous	Access restriction			**97038047**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
65	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	GBEGAN Symphorien	Male	Motorbikes sales	Access restriction			**90192453**
373	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	GBETCHI Franck	Male	Motorbikes for sale	Access restriction			**96966721**
418	Phase 2	Shop employee	Livelihoods	GBLOME Blaise	Male	Manager	Access restriction			**58094494**
161	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	GBOZO Catherine	Female	Trade	Access restriction			**97642719**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
98	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	GLAGO Richmond	Male	Trade	Access restriction			**60096010**
279	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	GLIDJA Laurencia	Female	Commercial assistant to the manager	Access restriction			**67039521**
87	Phase 1/ 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	GNACADJA DIEU DONNÉ	Male	Rewinding	Access restriction			**96546546**
86	Phase 1/ 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	GNACADJA Togbedji	Male	Carpenter	Access restriction			**97078667**

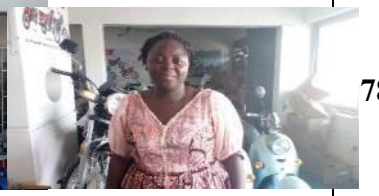
ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
355	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	GNANGUENON FABRICE	Male	Trade (security service)	Access restriction			**95678000**
316	Phase 2	Shop owner	Livelihoods	GNANHOUI LUCRECE	Female	Sale of various products	Access restriction			**66359151**
343	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	GNIGLA Bernadette	Female	Sewing crafts	Access restriction			**66376191**
225	Phase 1/ 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	GNITANGNI Augustine	Female	Secretariat	Access restriction			**66525174**
357	Phase 1/ 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	GNONSE TITO Gougbé	Male	Trade	Access restriction	Refuse	Refuse	**94944035**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
192	Phase 2	Shop employer	Commercial structure	Gogo K. Charles	Male	Assistant to the CEO	Access restriction			**95060213**
242	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure Terrains privés ou loués	GOMENOU T Florence	Female	Car sales	Access restriction			**66306303**
241	Phase 2	Public domain occupant	Commercial structure	Goumaye Pacôme	Male	Trade	Access restriction			**52404681**
138	Phase 1/ 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	GOVI Flora Bassilia	Female	Hairdressing room	Access restriction			**66927842**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
420	Phase 2	Public domain occupant	Commercial structure	GOVOEYI S. Hervé	Male	Artisan	Access restriction			**96080028**
201	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	HABAZON François	Male	Shoe-making shop	Access restriction			**69128841**
289	Phase 1/ 2	Public domain occupant	Livelihoods	HADJOU ÉRIC	Male	Trade	Access restriction			**96398349**
263	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	HAMA Saley Saibou	Male	Trade (sale of playground equipment)	Access restriction			**62319067**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
422	Phase 2	Shop employee	Livelihoods	HÈSSOU Helene	Female	Men's hairdressing	Access restriction			**97560218**
94	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	HETE senan valerie	Female	Sale of cosmetic products and hair strands	Access restriction			**56780092**
7	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	HINNOUNDE Hippolyte	Male		Access restriction			**98627513**
172	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	HINSOU Maxime	Male	Trade	Access restriction			**96126460**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
267	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	HOMEGNON Nativité	Male	Administrative and Financial assistant	Access restriction			**97636000**
76	Phase 1/ 2	Public Domain occupant	Livelihoods	HONDO Yves	Male	Mechanic	Access restriction	NOT A PAP ERROR	NOT A PAP ERROR	**97764324**
41	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	HOSSOU Roger Donatien	Male		Access restriction			**64391837**
296	Phase 1/ 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	HOUANSOU Aristide	Male	Trade TOBERT SARL	Access restriction			**97172526**
219	Phase 2	Public Domain occupant	Commercial structure	HOUANTOMEY YAO Jérôme	Male	Trade	Access restriction			**51127164**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
58	Phase 1/ 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	HOUDEGBE Carine	Female	Insurance production	Access restriction			**69991164**
297	Phase 1/ 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	HOUECANDE Tohouindo gildas	Male	Trade TOBERT SARL	Access restriction			**96304630**
394	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	HOUENOU ISIDORE	Male	Dry cleaning service agent	Access restriction			**94153993**
104	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	HOUETOGNON Nicole	Female	Customer Service Officer	Access restriction			**7862026**
328	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	HOUETON Sybille	Female	Animator	Access restriction	Refuse	Refuse	**66538008**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
55	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	HOUINATO Elvis Najorose	Male		Access restriction			**95764208**
36	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	HOUINSOU Théodore	Male	Crafts	Access restriction			**61178542**
38	Phase 1/ 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	Houndeve Yasine	Male		Access restriction			**97211403**
47	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	HOUNDJETODE Bathelemy	Male		Access restriction			**96244957**
402	Phase 2	Tenant	Commercial structure	HOUNTON Grâce	Female	Food retailer	Access restriction			**97508557**

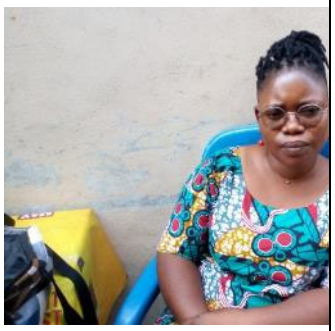
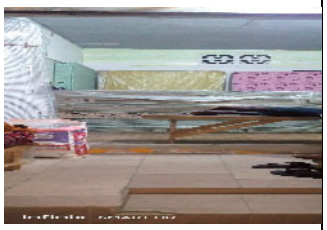
ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
60	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	HOUNDJO Victoire	Female	Stylist and trade	Access restriction			**53279064**
53	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	HOUNDONOUGBO Antoine	Male	Trade	Access restriction			**95710076**
166	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	HOUNDOTE Julien	Male	Trade	Access restriction			**51505840**
288	Phase 1/ 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	HOUNGBETODE Emmanuelle	Male	Technicien maintenancier	Access restriction			**97487748**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
395	Phase 1/ 2	Owner Heir	Residential and commercial structure	HOUNGNIBO Ephrem Magloire Come Cocou	Male	Soudure métallique (à lac)	Access restriction			**97899233**
396	Phase 1/ 2	Owner Heir		HOUNGNIBO Ephrem (represent the late Faustin HOUNGNIBO)	Male	Residence	Demolition			**97899233** PAP répétée, veillez lui conserver une seule information dans la base

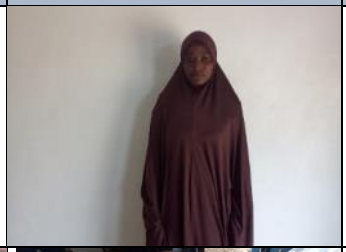
ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
										97899233
300	Phase 2	Public domain occupant	Livelihoods	HOUNKPATIN Adrien	Male	Sale of petrol	Access restriction			**62049088**

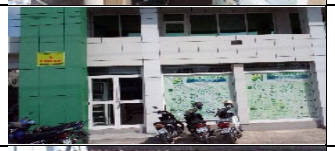
ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
309	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	HOUNKPATIN Frida	Female	Bread seller	Access restriction			**95129339**
321	Phase 2	Shop employee	Livelihoods	HOUNKPE Casimir	Male	Diver	Access restriction			**56147417**
134	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	HOUNKPE Eurydice Melaine	Female	Trade	Access restriction			**53096355**
350	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	HOUNSOU Flora Videhou	Female		Access restriction			**96147448**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
325	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure Private or rented land	HOUNSOU Olivier	Male	Host	Access restriction			**96769983**
115	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	HOUNSSINOU SKOA	Male	Income	Access restriction	No reply	No reply	**97089100**
363	Phase 1/ 2	Shop employee	Private or rented land Commercial structure	HOUNSSOU FRANÇOISE	Female	University	Access restriction			**65899284**
306	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	HOUNSSOU Gertrude	Female	Gambling (Lottery)	Access restriction			**99593814**
48	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	HOUNSSOUNOU Honoré	Male		Access restriction			**97647541**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
	Phase 1/ phase 2	Owner	Commercial structure	HOUNTINNOUKPON Setondji Mireille	Female	Trade	Access restriction			65176704 /61492922
116	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	HOUNTOGAN ALAIN EUPHRONUIS	Male	Income	Access restriction	Refuse	Refuse	**95059956**
4	Phase 1/ 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	HOUNYE Hélène	Female	Trade	Access restriction			**97941108**
139	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	HOUNZANDJI Philippe	Male		Access restriction			**97046487**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
18	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	HOUSSOU espérance	Female	A Ready - Made - Clothes	Access restriction			**51506346**
132	Phase 1/ 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	IDOHOU FALAK	Female	Trainer	Access restriction			**66044436**
243	Phase 2	Shop employee	Private or rented land Livelihoods (Handicrafts, trade, etc.) Commercial Structure	IDRISSOU Charlie	Male	Car wash	Access restriction	No reply	No reply	**95698881**
27	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	INOUSSA fati	Female	Trade	Access restriction			**96958185**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
177	Phase 2	Public domain occupant	Commercial structure	ISSIFOU Amina	Female	Retailer	Access restriction			**97121203**
91	Phase 1/ 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	IWUDJI Joachim	Male	Trade	Access restriction			**97605075**
173	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	Jimoh kamolideen Tobi	Male	Sale of projectors and power tools	Access restriction			**95437055**
168	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	KANDOGOUDO Olga Lydie	Female		Access restriction			**66651725**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
	Phase 1/ 2	Employee	Commercial structure	KAKPO Rémi	Male	Sale of plots	Access restriction			
70	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	KAYI Abel Adjéoda	Male	Motorbike assembly and sale	Access restriction			**96122323**
198	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	KAYODE Abdoul	Male	Field Agent	Access restriction			**96675973**
423	Phase 2	Shop owner	Livelihoods	KEMISSÈDO Joseph	Male	Trade	Access restriction			**66885150**
21	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	KETODJI EWOU	Male	Shop	Access restriction			**96525357**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
118	Phase 2	Public domain occupant	Commercial structure	KIKI Colette	Female	Trade (sale of porridge and pate)	Access restriction			67759745
123	Phase 2	Public domain occupant	Livelihoods	KINHOU Pulchérie	Female	Trade (income)	Access restriction	No reply	No reply	65914005
320	Phase 1/ 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	KINI Prospère	Male	Trade fast food restaurant	Access restriction			96670404
304	Phase 2	Shop owner	Livelihoods	KINKON Fidèle	Female	Sale of condiments	Access restriction			63305602

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
384	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	Kinwaho koffi Edmond	Male	Employee	Access restriction			**96733820**
280	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	KITI Émile	Male	Security agent	Access restriction			**57531536**
330	Phase 1/ 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	KODEIH Mahmoud	Male	Sale of electronic equipment and motorbikes	Access restriction			**96727272**
278	Phase 1/ 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	KODO Eddy	Male	Trade	Access restriction			**97122356**
346	Phase 2	Shop employee	Livelihoods	KOSSOUHO MYRIAM	Female	Servant trade	Access restriction			**53426981**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
146	Phase 1/ 2	Public domain occupant	Livelihoods	KOUDJEGAN Jeanne	Female	Trade	Access restriction			**58332078**
312	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	KOUKPONOU ISABELLE	Female	SALE OF MISCELLANEOUS	Access restriction			**66837953**
380	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	KOUMAGNON Agathe	Female	Mobile money, popcorn sale	Access restriction			**90303508**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
378	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	KOUMAGNON Yvette	Female	Mobile money and popcorn sale	Access restriction			**97821978**
51	Phase 1/ 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	Kounde Brigitte	Female	Trade	Access restriction	Refuse		**97586325**
258	Phase 2	Shop employer	Livelihoods	KOUNOU Chantal	Female	My job (cashier)	Access restriction			**97789668**
249	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	KOVOEGNAN Mohamed	Male	Real estate agency	Access restriction	Out of the country	Out of the country	**67267725**
262	Phase 2	Shop employee	Livelihoods	KOYI Olivier	Male	Petrol sales	Access restriction			**94380183**

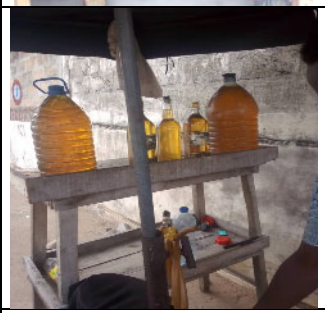
ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
182	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	KPADE Josephine	Female	Retailer	Access restriction			**95509258**
335	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	KPADONOU Djebou Marius	Male	Driver	Access restriction			**97008311**
54	Phase 1/ 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	Kpankon Jean Claude	Male	Insurance and transfer agency	Access restriction			**96206898**
25	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	KPATACLO Richard	Male	Welding	Access restriction			**95852557**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
80	Phase 1/ 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	KPOKAN Dorothé	Male	Cabinetmaker	Access restriction			**97761176**
151	Phase 1/ 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	KPOKOUDJO George	Male	Trade	Access restriction			**96260635**
72	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	KPOSSOU Augustin	Male	Motorbike sales and assembly	Access restriction			**97836055**

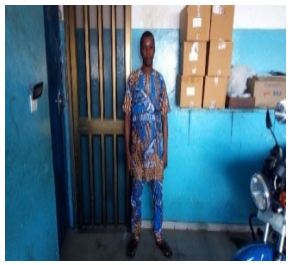
ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
71	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	KPOTCHEDE Modéran	Male	Motorbike Sale	Access restriction			**97918403**
165	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	KUASSI Victorin	Male		Access restriction	No reply	No reply	**58416854**
307	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	LAWANI Bouraïma	Male	Money transfer, Mobile Money	Access restriction			**96386828**
202	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	LIGUIZIM Agnès	Female	Trade	Access restriction			**99003648**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
322	Phase 2	Shop employee	Livelihoods	LOFINA Joachim	Male	My job (cook)	Access restriction			**57155247**
222	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	LOGBO Ornelia Frida	Female	Craft Hairdressing Beauty care	Access restriction			**53723754**
81	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	LOGBO Pulcherine	Female	Artisan hairdresser	Access restriction			**67565688**
265	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	LOGROAN Martin	Male	Head of school department	Access restriction		**REFUSE**	**67443592**
170	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	LOH Nadège	Female		Access restriction			**97423713**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
275	Phase 2	Public Domain occupant	Commercial structure	LOKO Rose	Female	Sale of pure drinking water	Access restriction			
	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	LOKOSSA Sylvie	Female	Seamstress	Access restriction			
214	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	LOKOSSOU Gédéon	Male	Trade	Access restriction			**96854941**
341	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	LOKOSSOU Gisèle	Female	Handicraft Sewing	Access restriction			**97888383**
90	Phase 1/ 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	LONAHIN Mathieu	Male	Artisan carpenter	Access restriction			**90635103**

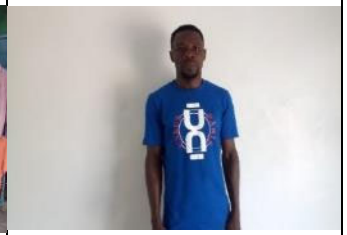
ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
368	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	LOTO Ramanou	Male	Sale of French-made and construction equipment	Access restriction			**97997890**
121	Phase 2	Shop employee	Livelihoods	LOWANOU SODJA Lydie	Male	My salary	Access restriction			**61254046**
287	Phase 1/ 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	MADIRI Nadine	Female	Secretary	Access restriction			**97644905**
6	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	MAGLOE Gloria	Female	Trade	Access restriction	PAP BY MISTAKE	Not to be considered	**61455539**
63	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	MAHOUNA René Félix	Male	Trade	Access restriction			**95692959**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
153	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	MALOMA RAFATOU	Female	Cook	Access restriction			**56962727**
199	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	Mama Oumou	Female	Customer service representative	Access restriction			**97542220**
352	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	Marie ADJOVI	Female	Trade	Access restriction			**97749482**
14	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	SENATO Maxime	Male	Sale of spare parts and second-hand cars	Access restriction		Refuse	**94687152**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
66	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	MEDANNOU Bienvenu	Male	Motorbike sales	Access restriction			**97505598**
383	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	MELE eveline	Female	Computer and data entry centre	Access restriction			**97260287**
218	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	MELE Relique Hernice	Female	Handicraft Hairdressing	Access restriction	No reply	No reply	**67378723**
256	Phase 1/ 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	MENSAH NICAISE	Male	Maintainer	Access restriction			**97224956**
83	Phase 1/ 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	MESAH Edigh	Female	Trade	Access restriction			**67871463**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
417	Phase 2	Shop employee	Livelihoods	MESSAN Basile	Male	Work (delivery person)	Access restriction			**99028055**
217	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	MEYOU Augustin	Male	Salaried trader	Access restriction			**66247722**
105	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	MIALO Hounsouvo Felix	Male	Craft industry	Access restriction			**97773583**
13	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	OGUNDELE Michael	Male	Sale of projectors	Access restriction			

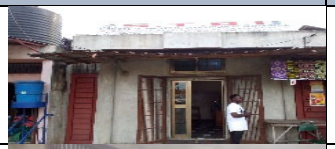
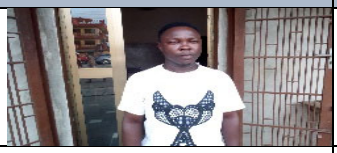
ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
2	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	MICHOZONSO Armel	Female	Cosmetic salon	Access restriction			**90949245**
16	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	MIGNONOU Faimy Paola Ghislaine	Female	Multi-transfer agency and miscellaneous	Access restriction			**97570650**
426	Phase 2	Shop employee	Livelihoods	MONDA Fréjus Pierre	Male	Maintenance agent	Access restriction			**96180158**
127	Phase 2	Occupant du domaine public	Livelihoods	MONHOSSOU GLADYS	Female	Retailer	Access restriction	Pas de réponse	Pas de réponse	**56550862**
421	Phase 2	Public domain occupier	Commercial structure	MON-ISO Gbodo Mathania	Male	Employment	Access restriction			**91620277**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
186	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	MOUSSA Aziz	Male	Clothes sales	Access restriction			**97121203**
397	Phase 2	Tenant	Commercial structure	MUONEME .O. Vincent Prince	Male	Curtains and decor	Access restriction			**95116518**
281	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	NATOUNTODE Daniel	Male	Head of security	Access restriction			**97060528**
3	Phase 2	Public domain occupier	Commercial structure	SOSSA Nephtalie	Female	Retailer	Access restriction			**61033921**
398	Phase 2	Tenant	Commercial structure	NOBIME Eddy Zinzou	Male	Ready made Clothes	Access restriction			**96129751**

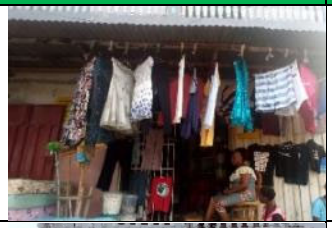
ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
406	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure		Male	Metal welding (lake)	Access restriction		Repeated PAP, make sure to keep only one information in the database	**96129751**
351	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	NONFONDJI Beatrice	Female	Trade	Access restriction			**97374911**
180	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	NOUADJRO Édouard	Male	Quincaillerie	Access restriction			**97074734**
308	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	NOUGBOGNON Oriane	Female	Money transfer	Access restriction			**62420557**

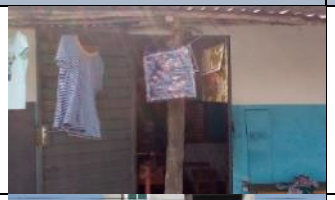
ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
103	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	NOUMONVI Nontongbe Nestor	Male	General Supervisor of the company	Access restriction			**97688618**
190	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	Odofin Hermine	Female	Customer care officer	Access restriction			**96937378**
150	Phase 1/ 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	OGOUCHELOU Fiacre	Male	Trader	Access restriction			**97582294**
160	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	OGOUDJOBI Fernande	Female	Commerce	Access restriction			**56035416**
216	Phase 1/ 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	OGOUNTOLA Owoyele Andréa	Female	Commerce	Access restriction	No reply	No reply	**66702689**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
290	Phase 1/ 2	Public domain occupant	Livelihoods	OKE Kouete	Male	Trade	Access restriction			**56346569**
	Phase 1/ 2	Public domain occupant	Livelihoods	OLOFINDJI Habile	Male	Trade	Access restriction			**66232560**
283	Phase 1/ 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	OLOU Marcelin	Male	Dental practice	Access restriction			**97693470**
271	Phase 2	Shop employer	Livelihoods	OLOWOLAGBA Scholastique Gabine	Female	Project manager	Access restriction	No reply	No reply	**95862069**
424	Phase 2	Shop owner	Livelihoods	OUATTARA Adama Charles	Male	Job	Access restriction			**65651335**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
251	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	OUINNATO Béranger	Male	Employee	Access restriction			**67515644**
52	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	OUINSOU Epiphanie	Female		Access restriction			**97239090**
264	Phase 2	Shop employee	Livelihoods	OUSENI Ouséni	Male		Access restriction			**64308590**
404	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	OUSSOU PROSPÈRE	Male	Sewing	Access restriction			**95051403**
178	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	PEDE Estelle Rose	Female	Retailer	Access restriction			**66447208**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
129	Phase 2	Occupant of the public domain	Commercial structure	PERERA Joscelyne	Female	My business (selling bread)	Access restriction			**96715609**
1	Phase 1/ 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	PINAUDEAU Eléonore	Female	Rental	Access restriction			**95052759**
49	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	QUENUM Jean	Male		Access restriction			**67017205**
349	Phase 1/ 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	Richard Lawson	Male	Trade	Access restriction	Refuse	refuse	**97723282**
78	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	ROUGA El Kamel Dine	Male	Job	Access restriction			**96051942**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
141	Phase 1/ 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	SABADAGBO Kocou Nazaire	Male	Shop	Access restriction			95714266 Not a PAP
167	Phase 1/ 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	Sahouegnon Nicole	Female		Access restriction			97075136
250	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	SALAMI Estelle	Female		Access restriction			96531344
206	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	SALANON Rosine	Female	Trade	Access restriction			66882793

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
315	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	SALAOU NAÏMATH	Female	Sewing	Access restriction			**97004897**
293	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	SALEY SEYBOU Fataou	Male	Trade	Access restriction			**57576887**
340	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	SALIOU Mohamed Faroukou	Male	Trade	Access restriction			**97948847**
31	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	SANBENI abel	Male	Sewing	Access restriction			**63752321**
	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	SEBOKA Pamphile	Male	TRADE	Access restriction			**66816439**

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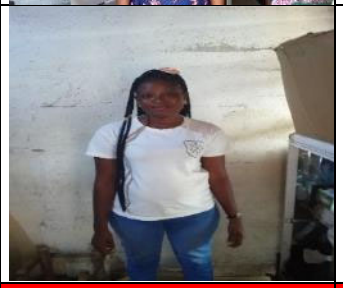
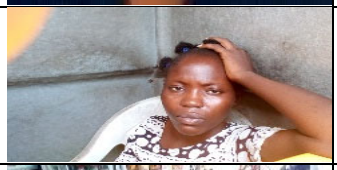
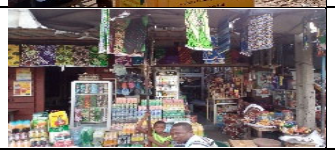
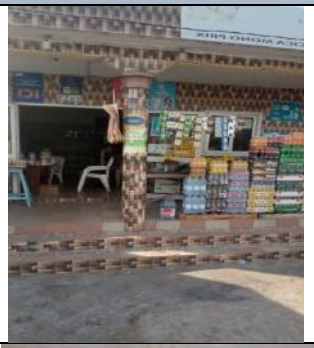
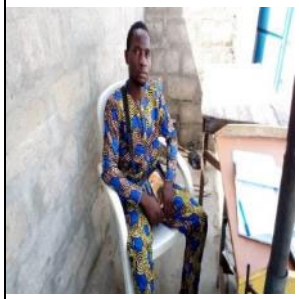
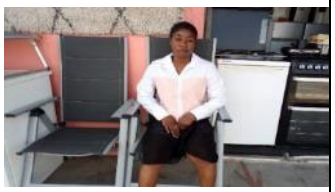
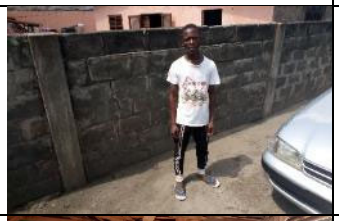
32	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	SESSOU Justine	Female	Secretary	Access restriction			**66117950**
11	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	Sessouka seho brigite	Female	Trade	Access restriction			**98937660**
	Phase1/2	Shop employee	Commercial structure WILDAF Bénin	SETONDJI Paterne	Male	Trade	Access restriction	Refuse	Refuse	**67813055**
	Phase1/2	Employee	Commercial structure	SEWAGNOUI Janvier	Male	COMMERCE	Access restriction			**64953830**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
220	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	SEYDOU IDRISSA Abdoul-Baki	Male	Trade	Access restriction			**62397028**
5	Phase 1/ 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	SINGBO Espera	Female	Aesthetics	Access restriction			**97485813**
147	Phase 2	Occupant of the public domain	Livelihoods	SODJENOU ANGÈLE	Female	Shopkeeper	Access restriction			**56780122**
360	Phase 1/ 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	SOGBAVI Assiba Ida	Female	Shop	Access restriction			**95288975**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
162	Phase 2	Shop employee	Livelihoods	SOGLOHOUN Parfait	Male	Employment	Access restriction			**60251814**
403	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	SONON Florentin	Male	Driver of the structure	Access restriction			**98151951**
411	Phase 1/ 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	SONON Florentin	Male	Spare parts retailers	Access restriction	No reply	No reply	**98151951**
89	Phase 1/ 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	SOSSA Koffi George	Male	carpenter	Access restriction			**66533906**
273	Phase 1/ 2	Occupant of the public domain	Commercial structure	SOSSA ROBERT	Male	Trade	Access restriction			**61194847**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
270	Phase 2	Shop owner	Private or rented land	SOSSOU Françoise épouse AGBAHOLOU	Female	WIDAF Benin Coordinator	Access restriction	No reply	No reply	**96747536**
24	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	SOSSOU H. Fleur	Female	Job	Access restriction			**62028668**
361	Phase 2	Occupant of the public domain	Commercial structure	SOSSOU Jacques	Male	Sale of petrol	Access restriction			**59102148**
226	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	SOTCHEKO Xavier	Male	Carpentry	Access restriction			**94078981**
128	Phase 2	Occupant of the public domain	Commercial structure	SOUHOU Eugénie	Female	My business (sale of oranges)	Access restriction			**53249700**
17	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	SOULE Samir	Male	Trade	Access restriction			**96090188**

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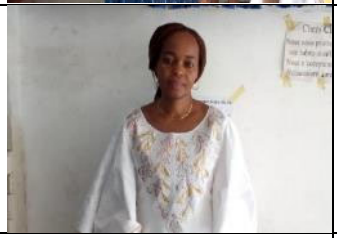
191	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	Soumanou Bachirou	Male	Field agent	Access restriction			**96319954**
377	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	SOUMANOU Raouf	Male	Sale of motorbikes	Access restriction			**97081613**
	Phase 1/ Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	SOUTHON Oulyathou	Female	Trade	Access restriction			
57	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	TAMKPINOU Fredy	Male	Trade	Access restriction			**61243685**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
310	Phase 2	Shop owner	Private or rented land	TCHAKPA ENOCK	Male	Plastic welder	Access restriction			**66540870**
224	Phase 1/ 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	TCHIBOZO Comlan Alain	Male	Driving instruction	Access restriction			**95847268**
332	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	TCHIBOZO Rosaire Berdice Mahugnon	Male	Sales manager	Access restriction			**65990160**
221	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	TCHIBOZO Tonya Audrey Kristina	Female	Hairdressing Beauty care	Access restriction			**96825678**
148	Phase 1/ 2	Occupant of the public domain	Livelihoods	TEGBEME Pegui	Male	Retailer	Access restriction			**66831372**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
44	Phase 1/ 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	TEHOU Mathieu	Male	Mechanics	Access restriction			**97882503**
12	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	TESSILIMI Achiatou	Female	Sale of electronic materials	Access restriction			
64	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	TEVOEDJRE Albert (Gérant)	Male	Sale of motorbikes	Access restriction			**67405243**
356	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	TOKOUZAN Serge Maurice	Male	Supplies	Access restriction	No reply	No reply	**96960709**
229	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	TOLLO Gustave Lambert	Male	Entrepreneurship	Access restriction			**95309030**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
82	Phase 1/ 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	TONAN Séraphin	Male	Artisan tailor	Access restriction			**97014975**
379	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	TONOUHEWA Paul	Male	Motorbike sales	Access restriction			**97893991**
254	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	Tossa victoire evelyne	Female	Job	Access restriction	Refuse	Refuse	**97909017**
112	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	TOSSAH Kodjo Sylvain	Male	Mechanics	Access restriction	Refuse	Refuse	**97551226**
62	Phase 1/ 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	Tosse Edith	Female	Production in insurance contract	Access restriction			**96149455**
253	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	TOSSOU Joël	Male		Access restriction			**68626405**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
77	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	TOUNOU K.A Adoté	Male	Jobs	Access restriction			**53804989**
388	Phase 1/ 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	TOZO BARNABE	Male	Dry cleaning service agent	Access restriction			**95115958**
248	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	TOZO Mahoussi Rosmonde	Female	Trade	Access restriction			**67701520**
84	Phase 1/ 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	VENANON Léandre	Male	Artisan rewinder	Access restriction			**9845417**
413	Phase 2	Shop employee	Livelihoods	VIDJINNAGNI Noel	Male	Food retailer	Access restriction			**61404450**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
	Phase 1/ 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	VIGNONFODO ERIC	Male	Trade	Access restriction			**97074575**
109	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	VIKPOEGNAN Wilfried	Male	Economic research officer	Access restriction			**96057904**
387	Phase 2	Shop employee	Livelihoods	VINOUGNON DIANE	Female	Dry cleaning service	Access restriction			**95323670**
237	Phase 2	Occupant of the public domain	Livelihoods	Viviane amedeka	Female	Sale of children's kangaroos and other items	Access restriction			**57165249**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
282	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	VODOUNNOU Marcelline	Female	Fast food business	Access restriction			**95531011**
259	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	VODOUNON A. Hubert	Male	Work (cooking)	Access restriction			**67235402**
131	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	VODOUNON Boris	Male	Trade	Access restriction			**67277574**
56	Phase 1/ 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	Wankpo Prisca	Female	Insurance and transfer agency	Access restriction			**96099240**
149	Phase 1/ 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	YEHOUENOU Abla Debora	Female	Trade	Access restriction			**97800149**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
159	Phase 2	Occupant of the public domain	Commercial structure	YÈHOUÉSSI Faustin	Male	Trade	Access restriction			**95710564**
252	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	YEKE Senami Audrey	Female		Access restriction			**96054021**
369	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	YESSOUFOU Ismail	Female	Sale of construction and civil engineering parts from France	Access restriction			**67459797**
210	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	YOBO Elie	Male	Trade	Access restriction			**61937144**
393	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	YOVO KOMLAN	Male	Dry cleaner service agent	Access restriction			**95352769**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
	Phase 1/2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	ZAKARIBYAYA Zouweriatou	Female	Trade	Access restriction			**97442815**
74	Phase 1/ 2	Occupant of the public domain	Livelihoods	ZANKLAN Pauline et afiavi	Female	Retailer	Access restriction	No reply	No reply	**96694825**
327	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure Terrains privés ou loués	ZANNOU Clémence	Female	Host	Access restriction			**64374457**
114	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	Zannou Henri	Male	Job (mechanic)	Access restriction	No reply	No reply	**94192170**
269	Phase 2	Shop employee	Commercial structure	ZINSOU Célestin	Male	Head of Sewing Department	Access restriction			**97055460**
108	Phase 2	Shop owner	Commercial structure	ZOMAHOUN Thècle	Female	Trade	Access restriction			**97471174**

ORDER NO.	REGISTRATION STATUS	PAP STATUS	AFFECTED COMPONENTS	NAME AND SURNAME OF THE PAP	SEX	AFFECTED ACTIVITY	ASSIGNMENT TYPE	PHOTOS (Assets)	PHOTOS PAPS	PHONE NUMBER
75	Phase 1/ 2	Occupant of the public domain	Livelihoods	ZOUGBENOU ADRIENNE	Female	Trade	Access restriction			**61191527**

PV OF THE PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS

Projet de Construction de l'Echangeur du Carrefour Vêdoko dans la ville de Cotonou Phase 2 au Bénin

PV de rencontre avec les autorités locales des 10ème, 11ème et 13ème arrondissements impactés par le projet de Construction de l'Echangeur de Vêdoko

L'an deux mil vingt deux et le jeudi 6 Octobre a eu lieu dans le 13ème arrondissement la rencontre avec les élus locaux des 10ème, 11ème et 13ème arrondissement avec les Représentants du Cabinet BANCA. L'objectif de la séance est d'échanger avec ses élus locaux dans le cadre de l'actualisation des Rapports EIES et PAR du projet de Construction de l'Echangeur du Carrefour Vêdoko.

En effet, depuis 2019, les EIES et PAR ont été réalisées. Trois ans après ces études, les

[redacted]

Après l'intervention des Représentants du Cabi
la parole a été donnée aux élus locaux pour
exprimer leurs préoccupations. Au nombre de
celles-ci, on peut citer :
- les voies de déviation identifiées sont-elles rest
inchangées?
- la question relative à la gestion des déblais
lors de la phase de construction
- la promotion de la main d'œuvre locale.
- les limites exactes de l'ouvrage
- la gestion de la circulation lors de la phase
de construction et celle d'exploitation
Après les réponses apportées par les consultants,
il a été convenu de la programmation des des-
centes des équipes des consultants dans les
différents quartiers concernés par le projet après
la rencontre avec les CA concernés.
La première rencontre avec les CA du 13ème ar
Ment arrondissement est prévue pour le lundi 10
octobre 2022.

Ont signé

GBEHOUNOU Marion
C/Q Ahoghohoue cité
de l'espérance GBEHA
Jeanne épse AGLI
KPO Charles

Régisse HOUNKPATIN
CQ/ HOUEYIHO TANOU
Assistant CBER
Repr. C.A.

KIKI Raymond

Repr KIKI Pierre
C/Quartier
TEL :

Rpt BANCA
OGOU Serge

JICA	MIT	BANCA CORPORATE

PROJET DE CONSTRUCTION DE L'ECHANGEUR DU CARREFOUR VÊDOKO DANS LA VILLE DE COTONOU PHASE 2 " AU BÉNIN

LISTE DE PRESENCE

Date : 06 octobre 2022

Lieu : 13ème Arrondissement

Début de la séance :

Fin de la séance :

N°	Nom et Prénoms	Fonction	Contacts	Signature
01	CAKPO Charles S	C/D AHO GBOHOUE CITE EUCHARISTIE	94812463	
02	GBEFFA Jeanne HERMELI	C/D Akpakpahou cité de l'espérance	97857816	
03	KIKI C. Pierre	C/D Sètavi	97280939	
04	KIKI C. Raymond	Conseiller Kpakpa	94684212	
05	HOUNKPATIN Mégnissé	C/D HOUEYIHO TANOU	96686838	
06	OGOU Serge	Ing. à BANCA	67387990	
07	LANGANAN Blandine	Environnementaliste	97896502	
08	ATCHOUKPA Grâce	Stagiaire CRÉSS	60007787	
09	GAHOU Raphaël	Cabinet Banca	66460241	
10	GISEBE GBE Ilorion	Environnementaliste	96431212	
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				

Projet de Construction de l'Echangeur du Carrefour Védoko dans la ville de Cotonou Phase 2 au Bénin

PV de rencontre avec le CA du 13ème arrondissement dans le cadre de la relance du Projet de Construction de l'Echangeur de Védoko.

L'an deux mil vingt deux et le lundi 10 Octobre a eu lieu dans le bureau du CA du 13ème arrondissement ~~la~~ rencontre avec le CA du 13ème arrondissement, Mr FOLLY-BEBE. A MOUSSAN dans le cadre de la relance du Projet de Construction de l'Echangeur de Védoko.

En effet, pour l'actualisation des études EIES et PAR, les Experts du Cabinet BANCA CORPORATE ont tenu une séance de travail avec les élus locaux des 10ème, 11ème et 13ème arrondissement le jeudi 06 Octobre 2022.

A l'issue de cette rencontre, il a été convenu de la programmation des descentes des équipes des Consultants du Cabinet BANCA CORPORATE dans les différents quartiers concernés par le projet après la rencontre avec les CA concernés.

La rencontre de ce jour avec le CA du 13ème arrondissement s'inscrit dans le cadre de la dite programmation des descentes dans les quartiers concernés par le projet. Pour le CA du 13ème arrondissement, une rencontre se tiendra entre les trois CA (10ème, 11ème et 13ème arrondissements) pour fixer les différentes dates de rencontre

avec les populations des arrondissements concernés par le projet.

Ont signé

GUEDEGBE Flavien

PROJET DE CCONSTRUCTION DE DE L'ECHANGEUR DU CARREFOUR VÊDOKO DANS LA VILLE DE COTONOU PHASE 2 AU BENIN

Procès Verbal de la séance de travail avec le maire de Cotonou et ses collaborateurs dans le cadre du projet de construction de l'échangeur de Vêdoko

L'an deux mille vingt deux et le vendredi vingt-et-un octobre, a eu lieu dans le bureau du maire de Cotonou, Monsieur Luc Sètondji ATROKPO, la séance de travail entre le maire et le consultant et l'équipe technique du maire. L'objet de la séance est d'informer le maire et son équipe technique sur le projet de l'actualisation des rapports EIES et PAR du projet de construction de l'échangeur de Vêdoko.

En effet, depuis 2019, les EIES et PAR ont été réalisés. Trois ans après ces études, les travaux n'ont toujours pas démarrés. Pour la mise en œuvre imminente du projet, il faut impérativement actualiser les études. L'équipe des consultants de BANCA, à travers cette rencontre avec le maire et son équipe, voudrait solliciter l'appui et l'implication des autorités communales avant leur descente sur le terrain en vue d'échanger avec les populations affectées par le projet

Le maire a remercié le consultant pour cette démarche entreprise et ~~marque~~ s'est reste disponible avec son équipe technique pour faciliter cette mission sur le terrain. Un chronogramme d'intervention dans les 03 arrondissements sera élaboré pour faciliter

la descente de l'équipe des consultants du cabinet BANCA et les deux (02) directions techniques (DST et DAD).

Ont signé :

ATROKPO Luc

G. Flavien
96431212

Alexis Manongwomeh
BOSSOU

DADE Nicot
95678160

CC
METHOU Joseph

S. Gougnon
DST MCOT
95253817

PROJET DE CONSTRUCTION DE L'ECHANGEUR DU CARREFOUR VÊDOKO

DANS LA VILLE DE CONTONOU PHASE 2 AU BENIN

LISTE DE PRESENCE

N°	NOM ET PRENOMS	STRUCTURES	FONCTIONS	CONTACTS (Tél mail)	EMARGEMENT
1.	ATROKPO Luc	Mairie Cotonou	Maire	atrokpoluc@yahoo.fr	
2.	MEHOU Joseph Jean	11	Chef de Cabinet	[illegible]	
3.	BOSSOU Martin Manassé	11	SE	NEBOSSOU@GMAIL.FR	
4.	OROU GANI Salia Ganiou	11	DST	[illegible]	
5.	DASSOU C. Serge	11	DADET	cssdassou@yahoo.fr	
6.	GNIDE Gbêssi Thierry	Banque	Environnementaliste	[illegible]	

N°	NOM ET PRENOMS	STRUCTURES	FONCTIONS	CONTACTS (Tél mail)	EMARGEMENT
7.	DOGOU Jerôme	BANCA	Ing-Eau Assainissement	banca.engineering@gmail.com	
8.	GUEDEGBE Adelbaye	BANCA	Stagiaire	guedegbeadel22@gmail.com	
9.	GANHOU Raphael	BANCA	Environnementaliste		
10.					
11.					
12.					
13.					
14.					
15.					
16.					

GROUPE BUREAUX D'ETUDES . D'EXPERTISE. DE CONTROLE ET D'ASSISTANCE ET REALISATION
IMPORT-EXPORT / GENIE CIVIL Bâtiment, Route, Ouvrages d'Art, Travaux Maritimes, Hydraulique, Mécanique des sols etc / ELECTRICITE – TELEPHONIE / PROJETS / GESTION / INFORMATIQUE / GED / ARCHIVAGE ELECTRONIQUE

BANCA Engineering SARL

A L'attention de	:	Monsieur le Maire de la ville de Cotonou
V/Réf.	:	
N/Réf.	:	124/BANCA-ENG./FGA/AFA/M-A/2022
Lieu / date	:	Cotonou, le 09 Novembre 2022
Projet		Projet de Construction de l'Echangeur du carrefour Vêdoko dans la ville de Cotonou, Phase 2, au Bénin
Objet	:	Relance par rapport à la programmation des séances de consultation du public

Monsieur le Maire,

Dans le cadre du projet susmentionné, et concernant la réalisation des études d'impact environnemental et social (EIES) dont le bureau d'études « BANCA Engineering » est en charge, un planning vous a été soumis le 25 octobre 2022 afin de programmer et d'organiser les séances de consultation du public au sein des arrondissements (10ème, 11ème et 13ème) affectés par le projet. Cette démarche fait suite à la séance d'échange que nous avons tenue dans votre cabinet le 21 octobre 2022, en présence de certains de vos collaborateurs. Mais, jusqu'à présent, nous n'avons toujours pas reçu de suite à notre requête.

Au regard de l'importance qu'occupe ce projet dans l'agenda du gouvernement béninois et en considérant la date de soumission du rapport de l'EIES au bailleur (JICA), qui est fixé au 24 novembre 2022, nous sollicitons votre implication une action urgente afin de permettre à l'équipe de BANCA d'accomplir, dans un bref délai, les activités relatives à cette phase de terrain.

Pour tout besoin en information complémentaire, nous vous prions de bien vouloir contacter M. Ilarion GUEDEGBE (96431212) ou M. Serge OGOU (67387990).

Comptant sur votre bonne disponibilité, et dans l'espoir d'une suite favorable à notre relance, nous vous prions de recevoir, Monsieur le Maire, nos meilleures salutations.

PJ :- Chronogramme de consultation du public

MAIRIE DE COTONOU
A952 du 09/11/2022

Le Directeur Général

BANCA ENGINEERING Directeur Général

Franck Arnaud ACCROMBESSY

RC B 1397 /IFU : 3200800591910 / INSAE 2947421309152 / Compte Bancaire : BOA N°001825930019/SGB N° 032903520101-56
CRE 3100 – Agla / COTONOU - BENIN Tél (00229) 21 03 24 36 / 95951782 ; Email : banca_benin@yahoo.fr

GROUPE BUREAUX D'ETUDES . D'EXPERTISE. DE CONTROLE ET D'ASSISTANCE ET REALISATION
IMPORT-EXPORT / GENIE CIVIL Bâtiment, Route, Ouvrages d'Art, Travaux Maritimes, Hydraulique, Mécanique des sols etc / ELECTRICITE – TELEPHONE / FROIDS / GESTION / INFORMATIQUE / GED / ARCHIVAGE ELECTRONIQUE

BANCA Engineering SARL

A L'attention de	:	Monsieur le Maire de la Commune de Cotonou
V/Réf.	:	
N/Réf.	:	107/BANCA-ENG./FGA/AFA/M-A/2022
Lieu / date	:	Cotonou, le 22 Septembre 2022
Projet		Projet de Construction de l'Echangeur du carrefour Vêdoko dans la ville de Cotonou, Phase 2, au Bénin
Objet	:	Séance d'information et de sensibilisation

MAIRIE DE COTONOU
15036 du 22/09/22

Monsieur le Maire,

Dans le cadre du suivi de la réalisation du Projet de Construction de l'Echangeur du carrefour Vêdoko dans la ville de Cotonou, Phase 2, au Bénin, je viens par la présente solliciter une séance d'information et de sensibilisation au profit du cabinet « BANCA Engineering » avec votre Conseil Communal.

Cette séance d'échanges, à laquelle votre présence est fortement souhaitée, permettra de dissiper les différentes craintes liées à la procédure d'expropriation et d'indemnisation et, d'informer toutes les parties prenantes au projet sur la mission du cabinet BANCA.

Au regard de l'urgence, je vous saurai gré des dispositions diligentes que vous voudrez bien prendre, en vue de la tenue de cette séance le vendredi 02 octobre 2022.

Pour tout besoin d'information additionnelle, vous pourriez nous contacter directement (M. Ilarion GUEDEGBE **96431212** ou M. Serge OGOU **67387990**).

Dans l'attente de votre retour, je vous prie de recevoir, Monsieur le Maire, mes meilleures salutations.

Le Directeur Général

BANCA ENGINEERING Directeur Général

Franck Arnaud ACCROMBESSY

RC B 1397 /IFU : 3200800591910 / INSAE 2947421309152 / Compte Bancaire : BOA N°001825930019/SGB N° 032903520101-56
CRE 3100 – Agla / COTONOU - BENIN Tél (00229) 21 03 24 36 / 95951782 ; Email : banca_benin@yahoo.fr

GROUPE BUREAUX D'ETUDES , D'EXPERTISE, DE CONTROLE ET D'ASSISTANCE ET REALISATION
IMPORT-EXPORT / GENIE CIVIL : Bâtiment, Route, Ouvrages d'Art, Travaux Maritimes, Hydraulique, Mécanique des sols etc / ELECTRICITE – TELEPHONE / FROIDS / GESTION / INFORMATIQUE / GED / ARCHIVAGE ELECTRONIQUE

BANCA Engineering SARL

MAIRIE DE COTONOU
20774 du 27/12/2022

A L'attention de	:	Monsieur le Maire de la ville de Cotonou
V/Réf.	:	
N/Réf.	:	138/BANCA-ENG./FGA/AFA/M-A/2022
Lieu / date	:	Cotonou, le 27 Décembre 2022
Projet		Projet de Construction de l'Echangeur du carrefour Vêdoko dans la ville de Cotonou, Phase 2, au Bénin
Objet	:	Organisation des séances de recueil des préoccupations

Monsieur le Maire,

Dans le cadre de la réalisation du projet de construction de l'échangeur du carrefour Vêdoko, sous votre leadership, des séances de consultation publique ont été organisées les 18, 23 et 24 novembre 2022, dans les 10ème, 11ème et 13ème arrondissements concernés.

Du 21 au 25 novembre 2022, les enquêtes ont été menées sur le terrain. Suffisamment d'informations ont été collectées et traitées. Les rapports provisoires d'EIES et du PAR ont été partagés avec la partie japonaise pour appréciation.

Conformément aux procédures de l'Etude, nous devons tenir une seconde séance avec les populations affectées pour clôturer l'enquête. Etant donné que le rapport final doit être présenté le **30 décembre 2022** au plus tard, nous vous prions d'instruire les Chefs d'arrondissement (CA) N°**10, 11 et 13** en vue de l'organisation de ces réunions **le jeudi 29 Décembre 2022**, suivant le calendrier ci-dessous :

Date	Horaire	Lieu
Jeudi 29/12/2022	09h 30 – 11h 30	Siège du 10ème arrondissement
	12h 00 – 14h 00	Siège du 11ème arrondissement
	15h 00 – 17h 00	Siège du 13ème arrondissement
	17h 30 – 19h 00	Mairie de Cotonou

A l'issue de ces séances, nous souhaitons rencontrer votre autorité le même jour à partir de **17h30,** en vue de vous présenter la synthèse des études menées sur le terrain, et l'état du projet.

Dans l'espoir d'une suite favorable à notre demande, veillez recevoir Monsieur le Maire, l'expression de nos meilleures salutations.

COPIE : Secrétaire Exécutif

Le Directeur Général

BANCA ENGINEERING * Directeur Général * COTONOU BENIN

Franck Arnaud ACCROMBESSY

RC B 1397 /IFU : 3200800591910 / INSAE 2947421309152 / Compte Bancaire : BOA N°001825930019/SGB N° 032903520101-56
CRE 3100 – Agla / COTONOU - BENIN Tél (00229) 21 03 24 36 / 95951782 ; Email : banca_benin@yahoo.fr

Procès-verbal de consultation publique du 10ème Arrondissement de COTONOU Etude d'Impacts Environnementale et Sociale (EIES) - Plan d'Action de Réinstallation (PAR) du Projet de Construction du passage supérieur de VEDOKO à Cotonou -

L'an deux mille vingt deux et le vendredi 18 novembre s'est tenue dans la salle de réunion des bureaux du 10ème Arrondissement, une audience publique dans le cadre de la réalisation de l'étude d'impacts environnementale et sociale ainsi que du plan d'action de réinstallation du projet de construction du passage supérieur de VEDOKO.

Etaient présents à cette séance, les personnes dont les noms figurent sur la liste de présence annexée au présent procès-verbal,

En ouvrant la séance, le Chef d'Arrondissement a remercié les participants pour avoir répondu massivement à son invitation. Il a ensuite ajouté qu'en raison de certaines

contraintes administratives, qu'il ne pourra présider la réunion jusqu'à son terme. Il a alors délégué ses pouvoirs à Monsieur Martial HOUNHOU un Conseiller Municipal.

Après cette brève intervention du Chef d'Arrondissement, la parole fut donnée au Docteur Ilarion GUEDEGBE du Bureau d'Etudes BANCA CORPORATE pour présenter les grandes lignes du projet de construction du passage supérieur de VEDOKO.

Dans un langage simple et accessible à tous, ce dernier a fait la genèse du projet depuis l'année 2019 à ce jour. Il a expliqué les objectifs de l'Etude d'Impacts Environnementale et Sociale (EIES) et du Plan d'Action de Réinstallation (PAR).

Il a souligné les différentes modifications intervenues dans la conception du projet, notamment l'option de passage avec une fois deux voies (1x2) allant de la fin de la clôture de la Communauté Electrique du Bénin (CEB) jusqu'à l'auto-école PACIFIC, et la nouvelle option de passage avec deux fois deux voies (2x2) allant de la fin de la clôture de la CEB jusqu'au carrefour "la Vie".

Il a expliqué les aménagements et faire

(2)

principalement les voies de contournements à réaliser pour faciliter la mobilité des citoyens autour du site du projet, mais aussi des niveau des carrefours : Stade Général-Mathieu-KEREKOU; AGONTINKON; Etoile-Rouge. Autrement dit, des mesures sont envisagées pour gérer au mieux, les impacts du projet sur le trafic de cette zone.

En dehors des questions relatives à la mobilité des populations durant la réalisation du projet, il a fait un bref aperçu sur les aménagements à faire au niveau des bas-fonds jouxtant l'église catholique "Jésus-Eucharistie" et CFAO-MOTORS, les problèmes de déplacements des réseaux de la CEB, de la SBEE, de la SONEB, de l'ODT, etc.

Il a annoncé le demarrage du projet pour l'année 2013.

Après ce brillant exposé, la parole fut donnée aux participants.

Le premier intervenant Monsieur Adamou Arouna a salué l'initiative de cette rencontre. Il a cherché à comprendre le sort réservé aux entreprises, aux habitations se trouvant dans l'emprise du projet, le délai accordé pour les déménagements.

(3)

Le deuxième intervenant Monsieur Mensah Nicaise a aussi son intervention sur les dispositions prises pour les riverains et les entreprises situés dans l'emprise du projet. Il a souligné les risques pouvant entraîner une diminution de la largeur de la voie au niveau de l'église Jésus-Eucharistie et de CICA TOYOTA.

Le troisième intervenant Monsieur Bawa Arouna a suggéré la mise en place d'un Comité pour la gestion des déblais et le recrutement de la main-d'œuvre locale.

Des réponses claires et précises ont été apportées à ces différentes questions. A savoir que :

- pour faciliter la mobilité des habitants et des propriétaires de fond de commerce se trouvant dans l'emprise des travaux, il est prévu des voies de contournement ;
- les aménagements au niveau de l'église et de CICA-TOYOTA ne peuvent pas réduire la largeur de la voie ;
- la durée théorique des travaux est de 03 ans ;

(4)

- des personnes affectées pour le projet feront l'objet d'un dédommagement.
- le recrutement de la main d'œuvre locale se fera en liaison avec les Chefs d'Arrondissement. De plus, il sera mis en place des Comités de suivi à différents niveaux pour régler les éventuels conflits.

A la suite de cette première série d'interventions, une deuxième liste fut ouverte. Les préoccupations exprimées par des participants se présentent comme suit :

Monsieur Adonon Nesmin a souhaité une traduction des exposés, des questions et des réponses en langue nationale fon.

Monsieur Folly. Tiburce a souligné le comportement des entreprises étrangères qui après le démarrage des travaux ne respectent plus aucune norme technique et de sécurité du travail. Les chauffeurs de camions font des excès de vitesse, les tranchées ouvertes ne sont pas bien balisées et bien protégées et provoquent des noyages - Il a cité le cas d'Agla où l'entreprise chinoise a

enregistré un cas de noyade d'un enfant de 03 ans. Il a suggéré que toutes les dispositions soient prises pour éviter les drames du genre car au Sud-Bénin nous enregistrons deux saisons de pluies dans l'année. Il a surtout mis l'accent sur les mesures à prendre pour faciliter la mobilité des élèves et écoliers étant donné que les travaux doivent durer trois (03) ans.

Monsieur Adamou Arouna a souhaité l'actualisation de la liste des personnes affectées par le projet, étant donné que le recensement des intéressés a eu lieu en 2019.

Monsieur Mensah Nicaise s'est inquiété par rapport aux embouteillages que les travaux vont engendrer au niveau du carrefour du Stade Mathieu Kérékou à Kouhounou.

Cette seconde serie de questions a fait l'objet de réponses précises à savoir :

- les mesures de sécurité qui seront prises par les entreprises en charge des travaux pour éviter des situations dramatiques sur le chantier ;

(6)

- une équipe de sonte, sécurité au travail, sera mise en place sur le chantier au demarrage des travaux ;
- une actualisation de la liste des personnes affectées sera faite, étant donné que les premiers recensements ont eu lieu en 2019.
- une petite d'aménagement est prévue au niveau du carrefour du stade Général Mathieu KEREKOU, du carrefour "LAVIE", du carrefour "AGANTINKON" et du Rond-Point de l'Etoile Rouge pour faciliter la mobilité des populations et éviter les gros embouteillages.

En reprenant la parole le Chef d'Arrondissement a remercié l'équipe du projet pour l'initiative et souhaité que les échanges se poursuivent tout au long de la construction de l'échangeur de VEDOKO.

Pour conclure, il a remercié les participants pour leur disponibilité et souhaité un bon retour à chacun.

La séance qui a démarré à 14h 15mn a pris fin à 19h 30 après lecture du présent procès-verbal.

Fait à COTONOU les jours et an ci-dessus

Ont signé

DOSSOU Y Malain
SA/CA-10/Cotonou

Folly SEGBEDJI Tiburce
R/DST/COTONOU

AGOSSOU Maxime
BANCA-ENG

PROJET DE CONSTRUCTION DU PASSAGE SUPÉRIEUR DE VÊDOKO-COTONOU

ÉTUDE D'IMPACTS ENVIRONNEMENTALE ET SOCIALE (EIES)-PLAN D'ACTION DE RÉINSTALLATION (PAR)

CONSULTATION DU PUBLIQUE

LISTE DE PRÉSENCE

DATE : VENDREDI 18 NOVEMBRE 2022

LIEU : 10ème ARRONDISSEMENT-COTONOU

N° D'ORDRE	NOMS ET PRÉNOMS	FONCTION	PROVENANCE	CONTACT TÉLÉPHONIQUE	SIGNATURE
01	ALIDJI Delphin	Elu local	ELISSOGBE	97313628	
02	DOSSOU Relain Yanovi	SAIO	Mairie	97086562	
03	ADOKON M. Martin	Agent de sécurité	VEDOKO	91260943	
04	KIAHO Mahilin	Maçon	VEDOKO	95444699	
05	Bawah Yacoubou	C	Vedoko	97130893	

BANCA CORPORATE

N° D'ORDRE	NOMS ET PRÉNOMS	FONCTION	PROVENANCE	CONTACT TÉLÉPHONIQUE	SIGNATURE
06	Hountondji Eric	Élu Local	Védoko	56027421	
07	Houndjo Julien	Élu Local	Sétovi	95743757	
08	IDOHOU Falack	Graphiste	Védoko	6604 4436	
09	ADAMOU Arouna	C/SCPA IDEF	Vedoko MS DELOCATION	96222390	
10	ABBAZATOU Ouat	[illegible]	SÉTOVI	94527927	
11	Mde Agbeliagbo Marie	Élu Local	Védoko	95157420	
12	Kpamou Clémence	revendeuse	Védoko	94704306	
13	GNIDO Kpomou christian	CA	Fifadji/Yénawa	97 11 04 39	
14	MONTCHO Médard	.	fifadji/yénawa	66 68 24 89	
15	Eléghédé clarisse	revendeuse	Védoko	99 34 81 33	

N° D'ORDRE	NOMS ET PRÉNOMS	FONCTION	PROVENANCE	CONTACT TÉLÉPHONIQUE	SIGNATURE
16	Elegbede Alfred	Revendeur	Védoko	97 63 17 27	
17	Mme Houndonou Sylvie	Commercial	Vedoko	66 36 82 28	
18	GANNAVI Yvon	COMMERÇANT	VÉDOKO	97 89 81 39	
19	AJE DJABISSE	COMMERÇANTE	VÉDOKO	64505119	
20	Locoso Cyrille	PHARMACIEN	VEDOKO	97 [illegible] 2274	
21	ADJALLA K. Grégoire	Mécanographe	VEDOKO	96 75 00 14	
22	ACHILLE Judith Tatiana	Salon de beauté	Vedoko	96 43 40 74	
23	CHALLA Valentine	Restaurant	Vedoko carrefour	97 19 32 77 53-09-63-55	
24	Mouali KOTTO	ATTACHE COMMERCIAL	VEDOKO-CASSE AUTO	66 85 28 96 94-59-26-27	
25	GOUMAYE PACÔME	Revendeur	Vedoko	52 40 68 [illegible]	

N° D'ORDRE	NOMS ET PRÉNOMS	FONCTION	PROVENANCE	CONTACT TÉLÉPHONIQUE	SIGNATURE
26	FO FO dieudonné	Rentenier	Vedoko	95_77_08_99	
27	DOSSOUVI Aimé	Commerçant	Vedoko	65523991	
28	ADJANOHOUN Séverin s/c MOUSSE Wahabou	Entreprise OLADE	Cassa-Auto	97232802 97071199	
29	KPEGAN Rodolphe Modeste	Elu Local	MIDEDJI	66288326	
30	NONVIDE Firmin	Elu local	Setovi	61941838	
31	AVAYIASSE Adelgemi	Elu local	Setovi	66202202	
32	MIDOHOUNGBE Claudine	Vendeuse	Cargo-Auto	66-09-23-26	97225361
33	BUKAS INTERNATIONAL	Convergent	Setovi	94082019	
34	GOMEMOU Florence	Commerçante	Vedoko	66366303	
35	AMEDEKA Vivianne	Vendeuse	Vedoko	57165249	

N° D'ORDRE	NOMS ET PRÉNOMS	FONCTION	PROVENANCE	CONTACT TÉLÉPHONIQUE	SIGNATURE
36	DALOEBA Adjoumi	Riveraine	Tsinoyibé	97 47 48 32	
37	HOUNNOU Mahal	Conseiller municipal	Mairie d'Agoué Commune	94 65 83 16	
38	Kiki Pierre	Ex Secrétaire	Sèhoué	97 28 00 39	
39	FATONI Phocbé	Ex Ministre	Ndeladji	97 47 82 76	
40	Akoha Kenis	Consultant	Atchanhoun	94-18-14-14	
41	OGOU Serge	Consultant	Calavi	67 37 73 90	
42	AYANI Y. Justin	Conseiller Sefons	Mairie d'Agoué Commune	97895075	
43	LOGLA Jeanne	Conseillère Rouhou nou	Mairie d'Agoué Arrondissement	97348029	
44	Mensah Nicaise	Entrepreneur	Vedoko	97 20 14 93	
45	AKAKPO A. Jeannot	Entrepreneur	Vedoko	67924661	

N° D'ORDRE	NOMS ET PRÉNOMS	FONCTION	PROVENANCE	CONTACT TÉLÉPHONIQUE	SIGNATURE
46	HOUNGBEDJI Charlos	Revendeur	Vêdoko	37613204	
47	DAKO Germaine M. G	Revendeuse	Vêdoko	96906468	
48	TOKOGNON Coulon Jules	C Q	Missogbe	95602258	
49	SOSSA Robert	Revendeuse	Vedoko	61294847	
50	GANDONOUGAN Mahutin	Revendeuse	Vedoko	90163767	
51	ADOTEVI Viviane	Revendeuse	Eurail	97986343	
52	SOUKOU Cecil	Revendeuse	Vedoko	60552865	
53	OKAFOR Gabriel	Revendeur	Casse-auto	56498130	
54	FOLLY SEGBEDJI Thuncet. A.	Représentant PCOT/DGT/SEEAGC	Cotonou	97487461	
55	HOUEDANOU Fabrice	Chef cellule Recouvrement CREDO-BENIN	CREDO-BENIN	96431198	

Procès verbal de consultation publique du 11ème Arrondissement de COTONOU -

Etude d'Impacts Environnementale et Sociale (EIES) - Plan d'Action de Réinstallation (PAR) du projet de Construction du passage supérieur de VEDOKO à Cotonou -

L'an deux mille vingt deux et le jeudi 24 novembre s'est tenue dans la salle de réunion des bureaux du 11ème Arrondissement, à partir de 15h 30 une consultation du publique qui s'inscrit dans le cadre de la construction d'un Echangeur au Carrefour VEDOKO, notamment le volet EIES et PAR du projet.

Etaient présents à cette séance, les personnes inscrites sur la liste de présence annexée au présent procès - verbal.

A l'ouverture de la séance après les présentations d'usage, le Chef d'Arrondissement a félicité les populations pour avoir répondu massivement à son appel.

Il a déclaré que la construction de l'échangeur de VEDOKO est très bénéfique pour la ville de COTONOU et le Benin.

Après cette introduction liminaire, il a donné la parole à Monsieur Tackiyou Germain AKAMBI du bureau d'Etudes BANCA CORPORATE pour présenter le projet. A l'aide d'une vidéo de quelques minutes, ce dernier suivant une approche pédagogique remarquable a expliqué aux populations la maquette du projet, notamment les différentes phases (phase 1 et phase 2), les aménagements prévus pour chaque phase, leurs durées, ainsi que les infrastructures à construire, le plan de circulation durant les travaux.

A la suite de cette présentation, la parole fut donnée aux populations pour exprimer sans langue de bois leurs préoccupations.

Le premier intervenant Monsieur OGBONI David a salué l'initiative de cette rencontre, il a cherché à comprendre les modifications majeures intervenues au niveau du projet depuis 2009.

(2)

Il a déploré la lenteur dans les opérations de dédommagement des personnes affectées.

Le deuxième intervenant Monsieur TONOU Cyrille a souligné que de multiples réunions sont organisées dans le cadre des projets, mais que les populations ne sont plus informées de la suite réservées à leurs propositions ou recommandations. Il souhaite connaître les voies de déviation qui constitue un danger du fait de l'excès de vitesse pratiqués par les camions.

Le troisième intervenant Monsieur AMONLES Gontran a soulevé la question des inondations au cours des travaux ainsi que l'accès aux maisons situées au bord de la voie ou dans l'emprise des travaux.

Le quatrième intervenant est revenu sur la question des voies de déviations, plus précisément leur entretien.

Le cinquième intervenant a cherché à connaître le sort réservé aux personnes affectées par le projet et absentes durant la période de recensement.

(3)

Le sixième intervenant Monsieur ACACHA Roger s'est apesanti la gestion des déblais pour l'amenagement des VDNS souvent inondés. Il a recommandé d'éviter le double emploi au cours du recensement des personnes affectées par le projet.

Le septième intervenant Monsieur HOUNKPATIN a abordé la question du recrutement de la main d'oeuvre locale, ainsi que les procédures d'embauche sur le chantier.

Le huitième intervenant Monsieur HOUNSA Mathieu est revenu sur les questions de déviation, d'aménagement des VDNS, d'excès de vitesse des camions. Il a averti qu'en cas d'accident causé par des camions, il y aura soulèvement des populations.

Le neuvième intervenant Madame HOUNKANRI Lactège est revenu sur les problèmes des inondations et la stagnation de l'eau dans les VDNS.

A toutes questions, Monsieur AKAMBI a donné des réponses claires dont les grandes lignes se présentent comme suit :

- En 2019, la date de fin des premières et deuxièmes phases du projet étaient inconnues.

(4)

- Aujourd'hui la durée globale du projet est de 04 ans (02 ans pour la phase 1 et 02 ans pour la phase 2) ;
- le déplacement des réseaux de la SBEE, de la SONEES et de la SNIB se fera simultanément ;
- le dédommagement des personnes affectées sera une réalité.
- la gestion des déblais ne relèvent pas de la compétence de l'entreprise ;
- la sécurité du travail sera une priorité, au cours des travaux aussi bien au niveau des ouvrages à construire que sur les voies de déviation.

A l'issue de ces réponses apportées aux différentes préoccupations des populations, la séance commencée à 15h 30 a pris fin à 17h 30 après lecture du présent procès-verbal.

Fait à Cotonou les jour et an ci-dessus

Ont signé

FASSINOU H. F. Florencia
R/BST/ Cotonou -

SACCA G. Alice
SA/CA-11/COTONOU

AGOSSOU Maxime
BANCA-ENG

PROJET DE CONSTRUCTION DU PASSAGE SUPÉRIEUR DE VÊDOKO-COTONOU

ÉTUDE D'IMPACTS ENVIRONNEMENTALE ET SOCIALE (EIES)-PLAN D'ACTION DE RÉINSTALLATION (PAR)

CONSULTATION DU PUBLIQUE

LISTE DE PRÉSENCE

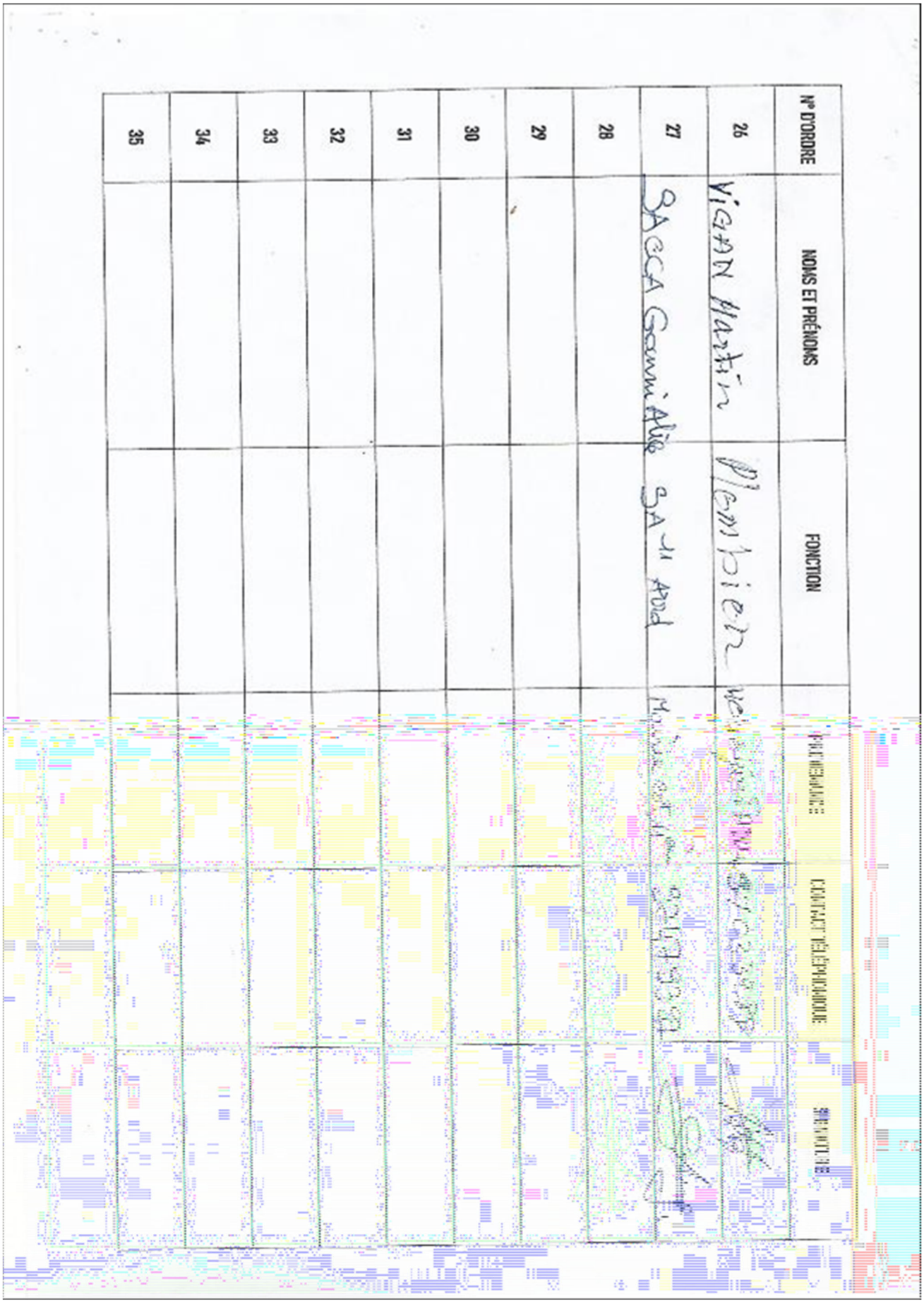
DATE : MERCREDI 23 NOVEMBRE 2022

LIEU : 11ème ARRONDISSEMENT-COTONOU

N° D'ORDRE	NOMS ET PRÉNOMS	FONCTION	PROVENANCE	CONTACT TÉLÉPHONIQUE	SIGNATURE
01	HOUNKPATIN Mégnisse	Chef quartier	HOUEYIHO TANOU	96686838	
02	DAKPOGAN carlos	c/1345 Riverin	Houeyiho Tanou	96812122	
03	AGACHA Roger	ELU Local	"	97077622	
04	FANOU R. Edith	Elue locale	HOUEYIHO TANOU	66480033	
05	DASSOU Archille	Saga	HOUEYIHO TANOU	67781427	

N° D'ORDRE	NOMS ET PRÉNOMS	FONCTION	PROVENANCE	CONTACT TÉLÉPHONIQUE	SIGNATURE
06	Montcho T. Rigobert	Sage	Houeyiho Tanou	99350447	
07	Adoki Ignace Thomas	Sage	Houeyiho Tanou	96577769	
08	Sabadagbo Nazaire	Sage	Houeyiho Tanou	95712255	
09	FASSINOU HEGNITO F. Florencia	C/SEGC/DST	DST/MCOT	97481994	
10	EDO Rodrigue	stagiaire/DST	DST/MCOT	62746920	
11	Agossa HONORÉ	Sage	HOUEYIHO II	97123090	
12	MAGBAO Alfred	Electronicien	HOUEYIHO II	97604544	
13	HOUNKANRIN Nadège	Frigoriste	HOUEYIHO II	97 14 12 75	
14	Dossou-Gbeyin Brice	Journaliste	Houeyiho 2	96532681	
15	Tonon Cyrille	Chauffeur	Houeyiho 2	97483599	

N° D'ORDRE	NOMS ET PRÉNOMS	FONCTION	PROVENANCE	CONTACT TÉLÉPHONIQUE	SIGNATURE
16	LAWSON B. Richard	Promoteur immobilier	HOUEYIHO TANOU	97 72 32 52	
17	DOVONON Aimé	Femme	HOUEYIHO TANOU	96 44 84 58	
18	HOUNSINOU Bonkon	Sage	HOUEYIHO TANOU	96 69 09 53	
19	AMONLES C. Gertrand	Sage	HOUEYIHO TANOU	90 03 20 08	
20	SASSOUNON Sandrine	Femme	HOUEYIHO TANOU	90 42 05 84	
21	OGBONI Dave	Sage	HOUEYIHO TANOU	97 62 76 84	
22	HOUNSOU Mathieu	Sage	HOUEYIHO TANOU	97 63 20 44	
23	TRONNOU C. Célestin	élue locale	Vieux jeko Tanou	97 29 72 26	
24	CODJI Lucie	Femme	HOUEYIHO TANOU	69 91 74 44	
25	GBAGUIDI Léandre	Représentant ICAM	Mono Bénin	97 48 81 55	



N° D'ORDRE	NOMS ET PRÉNOMS	FONCTION	
26	VIGAN Martin	Ingénieur	
27	SACCA Gianni Aldo	SA + Adjoint	
28			
29			
30			
31			
32			
33			
34			
35			

Procès-verbal de consultation publique du 13ème Arrondissement de COTONOU-
Etude d'Impacts Environnementale et Sociale (EIES) – Plan d'Action de Réinstallation (PAR) du Projet de construction du passage supérieur de VEDOKO à Cotonou -

L'an deux mille vingt deux et le jeudi 24 novembre s'est tenue dans la salle de réunion des bureaux du 13ème Arrondissement, une consultation du publique qui s'inscrit dans le cadre de la réalisation du projet de construction de l'échangeur de VEDOKO, particulièrement son volet "Etude d'Impacts Environnementale et Sociale (EIES)" et "Plan d'Action de Réinstallation".

Etaient présents à cette séance, les personnes dont les noms figurent sur la liste de présence annexée au présent procès-verbal.

La séance a été présidée par le Chef d'Arrondissement qui en prenant la parole à l'ouverture a remercié les participants pour leur disponibilité constante, chaque fois qu'il est question des développement de la ville de COTONOU et particulièrement le 13ème Arrondissement. Il a remercié également le bureau d'étudesBANCA CORPORATE pour l'initiative.

(A)

Il a souhaité que les uns et les autres puissent exprimé leurs préoccupations pour rapport à la construction de l'échangeur de VEDOKO.

Après ce discours introductif, la parole fut donnée à Monsieur Tackyon Germain AKAMBI du bureau d'étude BANCA pour présenter le projet. A l'aide d'une vidéo de quelques minutes, ce dernier a présenté l'importance stratégique du carrefour VEDOKO dans le corridor Abidjan - Lagos. Les différentes phases envisagées pour la construction de l'échangeur. Les aménagements à réaliser, tout ce qui est prévu pour faciliter la mobilité des populations durant l'exécution des travaux. Les dimensions des infrastructures.

Dans un langage simplifié, il a présenté la maquette du projet sous toutes ses formes.

Suite à cette brillante présentation, la parole fut donnée aux populations pour exprimer leurs diverses préoccupations.

Le premier intervenant Monsieur CAKPO Charles qui est le Chef Quartier Ahogbohoué Eucharistie a salué l'initiative de la rencontre. Il a cherché à connaître les voies qui sont choisies comme "voie de contournement".

Il a estimé que le problème du marché VEDOKO est résolue. Il demande en conséquence ce qui est prévu dans son quartier en termes de voie de déviation – Il a souligné les difficultés qu'éprouvent les populations pour traverser la voie qui engendrent souvent des accidents mortels. Il propose la construction d'une passerelle entre l'Eglise Catholique Jesus-Eucharistie et la CEB pour faciliter la traversée de la voie surtout aux enfants.

Le deuxième intervenant Monsieur DAÏ Léopold a souligné l'impact des eaux pluviales dans le quartier Ahogbohouè suite à la construction des voies asphaltées. Il pense que le quartier est souvent inondé et est devenue une zone marécageuse du fait de ces travaux. Il souhaite connaitre le list de désagréments que le quartier Ahogbohouè doit endurer du fait de la construction de l'échangeur.

Le troisième intervenant Monsieur BOTA Fatai a déclaré que les voies de déviation ne sont pas souvent respectées. Il a déploré le coût des dédommagements qui sont souvent dérisoires et ne tient pas compte de la durée réelle des travaux

– les voies de déviation sont prévues pour la phase 2 du projet –

– des feux tricolores, des feux de circulation, des passages piétons sont prévues pour faciliter la traversée de la voie –

– les aménagements sont prévus au niveau du projet d'assainissement pluvial de Cotonou et ces derniers ont un lien avec la construction de l'échangeur – En conséquence, le problème des inondations est en voie de règlement.

Suite à ces différentes réponses, le Chef d'Arrondissement a remercié les participants et a souhaité qu'ils se mobilisent pour la réussite du projet.

La séance commencé à 10h 45mn a pris fin à 12h 50 – après la lecture du présent procès – verbal –

Fait à Cotonou les jour et an ci-dessus.

Ont signé

ATIOUKPE Alexine
R/DST/COTONOU

TOKPESSI Noelie
SA/CA-13/COTONOU

AGOSSOU Maxime
BANCA-ENG

5

PROJET DE CONSTRUCTION DU PASSAGE SUPÉRIEUR DE VÊDOKO-COTONOU

ÉTUDE D'IMPACTS ENVIRONNEMENTALE ET SOCIALE (EIES)-PLAN D'ACTION DE RÉINSTALLATION (PAR)

CONSULTATION DU PUBLIQUE

LISTE DE PRÉSENCE

DATE : JEUDI 24 NOVEMBRE 2022

LIEU : 13ème ARRONDISSEMENT-COTONOU

N° D'ORDRE	NOMS ET PRÉNOMS	FONCTION	PROVENANCE	CONTACT TÉLÉPHONIQUE	SIGNATURE
01	BOYA Fatai	Commerçant	Rond Point Toyota Ahogbo Euchariste	96410466	
02	Jimoh Kamoliden Tobi	Commerçant	Ahogb Euchariste Toyota	95427055	
03	MOUSTAFA Ayouba	Commerçant.	Ahoglohoué Cité Eucharistie	96181120	
04	MAMALOUKPE Lato	Revendeuse	Ahoglohoué Cité Eucharistie	97142083	
05	GADEDJEKLO Leonie	Revendeuse	Ahoglohoué cité Eucharistie	96258786	

N° D'ORDRE	NOMS ET PRÉNOMS	FONCTION	PROVENANCE	CONTACT TÉLÉPHONIQUE	SIGNATURE
06	AHOUNBO - Aurelien C.	Trader Praticien	Ahoglohoue cité Eucharistie 2	94-69-7056	
07	DANSI Bruno	Revendeur ELU Local	Ahoglohoue cité Eucharistie	97299908	
08	DAÏ Léopold	ELU Local	AHOGBOHOUE cité Eucharistie	97037488	
09	KPEDE Boris	BTP	Ahio Gbolloue Esperance	61155866	
10	GNANGBO Laurence	coiffure	Ahio Gbolloué Esperance	66390831	
11	Chanhoun Bernadette	vendeuse		98 89 69 82	
12	KPAKOUGOUTE ADIZA	vendeuse		90836480	
13	TOKANNOU Franck	Chauffeur	AHOGBOHOUE Esperance	62563555	
14	AHOUANNOU Mathilde	Vendeuse	Esperance AHOGBOHOUE	64857322	
15	KPADE Josephine	Vendeuse	Védoko AHOGBOHOUE	6578-1986	

N° D'ORDRE	NOMS ET PRÉNOMS	FONCTION	PROVENANCE	CONTACT TÉLÉPHONIQUE	SIGNATURE
06	AHOUNDO - Aurelien C.	Maçon Praticien	Ahoglohoue cite Eucharistie 2	94-69-70 56	
07	DANSI Bruno	Revendeur Elu Local	Ahoglohoue cite eucharistie	97299908	
08	DAÏ Léopold	ELU Local	AHOGBOHOUE cité Eucharistie	97037488	
09	KPEDE Boris	BTP	Atto Gbohoue Esperance	61155866	
10	GNANGLOhon Lawrence	coiffure	Atto Gbohoué Esperance	66390831	
11	Chanhoun Bernadette	vendeuse		98 89 63 82	
12	KPATONGOUTE ADJEZA	vendeuse		90836480	
13	TOKANNOU Franck	Chauffeur	AHOGBOHOUE Esperance	62563555	
14	AHOUANNOU Mathilde	Vendeuse	Esperance AHOGBOHOUE	64857322	
15	KPADE Josephine	Vendeuse	Védoko AHOGBOHOUE	65781986	

N° D'ORDRE	NOMS ET PRÉNOMS	FONCTION	PROVENANCE	CONTACT TÉLÉPHONIQUE	SIGNATURE
16	HETE Sènan Adélaïde	Vendeuse.	Vedoko AHOGBOHOUE	60 53 91 30	
17	YEDEHOME Blandine	Vendeuse	Exploitante AHOGBOHOUE	96 41 00 66	
18	SAGBO AFIATOU	Vendeuse	AHOGBO HOUE Exploitante	97 45 55 35	
19	ADANDOKPA Angèle	Vendeuse	Exploitante AHOGBOHOUE	97 23 46 00	
20	VIGAN Véronique	Vendeuse	AHOGBOHOUE Exploitante	63 67 01 03	
21	KPONNOU Béatrice	Vendeuse	AHOGBOHOUE Exploitante	62 84 35 78	
22	MEGNINGBETO Carine	Couturière	AHOGBOHOUE Exploitante	97.09.45 53	
23	BALOGOUN Lafiatou	Vendeuse	AHOGBOHOUE Exploitante	91 10 22 84	
24	KPONNOU Jeanne	Vendeuse	AHOGBOHOUE Exploitante	97 28 50 62	
25	ACCRO Bessi Claude	Rép. stylist	AHOGBOHOUE espérance	96-96-33-94	

N° D'ORDRE	NOMS ET PRÉNOMS	FONCTION	PROVENANCE	CONTACT TÉLÉPHONIQUE	SIGNATURE
26	Landa Florence	Vendeuse	Athogbohoué espérance	62855361	
27	Jeanne Affiani Gbeffa AGLI	Chef quartier	AHOGBOHOUE Esperance	97857816	
28	CV ACAKPO Charles:	Chef quartier	AHOGBOHOUE Eucharistie	94 81 22 43	
29	FOLLY-BEE A. Meyram	CP 13		97085437	
30	AFFAYO Sabiano	Vendeuse	AHOGBOHOUE Esperance	66 61 06 10	
31	DEGBEGNON Nenissa	Commerçant	Ahogbohoué Eucharistie	97 17 15 30	
32	CHANHOUN Lucienne	Couturière	AHOGBOHOUE Esperance	59-02 28 62	
33	Abinkpatenin Rosalie	Vendeuse	Athogbohoué Espérance	66406747	
34	ZOUHON Pierre	Retraité	Athogbohoué	66390204	
35	LIHOUNHINTO Catherine	Vendeuse	AHOGBOHOUE Esperance	94.27.66.83	

N° D'ORDRE	NOMS ET PRÉNOMS	FONCTION	PROVENANCE	CONTACT TÉLÉPHONIQUE	SIGNATURE
36	ALADASSI Françoise	Vendeuse	AHOGBOHOUE Esperance	91 54 76 03	
37	FASSINOU Chantale	Vendeuse	AHOGBOHOUE Esperance	66 41 97 15	
38	DAWENON Melanie	Vendeuse	AHOGBOHOUE Feanchantie	96 45 39 26	
39	AHONOHOU Pienot	SAGE	AHOGBOHOUE Fearichantie	97 88 46 54	
40	EDAH Hamase	Commençant	AHOGBOHOUE Fearichantie	97 23 56 82	
41	ATIOUKPE Alexine	Repti/DST/MCOT	MCOT	97640073	
42	TOKPESSI Noëlie M.T.	SA13e A	13ème Arrdt	97127764	
43					
44					
45					

GROUPE BUREAUX D'ETUDES , D'EXPERTISE, DE CONTROLE ET D'ASSISTANCE ET REALISATION
IMPORT-EXPORT / GENIE CIVIL Bâtiment, Route, Ouvrages d'Art, Travaux Maritimes, Hydraulique, Mécanique des sols etc / ELECTRICITE – TELEPHONIE / PROJET / GESTION / INFORMATIQUE / GED / ARCHIVAGE ELECTRONIQUE

BANCA Engineering SARL

MAIRIE DE COTONOU
20774 du 27/12/2022

A L'attention de : Monsieur le Maire de la ville de Cotonou
V/Réf. :
N/Réf. : 138/BANCA-ENG./FGA/AFA/M-A/2022
Lieu / date : Cotonou, le 27 Décembre 2022

Projet : Projet de Construction de l'Echangeur du carrefour Vêdoko dans la ville de Cotonou, Phase 2, au Bénin

Objet : Organisation des séances de recueil des préoccupations

Monsieur le Maire,

Dans le cadre de la réalisation du projet de construction de l'échangeur du carrefour Vêdoko, sous votre leadership, des séances de consultation publique ont été organisées les 18, 23 et 24 novembre 2022, dans les 10ème, 11ème et 13ème arrondissements concernés.

Du 21 au 25 novembre 2022, les enquêtes ont été menées sur le terrain. Suffisamment d'informations ont été collectées et traitées. Les rapports provisoires d'EIES et du PAR ont été partagés avec la partie japonaise pour appréciation.

Conformément aux procédures de l'Etude, nous devons tenir une seconde séance avec les populations affectées pour clôturer l'enquête. Etant donné que le rapport final doit être présenté le **30 décembre 2022** au plus tard, nous vous prions d'instruire les Chefs d'arrondissement (CA) N°**10, 11 et 13** en vue de l'organisation de ces réunions **le jeudi 29 Décembre 2022**, suivant le calendrier ci-dessous :

Date	Horaire	Lieu
Jeudi 29/12/2022	09h 30 – 11h 30	Siège du 10ème arrondissement
	12h 00 – 14h 00	Siège du 11ème arrondissement
	15h 00 – 17h 00	Siège du 13ème arrondissement
	17h 30 – 19h 00	Mairie de Cotonou

A l'issue de ces séances, nous souhaitons rencontrer votre autorité le même jour à partir de **17h30**, en vue de vous présenter la synthèse des études menées sur le terrain, et l'état du projet.

Dans l'espoir d'une suite favorable à notre demande, veillez recevoir Monsieur le Maire, l'expression de nos meilleures salutations.

COPIE : Secrétaire Exécutif

Le Directeur Général

BANCA ENGINEERING SARL Directeur Général COTONOU BENIN

Franck Arnaud ACCROMBESSY

RC B 1397 /IFU : 3200800591910 / INSAE 2947421309152 / Compte Bancaire : BOA N°001825930019/SGB N° 032903520101-56
CRE 2100 – Agla / COTONOU - BENIN Tél (00229) 21 03 24 26 / 95951782 ; Email : banca_benin@yahoo.fr

N° D'ORDRE	NOMS ET PRÉNOMS	FONCTION	PROVENANCE	CONTACT TÉLÉPHONIQUE	SIGNATURE
05	AGOSSOU Maxime	BANQUE ENG	Cotonou	95710064	
06	Dr GBEDEGBE Flavien	BANCA-ENG	Calavi	96431212	
07	Dr DANSOU Florence Agnès	BANCA-ENG	Calavi	95453227	
08					
09					
10					
11					
12					
13					

PROJET DE CONSTRUCTION DU PASSAGE SUPÉRIEUR DE VÊDOKO-COTONOU

ÉTUDE D'IMPACTS ENVIRONNEMENTALE ET SOCIALE (EIES)-PLAN D'ACTION DE RÉINSTALLATION (PAR)

CONSULTATION DU PUBLIQUE

LISTE DE PRÉSENCE

DATE : JEUDI 29 DÉCEMBRE 2022

LIEU : 10ème ARRONDISSEMENT-COTONOU

N° D'ORDRE	NOMS ET PRÉNOMS	FONCTION	PROVENANCE	CONTACT TÉLÉPHONIQUE	SIGNATURE
01	KANHONOU MONIQUE	CM	SETOVI	96009942	
02	VLAVONOU Luc	Elu local	Gbénonkpo	97697991	
03	ALLAGBE Aimé Temand comlan	C/Q MISSEKPLE	MISSEKPLE	96225598	
04	TINGBE FELIX	Conseiller KOUHOUNOU	KOUHOUNOU	95815503	
05	Tchanhoun & Chimène	Conseillère Kouhounou	Kouhounou	69030536	

N° D'ORDRE	NOMS ET PRÉNOMS	FONCTION	PROVENANCE	CONTACT TÉLÉPHONIQUE	SIGNATURE
06	HOUNDEKANNOU Emmanuel	Representant des Jeunes	Agounvocodji	96547383	
07	SALAKO Igor	Elu local	Sètovi	95537191	
08	ATTOUANSE F. Bazia	Ceader	Agounvocodji	97143592	
09	AYADJI Mathieu	Ceader	Missèkplé	97337145	
10	ATTOUANSE Sètohi Théodora	Revendeuse	Agounvocodji	62,31042L	
11	FIOGNON Agathe	Responsable des Femmes Agou	Agounvocodji	58413114	
12	Hountondji Eric	Elu Local	Védoko	56027421	
13	Djelatodé Mariano	Elu Local	Vedoko	96-32-53-86	
14	AO-REGO José	Technicien Genie Civil	AGOUNVOCODJI	57084967	
15	EDE Athanase Esprit	Electricien	Agounvocadje	62320991	

N° D'ORDRE	NOMS ET PRÉNOMS	FONCTION	PROVENANCE	CONTACT TÉLÉPHONIQUE	SIGNATURE
16	BOSSOU Hilker	Peintre	Setovi	92487331	
17	AKPAMIANKOU Elaude	HOUNTODAN Medecine traditionnel	AGOUVOCODJI	52 80 15 22	AFCH
18	AKPAMIANKOU Steve	Etudiant	AGOUNVOCODJI	69024090	
19	GANNAVI yoom	COMMERÇANT	VEDOKO	97899139	
20	HUNGBO ernerime	journaliste	gbenonkpo	96763865	
21	AMADJI Inès	Conseillère en Assurance	Gbenonkpo	96581462	
22	ALIGOLI Germaine	Elue locale	Yenawa Sifadji	95631448	
23	BAWAH YACOUBOU	C Q Vedoko	Vèdoko	97130893	
24	TOKOONOU Coulon Jules	C Q MISSOGBE	MISSOGBE	95802258	
25	DANAJISSO Migbédon	commerçant	Vèdoko	95646223	

N° D'ORDRE	NOMS ET PRÉNOMS	FONCTION	PROVENANCE	CONTACT TÉLÉPHONIQUE	SIGNATURE
26	LOGLA Jeanne	CQ intérim.	Kouhounou	97348029	
27	DOKPONOU Bernadette	C.Q	fifadji Zonawa	97337058	
28	ATCHEGUI Abel	Mcot / COEAR	Yenawa fifadji	01778725	
29	Dr DANSOU Florence	BANCAENG	Calavi	66026900	
30	AGOSSOU René	BANCA ENG	Godomey	95710064	
31	Dr GBEDEGBE Ilarion	BANCA-ENG	Ab-Calavi	96431212	
32					
33					
34					
35					

PROJET DE CONSTRUCTION DU PASSAGE SUPÉRIEUR DE VÊDOKO-COTONOU

ÉTUDE D'IMPACTS ENVIRONNEMENTALE ET SOCIALE (EIES)-PLAN D'ACTION DE RÉINSTALLATION (PAR)

CONSULTATION DU PUBLIQUE

LISTE DE PRÉSENCE

DATE : JEUDI 29 DÉCEMBRE 2022

LIEU : 11ème ARRONDISSEMENT-COTONOU

N° D'ORDRE	NOMS ET PRÉNOMS	FONCTION	PROVENANCE	CONTACT TÉLÉPHONIQUE	SIGNATURE
01	MAGBAO ALFRED	Electronicien	Houeyiho Tanou	97-60-45-44	
02	Dossou Gbowin Brice	Journaliste	Houeyiho2 Tanou	96532651	
03	Gbegnon Michel	Vitrier	Houeyiho2 Tanou	97067269	
04	Acacha Roger	Elu local	Houeyiho2 Tanou	97077622	
05	HOUNKPATIN Méguisé CQ		HOUEYIHO TANOU	96686838	

BANCA CORPORATE

N° D'ORDRE	NOMS ET PRÉNOMS	FONCTION	PROVENANCE	CONTACT TÉLÉPHONIQUE	SIGNATURE
06	DOKONON Aimé	VIGA Nigalan	Houeyiho Tanou	96 44 84 50	
07	FANOU R. Edith	Elue locale	HOUEYIHO TANOU	66 48 00 33	
08	HOUESSOU J. Hugues	Elu local	HOUEYIHO TANOU	97 79 84 81	
09	ADOKO René	Technicien BTP	HouéyihoTANOU	97-06-51 73	
10	HOUNSINOU Berlin	chauffeur	Houyéhe Tanou	96.69.09 53	
11	TRONNOU Célestin	ica Elu local	houeyihe	97 27 32 26	
12	SACCA Gamni	SA-11	MCOT 11ème	97 47 93 99	
13	Dr DANSOU Florence	BANCA-ENG	Calavi	66026900	
14	Dr GBEDEGBE Ilarion	BANCA-ENG	Calavi	96 43 12 12	
15					

N° D'ORDRE	NOMS ET PRÉNOMS	FONCTION	PROVENANCE	CONTACT TÉLÉPHONIQUE	SIGNATURE
06	KANITHONOU Cécile	Vendeuse	Akogbohoué Espérance	95580196	
07	TOKPESSI Norbert	SARL	B° Août	97127764	
08	SEHO Lucie	Vendeuse	Gbédégbé		
09	Dr DANSOU Florent	BANCA	Calavi	66026900	
10	Dr SOSSOUHOUNTO Thérèse	BANCA-ENG	Calavi	96431212	
11	AGOSSOU Nancy	BANCA-ENG	Cotonou	95710064	
12					
13					
14					
15					

DATA COLLECTION TOOLS

VEDOKO FLYOVER CONSTRUCTION PROJECT
SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDY
Questionnaire addressed to the head of household
Questionnaire number /...../...../...../ (Do not complete)
SECTION 1: GENERAL INFORMATION

N°	Questions	Answers	Codes	Skip
1	Department	Littoral		
2	Municipality	Cotonou		
3	District			
4	Neighbourhood /Village			
5	Street number			
6	Household/entrance number			
7	Components likely to be affected	Residence Structure Commercial Structure Private or rented land Livelihoods (agriculture, trade, etc.)	Yes / No 1 / 0 1 / 0 1 / 0 1 / 0	
Q1	Name and Surname			
Q2	Sex	Female Male	1 2	
Q3	How old are you?	/…/..…/ (years)		
Q4	What is your marital status?	Single Married Divorced/Separated Widowed	1 2 3 4	
Q5	What is your occupation?			
Q6	How many people live in your household?	/……/……/		
Q7	What is your level of education?	None Literate Primary Secondary Bachelor's degree Master Professional	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	
Q8	What is your phone number?	/……/……/……/……/……/……/		
Q9	How long have you lived in this area?	0 to 1 year 1 year 1 month to 3 years From 3 years to 5 years From 5 years to 8 years	1 2 3 4	

		From 8 to 10 years + More than 10 years	5 6	
Q10	Reason for installation	Native Proximity Work Plot acquisition Neighbourhood in development Simple opportunity Rental Other, please specify	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 99	
Q11	If renting, monthly rental fee	**/……/…../……/……/……/ FCFA**		
Q12	What is your religion?	No religion Vodoun Catholic Islam Evangelical Protestant Methodist Jehovah's Witness Celestial Other, please specify	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 99	
Q13	Sociolinguistic group	Adja and related Bariba and related Dendi and related Fon and related Yoa & Lokpa Visible Betamaribe and related Peulh and related Yoruba and related Limitrophic countries Other countries (11) Other, please specify	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 99	
1.2. ACTIVITIES AND LIVING STANDARDS OF THE HOUSEHOLD				
Q14	Do you have an income-generating activity?	Yes No	1 0	
Q15	If so, which one?	**……**		
Q16	What is your average monthly income?	**/……/…./……/. …. /……/ FCFA**		
Q17	When do you do it?	Dry season	1	

		Rainy season All year round Night	2 3 4	
Q18	Does your spouse have an income-generating activity?	Yes No	1 0	
Q19	If so, which one?	……		
Q20	When do you practice it?	Dry season Rainy season All year round Night	1 2 3 4	
Q21	What is your monthly household income?	/……/…../……/……/……/ **FCFA**		
Q22	How much are your monthly household expenses?	/……/…../……/……/……/ **FCFA**		
1.3. WATER SUPPLY				
Q23	Water equipment	Yes No	1 0	
Q24	If yes, type of equipment	Meter on the plot Meter elsewhere Well Pump Tap Well/Pump/Tap elsewhere	1 2 3 4 5 6	
Q25	How far do you have to walk to your source of water?	in your house in your yard outside ( ) m from your house	1 2 3 4	
Q26	Do you do anything to make the water drinkable?	add chlorine filter boil 4 drinkable without anything Other, please specify	1 2 3 4 99	
1.4. ELECTRICITY/FUEL				
Q27	Electricity equipment	Yes No	1 0	
Q28	If yes, type of connection	Individual meter on the plot Individual meter elsewhere Collective meter on the plot	1 2 3	

		Collective meter elsewhere Spider web system Generator Solar panels	4 5 6 7	
Q29	What type of cooking fuel do you use? (Multiple answers allowed)	electricity gas coal firewood Other, please specify	1 2 3 4 99	
1.5. TOILET				
Q30	Does your household have a toilet?	Yes No	1 0	
Q31	If yes, what type of toilet do you have?	Flush toilet or sanitary Latrine Open land		
1.6. HEALTH				
Q32	What are the most common diseases in your household? (Multiple answers allowed)	Diarrhea Colds Malaria dengue fever meningitis yellow fever Lassa fever Other, please specify	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 99	
Q33	Where do you seek medical help? (Multiple answers allowed)	public hospitals private hospitals Medical clinic Private doctor Pharmacy consultation Other, please specify	1 2 3 4 5 99	
Q34	How far away is the health service you attend?	< 1 Km 2-5 Km > 5 Km	1 2 3	
1.7. EDUCATION				
Q35	Do your children go to school?	Oui Non	1 0	

Q36	If yes, which school/CEG do they attend? Specify	1st school……. 2nd school……. 1st secondary school……. 2nd secondary school…….	1 2 3 4	
Q37	How far away is the secondary school where your children go?	< 1 Km 2-5 Km > 5 Km	1 2 3	
Q38	How far away is your children's school?	< 1 Km 2-5 Km > 5 Km	1 2 3	
Q39	Do you have children under 15 years of age in your household?	Yes No	1 0	
Q40	Do they go out to look for work to bring income into the household?	Yes No	1 0	
Q41	Do any of the above children, if so, usually go to school?	Yes No	1 0	
1.8. VULNERABILITY				
Q42	Does your household have a vulnerability? (Multiple answers allowed)	Widow Female Head of Household Head of household over 60 Household with disabled person No land titles Household below poverty line Motor disability Mental disability Visual disability Chronic illness 	1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 99	
2. HOUSING AND RELATED INVENTORY				
Q43	Location (coordinates)	X= Y=		
Q44	Nature of the infrastructure	Residence Commercial Other to be specified	1 2 9	
Q45	If residence, fence	Yes No	1 0	

Q46	If yes, materials used	Concrete Tin Stacked bricks Wood Other, please specify	1 2 3 4 99	
Q47	Roof	Concrete Tin Stacked bricks Wood Other, please specify	1 2 3 4 99	
Q48	Building	Cement Overlapping bricks Tin Wood Other, please specify	1 2 3 4 99	
Q49	If floor :	Single storey Two floors More than two Complex	1 2 3 4	
Q50	Profession	private house rented Informally occupied Other, please specify	1 2 3 4	
Q51	Total area	/……/…../……/ m²		
Q52	Type of land	Residence Agriculture Commercial/Industrial	1 2 3	
Q53	Occupation	Private Land Rented Informally occupied Other, please specify	1 2 3 99	
Q54	Total area	/……/…../……/ m²		
Q55	If renting, how much do you pay per month?	**/……/…../……/……/……/** FCFA		
2.1. OTHER PROPERTIES				
Q56	Fence / Wall	/……/…../……/ m²		

Q57	Latrine/ Hut Garage	/……/…../……/ m²		
Q58	Pond	/……/…../……/ m²		
Q59	Other, please specify	/……/…../……/ m²		
2.3. TREES / CROPS			Number	
Q60	Type of trees/crops	1……. 2……. 3……. 4……. 5……. 6…….		
Q61	Mobile equipment	TV PC Truck Car Motorbike Bicycle Other, please specify		
3. PROJECT AWARENESS AND REMUNERATION SURVEY				
Q62	Are you aware of the intersection improvement project?	Yes No	1 0	
Q63	What positive impacts do you expect from the project? (Multiple answers allowed)	Reduced congestion Reduction in traffic accidents Improved access to social services Improved logistics Employment opportunity in construction Other, please specify	1 2 3 5 6 99	
Q64	What negative impacts do you expect from the project? (Multiple answers allowed)	Loss or reduction of income Loss of access to main road/social services/community facilities Loss of social network or division of communities Unequal distribution of benefits and damages, Conflicts of interest Other, please specify	1 2 3 4 99	
Q65	Do you agree to be relocated due to the project if necessary?	Yes No	1 0	

Q66	Please select the method of compensation in case of relocation	Development of the resettlement site (with residential structure and social infrastructure) Provision of alternative land and cash compensation for the structure Cash compensation only I don't know.	1 2 3 4	
Q67	What is your responsibility in resettlement?	Amount of compensation Subsistence after relocation Resettlement site development Method of payment Other, please specify)	1 2 3 4 99	
Q68	What do you expect from the resettlement site	Accessibility to employment and school Wear the original living space Hygienic condition	1 2 3	
Q69	Do you want to participate in the project's income restoration program (IRP)?	Yes No	1 0	
Q70	What kind of assistance do you expect from the IRP?	Technical advice Additional money Assistance in acquiring additional land Management advice Materials Constructing the building	1 2 3 4 5 6	
Q71	Is the affected source of income the main source of income	Yes No	1 0	

4. CENSUS OF DEPENDANTS

N°	Name and Surname	Relations with the superior	Age	Sex	Ethnic group	Religion	Level of education	Occupation	Average monthly income
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									

REPUBLIC OF BENIN

VEDOKO FLYOVER CONSTRUCTION PROJECT

INDIVIDUAL COMPENSATION SHEET AND AFFECTED PROPERTIES

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)

Commune	COTONOU				
District			Neighborhood:		
PAP CODE:			Photo (**properties**)		
Owner: Representative Manager Tenant Employee	Photo (Person)				
Geographical coordinates of the property			X=	Y=	
Affected persons	Name & Surname	Sex: M	Phone	Number of dependants	
	Reference:				
Nature of the affected properties	Land	Residential buildings	Commercial infrastructure	Trees	Other
Affected activities	Trade				
	Catering				
	Crafts				
	Transport				
	Other				

Amount of property assessed	1. 2. 3.	***Total 1=***
Daily income	*F CFA*	
Assessment of economic losses		***Total 2 =***
Vulnerability	*Type :*	
Total amount of compensation (in figures and words)	**TOTAL=**	
Comment		
Statement	I, the undersigned, hereby certify that the above-mentioned information concerning the inventory of my property located within the Project site is correct. I undertake, by signing this form, to release the sites I occupy for the construction of the planned work. A memorandum of understanding will determine the terms of payment and the amount of compensation or indemnification.	
Signature et date		……2022

RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (RAP)

INVENTORY SHEET OF PROPERTIES AND PERSONS POTENTIALLY AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT

Neighbourhood: …… District: ……... Commune: Cotonou Department: Littoral

Area Identification: ……Street……

Name of the head of Neighbourhood: ……..…..... Investigating officer's name…

Direction: Start …… End: …….

Date…/……/2022

PAP status and type of properties encountered

PAP status Locataire – Owner – Mobile – Employee – Farmer	**Shop** - The whole shop - Terrace - Access ramp	**House (materials)** - Brick - Banco - Wood - Clearing	**Type of house** - Tile roof - Tile roof - Slab (R+0) - Slab (R+1, 2, 3, 4) specify	**Cultural and religious elements** – Church – Mosque – Temple – Divinity
Plot - Dry land - Marshland	**Mobile facility** - Display - Kiosk - Ambulant	**Trees** (specify name and number) - Fruit trees - Forestry species - Ornamental	**Network:** - Electricity poles - Meter box - Telephone poles - SONEB equipment - Pylons	**Hut** - Metal - Wooden - Cement cladding **Other:** specify Bus stop Signs and billboards

Name and surname of the PAP	Sex (F/M)	ID reference	Profession	PAP status	Types of affected properties	Features of the affected property(ies)	Photos (Properties)	Phone Numbers

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