

Language: English

Original: French



**AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT
BANK GROUP**

SUPPORT PROJECT FOR COTONOU STORMWATER DRAINAGE PROGRAMME (PAP/CO)

COUNTRY: BENIN

FULL RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (FRAP) SUMMARY

APRIL 2019

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FULL RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN (FRAP) SUMMARY

Project Title: Support Project for Cotonou Stormwater Drainage Programme (PAPCO) **SAP Code:** P-BJ-EBC-002

Country : Benin

Category: 1

Department : AHWS.2

Division : RDGW.2

INTRODUCTION

This document summarizes the Full Resettlement Action Plan (FRAP) of the Support Project for Cotonou Stormwater Sanitation Programme (PAPCO). The overall project objective is to reduce flood risks in targeted areas of Cotonou and strengthen the city's urban resilience planning, management and capacity. The proposed major project activities include the construction of collectors (underground or semi-enclosed, centred or lateral gutters) and open-air trapezoidal collectors, as well as the development of stormwater retention basins through 36 sub-basins in Cotonou. In order to optimize stormwater drainage, several converging streets have also been selected for paving.

The Government of Benin initiated PAPCO with the support of several Technical and Financial Partners (TFPs), particularly the African Development Bank (AfDB), the World Bank (WB), the European Investment Bank (EIB), the West African Development Bank (BOAD), the Islamic Development Bank (IDB) and the French Development Agency (AFD). The strategy for conducting the environmental and social studies consisted in preparing separate studies for each sub-basin, using a concerted methodological approach with all the partners, under the coordination of the World Bank, which is the lead partner for the environmental and social aspects of the project. This concerted approach also allowed each partner to apply its institution's specific environmental and social safeguards requirements.

Accordingly, the studies on the two sub-basins (Pa2 and QaQc) and the related works (paving of streets and construction of related infrastructure), financed by AfDB, were conducted in accordance with the Integrated Safeguards System (ISS) requirements of the African Development Bank (AfDB) and national regulations. The project has been classified in Category 1 because of its nature and the number of persons affected by the drainage infrastructure, i.e. 1,766 for the entire programme, with 59 for Pa2 basin and 45 for Basin QaQc.

This Resettlement Action Plan summary briefly presents the two FRAPs for Sub-basins Pa2 and QcQa. It has been prepared in accordance with the ISS requirements. It describes the project, the study area, and the proposed works, presents the currently identified project impacts with respect to resettlement, defines the resettlement principles and arrangements, as well as the compensation and resettlement activities for persons affected by the project, identifies activities to improve the livelihoods of vulnerable persons, presents an indicative budget and implementation schedule, and defines procedures for monitoring and evaluating the resettlement.

1. PROJECT RATIONALE AND DESCRIPTION

1.1. Project Rationale

Cotonou had its first stormwater drainage master plan in 1962. In 1985, in response to the city's development, the country prepared a stormwater drainage master plan for 2007. The plan was subsequently updated and extended to new extension areas and "low areas" of Cotonou, and significant resources were invested in the construction of stormwater collection and drainage facilities. Despite these efforts, Cotonou, given its geographical position (outlet), the effects of climate change and inadequate urban infrastructure, continues to suffer from recurrent flooding. During the most recent floods, especially in 2010, nearly 54% of the city was flooded.

After the floods and in line with the priority action plan for reducing flood risks, the Government of Benin, with World Bank support, implemented the Emergency Environmental Management Project for Urban Areas (PUGEMU). The project helped to update Cotonou's Stormwater Drainage Master Plan which recommends immediate intervention areas, as well as medium and long-term actions. In implementation of the plan, the Government of Benin included the Cotonou Stormwater Drainage Programme in the Government's Programme of Action (2016-2021).

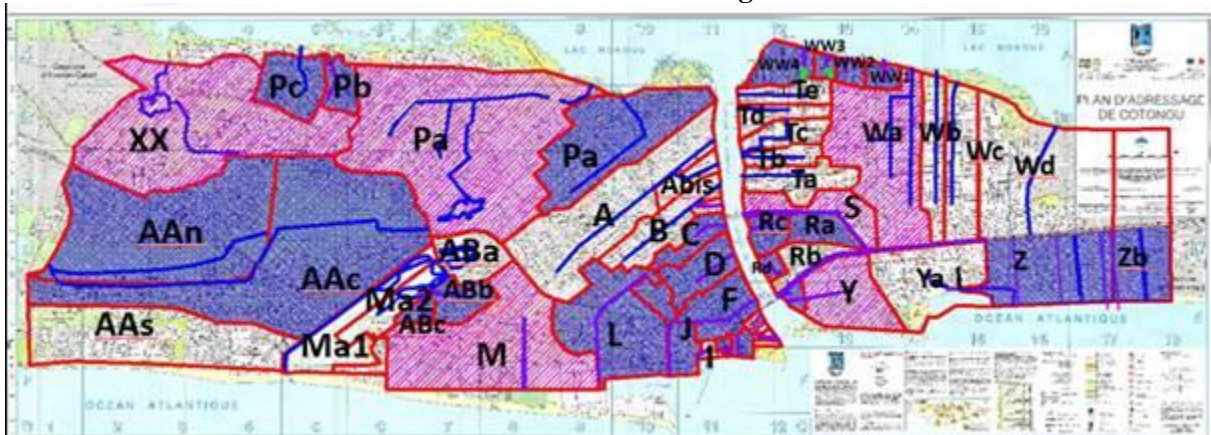
1.2. Project Description

PAPCO is structured around the following three main components: (i) Construction of drainage infrastructure and related activities; (ii) Communication and capacity building for the Programme stakeholders; and (iii) Programme management, monitoring and evaluation.

For all the 36 sub-basins, the proposed activities include:

- the construction of collectors (underground or semi-closed, centred or lateral gutters),
- the construction of open-air trapezoidal collectors,
- the development of stormwater retention basins,
- the paving of several streets converging on the collectors,
- the development of outlets and collectors,
- the construction of Reno mattresses to allow for stabilization of the banks/talus, and
- the construction of roads around the retention basins, with facilities such as public benches, streetlights, latrines, etc.

Location of Cotonou's Drainage Basins

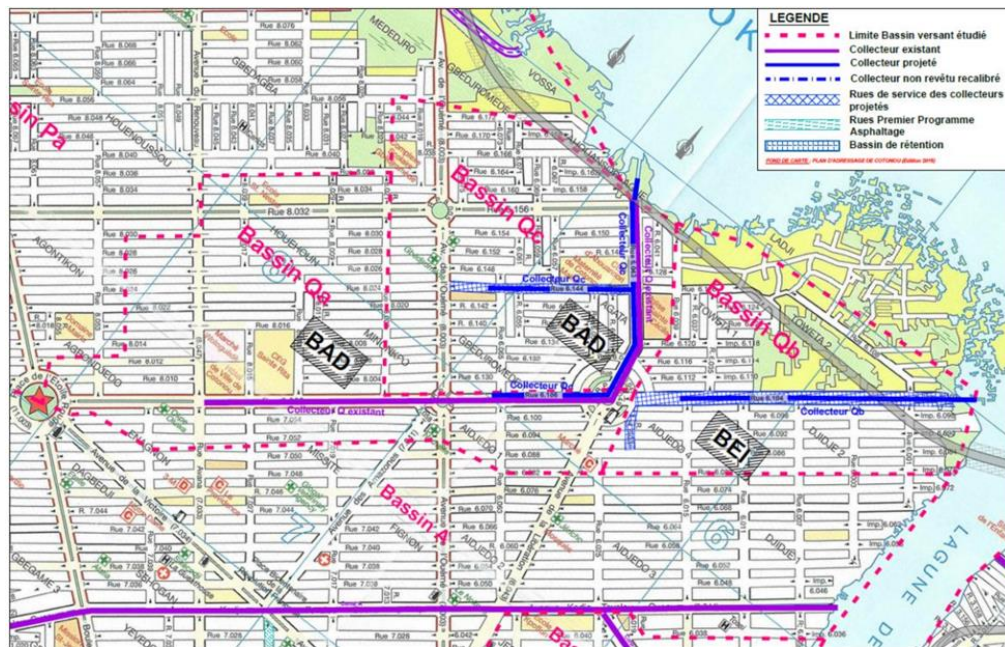


For the sub-basins financed by AfDB (Pa2 and QaQc), it should be noted that Collector Qa has already been constructed. The new Collector Qc will be constructed parallel to the existing Collector Qa, under the roadway, and the two collectors will share the same outlet. In addition, the left roadway of the existing Collector Qa will be rebuilt after the construction of Collector Qc.

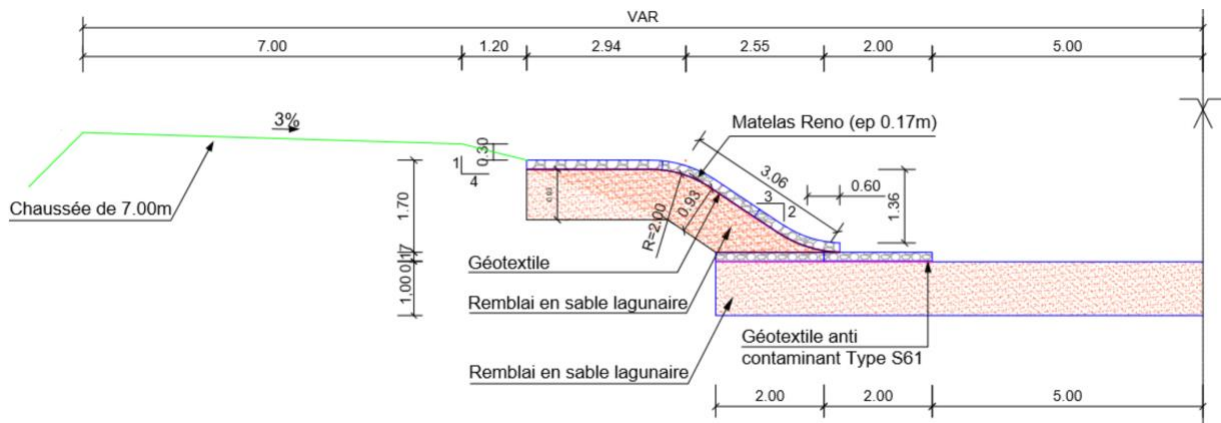
The specific structures for these two sub-basins are as follows:

Collector QaQc: The proposed structures for this sub-basin include: (i) the construction of Collector Qc, 1090 ml long and 15 ml wide; (ii) Reno mattress protection with geotextile for the outlet in Lake Nokoué; (iii) the paving of selected streets; and (iv) the reconstruction of a laboratory at the Health Centre within the limits of the road. The paving of streets is intended to facilitate sanitation and drainage of water in the adjacent neighbourhoods and will concern Streets 6.043 (575 m) and 6.114 (693 m) associated with the collectors. The figures below provide an overview of the proposed works and a typical cross-section of the works to protect the shores of Lake Nokoué.

Overview of Proposed Works in Basin Q



Typical Cross-section – Reno mattress Protection of the Shores – Lake Nokoué Outlet



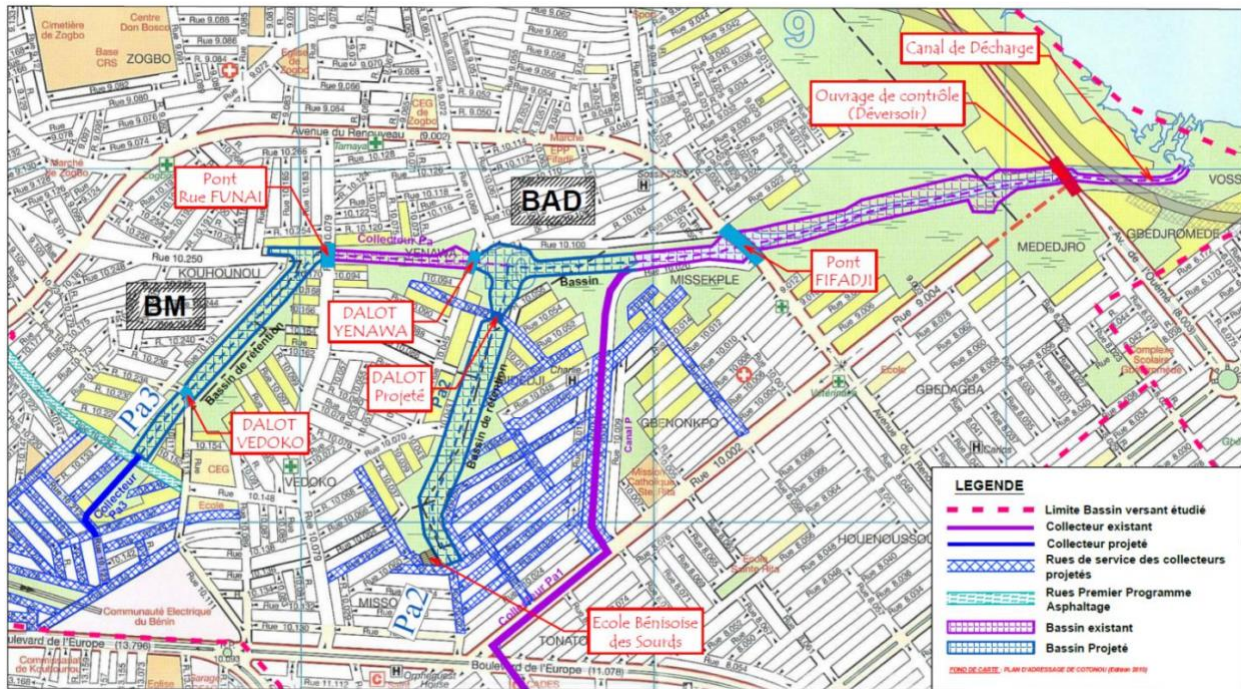
Sub-Basin Pa2 : The proposed works for Sub-basin Pa2 are mainly related: (i) the development of a 1017 m long and 10 m wide drainage section to Fifadji outlet; (ii) the laying of 2,970 ml Reno Mattress; (iii) the construction of a crossing culvert at the intersection between Street 10.092 and Reno mattress curb; (vi) raising the cavalier of the existing trapezoidal collector and installing new guardrails; (v) the development of a service road around the Reno mattress; (vi) the reconstruction of a classroom module, a fence, two latrine modules and a kitchen for the Benin School for the deaf, (vii) the reconstruction of Vèdoko 2 Government Primary School, both adjacent to the basin; and (viii) the paving of 15 streets over 5,420 km; the streets are as follows:

Streets to be paved around Pa2

Street No.	Length (m)	Street No.	Length (m)	Street No.	Length (m)
10.003	495	10.031-10.033	400	10.015	400
10.016	425	10.064	250	10.011	540
10.050	300	10.062	375	10.009	550
10.092	540	10.018	215	10.036	650
10.013	530				

As regards paving the streets in the two sub-basins, the roadway structure will comprise a 20 cm natural silt base layer and a 15 cm cement treated silt base layer (5%), and the surface will comprise an 11 cm paving on a 3 cm lagoon sand bed. The sidewalk will comprise a 20 cm base layer of natural silt and an 8 cm paved surface on a 3 cm bed of sand.

Overview of Proposed Works in Basin P



2. PROJECT AREA OF INFLUENCE

PAPCO will be implemented throughout Cotonou, which is Littoral Department, the smallest in Benin. It is bounded to the west by Abomey-Calavi Municipality in Atlantique Department, 6 km to the east. It is alongside Sèmè-Podji Municipality in Ouémé Department. It extends to the Atlantic Ocean in the south and to Lake Nokoué in the north. Cotonou has 13 districts and 140 neighbourhoods. Ten of the thirteen districts have sub-basins that are affected by the proposed project works. The 13 districts represent the extended study area of the programme, and contain 785,278 of the city's 990,775 inhabitants.

Extended Study Area of the Project



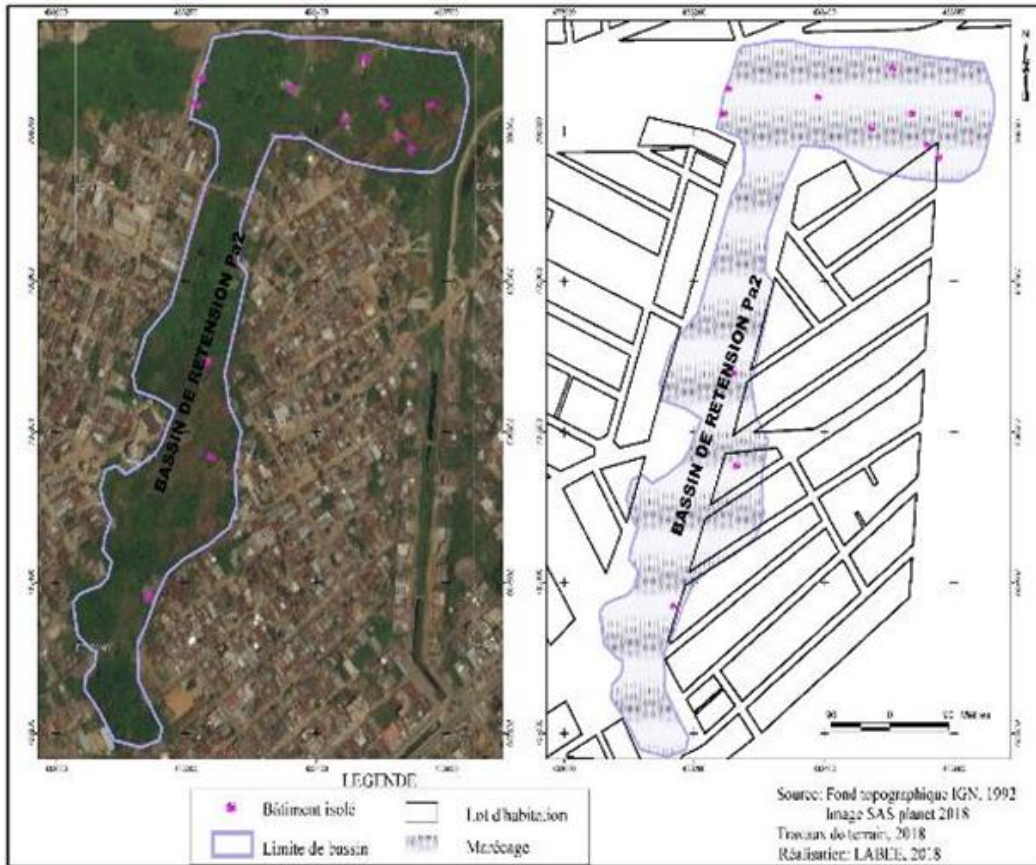
Limited Study Area of Basin QaQc

Collector Qc is located in the 6th district, and more precisely in Ahouansori-Agata district which had 75,713 inhabitants in 2018. The neighbourhoods of the 6th district that benefit from the project's interventions are: Gbèdjromèdé, Ste Cécile, Aïdjèdo, Towéta and Ladji. Collector Qc stretches from Street 6.065 to Lake Nokoué. The surface area of the sub-basin is 61 ha.

Limited Study Area of Basin Pa2

Basin Pa2 is located in the 10th district of Cotonou, and comprises Ste Rita, Missèkplé, Vèdoko, Yénawa and Kouhounou neighbourhoods. With a total area of 745 hectares (including 234 ha marshland), the entire Basin P drains Missogbé and Gbénonkpo neighbourhoods, which had a population of 38,728 in 2018. Collector Pa2 stretches from the intersection between streets 10.060 and 10.033 not far from the Benin School for the deaf to Gbénonkpo neighbourhood. However, Basin Pa2 has non-aedificandi marshlands as shown in the figure below.

Occupation of Retention Basin Pa2



Land Use

It should be noted that as regards land use, the majority of the population in the 6th and 10th districts who occupy Collector QaQc and Sub-basin Pa2 respectively do not have land titles. In addition, about half of all the households rent the houses in which they stay.

Household Residential Status (%)

Household Status	Pa2	QaQc
Home-owner households with land titles	6.9	6.8
Home-owner households without land titles	11.6	13.8
Family home-owner households with land titles	6.8	6.8
Family home-owner households without land titles	14.5	10.6
Lodged by Employer (Government, Private Sector)	0.9	2.2
Lodged by relative/friend	6.2	9.3
Proportion of households in rented houses	52	50.0
Other	0.7	0.4
Total	100	100

3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS

3.1. Proposed Works

For the two sub-basins, the works will be very similar, with a few differences. The proposed works for the various project phases are presented in the table below:

Proposed Activities in the two Sub-basins

Project Phases	Activities
Preparation/construction/development phases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Site installation; - Topographical works; - Clearance of rights of way; - Displacement of various networks (water, electricity and telephone); - Making deviations; - Management of contractor's facilities; - Movement of site equipment and materials; - Clearance and storage; - Excavation works; - Extensive clearing and storage of products; - Placing compacted backfill (Pa2); - Bank protection with Reno Mattress; - Construction of reinforced concrete drainage structures; - Earthworks for development of road network; - Paving and landscaping up to local residents; - Construction of public benches (Pa2) ; - Installation of street lamps (Pa2) ; - Reconstruction of a health centre laboratory within the limits of the road network (QaQc); and - Installation of check valves and rockfill (QaQc).
Operation and maintenance phases	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Commissioning of the structures; - Maintenance of structures during the guarantee period; and - Routine and periodic maintenance of structures.

3.2. Resettlement Reduction Measures

In order to minimize resettlement, the works will be executed in such manner as to reduce its impact on PAPs as much as possible. Accordingly, a number of relevant measures have been incorporated into the project design, namely: (i) opt for central culverts on some streets; (ii) comply, as much as possible, with land use options on the streets; (iii) avoid widening some streets; and (iv) avoid making deviations during construction.

In order to reduce nuisance for people in neighbourhoods benefiting from the works, technical options such as the use of prefabricated sections will reduce the works duration. For people living in the streets of the structures and who have means of transport that cannot access their homes, the project will provide a parking space for each neighbourhood during the construction period.

3.3. Positive Impacts of the Project

The construction of drainage facilities for Collector QaQc and Sub-basin Pa2 will have positive impacts, particularly on the social and economic situation of people in neighbourhoods benefiting from the facilities. The main positive impacts expected from the works are as follows:

- ✓ improvement of the stormwater drainage system;
- ✓ sanitation of the living environment of the population;
- ✓ development of income-generating activities;
- ✓ creation of temporary and periodic jobs for the local population;
- ✓ securing the transportation of people and goods;
- ✓ facilitating the movement of goods and people throughout the year;
- ✓ eradication of unauthorized dumpsites in the two basins;
- ✓ boosting the activities for NGOs involved in solid waste management;
- ✓ improvement of retention basin Pa2 landscaping;
- ✓ reduction of diseases caused by water, floods and unhealthy conditions;
- ✓ improvement of hygiene conditions, and thereby the health of the people;
- ✓ improvement of school and health centre attendance; and
- ✓ improvement of transportation conditions for the sick and vulnerable (pregnant women and disabled).

3.4. Negative Impacts

However, the proposed works will have negative impacts on the population living near the proposed collectors, outlets and streets to be paved. The potential impacts will be of low to very high significance. All the impacts are listed in the ESIA, and mitigation measures are proposed in the various ESMPs. Only the negative impacts on the socio-economic environment are presented below:

- the loss of commercial facilities or residential units on the roadway or houses in marshlands;
- loss of income for local occupants/operators/traders and for owners;
- disruptions for consumers and users of various networks to be displaced;
- increase in respiratory diseases or conjunctivitis due to the deterioration of air quality;
- the risk of increase in STI/AIDS prevalence;
- landscape degradation due to rubble;
- potential conflict between workers and local residents;
- insecurity and risks of accident for road users, especially vulnerable groups;
- nuisance due to unpleasant odours during cleaning works;
- disruption of the movement of people and goods; and
- nuisance for local residents due to increase in traffic noise during the works.

All impacts other than those related to loss of property and income are included in the ESMPs. The impacts due to losses identified in the QaQc and Pa 2 FRAPs are as follows:

Affected Property in Pa2 and QaQc

Type of Property	Affected Property	Pa2	QaQc
Land	Bare land	16.33 ha	0
Residential property	Sceptic tanks	5	0
	House extensions	7	0
	Mosque	1	0
	Wall panels	1	0

Type of Property	Affected Property	Pa2	QaQc
	Terrace	0	6
	Sump pits	7	0
Commercial property	Apatam	4	0
	Shacks that can easily be dismantled	3	1
	Metallic shacks	4	2
	Sheet metal shacks without foundation	1	0
	Shops	3	1
	Sheds	26	20
	Terrace	1	5
Loss of trees	Coconut trees	1	3
	Grape trees	1	0
	Colanut trees	0	3
	Afzélia africana	0	1
	Ficus Sp	0	2

These various losses will affect 104 households with a total of 623 affected persons. The PAPs will be mainly affected by street paving, and are distributed as follows in the two sub-basins.

Persons affected by QaQc

Source of Impact	Number of PAPs	Number of Rightful Claimants
Street 6.106	23	249
Street 6.144	22	

Persons affected by Pa2

Source of Impact	Number of PAPs	Number of Rightful Claimants
Street 10.036	38	374
Street 10.003	2	
Streets 10.031-10.033	10	
Street 10.013	9	
Land in swampy area	NA	

It should be noted that the works will not fully affect any house. Seven partial losses of houses extending on public domain (shop as an extension of the main house) are identified in Sub-basin Pa2. In addition, the owners of land in *non aedificandi* areas could not be identified during the census. The surface area of lands located in these areas has been estimated and taken into account in the PA2 FRAP.

4. LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

This section presents the main laws and regulations governing displacements in the public interest and compensation in Benin. SO2 resettlement and compensation requirements are also presented, as well as gaps between national regulations and safeguard policy, and measures to narrow the gaps.

4.1. Legal Framework

Constitution of the Republic of Benin: In accordance with Section 22 of Law No. 90-32 of 11 December 1990 on the Constitution of the Republic of Benin, everyone has the right to own property. No one may be deprived of ownership except in the public interest and in return for fair and prior compensation.

Law No. 97-029 of 15 January 1999 on the organization of municipalities specifies that the State and the Municipality are public authorities that own property: public property and private property. Public property comprises property (movable and immovable property and rights of the State that are not subject to private ownership because of their nature or purpose) considered as dependencies of national property. However, for a property to be considered as part of public property: (i) it must, first of all, belong to a public authority, i.e. either the State or the Municipality; and (ii) it must be allocated or specially developed for the operation of a public service. In accordance with Section 110 of Law No. 97-029 of 15 January 1999 on the organization of municipalities, municipal public property comprises:

- land belonging to the municipality which has, *de jure* or *de facto*, been used for a local purpose such as streets, roads, public squares and public gardens;
- land belonging to the municipality, which is used for development works of public interest for which the municipality is responsible;
- land belonging to the municipality and used for structures in development or town planning plans that have been declared of public interest and assigned for the construction of a public facility or service;
- all other public property transferred to the municipality in accordance with the laws and regulations relating to public property.

As regards private property, a distinction should be made between movable and immovable property. Accordingly, the following form part of the municipality's private property: (i) movable property not allocated to a public service but which the municipality intends to keep for subsequent development works such as buildings or land reserves; and (ii) property assets.

Law No. 2013-01 of 14 August 2013 on the Land Code: Immovable property of the State and local authorities consists of all classified or demarcated land and property, allocated for public use or not. It comprises natural public property and artificial public property. Natural public property comprises natural sites as determined by law:

- the sea shoreline up to the limit of the highest tides and a 100-metre zone measured from that limit;
- navigable or buoyant watercourses within limits determined by water at highest level before overflowing, as well as a 25-metre wide passage area from the limits on each shore and on each side of the islands;
- non-navigable springs and watercourses, which are not buoyant, within limits determined by water at highest level before overflowing;
- lakes, ponds and lagoons within limits determined by water at highest level before overflowing, with a 25-metre wide passage area from the limits on each outer shore and on each side of the islands;
- underground aquifers, whatever their origin, nature and depth;
- floodplains, swampy or shifting lands and areas; and
- the airspace.

As regards artificial public property, it comprises development works and structures of all kinds intended for the general or public interest, as well as the lands on which they are constructed. They may be determined by law or be classified or incorporated. In particular, the following are part of artificial public property: (i) reserve areas of public roads; (ii) navigation canals and their towpaths, irrigation or drainage canals, aqueducts and their reserve areas intended for public interest; and (iii) water pipes, sewage pipes, harbours and bays, sea and river dykes, and lighting and beaconing structures and their reserve areas.

Law No. 2009-17 B of 19 May 2009 on intermunicipal cooperation: The law on intermunicipal cooperation in Benin defines the general principles for the creation, organisation, management and control of public institutions for intermunicipal cooperation (EPCI). The areas of jurisdiction that may be transferred by municipalities that are members of a public intermunicipal cooperation establishment concern all their areas of jurisdiction relating but not limited to the following areas: (i) land use planning; (ii) town planning; (iii) urban roads; (vi) highways, roads, and engineering structures; (v) hygiene and sanitation; (xii) road network; etc. The public intermunicipal cooperation establishment is under the supervisory authority of the prefect of the locality where its headquarters are located. Pursuant to these provisions, Cotonou Municipality will work with neighbouring municipalities such as Abomey-Calavi and Ouidah for the project implementation.

4.2. Regulatory Framework

Decree No. 2017-332 of 6 July 2017 on the organization of environmental assessment procedures: This decree lays down the procedures for conducting environmental studies and the procedure by which the Ministry of the Environment can ensure compliance with environmental standards, demand corrective measures, and take sanctions in the event of deliberate non-compliance or recurrence. In accordance with Article 24 of this decree, an Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) is required for any project whose activities are likely to have an impact on the environment and whose intervention area is known before authorisation. The same decree specifies, in particular, that any project whose activities are likely to significantly modify the environment shall be subject to a thorough EIA. The same applies to any project involving risk or ecologically sensitive areas. Sensitive areas include: (i) wetlands: water bodies and rivers and their shorelines, floodplains, flooded areas, swamps, and marginal areas; (ii) urban agglomerations, particularly residential areas, etc.

Order No. 0002/MEHU/DC/DUA of 7 February 1992 determining areas unfit for habitation: In accordance with Article 2 of this Order, the following areas are, without limitation, considered as unfit for habitation: (i) floodplains, swampy or shifting land; (ii) watercourse beds; (iii) banks of watercourses, permanent or seasonal lakes, unless otherwise specified by administrative authorities, over a distance of 100 metres from the highest water level; and (iv) floodplains. In addition, Article 3 specifies that areas unfit for habitation are excluded from any spatial development, urban or rural, involving the permanent settlement of people, particularly housing estates.

Order No. 0023/MEHU/DC/DV of 8 October 1990 defining the minimum requirements for diving land into plots: Land can be divided into plots in areas with a duly approved urban plan or development plan to ensure compliance with development options.

Expropriation in the public interest

Expropriation is the procedure whereby a corporate body governed by public law (State, local authority) can oblige a private person, individual or company, to transfer its property rights to it in return for "fair and prior" compensation. In accordance with Article 211 of the Land Code, "the expropriation of immovable property, in whole or in part, or of rights in rem on immovable property on grounds of public utility shall take place, failing amicable agreement, by court decision and against the payment of fair and prior compensation". The expropriation procedure is divided into two phases:

- the administrative phase, comprising the declaration of public utility, determination of the parcels of land to be expropriated as well as persons holding rights therein (*commodo-incommodo* investigations) and adoption of an administrative instrument making the parcels concerned transferable.
- the judicial phase, comprising the procedure for transferring ownership of property and compensation of owners.

The expropriation procedure comprises 5 stages, namely: (1) declaration of public utility; (2) *commodo-incommodo* investigations; (3) adoption of the transferability instrument; (4) payment of compensation to expropriated persons; and (v) transfer of ownership.

Expropriation entitles the affected person to "fair and prior" compensation; the compensation must cover "all direct, material and clear damage" caused by the expropriation. The expropriated person must, with the compensation, be able to obtain a material situation similar to that known before. The expropriated person must be able to acquire new property equivalent to that given in.

Compensation is calculated on the day of the transfer of ownership and is based on local property market prices. It must correspond to the market value of the property, i.e. the amount that the owner would have received from it in the event of a sale of the property under normal conditions between private individuals. If the compensation is not paid within one year, a revaluation may be requested by the expropriated person.

4.3. Institutional Framework

Several actors are involved in involuntary displacement of people or expropriation in the public interest in Benin. At national level, they include:

The Ministry of Economy and Finance: It facilitates procedures for mobilising, disbursing and ensuring availability of funds intended to compensate affected persons. It is also responsible for managing State public property and exercises supervisory authority over the National Land Agency (ANDF) and the Land Compensation Fund (FDF).

The National Land Agency (ANDF): It confirms the lists of affected persons, and ensures payment of compensation and handling of complaints following *commodo-incommodo* investigations.

The Ministry in charge of the Living Environment and Sustainable Development: It represents the State as Sponsor and Project Manager. It is assisted in its functions by other sector Ministries.

The Living Environment and Sustainable Development Agency: It manages the project and supervises the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan.

The Environment Agency of Benin (ABE): It is responsible for implementing the environmental policy. It is involved in validating the ESIA following submission of a copy of the prepared RAP. It also participates in monitoring the RAP implementation.

The Ministry of Decentralization of Local Governance, the Administration and Territorial Development: It intervenes in the process through the Littoral Prefecture and Cotonou Municipality.

The Ministry of Justice: This Ministry intervenes through the courts, and it adopts instruments required for the success or completion of expropriations. It should be noted that the Courts receive and consider disputes, pass judgments and issue orders.

The Delegated Project Owner (DPO): It is involved in the RAP implementation through its Resettlement Specialist, and reports on the proper implementation to the Project Owner.

Social NGO: A social NGO will be recruited to provide assistance to the PMU in the RAP implementation, particularly on awareness and support for PAPs before and after compensation.

The Prefect is responsible for: (i) declaring public interest and determining the project area; (ii) participating in PAP information/awareness; (iii) establishing the Technical Resettlement Committee in Cotonou Municipality; (iv) handling disputes amicably (following failure by the Municipality); and (v) participating in the FRAP evaluation, implementation and monitoring.

Cotonou Municipality: It establishes, by Order, a Local Resettlement Committee in each District. This Committee will have commissions in charge of Land affairs, which will generally monitor activities related to the displacement of people in the Municipality.

Technical Resettlement Committee: It is located in the Prefect's Office and participates in assessing the cost of PAP compensation. It reports on the results of the various negotiations to the Government. It also participates in PAP information/awareness, as well as in monitoring the RAP implementation.

Local Resettlement Committee: It is established in each District by Municipal Order and chaired by the District Head. It comprises representatives of the Project Affected People (PAPs). The Committee handles minor disputes in the affected neighbourhoods. It also responsible for managing vehicle fleets parking during works and public safety.

4.4. Operational policies of the African Development Bank (AfDB)

The project implementation must meet the Integrated Safeguards System (ISS) requirements through its five operational safeguards:

- Operational Safeguard 1: Environmental and social assessment;
- Operational Safeguard 2: Involuntary resettlement - land acquisition, population displacement and compensation;
- Operational Safeguard 3: Biodiversity, renewable resources and ecosystem services;
- Operational Safeguard 4: Pollution prevention and control, greenhouse gases, hazardous materials and resource efficiency; and
- Operational Safeguard 5: Labour conditions, health and safety.

Other relevant Bank policies and directives will be applied as soon as they are triggered by the ISS, in particular:

- Bank's Gender Policy (2001) - Bank Group Gender Strategy 2014-2018 (2014) ;
- Framework for enhanced engagement with civil society organizations (2012);
- Policy on disclosure and access to information (2012);
- Handbook on Stakeholder Consultation and Participation in Bank Operations (2001)
- Bank's Policy on Population and Strategies for Implementation (2002);
- Environmental and social assessment procedures for Bank operations (2015)

This FRAP has been prepared in accordance with SO2 requirements. Its specific objectives are as follows: (i) avoid involuntary resettlement as much as possible, or minimize its impacts where involuntary resettlement is unavoidable, after all alternative project designs have been considered; (ii) ensure that displaced persons are effectively consulted and have the opportunity to participate in the planning and implementation of resettlement programmes; (iii) ensure that displaced persons receive substantial resettlement assistance, so that their standard of living, income-generating capacity, productive capacity, and overall livelihoods are improved beyond what they were before the project; (iv) provide borrowers with clear guidelines on conditions that must be fulfilled regarding involuntary resettlement issues in Bank operations, so as to mitigate the negative impacts of displacement and resettlement, actively facilitate social development, and build a viable economy and society.

4.5. Comparison of SO2 and national regulations

A comparison of national displacement and compensation regulations with SO2 shows that there is convergence on a number of points, in particular: eligibility for compensation, eligibility cut-off date, and types of payment. The key differences concern the following points:

- *compensation and displacement before the works*: National legislation allows for displacement subject to payment of compensation, while SO2 requires payment of compensation and/or displacement before the works;
- *support measures for cash compensation*: In the national legislation, the payment of cash compensation is the only option considered, while SO2 promotes compensation in kind as much as possible. In addition, in the case of cash payments, SO2 recommends social support in terms of training and advice for proper use of the compensation;
- *informal occupants*: Informal occupants, as well as tenants not declared by landlords, are not recognised by national legislation. According to SO2, affected persons without formal land titles are eligible for resettlement assistance in lieu of compensation to enable them to improve their living conditions;
- *resettlement assistance*: This assistance is not systematically provided in accordance with national legislation requirements. SO2 requires assistance to displaced persons before, during and after their resettlement;
- *assistance to vulnerable groups*: The national legislation does not specify any measures for vulnerable persons. The SO2 requires that his group of PAPs should be given specific support and assistance during resettlement;
- *consultation*: The consultation provided for by law is limited to the *commodo-incommodo* investigations period, after which the affected persons may also submit their complaints. The other stages, such as determining the amount of compensation and the conditions of payment, are not subject to consultation as required by SO2;
- *improvement of livelihoods*: This SO2 requirement does not exist in the national legislation;
- *monitoring and evaluation*: Monitoring of RAP implementation is an SO2 requirement, which mainly seeks to evaluate the resettlement plan implementation and improvement of the living conditions of the people displaced or affected by the project.

For all these points or discrepancies between the national legislation and SO2, SO2 requirements will apply.

5. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF AFFECTED PERSONS

An analysis of data collected during the censuses identified a total population of 59 PAPs for Pa2 and 45 PAPs for QaQc.

5.1. Sociolinguistic Distribution

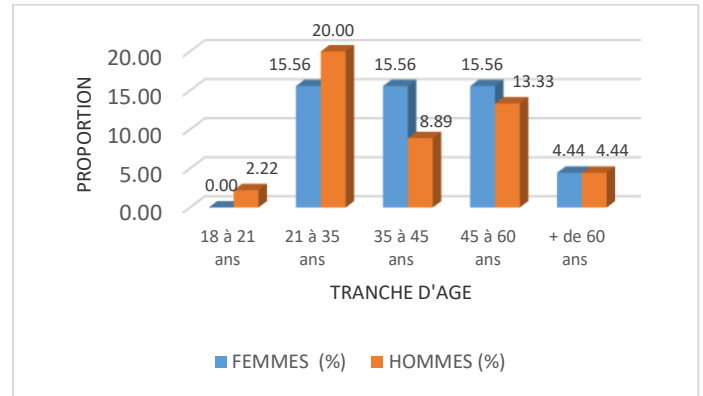
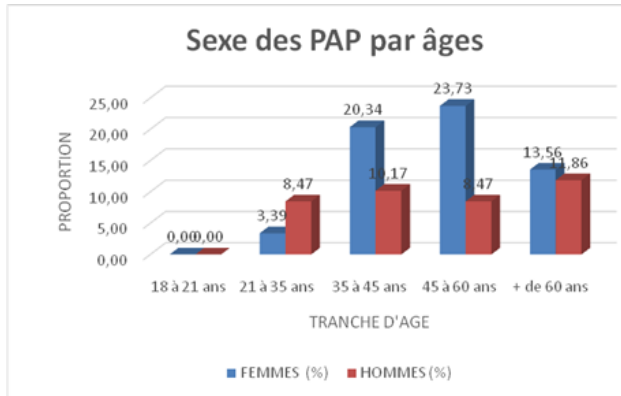
At the socio-cultural level, out of the large sociolinguistic groups registered, the FON are in the majority with 57.6% followed by the MINA with 13.6% in Pa2. The majority of PAPs are Catholics (72.9%) followed by Evangelists 18.6%. In QaQc, out of the four major sociolinguistic groups registered, the FON are also in the majority with 62.2%, followed by the Adja with 11.1%. These PAPs are mainly of Catholic Christian faith (57.8%), followed by Muslims who represent 17.8% of the PAPs.

5.2. Gender

The PAPs gender breakdown shows 48.89% male compared to 51.11% female in Pa2 and 38.98% male

compared to 61.02% female in QaQc. In Pa2, women in the 45-60 years age group are higher in number (23.73%), compared to (8.77%) for men in the same age group. In QaQc, the 21-35 years age group is predominant, with 20% men compared to 15.56% women. The figures below show the PAP age breakdown in the two sub-basins.

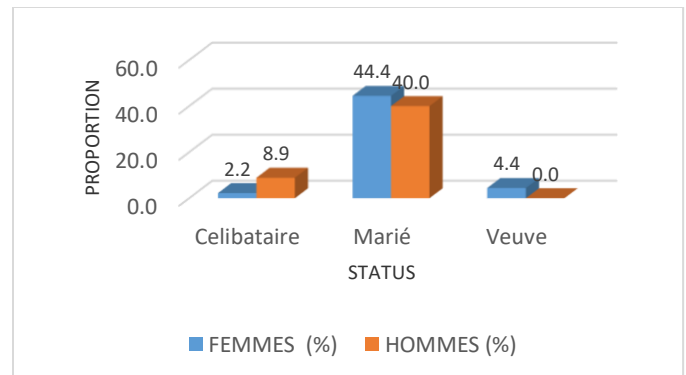
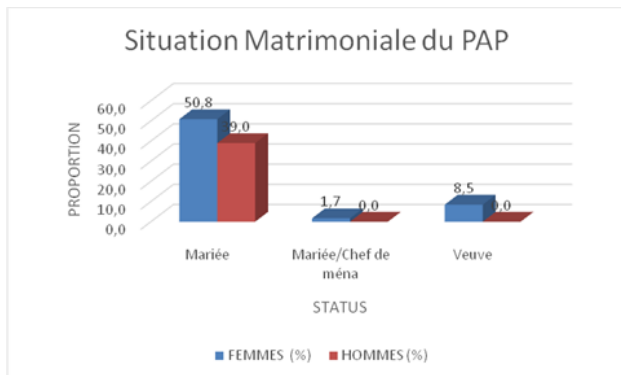
PAP Age and Gender Breakdown for PA2 and QaQc



5.3. Marital Status

In Pa2, women heads of household represent only 1.7% of PAPs, widows 8.5%, and married women (50.8%). In QaQc, the number of married women (44.4%) is higher than that of married men (40%), single women represent 11.1% of PAPs (men and women), and widowers account for 4.4%.

PAP Marital Status for PA2 and QaQc



5.4. Educational Level

In Pa2, the PAPs have mainly attained secondary (37.3%) and primary (33.9%) levels. The primary level has more women (22%) than men (11.9%), as does the secondary level with 20.3% for women compared to 16.9% for men.

In QaQc, there is a high illiteracy rate, especially among women: 20% of women and 28.9% of men have attained the secondary school level compared to 4.4% of women and 11.1% of men for the university level.

PAP Breakdown (%) by Educational Level

Level	Pa2			QaQc		
	Women	Men	Total	Women	Men	Total
Illiterate	11.9	1.7	13.6	20.0	0.0	20.0
Primary	22.0	11.9	33.9	6.7	8.9	15.6
Secondary	20.3	16.9	37.3	20.0	28.9	48.9
University	6.8	8.5	15.3	4.4	11.1	15.6
TOTAL	61.0	39.0	100.0	51.1	48.9	100.0

5.5. PAPs Livelihoods

The branch of activity most affected by the project is small business (39.66%). Income-generating activities carried out by the project affected people include: sale of manufactured goods or food products, catering, photography, welding, sewing, carpentry, painting, hairdressing, information technology, and milling. The table below shows the PAPs breakdown by occupation.

PAP Income-generating activities

Sex	Occupation	Pa2		QaQc	
		Number	%	Number	%
Women	Trader	2	3.45	7	15.56
	Retired teacher	1	1.72	0	0
	Nursing Aid	0	0	1	2.22
	Food seller	0	0	1	2.22
	Housewife	1	1.72	0	0
	Photographer	1	1.72	0	0
	Retiree	1	1.72	0	0
	Hair-dresser	2	3.45	1	2.22
	Vendor (various products)	23	39.66	12	26.67
	Restaurant owner	0	0	0	0
	Building materials store manager	0	0	1	2.22
	Seamstress	5	8.62	0	0
Men	Hair-dresser	2	3.45	0	0
	Washerman	0	0	1	2.22
	Tailor	0	0	2	4.44
	Salesman	0	0	2	4.44
	Teacher	2	3.45	1	2.22
	Pastor (Evangelical)	1	1.72	0	0
	Plumber	0	0	1	2.22
	Driving school operator	0	0	1	2.22
	Cafeteria manager	1	1.72	0	0
	Printer	1	1.72	0	0
	IT expert	2	3.45	1	2.22
	Mechanic	2	3.45	0	0
	Computer repairer	0	0	1	2.22
	Car washer	0	0	4	8.89
	Trader	0	0	4	8.89
	Mill operator	1	1.72	0	0
Carpenter	1	1.72	1	2.22	
Soldier	1	1.72	0	0	

Sex	Occupation	Pa2		QaQc	
		Number	%	Number	%
	Retired civil servant	2	3.45	0	0
	Photographer	2	3.45	0	0
	Welder	1	1.72	3	6.67
	Imam	1	1.72	0	0
	SOBEBRA products retailer	3	5.17	0	0
TOTAL		59	100	45	100

5.6. Incomes

In sub-basin Pa2, the average daily income of the PAPs is CFAF 4 285, the lowest income being CFAF 1,000 and the highest income CFAF 35, 000. Around Collector QaQc, the average income is about CFAF 4,650, the lowest income being CFAF 500 per day and the highest income being CFAF 30,000 per day.

5.7. Vulnerability

Vulnerable PAPs are identified in terms of the following criteria: (i) age; (ii) number of dependants; (iii) disability; (iv) widowhood; and (v) income level (below the minimum wage). The number of vulnerable PAPs in Sub-basin Pa2 stands at 27 people, or 46% of PAPs. In Sub-basin QaQc, the number of vulnerable PAPs is 40, or 89% of the PAPs.

5.8. Residential Status

In both sub-basins, the PAPs are mainly owners of the affected housing unit and infrastructure. There are also occupants of the public right-of-way without a housing title. The residential status is summarized in the table below:

PAP Residential Status

Status	Pa2	QaQc
Owner	43	34
Tenant	13	12
Public right-of-way occupant	3	0

6. ELIGIBILITY AND CUT-OFF DATE

6.1. Eligibility

The eligibility criteria has been defined in accordance with Operational Safeguard 2 and the national regulations, with the more advantageous situation for PAPs selected. The persons eligible for compensation are as follows:

- Persons who possess formal legal rights to land or other property, recognized by the national laws and who are within the project area (street, basin, collector).
- Persons who do not possess formal legal rights to land or other property at the time of the census, but who can prove their rights under the country's customary laws. In the project, customary owners have two types of ownership:
 - ownership acquired on the basis of ancestral rights to the land (*non aedificandi* area);
 - ownership acquired through sale deeds recognized by the community.

- Persons who do not possess any legal or other rights that could be recognized on the land they occupy, and who are not included in the two categories described above: for the purposes of the project, this category includes tenants and store managers.

Furthermore, in accordance with SO2, losses due to the economic, social and cultural impacts of Bank-financed projects must be offset or compensated. The losses include:

- structures and properties of cultural, spiritual and social importance or restriction of access to property assets, particularly national parks and protected areas or natural resources;
- sources of income or livelihood after the project, whether or not the affected people are required to move.

The table below presents the compensation to the different categories of persons affected in accordance with the guidelines of lenders operational policies, in particular the SO2.

Compensation Matrix

Loss Type	PAP Category	Compensation	Support Measures
Land in an allotted area	Person with legal title to property	Compensation at market price	-
	Person with a sales agreement approved by the Municipality	Compensation at market price	-
	Person with a customary right	Compensation at market price	-
Land in a <i>non aedificandi</i> area	Person with legal title to property	Compensation at market price	-
Land in a <i>non aedificandi</i> area under development (being divided into plots)	Person with a sales agreement approved by the Municipality	Compensation at market price	-
Land in a <i>non aedificandi</i> area under development (being divided into plots)	Person with a customary right	Compensation at a fixed price (CFAF 10,000/m ²)	-
Housing infrastructure (walls, terrace, sump pits, etc.)	Owner	Compensation based on bill of quantities and estimates	-
Residential building (partial loss)	Owner	Compensation based on bill of quantities and estimates	-
Restriction of access to houses	Inhabitants	-	Construction of temporary access ramps for the people
			Parking facility for vehicles during construction works
Commercial building or infrastructure	Owner	Compensation is based on bill of quantities and estimates	-

Loss Type	PAP Category	Compensation	Support Measures
Livelihood or disruption of economic activity	Manager, employees	Average monthly income over three (3) months	Additional support measures (20% of compensation) for vulnerable people
Loss of trees (individual property)	Palm trees	Fixed price per type of tree	-
	Pawpaw trees		-
	Banana trees		-
	Mango trees		-
	Coconut trees		-
	Grape trees		-

6.1. Eligibility Cut-off Date

The eligibility cut-off date was set at 26 May 2018 by the Mayor of Cotonou, by an Order on public investigation on clearance of rights-of-way for stormwater drainage works. This date was agreed with presumed PAPs at the launching session of public investigations held on 14 May 2018 in the Conference room of Cotonou Municipality. With reference to eligible PAPs, the investigations were intended to collect additional information, particularly on vulnerability, until December 2018. Beyond that date, the occupation and/or exploitation of land or resources in the project area would no longer be compensated. Awareness-raising sessions were organized by neighbourhood chiefs in the 6th and 10th districts of Cotonou before the launching of official census operations.

5. CONSULTATIONS

In order to involve the populations in general and the target groups directly concerned by the project in particular, several public consultations were conducted. The consultations paired the population of the 5th and 6th districts on one hand and those of the 9th and 10th districts on the other hand. They were held in February, May, October and December 2018.

The eligibility cut-off date was set at 26 May 2018 by the Mayor by an Order on public investigations on clearance rights-of-way for stormwater drainage works. The date was agreed with PAPs at the launching session of public investigations held on 14 May 2018. With reference to eligible PAPs, the investigations were intended to collect additional information until December 2018. The meetings brought together about 100 people in the 9th and 10th districts for Pa2 and about 150 people in the 5th and 6th districts around Collector QcQa.

In addition to the public meetings, the identified target groups were officially invited through the district and neighbourhood chiefs who were actively involved in public mobilization. The supervisory authority prepared documents for all the meetings and field work.

Grievance Management

A grievance register was opened in Cotonou Municipality and Districts concerned by the works. The register helped to identify the concerns of the affected persons, and the concerns were considered by the Technical Resettlement Committee. The various public consultations showed that the participants, and especially the local population, are aware of the relevance of the project. They are aware of the causes of floods and their consequences, as well as of their contribution to the filling of culverts which prevents stormwater runoff. The summary of the public consultations presents the categories of people who participated in the meetings, the topics covered, and the issues raised by PAPs. Answers were given to the participants, and included in the RAP and ESMP.

Summary of Public Consultations

Purpose	Target	Specific Concerns in Pa2	Specific Concerns in QaQc	General Concerns
Informing the population about the stormwater drainage plan in Cotonou	Population and local elected officers of the district	Flooding of the public road at the bridge located not far from leader video, as well as the problem of waste management and housing developments in <i>non aedificandi</i> areas by the Municipality	Problem of solid and liquid waste management; Problem of awareness and communication on the project	- compensate affected persons, including involuntary displacement; - inform affected persons before demolition works are carried out; - pollution problems and various nuisances;
Launching of census of affected persons	Population and local elected officers	Release of works rights-of-way by occupants, sensitisation of the Mayor and DST, measures taken to identify property affected by the project	Clearance of works rights-of-way by occupants, sensitisation of the Mayor and DST, measures taken to identify property affected by the project	- recruitment of staff at local level; - rebuild everything that is destroyed; - raise workers' awareness of bad behaviour;
Consultation on compensation costs and procedures	Population and local elected officers of the 6th and 10th districts	Identification of types of goods and compensation procedures, description of grievance redress mechanisms	Identification of types of goods and compensation procedures, description of grievance redress mechanisms	- user safety during the works; - traffic problems during construction; - risks of accidents; - involve the Municipality, local elected officials and local population (local residents' committee) in raising awareness and monitoring the works.

Communication Plan

As from project start-up, a communication and stakeholder involvement plan will be developed for the entire programme. The plan will seek to keep the entire population of the city informed of the progress of the project, and will more specifically provide a schedule and communication tools for affected persons to interact continuously with the Project Management Unit. The resources required for preparing the plan are included in the ESMPs. The implementation of the plan will be decentralized to each sub-basin.

Disclosure of the FRAP and ESIA/ESMP

Following approval by Cabinet Meeting of the Government of Benin, the FRAP and its summary will be published in Benin's Official Gazette. It will also be publicly accessible at the Ministry in charge of the Living Environment and Sustainable Development.

In addition, it will be clearly displayed in neighbourhoods concerned by the works, that the FRAP, ESIA and ESMPs relating to the sub-projects, and grievance registers are available in Cotonou Municipality, the districts concerned, and the project office that will be opened on the site. PAPs will also be informed of the procedures for receiving and processing complaints.

Moreover, the FRAP and ESIA summaries will be disclosed on the Bank's website for 120 days before the project presentation to the AfDB Boards of Directors. In addition, the complete reports (the two RAPs, the

ESIA and the two ESMPs) of the sub-basins concerned will also be published by the Bank, in accordance with information disclosure requirements.

8. ORGANISATIONAL FRAMEWORK OF FRAP IMPLEMENTATION

Successful implementation of the resettlement operation requires the establishment of an efficient organisation framework. There must be synergy of action between the various stakeholders: Project Implementation Unit, Project Owner (DPO), Administration, local elected officials, and affected persons. Given the scope of the land problems, coupled with possible resettlement of people in *non aedificandi* areas, it is strongly recommended that a consultation framework be established, managed by the PAPCO Management Unit in collaboration with the relevant Government structures. The framework will include the Director of Land Affairs, the Director of Technical Services of Cotonou Municipality, the NGO, the Prefecture of Cotonou, the Project Owner (DPO) and administrative heads of the 6th and 10th districts. The various stakeholders of the RAP implementation process and their responsibilities are shown in the table below.

Organisational Framework of FRAP Implementation

Actors/Organisation	Responsibilities
Living Environment and Sustainable Development Agency (Sponsor and Project Owner)	Represents the Government of Benin Establishes the Project Management Unit Monitors PAP compensation Monitors and evaluates RAP implementation
Ministry in charge of Finance	Mobilises funds required for PAPs compensation
Delegated Project Owner	Recruits the consultant responsible for RAP implementation Ensures reporting of the Technical Resettlement Committee Registers and finalizes the list of PAPs Participates in monitoring the RAP implementation
Technical Resettlement Committee	Participates in assessment of compensation costs Reports to the Government on the results of the various negotiations Participates in PAP information/awareness Participates in monitoring the RAP implementation Participates in grievance management
Local Resettlement Committee	Participates in assessment of compensation costs Negotiates with PAPs on compensation costs Participates in PAP information/awareness Participates in monitoring the RAP implementation Participates in grievance management
Local Mediation Committee	Manages PAP claims and complaints
Reconciliation Commission	Formalizes individual agreements between the Implementation Consultant and PAPs Manages unresolved grievances and claims in the Local Mediation Committee
ABE	Validates and monitors the PAR implementation
Prefecture	Establishes the Technical Resettlement Committee Participates in PAP information/awareness Manages conflicts amicably (with the CTR) Participates in monitoring the RAP implementation
Cotonou Municipality	Determines, by Order, the cut-off date for PAP identification Proposes to the prefectural authority the Municipality officials who should be CTR members Participates in PAP information/awareness Notes effective clearance of rights of way, and reports to the Prefect Out-of-court dispute resolution Establishes the Local Resettlement Committee in each district Participates in monitoring the FRAP implementation
District	Participates in PAP information/awareness Notes effective clearance of rights of way, and reports to the Mayor Resolves minor disputes Ensures reporting of the Local RAP Relocation Committee Participates in monitoring the RAP implementation
Project Management Unit	Periodically reviews the RAP before and during its implementation Monitors the various RAP implementation activities
Consultant in charge of external monitoring-evaluation	Monitors the CTR/CLR implementation Monitors the signing of Memoranda of Understanding Monitors the payment of compensation Monitors grievance management
NGO	Participates in awareness raising Provides assistance to PAPs before and after compensation Provides assistance to vulnerable people Capacity building Participates in mediation

9. GRIEVANCE REDRESS

During the project implementation and, especially when ensuring clearance of rights-of-way, disputes may arise for several reasons, in particular:

- errors in PAPs identification and/or valuation of property;
- disagreement on the boundaries of plots, either between the affected person and Cotonou Municipality, or between two neighbours;
- dispute over the ownership of property;
- issues of inheritance, divorce, and other family problems, resulting in disputes between heirs or members of the same family, on the property, or on portions of a given property, etc.

All grievances will be settled expeditiously during FRAP implementation through a four-step mechanism:

- amicable settlement with local mediation committees or with the Reconciliation Commission;
- if the PAP is not satisfied, the matter may be referred to the Technical Resettlement Committee or the Regional Representative of Ombudsman;
- if the PAP is not satisfied, negotiations may be initiated with the Minister in charge of the Living Environment and Sustainable Development through the Living Environment and Sustainable Development Agency;
- finally, if the PAP is not satisfied after going through the above-mentioned steps, legal action may be taken.

Registration of Complaints

PAPs will, through the usual information channels, be informed of the existence of a dispute management mechanism at district and neighbourhood levels. Special measures will be taken to ensure that women and other vulnerable groups have easy access to the complaints management mechanism. The conflict management mechanism will include procedures for complaints to be expressed anonymously. The complaint registration process will include oral, written, SMS or telephone registration. PAP claims will be registered and processed by the Local Resettlement Committee.

Handling of Complaints

The Local Resettlement Committee (LRC), which includes the Local Mediation Committee and the Reconciliation Commission, will be the first instance for managing complaints under this project. These bodies will formally register complaints and take appropriate measures to reach an amicable settlement within five (5) working days. If the PAP is not satisfied, the Local Mediation Committee will forward the complaint to the Reconciliation Commission to which the PAP belongs, for amicable settlement.

The results of the complaint handling process will be recorded in minutes, copies of which will be sent to the Mayor of Cotonou, the TRC, the Project Owner (DPO), the **PMU**, and the complainant. In the event of agreement, the complainant will either be compensated or the complaint will be closed for inadmissible claim. Where no agreement is reached, the complainant may refer the matter to the competent courts. The matter should be referred to the Representative of the Ombudsman for amicable settlement, before legal action is initiated before the courts.

Priority will be given to the use of local authorities to enable PAPs to easily access this redress mechanism. The time limits for processing complaints at these different levels will not exceed 15 days from the date of receipt of the complaint. Specifically, the Technical Resettlement Committee (TRC) will provide affected persons with the telephone numbers of its Administrative Secretary or Rapporteur.

7. SUPPLEMENTARY INITIATIVES

Several organisational and capacity building measures will be taken as from the preparatory phase:

- recruitment of a facilitator NGO to support and assist persons affected by the project, particularly vulnerable persons during the activities phase;
- identification and implementation of support measures for PAPs by the facilitator NGO;
- opening of an information office for the project and collection of complaints from local residents;
- establishment of an Environmental and Social Management Unit (ESMU) chaired by the Delegated Project Owner's Environmentalist and bringing together the Quality, Health, Safety and Environment (QHSE) managers of each company, representatives of Benin's Environment Agency (BEA), the Technical Services Department of Cotonou Municipality (DST), the concessionaries, the Labour Inspectorate, and the Consultant in charge of environmental and social monitoring of the works;
- organisation of 2 five-day training sessions for ESMU members on environmental and social management of urban infrastructure projects. The training will cover ESMP and FRAP implementation, tools and practical conditions for implementing and monitoring environmental and social measures adopted in ESMPs and FRAPs, as well as the management of environmental and social risks in infrastructure.

10. BUDGET AND SCHEDULE

10.1. Compensation Valuation

As regards compensation for all project affected persons, the properties have been valued in accordance with scales provided in the sections below, based on the market value of the lost property.

Constructed Property

The replacement cost of constructed infrastructure will be determined on the basis of the market price and the surface area of the land.

Cost of Developed Property in Pa2

Type of Property	Affected Property	Unit	Unit Price (in CFAF)	Quantity	Total Area (m ²)	Value by Type of Property (CFAF)
Residential property	Sceptic tanks	m ²	47791	5	19.42	928101.22
	House extensions	m ²	96428	7	94.5	9112446
	Mosque	m ²	96428	1	36.52	3521550.56
	Wall panel	m ²	10000	1	2.5	25000
	Sump pit	m ²	101442	7	19.89	2017681.38
	TOTAL 1				21	-

Type of Property	Affected Property	Unit	Unit Price (in CFAF)	Quantity	Total Area (m ²)	Value by Type of Property (CFAF)
Commercial property	Apatam	m ²	17500	4	21.28	372400
	Shacks that can be easily dismantled	m ²	96425	3	71.44	6888602
	Metallic shacks	m ²	49503	4	36.09	1786563.27
	Sheet metal shacks without foundation	m ²	17500	1	13	227500
	Shop that can be easily dismantled	m ²	115327	3	24.71	2849730.17
	Shed	m ²	17500	26	363.705	6364837.5
	Terrace	m ²	44670	1	7.5	335025
	TOTAL			42	-	18824657.94
TOTAL			63	-	34 429 437.10	

Cost of Developed Property in QaQc

Type of Property	Affected Property	Unit	Unit Price (in CFAF)	Quantity	Total Area (m ²)	Cost of Property (CFAF)
Residential property	Terrace	m ²	44670	6	134	5985780
<i>Total 1</i>				6	134	5985780
Commercial property	Shacks	m ²	49503	2	29	1435587
	Masonry shop	m ²	115327	1	25	2883175
	Shop that can easily be dismantled	m ²	96425	1	6	578550
	Shed	m ²	17500	20	243	4252500
	Terrace	m ²	44670	5	71	3171570
<i>Total 2</i>				35	508	12 781 294
TOTAL						18 307 162

Undeveloped Property

The total area of works right-of-way in Sub-basin Pa2 is 163,300 m². In line with the calculation basis used for PUGEMU, the proposed cost per square metre of land is CFAF 10,000 (PUGEMU 2013).

Cost of Undeveloped Property in PA2

Affected Property	Unit	Unit Price (in CFAF)	Total Area in m ²	Cost of Property (CFAF)
Land	m ²	10 000	163 300	1 633 000 000

Economic Losses

Support measures for economically affected PAPs are calculated on the basis of the average monthly income of each PAP. This support is granted to PAPs for a period of three months. This period corresponds to the duration of the disruption of activity (limitation of access to the activity, relocation of a mobile display, etc.) and adjustment period in a new environment. The average daily incomes of the affected persons were collected during the census.

For Pa2, the total amount of compensation for loss of income stands at CFAF 18,900,000 for 3 months of work. For Basin QaQc, it amounts to CFAF 17,154,000.

Support measures for vulnerable people

In addition to the compensation for losses, the affected vulnerable persons will receive an amount representing 20% of their compensation as an additional support measure.

In Sub-basin P2a, the vulnerability support amounts to CFAF 6,345,000 for 27 vulnerable PAPs. In Sub-basin QaQc, the support amounts to CFAF 3,573,000 for 21 vulnerable PAPs.

Compensation of affected trees

The loss caused by the felling of fruit trees in compounds and on plots is permanent. With regard to cash compensation for the **loss of trees by felling**, the valuation was made taking into account these two aspects: loss of production and loss of the tree. On this basis, a fixed amount will be provided for each type of tree lost.

Compensation for Loss of Trees

Trees		Number Pa2	Number QaQc	Unit Price (in CFAF)	Pa2	QaQc
					Cost of Property (CFAF)	
Fruit tree	Coconut tree	1	3	75 000	75000	225 000
	Grape tree	1	-	75 000	75000	
	Colanut tree	-	3	75 000	-	225 000
Forest species	Afzélia africana	-	1	45 000	-	45000
	Ficus Sp	-	2	45 000	-	90000
TOTAL					150 000	585 000

10.2. FRAP Budget

The total FRAP budget comprises costs related to compensation offered to the various categories of PAPs, the costs of building structures and infrastructures, the support measures for vulnerable PAPs, information disclosure, as well as the operating costs of the various bodies that will be established for FRAP implementation. The budget does not include costs relating to payment of any damage caused to third parties during the works for which the contractor will be responsible. The budget justification is presented below for each basin:

- i. FRAP disclosure: two information sessions, for an amount of **CFAF 500,000** per basin;
- ii. A provision of **CFAF 2,000,000** for support to the Local Resettlement Committee, which takes into account the operating costs of the Local Mediation Committee and the Reconciliation Commission of the two sub-basins. This budget is assessed in terms of the number of potential reconciliation sessions;
- iii. An amount of **CFAF 4,000,000** for recruitment of the Monitoring and Evaluation Consultant;
- iv. An amount of **CFAF 7,500,000** for recruitment of the Consultant in charge of conducting the completion audit;

- v. An amount of **CFAF 3 000 000** for recruitment of the Consultant who will be in charge of updating the census;
- vi. A provision of **CFAF 2,100,000** to provide any moving assistance in the two basins;
- vii. An amount of **CFAF 5,000,000** for the social NGO to support RAP implementation;
- viii. For capacity building, there is provision of **CFAF 2,000,000**. This budget is assessed in terms of the number of training sessions for FRAP implementing bodies;
- ix. Compensation for direct losses caused by the project: The costs of compensation for direct losses on PAP property and activities, including the compensations described in the compensation matrix are presented below.

The budget for PA2 implementation is estimated at **CFAF 1,789,345,920**, while that of QaQc is **CFAF 67,456,908**, making a total of **CFAF 1,856,802,828** for the two sub-basins. These amounts, as well as the total cost of resettlement measures for the entire project, are funded by the Government of Benin. The detailed costs for Sub-basin Pa2 and Collector QaQc are provided in the tables below.

RAP Implementation Budget for Pa2

Budget Item		Amount (CFAF)
Compensation measures	Undeveloped property	1 633 000 000
	Residential property	15 604 779
	Commercial property	18 824 658
	Loss of income	18 900 000
	Loss of trees	150 000
	Support for vulnerable PAPs	7 884 000
	Assistance with moving	1 500 000
RAP disclosure		500 000
Support Social NGO for implementation		5 000 000
Consultant in charge of census updating		3 000 000
Consultant in charge of external monitoring and final audit		7 500 000
Local Resettlement Committee (mediation and reconciliation)		4 000 000
Capacity building		2 000 000
Monitoring-evaluation cost		2 000 000
Sub-Total 1		1 719 863 437
Cost of support measures (2% x Sub-Total 1)		34 397 269
Sub-Total 2		1 754 260 706
Provision for contingencies (2%)		35 085 214
Total		1 789 345 920

RAP Implementation Budget for QaQc

Budget Item		Amount (CFAF)
Compensation measures	Residential property	5 985 780
	Commercial property	12 781 294
	Compensation for vulnerable PAPs	3 731 400
	Compensation for loss of income	17 154 000
	Cost of affected trees	585 000
	Assistance with moving	600 000
Support social NGO for implementation		5 000 000
Consultant in charge of census updating		3 000 000
Consultant in charge of external monitoring		7 500 000
RAP dissemination		500 000
Local Resettlement Committee (mediation and reconciliation)		4 000 000
Capacity building		2 000 000
Monitoring-evaluation cost		2 000 000
Sub-Total 1		66 134 224
Cost of support measures (2% x Sub-Total 1)		1 296 750
Sub-Total 2		66 134 223
Provision for contingencies (2%)		1 322 684
Total Amount		67 456 908

10.3. FRAP Implementation Schedule for Pa2 and QaQc

The RAP implementation schedule takes into account four key factors:

- the number of PAPs,
- the complexity of resettlement,
- the works programme, and
- requirements for successful implementation of resettlement through implementation and monitoring of the proposed support and economic support measures.

Activities	FRAP Implementation Timeline (Pa2 and QaQc)																																						
	Weeks																														Yr 1	Yr 2	Yr 3						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30						
BEFORE WORKS START-UP																																							
Preliminary Activities																																							
Establishment of CTR/CLR																																							
Capacity building for CTR/CLR																																							
Stakeholder capacity building (DST/DDCVDD/ACVDT/DPO)																																							
Negotiation and Communication with PAPs																																							
Estimating and negotiating compensation																																							
Notification of PAP rights and publication of the final list and compensation arrangements																																							
Preparation of PAP files and Individual Compensation Forms																																							
Identification (with PAPs) of banks or DFS																																							
Signing of memoranda of understanding and compensation forms																																							
RAP updating																																							
Payment of Compensation																																							
Administrative formalities																																							
Payment of compensation																																							
Compensation following claims																																							
Preparation of financial reports																																							
DURING THE WORKS																																							
Reconstruction of affected infrastructure																																							
Award of contracts																																							
Construction																																							
Monitoring and evaluation of FRAP implementation																																							
Monitoring of CTR/CLR establishment																																							
Monitoring of compensation assessment																																							
Monitoring of negotiations with PAPs																																							
Monitoring the signing protocol agreements																																							
Monitoring of compensation payments																																							
Monitoring of complaints management																																							
AT WORKS COMPLETION																																							
External evaluation of resettlement																																							

11. MONITORING-EVALUATION AND REPORTING

11.1. Monitoring-Evaluation

The main purpose of the monitoring-evaluation process is to ensure that the main objectives of resettlement plans are achieved. In this regard, the process will need to ensure that the PAPs have received fair and equitable compensation, that they have been compensated before the rights of way are cleared or their property demolished, and that their standard of living is at least equivalent to or better than that of the pre-project period.

The monitoring-evaluation process also seeks to detect, in a timely manner, any problematic situation that eluded the FRAP implementation structure at the time of planning or that occurred due to changes in local conditions, so that such situation can be rectified to meet FRAP requirements. Monitoring and evaluation will be structured around three points:

- monitoring conducted by the Delegated Project Owner (DPO) and the Living Environment Agency;
- internal monitoring conducted by the Consultant in charge of FRAP implementation, and
- evaluation that will be conducted by an external consultant.

It should be noted that external monitoring will seek to correct, in real time, FRAP implementation procedures during project implementation, while the evaluation will verify whether the general policy objectives, in particular SO2, have been met. The evaluation will thus be conducted upon completion of compensation and resettlement activities.

Main FRAP Internal Monitoring Measures

Component	Monitoring	Schedule	Indicators
Provision of resources for FRAP implementation			
Information and consultation of PAPs on resettlement activities	Ensure that PAPs are informed and consulted about the RAP in a transparent and detailed manner	Before validation of final RAP	- Number of public consultations organised
Conduct of the various FRAP activities			
Preparation and signature of individual agreements with PAPs (commitment instruments)	Ensure that individual agreement documents are produced and signed by the expropriator and PAPs concerned	Before displacement	- Number of PAPs who signed an individual agreement
Handling of complaints	Ensure that the mechanism for expressing, registering and processing complaints is operational and efficient	Before and during resettlement	- Number of complaints expressed and registered by type. - Number of complaints successfully handled at the various levels of complaints management
Payment of compensation to PAPs	Ensure that PAP compensation has been paid and that the payment conditions are fulfilled.	Before and during resettlement	- Number of PAPs that receive their compensation (before displacement). - Number of PAPs that receive their compensation (after displacement)

Component	Monitoring	Schedule	Indicators
Assistance to vulnerable persons	Verify that the measures planned for vulnerable persons have been implemented	Before, during and after resettlement	- Number of vulnerable PAPs assisted in the compensation process - Number of PAPs assisted during displacement.
Measuring the impact of resettlement activities and the achievement level of RAP objectives			
Economic rehabilitation: restoration (or improvement) of the standard of living of resettled households	Ensure that the resettlement has helped to improve the standard of living of PAPs (verification by socio-occupational category).	After resettlement	-Number of PAPs whose incomes have increased

11.2. Reporting

For each works package, the Consultant responsible for RAP implementation will submit internal monitoring reports every **fortnight** until all PAPs are compensated and rights of way are cleared. NGOs responsible for implementing resettlement measures will submit monthly reports during their mandate. The evaluation report will be submitted upon completion of resettlement for Sub-basins Pa2 and QaQc.

12. REFERENCES AND CONTACTS

Ministry of Living Environment and Sustainable Development – Living Environment and Sustainable Development Agency (ACVDT) - AGETUR, 2019. Cotonou Stormwater Drainage Project. *Action plan for stormwater drainage and street development works in Basin Pa2, 126p.*

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