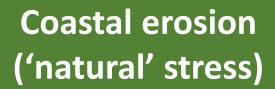




Mental health of population in a zone submitted to coastal erosion: the case of Cotonou in Benin

Florence de Longueville & Sabine Henry (UNamur, Belgium) Liliane Assogba & Pierre Ozer (ULiège, Belgium)

Objective



- Diachronic analysis from aerial photographs (1955) and satellite images (from 2002 up to 2018)
 - Delineation of coastline
 - Statistical calculation of erosion rates

People and movements

Cotonou

1955



Coastal erosion between 2002 and 2013

December 2002

February 2013



-> Erosion rate between 1960 and 2013: more than 10m/year

What happened in 2013?

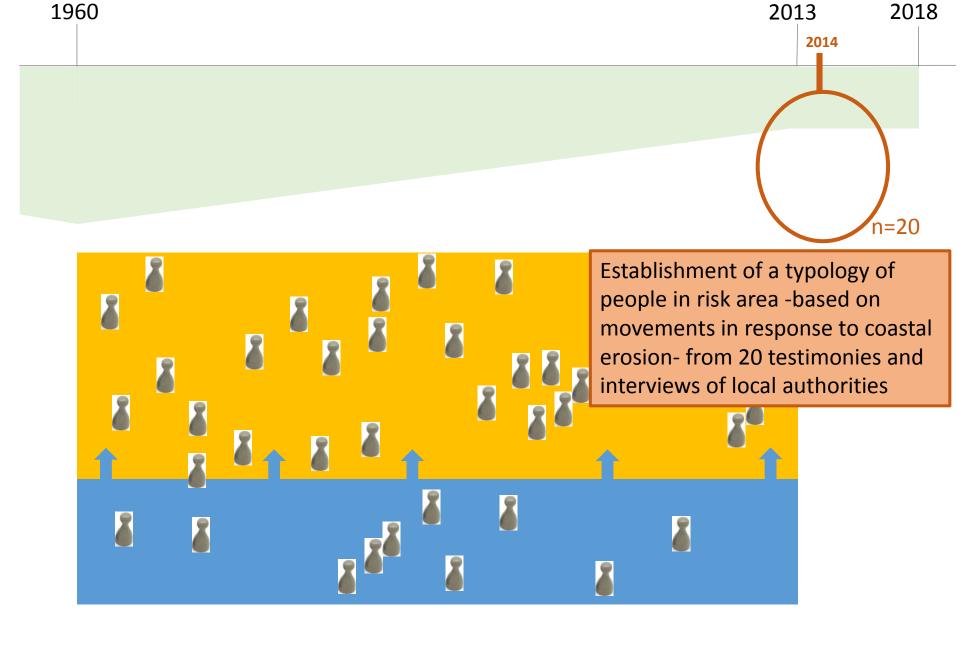


-> Protection of the coastal zone

Coastal erosion between 2002 and 2018



-> Stability since the end of 2013



-> Who are these people and how do they move?

(Im)mobility of wealthy people



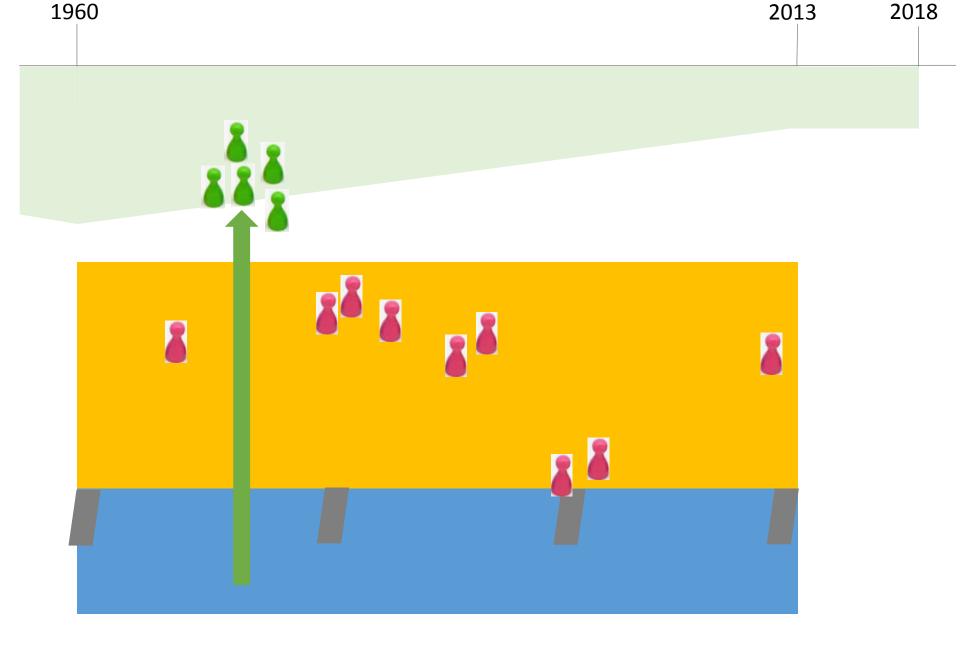




Outmigrants



Voluntary non-migrants 1



(Im)mobility of poor people

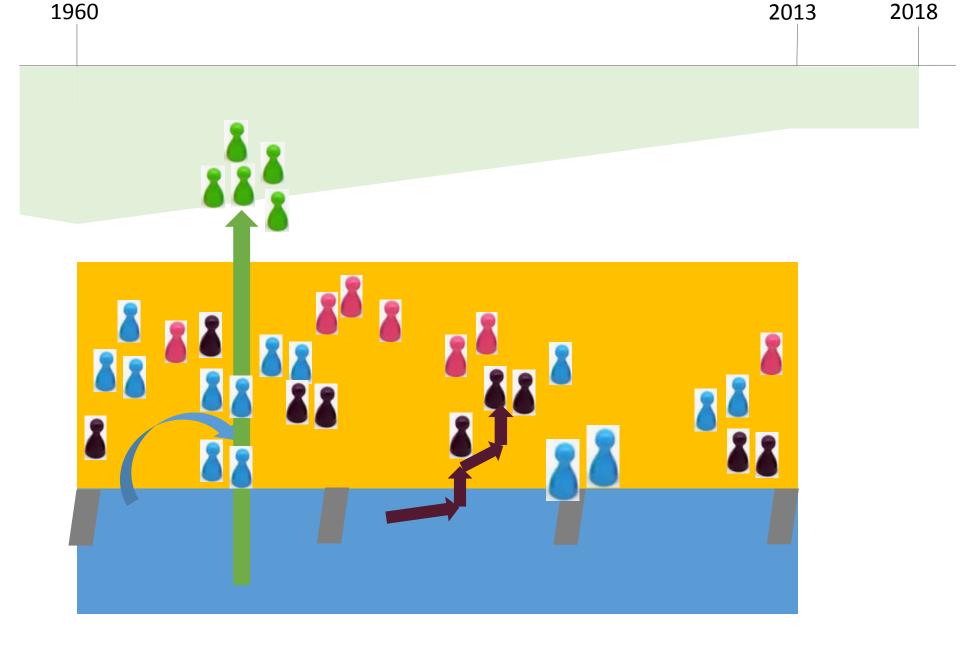
Successive very shorts movements





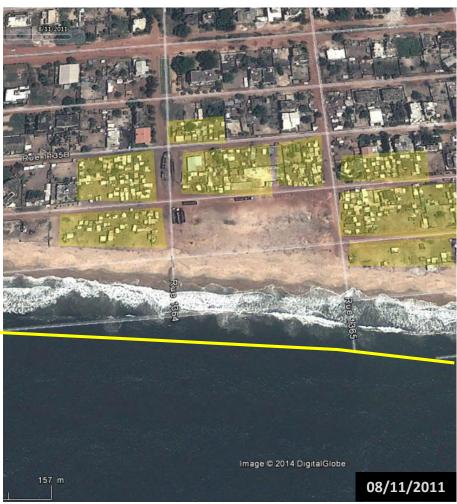
Voluntary non-migrants 2 ('economic' trapped population)
Sensitized by authorities

Involuntary non-migrants (trapped population)
Disregarded by authorities

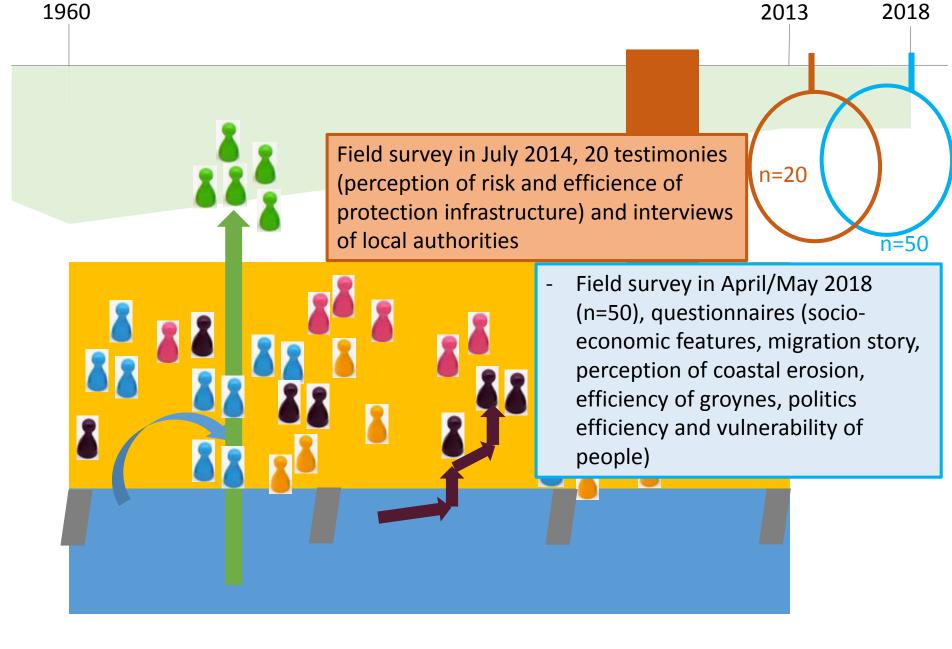


Dynamic of settlements

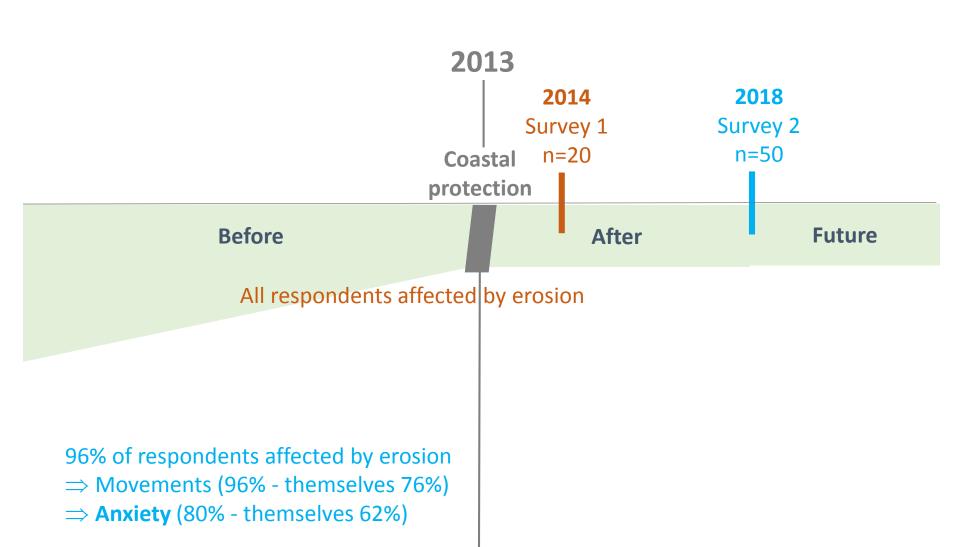




+ Inmigrants



-> What about mental health concerns of these at-risk populations?



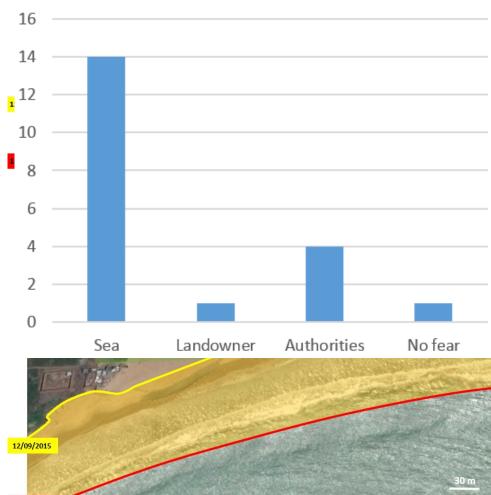


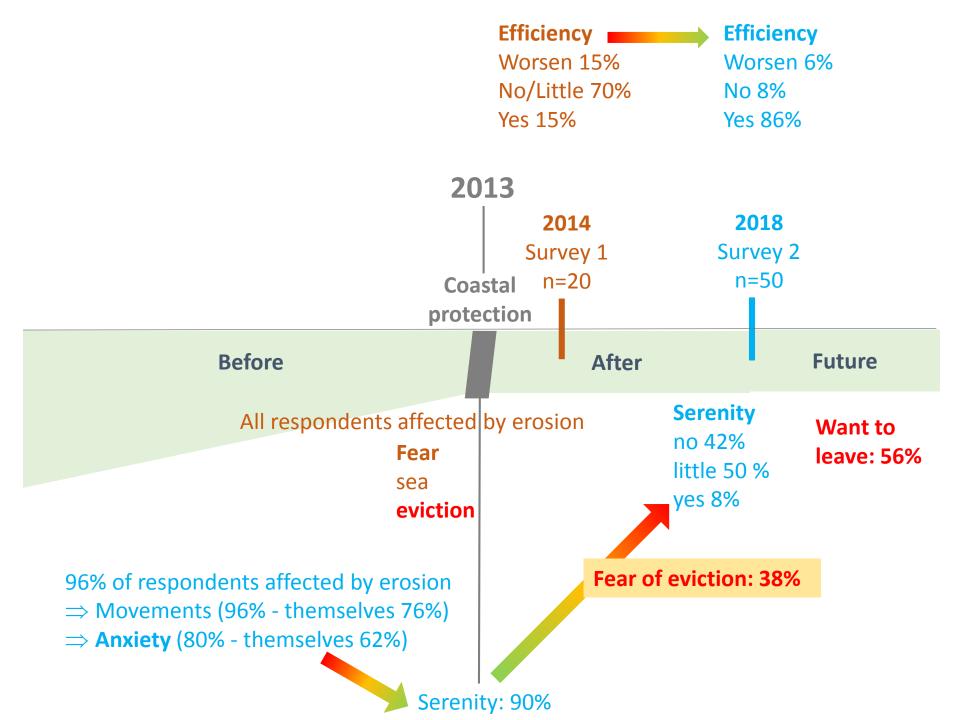
Before and after the storm of 30 May 2013





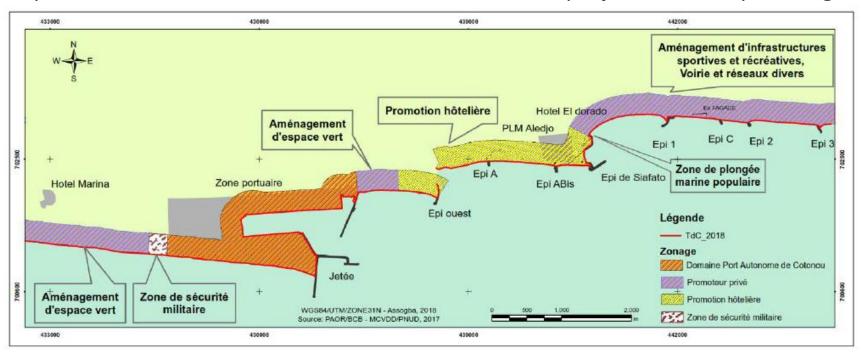
Fear to be outsed by (n=20)





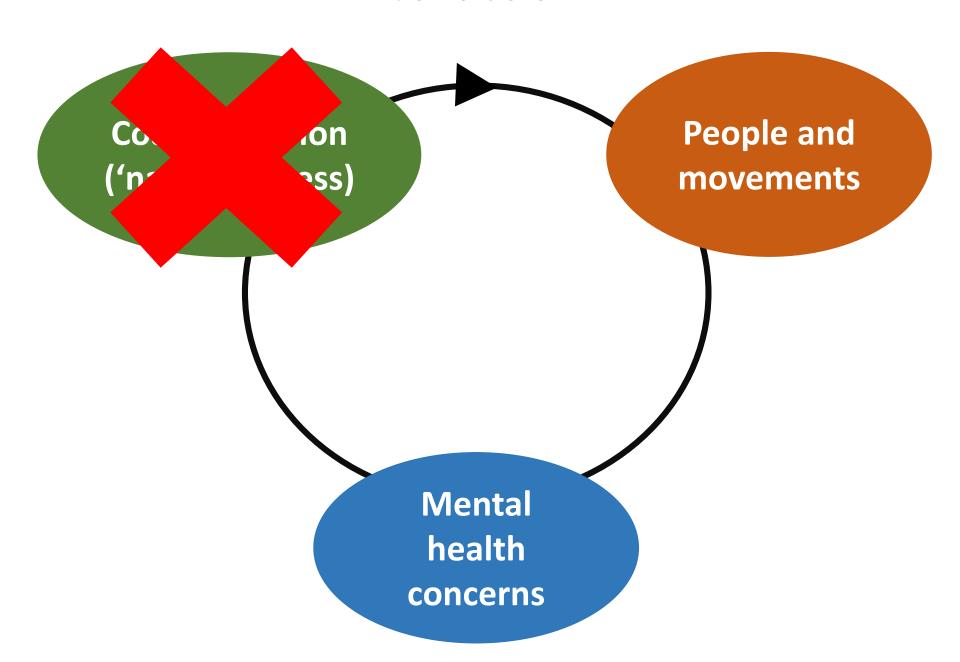
In the next years...

In response to stabilization of coastline, there are new projects of land planning



- ⇒ People who want to stay (fishermen) fear eviction
- ⇒ People who want to leave (precarious population) do not have alternative, but will have to leave by force

Conclusion



Conclusion

