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AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK GROUP

PROJECT: Construction of the toll bridge “Henri Konan Bédié”
(ex Riviera marcoroy)

COUNTRY: COTE D’IVOIRE

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY OF THE REVISED RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN FOR

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Executive Summary of the Revised Resettlement Plan

Project Title: **Construction of the Toll Bridge “Henri Konan Bédié”**
Country: **IVORY COAST**
Project Reference: **P-CI-D00-001**

1. INTRODUCTION

On November 14, 1997, the State of Ivory Coast signed a Concession Agreement with the Public Limited Company SOCOPRIM for the construction and exploitation of the connection Riviera-Marcory. This Agreement, of the BOT type, has entered its execution phase in 1999 with the rerouting works of networks and sewers.

In December, 1999, the personnel of SOCOPRIM was forced to suspend its local activities as a consequence of a military coup, and to wait until activities might be resumed.

As a consequence of the evolution of the political and economical situation in the course of 2010, the project activities are to be resumed, however with important changes regarding financing. New financiers have been included in the financing group, namely: The African Development Bank (ADB), the IMF, and the Medical Bank. MIGA, (pertaining to the World Bank Group), is involved in an advisory role.

Meanwhile, the terrains, selected by the State of Ivory Coast in accordance with the clauses of the Concession Agreement, have been occupied again by economical actors, mostly installed in provisional shelters in the Municipality of Marcory. Indeed, the socio-economical enquiry carried out in July, 2010, by BURGEAP, has detected the presence of constructions, commercial activity, handicrafts, and agricultural activity and shepherding, as well as communal equipment on the project terrains within the Municipalities of Marcory and Cocody. Overall, 2,499 people of varying origins and professional status will be affected by the project.

The execution of the project requires that the sponsors (the State of Ivory Coast and SOCOPRIM) remove all persons exercising economic activities from the terrains. The organisation of this removal requires a good understanding of the socio-economical and human situation in the project zone.

This document presents the Revised Resettlement Plan (RRP) affecting the people who have resettled on the project terrains after their liberation in 1998. This revision of the RP now conforms to the norms of the African Development Bank (ADB) and the other financiers mentioned above.

The inventory of people and possessions affected by the RRP implies that corresponding compensations must be paid, namely:

- Sums that were already established in negotiations with and regulations of the Government of the Ivory Coast in 1998;
- Sums, negotiated with the PAPs after public concerted consultation, in a participative and inclusive approach, to be paid upon implementation of the RRP.

2. DESCRIPTION AND MOTIVATION OF THE PROJECT

The Connection Riviera-Marcory is better known as the "3rd bridge", and constitutes a fast urban road connecting the municipalities of Cocody and Marcory by means of a bridge over the lagoon of Ebrié. From North to South, its route is as follows:

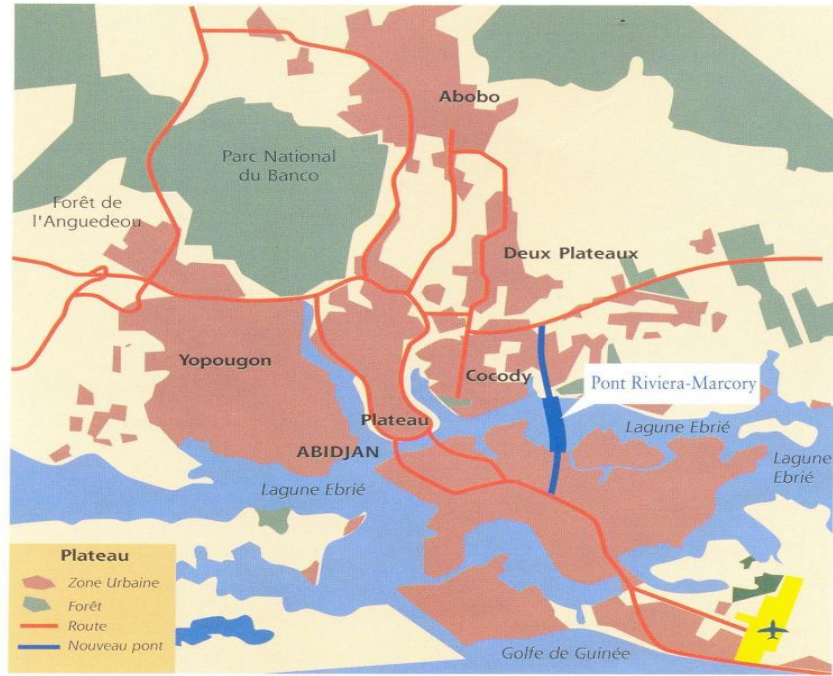
- The Boulevard Mitterrand, to which it connects by means of an intersection;
- The old Bingerville road;
- The valley of Blingué between the University and the allotments of la Riviera;
- The Boulevard de France;
- The Residence of Madame Thérèse Houphouët-Boigny;
- The lagoon Ebrié, which is crossed by a viaduct with a length of 1,500 metres. On the embankment, the toll office will be built, as well as the exploitation buildings;
- The National Institute of Youth and Sports (INJS, in French), alongside the channel and the bridge of Anoumabo;
- The Avenue Pierre et Marie CURIE ;
- The Boulevard Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, where an intersection is planned, marking the end of the project.

The project consists of 2 x 2 traffic lanes in the Northern section, from the Boulevard François Mitterrand to the toll office, followed by 2 x 3 traffic lanes on the viaduct and in the Southern section (Marcory). Its total length is 6,600 metres, subdivided as follows:

- 1st Section (Bd Mitterrand – Toll office): 2,600 m;
- 2nd Section (Toll office - INJS (viaduct): 400 m on a dyke and 1,500 m of viaduct;
- 3rd Section (INJS – Bd VGE (Marcory): 2,100 m.

The project aims to relieve the current connections crossing the lagoon Ebrié. The Southern zones are only connected to the Northern sectors by the bridges Félix Houphouët-Boigny and Charles de Gaulle, and these are congested during the better part of the day. Thus, the 3rd bridge will allow considerable gains in time and distance for North-South movements, which will have a positive impact on the global economy and on the environment, particularly atmospheric contamination, due to the reduction of the distance and traffic congestion.

MAP 1: LOCATION OF THE PROJECT



Source Burgeap, 1998

3. THE POTENTIAL IMPACT OF THE PROJECT ON HUMAN EXPERIENCE

The main impact of the project on human experience is as follows:

- Improved access to the zone of influence of the project and revalorization of real estate
- The creation of a number of direct jobs during the construction phase of the works, and several specialized jobs during the exploitation phase
- Improvement of access to basic social infrastructures and services, such as the CHU of Cocody, the Airport Félix Houphouët-Boigny, the University of Cocody, etc., for the inhabitants of the Island Petit-Bassam and other municipalities located to the North of the Abidjan District.
- The population of neighbouring towns and quarters within the zone of influence of the project.
- The improvement of living conditions of local people due to the creation of allotments in the PIZ

The construction of the bridge and its access roads requires clearing all the terrains pertaining to the project and removing the people that live or perform activities on these terrains.

Nevertheless, the execution of the project will create some inconvenience for neighbouring residents, namely:

- The demolition of shelters belonging to vendors, restaurant owners, and service providers at Marcory, and of constructions of standing at Cocody, implies a loss of investment of the proprietors and will require the removal of the occupants.
- The removal of commercial activities and handicrafts, mainly shops, restaurants, sales of used clothing, and various services.
- The removal of farmers at Cocody and Marcory, who cultivate fruits and vegetables and food stocks. These farmers run 57 exploitations.
- The temporary loss of income and jobs, by the employees of shops and craftsmen, and of training material for young apprentices, and by private bars, handicraft shops, and car wash shops.
- The neighbouring population will be exposed to noise and atmospheric contamination, as well as accidents associated with excess speed and bad driving by users.

The goal of this plan is to mitigate the mentioned potential effects on the residents and on activities that generate income.

4. ORGANISATION

The general organization of the construction of the bridge and the access roads resides under the Ministry of Economical Infrastructure (MIE, in French) and the Ministry of Construction, Sewage, and Urban Planning (MCAU, in French). The latter will carry out all operations related to the acquisition and development of the terrains, for the account of the State of Ivory Coast.

The Delegated Work Management will be controlled by a Supervisory Committee, presided by a MCAU representative. In this respect, the Agency for Road Management (AGEROUTE) has been selected to fill the presidency of this committee. It will continually supervise the progress of the RRP in the name of all concerned parties. It will decide the main tasks to be performed and approve the budget and the expenses of the project. This structure will guarantee that the project will conform to general Government policy on these matters, and ensure the involvement of the Ministry in the management of land issues.

The institutional organisation for the resettlement process involves the Ministry of Construction, Sewage, and Urban Planning, the Ministry of Economy and Finances, the Ministry of Economical Infrastructures, the Ministry of the Environment, Water and Forests, the Prefecture of Abidjan, the District of Abidjan, the Municipality of Marcory, the Municipality of Cocody, the Autonomous Harbour of Abidjan, the BNETD, and the PAPs.

The NGO CARITAS Ivory Coast will take care of communications, sensitisation, and guidance of the PAPs during the removal operations, and will promote mutual confidence between all concerned parties. The environmental and social supervisory committee will oversee the establishment of mitigating measures for the human impact of the ESMP and the resettlement measures of the RRP, and will formulate recommendations for procedural adjustments as needed during the activities.

5. COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

The main focus of the revision of the resettlement plan has been to achieve agreement with the PAPs and the participation of the various municipalities. The goal was to establish good communication and dialogue with the PAPs and to share information with the various concerned parties, particularly those directly affected by the project (actors of the AGR, building owners, local groups, etc.).

The various concerned parties have also been consulted after the update of the ESIS in 2009 and 2010, and during the revision of the resettlement plan in 2011. Various groups affected by the project have been consulted, including sales people, owners / managers of small companies, pig breeders, craftsmen, farmers, and building owners. Participative meetings have been celebrated with the PAPs in order to inform and sensitize them and to discuss the conditions and the manner of liberating the companies within the project. In the framework of these meetings, the Government and the PAPs have entered into a direct and constructive dialogue with the goal of achieving an agreement on the various measures to be implemented in the framework of the RRP. The main concern of the PAPs was that the Government should help them to find alternative locations for their resettlement or, if this should not be possible, to assign a financial compensation that would allow them to continue their economic activity elsewhere without difficulty. They were worried about losing their work, and they stressed the importance of protecting their interests during the resettlement process.

In order to clarify the concerns of the various PAPs and subject them to a detailed analysis, sectorial meetings were held in addition to the public consultations, as the interest groups did not have the same concerns and constraints as the individual people.

The different needs and requirements of the PAPs were taken into account when deciding the resettlement measures of the RRP, particularly, guidance for resettlement, the guidance process, the choice of reception areas, specific guidance measures, etc.

6. SOCIO-ECONOMIC STUDIES

The area of influence of the project consists of the Municipalities of Marcory and Cocody. The two municipalities were created in 1980, by law nr. 80-1180 of October 17, 1980, concerning the organization of the city of Abidjan. Marcory and Cocody are located in the Southern and Northern parts of the District of Abidjan, respectively. They are governed by the Municipal Councils presided by Major AKANDA Assi Marcelin for Marcory, and Major Jean-Baptiste Gaumont DIAGOU for Cocody, who have both been elected in March, 2001. Their 2009 budget was estimated at close to 6 Billion F CFA.

The Municipality of Marcory has a surface area of 12.5 km², and comprehends 12 quarters and 3 towns. It is located on the Island of Petit-Bassam, and to the North borders on the lagoon Ebrié, and to the West, South, and East on the Municipalities of Treichville and Koumassi. Its population is estimated at 178,000, according to the RGPH 98 census. The current population will be about 350,000, according to the municipal authorities. This includes about 48% of national citizens and 30% originating from West Africa, of which about 80% live in the village of Anoumabo. Marcory is the preferred municipality of Europeans living in Ivory Coast.

The projected population of the Municipality of Marcory in 2010 and 2018, based on a natural growth rate of 3.5%, is 254,374 inhabitants in 2010 and 311,970 inhabitants in 2018.

Table 1: Projected population according to gender in Marcory.

Population	Males	Females	Total
RGPH98	89,386	88,362	177,748
Projection 2010	127,920	126,454	254,374
Projection 2018	156,884	155,086	311,970

The Municipality of Cocody consists of 21 quarters and 4 towns, distributed over a surface area of about 132 km². To the East, it borders on the Municipality of Bingerville, to the West on the Municipalities of Plateau and Adjamé, to the South on the lagoon of Ebrié, and to the North on the Municipality of Abobo. Its population is estimated at about 251,741 inhabitants, of which about 70,000 students, according to the RGPH census of 1998, which may have more than doubled as a consequence of the massive Southward population movement due to war.

By the end of 2010, the Municipality of Cocody will have around 360,265 inhabitants, and in 2018, about 441,837, based on a projection assuming a natural growth rate of 3.5%.

Table 2: Projected population according to gender in Cocody

Population	Males	Females	Total
RGPH98	120,698	131,043	251,741
Projection 2010	172,730	187,535	360,265
Projection 2018	211,840	229,997	441,837

Overall, the number of men amply exceeds the number of women in the Municipality of Marcory, contrary to the Municipality of Cocody, which has many more women than men.

The economy of Ivory Coast, with a GDP per capita of 980 dollars in 2008[1], is a developing economy. The poverty index is 48.9% in 2008. A long recession, associated with the low level of the world prices of

raw agricultural products (coffee, cocoa), and worsened by various factors, including the political and military crisis of 2002, has meant a severe handicap for the national economy. Nevertheless, in the framework of the ongoing transition, various points of light can be discerned that may restart the economy quickly and accelerate growth.

The Ebríé or «ATCHAN», peoples of the Municipalities of Cocody and Marcory affected by the project, are part of the cultural group of the Kwa that includes the Akan (Agni, Baoulé, and the Lagunaires). The Kwa maintain a system of double kinship or double lineage. In this system, the child has equally strong relations with the maternal and the paternal ascendance. Inheritance is passed on within the mother's clan, between biological brothers, and from uncle to biological nephew.

Nevertheless, there is a tendency towards a system that prioritizes the child's rights when distributing the inheritance of its father. The cultural and religious expression of the Kwa is based on gold weights and animism. Even so, they venerate both natural divinities (river courses, mountains, and forests) and supernatural divinities. They practice ancestor worship. Among the Ebríé, who apply a class system based on age, power is held in turn.

The «DOUGBO», the generation or age class that is currently in power, are in charge of political, economical, and cultural affairs. Regarding health, the main endemic diseases within the project's zone of influence are malaria, tuberculosis, and sexually transmitted diseases:

- Malaria

It is transmitted by the sting of mosquitoes, whose larvae develop in water. Its incidence remains important in the period 2000 to 2008. The incidence is around 80 per 1000, with a minor reduction between 2002 and 2003. However, this can be ascribed to a reduction in the reporting of malaria cases due to the socio-political crisis affecting the health information gathering system.

- Tuberculosis

Since 2000, the incidence of tuberculosis has increased by 5% annually, on average, both for positive swab tests and all forms of the disease together. The incidence of declared tuberculosis cases per 100,000 inhabitants has grown from 97 cases in 2000 for all forms of the disease, to 117 cases in 2009. The distribution among the various forms of tuberculosis declared in the last four years shows a predominance of new cases by positive swab tests, of which the proportion varies between 60% and 67% with 5% of reprocessing, and about 12% of TPM.

- HIV/AIDS

The relative indicators of HIV/AIDS show that the global growth is under control. Indeed the HIV/AIDS incidence rate has dropped from 6.9% in 2000 to 3.7% in 2008 (UNGASS). These results have been achieved thanks to the enhancement of prevention and care services, the improvement of coordination, and the monitoring and evaluation of the national response. In spite of these results, considerable efforts

remain necessary in the fight against HIV/AIDS, to allow, particularly, the improvement of the quality of care services and the success rate of treatment.

7. IDENTIFICATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF THE PEOPLE AFFECTED BY THE PROJECT

The analysis of the results of the socio-economic enquiry has allowed identifying the people that will be affected by the project. The total number of people affected by the project is **2,499**, of which 103 in Cocody and 2,396 in Marcory. The large number of PAPs in Marcory is due to the removal of numerous commercial and handicraft activities, among others. Furthermore, the zone of influence of the project is larger in Marcory than in Cocody where the settlements only involve farms and five (5) houses.

In Cocody

Description	People	Observations
Inhabitants	44	7 households
Activities of craftsmen (seamstresses, mechanics, hairdressers, laundries, car washes, briquette workers)	9	7 employees and 2 employers
Agricultural activities (garden produce, florists, growers of food stocks like maize, banana, manioc)	46	Of which 7 florists
Real estate property holders	03	Under construction
Woodwork refuse	01	Overlaps with the terrain
TOTAL	103	

In Marcory

Description	People	Observations
Inhabitants	13	1 household
Shop owners (retail shops for various products, clothes shops, snack shops such as coffee shops, private bars, video clubs, coal vendors)	768	Various shops, Restaurants / Private bars, Craft services, used clothes shops
Shop employees	1578	
Farmers (garden produce, growers of food stocks like maize, banana, manioc)	18	53 farms
Pig breeders	19	22 pig farms
Total	2396	

Note: please note that the mentioned activities (shops, handicrafts, farms) are mostly informal.

8. ELIGIBILITY

According to the local context of the Guidelines of the main project partners, any natural or legal person, directly or indirectly affected by the project works, is eligible for compensation. Even so, the ADB policy regarding involuntary removal states, under point (3.4.3): «A third group consists of persons without legal or other rights, whose presence on the terrain may be recognized, but who do not fall under the two categories described above. These people will have a right to resettlement assistance instead of compensation, so that they may improve their living conditions, provided they have occupied the project terrain prior to a date set by the contractor and acceptable by the Bank». Thus, according to the categories of PAPs present on the project terrain, they will have a right to resettlement assistance, but not to compensation.

The eligibility date has been set at Friday, August 6, 2010, the date on which the additional enquiries on the terrain have ended, as well as the period to resolve additional cases. This eligibility deadline has been communicated to the PAPs during the consultations.

9. EVALUATION AND COMPENSATION OF LOSSES

Generally speaking, the compensation will cover all investments and costs to the people caused by the execution of the project, as well as the full resettlement costs associated with removal.

The current Revised Resettlement Plan (RRP) concerns the voluntary resettlement of people and activities on the project terrains after initial removal of the people, in accordance with the Guidelines of ADB and the World Bank.

Considering the clauses and proposals contained in the update of the ESIS report of 2009, the current RRP proposes measures for the removal and resettlement of the following categories of people:

- 1) shop owners (used clothes, complements, manufactured products, etc.);
- 2) owners of private bars, restaurants, buffets, etc.;
- 3) managers of car washes;
- 4) pig breeders;
- 5) craftsmen (garages, woodwork, tailors, hairdressers, etc.);
- 6) farmers (food stocks and garden produce);
- 7) building owners (solid constructions and temporary shelters);
- 8) the manager of the household refuse collection post.

In the course of consultations with the local people during the preparation of the current RRP, a choice between compensation in kind or resettlement help was offered. The concerned people were not against such offers, but simply hoped that whatever was offered was actually complied with. In order to determine the amount of compensation, meetings were held with each category of people, and discussions were honest and free. They were allowed time to consult mutually and make proposals or counterproposals, always leading to general agreement.

The table below summarizes the general principles of compensation for the affected people in the framework of this plan.

Table 4: Established principles of compensation (tentatively).

Category of PAP	Prejudice caused	Principle of compensation	Amount of compensation
Craftsmen	Loss of activity	Resettlement aid	100,000 F to 250,000 F CFA
Farmers	Loss of activity	Resettlement aid	100,000 F to 250,000 F CFA
Employees (farmers and pig breeders)	Financial aid for loss of income	Flat rate cash compensation	25,000 F to 50,000 F CFA
Employees (farmers and pig breeders)	Loss of salary	Flat rate cash compensation	35,000 F CFA /employee
Private equipment and infrastructure	Loss of activity	Resettlement aid	

Homes, buildings, and agricultural fields have been subjected to financial evaluations. The principles and compensation amounts have been discussed and approved by the various concerned PAPs at participative meetings, sensitization and information meetings, and public meetings.

10. LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Article 4 of the Constitution of Ivory Coast states **«the home is inviolable. No infringements or restrictions of this principle are possible, except when required by law»**, and establishes in its article 15 that **«property rights are guaranteed for all. Nobody may be deprived of his property unless such would serve public interests, and unless a just compensation is given beforehand »**.

The decree dated November 25, 1930, establishes the full procedure for expropriation in the public interest. This text and various Laws of the Republic of Ivory Coast establish the State's obligations regarding expropriations. They clarify the conditions and the applicable procedures for expropriations, namely:

- The public interest must be established legally: the goal of the Declaration of Public Interest (DUP, in French) is to establish this interest legally;
- All possible efforts must have been made to avoid expropriation: expropriation may only be resorted to «in the public interest»;
- Compensation is a requirement for expropriation;
- The latter should be just;
- The latter should be offered in advance

Also, various legal acts (decrees, orders, etc.) exist that elaborate this constitutional requirement and that detail the various methods for its practical implementation. These texts, oriented towards the application of the law, define the methods for calculating the compensations that may benefit the people that must liberate the terrains of the road, whether homes, activities generating income, or farms are concerned. Nevertheless, it should be noted that this procedure is only applicable to Persons Affected by the Project (PAPs) that are in possession of legal property rights (particularly a real estate ownership certificate); which is not the case for the people on the terrain of the current project.

In accordance with the policies and guidelines of the Government and its project partners concerning the removal of people, a supervisory committee and an RRP implementing working group have been established. Thus, a person wishing to file a concern or even a complaint in relation to the RRP should follow the procedure below for reclamations and the handling of complaints:

- a. The complainant elaborates a description of the complaint;
- b. The complaint is submitted to the implementing working group, with a copy to CARITAS, who will attempt to organize a meeting with the parties in order to achieve an amicable resolution;
- c. The complaint is transmitted to the supervisory committee of the RRP when it has not been possible to reach an understanding.

In turn, the Supervisory Committee will make a maximum effort to try to find an equitable solution to the conflict.

Any person who calls into question the Structural Work plans as presented by the Works Management of the current RRP should deposit a query at the City Hall of the concerned Municipality (Cocody and Marcory), who will examine the query in first instance. If the query is accepted, it will be forwarded to the Supervisory Committee, via CARITAS of Ivory Coast, who will study all presented queries and will investigate them on the terrain as soon as possible.

If the querying party is still not satisfied, he may file a complaint at the competent legal court, which will reach a provisionally enforceable judgment, subject to appeals and the payment of compensation.

11. IDENTIFICATION OF POSSIBLE RESETTLEMENT ZONES, PREPARATION OF THE ZONES AND RESETTLEMENT

The resettlement is applicable to commercial actors included in the census by BURGEAP in 2010. They will be resettled in conditions at least equivalent to their current conditions, or better.

The Government will see to it that, on the one hand, the economical activities are effectively resumed; and, on the other, that property ownership is properly established so that the concerned parties may exercise their activities without worrying about the attribution of land plots, and have the option of future acquisition.

The resettlement zones identified or presented for the reception of the managers of commercial activities affected by the project include locations in the Municipalities of Marcory, Port-Bouët, and Cocody. Their identification and final selection has been made jointly with CARITAS-IC and the concerned PAPs. Once a zone has been identified or targeted by the PAPs, the required preparations are made jointly by CARITAS-IC and the RRP Implementing Working Group, after checking any legal aspects and conformity with national law.

Summarizing, the plan establishes the following resettlements:

- 419 used clothes salesmen are resettled at the market of the Grand Marché of Deux-Plateaux, owned by a private promoter, with whom negotiations have already concluded and actions have been established. 70 more used clothes salesmen will be resettled on the first floor of the market of Marcory.
- The other salesmen of the census will be resettled on the first floor of the Central Market of Marcory, currently being prepared by the Government.
- The Farmers for whom no suitable land has been found to allow resettlement will receive compensations, and CARITAS will guide their resettlement individually to zones yet to be identified. A flat rate sum will be allotted to each garden produce grower and florist, according to the surface of the exploitation.
- Regarding the pork breeders, whose activity is forbidden within the urban area of the City of Abidjan as a consequence of the swine fever of 1998, it has been agreed to allot them financial aid so that they may resettle at a location of their preference.
- Some of the restaurants and private bars will be maintained and installed on locations close to the construction worksites. CARITAS-IC collaborates with the Municipality of Marcory and the restaurant owners to find a location close to the central market in order to remain close to the clients.
- For the craftsmen, car washes, garages, and mechanics, the City Hall of Marcory provides a location dedicated to this kind of activity, with an appropriate sewage system, living environment, and access. The Working Group will provide help for the removal and installation of equipment.

12. INTEGRATION WITH THE RECEIVING COMMUNITIES

The visits to and meetings held at the reception zones have not shown the existence of any particular problems between the receiving communities and the persons affected by the project. Nevertheless, CARITAS has been asked to remain vigilant and to inform the Working Group immediately as problems arise in order to resolve them.

Persons who have dropped out of school or lost their employment due to this removal will benefit from a program of resettlement and reinsertion that will take account of their wishes and their current social situation.

Installations and infrastructures required, according to a complementary socio-economic study, to improve the living conditions of the resettled persons at their new location, will be implemented.

Accompanying measures to guarantee the functionality of these infrastructures and installations are foreseen, also taking account of the needs of the host communities.

13. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

With the exception of the pig breeders, none of the resettlement sites requires any special environmental protection measures. Thus, CARITAS-IC will organize training and sensitization sessions concerning the maintenance of pig farms. Also, reforestation surrounding the resettlement site is planned.

14. IMPLEMENTATION CALENDAR

The implementation calendar includes all the resettlement activities:

ACTIVITIES	IMPLEMENTATION PERIOD											
	Month 1				Month 2				Month 3			
	S1	S2	S3	S4	S1	S2	S3	S4	S1	S2	S3	S4
Informing the PAPs about the compensation and resettlement procedure	XX XX X	XX XX X	XX XX X									
Updating and validation of the input data				XX XX X								
Negotiation and signature of the compensation certificates					XX XX X	XX XX X	XX XX X					
Intermediation and internal monitoring							XX XX X	XX XX X				
Submission of Declarations and monitoring of compensations								XX XX X	XX XX X			
Monitoring of the liberation of the terrains and environmental measures								XX XX X	XX XX X			
Social monitoring of vulnerable persons										XX XX X	XX XX X	
Elaboration and validation of the provisional report on the implementation of the RRP										XX XX X	XX XX X	XX XX X

Note: the mark «X» corresponds to a working day.

15. EXPENSES AND BUDGET

The budgetary cost of the Removal and Resettlement Plan for the persons affected by the project of the construction of the Bridge Riviera-Marcory and its access roads, without real estate compensations, is **470,174,250 F CFA**, i.e. **716,776 Euros**, according to the following breakdown:

Denomination	Amount in F CFA	Amount in Euros	Observations
Compensation of the Owners of Solid Buildings INJS (Marcory)			Study underway with MCAU, Compensation by the Government according to the value of the investment
Compensation of the Owners of Solid Buildings (Cocody)	207,000,000	315,570	This amount is not final, as it does not include 2 other houses that are still under study. MCAU will provide the final amount to the Working Group
Guarantee for the Used clothes shops at the Grand Marché de Deux-Plateaux	25,140,000	38,326	
Aid for the removal and resettlement of the used clothes shops (market of Marcory and market 2 levels)			Logistic support
Aid for the removal and resettlement of Restaurant owners			Logistic support
Aid for the removal and resettlement of all kinds of commercial activities	57,525,000	87,736	For craftsmen, mechanics, restaurant owners, hairdressers, etc.
Compensation for garden produce farmers (Cocody & Marcory)	14,000,000	21,343	39 at Cocody and 17 at Marcory
Aid for farm employees	945,000	1,440	25,000 FCFA to 50,000 FCFA
Compensation for floriculturists	2,175,000	3,316	7 florists
Aid for the removal and resettlement of pig breeders	5,500,000	8,385	For 22 breeders
Preparatory works for the 1 st floor of the market of Marcory	15,500,000	23,630	Established by BNETD based on a study
Equipment of the Supervisory Working Group of the RRP	10,000,000	15,245	
Working costs of the Supervisory Working Group of the RRP	100,000,000	152,449	
Costs of external support for the Working Group	10,000,000	15,245	
TOTAL	447,785,000	682,644	
Unforeseen and various expenses: 5%	22,389,250	34,132	
TOTAL COST OF RRP	470,174,250	716,776	

Note: in 1998, all persons affected by the project have received compensation and have been resettled with a few exceptions due to the effects of the socio-political crisis.

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