



The Hugo Observatory
Environment, Migration, Politics



Recent evolution of the coastline in the Gulf of Guinea. Example of Togo and Benin (2000-2016)

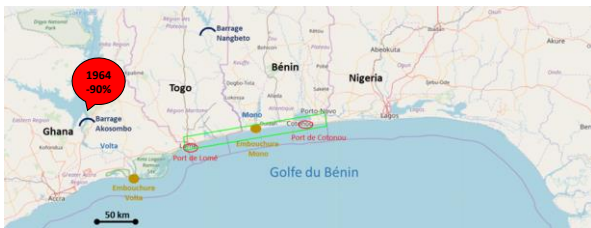
Pierre Ozer¹, Yvon-Carmen Hountondji² & Florence de Longueville³

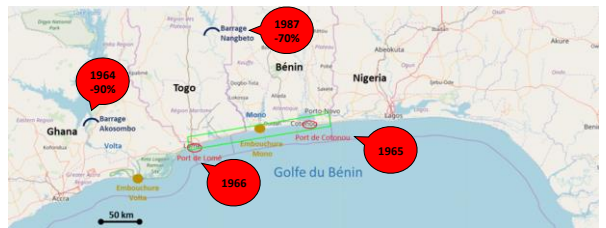
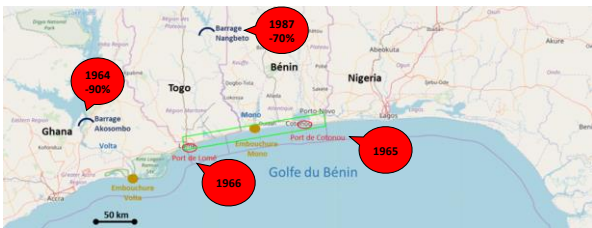
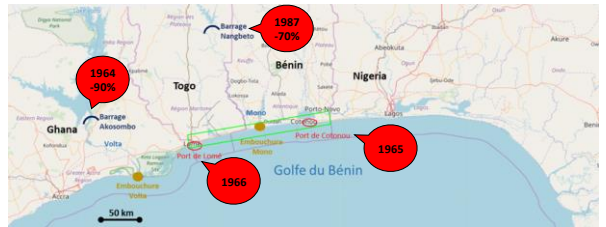
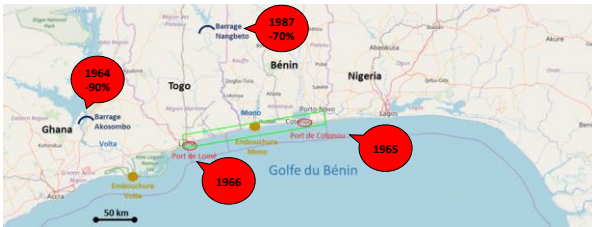
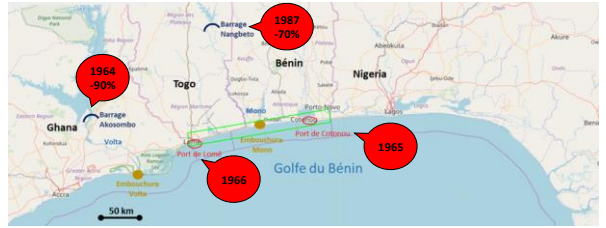
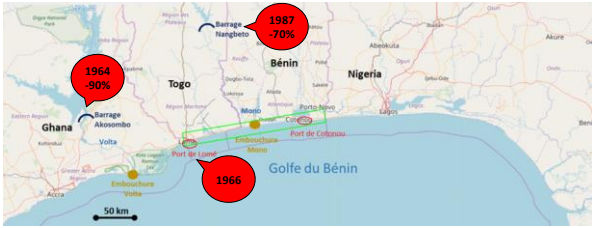
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Disasters and resilience in the 21st Century - Royal Academy for Overseas Sciences
Brussels, 11 December 2017





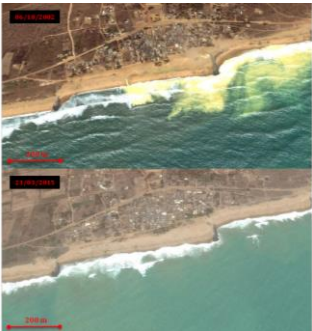
+ sand collection
+ mangrove clearing
+ sea level rise

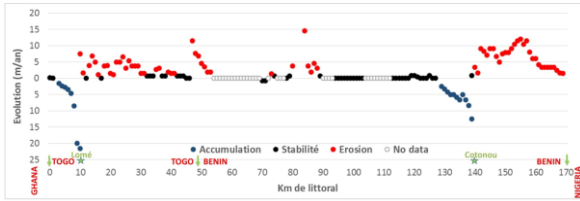


Bilvi et al., 2002; Ozer et al., 2017

How did we proceed ?

- Google Earth data
- Free access
- 2000-2016
- 170 sections of 1 km from western Togo to eastern Benin
- + beach 'profile'
- Free access





Analysis of coastal Togo and Benin shows that only 34% of the coastlines (very often protected) are stable and that accretion is recorded only upstream of harbor infrastructures (14%). Elsewhere, coastlines undergo erosive processes (52%), sometimes exceeding annual average retreats of 10 m / year. In such conditions, villages have disappeared during the past decade and a large number of people have been displaced.

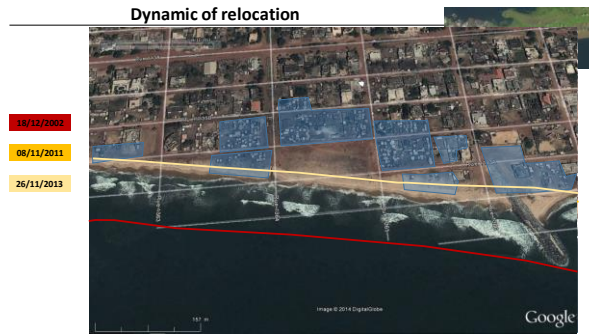
Destruction progressive des villas



Erosion and impact



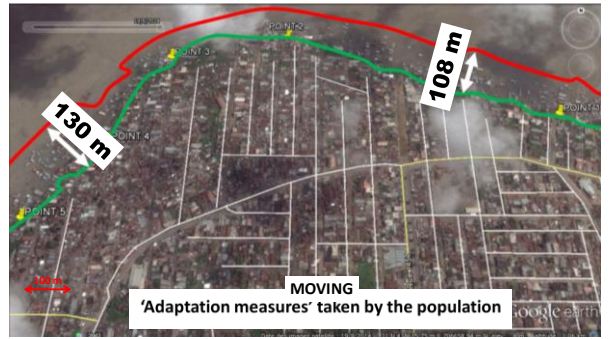
Dynamic of relocation



Caracteristics and dynamics of trapped populations

'Adaptation measures' taken by trapped population





Protection of the shoreline in Cotonou



Conclusion

Anthropocene
Forced displacements
Trapped population
Inhabitability