

## Porto novo backup power

Situated on an inlet of the Gulf of Guinea, in the southeastern portion of the country, the city was originally developed as a port for the transatlantic slave trade led by the Portuguese Empire. It is Benin's second-largest city, and although it is the official capital, where the national legislature sits, the larger city of Cotonou is the seat of government, where most of the government buildings are situated and government departments operate.

Although historically the original inhabitants of the area were Yoruba speaking, there seems to have been a wave of migration from the region of Allada further west in the 1600s, which brought Te-Agbalin (or Te Agdanlin) and his group to the region of Ajashe in 1688.&#91;6&#93; &#91;citation needed&#93;

In 1730, the Portuguese Eucaristo de Campos named the city "Porto-Novo" because of its resemblance to the city of Porto.&#91;7&#93;&#91;8&#93; It was originally developed as a port for the slave trade.&#91;9&#93;

The kings of Porto-Novo continued to rule in the city, both officially and unofficially, until the death of the last king, Alohinto Gbeffa, in 1976.&#91;6&#93; From 1908, the king held the title of Chef sup?rieur.&#91;citation needed&#93;

Many Afro-Brazilians settled in Porto-Novo following their return to Africa after emancipation in Brazil.&#91;citation needed&#93; Brazilian architecture and foods are important to the city's cultural life.&#91;citation needed&#93;

Benin's parliament (Assembl?e nationale) is in Porto-Novo, the official capital, but Cotonou is the seat of government and houses most of the governmental ministries.

Porto-Novo is served by an extension of the B?nirail train system.&#91;citation needed&#93; Privately owned motorcycle taxis known as zemijan are used throughout the city.&#91;13&#93; The city is located about 40 kilometres (25 miles) away from Cotonou Airport, which has flights to major cities in West Africa and Europe.

Porto-Novo had an enumerated population of 264,320 in 2013.&#91;1&#93; The residents are mostly Yoruba and Gun people as well as people from other parts of the country, and from neighbouring Nigeria.

Porto-Novo has a tropical savanna climate (K?ppen Aw) with consistently hot and humid conditions and two wet seasons: a long wet season from March to July and a shorter rain season in September and October. The city's location on the edge of the Dahomey Gap makes it much drier than would be expected so close to the equator, although it is less dry than Accra or Lom?.



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The Stade Municipal and the Stade Charles de Gaulle are the largest football stadiums in the city.&#91;citation needed&#93;

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