

**Esso Exploration & Production Chad Inc.**

**Village Impact Quarterly Report**

**Land Use Mitigation Action Plan**

**First Quarter 2013**

**Prepared by the EMP Department**

**June 2013**



## List of Acronyms & Terms Used in this Report

BBS	Basic Business Skills Training
CRCP	Chad Resettlement and Compensation Plan
CdM	Household Chief (Chef de Ménage)
EEPCI	Esso Exploration & Production Chad Inc (the Project)
Eligible	Generic term to designate an individual that may be eligible to the EMP Resettlement Program.
EMP	Environmental Management Plan
EMP-IS	EMP Information System: manages Land Acquisition, Socioeconomic and Land return data.
ECMG	External Compliance Monitoring Group
HH	Household
HHH	Head of Household
HHM	Household Member. Include the CdM and all its dependents, regardless their age.
IFC	International Finance Corporation
IAT	Improved Agriculture Training
LCC	Local Community Contact
MARP	Participatory Rural Assessment process
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
Potential Eligible	Individual that may be eligible to the EMP Resettlement Program. Analysis must be completed.
Project Footprint	Total area occupied by the project at a given time (e.g. Compensated but not returned land)
True Eligible	Individual eligible to the EMP Resettlement Program.
VLUS	Village Land Use Survey previously called Cadastral survey. Refer to the measurement of every field, fallow & house of households.
WBG	World Bank Group
EFC	Eligibility Factor Class
V Process	V Process refers to the monitoring of each interaction with an individual. Under this acronym the VX refers to the version of the survey for the specific individual. For example the V2 would refer to the data relating to the second survey for the individual. As a new survey takes place with each interaction/land transaction between individuals and EEPCI we thus have the basis of a continuous monitoring process.

## Executive Summary

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The Quarterly Village Report provides information to Esso Exploration & Production Chad Inc (EEPCI) management and the International Finance Corporation (IFC) on the progress made in calculating, analyzing and reducing the Project's land use impact on villages and households.

Tracking and analysis of land use impact is the purpose of Village Impact Classification and the "Watch List". The classification follows the movement of a village from one category to another in order to judge the effectiveness of Environmental Management Plan (EMP) Chad Resettlement and Compensation Plan's (CRCP) implementing procedures (e.g. the Land Management Manual) and the system improvements made through the Land Use Mitigation Action Plan (LUMAP) or to signal when ongoing Project land take requires the Project to review the situation and adjust plans as per the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) principles.

The village impact classification (high, approaching high, medium and low) is also used to:

- Improve the targeting of mitigation activities by more clearly defining an OFDA village's specific problems.
- Determine eligibility (actual versus estimated land acquisition) for Supplemental Community Compensation.

The First Quarter 2013 (1Q13), Village Impact summary:

- **2** High impact villages (Missimadji & Poutouguem)
- **7** approaching high villages
- **5** moderate impact villages
- **12** low impact villages

One Village changed classification during this quarter. Ndoheuri moved up from a moderate to a approaching high impact situation. Seven villages saw an increase in the Project's footprint while 11 saw a reduction (table 2). The village which saw the biggest net increase was Ndoheuri with an increase of 11.8 ha. During this period the village of Bero, the village with the higher increase in Q4-2012, saw a reduction of the project's footprint of more than 69 ha. It must be noted that the Project's overall footprint was **reduced** by slightly more than 119 ha during the 1Q13 (Table 3).

**The primary accomplishments of 1Q13 are:**

### **EMP and EMP-IS**

- Continued implementation of a strategy to accelerate the return of flow-lines through a bundling process. Over this quarter 159.5 ha of land associated with flow lines and other underground facilities was returned to communities.
- Continue the follow up of households impacted by the project, using improved impact survey process.
- Started preparation of Land Return Survey process for parcels returned in 2012 and early 2013. Process to be implemented between June and October 2013.
- Launched Village cadastral survey in three villages of the Nya Moundouli field.
- Contributed to preparation of Semi-Annual Project Update Report (second semester 2012)

### **Resettlement Program**

- 29 eligibles (2012 promotion) completed the dry season portion (optional portion) of their training program and received the grant equipment related to their training option.
- 21 eligibles of the 2013 promotion completed the literacy training program (BBS)

- All 90 eligibles of the 2011 promotion completed the second year of the Improved Agricultural Training Program.
- 2012 Reinforcement program completed for 18 eligibles. Final evaluation completed.
- 2013 Reinforcement program implemented for 29 individuals.
- Interview process completed for further 15 individuals who could potentially be reinforced in 2013.
- Monitoring process launched with 46 previously trained eligibles.
- Organized and held workshop regarding lessons learned from the 2012 IAT training initiatives, as part of continuous improvement process.

#### **Community Compensation and Supplemental Community Compensation Program**

- Drafted Site Specific Plan for Naikam
- Construction of Ndoheuri's Supplemental Community Compensation, a one-room school, ongoing.
- Bero III's Supplemental Community Compensation Project, 15 ha rice field, completed and turned over to community.
- Dokaidilti's Supplemental Community Compensation Project, 15 ha rice field, completed and turned over to community.

#### **Interaction with World Bank**

- Completed Q4-2012 Village Impact report and Posted onto ESSO-CHAD website..
- Completed 2012 – Annual Individual Livelihood Restoration Report and Posted onto ESSO-CHAD website.
- Reviewed and commented on report from ECMG/IFC's last site visit.

#### **Work Plan for Second Quarter 2013(2Q13)**

- Launch and complete post-literacy program with 21 eligibles of 2013 promotion.
- Launch IAT for 21 eligible of 2013 promotion
- Launch second year of IAT training for 29 eligibles of 2012 promotion.
- Continue implementation of reinforcement process with 29 identified eligibles.
- Launch implementation of reinforcement process with up to 15 other identified eligibles
- Complete Q1-2013 Village Impact report and Post onto ESSO-CHAD website.
- Launch technical support portion of Bero III's Supplemental Community Compensation (Rice field).
- Complete establishment of Ndoheuri's Supplemental Community Compensation (School).
- Complete accelerated land return process (Flow Line Project).
- Continue cadastral surveys in three villages of the Nya Moundouli field.

## 1.0 Village Classification

The village classification is calculated using land use (area of temporary and permanent take) and two socioeconomic criteria (see annex 2 for details). Each criterion classifies a village into one of four categories: High, Approaching High, Moderate and Low. It should be noted that the socioeconomic criterion made possible by investigation using the Village Land Use Survey (VLUS) methodology provides a more direct measure of impact, and that this information is continuously upgraded using the data collected through the Impact and Land return Surveys. This process measures land holdings per capita and the number of currently non-viable individuals among the total population of the village. For villages where the survey is not completed or is not being implemented, we have had to rely on declarative data collected during land compensation in past years; therefore the criterion becomes individuals made non-viable by Project compared to the population of the village.

Table 1 : Village Classification Last Quarter

Categories	Villages – 1Q13	Villages - 4Q12
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Poutouguem</b></li> <li>• <b>Missimadji</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Poutouguem</b></li> <li>• <b>Missimadji</b></li> </ul>
Approaching High (Watch List)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Danmadja</b></li> <li>• <b>Bero</b></li> <li>• <b>Dokaïdilti</b></li> <li>• <b>Ngalaba</b></li> <li>• <b>Dildo-Bayande</b></li> <li>• <b>Ndoheuri</b></li> <li>• <b>Bela</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Danmadja</b></li> <li>• <b>Bero</b></li> <li>• <b>Dokaïdilti</b></li> <li>• <b>Ngalaba</b></li> <li>• <b>Dildo-Bayande</b></li> <li>• <b>Bela</b></li> </ul>
Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Maïkéri</b></li> <li>• <b>Madjo</b></li> <li>• <b>Mbanga</b></li> <li>• Maïnani</li> <li>• Madana Nadpeur</li> <li>• <b>Begada</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Maïkéri</b></li> <li>• <b>Madjo</b></li> <li>• <b>Mbanga</b></li> <li>• Maïnani</li> <li>• Madana Nadpeur</li> <li>• <b>Begada</b></li> <li>• <b>Ndoheuri</b></li> </ul>
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bendo</li> <li>• <b>Mouarom</b></li> <li>• Meurmeouel</li> <li>• Kome</li> <li>• Ndolobe</li> <li>• Miandoum</li> <li>• Kaïrati</li> <li>• Morkete</li> <li>• <b>Naïkam</b></li> <li>• Maïmbaye</li> <li>• Koutou Nya</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bendo</li> <li>• <b>Mouarom</b></li> <li>• Meurmeouel</li> <li>• Kome</li> <li>• Ndolobe</li> <li>• Miandoum</li> <li>• Kaïrati</li> <li>• Morkete</li> <li>• Naïkam</li> <li>• Maïmbaye</li> <li>• Koutou Nya</li> </ul>
Low (Declared low through other processes)*	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bedara*</li> <li>• Bekia 2</li> <li>• Bekia 3</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bedara*</li> <li>• Bekia 2</li> <li>• Bekia 3</li> </ul>

Villages in bold have a Site Specific Plan (SSP).

\* Villages added to the list may have received Community Compensation but may not have lost land to the Project. When the resident of a village is impacted by the Project even if impacted field is located in another village the village of residence is automatically classified as being in the low impact category and receives the corresponding Community Compensation.

It should be noted that one Village changed classification during this quarter. Ndoheuri moved up from a moderate to an approaching high impact situation. This is the consequence of some additional land take which has resulted in a significant increase in the area of the village occupied by

the project and in the proportion of the population which is made up of non-viable project affected individuals. A Site Specific Plan (SSP) was completed in late 2012 and is presently being implemented for the village of Ndoheuri which is, as we will see below, the village that saw the largest footprint increase by the project over the last three quarters.

A Site Specific Plan (SSP) was drafted for the village of Naikam during the first quarter of 2013. It concludes that while this community has been affected by repetitive small land takes it has not been affected in a significant fashion and as such should not be targeted for Supplemental Community Compensation. The factors that support this decision are that:

- Following subsequent land returns, the Project’s footprint has never exceeded the original land take. It presently stands at about 12 ha.
- Villagers have access to a significant land base. On average this community has the highest eligibility factor of all of the OFDA’s villages.
- No non-viable households are to be found in this community.

As per the LUMAP, the Site Specific Plan (SSP) was developed to monitor the state of the most impacted villages (17 villages). Villages for which an SSP was prepared are presented in bold in Table 1 (page 6). In all villages where SSPs were completed and fully implemented (14/17 villages), only low residual impacts remain.

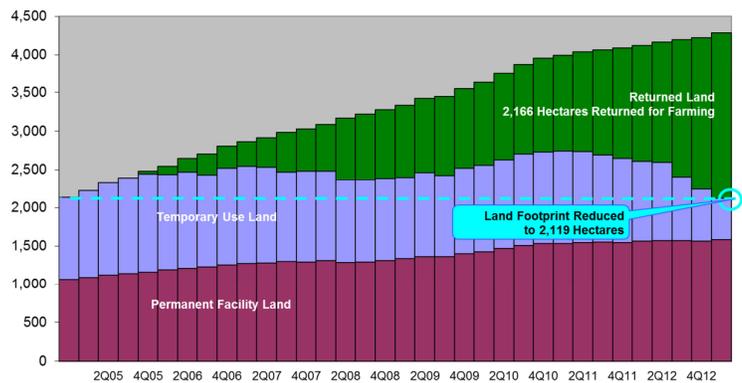
Site specific plans (SSPs) have been fully implemented in all but three (3) communities. For two of the villages concerned with this process (Dokaidilti and Bero 3) the construction of the selected community compensation item (rice fields) has started in 2012 and was completed in the first quarter of 2013. Some further activities associated with Improved Rice Production Training are slated to take place during the latter part of 2013. The village of Ndoheuri selected a one-room school which is presently being construction.

### 1.1 Land Use Criteria and Trends

From a land use perspective the criterion is the area of the village affected by the project, note that some villages can pass from High to Moderate or Moderate to Low as temporary land is returned, or move up as land is acquired.

As shown in figure 1, the footprint of permanently and still temporarily occupied land (in the six fields of the OFDA) was **reduced** by almost 120 ha, or 5 %, during the Q1-2013. The footprint as it stood on March 31<sup>st</sup> 2013 was the lowest it has been in 8 years, (Q4-2004).

Figure 1 : Land Use Status on the 6 fields impacted villages



The land returned is not the only factor that counterbalances the new land take. The second factor is due to the fact that many of the new facilities being established are in areas previously occupied by the project. An area already compensated for an initial facility is simply reused for the new well, if it has not yet been returned, without requiring much additional land acquisition. Using the fault block approach in reclaiming land i.e. postponing reclamation until the work in the fault block has been completed, reduces the risk of wasting top soil by re-acquiring newly reclaimed land. Top soil in certain parts of the OFDA and elsewhere in southern Chad is a scarce resource.

The calculation of additional land acquired is not straightforward as new facilities are now overlapping old facilities. Simple addition or subtraction would compute the same area twice to determine how much land has been acquired or returned (delta column) compared to the previous quarter.

When we consider the information presented in Table 2 we can easily note that the actual reduction in the area occupied by the Project is not only limited to the case of villages located in the three original fields (Kome, Bolobo and Miandoum) but is also a reflection of the situation of villages located in the newer development areas of the OFDA (Maikeri, Timbre and Nya oil fields).

During the first quarter of 2013, 11 villages saw an actual reduction in the Project's footprint on their territory, 7 saw no change and 7 villages were affected by an increase of the Project's footprint.

The village which saw the biggest net increase was Ndoheuri with an increase of 11.8 ha while the village of Béro saw a net reduction of almost 70 ha of the Project's footprint.

Table 2: Land Use by Village in OFDA.

Village	Total village area (ha)	Maximum land use (ha)	Land use Q4 2012		Land use Q1 2013		Delta (ha)
			%	(ha)	%	(ha)	
Missimadji	181	60	11.4%	20.7	11.4%	20.7	0
Danmadja	480	69.6	10.2%	48.9	9.9%	47.3	-1.6
Dildo-Bayande	1890	203	9.5%	179.8	9.5%	178.9	-0.9
Béro	5713	664.6	10.4%	592.4	9.1%	522.6	-69.8
Ngalaba	2120	330	9.2%	195.8	9.1%	192.3	-3.5
Poutouguem	562	62	7.3%	40.8	8.8%	49.5	8.7
Mouarom	1350	159	8.1%	110	8.8%	118.7	8.7
Dokaïdilti	689	157	9.1%	62.7	8.0%	55.2	-7.5
Béla	2200	225	7.8%	171.1	7.5%	165.5	-5.6
Bégada	3272	348	7.3%	238.8	6.5%	214.3	-24.5
Maïkéri	1245	112.8	5.9%	73.1	6.0%	74.2	1.1
Ndoheuri	812	44	4.0%	32.2	5.4%	44	11.8
Maïnani	1386	90	6.5%	90	5.4%	74.5	-15.5
Madjo	2138	148.8	5.2%	112.1	5.4%	114.9	2.8
Mbanga	3044	253	5.5%	166	4.3%	131	-35
Madana Nadpeur	295	17.3	3.1%	9	3.1%	9	0
Meurmeouel	1128	22	1.2%	14	1.2%	14	0
Komé Ndolobe	2441	81	0.9%	21.7	1.0%	24.5	2.8
Mainbaye	420	4.1	0.3%	1.2	1.0%	4.1	2.9
Miandoum	4061	62	1.0%	42.1	0.9%	38.1	-4
Naïkam	1445	28	1.3%	18.5	0.8%	12.2	-6.3
Kaïrati	187	6	0.7%	1.4	0.7%	1.4	0
Bendo	761	17	0.5%	3.6	0.5%	3.6	0
Koutou Nya	1818	9.4	0.5%	8.4	0.5%	8.4	0
Morkété	440	7	0.1%	0.5	0.1%	0.5	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>40078</b>		<b>5.6%</b>	<b>2254.8</b>	<b>5.3%</b>	<b>2119.4</b>	<b>-135.4</b>

\* Land use = permanent + temporary not returned

OFDA = Concessions of Kome, Timbre, Bolobo, Miandoum, Maïkeri and Nya

As the Impact and Land-Return Survey processes became fully operational, identification of the impacted land users can be calculated when or shortly after the impact has taken place (real time). Since January 2012, the Impact Survey (both land take and land return) data has been fully integrated into the system, the Project is thus able to make full use of this information at present.

If we consider the maximum land use of the Project for each village (see column 3 of table 2), 23 of the 25 villages on which such data is presented above have known a reduction of their footprint in relation to their land maximum use.

As the integration of impact survey data was completed, all impacted individuals who are deemed to have been made non-viable by the Project or who were already non-viable before being impacted by the Project, before November 1<sup>st</sup> 2012 (21 individuals in total), have been integrated into the roster of the 2013 Resettlement Promotion, presently completing the literacy training program (BBS).

As we forged ahead to complete the integration of the tools and processes developed under the LUMAP into the daily routine of the EMP's Socioeconomics, we have also completed an exhaustive review of the processes leading to and including the Five Steps of Reflection. This revised process was used in the later portion of 2012. It has contributed to further integrate all of the EMP team members involved in the process. In doing so our goal is and continues to be to further enhance the interconnection between the various players and ultimately improve relations with the communities and eligible individuals to seamlessly deliver the Five Steps of Reflection and the Resettlement processes over time.

## 1.2 Compensated and Returned Land by Land Use Type

This section presents the compensated and returned areas. Table 3 shows the current portion of each Land Use Type out of the total Compensated Land. The "Returned" column shows the number of hectares returned (on the left) and the percentage of returned area out of the total compensated area (on the right), for each land use type. It should be noted that this data covers all of the land requirements in Kome, Bolobo, Miandoum, Maikeri, Nya and Timbre oil fields.

**Table 3: Compensated and Returned Land by Land Use and Facility Type**

Land use type	Total area (hectares)			1Q13 (hectares)	
	Compensated	Returned		Compensated	Returned
<b>Sub-Total - Permanent with public access-</b>	736.0	61.7	8 %	12.3	2.3
<b>Sub-Total – Permanent with no Public access</b>	1023.3	114.5	11 %	15.4	3.5
<b>Sub-Total Permanent</b>	<b>1759.3</b>	<b>176.2</b>	<b>10 %</b>	<b>27.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>
Borrow Pit	566.3	459.9	81%	8.3	11.4
Others	33.2	19.8	60%	4.1	-1.6
<b>Sub-Total – Temporary returned without restriction</b>	<b>599.5</b>	<b>479.7</b>	<b>80%</b>	<b>12.4</b>	<b>9.8</b>
Underground facility	1031.2	921.3	89%	9.4	159.5
OHL	325.8	76.8	24%	-3.1	-3.5
Well Pad	569.2	511.8	90%	16.6	10.7
<b>Sub-Total – Temporary returned with restriction</b>	<b>1926.2</b>	<b>1509.9</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>166.7</b>
<b>Sub-Total Temporary</b>	<b>2525.7</b>	<b>1989.6</b>	<b>79%</b>	<b>35.3</b>	<b>176.5</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>4285.0</b>	<b>2165.8</b>	<b>51%</b>	<b>63.0</b>	<b>182.3</b>

- The column "total areas in hectares: compensated" shows the total area compensated since the project started up to the end of the quarter covered in this report.
- "Total areas in hectares: returned" shows the total area returned since the project started up to the end of the quarter covered in this report.
- "1Q2013: Compensated" shows the total hectares compensated during the quarter covered in this report.
- "1Q2013: Returned" shows the total hectares returned during the quarter covered in this report.
- 6 fields = Kome, Bolobo, Miandoum, Maikeri, Nya and Timbre

- Negative numbers indicate corrections to the data.

As was presented in Table 2 (page 8) the data presented above (Table 3 on page 9) confirms that land returned more than compensated for new land take with a net footprint decrease over the quarter. During the last quarter 63 ha of land was compensated for, by the Project, while 182.3 ha were returned to the communities. Overall, this resulted in 119.3 ha of net land return during this period.

Although 11 villages were affected by new land take during the first quarter of 2013 the emphasis on land return resulted in only 7 villages seeing an increase in the project's footprint.

This new process (flow line return) resulted in the return of 159.5 ha in addition to the return of 22.8 ha through normal processes or a grand total of 182.3 ha of land being returned during the quarter.

Most (56%) of the land compensated during the first quarter was for temporary use and has already started to be returned. It must be noted that land returned in the temporary category (176.5 ha) exceeded new temporary land take (35.3), by five folds. The Project actually had a net reduction in its temporary land use of 141.2 ha during the quarter. An initiative started during the third quarter of 2012 in order to accelerate the return of land associated with underground facilities (mainly flow lines) was maintained and resulted in most of the net gain made. As almost 90% of the areas associated with flow lines and other underground facilities have now been returned it is to be expected that this initiative in its present form should conclude during the second quarter of 2013. The return of such facilities would then be dealt with on an ongoing basis.

As 416.3 ha are still to be returned in the temporary category, returning but a portion of this area would have a significant impact on the project's net footprint.

### **1.3 Socio-economic Criteria**

Village level impact depends both on absolute amounts of land taken or returned and the way in which land resources are allocated within the village. In some villages, people depend mainly on farming for their livelihood. In others, a portion of the inhabitants depend on fishing as well as farming; fishing families in these villages often have (and need) less farmland than in inland villages and may already be below the general threshold of agricultural viability (2/3 cordes per HHM). Others are recently established households who will progressively gain access to land from their family land trust. These households may appear to be non-viable or marginal while in reality they are simply in a transitional phase.

Attributing all non-viable household to Project land acquisition in these villages would overstate the Project's impact.

To distinguish between these two types of situations, the social criteria using compensation database information were initially set according to:

1. The number of people already non-viable before they were impacted by the project and
2. Those that were made non-viable when they lost land to the project.

Completed village land surveys have demonstrated that the declarative data used to calculate non-viability often overstated the number of people dependent on the household's land and understated the amount of land available. Therefore the number of non-viable households found through a village survey presents a more accurate picture of Project impact.

**Table 4: Percentage of Individuals Made Non-viable by Project Land Take According to the Declarative Database**

Such data was not available when the Land Use Impact list was first calculated but now, as measured data has become available for most villages, the pre-Project non-viability criterion has been dropped. When the survey is complete and the village is open to reclassification only the current but accurate criterion of currently non-viable HH (compensated and not compensated) has been used.

Total non-viable individuals today	Value Now	Made non-viable by project	Value Now
Kaïrati	17.2	Maïmbaye	2.1
Madana Nadpeur	16.3	Madana Nadpeur	1.4
Koutou Nya	13.9	Merméouel	1.0
Miandoum	7.3	Miandoum	0.6
Bendo	4.1	Kaïrati	0.0
Merméouel	2.7	Koutou Nya	0.0
Benguirakol	2.6	Bendo	0.0
Maïmbaye	2.1	Benguirakol	0.0
Morkété	N/A	Morkété	N/A

While no better tool, than the declarative surveys, is available for the villages presented in Table 4, it must be noted that excessive reliance on this data could lead the reader to some interpretation errors. Please note that the villages in this table are those where no Village Land Use Survey (VLUS) has been performed.

The number of non-viable households below 2/3 cordes of land per HHM is much more reliable in villages with complete VLUS data given the higher level of accuracy and the fact that the whole village is surveyed versus only Project affected households.

Table 5, presents the data originating from the VLUS and now incorporates the information from the impact and land return surveys. One major change has occurred over the last quarterly report. First we must note that incorporation of the impact studies performed in Ndoheuri over Q1-2013 confirms that this village now falls in the approaching high risk level category. Similarly the proportion of Madjo's, Bero's and Ngalaba's populations made up of non-viable project affected individuals went up during the fourth quarter. This change was not sufficient to justify a downgrade of the risk level category.

**Table 5: Percentage of Individuals Made Non-viable by Project Land Take According to the VLUS and Impact Databases**

Village	Non-Viable project affected individuals
Poutougum	17.0 %
Madjo	13.6 %
Dokaïdilti	13.5 %
Danmadja	11.9 %
Ndoheuri	11.3 %
Béro	10.8 %
Missimadji	10.3 %
Ngalaba	8.5 %
Dildo-Bayande	5.0 %
Mouarom	4.1 %
Béla	3.9 %
Bégada	2.8 %
Mbanga	2.7 %
Maïkéri	2.6 %
Komé Ndolobe	2.2 %
Maïnani	0.9 %
Naïkam	0.0 %

While changes that occur may sometimes appear to be fairly significant they often result from an interaction between the Project and one or a limited number household made non-viable through land take or made viable through the return of some land. This reflects the ability to monitor the status of project affected household in the OFDA in real time. It must be noted that while returned land is removed from the Project's footprint immediately upon signing of the Quitus, it is only added

to a household's land basket during the following production season. This ensures that the land has effectively been put back into production and who has profited from the land return. As Land Return Surveys can only be performed during the ensuing cropping season, a village may remain in a higher risk category for 1, 2 or even 3 quarters after land has been returned to its population. It is only after the completion and integration of the Land Return surveys that the full impact of the returned land on the community will be reflected on its classification.

## 2. Socioeconomic monitoring

### 2.1. Village Surveys

**Table 6: Total Number of HH Survey by Village**

Village	Cadastral Survey Completed	Impact Survey Completed		Land Return Survey Completed		Monitoring Survey Completed	Total HH Survey Completed
		Q1-2013	Total	Q1-2013	Total		
Bégada	263	0	206	0	199	15	683
Béla	145	1	115	0	46	6	312
Béro	602	14	294	11	200	60	1156
Danmadja	102	0	80	0	57	28	267
Dildo-Bayande	276	0	38	0	7	23	344
Dokaïdilti	85	0	9	0	0	12	106
Komé	200	0	3	0	0	0	203
Madjo	131	16	98	5	92	25	346
Maïkeri	141	4	71	0	33	5	250
Maïnani	112	3	61	0	17	6	196
Mbanga	270	1	206	4	93	24	593
Missimadji	24	0	4	0	1	6	35
Mouarom	85	3	18	0	29	3	135
Naïkam	54	0	2	0	1	0	57
Ndoheuri	95	28	51	0	4	1	151
Ngalaba	251	3	163	8	96	35	545
Poutouguem	61	2	33	4	30	3	127
Other villages	18	1	22	0	2	108	150
<b>Total</b>	<b>2915</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>1474</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>907</b>	<b>360</b>	<b>5656</b>

The objective is to use the data generated by these various surveys and investigations to track each community and household over time. Ensuring that the specific impact, whether they be a land take or a land return, are accounted for and that the Resettlement option selected achieved its livelihood restoration goal. Integrating all of this information will allow tracking the communities over time ensuring that each community and individual HHH receives the kind of support which is best suited to his/her situation as well as process and performance indicators regarding the effectiveness of the Chad Resettlement and Compensation Plan (CRCP) implementing procedures.

**Impact surveys:** The Project is now surveying impacted HHs and integrating this information into the EMP IS on a real time basis. 76 new impact surveys were completed and integrated during this quarter. Most of these surveys were related to the villages of Bero, Madjo and Ndoheuri. In the case of Mouarom and Poutouguem there appears to be a discrepancy between the fact that new land

was taken (net land take of 8.7 ha for each village) while only few surveys were completed. Such discrepancies, which are not uncommon, arise because of the following phenomenon:

- Although the project is now operating in real time, surveying impacted individuals shortly after the land take, there may still be situations where up to three weeks may elapse between the land take and the survey. In the case of these two communities most of the land take took place in late March, too late for surveys to be completed within the first quarter.
- Furthermore the land return process presently being implemented results in the quantities of land being returned simply exceeding the amount of land taken. As explained earlier out of 11 villages where land was taken only 7 actually saw an increase in the project's footprint. In this way a village facing a significant reduction of the Project's footprint may still have a significant number of new Impact (land take) surveys. For example, during the first quarter Bero was targeted for the completion of 14 Impact survey while the Project's footprint was reduced by 69.8 ha.

**Monitoring:** During the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter of 2013, 21 new monitoring surveys were completed. These surveys were targeting the 21 eligibles of the 2013 promotion that will start the IAT program in May 2013. The objective of this initiative was to establish a base line or reference point to which we will compare the results of surveys to be completed once they complete their IAT training program, in this way being able to have a clear evaluation of their progression.

### 3.0 Milestones of Q1-2013

#### 3.1. Basic Business school: In class training program completed for 2013

The construction of a number of new facilities in this community over the last two years has led to the identification of a number of eligibles. This resulted in the establishment of a training literacy training center in this community. It must be noted that although the Basic Business School or the functional literacy program has been available in much of the OFDA for the last five years, 2013 was the first time that it was offered in Ndoheuri, a fairly new production area.

With only four eligibles who were entitled to take part as per their resettlement package, the Project was initially anticipating a relatively small number of participants. This was not to be the case, in fact 39 people registered for this program among which the four eligibles but also 5 spouses and 30 auditors. Among these auditors were present the village chief (Daniel Ndouba) and the local clergymen who was more than happy to offer his church to hold these sessions.



Daniel Noubba, village chief Ndoheuri

When asked why he participated the chief explained that he did not have the opportunity of a formal education. When this opportunity presented itself, he grabbed it as he saw the possibility of growing as a person and of improving his life, that of his family and of his constituents. By learning to read and write Ngambay, and some basic management skills he will be able to better serve, guide and represent his fellow villagers. It must be noted that he encouraged his wife to also participate in order to ensure that his family would fully benefit from this experience.

As a chief and a leader he was happy to note such a large participation for his village. For him, skills learnt during this program go beyond reading and writing, it can and probably has already had some significant impacts in terms of public health. As many families have learnt the importance of



personal hygiene, the risk of outbreaks and propagation of certain diseases will be reduced, with both the financial and emotional hardship that accompany such outbreaks.

But most of all, he feels that the management skills shared with his community will help bolster the wealth of villagers who will utilize these skills in practice. If many people do so it is the village as a whole that will become wealthier with all the benefits that this entails.

BBS training session in the village off Ndoheuri

### 3.2 An auditor invests in an adapted irrigation technology

Jasson Mbairamadji audited the Improved Agriculture Training program a number of years ago, his wife was actually the eligible. Over the years they have grown and diversified their enterprise in many areas of agricultural production such as cereals, cattle, goats, sheep, a flock of fowls and honey.

Last fall he was present during a training session organized by AfriCare, with the financial support of the Exxon Mobil foundation. One of the objectives of this session was to promote the establishment of market garden plots by women's groups.

During this session he was particularly interested by the demonstration of a foot powered irrigation pump, being produced in Kenya. Jasson feels that this technology is well adapted to the reality of small scale vegetable producers in Chad as it is a low input and mainly low maintenance technology.

This session was the incentive he needed to decide to start a vegetable operation of his own. After having gained access to ½ an hectare of low lying land from his brother he started to fence in and prepare the soil to plant corn, watermelons, lettuce and a number of other vegetable crops. He also contacted AfriCare in order to purchase two pumps to irrigate his new vegetable operation. As he was not eligible for a donation, he was nonetheless able to buy two of the pumps at a price of 90 000 XFA each.



Jasson Mbairamadji

As we can see from the picture presented above, with Jasson standing in the middle of his corn crop, this new initiative was a success. But a question remained, why venture in vegetable production normally relegated to women and which requires different skills from his other activities. To this question he had the following answers:

\*As the composted dung produced by his now extensive livestock operation makes an ideal fertilizer for such demanding crops, this was a natural step of diversification.

\* As a farmer his assets must be used 12 months out of 12.

\* As his family has needs all year round, he must strive to produce income and food every month in order to meet them.

\* It is only by ignorance that some men may choose to relegate vegetable production to women, as it is an interesting and profitable activity.

\* Once he completes his harvest he will bring additional value to this piece of low lying land by growing a rice crop.

\* His own analysis leads him to believe that the profit generated by this activity will be sufficient to pay for his pumps in two croppings



Foot pump for crop irrigation

seasons.

### 3.3 From cloth dyeing to vegetable production

In 2006 Denise Tarassoum became eligible for the resettlement program following a land take in the community of Bero. After completing the five steps of reflection process, she chose one of the off-farm training options available to her at that time: knitting.

She is one of the eligibles who have persevered in her learnt trade from which she generates a complementary income to help feed, educate and care for her 4 children. She produces a number of small items such as children's clothes and bonnets that she sale to merchants who retail them to a regional client base. The advantage of working with such intermediaries is that she works from set orders with limited customization. She is paid cash on delivery limiting her business risk.



Denise Tarassoum

As this business is only reliable during the colder months (October to January) she found that she had to develop additional sources of income. After much reflection she chose to start a vegetable market garden along the Nya River. Two years ago, her maternal uncles lent her a patch of land that she proceeded to fence in order to avoid predation by meandering livestock. Goats and cattle can cause significant damages to an unprotected vegetable plot mainly during the dry season when they are more than happy to consume a fresh head of lettuce or cabbage.

While she had little knowledge regarding gardening and vegetable production, she picked up what skills she needed by observing her neighbors and auditing some Improved Agriculture classes offered by the Project. Project staff who drop in once in a while have also been a good source of information regarding crop rotation practices and seed production.

Using part of her income, she hired one of her neighbors to dig a well where she draws the water necessary for irrigation. While she is only 20 meters from the river she finds that this investment was more that warranted if she considers the thousands of steps she would have had to make if she was drawing her water from the river.

Already this year she has generate over 60 000 XFA from her market garden, in addition to the direct contribution it has made to the dietary needs of her family.



Denise's vegetable patch

Part of her income was used to pay the tuitions of her two eldest children who are in high school. For her and her husband this is a priority to which they both contribute. The rest of the income she generates helps to meet the basic needs of her family and buy some additional grain to compensate for the poor yield they had during the last grain harvest, producing only three bags of grain from 1 ½ ha of land. Her perseverance has paid off

and will continue to, if she keeps on the present path.

## Conclusion

A number of activities were ongoing during the first quarter of 2013 such as the 2013 literacy training program, the underground facilities (flow line, underground cable etc.) return strategy and regular monitoring activities. While these activities have started to have significant positive impacts, on villagers and their communities, only time will allow us to measure their level of performance.

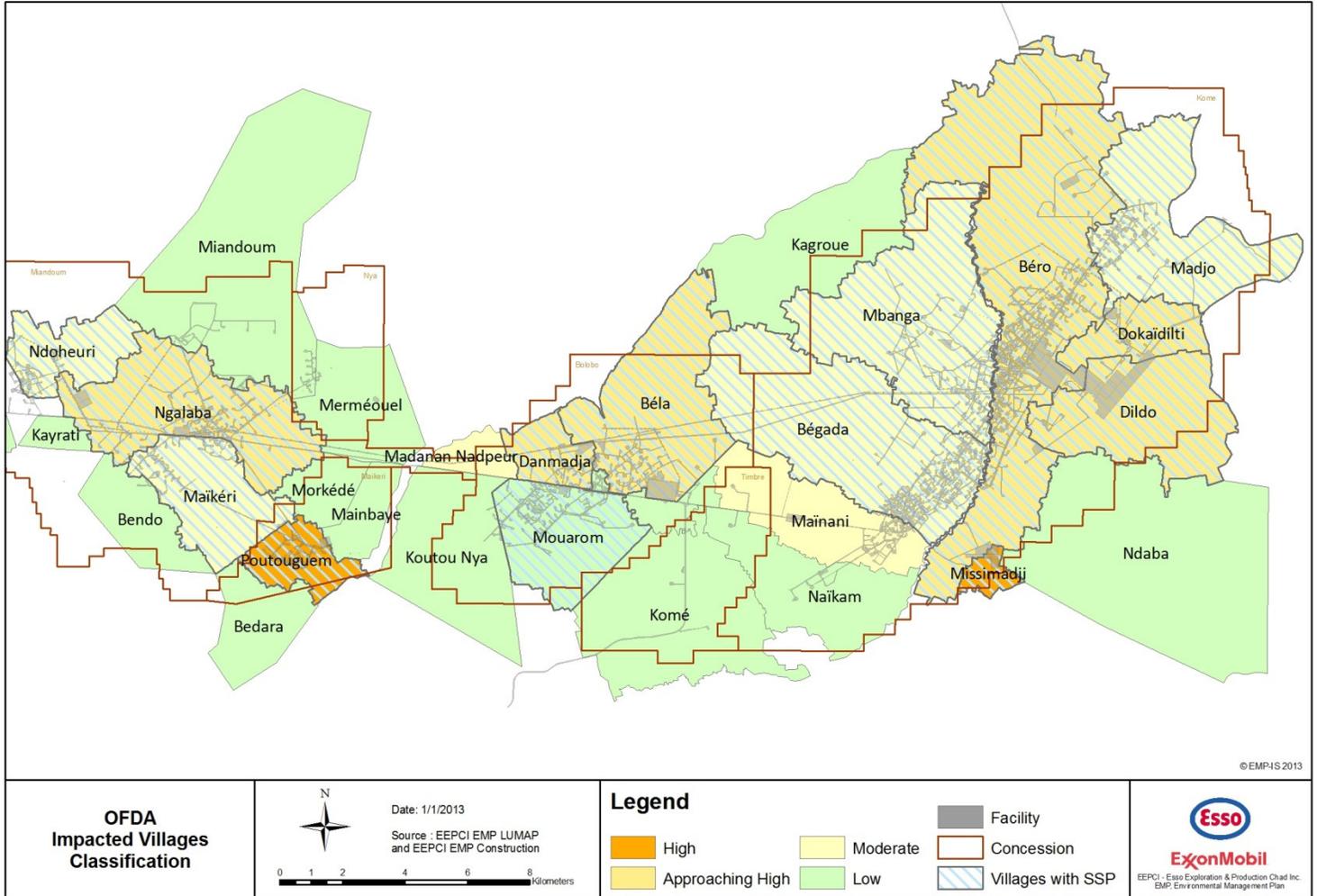
From this report we can make the following conclusions:

1. Project's footprint reduced by 119.3 ha following the return of 159.5 ha of flow lines and underground facilities. While not changing category many villages saw a reduction in Project's footprint as a result of the emphasis put on land return, by the Project during the last three quarters.
2. One Village changed classification during this quarter. Ndoheuri moved from a moderate to an approaching high impact situation. While some land return took place in Ndoheuri, the change in classification is the result of the establishment of a number of new facilities over the last three months.
3. Site Specific Plan prepared for Naikam
4. Construction of Supplemental compensation Projects completed and transferred to communities in Bero III and Ndoheuri.
5. Construction of Supplemental compensation Projects launched in Ndoheuri and should be completed by second quarter.
6. 21 eligibles (2013 promotion) completed the formal training portion of the BBS.
7. 90 eligibles (2011 promotion) completed the post training portion of the IAT.
8. 29 eligibles (2012 promotion) completed the dry season (optional program) portion of the IAT and received the associated grant equipment.
9. 29 eligibles started the reinforcement process.
10. Cadastral surveys were conducted in three villages of the Nya Moundouli oil field area and should be completed in the third quarter.
11. Implement Land Return Survey, with the advent of the rainy season and the new cropping season.

The project continues to have important positive effects on communities and many individuals whether they are Project affected and eligible for resettlement or not.

# Annex 1

## OFDA Village Impact Map



## Annex 2: Village Classification Criteria's

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### Land Use Criteria

The criteria concerning Land Use impact represents the percentage of village area used by the project within each village. The boundaries of the village used to set the village area are not official and are computed based on a global survey of the village limits. The thresholds between levels of impact represent "natural breaks" or large numerical gaps in between villages.

#### Calculation of Land Use Impact

The final percentage used to classify the village's level of impact is computed by adding the "temporary" land not yet returned to the land permanently used by the project:

$$\frac{\sum \text{Permanent Not Returned} + \text{Temporary Not Returned}}{\sum \text{Village Area}}$$

Thresholds	
High	≥11%
Approaching High	7% - 10.9%
Moderate	3% - 6.9%
Low	0% - 2.9%

### Initial Classification with Compensation Data

#### Criterion 1: % all non-viable individuals/all individuals in the village

**Description:** Percentage of all project-affected individuals in the village currently below the resettlement factor of 2/3.

**Rule:**

$$\frac{\sum (\text{All individuals below } 2/3 \text{ cordes after land take})}{\text{Village Population}}$$

**Threshold:**

Threshold Criteria 1		
	Min	Max
High	50.1%	100%
Approaching High	30.1%	50%
Moderate	20.1%	30%
Low	0%	20%

This criterion includes people who were already non-viable before the Project.

**Criterion 2: % individuals in the village made non-viable by project land take/all individuals in village**

**Description:** Percentage of the number of individuals that were economically viable before surrendering land/feeling any project impact (the resettlement factor > 2/3) but who became agriculturally non-viable upon surrendering land/ after project impact (the resettlement factor < 2/3 cordes).

**Rule:**

$$\frac{\sum (\text{All individuals that were not eligible **before** land take \& are eligible **after** Land take)}}{\text{Village Population}}$$

Village Population

**Threshold:**

Threshold Criteria 2		
High	20.1%	100.00%
Approaching High	15.1%	20.00%
Moderate	9.1%	15.00%
Low	0%	9%

This criterion cannot be calculated with village land survey results and is no longer applied when a change in village impact classification is calculated.

### Criterion 3: Reclassification with Village Survey data

**Description:** When a village reclassification is calculated and village survey data is available, a single criterion is used. This criterion represents all the members of the non-viable compensated households compared to the population of the village:

#### Rule:

$$\frac{\sum \text{All members of non-viable compensated Households}}{\text{Village Population}}$$

\*This statistic excludes non-viable households with resettlement options

#### Threshold:

Threshold Criteria 3		
High	15.1%	100.00%
Approaching High	10.1%	15.0%
Moderate	5.1%	10.0%
Low	0%	5.0%