Esso Exploration & Production Chad Inc.

Village Impact Quarterly Report

Land Use Mitigation Action Plan

Second Quarter 2013

Prepared by the EMP Department
July 2013

Table of Contents

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 it 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

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 Second Quarter 2013 (2Q13) Village Impact summary:

- **3** High impact villages (Missimadji, Poutouguem and Madjo)
- **8** approaching high villages
- **5** moderate impact villages
- **12** low impact villages

Two villages changed classification during this quarter. Madjo moved up from a moderate to a high impact situation while Mouarom moved up from a low to an approaching high category. Four villages saw an increase in the Project's footprint while 13 saw a reduction (table 2). The village which saw the biggest net increase in 2Q13 was Poutouguem with an increase of 8.4 ha. During this quarter the village of Bero, the village with the highest reduction in the project's footprint in Q1-2013 (69.8 ha), saw a further reduction of the project's footprint of 23.6 ha. It must be noted that the Project's overall footprint was **reduced** by 52.5 ha during the 2Q13 (Table 3), and by 171.5 since the start of 2013.

The primary accomplishments of 2Q13 are:

EMP and EMP-IS

- Completed implementation of a strategy to accelerate the return of flow-lines through a bundling process, in this way EEPCI significantly reduced its footprint and addressed to a large extent the fragmentation issue. Over this quarter 70.1 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.
- Land Return Survey process for parcels returned in 2012 and early 2013 ongoing. Process to be completed by November 2013.
- Progressed Village cadastral survey in three villages of the Nya Moundouli field.
- Contributed to preparation of Semi-Annual Project Update Report (second semester 2012).
- Completed Q1-2013 Village Impact report and Posted onto ESSO-CHAD website.
- Preparation of the SSP of Naikam completed and document posted on EssoChad's web page.

Resettlement Program

- 29 eligibles (2012 promotion) entered into the post training portion of the Improved Agriculture Training program.
- 21 eligibles (2013 promotion) completed the post literacy training program (BBS)
- 21 eligibles (2013 promotion) started the Improved Agriculture Training with the rainy season crops production portion of the program.
- 2013 reinforcement program implemented for 29 individuals, monitoring ongoing.
- Interview process completed for further 15 individuals who could potentially be reinforced in 2013.
- Monitoring process ongoing with 46 previously trained eligibles.

Community Compensation and Supplemental Community Compensation Programs

- Construction of Ndoheuri's Supplemental Community Compensation, a one-room school, completed.
- Bero III's Supplemental Community Compensation Project, 15 ha rice field, was completed during Q1-2013, training support for rice production ongoing.
- Dokaidilti's Supplemental Community Compensation Project, some improvements were made to the 14.3 ha rice field during Q1-2013, training support for rice production ongoing.

Work Plan for Third Quarter 2013(3Q13)

- Continue implementation of reinforcement process with 29 identified eligibles.
- Launch implementation of reinforcement process with up to 15 other identified eligibles
- Complete Q2-2013 Village Impact report and Post onto ESSO-CHAD website.
- Complete cadastral surveys in three villages of the Nya Moundouli field.
- Continue Land Return Survey Process.
- Complete monitoring process with 46 previously trained eligibles.
- Launch preparation of SSPs for villages of Bemira, Benguirakol and Moundouli.
- Progress Bero III's Supplemental Community Compensation Project, training support for rice production.
- Progress Dokaidilti's Supplemental Community Compensation Project, training support for rice production.

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 socio-economic 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 as per June 30th 2013 (2Q13).

Categories	Villages – 2Q13	Villages - 1Q13
High	• **Poutouguem** • **Missimadji** • **Madjo**	• **Poutouguem** • **Missimadji**
Approaching High (Watch List)	• **Danmadja** • **Béro** • **Dildo-Bayande** • **Dokaidilti** • **Ngalaba** • **Ndoheuri** • **Bela** • **Mouarom**	• **Danmadja** • **Bero** • **Dokaïdilti** • **Ngalaba** • **Dildo-Bayande** • **Ndoheuri** • **Bela**
Moderate	• **Begada** • **Maïkéri** • **Maïnani** • **Mbanga** • Madana Nadpeur	• **Maïkéri** • **Madjo** • **Mbanga** • **Maïnani** • Madana Nadpeur • **Begada**
Low	• Meurmeouel • **Kome-Ndolobe** • Miandoum • Maïmbaye • Kaïrati • Morkete • **Naïkam** • Bendo • Koutou Nya	• Bendo • **Mouarom** • Meurmeouel • **Kome-Ndolobe** • Miandoum • Kaïrati • Morkete • **Naïkam** • Maïmbaye • Koutou Nya
Low (Declared low through other processes)*	• Bedara • Bekia 2 • Bekia 3	• Bedara* • Bekia 2 • Bekia 3

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 two villages changed classification during this quarter. Madjo moved up from a moderate to a high impact situation. This is the consequence of some additional land take, over the last three quarters which has resulted in an increase in the area of the village occupied by the

project. While Madjo is considered to be moderately impacted from a land base perspective (see table 2, page 8) it has faced a significant increase in regards to the proportion of the population which is made up of non-viable project affected individuals. It is now considered to be highly impacted from a social impact perspective. An SSP was prepared in late 2009 and has been fully implemented.

Similarly Mouarom has moved up from a low to an approaching high impact level. This change in rating is mainly due to the project's footprint in the community, approaching high impact on a land use basis, while the social impact is still considered to be low.

As significant areas have been returned to both these communities, over the last year, it will be necessary to wait for the results of the land return survey process before we can ascertain whether any new interventions are required in order to mitigate new impacts that may have taken place.

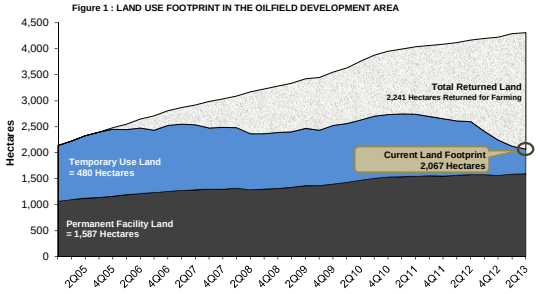
As per the LUMAP, the Site Specific Plan (SSP) was developed to monitor the state of the most impacted villages (17 villages). Villages for which a SSP was prepared are presented in bold in Table 1 (page 6). In all villages where SSPs were completed and fully implemented (15/17 villages), only low residual impacts remain.

Site specific plans (SSPs) have been fully implemented in all but two (2) communities. For these two villages (Dokaidilti and Bero 3) the construction of the selected supplemental community compensation item (rice fields) has started in 2012 and was completed in the second quarter of 2013. Some further activities associated with Improved Rice Production Training are presently ongoing. The village of Ndoheuri selected a one-room school which has been turned over to the community during Q2-2013, the SSP for this community is thus deemed to be completed.

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.

Figure 1 : LAND USE FOOTPRINT IN THE OILFIELD DEVELOPMENT AREA



As shown in figure 1, the footprint of permanently and still temporarily occupied land (in the six fields of the OFDA) was **reduced** by 52.5 ha, or about 2.5 %, during the Q2-2013. The footprint as it stood on June 30th 2013 was the lowest it has been in 8 years, (Q4-2004).

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 (below) 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 second quarter of 2013, 13 villages saw an actual reduction in the Project's footprint on their territory, 8 saw no change and 4 villages were affected by an increase of the Project's footprint. The village which saw the biggest net increase was Poutouguem with an increase of 8.4 ha while the village of Béro saw a net reduction of 23.6 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 Q1 2013		Land use Q2 2013		Delta
			%	(ha)	%	(ha)	(ha)
Missimadji	181	60	11.4%	20.7	11.4%	20.7	0
Poutouguem	562	62	8.8%	49.5	10.3%	57.9	8.4
Dildo-Bayande	1890	203	9.5%	178.9	9.3%	176.1	-2.8
Danmadja	480	69.6	9.9%	47.3	9.1%	43.7	-3.6
Béro	5713	664.6	9.1%	522.6	8.7%	499	-23.6
Ngalaba	2120	330	9.1%	192.3	8.7%	185.3	-7
Mouarom	1350	159	8.8%	118.7	8.6%	116	-2.7
Dokaïdilti	689	157	8.0%	55.2	7.8%	54	-1.2
Béla	2200	225	7.5%	165.5	7.0%	154.1	-11.4
Ndoheuri	812	50.6	5.4%	44	6.2%	50.6	6.6
Bégada	3272	348	6.5%	214.3	6.2%	202.9	-11.4
Maïkéri	1245	112.8	6.0%	74.2	5.9%	72.9	-1.3
Madjo	2138	148.8	5.4%	114.9	5.7%	121.2	6.3
Maïnani	1386	90	5.4%	74.5	5.1%	70.4	-4.1
Mbanga	3044	253	4.3%	131	4.1%	125	-6
Madana Nadpeur	295	17.3	3.1%	9	3.1%	9	0
Komé Ndolobe	2441	81	1.0%	24.5	1.2%	28.4	3.9
Meurmeouel	1128	22	1.2%	14	1.2%	14	0
Mainbaye	420	4.1	1.0%	4.1	1.0%	4.1	0
Miandoum	4061	62	0.9%	38.1	0.9%	35.3	-2.8
Naïkam	1445	28	0.8%	12.2	0.8%	12.2	0
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%	8.2	-0.2
Morkété	440	7	0.1%	0.5	0.1%	0.5	0
Total	40078		5.3%	2119.4	5.2%	2066.5	-52.9

* 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, 23 of the 25 villages on which such data is presented in table 2 have known a reduction of its footprint in relation to their land use peak.

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 1st 2012 (21 individuals in total), have been integrated into the roster

of the 2013 Resettlement Promotion. They completed the literacy training program (BBS) and have started the improved agriculture training (IAT) program during the Q2-2013.

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 for the benefit of the 2013 Resettlement Promotion. It has contributed to further integrate all of the EMP team members involved in the process such as the Local Community Contacts (LCC), the Socio-economic Monitors and Coordinators, EMP IS System Administrators and Database Specialists, the survey teams (Synergy, Impact and Land Return), Socioeconomic Advisor, and EMP Socioeconomics Supervisors and the resettlement and community compensation contractor management firm (ISM Consult). 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

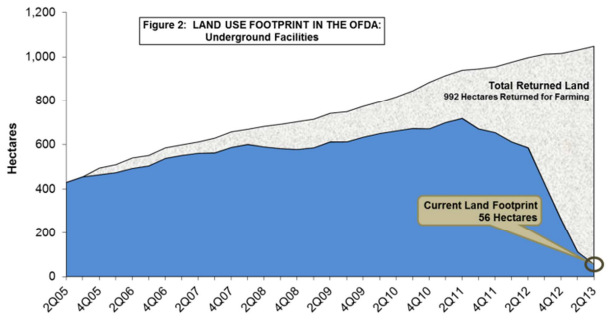
	Total area (hectares)			2Q13 (hectares)	
Land use type	Compensated	Returned		Compensated	Returned
Sub-Total - Permanent with public access-	738.2	62.3	8 %	2.2	0.6
Sub-Total – Permanent with no Public access	1025.7	114.6	11 %	2.4	0.1
Sub-Total Permanent	**1763.9**	**176.9**	**10 %**	**4.6**	**0.7**
Borrow Pit	566.3	459.9	81%	0.0	0.0
Others	34.1	19.2	56%	0.9	-0.6
Sub-Total – Temporary returned without restriction	**600.4**	**479.1**	**80%**	**0.9**	**-0.6**
Underground facility	1048.1	991.4	95%	16.9	70.1
OHL	325	76.2	23%	-0.8	-0.6
Well Pad	569.2	517	91%	0.7	5.2
Sub-Total – Temporary returned with restriction	**1943**	**1584.6**	**82%**	**16.8**	**74.7**
Sub-Total Temporary	**2543.4**	**2063.7**	**81%**	**17.7**	**74.1**
Grand Total	**4307.3**	**2240.6**	**52%**	**22.3**	**74.8**

- 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.
- "2Q2013: Compensated" shows the total hectares compensated during the quarter covered in this report.
- "2Q2013: Returned" shows the total hectares returned during the quarter covered in this report.
- 6 fields = Kome, Bolobo, Miandoum, Maïkeri, 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 22.3 ha of land was compensated for, by the Project, while 74.8 ha were returned to the communities. Overall, this resulted in 52.5 ha of net land return during this period.

Although 8 villages were affected by new land take during the second quarter of 2013 the emphasis on land return resulted in only 4 villages seeing an increase in the project's footprint.

This new process (flow line return) resulted in the return of 70.1 ha in addition to the return of 4.7 ha through normal processes or a grand total of 74.8 ha of land being returned during the quarter. Figure 2 illustrates the Project's footprint as it relates to underground facilities. The impact of the land return process implement between July 1st 2012 and June 30th 2013 is clear. While over 1000 ha have been acquired by the Project for the establishment of underground facilities all but 56 hectares have been returned.



Most (95%) of the land compensated during the second quarter was for temporary use and has already started to be returned. It must be noted that land returned in the temporary category (74.1 ha) exceeded new temporary land take (17.7), by four folds. The Project actually had a net reduction in its temporary land use of 56.4 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 95% of the areas associated with flowlines and other underground facilities have now been returned it is to be expected that this initiative in its present form was concluded during the second quarter of 2013. The return of such facilities would then be dealt with on an ongoing basis.

As 479.7 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 and potentially on the impact rating of some community.

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.

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.

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

Total non-viable individuals today	Value Now	Made non-viable by project	Value Now
Kaïrati	17.2	Maïmbaye	2.4
Madana Nadpeur	16.3	Madana Nadpeur	1.4
Koutou Nya	13.9	Merméouel	1.0
Miandoum	7.1	Miandoum	0.4
Merméouel	2.7	Kaïrati	0.0
Bendo	2.6	Koutou Nya	0.0
Benguirakol	2.6	Bendo	0.0
Maïmbaye	2.4	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: Percentage of Individuals Made Non-viable by Project Land Take According to the VLUS and Impact Databases

Village	Non-Viable project affected individuals
Poutouguem	23.3 %
Madjo	15.6 %
Dokaïdilti	13.5 %
Ndoheuri	12.7 %
Danmadja	11.9 %
Béro	10.6 %
Missimadji	10.3 %
Ngalaba	9.1 %
Dildo-Bayande	5.0 %
Béla	3.9 %
Bégada	2.8 %
Mbanga	2.7 %
Maïkéri	2.6 %
Komé Ndolobe	2.2 %
Mouarom	2.0 %
Maïnani	0.9 %
Naïkam	0.0 %

Table 5, presents the data originating from the VLUS and now incorporates the information from the impact and land return surveys. First we must note that incorporation of the impact studies performed in Madjo over Q2-2013 confirms that this village now falls in the high risk level category from a social perspective. Similarly the proportion of Poutouguem's, Ndoheuri's, Ngalaba's and Mouarom's populations made up of non-viable project affected individuals went up during the fourth quarter. This change was not sufficient to justify a modification to the risk level category.

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. For example, the changes that have affected Madjo's risk rating are essentially due to two large households being impacted by the project.

It must also 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 taken advantage of 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
		Q2-2013	Total	Q2-2013	Total		
Bégada	**263**	0	**206**	0	**199**	15	**683**
Béla	**145**	0	**115**	0	**46**	6	**312**
Béro	**602**	4	**298**	1	**201**	62	**1163**
Danmadja	**102**	1	**81**	0	**57**	28	**268**
Dildo-Bayande	**276**	2	**40**	0	**7**	27	**350**
Dokaïdilti	**85**	0	**9**	0	**0**	13	**107**
Komé	**200**	5	**8**	0	**0**	0	**208**
Madjo	**131**	24	**122**	8	**100**	30	**383**
Maïkeri	**141**	3	**74**	2	**35**	5	**255**
Maïnani	**112**	2	**63**	0	**17**	6	**198**
Mbanga	**270**	0	**206**	1	**94**	24	**594**
Missimadji	**24**	0	**4**	0	**1**	6	**35**
Mouarom	**85**	11	**29**	0	**29**	3	**146**
Naïkam	**54**	0	**2**	0	**1**	0	**57**
Ndoheuri	**95**	22	**73**	0	**4**	4	**176**
Ngalaba	**251**	2	**165**	0	**97**	37	**550**
Poutouguem	**61**	16	**49**	0	**30**	4	**144**
Other villages	**18**	2	**24**	0	**1**	130	**173**
Total	**2915**	94	**1568**	12	**919**	400	**5802**

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. 94 new impact surveys were completed and integrated during this quarter. Most of these surveys were related to the villages of Madjo, Ndoheuri, Poutouguem and Mouarom. In the case of Kome Ndolobe there appears to be a discrepancy between the fact that new land was taken (net land take of 3.9 ha for this village) while only few surveys were completed. Such discrepancies, which are not uncommon, arise because of the following phenomenon:

- With the infill drilling process, which tends to have concentrated impacts in relatively areas, it can occur that few families get impacted in a significant fashion mainly if they have significant land assets.
- Although the project is now operating in real time, surveying impacted individuals shortly after the land take, there may still be situations were up to three weeks may elapse between

the land take and the survey. In the case of this community most of the land take took place in late June, too late for surveys to be completed within the second 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 second quarter Mouarom was targeted for the completion of 11 Impact surveys while the Project's footprint was reduced by 2.7 ha.

Monitoring: During the second quarter of 2013, 40 new monitoring surveys were completed. These surveys were targeting the 40 eligibles who completed the IAT program in 2012 or before. The objective of this initiative was to evaluate whether these individuals have recovered to their pre impact level. Those that did not recover sufficiently will be considered for reinforcement during the 2014 reinforcement campaign.

Land Return: The second quarter saw the launch of the 2013 Land Return Survey campaign. During this process over 1000 individual land units returned in 2012 and early 2013 will be surveyed in order to identify the land user and the extent to which this land has been put back into production (farmed, fallowed and abandoned). Once compiled this data will make it possible to correct individual household's land basket and identify those households which have recovered for a land availability point of view and those that have not.

3.0 Milestones of Q1-2013

3.1. Ndoheuri's Supplemental Community Compensation

On Saturday June 1st, 2013 a ceremony was organized to officially hand over a school building to the community of Ndoheuri for the benefit of its children.

Daniel Nouba, Ndoheuri's Village Chief

The community had elected to choose a one room school building by unanimous decision during the consultation session held in November 2012.

When asked why education is such a high priority for his community the chief, Daniel Nouba, explained that he did not have the opportunity of a formal education. He felt it was important that his children had the opportunity and the tools they needed to learn for their benefit and in order to sustain Ndoheuri's future development. Having participated in the BBS program, literacy program offered to this community over the last year, he can clearly measure the benefit of an education.

As expressed by Luc Reouhigin, head master at Ndoheuri's village school, this choice was justified by:

⇒ Low level of literacy in the community;

⇒ Existence of a registered school in the village;

⇒ Poor state of repair of the existing school buildings;

⇒ Sustaining the existing building is a major recurring task, as materials are difficult to gather.

⇒ Ngalaba's school is too far for their children in general (2 km) and mainly for the little ones;

⇒ Teaching conditions in existing buildings are poor at best.

During his presentation the Canton Chief, Pierre Dhjasro, expressed that this facility was a building block in the development of the community. He also made it clear that the community has the obligation to make the most of this facility, by ensuring that children are encouraged to seek an education.

3.2 Compost distribution in OFDA area

A number of years ago EEPCI launched a composting initiative with the dual objective of:

- Recycling of the Project's organic waste stream (table scraps, waste wood, grass cuttings….) in an environmentally sustainable way.
- Compensate for limited availability of top soil for reclamation.
- Producing a soil amendment in order to enhance the quality of the land returned to land users following reclamation.

This compost has been tested on a number of reclaimed sites and was found to effectively enhance the quality of returned land plots. Significant amounts of compost were thus produced and stock piled for future use. In early 2013 a decision was made to donate part of this compost in order to support various agricultural initiatives underway in the OFDA. One of the recipient organizations was the agricultural training center of Bendone.

Thomas Saybé, agricultural trainer

The center and the 14 families who are presently there to learn improve agricultural techniques received 300 m^3 of compost, which they diligently applied to their fields. These treated fields were later seeded to corn, a crop requiring fairly fertile soil. Thomas explained that compost will:

- Improve the quality of the soil for a number of years.
- Help control certain weeds such as Striga (witchweed).
- Produce more food on less land, which has the advantage of:
    - Reducing the amount of land needed to feed a family
    - Reduce deforestation
    - Reduce the risk predation from livestock, as a small area is easier to secure than a large one

Overall this initiative created a lot of interest among the beneficiaries who now want to learn how to produce and use compost. The Training center will be integrating compost production into its program next year. It must be noted that by fostering interest in the use of compost this initiative creates interest for some of our other initiatives such as the IAT Program.

Students and their families diligently apply the compost to their fields.

3.3 Accelerated return of Underground facilities: One among hundreds of beneficiaries.

Nouvelle Oussouromte, HHH from Bero

Mrs. Nouvelle Oussouromte a widow with 13 dependents, 8 of which are her children, was affected by multiple takes between 2001 and 2010, resulting in a reduction of her available land base of about 1.5 ha (3.04 cordes). She invested her compensation, over 9 million XFA, wisely in order to meet the needs of her household buying goats, sheep and two pairs of cattle, building a sheep bard, a poultry house, fencing off a garden plot and building a brick house with a steel roof. Her herd has grown substantially over the years as she only sells animals to cover tuition fees for her dependent's schooling. It should be noted that all of her dependents are attending school.

As she only had access to a limited land base she kept farming some of the small fragmented parcels of land not used by the project in order to meet the basic needs of the household. The small map presented on this page (figure 3) illustrates the area she retained (left un-shaded) and the area that was returned to her over the last two years (shaded area).

Figure 3

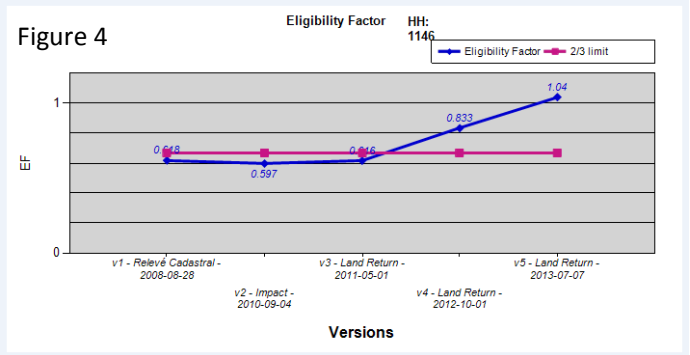
From this illustration we can readily see that the return of the land associated with a number of flow lines to have reasonably sized and shaped fields. That she can farm in a more efficient fashion.

As she had learned in her improved agriculture class, as an eligible impacted HHH Nouvelle received resettlement benefits in the form of IAT, she proceeded to use this land for the production of Bambara ground nut. The production of this crop on a recently disturbed area will make it possible to:

- Directly contribute to the dietary need of her family. The Bambara ground nut being a rich source of energy and protein.
- Contribute to the improvement of the soil. As a legume crop Bambara ground nut can grow in less fertile soils and can improve its fertility for years to come by transforming nitrogen from the air and leaving it behind in the soil for the benefit of next year's crop.

Recent land returns have also contributed to the recovery of Mrs. Oussouromte in terms of her eligibility factor. As illustrated by figure 4 she remained eligible and was considered at-risk and non-viable (EFC of less than 0.67 cordes per HHM) until she recovered some land through the land return process in 2011. With an eligibility factor class of 0.833 cordes per HHM she was then considered to be marginally viable.

Figure 4



In 2013 the project returned some additional land to her. With this new land to farm, her eligibility factor class increased to 1.04 cordes per HHM, removing her from the at-risk category. She is now considered as so many others to have recovered from the Project's impact.

Conclusion

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

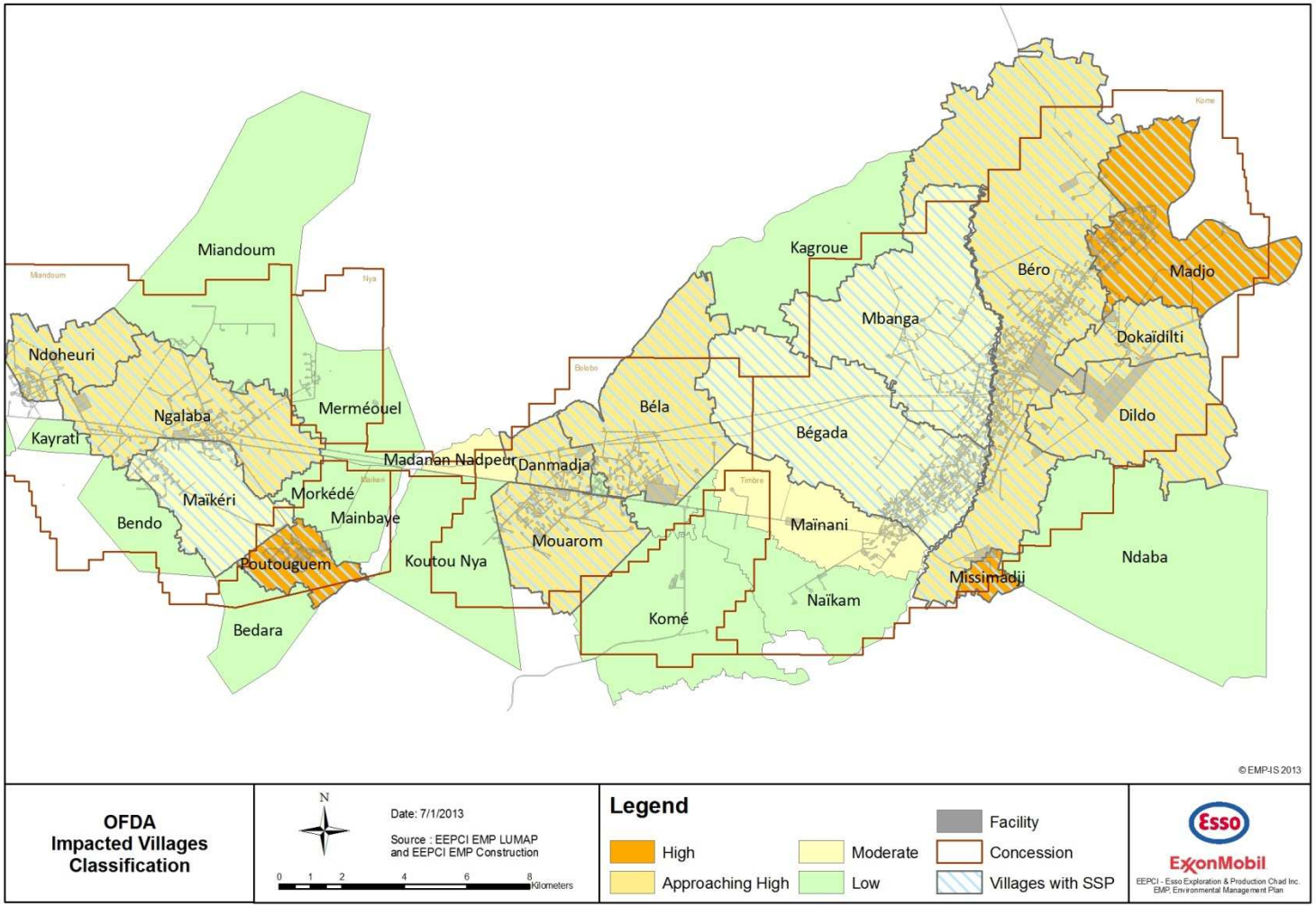
From this report we can make the following conclusions:

1. Project's footprint reduced by 52.5 ha following the return of 53.2 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. Two villages changed classification during this quarter. Madjo moved up from a moderate to a high impact situation while Mouarom moved up from a low to an approaching high category.
3. Construction of Supplemental compensation Projects completed in Ndoheuri. Facility was handed over to community in June 2013.
4. 21 eligibles (2013 promotion) completed the post literacy training portion of the BBS and started with the IAT rainy season portion of the IAT.
5. 29 eligibles (2012 promotion) started the post training portion of the IAT. This one year practical portion of their training will be completed in March 2014.
6. 29 eligibles completed the reinforcement process they are presently being monitored.
7. A cadastral survey of three villages, of the Nya Moundouli oil field, is underway and should be completed in Q3-2013.
8. 660 cubic meters of compost were distributed to NGO's, communities and individuals actively involved in agricultural production, extension or education in the OFDA.
9. Land Return Survey was launched in late June and is underway.

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

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:

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

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:

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

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%**