

**Esso Exploration & Production Chad Inc.**

**Village Impact Quarterly Report**

**Land Use Mitigation Action Plan**

**First Quarter 2014**

**Prepared by the EMP Department**

**April 2014**

## Table of Contents

	<b>Page</b>
<b>Executive Summary</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>1.0. Village Classification</b>	<b>6</b>
1.1. Land Use Criteria and Trends	7
1.2. Compensated and Returned Land by Land Use Type	10
1.3. Socio-Economic Criteria	11
<b>2.0. Socio-Economic Monitoring</b>	
2.1. Surveys: Status Update	14
2.2. Base line survey of 2014 promotion	15
<b>3.0. Milestones of Q1-2014</b>	
3.1. Training of animal health auxiliaries	17
3.2. BBS in Moundouli	19
3.3. Supplemental community compensation: Bemira Village make its choice	20
<b>Conclusion</b>	<b>21</b>
<b>Annex 1: OFDA Village Map</b>	
<b>Annex 2: Village Classification Criteria's</b>	

## 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 Research 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)
SSP	Site Specific Plan
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 2014 (1Q14) Village Impact summary:

- 1 High impact village (Poutouguem)
- 9 Approaching high villages
- 8 Moderate impact villages
- 11 Low impact villages

Three (3) villages changed classification during this quarter, Bela and Ndoheuri moving down from an approaching high to a moderate classification while Madana-Nadpeur moved down from Moderate to Low Impact.

Five (5) villages saw an increase in the Project's footprint while fourteen (14) saw a reduction (table 2, page 8). The village which saw the biggest net increase in 1Q14 was Bero with an increase of 19.5 ha. During this quarter the village of Ngalaba saw a reduction of the project's footprint of 32.2 ha, while the percentage of project affected non-viable individuals rose slightly. It must be noted that the Project's overall footprint was **reduced** by 93.5 ha during the 1Q14 (Table 3, page 10).

From this point hence, the Quarterly Village Impact reports will incorporate all facilities associated to the Project. This more inclusive definition of the Project intervention area will give a clearer perspective on the activities of the project in Southern Chad. One of the consequences of this one-time adjustment is an increase of the Projects net footprint of 261.6. Without this change the reported footprint would be 1911.8 ha, rather than the 2173.4 ha presented below. This has also resulted in the incorporation of four new villages in the list of monitored villages, being: Moundouli, Benguirakol, Bemira and Maikiro.

## **The primary accomplishments of 1Q14 are:**

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

- Progressed follow up of households impacted by the project, using improved impact survey process. Focus efforts on at risk households.
- Completed Q4-2013 Village Impact report and Posted onto ESSO-CHAD website.
- Completed preparation of the SSP for Bemira, Benguirakol and Moundouli.

### **Resettlement Program**

- 29 eligibles (2012 promotion) completed the post training portion of the Improved Agriculture Training program.
- 21 eligibles (2013 promotion) completed the academic portion of the Improved Agriculture Training. They received the equipment associated to their option of choice.
- 2014 reinforcement program ongoing for 30 individuals, delivery and training ongoing.
- Completed base line survey with 32 individuals making up the 2014 promotion.
- BBS ongoing with the 32 individuals making up the 2014 promotion.
- Completed implementation of the training program for fifteen (15) animal health auxiliaries.

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

- Completed Mini-MARP process with population of Bemira, they selected a water well
- Completed Mini-MARP process with population of Benguirakol, they selected a multi-purpose mill.
- Completed Mini-MARP process with population of Moundouli, they selected a multi-purpose mill

### **Grievance management**

- Grievances initiated during Q1-2014: **113**
- Grievances paid during Q1-2014: **47**
- Grievances closed during Q1-2014: **31**
- Backlog as of March 31<sup>st</sup>, 2014 : **33**

### **Community consultation and awareness campaign**

- **116** meetings
- **5364** participants
- Main topics:
  - Use of reclaimed and returned land specific case of Overhead power lines
  - Road safety
  - Theft and act of vandalism of project properties

### **Work Plan for Second Quarter 2014(2Q14)**

- Continue implementation of reinforcement process with 14 identified eligibles.
- Launch implementation of reinforcement process with up to 30 other identified eligibles
- Complete BBS for 32 eligibles from 2014 promotion.
- Launch Improved Agricultural Training program for 32 eligibles from 2014 promotion.
- Complete Q1-2014 Village Impact report and Post onto ESSO-CHAD website.
- Launch Implementation of supplemental community compensation initiatives for villages of Bemira, Benguirakol and Moundouli.

## 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 First Quarter 2014

Categories	Villages – 1Q14	Villages - 4Q13
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Poutouguem</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Poutouguem</b></li> </ul>
Approaching High (Watch List)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Béro</b></li> <li>• <b>Danmadja</b></li> <li>• <b>Dildo-Bayande</b></li> <li>• <b>Madjo</b></li> <li>• <b>Dokaidilti</b></li> <li>• <b>Ngalaba</b></li> <li>• <b>Missimadji</b></li> <li>• <b>Mouarom</b></li> <li>• <b>Moundouli</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Danmadja</b></li> <li>• <b>Béro</b></li> <li>• <b>Dildo-Bayande</b></li> <li>• <b>Madjo</b></li> <li>• <b>Dokaidilti</b></li> <li>• <b>Ngalaba</b></li> <li>• <b>Ndoheuri</b></li> <li>• <b>Missimadji</b></li> <li>• <b>Mouarom</b></li> <li>• <b>Bela</b></li> </ul>
Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Bela</b></li> <li>• <b>Ndoheuri</b></li> <li>• <b>Begada</b></li> <li>• <b>Maïkéri</b></li> <li>• <b>Mbanga</b></li> <li>• <b>Benguirakol</b></li> <li>• Maïnani</li> <li>• <b>Bemira</b></li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Begada</b></li> <li>• <b>Maïkéri</b></li> <li>• <b>Mbanga</b></li> <li>• Maïnani</li> <li>• Madana Nadpeur</li> </ul>
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maikiro</li> <li>• <b>Kome-Ndolobe</b></li> <li>• Madana Nadpeur</li> <li>• Maïmbaye</li> <li>• Meurmeouel</li> <li>• Miandoum</li> <li>• Morkete</li> <li>• Kaïrati</li> <li>• <b>Naïkam</b></li> <li>• Bendo</li> <li>• Koutou Nya</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Kome-Ndolobe</li> <li>• Meurmeouel</li> <li>• Miandoum</li> <li>• Maïmbaye</li> <li>• Kaïrati</li> <li>• Morkete</li> <li>• <b>Naïkam</b></li> <li>• Bendo</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 print have had a Site Specific Plan (SSP) performed.

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.

Three (3) villages changed classification during this quarter, Bela and Ndoheuri moving down from an approaching high to a moderate classification while Madana-Nadpeur moved down from Moderate to Low Impact.

The Quarterly Village Impact reports will now incorporate all facilities associated to the Project. This more inclusive definition of the Project intervention area will give a clearer perspective on the activities of the project in Southern Chad. This change resulted in the incorporation of four new villages in the list of monitored villages (see table 1, page 6), being: Moundouli, Benguirakol, Bemira and Maikiro.

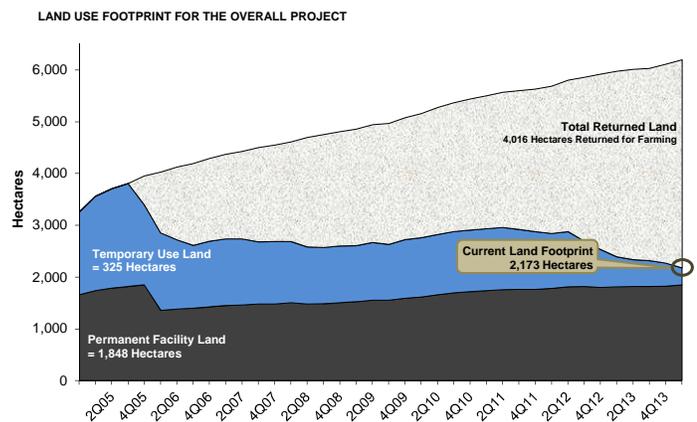
As per the LUMAP, the Site Specific Plan (SSP) was developed to monitor the state of the most impacted villages (18 villages). Villages for which a SSP was prepared are presented in bold in Table 1 (page 6). In all villages where SSPs were completed and fully implemented (15/15 villages), only low residual impacts remain.

Three (3) new SSP's were finalized during the first quarter. They concern the villages of Bemira, Benguirakol and Moundouli. Teams from the Project started the implementation of the Site Specific Plans by initiating a consultative process, in each of these villages, in order to identify the type of Community Compensation Initiatives that meets the wish and needs of these communities. While Benguirakol and Moundouli each selected a multi-purpose mill, Bemira selected a water supply system.

### 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 93.5 ha, or about 4.12 %, during the Q1-2014. The footprint as it stood on March 31<sup>st</sup> 2014 (2173 ha) was the lowest it has been since data is published on the matter.



One of the consequences of the incorporation of all Project affected land in this report is an increase of the Projects net footprint of 261.6. Without this change the reported footprint would be 1911.8 ha, rather than the 2173.4 ha presented above.

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.

Table 2: Land Use by Village in OFDA.

Village	Total village area (ha)	Maximum land use (ha)	Land use Q4 2013		Land use Q1 2014		Delta (ha)
			%	(ha)	%	(ha)	
Dildo-Bayande	1890	203	9.1%	172.3	9.2%	174.3	2
Poutougouem	562	62	9.8%	55.1	9.1%	51.4	-3.7
Béro	5772	664.6	8.4%	486.1	8.8%	505.6	19.5
Dokaïdilti	690	157	7.4%	50.9	7.7%	53	2.1
Mouarom	1359	159	7.6%	103.8	7.5%	102.1	-1.7
Danmadja	480	69.6	8.3%	39.7	7.4%	35.7	-4
Ngalaba	2122	330	8.7%	185.6	7.2%	153.4	-32.2
Béla	2200	225	7.0%	153.8	6.6%	145.8	-8
Madjo	2139	148.8	5.6%	120.3	5.6%	119.3	-1
Maïkéri	1245	112.8	6.1%	75.9	5.4%	67.5	-8.4
Bégada	3282	348	6.1%	199.4	5.4%	176.9	-22.5
Missimadji	181	60	4.9%	8.9	4.9%	8.9	0
Maïnani	1413	90	4.9%	69.1	4.7%	65.9	-3.2
Benguirakol	1068	80.5	4.3%	45.9	4.3%	45.9	0
Mbanga	3059	253	4.1%	125	4.2%	128.3	3.3
Moundouli	1151	82	3.9%	44.9	3.9%	44.9	0
Ndoheuri	811	50.6	5.9%	48.2	3.5%	28.4	-19.8
Maïkiro	145	5.4	2.3%	3.4	2.3%	3.4	0
Bémira	651	21.8	2.0%	13.1	2.0%	13.1	0
Komé Ndolobe	2448	81	1.5%	37.8	1.5%	37.8	0
Madana Nadpeur	295	17.3	3.1%	9	1.4%	4.1	-4.9
Naïkam	1450	28	1.2%	17	1.0%	15	-2
Mainbaye	420	4.1	1.0%	4.1	1.0%	4.1	0
Meurmeouel	1128	22	1.2%	14	0.8%	9.4	-4.6
Miandoum	4028	62	0.9%	34.4	0.8%	33.4	-1
Kaïrati	187	6	0.7%	1.4	0.7%	1.4	0
Bendo	761	17	0.5%	3.6	0.4%	3.3	-0.3
Koutou Nya	1819	9.4	0.3%	5.2	0.3%	5.2	0
Morkété	440	7	0.1%	0.5	0.2%	0.7	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>43196</b>		<b>4.9%</b>	<b>2128.4</b>	<b>4.7%</b>	<b>2038.2</b>	<b>-92.2</b>

\* Land use = permanent + temporary not returned

When we consider the information presented in Table 2, above, 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, Moundouli and Nya oil fields).

During the first quarter of 2014, five (5) villages saw an increase in the Project's footprint while fourteen (14) saw a reduction (Table 2 above). The village which saw the biggest net increase in 1Q14 was Bero with an increase of 19.5 ha. During this quarter the village of Ngalaba saw a reduction of the project's footprint of 32.2 ha.

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, 28 of the 29 villages on which such data is presented in table 2, above, have experienced a reduction of their 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 1<sup>st</sup> 2013 (32 individuals in total), have been integrated into the roster of the 2014 Resettlement Promotion. They are presently going through the literacy training program (BBS) and will start the improved agriculture training (IAT) program during the Q2-2014.

## 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 information covers all of the land requirements of the Project.

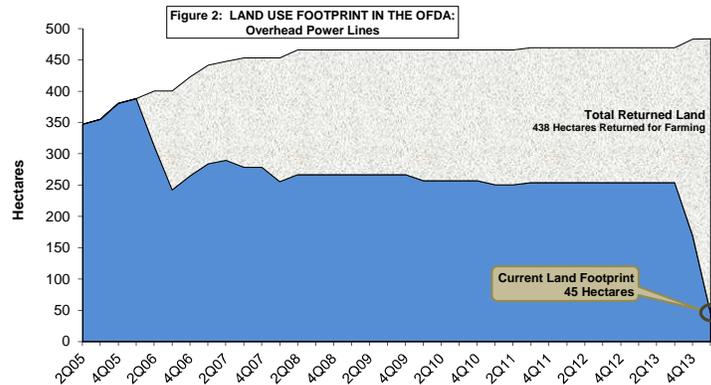
As was presented in Table 2 (page 8) the data presented below (Table 3 on page 10) confirms that returned land more than compensated for new land take, resulting in a net footprint reduction over the quarter. During this quarter 85.2 ha of land were compensated for, by the Project, while 178.7 ha were returned to the communities. Overall, this resulted in 93.5 ha of net land return during this period.

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

Land use type	Total area (hectares)			1Q14 (hectares)	
	Compensated	Returned		Compensated	Returned
<b>Sub-Total - Permanent with public access-</b>	1472.3	609.8	41%	12	0.7
<b>Sub-Total – Permanent with no Public access</b>	1131.7	146.2	13%	15.6	1.1
<b>Sub-Total Permanent</b>	<b>2604.0</b>	<b>756.0</b>	<b>29%</b>	<b>27.6</b>	<b>1.8</b>
Borrow Pit	643.8	506.1	79%	9.3	0.0
Others	44.9	30.9	69%	0.0	3.4
<b>Sub-Total – Temporary returned without restriction</b>	<b>688.6</b>	<b>537.0</b>	<b>78%</b>	<b>9.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>
Underground facility	1742.9	1684.7	97%	29.1	30.4
OHL	483.3	438.1	91%	0.2	123.4
Well Pad	670.5	600.0	89%	19.1	20
<b>Sub-Total – Temporary returned with restriction</b>	<b>2896.6</b>	<b>2722.8</b>	<b>94%</b>	<b>48.3</b>	<b>173.6</b>
<b>Sub-Total Temporary</b>	<b>3585.2</b>	<b>3259.8</b>	<b>91%</b>	<b>57.6</b>	<b>176.9</b>
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>6189.2</b>	<b>4015.8</b>	<b>65%</b>	<b>85.2</b>	<b>178.7</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.
- “1Q2014: Compensated” shows the total hectares compensated during the quarter covered in this report.
- “1Q2014: Returned” shows the total hectares returned during the quarter covered in this report.
- Incorporates all of the activities of the project (all oil fields, roads, facilities, the pipeline and associated infrastructure).

During the fourth quarter of 2013 a new process was implemented in order to expedite the return of lands associated with overhead power lines (OHL). This process concluded in the first quarter of 2014 with the return of resulted in the return of 123.2 ha. Figure 2 illustrates the Project’s footprint as it relates to underground facilities. The impact of the land return process implemented since October 1<sup>st</sup> 2013 is clearly illustrated by figure 2 (page 11).



While 483.3 ha have been acquired by the Project for the establishment of overhead power lines, 438.1 ha have already been returned, 25% of which in the last quarter.

Most (67%) of the land compensated during the fourth quarter was for temporary use and has already started to be returned. It must be noted that land returned in the temporary category (176.9 ha) exceeded new temporary land take (57.6). The Project actually had a net reduction in its temporary land use of 119.3 ha during the quarter.

### 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 completed 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
Kairati	17.2	Maïmbaye	2.4
Madana Nadpeur	16.3	Madana Nadpeur	1.4
Koutou Nya	12.4	Miandoum	0.4
Miandoum	6.9	Merméouel	0.1
Bendo	2.6	Kairati	0.0
Maïmbaye	2.4	Koutou Nya	0.0
Merméouel	1.8	Bendo	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. Although most villages have changed ranking within the table only five have actually changed risk category. Three villages (Dokaidilti, Ndoheuri and Bero) moving down from the Approaching High to the Moderate category, while two (Dildo-Bayande and Bela) moved up from the Low to the Moderate category.

While changes that occur may sometimes appear to be fairly significant, they often

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	Delta previous Qreport
Poutouguem	22.0%	-4.4%
Madjo	15.0%	1.0%
Danmadja	14.4%	2.5%
Moundouli	12.6%	0.0%
Missimadji	12.2%	1.9%
Béro	10.0%	-0.6%
Ndoheuri	9.1%	-3.5%
Dildo-Bayande	8.9%	3.9%
Ngalaba	8.5%	0.2%
Bémira	8.4%	0.0%
Benguirakol	8.3%	0.0%
Dokaidilti	7.2%	-6.3%
Béla	5.9%	2.0%
Mouarom	3.8%	0.0%
Komé Ndolobe	3.6%	0.1%
Mainani	2.7%	1.9%
Mbanga	2.3%	-0.4%
Maïkéri	2.3%	-0.3%
Bégada	1.6%	-1.3%
Naïkam	0.0%	0.0%

result from an interaction between the Project and one or a limited number households made non-viable through land take or made viable through the return of some land. This reflects the ability of the Project to monitor the status of project affected household in the OFDA in real time.

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**

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
		Q1-2014	Total	Q1-2014	Total		
Bégada	262	1	210	12	252	19	743
Béla	145	22	139	0	46	6	336
Bémira	145	0	0	0	0	9	154
Benguirakol	106	0	0	0	0	7	113
Béro	600	35	339	29	307	91	1337
Danmadja	102	2	83	3	60	28	273
Dildo-Bayande	276	3	43	20	36	29	384
Dokaïdilti	85	7	16	12	13	19	133
Komé	200	9	21	0	0	2	223
Madjo	130	2	142	3	144	33	449
Maïkeri	141	10	85	1	37	5	268
Maïnani	111	1	64	1	18	8	201
Mbanga	269	3	210	7	134	28	641
Missimadji	24	0	4	2	3	7	38
Mouarom	85	3	45	2	31	3	164
Moundouli	178	0	0	0	0	17	195
Naïkam	54	1	3	0	1	0	58
Ndoheuri	95	0	75	13	17	10	197
Ngalaba	251	0	173	11	108	41	573
Poutougum	61	4	61	11	41	12	175
Other villages	18	2	24	5	6	146	194
<b>Total</b>	<b>3338</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>1737</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>1254</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>6849</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. One hundred and five (105) new impact surveys were completed and integrated during this quarter. While almost 75% of all the villages were visited during the quarter, most of these surveys were related to the villages of Bero, Bela, Maikeri and Kome. In the case of Bela there appears to be a discrepancy between the fact that the Project’s footprint was reduced significantly (net land return of 8 ha) while a large number of impact surveys were completed (22). Such discrepancies, which are not uncommon, arise because of the following phenomenon:

- The infill drilling process, which tends to have concentrated impacts in relatively small 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 where up to three weeks may elapse between the land take and the survey.
- Furthermore the land return process presently being implemented results in the quantities of land being returned simply exceeding the amount of land taken. 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.

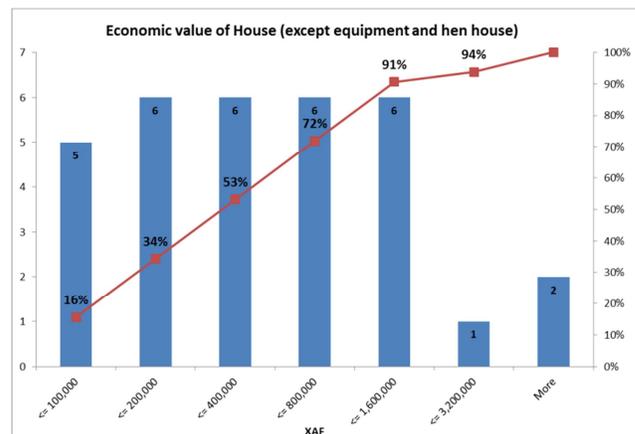
**Monitoring:** Forty four (44) monitoring surveys were completed during the first quarter. It should be noted that 12 previously trained eligible households were interviewed during this period. The interview process makes it possible to identify an individualized reinforcement strategy best suited to the needs of the target households. In addition to these 12 surveys, 32 households making up the 2014 Improved Agricultural Training Class were interviewed to collect base line data.

**Land Return:** The 2013 Land Return Survey campaign started during the fourth quarter. During this process, at-risk households who have received land as per the land return process in 2012 and early 2013 will be surveyed in order to measure the extent to which this has helped them recover. One hundred and thirty two (132) Land Return surveys were completed during the quarter. During this process at-risk households were visited in 15 villages, the villages of Bero and Dildo getting the most attention.

## 2.2 Base Line Survey of 2014 Promotion

As a precursor to embarking into the resettlement program each eligible household were interviewed to collect base line data against which their performance will be measured.

As should be expected eligible households are considered to be at risk and as such should have little in terms of assets. This is confirmed by the results of the survey, indicating that 53% of the 30 households making up the 2014 promotion have accumulated less than 800 000 XFA’s in terms of capital assets. As these households have access to a



limited land base and often have limited productivity they cannot manage to generate the surpluses required to accumulate value in their homestead. These results are consistent with the findings of surveys completed over the last two years with similar groups.

## 3.0 Milestones of Q4-2013

### 3.1. Training of animal health auxiliaries

As in most rural areas, livestock production constitutes an essential source of income and wealth accumulation. While this production sector has been supported by the Project's Improved Agricultural Training Program through the introduction of breeding stock and some general training in livestock production significant challenges remain in the area of animal health.

The animal health auxiliaries training program was put in place in order to further support livestock producers by creating a network of animal health practitioners that will supply basic services to producers. This program was developed and implemented in partnership with regional representatives of the Department of agriculture of the Government of Chad.

The training program covers topics such as nutrition, management and extermination of parasites, the vaccination of poultry, treatment of simple wounds, storage, hygiene and distribution of foods, living conditions, the non-bloody castration, the management and the use of manure etc...

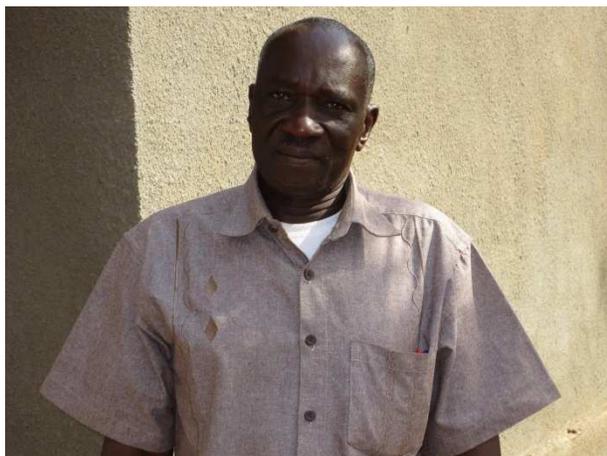
Participants are eligibles who have previously participated in the Improved Agriculture Training Program and who have shown keen interest in livestock production. With this training these individuals will be able to generate additional income by providing a first line animal health service.

At the end of the training, a kit, made up of basic animal health supplies, was distributed to the trainees. They will replace the content with the income generated from the services provided.

One of the trainers involved in this program **Dr Djiguibet Sabra** stated that this program will be of great value to both producer and the auxiliaries alike. As the livestock population increases in local communities this program will give them basic skills and services to care for the livestock on which they increasingly depend to generate their livelihood.



**Dr. Djiguibet Sabra training specialist in animal reproduction with IHDL**



**Sector chief Mr. Nakembaye Ngarmadji, ONDR**

**Mr. Nakembaye Ngarmadji** (Sector Chief, ONDR) added that the training of animal health auxiliaries will make communities and producers self-reliant in the care of their herds and ultimately increase their productivity.

One of the trainees Ngaryom Jean-Paul of Begada village received basic training in livestock production in 2002 when he completed the IAT Training Program. Over the years he has developed a keen interest in animal health issues and has assisted the local veterinarian y on many occasions.

He further stated that this training will allow him to safeguard the health of his heard and those of his neighbors. By being able to prevent or even cure some of the recurrent less complicated illnesses he may be able to save a number of animals that would otherwise die.

He will also be able to share this knowledge ensuring that it benefits others around him.



Mr. Ngaryom Jean-Paul, Trainee and IAT graduate from 2002

### 3.2 BBS in Moundouli

Literacy training or the Basic Business Skills (BBS) Training is a requirement to gain entry into the IAT or the off-farm training programs available through the resettlement program. The main objective of the BBS is to give the eligible individual and auditors, who may choose to participate, a working knowledge of reading and writing in Ngambaye, management, home economics, self-reliance, hygiene and basic health.

In 2014 a total of 32 resettlement eligible individuals took advantage of this program, in addition to 93 (ninety three) auditors.

The establishment of a literacy training center in Moundouli village, a first since this strategy has been implemented, attracted a fair amount of interest on the part of the local population. Since January 6<sup>th</sup> 2014, 9 eligible participants in addition to 26 spouses and auditors have taken up this challenge in this community. As has often been the case with this program most participants (2/3) are women, who have often had only very limited access to formal education in the past. While most of these participants are from Moundouli some participants make the trip from Maikeri to take advantage of the initiative.

As stated by the literacy agent (Gabin Masrabey) running the program in Moundouli; while all topics have their importance (according to literacy agent) issues relating to financial and resource management appear to be of most interest.

As an eligible, the chief of one of Moundouli's boroughs (Mathieu Madjinaibeye) took advantage of the BBS program. Even if he had completed five years of primary grade education, during which he learnt some French, the program gave him the opportunity to learn to read and write in his own language in addition to a number of other skills.

Not only does he demonstrate the importance of obtaining an education by participating in the program, Mathieu feels that as a chief he must support his fellow villagers. He has thus created a study group that meets at his home after class in order to review the material covered during the day. He thus insures that nobody gets left behind.

As a chief he feels that this training program has the potential to bring about some significant changes in the lives of his fellow villagers.



Gabin Masrabeye, Literacy agent with Cedifop



Mathieu Madjinaibeye, Neighborhood Chief, Moundouli

### 3.3 Supplemental Community Compensation: Bemira Village makes its choice

The original land take in Bemira village (2005) was small and remained low for a number of years. This land take led to an initial community compensation (School director house and some school furniture). Since then a number of additional land takes have taken place, most of them in 2011, these new land takes triggered the preparation of a Site Specific Plan.

The purpose of a Site Specific Plan (SSP) is to define the village's situation and identify a set of measures that mitigate the specific issues the village's population is encountering within their own village area. After having identified the village specific issues, the plan will consolidate all applicable livelihood restoration tactics into a strategy that will lead the restoration of its livelihood.

The package made available to the community must reflect the fact that it is now considered to be a moderate impact community, having progressed up one tier from its previous rating (low impact). The village's risk rating has returned to the low impact level following some land having been returned to the community. As such the purpose of Bemira's SSP was to establish whether the village as a whole has been able to offset its land losses to the Project in view of the compensation received by individual land users (in the form of compensation and resettlement training) and the community as a whole (school director's house). The conclusion of this process was that the village of Bemira should become eligible to receive a supplemental compensation.

The selection of a specific compensation item is made by the villagers through a participative process. During this process participants are separated into three separate groups (women, children and men) to discuss and attempt to reach if possible a concerted decision.

As summarized by Josephine (the representative of the women's group), in spite of the various loads that women are experiencing comes to be added the crucial problem of supplying clear water to their families. This represents a significant challenge as there is no drinking water source in her community. The only sources of water are river and puddles, the quality of which is far from acceptable. To walk very long distances to bring back water that make your family sick is unacceptable.

For her and the other women of the group, the absolute priority must be the establishment of a water-well. It is without any surprise that the other two groups also came to same conclusion.



Morongonel Josephine, housewife and Women's Group Representative



Mr. Djimadji François, Bemira Village Chief

The village chief, Mr. Djimadji François, concurred with this suggestion and confirmed that a water-well will help the entire population. He further gave assurances that measures will be taken to ensure a good management and the maintenance of this community asset.

## Conclusion

A number of new activities were ongoing during the first quarter, such as the 2013-2014 dry season Improved Agriculture Training program, delivery of reinforcement to a third group of selectees and the strategy implemented in order to expedite the return of lands associated with overhead power lines. 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.

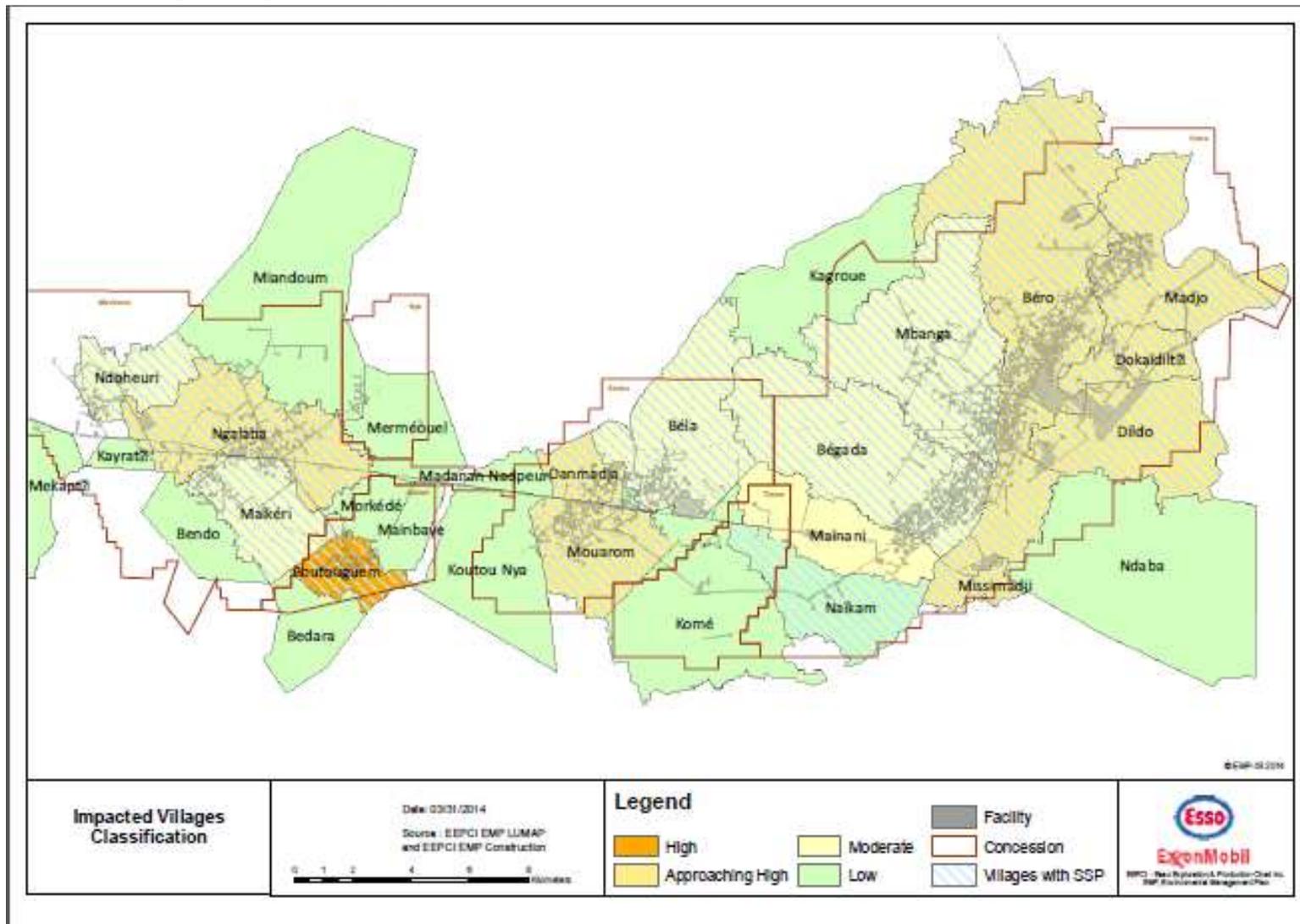
From this report we can make the following conclusions:

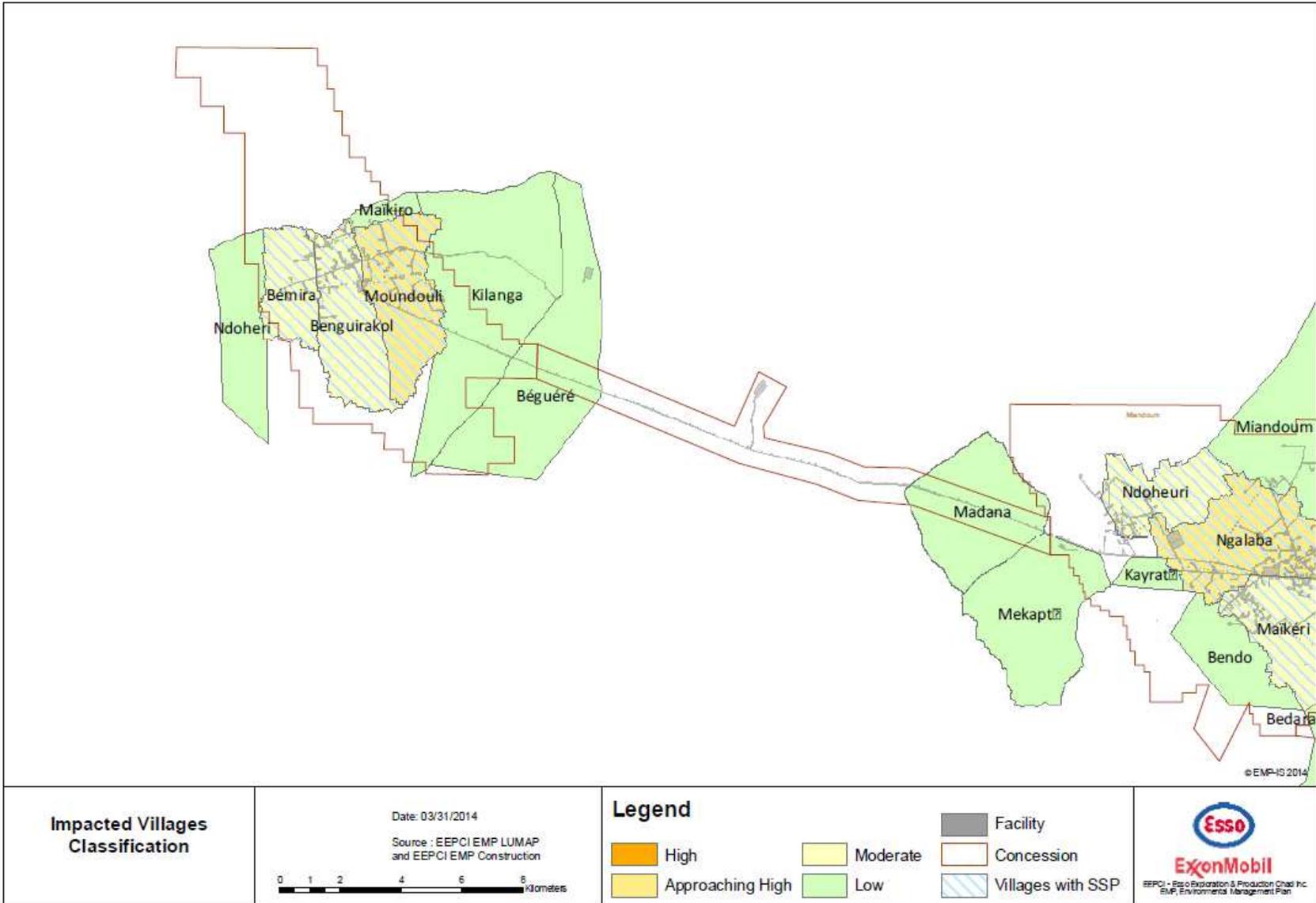
1. Project's footprint reduced by 93.5 ha.
2. Three (3) villages changed classification during this quarter, Bela and Ndoheuri moving down from an approaching high to a moderate classification while Madana-Nadpeur moved down from Moderate to Low Impact.
3. 21 eligibles (2013 promotion) continued the Improved Agriculture Training with the optional dry season production portion of the program.
4. 29 eligibles (2012 promotion) completed the post training portion of the Improved Agriculture Training Program.
5. 30 eligible impacted individuals were targeted for reinforcement.
6. BBS ongoing with the 32 individuals making up the 2014 promotion.
7. Completed delivery of the training program for fifteen (15) animal health auxiliaries.
8. Completed the accelerated efforts to return lands associated with overhead power lines, 123.2 ha were returned during the quarter as per this program.
9. Completed the preparation of Site Specific Plan's for three villages of Nya-Moundouli oil field.
10. Started implementation of the strategy as defined in the SSP's for the villages of Bemira, Benguirakol and Moundouli.

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 Maps





## 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%

### Social Criteria

#### 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:**

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

**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%