Esso Exploration & Production Chad Inc.

Village Impact Quarterly Report

Land Use Mitigation Action Plan

Second Quarter 2015

Prepared by the EMP Department
July 2015

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
KSC	Kome Social Committee

Executive Summary

The Quarterly Village Report provides information to Esso Exploration & Production Chad Inc (EEPCI) management and its partners 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, moderate 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 2015 (2Q15) Village Impact summary:

- 2 High impact villages (Danmadja & Poutouguem)
- 8 Approaching high villages
- 8 Moderate impact villages
- 14 Low impact villages

None of the villages actually changed category during the Second Quarter 2015.

During the second quarter of 2015, four (4) villages saw a slight increase in the Project's footprint, these increases generally representing less than 0.3%, while seven (7) saw a reduction and eighteen (18) remained unchanged. The village which saw the biggest net increase in 2Q15 was Bela with an increase of 4.8 ha. During this quarter, the village of Bero saw a reduction of the project's footprint of 24.7 ha, a reduction of 37.7 ha over the last two quarters.

The primary accomplishments of the second quarter 2015 (2Q15) are:

General

- With the pause of drilling activities, continued implementation of strategies to promote synergy between various EEPCI departments managing socio-economic activities in communities of the OFDA.
- Participated in a series of mediation meetings with a group of local NGO's under the guise of the CAO.
- Continued Community Engagement Program at Bero, Kome and Miandoum Sub-prefecture.
- Completed Q1-2015 Village Impact Report and posted on Esso-Chad website
- Completed SSPs for villages of Madjo-Bero and Danmadja, Posted on Esso-Chad website
- Drafted SSPs for villages of Ngalaba, Mainani and Mbanga

EMP and EMP-IS

- Progressed follow up of households impacted by the project, using the improved impact survey process. Focus efforts on at risk households. 205 surveys completed during the quarter.

Resettlement Program

- Completed surveys for 28 at risk individuals from previous promotions. This process will make it possible to identify potential recipients for reinforcement in 2016.
- Started Post-IAT ongoing with 32 individuals making up the 2014 promotion.
- BBS (post literacy component) completed for 14 eligible persons making up the 2015 promotion and large number of auditors.
- Started IAT for 14 eligible persons making up the 2015 promotion.
- Training Portion of Reinforcement Program completed with 30 eligible individuals idenitified through 2014's monitoring process.

Community Compensation and Supplemental Community Compensation Program (ISM)

- Completed a review of the status of Community Compensation Initiatives completed over the last ten years of the Project.
- Completed Public Consultation Process (MARP) with community of Madjo-Bero to select Supplemental Community Compensation option of Choice. They Chose a Multipurpose Flour Mill.
- Completed Public Consultation Process (MARP) with community of Danmadja to select Supplemental Community Compensation option of Choice. They Chose a Multipurpose Flour Mill.

Grievance management

- Grievances initiated during Q2-2015: **61**
- Grievances paid during Q2-2015: **35**
- Grievances closed during Q2-2015: **43**
- Backlog as of March 31st 2015 : **13**

Community consultation and Relation with NGOs

Community consultation

- **179** meetings
- **11,719** participants
- Main topics:
    - Importance of the Literacy Training for eligible persons
    - Good management of equipment donated to the eligible persons
    - Procedures of land return
    - Delay limit for the compensated sites but not used by the project to be returned back to the communities
    - Restrictions about using of reclaimed sites
    - Claim procedures
    - Thief and act of vandalism on project facilities
    - Road security
    - Supplementary Community compensation "Mini MARP" process

- Risk of electrocution under OHL
- Spill management
- Hygiene and Malaria prevention
- Swimming in stagnant waters and risk associated
- Grazing animals in project facilities area

Relation with NGOs and governmental agencies

1. Meeting with local authorities for land take/return
2. Meeting with local authorities for organization of MARP sessions and Supplemental Community Compensation Process
3. Meetings, field trips and discussions with CTNSC Representatives on Site
4. SEWAC meeting held jointly with P&GA, visited 8 communities of OFDA (Madjo, Dildo, Danmadja, Bela, Ngalaba, Mouarom, Maikeri and Dokaidilti).

Donations

- 77 truckloads of wood donated to Communities of the OFDA during the second Quarter of 2015
- Distribution of 2,000 Mosquito nets in 8 villages of OFDA (Madjo, Dildo, Danmadja, Bela, Ngalaba, Mouarom, Maikeri and Dokaidilti).

Work Plan for Third Quarter 2015(3Q15)

- Continue Public Consultation and Awareness Campaign.
- Ongoing post IAT program for 32 eligible impacted individuals from 2014 promotion.
- IAT for 14 eligible impacted individuals of 2015 promotion ongoing.
- Complete Q2-2015 Village Impact report and Post onto ESSO-CHAD website.
- Construction of Supplemental Community Compensation initiative for Danmadja.
- Construction of Supplemental Community Compensation initiative for Madjo-Bero
- Completed the SSPs for village of Mouarom, Mbanga and Ngalaba.
- Continue Land Return Campaign.
- Follow up intervention strategy for theft and vandalism mitigation in local communities.
- Equipment distribution as per reinforcement program for 30 former eligible.

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.

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.

No villages actually changed overall risk category during the Second Quarter 2015. While they did not change category, some villages may have seen their relative position change as it relates to other communities. These changes the relative position of certain villages are the consequences of the following factors:

- Madjo has 10.1 % of Non-viable HH in the community on the basis of impact and land return survey, a reduction of 4.8%. The Project occupies a significant portion of its territory (4.8%).
- Missimadji had a significant land take in Q4-2014 because of a borough pit. The impact of land take remained still high. (9.2%) of the village land is still within the project`s footprint. While no land has been returned in the last few months the proportion of non-viable HH has dropped from 9.1% to 6.5%, this situation reflects the effectiveness of traditional la management mechanisms.

Since the onset of 2014, the Quarterly Village Impact reports incorporate all facilities associated to the Project. This more inclusive definition of the Project intervention area has given a clearer perspective on the activities of the project in Southern Chad.

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). Should be noted that new revised SSP's have been prepared and approved for villages of Madjo and Danmadja, implementation is ongoing. The decision was made to make them eligible for supplemental community compensation. They have just completed the Participatory Rural Assessment Process (MARP) and have each selected a multipurpose mill as a supplemental community compensation item. Three SSP reviews are ongoing for the villages of Ngalaba, Mbanga and Mainani. These reviews were prepared in order to ascertain whether the land take which recently took place in these communities would warrant new support strategies. In the 13 other villages where SSPs were previously completed and fully implemented, only low residual impacts are believed to remain. No review of the SSP is deemed necessary for these communities.

Table 1 : Village Classification Second Quarter 2015

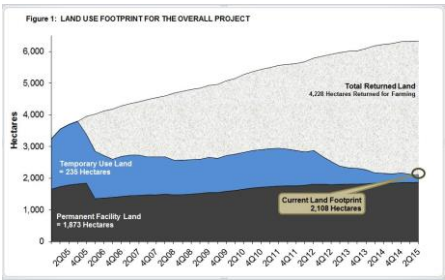
Categories	Villages – 2Q15	Villages – 1Q15
High	• **Danmadja** • **Poutouguem**	• **Danmadja** • **Poutouguem**
Approaching High (Watch List)	• **Madjo** • **Bero** • **Dildo-Bayande** • **Missimadji** • **Dokaidilti** • **Ngalaba** • **Mouarom** • **Moundouli**	• **Madjo** • **Bero** • **Dildo-Bayande** • **Missimadji** • **Dokaidilti** • **Ngalaba** • **Mouarom** • **Moundouli**
Moderate	• **Bela** • **Ndoheuri** • **Begada** • **Benguirakol** • **Maïkéri** • **Mbanga** • Maïnani • **Bemira**	• **Bela** • **Ndoheuri** • **Begada** • **Maïkéri** • **Benguirakol** • **Mbanga** • Maïnani • **Bemira**
Low	• Kome-Ndolobe • Maikiro • Madana-Nadpeur • Maïmbaye • Meurmeouel • Miandoum • Morkete • Kaïrati • Naïkam • Bendo • Koutou Nya	• Maikiro • Kome-Ndolobe • Madana-Nadpeur • Maïmbaye • Meurmeouel • Miandoum • Morkete • Kaïrati • Naïkam • Bendo • Koutou Nya
Low (Declared low through other processes)	• Bedara • Bekia 2 • Bekia 3	• Bedara • Bekia 2 • Bekia 3

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

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 all of Chad) was **reduced** by 25 ha, or about 1.3 %, during the Q2-2015.



This represents the maintenance of a downward trend after only one quarter of increase (Q4-2014). The Project's footprint will have gone down 11 of the last 12 quarters. Notwithstanding this situation, the footprint as it stood on June 30th, 2015 (2,108 ha) is at the lowest points it has been since data is published on the matter.

The land returned is not the only factor that can compensate in part if not completely for new land take. One can also note 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 and returned 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, resulting in an overestimation of 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 find that in addition to the three original fields (Kome, Bolobo and Miandoum), there is also the newer development areas of the OFDA (Maikeri, Timbre and Nya oil fields). But for the 2Q2015, we can easily note that the actual increase in the area occupied by the Project is only limited to the case of villages located in fields of Kome and Miandoum.

During the second quarter of 2015, four (4) villages saw an increase in the Project's footprint while seven (7) saw a reduction and eighteen (18) remained unchanged (Table 2 below). The two villages which saw the biggest net increase in 2Q15 were respectively: Bela with an increase of 4.8 ha and Begada with 1.9 ha. During this quarter the three villages that saw the biggest reduction of the project's footprint were respectively Bero with 24.7 ha, Bendo with 2.2 ha and also Mouarom with 1.6 ha.

Table 2: Land Use by Village in OFDA

Village	Total village area (ha)	Maximum land use (ha)	Land use Q1 2015		Land use Q2 2015		Delta
			%	(ha)	%	(ha)	(ha)
Danmadja	480	69.6	**11.9%**	57.3	**11.6%**	55.9	-1.4
Missimadji	181	60	**9.2%**	16.7	**9.2%**	16.7	0
Dildo-Bayande	1890	203	**9.2%**	173.4	**9.2%**	173.4	0
Béro	5772	664.6	**8.7%**	502.3	**8.3%**	477.6	-24.7
Mouarom	1359	159	**7.8%**	106.1	**7.7%**	104.5	-1.6
Dokaïdilti	690	157	**7.7%**	53.1	**7.7%**	53.1	0
Ngalaba	2122	330	**7.2%**	152	**7.1%**	151.6	-0.4
Poutouguem	562	62	**6.9%**	38.5	**6.9%**	38.5	0
Béla	2200	225	**6.3%**	137.6	**6.5%**	142.4	4.8
Bégada	3282	348	**5.8%**	189.6	**5.8%**	191.5	1.9
Maïkéri	1245	112.8	**5.0%**	61.8	**5.0%**	61.8	0
Madjo	2139	148.8	**4.7%**	101.3	**4.8%**	102.3	1
Maïnani	1413	90	**4.8%**	67.8	**4.8%**	67.8	0
Benguirakol	1068	80.5	**4.3%**	45.6	**4.3%**	45.6	0
Moundouli	1151	82	**3.8%**	43.2	**3.8%**	43.2	0
Mbanga	3059	253	**3.7%**	113.2	**3.7%**	113.2	0
Ndoheuri	811	50.6	**3.2%**	25.6	**3.0%**	24.2	-1.4
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
Madana Nadpeur	295	17.3	**1.4%**	4.1	**1.4%**	4.1	0
Bendo	761	17	**1.6%**	11.8	**1.3%**	9.6	-2.2
Naïkam	1450	28	**1.2%**	17.8	**1.1%**	16.5	-1.3
Meurmeouel	1128	22	**0.8%**	9.4	**0.9%**	9.7	0.3
Mainbaye	420	4.1	**0.9%**	3.8	**0.9%**	3.8	0
Miandoum	4028	62	**0.8%**	32.9	**0.8%**	32.9	0
Kaïrati	187	6	**0.7%**	1.4	**0.7%**	1.4	0
Komé Ndolobe	2448	81	**0.7%**	16.7	**0.7%**	16.7	0
Koutou Nya	1819	9.4	**0.3%**	5.2	**0.3%**	5.2	0
Morkété	440	7	**0.1%**	0.6	**0.1%**	0.6	0
Total	43196	3376.9	**4.6%**	2005.3	**4.6%**	1980.3	-25.0

* Land use = permanent + temporary not returned

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, all villages on which such data is presented in table 2, above, have known 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 1st 2014 (14 individuals in total), have been integrated into the roster of the 2015 Resettlement Promotion. They are presently going through the literacy training program (BBS) and will start the improved agriculture training (IAT) program during the second Quarter of 2015.

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 of the Project in Chad.

As was presented in Table 2 (page 10), the data presented below (Table 3 on page 11) shows that returned land compensated for new land take resulting in a net footprint reduction of slightly more than 25 ha. During this quarter 31.9 ha of land were returned to the communities, by the Project, while 6.7 ha were compensated for. Overall, this resulted in 25.0 ha of net land return during this period.

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

	Land Use by project				
	Total Area (Ha)			2Q15	
Land Use Type	**Compensated**	**Returned**		**Compensated**	**Returned**
Sub-Total- Permanent with Public Access	1,498.3	631.1	42%	1.1	0
Sub-Total- Permanent with no Public Access	1,156.2	150.8	13%	3.1	-0.2
Total Permanent	**2,654.5**	**781.9**	**29%**	**4.2**	**-0.2**
Borrow pit	687.7	554.2	81%	0.0	16.3
Others	46.7	34.9	75%	-0.3	1.3
Sub-Total – Temporary returned without restriction	**734.4**	**589.1**	**80%**	**-0.3**	**17.6**
Underground facility	1,779.6	1,746.8	98%	1.3	6.8
OHL	479.3	461.8	96%	-1.1	-1.0
Well pad	688.8	649	94%	1.2	7.2
Sub-Total – Temporary returned with restriction	**2,947.7**	**2,857.5**	**97%**	**1.4**	**12.9**
Total Temporary	**3,682.1**	**3,446.6**	**94%**	**1.1**	**30.5**
Total All Land Use Types	**6,336.6**	**4,228.5**	**67%**	**5.3**	**30.3**

- 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.
- "2Q15: Compensated" shows the total hectares compensated during the quarter covered by this report.
- "2Q15: Returned" shows the total hectares returned during the quarter covered by this report.
- Incorporates all of the activities of the project (all oil fields, roads, facilities, the pipeline and associated infrastructure).

Slightly less than half of the land compensated during the second quarter was for temporary use and has already started to be returned. It must also be noted that land returned in the temporary category (32.1 ha) was substantially more than new temporary land take (3.2 ha). The Project had a net reduction in its temporary land use of 28.9 ha during the quarter. The main contributing factor to the reduction of the Project's footprint was the return of a number of underground facilities and well pads and of a few Borough pits. While land returned, during the quarter, have more than compensated for new land takes, it must be noted that 14.5 ha of the land returned was returned with certain restrictions as to the use these land can be put. It must thus be anticipated that even after land is returned to communities some residual effects of the presence will remain.

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 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.

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 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	23.6	Maïmbaye	2.4
Madana-Nadpeur	17.3	Madana-Nadpeur	1.4
Koutou-Nya	12.4	Miandoum	0.4
Miandoum	6.7	Merméoul	0.1
Maïmbaye	2.4	Bendoh	0.0
Merméouel	1.8	Kairati	0.0
Bendoh	3.6	Koutou Nya	0.0
Morkété	N/A	Morkété	N/A

Table 5 presents the data originating from the VLUS and now incorporates the information from the impact and land return surveys.

During the last quarter (2Q-2015) one village actually changed category, while 14 villages saw a reduction of the % of non-viable project affected individuals:

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
Danmadja	19.2%	-2.9%
Poutouguem	17.9%	-0.4%
Moundouli	12.2%	-0.1%
Madjo	10.1%	-4.6%
Béro	9.7%	-2.0%
Ndoheuri	9.3%	1.1%
Bémira	8.4%	0.0%
Benguirakol	8.3%	0.0%
Ngalaba	7.2%	-2.4%
Missimadji	6.5%	-2.6%
Dildo-Bayande	6.1%	-3.2%
Dokaïdilti	5.1%	-1.4%
Komé Ndolobe	4.3%	0.7%
Béla	3.8%	-0.4%
Mbanga	3.7%	-1.1%
Maïkéri	3.4%	-0.6%
Mouarom	3.2%	0.0%
Bégada	3.1%	-0.2%
Maïnani	2.4%	-0.9%
Naïkam	0.0%	0.0%

- Bero moving down from approaching high to moderate impact category, due to a reduction from 11.7% to 9.7% of non-viable project affected individuals.
- Danmadja, Madjo, Ngalaba, Missimadji and Dildo experienced the biggest net decrease, with a reduction of more than 2% of non-viable project affected individuals.
- Madjo had the largest decrease, from 14.8% to 10.1% of non-viable project affected individuals, almost moving down to approaching high category.

These changes reflect interactions between the Project and one or a limited number of 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 and Monitoring

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 achieves 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.

Table 6: Total Number of HH Survey by Village

Village	Cadastral Survey Completed	Impact Survey Completed		Land Return Survey Completed		AtRisk Survey Completed		Monitoring Survey Completed	Total HH Survey Completed
		Q2-2015	Total	Q2-2015	Total	Q2-2015	Total		
Bégada	**262**	10	**247**	2	**339**	1	**12**	22	**882**
Béla	**145**	6	**162**	6	**83**	3	**18**	11	**419**
Bémira	**145**	0	**0**	0	**0**	0	**0**	10	**155**
Benguirakol	**106**	0	**0**	0	**0**	0	**0**	7	**113**
Béro	**600**	11	**467**	65	**423**	12	**112**	110	**1712**
Danmadja	**102**	1	**112**	1	**97**	0	**24**	32	**367**
Dildo-Bayande	**276**	0	**47**	0	**38**	1	**20**	32	**413**
Dokaïdilti	**85**	0	**17**	1	**8**	0	**19**	24	**153**
Komé	**200**	1	**31**	2	**2**	2	**5**	3	**241**
Madjo	**130**	6	**162**	3	**181**	4	**26**	39	**538**
Maïkeri	**141**	2	**103**	0	**40**	0	**14**	7	**305**
Maïnani	**111**	2	**74**	3	**51**	0	**6**	10	**252**
Mbanga	**269**	0	**251**	0	**214**	0	**14**	31	**779**
Missimadji	**24**	0	**6**	1	**2**	1	**4**	7	**43**
Mouarom	**85**	1	**50**	1	**76**	0	**5**	3	**219**
Moundouli	**178**	0	**0**	0	**0**	0	**3**	18	**199**
Naïkam	**54**	0	**7**	0	**1**	0	**0**	0	**62**
Ndoheuri	**95**	2	**79**	0	**15**	0	**4**	10	**203**
Ngalaba	**251**	0	**178**	0	**107**	0	**19**	41	**596**
Poutouguem	**61**	0	**68**	0	**59**	0	**6**	13	**207**
Other villages	**18**	23	**52**	1	**9**	2	**47**	160	**286**
Total	**3338**	65	**2113**	86	**1745**	26	**358**	590	**8144**

Impact Surveys: The Project is also surveying impacted HHs and integrating this information into the EMP IS on a real time basis. As shown in the table 6 below, sixty five (65) new impact surveys were completed and integrated during this quarter. Most of these surveys (33%) were related to the villages of Bero and Begada.

At Bero, the fairly large number of land return surveys completed (65) reflects the fact that the project's footprint decreased by 24.7 ha and that the number of non-viable project affected individuals was also reduced by 2%, represented a net reduction of 79 individuals.

In the case of Bela, the small number of impact surveys completed (6) may not reflect the fact that the project's footprint did increase by 4.8 ha, a significant area. Such discrepancies, which are not uncommon, arise because of the following phenomenon:

- The infill drilling process 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. This would result in a limited number of new Impact surveys even if significant amounts of new land have been taken up by the Project.
- 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.
- 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 or a limited increase of the Project's footprint may still have a significant number of new Impact (land take) surveys.

Monitoring: 28 monitoring surveys were completed in the second quarter of 2015. At risk individuals associated with the promotion of 2011 were covered. The 22 monitoring surveys to be conducted in the last 2 quarters of 2015 will cover still at risk individuals associated with the promotion of 2012. As this is the first monitoring survey mandated for this group of eligible, we opted to wait later in the year in order to get a perspective of the potential impact of the upcoming cropping season.

Land Return: The Land Return Survey campaign started during the first quarter. During this process, at-risk households who have received land as per the land return process in 2013 and 2014 will be surveyed in order to measure the extent to which this has helped them recover. Eighty six (86) Land Return surveys were completed during the second quarter of 2015. During this process at-risk households were visited in a number of villages including Bero and Begada.

2.2. SSP for Mainani some basic data

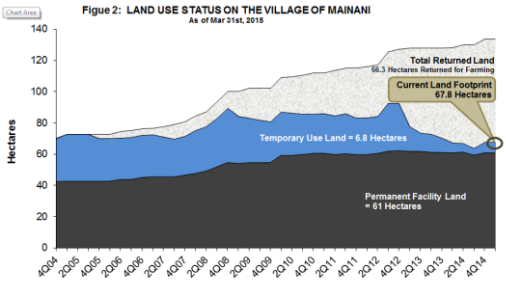
With a total area of 1,413 ha, Mainani is an average village, in fact it ranks 10th out of 21 in terms of area (see annex 1 of the SSP). It has a very low population density with 120 households and 707 residents. This is reflected by the fact that this village has the 3rd highest resettlement eligibility factor at 4.31 cordes per household member. The village has been impacted by the development of the Kome oil field.

If one considers the fact that 3.3 % (24 individuals) of the population was identified as project affected non-viable it was concluded that Mainani is considered to be in the low village impact category on social impact basis (% of individuals found to be at risk) (as per the 1Q-2015 Village Impact Report). From table 7 (page 15), we can note that 95% of Mainani's households are viable, in fact the non-viable category is made-up of 6 households (6 households non-viable project affected).

Table 7: Distribution of Households and Individuals by Eligibility Factor

Range	Nbr HH	Nbr Individual
0.000 – 0.667	6 (5.0 %)	44 (6.2 %)
0.668 – 0.999	5 (4.2 %)	33 (4.7 %)
1.000 – 2.499	28 (23.3 %)	177 (25.0 %)
2.500 - ……..	81 (67.5 %)	453 (64.1 %)
Total	120 (100 %)	707 (100 %)

While the original land take stood at 70.2 ha (4.97% of village area), emphasis on land return limited the increase of the project's footprint. Since 2009, new activities taking place in the territory of this community resulted in an additional encroachment on the villages available land base (31.6 ha or 31% increase of the area affected by the Project over the years). If we do not account for recent land return the project has touched 134 ha representing 9.49% of the village's area. 66.4 ha have since been returned or 50% of the total land-take. At present the Project's footprint stands at 67.8 ha or 4.8 % of the village area.



It must also be noted that 73% of the land taken by the project, was returned with some form of restriction as to the use to which it can be put. This indicates that even when land has been and will be returned some residual effects may remain. From this information we can conclude that while the Project's net footprint has not grown over the last four years, it has had a recurring impact on Mainani as a community and more directly on some of its population.

3.0 **Milestones of Q2-2015**

3.1. Mainani a village which takes ownership

Mainani is a fairly significant community that occupies a central position in the OFDA. Over the years it has benefited from a number of initiatives from the project in the form of various levels of Community Compensation.

Mainani's Two-Class-Room School

In 2005, Mainani received an initial community compensation, in the form of a two-class-room school building. In 2009 Mainani became eligible for a Supplemental Community Compensation. Following a series of community meetings they selected a school-director's house and a flour mill.

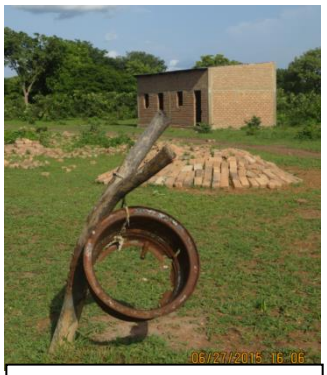
Dodjihoroum Martin, assistant director of Mainani's school

As explained by Nodjihoroum Martin, assistant to the director of Mainani's school:

"Presently Mainani's school offers a full 6 year primary grade program to 247 registered students. While these students originate mostly from Mainani some come from neighboring communities such as Begada, Bela III and the Ferrick."

He also explained that:

"Three of the four community teachers presently teaching at our school come from our community and for some received part of their primary education in the village's school. That they return to share what they have learned is an indication of the importance all in the community give to education. I thank the project for the completion of numerous initiatives in our community. "



Mainani's New school building

While it appears that the two-class rooms offered by the project have made a significant contribution to the education of the children of this community, they are insufficient to house all of them. The community has added four temporary structures made of straw that house as can be the rest of the students.

Conscious of the importance of education, the community embarked in a fairly significant initiative. Two years ago they decided to take some of the profits generated by the multipurpose mill (given to the community by the Project as a Supplemental Community Compensation) to buy bricks. After two years they had enough brick to build an extension to the school, which they proceeded to do. With the new school year which will start in October the students will have four permanent structures, thus reducing their dependency on temporary ones.

Mainani's Multipurpose mill

In 2009, Mainani also became eligible for a Supplemental Community Compensation, they in turn chose a multipurpose mill. As we saw earlier this asset was put to good use. Not only has it contributed to reducing the burden of women who no longer had to mill grain by hand, but it generated ample profits that have been reinvested in the community's development.

Overall, this village has taken ownership of the assets which have been made available to them. Not only have they ensured that these assets are maintained in a sustainable fashion, they have also used the benefits generated by some of these activities to reinvest in the future of their community and population.

3.2. Mini-MARP in Danmadja

The original land take in Danmadja village (2005) led to an initial community compensation, taking the form of a public market place. Further land take that took place between 2005 and 2009 made this community eligible to a Supplemental Community Compensation Package, a one-class-room school building, complementing a two-class-room school building made available through a donation. Since then a number of additional land takes have taken place these new land takes triggered the preparation of a Site Specific Plan.

As such the purpose of Danmadja'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 Danmadja should become eligible to receive a supplemental compensation.

Youth group from Danmadja, participating in the Mini-Marp process

The selection of a specific compensation item is made by the villagers through a participative process, the mini-MARP. During this process the 292 participants were separated into three separate groups (87 women, 69 men and 144 youths) to discuss and attempt to reach if possible a concerted decision as to what compensation package best suits the need of the community.

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

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.

During his allocution Mr Djimrabaye Emmanuel, village chief of Danmadja 2, stated that:

> «This meeting was a great success, and by God's grace, ESSO will be giving us a mill. The profits made by the will in turn help us to repair the roofs of four classes damaged by a wind storm in 2008. If they are sufficient we will also use them to establish a small medical center, as the closest one is in Kome Ndolebe, eleven kilometers from here».

Danmadja 2 village chief, Mr Djimrabaye Emmanuel

Mr. Alhadji Ahmat Ndolebe, Canton Chief of Kome, celebrating with his constituents.

The event was closed with chants, music and dancing. All joining in, even the Kome Chief of Canton M. Alhadji Ahmat Ndolobe who shared in the happiness of his constituents. Women were particularly happy with this decision, as a flour mill greatly reduces their daily shores, and allows them to devote some time for more enjoyable tasks.

3.3 2015 Reinforcement Program

The reinforcement program is part of Resettlement. It was established to provide support in equipment and additional training for former eligible persons. In 2015 additional equipment was distributed to 30 eligible reinforced persons in the OFDA cantons, Moundouli and Miladi.

Ladies Dandé Esther and Laradem Charlotte, respectively from cantons Kome and Bero in the villages of Danmadja and Bero 2 are among those former eligible persons reinforced, this year. They both are eligible of the 2009 promotion.

2014 survey monitoring of living standard restoration for former eligible noted that these women have made tangible efforts by putting into practice the training provided by the project. They were put into practice methods learned and made a good use of equipment provided. Thus, the analysis of data collected shows that some support in terms of additional training and small equipment could still be needed to improve their productivity.

2015 reinforcement program supported them with the following material to strengthen what have been learned. Dandé Esther received: an ox, a plow, a cart, a bike, a water bucket, etc. While Ms. Charlotte Laradem received: a cow, a peanut paste machine, a cart and a bike.

Dandé Esther (left side pictured) "following the acquisition of my pieces of land by the oil project, I received in cash compensations. I built in my village a house covered with sheet roof. I was then declared eligible. I received off farm training, on making clothes dyeing, called indigo. This activity allows me to pay school fees for my children and to improve my living conditions. Thanks to the project that gave me a second job besides agriculture, I can now take care of all basic needs of my family. "

Ms. Charlotte Laradem, who also disposed of her fields to the project, used the financial compensation to acquire a piece of land in the town of Doba. She has then built two rooms with baked bricks and tin roof. Being eligible person of the resettlement program, she also received training in improved farming techniques. Having been unable to complete training due to illness, she received equipment including six goats. Two years later, these goats are threatened by disease, she sold them to buy three sheep. At the time of the interview, she had a total of 8 sheep.

The efforts made by these women were well appreciated by the program managers. Additional equipment delivered could allow them to improve their productivities.

Conclusion

The second quarter of 2015 saw the launch of the BBS training for the 2015 in addition to a number of ongoing 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.

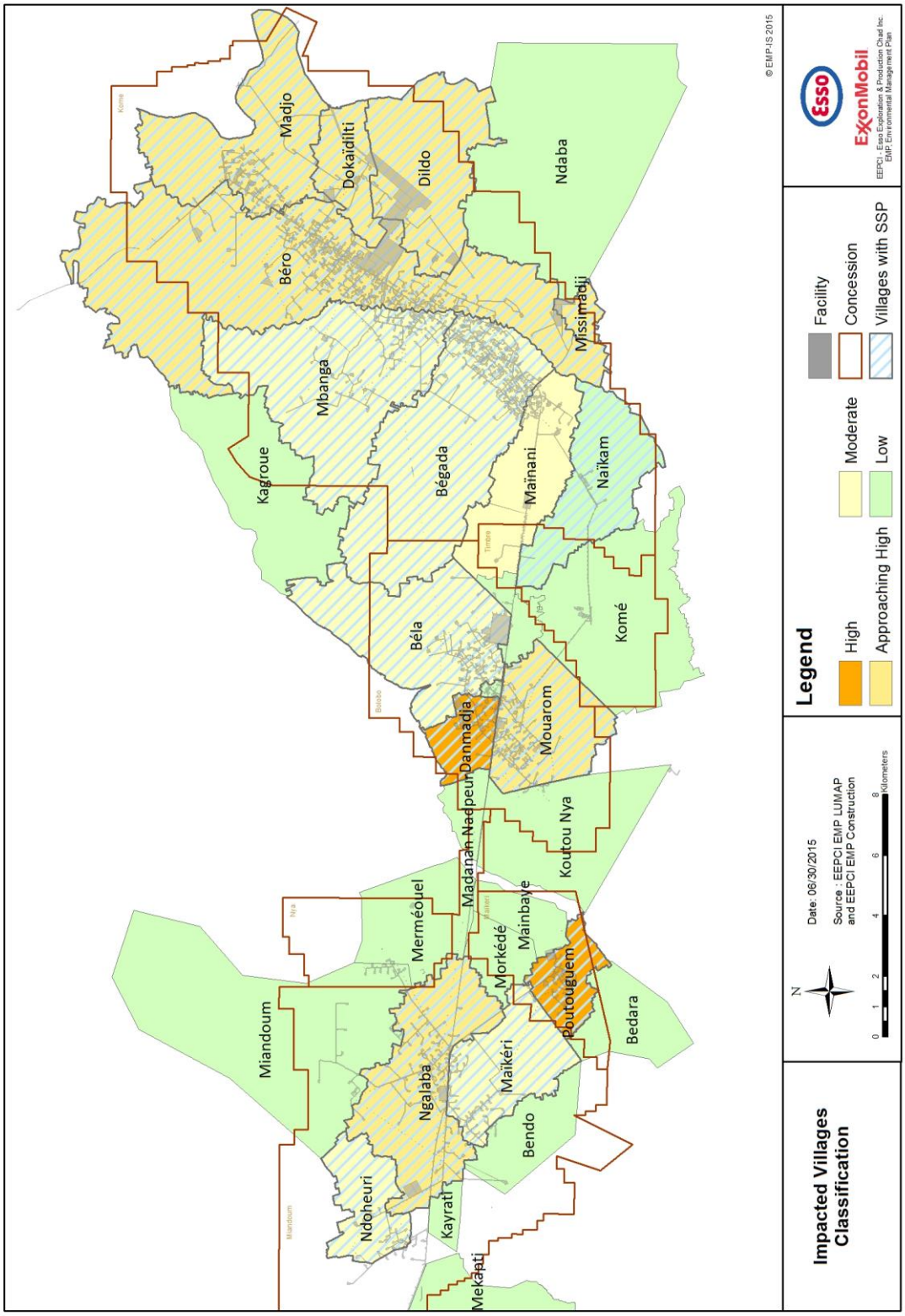
From this report we can make the following conclusions:

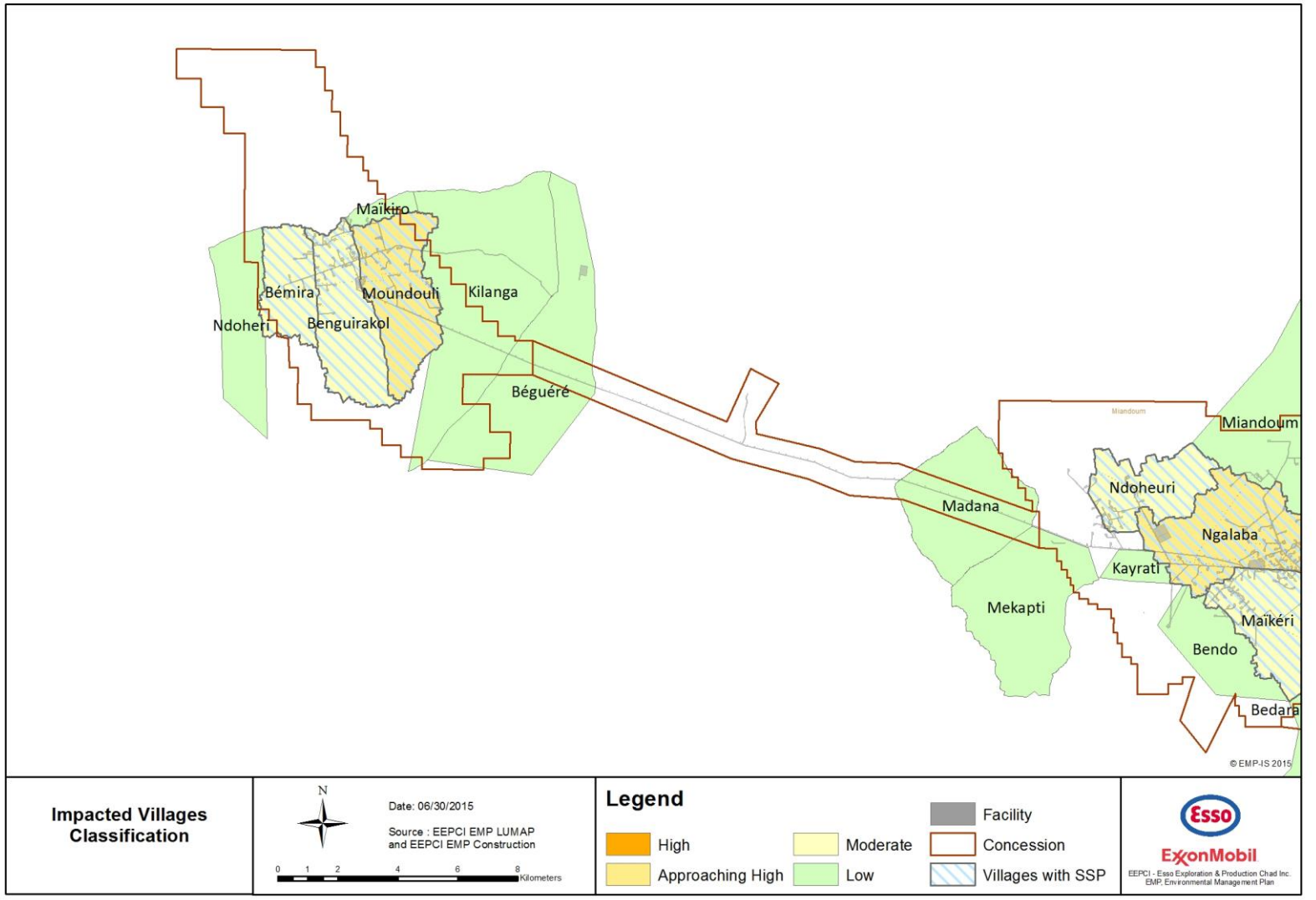
1. **Project's footprint reduced by 25 ha.**
2. **Completed surveys for 28 at risk individuals from previous promotions. This process will make it possible to identify potential recipients for reinforcement in 2016.**
3. **32 eligible participants (2014 promotion) started the post training portion of the Improved Agriculture Training program.**
4. **BBS completed with the 14 individuals making up the 2015 promotion.**
5. **14 eligible participants (2015 promotion) started the Improved Agriculture Training program.**
6. **Completed training portion of Reinforcement Program with 30 eligible individuals identified through 2014's monitoring process.**
7. **Completed Public Consultation Process (MARP) with communities of Madjo-Bero and Danmadja. They both selected a Multipurpose Flour Mill as Supplemental Community Compensation option.**
8. **Pursuit of Community Engagement Process for theft and vandalism mitigation.**
9. **Continued implementation of the Community Engagement Initiative**

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




Maïkiro
Bémira
Moundouli
Kilanga
Ndoheri
Benguirakol
Béguéré
Madana
Miandoum
Ndoheuri
Ngalaba
Kayratl
Mekapti
Maïkéri
Bendo
Bedara
© EMP-IS 2015
Impacted Villages Classification
N
Date: 06/30/2015
Source : EEPCI EMP LUMAP and EEPCI EMP Construction
0 1 2 4 6 8 Kilometers
Legend
High
Approaching High
Moderate
Low
Facility
Concession
Villages with SSP
Esso
ExxonMobil
EEPCI - Esso Exploration & Production Chad Inc.
EMP, Environmental Management Plan

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%**