Esso Exploration & Production Chad Inc.

Village Impact Quarterly Report

Land Use Mitigation Action Plan

Fourth Quarter 2015

Prepared by the EMP Department
May 2016

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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
LHI	Local Humanity Initiative
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 fourth Quarter 2015 (4Q15) Village Impact Summary:

- 2 High impact villages (Danmadja, Poutouguem)
- 7 Approaching high villages
- 10 Moderate impact villages
- 10 Low impact villages

The pause of drilling activities which characterized a reduction or cancellation of land takes from the project resulting in significant reduction of the footprint. Four villages actually had a change while remaining within their respective categories during the fourth quarter of 2015 and one village Ngalaba changed from approaching high to Moderate category. Typically, we can see villages like Madjo moving up in the approaching high category, Missimadji moving down, Ndoheuri moving down, and Mbanga moving up in their respective categories.

During the fourth quarter of 2015, three (3) saw slight reductions, three (3) saw a significant reduction and twenty three (23) remained unchanged (Table 2 below). The village which saw the biggest net decrease in 4Q15 was Ngalaba with an increase of 10.1 ha. During this quarter, the villages of Bero, Poutouguem, Begada, Madjo and Kome Ndolebe saw a reduction of the project's footprint of 4.2 ha, 3.5 ha, 1.2 ha, 0.5 ha, and 0.1 ha respectively. Despite the land returned over the last two quarters, 2.4 hectares, Danmadja village did not change category and remains highly impacted. In the low impact category no village had land returned to them in this quarter.

The primary accomplishments of the fourth quarter 2015 (4Q15) 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 auspices of the CAO.
- Continued Community Engagement Program in Kome, Miandoum and Mbaikoro Sub-prefecture.
- Completed Q3-2015 Village Impact Report

EMP and EMP-IS

- Progressed follow up of households impacted by the project, using the land return survey process. Focused efforts on at risk households. 110 surveys completed during the quarter.
- Progressed in integration of land return for community agricultural use.

Resettlement Program

- 32 eligible persons (2014 promotion) advanced in the post training portion of the Improved Agriculture Training program.
- IAT ongoing with 14 individuals making up the 2015 promotion and rainy season equipment distribution.
- Finalized list of resettlement eligible individuals for 2016 promotion, with 19 individuals.
- Held sessions on steps of reflection for 2016 eligible promotion. 19 eligible persons were invited to participate. All selected Improved Agricultural Training as their option of choice.
- Initiated list of individuals selected for reinforcement program, among the eligible persons surveyed during the livelihood monitoring campaign 2015.

Community Compensation and Supplemental Community Compensation Program (ISM)

- Completed Public Consultation Process (MARP) with community of Mbanga, Mainani and Ngalaba to select Supplemental Community Compensation option of Choice. Community Choice was a Multipurpose Flour Mill which construction is complete.
- Completed the construction and turned over flour mill to population of Madjo.
- Completed the construction and turned over flour mill to population of Danmadja.

Grievance management

- Grievances initiated during Q4-2015: **45**
- Valid grievances paid during Q4-2015: **35**
- Not valid grievances during Q4-2015: **19**
- Grievances solved during Q4-2015: **54**
- Backlog as of December 31st 2015 : **5**

Community Consultation and Relation with NGOs

- **Community consultation**

- **51** meetings
- **2476** participants

- **Main topics**

- Bush Fire
- Road safety
- Wooden Pole metallic support removal
- Well Pad usage for harvesting product
- Children Scholarship

- **Relation with NGOs and governmental agencies**

- Meeting held with local authorities to discuss removal of metallic supports of electrical wood poles in OFDA;

- Meetings held with local authorities for land take/return;

- Meetings held with local authorities to provide 86 truckloads of scrap-woods to the local communities for cooking;

- Meetings held with local authorities for organization of MARP sessions for the Supplemental Community Compensation Process;

- Meetings held with group of NGOs at Moundou and local NGOs (ASDECAB and ADICAM) at Bero and Miandoum cantons respectively for the quarterly regular meetings;

- Meeting held with NGO GRAMPT-TC for repairing 46 village water wells in OFDA.

Donations

- 118 truckloads of waste wood donated to Communities of Bero Canton during the fourth quarter of 2015.

Work Plan for the semi-annual report 2016 (1H16)

- Continue Public Awareness Campaign;
- Post-IAT program ongoing for 32 eligible impacted individuals from 2014 promotion;
- IAT for 14 eligible impacted individuals of 2015 promotion ongoing;
- Launch BBS of 19 eligible persons for 2016 promotion;
- Dry season equipment distribution for 14 eligible individuals of the 2015 promotion;
- Complete Q4-2015 Village Impact report and Post onto ESSO-CHAD website;
- Complete Annual Individual Livelihood Restoration Report 2015;
- Complete the Construction of Supplemental Community Compensation for Mbanga, Mainani and Ngalaba and deliver to the villages;
- Continue to repair drilled water wells within OFDA with technic specification issues;
- Continue Land Return Campaign to community for agricultural need;
- Reclamation and return of significant area of land occupied by borrow pits to community;
- Follow up intervention strategy for theft and vandalism mitigation in local communities;
- Update the list of mango plants beneficiaries, and distribute mango plants along with equipment;
- Finalize list of eligible for the reinforcement;

1. Village Classification

The village classification is calculated using land use (areas 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.

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 (19 villages). Villages for which a SSP was prepared are presented in bold in Table 1 (page 8).

Table 1 : Village Classification Four Quarter 2015

Categories	Villages – 4Q15	Villages – 3Q15
High	• **Danmadja** • **Poutouguem**	• **Danmadja** • **Poutouguem**
Approaching High (Watch List)	• **Béro** • **Madjo** • **Missimadji** • **Dildo-Bayande** • **Moundouli** • **Dokaïdilti** • **Mouarom**	• **Missimadji** • **Dildo-Bayande** • **Béro** • **Mouarom** • **Dokaïdilti** • **Ngalaba** • **Madjo** • **Moundouli**
Moderate	• **Ngalaba** • **Benguirakol** • **Béla** • **Bégada** • **Ndoheuri** • **Bemira** • **Mbanga** • **Maïkéri** • **Maïnani** • Kaïrati	• **Bela** • **Bégada** • **Maïkéri** • Maïnani • **Benguirakol** • **Mbanga** • **Ndoheuri** • **Bemira** • Kaïrati
Low	• Maikiro • Komé Ndolobe • Madana-Nadpeur • Bendo • Mainbaye • Meurmeouel • Miandoum • **Naïkam** • Koutou-Nya • Morkété	• Maikiro • Madana-Nadpeur • Bendo • **Naïkam** • Meurmeouel • Mainbaye • Miandoum • Komé Ndolobe • Koutou-Nya • Morkété
Low (Declared low through other processes)	• Bedara • Bekia 2 • Bekia 3	• Bedara • Bekia 2 • Bekia 3

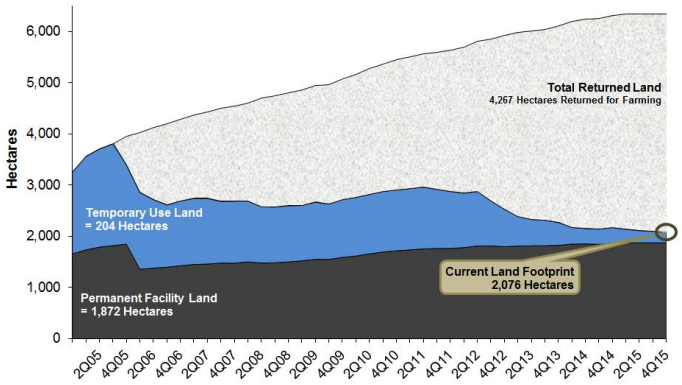
Villages in bold print have had a Site Specific Plan (SSP) performed.

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 19.3 ha, or about 0.9 %, during the Q4-2015.

Figure 1: LAND USE FOOTPRINT FOR THE OVERALL PROJECT



This represents the maintenance of a downward trend after only one quarter of increase (Q4-2015) The Project's footprint will have gone down 13 of the last 14 quarters. Notwithstanding this situation, the footprint as it stood on December 31st, 2015 (2,076 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 next page, we found that in addition to the three original fields (Kome, Bolobo and Miandoum), there is also the newer development areas of the OFDA (Maikeri, Timbre, Nya and Moundouli oil fields).

During the fourth quarter of 2015, three (3) saw slight reductions, three (3) saw a significant reduction and twenty four (23) remained unchanged (Table 2 below). The village which saw the biggest net decrease in 4Q15 was Ngalaba with an increase of 10.1 ha. During this quarter, the villages of Bero, Poutouguem, Begada, Madjo and Kome Ndolebe saw a reduction of the project's footprint of 4.2 ha, 3.5 ha, 1.2 ha, 0.5 ha, and 0.1 ha respectively. Despite the land returned over the last two quarters, 2.4 hectares, Danmadja village did not change category and remains highly impacted. In the low impact category no village had land returned to them in this quarter.

Table 2: Land Use by Village in OFDA

Village	Total village area (ha)	Maximum land use (ha)	Land use Q3 2015		Land use Q4 2015		Delta
			%	(ha)	%	(ha)	(ha)
Danmadja	480	69.6	11.1%	53.5	11.1%	53.5	0
Dildo-Bayande	1890	203	9.3%	175.4	9.3%	175.4	0
Missimadji	181	60	9.2%	16.7	9.2%	16.7	0
Béro	5772	664.6	8.2%	470.6	8.1%	466.4	-4.2
Dokaïdilti	690	157	7.7%	53.1	7.7%	53.1	0
Mouarom	1359	159	7.6%	103.8	7.6%	103.8	0
Ngalaba	2122	330	7.1%	151.7	6.7%	141.6	-10.1
Béla	2200	225	6.5%	143.2	6.5%	143.2	0
Poutouguem	562	62	6.9%	38.5	6.2%	35	-3.5
Bégada	3282	348	5.8%	191.9	5.8%	190.7	-1.2
Maïkéri	1245	112.8	4.9%	60.6	4.9%	60.6	0
Maïnani	1413	90	4.7%	66.2	4.7%	66.2	0
Madjo	2139	148.8	4.7%	99.9	4.6%	99.4	-0.5
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	3.1%	24.9	3.1%	24.9	0
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
Naïkam	1450	28	1.3%	18.3	1.3%	18.3	0
Bendo	761	17	1.0%	7.4	1.0%	7.4	0
Mainbaye	420	4.1	0.9%	3.8	0.9%	3.8	0
Meurmeouel	1128	22	0.9%	9.7	0.9%	9.7	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%	16.6	-0.1
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%	1968.6	4.5%	1949	-19.6

* 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 2015 (19 individuals in total), have been integrated into the roster of the 2016 Resettlement Promotion. They will complete the literacy training program (BBS) and will start the improved agriculture training (IAT) program in 2016.

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 19.3 ha. During this quarter, 19.4 ha of land were returned to the communities, by the Project, while 0.1 ha were compensated for. Overall, this resulted in 19.3 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)			4Q15	
Land Use Type	Compensated	Returned		Compensated	Returned
Permanent with Public Access	1498.2	631.2	42%	0.0	0
Permanent with no Public Access	1156.1	150.8	13%	0	0
Total for Permanent Land Use	**2654.3**	**782.0**	**29%**	**0.0**	**0.0**
Temporary without restriction	735.0	609.5	83%	0.1	15.6
Temporary with restriction	2955	2876.4	97%	0	3.8
Total Temporary Land Use	**3690.0**	**3485.9**	**94%**	**0.1**	**19.4**
Total All Land Use Types	**6344.3**	**4267.9**	**67%**	**0.1**	**19.4**

- 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.
- "4Q15: Compensated" shows the total hectares compensated during the quarter covered by this report.
- "4Q15: 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).

It must also be noted that land returned in the temporary category (19.4 ha) was significant compared to land take (0.1 ha). The Project had a net reduction in its temporary land use of 19.3 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. While during the quarter, land returned have more than compensated for new land takes, it must be noted that 3.8 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
Merméouel	3.9	Bendoh	0.0
Bendoh	2.6	Kairati	0.0
Maïmbaye	2.4	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 4Q2015, four villages received significant amount of land back from the project, but because of the socio-economic criteria, their actual status remains in the same category:

Table 5: Percentage of Individuals Made Non-viable by Project Land Take According to the VLUS and Impact Databases		
Village	% Non-viable project affected individuals	Delta previous Qreport
Danmadja	19.1%	-0.1%
Poutouguem	17.8%	0.1%
Madjo	13.8%	2.4%
Moundouli	12.2%	0.0%
Béro	9.6%	0.1%
Bémira	8.4%	0.0%
Benguirakol	8.3%	0.0%
Ngalaba	7.2%	0.0%
Ndoheuri	6.9%	-1.9%
Missimadji	6.4%	-0.2%
Dildo-Bayande	6.1%	0.0%
Dokaïdilti	5.1%	0.0%
Mbanga	4.8%	0.3%
Komé Ndolobe	4.3%	0.0%
Béla	3.8%	0.0%
Mouarom	3.1%	0.0%
Bégada	3.1%	0.0%
Maïkéri	2.9%	0.0%
Maïnani	2.4%	0.0%
Naïkam	0.0%	0.0%

- Danmadja remains in the same position, high category with a percentage of 19.1% however;
- Poutouguem did not change in its category.
- Madjo moved up in the same category, approaching high, due to an increase by 2.4% of non-viable project affected individual from 11.4% in previous quarter to 13.8%;
- Béro did not change in its category while Ndoheuri moved down in the moderate category, with a slight reduction of 1.9 % of non-viable project affected individuals.

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 of village monitoring 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.

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, six (06) new impact surveys were completed and integrated during this quarter. These surveys were related to the villages of Begada, Bero, Danmadja, Mainani, Mbanga and Mouarom with one survey for each village.

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
		Q4-2015	Total	Q4-2015	Total	Q4-2015	Total		
Bégada	**262**	1	**248**	2	**343**	0	**13**	22	**888**
Béla	**145**	0	**168**	0	**91**	0	**19**	11	**434**
Bémira	**145**	0	**0**	0	**0**	0	**0**	10	**155**
Benguirakol	**106**	0	**0**	0	**0**	0	**0**	7	**113**
Béro	**600**	1	**478**	47	**489**	3	**116**	110	**1793**
Danmadja	**102**	1	**113**	1	**99**	0	**24**	32	**370**
Dildo-Bayande	**276**	0	**47**	1	**41**	0	**21**	32	**417**
Dokaïdilti	**85**	0	**17**	0	**16**	0	**19**	24	**161**
Komé	**200**	0	**31**	2	**5**	0	**5**	3	**244**
Madjo	**130**	0	**163**	16	**208**	1	**29**	39	**569**
Maïkeri	**141**	0	**103**	0	**40**	0	**14**	5	**303**
Maïnani	**111**	1	**75**	2	**53**	0	**6**	10	**255**
Mbanga	**269**	1	**253**	7	**231**	0	**14**	31	**798**
Missimadji	**24**	0	**6**	0	**12**	1	**5**	7	**54**
Mouarom	**85**	1	**57**	1	**82**	1	**7**	3	**234**
Moundouli	**178**	0	**0**	0	**0**	0	**3**	18	**199**
Naïkam	**54**	0	**11**	0	**1**	0	**0**	0	**66**
Ndoheuri	**95**	0	**82**	8	**24**	0	**4**	10	**215**
Ngalaba	**251**	0	**179**	0	**107**	0	**19**	41	**597**
Poutouguem	**61**	0	**68**	2	**61**	1	**8**	13	**211**
Other villages	**18**	0	**57**	4	**14**	4	**51**	162	**302**
Total	**3338**	6	**2156**	93	**1917**	11	**377**	590	**8378**

At Bero, the fairly large number of land return surveys completed (47) reflects the fact that the project's footprint decreased by 4.2 ha and that the non-viable project affected individuals was also reduced by 0.1%, while in Ndoheuri the non-viable project affected individuals was reduced by 1.9%, represented a net reduction of 10 individuals.

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 2014 and 2015 will be surveyed in order to measure the extent to which this has helped them recover. Ninety three (93) Land Return surveys were completed during the fourth quarter of 2015. During this process at-risk households were visited in a number of villages including Bero and Madjo.

3. Milestones of Q4-2015

3.1.Madjo – the Mitigation of the Project Impact on the Community

Madjo is lying within Bero canton on the eastern boundary formed by the Pende River. Madjo Bero village is bordered by the small village of Dokaidilti to its south. Bero village forms its western border. On the north is the village of Ndokoyo.

On the opposite, eastern bank of the Pende and slightly to the north, the village of Madjo Doba has been created by various Madjo Bero residents seeking new agricultural land, as it is not heavily populated and there is land available. During more than half of the year, it has been a farm hamlet for many of the inhabitants of Madjo Bero, some of whom have with time established their permanent residence there.

Over the years, Madjo Bero has benefited from a number of initiatives from the project in the form of various levels of Community Compensation. In February 2005, Madjo Bero received initial community compensation, in the form of two equipped class rooms building, a storage building, and a director office (pictured above).

3.2. Madjo Supplemental community compensation

Madjo Bero is a fairly important community that occupies a key location near the project camp. It's the 6th village of importance in terms of project related facilities located within its territory, harboring 107 facilities (6.5% of all project related facilities). It must also be noted that a critical manifold is located within the village. Over the years, it has benefited of various levels of Community Compensation. A one room school building was further awarded to the village as a Supplemental Community Compensation in 2009, for additional land take that had taken place between 2005 and 2009. As such the purpose of Madjo Bero'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. The conclusion of this process was that villages of Madjo Bero should become eligible to receive a supplemental compensation. The selection of a specific compensation item is made by the villagers through a participative process, the mini-MARP.

3.3. Madjo flour Mill Supplemental community compensation

Madjo Bero flourmill building under construction

The construction of the two flourmill buildings of Madjo Bero and Danmadja which launched on July 2015, was delayed especially for Danmadja. The contractor responsible with the construction, noticed this reality and eventually mobilized teams to finish the construction of Madjo Bero first, then they went back to finish with the Danmadja flourmill (picture on the left). Finally, the two buildings were completed and turned over to the respective communities.

3.4. Follow up of an eligible person

Mr. Mbaibarem Johnathan case: Compost fabrication at Madjio - Bero

In the oil field area, where most of our socio-economic activities occur, eligible farmers are doing mainly the improved agriculture and small livestock as part of their survival strategies for consumption. However, operation and transformation of soils has become an issue for local community with unproductive soil due to the traditional cultural practices and no chemical entrant for soil fertilization. According to the preliminary indicator, it is important to increase local community standard of living. This is why 17 eligible individuals were selected, among those who benefited from the IAT training in the previous years, and having good performance at Kome, Bero and Miandoum cantons and implemented extra training in farming technics and organic recycling for compost fabrication. In this perspective, organic fertilization of soils from various sources of organic matters is one of the variants that contribute to increase the crop productivity and improve the living standards of farmers because lacking of sufficient financial resources and the chemical fertilization is not available for them.

Mbaibarem Jonathan, a farmer who followed the IAT training in 2013, lives in Madjo-Bero with two wives and ten children. Before being selected as eligible in 2013, he practiced traditional agriculture using the dispersed method, seeding ground nuts, sorghum etc., with poor productivity (one big bag/hectare to 3 big bags /hectare). Once he was trained in improved agricultural technics and compost fabrication through NGO LHI (local humanity initiative) he learnd how to make the compost himself to increase the soil's nutritional content for various agricultural activities (peanuts, sorghum, and gardening).

In 2015, a new project was initiated in reinforcement of compost fabrication technics, for the post-alpha eligible individuals who had a good performance in compost training and can be more efficient in this activity. The objective is to scale up the compost fabrication at the village level for everybody to provide soil the strengthen fertilization using organic matters for the farmlands. In fact the compost materials in this area are easily found around and at home.

In the last two years the compost technics application in the farms helped Jonathan increase the agricultural yield for three consecutive years, and now expectation after harvesting is always high. To illustrate his assertion, he took 3 coros (traditional unit used in villages to assess the seed's quantity in the market) of peanuts seed per hectare for 10 big bags peanuts husked per hectare. The compost matter is important and very helpful in terms of farmland productivity for communities to raise and restore a little bit their standard life in the village.

Conclusion

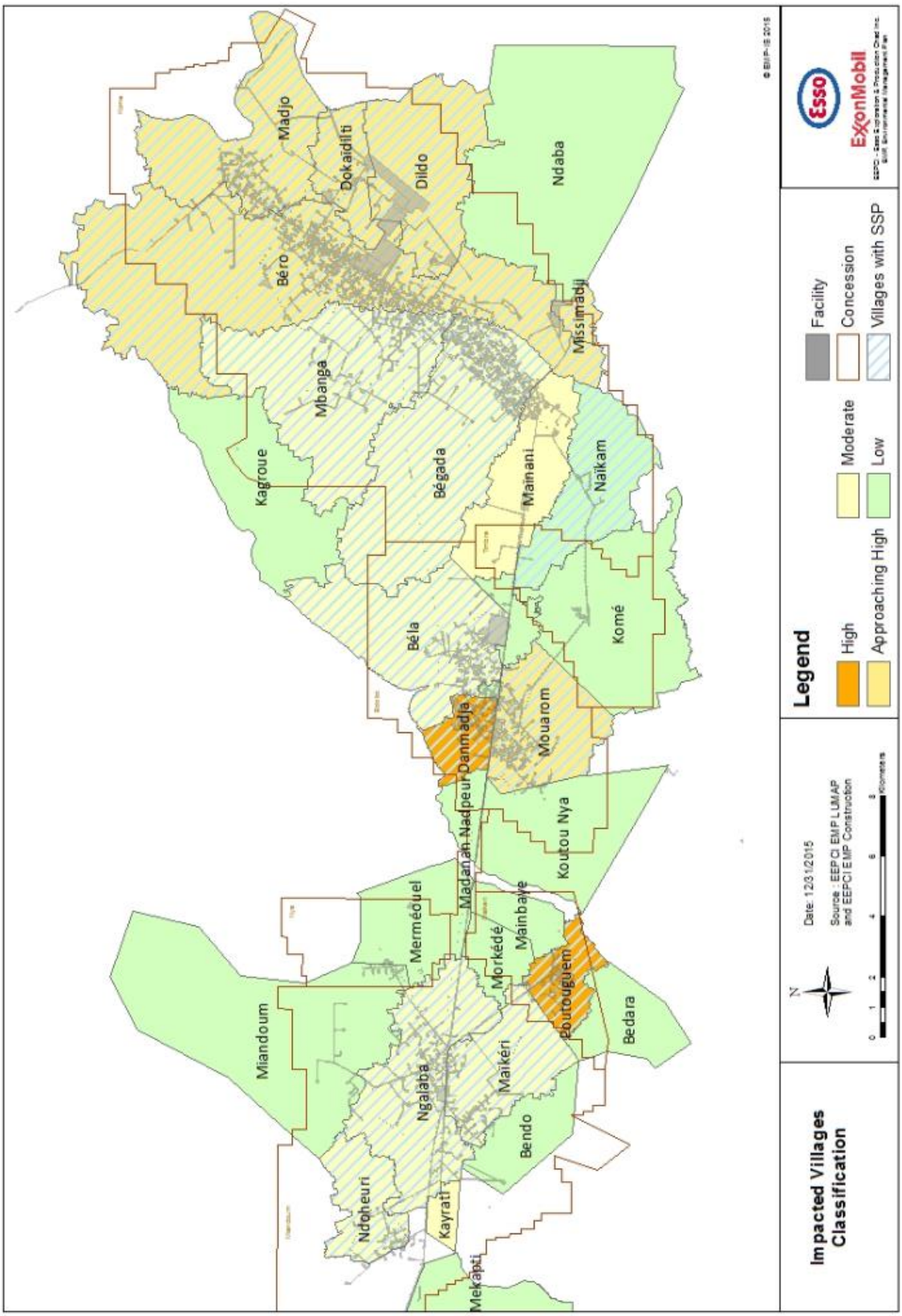
The fourth quarter saw the completion of the flour mills for Madjo and Danmadja, in addition to a number of ongoing activities. While these activities have had significant positive impacts, on villagers and their communities, only time will allow us to measure their level of performance.

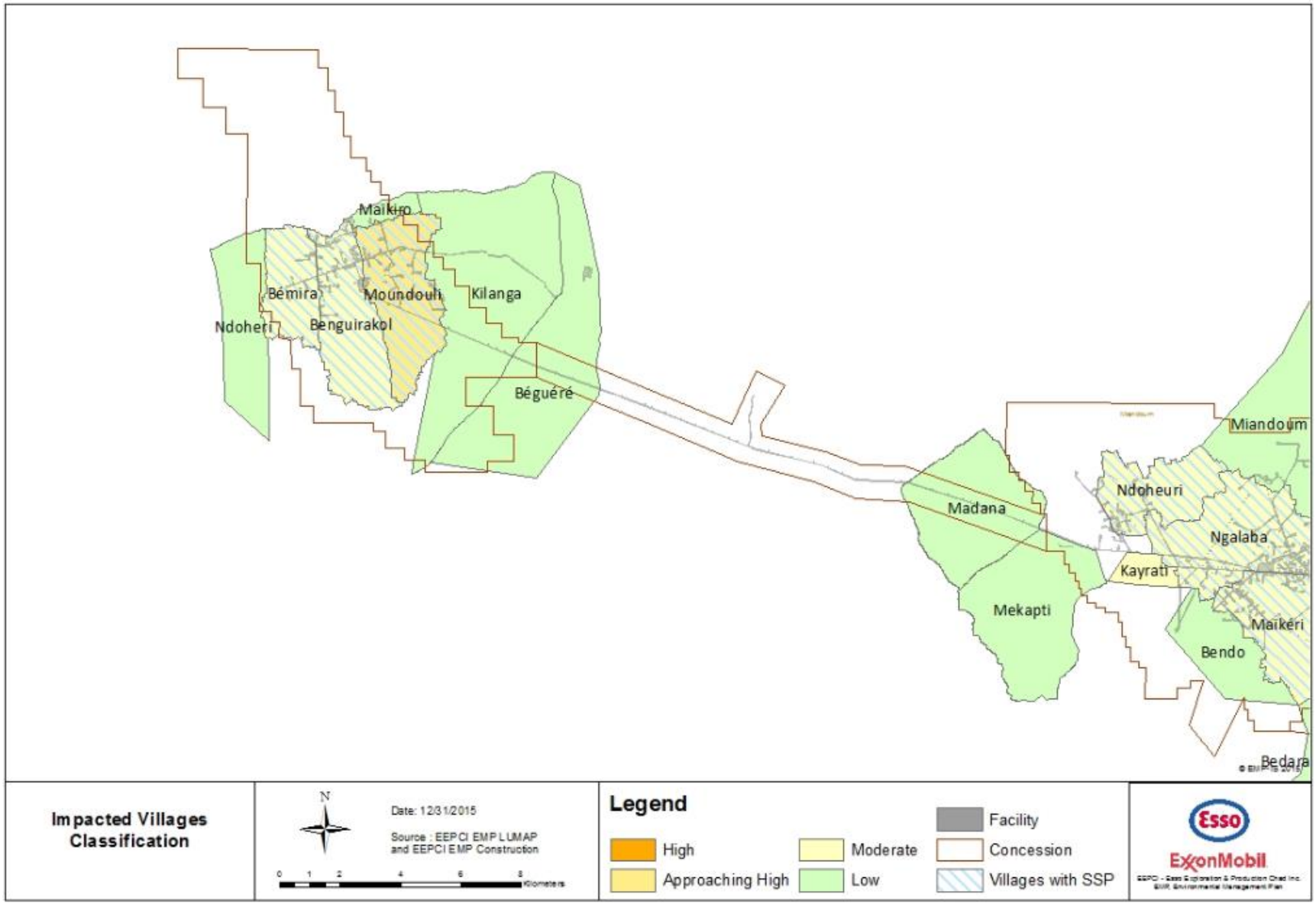
From this report we can make the following conclusions:

1. **Project's footprint reduced by 19.3 ha.**
2. **32 eligible individuals (2014 promotion) advancing in the post training portion of the Improved Agriculture Training program.**
3. **IAT ongoing with 14 individuals making up the 2015 promotion and rainy season equipment distribution.**
4. **Finalized list of resettlement eligible individuals for 2016 promotion, with 19 individuals.**
5. **Pursuit of Community Engagement Process for theft and act of vandalism mitigation.**
6. **Continued implementation of the Community Engagement Initiative.**

The pause of drilling activities which characterized a reduction or cancellation of land take from the project and land return program resulted with a significant reduction of the footprint. Seven villages actually had a change within the categories. Mostly, we can see villages like Danmadja, Bero and Madjo moving down in the high impact and approaching high categories.

Annex 1: OFDA Village Impact Maps




Maikiro
Bémira
Moundouli
Kilanga
Ndoheri
Benguirakol
Béguéré
Miandoum
Ndoheuri
Madana
Ngalaba
Kayrati
Mekapti
Maikéri
Bendo
Bedara
Impacted Villages Classification
N
Date: 12/31/2015
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

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:

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

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:

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

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:

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

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:

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

*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%**