

Esso Exploration & Production Chad Inc.

Village Impact Monthly Report

Land Use Mitigation Action Plan

March/April 2008

Prepared by the EMP Department

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List of Acronyms & terms used in this report

Hh	Household.
CdM	Household Chief (Chef de Ménage)
HhM	Household Member. Include the CdM and all it dependents, regardless their age.
LT	Land Take.
Eligible	Generic term to designate an individual that may be eligible to the EMP Resettlement Program.
Potential Eligible	Individual that may be eligible to the EMP Resettlement Program. Analysis must be completed.
True Eligible	Individual eligible to the EMP Resettlement Program.
EMP-IS	EMP Information System: manages Land Acquisition, Socioeconomic and Land return data.
Land Survey	Formally called Cadastre survey. Refer to the measurement of every field, fallow & house of households.
Project Footprint	Total area occupied by the project at a given time (e.g. Compensated but not returned land)

Executive Summary

This Monthly Survey of Land Use Mitigation Action Plan (LUMAP) activity provides information to EEPICI management and the IFC on the progress made in calculating, analyzing and reducing the Project impact on villages and households.

Tracking the impact on communities is the purpose of Village Impact Classification and the "Watch List" of villages' status. The classification follows the movement of a village from one category to another in order to judge the effectiveness of LUMAP mitigation measures or signal when the effect of ongoing project land take needs to be promptly addressed within the drill well program using the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) principles and procedures.

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

- Improve the targeting of EMP mitigation activities in the OFDA
- Determine and/or validate eligibility (actual versus estimated) for Supplemental Community Compensation
- Alert EMP Team on the need for Site Specific Plans and Land Surveys

The actual Village Impact Classification has:

- 6 high impact villages
- 5 approaching high villages
- 3 moderate impact villages
- 10 low impact villages

LUMAP maintains a "Watch List" that tracks village land take and return. As of April 2008, four of the moderate impact villages are approaching the high category because of continuing land acquisition and number of people eligible:

- Begada
- Bela
- Maikeri
- Mouarom

During 2007 LUMAP developed Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping, socio-economic survey tools and information filters. These show that the number of At-Risk Households (Hh) in the most highly impacted village, Dokaidilti, for which the Land survey has been completed, is two (2) out of eighty five (85) households. Similar surveys in two other high impact categorized villages will be completed in May and June 2008

The body of this report conveys the data concerning village status and the evolution of project land take and return. It also explains the nature of the instruments being used to measure and monitor the evolution of the situation at the community level.

1. Village classification

1.1. Summary

The Village classification has changed since last month, e.g. Dildo to moderate.

The Village classification is calculated using land use (total amount of land; amount of temporary and permanent take) and socioeconomic criteria (less than 2/3 Corde (c) per Hh Member (HhM) before project and currently). Each criterion classifies a village using impact assessment criteria and categorizing into one of four categories: High, Approaching High, and Moderate & Low. **The final categorization** of a village is done **according to its worst placement** by any one of the three impact criteria: land use; number of HH non-viable before Project; HH made non-viable by Project. The next table show the April 2008 Classification, in decreasing order of severity of impact.

Table 1 : Village Classification April 2008

Categories	Village
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dokaidilti • Ngalaba • Béro • Danmadja • Mbanga • Madjo
Approaching High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bégada • Béla • Mouarom • Maikeri • Dildo
Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Madana Nadpeur • Mainani • Missimadji
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kairati • Bendo • Ndoheuri • Komé • Miandoum • Naïkam • Merméouel • Morkété • Koutou Nya • Maïmbaye

A sub section of the moderate villages has been created to show which villages are close to falling in the high category.

The following subsection details all criteria scores for villages listed above.

1.2. Land Use Criteria

This table shows the Land Use Village Impact in terms of Permanent and Temporary Land Use. The total project land use is shown in terms of the percentage of the total village area (see annex 6.1). Activities since last report (end of February) in land acquisition (↑) or land return (↓) are shown in Hectares. The criterion used for the current classification is the % of Permanent + Temporary Not Returned land within the village area at this time (the rightmost column in Table 2). Villages are sorted by the % of this criterion, from the highest to the lowest value.

The Permanent Section shows the situation of the village once all the temporary land has been returned. This is the final categorization until well shut-down and then reclamation and finally decommissioning begin. Note that some villages can pass from High to Moderate or Moderate to Low by returning the temporary land. This is, of course, a major purpose of the Land Use Action Plan, the other being to identify at-risk households.

This table has changed since last month in terms of village classification, namely due to:

- Recently reclaimed and returned Borrow Pit (Mbanga & Béla)
- Airport ends that were already returned but where reclamation has been improved and then returned again (Dildo and Dokaïdilti)
- Borrow Pit that was already returned but where reclamation has been improved (Ngalaba). At the end of April, the Quitus was not signed yet (increasing the footprint for a small period of time because population doesn't have access to the land during the reclamation work and until the signature of the new Quitus). Quitus ceremony is planned for May, 2008.

Table 2: Land Use by Village in OFDA.

Village	Total Village Area (ha)	Permanent		Temporary Not returned		Permanent + Temporary Not Returned	
		Now	Last 2 Months	Now	Last 2 Months	Now	Last 2 Months
Dokaïdilti	812.4	12.7%	(↓ 22.1 ha) ¹	3.9%		16.6%	(↓ 22.3 ha) ¹
Ngalaba	1879.4	6.5%		7.9%	(↑ 24.5 ha) ²	14.4%	(↑ 24.5 ha) ²
Béro	4239.7	6.4%	(↑ 2.6 ha)	6.0%	(↑ 2.8 ha)	12.4%	(↑ 5.4 ha)
Bégada	2478.6	4.5%		6.1%	(↑ 0.1 ha)	10.6%	(↑ 0.1 ha)
Dildo	1961.3	8.5%	(↓ 28.0 ha) ¹	0.5%		9.0%	(↓ 28.0 ha) ¹
Danmadja	449.4	3.7%		6.4%	(↑ 0.1 ha)	10.1%	(↑ 0.1 ha)
Béla	2315.1	4.4%	(↑ 0.1 ha)	5.0%	(↓ 10.7 ha)	9.4%	(↓ 10.6 ha)
Mouarom	1585.4	4.5%	(↑ 0.1 ha)	4.8%	(↑ 4.3 ha)	9.3%	(↑ 4.4 ha)

Maïkéri *	1208.1	3.4%		5.1%		8.5%	
Mbanga	3050.4	2.3%	(↑ 1.6 ha)	4.9%	(↓ 47.9 ha)	7.3%	(↓ 46.3 ha)
Madanan N.	323.1	1.3%		4.0%		5.2%	
Madjo**	1921.3	2.7%	(↑ 2.0 ha)	2.4%	(↑ 0.7 ha)	5.1%	(↑ 2.7 ha)
Mainani	1696.2	2.9%	(↑ 1.3 ha)	1.6%	(↑ 2.1 ha)	4.5%	(↑ 3.4 ha)
Kairati	179.9	2.2%		0.2%		2.4%	
Bendo	809.0	1.2%		0.6%		1.8%	
Ndoheuri	830.2	1.0%		1.1%		2.1%	
Komé	2569.3	1.0%		0.5%		1.5%	
Miandoum	4133	0.8%		0.6%		1.4%	
Missimadji	840.6	0.7%		1.0%		1.7%	
Naïkam	1773	0.7%	(↑ 0.6 ha)	0.7%	(↑ 2.1 ha)	1.4%	(↑ 2.7 ha)
Merméoue I	1121.2	0.6%		1.2%		1.8%	
Morkété	524.2	0.5%		0.4%		0.9%	
Koutou Nya	1819.6	0.4%		0.2%		0.6%	
Maïmbaye	373.5	0.0%		0.0%		0.0%	

* Maikeri shows the effect of both the original and satellite project.

** High on the basis of the number of eligible people

1. Airport en that was previously returned but new Quitus for reclamation improvement
2. Reclamation improved for Borrow Pit MBP8 but Quitus was not signed yet on April 30, 2008.

Permanent land that is no longer needed by the project is identified, reclaimed and returned.

1.3. Socioeconomic Criteria

The two socioeconomic criteria are related to the number of Project-impacted households falling below the resettlement factor of 2/3 cord per individual. (See the annex for more details on the [Eligible After Project](#) and [Eligible by Project](#) criteria.) The next table presents the present score of all the villages by each of these two socioeconomic criteria.

This table has changed over the last two months as land has been returned. [X more/fewer people are eligible.]

Table 3 : Socioeconomic criterion values for April 2008.

Eligible After Project	Value Now	Since Last Month	Eligible by Project	Value Now	Since Last Month
Madjo	72 %	↑ 2 %	Danmadja	26 %	
Mbanga	71 %		Mbanga	19 %	↑ 1 %
Danmadja	52 %	↑ 4 %	Madjo	19 %	↑ 2 %
Béro	41 %		Béro	17 %	↑ 1 %
Ngalaba	32 %		Bégada	16 %	↑ 1 %
Bégada	32 %		Mouarom	12 %	↓ 1 %
Béla	27 %	↓ 1 %	Béla	12 %	
Mouarom	24 %	↓ 3 %	Ngalaba	10 %	↓ 1 %
Madana N.	20 %	↑ 6 %	Maïnani	10 %	↑ 2 %
Dokaïdilti *	20 %		Missimadji	8 %	
Missimadji	17 %		Dildo	3 %	
Dildo	16 %		NDoheuri	2 %	
Bendo	14 %		Morkété	2 %	
Maïnani	14 %	↑ 3 %	Miandoum	1 %	
NDoheuri	8 %		Kaïrati	1 %	
Miandoum	5 %		Merméouel	1 %	
Komé	4 %		Komé	1 %	
Merméouel	4 %		Naïkam	1 %	
Morkété	4 %		Bendo	0 %	
Kaïrati	2 %		Madanan Nad.	0 %	
Naïkam	1 %		Dokaïdilti *	0%	

(*) As explained below, Dokaïdilti Land Survey is completed and the number of eligible has dropped from some dozen (evaluated) to 2 household (measured).

As explained below, the completed Land survey of Dokaidilti has been used to target HH under the economic viability threshold; land return has provided the village with enough land to bring these HH to viability as per the social process of land reapportionment.

Notice that the scores (Value Now) are computed on declarative data given by a person affected by project land take. These data are collected through the EMP Socioeconomic Survey and Compensation Process and the accuracy is less than adequate. This was a system problem that has since been corrected by ongoing Compensation using the same socioeconomic investigation and topographic mapping as the Village Land Survey and Fast Track Survey teams.

This procedure will deliver a more accurate assessment of the individual's impact and allow us to offer resettlement options as appropriate on a timelier basis. Other system improvements will help us determine if the resettlement options are providing sufficient livelihood restoration.

The classification computed using measured data from Land Survey or Fast Track Mitigation Survey is far more accurate. For example, Dokaïdilti village was originally estimated to be high in both land take and socioeconomic classifications. Once the Land Survey data was analyzed this village is no

longer in the High category, in fact it will be moved to the Low category before the next rainy season, once the formal Quitus process has officially returned the land.

2. Land Acquisition Monitoring

The following is a list of all compensated facilities (called by EMP "Compensation Subjects") in March. For each subject a Land Take is required.

Table 4: Summary of all compensated Subjects in March/April

Date	Subject	Sector	Type	Area m ²		Nbr Individual impacted	Residency Village
				Permanent	Temporary		
4/30/2008	K221	Komé	Well pad	7 439	6 869	1	Bégada
4/30/2008	K221	Komé	Well pad			3	Béro
4/30/2008	K237	Komé	Well pad	6 675	6 869	1	Béro
4/25/2008	K744	Komé	Well pad	13 631	6 869	12	Madjo
4/25/2008	UGC-Mn039	Moundouli	Underground Cable		1 957	1	Kilanga
4/25/2008	UGC-Mn039	Moundouli	Underground Cable			1	Maïkiro
4/18/2008	KBP6-EXT6	Komé	Borrow Pit		33 743	9	Béro
4/16/2008	K193	Komé	Well pad	7 477	6 869	5	Madjo
4/16/2008	UGC-K184	Komé	Underground Cable		1 400	2	Mbanga
4/11/2008	KF234	Komé	FlowLine		17 610	25	Béro
4/11/2008	KF234	Komé	FlowLine			1	Mbanga
4/10/2008	BFeeder1-Ext-B025	Bolobo	OHL (66kV)	788	17 925	5	Bolobo
4/10/2008	BFeeder1-Ext-B025	Bolobo	OHL (66kV)			8	Mouarom
4/10/2008	K147 (New)	Komé	Well pad	18 809	6 869	6	Béro
4/10/2008	K147 (New)	Komé	Well pad			10	Madjo
4/9/2008	Mn566	Moundouli	Well pad	10 003	6 869	2	Benguirakol
4/9/2008	Mn566	Moundouli	Well pad			1	Moundouli
4/8/2008	KF213	Komé	FlowLine		5 547	9	Béro
4/8/2008	UGC-B588	Bolobo	Underground Cable		362	1	Mouarom
4/7/2008	Mn039	Moundouli	Well pad			1	Béguéré
4/7/2008	Mn039	Moundouli	Well pad	21195	6 869	1	Kilanga
4/7/2008	Mn039	Moundouli	Well pad			3	Maïkiro
4/7/2008	Mn039	Moundouli	Well pad			5	Moundouli
4/2/2008	KF130	Komé	FlowLine		5 940	9	Béro
4/2/2008	KF184	Komé	FlowLine		27 887	13	Béro
4/2/2008	KF184	Komé	FlowLine			2	Mbanga
3/28/2008	K408 (New)	Komé	Well pad	6 286	21 468	7	Maïnani
3/28/2008	Mn588	Moundouli	Well pad	21 770	6 869	3	Bémira
3/27/2008	KF63	Komé	FlowLine		1 091	14	Béro
3/27/2008	KF63	Komé	FlowLine			2	Missimadji
3/21/2008	BF25	Bolobo	FlowLine		8 191	2	Bolobo

3/21/2008	BF25	Bolobo	FlowLine			1	Komé
3/21/2008	BF25	Bolobo	FlowLine			20	Mouarom
3/21/2008	KF053	Komé	FlowLine		852	2	Bégada
3/21/2008	Mn055	Moundouli	Well pad	16 846	6 869	10	Bémira
3/21/2008	Mn055	Moundouli	Well pad			1	Moundouli
3/14/2008	B-Feeder2-B579 Ext	Bolobo	Feeder (33kV)	1 463	33 717	16	Béla
3/14/2008	B-Feeder-B588 Ext	Bolobo	Feeder (33kV)			1	Danmadja
3/14/2008	B-Feeder-B588 Ext	Bolobo	Feeder (33kV)	1 350	30 414	1	Komé
3/14/2008	B-Feeder-B588 Ext	Bolobo	Feeder (33kV)			8	Koutou Nian
3/14/2008	B-Feeder-B588 Ext	Bolobo	Feeder (33kV)			23	Mouarom
3/14/2008	K402 (New)	Komé	Well pad	12 976	20 979	11	Maïnani
3/14/2008	UGC-Mn054	Moundouli	Underground Cable		3 490	4	Benguirakol
3/7/2008	BF312	Bolobo	FlowLine		7 732	11	Danmadja
3/7/2008	BF312	Bolobo	FlowLine			2	Komé
3/4/2008	KWL-K544K539	Komé	FlowLine		13 892	4	Bégada
3/4/2008	KWL-K544K539	Komé	FlowLine			10	Mbanga
3/4/2008	UGC-B239	Bolobo	Underground Cable		1 373	2	Danmadja

Note that the total individuals compensated in the month do not match the sum of the "Nbr Individual Impacted" column. Some individual have been compensated more that once.

3. Socioeconomic monitoring

This section presents the current status of socioeconomic surveys carried out and Eligible people identified. The next figure summarizes the steps followed to find people Eligible for the resettlement program.

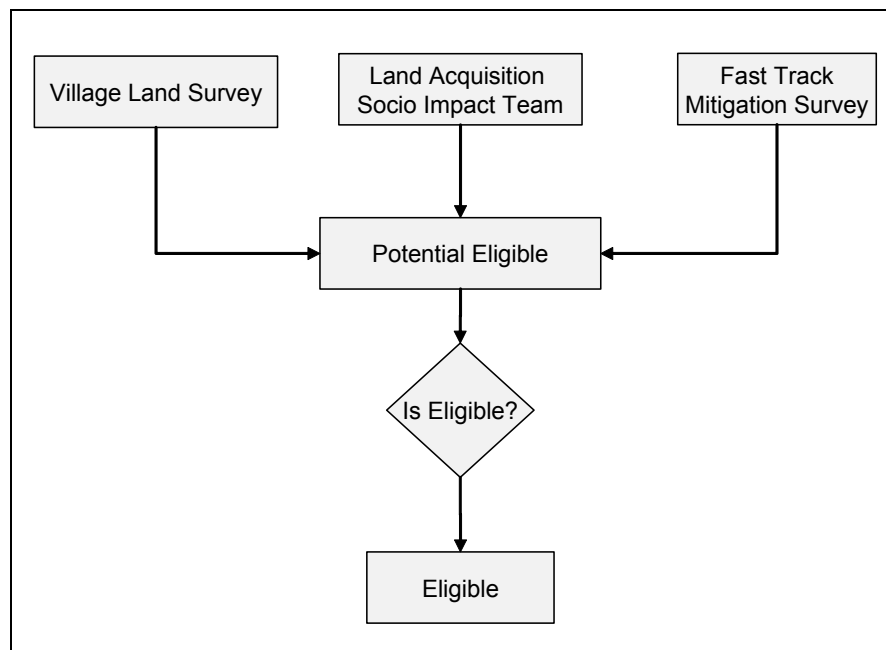


Figure 1 : Eligible identification process.

As illustrated above, three sub processes identify potential Eligible. All of these sub processes use the *Land Survey Methodology*, which relies on a detailed socio-economic form, a GPS survey of all land used by the household and descriptions and pictures of all their buildings and improvements.

3.1. Village Land Survey

The Land Survey is one of the two processes that identify any potential Eligible. The following table summarizes all Land Surveys performed in the previous month. There have/have not been changes recorded.

Table 5 : Total number of HH Survey by village.

Village	HH survey in March-April	HH Survey at end of February 2008	Total	Total HH expected
Dokaidilti	0	85	85	Completed
Dildo	79	157	236	200
Ngalaba	57	146	203	300

The total is slightly different from previous monthly report. This is explained by the fact that we now use a mix of summary information coming from the EMP Information System and internal monthly/weekly report rather than relying only on this report. Over time, we will be able to rely exclusively on the EMP-IS to produce summary information.

The next graph shows the total number of household surveyed from September 2007 to end of April 2008. We still expect to conclude Dildo at the end of May and Ngalaba by June.

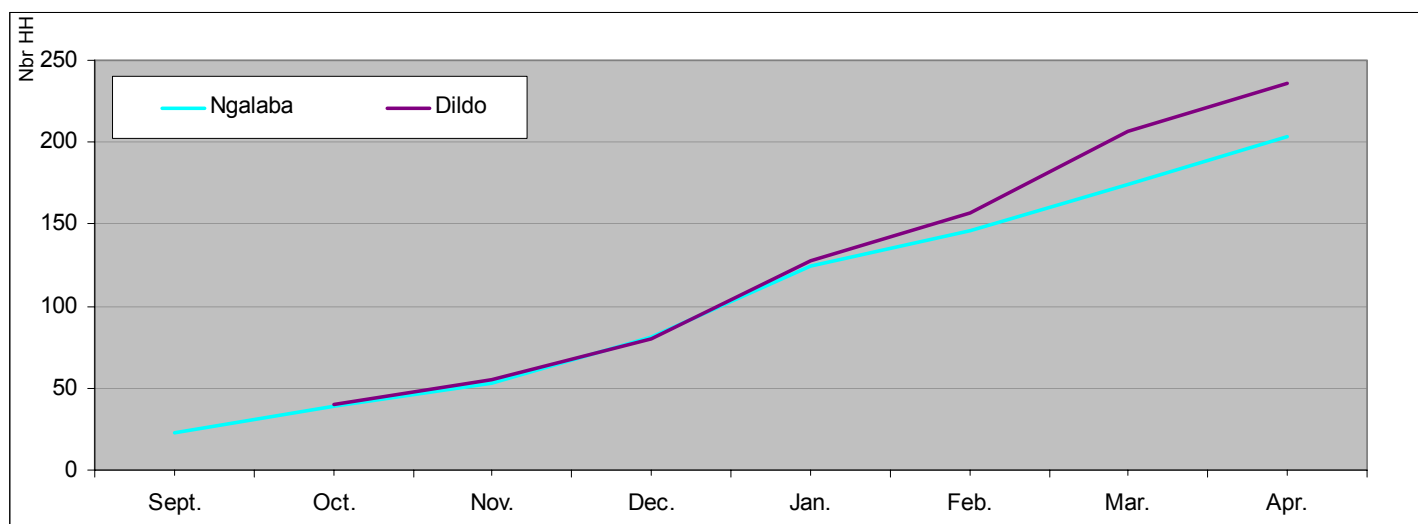


Figure 2 : Number of HH surveyed by Land Survey Teams.

3.2. Fast Track & Impact Mitigation Surveys

The Fast Track Mitigation Survey Team (Fast Track Team) surveys individuals compensated in the past that appear to be resettlement eligible but do not reside in villages (high impact) slated for Village Land Survey.

As detailed in the previous monthly report, we realized that work done by both teams since the December was incomplete; the land survey was limited to the field owned by the CdM. The result of that was an unexpected high number of potential eligible Household.

Therefore during March and April, both teams returned to the field to survey land owned by dependents of these household heads.

We determined that we could improve survey productivity and improve data entry and analysis by using a Data Entry Clerk to enter the data rather than letting Socioeconomics Surveyors entering the data. This improvement also increases quality control/assurance of the data entering EMP-IS. We also decided to analyze survey data only after it has been entered into EMP-IS. This technique has proven more effective in quality assurance analysis that working from spreadsheets or printed lists.

The next table shows the number of survey captured into the EMP - IS for both teams. The 94 surveys done by the fast Track team partially cover the December to February period. The 111 surveys done by the Impact cover essentially February.

Table 6 : Summary on

Team	HH in EMP - IS	Nbr HH with land Survey	
		CdM & Dep.	Only CdM
Fast track	94	60	34
Impact	111	68	43

We expect to complete the remaining 77 HH (CdM only) by end of May

3.3. Potential Eligible

The potential eligible are HH that seems to be bellow 2/3 cord per HhM and for which an analysis must conclude if the HH is eligible or not. In the past this showed result month by month. The results were compiled on spreadsheet and were difficult to cumulate through time. Because the current Socio works aim to correct survey done in the last month, we here kept it simple and present a single summary. The next table shows a first summary for which detailed data are complete and easily available.

Team	Completed Survey	Potential Eligible
Fast track	60	44
Impact	68	17

Analysis of the Fast Track Team indicates a high level of potential eligible HH. This indicates that the filters used on the Compensation Database were appropriate to determine the target list of Fast Track HH.

4. Land Return Monitoring in OFDA¹

4.1. Compensated and Returned Land by Land Use Type

This section presents the compensated and returned areas. The compensated land is divided in four Land Use Types:

- | | | |
|---|---|--------------------|
| 1) Permanent with Public Access | } | Permanent Land Use |
| 2) Permanent with No Public Access | | |
| 3) Temporary Returned Without Restriction | } | Temporary Land Use |
| 4) Temporary Returned With Restriction | | |

Figure 4 presents the contribution of each Land Use Type in the total Compensated Land. The land returned is also noted but does not appear in the chart.

¹ OFDA Area includes the oil concessions of Miandoum, Bolobo and Komé (See map in Annex)

Land Use Type	Total areas in Hectares		Since End of Feb. 08	
	Compensated	Returned	Compensated	Returned
1) Permanent With Public Access	573.8	20.3	5.1	0.0
2) Permanent With No Public Access	805.7	87.5	3.4	0.0
Sub Total Permanent	1379.5	107.8	8.5	0.0
3) Temporary Returned Without Restriction	400.7	244.1	6.2	50.1
4) Temporary Returned With Restriction	1415.7	379.9	20.9	73.4
Sub Total Temporary	1816.4	624.0	27.1	123.5
TOTAL (Permanent + Temporary)	3195.9	731.8	35.6	123.5

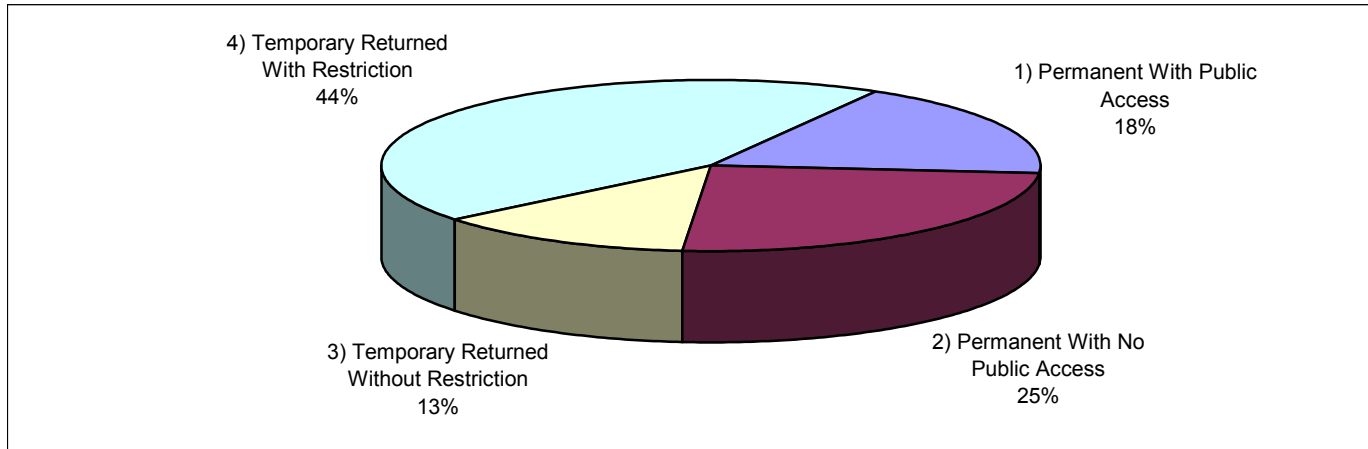


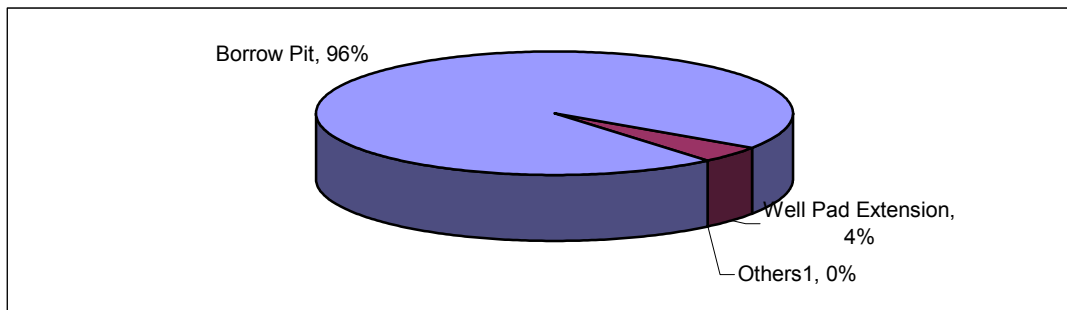
Figure 4: Total Compensated and Returned Land in OFDA

4.2. Compensated and Returned Land by Facility Type

It is interesting to look in more detail at each of these categories, and see the different facility types that compose them. The tables and charts on the next pages show the contribution of the different facility type that exist in the four land use types, as well as their land acquired and returned status

Current borrow pit reclamation work is returning arable land to the villagers regardless of the arable quality of these land areas prior to laterite mining by the Project

Facility Type	Compensated	Returned	% Returned
Borrow Pit	382.7	239.5	62.6%
Well Pad Extension	17.8	4.6	25.8%
Others ¹	0.3	0.0	0.0%
TOTAL	400.8	244.1	60.9%



1. Water Line Access & Soil Boring

Figure 5: Land Use Type 3) Temporary Returned Without Restriction (Areas in hectares)

LUMAP, the Environmental Management Plan group, and Construction undertook to reclamation as many closed down borrow pits as possible before the 2008 rainy season. Quality reclamation of these pits would provide large units of land to farmers in the villages where they are located. In March and April, 73.4 ha of borrow pits were reclaimed/returned, for a total of 103.2 ha reclaimed/returned in the first months of 2008. LUMAP has developed a process for returning this land to the former users and to people who need more land in order to be economically viable farmers. Since last report (February 08) the percentage of returned Borrow Pit passed from 49.0% to 62.6%

The other facilities' uses are as follows:

Facility Type	Compensated	Returned	% Returned
Main Road	80.6	0.0	0.0%
Access Road	493.2	20.3	4.1%
Total	573.8	20.3	3.5%

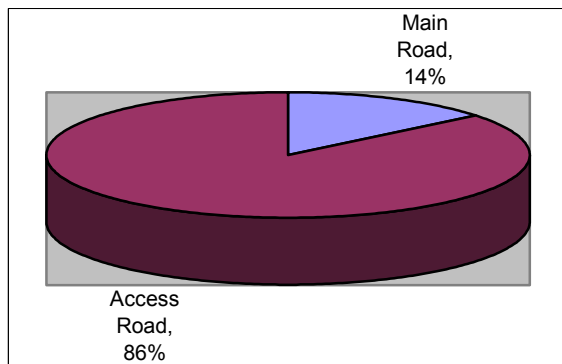
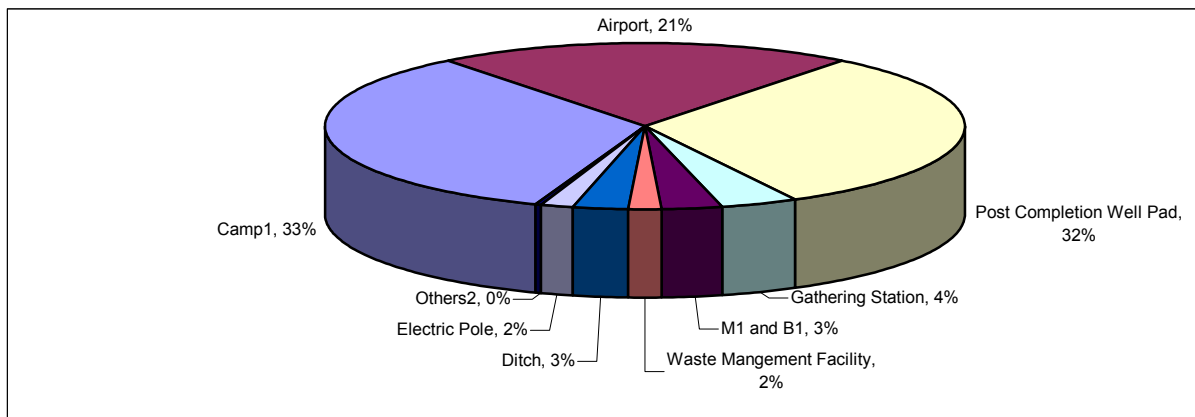


Figure 6: Land Use Type 1) Permanent with Public Access (Areas in hectares)

Although the area taken by roads is not small, the main road now serves as the second economic artery behind the national highway for moving local production from the OFDA region, the Prefectures to the south of the OFDA, and bordering portions of the Central African Republic. The access roads are convenient for the many bicycles, hand carts; oxcarts and motorcycles inhabitants have acquired with their compensation money and are frequently used by farmers going to their fields, which branch off on the footpaths only when they get near their destination.

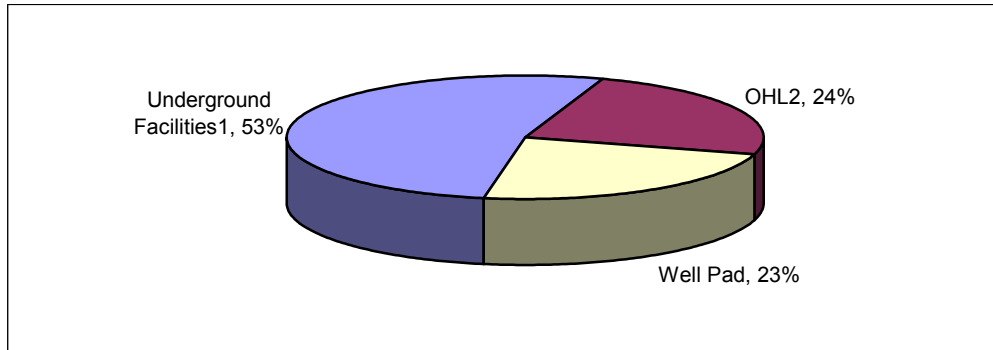
Facility Type	Compensated	Returned	% Returned
Camp ¹	272.0	0	0.0%
Airport	170.5	70.5	41.3%
Post Completion Well Pad	254.8	8.3	3.3%
Gathering Station	31.8	4.1	12.9%
M1 and B1	26.0	4.7	18.1%
Waste Mangement Facility	12.2	0	0.0%
Ditch	22.5	0	0.0%
Electric Pole	13.1	0	0.0%
Others ²	2.9	0	0.0%
Total	805.8	87.6	10.9%



1. Kome Base, Kome 5, Lagoon, Leach Field
2. Piezometers, Service Area, Water Well

Figure 7: Land Use Type 2) Permanent with No Public Access (Areas in hectares)

Facility Type	Compensated	Returned	% Returned
Underground Facilities ¹	743.5	43.9	5.9%
OHL ²	340.5	71.8	21.1%
Well Pad	331.7	264.3	79.7%
TOTAL	1415.7	380.0	26.8%



1. Flowline, Gathering Line, Water Injection Line, Trunkline, Pipeline, Underground cable
2. 33 Kv, 66 Kv, 132 Kv

Figure 8: Land Use Type 4) Temporary Returned With Restriction (Areas in hectares)

The export pipeline right of way in the OFDA is 47.2 ha (30 m * 15.8 km). However, only 7.5 m on each side of the center line is returned with restriction. Therefore, half of the total right of way (23.6 ha) has been returned without restriction. The restrictions on using land covering underground facilities are not onerous. No planting of trees, digging of holes, or construction of buildings, all of which might damage the lines or prevent easy access when needed. Otherwise any cultivation is allowed. Acquisition of a special work-over rig for well maintenance has further reduced the well pad area from the 1 Ha. used for drilling. The areas under the 66Kv and 33Kv and other electrical lines present more of a challenge. The greatest problem is accessing the power poles for repairs – frequent enough in this lightning-prone area. How access is achieved is constrained by hazards related to safety: the growth of high grasses or normal crops during the rainy season impedes visibility for repair crews and security patrols, who risk colliding with people, cars, animals, bicycles, etc. making their way along the obscured footpaths. The risk is increased at night. Secondly, crops or grasses will be burned off intentionally or by bush fires at the end of the agricultural season, depositing carbon on the lines and increasing the probability of short circuits. EEPIC plans to resolve this seeming dilemma by planting the OHL ROW in low growing forage crops that will be used during the rainy season by children gathering fodder for their tied-up domestic animals and by the animals themselves once the rains have stopped.

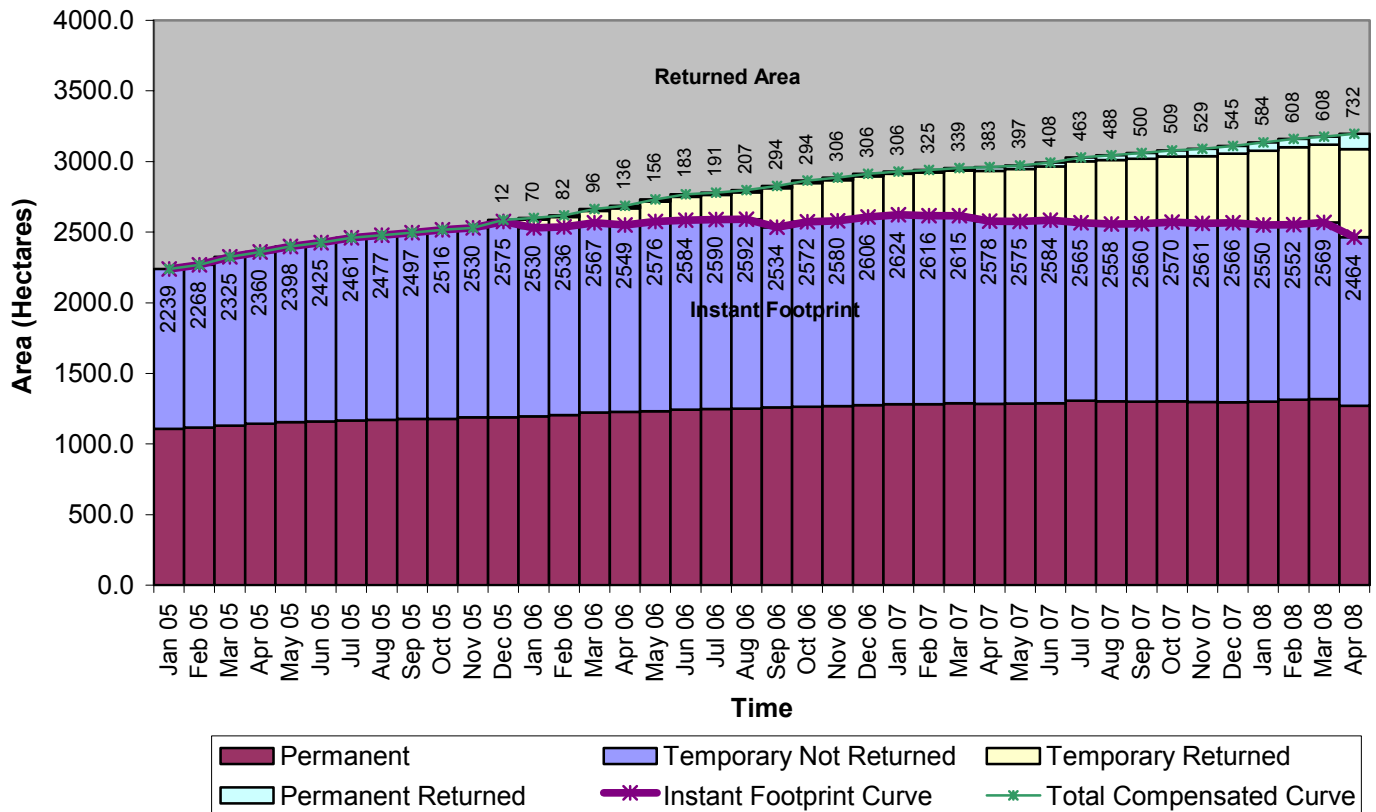
4.3. Project Footprint

This section presents the evolution of the project footprint since January 2005. The purple curve shows the footprint (compensated and not returned yet) and the green curve shows the total compensated land, the labels above the green curve are the total returned area. The area between the curves is the amount of land returned. In March/April the amount of land taken for temporary

construction needs and still not returned has continued to decline while return of temporary use land increased

As you can see, the Project footprint has not grown since December 2005 (2 years).

Land acquired and returned since January 2005



5. Summary

This report covers Land Use Mitigation Action Plan progress in the months of March/April 2008. As of the end of 2007 the LUMAP had developed tools for measuring project impact at the village level. These tools are being used in 2008 to monitor ongoing land acquisition and to understand the impact of previous land use.

At the beginning of 2007 the tool being used depended on information given by individuals being compensated for land and was, therefore, subject to bias. How honest was the individual being in declaring his land holdings and number of dependents? Did s/he see some advantage in

misreporting or not? With this initial tool 5/61 villages in the OFDA seemed in 2006 to have been highly affected by project land needs (Barclay/Koppert Report). By the end of 1Q2007 EMP had developed a tool using GPS land measurements; this system showed only 4 highly impacted villages. Since the tool needed further fine-tuning the number of high villages was kept at 5. In 3Q2007 the tool was refined with the addition of social measurements of the number of individuals/Hh potentially At-Risk in a village, i.e. holding less than the 2/3c per HhM needed to be viable if dependent on agriculture alone. With these additional measures the total number of highly impacted villages rose to 7. Through April 2008 this number is reduced to 6 given the land reclamation and returns at Dildo. As we go forward using the Land Surveys, we will have the information to validate the village impact severity for the currently categorized high impact villages and the approaching high and medium impact villages on our watch list.

LUMAP also introduced more quantitative measures (GIS mapping and in-depth social surveys) that presented a clearer picture. One village-wide survey had been completed by end 2007 and two (2) are on-going in April 2008 and are nearing completion. The finished survey, in Dokaidilti, the most highly affected village (on the basis of land take) showed that thirteen (13) Hh had less than enough land, however, three (3) of the thirteen (13) have not been impacted by Project land take.

The Fast Track Survey Team is using existing data to identify and target individuals/Hh At-Risk and then use the filtering tools to validate impact and eligibility for Fast Track Mitigation.

As an example, the filtering tools were used in Dokaidilti. It was determined that only two (2) (2 out of remaining 10) households were truly at risk. This was the actual degree of impact at this allegedly "most highly affected village". It is to be hoped that the on-gong surveys follow this trend.

The main objective of the Fast Track Survey Team using the filter is to identify individuals/Hh in villages that are not scheduled for Land Survey (not high impact and not on watch list) who may be at risk due to Project land take. The unreliability of the Compensation Data collection method (declarative from the land user) used to determine eligibility for resettlement prompted LUMAP's further investigation of their situation.

The most basic mitigation measure possible for reducing project impact is the reclamation and return of land to village use. This monthly report also tracks land return data. In February report it was noted that 629 ha was returned, by improving the reclamation of MBP8 and having not signed the new Quitus by en of April we temporarily take out its returned area (21 ha), which gives us for this report a total of 608 ha on February. In March/April 2008, **124 ha** were returned making a total of **732 Ha** by end of March/April 2008.

6. Annex

6.1. Land Use Criteria

Criteria 1: Land use & footprint

Two criteria are presented for the village Land Use impact. Both of them represent the percentage of village area used by the project within each village. The boundaries of the village are not official and are computed based on a global survey of village limit. The thresholds represent “natural breaks” or large numerical gaps in between villages.

A. Permanent Land Use Percentage

Criteria used to indicate the final situation of the villages once the temporary land will be completely returned.

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

Sub Threshold	
	Between
High	≥ 5%
Approaching High	4% - 4.9%
Moderate	2% - 3.9%
Low	0% - 1.9%

B. Current Village Footprint

Used for final classification and gives a view of the project land use considering the temporarily, but not yet returned, compensated land. The final percentage is computed by adding the not returned land temporarily and permanently used by the project

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

Sub Threshold	
	Between
High	≥ 11%
Approaching High	7% - 10.9%
Moderate	3% - 6.9%
Low	0% - 2.9%

6.2. Socioeconomic Criteria

Criteria 1: % Eligible after Project

Description: Percentage at the village level of the number of individuals below the resettlement factor of 2/3, regardless of their situation before any project impact.

Rule:

$$\frac{\sum (\text{All HhM of All eligible Hh after land take, regardless their previous situation})}{\text{Village Population}}$$

Threshold:

Threshold Criteria 2		
	Min	Max
High	50.1%	100%
Approaching High	30.1%	50%
Moderate	20.1%	30%
Low	0%	20%

Criteria 2: % Eligible by Project

Description: Percentage at the village level of the number of individual that were not eligible before any project impact (the resettlement factor > 2/3) and became Eligible after project impact (the resettlement factor < 2/3).

Rule:

$$\frac{\sum (\text{All HhM of All Hh those are not eligible before land take & are eligible after Land take)}}{\text{Village Population}}$$

Threshold:

Threshold Criteria 3		
High	20.1%	100.00%
Approaching High	15.1%	20.00%
Moderate	9.1%	15.00%
Low	0%	9%

OFDA Villages and Land Sources

