

Esso Exploration & Production Chad Inc.

Village Impact Monthly Report

Land Use Mitigation Action Plan

May/June 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 EEPCI 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 to signal when the effect of ongoing project land take needs to be promptly addressed within the well drilling 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 as of this report:

- 5 high impact villages
- 4 approaching high villages
- 3 moderate impact villages
- 12 low impact villages

LUMAP maintains a "Watch List" that tracks village land take and return. As of June 2008, four (4) 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 a Geographic Information System (GIS) mapping, socio-economic survey tools and information filters. These tools are also used to evaluate the impacts on and within highly impacted villages. Household and village information are treated in Site Specific Action Plans; the Monthly Report provides a regional and village level status update. The body of this report conveys the data concerning village status and the evolution of project land take and return within the OFDA which can be measured by these tools.

As per EEPCI EMP Department discussions with the International Finance Corporation, the Monthly Village Report will transition to a Quarterly Village Report. The next report will be issued in October 2008 regarding activities and accomplishments occurring July through September 2008. The report format will also change from the current stand alone document format to one that simply reports the data for the past quarter.

Village classification

1.1. Summary

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 June 2008 Classification, in decreasing order of severity of impact.

Table 1 : Village Classification June 2008

Categories	Village
High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Madjo • Ngalaba • Béro • Danmadja • Mbanga
Approaching High	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bégada • Béla • Mouarom • Maikeri
Moderate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Madana Nadpeur • Maïnani • Missimadji
Low	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dildo • Dokaidilti • 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. Please note the move of Dokaidilti and Dildo to the Low category. This is based on the analysis of the actual land use situation. It is determined that both villages can effectively manage the fourteen (14) At Risk households with existing village land (see 1.3 for details)

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 (Ngalaba)
- Airport ends that were previously returned however they were reclaimed and the improved land returned again to Dildo and Dokaidilti.

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
Dokaidilti	812.4	12.7%		3.2%	(↓ 5.7 ha)	15.9%	(↓ 5.7 ha)
Ngalaba	1879.4	6.5%		6.4%	(↓ 28.4 ha)	12.9%	(↓ 28.4 ha)
Béro	4239.7	6.5%	(↑ 4.0 ha)	5.8%	(↓ 14.9 ha)	12.3%	(↓ 10.9 ha)
Bégada	2478.6	5.1%	(↑ 14.4 ha)	6.5%	(↑ 12.8 ha)	11.6%	(↑ 27.2 ha)
Danmadja	449.4	3.7%		7.2%	(↑ 33.9 ha)	10.9%	(↑ 33.9 ha)
Béla	2315.1	4.4%	(↑ 0.9 ha)	5.2%	(↑ 6.1 ha)	9.6%	(↑ 7.0 ha)
Mouarom	1585.4	4.5%	(↑ 1.5 ha)	5.1%	(↑ 5.4 ha)	9.6%	(↑ 6.9 ha)
Dildo	1961.3	8.5%		0.5%	(↓ 0.7 ha)	9.0%	(↓ 0.7 ha)
Maïkéri *	1208.1	3.3%	(↓ 0.8 ha)	4.9%	(↓ 1.6 ha)	8.2%	(↓ 2.4 ha)
Mbanga	3050.4	2.4%	(↑ 0.1 ha)	4.7%	(↓ 4.6 ha)	7.1%	(↓ 4.5 ha)
Madanan N.	323.1	1.3%		4.0%		5.2%	
Madjo**	1921.3	2.7%	(↑ 1.5 ha)	2.5%	(↑ 0.6 ha)	5.2%	(↑ 2.1 ha)
Maïnani	1696.2	3.0%	(↑ 1.7 ha)	1.7%	(↑ 1.2 ha)	4.6%	(↑ 2.8 ha)
Kairati	179.9	2.2%		0.0%	(↓ 0.3 ha)	2.2%	(↓ 0.3 ha)
Ndoheuri	830.2	1.0%		1.1%		2.1%	
Bendo	809.0	1.2%		0.6%		1.8%	
Merméouel	1121.2	0.6%		1.2%		1.8%	
Missimadji	840.6	0.7%		1.0%		1.7%	
Komé	2569.3	1.0%		0.5%		1.5%	
Naïkam	1773	0.7%		0.7%	(↓ 0.7 ha)	1.4%	(↓ 0.7 ha)
Miandoum	4133	0.8%		0.5%	(↓ 2.3 ha)	1.3%	(↓ 2.3 ha)
Morkété	524.2	0.5%		0.4%		0.9%	
Koutou Nya	1819.6	0.4%		0.3%	(↑ 0.6 ha)	0.7%	(↑ 0.6 ha)
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

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.

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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 May-June 2008.

Eligible After Project	Value Now	Since Last Month	Eligible by Project	Value Now	Since Last Month
Madjo	76 %	↑ 4 %	Danmadja	27 %	↑ 1 %
Mbanga	71 %		Madjo	19 %	↑ 1 %
Danmadja	53 %	↑ 1 %	Mbanga	19 %	
Béro	44 %	↑ 3 %	Béro	17 %	
Ngalaba	33 %	↑ 1 %	Bégada	16 %	
Bégada	33 %	↑ 1 %	Mouarom	13 %	↑ 1 %
Béla	28 %	↑ 1 %	Béla	12 %	
Mouarom	24 %		Ngalaba	12 %	↑ 2 %
Dokaidilti *	20 %		Maïnani	11 %	↑ 1 %
Missimadji	22 %	↑ 2 %	Missimadji	9 %	↑ 1 %
Maïnani	16 %	↑ 2 %	Dildo*	4 %	↑ 1 %
Madana N.	15 %		NDoheuri	2 %	
Bendo	14 %		Morkété	2 %	
Dildo*	12 %	↓ 4 %	Miandoum	1 %	
NDoheuri	8 %		Kaïrati	1 %	
Miandoum	5 %		Merméouel	1 %	
Komé	4 %		Komé	1 %	
Merméouel	4 %		Naïkam	1 %	
Morkété	4 %		Dokaidilti	1 %	
Kaïrati	2 %		Madanan Nad.	0 %	
Naïkam	1 %		Bendo	0 %	

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 more or less 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.

With Dildo and Dokaidilti Village surveys completed, we use their survey results to compute both factors with a better accuracy. That explains why Dildo's factors are different from the previous report. The % of "Eligible after project" has dropped from 16% to 12% while the "% Eligible by Project" slightly increases from 3% to 4%. For example, Dokaidilti and Dildo villages were originally estimated to be high in both land take and socioeconomic classifications. However, the Village Land Survey data and subsequent verification and analysis support moving them to the Low Impact category. The Site Specific Plans for both villages involved reclaiming and returning the Kome 5 air strip end lands and ensuring Dildo people unrestricted access to their lands north of Kome 5 camp facilities. Third Party Compensation and perhaps the "Rainy Season Resettlement" options either

alone or in combination will be the keys to restoring livelihood to the fourteen (14) At Risk Households in these two villages. The Ngalaba data, analysis and plans will be presented in the next report (December 2008).

2. Land Acquisition Monitoring

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

Table 4: Summary of all compensated Subjects in May/June

Date	Subject	Sector	Type	Area m ²		Nbr Individual impacted	Residency Village
				Permanent	Temporary		
2008-06-27	B210	Bolobo	Well pad	5231	5607	2	Danmadja
2008-06-27	B210	Bolobo	Well pad			1	Komé
2008-06-27	B210	Bolobo	Well pad			2	Mouarom
2008-06-27	UGC-K221	Komé	Underground Cable		1062	2	Béro
2008-06-27	UGC-K245/K356	Komé	Underground Cable		1304	3	Bégada
2008-06-26	KF222	Komé	FlowLine		10560	7	Bégada
2008-06-26	KF237	Komé	FlowLine		6578	1	Bégada
2008-06-26	KF237	Komé	FlowLine			8	Béro
2008-06-26	KF237	Komé	FlowLine			1	Dildo
2008-06-26	KF237	Komé	FlowLine			1	Mbanga
2008-06-20	BBP11 Ext3	Bolobo	Borrow Pit		76282	7	Béla
2008-06-20	BBP11 Ext3	Bolobo	Borrow Pit			9	Danmadja
2008-06-20	UGC-K147 (New)	Komé	Underground Cable		841	1	Madjo
2008-06-20	UGC-K243	Komé	Underground Cable		1545	3	Béro
2008-06-19	B215	Bolobo	Well pad	7637	4043	1	Danmadja
2008-06-19	B215	Bolobo	Well pad			1	Mouarom
2008-06-19	K367	Komé	Well pad	7052	5339	2	Mainani
2008-06-13	B320	Bolobo	Well pad	8096	6869	1	Abassana
2008-06-13	B320	Bolobo	Well pad			4	Danmadja
2008-06-13	B320	Bolobo	Well pad			1	Komé
2008-06-13	KF225	Komé	FlowLine		14794	4	Bégada
2008-06-13	KF225	Komé	FlowLine			1	Béro
2008-06-13	KF225	Komé	FlowLine			6	Mbanga
2008-06-13	KF233	Komé	FlowLine		3459	2	Béro
2008-06-13	KF238	Komé	FlowLine		8985	1	Bégada
2008-06-13	KF238	Komé	FlowLine			4	Béro
2008-06-13	KF239 Rev.1	Komé	FlowLine		4181	5	Béro
2008-06-13	KF239 Rev.1	Komé	FlowLine			2	Dildo
2008-06-13	KF240	Komé	FlowLine		5107	6	Bégada
2008-06-13	KF240	Komé	FlowLine			4	Béro
2008-06-06	K223 Extra Access Road	Komé	Road, Access	425		1	Dildo
2008-06-06	K357	Komé	Well pad	9048	9815	9	Bégada
2008-06-06	K361	Komé	Well pad	10843	6783	1	Béro
2008-06-06	K361	Komé	Well pad			5	Mainani
2008-06-06	K366	Komé	Well pad	6504	5745	4	Bégada

2008-06-06	K374	Komé	Well pad	9444	6843	4	Bégada
2008-06-06	KF221	Komé	FlowLine			1	Béla
2008-06-06	KF221	Komé	FlowLine		17088	9	Béro
2008-06-06	KF221	Komé	FlowLine			4	Mbanga
2008-06-06	KF236	Komé	FlowLine		8836	12	Bégada
2008-06-06	KF243	Komé	FlowLine		7248	8	Béro
2008-06-06	KF245	Komé	FlowLine		4565	6	Bégada
2008-06-06	Miandoum Push Back	Miandoum	Push Back	420		6	Maïkéri
2008-05-31	KBP12 Ext12	Komé	Borrow Pit		77032	16	Mbanga
2008-05-30	K331-REV2	Komé	Well pad	9147	8194	3	Béro
2008-05-30	KF147	Komé	FlowLine			36	Béro
2008-05-30	KF147	Komé	FlowLine		32008	11	Madjo
2008-05-28	MnF39	Moundouli	FlowLine			1	Kilanga
2008-05-28	MnF39	Moundouli	FlowLine		42044	12	Maïkiro
2008-05-28	MnF39	Moundouli	FlowLine			12	Moundouli
2008-05-23	K221 Access Road Rev.1	Komé	Road, Access	522		1	Béla
2008-05-23	K329	Komé	Well pad	7042	5650	2	Bégada
2008-05-23	K351	Komé	Well pad	8865	6846	5	Béro
2008-05-23	K356 Rev.1	Komé	Well pad	11304	6869	8	Bégada
2008-05-20	K242	Komé	Well pad	10719	5449	3	Bégada
2008-05-20	K245 Rev.1	Komé	Well pad	13660	6161	9	Bégada
2008-05-20	KF193	Komé	FlowLine			7	Béro
2008-05-20	KF193	Komé	FlowLine		12822	6	Madjo
2008-05-19	K238-REV1	Komé	Well pad			2	Bégada
2008-05-19	K238-REV1	Komé	Well pad	14767	6869	1	Béla
2008-05-19	K238-REV1	Komé	Well pad			6	Béro
2008-05-19	K243 Rev.1	Komé	Well pad	13415	6869	7	Béro
2008-05-13	K236	Komé	Well pad	9746	6847	7	Bégada
2008-05-13	K-Feeder3-K543 Ext	Komé	Feeder (33kV)	900		1	Komé
2008-05-13	K-Feeder3-K543 Ext	Komé	Feeder (33kV)		13971	13	Mbanga
2008-05-13	Kome Push Back	Komé	Push Back			4	Béro
2008-05-13	Kome Push Back	Komé	Push Back	2479		2	Dildo
2008-05-13	Kome Push Back	Komé	Push Back			6	Madjo
2008-05-09	K225	Komé	Well pad	10604	6869	2	Bégada
2008-05-09	K225	Komé	Well pad			1	Béro
2008-05-09	K233	Komé	Well pad			1	Bégada
2008-05-09	K233	Komé	Well pad	6939	5651	1	Béla
2008-05-09	K233	Komé	Well pad			2	Béro
2008-05-09	K239 Rev.1	Komé	Well pad	8323	7691	5	Béro
2008-05-09	K240	Komé	Well pad	11766	3446	9	Bégada
2008-05-06	B-Feeder1 B570&B568 Ext. Rev-1	Bolobo	Feeder (33kV)			1	Danmadja
2008-05-06	B-Feeder1 B570&B568 Ext. Rev-1	Bolobo	Feeder (33kV)			1	Komé
2008-05-06	B-Feeder1 B570&B568 Ext. Rev-1	Bolobo	Feeder (33kV)	788	20427	14	Koutou Nian
2008-05-06	B-Feeder1 B570&B568 Ext. Rev-1	Bolobo	Feeder (33kV)			2	Madanan Nadpeur
2008-05-06	B-Feeder1 B570&B568 Ext. Rev-1	Bolobo	Feeder (33kV)			7	Mouarom
2008-05-06	K222	Komé	Well pad	6891	5682	3	Bégada
2008-05-02	B-Feeder3-BFeeder1 Ext	Bolobo	Feeder (33kV)			6	Abassana
2008-05-02	B-Feeder3-BFeeder1 Ext	Bolobo	Feeder (33kV)	1013	17051	1	Béla
2008-05-02	B-Feeder3-BFeeder1 Ext	Bolobo	Feeder (33kV)			5	Danmadja
Total Individual						322	

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

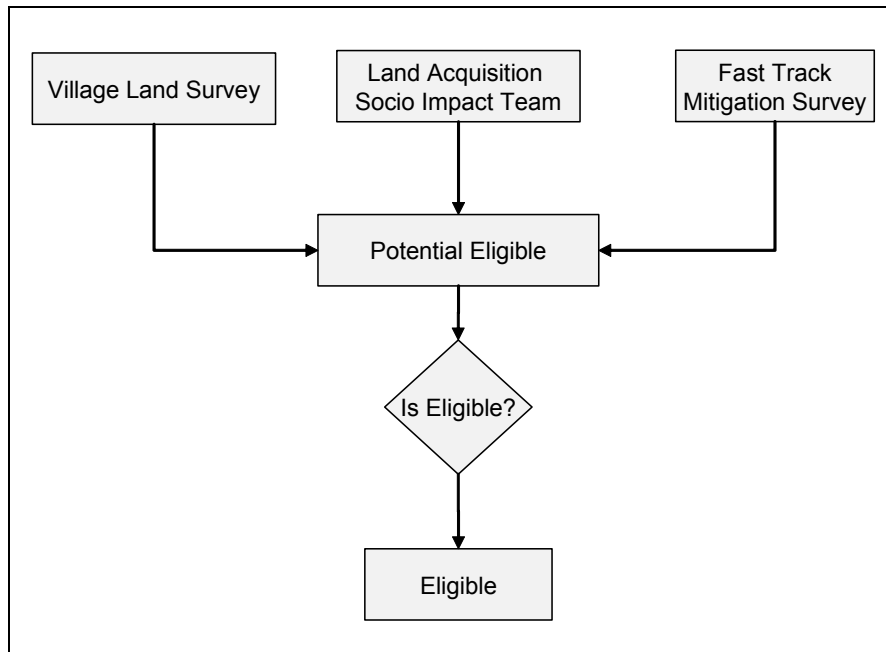


Figure 1 : Eligible identification process.

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 Village Land Survey is one of the two processes that identify any potentially Eligible people. The following table summarizes all Land Surveys performed in the previous month. You can see that Dildo is now completed.

Table 5 : Total number of HH Survey by village.

Village	HH survey in May/June 2008	HH Survey at end of April 2008	Total	Total HH expected
Dokaïdilti	0	85	85	Completed
Dildo	29	236	275	Completed
Ngalaba	48	203	251	251

With 275 surveyed household, Dildo is slightly bigger than what we expected at the start. The next table presents the final Dildo results. Dokaidilti results are also presented to let the reader compare results.

Table 6 : Dildo and Dokaidilti Summary.

Type	Dokaidilti	Dildo
Population Surveyed	538 individuals	1348 individuals
Nbr Hh	85 Hh	275 Hh
Average Hh size	6.32 HhM per Hh	4.9 HhM per Hh
Surveyed Area	686 Ha	1663 Ha
Average Area per HhM	11.3 Cordes per Hh	11.3 Cordes per Hh

The total surveyed area in Dildo is more than then double surveyed in Dokaidilti and is also 2.5 time more populous (CdM and Dependent included). The average area owned by Hh is the same in both village, 11.3 corde per Hh, which is a relatively high value.

The next table shows Household surveyed in Dildo that presents a resettlement factor below 2/3 C/HhM.

Table 7 : Dildo Red Flag Household

Total Red flagged Household	37
Red flagged Household never compensated	25
Red flagged Household compensated	12
Compensated Red flagged Household engaged in resettlement option	3
Compensated Red flagged Household compensated not currently engaged in resettlement option	9
Compensated Red flagged Household not engaged in resettlement option and with zero land (included in 8 above)	1

The results of the Dildo Land Survey lead us to conclude that 9 compensated households are now in a difficult situation; this number includes one HH that previously selected land as a resettlement option but was again highly affected by subsequent land take. One household in the 9 has no land anymore. The resettlement team will meet these households this summer and present to them all resettlement options. Appropriate solutions will be implemented. From the table we can also see that 3 households chose a resettlement option other than land. These three households have been surveyed by JMN team to measure the benefit of the training. Two have been restored to the same or higher levels. The third is not involved in any activity whatsoever but depends on his two wives' earnings.

Work in Ngalaba is also going well, most of all existing hardcopy surveys were captured in the EMP-IS. This showed where some data was still missing so; we had to go back on the field with some surveys and correct some answers. These corrections slowed a little bit the overall productivity but the result is a more accurate and exhaustive dataset. Ngalaba should be completed by the end of August.

The next graph shows the total number of household surveyed from September 2007 to mid June 2008.

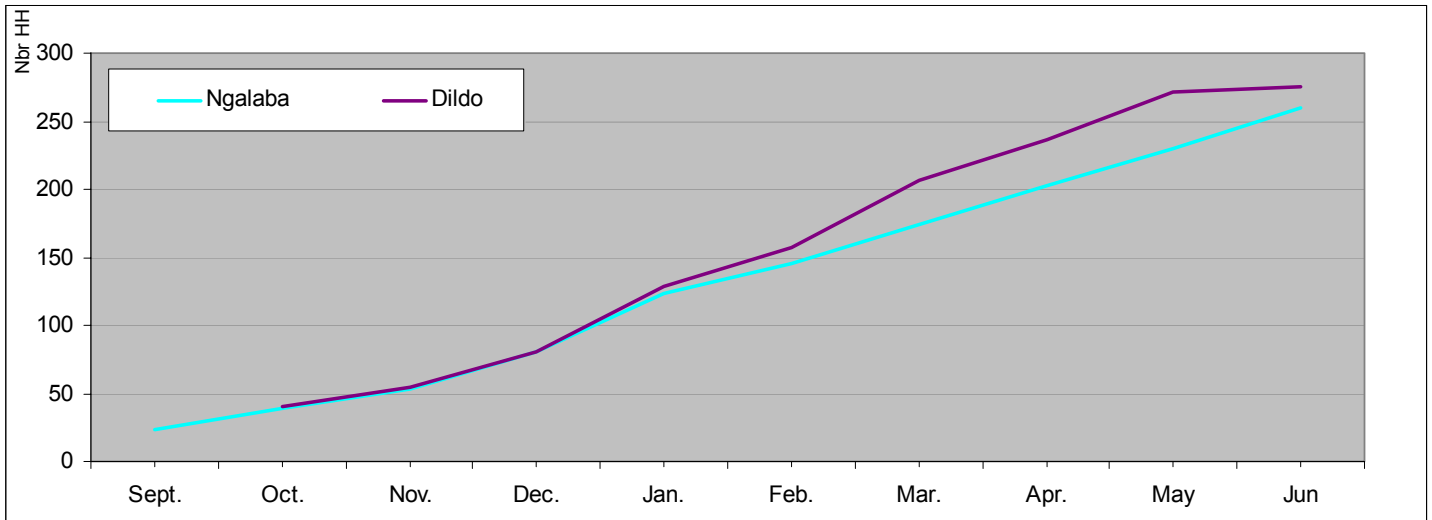


Figure 2 : Number of HH surveyed by Land Survey Teams.

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 high impact villages slated for Village Land Survey.

The next table shows the number of survey captured into the EMP - IS for both teams up to mid June (Surveys done later in June but not captured in the system will be including in the next report.).

Table 8 : Summary on

Team	HH in EMP - IS	Nbr HH with land Survey	
		CdM & Dep.	Only CdM
Fast track	94	94	0
Impact	111	111	0

As presented in the table, both teams have cleared their December-February backlog in June. They can now resume their regular survey activities.

The following points describe the situation at mid June

- While the Impact team was clearing the backlog, a new backlog was created. It was generated by the current Land Acquisition activities from March to June.
- The Fast Track team has a global remaining backlog of 1200 individuals.
- The next Village Land surveys targeted are Begada, Danmadja, Mouarom, Mbanga.

Considering the situation, and with the experience gained over the past months on survey methodology, data capture and data analysis, we decided to adjust our working method to be more efficient. We merged redundant individuals from Impact / Fast Track backlog. From this list, we removed the individuals that reside in village that will receive a full Village Land Survey. The resulting list is presented in the next table.

Village	Nbr Individual
Béro	446
Madjo	204
Maikeri	63
Miandoum	52
Mainani	35
Other village (15 Villages or Quartiers)	162
Total	988

In the last months we have learned that Fast Track & Impact teams can produce more reliable results by doing surveys day after day in the same village, rather than skipping between different villages to survey those who appear more highly impacted than others in the same village. We decided to process all individuals of a village before moving on to another one. Note that even though Madjo is a highly impacted village, rather than doing a full Village land survey we will begin by the impacted individuals and evaluate the value of surveying the few remaining individuals.

In order to avoid confusion, we designated the survey teams as:

- Village Land Survey Teams (4) survey the entire population and village territory
- IMPACT Teams (2) survey the HH of people affected by current land acquisition
- Fly Team (1) – surveys Off Farm and Improved Agriculture graduates and determines which individuals remain At Risk despite livelihood restoration measures

Regarding the Village reports, future reports will be changed to reflect the Village Land Survey Team work and the IMPACT Team work.

3.3. Eligible Surveyed by the Fast Track / Impact Team

The eligible are HH that have a resettlement factor below 2/3 cord per HhM as reported in the compensation database. These HH have been surveyed since December 2008 or, for Dildo, since October 2007.

Team	Completed Survey	Eligible
Fast track	94	50
Impact	111	35
Dildo	275	9

The resettlement team will meet these households this summer and present to them all resettlement options.

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

Figure 3 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

Land Use Type	Total areas in Hectares		Since End of Feb. 08	
	Compensated	Returned	Compensated	Returned
1) Permanent With Public Access	582.0	20.0	10.6	0.3
2) Permanent With No Public Access	815.9	86.5	13.7	0.5
Sub Total Permanent	1397.9	106.5	24.3	0.8
3) Temporary Returned Without Restriction	410.3	275.4	15.3	43.0
4) Temporary Returned With Restriction	1446.7	419.6	38.4	39.3
Sub Total Temporary	1857.0	695.0	53.7	82.4
TOTAL (Permanent + Temporary)	3254.9	801.5	78.0	83.2

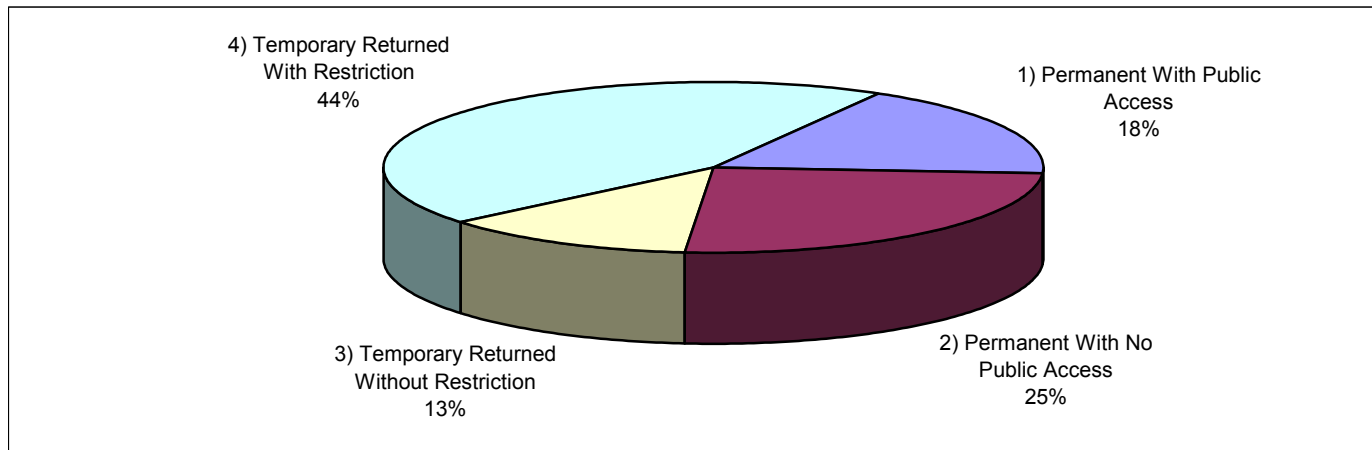


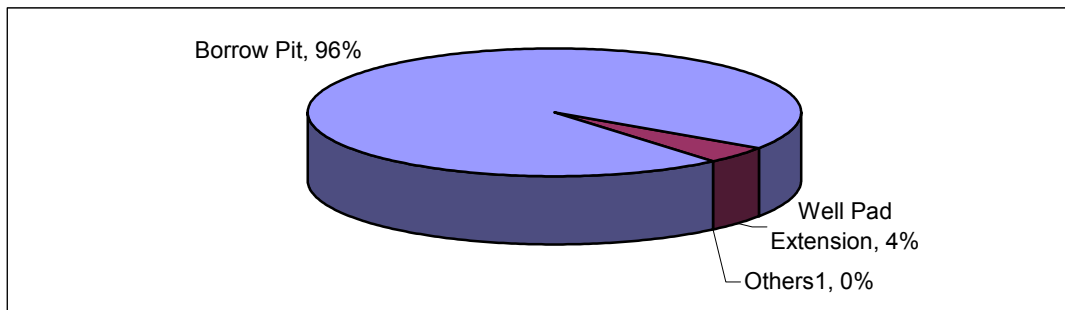
Figure 3: Total Compensated and Returned Land in OFDA

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 4: 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	76.7	0.0	0.0%
Access Road	505.4	20.0	3.9%
Total	582.0	20.0	3.4%

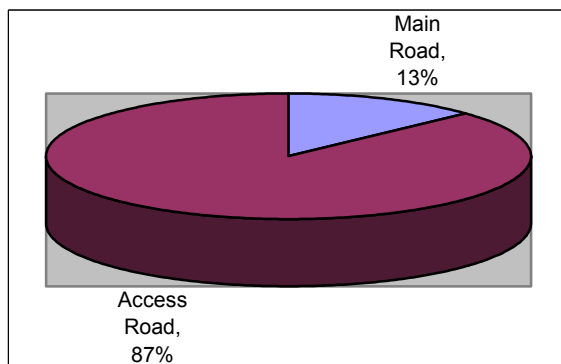
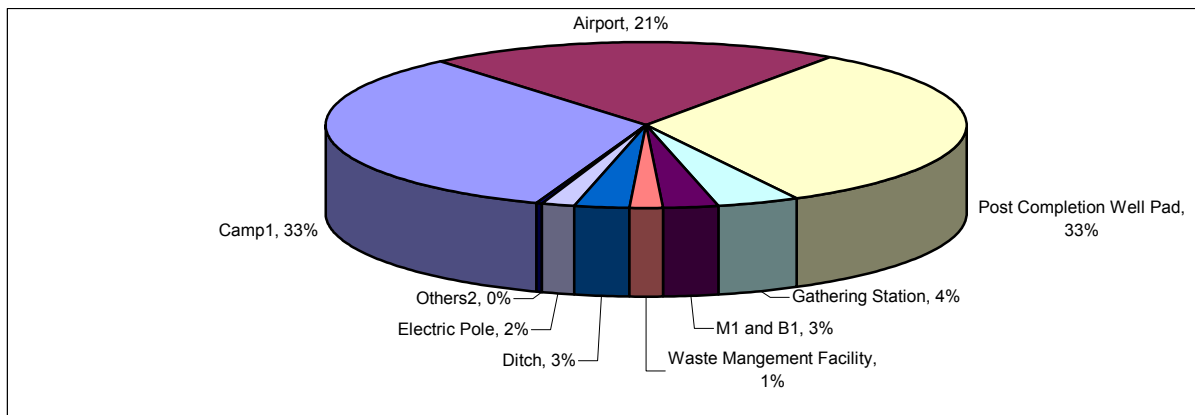


Figure 5: Land Use Type 1) Permanent with Public Access (Areas in hectares)

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.

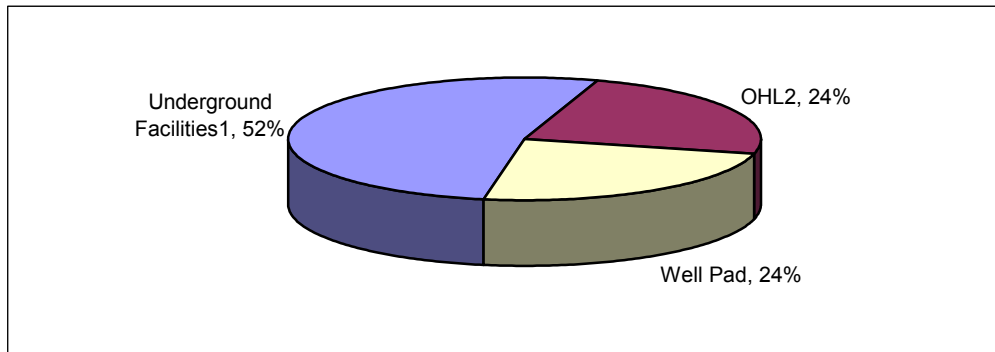
Facility Type	Compensated	Returned	% Returned
Camp ¹	272.0	0.0	0.0%
Airport	170.5	70.0	41.1%
Post Completion Well Pad	266.0	7.8	2.9%
Gathering Station	31.9	4.1	12.8%
M1 and B1	24.8	4.5	18.3%
Waste Mangement Facility	12.2	0.0	0.0%
Ditch	22.5	0.0	0.0%
Electric Pole	13.5	0.0	0.0%
Others ²	2.9	0.0	0.0%
Total	816.3	86.5	10.6%



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

Figure 6: Land Use Type 2) Permanent with No Public Access (Areas in hectares)

Facility Type	Compensated	Returned	% Returned
Underground Facilities ¹	757.2	43.9	5.8%
OHL ²	345.7	76.3	22.1%
Well Pad	343.8	279.1	81.2%
TOTAL	1446.7	399.3	27.6%



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

Figure 7: Land Use Type 4) Temporary Returned With Restriction (Areas in hectares)

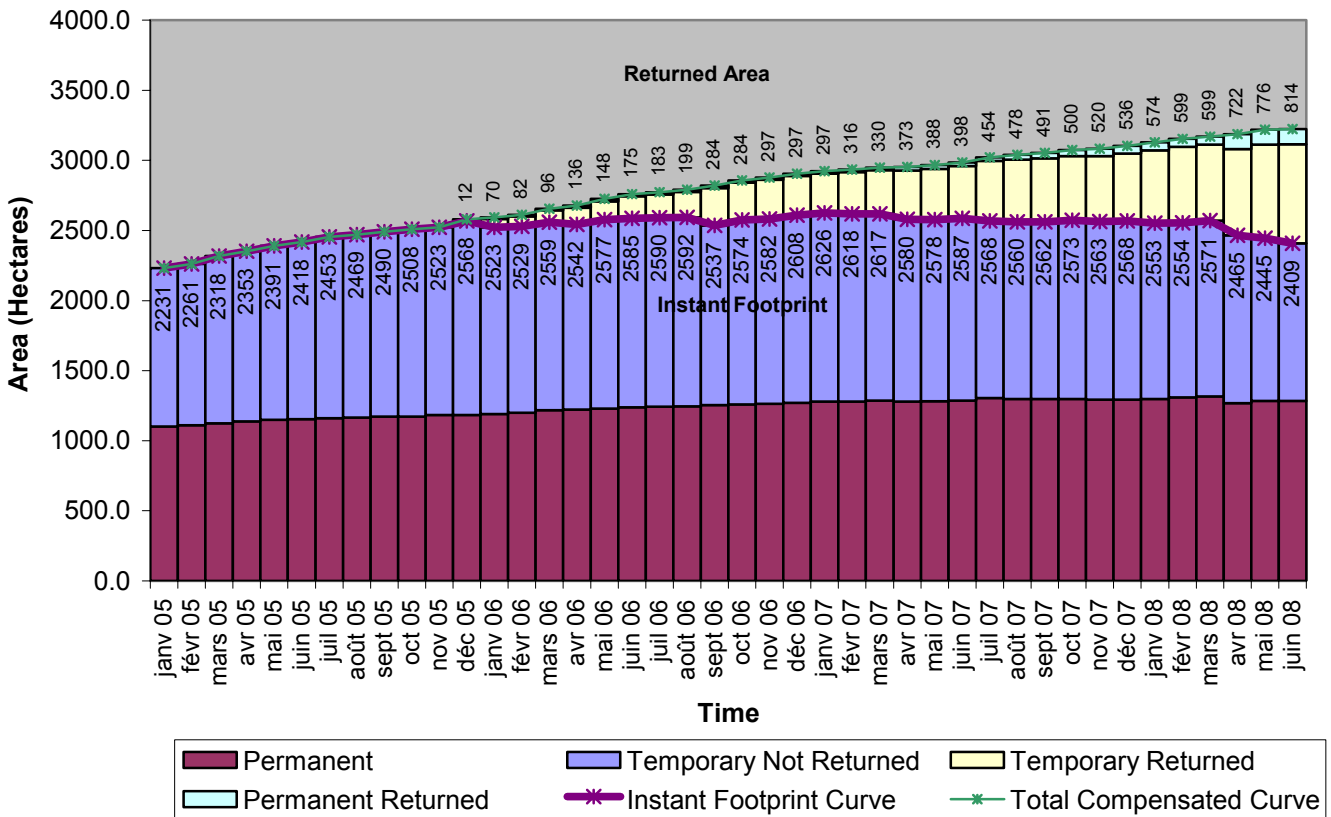
The export pipeline right of way in the OFDA is 47.2 ha (30 m * 15.8 km). However, only 7.5 m on each side of the center line is returned with restriction. Therefore, half of the total right of way (23.6 ha) has been returned without restriction. The restrictions on using land covering underground facilities 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. 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. EEPCI 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 May/June the amount of land taken for temporary construction needs and still not returned continued to decline while return of temporary use land increased.

As you can see, the Project footprint has not grown since December 2005 (2.5 years).

Land acquired and returned since January 2005



5. Summary

This report covers Land Use Mitigation Action Plan progress in the months of May/June 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 present a clearer picture. One village-wide survey had been completed by end 2007 and one completed to date in 2008 and one nearing completion. The finished surveys, the first in Dokaïdilti, the most highly affected village (on the basis of land take) showed that 13 out of 85 Hh had less than enough land, however, 3 of the 13 have not been impacted by project land take. The second, in Dildo shows that 37 out of 275 Hh do not have enough land to survive on agriculture alone; however only 12 have been impacted by project land take.

The most basic mitigation measure possible for reducing project impact at the village level is the reclamation and return of land to village use. This monthly report also tracks land return data. In May/June 2008, **92 Ha** were returned making a total of **814 Ha** by end of June 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

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

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

