

Site Specific Plan Dildo Village February 2009

Context of the Land Use Situation

Since construction began in 2000, the Chad Cameroon Oil Export Project (the Project) has compensated nearly 12,900 individual land users for almost 7,100 Hectares (Ha) of land in 375 villages along the entire length of the Project from Kome, Chad to Kribi, Cameroon.

Compensation in the Oil Field Development Area (OFDA) has been paid for nearly 3,500 Ha of land involving about 4,000 individual land users. The Project has utilized 3.5% of the 100,000 Ha of land in the OFDA. When all of the land taken for construction and not needed for permanent facilities has been returned the percentage still in use by the Project will be just over 1.5% of the total OFDA area.

As the three original OFDA oilfields were being developed, and results began coming in from the completed wells, it became clear that more wells than initially proposed would be needed in order to develop Chad's oil. This additional drilling, and the infrastructure to collect the oil and to supply electricity to the wells, was consuming more land than originally anticipated.

The project's efforts to address this land use situation began in mid-2005, when it declared a Level II Noncompliance Situation (NCS) regarding the pace of returning to communities temporary use land that had been reclaimed in accordance with the Environmental Management Plan (EMP).

By the end of 2006, with the help and input from the World Bank Group, the project had developed an initial mitigation action plan and had begun implementing it. The Action Plan, finalized in April 2007, enhanced the initial plan based on an ongoing collaboration with the Environment and Social Development Department of the World Bank Group's International Finance Corporation.

Evolution of the OFDA Administrative Situation

Within the OFDA, 47 official villages (according to 2008 administrative categorization -- 32 if the geographic rather than administrative units are counted -- 61 if all the unofficial quarters are included) have been affected for production facilities. For purposes of a Site Specific Report the **geographic unit** will be considered since the aim is to remediate impacts on the geographical area of the village and its inhabitants.

Out of the 32 geographical villages in the OFDA, 10 have been categorized as more affected by ongoing project land needs than others. These 10 geographical villages are split into 15 administratively recognized ones. Dildo is among these administratively split units.

Purpose of a Site Specific Plan

The purpose of each Site Specific Plan is to develop, for a defined area, measures that mitigate the precise problems its population is encountering, using the resources that are available in the restricted vicinity and maximizing the knowledge and capabilities of its inhabitants.

The Land Use Mitigation Action Plan (LUMAP) Site Specific Plan for each highly impacted village in the OFDA develops mitigation measures by clearly defining the village's situation. As follows:

- Existing natural resources in this localized area of the OFDA
- Identification and assessment of complementary economic resources that are available
- Villagers use of farmlands and bush
- Current land needs of villagers
- Specific measures to re-establish the viability of the village.
- List of closely tailored mitigation measures designed to return the village to viability.

Purpose of the Dildo Site Specific Plan

The purpose of the Dildo plan is to provide sufficient arable land to complement the activities of a village where a number of individuals also engage in fishing as a major activity. This action will target those At Risk individuals and households impacted by the project. A number of Dildo's inhabitants received training in Off-Farm or Improved Agriculture; for those whose training has enabled them to mitigate the impact of land loss, the SSP will provide reinforcement to increase the income or production that covers this loss.

Elements of the Dildo Site Specific Plan

- Land use status of the community prior to the Project
 - Nature and quantity of resources available before the Project
- Resources currently available
 - The inhabitants already have the knowledge and habits to exploit these resources
- Socioeconomic survey data and analysis to obtain current status of the village:
 - Community inhabitants
 - Which village and individual resources have been impacted by the Project
 - Households in difficulty
- Ways in which the village has been unable to deal with Project impact
 - Define the livelihood difficulties found at the specific site
 - Identification of impacts unforeseen in the EMP and CRCP
 - Will new additional measures be needed to reverse Project impact
- Review of possible actions for Site Specific Plans providing for village level livelihood enhancement
- List of actions selected in priority order
 - Quantify resources needed to reverse Project impact
 - Identify entities responsible for execution
- Implementation plan for each listed action, with time-bound actions and dedicated budgets

Land Use Status Prior to the Project

The OFDA

- The population of the 10 Highly Affected villages in the OFDA doubled between 1993 and 2006.
- The average population growth was 124% and the modal increase in population ranged from 90-96% in these villages
- Compared with natural population growth the Project's impact on land (bush, fallow, settlement, fields) was very limited.
- Project land take caused only a 4% increase in population density per ha compared to the increase caused by natural population growth.
- In the OFDA the population growth reduced the amount of bush available to people by one half between 1993 and 2006. Only 8% of the decrease in bush area can be attributed to Project land take.

Dildo in the past

At the beginning of the project Dildo formed a unique administrative unit, with a geographical annex of a few homesteads set up initially as rainy season habitations. This annex, located about 4.5 km from Dildo proper, was called Nдох Bayande (the name means field (ndoh) settlement initiated by Mr. Bayande). In 2007 this settlement became an administratively separate village. However all project records of land compensation up to 2007 attribute land holdings to Dildo, and any analysis of impact on households cannot distinguish between the two. In the same vein, Supplemental Compensation must be ascribed to the two villages together, as land take/household impact cannot be attributed to one or the other.

- Dildo's population growth between 1993 and 2008 was 84%; the population declined 6% between 2001 and 2007.
- Based on a manual classification of satellite images date from December 2005 Dildo was the midpoint of OFDA villages with respect to the amount of bush available: 353 Ha
 - 9 villages had more bush – 7 ranging from 500 - 960 ha and 2 from 1200 - 1350 ha
 - 15 villages had less – ranging from 8 ha to less than 200 ha
 - Dildo was also in the middle as far as the amount of bush available per person is concerned
 - Dildo retains 83% of its pre-project bush
- Dildo was among most densely populated villages
 - Dildo had 1.05 people per ha
 - The three adjacent villages of Madjo, Dokaydilti and Bero ranged from 0.25 to 0.73 people/ha.
 - But two other OFDA villages were more densely populated (1.41 and 1.60).
- Dildo village is located by the Pende River; fishing was and is an important additional source of income for many Dildoans.
- Bayande, its newly recognized offshoot is over 5 km from the river's edge.

Dildo's Current Status

- The current status is based on the Village Survey concluded in June 2008. Since then, all land take are monitored and analyzed. This section presents results up to the end of December 2008. On an absolute basis of hectares of land used by the Project, Dildo was the eighth villages hardest hit by Project land needs
 - Although among the most affected villages. Dildo lost in total hectares only half of what its neighbor to the north, Dokaidilti lost during Project construction.
 - Dildo's total land area is: 1887 Ha
 - Its arable land – excluding the 46 ha of settlement and 185 ha of Project's permanent land take or temporary not returned (as of December 2008– occupies 1656 ha
 - Dildo's loss of land to the project, following the recent return of newly reclaimed land, is 11% of the total arable village area (1656 ha).
 - Population density on all Dildo's land holdings has increased from 0.37 (1993 census) people/ha to 0.81 people per ha.
 - Both population growth and Project land needs contributed to the increased population density for its bush/long-term fallow holdings (went from 2.1 persons to 3.9 per ha)
 - Dildo retains a very large amount of fallow land (18 % of the total village area is in fallow for more than 10 years) and also has access to the Pende River's resources. The Village Survey shows that no land has been declared as bush. But fallow duration is distributed as follows (based on declaration of "owner"):

Duration	Area (Hectares)	% of total village area
> 30 years	61.4	3.2 %
20 - 29 years	164.4	8.7 %
15 - 19 years	57.1	3.0 %
10 - 14 years	60.4	3.2 %
SUBTOTAL	343.3	18.2 %
5 - 9 years	132.5	7.0 %
2 - 4 years	397.5	21.1 %
TOTAL	873.3	46.3%

- This nearby fallow is available for both quarters: Dildo and Bayande
- Dildo/Bayande has 275 households (HH) for 1348 individuals. 3 dependants actually reside outside the village, which gives a total of 1345 inhabitants for Dildo.
- Before the Project started, 5% of the inhabitants (according to the compensation database i.e. data of people's *reported* landholdings) were already below the Project's metric for viable farming (2/3 corde of land per House Hold Member or c per HHM).
- According to the same database, Project land take increased the number of eligible individuals to 6%, from 71 to 79 individuals.
- As of December 2008, looking at Dildo's households (i.e. grouping individuals together) and using topographic measurements of land holdings rather than individuals' reported dependents and holdings:
 - 36 families, or 13% of the 275 households in Dildo currently fall under 2/3 c per HHM
 - 24 of the 36 households were not affected by Project land needs
 - Therefore, 12 HH, or 33% of the non-viable households in Dildo were affected by the Project's need for land.
- **The amount of land needed to raise the 12 Project-affected HH above the land-poverty threshold is 8 Ha.**
- **The amount of land needed by the other families , 24, to be economically viable is 17 ha**
- **The total land shortage in Dildo is 25 Ha**

THE ROLE OF THE HOUSEHOLD

- The HH provides a safety net, for HHM can always turn to one another for food, money and – when there is enough – additional land. Beyond the HH lie other kin.
- But the HH is broken into economic subgroups that produce and do not share all their assets with the HH. So an individual and his dependents may be below 2/3 c. while others in his HH are not. The reallocation of HH assets among members is not automatic or immediate.
- The key to long-term recovery is the internal readjustment of HH assets, with Resettlement Options such as Off-Farm and Improved Agriculture Training providing at least a bridge if not an eventual solution.
- Some HH lack sufficient assets to be viable, even with sharing.

Description of Project Impact

- Data on compensation of HH and individuals level paint different pictures:
 - 10% of Dildo’s inhabitants have been compensated
 - 37% of Dildo’s households were compensated
- Data on land holdings
 - 34% of households under 2/3 c per HHM received compensation; the remainder are agriculturally non-viable without any project intervention
- Data on gender
 - 21% of HHH are female; 81% never received compensation.
 - 12 Female HHH are under 2/3 c per HHM.
 - Only 4/12¹ were compensated by the project.
- Data on Age

Dildo HHH Age Distribution	
10 to 20	6
21-30	93
31-40	58
41-50	55
51-60	33
61-70	16
71-80	6
81-90	4
	275

- Data on HH Size Distribution

Dildo HH Size Distribution	
# HHM	# HH
1	24
2	39
3	39
4	38
5	36
6	27
7	21
8	22
9	6
10	10
11	7
12	1
13	2
14	2
15	1
	275

- The average HH size in Dildo is 4.9 people per household
- The number of HH below 2/3 c which are above average HH size is considerable: 17/36

¹ For this study one woman’s fields were being cultivated by 2 other people, who recently received the compensation – as is normal because it is the crop and labor that are paid. However, this land loss puts the woman under 2/3c per HHM and therefore she will be offered a resettlement option.

- Temporary land return in Dildo returns 2 At Risk HHs to a viable status above 2/3 corde, leaving 34 vulnerable HH
- 3 of the HH below 2/3 corde received Off-Farm Training:
 - 1 HH makes a good living, earning almost 3 times what she could make off the land she lost
 - 1 HH lucratively practiced her trade but then married and stopped after childbirth, with the intention of returning to it. She now lives in a different village with her husband.
 - 1 HH has never put into practice his training nor does he engage in any major activities but lives instead off the earnings of his two wives. The actual amount of land surrendered to the project was minimal – 1/5 th of a corde. I.e. his holding was already quite small and he barely engaged in farming.
- 1 HH was among the earliest affected by the project. Although he was a tailor he felt he was already earning enough money and did not need training. So he elected to receive replacement land from a brother. In the village land survey his brother still attributed the donated fields to himself. The situation required clarification between the two.
- Among the 12 Project-affected HH under the minimum 2/3 corde of land per HHM during Project construction
 - 5 HH lost more than 50% of their land, including two² woman that lost all
 - 3 HH lost 25-50% of their land
 - The 4 remaining retain 70% or more of their land

Land Holdings of Project-Affected HH – Less Than 2/3 (0.67) per Household Member

Gender	Cordes Lost	Remaining cordes	% original holding compensated	## HHM	Sacks Sorghum lost (FCFA Value)
F	0.358	0	100%	5	20,500
M	5.197	1.049	83%	10	295,000
M	0.382	1.519	20%	4	21,500
M	1.873	1.572	54%	4	106,000
M	0.109	4.606	2%	10	6,000
F	0.246	1.608	13%	3	14,000
M	1.649	4.296	28%	8	93,500
M	7.78	2.251	78%	4	441,000
F	2.26	4.062	36%	7	128,000
M	3.395	4.36	44%	7	192,500
M	0.565	3.185	15%	5	32,000
F	1.768	0	100%	3	100,500

- 37% of HH in Dildo received land compensation
- Dildo's land distribution is skewed – of the 275 HH, 5 HH with 21 people have no land at all whereas one HH has 62 cordes for 8 HHM.
 - The most common distribution of land holdings among middle-sized farmers in Dildo in 2008 is slightly smaller than found throughout the OFDA in 1995: the mode at Dildo is 3-4 cordes whereas in 1995 in the OFDA it was 4-5 cordes.
 - Overall land distribution in Dildo is less equitable than was usual for the OFDA as a whole in the past, because 36% of today's Dildo HH have more than 10 cordes of land. Dokaidilti, Dildo's neighbouring village, Dokaidilti, also has a skewed number of large landholders: 35% of landholders there hold between 10+ and 22

² See footnote above.

cordes. But Dildo is even more skewed: 24 HH have between 23-36 cordes; 12 HH between 41-55; and 1 HH has 62 cordes.

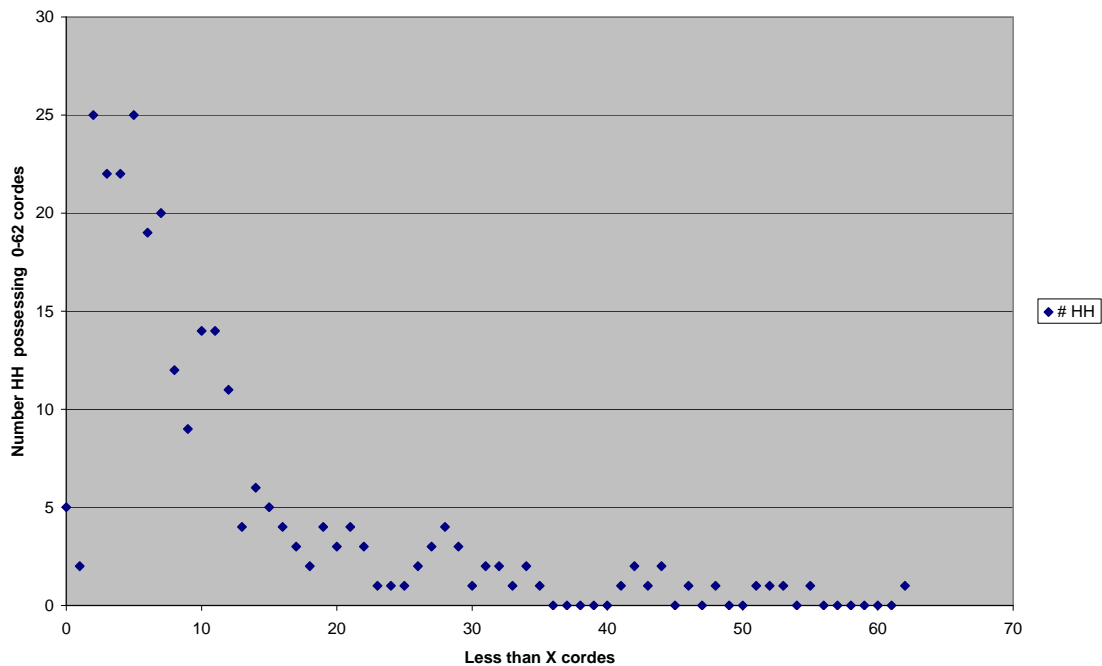
Difference in land distribution between OFDA average 1995 and Dildo in 2008

Land Area Distribution among HH			
	OFDA	Dildo	Dokaidilti
cordes	1995 HH	2008 HH	2007 HH
0	see < 1	1.8%	0.0%
< 1	4.7%	1.1%	1.2%
< 2	10.5%	9.1%	2.4%
< 3	12.1%	8.0%	9.4%
< 4	16.0%	8.4	8.2%
< 5	14.8%	8.7	4.7%
< 6	9.3%	7.3%	8.2%
< 7	8.0%	6.9%	4.7%
< 8	5.1%	4.4%	8.2%
< 9	6.8%	3.3%	11.6%
< 10	2.3%	5.5%	5.9%
> 10	8.2%	36.0%	35.3%

- Shaded boxes indicate the most frequent size of landholdings
- Data indicates that Dildo's land area distribution has not changed significantly from 1995 (pre-project)

2008 Dildo Land Holdings

Distribution Dildo Land Among 275 HH



Dildo's Current Needs and Resources

- Dildo's arable land = 1656 Ha, divided between 757 fields (669 Ha) and 811 fallow fields (791 Ha) for Dildoans
- Dildoans also have 61 fields (63 Ha) and 30 fallow fields (39 Ha) in other villages, i.e. they increase their number of fields by 6% by going outside the village
- 8% (138 Ha) of the land in cultivation is "owned" by people from outside Dildo including from the city of Doba,
- Some land is not open to use -- 4 % (64 Ha) is either low-lying points, paths or protected sites
- 36% of HH are holding more than 10 cordes of land apiece
- The current ratio of 757 fields (669 Ha) and 811 fallows (791 Ha) allows 4.7 years of fallow for each field
- 3 years is the current norm for fallow in the OFDA
- The amount of land needed to raise the 12 project-affected HH above the land-poverty threshold is 8 ha
- The total amount of land needed to raise all Dildoans above 2/3 c is 34 Ha
- Dildo has enough arable land to provide all its inhabitants more than 2/3 c per HHM
- Dildo does not need to clear its bush in order to provide enough land to bring all farmers up to 2/3 c per HHM

Resettlement Program Impact on Dildo

The information in this section has been developed from surveys and monitoring results of Improved Agriculture and Off-Farm training plus the Social/Land Survey. For HH for which no On- or Off-Farm survey information is available, the Social/Land Survey provide the only, though detailed, basis for judging impact.

Improved Agriculture Training

- Improved Agriculture Training program graduates' results in Dildo:
 - 7 Dildoans trained in counter-season vegetable gardening and/or food transformation
 - One collaborative market gardening group founded in 2002 and another founded in 2004 now contain 17 members and 10 members, vulnerable individuals and volunteers in the training classes. The annual earnings from the association of each individual worked out to 22 647 CFA and 45 372 CFA (or the equivalent value of 2 and of 3 ½ sacks of sorghum per member).
 - In 2007:

2007 SNAPSHOT INDIVIDUAL DILDO FARM GRADUATES' RESULTS

Cash value CFA sorghum from land lost **	CFA Income received from Improved Agriculture
21 267	285 000
77 978	23 000
226 845	243 600
725 613	0

** Value at current market rate of the most common crop, sorghum, if grown on area of land surrendered to Project and average ONDR (National Rural Development Office) yield achieved

- 3 individual Dildoans fully employed their learned techniques in rain fed fields and vegetable gardens
- One of the 3 is also a big fisherman and spends part of his time by the river fishing; his gardening comes as a complement to his time on the riverbank.
- A fourth engages in no activity whatsoever

Off Farm Training graduates

- 15 have been trained in Off-Farm skills
 - 3 as masons and roofers
 - 2 as carpenters and roofers
 - 2 as auto mechanics
 - 2 blacksmith and welders
 - 3 Auto mechanics
 - 1 2-Wheel engine mechanic
 - 2 butchers
 - 2 restaurant/food transformation
- The village land and household survey has indicated that some of these training graduates have access to a considerable amount of land; others are very close to non-viability.
- Several of the people who were trained but do not practice their skills nevertheless had their perspective widened during their training in large towns; they have taken to other money-earning activities unrelated, or indirectly related to their skill.
- Some are uninterested in practicing any skill, including farming.

DILDO OFF-FARM TRAINING GRADUATES

Sex	Skill	Performance	Value Lost	Annual earnings
Trained – Have more than 2/3 c per HHM				
M	Smith	Never worked, became carpenter with cousin Trained Off Farm (fct 1.960)	121 418	432 000 (other)
M	Mason	Never worked (fct 2.226)	28 923	0
M	Auto Mech	Couldn't keep project job (fct 0.795)	263 876	Rich fisherman
M	Auto Mech	Never worked, expects project job (fct 1.329)	115 464	0
M	2-wheel Mech	Moved to Doba to practice skill (fct 0.867)	145 861	120 000
M	Smith	Never worked (fct 0.723)	33 970	144 000 (other)
M	Butcher	Never worked (fct 0.867)	20 416	96 000 (other)
M	Mason	Never worked (fct 2.203)	84 499	0
M	Butcher	Moved across river, open restaurant (fct 1.887)	23 025	1 400 000
M	Auto Mech	Never worked, expects project job (fct 1.515)	35 501	504 000 (other)
M	Mason	Never worked (fct 1.652)	175 521	252 000 (other)
M	Carpenter	Very good, hired nephew (see above) (fct 0.699)	309 926	720 000
Trained – Have less than 2/3 c per HHM				
F	Rest/Transform	Very good restaurant, widow (fct 0.580)	109 396	700 000
M	Carpenter	Never work, son of On Farm with lots of land (fct 2.582)	93 516	0
F	Rest/Transform	Very good restaurant/transform; wants more clients (fct 0.536)	13 951	NA

The World Bank's 2006 Poverty Study of Chad helps to put these financial results in perspective:

ECOSIT 2, Tchad, Profil de Pauvreté. Nov 2006

Percent of "Poor HH" in Logone Oriental		%
	Incidence	64.7
	Depth	29.4
	Severity	16.2
Average Expenditure /year/person in Logone Oriental		
	XAF/year/person	per day/person
poorest of poor	53 703	147.13
medium poor	90 919	249.09
median	134 751	369.18
middle rich	184 970	506.77
richest	345 444	946.42

Physical Resettlement

Early in the project, Dildo occasioned the first case of physical resettlement to another village. A widow was moved back to her home village, where she settled down with her brothers, sisters, father and niece. This move enabled the widow to remove herself from a difficult situation in which her deceased husband's family had attempted to appropriate her compensation and allowed her to return without problems to her natal village and own family.

Later in the project 6 homesteads were at times relocated because they fell within the project footprint, but these moves were unassociated with economic non-viability.

Conclusions

- Physical resettlement has had positive repercussions. One household found itself in more hospitable social environment, 6 others in better housing.
- Off Farm and Improved Agriculture have directly improved the living standard of 40 Dildo's inhabitants affected by Project land needs.
- Off or On Farm training has indirectly helped 5 others
- 5 have made no use of their training whatsoever; some of them have personal problems and engage in no productive activity.
- Supplementing land for those who, despite their training, have failed to regain their pre-Project standard of living or who returned to their prior level but were below the standard prior to the Project will return them to "same as or better" status.
- Physical resettlement of specific HH or of the entire community is not necessary to reverse the situation. There is enough arable land available in Dildo.

Review of Action Options for Site Specific Plan

The LUMAP calls for the Site Specific Plan to consider all of the options in the CRCP and its implementing procedures described in the Land Management Manual (LMM). The following table describes each option and its relevance to the At Risk Households in Dildo as per the CRCP, LMM procedures and Management of Change to the LMM currently in place:

Site Specific Actions for Dildo

CRCP/LMM Resettlement Option	Description	Desirable Option (Yes/No)	Comments
Physical Relocation Individuals	Physically move at risk household to new location outside of current village	No	Sufficient land available in current location
Third Party Compensation	Land User with surplus land may donate to at risk household and receive normal land compensation payment	Yes	36% of villagers are large land holders capable of donating via Third Party Compensation
Off Farm Training	Provide training to earn income in non-agricultural work	No	Market saturated
	Reinforce training to increase income earned to viable level	Yes	Capacity building for 3 successful graduates
Improved Agriculture	Provide training to generate more production of subsistence crops and produce cash crops	Yes	Bring people applying Improved Agricultural techniques up to necessary landholding
	Reinforce training to generate more production of subsistence/ cash crops	Yes	Capacity building for 5 successful graduates
Rainy Season Resettlement	Provide field clearing, rainy season hut, well, bicycle, and hand cart for use in distant farm field	Yes	Some farm fields are a distance from Dildo village
Physical Relocation of Village	Physically relocate entire village to new location in cooperation and in concert with government	No	Sufficient land available in current location
Supplemental Community Compensation	Phase 1: Rapid Participatory Assessment of Needs & Resources	Yes	BELACD-Doba NGO
	Phase 2: Oversee implementation; Create management committee	Yes	Water well

Recommended Actions

Twelve households (12 directly affected by the Project, have less than 2/3 c per HHM. The total amount of land needed to improve their situation is 8 Ha, the following Site Specific Plan Actions are recommended:

- 10.5 ha of land available at the end of the Project Airport runway at Kome 5 have been reclaimed to arable quality (scarified and topsoil spread).
- 17 HH have so much land that their “eligibility factor” is above 20.000 versus the needed 0.67 per capita.
- Any vulnerable HH that does not receive reclaimed land at the airport end can receive land from these HH via 3rd party compensation.
- Third Party Compensation, along with rainy season resettlement, may be a route to provide land to At Risk Households who live far from the airport area.

Site Specific Plan Implementation Timeline

ACTION	Timeline
Reclaim 10.5 ha at end of airport	Mar-June 2008
Ensure gendarmes camp at end of airport moved	Mar 2008
Return land at end of airport with formal Quitus procedure	June 2008
Land and social surveys conducted	Oct 2007- May 2008
Performance evaluations of Improved Agriculture and Off Farm grads	Jan- Aug 2008
Analysis of performance evaluations to determine At-Risk HH and Capacity Building possibilities	4Q 2008
Develop TOR and contract for Capacity Building Training	4Q 2008-1Q 2009
Use 3 rd party compensation to transfer land to At-Risk HH	1Q 2009
EEPCI monitors recipients of Capacity Building for improved livelihood – provide 3 rd party land to those who do not succeed	3Q 2009-3Q 2011
Dildo participates in Rapid Rural Self-Appraisal of community needs with local NGO	2Q-4Q 2008
Dildo chooses Supplemental Community Compensation	1Q 2009
Provide Supplemental Community Compensation	2-3Q 2009

MAPS AND DOCUMENTS

Dildo Village Survey



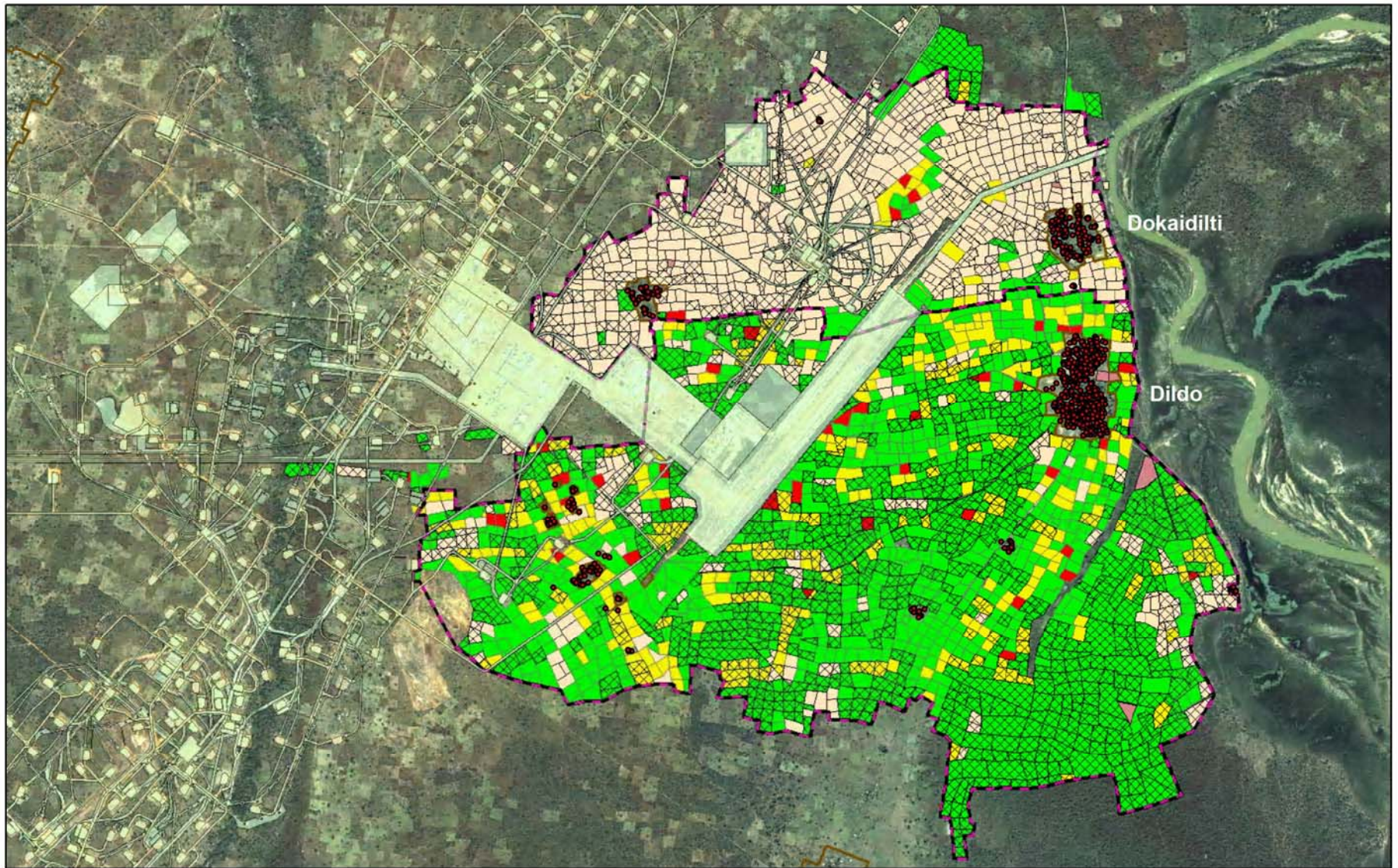
Fallow Duration	Field	Settlement
2 - 5 years	Field	Settlement
6 - 10 years	Protected Site	Village Boundaries
11 - 20 years	Land Cultivated (Field) or Owned (Fallow) by Outsiders	Permanent/Not Returned Facilities
21 - 40 years	House	



Map drawn on February 19, 2009
 Satellite Image: IKONOS November 2008



At Risk Households in Dildo



Resettlement Eligibility Factor of Household

- <= 0.667 Corde/Dependant
- 0.668 - 1.500 Corde/Dependant
- >1.5 Corde/Dependant
- Protected Site
- Permanent/Not Returned Facilities
- Fallow Land
- Land Cultivated (Field) or Owned (Fallow) by Outsiders

- House
- Settlement
- Village Boundaries

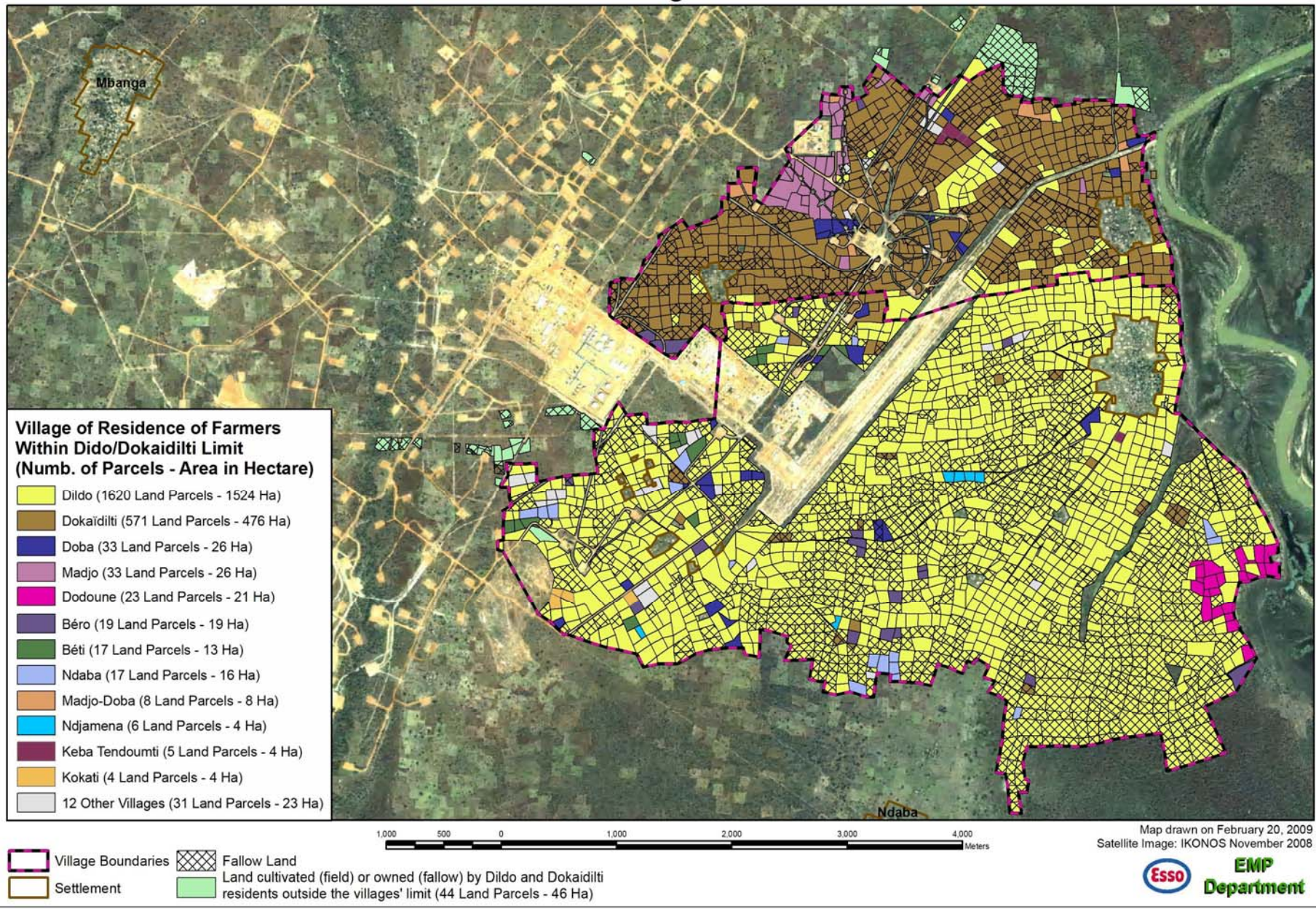
36 Red flagged households from which
11 are project's affected households



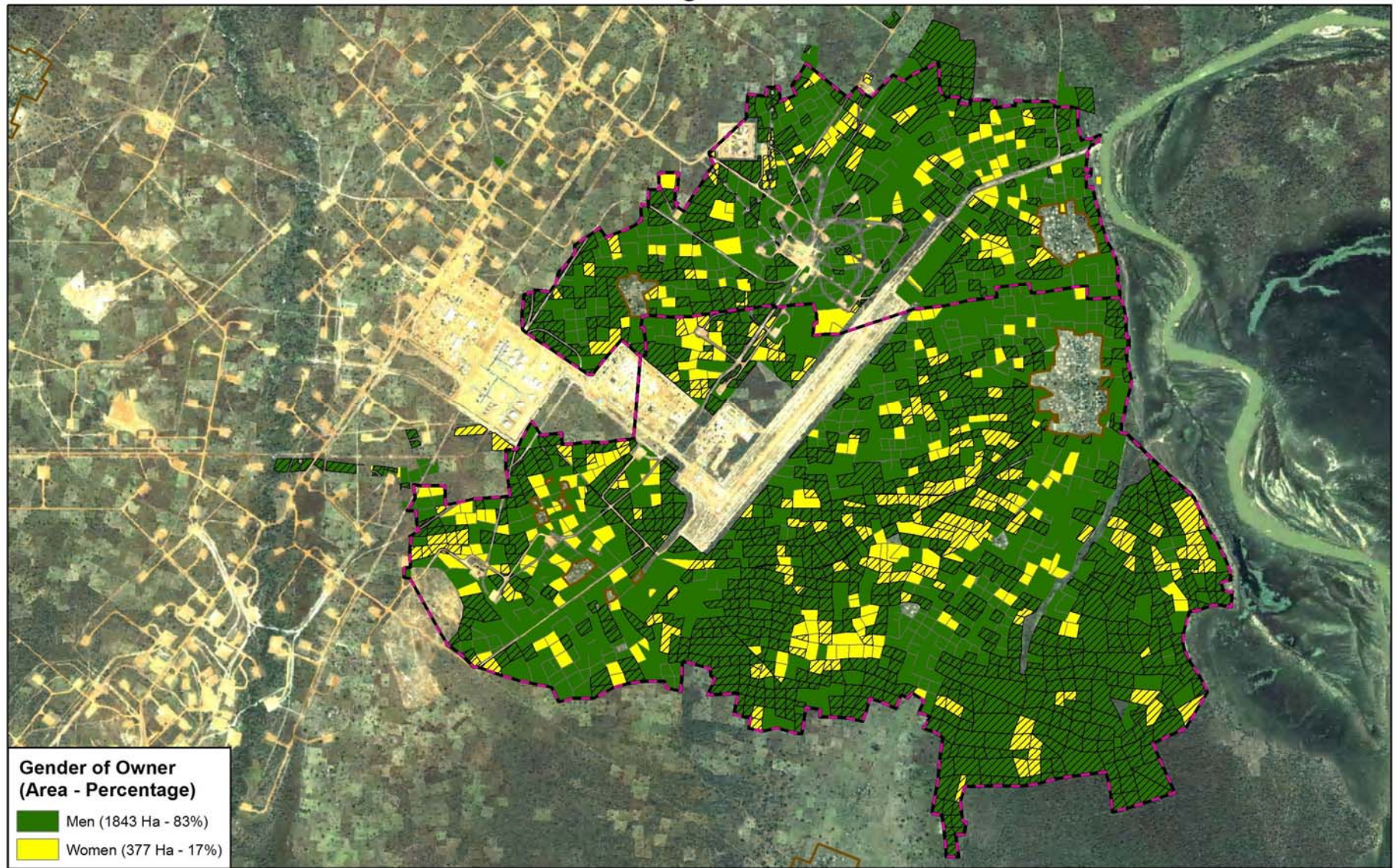
Map drawn on February 20, 2009
Satellite Image: IKONOS November 2008



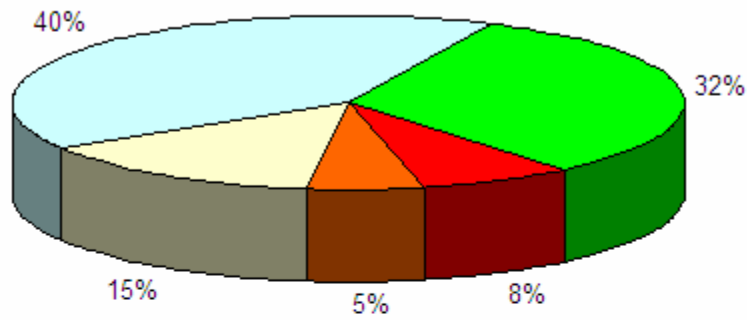
Farmer's Residence in Village of Dokaidilti and Dildo



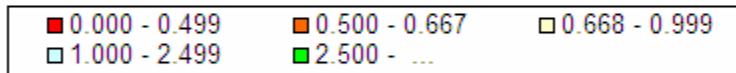
Owner's Gender in Village of Dokaidilti and Dildo



Land Distribution among all the Households of Dildo

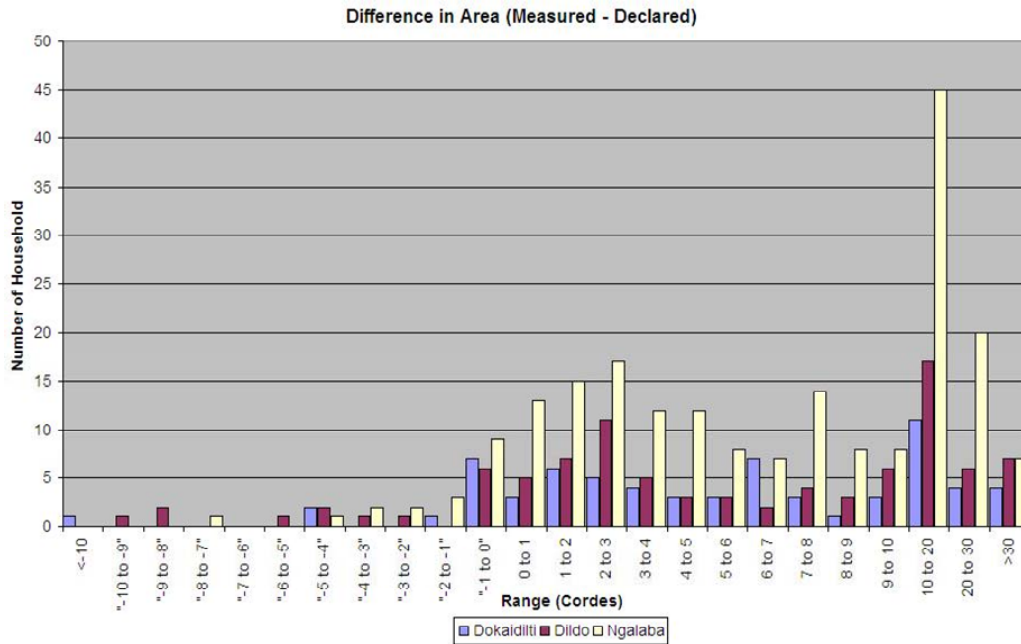


Eligibility Factor (Corde/Dependant)



	Total HH		Compensated HH			
	Nbr HH	Nbr. Individual Within HH	Nbr. Of Comp. HH	Nbr. Individual Within Comp HH	% HH	% Individual Within Comp HH
0.000 - 0.499	21	106	5	33	4.9%	5.5%
0.500 - 0.667	15	72	6	34	5.8%	5.7%
0.668 - 0.999	40	248	16	119	15.5%	19.9%
1.000 - 2.499	111	585	45	269	43.7%	44.9%
2.500 - ...	88	337	31	144	30.1%	24.0%
Total	275	1348	103	599	100%	100%

Reported Village Land Survey Results – Charts Landholdings



Reported Village Land Survey Results – Charts Household Size

