Site Specific Plan
Dokaidilti Village
December 2007

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.

Of this total, the Oil Field Development Area (OFDA) includes about one-sixth of the villages (61 out of 375). Out of those 61 villages, 7 have been categorized as significantly affected by project land needs despite their compensation payments. Compensation in the OFDA has been paid for nearly 2,900 Ha of land involving about 4,000 individual land users. The Project has utilized 3% of the 100,000 Ha of land in the OFDA. When all of the temporary construction use land has been returned the percentage of use will be just over 1% of the 100,000

All land users and villages have been compensated according to the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) that was approved prior to Project construction. The Project's compliance with the EMP compensation requirements has been documented in the Project Update reports and by the World Bank's External Compliance Monitoring Group (ECMG) and the International Advisory Group (IAG).

A set of principles set out in the EMP have guided the land acquisition and compensation effort, including:

- A transparent compensation procedure with a minimum of four information and consultation steps so that all village residents can see that no other resident is gaining an advantage.
- Sensitivity to cultural practices and local legal requirements. Most land is controlled by the village and allocated by the local chief. In Chad, nearly all land is owned by the state. So farmers, rather than owning land as in Europe or North America, have only the use of the land for crops. The Project therefore does not buy land but compensates for farmer labor and lost crop opportunities as provided in the EMP.
- Recording all compensation transactions. Each payment is archived with a photo of the transaction and the recipient's thumb print.
- Avoiding resettlement of households through project redesign and by offering two resettlement alternatives - Improved Agriculture Training and Off-Farm Employment Training.

Evolution of the OFDA Land Use Situation

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).

In early 2006, the project freed the necessary construction resources to begin clearing the backlog of land reclamation obligations so that the land could be returned to villages for agricultural use.

In June, 2006, the authors of the Chad Resettlement and Compensation Plan (CRCP) Evaluation Study (Drs. Robert Barclay and George Koppert, 2006) collected field data for their independent study of project impact jointly commissioned by the Project and the World Bank. The study design took into account concerns about land availability in the OFDA which had been raised by the Project's Level 2 Non Compliance Situation, external monitoring groups, civil society and the World Bank's International Finance Corporation (IFC).

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.

The Project and the World Bank staff agreed at mid-year on a formal documentation process for changes resulting from the Action Plan. As set out in the EMP, the Project will utilize its Management of Change Process.

Key Lessons Learned to Apply to Site Specific Plans

Accurate Land Use and Household Socioeconomic Data For Each Project Affected Individual

Assume from the start of development of an Environmental Baseline Assessment that both project design and the human environment context will evolve. To judge the impacts of this evolution, solid baseline data (land use and household socioeconomic) is required to manage the compensation and resettlement program execution, provide the basis to study trends and identify barriers and to measure effectiveness of corrective actions. Land Mapping tools using Geographic Information System technology and detailed socioeconomic survey instruments are essential.

Use of Key Performance Indicators

The Key Performance Indicators (KPI) involves both Process and Performance Metrics. The Process Metrics are designed to provide the EMP Management team with indications of how well the EMP is working, e.g. procedures, stewardship measurements, etc. The Performance Metrics indicate how well the EMP delivers on its obligations, e.g. bottom line performance.

Use of Management of Change Tools

Analysis of the above data identifies the case for change in the EMP implementation documents. Management of Change is used to correct the deficient procedure(s) in the EMP and ensure that all Project users of the EMP are made aware of the change and receive appropriate training.

Use of Key Position Checklist for Project Management Transition

The Chad Cameroon Oil Export Project is not unique in that it evolves over time. For instance, the Project evolution involved Exploration, Construction, Production Start Up, Long Term Production Operations and Maintenance, In Fill Drilling for Producing Wells and High Pressure Water Injection wells for Formation Pressure Maintenance and Enhanced Fluids Recovery.

During Construction decisions are made to move the Project along as per Safety, Schedule and Cost. The use of the Key Position Checklist approach to management transitions (Construction to Production etc.) are vital to ensuring that EMP commitments and obligations made during the construction phase are not lost as the Project settles into the phase of long term operation and maintenance. Given that the Production management may be coming in from different parts of the world with different approaches to environmental and land use issues, it is imperative that the EMP is communicated effectively and the appropriate management commitment is obtained at each management transition (Construction to Production, Production Manager to Production Manager).

Purpose of Site Specific Plan
Although the absolute foot print of the Project (Permanent Land Take and Temporary Land Take Not Returned) has not grown appreciably since December 2005, the slow return of temporary use land plus the increase in compensated land has severely impacted certain villages located in the OFDA. These impacts include:

- Reduced pool of land available for agricultural use
- Access to bush resources
- Depletion of bush resources
- Shortened fallow availability

Within these severely impacted villages, specific households are in greater need than others and will require further assistance in livelihood restoration and support in their access to community resources.

The approach to each village will be somewhat unique. By way of illustration:

- The economic and social impact of occupying a large area of unattributed bush is different from sequestering unreturned hectares of farmers' land
- Farmland used by a village composed primarily of fishermen.

In the first case, crop production is little affected, though the inhabitants will have difficulty in finding wild produce to supplement their diet or raw materials for building, tool making, and pasturage.

In the second, a return to previous levels of livelihood is governed by the amount of fallow and bush the village retains to put into cultivation plus the proximity of markets for selling produce, crafts and skills. A fishing village may, on the whole, be little impacted but specific individuals and families who do not engage wholesale in fishing may have had their farming resources severely curtailed.

The Land Use Mitigation Action Plan (LUMAP) Site Specific Plan for each severely 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 Dokaidilti 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 to the restricted vicinity and maximizing the knowledge and capabilities of its inhabitants.

Action Area #3 of the LUMAP also requires the Project to:

- Develop a Site Specific Plan for one severely impacted village using mapping and questionnaires to gather information on the entire community.
- The plan will consolidate all applicable livelihood restoration tactics developed for the LUMAP into a strategy that will lead to livelihood restoration in this severely affected village.
- Extend this pilot framework to develop action plans for all villages designated as severely impacted by the Chad Oil Export Project.

The pilot Site Specific Plan for use in developing the Site Specific Plan Framework is the Dokaildilti Plan. During the implementation of this Plan, needs for additional information and already collected but superfluous information not critical to livelihood restoration will be noted and the Framework for future plans will be adjusted and finalized. Learnings from these seven Site Specific diagnoses will play an important part in revising the Land Management Manual. The revision will set process metrics that will indicate when land return has become a critical element in avoiding an area's slide into the severe category or to indicate when a Site Specific Livelihood Restoration Plan is needed without delay.

Elements of the Dokaidilti 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 7 Severely 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
- In the OFDA the population growth alone reduced the amount of bush available to people by one half between 1993 and 2006
    - The amount of bush per capita in the severely affected villages of the OFDA declined sharply because of population growth.
    - Yet only 8% of the decline can be attributed to Project land take.
- Compared with natural population growth the Project's impact on land (bush, fallow, settlement, fields) was very limited.
- Project land take only added a 4% increase to the population density per Ha compared to the increase caused by natural population growth.

Dokaidilti's Previous Status

- Dokaidilti's population growth between 1993 and 2006 was 103% and between 2001 and 2007 measured 13%.
- Before the Project Dokaidilti had little bush, but other villages had less
    - For bush land, Dokaidilti was 4th from the bottom among OFDA villages in absolute amount of bush

    - 2nd from the bottom in amount of bush available per person.
    - Whether or not this constituted "enough" bush, it was more than some others by a long shot (23 people per ha versus 183 in 2001 and 227 in 2006 for Kairati and 60 per ha in 2006 for Mermeouel).
- Dokaidilti was among most densely populated villages
    - Dokaidilti had 1.05 people per Ha.
    - The three adjacent villages ranged from 0.25 to 0.73 people/Ha.
    - But two other OFDA villages were more densely populated (1.41 and 1.60).
- Dokaidilti is located by the Pende River; fishing was and is an important additional source of income for many Dokaidiltians

Dokaidilti's Current Status

- On an absolute basis, Dokaidilti was the hardest hit by Project land needs of all the severely impacted villages
    - Lost the use of 20% of its land during Project construction, compared to the next most severe village, Bero at 15%.
    - With return of temporary land take, Dokaidilti will have lost 12% of its land.
    - Increased the density on all Dokaidilti's land holdings by 15%.
    - Population growth and Project land needs contributed to the increased population density for its bush holdings (went from 5.5 to 23.7 per Ha)
    - Population density for all its lands went to 1.21 persons per Ha. with only 0.15 increase attributable to the period between project inception (end 2000) and 2006
- Dokaidilti has 86 households (HH) and 455 inhabitants
- Before the Project started, 47% of the people (according to the compensation database) were already below the Project's metric for viable farming (2/3 corde of land per House Hold Member (c per HHM))
- Project land take moved 10 individuals to below 2/3 c per HHM
- Today, looking at Dokaidilti's households rather than individuals and their dependents:
    - 13 families, or 15% of the 86 households in Dokaidilti fall under 2/3 c per HHM
    - 3 of the 13 households were not affected by Project land needs
    - Therefore, 10 HH, or 11% of the households in Dokaidilti affected by the Project's need for land (<2/3 c per HHM residual land).
- **The amount of land needed to raise the 10 HH above the land-poverty threshold is 10 Ha**.

- 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 who 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 the Impact

- Data from the HH and individual level paint different pictures:
  - 51% of people compensated
  - 11% of compensated households

  have less than 2/3 c per HHM
- Once temporary land is completely returned by the Project, all of the households that will remain under 2/3 corde per HHM were below 2/3 c per HHM before the Project started.
- Among the 10 HH under the minimum 2/3 corde of land per HHM during Project construction
  - 4 HH lost less than 10% of their land
  - 3 HH lost 10-20% of their land (2 HH with less than 0.5 c per HHM residual).
  - 2 HH lost about 30% of their land (1.5 and 3 cordes respectively)
  - 1 HH lost almost half its land (more than 3 cordes)
- Despite the fact that only a few of these vulnerable HH lost a appreciable percentage of their land holdings, they are under the minimum for viability
- The reason seemingly small amounts of land can have a major impact is because many of these HH have a large number of dependents.

Land Holdings – Less Than 2/3 (0.67) per Household Member

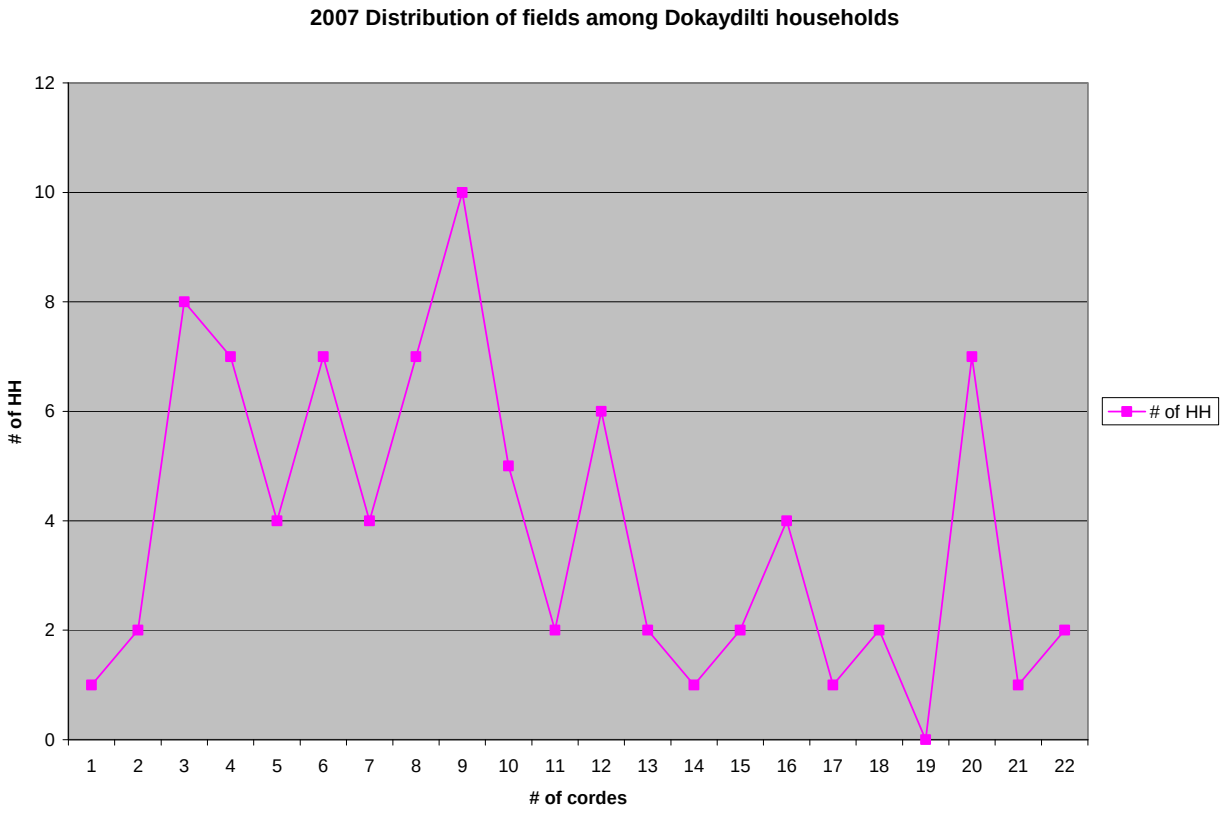
Cordes taken	Residual Cordes	Previous Cordes	% taken	Number dependents	Cordes per HHM
3.4	3.7	7.1	48%	7	0.53
1.3	2.9	4.2	30%	8	0.36
3.3	9.1	12.4	27%	14	0.65
0.5	1.9	2.4	20%	7	0.27
1.4	7.0	8.4	17%	12	0.58
0.3	1.7	2.0	13%	6	0.29
0.2	2.0	2.2	9%	4	0.51
0.4	6.5	6.9	6%	23	0.28
0.3	6.2	6.5	5%	10	0.62
0.1	2.8	2.9	4%	5	0.56

- 83% of HH in Dokaidilti received land compensation
- Even with Project land take, the overall allocation of land among Dokaidiltians is **favorable** to most HH.
  - Distribution of land holdings among middle-sized farmers in Dokaidilti in 2007 shows a more favorable picture than was found throughout the OFDA in 1995.
  - More Dokaidiltians have mid-size farms today than was the OFDA norm in 1995.
  - The tradition of readjustment of holdings is working within the HH but not at the community level.
  - Overall land distribution is less equitable than was usual in the past, because 33% of today's HH have more than 10 cordes of land (up to 22 cordes).

Difference in land distribution between OFDA average 1995 and Dokaidilti in 2007

Land Distribution		
1995 All OFDA versus 2007 Dokaidilti		
cordes	1995 HH	2007 HH
< 1	4.7%	1.2%
< 2	10.5%	2.4%
< 3	12.1%	9.4%
< 4	16.0%	8.2%
< 5	14.8%	4.7%
< 6	9.3%	8.2%
< 7	8.0%	4.7%
< 8	5.1%	8.2%
< 9	6.8%	11.8%
< 10	2.3%	5.9%
> 10	8.2%	32.9%

2007 Dokaidilti: Number of HH Holding Number of Cordes of Land



Dokaidilti's Current Needs and Resources

- Dokaidilti's arable land = 660.5 Ha, divided between 454 fields and 216 fallow fields.
- 33% of HH are holding more than 10 cordes of land apiece
- 18% of the land in cultivation is farmed by people from outside Dokaidilti including from the city of Doba.
- The current ratio of 454 fields and 216 fallows allows 2-4 years of fallow for each field
- 3 years is the current norm for fallow in the OFDA

Dokaidilti distribution of fallow / all land in 2007

NbrYears Fallow	Meters ^{2} in Fallow	% of land
0	13358	0.7%
1	4156	0.2%
2	675518	33.9%
3	547411	27.4%
4	349669	17.5%
5	190723	9.6%
6	109372	5.5%
7	16351	0.8%
8	26243	1.3%
9	52039	2.6%
10 +	9909	0.5%
Total	1994747	100.0%

- Dokaidiltians have not put pressure on outsiders using their land
    - The outsiders (other villages and seemingly do not find it necessary to keep their borrowed/rented land in continuous cultivation in order to retain their user rights
    - 33/91 fields farmed by outsiders are now in fallow
- Were the land shortage in Dokaidilti acute, the villagers could have reclaimed land lent or rented to others. In other OFDA villages farmers strapped for land have refused to renew lease agreements or have reclaimed borrowed land from kin.
- The amount of land needed to raise the 10 HH above the land-poverty threshold is 10 ha (see above)
- Dokaidilti has enough arable land to provide all its inhabitants more than 2/3 c per HHM
- Dokaidilti 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 Dokaidilti

The information in this section is derived from sample surveys and monitoring results. The Fast Track Mitigation Survey Team will provide further details going forward.

Improved Agriculture Training

- Improved Agriculture Training program graduates' results in Dokaidilti:
  - 23 Dokaidiltians trained in counter-season vegetable gardening and/or food transformation
    - Note that Improved Agriculture Training is offered to anyone in village who is interested in attending classes, demos and follow-up.
    - 52% of people in Project-Affected villages are voluntarily participating in Improved Agricultural Training
  - One collaborative market gardening group founded in 2004 and officially recognized (11 graduates, 13 non-graduates) has a gasoline-powered motor pump.
    - The group cultivated nothing in the 2007 rainy season because some of the individuals were not willing to pay for gasoline.
    - Until this year they had engaged in vegetable gardening and marketing each dry season.
    - One of the members used the pump to grow onions on his own (240kg)
  - Another farming group founded in 2007, not officially recognized (3 graduates, 13 non-graduates) grew 2 Ha of rainy season rice
  - In 2007, 4 individual Dokaidiltians employed all of their learned techniques in some rain fed fields and increased their production by 30% or more.

2007 SNAPSHOT INDIVIDUAL DOKAIDILTI FARM GRADUATES' RESULTS

Producer Nbr	Produce	Cash value sorghum from land lost **	Income received from Improved Agriculture	Yield increase over ONDR * average for crop
1	Peanuts	41 580	429 312	0.52
2	Peanuts	117 720	367 896	0.31
3	Rice	78 908	657 398	0.52
4	Rice	230 337	826 437	0.92
5	Potatoes	78 908	92 000	

* ONDR = National Rural Development Office

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

- Women who had chosen food transformation as their dry season, income-generating specialty did not do as well.

2007 SNAPSHOT FOOD TRANSFORMATION ON-FARM GRADUATES' RESULTS

Cook Number	Cash value sorghum from land lost **	Income received from prepared food sales
1	111 308	15 600
2	129 403	15 000
3	47 858	24 000
4	86 400	30 000
5	78 300	< 5 000
6 *	10 328	36 000

* Non-resettlement eligible class auditor

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

Off Farm Training graduates

- 11 have been trained in Off-Farm skills; 5 more are in training or will join the next set of classes.
  - 5 as tailors
  - 2 as masons and roofers
  - 2 as driver/mechanics
  - 1 as auto mechanic
  - 1 mechanic for 2 wheeled vehicles/2 stroke engines
- Given this level of competition, the LUMAP Fast Track Team is inquiring into the success of their training and will design Fast Track actions for the individuals who need specific help.

SURVEY SNAPSHOT OF DOKAIDILTI OFF-FARM TRAINING GRADUATES

Sampled Graduate	**Male age 47**	**Male age 28**	**Male age 27**	**Male age 35**
Training	2-wheeled engine	2-wheeled engine	tailor	tailor
HH land situation	< 2/3 c	> 2/3 c	> 2/3 c	> 2/3 c
Reported daily income	300 CFA training 3000 fishing	200	3000-4000	6000
Number of HHM	6	7	11	9
Per capita income HHM	550	30	315	665
> Log. Or. Poverty Threshold for HH/day	2215	2584	4061	3323
Log. Or. Income level	Middle rich	Poorest of poor	Medium poor	Middle rich

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

ECOSIT 2, Tchad, Profil de Pauvrété. Nov 2006

Percent of "Poor HH" in Logone Oriental	%
Incidence	64.7
Depth	29.4
Severity	16.2

Logone Oriental Average HH size by Poverty Level

	people/HH
poorest of poor	8.0
medium poor	6.9
median	5.6
middle rich	5.6
richest	3.9

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
No one in Dokaidilti has opted for physical relocation in another village.

Conclusions

- Off Farm and Improved Agriculture have improved the living standard of many of Dokaidilti's inhabitants affected by Project land needs.
- 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 Dokaidilti.

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 Dokaidilti as per the CRCP, LMM procedures and Management of Change to the LMM currently in place:

Site Specific Actions for Dokaidilti

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 or near village
Third Party Compensation	Land User with surplus land may donate to at risk household and receive normal land compensation payment	Yes	Several large land holders in village capable of donating via Third Party Compensation
Off Farm Training	Provide training to earn income in non-agricultural work	No	See above analysis
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
Rainy Season Resettlement	Provide field clearing, rainy season hut, well, bicycle, and hand cart for use in distant farm field	Yes	Distant farm fields may be available 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

Recommended Actions

Ten households (10 directly affected by the Project, have less than 2/3 c per HHM. The total amount of land needed to improve their situation is 10 Ha, the following Site Specific Plan Actions are recommended:

- 13 Ha of land available at the end of the Project Airport runway at Kome 5 be further reclaimed to arable quality (scarified and topsoil spread) and returned to land-poor households. Third Party Compensation may be needed if the previous land users of the airport land are not the At Risk Households.
- Some Dokaidiltians have excess arable land, i.e. far more farm land than they need to support their respective households. Third Party Compensation may be a route to provide land to At Risk Households who live far from the airport area.

Site Specific Plan Implementation Timeline and Budget

Land Return – Kome Airport Runway Land (13 Ha)

December 2007	EEPCI work with GoT which informs Gendarmes posted at Kome 5 airport ends of their relocation and of return of land to Dokaidilti
February 2008	Agreement with Canton and Village Chiefs that priority return of restored lands will be: First, the individuals previously compensated for the area; Second, At-Risk individuals identified by socio-cadastral survey
March-May 2008	Construction crews reclaim priority return lands for Dokaidilti EEPCI signs quitus documents for return of improved land to previous users and At-Risk individuals. EEPCI uses 3rd party compensation for land returned to 1st priority land users who are not At-Risk to transfer land to remaining At-Risk individuals, as necessary

Third Party Compensation to Dokaidiltians with Large Land Holdings

If all At-Risk HH do not recover sufficient land from the 13 Ha of returned land at the end of the Kome Airport runway, the Third Party Compensation process will likely need to be used to secure land for the remaining At-Risk HH.

March-May 2008	Dokaidiltians with large land holdings to be consulted regarding ceding land to remaining At-Risk HH via Third Party Compensation Process Negotiate with land holders to acquire land for At-Risk HH Pay Third Party Compensation
June 2008	Recipients of Third Party land begin cultivation

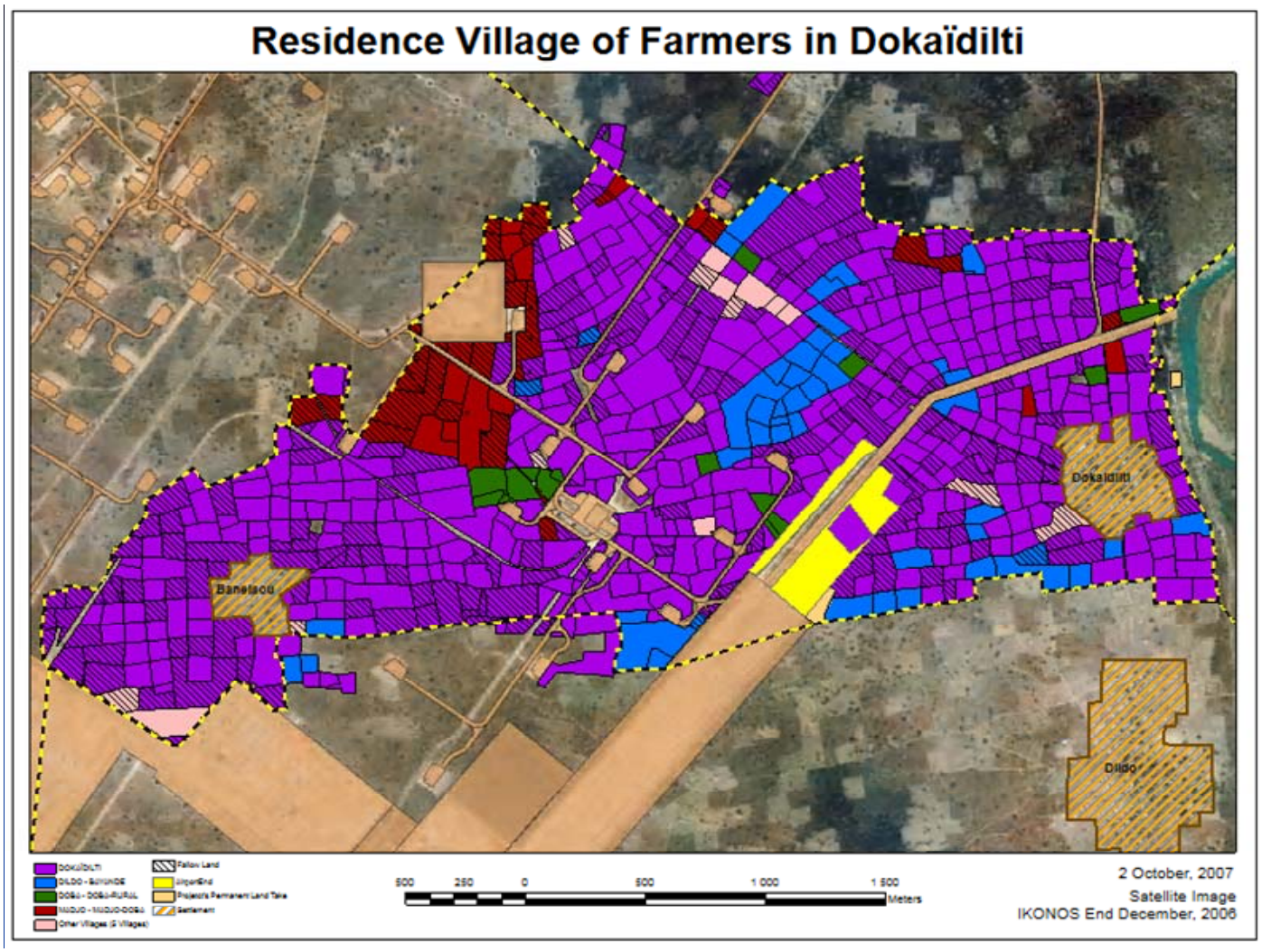
Provide For Creating Village Level Livelihood Enhancement Through Economic Development Projects

Dokaidilti, like the other impacted villages in the OFDA, will be included in a Supplemental Community Compensation program. Individual compensation for land covered the lost crop plus the cost of putting another field in cultivation for a replacement crop next year. Community compensation was given for permanent land take or for temporary land taken for more than one year. In severely affected villages the time for return of temporary land has been protracted and there has been more stress on community land resources. LUMAP will provide Supplemental Compensation for the "temporary" land that was not returned within 1 year. In this program, each village will:

- Be led through a village needs process using a Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) process by a Non Governmental Organization (NGO). The NGO will be under the oversight of EEPCI's primary resettlement program management service provider, JMN.
- Use the PRA to determine what or development projects and or infrastructure improvement they wish to pursue given their budget within the SCC

The final selected projects will be reviewed and approved by EEPCI.

JMN, the contractor implementing community compensation for EEPCI, will hire NGOs and contractors to execute the project(s) in the villages.


Residence Village of Farmers in Dokaïdilti
Banetaou
Dokaidilti
Dildo
Fallow Land
Airport/End
Projects Permanent Land Take
Settlement
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2 October, 2007
Satellite Image
IKONOS End December, 2006