

## **4.0 LAND ACQUISITION II: IDENTIFICATION OF PROJECT AFFECTED PERSONS AND COMMUNITIES**

### **4.1 INTRODUCTION**

This Section describes Project activities designed to identify individuals and communities potentially affected by construction and operation of the pipeline in Cameroon. Included are results of the CLS, background studies completed in support of the Project, as well as the consultation effort.

### **4.2 IDENTIFICATION OF PERSONS AND COMMUNITIES**

#### **4.2.1 Introduction**

The Project's Land Easement for construction of the pipeline and associated facilities crosses 11 departments (division), 32 arrondissements (subdivisions), and 238 villages (Table 4-1). Based on 1987 National Census, data villages and towns in this Project area includes about 800,000 individuals (Table 4-2).

Most of the lands are traditionally owned and official titled land is rare. Traditionally land is privately marketed. Land marketing activity is directly associated with land demands.

The 890 km pipeline route covers several major ecological zones and economic zones including the:

- Atlantic Littoral Evergreen Forest
- Yaoundé Peri-Urban Area
- Forest-Savanna Zone
- Adamaoua Zone
- Northern Savanna Zone

These areas can be briefly summarized as follows. Detailed summaries of each area by Department may be found in Appendix B and in Table 1-4.

#### **4.2.1.1 Atlantic Littoral Evergreen Forest (Departments of Océan and Nyong-et-So'o)**

This region stretches 162 km from the Océan coast in Kribi to the Nyong River. This zone vegetation constitutes Atlantic littoral and Biafran forest (zones 1.2.2 and 1.2.1 according to

Letouzey's<sup>11</sup> classification). During the first 120 km, Bantu ethnic groups and a minority Pygmy population inhabit the area.

The main crops in the area are cassava (>50 percent), cucumber, and inter-cropped fields, based on cassava mixed with banana, plantain, some maize, macabo (cocoyam) and others. Fifty-four villages are crossed in this area.

#### 4.2.1.2 Yaoundé Peri-Urban Area (Departments of Lékié, Mefou-et-Akono, Mefou-et-Afamba, and Mfoundi)

The vegetation is a very degraded semideciduous forest. This region is much more densely populated and agriculture is more intensively practiced. Ethnic groups are mainly Béti.

Cassava is still the major crop (>50 percent of the field area) but maize, peanuts and macabo each have a 10 percent share of the field area. Cocoa is much more important than in the Atlantic littoral forest zone. Fifty-seven villages are crossed in this area.

The economy in this area is based on foodcrops for the Yaoundé market. Tomatoes and vegetables can be good sources of income wherever transportation facilities to the town are available and inexpensive.

#### 4.2.1.3 Forest-Savanna Zone (Departments of Haute-Sanaga and Lom-et-Djérem)

This region covers the area, along the Sanaga River, up to the Deng Deng forest and is primarily semideciduous forest. The administrative departments of Haute-Sanaga and Lom-et-Djérem are used as limits, making this distinction somewhat artificial. Béti are present until Bélabo. Seventy-four villages are crossed in this area.

Cassava, representing only 40 percent of the field area, is more often replaced with macabo (north of Bélabo, along the railway) and maize (west of Bélabo) than in the other areas. Robusta coffee replaces cocoa as the major cash crop. Large stretches along the pipeline are uninhabited.

#### 4.2.1.4 Adamaoua Zone (Departments of Mbéré and Vina)

The zone is primarily wooded savanna land is classified as Sudanese-Guinean (2.1 and 2.2 according to Letouzey), and forest is only present near the rivers, savanna elsewhere. The ethnic group is the Baya.

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<sup>11</sup> Letouzey, R. 1985. Notice de la carte phytogéographique du Cameroon au 1/500 000. *Inst. Carte Intern. Végétation*. Toulouse et *Inst. Rech. Agron.*, Yaoundé.

Cereals are the major crops: together maize, sorghum, and millet cover 45 percent of the field area. Manioc, remains important (37 percent). The karité is an abundant tree for oil preparation, and is present everywhere in the savanna.

Cattle herding is an important activity in this zone. Transhumant cattle herders of Fulbe and Bororo origin regularly visit the pastures in the area, and the fields of the local farmers are protected against their incursions. Twenty-eight villages are crossed in area. Except near the main roads, large stretches along the pipeline are uninhabited.

#### 4.2.1.5 Northern Savanna Zone (Department of Mayo Rey)

The zone vegetation is Sudanese. Here cotton is a major cash crop (24 percent) of the fields. Sorghum and maize are the main food crop, and only some cassava is still grown. In the savanna, African peach, karité and *Annona senegalensis* are abundant. Twenty-five villages are crossed in this area.

### 4.2.2 General Characteristics of the Area Along the Pipeline Easement

During the CLS, about 4,500 individual inventory forms were prepared representing about 2,700 individual farmers (Table 4-3). Based on preliminary estimates there are about 55,000 individuals in villages and towns crossed by the Land Easement.

In order to estimate the percentages and types of land uses along the Land Easement, the right-of-way assistants evaluated Individual Inventory Forms. Table 4-4 illustrates the results of this evaluation and shows a high proportion of agricultural land with forest diminishing from 30 to 0 percent from west to east, while savanna increases from 0 to 40 percent. The category "others" includes land such as fallow, roads, and rivers and was not further subdivided.

#### 4.2.2.1 Summary of Measured Fields, Counted Plants, Tree, and Natural Resources by Department Along the Land Easement<sup>12</sup>

Table 4-5 summarizes fields, counted plants, trees, and natural resources recorded along the Land Easement during the CLS.<sup>13</sup> An estimated 232 ha of the Land Easement are cultivated fields. Of the counted plants and trees, 46 ha are the estimated area of food crops such as bananas, sugarcane, and pineapple,<sup>14</sup> 81 ha of coffee or cocoa plantations; and 68 ha of other, minor cash crops, such as rubber, improved varieties of oil palm, and officially recognized medicinal plants such as Voacanga.

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<sup>12</sup> These data are derived from the first version of the database covering the entire 890 km of the pipeline in Cameroon.

<sup>13</sup> It should be noted that these data are estimated as of January 1999 and do not reflect amendments which may be made by the Verification and Valuation Commission in the north.

<sup>14</sup> For counted plants, the surface has been calculated using the official maximum density per hectare.

#### 4.2.2.2 Food Crops

The main crops, plants and trees per ecological zone are presented in Tables 4-6 and 4-7. Cassava is the main staple food everywhere except the north. Cereals become important from Yaoundé to the east, and especially in the north. Peanuts are important around Yaoundé; in the east, various sorghums and millets are only grown in Adamaoua and the north.

#### 4.2.2.3 Cash Crops

Cash crops are cocoa in south-west and central Cameroon, coffee in eastern Cameroon and cotton in northern Cameroon. None of these crops are grown between the Deng Deng Forest and the Mayo Rey department in the north. Other, less important, cash crops are rubber, medicinal plants and trees, some tobacco, and improved varieties of oil palm, and pineapple.

#### 4.2.2.4 Useful Wild Resources

Many useful wild trees were counted along the pipeline easement of which only some have a established value in the official 1981 decree on compensation of cultivated crops and trees. Over 50,000 wild resources were recorded during the CLS. Over 75 percent of these were in community files in the Departments of Mbéré, Vina, and Mayo Rey. Most trees were coded in the CLS database as 'other fruit trees' or as 'other cultivated trees.'

Additional information on the use of these resources is currently being evaluated by the Republic of Cameroon's Verification and Valuation Commission (see Section 5.6.5). In addition, COTCO will collect additional information on the use of these resources as during the interactive participatory consultation process described in Section 4.5.4.

### 4.3 ENVIRONMENTAL BACKGROUND DOCUMENTS

This Plan is based on a series of socioeconomic studies and on information presented in the October 1997 version of the EA and this EMP. These studies, which are based on the principles in this Plan, are undertaken to facilitate its implementation. Data collection methods and conclusions drawn from these studies are summarized below. Summary information on data collection, field studies, and Bakola Pygmy village consultation efforts can be found in documents discussed below.

The key conclusions drawn from the following Project studies form the basis of the compensation measures and process elaborated in this Plan.

### 4.3.1 Environmental Assessment Study and Appendices

The 1997 version the EA<sup>15</sup> of the Chad Export Project was completed by Dames & Moore, an internationally recognized consulting firm. This EA identified physical, biological, and human socioeconomic environmental issues pertaining to the Project to limit adverse impacts through avoidance or redesign early in the Project-planning process and through adoption of mitigation measures for the remaining identified impacts.

The 1997 version of the EA was undertaken at the preliminary engineering phase of the Project. As part of this early EA Project planning, a socioeconomic data collection program was initiated and led by the Institute of Development Anthropology.<sup>16</sup> Also participating in the study from the Republic of Cameroon were the University of Yaoundé, the Ministry of Scientific and Technical Research, the Ministry of Territorial Administration, the Ministry of Livestock, Fisheries and Animal Husbandry, and the Ministry of Environment and Forestry.

The purpose of the study was to gather information relevant to the identification and assessment of potential direct and indirect social impacts of the proposed Project.

The study had three components.

- A background literature review.
- Initiation of a field data collection program which included focus group interviews as well as administration of questionnaires.
- Review of aerial photography to assess land-use trends.

First, background data collection included an extensive review of literature and databases concerning socioeconomic issues in the proposed Project areas. Data was collected related to demographics, existing infrastructure, and compensation rates established under Cameroonian law.

Second, more than 200 person-days of field survey work were completed to collect information about communities in or near proposed Project facilities. The group collected survey data on 68 communities and 185 households in four representative areas along the pipeline route (near Touboro, Meiganga, Nanga Eboko, and Kribi). Village surveys focused on community level resources and characteristics such as population size, ethnic and religious affiliations, linguistic composition, and primary and secondary production systems. The household surveys gathered

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<sup>15</sup> Dames & Moore, October 1997, *Environmental Assessment, Chad Export Project: Cameroon Portion*, COTCO/Esso Pipeline Company, Inc.

<sup>16</sup> "Human Environment" (Salem-Murdock 1996). In: *Environmental Assessment, Chad Export Project: Cameroon Portion*, Appendix B, Dames & Moore, October 1997.

information on various factors including household size; demography; income sources; housing size and type; land holdings and other capital assets.

Third, the group also studied and analyzed available aerial photographs and interpretations of habitat and land usage made from the same.

Based on these data, the 1997 version of the EA made, among others, the following conclusions:

- Customary users are entitled to compensation for improvements made to land that is expropriated for projects such as this.
- Siting of the pipeline construction route was successful in avoiding populated areas to the extent practical.
- The vast majority of Project-related impacts will require only relocation of existing fields and or structures within the same community. For example, structures may need to be removed from the Project's Land Easement and rebuilt or "relocated" in the same village.
- It was estimated that no resettlement would be required in Cameroon as a result of Project activities. Resettlement differs from relocation in that resettlement would require an individual and their household to move to a new community. Resettlement is not expected because of the relative abundance of available land in most areas of Cameroon and because the CTS and associated fixed facility sites were sited to avoid settled areas.
- The Bakola Pygmies, considered a vulnerable people, live in small villages and camps scattered throughout the Kribi-Lolodorf area. Because their social and cultural identity is distinct from that of the majority of Cameroonian society, this group warrants special consideration and attention.

Summary information on the data collection effort and the results of the socioeconomic surveys can be found in the October 1997 version of the EA-Cameroon Portion.

#### **4.3.2 Environmental Management Plan and Appendices**

This EMP also provides summaries of specific biophysical, socioeconomic, and health-related Project expectations and issues, along with associated Project mitigation and monitoring actions. Other elements of the EMP include discussion of the roles and responsibilities of the Republic of Cameroon and COTCO environmental oversight organizations, and environmental management tools.

The EMP built on goals and principles set forth in previous biophysical, socioeconomic, and health studies. The EMP summarizes various mitigation strategies that will be employed to limit

the impacts of the Project's land use on the affected public. Many actions set forth in the EMP will have direct or indirect impact on the need for compensation such as:

- Limiting physical land usage to the extent practical, including limiting pipeline easement width and use of lands for construction camps and storage yards.
- Reclamation and return of lands within the Cameroon Transportation System easement so these lands can be returned to their prior uses.
- Designing or locating facilities to limit disturbances to known sacred and cultural sites.
- Developing and implementing this Compensation Plan.

Considerable effort was made in the route selection to limit the potential for social disruption. This was achieved in rural areas primarily by siting the Transportation System Easement and fixed facility sites to avoid settlements.

#### **4.4 SOCIOECONOMIC SURVEYS AND PLANS**

##### **4.4.1 Bakola Pygmies**

###### **4.4.1.1 Surveys**

In response to the identification in the 1997 version of the *EA* of the presence of Bakola Pygmies in the general vicinity of the proposed pipeline route between Kribi and Lolodorf, a survey of the Pygmy population in that area was completed. The study was conducted by GEPFE (*Groupe d'Étude des Populations Forestières Équatoriales*), a group of expert anthropologists who have studied the Pygmies in this area for well over a decade.

The primary focuses of the field study were to identify the locations and sizes of Pygmy villages occurring within five km of either side of the pipeline route, to identify the locations of their hunting areas, and to assess the impacts that the pipeline construction might have on these people.

To ensure that Project-related impacts to the Pygmy population were limited, GEPFE was contracted to conduct a consultation program with Bakola Pygmy villages in advance of the CLS, and assist the CLS in routing around settlements to limit Project-related impacts.

During this effort, the Pygmy settlement location data that had been gathered in the original Pygmy survey (Koppert *et al.*, 1997) was refined using enhanced Global Positioning Satellite (GPS) equipment. Using this improved data, adjustments were made to the pipeline route to altogether avoid or at least limit, where practical, impacts to the settlements located near the pipeline route.

Within the general Project area (<10 km from the pipeline route), a total of 73 Bakola settlements were identified, including some temporary camps and abandoned settlements. The estimated population for these settlements is about 1,500 people.

- Of the 73 Pygmy settlements identified in the Project area, 48 are 2 km or more from the final pipeline route. The Project will have a negligible impact on these settlements.
- Following the route adjustments, a total of 18 Pygmy settlements were located 0.5 to 2.0 km from the final pipeline route. Project impact for these settlements will be temporary, confined to the estimated 30- to 60-day construction period. Two other settlements are closer than 500 m from the route, but are separated from the route by a substantial barrier (e.g., major river or road). Impacts at these settlements will be minimal.
- In a few cases, groups of Pygmies have settled very near the Kribi-Lolodorf road. Under these circumstances, it was not feasible to maintain the 0.5 km distance. In those cases, the route was chosen in close consultation with the Pygmy villagers to limit impacts. Several meetings were held with each of these villages. In most cases, at the request of the villagers, the route was moved towards the road and away from the fields and hunting areas used by the Pygmies.

No Pygmy families are expected to be resettled as a result of the Project. The pipeline avoids all known remote-hunting camps established by Pygmies.

In addition to consulting with villages near the pipeline, GEPFE also consulted with the other Pygmy villages in the vicinity of the Cameroon Transportation System easement. The purpose of the additional consultation was to inform them of the CLS survey work and to discuss the pipeline Project.

During the ongoing consultation process, information was solicited concerning appropriate compensation for Project-related impacts. The results of this consultation and the recommendations of GEPFE are summarized in Appendix C.

#### 4.4.1.2 Indigenous Peoples Plan

An *Indigenous Peoples Plan* will be implemented to mitigate potential adverse effects as a result of direct and indirect Project impacts. This Plan can be found in Volume 4 of this Environmental Management Plan – Cameroon Portion.

#### 4.4.2 Socioeconomic Studies at Fixed Facility Sites

Information on the Project's potential site-specific socioeconomic impacts was initiated as part of the CLS effort and is currently being completed and evaluated. In addition, focused

socioeconomic studies were completed at the proposed fixed facilities' sites and the locations of proposed storage yards. (See Appendix G for terms of reference for the studies.)

The survey's at the fixed facility sites were carried out by a socioeconomic specialists, and were designed to gather information to facilitate the implementation of compensation and/or mitigation measures for potential impacts of permanent land losses. One purpose is to determine current usage of these lands and the specific users of the land. Based on results of the survey, mitigation measures have been identified as necessary to address impacts not compensated under applicable Cameroon legislation at a few locations. If necessary, measures such as technical assistance for impacted individuals will be considered by COTCO in areas where larger blocks of land are needed for construction and operation/maintenance of these facilities.

The status of studies completed to date are as follows:

<b>RESULTS OF SOCIOECONOMIC STUDIES AT FIXED FACILITY SITES (ALSO SEE TABLE 1-3 AND FIGURE 1-2)</b>		
<b>Project Use/Facility (Listed S-N)</b>	<b>Study Complete?</b>	<b>Results</b>
Kribi Pressure Reduction Station	Yes	See Kribi storage yard.
Kribi Storage Yard	Yes	Assess success in establishing new fields
Bipindi Staging Area/Ndtouah	Yes	None at site studied. Additional evaluation needed if site moved.
Lolodorf Storage Yard	Yes	No follow-up needed, limited land needed; land available to create new fields
Ngoumou Storage Yard	Yes	Assess land/economic impacts on one extended family who had an important loss of land.
Batchenga Storage Yard	Pending	
Nanga Eboko Storage Yard	Pending	
Bélabo Pump Station #3	Pending	Facility relocated after other studies completed.
Bélabo Storage Yard	Yes	Assess success in establishing new fields
Mararaba Staging Area	Pending	Due to reroute, this site may not be used.
Ngaoundal Storage Yard	Yes	No follow-up needed, location moved to uninhabited savanna
Meidoungou Storage Yard	Yes	No follow-up needed, unclaimed land in uncultivated savanna
Dompta Storage Yard	Yes	No follow-up needed, uninhabited savanna 2-3 km from village
Dompta Pump Station #2	Preliminary	Preliminary study indicated new site in unclaimed land in uninhabited savanna
Border Truck Park	Pending	Study pending

A summary of the results of these studies can be found in Appendix L.

#### **4.4.3 Preliminary Road Construction Impact Assessment**

A preliminary social impact assessment of the proposed road improvement activities in Mbéré, Vina, and Mayo Rey Departments was completed in June 1998. This involved visiting the

approximately 100 settlements along the road from Meiganga through Gbabongo, Bélel, and on the Chad frontier at Mbai Mboum.

Wherever feasible (that is, whenever anyone was present in the village – this being a heavy agricultural work season and many of the settlements being very small), Dr. Phillip Burnham and COTCO's Local Community Contact, Mr. Djafarou Garba, stopped in each village to discuss issues relating to the proposed road construction with the local inhabitants. Interviews were carried out in local languages – chiefly Gbaya, Fulfulde, and Mbum.

On the basis of these interviews, as well as, a visual inspection of present road layouts through each village, a database listing all locations that were thought likely to present problems of compensation, road safety, or other socio-economic issues was constructed. This database is now available to inform future road construction planning.

The results of his work can be found in his report entitled *Preliminary Assessment of Proposed Roadway Improvements from Meiganga to the Chad Border* (Burnham 1998).

#### **4.4.4 Future Studies**

Evaluation of data collected during the CLS and socioeconomic studies is currently being evaluated concerning the types and numbers of assets and investments eligible for supplemental compensation by COTCO. Based on these data a focused market survey will be conducted to assess and potentially revise COTCO supplemental compensation rates.

In addition, studies will be completed for those fixed facility sites not yet studied. During these studies COTCO and the Cameroon Party representatives will work together as described in Section 6.0.

### **4.5 CONSULTATION AND OUTREACH PROGRAM**

#### **4.5.1 Introduction**

Many activities have been undertaken within the framework of the public information and consultation process. Consultation has been conducted on an ongoing basis since the preliminary engineering phase of the Project, continued through the CLS, and is continuing today. The public information and consultation activities conducted for this Project are described in detail in the Consultation and Public Review Program (Supporting Documents - Volume 3). Some of the activities described in this document include:

- Project consultation prior to and during development of the EA with government agencies, affected groups, and Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs).
- Meetings with NGOs both locally and internationally.

- A Public Information Campaign (PIC) consisting of information dissemination and consultation was conducted during two rounds of consultation between August 1997 and November 1998. During this time meetings were held in 59 communities throughout the Project area.
- Focused consultations with individuals residing in Pygmy settlements before and during the CLS. Additional consultation is scheduled concerning the implementation of the Indigenous Peoples Plan and throughout the implementation phase of the Project.
- Establishment of reading rooms in February 1998 in all provinces within the Republic of Cameroon to permit individuals the opportunity to read and comment on the draft versions of the EA, EMP, and Cameroon Compensation Plan.
- Dissemination of the EA, EMP, and the Compensation Plan to the World Bank Information Shop(s), and International Headquarters of several NGOs.

Ongoing consultation during the CLS has been one of the major avenues for collection and dissemination of information concerning compensation. This effort included is described in Section 4.5.2 below.

Finally, prior to Project implementation, interactive participatory consultation meetings will be held in all of the estimated 238 villages directly affected by pipeline construction. This effort is described in Section 4.5.4.

#### **4.5.2 Consultation and Feedback During the CLS**

The CLS for the Cameroon Transportation System was initiated by COTCO during November 1997 and completed in October 1998. The primary purpose of the survey was to select COTCO's final routing. This survey is an important step in acquiring necessary information required in defining the Land Easement for the purpose of acquiring land for the Project. In addition, the survey affected the Project's compensation process by:

- Identifying the owners/users of land so that compensation can be paid for clearing costs associated with the CLS, and, later, for damages/loss of use incurred during construction.
- Inventorying compensable resources along the proposed easement and at fixed facility sites and related construction areas.
- Allowing refinements in the easement to be made to avoid, where practical, settlements and sacred sites that were not identified in previous siting and routing efforts or that were built in the meantime.
- Gathering additional socioeconomic data from people in close proximity to and/or directly affected by the pipeline easements.

This work also benefited the Compensation Plan in that it has led to increased contact with affected populations and a better understanding of their potential concerns. In addition, experience gained in paying compensation for damages incurred during the CLS effort, has been useful in developing the Compensation Plan. Representatives of the Cameroon Party have participated in the CLS.

Several survey teams worked simultaneously during the CLS. Each team included representatives of the Republic of Cameroon and COTCO. As the survey proceeded a complete inventory of compensable resources was made for each individual land user. Information was also collected on the type of land and land classification.

Each team was also assisted by COTCO's Local Community Contact (LCC) for the Department where the survey team was working. Currently, COTCO employs nine full-time LCCs for the 11 Departments along the pipeline route. LCCs are knowledgeable local individuals who are responsible for the day-to-day interactions with local individuals and communities. Use of these LCCs assisted the survey teams by:

- Presenting the Project in understandable terms of the local language, and
- Facilitating resolution of concerns and problems between land users or between crop owners.

The LCCs were also responsible for the completion of community information questionnaires at each of the approximately 238 villages along the pipeline easement; as well as completion of a sample of supplemental individual questionnaires.

Several key lessons were learned during the CLS:

- Hiring of local manual labor to clear the survey line greatly facilitated the identification of rightful land users.
- Assistance from the village chiefs or their representatives along the CLS and in the compensation process alleviated false representation of crop ownership and their contributions was very useful in paying compensation during the survey.
- By deferring payment of CLS damages to another day, rather than paying at the time the damage occurred, concerns relating to payment could be easily resolved by rechecking resources and making adjustments as necessary.
- Additional training of personnel and evaluation was needed in the identification of various types of wild resources which might be encountered along the survey route.
- Improvement is needed in providing farmers with timely documentation of inventoried resources.

- Identification of fallow fields needed better definition.
- The need for additional information was never lacking. Some information needed to be discussed two, three, or more times. Provisions needed to be made for explanations which presented conceptual and/or mathematical problems.

Inventories were completed in the same manner as per the CLS at fixed facility sites. Inventory work has been initiated in the area to be affected by roadway improvements but has not yet been completed.

#### **4.5.3 Departmental Verification and Valuation Commission**

As part of the compensation process the Republic of Cameroon's Departmental Verification and Valuation Commission (DVVC) holds meetings at each of the estimated 238 villages where compensable resources have been identified during the CLS as described in Section 4.5.2. During the presentation, COTCO presents additional information on the supplemental compensation process. These meetings are noticed in advance and anyone in the village can attend without restriction.

The meetings generally include 12-15 members of the DVVC, two COTCO right-of-way agents, and the LCC for the Department. Meetings are attended by most men in the communities. Most women attending are those whose crops and fields are affected and to whom compensation is due.

The meetings begin with a short presentation concerning Republic of Cameroon participation in the Project, followed by a COTCO presentation of the requirements of the World Bank and the concept of supplemental compensation. Afterwards a general question and answer session is held.

The names of the land owners/users are then called individually by the DVVC. In front of all present the DVVC asks the land owner/user if he/she agrees with the quantities of crops registered during the CLS and which had been posted the previous month for review. The land owner/user then states their agreement or disagreement.

In the event of a disagreement, the DVVC publicly notes the declarations made by all sides and seeks ways and means to reach a decision that is satisfactory to all sides. Frequently, the DVVC accompanies the land owner/user to their fields to resolve issues raised by the land owner/user during this visit.

#### **4.5.4 Future Participatory Consultation With Affected Individuals and Communities**

Prior to Project start-up and payment of compensation, directly affected communities along the pipeline right-of-way will be consulted to solicit, through an interactive process, ongoing

thoughts and concerns relating to the Cameroon Compensation Plan. This effort is part of the ongoing consultation described in Section 4.3.3 of the Consultation and Public Review Program (Supporting Documents - Volume 3). It will be initiated after Project approval and prior to (3-6 months payments of compensation.

To the extent practicable (based on weather and accessibility) each of the communities will be visited. The format used to encourage input in each community will vary depending upon issues such as the size of the community, social organization, religion, and ethnicity. It is envisioned that input will be encouraged through a combination of community wide meetings, focus group discussions with community based organizations, key interviews, and informal discussions. The meetings will be translated into one or more local languages depending upon group composition.

The Project's LCCs are currently collecting information on NGOs, Community Based Organizations (CBOs) and other groups in each of the communities along the pipeline right-of-way for purposes of this consultation effort.

Regardless of the format of the consultation, input will be solicited on the range of topics described in Table 4-8. The anticipated outcomes include:

- An opportunity for impacted individuals and communities to raise issues, ask questions, and provide comments on the Compensation Plan, including opinions concerning the adequacy of compensation rates.
- An opportunity to update communities on the latest revisions to the Plan, include compensation for wild resources, the grievance procedures, and any changes in supplemental gap compensation payments.
- Solicitation of inputs concerning potential community compensation (at fixed facility sites), and regional compensations along the pipeline right-of-way.
- Assessment of the understanding of the compensation process by impacted individuals and communities.
- Agreement on how to proceed where there are differences.

In order to provide timely feedback two to four consultation teams will be formed to conduct the work. Each team will include the local LCC and two or three other individuals. It is envisioned that the team will consist of the LCC, and two or three other members. In some areas, it is preferable that one of the members be a woman to encourage female participation where social proscriptions limit such participation. In addition to the LCC these individuals may be:

- Members of local or non-local NGOs.

- Specialists with social science training in interviewing techniques.
- Specialists in the local agriculture.
- Local respected members of the community who would be able to solicit a wide range of opinions.

Prior to starting their consultation effort, work team members will participate in a training process on interactive consultation. During this training period, they will develop consistent key messages and agree on appropriate oversight reporting and data management techniques. They will also review continuing, outstanding issues identified by the LCCs and review comments and letters received during the DVVC meetings.

The LCCs will inform villages of the estimated date of arrival and duration of the team's stay in the area during their regularly scheduled meeting every other month. To the extent practicable, the consultation effort take into account local agricultural schedules.

Prior to the consultation meetings, the LCCs will review the topics which will be covered with the local communities. At this time, the LCC will record any new or ongoing questions, concerns, and/or issues which will need to be included as part of the consultation.

During the consultation effort, the teams will:

- Provide additional information on key points as set forth in Table 4-8.
- Always encourage local input, comment, and feedback.
- Document comments.
- Respond to questions where they have clear answers.
- Commit to getting answers with a time frame commitment.
- Ensure villagers understand their comments are being documented, how the comments will be reviewed, and the follow-up process.
- Clearly and in local terms, explain where COTCO will and will not support community or individual requests.
- Ensure enough notification and information is given on sessions and enough time is provided for meetings.
- Be prepared to have sessions that are informal and flexible in nature to meet local cultural views and to accommodate local priorities.

#### **4.5.5 Ongoing Consultation**

As part of the overall compensation process, the LCCs will continue to update communities on issues relating to compensation schedules, opportunities for in-kind compensation, changes in valuations, and feedback on issues noted during their meeting held every other month.

**Table 4-1. Number of Villages By Department (Division) and Arrondissement (Subdivision) On The Pipeline Route**

Province	No. of Villages and Towns	Department	No. of Villages and Towns	Arrondissement District	No. of Villages and Towns
Atlantic Littoral	54	Océan	47	Kribi	12
				Bipindi	10
				Lolodorf	13
				Mvengue	12
		Nyong-et-So'o	7	Ngomedzap	7
Yaoundé Peri-Urban Area	57	Mefou-et-Akono	29	Akono	8
				Ngoumou	10
				Mbankomo	11
		Mfoundi	1	Yaoundé II	1
		Lékié	19	Okola	9
				Obala	10
				District De Batchenga	3
		Mefou-et-Afamba	8	Soa	3
District d'Edzendouan	5				
East Forest-Savanna	74	Haute-Sanaga	40	Mbandjock	4
				Nkoteng	10
				Nanga Eboko	13
				District De Bibey	6
				District De Nsem	4
				Minta	3
		Lom-et-Djérem	34	Bélabo	17
				Betare Oya	17
Adamaoua	28	Mbéré	21	Meiganga	18
				Djohong	3
		Vina	7	Bélel	7
Northern Savanna	25	Mayo Rey	25	Touboro	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>238</b>		<b>238</b>	<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>238</b>

**Table 4-2. Population by Department (Division) and Arrondissement (Subdivision) According to the National Census of 1987**

Department	Arrondissement	Length of Pipeline (km)	No. of Villages & Towns	Urban Population	Rural Population	Total Population
<b>Océan</b>		<b>145.8</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>24,782</b>	<b>45,943</b>	<b>70,725</b>
	Kribi	42.9	12	21,507	19,199	40,706
	Bipindi*	35.8	10	-	-	-
	Lolodorf	39.5	13	2,442	14,701	17,143
	Mvengue	27.6	12	833	12,043	12,876
<b>Nyong-et-So'o</b>		<b>16.2</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1,870</b>	<b>16,289</b>	<b>18,159</b>
	Ngomedzap	16.2	7	1,870	16,289	18,159
<b>Mefou-et-Akono</b>		<b>55.9</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>4,596</b>	<b>35,378</b>	<b>39,974</b>
	Akono	17.3	8	1,668	6,285	7,953
	Ngoumou	15.5	10	1,886	10,907	12,793
	Mbankomo	23.2	11	1,042	18,186	19,228
<b>Mfoundi</b>		<b>1.3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>139,379</b>	<b>21,103</b>	<b>160,482</b>
	Yaoundé II	1.3	1	139,379	21,103	160,482
<b>Lékié</b>		<b>32.4</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>15,454</b>	<b>113,117</b>	<b>128,571</b>
	Okola	18.7	9	2,353	43,286	45,639
	Obala	13.7	10	13,101	69,831	82,932
<b>Mefou-et-Afamba</b>		<b>36.4</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>3,126</b>	<b>30,245</b>	<b>33,371</b>
	Soa	6.0	3	1,466	12,477	13,943
	Esse	30.4	5	1,660	17,768	19,428
<b>Haute-Sanaga</b>		<b>173.0</b>	<b>54</b>	<b>39,030</b>	<b>38,595</b>	<b>110,800</b>
	Mbandjock	23.8	4	11,763	1,843	13,606
	Nkoteng	35.3	10	12,057	7,512	19,569
	Camsuco*	10.2	14	-	-	33,175
	Nanga Eboko	54.1	13	13,056	13,425	26,481
	Minta	49.6	13	2,154	15,815	17,969
<b>Lom-et-Djérem</b>		<b>180.8</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>15,025</b>	<b>40,249</b>	<b>55,274</b>
	Bélabo	121.0	17	9,845	12,795	22,640
	Bétaré-Oya	59.9	17	5,180	27,454	32,634
<b>Mbéré</b>		<b>103.0</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>33,925</b>	<b>92,996</b>	<b>126,921</b>
	Meiganga	91.9	18	31,824	67,589	99,413
	Djohong	11.1	3	2,101	25,407	27,508
<b>Vina</b>		<b>24.4</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>2,982</b>	<b>17,931</b>	<b>20,913</b>
	Bélel	24.4	7	2,982	17,931	20,913
<b>Mayo Rey</b>		<b>121.4</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>11,570</b>	<b>53,369</b>	<b>64,939</b>
	Toubo	121.4	25	11,570	53,369	64,939
<b>Total</b>		<b>890.0</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>291,739</b>	<b>505,215</b>	<b>796,954</b>

Note: Bipindi and Camsuco were not included in the 1987 census.

**Table 4-3. Summary of Centerline Survey File Data for the Land Easement**

Department Item	Océan	Nyong- et- So'o	Mefou- et- Akono	Lékié	Mefou- et- Afamba	Mfoundi	Haute- Sanaga	Lom- et- Djérem	Mbéré	Vina	Mayo Rey	TOTAL
Pipeline length (km)	145.8	16.2	55.9	32.4	36.4	1.3	173.0	180.8	103.0	24.4	121.4	890.6
Area in 30 m easement (ha)	442	49	170	98	110	4	524	548	312	74	368	2,699
Number of villages and towns	47	7	29	19	8	1	40	34	21	7	25	238
Estimated population of villages and towns along the pipeline	27,150	2,150	14,100	-	-	2,000	-	-	-	3,850	7,610	56,860
Total # of files	1118	174	515	404	221	11	666	788	213	70	352	4532
Total # of farmers	1069	173	498	387	203	11	478	489	115	60	135	3618
Community files	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	183	75	3	124	385
Roads, Rivers, Unidentified	49	1	17	17	18	0	188	116	23	7	93	529
Files per farmer	1.61	1.47	1.28	1.14	1.22	1.00	1.12	1.18	1.16	1.18	1.27	1.30
Farmers per km	4.57	7.29	6.97	10.47	4.58	8.24	2.46	2.30	0.96	2.09	0.87	3.13

**Table 4-4. Identified Land Use By Region As Percent Of General Description In Each ROW File**

	Atlantic Littoral	Yaoundé Peri-Urban Area	East Forest-Savanna	Adamaoua	Northern Savanna	Total
Agriculture	47.2%	56.0%	48.0%	44.5%	31.0%	48.3%
Forest	28.7%	16.3%	15.7%	0.7%	2.6%	17.5%
Savanna	0.1%	2.7%	9.9%	35.0%	40.3%	9.3%
Wetlands	9.6%	6.5%	7.0%	2.8%	2.6%	7.0%
Pasture	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	0.6%	0.1%
Other	14.5%	18.4%	19.3%	16.6%	23.0%	17.9%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

*Note: This classification is based on the subjective evaluation by the Right of way assistants.*

*NB. Dense forest and mixed forest/savanna added up; agro-industrial (1 file) and Buildings/structures (2 files) included in others.*

Table 4-5. Summary of Measured Fields, Counted Plants, Trees, and Natural Resources by Department

Department	Océan	Nyong-et-So'o	Mefou-et-Akono	Lékié	Mefou-et-Afamba	Mfoundi	Haute-Sanaga	Lom-et-Djérem	Mbéré	Vina	Mayo Rey	TOTAL	
Pipeline Length	145.8	16.2	55.9	32.4	36.4	1.3	173.0	180.8	103.0	24.4	121.4	890.6	km
Total # Of Files	1118	174	515	404	221	11	666	788	213	70	352	4532	files
Total # Of Farmers	1069	173	498	387	203	11	478	489	115	60	135	3618	farmers
Different Farmers	666	118	390	339	167	11	425	415	99	51	106	2787	farmers
Farmers Per Km	4.57	7.29	6.97	10.47	4.58	8.24	2.46	2.30	0.96	2.09	0.87	3.13	
Cultivated Area By Farmer (Measured + Estimated)	0.053	0.062	0.098	0.109	0.095	0.146	0.092	0.278	0.134	0.380	0.188	0.117	hectare

Measured Fields, Counted Plants And Trees Per Department													
Crops Measured By Area (M2)	248,276	37,736	155,915	147,054	155,915	8,964	297,446	785,688	113,286	225,588	251,057	2,324,114	m2
Estimated Surface Counted Crops (See Below)	321,365	68,691	330,542	273,710	330,542	7,136	143,667	571,951	41,225	2,640	2,256	1,903,326	m2
Other Cash Crops	881	154	2,009	2,766	2,009	-	1,491	9,638	927	-	40	18,760	plants/trees
Food Crops	13,660	3,342	16,003	20,432	16,003	1,096	8,677	33,509	1,288	438	123	104,384	plants/trees
Coffee + Cocoa	37,427	7,539	37,557	12,345	37,557	271	11,810	6,051	-	-	-	129,226	plants/trees
Fruit Trees	2,956	1,113	4,476	4,893	4,476	346	1,177	2,930	337	4	4	19,382	plants/trees
Oil + Raffia Palms	24,422	6,229	24,029	10,472	24,029	392	27,351	18,526	5	1	-	114,977	plants/trees
Useful Wild Trees	1,444	323	262	573	262	-	5,534	2,838	9,913	8,181	20,470	50,511	plants/trees
Total	80,790	18,700	84,336	51,481	84,336	2,105	56,040	73,492	12,470	8,624	20,637	437,240	plants/trees

Estimated Surface Of Counted Crops Using Official Maximum Densities Per Hectare													
Other Cash Crops	26,444	7,177	34,636	101,502	16,016	-	41,290	371,733	34,973	-	1,600	635,372	m2
Counted Food Crops	61,002	14,395	61,175	95,051	22,714	5,442	28,565	162,400	6,252	2,640	656	460,292	m2
Cocoa And Coffee	233,919	47,119	234,731	77,156	101,413	1,694	73,813	37,819	-	-	-	807,663	m2
Total Estimated Surface Of Counted Crops	321,365	68,691	330,542	273,710	140,143	7,136	143,667	571,951	41,225	2,640	2,256	1,903,326	m2
Included: cocoa, coffee, improved pineapple, improved oil, raffia and cocoa palms, valued medicinal plants													

Natural Resources													
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	204	-	-	-	232	trees
Titled Land	86	-	105	16	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	218	trees
Land User	1,377	170	1,539	363	440	-	3,480	1,042	1,060	150	309	9,930	trees
Land Occupant	171	115	32	95	532	-	402	156	-	135	-	1,638	trees
Community Land	1	-	-	-	-	-	1,624	1,423	8,855	7,896	20,144	39,943	trees
Roads & Rivers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	3	5	trees
Total	1,635	285	1,676	474	972	-	5,534	2,838	9,915	8,181	20,456	51,966	trees
4000 Annona trees in Vina are included in communal resources													

**Table 4-6. Distribution of Cultivated Land by Type of Crop by Region**

	Atlantic Littoral	Yaoundé Peri-Urban Area	East Forest-Savanna	Adamaoua	Northern Savanna	Percent of Total Area
Manioc	57.3%	55.4%	41.3%	37.5%	12.9%	41.8%
Maize	4.6%	13.6%	17.4%	26.8%	18.2%	16.7%
Macabo	4.4%	9.2%	23.8%	0.0%	1.0%	13.2%
Peanuts	0.6%	11.9%	5.0%	2.2%	6.8%	5.3%
Sorghum-millet	-	-	-	18.0%	23.5%	5.2%
Other crops	9.7%	1.4%	0.9%	12.7%	4.8%	4.2%
Cotton	-	-	-	-	24.2%	2.6%
Market Crops	2.5%	2.2%	1.9%	-	0.2%	1.6%
Yams	0.5%	1.6%	2.7%	-	-	1.6%
Cucumber	2.9%	0.6%	1.5%	1.5%	1.0%	1.5%
Fallow	4.2%	1.3%	1.4%	-	0.7%	1.4%
Okra	1.3%	1.1%	1.1%	1.2%	3.6%	1.4%
Sweet potato	0.1%	0.3%	2.1%	-	0.6%	1.1%
Mixed crop	7.6%	0.5%	-	-	-	1.0%
Quinquina	1.2%	-	0.6%	-	-	0.4%
Others unspecified	3.0%	0.9%	0.5%	0.1%	2.4%	1.0%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
Total surface	28.6 ha	36.5 ha	108.3 ha	33.9 ha	25.1 ha	232.4 ha

Table 4-7. Distribution Of Counted Plants By Region

	Atlantic Littoral	Yaoundé Peri-Urban Area	East Forest-Savanna	Adamaoua	Northern Savanna	Total	Total
Crop	% of total	% of total	% of total	% of total	% of total	Number	%
Cocoa	45.0%	39.8%	3.8%	-	-	116,035	26.5%
Oil palm (local)	20.5%	14.6%	17.9%	-	-	67,848	15.5%
Raffia palm	10.3%	8.5%	17.4%	-	-	46,953	10.7%
Plantain banana	8.8%	7.7%	13.9%	3.4%	-	40,284	9.2%
Other fruit trees	0.7%	0.8%	5.9%	59.0%	81.3%	38,903	8.9%
Banana	3.3%	10.8%	10.4%	3.9%	0.6%	35,669	8.2%
Pineapple (traditional)	4.2%	5.7%	8.1%	1.0%	-	24,452	5.6%
Coffee Robusta	0.2%	0.1%	9.9%	-	-	13,191	3.0%
Voacanga	-	1.7%	7.8%	0.2%	-	12,956	3.0%
Karité	-	-	0.2%	22.4%	16.7%	8,450	1.9%
Paw Paw	0.6%	1.1%	1.8%	-	-	4,880	1.1%
Avocado	0.9%	1.9%	0.3%	0.4%	-	4,604	1.1%
Sugar cane	0.8%	1.8%	0.2%	-	-	3,979	0.9%
Safoutier	0.8%	1.4%	0.1%	-	-	3,290	0.8%
Pineapple (industrial)	0.3%	1.3%	0.4%	0.3%	-	3,006	0.7%
Mango	0.4%	0.9%	0.6%	0.8%	-	2,793	0.6%
Other cultivated trees	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	4.4%	1.1%	2,032	0.5%
Goyava	0.3%	0.5%	0.1%	0.1%	-	1,294	0.3%
Yohimbé	0.1%	-	-	3.7%	0.2%	995	0.2%
Other trees (unspecified)	2.7%	1.1%	0.8%	0.5%	-	5,626	1.3%
Total	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%		
Total number	99,490	166,487	129,532	21,094	20,637	437,240	100.0%

**Table 4-8. Key Components of the Participatory Consultation Process**

### **Forestry Products**

- Regional compensation, including rates and values
- Ensure understanding of boundaries - geographic
- Individual and community compensation
- Individual Compensation - compensation list
- Discuss various options from list of regional compensation options
- Information on environmental offsets

### **Crops, Cultivated Trees, Structures, and Other improvements**

- What is supplemental compensation
- How were compensation rates determined
- What will be compensated
- Who will review supplemental compensation
- When will COTCO pay compensation

### **Volumes, Rates, Values**

- Process for determining volumes (product and assessment)
- Methodology for establishing rates
- Defining the rates for individual compensation

### **Managing Cash Compensation**

- How community members currently manage cash
- What banking systems are used
- What community members prefer

### **In-kind Compensation**

- What is of key interest to individuals
- What is of key interest to community - describe from a list of options
- Describe model for individuals to consider
- Discuss options with/potential involvement of local NGOs
- How will community compensation be paid at fixed facility sites

### **Dispute Resolution**

- Explain and discuss resolution processes

### **Transhumants (Where applicable)**

- Ensure transhumants understand construction schedules for their area
- Ditching, pipe laying general techniques/Potential impacts
- How issues can be jointly addressed
- Discuss transhumant consultation process with NGOs
- Discuss potential NGO involvement, in transhumant communication
- Identification and/or confirmation of transhumant routes