

COMPENSATION

CAMEROON

PLAN

E-202

VOL. 12

Chad

Export

Project

JUNE 1998

OFFICE MEMORANDUM

Recd
9/14/98

DATE: September 9, 1998

TO: Public Information Center

FROM: Serge Michailof, ²⁵Country Director, AFC07

EXTENSION: 33322

SUBJECT: **Chad/Cameroon Petroleum Development and Pipeline Project**

Attached please find a copy for filing in the PIC of the compensation plan for Cameroon. Please call Philippe Benoit at ext. 81779 or Michel Layec at ext. 33231 if you have any questions.

Chad 44305 ✓

Cameroon 51059

CAMEROON COMPENSATION PLAN

CHAD EXPORT PROJECT

COTCO/ESSO PIPELINE COMPANY
June 1998

CHAD EXPORT PROJECT CAMEROON COMPENSATION PLAN
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The Cameroon Compensation Plan of the Chad Export Project is being made available for public review in Cameroon and through the World Bank Information Center in Washington, D.C., United States of America.

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SECTION 1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 GENERAL OVERVIEW

This Cameroon Compensation Plan (CP or the "Plan") was developed for the Cameroon portion of the Chad Export Project ("the Project") to comply with Cameroon legislation and to meet World Bank Directives on compensation. The Plan's basic goals and principles are shared by the Republic of Cameroon, the Cameroon Oil Transportation Company (COTCO), and the World Bank.

The CP is one of the environmental management tools defined in Section 6 of the Environmental Management Plan (EMP). The EMP describes the implementation procedures for the mitigation measures proposed in the Environmental Assessment (EA) study that has been conducted for the Project. The Plan provides details regarding land use mitigation measures.

The Republic of Cameroon will participate in the Project by:

- Making the land needed for the construction and operation of the Cameroon Transportation System (CTS) available to the Project in compliance with applicable Republic of Cameroon legislation, through allocation of that land after payment of compensation costs. These lands shall be incorporated into the Private Property of the State; in addition, authorizations to occupy Public Property will be granted on an as-needed basis.
- Acquiring interest in COTCO and participating in Project financing with a loan from the World Bank and/or other lenders.

This Plan describes compensation to be paid under Republic of Cameroon law in force at the time of the drafting of the Plan and supplemental compensation to be paid by COTCO. Supplemental compensation is the difference between the amount due under Cameroon legislation and the amount due to meet the intent of the World Bank directives concerning compensation. Supplemental compensation applies only as specified in this Plan.

The Plan calls for fair and adequate compensation for adversely affected individuals, households, and communities. The compensation process will be monitored to ensure the intent of the plan is being met. Early Project design and siting of facilities avoided populated settlements. Consequently, disruption of local peoples will be limited.

The Project will require about 3400 hectares (ha)¹ of land for pipeline construction within Cameroon, most only temporarily during construction. Of this total, only 50 ha, or

¹ The figures are subject to change. The final figures will be jointly established by COTCO and the

roughly one percent, will be permanently closed to public use during the operations phase. To accomplish this, land needed only during construction will be reclaimed so that it can be returned to its prior use as described in the EMP.

1.2 PROJECT OUTLINE

The objective of the Chad Export Project is to produce, transport, and sell oil from three oil fields in the Doba Basin of southern Chad to world markets in a manner compatible with the balanced environmental and economic needs of the people of Chad and Cameroon (Figure 1).

The Project has been designed and will be carried out so as to preserve the environment and the living standards of local communities.

The Project will be implemented in a manner that addresses the following socio-cultural characteristics of the Project area:

- The predominance of oral tradition,
- A low literacy rate,
- Limited experience with projects of this type.

The Project will be designed, built, and operated by COTCO. Even though a Declaration of Public Purpose (DPP) will be issued for the Project, it is still a private venture and COTCO's activities (transport of hydrocarbons) cannot be considered as a public service (Article 2 of Decree 97/116).

The majority of the land required for the Project will be associated with the pipeline, which generally can be represented by a 30-m wide strip. The Project will include the construction of ancillary facilities, including pump stations, telecommunications systems, storage facilities, the terminal and all ancillary equipment.

1.3 DEFINITIONS

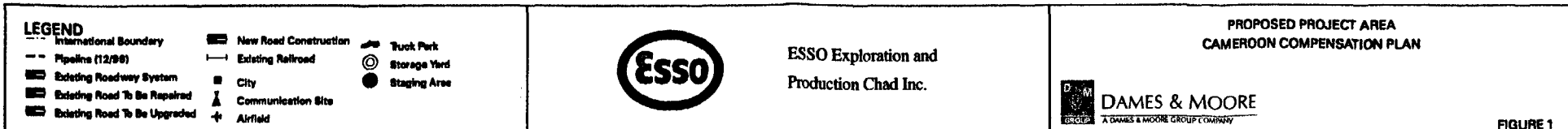
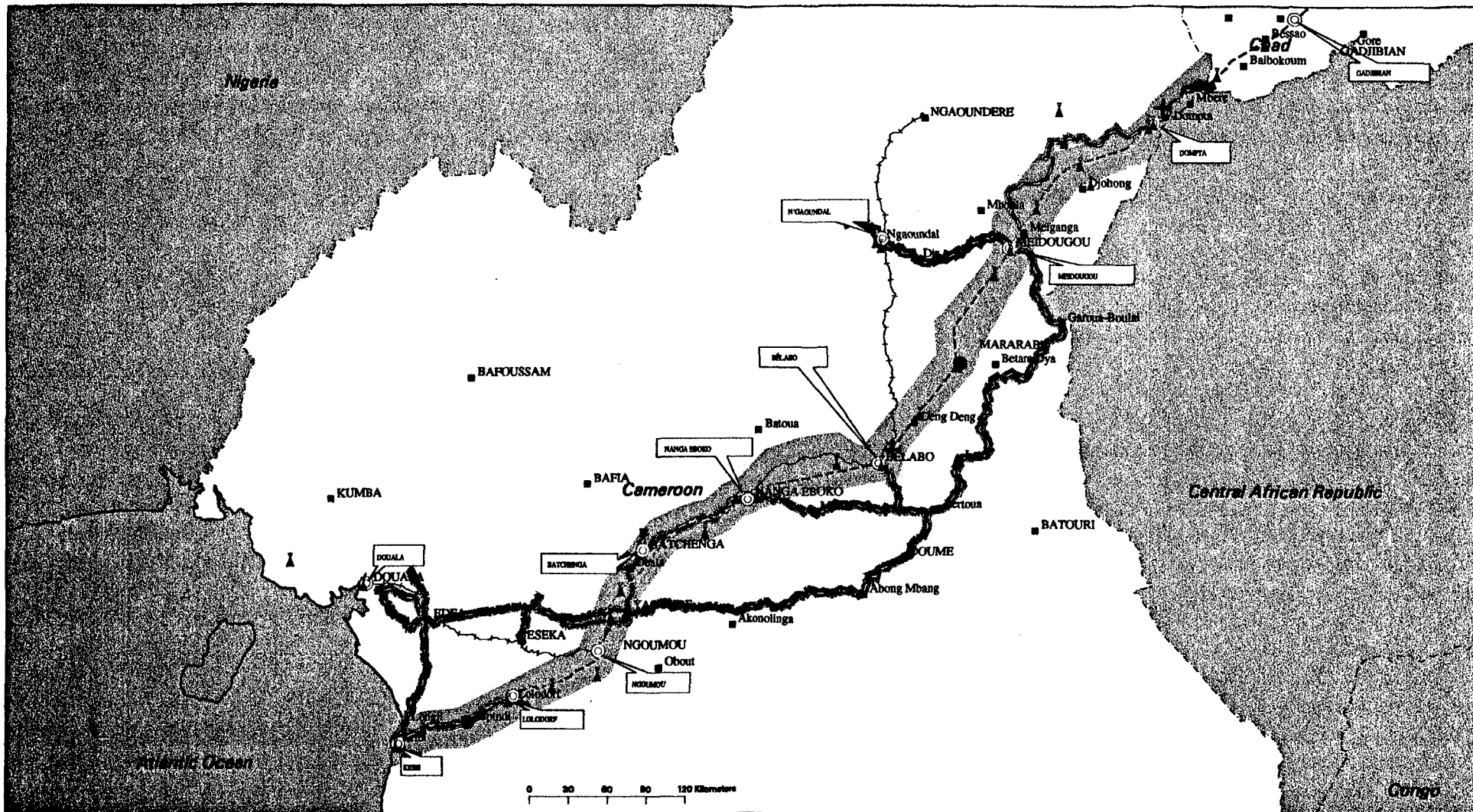
Definitions can be found in Appendix A.

1.4 SUMMARY OF SECTIONS

This Plan is presented in seven sections and 11 appendices. A brief summary of each Section is presented below:

Section No.	DESCRIPTION
1.0	Presents a brief introduction to the Project.
2.0	Describes the goals and objectives of the compensation process. These goals and objectives form the basis for monitoring the success of the Plan.
3.0	Summarizes the legal basis on which the plan is based and environmental studies completed. The scope of the public consultation process is also described.
4.0	Project land needs are described including the length of time land will be needed for construction and operations in Cameroon.
5.0	The framework under which land will be acquired and compensated is described. The type of compensation to be provided is closely tied to the different types of legal property types described in this Section.
6.0	Individuals and households will be compensated for a wide range of resources. This Section described the types of resources for which individuals and households will receive compensation. The Section also describes the obligations for payment of compensation by the Republic of Cameroon and COTCO.
7.0	This Section describes the process, which will be used to identify individuals eligible for compensation, conduct public inquiries, and assess and pay appropriate compensation. Responsibilities of both the Republic of Cameroon and COTCO are described.

For contents of the appendices, the reader is directed to the Table of Contents.



SECTION 2.0 COMPENSATION PRINCIPLES

2.1 COMPENSATION GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The overall goal of this Compensation Plan is to ensure fair and adequate compensation to affected individual and communities. The overall guiding principles of the Plan are:

Philosophy	The local population sees the compensation as fair and equitable based on: - Local cultural values, - People receiving what is perceived as fair. • Compensation is as transparent as practicable. • The compensation process treats people the same way whenever practicable.
Use of Land	• Siting facilities and routing the Cameroon Transportation System land easement to avoid populated settlements, thereby limiting the potential for resettlement. • Limiting the Project's land use, reclaiming land after construction, and making as much land available as possible to pre-construction users.
Compensation	• Affected people's standard of living will not be less than their current conditions when compensation is complete. • Both holders of legal title to land and land users are compensated. • Is provided in a timely manner that assures the land is available for use when needed for Project construction and operations. • Compensation is perceived as fair by local population.
Traditional rights	• Recognizes that most resources and investments are held under traditional rights.
Public Participation	• Issues the plan so the affected individuals are informed and participate in the compensation process. • Addresses issues voiced during consultation with local people, Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), and other stakeholders.
Continuing Support	• People in impacted and surrounding areas continue to be supportive of the Project.
Republic of Cameroon and World Bank Participation	• Includes participation of the Republic of Cameroon and the World Bank.

2.2 SCOPE OF THE COMPENSATION PLAN

The Plan is based on Project design and scheduling as of 1998. Section 7.6 sets forth procedures for managing changes that may occur as the Project or local conditions evolve. It is based on agreements negotiated between the Republic of Cameroon and COTCO concerning land acquisition and compensation.

The Plan addresses:

- Release of Private and State lands for the Project
- Project construction and operation activities
- Scope of Cameroon legislation applicable to the Project
- World Bank Operational Directive 4.30 concerning compensation

Describes land acquisition and compensation process

- Legal framework
- Use of land by the Project
- Describes procedures regarding the release and allocation of land to the Project
- Assessment of the compensation due related to allocation of land to the Project
- Describes types of compensation to be offered
- Presents methods for determining compensation
- Sets forth the responsibilities, rights, and obligations of all parties involved for assessment and payment of compensation

Explains how valuations are determined

- Compensation includes a range of resources upon which people use
- Values based on recent and ongoing data collection and socioeconomic analysis
- Current value for crops and local replacement costs for structures used
- Valuations for fields recognize the cost of labor to prepare fields
- Market values will be tested during the Centerline Survey (CLS)

Discusses payment of compensation

- Individuals will receive compensation for held investments and assets that cover the replacement cost of such investments that have been surrendered or abandoned because of direct Project activity.
- Compensation for damages shall be paid in accordance with criteria and compensation rates defined in the Plan.
- Affected individuals, households, and communities will receive the compensation described in this Plan through a clearly defined and transparent process.

Recognizes Cameroon's unique cultural and legal issues

Issue	Response Proposed By Plan
Including value of labor in valuation of fields	Setting the value of fields at the monetary equivalent of labor invested in preparing and cultivating a field, and the current market value of crops, thus allowing the user to reestablish an equivalent field elsewhere.
Moving cultural sites and burial places	Whenever possible, cultural and burial sites will be avoided. However, in cases where sites need to be moved, compensation for traditional ceremonial processes will be mutually agreed upon and implemented.
Recognizing that people may use titled lands	Many people depend on land to which they do not have legal title for their livelihood. In rural areas, users sometimes continue to use land, unaware that it has been acquired legally by someone else. In such cases, the legal titleholder will receive compensation for land and the customary rights user will be compensated for their improvements.

Issue	Response Proposed By Plan
The use of the land is also a community resource	Recognizing that land is also a valuable community resource, one community compensation will be paid to each rural community <u>permanently</u> losing <u>use</u> of communal land at pump stations and storage yards.

Addresses resettlement

No resettlement is expected as a result of Project activities in Cameroon. However, as a contingency, and to satisfy Project stakeholders, procedures set forth in Appendix B will be implemented in the unlikely event that a few households would need to resettle. This contingency is designed to meet World Bank Operational Directive 4.30 on Involuntary Resettlement (Table B-2).

SECTION 3.0 INFORMATION USED AS A BASIS FOR DETERMINING COMPENSATION

3.1 INTRODUCTION

One of the fundamental principles underlying this CP, and resulting from the specific nature of Project and the special context of its financing by the World Bank group, is the concept of Supplemental Compensation for damages, which the Project will implement when Cameroonian law provides for a compensation level that is insufficient to meet the requirements of World Bank Directives.

The EMP and Compensation Plan provisions are applicable only to the Project.

3.2 APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND CONTRACTUAL DOCUMENTS

Reference documents and enactment applicable to the acquisition, allocation, and use of land, as well as Compensation (provided by law), in connection with the Project, include the international agreements, laws, ordinances, decrees, ministerial orders, contractual documents, and studies listed in Appendices E and F.

3.3 WORLD BANK DIRECTIVES

In addition to the provisions contained in the documents and enactments listed in Appendix E, the Project shall apply the measures, described in the EMP and CP. Additional requirements by the World Bank that are mutually agreed upon by both the Republic of Cameroon and COTCO which are aimed at ensuring that the Compensation Policy meets the requirements of the following applicable World Bank Directives:

- Operational Directive 4.01 (Environmental Assessment)
- Operational Directive 4.30 (Involuntary Resettlement)
- Operational Directive 4.20 (Indigenous People)
- OP/BP 4.11 (Cultural Property)

3.4 ENVIRONMENTAL DOCUMENTS AND STUDIES

This Plan is based on a series of socioeconomic studies and on information presented in the Environmental Assessment and the Environmental Management Plan. Additional studies are underway. These studies, which are based on the principles in this Plan, are undertaken to facilitate its implementation. The following Section summarizes data

collection methods and conclusions drawn from these studies. 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.

3.4.1 Environmental Assessment Study and Appendices

An *Environmental Assessment*² of the Chad Export Project was prepared to comply with Cameroon legislation and to meet World Bank guidelines. This *Environmental Assessment* was completed by Dames & Moore, an internationally recognized consulting firm, in 1997. The *Environmental Assessment* (EA) identified physical, biological, and human socioeconomic environmental issues pertaining to the Project in order 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 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.³ 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.

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

² Dames & Moore, October 1997, *Environmental Assessment, Chad Export Project: Cameroon Portion*, COTCO/Esso Pipeline Company, Inc.

³ "Human Environment" (Salem-Murdock 1996). In: *Environmental Assessment, Chad Export Project: Cameroon Portion*, Appendix B, Dames & Moore, October 1997.

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 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 *Environmental Assessment* made, among others, the following conclusions:

- Lands occupied by titled holder (less than 1 percent) or actively farmed by traditional rights users (about 15 percent) constitute less than 20 percent of land to be required for the pipeline. About another 12 percent is in fallow. An estimated 55 percent is forest/savannah land occupied by their traditional users. The remainder is considered to be unoccupied. These estimates are based on information collected during the first 400 km of the CLS.
- 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 Cameroon Transportation System, and associated fixed facility sites were sited to avoid settled areas.
- The Bakola Pygmies, 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 *Environmental Assessment*.

3.4.2 Environmental Management Plan and Appendices

An *Environmental Management Plan*⁴ (EMP) has also been prepared for the Project. The EMP 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 included 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.

3.4.3 Bakola Pygmy Surveys

In response to the identification in the *Environmental Assessment* 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 Centerline Survey (CLS), and assist the CLS in routing around settlements in order to limit Project-related impacts.

⁴ *Chad Export Project, Environmental Management Plan, Cameroon Portion*, Exxon Production Research Company, February 1998.

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 kilometers 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 will be located 0.5 to 2.0 kilometers 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 kilometer 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.

3.5 CONSULTATION

Many activities have been undertaken as part of the public information and consultation process. Consultation has been conducted on an ongoing basis since the preliminary engineering phase of the Project and is continuing today during the CLS. The activities conducted for this Project include the following:

- Consultation prior to and during development of the EA with government agencies, affected groups, and non-governmental organizations. Village meetings were held in over 68 sites and with Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) both locally and internationally. (Additional details are described in Section 9 of the EA.)
- A Public Information Campaign (PIC) consisting of information dissemination and consultation with villages and NGOs in the Project area.
- Collection and dissemination of information during the CLS.
- Focused consultations with individuals residing in Pygmy settlements before and during the CLS.
- 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 EA, EMP, and upon completion, this Compensation Plan.
- Dissemination of the EA, EMP and this Compensation Plan to the World Bank Information Shop(s), and International Headquarters of several NGOs.
- Additional consultation sessions with NGOs and the Public to discuss the EA, EMP and this Compensation Plan are also planned.

The Public Information Campaign was conducted during the last months of 1997 and first half of 1998 and was focused on groups living near the proposed pipeline route. The campaign consisted of a series of meetings held in cities and villages along the pipeline route. The intent was to provide information about the Project to people that would be most affected and to answer questions and identify issues of concern. Although many of the people in these communities already had some knowledge of the Project, these meetings were helpful in dispelling false notions concerning employment opportunities among other things.

Beginning in February 1998, reading rooms were opened in each of the provincial headquarters and selected divisional headquarters of the Republic of Cameroon to allow public access and review of the Project's *Environmental Assessment* and *Environmental Management Plan*. Seventeen rooms are currently open. This Compensation Plan, upon release, will also be distributed to these reading rooms, as well as other locations, to provide an opportunity for Cameroonians from all sections of the country to review and comment on the Project's plans. A sample of the data forms being used to record the meetings is shown in Appendix J.

Starting in the second quarter of 1998, consultation meetings have been conducted with interested Cameroonian NGOs. Additional meetings will be held in the six provinces in which the Project is located. In addition, it is expected that the public review will involve the World Bank and impacted and interested parties within Cameroon and internationally.

The CLS (see below), which started in November 1997 and continues at this writing, also plays an important role in providing information to the public that will be most affected by Project activities. First, in the course of the survey, many contacts are made with the leaders of the villages near the pipeline route and meetings held. Commonly, information concerning the pipeline itself and its potential impacts on the community as

well as realistic descriptions of opportunities that might be created by the construction activity are presented during these meetings.

Finally, as previously discussed, direct consultations with leaders of Pygmy settlements located near the pipeline have been conducted to provide information and receive input on Project activities to adequately mitigate impacts. Consultation will continue during implementation of the Project.

3.6 MARKET SURVEY

In July-August 1997, a market survey was conducted to determine appropriate compensation rates for potential damages to crops incurred during land clearing for the Project's CLS. COTCO is responsible for payment of all compensation related to damages incurred to people's assets and investments during the CLS.

This study was conducted for COTCO by GEPFE, and the final report is entitled *Cameroon Market Survey, Kribi to Meiganga, Republic of Cameroon*. It was prepared by a an experienced team of nutritionists, anthropologists, and economists with the assistance of several Cameroonian government ministries and agencies (including the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Urbanism and Housing, and the Institute of Agricultural Research for Development).

The 1997 market survey entailed three weeks of field survey work and several weeks of collecting baseline information and consulting with knowledgeable individuals. The study looked at the principal variables that determine the value of a crop in the field: market price of the crop, average yields of cropland in an area and labor required for clearing and other farming activities.

To study market price, markets were visited in 11 villages and towns along the intended pipeline route from Kribi on the west to Meiganga in the northeast. Both buyers and sellers were interviewed about prices of various crops. To determine crop yields, farms were visited and observations were made on densities of planting and other pertinent parameters including fertilizer and seeds.

In addition to supporting fair compensation to be paid by COTCO during the CLS survey, the 1997 market survey has provided the foundation for determining fair and appropriate supplemental compensation to be paid to affected parties during Project construction.

This study will be tested, and if necessary updated with any necessary supplemental information collected on current market values at the time compensation is paid. Results will be communicated to impacted parties as necessary and in an appropriate manner.

3.7 ONGOING AND FUTURE STUDIES

3.7.1 Site Surveys

3.7.1.1 Pipeline Centerline Survey

The CLS of the Cameroon Transportation System was initiated by COTCO during November 1997. The primary purpose of the survey is 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 will affect 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 will also benefit 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.

3.7.1.2 Survey of Fixed Facility Sites

A survey of the Project's potential site-specific socioeconomic impacts is underway as part of the CLS effort and will be completed at the proposed fixed facilities' sites and the locations of proposed storage yards. (See Appendix G for terms of reference for the studies.)

This survey, carried out by a socioeconomic specialist, is 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 may be necessary to address impacts not compensated under applicable Cameroon legislation. 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.

3.7.2 Future Studies

Following completion of the CLS and socioeconomic surveys, information collected on the types and numbers of assets and investments eligible for supplemental

compensation by COTCO will be evaluated. Based on this assessment, focused surveys may be conducted to test the current market values and compensation rates discussed in this Plan. COTCO and the Cameroon Party representatives will work together as described in Section 7.0.

SECTION 4.0 PROJECT LAND USES

4.1 INTRODUCTION

Section 3.0, "Project Description," in the *Environmental Assessment, Chad Export Project: Cameroon Portion* (Dames & Moore, October 1997) provides detailed information on the Project and its associated land requirements.

This Section describes Project land needs associated with construction and operations of the Project. About 3,400⁵ hectares⁶ (ha) will be temporarily required during Project pipeline construction. Most of this land use is associated with temporary pipeline construction. Almost all land will be reclaimed and made available for most pre-construction uses.

The pipeline easement and associated facilities will be sited to avoid populated settlements. However, there is a possibility that some houses and ancillary structures may be impacted by the Project and will need to be relocated within the same village. Because Project land needs in most areas of Cameroon are generally small relative to available lands, it is estimated that no families will be resettled because of Project land needs.

Based on information gathered during the ongoing CLS, future adjustments in location or total land needed for the pipeline route, facility sites, special construction areas, and temporary access roads may be made to avoid populated areas.

4.2 EXISTING LAND USES

The distribution of use of land along the anticipated pipeline route is as follows. This estimate is based on land uses recorded during the first 400 km of the CLS.

⁵ This estimate is based on current information.

⁶ To convert from hectares: to square kilometers (multiply by 0.0100); to square miles (multiply by 0.0039); to acres (multiply by 2.4682).

**TABLE 4-1: ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF OCCUPIED LANDS
ALONG CAMEROON TRANSPORTATION LAND EASEMENT**

Type of Use	Length (km)	Proportion (percent)
Farm land under active cultivation	132	15
Farm land in fallow	105	12
Forest/savannah land occupied by traditional users (Note A)	484	55
Agro-industrial concessions	9	<1
Privately-owned land	9	<1
Subtotal: Occupied or used lands	739	84
Forest/savannah land not claimed by traditional users	132	15
Public Property (rivers, etc.)	9	1
Subtotal: Unoccupied or unused lands	141	16
TOTAL	880	100

Note A: Occupied lands were identified by traditional users and verified by village chiefs.

4.3 PROJECT LAND NEEDS

4.3.1 Land Needed for Project Construction and Operations

Land needs for the Project during pipeline construction is estimated to be almost 3,400 ha as detailed in the table below. Of this estimated 3,400 ha, only 50 ha will be needed for permanent facilities during the Operations Phase of the Project. In addition, a 10- to 15-m wide easement along the pipeline route will be retained for maintenance and emergency access; however, farming will be allowed on this easement in most areas with some restrictions.

**TABLE 4-2: SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED⁷ PROJECT LAND NEEDS
FOR PIPELINE CONSTRUCTION AND OPERATIONS (HA)**

Project Use (See Tables for Additional Details)	Total Needed During Construction	Disposition After Construction		
		Available for Previous Uses	Available with Restrictions	Permanent Facilities
Pipeline (Table 4-3)	3200	1879	1320	1
Pump Stations and Pressure Reduction Station (Table 4-4)	31	0	0	31
Storage Yards and Staging Areas (Table 4-5)	193	183	0	10
Other Land Needs for Infrastructure	8	0	0	8
TOTAL	3432	2062	1320	50

For purposes of this Plan, permanent land use is considered any Project use of land for more than 12 consecutive months with the exception of land uses discussed in Section 4.3.3 below.

⁷ The figures are subject to change. The final figures will be jointly established by COTCO and the Cameroonian Party.

4.3.2 Cameroon Transportation System

Starting at Kribi, the pipeline easement will cross the Departments of Ocean, Nyong and So'o, Mefou-Akono, Mefou-Afamba, Lekie, Upper Sanaga, Lom and Djerem, Mbere, Vina, and Mayo Rey to the Cameroon border with Chad (Figure 1).

A 30-meter-wide land easement for construction of the pipeline will be needed from the Republic of Cameroon. In areas of difficult construction, such as those areas with steep slopes, and road and railroad crossings, the width of the land easement may be expanded to 50-meters depending upon the terrain. At river crossings, the land easement will be extended to 60 meters. The pipeline itself will be buried between 1.0 to 1.5 meters below surface. In rocky areas, the final depth would be 0.5 meters.

Construction activities at any given location along the pipeline should last approximately three months. This period corresponds to the time required to clear the land; excavate the trench; lay, weld, inspect, and test the pipe; and backfill the trench. Once construction is complete in one area, the construction crew will move to the next construction location.

The land will be reclaimed to allow prior users of traditionally used land to resume their former activities. The only areas to be retained solely for the Project will amount to about one hectare needed for the valve stations and the onshore-offshore tie-in.

Following completion of pipeline construction, COTCO will submit new coordinates to the Republic of Cameroon for the permanent system easement. This easement is about 10- to 15-meters in width.

COTCO will maintain a permanent 10- to 15-meter-wide system easement over the pipeline for long-term maintenance and operation of the Cameroon Transportation System. This system easement is expected to be approximately half the size of the original land easement or about 1,300 ha. During operations, this 10- to 15-meter-wide strip of land will be made available for most pre-construction uses, but with the restriction that the use not interfere with the normal functioning and maintenance of the pipeline. Some restrictions are necessary, since the pipeline must be periodically inspected and the easement must be kept clear of large bushes and trees. Cultivation of crops will be permitted provided digging and plowing do not exceed 60 cm in depth. Construction of houses, animal sheds, and other structures will not be allowed.

It is estimated Project land needed for construction and operation of the pipeline will be:

TABLE 4-3: SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED⁸ PIPELINE LAND NEEDS (HA)				
Project Use/Facility	Total Needed During Construction	Disposition After Construction		
		<i>Available for Previous Uses</i>	<i>Available with Restrictions</i>	<i>Permanent Facilities</i>
Pipeline including valve station	2700	1379	1320	1
Incremental ROW for special construction, brush storage, access roads.	500	500	0	0
Pipeline Subtotal	3200	1879	1320	1

4.3.3 Pump Stations and the Pressure Reduction Station

Two pump stations⁹ and a pressure reduction station will be constructed in Cameroon (Figure 1) and will be operated for the life-of-the-Project.

TABLE 4-4: SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED PERMANENT LAND NEEDS AT PUMP STATIONS AND THE PRESSURE REDUCTION CENTER (HA)				
Project Use/Facilities	Total Needed During Construction	Disposition After Construction		
		<i>Available for Previous Uses</i>	<i>Available with Restrictions</i>	<i>Permanent Facilities</i>
Dompta Pump Station #2	13.5	0	0	13.5
Bélabo Pump Station #3	13.5	0	0	13.5
Pressure Reduction Station	4.0	0	0	4.0
Stations Subtotal	31.0	0	0	31.0

Each pump station will require about 18 months to construct and include a:

- Pump Station (about 10 ha)
- Landfill (about 1 ha)
- Airfield (2.6 ha)

The construction of the Pressure Reduction Station near Kribi will require about 14 months. The site is about 3.5 ha in size and includes the station (about 0.5 ha) and an engineered landfill (about 3.0 ha).

4.3.4 Storage Yards and Staging Areas

In addition to land needed for the pump stations and pressure reduction station, eleven storage yards will be required during Project construction. Facilities that may be associated with these storage yards include:

- Pipeline contractor's camp areas,
- Pipe storage areas,

⁸ Ibid.

⁹ Pump station #1 is located in the Oil Field Development Area in the Republic of Chad.

- Logistics' uses such as areas for holding trucks, temporary construction living, and offices, and
- Pump Stations camp and storage areas.

Each yard will be constructed over a six-month period.

Improvements on all but three of these sites (the truck stop at the border, the logistics center at the Ngaoundal storage yard, and the Ngoumou storage yard) will be dismantled and the land reclaimed.

TABLE 4-5: ESTIMATED¹⁰ LAND NEEDS FOR STORAGE YARDS AND STAGING AREAS (HA)				
Project Use/Facility (Listed in order of South to North)	Total Needed During Construction	Disposition After Construction		
		<i>Available for Previous Uses</i>	<i>Available with Restrictions</i>	<i>Permanent Facilities</i>
Kribi	18	18	0	0
Lolodorf	20	20	0	0
Bipindi (Staging Area)	5	5	0	0
Ngoumou	16	12	0	4
Batchenga	16	16	0	0
Nanga Eboko	30	30	0	0
Bélabo	27	27	0	0
Maraba (Staging Area)	5	5	0	0
Meindougou	27	27	0	0
Ngaoundal	27	23	0	4
Border truck parking area	2	0	0	2
Storage Areas Subtotal	193	183	0	10

The storage yard in the Douala Port is about 4 ha and was previously acquired, not adding the total Project footprint.

4.3.5 Other Land Needs

Other land needs include:

- Telecommunications sites
- Access roads to telecommunications sites
- Access roads to storage yards
- New or improved railroad sidings

This is in addition to land needed for storage yards, the two pump stations, and the pressure reduction station.

4.3.5.1 Telecommunications Sites

About 28 communications sites will be used, of which 15 are new sites needed by the Project outside of the storage areas or pipeline land easement. These will be used for the life of the Project. About 0.5 ha of land is needed for all sites.

¹⁰ The figures are subject to change. The final figures will be jointly established by COTCO and the Cameroonian Party.

4.3.5.2 Telecommunications Sites Access Roads

Twelve of the 15 new telecommunications sites will require new access roads. The actual routes of these roads have yet to be determined but it is estimated they will have a 4-meter-wide easement and will be about 15 km in length. New roads will be built at Dompta, Djohong, Belel, Ngaoundal, Mt. Bomkene, Mt. Megang, Mt. Abourmal/Mt. Bandjock, North Yaounde Pass, Mvenge, Lolodorf PTT Tower, Bibjouka, and Bidou.

4.3.5.3 Storage Yards Access Roads

Seven new access roads totaling about 3,000 m in length will be built. It is estimated each road will have about a 20-meter-wide easement. Each road will be about seven meters in width. New access roads will be built at Kribi, Lolodorf, Ngoumou, Nanga Eboko, Meidougou, and Dompta.

4.3.5.4 New Railroad Sidings

Four new railroad sidings will be built and have a total estimated length of 3000 meters. The estimated width of the easement within the storage yards will be ten meters. New railroad sidings will be built at Ngoumou, Nanga Eboko, Bélabo, and Ngaoundal.

4.4 LAND TO BE USED FOR IMPROVEMENT OF PUBLIC ROADS

Roads in northern Cameroon will be upgraded to permit cargo transportation from the railhead at Ngaoundal to the M'bére River bridge at the Cameroon - Chad border. The 300-km road (survey length 298.3 km) from M'bére to Meidougou will be upgraded and widened to 7 m.¹¹ The road easement will vary in width depending on nature of terrain and adjacent land use, but is estimated to average 20 m.

Land needed for upgrade of the public road system is either already Public Property or will be converted to Public Property if new road easements are needed.

New roads to be built include:

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------|
| • Access to M'bére bridge | 5.2 km |
| • Mbaï-Mboum bypass | 2.8 km |
| • Mbang-Rey bypass | <u>0.5 km</u> |
| • Total Length | 8.5 km |

¹¹ This Public Property includes:

- National and provincial motorways, and a 40 meter wide easement on each side of the road centerline; the easement width measured from the external edge of the sidewalk is reduced to 10 and 5 meters in agglomerations and inside towns, respectively.
- Departmental roads and an easement of 25 meters on each side of the road centerline; the easement width measured from the external edge of the sidewalk is reduced to 10 and 5 meters in agglomerations and inside towns, respectively.
- Rail roads and a 35 meter easement on each side of the centerline.

The official easement associated with this national road is 100 m, but actual clearance averages about 8 m. Additional land required for upgrading this road may be estimated as follows:

TABLE 4-6: ESTIMATED ADDITIONAL LAND NEEDS FOR ROAD IMPROVEMENTS (Ha)			
Project Use	Total Needed During Construction		Permanent Improvement to Public Road System
	<i>Length (km)</i>	<i>Width (m)</i>	<i>Area (ha)</i>
New sections	8.5	20	17
Existing road	290	12	348

A 135-km long road from Ngaoundal to Meidougou is a currently 6-m wide paved road, requiring no upgrade, but some repairs. On both sides, vegetation will have to be cleared along 5-m strips. Thus, additional land required will be 135 km x 10 m or a total of about 135 ha.

It is estimated that land users will be similar to that described in Section 4.2.

SECTION 5.0 LEGAL FRAMEWORK FOR LAND ACQUISITION, OCCUPATION, AND USE

5.1 INTRODUCTION

This section describes the legal framework for obtaining free disposal of the lands necessary for the land easement and, later on, of the system easement for the Cameroon Transportation System (CTS).

Lands required for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the CTS shall either be allocated to the Project by the Republic of Cameroon or used by COTCO based on terms agreed to with the landowners or administrators, or Public Property lands which are subject to an authorization to occupy.

Lands required for the Project shall come from the Private Property of the State and Public Property lands, and shall form what is referred to as the Land Easement. This Land Easement shall be created by incorporating the requested land into the Private Property of the State after expropriation or de-allocation if necessary. For Public Property lands, an authorization to occupy shall be issued.

Although built and operated on lands belonging to the Private Property and Public Property of the State, the CTS is and shall remain COTCO's property; the latter shall be granted the following rights so that it can conduct its activities. A description of these rights shall be included in the Cameroonian Land Registry.

- Land use rights
- Right of user on lands allocated for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the CTS
- Free access rights on CTS facilities
- Usage rights on CTS facilities
- Right to protection perimeters around CTS facilities

In addition, within the Land Easement, COTCO shall be authorized to cut the timber needed for its activities, to alter as necessary and use water falls, and to use quarries.

The principles of land tenure and private ownership according to Cameroonian law will be briefly outlined to provide a basis for obtaining the lands and compensation procedures.

The state in Cameroon is the guardian of all lands. There are four types of land tenure in Cameroon:

- Private Property,

- Public Property of the State,
- Private Property of the State and other public bodies, and
- National Land.

It is believed that most of the land needed for the Project is National Land.

5.2 ACQUISITION OF LAND NEEDED FOR THE PROJECT

5.2.1 Private Property

Private ownership of land may be obtained by registering the land with the Land Registry to obtain a land title, which is referred to as "*Titre Foncier*." The land title is the official certification of ownership of the land. It is unassailable, inviolable, and final.

Lands which are privately owned under the definition given by the current legislation governing land tenure, consist of:

- Registered lands with a "*Titre Foncier*"
- Lands held by virtue of (i) a decree granting State land as compensation, (ii) a decree approving a sale by mutual consent, (iii) assignment of a parcel belonging to the Private Property of a regional administrative subdivision, or (iv) a decree granting, as an irrevocable concession, a parcel of the National Land, which is under development.

Those rights conferred by private ownership of the land are generally acquired from a private person, usually through sale, exchange, grant, or legacy. It may also result from acquisition of an allotment of the Private Property of the State.

Finally, a private person or a local community may also obtain a land title from a dependency of the National Land, so long as the provisions of the related laws and regulations are met.

In the case of the Project, privately owned lands shall be expropriated, compensated for, and incorporated into the Private Property of the State.

5.2.2 Private Property of the State and Other Public Bodies

Private Property of the State consists of, among others:

- Personal and real property acquired by the State either without consideration or for a valuable consideration according to the rules of ordinary law, and
- Lands supporting buildings, constructions, structures, and installations established and maintained by the State.

Permanent or classified forests are part of the Private Property of the State or that of individual districts, unless otherwise provided by the duly approved land-allotment plan of the area.

Real property of the Public Property and National Land may, in some cases, be integrated into the Private Property of the State. Real property belonging to private persons may also be integrated into the Private Property of the State by deed of expropriation.

Real property of the Private Property of the State may be allocated to a public service or alienated by sale, assignment, or exchange. Such allocation is subject to due compensation of the occupants of such land.

In the case of the Project, lands belonging to the Private Property of the State will, if necessary, be freed from their current use and allocated to the Project. This provision is also applicable to land held by regional public authorities or other public entities.

5.2.3 National Land

National Land comprises lands that are not classified as either Public Property, Private Property of the State, or Private Property. They may be divided into two categories based on land occupation.

- There are, on the one hand, lands occupied with houses, farmlands, and plantations, grazing lands, and paths. The occupation of this type of land must be manifested through an effective human presence and conspicuous improvement.
- There are, on the other hand, land free of any effective occupation.

Mines are the property of the Nation. Certain types of forests may also form part of the National Land.

Lands ranked as national lands may be allocated by temporary grant or lease.

Cameroonian law recognizes the right of communities having customary rules, and their members, to continue to occupy and use National Land that they had developed before Ordinance 74/1 of July 6, 1974 took effect on August 5, 1974.

In the case of the Project, National Land shall be freed from their current use, compensated for, and incorporated into the Private Property of the State. This provision applies to all lands of the national territory, which are not classified as either Private Land or Public Property Land.

5.2.4 Public Property

Public Property of the State is inalienable, imprescriptible, and non-attachable. Land occupation or land use rights and parking permits may be granted by the Administration on such lands.

The Public Property of the State consists of all personal and real property which, by nature or intended purpose, are made available either for direct use by the public or for

use by State agencies. The Public Property of the State shall be divided into Natural Public Property and Artificial Public Property.

Natural Public Property includes public property on sea, rivers, and land; the airspace; soil and subsoil of the territorial sea; waterways, marshlands, lakes, ponds; as well as the subsoil below and the airspace above the territory of the State and the territorial sea.

Artificial Public Property includes main motorways, national and provincial highways, divisional roads, tracks, railways, commercial ports, military ports, telegraph and telephone lines, and their respective easements, alluvia, monuments, market places, graveyards, concessions of the traditional chiefdoms and related assets, more particularly in provinces where these concessions are considered as an undivided and joint estate of the community to which the chief has only user rights.

Any type of real property can be integrated by decree into the Artificial Public Property. Such a decree of classification constitutes an expropriation deed.

Bona fide owners and occupants who hold rights on such classified lands are entitled to compensation as in the case of outright expropriation.

Bona fide owners and occupants who hold rights on dependencies of public land prior to the date of August 5, 1974 shall not be dispossessed unless the public interest so requires and only after compensation has been paid.

An authorization shall be issued for the occupation of Public Property lands by the Project. This provision is applicable to all tangible real property or fixtures which are used directly by the public or for public utilities. These lands are non-attachable, non-assignable, and unavailable for private appropriation. However, under certain conditions defined in applicable regulations, they can be occupied and used by private entities.

5.3 TYPES OF LAND OCCUPATION

In addition to the rules and laws relative to land tenure, the occupation of the lands needed for the Project shall be governed by the law establishing the Transportation of Hydrocarbons from foreign states (T.P.L.), its implementing decree, and the Convention of Establishment of COTCO.

Lands required for the Project shall be occupied either temporarily or permanently.

5.3.1 Land Easement

The works related to the construction, exploitation, and maintenance of the Cameroon Transportation System shall be declared for public purpose by order of the Minister in Charge of Lands.

The decree establishing the Authorization of Pipeline Transportation (ATP) shall grant to COTCO occupation rights as well as rights to use the lands of the easement.

The land easement portion belonging to the Private Property of the State will be allocated to the Project by decree, for the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Cameroon Transportation System. An authorization to occupy will be issued for Public Property lands required for the Project.

The decree allocates the easement lands to the Project on a temporary basis. Once the certificate of conformity is issued, an amendment decree shall limit COTCO's usage rights on the Land Easement to that which is needed for the Cameroon Transportation System.

After Project construction is completed, almost all land required temporarily would be reclaimed and allocated to other uses, subject to the restrictions provided by law. The Republic of Cameroon is in favor of making this land available to pre-construction users. The majority of this land will then be available without restrictions.

In the case of offshore concessions, land occupation shall result from an agreement between the concession holder and COTCO, reached with the participation of the Republic of Cameroon, after negotiation with concession holders of the terms and conditions for freeing said land, including compensation for which COTCO shall be responsible.

For lands allocated to the Project, where agro-industrial or mining concessions have been granted in the required form and by the qualified authorities before the attribution of the ATP, based on a request filed before the filing date of the ATP request, COTCO, with the participation of the Republic of Cameroon, shall negotiate with the affected concession holders the terms and conditions for freeing said land, including compensation appertaining thereto, which shall be paid by COTCO.

If an amicable agreement cannot be reached, COTCO can either request that the Republic of Cameroon expropriate the land at COTCO's expense or modify the pipeline route or the sites of ancillary facilities so as to avoid these concessions.

For lands where forestry concession have been granted, the Republic of Cameroon, will take all necessary measures to make available these lands which will be needed for the land easement.

All deeds to grant or allocate such concessions shall be modified by the Republic of Cameroon to take into account COTCO's rights.

In all cases, the affected lands will, if necessary be incorporated into the Private Property of the State and be included in the land easement.

5.3.2 Temporary Authorization to Occupy

Such an authorization to occupy shall affect private lands and National Land, Private Property of the State and Public Property which are located outside the Easement and for which a procedure for temporary occupation can be implemented in accordance with applicable regulations.

5.3.2.1 Temporary Occupation of Privately Owned Lands

Procedure to Request an Authorization

For privately owned lands outside of the land easement, there will be negotiations between COTCO and the owners to reach an amicable agreement regarding the use of the land for construction, operation, or maintenance of the CTS or for access thereto.

If no amicable agreement can be reached and when COTCO's request is deemed justified, COTCO can be authorized to occupy the land temporarily in exchange for adequate compensation. In this case, COTCO shall address a request for temporary occupation to the Minister in Charge of Mines, containing the following:

- A note describing the activities to be conducted and explaining the reasons why the requested land is needed to carry out its activities;
- Proof that negotiations with the land owner(s) have failed;
- Proposed length of occupation and compensation;
- A map showing the coordinates of the requested land.

Granting Authorization

The authorization for temporary occupation shall be granted by a decree issued by the Minister in Charge of Lands (MINUH), based on a favorable recommendation from the Minister in Charge of Mines (MINMEE). The said decree shall note the validity of the request, state the parties rights and obligations, particularly restrictions on granted rights provided that such restrictions are compatible with a normal execution of planned activities, and authorize temporary occupation of the land for a period of less than one year. A temporary occupation procedure can not be initiated if the requested period of occupation is more than one year.

The authorization for temporary occupation does not grant COTCO freehold on the land.

5.3.2.2 Temporary Occupation Of The National Land, Public Property, And Private Property Of The State

Temporary occupation of lands in the National Land, Public Property, or Private Property of the State, located outside the land easement, can be authorized under the same conditions described in "*Procedure to Request an Authorization*," except that for this type of temporary occupation, compensation is aimed at improvements made by third parties on the land. The latter cannot take any action or perform any work that is likely to hinder construction activities.

5.3.3 System Easement

After construction of the pipeline is completed, COTCO will apply to the Republic of Cameroon for a 10- to 15-meter wide system easement over the pipeline. Almost all of this land retained by COTCO, as part of the permanent pipeline system easement will be reclaimed. The Republic of Cameroon is in favor of making this land available to pre-construction users, but with restrictions against some actions, such as constructing houses and planting large trees.

5.3.4 Infrastructure

In the case of infrastructure improvements and construction (roads, bridges, port and airport facilities, as well as landing strips, either existing or to be constructed in the Republic of Cameroon, which will be used for the Project and which are located outside the Land Easement), the Republic of Cameroon shall provide COTCO, in a timely manner and according to the terms defined below, with all easements, authorizations, and permits necessary to carry out such improvements or construction:

- a) Existing road easement, regulation size, created in accordance with Ordinance No. 77/2 of January 10, 1977, which supplements the provisions of Ordinance No. 74/2 of July 6, 1974 (legislation governing State land);
- b) Regulation-size easements needed for the construction of new road sections, and for road realignments and detours near agglomerations;
- c) Additional easements needed for creating detours to keep traffic out of the main road easements, easements needed for construction-site facilities and borrow pits, as well as easements needed for access to these areas.

For the easements described in a) and b) above, the expropriation process is the same and in some instances, it is also identical to that which has been described above.

For the easements described in c) above, an authorization for temporary occupation shall be issued. The Republic of Cameroon shall make sure that current occupants are moved out and that the easements are actually free.

SECTION 6.0 COMPENSATION

6.1 INTRODUCTION

This Section discusses the compensation that individuals and households will receive who are directly affected by the Project's land needs. Compensation will be based on land status, usage and improvements, official rates and rates from market surveys and are intended to meet the intent of World Bank Operational directives concerning compensation. Community compensation will be based on negotiated agreements at fixed facility sites as discussed in Section 6.4. Compensation for concessions will be based on negotiated agreements as discussed in Section 6.5.

Most Project land needs will be identified during the Centerline Survey. The Republic of Cameroon and COTCO representatives will inform affected individuals and communities of estimated future dates that land will be needed by the Project in a timely manner. This process is designed to provide as much advance notification as possible to limit impacts.

During both its design phase and the site surveys conducted to select the pipeline route and fixed facility sites, the Project has been concerned with ensuring that lands requested are selected in such a way as to avoid involuntary resettlement of people.

The majority of the compensation is concerned with compensation for crops and other resources.

Based on field observations, Project land easement requirements in most cases will affect only a minor portion of an individual's fields, and/or a few structures will need to be removed. In this case, compensation will provide for replacement and structures in different, but nearby, locations – in other terms, structures will be "relocated." Individual compensation in such cases will include labor costs and will provide for cash and/or in-kind compensation.

6.2 COMPENSATION FOR LAND

Table 6-1 summarizes responsibilities of how land will be acquired and is based on specific terms agreed upon between the Republic of Cameroon and COTCO. Compensation for the land easement in accordance with applicable legislation is the sole responsibility of the Republic of Cameroon.

COTCO will not pay for land provided by the Republic of Cameroon to the Project for the Cameroon Transportation System land easement.

In the majority of cases, land will be acquired through expropriation and eviction as described in Section 5.0. However, there are two circumstances under which the Republic of Cameroon will issue COTCO an authorization to occupy the land (see Table 6-1 at the end of this Section). These are:

- Where land is needed for only a short time period during construction.
- When land needed for the construction, operation and maintenance of the Cameroon Transportation System is Public Property.

6.2.1 Private Title Land (Section 5.2.1)

Land will be acquired through an expropriation/eviction procedure by the Republic of Cameroon. Compensation will be as follows:

Situation	Method
• In the case of land held by a "<i>Titre Foncier</i>" which has been obtained by virtue of customary rights.	• A compensation which shall not exceed the minimum official price of undeveloped State land in the affected area. The normally applicable prices for State land are those defined in Decree No. 66-385 of December 30, 1966 to increase minimum prices of State land. • See Appendix I for official rates.
• In the case of lands held by virtue of a normal transaction under ordinary law or the acquisition of Private Property of the State or National Domain Land.	• Compensation shall be equal to the purchase price plus the acquisition costs of the purchase.

The Republic of Cameroon has chosen compensation for land to be monetary.

6.2.2 Private Property of the State (Section 5.2.2)

Land will be acquired for the Project through an allocation process. No compensation will be paid for land itself.

6.2.3 National Land (Section 5.2.3)

Many of the lands are traditional use lands. No compensation will be paid for land itself. The users will be evicted by the Republic of Cameroon.

6.2.4 Public Property (Section 5.2.4)

No compensation will be paid for Public Property land. Bona Fide owners and occupants who hold rights on Public Property lands since before 8/5/74 (Date when Ordinance n° 72.2 of 7/6/74 took effect) are compensated in the same way as owners of expropriated lands.

6.3 COMPENSATION FOR STRUCTURES, CROPS, IMPROVEMENTS AND OTHER RESOURCES EXCEPT FOR CONCESSIONS

6.3.1 General Compensation Principles

Republic Of Cameroon	COTCO Supplemental Compensation
• Compensation shall be made at the rates accorded by applicable legislation. • The compensation covers crops, forestry products, wild resources, fish, buildings, and any other improvement ascertained by the Verification and Valuation Commission. • The ROC will participate in COTCO supplemental compensation as described in Section 7.0. • Road Easements: compensation for expropriated or evicted land users on public or newly created or existing road easements will be provided in accordance with Cameroonian law.	• Supplemental compensation only applies to items specified in the Plan and is the difference between the amount due under applicable Cameroon legislation and the amount due to meet World Bank directives concerning compensation. COTCO will perform this evaluation and: - will compensate on the basis of replacement and/or local market value, - will consider bush and forest products not covered under Republic of Cameroon compensation legislation related to expropriation. • Additional data will be collected for houses and structures. • Valuations will be tested by sampling. • COTCO will not provide compensation for any building or field created on a piece of land after notification of its use by the Project has been given during the Centerline Survey. • Road Easements: Individuals potentially eligible for supplemental compensation as discussed in this Plan, will be provided supplemental compensation only if: the individuals are eligible for compensation by the Republic of Cameroon, and only if their compensable resources are physically affected by COTCO works.

6.3.2 Basis of Compensation by Land Classification and Use by the Project

Section 6.2 discussed compensation for land based on the type of land under Cameroonian law. In the same manner, compensation for structures, crops and other compensable resources varies by:

- Land classification, and
- Project use of that land.

Table 6-2 summarizes responsibilities of the Republic of Cameroon to pay legal compensation, and COTCO to pay supplemental compensation based on land classification and Project use of the land.

6.3.2.1 Private Title Land (Section 5.2.1)

In case of expropriation, the Republic of Cameroon will pay for structures, crops, and all other improvements as per applicable Cameroon legislation.

COTCO will evaluate the difference between the total value and total due to the account of the Republic of Cameroon and determine any supplemental compensation due by COTCO.

6.3.2.2 Private Property of the State (Section 5.2.2)

In the case of land freed, the Republic of Cameroon will pay compensation for structures, crops, and other existing improvements as per applicable Cameroon legislation.

In addition: compensation for changes made by the Republic of Cameroon regarding Private Property of the State previously allotted to third persons will be made in conformity with the acts allowing occupation.

COTCO will evaluate the difference between the total value and total due to the account of the Republic of Cameroon and determine any supplemental compensation due by COTCO.

6.3.2.3 National Land (Section 5.2.3)

In the case of land freed, the Republic of Cameroon will pay for structures, crops, and other existing improvements as per applicable Cameroon legislation.

COTCO will evaluate the difference between the total value and total due to the account of the Republic of Cameroon and determine any supplemental compensation due by COTCO.

6.3.2.4 Public Property (Section 5.2.4)

No compensation will be paid by the Republic of Cameroon for structures, crops, and other improvements on Public Property with the following exception. *Bona fide* owners and occupants who hold rights on dependencies of Public Land prior to the date of August 5, 1974 (the effective date of force of ordinance No. 72-2 dated July 6, 1974) are entitled to compensation (see Section 5.2.4 for additional information).

COTCO has decided to pay supplemental compensation only to those owners and land users who are eligible for compensation by the Republic of Cameroon.

6.3.2.5 Compensation for the Loss of the Right of Use of Forest, Wildlife, and Fishery Resources by Riparian Populations

Compensation shall be made under the same conditions as in the case of expropriation (Article 8 of the Law on Forests).

6.3.3 Type of Compensation Payments

Republic of Cameroon	COTCO Supplemental Compensation
• Compensation will be made in cash.	• Compensation will be made in cash and/or in-kind.

6.3.4 Structures

6.3.4.1 Compensation Principles

Compensation will be paid for any house, building or structure, including fences, bathing facilities, latrines, wells, gazebos, storage buildings, water and other utility systems,

outbuildings, or other associated improvements, that are destroyed as a result of direct Project impacts.

Compensation will be paid to the individual who has primary rights to the structure, as defined in Appendix A. This individual will be responsible for compensating any other users of the structure, not the ROC or COTCO.

People will receive legal compensation according to Cameroonian law and COTCO will pay supplemental compensation where applicable.

Structures impacted by the Project will be either replaced by an equivalent structure or compensated in cash and/or in-kind at local regional rates.

The style and cost of the new structure to be built by the recipient will be at the discretion of the recipient. However, compensation will be limited to the value of the impacted structure. Anyone who plans to build a new dwelling must respect dates established for abandonment of structures and/or associated facilities.

Any houses rebuilt will be equipped with a new latrine as per World Bank requirements.

The owner or inhabitant may reclaim for salvage any materials s/he can. The COTCO Designated Representative (CDR) will arrange for transport, or the payment for transport, of household items such as furnishings, grain, animals, and equipment. The CDR will establish a time frame in which salvage and transfer of household effects must be complete.

6.3.4.2 *Basis of Compensation*

Republic of Cameroon	COTCO Supplemental Compensation
• A compensation evaluated on the basis of Arrêté 832/Y.15.1/MINUH/D000 (Nov. 20, 1987), which defines the basis for computing the market value of structures expropriated for a public purpose (Appendix I). • Usual compensation rates for resources such as ancillary facilities, traditional structures, construction materials, and relocation of utilities (Appendix I). • No compensation shall be paid for timeworn houses or on the verge of collapse or those constructions made in violation of town planning regulations or of the provisions relating to land tenure.	Will estimate the value of the existing structure based on: • Drawings and photos of individual's homesteads and all its related structures and accouterments. • Average replacement cost of different types of buildings and structures based on collection of information on the numbers and types of materials used to construct different types of structures (e.g., bricks, rafters, straw, doors). • Prices of these items in regional markets. • Estimates of construction labor required. • For cash-only compensation, compensation will be determined by the cost of a replacement structure using current local market prices for construction materials, prefabricated building parts, and construction labor. • When cash and in-kind compensation is requested the recipient will always receive the cash costs of labor to construct a similar replacement structure. The materials for the replacement structure will be provided either in cash or in-kind.

6.3.4.3 *Calculation of Compensation*

Compensation for structures and associated facilities will be calculated as follows:

- The Republic of Cameroon will determine the amount due based on applicable regulations discussed in Section 6.3.4.2 above.
- COTCO will gather information in regional markets to assess the replacement value of structures and associated facilities and to calculate the cost of supplies, materials, and labor. The Republic of Cameroon will be invited to participate in the information gathering.
- COTCO will calculate the total replacement cost.
- COTCO will evaluate the difference between the total value and total due to the account of the Republic of Cameroon and determine the compensation due by COTCO.
- COTCO will review these estimates with the Republic of Cameroon for their input prior to payment of compensation and make adjustments as appropriate.

6.3.5 *Crops, Cultivated Trees, Cleared and Fallow Fields*

6.3.5.1 *Compensation Principles*

Payments will be made based on the following compensation principles:

- Compensation will be paid on the basis of local market rates and include both crops and cultivated trees.

- Compensation will be paid to the individual, who holds primary rights to the resource. This individual will be responsible for settling with anyone else who may also use the resource, not the Republic of Cameroon or COTCO. For questions concerning primary rights, the village leaders and membership opinions will be requested.
- People will receive legal compensation. Supplemental compensation will be paid where appropriate.
- Compensation will recognize the value of field labor¹² (for cleared or fallow fields) as well as crop loss. For this reason, "field" is defined as an area:
 - In cultivation,
 - Being prepared for cultivation, or
 - Was cultivated during the last agricultural season.
- Supplemental compensation will recognize the value of the labor to replace fields. Field cultivated the preceding agricultural season but not yet replanted will be compensated as per the rate in Appendix I and adjusted on a local or regional basis as appropriate. Of the total compensation, labor costs for preparing a replacement field will be paid in cash to the farmer.
- The compensation for crop value will be paid in cash and/or in-kind. As per World Bank guidelines, advantages of in-kind compensation include:

Lower prices and/or access to improved varieties of seeds and grafted saplings	• In isolated rural areas grain or other items can be purchased in bulk from more distant markets at lower prices. • In-kind compensation allows farmer's access to improved seeds and grafted trees that may not be locally available.
Reduced likelihood of theft or mismanagement of funds	• In-kind compensation reduces the likelihood of theft, as well as the pressure on recipients to lend out cash or treat others, and the difficulty in managing money.

- Compensation for removal of tree limbs will be prorated based on the number of square meters of surface area removed. The total surface area of the tree will be calculated using the following formula: $(1/2 \text{ diameter of canopy})^2 \times 3.14$.
- Agro-industrial concession crops are addressed in Section 6.5.3.

¹² This definition recognizes that in most cases the biggest investment farmers make in producing a crop is their labor. Therefore, compensation relating to a field will cover the market price of labor invested. This approach also allows assignment of values to the previous year's fields. These are fields in which a farmer has already invested labor that will yield a crop in the current year and fields that have been planted but have not yet sprouted.

6.3.5.2 *Basis of Compensation*

Republic of Cameroon	COTCO Supplemental Compensation
• Compensation for crops shall be as follows: A Compensation evaluated on the basis of Ministerial Order No. 058, dated August 13, 1981, and Order No. 13 dated February 19, 1982 issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, and defining compensation rates for lost crops and cultivated trees. • See Appendix I for rate sheets. • The ROC will participate in supplemental compensation as described in Section 7.0.	• A Market Survey (GEPFE 1997) established market rates for almost all crops and cultivated trees found along the Transportation Easement. Compensation rates presented incorporate the value of crops and the value of the labor invested in preparing a new field. Payments for crops will be made based on the nearest square meter, or per plant, as set forth in the compensation schedule. (See Appendix H.) • The study also established values for some crops that are not included on Republic of Cameroon rate sheets. • COTCO will test market prices during the Centerline Survey, make adjustments to prices as necessary and inform the affected population.

6.3.5.3 *Calculation of Compensation*

Compensation for crops and cultivated trees:

- Information will be gathered as described in the preceding Section to assess the current market value.
- COTCO will calculate the total market cost due for crops and labor.
- The Republic of Cameroon will determine the amount due based on applicable regulation discussed in Section 6.3.5.2 above.
- COTCO will evaluate the difference between the total value and total due to the account of the Republic of Cameroon and determine the total supplemental compensation due by COTCO.
- COTCO will review these estimates with the Republic of Cameroon for their input prior to payment of compensation and make adjustments as appropriate.

6.3.6 *Natural Resources*

6.3.6.1 *Compensation Principles*

- Compensation principles concerning natural resources will meet the intent of World Bank Operational directives.
- Individually and communally-owned natural resources will be compensated including resources such as beehives, medicinal plants and trees, individually owned wild trees, and fisheries.
- Payment will be made directly to the individual or community that "owns" the resource.
- Information on resources eligible for compensation is currently being collected during the Centerline Survey.

The list of resources is:

Beehives	Beehives are placed in various locations by individuals for honey gathering. • Beekeepers can move them and will be compensated by the value of one season's production of honey from the number of hives moved.
Wild Useful Trees	• These trees belong to the person or community who protected and cared for the trees. They may be found in the bush, forests, or in fallow or actively cultivated fields. • Individual compensation will be paid for wild trees "owned" by individuals. • Other wild, useful trees may belong to the community and may be eligible for compensation.
Fisheries	Compensation associated with fisheries is expected to be minimal. Nevertheless, compensation will be paid for: • Any defensibly demonstrated decline in subsistence and market catch will be compensated for based on applicable market rate. • Fishing areas that are "owned" and impacted by the Project will be compensated for on a case-by-case basis.
Community Owned Bush and Forest Resources	Compensation will be made to the community who "owns" the resource, such as woody or non-woody vegetation.
Medicinal Plants and Herbs	Compensation will be made to the individual or community who "owns" the resource.

6.3.6.2 Basis of Compensation

Republic Of Cameroon	COTCO Supplemental Compensation
• User or customary rights (Law 94/01 on forests) of riparian populations which use natural resources for their own consumption (forest products - woody or non-woody vegetation, wildlife, and fish, with the exception of protected species) shall be recognized. These rights can be suspended in compliance with the general rules of expropriation for a public purpose. • Compensation will be computed according to the general rules of expropriation for a public purpose.	• None.

6.3.6.3 Calculation of Compensation

- The Republic of Cameroon will calculate the total amount due based on applicable legislation.
- COTCO will provide information gathered in the CLS related to these resources for ROC consideration.

6.3.7 Cultural Heritage Sites

6.3.7.1 Compensation Principles

Ongoing efforts are being made to limit potential impacts to cultural heritage sites. Because this information is often known only to a few individuals, information is being collected during the Centerline Survey about the locations of sites to be avoided or moved.

At the time this Plan was prepared, several adjustments had already been made in the proposed Transportation System's easement to avoid cemeteries, tombs, and other sacred sites and trees. In other cases, the locations of sacred sites were not specifically identified, but villages were asked to assist in selecting an alternative route around a settlement which would limit potential impacts to valuable resources, including sacred sites.

Compensation principles will be based on:

Tombs and burials	Compensation for displaced burial sites are intended to cover the costs associated with the traditional and/or religious ceremony, the burial of remains, and, if necessary, the rebuilding of the tomb.
Sacred and Ritual Sites	Sacred sites include altars, initiation sites, and natural features in which spirits live. Sacred sites may be considered individual and/or community property depending upon the ethnic group. Compensation for the site will be negotiated on a case-by-case basis with the individual, or community as appropriate.
Sacred Objects	Spirits may be inherent in objects that can be moved, with appropriate sacrifices and formalities, to another place. Compensation will cover the traditional ritual costs of moving the object.

6.3.7.2 Basis of Compensation

Item	Republic of Cameroon	COTCO Supplemental Compensation
Tombs and Burials	- A set rate is used by the Republic of Cameroon for compensation for tombs and burials. - See Appendix I.	COTCO will provide supplemental cash payment equal to 25 percent of the compensation due by the Republic of Cameroon.
Sacred and Ritual Sites	None according to Cameroon legislation.	To be negotiated case-by-case based on traditional ceremonial processes.
Sacred Objects	None according to Cameroon legislation.	To be negotiated case-by-case based on traditional ceremonial processes.

6.3.7.3 Calculation of Compensation

- Information will be gathered during the Centerline Survey.
- For tombs and burials, the rate used by the Republic of Cameroon administration will be applied. COTCO will provide supplemental compensation equal to 25 percent of the Republic of Cameroon rate.
- For sacred and ritual sites, as well as objects, COTCO will negotiate an appropriate compensation on a case-by-case basis based on traditional ceremonial processes.
- COTCO will review these latter estimates with the Republic of Cameroon for their input prior to payment of compensation and make adjustments as appropriate.

6.4 SUPPLEMENTAL COMMUNITY COMPENSATION AT FIXED FACILITY SITES

COTCO will pay in-kind community compensation on a case-by-case basis to communities permanently losing land use to the Project for pump stations and storage

yards. Additional information on the community compensation process is presented in Section 7.0.

6.4.1 Compensation Principle

Community compensation will be paid if construction of pump stations and storage yards results in the permanent loss of customary rights to use land from the communal land pool.

- Each community will receive a one-time community compensation.
- Compensation will constitute an in-kind improvement project for the local community as a whole.
- Compensation will address the loss of community rights to permanent use of the land.
- Each community will be involved in selecting the type of in-kind project. The community as a whole will consider options for village-level compensation, which will be discussed as part of the negotiation process.
- The compensation will be based on the level of direct impact, and can be made up to the equivalent of a well and pump or a standard school building. If the community makes another suggestion that would meet an outstanding need and is of similar value, that suggestion will be considered.

6.4.2 Basis of Compensation

Republic of Cameroon	COTCO
• None. • The Republic of Cameroon will participate in supplemental compensation as described in Section 7.5.	• Information will be gathered in each community where a pump station or storage yard is to be constructed to determine the community's eligibility for community compensation. • This information will be gathered during the socioeconomic surveys and Centerline Survey at fixed facility sites.

6.4.3 Calculation of Compensation

- COTCO will negotiate with the community on a case-by-case basis.
- The value of the compensation will be equivalent to either a standard school building or well and pump.
- COTCO will review these compensations with the Republic of Cameroon for their input prior to final agreement on the compensation.

6.5 COMPENSATION FOR CONCESSIONS

6.5.1 Compensation Principle

- Concessions are on National Domain lands and State Private Property and will be compensated on the basis of negotiation.
- Compensation will be considered fair if the parties are able to reach an agreement on a fair and reasonable compensation

6.5.2 Basis of Compensation and Responsibilities

Concession	Republic Of Cameroon	COTCO Supplemental Compensation
Agro-Industrial, and Mining Concessions	- The regulation granting or allocating these concessions will be modified by the Republic of Cameroon to take into account COTCO's rights on this land. - The Republic of Cameroon will pay no compensation.	- COTCO, with the participation of the Republic of Cameroon, will negotiate, with the concession holders concerned, the conditions and terms of the release of these lands. - Compensation will be borne by COTCO.
Forestry Concessions	- Will negotiate, with the participation of COTCO, the compensation for loss of rights by concession holders due to the installation of the Cameroon Transportation System. - Compensation will be borne by the Republic of Cameroon.	- COTCO's participation in these negotiations will be for the sole purpose of explaining the technical aspects of the Project and the applicable mitigation measures described in the EMP. - COTCO will pay no compensation.

6.5.3 Calculation of Compensation

6.5.3.1 Agro-Industrial and Mining Concessions

- COTCO, with the participation of the Republic of Cameroon, will negotiate with the concession holders. Compensation will be borne by COTCO.

6.5.3.2 Forestry Concessions

- This compensation will be borne by the Republic of Cameroon, and will be negotiated in accordance with applicable domain and forestry legislation and the pre-established contractual terms between the Republic of Cameroon and the Concession Holders.

6.6 SPECIAL PROVISIONS

The vulnerability analysis conducted as part of the *Environmental Assessment*, to comply with World Bank Directives on impacts to vulnerable groups, has allowed the identification of specific groups which should benefit from special measures.

6.6.1 Pastoralists and Transhumants Rights

6.6.1.1 Mitigation Principle

- The primary objective is that Project activities not adversely affect cattle movements within transhumance corridors and use of grazing lands.
- In order to meet World Bank directives that affected transhumants continue their activities without economic losses, mitigation measures defined in the EMP will be implemented.
- As discussed in Environmental Assessment, no direct impact on herders is anticipated as a result of Project activities. The ability of migratory herds to cross construction areas in a variety of locations and in a timely manner was considered.

- During the Centerline Survey, additional information will be gathered to confirm the locations of major transhumant routes crossing the pipeline route and adjacent grazing areas. Using this information, COTCO will construct crossings to permit transhumance access across construction zones where appropriate.

6.6.1.2 Compensation

Republic of Cameroon	COTCO Supplemental Compensation
• None.	• None.

6.6.1.3 Mitigation Measure

- The Republic of Cameroon and COTCO will implement mitigation measures as set forth in the EMP. See "Socioeconomic Topic #8, Semi-Sedentary and Transhumant Cattle Movements" in Appendix D.

6.6.2 Bakola Pygmies

6.6.2.1 Mitigation Principle

- Bakola Pygmies are considered vulnerable people by the World Bank. Mitigation and accompanying measures are defined in the EMP, so that affected individuals can continue their activities under normal conditions. Measures, particularly technical measures aimed at limiting disturbance of Pygmy activities, will be defined after completion of the specific studies described in this Plan.

Compensation issues of Bakola Pygmies are discussed in Appendix C.

6.6.2.2 Compensation

Republic of Cameroon	COTCO Supplemental Compensation
• According to Cameroonian law, no specific compensation is expected for vulnerable groups.	• None.

6.6.2.3 Mitigation Measure

- The Republic of Cameroon and COTCO will implement mitigation measures as set forth in the EMP. For mitigation measures refer to the table entitled "Socioeconomic Topic #10, Indigenous Peoples" in Appendix D.

6.7 COMPENSATION ASSOCIATED WITH RESETTLEMENT

In Cameroon, no individuals and their households are expected to be eligible for resettlement because of Project land needs. The Project shall meet the intent of Footnote No. 8 in Operational Directive 4.30:

Where only a few people (e.g., about 100 to 200 individuals) are to be relocated, appropriate compensation for assets, logistical support for moving, and a relocation grant may be the only requirements. However,

the principles on which compensation is to be based are the same as for larger groups (World Bank Operational Directive 4.30, page 2 of 8).

The Project estimates that no families will require resettlement and additional socioeconomic studies are being conducted to confirm this expectation. However, in some cases, the Project's land requirements for fixed facilities might affect a major portion of an individual's or household's holdings.

If an individual or household does not have enough farmland to remain economically viable after surrendering fields to the Project, they may need to relocate or if no replacement lands are available, move to a new area. In this latter case, individuals and households will become eligible for resettlement, as well as for replacement compensation for lost investments (see Appendix B).

Compensation will be provided as described in this Plan.

Table 6-1: Summary of Land Acquisition Process Based on Land Classification

<i>Land Classification</i>	PROJECT LAND EASEMENT [Estimated 3,400 ha]	
	Cameroon	COTCO
Private Property	Expropriation	No
Private Property of the State	Allocation and Evictions	No
National Land	Evictions, Incorporation into Public Property of the State and Allocation	No
Public Property	Issue Authorization to Occupy; Remains Public Property.	No

<i>Land Classification</i>	TEMPORARY OCCUPATION [Estimated < 200 ha]	
	Cameroon	COTCO
Private Property	Issue Authorization to Occupy if negotiation fails	Negotiate Lease Payment
Private Property of the State	Issue Authorization to Occupy	No
National Land	Issue Authorization to Occupy	No
Public Property	Issue Authorization to Occupy	No

<i>Land Classification</i>	INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS - Existing or New Permanent Public Road Easements [Estimated < 650 ha]	
	Cameroon	COTCO
Private Property	Expropriation, Classification into Public Property	No
Private Property of the State	Eviction, Classification into Public Property	No
National Land	Eviction, Classification into Public Property	No
Public Property	Eviction	No

<i>Land Classification</i>	INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS -Temporary Occupation Easements for Work Site Facilities, Barrow Pits, and Detours [Estimated < 100 ha]	
	Cameroon	COTCO
Private Property	Issue Authorization to Occupy if negotiation fails	Negotiate Lease Payment
Private Property of the State	Issue Authorization to Occupy	No
National Land	Issue Authorization to Occupy	No
Public Property	Issue Authorization to Occupy	No

<i>Land Classification</i>	CONCESSIONS (Agro-Industrial and Mining) [Estimated < 50 ha]	
	Cameroon	COTCO
Private Property	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Private Property of the State	Modify concession	No
National Land	Modify concession, incorporate into Private Property of the State	No
Public Property	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

<i>Land Classification</i>	CONCESSIONS (Forestry) [Unknown]	
	Cameroon	COTCO
Private Property	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Private Property of the State	Modify concession	No
National Land	Modify concession, incorporate into Private Property of the State	No
Public Property	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Table 6-2: Basis of Compensation by Land Classification and Use by the Project

<i>Land Classification</i>	PROJECT LAND EASEMENT [Estimated 3200 ha]	
	Cameroon	COTCO
Private Property	Yes	Supplemental
Private Property of the State	Yes	Supplemental
National Land	Yes	Supplemental
Public Property	No (Except as per Ordinance 74/2, Article 7)	No (Except supplemental as per Ordinance 74/2, Article 7)

<i>Land Classification</i>	TEMPORARY OCCUPATION [Estimated < 200 ha]	
	Cameroon	COTCO
Private Property	No	Pays all compensation due
Private Property of the State	No	Pays all compensation due
National Land	No	Pays all compensation due
Public Property	No	No (Except as per Ordinance 74/2, Article 7)

<i>Land Classification</i>	INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS - Existing or New Permanent Public Road Easements [Estimated < 650 ha]	
	Cameroon	COTCO
Private Property	Yes	Supplemental
Private Property of the State	Yes	Supplemental
National Land	Yes	Supplemental
Public Property	No (Except as per Ordinance 74/2, Article 7)	No (Except supplemental as per Ordinance 74/2, Article 7)

<i>Land Classification</i>	INFRASTRUCTURE IMPROVEMENTS -Temporary Occupation Easements for Work Site Facilities, Barrow Pits, and Detours [Estimated < 100 ha]	
	Cameroon	COTCO
Private Property	No	Pays all compensation due
Private Property of the State	No	Pays all compensation due
National Land	No	Pays all compensation due
Public Property	No	No (Except as per Ordinance 74/2, Article 7)

<i>Land Classification</i>	CONCESSIONS (Agro-Industrial and Mining) [Estimated < 50 ha]	
	Cameroon	COTCO
Private Property	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Private Property of the State	No	Pays all compensation due
National Land	No	Pays all compensation due
Public Property	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

<i>Land Classification</i>	CONCESSIONS (Forestry) [Unknown]	
	Cameroon	COTCO
Private Property	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
Private Property of the State	Pays all compensation due	No
National Land	Pays all compensation due	No
Public Property	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

SECTION 7.0

LAND ACQUISITION AND PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION PROCESS

7.1 INTRODUCTION

More than 90 percent of land needed by COTCO for Project construction will be placed in a "Land Easement." In a few cases land will be acquired for use through a "Temporary Authorization to Occupy the Land" process as described in Section 5.0. The payment of compensation for this occupation was described in Section 6.0. Land within the boundaries of official concessions granted by the Republic of Cameroon may also be used. Use and compensation of concession lands will be through a negotiated process.

This Section describes the compensation process for land to be acquired for the Land Easement. It also describes the process to be used for payment of community compensation, a change management process, and a description of monitoring of the compensation process.

7.2 UNIQUE NATURE OF THE EVALUATION AND PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION TO MEET THE INTENT OF WORLD BANK DIRECTIVES FOR THE CAMEROON TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

Construction of the Cameroon Transportation System is unique in that the standard for compensation as required by the World Bank is different from that normally applied under Cameroon law. As discussed in other Project environmental documents such as the EA and EMP, the Project will meet the intent of World Bank Operational directives relating to compensation.

In the following parts of this Section, the land acquisition and compensation process is explained. The process under which land is expropriated or acquired through eviction, and the terms under which compensation is paid are well defined under Cameroon Law. The dual process described here is a unique process specific to construction of the Cameroon Transportation System and will not be the basis of future compensation efforts by the Republic of Cameroon.

COTCO has agreed to pay supplemental compensation as described in Section 6.0 to individuals whose land use is directly affected by the Project. The supplemental compensation COTCO is responsible for is limited to that described in this Plan and is defined in general terms as the difference between compensation required under Cameroonian legislation and compensation to meet the intent of World Bank Operational directives.

The concept of supplemental compensation includes the necessity of being flexible for the following reasons:

- It covers a range of resources which people use, and will not be limited to the resources normally compensated under Cameroonian legislation.
- It requires assessment of market or replacement values and is not limited to payment using only fixed rate sheets.
- It requires consultation with the affected population.
- It includes a choice between cash and/or in-kind payment.
- It may be implemented during a longer period of time.
- It includes a change process.

Compensation will be paid as follows:

- Republic of Cameroon Payment of compensation will be made in cash.
- COTCO Payment of compensation will be made in cash and/or in-kind.

The following Section describes the Project's compensation process. Although the Republic of Cameroon and COTCO at times have different roles and responsibilities in the compensation process, the major steps and the interactions of both entities with individuals being compensated will occur at the same time.

Simply stated, the expropriation and eviction process and supplemental compensation process are as follows:

Collection of land use information during the Centerline Survey (CLS)	During the CLS, the following information is being collected: • Identity of each owner/user of land within the proposed land easement, and • An inventory (including drawings and photos) of resources by owner/user for which compensation will be paid. This information is in addition to the necessary engineering information needed.
Request for and Declaration of a Public Purpose (DPP)	The DPP is an order made by the Minister in Charge of Lands (MINUH) of the Republic of Cameroon to initiate the land acquisition and compensation process required under Cameroon legislation.
Land owners/users identified, public inquiries held, compensable resources identified	A Verification and Valuation Commission (VVC) is established by the Republic of Cameroon to review land information, identify owners/users, hold public inquiries, determine compensation due, and make recommendations concerning expropriation and eviction as per applicable Cameroon legislation. COTCO will determine the compensation based on information collected during the CLS. Changes in supplemental compensation will be made where appropriate, based on: • Consideration of information provided by the VVC, and • Changes in the compensation which occur as a result of the change management process described in Section 7.6.

Expropriation, Eviction, and Compensation Decree Issued; Supplemental Compensation	The Republic of Cameroon will prepare an expropriation and eviction decree Department by Department. The decree shall determine the amount of compensation to be paid by the Republic of Cameroon. COTCO will assess the value of the supplemental compensation on a Department by Department basis with input from the Republic of Cameroon.
Payment of Compensation	The Republic of Cameroon will pay compensation due under Cameroon legislation in cash. COTCO will provide supplemental compensation in cash and/or in-kind.
Parties Vacate Land	The land shall be made available, including, as the case may be, expropriation, eviction, release and inscription of the land easement, in due time following the administrative procedures and within the time periods described in Appendix VI of the Convention of Establishment.

7.3 ORGANIZATIONS AND ACRONYMS

In the following sections a number of Republic of Cameroon governmental agencies are referenced, and a host of acronyms used. The purpose of this Section is to provide the reader with information regarding these agencies and acronyms.

Republic of Cameroon	COTCO
- Minister in Charge of Mines [MINMEE] - Pipeline Steering and Monitoring Committee [PSMC] - Minster in Charge of Lands [MINUH] - Verification and Valuation Commission [VVC] - VVC at the national level [VVC-NL] - VVC at the departmental level [VVC-DL]	- Centerline Survey [CLS] - COTCO Designated Representative [CDR]

Key Documents	
ATP Application	Authorization provided in Law 96/14 granted by decree by the Republic of Cameroon to COTCO allowing it to carry out activities relating to construction, operations and maintenance of the Cameroon Transportation System. The ATP application is submitted by COTCO to the MINMEE.
Individual Owner/User Inventory Forms or "Individual Inventory Forms" [IIF]	As the CLS progresses, an Individual Owner/User Inventory Form is prepared for each owner/user of resources within the proposed Land Easement. This includes potential photos, drawings, and an inventory of crops, trees, structures, and other compensable resources as defined in this CP. The form is reviewed with the owner/user for completeness. If no objection is made, the owner/user and easement team signs the form. If differences are stated, all parties will work to resolution. The owner/user is given a copy of the form for future reference.
Declaration of Public Purpose [DPP]	A Declaration of Public Purpose must be made to initiate the land acquisition and compensation process. The order is issued by the Minister in Charge of Lands.

7.4 LAND ACQUISITION PROCESS

The following tables describe the land acquisition and compensation process to be followed.

REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON/COTCO COMPILE LAND USE INFORMATION BY DEPARTMENT

As part of the CLS, COTCO, jointly with representatives of the Republic of Cameroon, has prepared Individual Inventory Forms of potentially compensable resources under both Cameroon legislation and under supplemental compensation as defined in this Plan along the proposed land easement. As the Inventory Forms are completed they will be sent to the Pipeline Steering and Monitoring Committee. The Inventory Forms will constitute a work document for the use of the VVC.

DECLARATION FOR PUBLIC PURPOSE

Republic of Cameroon Documents Used	Documents COTCO Provides
- The MINMEE sends the ATP application file to the PSMC. - Within 30 days of receipt of said file the PSMC sends the DPP application file to the MINUH. - The "Land Aspects," part of the ATP application file will be attached to the DPP application file. - The MINUH reviews the DPP file in consultation with the PSMC.	- In the "Land Aspects" part of the ATP application, COTCO provided a set of layout plans for the Cameroon Transportation System, which are based on temporary coordinates. - As part of the CLS, COTCO is preparing, on a Department by Department basis, layout plans of the final coordinates of the requested easement. - These plans are sent to the PSMC, along with a technical note and letter of commitment regarding the provision of logistic support, to be used for the DPP application.
DECLARATION OF PUBLIC PURPOSE The Minister in Charge of Lands: - Issues order declaring the activities relating to the construction, operation, and maintenance of the Cameroon Transportation System for a Public Purpose. The same order also appoints the Verification and Valuation Commission. The declaration is made for each Department affected. - Sends order to the préfet of the Department for publication.	

VERIFICATION AND VALUATION OF LEGAL AND SUPPLEMENTAL COMPENSATION

RESPONSIBLE PARTIES AND RESPECTIVE ROLES	
Republic of Cameroon	COTCO
REVIEW BY THE VERIFICATION AND VALUATION COMMISSION (VVC) The Order declaring the Project is for a Public Purpose includes the Mission of the VVC. Mission of the VVC: A VVC will be established for the Project for expropriation/eviction and compensation under Cameroon legislation and has the following responsibilities: • Approve the demarcation submitted for the requested land easement. • Establish existing rights and evaluate affected assets. • Identify those who hold said rights and assets. The VVC for this Project shall be responsible at the national level (VVC-NL) and the departmental levels (VVC-DL). • At the <i>national level</i>¹³ the VVC monitors, facilitates, and supervises as necessary the work of the VVC at the departmental level. The MINUH can request the VVC at the national level rule on disputes, which are submitted to it by VVC at the departmental levels. • The <i>departmental levels</i>¹⁴ of the VVC are responsible for carrying out the mission assigned to them within the area where they have jurisdiction.	A COTCO Designated Representative (CDR): A senior COTCO representative will be designated to oversee the overall day-to-day activities of the supplemental compensation (including verification and valuation) process as defined in this Plan and work closely with the PSMC and VVC on issues concerning compensation. Responsibilities of the CDR include: • Providing input/information to interested impacted parties such as individuals, households, villages, local organizations, and accepting informal feedback which will be considered. • Discussing COTCO's recommended supplemental compensation with: - The PSMC. - Other designated representatives from the ROC. - The VVC at both the national- and departmental-level. The PSMC will provide formal comments and input to COTCO. COTCO will consider the input and make a decision. • Providing information and accepting informal information and feedback of the VVC at the national- and departmental-levels, however, the official comments and input will come from the PSMC. • Working with the PSMC to coordinate with: - the appropriate national- or departmental-level VVC to coordinate mutually agreeable activities related to compensation, such as, conducting the public inquiries. - the appropriate commission created for payment of compensation by arrondissement. • Receiving and evaluating information related to testing the valuations for supplemental compensation as set forth in Section 7.6. [continued]

¹³ The National Commission is appointed by the Minister in Charge of Lands.

¹⁴ The Departmental Commissions are appointed by the Departmental Prefects.

RESPONSIBLE PARTIES AND RESPECTIVE ROLES [continued]	
Republic of Cameroon	COTCO
	• Providing the PSMC with timely information and soliciting feedback on: - Various events, - Compensation rate changes, including proposed methodologies to assess/adjust rates, and evaluation sheets, and - Process changes, and on identified issues to the PSMC. The PSMC will provide comments and feedback to the CDR in a timely manner. COTCO will consider the comments and input and make the decision. • Prepares individual agreements for payment of supplemental compensation.

PUBLIC INQUIRY AND CONSULTATION	
Republic of Cameroon	COTCO
Public Information	
• Upon receipt of the Declaration of Public Purpose, each Préfet advertises the contents of the order by posting it at: - the Préfecture, - Departmental Office of Lands, - City Hall, - sous-préfecture or district, - chefferie (where the land is located), and - any other place deemed necessary - and utilizes any other means necessary to advertise the contents of the order. • Each Prefect will work with the CDR to coordinate posting of notices concerning supplemental compensation.	• COTCO will advertise the supplemental compensation. This advertisement will be coordinated with the DPP advertisements.
• The affected population shall be informed at least thirty (30) days in advance of the date and time of the Commission's visit. • The Commission will work with COTCO to coordinate presentations to affected individuals. <i>[continued]</i>	• Individuals will be informed of the date and time of a COTCO meeting to explain supplemental compensation at least 30 days in advance. • Attempts will be made to give verbal notification in French and in local languages. <i>[continued]</i>

Scope of the Public Inquiry	
The inquiry is conducted by the entire departmental-level Commission in the presence of the affected population. The inquiry will include a description of resources for which the Republic of Cameroon will pay compensation. At the inquiry the Republic of Cameroon will: • Post rate sheets for resources which will be compensated under applicable Cameroonian legislation. • Explain the estimated schedule for expropriation and eviction. • Explain the Republic of Cameroon will be supportive of prior users of lands resuming their former activities on the land easement (includes the system easement). • Inform individuals of grievance procedures concerning payment of compensation due according to Cameroonian legislation.	The CDR will accompany each departmental-level Commission on their visits, where feasible and necessary, to meet affected individuals and explain the supplemental compensation process. This presentation will occur immediately following the close of the Commission's formal inquiry. At the inquiry the CDR will: • Explain the scope and nature of the supplemental compensation. • Explain that COTCO compensation is not part of the Cameroon expropriation/eviction process. • Post sheets listing the resources for which supplemental compensation will be paid. • Post sheets listing the rates to be paid for each compensable resource. • If a specific rate is not available, the process to be used to assess the rate will be presented. • Explain the fact that the supplemental compensation: - is not provided under Cameroonian law. - will be determined and paid based on the rules established in the CP and within the limits defined therein, to meet the intent of World Bank guidelines. - limits individuals only to the rights provided by the PC. - claims will be limited to types and quantities of resources specified in this Plan. - requires individuals to sign an agreement after compensation is calculated according to the principles explained above and that they will be provided with a copy of the agreement for review prior to signature. • Solicit input concerning the appropriateness of supplemental compensation. Feedback received during these meetings will be considered and if appropriate, supplemental compensation will be modified, based on local or regional variations, if COTCO agrees. The departmental-level Commission may provide informal comments and input on the rate sheets, however, the CDR will consider them prior to reaching a decision.
THE WORLD BANK WILL BE NOTIFIED OF THE SCHEDULE OF PUBLIC INQUIRY SESSIONS AND INVITED TO ATTEND THE SESSIONS.	

PREPARATION OF DOSSIER ON LAND ACQUISITION FOLLOWING THE PUBLIC INQUIRY	
Republic of Cameroon	COTCO
<i>Preparation of Reports Concerning Compensation to Individuals</i>	
• In each Department in which land is needed for the Land Easement, a dossier is created for the land acquisition process as per applicable Cameroonian legislation. The dossier is prepared by the VVC in conjunction with the PSMC. • This dossier shall contain: - The PSMC request regarding the land easement, - The order appointing the departmental-level members of the VVC, - The crop valuation and forestry code valuation, - The structure valuation, - The complaint investigation mission report, - The mission report describing any incidents that may have taken place or any observations made by those affected by expropriation/eviction measures, - Layout plans showing the boundaries of the approved easement, and signed by the Directeur du Cadastre (Director in charge of the Land Register), - Cadastral layouts of private lands crossed by the Land Easement. • The ROC will provide the complete information from its dossier to COTCO.	
• During preparation of the VVC dossier by Department, the PSMC will be the official coordinating body with COTCO concerning lists of owners/users eligible for compensation, and inventories of resources if different than those recorded during the CLS and review and comment on COTCO draft final reports. • As each dossier is completed the departmental-level VVC will forward the dossier to the national-level VVC. • The national-level VVC will then send the dossier to the MINUH.	Concurrent with preparation of the VVC dossier on land acquisition, the CDR will: • Work with the PSMC and the national and/or departmental-level VVC to review and share information related to lists of land users eligible for compensation, and review any changes in inventories of compensable resources noted by the PSMC and/or the national and/or departmental-level VVC since preparation of the Inventory Forms. • Prepare COTCO final draft reports concerning the lists of individuals to whom supplemental compensation is due, and the amount of compensation due.

DECISION ON COMPENSATION	
Republic of Cameroon	COTCO
• Preparation of the decree: Upon receipt of the file sent by the Chairman of the national-level VVC, the MINUH and PSMC shall review the establishment of facts and prepare the expropriation/eviction and incorporation decree. • The decree of expropriation and eviction is issued.	• Upon receipt of the copy of the VVC file,¹⁵ transmitted by the PSMC, the CDR review the file (including any final adjustments by the MINUH/PSMC) and may adjust the supplemental compensation to be paid by COTCO, if appropriate. This adjustment may be made on the basis of information received during the Public Inquiry and other forms of information. • The CDR will then prepare a final report listing all user/owners to whom supplemental compensation is due, a list of resources for which they would be compensated and the rate for each will then be prepared. • This report will be forwarded to the PSMC for review and comment. • Depending upon the nature of the comments, the CDR may: - Adjust the COTCO supplemental compensation to be paid to reflect comments received by the PSMC. - Not adjust the COTCO supplemental compensation and will meet with the PSMC to discuss the COTCO position. • The CDR will then make a final decision on supplemental compensation due to individuals. • This decision is communicated to the PSMC.

¹⁵ This file contains, for each affected individual, a list of the numbers and types of each resource to be compensated and the amount to be paid.

PROCESS OF PAYMENT TO INDIVIDUALS	
Republic of Cameroon	COTCO
Formation of Payment of Compensation Commission To implement the provisions of Decree 97/116, an order shall be issued to create the Commission in each arrondissement to: • pay compensation, and • to appoint its members - The sous-préfet (Chairman). - PSMC (Compensation disbursing official and Secretary). - The Treasury (to guarantee appropriation of public funds). - Village Chiefs. - Members of town councils. The Commission responsible for payment of compensation shall prepare a report on how compensation payments were conducted. All Commission members shall sign this report. A copy of this report will be provided to COTCO.	Payment of Supplemental Compensation • To ensure transparency in payment of supplemental compensation, COTCO will post or provide to village chief, supplemental compensation rate sheets for village review and consideration prior to payment of compensation. • Individuals may choose the type of compensation they prefer, either cash and/or in-kind. • The CDR will draw up an agreement listing resources being surrendered, the types of compensation (cash and/or in-kind) selected, and a supplemental compensation schedule. - The agreement will be reviewed with the affected individual to solicit any concerns, identify any changes in numbers or type of resources, or other differences in compensation prior to signing the agreement. - Should the impacted individual request additional time or a witness the CDR will accommodate the land user. • The signing of the agreement will be considered a conclusion to the compensation process. • COTCO will pay its supplemental compensation as follows after the agreement is signed: - Payments in cash will be made at the same time as the commission responsible for payment of compensation, when and where practicable. - If payment is made in-kind COTCO may either deliver the goods immediately following signature of the agreement or issue a credit at the time the agreement is signed and deliver the goods to the individual within the timeframe stipulated in the agreement. • The CDR will draft a report on the supplemental compensation payment process. The report will be sent to the PSMC. Compensation for Assistance in the Compensation Process: Individuals who are requested to assist in the compensation process (for example, the identification of land owners/users or acting as a witness), will receive 2,500 CFA for each day spent with the CDR.
Payment of Compensation • All payments shall be in cash.	
PAYMENTS TO INDIVIDUALS WILL BE MADE IN THE PRESENCE OF A WORLD BANK REPRESENTATIVE.	

GRIEVANCES	
Republic of Cameroon	COTCO
- While the VVC is conducting its work, some individuals or communities may question the veracity of the information given to said Commission. - The VVC shall publicly note the declarations made by all sides in the dispute, by community chiefs and notables who happen to be present, and by any person who may be able to clarify the situation for the Commission. This Commission shall use all available means, to reach a compromise that is satisfactory to all sides in the dispute. The incident, the way in which it was handled, and the results shall be noted in the mission's report. - If the dispute cannot be resolved in the field, the MINUH, after reviewing the mission's report, shall make a decision and prepare the expropriation/eviction decree accordingly. - However, the affected individuals shall still have at their disposal the remedies provided under Cameroonian law.	- The primary channel through which people can state grievances concerning non-fulfillment of supplemental compensation agreements, as defined in this Plan will be the CDR. - If a grievance is brought, various proofs that compensation is due may be considered. - All attempts will be made to settle grievances concerning supplemental compensation that are made to the CDR in writing or in person. - The CDR may consult with the local officials, village chiefs, and elders and other records to determine a claim's validity. - If valid, supplemental compensation will be paid. - The CDR will draft a report concerning the resolution of grievances. A copy of this report will be sent to the PSMC.

7.5 COMMUNITY COMPENSATION FOR PERMANENT LOSS OF CUSTOMARY RIGHTS AT PUMP STATIONS AND STORAGE YARDS

Community compensation will be provided for permanent loss of customary usage of land used by the Project for pump stations and storage yards. Negotiation and implementation of this compensation shall not be part of the process described above.

Community compensation will always be in-kind as specified in Section 6.4 and will be identified in the following manner.

The CDR will notify communities eligible for community compensation. At the same time the community is notified, the CDR will notify the:

- Appropriate sous-préfet in the arrondissement in which the community is located, and
- PSMC.

The sous-préfet and PSMC will be invited to participate in discussions held with the community regarding selection of a community compensation. They will be notified of any meetings scheduled in a timely manner.

After notification, the CDR will schedule a meeting with each community and explain the compensation for which they are eligible as described in Section 6.4.

Communities receiving compensation will use the traditional process of group discussion and debate to decide:

- on the type of improvement that the community wants,
- whether it is capable of maintaining over time, and
- whether it meets the needs of the largest number of people.

When consensus has been reached in a community, the community leader will advise the CDR and sous-préfet for input. The CDR will then schedule a meeting of the community to discuss the compensation and agree on its implementation. Communities will forfeit their right to the compensation if they fail to reach agreement within two years following the start of construction activities within the geographical boundaries of the administrative unit. COTCO will inform the community that the two year limit is an administrative decision set solely by COTCO.

The community compensation process will provide an opportunity not only for improvement of the village, but also for community development. The community will have to evaluate its needs, evaluate the costs of maintenance, and assess its capability to sustain one kind of investment over another, and operationalize the upkeep of the new community improvement. The CDR will facilitate the building of the chosen improvement.

COTCO will not be responsible for the maintenance of any community improvement.

When the construction is complete, community leaders and COTCO will hold a ceremony to formally turn over any new facilities to the community.

7.6 CHANGE MANAGEMENT PROCESS

It is normal that some supplemental compensation procedures and rates may require revision during the program. COTCO will implement any changes through a Change Management Process. The Change Management Process involves feedback from/during:

- The Public information Campaign, the CLS, and public inquiries held as part of the compensation process.
- From the Republic of Cameroon through the PSMC.
- Formal and informal discussions with individuals and during village meetings.
- Testing of the valuations of resources during the compensation process.
- Monitoring of inflation in the cost of goods and services.
- Suggestions from interested organizations.

COTCO will evaluate information received and assess if follow-up inquiries or changes are necessary and appropriate. If COTCO assesses that additional follow-up is appropriate, COTCO will notify the PSMC for scheduled input and comment. COTCO will consider this input, and incorporate it into the decision-making process.

7.7 MONITORING

7.7.1 Monitoring Responsibilities

It will be the responsibility of the Republic of Cameroon and the World Bank to monitor the overall compensation process as described in Table 7-1, located at the end of this Section. A World Bank observer will also participate in the compensation process. Responsibilities related to monitoring and reporting on the compensation process by each party are summarized below.

7.7.1.1 Republic of Cameroon

The Republic of Cameroon, through the PSMC will monitor implementation of the compensation process described in this Compensation Plan jointly with the World Bank.

7.7.1.2 World Bank

The World Bank will:

- Review the Compensation Plan to ensure it conforms to relevant World Bank Operational Directives;
- Monitor implementation of the Cameroon Compensation Plan including:
 - Attending public inquiries;
 - Reviewing Republic of Cameroon dossiers on expropriation, eviction, and compensation;
 - Reviewing COTCO reports on supplemental compensation;
 - Being present when compensation is paid.
- Conduct supervision missions at least once a year (more frequent missions will occur if necessary) during implementation of the Plan.

Table 7-1, located at the end of Section 7.0 summarizes monitoring requirements for any World Bank-funded Project. The World Bank establishes its own supervision schedule.

7.7.1.3 COTCO

As part of its review system, COTCO will audit the implementation of COTCO's supplemental compensation as defined in this Plan and implement the change management process if deemed necessary. Any changes will be reviewed with the Cameroon Party for their comment and input. COTCO will then make its decision.

7.8 MONITORING GOAL

Overall, land expropriation/eviction and release procedures as set forth in this Plan are designed to meet the intent of World Bank Directives regarding compensation. In addition to ensuring wide and unrestricted representation of affected individuals during public inquiries conducted in expropriation/eviction cases, it also established the basis for assessment and payment of appropriate compensation in a transparent and fair manner.

The overall transparency and fairness of the Plan will be assessed by monitoring:

- The proportion of contentious cases out of the total number of expropriated individuals in a given area, or along the entire pipeline route.
- The qualitative analysis of disputes (minor or difficult to manage).
- The speed with which disputes are settled and the number of settled disputes.

If, as a result of monitoring, it is clear that the overall goals of the Plan are not being met, as indicated by measures above, changes to the Plan will be considered. The Republic of Cameroon, World Bank, and COTCO will meet to consider methods to rectify procedures or rates in order to achieve the overall goals of the Project. Any changes in the Plan will require concurrence by all three parties.

Table 7-1: World Bank Monitoring Requirements

Operational Directive 8.70, Project Monitoring and Evaluation

The Bank “supervises” or monitors Bank projects.

- Monitoring and evaluation are included in all Bank-funded projects.
- Monitoring provides continuous feedback on implementation.
- Monitoring identifies potential or actual successes and problems as early as possible.
- Interim evaluation identifies project design problems.
- Final evaluation assesses project effects and sustainability.

Operational Directive 13.05, Project Supervision

When the World Bank provides financing, it supervises:

- Progress in all major aspects of its project,
- Significant deviations from the original project plans,
- Steps taken to get project back on track,
- Compliance of the borrower with legal covenants agreed with the Bank,
- Management performance of those implementing the project,
- Procurement progress, and
- Environmental aspects.

Operational Directive 13.55, Project Completion Reports

A project completion report is prepared at the end of each project evaluating:

- How well the project achieved its objectives,
- Factors affecting project implementation,
- Project sustainability,
- Bank and borrower performance, and
- Assessment of outcome.

APPENDIX A GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Adult	A man or woman old enough to pay taxes, whether or not he or she actually pays them.
Affected Household	The people whom an affected individual declares as members of his or her household. This provides for: • vulnerable individuals who may be too old or ill to farm along with the others, • opposite-sex relatives who cannot reside together because of cultural rules, but who depend on one another for their daily existence, • opposite-sex relatives who may not eat together but provide housekeeping, sexual, or productive services critical to the family's maintenance, and • other vulnerable people who cannot participate for physical or cultural reasons in production, consumption, or co-residence. In local cultures, members of production, consumption, and co-resident groups form overlapping, often incongruent sets of people who may exchange domestic or sexual or farming services on a regular basis even though living separately. Resettlement will not be limited to people who live together in a co-resident group, since this might leave out people whose labor contributions are critical to the functioning of the "household." For example, many wives have separate homesteads. An opposite-sex parent and child cannot live together, due to social proscriptions, even though the child is often the parent's main support.
Affected Individual	An individual who suffers loss of assets or investments as a direct result of the Project and to whom compensation is due. For example, an affected individual is a person who farms a field, or who has built a structure, in an area needed by the Project.

Agreement	Designate the document designate by COTCO and the individual or community who receives supplemental compensation. This document identifies the parties and describes the resources for which compensation is being paid and the way compensation is being estimated. It specifies the type of compensation, either cash and/or in-kind. It states that the signing of the document concludes the supplemental compensation process. It is signed by both parties.
Ancillary Facilities Associated with Construction and Operation of the Cameroon Transportation System	As per Annex VI of the Convention of Establishment ancillary facilities include: • Permanent facilities: pump stations, pressure reduction station, pipeline block valves, telecommunications sites, airfields, landfills. • Pipeline storage yards, camps and truck parking lots. • Service roads between storage yards and land easement, access roads to pump stations, telecommunications sites and other permanent facilities.
Ancillary Facilities Eligible for Compensation	Improvements associated with structures and/or other household assets such as fences, animal pens, latrines, bathing and cooking areas.
Bush	Both uncultivated areas and fields once cultivated, but over which no individual retains cultivation rights.
Cameroon Transportation System	Shall mean the pipeline, connected to the Chad Transportation System crossing the Cameroon territory from the border with the Republic of Chad to offshore the Atlantic coast of the Republic of Cameroon, together with its ancillary facilities, including pump stations, telecommunications systems, storage facilities, the Terminal, all ancillary equipment, future expansions, modifications and additions thereto, as well as onshore or offshore facilities and all future expansions or additions in areas under the sovereignty of the Republic of Cameroon.

CDR	COTCO Designated Representative. The agent selected by COTCO to oversee the implementation of compensation.
CFA	The African Financial Community Franc, the currency of former French colonies in West and Central Africa.
Cleaning	Preparing a field cultivated last year for this year's crop by chopping down small trees and bushes and burning this botanical matter once it is dry.
Clearing	Preparing bush for cultivation by ringing large trees with fire or ax, chopping down small trees and bushes, and burning this botanical matter once it is dry.
Community	A community is either a geographically independent group of people who reside together, or a group of people who are subject to administrative control as a village, district, or arrondissement.
Community Compensation	Compensation will be made to communities holding rights over areas/structures needed for more than one year by the Project for pump stations and storage yards.
COTCO	Cameroon Oil Transportation Company.
Easement Team	The team is responsible for preparing the Project-related land files. Each easement team includes representatives of the Republic of Cameroon and COTCO.
Fallow	Fields cultivated more than a year ago, whose cultivator has the right to reuse the area, or whose cultivator is known to the village chief or elders.
Field	An area in cultivation, being prepared for cultivation, or cultivated in the last agricultural season.
Homestead	A group of houses and related structures.
House	A building in which people live or sleep.
Household	A "household" consists of the individuals designated by the affected party at the time the CDR first gives notice that an asset is needed by the Project.

Improvements	Fields, buildings or structures, and domestic trees.
Individual Compensation	Compensation paid for an asset or improvement (cultivated field, structures in the field, protected trees, house, etc.) to an individual to replace a lost field or structure.
Individual Eligible for Individual Compensation	An adult male or female who surrenders agricultural fields they themselves are farming, protected trees, or a structure to which they have primary right. The exception is a person inhabiting a structure built by someone now deceased; the inhabitant will receive the compensation necessary to replace the structure.
Individual or Household Eligible for Resettlement	Individuals and households are eligible for resettlement if, having permanently lost fields worked this year or last, they do not have enough area from other fields, to remain economically viable.
Investments	Fields, buildings or structures, and domestic trees.
Kitchen Garden	Vegetables, useful and medicinal plants, sometimes tobacco, grown in a small surface area either inside or just outside the fence around the house.
Land Easement	An area used to accommodate access to the operation and construction area for equipment needed to install the pipeline and ancillary facilities as defined in the Cameroon Convention of Establishment, Annex VI.
Oil Field Development Area	The "Three Fields" area in Cantons Bero, Kome Ndolebe, and Miandoum in Logone Oriental, Chad.
Pastoralist	An individual who belongs to a group based on livestock-raising as the primary economic activity.
Prefect	A senior administrative officer who heads the largest regional administrative unit, the Department.
Primary Rights	Rights created by building a structure or initially clearing and/or farming an area. If primary rights have been transferred, the village chief and members will testify as to who now holds these rights. Loss of primary rights as a result of the Project will be compensated.
Project	Cameroon portion of the Chad Export Project.

Project Area	Starting at Kribi, the land easement and infrastructure improvements in the Departments of Ocean, Nyong and So, Mefou and Akono, Lekie, Upper Sanaga, Lom and Djerem, Mbere, Vina, and Mayo Rey to the boarder with Chad.
Relocation	Building of new houses or structures, or clearing new fields within the <u>same village</u> because of losses to the Project. Individual compensation will be paid for buildings or fields, but relocating within the same village does not qualify for resettlement.
Resettlement	Moving from the village of residence to another village or a farming hamlet because of direct Project needs for land that impact economic viability.
Secondary Rights	Rights of temporary usage granted by the person who cleared fields or built a structure. COTCO will not provide supplemental compensation to holders of secondary rights. They must arrange for compensation directly with the holder of primary rights.
Transhumants	Individuals who transfer their livestock from one grazing area of the country to another with the changing seasons.
Vulnerable Individual or Household	An individual or household who, for whatever reason, has a lower than average capacity to retain his/her standard of living during Project activities, or recover his/her former standard after being affected by the Project.
World Bank	A financing and development institution aimed at promoting the economic growth and social welfare of its member countries.

APPENDIX B ELIGIBILITY FOR RESETTLEMENT

INTRODUCTION

The need for resettlement as a result of the Project is not anticipated in Cameroon. The following information is provided on a contingency basis in the unlikely event that resettlement should become necessary.

Review of potential land needs indicated that permanent land needs for the Cameroon Transportation System would be extremely limited (about 50 ha); most are temporary construction needs lasting less than one agricultural season. In the few cases where the Project will acquire land for the life-of-the-Project for fixed facilities (e.g., Pump Stations 2 and 3), and acquire and use lands for storage yards for more than one year, some individuals and their households may require relocation within the same village. Sites have been selected with the view of avoiding resettlement. Based on information available at the time this Plan was prepared, no houses or structures were within these sites, while there were some agricultural fields. Detailed socioeconomic surveys of each location are either in progress or planned to assess potential project impacts at these locations. A complete list of these facilities can be found in Section 4.0.

The Transportation System has been sited to avoid inhabited areas. Further, since work on the pipeline will last only a few months, individual compensation for fields, providing the equivalent of the field's harvest plus the costs of preparing a new field, will compensate any affected people until construction is finished.

Most of the long-term (use for greater than one year and for the life-of-the Project) land needs of the Project for fixed facility sites such as pump stations and storage yards will be identified during 1998, during the Centerline Survey (CLS). Sociological surveys of these sites, as discussed in Section 3.0, will be undertaken. To minimize impacts on the affected individuals, COTCO will implement a process to provide as much advance notification as possible and to provide compensation in a timely manner (Table B-1).

WORLD BANK POLICIES AND PROCEDURES RELATED TO RESETTLEMENT

Operational Directive 4.30 sets forth procedures that borrowers are expected to meet in the Project involving involuntary resettlement (Table B-2).

In Cameroon, no individuals or their households are expected to be potentially eligible for resettlement because of Project land needs. As per Operational Directive 4.30:

Where only a few people (e.g., about 100 to 200 individuals) are to be relocated, appropriate compensation for assets, logistical support for moving, and a relocation grant may be the only requirements. However, the principles on which compensation is to be based are the same as for larger groups (World Bank Operational Directive 4.30, page 2 of 8).

Project activities in the Republic of Cameroon are not expected to result in the need to resettle any households. However, the potential does exist in some locations where Project land needs exceed one-year in length at the fixed facility sites and storage yards. During socioeconomic surveys of these areas Project sociologists will evaluate existing land uses and land tenure and assess if current land users may be eligible for relocation or resettlement.

NEED FOR RELOCATION OR RESETTLEMENT

Relocation

In most cases, Project land requirements will affect only a minor portion of an individual farmer's fields, and/or perhaps some structures will need to be relocated. In these cases, the individual will still control a number of valuable assets in the area, and economic viability is not threatened.

In this case, compensation will provide for the replacement of fields and structures in different, but nearby, locations – in other terms, the structures or fields would be “relocated.” As discussed previously, individual compensation in such cases will include labor costs and will provide for in-kind compensation.

If an individual or household does not have enough farmland to remain economically viable after surrendering fields to the Project, they may need access to additional lands in the area. In these cases, individuals and households may become eligible for resettlement as discussed below, as well as for replacement compensation for lost investments.

If an individual or household that is not eligible for resettlement decides, because of the loss of a house or homestead, to move voluntarily to a new village (even though s/he remains economically viable), only replacement cost compensation for investments and labor of the resource directly affected by the Project will be paid. The decision to move in this case was a personal decision.

Resettlement

No resettlement is expected to occur, as a result of Project land needs in Cameroon. However, if it occurs, resettlement is intended to allow an individual or household to recreate its previous houses, installations, and fields in a new area using the

compensation paid for each asset lost. Affected parties may reuse any old materials without detriment to their compensation.

COTCO will not decide on the place where people will resettle. The choice of where to resettle is left to the individual or household, and adequate time will be allowed for the decision. *Instead, the resettlers themselves will access land in the traditional way and on traditional and customary terms.* Not only does this replicate the cultural pattern, but also experience from other resettlement projects has shown a higher success rate when resettlers and local authorities carry out negotiations among themselves, without government or agency interference. If difficulty is encountered in finding a new piece of land, the CDR may act as a facilitator. If necessary, the next higher level of local authorities will be asked to broker an agreement.

The CDR will provide decision-making facilitation, assistance with logistics, and delivery of in-kind compensation. If notice of Project land needs are given at a time when people cannot complete activities needed to resettle, such as build a house or clean new fields within the traditional agricultural cycle, the CDR will provide, when necessary, land preparation and help in construction and moving through labor-intensive village employment or through other means.

People will be paid for resettlement because of direct Project activities, but not for future moves. If someone resettles using Project compensation and assistance, and later decides to move somewhere else, this is his or her own personal decision and responsibility.

Vulnerable Households

Vulnerable households may have different land and economic needs from most households or needs and may include:

Unmarried Women

These women may be dependent on sons, brothers, or others for support. Since an affected individual is able to name the person with whom s/he is linked in dependency as part of the household, resettlement will not sever this link.

Non-Farming Females

They earned income from other sources and/or depended on relatives for "exchanges" of staple foods. Since they do not farm, they will not be affected by Project need for agricultural land. If a building of theirs lies on land needed by the Project, they will receive replacement cost compensation. If someone on whom they depend is resettled, they are protected because the resettler can name them as part of the household.

Elderly

Elderly people farm as long as they are able. Their economic viability does not depend on how much land they farm or how much they produce because, by producing even

small amounts of food to “exchange” with others, they can subsist on the cooked food and generous return gifts of cereal from people such as their kin and neighbors. Losing land to the Project will not affect their economic viability. They will have cash or in-kind replacements to exchange. For future production they need access to only a small parcel of land. What would damage their economic viability is resettlement that separates them from the person or household on whom they depend for their support. The definition of household, by including dependents, avoids this.

Male and Female Farmers who Farm Small Plots of Land

The farmers who farm smaller plots tend to have a large number of dependents in comparison with people who farm larger amounts of land. This tendency is even more strongly marked for the few male and female farmers of small plots who do not cultivate cotton. All these people are in a marginal situation. The Project’s criterion for economic viability, by taking into account the amount of land per person, provides for these vulnerable households.

Female farmers of small plots are vulnerable because they may not have men available within the household to carry out male-specific field preparation tasks such as ringing trees. Either male relatives in other households help them voluntarily, or they hire men for cash, beer, or food. Field compensation specifically includes the labor costs of preparing a new field, so these women are provided for by the Plan.

Vulnerable households will be identified during the sociological surveys at fixed facility sites.

STEPS IN COMPENSATION/RESETTLEMENT PROCESS

If resettlement is needed the compensation/resettlement process will involve several steps, including notification of land/resource holders, documentation of holdings and assets, determination and agreement on compensation, preparation of contracts, compensation payments, and dealing with grievances. All activities concerning compensation or resettlement will be open and transparent. The village chief, secretary, and elders will act as witnesses to all claims about assets that will be compensated.

Notification

As COTCO identifies specific land parcels, the village chief and village inhabitants will be notified. They will help identify and locate the property users. The user will be informed through both a formal notification in writing and, as people may be illiterate, by verbal notification delivered in the presence of the village chief or his representative.

Decisions about scheduling Project activities and need for land will take into account the critical dates in the seasonal work calendar. In implementing the Plan, the CDR will

make every effort to notify individuals and villages of Project activities and land needs in the most expeditious manner possible.

Documentation of Holdings and Assets

Village officials and the CDR will arrange meetings with affected individuals and/or households to discuss the compensation process. For each individual or household, the CDR will complete a compensation dossier containing necessary personal information on:

- Individual biographical information,
- Number of people she claims as household dependents,
- Amount of land available to the individual or household when the dossier is opened,
- Level of income and of production,
- Inventory of material assets and improvements in land,
- Debts, and
- Information for monitoring their future situation.

This information will be confirmed and witnessed by village officials. Dossiers will be kept current and will include documentation of all lands surrendered. All claims and all assets will be documented in writing.

Preparation of contracts and compensation payments will then be made as per the procedure outlined in Section 7.4 entitled "Process of Payments to Individuals."

Monitoring Resettlement

It is expected that, with the assistance provided by the Project, individuals and households that resettle will make the transition successfully. Nevertheless, the transition period between the time a person becomes eligible for resettlement and the time s/he is economically reestablished will be monitored. The final evaluation will take place one-year after completion of the construction of fixed facilities in Cameroon.

Table B-1: Resettlement Goals

RESETTLEMENT

- Need for resettlement is limited through Project design.
- Desirable alternatives to resettlement are provided to affected people.
- Affected people have adequate time and resources to reestablish themselves.
- Resettlement follows traditional procedures of local culture.
- Compensation and resettlement do not create dissension within local population.
- Compensation and resettlement activities are fair.

Table B-2: World Bank Directives Related to Resettlement

Operational Directive 4.30 entitled *Involuntary Resettlement* (June 1990)

The Directive describes:

Resettlement Objectives	Contents of a Resettlement Plan
• Resettlement is avoided or minimized. • Resettled persons reestablish or improve their former standard of living. • Community participation and resettlement are modeled on existing social institutions of resettlers and hosts when possible. • Absence of legal title to land is not a bar to compensation. • Local populations should be compensated with adequate new land.	• Community participation. • Socioeconomic survey. • Environmental protection and management. • Land tenure, acquisition, and transfer. • Legal framework. • Valuation of and compensation for lost assets. • Shelter, infrastructure, and social services. • Access to training, employment, and credit. • Alternative sites and selection and integration with host populations. • Organizational responsibilities. • Implementation schedule, monitoring, and evaluation.

***Resettlement Review by the Evaluations Department (1993), and
Regional Remedial Action Planning for Involuntary Resettlement (1995)***

Indicate that effective resettlement involves:

- Compensation for lost assets in full consultation with affected families.
- Assistance with resettlement and support during the transition period.
- Assistance in re-establishing or improving the former standard of living.
- Sufficient community participation to protect social fabric.

Operations Manual Statement 2.33

Establishes two important goals:

- Resettled population should at least regain its prior socioeconomic status within a reasonable transition period.
- No environmental degradation ensues from the resettlement process.

Operations Policy Note 10.08

Gives supplemental guidelines for the financial/economic aspects of resettlement:

- Resettlers should benefit from any economic development brought about by the Project that led to resettlement.
- Options should be offered to enable people to enhance, not just replace, their productive/income-earning opportunities.

APPENDIX C

COMPENSATION ISSUES RELATED TO BAKOLA PYGMIES

INTRODUCTION

The following annex was prepared by Groupe d'Étude des Populations Forestières Équatoriales (GEPFE). The purpose was to set forth-specific issues related to individual and community compensation, which may be appropriate for Bakola Pygmy settlements affected, by Project land needs. Because the Bakola Pygmies are considered vulnerable peoples by the World Bank (see Operational Directive 4.20, September 1991), information was gathered to assess appropriate compensation measures related specifically to the Bakola Pygmies. Based on this assessment, compensation will include provisions discussed below.

RESOURCES ELIGIBLE FOR COMPENSATION

Pygmy camps have been avoided as much as practicable during the Centerline Survey (CLS) through re-routing of the pipeline. Individual damage to their fields and crops will be minimal but some damage can be expected to occur to useful trees used for food and/or medicine that are dispersed in the forest, and may require some compensation. Resources eligible for individual compensation are the same as those set forth in Section 6.0 of this Plan.

Individual Property

Individual property includes:

- food and cash crops.
- fruit, medicinal trees, and plants.
- forest resources that can be traced back to individual proprietors.
- houses and other constructions.
- sacred sites such as graves and sacred trees and other sacred items, though largely avoided during the CLS, might be found in the 30 m width of the route during the construction phase.

Individual property should be compensated as far as possible using fixed rates, e.g. as established during the market survey with compensation in-kind as discussed below.

ISSUES RELATED TO PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION

GEPFE has provided the following comments regarding Pygmy compensation during the CLS.

Specific Needs of the Bakola

- Recognition of their civil status and their civil rights in the same way as other Cameroonian populations.
- Education would help them to understand and negotiate with outside interests.
- Hygiene and public health are lacking more for the Pygmies than for other populations.
- Insufficient agricultural production makes them more dependent on other populations.
- Self confidence and pride are still lacking.

Individual Compensation

In the Kribi-Lolodorf area, all CLS compensation in 1997 and 1998 was paid to the owner of the crops, not the owners of the land. This is an important difference. Pygmies often live on village land or on land given to them by Bantu villagers.

Owners of land and crops presented themselves during the CLS to the survey team. The CLS team was always accompanied by the village chief (who is paid for this work) and bush-cutters from the same village. Although one can imagine that disputes can originate on whom is the rightful owner/user of resources, few disputes took place. During the CLS, compensation was paid during a public meeting in the presence of the village, a COTCO representative, and the owner/user. Papers were signed and a digital photograph was taken as a proof of payment.

As has been promised during the CLS, future individual compensation for Pygmies can be in-kind. During the CLS, most Pygmies preferred in-kind compensation consisting of construction material and corrugated iron sheets in those cases where the amount of money for compensation allowed for purchase of a sufficient number of sheets to cover a roof (GEPFE, 1998). Other items to be purchased for lesser amounts of compensation are machetes, kerosene lamps and kitchen utensils.

Compensation of food crops can be in cash, but provisions should be taken to provide improved planting material to the farmers for in-kind compensation of trees: fruits, coffee, cocoa, oil palms. In-kind compensation for cocoa, coffee and other cash crops should not only include improved planting material, but also include fertilizer and pest control products necessary for the new field to come into maturity. Assistance may be needed to organize this, as the planting season for these crops not necessarily corresponds to the moment of payment, and to show the correct use of fertilizer and pest control products.

Disagreements are usually avoidable but when they occur but they must be dealt with as much as possible in a local context with the village chief and the village elders.

Gender issues can partly be avoided by paying compensation to the person who actually cultivates the fields. For food crops in South Cameroon, this is usually the woman.

SPECIFIC SOCIOCULTURAL CONSTRAINTS OF THE BAKOLA

Compensation should consider:

- The ostracism of Pygmies by other Cameroonians.
- Their seasonal mobility with permanent settlements and hunting camps in the forest.
- That Pygmy settlements are frequently far from the villages of the other ethnic groups.
- The interrelationships between Pygmies and villagers are ancient.
- Pygmies have a non-hierarchical egalitarian society.
- The function of Pygmy chief is not a traditional one, but was imposed by the (colonial) administration. Chiefs are not always representative of the population, and important decisions are taken together by all adult men of the settlement.
- Pygmies have very limited personal property, but appropriation of resources on a collective basis is important.

It is extremely important not to interfere with the equilibrium that exists between Pygmies and Bantu villagers by giving help and equipment to the Pygmies without equivalent compensation to the villagers. This would be a serious error and could lead to important social and interethnic tension.

APPENDIX D
SOCIOECONOMIC TOPICS TABLES
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN, CAMEROON PART

INTRODUCTION

The attached socioeconomic topics tables appear in the Environmental Management Plan, Cameroon Portion. They are cited throughout the compensation plan text and are attached for reference purposes. These tables set forth additional detailed information on proposed compensation measures.

These tables include:

- 1) Migration to the Project Area
- 2) Cameroonian Business Opportunities and Revenues
- 3) Employment
- 4) Education and Training
- 5) Housing
- 6) Land Use
- 7) Sacred and Cultural Sites
- 8) Semi-Sedentary and Transhumant Cattle Movements
- 9) Fishing Resources
- 10) Indigenous Peoples

Socioeconomic Topic #1

Migration to the Project Area

POTENTIAL IMPACTS

- Migration to the Project area by people in search of jobs, to establish businesses, and/or to be near family members employed by the Project.
- Secondary impacts associated with establishment of unauthorized settlements.

PROJECT DESIGN FEATURES	MITIGATION PLANS	MONITORING PLANS	REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON RESPONSIBILITIES
• Reduction of potential adverse effects due to migration of individuals to the Project area in search of employment and business opportunities through measures described for Employment, Housing, and Land Use. • Generation of and adherence to Project specifications related to employment, health, socioeconomic interactions, and land use. • Selection of Project camp site locations to limit impacts on surrounding communities.	• During <u>both phases</u> of the Project: - Prohibition of Project workers from hunting, fishing, or gathering/harvesting medicinal/valued plants and trees: + when on Project work sites; + during work hours; or + while residing in Project field work site housing. • During the <u>construction phase</u> of the Project: - Institution of an ongoing program of community consultation with the Republic of Cameroon, local village leaders and elders to: + minimize the potential for villages to relocate near temporary roads, + outline Project needs so that communities can prepare for the potential influx of workers, + discuss potential impacts of contractor demobilization in their communities. • During the <u>operations phase</u> of the Project: - Provisions for ongoing consultation with the Republic of Cameroon, local village leaders and elders concerning: + possible positive and negative impacts of a long-term operations workforce in communities near permanent Project facilities, + induced access impacts and proposed mitigations along the system easement.	• During the <u>construction phase</u> of the Project: - Monitoring of local inflationary pressures, population growth, the establishment of unauthorized settlements, changes in land values, and demands on existing infrastructure in areas around work camps and permanent operation sites. - Monitoring of the development of new towns and villages and changes in land values in areas along Project-improved roadways. • During the <u>operations phase</u> of the Project: - Recording of new settlements, logging, etc. along the system easement during regularly scheduled monitoring, and notifying Government bodies of such observations.	• During <u>both phases</u> of the Project: - Assist COTCO in informing the public of the Project employment, housing, and business solicitation policies. - Consult with local community authorities when necessary. • During the <u>operations phase</u> of the Project: - Assume the usual responsibility of controlling the new Cameroon/Chad border crossing over the Mbéré River.

Cameroonian Business Opportunities and Revenues

POTENTIAL IMPACTS

- Extent of Cameroonian business participation in the economic benefits of the Project.
- In most instances, the demand for goods and services will be significantly less during the Project's operations phase than during the construction phase.

PROJECT DESIGN FEATURES	MITIGATION PLANS	MONITORING PLANS	REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON RESPONSIBILITIES
• Generation of and adherence to Project specifications regarding the solicitation and purchasing of goods and services from Cameroonian businesses.	• During <u>both phases</u> of the Project: - Implementation of a program to stimulate involvement of Cameroonian businesses in the Project by: + working with the Republic of Cameroon, agencies, business groups, and NGOs to communicate to Cameroonian businesses the locations, types, and amounts of goods and services required by the Project as well as quality, reliability, availability, and delivery terms. + identifying Cameroonian businesses potentially capable of providing goods and services to the Project. + preferentially utilizing Cameroonian businesses capable of providing the Project with required goods and services over foreign suppliers provided they are competitive with regard to price, quality, reliability, availability, and delivery terms. - Distribution of Project purchasing among qualified Cameroonian suppliers to: + discourage discriminatory pricing, + prevent dependence on Project purchases for continued business viability.	• During the <u>construction phase</u> of the Project: - Surveillance of Contractors' goods and services purchasing practices with regard to Cameroonian content. - COTCO to require modification of purchasing practices if deficiencies or problems regarding impacts Cameroonian businesses, communities, and/or individuals are identified. • During the <u>operations phase</u> of the Project: - Undertake periodic analyses of the Project's goods and services purchasing practices with regard to Cameroonian content.	• During <u>both phases</u> of the Project: - Cooperate with COTCO representatives in identifying Cameroonian businesses potentially capable of providing goods and services required by the Project. - Cooperate with COTCO representatives to make Cameroonian businesses aware of the locations, types, and amounts of goods and services required by the Project, as well as quality, availability, and competitive delivery terms. - Ensure that customs regulations, taxes, and other business-related laws and regulations are enforced. - Encourage private sector development.

Socioeconomic Topic #3

Employment

POTENTIAL IMPACTS

- Job availability for Nationals.
- Fairness and transparency of the Project's recruitment and hiring process.
- Equitable distribution of jobs.
- Transition to longer-term maintenance and operations jobs that are substantially fewer in number *versus* construction phase jobs.
- Availability of suitable banking services to Project workers.

PROJECT DESIGN FEATURES	MITIGATION PLANS	MONITORING PLANS	REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON RESPONSIBILITIES
• Conformance with the Convention of Establishment regarding the provision of fair employment opportunities to Nationals and implementation of a training and recruitment plan. • Design of the recruitment and hiring processes for the construction and operations phases of the Project to be as fair and open as possible.	• During both phases of the Project: - Development of annual training and recruitment plans as required by the Convention of Establishment. - Reasonable distribution of Project jobs among qualified Nationals, giving priority among candidates to local citizens of communities most affected by the Project. - Creation and compilation of lists of local candidates eligible for employment from communities most affected by Project land needs. - Preparation and implementation of regional awareness programs detailing job opportunities for residents. - Preparation of an employment plan outlining procedures to meet stated employment expectations and contract specifications. - Acceptance of job applications only at COTCO's head office in Douala and at Project offices in designated cities and towns. - Verification of location of permanent residence for Project workers. - Encouragement of the development of local banking services for Project workers at locations where they are paid if not already available.	• During both phases of the Project: - Establishment of a monitoring system to track Project worker hiring and performance. • During the <u>construction phase</u> of the Project: - COTCO surveillance of Contractors' hiring practices.	• During both phases of the Project: - Participate with COTCO in disseminating information concerning job opportunities, terms of employment, and the recruitment process. - Issue documents and permits necessary for employment, in accordance with applicable regulations and laws. - Review COTCO's annual training and recruitment plans which identify long-term job skills needed by the Project as submitted. - Continue the policy of promoting training in technical areas.

continued ...

Socioeconomic Topic #3
Employment (continued)

PROJECT DESIGN FEATURES	MITIGATION PLANS	MONITORING PLANS	REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON RESPONSIBILITIES
	• During the <u>operations phase</u> of the Project: - Institution of an employment management system similar to that used during the construction phase featuring: + hiring strategies for each skill level, + use of a database to record and track Project worker information. - Initial recruitment of workers from qualified individuals engaged in the construction of the Project's permanent facilities. - Provision for the expatriate proportion of the workforce to diminish over time as Nationals acquire specialized technical and managerial skills and expertise.		

Socioeconomic Topic #4
Education and Training

POTENTIAL IMPACTS

- Education and training is required by Project workers, especially Nationals.

PROJECT DESIGN FEATURES	MITIGATION PLANS	MONITORING PLANS	REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON RESPONSIBILITIES
• Generation of and adherence to Project specifications related to the education and training of Project workers.	• During the <u>construction phase</u> of the Project: - Development of annual recruitment and training plans as required by the Convention of Establishment. - Provision of basic knowledge and training to Project workers necessary to allow them to perform their duties in a safe and professional manner. - Provide on-the-job training as Project schedule and requirements dictate to advance worker skills. - Development and provision of training courses and orientations to Project workers, as appropriate for their jobs. - Provision of additional training to Project workers regarding environmental issues, safety, health, craft training, cross-cultural awareness, and fire prevention and protection. - Provision of orientations to inform Project workers of Project policies, the violation of which might affect continued employment. - Development of a training tracking system to ensure Project workers receive required initial and refresher training. - Payment of Project workers (prevailing wage) while engaged in training. continued ...	• During <u>both phases</u> of the Project: - COTCO surveillance of Contractors' Project worker education and training programs. • During the <u>operations phase</u> of the Project: - Periodic reviews of Project worker training records to identify training gaps and opportunities.	• During the <u>both phases</u> of the Project: - Continue the policy of promoting education in technical areas. - • During the <u>operations phase</u> of the Project: - Review COTCO's Training Plan as submitted.

Socioeconomic Topic #4
Education and Training (continued)

PROJECT DESIGN FEATURES	MITIGATION PLANS	MONITORING PLANS	REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON RESPONSIBILITIES
	• During the <u>operations phase</u> of the Project: - Development of annual training and recruitment plans as required by the Convention of Establishment that feature: + knowledgeable instructors, + new worker training, + an on-the-job training program to prepare workers for advancement to higher skill levels or supervisory positions, where required, + appropriate refresher training courses, + individualized training records, + a process to measure the effectiveness of all training programs.		

Socioeconomic Topic #5

Housing

POTENTIAL IMPACTS

- Types of accommodations to be provided to Project workers.
- Transportation of Project workers not living in Work Site-located Project housing to and from the Work Site.
- Impacts on local communities as a result of the location of the Project's construction camps and permanent facility quarters.
- Housing of Project workers in local communities.

PROJECT DESIGN FEATURES	MITIGATION PLANS	MONITORING PLANS	REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON RESPONSIBILITIES
• Generation of and adherence to Project housing specifications aimed at <i>maintaining the family living status of</i> National Project workers. • Construction and maintenance of temporary and permanent Project personnel accommodations in a manner that is consistent with appropriate international standards.	• During the <u>construction phase</u> of the Project: - Hiring of most unskilled Project workers from <i>local communities within a one-hour drive of a Project Work Site</i> who will continue to live in their own homes with their families. - Provision that Project workers, whose community of permanent residence is within a one-hour drive of a Project Work Site will: + continue to live with their own families. + be transported to and from the Work Site. + be provided with a lunch on workdays. - Provision that National Project workers, working on construction of the pipeline or at permanent facilities sites, whose permanent residence is more than a one-hour drive from a Project Work Site: + may be housed in private accommodations in nearby communities, and + be transported to and from the Work Site, and + be provided with a lunch on workdays, and + be provided a housing allowance. - OR + be housed in single status Project work camps, and + be provided three-meals per day.	• During the <u>construction phase</u> of the Project, monitoring of: - Contractors' housing practices, and - Impacts of Project housing practices on local communities where Project workers are housed.	• During the <u>both phases</u> of the Project: - Grant necessary authorizations and permits in a timely manner.

continued ...

Socioeconomic Topic #5
Housing (continued)

PROJECT DESIGN FEATURES	MITIGATION PLANS	MONITORING PLANS	REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON RESPONSIBILITIES
	- In consultation with COTCO, Contractor determination of housing arrangements for Nationals. - Housing of expatriates in on-site single-status Project work camps. - Following of procedures set forth in the Compensation Plan in the unlikely event that construction of fixed facilities or the Cameroon Transportation System results in resettlement. • During the <u>operations phase</u> of the Project: - Habitation of Nationals in towns and villages in the vicinity of the Project's permanent facilities. - Housing of expatriates in single status camp-style accommodations. - Provision of transportation to and from the Work Site to Project workers living in surrounding towns and villages as necessary. - Provision of accommodations on-board the FSO vessel for rotational operations personnel. - Provision of transportation to and from shore and the FSO vessel to rotational operations personnel.		

Socioeconomic Topic #6

Land Use

POTENTIAL IMPACTS

- Project-related changes in land uses, including the following types of temporary and permanent land uses :
 - Short term (one growing season or less to two years) changes in land use; primarily within the Cameroon Transportation System's land easement or associated with infrastructure improvements resulting in dislocation of some perennial crops and seasonally used structures and associated facilities, but no displacement of households,
 - Long-term changes of land use (~30 years) primarily due to restrictions associated with digging or plowing more than 60 cm in depth in the 10 to 15 meter-wide system easement.
 - Permanent loss of land (~30 years) for construction and operation of permanent Project facilities or infrastructure improvements.
- Potential for permanent land losses resulting in limited loss of economic viability.
- Temporary or permanent loss of the use of resources due to land use changes directly caused by the Project.

PROJECT DESIGN FEATURES	MITIGATION PLANS	MONITORING PLANS	REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON RESPONSIBILITIES
• Adherence to principles set forth in applicable Cameroon legislation, as well as the Convention of Establishment, as to the disposition of lands used by the Project. • Generation of and adherence to Project land uses specifications. • During construction, restriction of the width of the Cameroon Transportation System land easement to: – 60 m at river crossings; – 50 m at road/railroad crossings, areas with sloping terrains, and areas where natural obstacles exist; – 30 m, except in difficult areas. • Limitation of the use of additional land for construction camps, staging areas, etc. continued ...	• During the <u>construction phase</u> of the Project: – Reclamation of those construction-disturbed lands not required for permanent Project facilities or the operation/maintenance of the Cameroon Transportation System using one or more technique(s) (e.g., scarification, surface texturing, mulching, fertilizing, seeding, seedling planting) so that these lands can be returned to their prior uses. – Provision to allow prior users of traditionally used lands to resume their former activities on easement lands subject to some restrictions on the system easement. – Development and implementation of a Compensation Plan based on the principles set forth in Chapter 6, Section 6.2 of this EMP. continued ...	• During the <u>construction phase</u> of the Project: – Monitoring of increases in land values as a result of constructing or upgrading Project facilities and infrastructure. – Regular monitoring of COTCO's compensation-related activities to ensure compliance with the Compensation Plan. • During the <u>operations phase</u> of the Project: – Monitoring of the system easement regarding adverse changes in land uses and reporting any infringements and concerns to Republic of Cameroon officials.	• During the <u>construction phase</u> of the Project: – Identify land owners and occupants for land easement acquisition. – Put at the disposal of the Project the land easement in accordance with applicable legislation. – Development and implementation of a Compensation Plan based on the principles set forth in Chapter 6, Section 6.2 of this EMP. – Be supportive of prior users of customarily used lands resuming their former activities on the land easement (includes the system easement).

Socioeconomic Topic #6
Land Use (continued)

PROJECT DESIGN FEATURES	MITIGATION PLANS	MONITORING PLANS	REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON RESPONSIBILITIES
• During operations, restriction of the width of the system easement to 10-15 m. • Sizing of Project roads, storage yards, pump stations, <i>etc.</i> to limit physical land usage. • Limited construction of new Project roads - <i>i.e.</i>, preferential utilization of existing, upgradable roads for Project purposes.	• During the <u>operations phase</u> of the Project: - Provision of compensation for physical land damages resulting directly from Project-related maintenance and operations activities. The process by which damage-related compensation will be determined and paid will be similar to that utilized during the construction phase.		

Socioeconomic Topic #7
Sacred and Cultural Sites

POTENTIAL IMPACTS

- Several ethnic groups practicing different religions live in the Project area.
- A wide range of sacred and cultural sites exist in the Project area including:
 - burial sites,
 - locations of important medicinal plants and sacred trees,
 - historic and archaeological sites,
 - churches or mosques.
- Special religious and cultural issues arising as a result of the employment of a multi-ethnic workforce.

PROJECT DESIGN FEATURES	MITIGATION PLANS	MONITORING PLANS	REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON RESPONSIBILITIES
• Preferentially, redesign and/or relocate Project facilities/components to limit disturbances to significant, known sacred and cultural sites.	• During <u>both phases</u> of the Project: – Notification of Republic of Cameroon authorities if archaeological sites are discovered as per legislative requirements. – Seek archaeological advice/expertise to deal with uncovered sites as necessary. – Work around discovered sites of archaeological value until treatment plans are devised. • During the <u>construction phase</u> of the Project: – Consultation with village, spiritual or religious leaders, and individuals to: + identify sacred, cultural, and archaeological sites to be avoided, + negotiate special handling procedures if disturbances cannot be avoided, or + negotiate compensation for unavoidable disturbances. – Provision to compensate for disturbances to cultural or sacred sites in the form of assistance in relocation, in-kind compensation, and/or cash, as appropriate.	• During the <u>operations phase</u> of the Project: – Record locations of any newly created sacred and cultural sites discovered during regular periodic walkovers of the system easement.	• During the <u>construction phase</u> of the Project: – Assist COTCO in their consultation with village, spiritual, or religious leaders and individuals during the Project's: + Centerline Survey to identify locations of burial sites and sacred objects, and places, + final design stage to discuss appropriate measures to minimize the disturbance of ancestral remains, sacred areas, and burial sites that cannot be avoided, and + provide assistance in relocation of sacred sites. – Pay all compensation due for disturbances to burial sites in accordance with commonly applied rates.

continued ...

Socioeconomic Topic #7
Sacred and Cultural Sites (continued)

PROJECT DESIGN FEATURES	MITIGATION PLANS	MONITORING PLANS	REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON RESPONSIBILITIES
	- Payment of compensation, if necessary, to purchase items needed for ceremonies and to relocate sacred items, where need is substantiated. - Provision of training to Project workers in cross-cultural differences. - Provision of Project on-site work camps with prayer rooms, washrooms, and other facilities as necessary to satisfy the religious needs and customs of the workforce. • During the <u>operations phase</u> of the Project: - Consultation with local village, spiritual or religious leaders, and individuals to: + provide information about the types of maintenance-related ground disturbing activities, + identify sacred, cultural, and archaeological sites when planning ground-disturbing maintenance activities, + discourage the creation of new sacred and cultural sites in areas permanently occupied by the Cameroon Transportation System's system easement. - Payment of compensation for the disturbance of sites existing prior to construction.		

Socioeconomic Topic #8

Semi-Sedentary and Transhumant Cattle Movements

POTENTIAL IMPACTS

- Project construction activities may interfere with the seasonal movements of transhumant cattle herds.
- Project land needs and construction activities may disrupt local water and pasturage sources.
- Existing herder-farmer conflicts may be exacerbated by Project-related activities.

PROJECT DESIGN FEATURES	MITIGATION PLANS	MONITORING PLANS	REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON RESPONSIBILITIES
• Design and scheduling of Project activities to limit potential affects on seasonal movements, pasturage, or water sources for semi-sedentary, nomadic, and transhumant movements of cattle. • During construction of the Cameroon Transportation System: - Avoidance of creating extended continuous rows of spoil or lengths of open trench that may interfere with the passage of livestock. - Provision of gaps in rows of spoil at designated intervals to coincide with features such as obvious livestock routes. - Design of pipeline crossings to accommodate peak cattle crossings.	• During the <u>construction phase</u> of the Project: - Announcements of the dates and locations of construction sites <i>via</i> veterinarians, pastoralist organizations, and through traditional leaders. - Hiring of temporary help to assist families in moving herds through construction zones. - Collection of information concerning numbers, timing, and location of major transhumant migratory routes crossing construction zones and near camps. • During the <u>operations phase</u> of the Project: - Provision of information to pastoralists and others on locations and importance of sensitive environmental resources within the Cameroon Transportation System's land/system easement in an attempt to: + discourage the use of the easement to move cattle, and + encourage the use of prior routes.	• During <u>both phases</u> of the Project: - Monitoring of the use of the land/system easement by pastoralists and others who move cattle herds. • During the <u>construction phase</u> of the Project: - COTCO surveillance of Contractors' interactions with transhumants, - COTCO surveillance of Contractors' cattle movement provision actions.	• During the <u>construction phase</u> of the Project: - Participate in disseminating information on the location and timing of Project construction sites and activities to aid herders in planning alternative routes and timing of their crossings. - Consult with local community authorities when necessary to minimize the risk of social conflicts which might arise between farmers and pastoralists. - Monitor COTCO's mitigation and monitoring measures regarding potential impacts to transhumants. • During the <u>operations phase</u> of the Project: - Consult with local community authorities when necessary to minimize the risk of social conflicts which might arise between sedentary farmers and pastoralists. - Control the use of the system easement.

Socioeconomic Topic #9
Fishing Resources

POTENTIAL IMPACTS

- Potential disruption of fresh and salt-water fishing and fishing harvests due to Project activities.

PROJECT DESIGN FEATURES	MITIGATION PLANS	MONITORING PLANS	REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON RESPONSIBILITIES
• See measures described in the Biophysical section under "Freshwater Fish." • Locate and maintain buoys to mark the marine pipeline's sub-sea location.	• During <u>both phases</u> of the Project: - Prohibition of Project workers from fishing: + when on Project work sites; + during work hours; or + while residing in Project field work site housing. • During the <u>construction phase</u> of the Project: - Establishment of a compensation approach for fishing harvest losses and gear damages/losses that are defensibly attributable to Project-related activities based on the following main principles: + substantiation of loss claims, + payment of loss claims only to individuals holding genuine rights to specific impacted fishing areas, + payment of harvest loss-type claims in cash or in-kind based on the local market rate for the type(s) of fish included in a claim, + payment of gear loss/damage-type claims in cash or in-kind based on the going local market rate for repair or replacement of the gear included in a claim. - Initiation of a public information and education program about the location and implications of the marine exclusion zone. continued ...	• Implementation of a compliance monitoring system regarding the Project's fishing policy for workers.	• Application of the provisions in Article 8 of the Forest, Fauna, and Fishing Code (94/01, 20 January, 1994).

Socioeconomic Topic #9
Fishing Resources (continued)

PROJECT DESIGN FEATURES	MITIGATION PLANS	MONITORING PLANS	REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON RESPONSIBILITIES
	• During the <u>operations phase</u> of the Project: - Compensation for fishery-related damages which can be defensively attributed to routine maintenance and/or emergency activities.		

Socioeconomic Topic #10 Indigenous Peoples

POTENTIAL IMPACTS

- Potential disruption of Bakola Pygmy settlements by Project activities.

PROJECT DESIGN FEATURES	MITIGATION PLANS	MONITORING PLANS	REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON RESPONSIBILITIES
• Generation of and adherence to Project specifications regarding socioeconomic interactions with Pygmies, as with other Cameroonians.	• During <u>both</u> phases of the Project: - Prohibition of Project workers from hunting, fishing, or gathering/harvesting medicinal/valued plants and trees: + when on Project work sites; + during work hours; or + while residing in Project field work site housing. • During the <u>construction phase</u> of the Project: - Consultation with Pygmies potentially affected by the Project. - Undertaking of an easement survey in areas inhabited by Pygmies. - Avoidance of Pygmy villages identified during the pipeline Centreline Survey. - Provision of compensation for impacts to temporary camps or structures. - Development and implementation of a Compensation Plan by the Project, including appropriate compensation measures such as cash, in-kind replacements for temporary and permanent losses incurred as a result of Project activities. - Participation by consultation with Pygmies on impacts and mitigation plans, including compensation. continued ...	• During the <u>construction phase</u> of the Project: - COTCO surveillance of Contractor activities in Pygmy-inhabited areas. - Regular monitoring of compensation-related activities to ensure compliance with the Compensation Plan regarding Pygmies and World Bank guidelines. - Continuance of monitoring after completion of compensation activities to verify that appropriate compensation was paid and that Compensation Plan objectives were met. • During the <u>operations phase</u> of the Project: - Monitoring and reporting of observations of new settlements, logging, <i>etc.</i> to Republic of Cameroon officials during periodic line flyovers and walkovers of the system easement.	• During the <u>construction phase</u> of the Project: - Payment of compensation due to Pygmies for crops and improvements situated within the land easement allocated to the Project in accordance with applicable Cameroon legislation.

Socioeconomic Topic #10
Indigenous Peoples (continued)

PROJECT DESIGN FEATURES	MITIGATION PLANS	MONITORING PLANS	REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON RESPONSIBILITIES
	- Active control of access to identified Pygmy-inhabited areas intersected by the Cameroon Transportation System's land easement by employing one or more of the following measures: + vehicle barriers and/or guards on work site access roads and where the land easement intersects existing roads; + reinstatement of natural barriers along the land easement (e.g., removal of temporary bridges required during construction); + establishment of new, artificial barriers (e.g., rock/rubble mounds, fences). • During the <u>operations phase</u> of the Project: - Maintenance of artificial barriers along the system easement to limit induced access to forests used by Pygmies. - Limitation of activities in the area inhabited by Pygmies to periodic surveillance of the system easement and routine maintenance which may be needed at watercourse crossings, etc.		

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APPENDIX E

APPLICABLE LEGISLATION AND CONTRACTUAL DOCUMENTS

Reference documents and enactments applicable to the acquisition, allocation, and use of land, as well as Compensation (provided by law), in connection with the Project, include the following international agreements, laws, ordinances, decrees, ministerial orders, contractual documents, and studies:

- Constitution of the Republic of Cameroon, dated January 18, 1996.
- Ordinance 74-1 of July 6, 1974, defining the system of land tenure.
- Ordinance 74-2 of July 6, 1974, on State land property.
- Law 80/22 of July 14, 1980, on repressive measures for trespassing on private and State property.
- Law 85/009 of July 4, 1985, on expropriation for public purposes and compensation methods.
- Framework Agreement of January 31, 1995, defining the guiding principles agreed to by the Republic of Cameroon, the Republic of Chad, and the Consortium in connection with the Project.
- Bilateral Agreement of February 8, 1996 between the Republic of Cameroon and the Republic of Chad to facilitate Project execution.
- Law 96/13 of August 5, 1996, ratifying the Bilateral Agreement concluded between the Republic of Cameroon and the Republic of Chad.
- Law 97/016 of August 7, 1997, approving the Convention of Establishment concluded between COTCO and the Republic of Cameroon, and authorizing the Government to sign said Convention.
- Convention of Establishment concluded between COTCO and the Republic of Cameroon, and signed on March 20, 1998 (rights and obligations of the Republic of Cameroon and COTCO regarding the construction, operation, and maintenance of the CTS).
- Law 94/01 of January 20, 1994, providing legislation on forests, wildlife and fisheries.
- Law 96/14 of August 5, 1996, on the transport of hydrocarbons originating from other countries.
- Decree 66/385 of December 30, 1966, revaluing prices for State lands.
- Decree 76/165 of April 27, 1976, defining the conditions required for obtaining a land title ("Titre Foncier").
- Decree 76/166 of April 27, 1976, on the management of the National Domain.
- Decree 76/167 of April 27, 1976, on the management of the Private Property of the State.
- Decree 79/017 of January 13, 1979, on private real estate transactions.
- Decree 79/194 of May 19, 1979, defining the rules governing land allotment.
- Decree 84/311 of May 22, 1984, on the implementation of Law 80/22 of July 14, 1980.

- Decree 87/1872 of December 16, 1987, on the implementation of Law 85/009 of July 5, 1985 (expropriation for public purposes and compensation methods).
- Decree 97/116 of July 7, 1997, on the implementation of Law 96/14 of August 5, 1996, cited above.
- Ministerial Order 58/MINAGRI of August 13, 1981, modifying the compensation rates to be paid to owners for loss of cultivated trees and subsistence crops.
- Ministerial Decree 0832/Y.15/MINUH/D of Nov. 20, 1987, defining the basis for computing the market value of structures subjected to expropriation for a public purpose.
- All provision of Cameroonian ordinary law, which are not contrary to or incompatible with those of the Convention of Establishment.
- The following documents related to the Project, which will be signed after dissemination of the Compensation Plan but which will contain engagements to be carried out in connection with compensations:
 - A statement of no objection by the World Bank, containing a clause on the approval of the EA, EMP, and Compensation Plan by the Republic of Cameroon.
 - The decree granting the ATP to COTCO.
 - Loan agreement between the Republic of Cameroon and the World Bank, to finance the Cameroonian participation in the Project; this agreement will contain a clause on compliance with engagements taken in the EA, EMP, and Compensation Plan, after approval of said documents by the World Bank.

APPENDIX F REFERENCES

The Cameroon Compensation Plan is based on the following documents:

1996

The Chad-Cameroon Pipeline Project Environmental Assessment: Socioeconomic and Cultural Issues. Institute for Development Anthropology, Binghamton, New York.

- Dr. Muneera Salem-Murdock, Institute for Development Anthropology
- Dr. Jean Mfoulou, University of Yaoundé
- Dr. Flavien Ndonko, University of Yaoundé
- Mr. John Forje, Ministry of Scientific and Technical Research, Yaoundé
- Mr. Francois Nyeki, Ministry of Territorial Administration, Yaoundé
- Jean Kouam, Ministry of Fisheries and Animal Husbandry, Yaoundé
- George Nkami, Ministry of Environment and Forestry, Yaoundé

1997

Survey of Pygmy Populations. Groupe d'Étude des Populations Forestières Équatoriales, Paris (June 1997)

- Dr. George Koppert, nutritionist-anthropologist, Ph.D., Paris
- Dr. Alain Froment, anthropobiologist, M.D., Ph.D., Paris
- Dr. Serge Bahuchet, anthropologist, Ph.D., Paris
- Godefroy Ngima-Mawoung, anthropologist, Ph.D., Yaoundé

Environmental Assessment, Chad Export Project: Cameroon Portion, Dames & Moore, for COTCO/Esso Pipeline Company, Inc. (October 1997)

Cameroon Market Survey, Kribi to Meiganga, Republic of Cameroon, Groupe d'Étude des Populations Forestières Équatoriales, Paris (December 1997).

- Dr. George Koppert
- Dr. Alain Froment

In collaboration with:

- Dr. Honorine Rikong Adie, nutritionist, Ph.D., Yaoundé
- Dr. Ludovic Temple, agro-economist Ph.D., Yaoundé
- Dr. Mathurin Tchatat, agronomist Ph.D., Yaoundé
- Dr. Joseph Kengue, agronomist, Ph.D., Yaoundé
- Marie-Pascaline Mbida, jurist, Yaoundé
- Dr Godefroy Ngima-Mawoung, anthropologist, Ph.D., Yaoundé

1998

Chad Export Project, Environmental Management Plan, Cameroon Portion. Exxon Production Research Company, Houston (February 1998)

Chad Compensation and Resettlement Plan, Chad Export Project. Esso Exploration and Production Chad Inc., N'Djaména (February 1998)

Pygmy Survey November 1997 - February 1998. Groupe d'Étude des Populations Forestières Équatoriales, Paris (March 1998).

- Dr. George Koppert
- Dr. Alain Froment
- Dr. Godefroy Ngima-Mawoung
- Professor Jean-Felix Loung

Report on Bakola Pygmy Populations in the Vicinity of the Chad-Cameroon Pipeline Project. Exxon Company International (May 1998).

Evaluation of Socioeconomic Impacts at the Dompta Pump Station and Meidoungou and Ngaoundal Storage Yards (In preparation, June 1998).

- Dr. Philip Burnham, University of London

Evaluation of Socioeconomic Impacts at the Lolodorf, Bipindi, and Ngoumou Storage Yards, Belabo Pump Station, and Kribi Pressure Reduction Station (In preparation, June 1998).

- Dr. George Koppert, GEPFE, Paris
- Professor Jean-Felix Loung, geographer, Ph.D., Yaoundé

STUDIES TO BE COMPLETED IN 1998
--

Evaluation of Socioeconomic Impacts at the Nanga Eboko and Batchenga Storage Yards and Maraba Staging Area (Fieldwork to be initiated in June 1998).

- Dr. Philip Burnham, University of London

Socioeconomic Overview of Proposed Cameroonian Roadway Improvements.

- Dr. Philip Burnham, University of London

Cultural Resource Reconnaissance of the Chad Export Project Pipeline Project.

APPENDIX G

SUMMARY OF SCOPE OF WORK FOR SOCIAL IMPACT ANALYSIS OF CAMEROON PUMP STATIONS AND FIXED FACILITY SITES

As per the EMP, COTCO will conduct a socioeconomic impact study of each storage yard and fixed facility site in Cameroon. The terms of reference will be modified for each site depending upon variables such as:

- the location of each yard (urban/rural area).
- possibility of individuals being displaced.
- use of the yard (logistics center with a large number of support personnel present *versus* a pipe storage yard with fewer individuals).

This will need to be evaluated on a case-by-case basis.

One of the key issues in the socioeconomic analysis is the nature of land tenure, since the majority of land needed by the Project is held under customary rights. It is the goal of the Project that there be no resettlement in Cameroon. Project facilities should be sited in such a manner as to avoid the need for settlement, although relocation is expected in a few cases.

The following documentation will be recorded for individual and household assets and investments on land needed by the Project in order to assess Project-specific impacts.

- Mapping of individual household uses of land to be acquired.
- Documentation of the use of each field or location over the last several years (for example, when a field was cleared, when it was turned over to fallow).
- Recording of the location, types, and ages of all individually owned trees.
- Recording of other assets and investments that is potentially compensable.
- Photo documentation of affected resources with landmarks in the background, which can be identified after land clearing.
- Documentation of total square meters and percent of each individual owner/user's land needed by the Project in relationship to their total landholdings.
- Information on how the individual would acquire new land for activities such as farming or grazing to replace those needed by the Project.
- Information on how individual's acquired rights to use the land needed by the Project, such as through inheritance, or granted by the village.
- Information on who each individual considers a member of their household, including wives, children, if the wife has her own fields and household, *etc.*
- Information on the nature of communal/traditional land usage/claims (if any) of lands needed by Project. This information is needed to assess the potential need for community compensation.

APPENDIX H COTCO SUPPLEMENTAL RATES

INTRODUCTION

The following Appendix includes rate sheets for supplemental compensation to be paid by COTCO. Total rates paid (those rates paid by the Republic of Cameroon and COTCO combined) will be no less than those attached.

These tables include:

- COTCO rate sheets for cultivated crops and trees. These rates include 15 F CFA/m² for labor invested in preparation of fields as described below.

RATE FOR LABOR INVESTED IN FIELDS

COTCO will pay 15 F CFA/m² for labor invested in clearing fields in which a crop was grown in the preceding agricultural season but has not yet been replanted. This compensation will allow the farmer to clean a new field for cultivation.

COTCO RATE SHEETS FOR CULTIVATED CROPS AND TREES

MAXIMUM PROPOSED PRICE IN F CFA FOR CROPS AND CULTIVATED TREES
COTCO WILL PAY THE MAXIMUM VALUE LESS THE PRICE PAID BY THE REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON

			RdC	COTCO	RdC	RdC	RdC	RdC	COTCO	COTCO	COTCO	COTCO	COTCO
			Maximum density 1981 decree plants/ha	Proposed new maximum density plants/ha	Rate for young plants per m2, 1981 Decree	Rate for full-grown plant per m2, 1981 Decree	Rate for young plant, 1981 Decree	Rate for full-grown plant, 1981 Decree	New value In mono culture per m2	New value in mixed crop per m2	New value per young plant	New value per full- grown plant	Method of Counting
LEGUMINOUS CROPS	CULTURES LEGUMINEUSES												
Groundnut	Arachide	Arachis hypogea	--	--	30	50	--	--	75	100	--	--	par m2
Voandzou	Voandzou	Voandzela subterranea	--	--	30	50	--	--	75	100	--	--	par m2
Soya bean	Soja	Glycine max	--	--	30	50	--	--	75	100	--	--	par m2
Beans	Haricots	Phaseolus spp. Vigna spp.	--	--	30	50	--	--	75	100	--	--	par m2
Similar crops	Cultures similaires	--	--	--	30	50	--	--	75	100	--	--	par m2
CEREALS	CEREALES												
Maize	Maïs	Zea mays	--	--	30	50	--	--	75	100	--	--	par m2
Sorghum and millet	Sorgho et Mil	Sorghum spp.; various spp.	--	--	30	50	--	--	50	100	--	--	par m2
Rice	Riz	Oryza sativa	--	--	30	50	--	--	50	--	--	--	--
FRUITS	FRUITS												
Plantain	Banane plantain	Musa paradisiaca	1600	--	--	--	350	600	--	(100)	600	1200	par plant
Banana	Banane douce	Musa sapientum	1880	--	--	--	200	350	--	(100)	350	700	par plant
Pineapple traditional	Ananas traditionnel	Ananas comosus	65000	15000	--	--	100	180	--	100	200	300	par plant
Pineapple industrial	Ananas Industriel	Ananas comosus	65000	40000	--	--	100	180	--	100	200	300	par plant
TUBERS	TUBERCULES												
Yams	Ignames	Dioscorea spp.	12000	--	--	--	50	80	200	100	--	--	par m2
Cocoyam	Macabo	Xanthosoma sagittifolium	12000	--	--	--	50	80	100	100	--	--	par m2
Taro	Taro	Colocasia esculenta	12000	--	--	--	50	80	100	100	--	--	par m2
Sweet potato	Patate	Ipomoea batatas	12000	--	--	--	50	80	100	100	--	--	par m2
Cassava	Manioc	Manihot esculenta	12000	--	--	--	50	80	100	100	--	--	par m2
Irish potato	Pomme de terre	Solanum tuberosum	12000	--	--	--	50	80	200	100	--	--	par m2
Market garden crops	Cultures maraichères	--	--	--	--	--	--	1500	1500	100	--	--	par m2

MAXIMUM PROPOSED PRICE IN F CFA FOR CROPS AND CULTIVATED TREES													
COTCO WILL PAY THE MAXIMUM VALUE LESS THE PRICE PAID BY THE REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON													
Product	Produit	Scientific Name	RdC Maximum density 1981 decree plants/ha	COTCO Proposed new maximum density plants/ha	RdC Rate for young plants per m2, 1981 Decree	RdC Rate for full-grown plant per m2, 1981 Decree	RdC Rate for young plant, 1981 Decree	RdC Rate for full-grown plant, 1981 Decree	COTCO New value in mono culture per m2	COTCO New value in mixed crop per m2	COTCO New value per young plant	COTCO New value per full- grown plant	COTCO Method of Counting
COTTON, TOBACCO, AND SUGAR CANE	COTON, TABAC, ET CANNE A SUCRE												
Cotton	Coton	Gossypium spp.	--	--	30	50	--	--	50	--	--	--	par m2
Tobacco	Tabac	Nicotiana tabacum	--	--	30	50	--	--	50	100	--	--	par m2
Sugar cane	Canne à Sucre	Saccharum officinarum	--	--	--	--	25	40	--	100	25	40	par tige
FRUIT TREES	ARBRES FRUITIERS												
Citrus fruits	Agrumes	Citrus spp.	250	160	--	--	1250	3500	--	--	15000	50000	par arbre
Mango	Manguier	Mangifera indica	250	100	--	--	1250	3500	--	--	15000	50000	par arbre
Avocado	Avocatier	Persea americana	150	100	--	--	1250	3500	--	--	15000	50000	par arbre
Pawpaw-papaya	Papayer	Carica papaya	--	1600	--	--	150	560	--	--	500	3500	par arbre
Cola nut	Kolatier	Cola acuminata	--	100	--	--	1250	3500	--	--	15000	50000	par arbre
Saffron-Bush butter	Safoutier	Dacryodes edulis	--	100	--	--	1250	3500	--	--	15000	50000	par arbre
Breadfruit	Arbre à pain	Artocarpus altilis	--	100	--	--	375	1720	--	--	7500	25000	par arbre
Soursop	Corrossolier	Annona muricata	--	100	--	--	375	1720	--	--	7500	25000	par arbre
Wild mango	Manguier Sauvage	Irvingia gabonensis	--	100	--	--	375	1720	--	--	15000	50000	par arbre
Guava	Goyavier	Psidium guajava	--	160	--	--	375	1720	--	--	6000	20000	par arbre
Golden apple	Pommier	Spondias cythera	--	100	--	--	375	1720	--	--	7500	25000	par arbre
Other fruit trees	Autres arbres fruitiers	--	--	100	--	--	375	1720	--	--	7500	25000	par arbre
							< 5 ans	5-15 ans	15-25 ans	> 25 ans	< 5 ans	> 5 ans	
Cocoa	Cacaoyer	Theobroma cacao	1600	1600	--	--	600	1800	1500	1200	600	2000	par arbre
Coffee (robusta)	Caféier (Robusta)	Coffea spp.	1600	1600	--	--	600	1800	1500	1200	600	2000	par arbre
							<8 ans	8-15 ans	15-25 ans	>25 ans	<5 ans	> 5 ans	
Oil palm (local variety)	Palmier à huile (local)	Elaeis guineensis	150	150	--	--	575	1150	undefined	1725	3000	10000	par arbre
Oil palm (improved)	Palmier à huile (amélioré)	Elaeis guineensis	150	150	--	--	575	1150	undefined	1725	7500	25000	par arbre
Coconut (local)	Cocotier (local)	Cocos nucifera	150	150	--	--	575	1150	undefined	1725	3000	10000	par arbre
Coconut (improved)	Cocotier (amélioré)	Cocos nucifera	150	150	--	--	575	1150	undefined	1725	7500	25000	par arbre
Raffia palm	Palmier Raphia	Raphia spp.	--	150	--	--	500	500	500	500	500	1000	par arbre
					Jeune	Adulte	Jeune	Adulte			Jeune	Adulte	
Rubber	Hévéa	Hevea brasiliensis	600	600	--	--	300	850	--	--	1200	3400	par arbre
Tea	Thé	Camellia sinensis	--	?	120	160	120	160	--	--	?	?	par m2

MAXIMUM PROPOSED PRICE IN F CFA FOR CROPS AND CULTIVATED TREES													
COTCO WILL PAY THE MAXIMUM VALUE LESS THE PRICE PAID BY THE REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON													
Product	Produit	Scientific Name	RdC Maximum density 1981 decree plants/ha	COTCO Proposed new maximum density plants/ha	RdC Rate for young plants per m2, 1981 Decree	RdC Rate for full-grown plant per m2, 1981 Decree	RdC Rate for young plant, 1981 Decree	RdC Rate for full-grown plant, 1981 Decree	COTCO New value In mono culture per m2	COTCO New value In mixed crop per m2	COTCO New value per young plant	COTCO New value per full- grown plant	COTCO Method of Counting
MEDICINAL PLANTS	PLANTES MEDICINALES												
Cinchona	Quinquina	--	10000	10000	75	200	--	--	--	--	750?	2,000?	par m2
Voacanga	Voacanga	Voacanga spp.	--	250	--	--	600	1200	--	--	2400	5000	par arbre
Pygeun	Pygeun	--	--	250	--	--	500	1000	--	--	2000	4000	par arbre
Yohimbe	Yohimbé	Pausinystalla yohimbe	--	250	--	--	500	1000	--	--	2000	4000	par arbre
SHADE TREES	ARBRES D'OMBRE												
Shade trees	Arbres d'ombrage	--	--	100	--	--	500	1000	--	--	5000	10000	par arbre
OTHER CULTIVATED TREES	AUTRES ARBRES CULTIVES												
Other cultivated trees	Autres arbres cultivés	--	--	100	--	--	1000	2000	--	--	10000	20000	par arbre

APPENDIX I REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON RATES
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INTRODUCTION

The following Appendix includes official rate sheets as well as usual and customary rates. Rates paid will be no less than those attached.

These tables include:

- Republic of Cameroon Rate Sheets For Cultivated Crops And Trees
- Republic of Cameroon Rate Sheets For Houses (Decree 0832/Y.15/MINUH/D
- Republic of Cameroon Rates For Resources Payable Under The Forestry Code
- Example of Republic of Cameroon Calculation of Rates, Province Du Centre (1995)
- Decree 66/385 dated December 30, 1966, Revaluing prices for State Lands.

**REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON RATE SHEETS FOR CULTIVATED CROPS AND
TREES**

Le ministre des finances est chargé de l'application du présent arrêté qui sera enregistré et communiqué partout où besoin sera.

Yaoundé, le 4 septembre 1981.

Le Premier ministre,
PAUL BIYA.

Arrêté accordant une licence d'exploitation forestière à la Forestière de Bertoua (FOBER).

Par arrêté n° 117-PM en date du 8 septembre 1981 :

(1) Une licence d'exploitation forestière portant sur une portion de forêt de 21.000 hectares, située dans le département du Haut-Nyong, arrondissement de Doumé, est accordée à la Forestière de Bertoua (FOBER), domiciliée à Bertoua (B.P. 155), aux clauses et conditions du cahier des charges ci-annexé.

(2) La portion de forêt susmentionnée est délimitée comme suit :

— Soit un point A dit de base situé au carrefour de la route Doumé-Dimako avec la route secondaire conduisant à Bwam.

— *À l'est* : Du point A, la limite suit la route Dimako-Bertoua jusqu'au passage de la rivière Yo'o sur celle-ci, point B.

— *Au nord* : Du point B, la limite remonte le cours du Yo'o jusqu'à son intersection avec la route Bertoua-Diang, point C, puis elle suit la route ci-dessus définie jusqu'au carrefour situé au village Bwam, intersection des routes Bwam-Dimako et Bwam-Bertoua, point D.

— *Au sud-ouest* : Du point D, la limite suit la route secondaire Bwam-Dimako jusqu'au point A, précédemment défini.

Cette autorisation est personnelle et valable pour cinq (5) ans à compter de la date de signature du présent arrêté.

La Forestière de Bertoua devra déposer une demande de renouvellement de cette licence six (6) mois avant l'expiration de celle-ci. Passé ce délai, la licence deviendra caduque de plein droit pour compter de sa date d'expiration.

La Forestière de Bertoua est autorisée à exploiter exclusivement les essences forestières indiquées dans son cahier des charges. Elle ne peut faire opposition à l'exploitation par autorisation de coupe de perches, de bois de chauffage et à charbon et par permis spécial.

Le présent arrêté sera enregistré et communiqué partout où besoin sera.

Yaoundé, le 8 septembre 1981.

Le Premier ministre,
PAUL BIYA.

MINISTÈRE DE L'AGRICULTURE

Arrêté n° 58 du 13 août 1981

portant modification des tarifs des indemnités à verser au propriétaire pour toute destruction d'arbres cultivés et cultures vivrières.

LE MINISTRE DE L'AGRICULTURE,

Pu la constitution du 2 juin 1972 modifiée et complétée par les lois n° 75-1 du 9 mai 1975 et 79-2 du 29 juin 1979 ;

Pu le décret n° 79-473 du 15 novembre 1979 portant réorganisation du gouvernement de la République unie du Cameroun ;

3. The Minister of Finance shall be responsible for the implementation of this order which shall be registered and notified wherever necessary.

Yaoundé, 4 September 1981.

PAUL BIYA,
Prime Minister.

Order to grant a forest exploitation licence to « Forestière de Bertoua (FOBER) ».

By Order No. 117-PM of 8 September 1981:

1. (1) A forest exploitation licence covering 21,000 hectares of forest situated in Doume Subdivision (Haut-Nyong Division) is hereby granted to « Forestière de Bertoua (FOBER) », with head office at Bertoua (P.O. Box 155), subject to the clauses and conditions appended hereto.

(2) The area in question is bounded as follows:

— Taking point A situated at the Doume-Dimako cross-roads and the secondary road leading to Bwam, as base point.

— *To the East*: From point A, the boundary follows the Dimako-Bertoua road up to the meeting point with river Yo'o (point B).

— *To the North*: From point B, the boundary runs up the course of river Yo'o as far as the intersection of the river and the Bertoua-Diang road (point C), then follows the said road up to the Bwam-Dimako and Bwam-Bertoua cross-roads (point D) situated in Bwam village.

— *To the South-West*: From point D, the boundary follows the Bwam-Dimako secondary road up to point A defined above.

2. This authorization shall be personal and valid for a period of five (5) years with effect from the date of signature of this order.

3. « Forestière de Bertoua » may apply for a renewal of this licence six (6) months prior to its expiry. After this time-limit, the licence shall automatically be cancelled with effect from its date of expiry.

4. « Forestière de Bertoua » is authorized to exploit only the species listed in the specifications. Consequently, it may not oppose any special permits or authorizations to cut poles, firewood and wood for charcoal.

This order shall be registered and notified wherever necessary.

Yaoundé, 8 September 1981.

PAUL BIYA,
Prime Minister.

MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

Order No. 58 of 13 August 1981

to amend the rates of compensation paid to owners of destroyed trees and food crops under cultivation.

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE,

Mindful of the Constitution of 2 June 1972 as amended by Laws Nos. 75-1 of 9 May 1975 and 79-2 of 29 June 1979 ;

Mindful of Decree No. 79-473 of 15 November 1979 to reorganize the Government of the United Republic of Cameroon ;

Vu le décret n° 80-271 du 17 juillet 1980 portant nomination des membres du gouvernement;

Vu le décret n° 78-276 du 1^{er} juillet 1976 portant réorganisation du ministère de l'Agriculture.

ARRÊTÉ :

Article premier. — Toute destruction d'arbres cultivés et cultures vivrières donne lieu à une indemnité versée au propriétaire par l'auteur des dégâts et calculée sur la base des tarifs suivants :

I. — CULTURES ANNUELLES.

Légumineuses : arachide, voandzou, soja, haricot, etc.

Jeunes	30 F/m ²
Adultes	50 F/m ²

Céréales : maïs, mil, sorgho, riz, etc.

Jeunes	30 F/m ²
Adultes	50 F/m ²

FRUITS.

Banane plantain :

Jeunes	350 F/pied
Adultes	600 F/pied

Banane douce :

Jeunes	200 F/pied
Adultes	350 F/pied

Ananas :

Jeunes	100 F/pied
Adultes	180 F/pied

Tubercules : igname, macabo, taro, patate, manioc, pomme de terre, etc.

Jeunes	50 F/pied
Adultes	80 F/pied
Cultures Maraichères	1.500 F/m ²

Cotonnier :

Jeunes	30 F/m ²
Adultes	50 F/m ²

Tabac :

Jeunes	30 F/m ²
Adultes	50 F/m ²

Canné à sucre :

Jeunes	25 F/pied
Adultes	40 F/pied

II. — CULTURES PERENNES.

1° Arbres fruitiers.

Agrumes : citronnier, oranger, mandarinier, pamplemoussier, etc.

Jeunes	1.250 F/pied
Adultes	3.500 F/pied

Manguier, avocatier :

Jeunes	1.250 F/pied
Adultes	3.500 F/pied

Mindful of Decree No. 80-271 of 17 July 1980 to appoint members of Government;

Mindful of Decree No. 78-276 of 1 July 1976 to reorganize the Ministry of Agriculture,

HEREBY ORDERS AS FOLLOWS:

1. Any person who destroys trees or food crops under cultivation shall be liable to pay compensation to the owner thereof calculated on the basis of the following rates:

I. — ANNUAL CROPS.

Leguminous crops: groundnuts, voandzou, soya beans, beans, etc.

Young	30 F/m ²
Full-grown	50 F/m ²

Cereals: maize, millet, sorghum, rice, etc.

Young	30 F/m ²
Full-grown	50 F/m ²

FRUITS.

Plantains:

Young	350 F/tree
Full-grown	600 F/tree

Bananas:

Young	200 F/tree
Full-grown	350 F/tree

Pineapples:

Young	100 F/plant
Full-grown	180 F/plant

Tubers: yams, cocoyams, taro, sweet potatoes, cassava, potatoes, etc.

Young	50 F/plant
Full-grown	80 F/plant
Market gardening crops	1.500 F/m ²

Cotton plant:

Young	30 F/m ²
Full-grown	50 F/m ²

Tobacco:

Young	30 F/m ²
Full-grown	50 F/m ²

Sugar cane:

Young	25 F/plant
Full-grown	40 F/plant

II. — PERENNIAL CROPS.

1) Fruit trees.

Citrus fruits: lemon, orange, mandarin, pomelo, grapefruit trees, etc.

Young	1.250 F/plant
Full-grown	3.500 F/tree

Mango and avocado trees:

Young	1.250 F/plant
Full-grown	3.500 F/tree

<i>Papayer :</i>	
Jeunes	150 F/pied
Adultes	560 F/pied
<i>Kolatier et safoutier :</i>	
Jeunes	1.250 F/pied
Adultes	3.500 F/pied
<i>Autres arbres fruitiers :</i>	
Jeunes	375 F/pied
Adultes	1.720 F/pied

2° Cultures industrielles.

<i>Cacaoyer et caféier :</i>	
Moins de 5 ans	600 F/pied
de 8 à 15 ans	1.500 F/pied
25 ans et plus	1.200 F/pied
<i>Palmier à huile et cocotier :</i>	
Moins de 8 ans	575 F/pied
de 8 à 15 ans	1.150 F/pied
25 ans et plus	1.725 F/pied
Palmier raphia	500 F/pied
<i>Hevéa :</i>	
Jeunes	300 F/pied
Adultes	850 F/pied
<i>Théier :</i>	
Jeunes	120 F/m ²
Adultes	160 F/m ²

3° Plantes médicinales.

<i>Quinquina :</i>	
Jeunes	75 F/m ²
Adultes	200 F/m ²
<i>Voacanga :</i>	
Jeunes	600 F/pied
Adultes	1.200 F/pied
<i>Pygeun et Yohimbé :</i>	
Jeunes	500 F/pied
Adultes	1.000 F/pied

4° Arbres d'ombrage.

Jeunes	500 F/pied
Adultes	1.000 F/pied

5° Autres arbres cultivés.

Moins de 5 ans	1.000 F/pied
5 ans et plus	2.000 F/pied

Art. 2. — Le nombre d'arbres détruits entrant en ligne de compte ne pourra être supérieur au nombre maximum défini par les densités de plantation suivantes :

Bananier doux	1.880 pieds/ha
Bananier plantain	1.600 pieds/ha

Pawpaw tree:

Young	150 F/plant
Full-grown	560 F/tree

Colanut and saffron trees:

Young	1.250 F/plant
Full-grown	3.500 F/tree

Other fruit trees:

Young	375 F/plant
Full-grown	1.720 F/tree

2) Cash crops.

Cocoa and coffee trees:

under 5 years	600 F/tree
8 to 15 years	1,500 F/tree
over 25 years	1,200 F/tree

Oil palm and coconut trees:

under 8 years	575 F/tree
8 to 15 years	1,150 F/tree
over 25 years	1,725 F/tree
Raffia palm tree	500 F/tree

Rubber:

Young	300 F/tree
Full-grown	850 F/tree

Tea (shrub):

Young	120 F/m ²
Full-grown	160 F/m ²

3) Medicinal plants.

Cinchona:

Young	75 F/m ²
Full-grown	200 F/m ²

Voacanga:

Young	600 F/plant
Full-grown	1,200 F/tree

Pygeun and Yohimbe:

Young	500 F/plant
Full-grown	1,000 F/tree

4) Shady trees.

Young	500 F/tree
Full-grown	1,000 F/tree

5) Other cultivated trees.

under 5 years	1,000 F/tree
over 5 years	2,000 F/tree

2. The number of destroyed trees to be taken into account may not exceed the maximum number as defined by the following crop densities:

Banana tree	1,880 tree/ha
Plantain tree	1,600 tree/ha

<i>Tubercules</i> : igname, macabo, taro, patate, manioc, etc.	12.000 pieds/ha
Oranger, citronnier	250 pieds/ha
Pamplemoussier	250 pieds/ha
Mandarinier	250 pieds/ha
Manguier	250 pieds/ha
Avocatier	150 pieds/ha
Palmier à huile	150 pieds/ha
Cocotier	150 pieds/ha
Cacaoyer	1.600 pieds/ha
Caféier	1.600 pieds/ha
Ilévéa	600 pieds/ha
Quinquina	10.000 pieds/ha
Ananas	65.000 pieds/ha

Art. 3. — Les tarifs fixés à l'article 1^{er} ne sont applicables qu'en cas de destruction pour cause d'utilité publique. Pour toute autre cause de destruction, les commissions d'expertise ont la plus large faculté d'appréciation et peuvent allouer, en sus des tarifs fixés ci-dessus, une indemnité forfaitaire tenant compte du préjudice réel subi par le propriétaire.

Art. 4. — Tous les textes antérieurs contraires aux dispositions du présent arrêté sont et demeurent abrogés.

Art. 5. — Le présent arrêté sera enregistré, publié et communiqué partout où besoin sera.

Yaoundé, le 13 août 1981.

Pour le ministre de l'agriculture :

Le vice-ministre,

D^r SOLOMON NFOR GWEL

MINISTRE DE L'EQUIPEMENT

Arrêté portant nomination des membres de la Commission financière du Laboratoire national de Génie civil (LABOGENIE).

Par arrêté n° 18 en date du 17 juin 1981 :

Sont nommés, pour compter de la date de signature du présent arrêté, membres de la Commission financière du LABOGENIE :

Président :

M. Ebele (Charles-Jules), inspecteur d'Etat représentant le ministre délégué à l'inspection générale de l'Etat et à la réforme administrative.

Membres :

MM. Eboko (Jean-Bosco), chef de service du budget représentant le ministre des finances ;

Ngakak Tchokoua (Georges), chef de service du budget, représentant le ministre de l'équipement.

Les intéressés percevront une indemnité dont le montant est fixé par le Conseil d'administration du LABOGENIE.

Le présent arrêté sera enregistré, communiqué partout où besoin sera, publié en français et en anglais en *Journal officiel* de la République unie du Cameroun.

Yaoundé, le 17 juin 1981.

Le ministre de l'équipement,

THOMAS DAKATI KAMGA

<i>Tubers</i> : yams, cocoyams, taro, sweet potatoes, cassava, etc.	12,000 plants/ha
Orange and lemon trees	250 trees/ha
Grapefruit tree	250 "
Mandarin tree	250 "
Mango tree	250 "
Avocado tree	150 "
Oil palm	150 "
Coconut tree	150 "
Cocoa tree	1,600 "
Coffee tree	1,600 "
Rubber	600 "
Cinchona	10,000 "
Pineapples	65,000 plants/ha

3. The rates fixed in Article 1 above shall apply only in case of destruction for public purposes. In all other cases of destruction, the valuation commissions shall have full powers of assessment and may grant, in addition to the rates fixed hereinabove, a fixed amount, taking into account the actual suffered by the owner.

4. All previous instruments repugnant to the provisions of this order are hereby repealed and shall so remain.

5. This order shall be registered, published and notified wherever necessary.

Yaoundé, 13 August 1981.

For the Minister of Agriculture:

D^r SOLOMON NFOR GWEL,

Vice-Minister.

MINISTRY OF EQUIPMENT

Appointment.

By Order No. 18 of 17 June 1981: -----

The undermentioned persons are, with effect from the date of signature of this order, appointed members of the Finance Committee of the National Civil Engineering Laboratory (LABOGENIE):

Chairman:

Mr. Charles Jules Ebele, State Inspector representing the Minister Delegate in charge of the General State Inspectorate and Administrative Reforms.

Members:

Messrs. Jean Bosco Eboko, Head of the Budget Service representing the Minister of Finance;

Georges Ngakak Tchokoua, Head of the Budget Service representing the Minister of Equipment.

The persons concerned shall receive an allowance of an amount to be determined by the Board of Directors of LABOGENIE.

This order shall be registered, notified wherever necessary, and published in the *Official Gazette* of the United Republic of Cameroon in French and English.

Yaoundé, 17 June 1981.

THOMAS DAKATI KAMGA,

The Minister of Equipment.

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Arrêté n° 56/MINAGRI/DAG/ PORTANT RECTIFICATIF
DE L'ARRÊTÉ N° 58/MINAGRI du 13-08-81
PORTANT MODIFICATION DES TARIFS DES INDEMNITES A
VÉRGER A/ ARCHÉOLOGIQUE POUR TOUTE DESTRUCTION
D'ARRES CULTIVÉES ET CULTURES VIVRIERES.

ARTICLE 1) - Cacaoyer et Caféier :

de 5 à 15 ans 1 800 F/pied
de 15 à 25 ans 1 500 F/pied
de 25 ans et plus 1200 F/pied

2) - Palmier à Huile et cocotier :

de 15 à 25 ans 2 000 F/pied
de 25 ans et plus 1 725 F/pied

ARTICLE 2 - Il est ajouté à l'Arrêté n° 56/MINAGRI du 13-08-81 sus-indiqué
les dispositions du présent article.

Cet Arrêté qui fixe les taux minima d'indemnisation à verser
au propriétaire des cultures détruites ne s'oppose pas aux dédommagements
à un taux supérieur, négocié, d'accord parties entre le propriétaire d
ces cultures et de la destruction.

En cas d'absence d'une telle négociation, les taux seront
déterminés conformément à l'article 3 de l'Arrêté n° 56/MINAGRI du
13 Août 1981 sus-invoqué.

YAOUMBE, LE 19 FEVRIER 1982

P.C.C.

Le Directeur Départemental
de l'Agriculture du Mifoundi

1 NOV. 1985

Signature

**REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON RATE SHEETS FOR HOUSES (Decree
0832/Y.15/MINUH/D**

**MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT
AND HOUSING**

Peace - Work - Country

Ordinance No. 00832/Y.15.1/MINOE/D 000

To establish the basis for computing the
market value of buildings affected by
measures of expropriation for a public purpose

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING,

Mindful of the Constitution,

Mindful of law No. 85/09 of July 4, 1985 on the procedure of expropriation for a
public purpose and related compensation methods

Mindful of Decree No. 86/1399 of November 21, 1986 to reorganize the
Government

Mindful of Decree No. 86/1404 of November 21, 1986 amending Article 1 of
Decree No. 85/1173 of August 24, 1985 to appoint various Cabinet members

Mindful of Decree No. 85/187 of February 13, 1985 to reorganize the Ministry of
Urban Development and Housing ;

Mindful of current administrative needs;

DECREES AS FOLLOWS

ARTICLE 1: According to Article 10 of the above-cited Law No. 85/09, dated July
4, 1985, the value of a structure needed for the computation of the
compensation due in the event of an expropriation for a public purpose shall be
determined by the Verification and Valuation Commission.

When exercising such prerogatives, members of this Commission shall rely on
the rules established in this ordinance.

ARTICLE 2: The value of structures at which Article 1 above is directed is
computed on the basis of a flat rate per square meter, which shall vary
depending on the quality of the structure.

For this purpose, structures are classified into six categories as shown in
Appendix I of this ordinance.

The rates used for the computation are given in Appendix II.

ARTICLE 3: The above-described rates correspond to the value of new and
completed structures at the date, either known or presumed, of their completion.
These rates shall be corrected by a dilapidation factor computed based on
established rules.

The value of an unfinished structure is determined on the basis of that of a completed structure of the same category, to which is applied a completion factor computed based on established rules.

ARTICLE 4: Expert valuation reports prepared on the basis of the above provisions shall include:

The dimensions and surface area of the structure

The age of the structure and its state of dilapidation

The category to which the structure belongs, with a brief description of the quality of the structure

ARTICLE 5: The expert valuation reports are prepared by the civil engineering expert on the Commission and signed by all members of said Commission.

ARTICLE 6: This ordinance shall be registered and published in the Official Gazette in French and English.

YAOUNDE, NOVEMBER 20, 1987

/signature/

FERDINAND LEOPOLD OYONO

Appendix I

CLASSIFICATION OF HOUSES

1) VERY LUXURIOUS HOUSES

Stone foundation, reinforced concrete (RC) frame, cinderblock infill 15 or 20 cm thick, self-supporting profiled sheet roofing or RC roof slab, metalwork, glass windows, ceiling "éverté" or plywood, tiles or marble everywhere, immersion heater, shower bath, proper layout, "FOM" paintwork or similar, electrical and plumbing systems in very good condition, state of the art lighting fittings, air conditioning, telephone, ideal orientation in residential area, nice view on outside grounds, private asphalt driveway, large available space, clean and well-maintained garden, lawn and rosebushes, fruit tree, swimming pool, wire fence, metal gate ...

2) LUXURIOUS HOUSES

Common foundation material, RC frame, cinderblock infill 10 to 15 cm in thickness, with finishing; RC roof slab, self-supporting profiled sheet roofing, or long aluminum sheet roofing, ceiling "éverté" or varnished plywood, ceramic 10/10 tile flooring in the living room, kitchen, bathroom, and patio; plastic flooring in the bedrooms and storage room, or colored screed, metalwork or woodwork, glass windows, proper layout with large open spaces and terraces, "FOM" paintwork or similar, proper orientation, electrical and plumbing systems in good condition, shower bath, decorative lighting fittings, air conditioning, telephone, water, easy access, clean garden, well-maintained lawn, fence, gate, etc.

3) AVERAGE QUALITY HOUSES

Common foundation materials, RC frame, cinderblock infill 15 or 20 cm in thickness, aluminum, corrugated, or zinc sheet roofing, plywood ceiling, washable paintwork, ceramic tile flooring in the kitchen, bathroom, and patio, and plastic tiles or colored screed in the living room, bedrooms, and storage room, properly installed electrical and plumbing systems, water heater, ordinary lighting fittings, woodwork or metalwork, glass windows, clean garden, well-maintained lawn.

4) ORDINARY QUALITY HOUSES

Common foundation materials, RC frame, cinderblock infill 15 to 20 cm in thickness, 10 to 15 cm thick partition, corrugated sheet roofing, plywood ceiling, gerflex or colored cement flooring, running water, electricity, plumbing, fence, gate.

5) HOUSES MADE OF SEMI-HARD MATERIALS

General frame in local hardwood, cement plasterwork, corrugated iron, aluminum, or zinc sheet roofing; plywood ceiling, woodwork, plain or colored screed flooring, outside alum whitewash, acceptable layout, plumbing, running water, electricity, easy access, fence.

6) WOOD STRUCTURES

General frame in local hardwood, 20 to 30 cm thick close-jointed boarding infill, plywood ceiling, woodwork, plain or colored screed flooring, outside alum whitewash, plumbing, running water, electricity.

ANNEXE II(Rates per m²)

YEAR	VERY LUXURIOUS HOUSES	LUXURIOUS HOUSES	AVERAGE- QUALITY HOUSES	ORDINARY- QUALITY HOUSES	SEMI-HARD MATERIALS	WOOD STRUCTURES
1960	27,862	22,289	18,807	14,628	14,795	9,863
1961	29,952	23,961	20,218	15,725	15,387	10,257
1962	32,198	25,758	21,734	16,905	16,002	10,667
1963	34,613	27,690	23,364	18,172	16,643	11,094
1964	37,209	29,767	25,116	19,535	17,305	11,538
1965	40,000	32,000	27,000	21,000	18,000	12,000
1966	43,000	34,400	29,025	22,575	18,720	12,480
1967	46,225	36,980	31,202	24,268	19,469	12,979
1968	49,692	39,754	33,542	26,088	20,248	13,498
1969	53,418	42,736	36,058	28,045	21,058	14,038
1970	57,424	45,941	38,762	30,148	21,900	14,600
1971	61,731	49,387	41,669	32,409	22,776	15,184
1972	66,361	53,091	44,794	34,840	23,687	15,791
1973	71,336	57,072	48,154	37,443	24,634	16,423
1974	76,68	61,352	51,766	40,251	25,619	17,080
1975	82,440	65,953	55,648	43,270	26,644	17,763

ANNEXE II (cont'd)**(Rates per m²)**

YEAR	VERY LUXURIOUS HOUSES	LUXURIOUS HOUSES	AVERAGE- QUALITY HOUSES	ORDINARY- QUALITY HOUSES	SEMI-HARD MATERIALS	WOOD STRUCTURES
1976	88,623	70,898	59,822	46,515	27,710	18,474
1977	95,270	76,216	64,309	50,004	28,818	19,213
1978	102,415	81,932	69,132	53,754	29,971	19,982
1979	110,096	88,077	74,317	57,786	31,170	20,781
1980	118,353	94,683	79,891	62,119	32,417	21,612
1981	127,229	101,784	85,883	66,778	33,714	22,476
1982	136,771	109,418	92,324	71,786	35,063	23,375
1983	147,028	117,624	99,248	77,170	36,466	24,310
1984	158,055	126,446	106,692	82,958	37,925	25,282
1985	169,834	137,929	114,694	89,180	39,442	26,293
1986	182,571	148,273	123,296	95,868	41,020	27,345
1987	196,263	159,393	132,543	103,058	42,661	28,439
1988	210,982	171,347	142,483	110,787	44,367	29,577
1989	226,805	184,198	153,169	119,096	46,142	30,760
1990	243,815	198,012	164,656	128,028	47,988	31,990

ARRÊTÉ N° 00832/Y.15.1/MINUH/D 000
VALEUR VÉNALE DES CONSTRUCTIONS

Année	Très haut standing	Haut standing	Moyen Standing	Standing ordinaire	Semi-dur	Construction en bois
1960	27 862	22 289	18 807	14 628	14 795	9 863
1961	29 952	23 961	20 218	15 725	15 387	10 258
1962	32 198	25 758	21 734	16 904	16 002	10 668
1963	34 613	27 690	23 364	18 172	16 642	11 095
1964	37 209	29 766	25 116	19 535	17 308	11 538
1965	40 000	31 999	27 000	21 000	18 000	12 000
1966	42 999	34 399	29 025	22 575	18 720	12 480
1967	46 224	36 979	31 202	24 269	19 469	12 979
1968	49 691	39 752	33 542	26 089	20 248	13 498
1969	53 418	42 733	36 058	28 045	21 058	14 038
1970	57 424	45 938	38 762	30 149	21 900	14 600
1971	61 731	49 384	41 669	32 410	22 776	15 184
1972	66 361	53 087	44 794	34 841	23 687	15 791
1973	71 338	57 069	48 154	37 454	24 635	16 423
1974	76 689	61 349	51 765	40 263	25 620	17 080
1975	82 440	65 950	55 648	43 282	26 645	17 763
1976	88 623	70 897	59 821	46 529	27 711	18 473
1977	95 270	76 214	64 308	50 018	28 819	19 212
1978	102 415	81 930	69 131	53 770	29 972	19 981
1979	110 096	88 075	74 316	57 802	31 171	20 780
1980	118 354	94 680	79 889	62 138	32 418	21 611
1981	127 230	101 781	85 881	66 798	33 714	22 475
1982	136 772	109 415	92 322	71 808	35 063	23 375
1983	147 030	117 621	99 246	77 193	36 465	24 309
1984	158 058	126 443	106 690	82 983	37 924	25 282
1985	169 912	135 926	114 691	89 207	39 441	26 293
1986	182 655	146 120	123 293	95 897	41 019	27 345
1987	196 354	157 079	132 540	103 089	42 659	28 439
1988	211 081	168 860	142 481	110 821	44 366	29 576
1989	226 912	181 525	153 167	119 133	46 140	30 759
1990	243 931	195 139	164 654	128 067	47 986	31 990
1991	262 225	209 775	177 004	137 673	49 906	33 269
1992	281 892	225 508	190 279	147 998	51 902	34 600
1993	303 034	242 421	204 550	159 098	53 978	35 984
1994	325 762	260 602	219 891	171 030	56 137	37 423
1995	350 194	280 148	236 383	183 857	58 382	38 920
1996	376 458	301 159	254 111	197 647	60 718	40 477
1997	404 693	323 746	273 170	212 470	63 146	42 096
1998	435 045	348 026	293 658	228 406	65 672	43 780
1999	467 673	374 128	315 682	245 536	68 299	45 531
2000	502 749	402 188	339 358	263 951	71 031	47 352

REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON RATES FOR RESOURCES PAYABLE UNDER THE FORESTRY CODE

Note: Rates are currently under development by the Republic of Cameroon.

EXAMPLE OF REPUBLIC OF CAMEROON CALCULATION OF RATES PROVINCE DU CENTRE (1995)

- House Made of Hard Materials
- Houses Made of Semi-Hard Materials
- Houses: Poto Poto
- House: Temporary Materials
- Sheds
- Burial Sites
- Ancillary Structures
- Pylons
- Water Distribution Systems

The Following Sections Describe The Criteria Selected For The Classification Of Houses To Be Expropriated By The Departmental Commission And The Urban Development And Housing Delegation Of The Province Du Centre, Along The Project's Route

HOUSES MADE OF HARD MATERIALS

1st Category:

- Foundation: Concrete
- Walls: Cinderblock or terra cotta bricks, rough-coated and whitewashed
- Flooring: Tiles
- Frame: Timberwork
- Roofing: Self-supporting profiled sheet or 6/10
- Ceiling: Painted or varnished plywood
- Water and electricity
- Openings: Solid wood or iron grid
- Fence and gate

2nd Category:

- Foundation: Concrete
- Walls: Cinderblock, stone, or terra cotta, rough-coated and whitewashed
- Flooring: Smooth screed
- Roofing: Sheet iron, eco.
- Ceiling: Plywood or supporting beams
- Water and electricity
- Opening: Hollow doors. Central door in solid wood or iron

HOUSES MADE OF SEMI-HARD MATERIALS

1st Category:

- Foundation: Stakes with cinderblock foundation
- Walls: Clay, boards, or traditional bricks, rough-coated and whitewashed
- Flooring: Smooth screed
- Frame: Timberwork
- Roofing: Sheet iron, eco.
- Ceiling: plywood or isoplane
- Water and electricity
- Fence and gate

2nd Category:

- Same as 1st category but with no screed flooring, and no ceiling.

HOUSES

1st Category: POTO POTO

- Foundation: Stakes
- Walls: Terra cotta or Poto poto
- Flooring: Clay
- Frame: Timberwork
- Roofing: Sheet iron, eco.
- Opening: Hollow doors, central door in solid wood.

2nd Category:

- Same as first category but with a roof made of matting and a bamboo frame.

HOUSES: TEMPORARY MATERIALS

- Foundation: Stakes
- Walls: Scrap sheet iron, "carabote" or "rafia"
- Frame: Timberwork
- Roofing: Scrap sheet iron, bamboo or rafia.

SHEDS

1st category:

- Foundation: Concrete or cinderblock
- Roofing: Sheet iron and timberwork or metal frame

2nd category:

- Foundation: Stakes
- Roofing: Bamboo, matting, or scrap material.

Based on observations made along the Project route, the following types of houses, characterized by different construction materials, have been identified:

- Structures made of cinderblock 5%
- Rough-coated Poto Poto (totally or partially) 30%
- Poto Poto (clay) 60%
- Structures made of boards 3%
- Structures made of scrap material 2%

Therefore, it appears that the majority of the structures existing in the rural areas of the region, which are built by a very low-income population, are made of poto poto (clay) and are usually unfinished. Some are lacking doors, ceilings, windows, etc. Plumbing systems are generally lacking in houses of all categories. We have counted 268 (two hundred sixty eight) structures that need to be destroyed along the Project route (in the tables/inventories given on the following pages, the structures to be destroyed are numbered using the notation No. (structure no.)).

The classification categories and the compensation rates that would be appropriate in each case have been determined in consultation with the Departmental Commission and the Provincial office of Urban Development and Housing.

The following table summarizes all the rates that have been adopted:

Year	Hard Materials		Semi-Hard Materials		Poto-Poto		Temporary Materials	Sheds	
	I	II	I	II	I	II		I	II
1995	147,093	123,023	77,723	52,035	30,035	30,585	4,300	11,300	2,800

N.B.: Rate per m² in francs CFA of March 1995. For each category, these rates per m² have been computed based on a 100 m² area at ground level (see attachment on the classification of houses to be expropriated/compensation rates).

The state of dilapidation has been estimated on the basis of formulas provided by the Administration and is given by:

- $VA = VN \times V$ (see attachment)
- VA = Present Value
- VN = Value when new
- V = Dilapidation Coefficient.

The total cost VA is increased by 5% to account for the electrical installation and by another 5% for the water system.

The present value takes into account the house's age and the level of maintenance, as shown in the following table prepared by the Ministry of Urban Development and Housing.

THE VALUES USED FOR THE DILAPIDATION COEFFICIENT "V" ARE BASED ON THE INFORMATION PRESENTED IN THE FOLLOWING TABLE			
No.	Type Of Structure	Age	Average Dilapidation Coefficient
1	New with no defects	0 to 2 years	1
2	Clean and well maintained (on the inside and outside)	2 to 5 years	0.90
2 bis	Badly maintained	2 to 5 years	0.80
3	Well maintained	5 to 10 years	0.80
4	Well maintained	10 to 15 years	0.70
5	Well preserved	15 to 20 years	0.60
6	Habitable	20 to 30 years	0.40
7	Habitable but badly maintained	30 to 40 years	0.20
8	Habitable	Over 40 years	0.10

TABLE 2: HABITABILITY COEFFICIENT		
Factors	Partial Coefficient	Observations
Layout of rooms inside the house, around the living room	0 to 0.35	
Immediate neighborhood	0 to 0.30	Make the distinction between a house and an apartment
Building's location	0 to 0.15	Make the distinction between rural, urban, and periurban settings
Building's orientation	0 to 0.20	Orientation with respect to the south for the kitchen and patio or veranda; orientation of the openings and street.

OTHER ASSETS TO BE EXPROPRIATED

In accordance with the terms of its contract, the engineering consultant shall take into account any burial sites located on the easement, any pylons that need to be displaced, water lines, etc. and ancillary structures associated with existing buildings (fences, platforms, etc.)

a) Burial Sites

All burial sites (599) located within the confines of the easement have been systematically listed on the owners' inventories. Compensations for burial sites are different in nature from those for structures. In the case of burial sites, the costs are associated with the exhumation and inhumation of remains, the rebuilding of the tomb (tiled, cemented, clay), and measures aimed at bringing family members together for the occasion.

The following rates have been proposed:

- Exhumation/Inhumation costs: 80,000 FCFA per tomb
- Rebuilding of a Tomb:
 - Tiled tomb = 60,000 FCFA per tomb
 - Cement Tomb = 40,000 FCFA per tomb
 - Clay Tomb =
 - Marble Tomb =
- Costs associated with bringing family members together = 40,000 FCFA

b) Ancillary Structures

Such ancillary structures include fences (there are only 2 on the route section between Oveng and Akono, Mr. Atangana Sheet No. 29 at Fegmimbang I, and Sheet No. 284 at Ngoumou in the Ngoumou Prefecture). Rates are computed based on the rate schedule used for buildings. The same applies to concrete platforms, open staircases, outside plumbing, water wells, etc. The cost of titled land, as well as acquisition (??) costs, is also included under this category.

c) Pylons

Pylons are listed on the planimetry layouts provided by the Committee. The displacement of these pylons is done in consultation with the concessionaire (SONEL). A total of 92 (ninety-two) pylons have been counted along the Project route.

d) Water Distribution Systems

Water lines and associated facilities will be moved in consultation with the concessionaire (SNEC).

**DECREE 66/385 OF DECEMBER 30, 1966 REVALUING PRICES FOR STATE
LANDS**

DES ÉPREUVES	COEF.	N. ÉL.	DURÉE
Écrits.			
française sur un sujet de choix entre une explication d'un texte de mathématiques, d'histoire ou de sciences	3	5	4 heures
française de mathématiques, d'histoire ou de sciences	2	5	3 heures
française de pédagogie	2	5	3 heures
Orales.			
française tirée au sort par explication grammaticale d'un texte français ou étranger, de culture, d'histoire ou de géographie	2	0	20 minutes de préparation et 10 minutes d'exposé.
française de conversation d'éducation physique	1	0	—
française d'épreuve n'entre pas en compte si elle est inférieure à 12/20. Dans ce cas, les points obtenus dans les autres matières sont entendus que les points de l'oral	1	0	—

Seuls subissent les épreuves orales les candidats éliminatoires, ont obtenu à l'ensemble des épreuves des points correspondant à la moyenne de 12

Les candidats qui, sans note éliminatoire, ont obtenu à l'ensemble des épreuves écrites et orales une moyenne sur 20 sont déclarés admis à la première partie de la fonction publique. Il leur est délivré une attestation signée par le directeur de l'enseignement du

La deuxième partie du B.S.C. comprend des épreuves écrites et orales, notées de 0 à 20. Ces épreuves sont les suivantes :

DES ÉPREUVES	COEF.	N. ÉL.	DURÉE
Écrits.			
française sur un sujet de choix entre les fins générales	2	5	4 heures
française sur un sujet de choix entre les fins particulières	2	5	4 heures
française d'éducation civique, professionnelle ou technique	2	5	4 heures
Orales.			
française tirée au sort par explication d'un texte pédagogique, de lignes de l'histoire ou de réglementation	2	0	20 minutes de préparation et 10 minutes d'exposé.
française de dessin, d'écriture, de musique, d'exécution musicale dans un instrument scolaire, préliminaire à l'examen du candidat	2	0	45 minutes
française de musique, d'exécution musicale dans un instrument scolaire, préliminaire à l'examen du candidat	1	0	15 minutes
Pratiques.			
française dans une classe dans un autre comprenant : leçon de chant, de danse, de gymnastique, de sport, de musique, de dessin, de sculpture, de modelage, de couture, de tricot, de broderie, de tissage, de poterie, de sculpture sur bois, de sculpture sur pierre, de sculpture sur métal, de sculpture sur plâtre, de sculpture sur papier, de sculpture sur carton, de sculpture sur bois, de sculpture sur pierre, de sculpture sur métal, de sculpture sur plâtre, de sculpture sur papier, de sculpture sur carton	4	10	—

Art. 18. — Seuls subissent les épreuves orales et pratiques les candidats qui, sans note éliminatoire, ont obtenu à l'ensemble des épreuves écrites un total des points correspondant à la moyenne de 12 sur 20.

Art. 19. — Les candidats qui, sans note éliminatoire, ont obtenu à l'ensemble des épreuves écrites, orales et pratiques un total des points correspondant à la moyenne de 12 sur 20 sont classés par ordre de mérite sur deux listes A (enseignement public) et B (enseignement privé).

Les candidats de la liste A ne sont déclarés définitivement admis au B.S.C. que dans la limite des postes budgétaires disponibles.

Les candidats de la liste B dont la moyenne des points égale ou dépasse la moyenne du dernier candidat admis de la liste A sont déclarés définitivement admis au B.S.C. A défaut d'une liste A, les candidats de la liste B dont la moyenne des points égale ou dépasse 12 sur 20 sont déclarés définitivement admis.

TITRE III

Situation des titulaires du B.S.C.

Art. 20. — Les candidats visés à l'article 2, paragraphe A, alinéa 2, et à l'article 3, alinéa 2, du présent décret sont nommés instituteurs de 3^e classe, 1^{er} échelon, stagiaires, catégorie B de la fonction publique, pour compter de la date de leur admission définitive à la deuxième partie du B.S.C.

Art. 21. — Les élèves maîtres et les anciens élèves maîtres des écoles normales sont soumis aux dispositions des articles 20 et 21 du décret n° 66-22-COR du 20 janvier 1966 portant organisation des écoles normales primaires du Cameroun oriental. Leur intégration dans la fonction publique doit intervenir pour compter du 1^{er} octobre de leur année de sortie de l'école normale.

Art. 22. — Les maîtres de l'enseignement privé admis au B.S.C. suivent les règles de leur statut dans l'enseignement privé, étant entendu que leur admission au B.S.C. ne leur donne pas accès à la fonction publique.

Art. 23. — Sont abrogées toutes dispositions antérieures contraires au présent décret.

Décret n° 66-385 du 30 décembre 1966

portant revalorisation des taux de mise à prix des terrains domaniaux.

(J.O.R. 1967, p. 1 supplémentaire.)

LE PREMIER MINISTRE,

CHEF DU GOUVERNEMENT DU CAMEROUN ORIENTAL.

DÉCRÈTE :

Article premier. — Les terrains domaniaux urbains sont attribués à des prix différents selon qu'ils sont considérés comme terrains avec ou sans viabilité.

Est considéré comme terrain viabilisé, tout terrain loti ou comportant un réseau de distribution d'eau ou d'électricité et une voirie.

Art. 2. — Les terrains sont répartis en trois catégories selon leur destination : résidentielle, commerciale ou industrielle.

Art. 3. — Les taux de mise à prix fixés en annexe au présent décret s'appliquent aux terrains urbains viabilisés à usage résidentiel.

Les taux de mise à prix des terrains à usage commercial sont supérieurs de 50 % à ceux des terrains à usage résidentiel.

Les taux de mise à prix des terrains à usage industriel sont inférieurs de 50 % à ceux des terrains à usage résidentiel.

Art. 4. — Le taux de mise à prix d'un terrain non viabilisé est fixé au cinquième de celui d'un terrain viabilisé.

Art. 5. — Les prescriptions énoncées aux articles précédents s'appliquent aux terrains d'une superficie ne dépassant pas 2.000 mètres carrés. Les taux s'appliquant aux superficies excédentaires doivent faire l'objet d'un abattement de moitié.

Art. 6. — Les redevances annuelles d'occupations autorisées par voie de permis d'occuper sont fixées forfaitairement à 1.500 francs. Les autres redevances afférentes à l'occupation du domaine privé ou public ne peuvent être inférieures à 50 francs le mètre carré, sauf stipulations contraires énoncées dans un décret du Premier ministre en conseil de cabinet, autorisant notamment l'attribution par bail emphytéotique de terrains au profit des missions diplomatiques et consulaires, et autres organismes de représentation.

Art. 7. — Le présent décret abroge toutes dispositions antérieures contraires. Les prix de vente des terrains des centres urbains non visés au présent décret demeurent fixés provisoirement par les dispositions de la délibération de l'Assemblée territoriale n° 334 du 29 octobre 1951.

Art. 8. — Le secrétaire d'Etat auprès du Premier ministre est chargé de l'application du présent décret qui sera enregistré, publié au *Journal officiel* de l'Etat fédéré du Cameroun oriental selon la procédure d'urgence et communiqué partout où besoin sera.

TABLEAU DES MISES A PRIX DES TERRAINS DOMANIAUX

DÉPARTEMENTS	CENTRES URBAINS	TAUX
Adamaoua	Ngaoundéré	90
	Meiganga	40
	Tignère	40
	Tibati	40
	Banyo	40
Bamboutos	Mbouda	80
Bamoun	Foumban	80
	Foumbot	80
Boumba-Ngoko	Yokadouma	20
Bénoué	Garoua	150
	Gulder	50
Diamaré	Maroua	100
Dja-et-Lobo	Sangmélina	100
	Djoum	30
	Bengbis	30
	Zoétéfé	30
	Oveng	20
Haute-Sanaga	Nanga-Eboko	100
	Minta	30
Haut-Nkam	Bafang	150
Haut-Nyong	Abong-Mbang	50
	Lomié	30
	Doumé	30
	Messamena et Ngueimendouka	30
Kribi	Kribi	200
	Lolodorf	50
	Bipindi	30
Kadéï	Batouri	60
	Ndéléfé	20
Logone-et-Chari	Fort-Fourreau	50
	Makary	20
Lom-et-Djérem	Bertoua	100
	Bétaré-Oya	20
	Garoua-Boulai	20
	Ndjang	30
Nyong-et-So	Mbalmayo	30
	Dzeng	20
Margui-Wandala	Mokolo	50
	Mora	20
Mayo-Danai	Yagoua	30
	Kar-Hay	50
	Douala	20
Mbam	Ntui	40
	Ndikinimeki	40
	Bafia	60
	Yoko	20
	Bekito	30
Ménoun	Dechang	100
Mougo	Nkongwamba	30
	Mbanga	20
Mifi	Bafoussam	50
Ndé	Bangangté	80
Nkam	Yabassi	50
Ntem	Ebolowa	200
	Ambam	100
	Ngoulemakong	100
Nyong-et-Kellé	Esséka	100
Mefou	Yaoundé	600
	Mfou	80
	Essé	80
	Ngoumou	40
	Akono	30
Nyong-et-Mfoumou	Ngomedsap	50
	Akonolinga	100
	Ayos	40
Lékié	Obala	300
	Monatéfé	80
	Okola	80
	Saa	80
	Erodoula	80
Sanaga-Maritime	Edéa	200
Wouri	Douala	1.000

APPENDIX J SAMPLE DATA FORMS

Examples of data forms being used to record and process information collected during the public consultation process are attached.

MEETING REPORT FORM

Village Name:

Canton:

City:

Prefecture:

Province:

Population:

Contact Name:

Title:

Contact Address:

Date:

Begin:

End:

Distance km:

Travel Time Hrs:

From (Base):

To:

Road Conditions:

REPORT:

Reporter Name:

COTCO ISSUES FOLLOW-UP FORM

Village Name: _____ Date: _____
 Canton: _____ Begin: _____
 City: _____ End: _____
 Prefecture: _____ Population: _____
 Province: _____

Key Participants	Name	Title	Phone

ORGANIZATION _____ Address _____

Key Participants	Name	Title	Phone

ISSUES Topics: E=Employment, S=Safety/Health, L=Local Business, C=Compensation,
 R=Right-of-Way, EN=Environmental, O=Others

Topics	Follow-up Recommended	Name:	Date:

Information Provided:

Additional Comments:

Reporter Name: _____

APPENDIX K LIST OF INDIVIDUALS INVOLVED WITH PREPARATION OF THE CAMEROON COMPENSATION PLAN
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