REPORT ON COMMUNITY CONSULTATION USING PARTICIPATORY RAPID RURAL APPRAISAL TOOLS (MARP) IN THE VILLAGE OF MOUAROM, CANTON KOME

ACTIVITY LEADING TO A DECISION ON SUPPLEMENTAL COMMUNITY COMPENSATION IN THE OFDA

PARTNERSHIP BETWEEN BELACD DOBA AND JMN CONSULTANT

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I- SIGNS & ABBREVIATIONS

AV: Village Association
APE: Parent-Teacher Association
BELACD: Bureau for the Study and Liaison of Church Development Activities
CC Komé: Cantonal Committee Komé
CHT: Traditional Chieftainship
EEPCI: Esso Exploration and Production Chad Inc.
EC: Catholic Church
Egl. Prot: Protestant Church
EMP: Environment Management Plan
Gpt. Dj: "Djanako" Voluntary Group for Cooperation
Gpt.F: Women’s Voluntary Group for Cooperation
Gpt.Mk: "Mekasna" Voluntary Group for Cooperation
Gpt. Union: Union Voluntary Group for Cooperation
IEB/Komé: Primary School Inspection for Kome Region
JMN: Jean Mari Noiraud Consulting
MARP: Rapid Rural Appraisal and Participatory Planning Method
OFDA: Oil Field Development Area
P. Komé: Kome Parish
S. ONDR: National Rural Development Office, Sub-Region

II- THANKS

Training was made possible thanks to the cooperation of many people and groups.
Our sincere thanks go to:
- EEPCI/EMP and JMN- Consultants who extended every effort to make the training effective;
- The entire team of BELACD Doba, especially Mr. NGARMIAN Arnaud (Director) moderator, RAMADANE Theodore (Administrator) trainer in MARP, MASRABAYE Bertrand (Assistant Supervisor, responsible for institutional and organizational development); who undertook this training in addition to their regular activities;
- Mr ALLARAKETE Sanengar, Magistrate and Judge of the First Court of Moundou, expert in the prevention and management of conflicts;
- Mr DJIKOLMBAYE Joseph (Coordinator of Radio "The Farmer’s Voice of Doba) trainer in conducting interviews, organization of facilitation of meetings;
- Mr NGARMBATINAN Joachim, village chief of Mouarom/Bémou and all its population

III- INTRODUCTION

To take into account the problems that community organizers might run into viz a viz the choices that communities affected by the oil project might face in their choice of community compensation, the EMP group of ESSO through its intermediary JMN- Consultants organized training in MARP or Rapid Rural Appraisal and Participative Research in order to strengthen the organizers’ capacities. MARP is a tool that permits the organizer and the population to identify the real needs that will benefit the entire community. The training took eight (8) days, the theoretical phase from 26 to 28 May and practical 30 to 31 May plus 02 to 04 June 2008. The theoretical formation dealt with conducting interviews, prevention and positive management of conflicts, how to prepare community meetings, the tools and methods used in MARP. During the practical part of training a number of tools, such as village history, social maps, resource maps, village transects, migratory fluxes, Venn diagrams, the pyramid of obstacles and constraints, the tree of potential and possibilities, a tree of major and minor problems, and an analysis of constraints all were demonstrated. Two villages were chosen for the practice phase, DOKAIDILTE and MOUAROM, but this report concerns only the village of MOUAROM/BEMOU. The following sections deal with the context, the objectives, the methodology, the team’s organization, management of time, and then the tools employed.

IV- CONTEXT

For the last ten years a number of people have given up agricultural land and other assets for the oil project. Various types of compensation have been paid to affected people. To avoid the supplemental projects being decided by a groups of people in the community, not on the basis of the real needs of the population, resulting in underutilization of some of the infrastructure, for supplemental community compensation in the OFDA, EMP Esso decided to use the technique of Rapid Rural Appraisal and Community Decision Making (MARP) as a means to identify the real needs of the population. This tool would permit the population to clearly define in a participatory way the actions to be undertaken, to ensure that the identified activities respond in a positive way to their expectations, and are based on a solid and concerted effort and work plan that will allow adequate circulation of information.
V- OBJECTIVES

The principle objective of this training was to provide the community agents with the tools needed for a positive and participatory approach to the rural communities so that they could apply these tools in the field and gather the information necessary for the implementation of supplementary community compensation in the OFDA.

VI- METHODOLOGY

Work was organized by community forums and focus groups. After the work with the community the team regrouped to evaluate and improve the day's activities and report. A summary of the previous day's activates was given each morning before the day's agenda was presented [to the local population].

VII- TEAM ORGANISATION

After the theoretical training a coordinator was named to head the team during the field exercises. At the end of each day, the division of tasks for the next day's activities was made. In effect, a team consisted of a reporter and a community consultant. In each session someone was chosen by the community to write down a list of attendance.

VIII- SCHEDULING

During the five (5) days of field practice, the schedule of activities was as follows:
- The morning was spent on extension and consultation with the community;
- A mid-day coffee break;
- The afternoon was used to review and improve the day's activities and to report them.

IX- TOOLS USED

At the end of the theoretical training nine (9) MARP tools were chosen for the practical sessions: Historical Profile of the village, Map of Social Relationships in the Village, Map of the Community's Resources, Venn Diagram of Organizations interacting in the Community, a Transect of the village showing village/resource layout, Analysis of Migratory Flows, a Calendar of Seasonal Activities, a Pyramid of greater and lesser Needs, Constraint on village actions and Village Potential, a Problem Tree. Eight of these (8) were actually tested in the village training.

Due to the number of community participants and the amount of time foreseen for the training, the seasonal calendar was not carried out as part of the training.

IX. 1. Historical Profile of the Village
The historical profile is a tool that permits the gathering of information necessary to understand the village, its origin, and its founders, events that have marked and affected the village. This tool requires active participation of the entire community, especially the elders. The information gathered for this village will appear in the comments and analysis below.

a) Commentary
The village of Mouarom/Bémou was created about 1970. Its inhabitants left Kome Village around 1960 for "Doholo" (a site located near the present village of "Madana Natpeur") in order to find good farmland. After a conflict which pitted them against the village chief, Mr. Natpeur, the inhabitants left and settled permanently around 1971 at Mourom/Bémou. The founder (he who dug the first water well in the village) was called Mr. BEKAINGARGOTO Marcel. Mouarom/Bémou is made up of two quarters: "KOKABA" and "BEYIRI" and has a population of 455 inhabitants, 80 men and 108 women plus 267 children.

b) Analysis
Mouarom/Bémou, created in 1970, is a young village. It is a dynamic village in which the social organization is composed of religious and traditional chiefs.
At the level of socioeconomic organization there are five associations that have been set up, including a men’s group, a women’s group, a group of young football players and two mixed-sex groups, MEKASNAN " and "DJARAKO". These groups were set up to carry out community and agricultural activities.
The inhabitants are fairly united even though there are litigations from time to time. When this happens, five men are the key resources for assisting the village chief in resolving certain misunderstandings or conflicts among the inhabitants.

IX. 2. Map of Social Relationships
The map is limited to the village itself and allows the representation of the quarters and homesteads, public structures and other social infrastructure. It also allows us to have an idea about the way in which the population lives, how it occupies its territory, and gives a general idea of its habitat.
Below, a photo of the social map of Mouarom/Bémou.
a) Commentary
The village of Mouarom/Bémou is bounded on the north by Béla, Danmadja and Koutou-Nya, to the South by Bolobo, to the East by Komé, Naikam and on the West by Maínbo. It is divided by to large main streets, one which goes from North to South, separating the two quarters of Kokaba to the East and Béyiri to the West, and the other from West to East, separating the Protestant church to the South East and the Catholic Church, the school and cemetery to the North East. The chief’s homestead is located in the North West not far from the East-West main street.

b) Analysis
Mouarom/Bémou has two main routes communicating with neighboring villages. Within the village there are secondary roads which lead from one homestead to another.
Concerning spatial occupation, a heavy concentration occurs in the South East compared to the North East, where the homesteads are scattered because of where the school, cemetery and football field are located. Moreover, there is also a low concentration in the North West and South West. Thus it is clear, concerning spatial occupation, that there remains plenty of space within the village that can be used.

IX. 3. Resource Map
The resource map permits the representation of the various village resources, the way in which the inhabitants classify their territory, their view of the plant life, etc.
a) Commentary
From the resource map of Mouarom/Bémou one observes about a dozen water wells, various vegetable and animal resources, a school, two churches (Catholic and Protestant), two shops and three dressmaker/tailors.

b) Analysis
The village of Mouarom/Bémou possesses a great potential in vegetation, especially certain types of trees such as Shea, Locust Bean, Mango and Guava, Grapefruit, Tamarind, Papaya....serve as shade, for food, oil and various medicines for the population.
Various types of animals are found: cattle, pigs, goats, sheep and poultry which provide meant and serve as means of production, for example animal traction beef.
To the North East of the village the ground is good for cultivation of vodanzea, sweet potatoes and to the North West one can grow crops such as sorghum, millet, and peanuts. On the South East the ground is good for sesame, squash, peanuts, beans and millet. Finally, to the South West, the ground is good for millet, sorghum, sesame, peanuts and beans.
It should be noted before continuing that of the 11 water wells counted, only seven are operational.
In general, it should be noted that the village of Mouarom/Bémou, given its age and its geographical position (lack of any watercourse) doesn’t have all the resources needed to meet certain difficulties.

IX. 4. Venn Diagram of Social Organization
A Venn diagram is a tool which helps in the study of traditional power, the local organizational structures and organizations that intervene in the village.
a) Commentary
Mouarom has institutions such as the Protestant and Catholic Church, men’s association, Village Association (AV [cotton marketing group], women’s group, the mixed groups of «Djerako” and "Mekasna”, a PTA (Parent-Teacher Association), the Union association [productive group founded by the NGO AFDI] and a traditional chieftainship

b) Analysis
The village has very few institutions and these are all under the control of the traditional chief. There is a nexus of collaboration between the different institutions in place. This demonstrates considerable solidarity and dynamism in the village. The village has a number of relations outside the village with other institutions, for example the Union Association which has ties with seven (7) neighboring villages.

IX. 5. Transect
A Transect is a transversal cut which crosses the village territory. It is done by walking and circling, in the company of a group of villagers, and discussing the characteristics of the soil, the animals, the vegetation and their uses, and the opportunities of constraints met in each zone. It also permits the direct observation of the milieu and the discovery of the current environmental situation in order to determine any actions needed. In this case, the transect was carried out by two groups, one of men, one of women [each sex utilizes the environment in a different way].
a) Commentary
At Mouarom/Bémou there is from north to south and from east to west a large
diversity of vegetation e.g. Locust Bean, Shea, Guava, Tamarinds, Neem Trees,
Acacia, Mangos, Papaya, Grapefruit, Lime trees and several specifies of
animals: cattle, sheep, goats, pigs and poultry.
The soil is almost uniformly sandy-lime.
Concerning the homesteads, they are concentrated in the south whereas to the
north they are scattered. The eastern side is more heavily occupied than the
west. Most of the houses with tin roofs are located in the South-East and North-
West parts of the village1.

b) Analysis
In the village there is no place with a heavy concentration of homesteads, and
there is still empty space within the village. We note also that there are not many
outside organizations involved in development activities in the village.
On the East and West side it would be possible to grow Millet, Manioc, Corn,
Sesame and Taro. In the North and South one could also diversify into sorghum,
beans and peanuts. Finally the possibility of producing shea oil, locust beans
condiment and meat should be mentioned.
We should also note several problems and constraints on village development: a
decrease in arable land, unfertile soil, over-cutting of trees, overgrazing, and
irregular rainfall. Several solutions were proposed by the community, specifically:
reforestation, additions to the soil, the use of organic matter as fertilizer, use of
short cycle crops, and the set-up of a land management committee and the
delimination of a protected area.

IX. 6. Migratory Flux
The definition of migratory flow is a tool that allows the discovery of the various
places villagers head to and the contributions they gave to the village. [Also the
contribution that immigrants make and where and why they come.]

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1 Because most of the people that live as neighbors in a village tend to be related, and most kin
tend to farm together in the same area, on their ancestral lands. The tin roofs indicate people
who have received compensation; therefore if the NGO looked at the areas with tin roofs they
would know the people who had been the most impacted by the project. Comment by EPB.
a) Commentary
At Mouarom/Bémou there is very little in/out migration. Some inhabitants leave for Sarh, Doba, Béro, N'Djamena, Bébedjia, Miandoum, Cameroon but for the most part to other villages in Komé Canton.

b) Analysis
As part of the population movement of Mouarom/Bémou, several people eligible for resettlement have gone to Sarh, Doba and Béro for Off-Farm Training; others are students who have gone to N'Djamena, Bébedjia, Doba, Komé and Miandoum. There are also local elite administrators who have located in places like Bendjeri, Bébedjia, Doba and N'Djamena. Lastly, there are women who have married into and from the neighboring villages and a few people who have gone off to Cameroon to seek their fortune.
Based on all this information, it is important to note that all those inhabitants who have settled outside their village have not made any contribution to local development. [Sometimes villagers who have moved to another town set up an association to contribute part of their salary for local infrastructure improvements in their home village.]

IX. 7. Pyramid of Needs, Constraints and Potential
The pyramid of needs, constraints and potential allows villagers to classify the problems they have identified by order of importance to them. It also allows them to distinguish the needs, potentials and constraints of the different social groups in the village.
a) Commentary
In the presentation of the pyramid of needs, potential and constraints, a number of points were raised. The major constraint for the population was lack of land and its lack of fertility, overgrazing, and irregular rainfall, lack of potable water and lack of educational facilities. From this pyramid it was clear that there are potentials in manpower, the territory, trees, the school, livestock and the churches. The community expressed its needs which included: restoring and improving the soil, reforestation, and utilization of short cycle varieties, a school and a well.

b) Analysis
The pyramid of constraints noted here are tied to the activities of the population itself: poor agricultural methods, over-cutting of trees, bush fires... and the exploitation of petroleum occupying arable land. It should be noted that there are also potentials within the village which could be used to resolve some of these difficulties.

IX. 8. Guide for the analysis of constraints
The guide for the analysis of constraints permits an in-depth study of the problems and their constraints and to see which social groups are the most affected.
a) Commentary
The session on the Analytical Guide of Constraints had a well-balanced participation and exchange. This tool brought out the population’s major constraints which are: access to land, poor soil, irregular rainfall, over-pasturage, lack of potable water and lack of educational infrastructure. The people most affected by these constraints are the farmers and young people. The degree of impact of these constraints varies.

b) Analysis
This tool shows that a few people in Mouarom/Bémou are without land and that most of the land is poor and infertile. Over-grazing is a general phenomenon which affects all farmers negatively. Notably, potable water is rare and causes problems for the majority of women. To be noted: out of 273 children in the village, 153 only are in school. The village school lacks infrastructure and others attend various schools in the area (Komé, Bébedjia, and Doba).

IX. 8. Problem Tree
A Problem Tree is used to identify and study in depth the central problem, its effects (consequences) and its root causes, and to find adequate solutions.
a) Commentary
With a problem tree, the major problem in the village appears: here, access to cultivable land. This problem arises from internal problems created by the population itself and also by the outside impact of the oil project. The internal causes are: unregulated sale and distribution of land, lack of knowledge of agricultural techniques, bush fires and population increase. The external cause linked to the oil project area: the clearing of false fields in the hope of getting compensation and individualism.

b) Analysis
The causes listed in the Problem Tree have led to negative impacts on the population such as loss of solidarity, generational conflict, aggressiveness, infidelity and divorce, imitation of the behavior of strangers, theft, begging, poverty, etc.

X- DIFFICULTIES ENCOUNTERED

Every human endeavor encounters difficulties. In the course of this training there were several difficulties encountered:
- Late arrival of the inhabitants for the consultation sessions;
- Some people came only for the coffee break;
- There was not enough time to use all the [11] tools;
- Some people created disturbances during the training;
- Not all team members mastered the tools to the same degree.
XI- SUGGESTIONS

MARP is an appropriate tool for identifying a population’s real needs, but the time allotted to training was rather short and did not permit the group to apply all the tools that were planned. Given this, we suggest that the practical training be continued so that all the tools can be tested with a community.

Organizing another training session will be important for all the community agents to have a chance to participate.

CONCLUSION

This training took eight (8) days and allowed the community agents to reinforce their capacities in using MARP. This tool will be useful not only for implementing Community Compensation but in developing and advancing the professional training of the Community Agents. The trainees were able to practice the methodology they had learned during the field training and the various tools. This allowed them, together with the community, and in a participative manner, to identify the problems, constraints, and the root causes impeding the village’s development. Lastly, we should note that the methodology of MARP is a basic tool for the participatory approach to rural development.

ANNEXES

A) Profil historique (en vue de collecter les données historiques)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date de création du village</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Histoire de création du village (provenance, année, motifs, fondateurs...)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Signification du nom du village, des quartiers, lieux publics, autres lieux du terroir</td>
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<tr>
<td>Répartition des biens fonciers</td>
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<tr>
<td>Causes, conséquences et méthodes de règlements des litiges</td>
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<tr>
<td>Organisations sociales (responsables religieux, culturel, de corps de métiers) et critères de choix</td>
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<tr>
<td>Chefferie (ligne de la chefferie et cause)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Les leaders dans le village</td>
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<tr>
<td>Organisation socio- économique (organisation pour le travail)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nombre d'habitants dans le village (hommes, femmes, jeunes)</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Limite géographique (les villages voisins au nord, au sud, à l'est et à l'ouest)

B) Profil historique (analyse des ressources)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Pluies</th>
<th>Aujourd'hui</th>
<th>Il y a 10 ans</th>
<th>Il y a 20 ans</th>
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<td>Fertilité des sols</td>
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<td>Production animale</td>
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<td>Eau pour les animaux</td>
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<td>Eau de boisson</td>
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<td>Pâturages</td>
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<td>Paille pour les toitures</td>
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<td>Arbres fruitiers</td>
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<td>Bois de feu</td>
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Transect

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<td>Intervention</td>
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<td>Opportunités</td>
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<td>Problèmes</td>
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<td>Contraintes</td>
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<td>Solutions</td>
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GUIDE D'ANALYSE DES CONTRAINTES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>N°</th>
<th>Contraintes</th>
<th>Catégorie des personnes directement concernée (hommes, femmes, agriculteurs, éleveurs...)</th>
<th>Ampleur de la contrainte (importance de la contrainte par rapport aux personnes ou terres touchées: 100%, 50%, etc.)</th>
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