Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste

Second Timor-Leste Branch Road Project

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Updated Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan

(LARAP) for the

Aituto - Hatubuilico Road Section

Draft for Appraisal
October 2026

Official Use Only

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Executive Summary

This document is the draft of the Updated Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP) for the proposed Second Timor-Leste Branch Roads Project (TLBRP2). This project aims to improve access and mobility and to stimulate the local economy through trade that supports the agricultural sector and market integration, in addition to supporting strategic investments to enhance the climate resilience of road infrastructure. Incorporating climate change adaptation considerations directly into transportation safety aspects of infrastructure activities will strengthen the long-term resilience of physical assets and significantly improve the functionality and reliability of the road network as a whole.

It has been confirmed that the physical design, road right-of-way (RoW) boundaries, and spatial alignment will remain the same. No physical expansion, route adjustments, or additional land acquisitions will be implemented. Therefore, the Detailed Engineering Design (DED) approved in 2018 remains unchanged.

While the physical scope of this project remains the same, this update aligns the project's land acquisition management with the current regulatory framework and the World Bank's applicable Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). This involves ensuring that the project complies with Timor-Leste's legal framework concerning land acquisition, including the Constitution of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste of the 2003 Section 141 and Section 54, Land Law of the 2003, as well as relevant decrees such as Decree No. 6 of 2011, Decree No. 27 of 2011, the Civil Code of 2012, and the new Land Law or Transitional Land Law of 2017, the Expropriation Law of 2017, and Law No. 13 of 2017 on the Special Regime for the Definition of Property Ownership. Furthermore, upgrading from World Bank Operational Policy (OP) 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement to ESS5 on Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP) and ESS10 on Stakeholder Engagement under the Environmental and Social Framework (ESF). These measures impose replacement costs calculated based on the undepreciated value of the structure, with no tax deductions, explicit rights to non-land assets for residents without certificates, dedicated vulnerability assistance, and a structured Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP).

To capture the tenurial and socioeconomic conditions along the unchanged alignments, a complete re-survey of households affected by the project was initiated.

Based on the re-survey conducted for the purpose of updating the LARAP, the findings indicate that land acquisition impacts are primarily restricted to agricultural land and horticultural crops. A small number of Project Affected Households (PAHs) will experience impacts on residential, commercial, and ancillary structures, with potential *in-situ* relocation anticipated for 2 PAHs.

Qualitative field findings indicate a high level of awareness and strong community support for the project since the initial public consultation was held in 2018. This is driven by the expectation for improved access to urban centres and regional markets. Proactive measures by *Postu* (Sub-district) and *Suco* (Village) authorities have been quite effective in minimizing informal encroachment along the RoW. Additionally, one household was found to have relocated before the project began. This household was the subject of a protection audit to verify the assets left behind and ensure full entitlement eligibility under ESS5.

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The official cut-off date for eligibility is November 13, 2026. Entitlements are determined based on actual impacts, not solely on the legal status of land and asset ownership. Vulnerable households will receive additional assistance (e.g., priority inclusion in economic programs). To support recovery, the Livelihood Restoration Plan (LRP) will be implemented by providing short-term transitional income support, vocational and skills training, micro-enterprise assistance, and a requirement to meet local construction labour hiring quotas enforced through agreements with contractors.

Stakeholder engagement is conducted in phases to ensure continuous and inclusive consultation with authorities at the municipal, *Postu*, and *Suco* levels, as well as with farmers, traders, and female-headed households. To address issues that arise during the land acquisition process, an easily accessible, free, and gender-sensitive Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) operates from the *Suco*/*Postu* level up to the PMU.

The implementation schedule stipulates that land acquisition, compensation disbursement, the initiation of the LRP, and physical relocation will be fully completed prior to the handover of the site and the start of civil construction work in each area of the Aituto – Hatubuilico Road Section.

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1. Project Description and Scope of Update

1.1 Project Overview

Timor-Leste has a tropical monsoon climate characterized by rainy and dry seasons, as well as frequent tropical cyclones. Climate modelling projections for Timor-Leste indicate that by 2030, temperatures will rise by 0.4°C to 1.0°C, accompanied by an increase in the number of hot days. Although the number of rainy days is projected to decrease, total rainfall will increase, and the frequency of days with extreme rainfall will also rise. Furthermore, the frequency of annual cyclones is projected to decrease, but there will be a significant increase in cyclone intensity.

Timor-Leste's geography is characterized by high, unstable mountain ranges and slopes. These geographic features, combined with the climate, make Timor-Leste highly vulnerable to climate-related hazards. Extreme heavy rains can cause flooding and landslides that can damage or destroy public infrastructure and homes. One such climate-related disaster occurred in January 2012, when a landslide in the Ainaro Municipality damaged 70 homes. Other disasters, such as strong winds and droughts, can damage crops and threaten agricultural productivity.

Road infrastructure in Timor-Leste is a key component of the country's development. Of the total length of roads in the country, which is 6,036 km, the State Ministry of Public Works (MPW) states that more than 80 percent are in poor condition (timor-leste.gov.tl). The poor condition of the roads further isolates rural communities. This also has a negative impact on livelihoods and key basic services, including employment, health, and education.

The branch roads in the Gleno–Maubisse corridor play a critical role for the central region of Timor-Leste.

The TLBRP2 is designed to improve connectivity and help develop the agriculture and tourism sectors by improving road access, particularly to the country's premier coffee-producing regions and tourist destinations.

The Project's sub-component 1.1 aims to improve the quality of the Aituto –Hatubuilico Road to meet national road standards and include road maintenance for three years after the defect liability period ends. Therefore, the interventions will include (i) improving the quality of the road pavement through selective widening so that the project road meets national road standards, namely, a 6-meter-wide lane, a 2-meter-wide shoulder, and a 1-meter-wide drainage channel; (ii) repairing culverts and drainage systems to accommodate projected increases in rainfall volume and intensity; (iii) constructing slope stabilization structures, including the implementation of bioengineering measures; and (iv) improving road safety.

This LARAP update pertains to Sub-component 1.1, the Aituto Intersection – Hatubuilico Road, which aims to improve road access and connectivity for rural and urban residents in the Gleno - Maubisse Corridor to various social services as well as markets for agricultural products and other potential commodities, thereby improving livelihoods, reducing poverty, and promoting tourism potential. The original LARAP was prepared in 2018.

1.2 Project Alternatives and Displacement Minimization

This subchapter focuses on the evaluation of alternatives for Aituto – Hatubuilico Road.

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Alternatives to road rehabilitation were also thoroughly evaluated, including the "without project" scenario. The "without project" option was considered unviable as it fails to align with the Government's national road rehabilitation vision; leaving the existing carriageway in a deteriorated state would exacerbate travel costs, disrupt agricultural and tourism access, increase traffic accident risks, and generate severe dust-related community health hazards.

Under Alternative 1, the scope for Aituto – Hatubuilico Road was restricted only to the rehabilitation of the existing carriageway to restore the road to an acceptable condition alongside drainage and slope stabilization. This alternative was rejected because basic rehabilitation alone fails to meet national road standards, leaving the road too narrow and unable to safely handle long-term traffic and climate demands.

Alternative 2 proposed upgrading the road to a 9-meter national road standard. While it involved a larger physical footprint, its socio-economic and environmental impacts, such as land acquisition, asset removal, and tree felling, were assessed as predictable and manageable under the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and Contractor ESMP (CESMP). Specifically, because the Aituto – Hatubuilico Road does not pass through densely populated areas, physical interventions can be executed in a targeted manner. Consequently, the preferred design approach for this road adopts selective widening strictly where required to achieve national road standards (a 6-meter carriageway, 2-meter shoulders, and a 1-meter drainage channel) while maintaining the existing right-of-way where possible. This alternative fulfils the technical, climate resilience, and road safety objectives while controlling footprint expansion to keep land acquisition and resettlement impacts to a minimum.

Design Alternatives for the Aituto Junction

The existing layout of the Aituto Junction features a sharp connection with the Dili – Ainaro road (see Figure 1) that lacks adequate sight distance for turning vehicles. Three design alternatives were evaluated:

- Alternative 1 (current position plan). This plan was rejected because turning trucks would be forced into opposing traffic lanes, requiring traffic lights and irregular land acquisition without solving basic road safety.
- Alternative 2 (smooth alignment and big cutting plan). This option prioritizes optimal traffic performance and geometry without adjusting for mountain terrain. This alternative was rejected because it requires extreme earth excavation that can create landslide and maintenance risks. It will demolish all four adjacent houses.
- Alternative 3 (compromise plan). This plan is selected because it optimizes junction safety and smooth vehicle turning while keeping earth excavation to a manageable level. Although it requires acquiring the 4 adjacent houses, it provides the safest and most functionally sustainable junction design for the long term.

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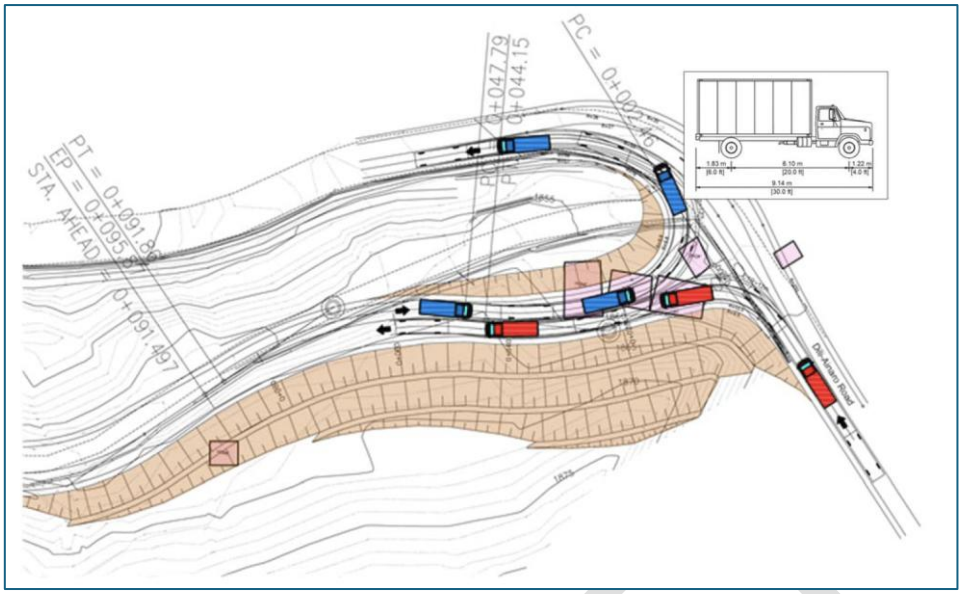


Figure 5. Selected compromise plan for Aituto Junction

1.3 Justification for Land Acquisition

Land acquisition for this road section is needed to upgrade the road to meet safety and national road standards, which require a wider roadway, side shoulders, and proper drainage channels. To keep impacts as low as possible, the project uses selective widening that stays mostly within the existing road footprint and avoids densely populated areas. The small amount of additional land acquired is strictly used to build flood-resistant drainage, stabilize steep slopes against landslides, fix dangerous curves, and make traveling safer for local communities while keeping overall land and asset displacement to a minimum.

1.4 Design Continuity

The original LARAP was prepared in accordance with the 2018 Detailed Engineering Design (DED). It has been confirmed that the physical design, RoW boundaries, and spatial alignment for this road project remain the same as in the original 2018 technical plan. No design modifications, route shifts, or corridor expansions have been made. Since the design footprint remains the same, the geographic scope of potential land acquisition and the impact on assets also remain unchanged.

1.5 Review of the Original LARAP 2018

This update includes a review of the original LARAP prepared in 2018 under World Bank Operational Policy (OP) 4.12.

1.5.1 Spatial Implementation Status across Project Areas

The original LARAP 2018 covered a total road corridor divided into three sections (Aituto – Hatubuilico (Section 1), Hatubuilico – Letefoho (Section 2), and Letefoho – Gleno (Section 3 3)).

- Section 1 Scope and Government Commitment
  When the Original LARAP 2018 was finalized, Section 1 was formally outside the initial implementation and financing scope of the project. However, the 2018 survey included Section 1 to establish a baseline database for future impact assessments once financing was secured. Government of Timor-Leste (GoTL) formally agreed to apply the same safeguard standards proposed in the original LARAP across all

three sections, regardless of the funding source. Section 1 now forms the primary scope of this Updated LARAP under World Bank ESS5.

- Section 2 and Section 3
  Land acquisition, asset compensation, and site handover for Section 2 and Section 3 were fully executed under the 2018 safeguard framework prior to civil works construction.

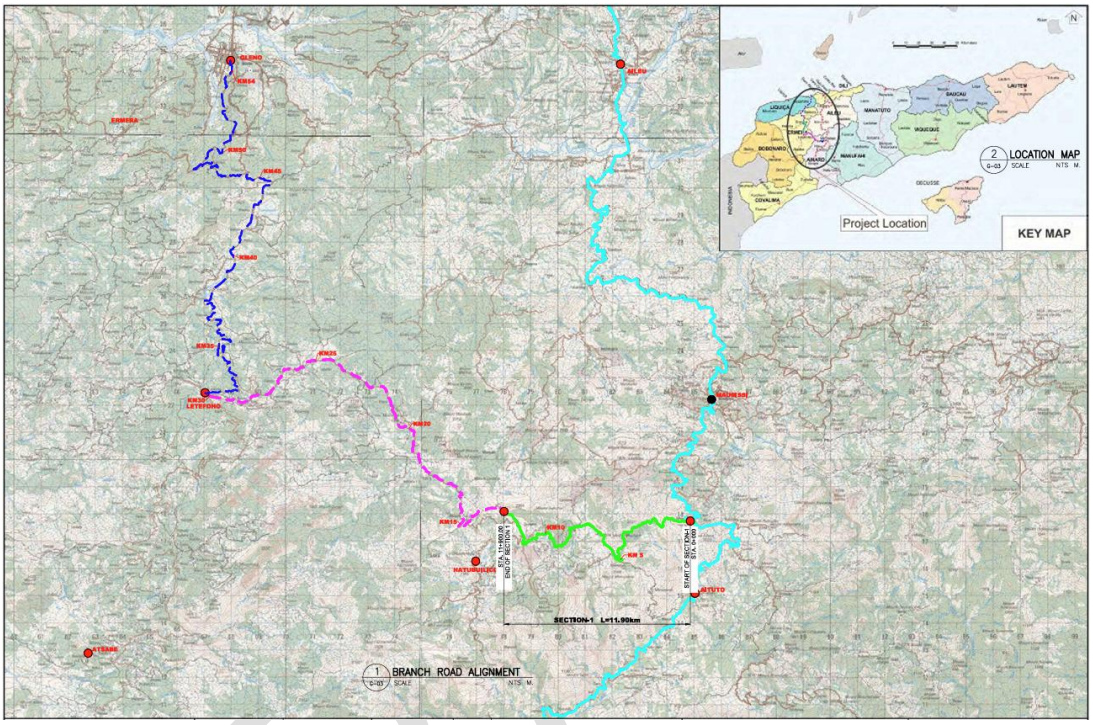


Figure 6. Branch Road Section of Dili-Ainaro (Aituto-Hatubuilico), Letefoho, Gleno Road

1.5.2 Physical Characteristics, Alignment, and Environmental Context of Section 1

Section 1 spans a 12 km road corridor passing through three sucos (villages) in Ainaro Municipality (Suco Mulo, Suco Nuno-Mouge, and Suco Harai-Quic). The alignment starts at the Aituto Junction and ends in Hatubuilico.

1. Terrain and Geotechnical Risks

Section 1 goes across mountainous terrain at an elevation of approximately 1, 917 m.a.s.l., adjacent to protected forest areas southeast of Timor-Leste highest mountain, Mount Ramelau. The existing corridor is very narrow (3 to 4 meters wide), mostly unsealed or weathered back to its natural state, and bounded by steep gorges and hills. While current traffic is low, mainly pedestrians and motorbikes, traffic volume is projected to increase substantially after project completion because of its strategic proximity to Mount Ramelau.

2. Cultural Boundary Nuances

Field assessments highlight that within local governance in Timor-Leste, village affiliation is primarily a cultural concept rather than a rigid administrative or geographical boundary. Community members may physically reside within the geographical border of one village while identifying culturally and socially as residents of an adjacent village. Safeguard consultations and census profiling explicitly accommodate these local identity structures.

1.5.3 DED and Alignment Adjustments

Upgrading the road to national road standards require a minimum RoW of 9 meters on flat terrain, comprising a 6-meter carriageway, 1-meter shoulders on each side, and 1 meter drainage. In steep mountainous terrain, typical cross-sections require substantial slope cutting and embankment installation, adding an extra 1 to 5 meters to the RoW width. Along Section 1, widening the narrow 3 to 4 meters existing municipal road to national standards in steep terrain involves cut and fill operations up to 4 to 5 meters on steep hillsides. This will permanently alter the physical landscape and elevate risks of landslides. Figure 3 shows typical roadway for Section 1.

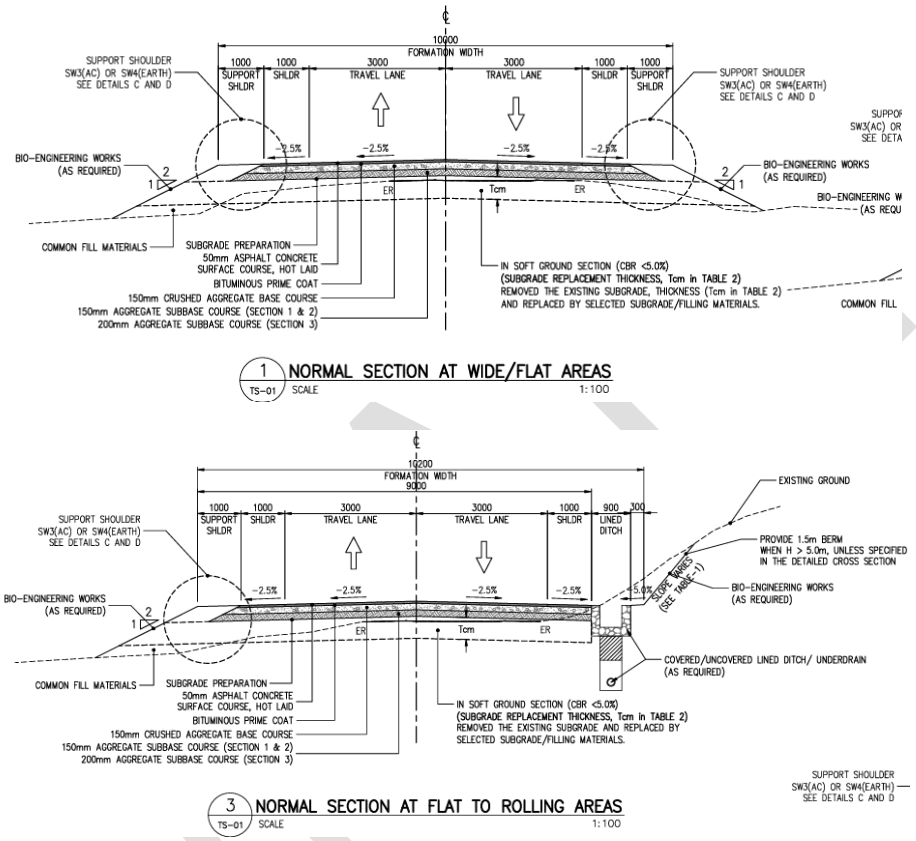


Figure 7. Typical Roadway for Section 1. Aituto – Hatuibilico

In addition, engineering adjustments were made through specific design modifications at the Aituto Junction to minimize physical displacement, protect private property, and avoid critical infrastructure where feasible. The existing condition of Aituto Junction that connects to Dili-Ainaro Road is shown in Figure 4.



Figure 8. Condition map checking sight distance and photo

Because flat land is limited along the corridor, proper soil disposal became an environmental and social concern. Lessons from previous projects (such as the Timor-Leste Road Climate Resilience Project - TLCRP) demonstrate that dumping excess soil on private land at the request of landowners often encourages unsafe construction on uncompacted soil. To address this risk, the ESMP mandates designated soil disposal sites identified in direct consultation with local communities.

1.5.4 Original LARAP 2018 Cut-Off Date, Impacts, and Budget

a. 2018 Cut-Off Date

Following the completion of the DED, the census survey for Section 1 was carried out. The official cut-off date for entitlement eligibility in Section 1 was established on November 15, 2018. Persons establishing residence or erecting new structures within the RoW after this date are ineligible for compensation.

b. Summary of 2018 Affected Assets and PAHs

Based on the 2018 census, a total of 75 households with 489 PAPs were recorded as directly impacted within Section 1. The affected assets were categorized into agriculture and residential lands, residential, commercial, and ancillary structures, trees, and public infrastructure.

Table 3. Categories of affected assets and number of PAPs (2018 Baseline)

Category of Impacts	Scale of Impacts 2018
Number of Affected Households	75 households
Number of Affected Family Members	489 PAPs
Affected Land	
Residential land	12,367 sqm
Agricultural Land	25,880 sqm
Vacant land	83,720 sqm
Government Land (i.e. Suco offices and school areas)	800 sqm
Church-owned land (i.e. Mulo and Dukurai) (Data on the affected church areas, for only Suko Mulo, is not available)	3360 sqm
Affected Structures	
a. Residential	
- Permanent	
- Semi-permanent	2 (full impacts)
b. Commercial	
- Permanent	
- Semi-permanent	3 kiosks
c. Private Ancillary Facilities	
- Concrete fences/retaining walls	
- Temporary fences/retaining walls	60 meters
- Permanent Kitchen/Bathroom/Terrace /Garage	1 unit
- Semi-permanent Kitchen/Bathroom/Terrace /Garage	1 unit
d. Affected Trees	
- Coffee plants	8371
- Timber trees	123
- Fruit trees	162
e. Significance of Impacts	
- Significantly affected HHs (i.e. relocation in situ, temporary loss of livelihoods)	2 HHs
- Severe impact (i.e. lack of remaining viable land, long-term impact on livelihoods)	4 HHs
f. Impacts on the Vulnerable	1 widow, 1 widower, 1 orphan

c. Summary of Public Infrastructure Impacts

The construction likely impacts public utilities, social infrastructure, and sacred sites, as well as nearby schools.

d. 2018 Land Acquisition and Resettlement Budget

The original estimated resettlement budget for Section 1 was calculated at USD 835,703.64, which included a mandatory 10% contingency reserve.

1.6 Preliminary Screening for Access Restrictions and Common Property Resources

A preliminary screening was conducted based on the available 2018 baseline data and 2026 resurvey findings, and baseline assessments from the draft updated Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) for section 1:

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a. Common property and natural resources

No customary grazing lands or communal pastures will be permanently restricted or acquired along Section 1. However, specific community water resources (four community water taps and one natural spring) were identified as sensitive receptors within/adjacent to the RoW. The contractor will be required to maintain uninterrupted access and implement dust and sediment controls during civil works.

b. Access to public, economic, and social infrastructure

Temporary disruptions (such as side-slope cutting, temporary driveway severance, and runoff diversion) could affect daily access to roadside properties and public facilities. Mitigation measures will be integrated into the CESMP, with specific operational protocols for key receptors:

- Community market in Suco Nuno-Muoge. Heavy vehicle movements and earthworks will be restricted on weekly trading days (Tuesdays) to prevent commercial disruption and pedestrian access.
- Public schools (EBF Quorenema and EBF Manumera). Mandatory temporary fencing, speed controls, and flag-persons will be enforced during arrival and dismissal hours.
- Health Clinic in Suco Nuno-Muoge. Continuous and unimpeded access for patients, emergency vehicles, and clinic construction traffic will be maintained at all times.

c. Cultural heritage and sites

Several sensitive receptors lie within or adjacent to the corridor on landslide-prone slopes:

- Horizontal cave (Sta 3+560) and *Uma Lulik* were designated as high-risk receptors combining cultural significance with geotechnical hazards.
- Other cultural sites (such as sacred tree, sacred entrance, sacred water, and cemeteries) will be demarcated with protective buffer zones in consultation with *suco* councils and *Lian-Na'in* and managed under a mandatory chance-find procedure.

d. Ongoing Verification

Full verification of common property impacts, physical boundaries, and temporary access restrictions will be finalized and integrated into the report before project implementation.

1.7. Purpose and Status of the Updated LARAP

Although there are no changes to the physical design, an update to the 2018 LARAP is still necessary. This is primarily due to the need to align the project's environmental and social documentation with the latest national regulatory framework on land acquisition, as well as the transition from the World Bank's former OP 4.12 to Environmental and Social Standard 5 (ESS5: Land Acquisition, Land-Use Restrictions, and Involuntary Resettlement) of the ESF, while also updating the 2018 data, which may have changed.

This document serves as the Draft Updated of the LARAP for Project Appraisal. It establishes updated safeguard mechanisms, a legal gap analysis, an eligibility framework, and a

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preliminary socio-economic baseline based on the re-survey conducted in September 2026. The purpose of this draft is to provide project stakeholders, the GoTL, and the World Bank with an early operational framework and will be finalized before project implementation.

2. Updated Institutional and Legal Framework

Since the original LARAP was prepared in 2018, both the national legal context governing land acquisition in Timor-Leste and the World Bank's Environmental and Social Safeguard policies have evolved. This section presents the regulatory basis for the project to ensure compliance with national and international standard practices.

2.1 National Legal and Regulatory Framework

Land acquisition, compensation, and resettlement support in Timor-Leste are governed by the Constitution, the Land Law (2003), and other relevant decrees. A summary of the key legal instruments and provisions relevant to land acquisition and compensation are provided below.

Constitutional Provisions

Section 141 of the Constitution establishes that law regulates the ownership, use, and development of land, a key factor of economic production. Section 54 explicitly guarantees the right to private property under the following conditions:

- Every individual has the right to private property and may transfer it during their lifetime or upon death, in accordance with the law.
- Private property must not be used to the detriment of its broader social function.
- Requisitioning and expropriation of property for public utility or public interest may only occur following the payment of fair compensation, as prescribed by law.
- The right to land ownership is reserved exclusively for national citizens.

Key Legislation and Decrees

Land Law (2003)	Serves as the principal framework for the national land and property regime. It established the National Directorate for Land, Property and Cadastral Services (NDLPCS) under the Ministry of Justice (MoJ) as a legal entity, defined its jurisdiction, and set general rules for land tenure and property rights. The law mandated a one-year registration period for both national and non-national land claims and vested former public or state-held assets, including those belonging to the Portuguese state, and all state property acquired or built by the Indonesian into the sovereign state domain. Under this framework, the NDLPCS issues Property/Building Identification Numbers to establish a land registration system to formally legalize property rights.
Transitional Land Law (2017)	Promulgated on June 5, 2017, the law clarifies property ownership, resolves competing land claims, and enforces constitutional property protections by recognizing prior, customary, and informal property rights. Article 2g of the law recognizes customary, long-standing individual land rights, allowing informal occupants to register and formalize their holdings on par with titleholders. Article 27 states that it

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	formally protects land recognized by local customs as common or shared property used by groups or families. Through the establishment of the National Land Registry, it supports building a transparent real estate market, clarifies state assets for better public distribution, and sets criteria for resolving land disputes and compensating duplicity of rights.
Expropriation Law (2017)	It is the primary legal authority governing involuntary land acquisition and compensation (public eminent domain). The law permits state expropriation of private land solely for the public good and mandates fair compensation. Involuntary acquisition can only proceed if private, voluntary negotiations fail. The Council of Ministers (CoM), acting on the advice of the MoJ, holds exclusive authority to issue official declarations of public purpose for expropriation.
Law No. 13 (2005)	The law established a special regime for property ownership. It complements the transitional land framework by providing targeted procedures to establish property ownership status, recognize historical rights, and expand equitable access to land.
Civil Code	The Civil Code was promulgated in 2011 and became effective in March 2012. The code governs routine, day-to-day property transactions, including land sales, transfers, and commercial leases.
Decree No. 6 (2011)	The decree was issued in February 2011. It authorizes humanitarian-based compensation for relocating unlawful occupants residing on state property. Under Article 2, compensation eligibility is determined by household composition, duration of occupancy, type of occupancy, construction type, and depreciation and property improvements.
Decree No. 27 (2011)	The decree was issued in July 2011. It authorizes landowners to register private property rights in areas with completed cadastral surveys, provided the government has verified the claims and confirmed they are undisputed.

2.2 World Bank ESS5 Requirements

The project now applies the World Bank's ESS5 under the ESF replacing the former OP 4.12. Focal principles under ESS5 include:

1. Avoid involuntary resettlement wherever feasible or, where unavoidable, minimize spatial impacts and physical displacement through the systematic implementation of alternative engineering designs and route optimization.
2. Prevent forced evictions by ensuring that any land acquisition or resettlement is carried out in accordance with national laws and ESS5 provisions. Land acquisition must include a fair process, prior notice, fair compensation, no use of excessive force, and easily accessible grievance resolution mechanisms.
3. Mitigate adverse socio-economic impacts resulting from land acquisition or land-use restrictions by providing timely compensation at full replacement cost. Ensure displaced persons are assisted to improve, or at least restore, their livelihoods and living standards.

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4. Improve the living conditions and socio-economic resilience of poor and vulnerable households subjected to physical or economic displacement by granting adequate housing, enhanced security of tenure, direct transitional grants, and priority access to project benefits and basic public services.
5. Ensure all land acquisition and resettlement activities are planned and executed through transparent information disclosure, meaningful consultations, and inclusive participation with affected communities throughout the project life cycle.
6. Address and compensate for restrictions on community access to collective property and natural resources, including freshwater sources, agricultural grazing lands, forest products, and customary natural reserves.
7. Establish clear criteria for voluntary land transactions, land donations, and eminent domain, ensuring compensation valuation reflects true replacement cost without deductions for structural depreciation, transaction fees, or inflation adjustments.
8. Institutionalize targeted protections for women across all resettlement phases, guaranteeing equal rights to land documentation, joint asset ownership, financial compensation, vocational training, credit access, and prioritized local construction employment.

2.3 Legal and Policy Gap Analysis

A gap analysis was conducted between Timor-Leste national laws and World Bank ESS5 standards. Where discrepancies exist, the higher standard favouring the protection and livelihood restoration of PAHs applies. Table 2 outlines key policy gaps and the project provisions adopted to address them.

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Table 4. Gaps between WB and Government's Laws and Regulations on Land Acquisition and Resettlement

Issues	World Bank ESS5	Timor-Leste Laws and Regulations	Gaps between World Bank's ESS5 and Timor-Leste Laws	Gap Filling Measures
Objective	Avoid involuntary land acquisition resettlement wherever possible. Minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring protect and design alternatives.	There is no explicit reference to the need for avoidance or minimizing of resettlement impacts.	Timor-Leste Laws do not have the provision of avoiding or minimizing the involuntary resettlement impacts	The LARAP includes measures to avoid or minimize the LARAP impacts of the subproject.
Project screening	Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of PAHs, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.	• Articles 19 and 21 of Expropriation Law call for conducting a cadastral survey, social impact assessment and resettlement plan where land being expropriated involves residential households[1]. • The Expropriation Law includes provisions for public consultation, which provides for early screening of the project, as well as public hearings which include publicizing the proposed public hearings in the media[2].	There are no specific requirements for a census or cut-off date for entitlements under the Timor-Leste Laws.	The subproject impacts are identified based on early screening, survey/census, cut-off date, and assessment of impacts.
Consultation	Carry out meaningful consultations with PAHs, host communities, and concerned Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs). Inform all PAHs of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those	The Expropriation Law includes provisions of public hearing, including requirements for publicity about the proposed public hearings in the Official Journal and in the media. A report on the consultation is to be made, including a description of the public hearings. The Expropriation Law provides for information to be provided to PAHs before expropriation occurs[3]. Once the report on the public consultation results is	Consultations are only required at the planning stage. There are no specific provisions on preparing and implementing resettlement plans based on meaningful consultations with PAHs, including the poor, landless, and elderly, women and other vulnerable groups and no requirements of public consultation and public engagement during	Consultations are conducted on an ongoing basis with stakeholders, including PAHs. Development of mitigation measures will take into consideration the needs and views of stakeholders and those affected.

[1] Article 21 of the Law stipulates: Social Impact Study aims to identify the positive and negative consequences in the lives of the stakeholders, caused by expropriation. The Resettlement Plan consists of an action plan in which procedures are established to mitigate adverse effects and compensate for the losses suffered by those interlaced with expropriation. The Resettlement Plan based on: a) the results of the social impact study; b) consultation with interested persons regarding viable alternatives to their compensation; and c) the principles established in Article 8. The Resettlement Plan must contain: a) the different alternatives to accommodation for the choice of the interested; b) the mechanisms for restoring the income and means of subsistence lost by the interested parties; c) the timetable for its implementation; d) Estimating the costs of implementing different alternatives; e) the monitoring mechanisms for the implementation of the resettlement plan. Whenever possible, the social impact study and the resettlement plan should be combined with environmental impact studies.

[2] Article 22 of the Law stipulates: (1). After the project planning phase is completed, the respective public consultation is initiated, aimed at publicizing the options taken and discussing the various alternatives to their implementation. (2). Within the scope of the public consultation, the following activities are carried out: a) availability of the project for consultation; b) public hearings; c) public consultation report; (3). public consultation and open consultation to all who are interested and participate in it.

[3] According to Article 23 of the Law, information to disclose to AHs include information on the project, the identification of the entity would benefit from the expropriation, the identification of the property to be expropriated and its location of public hearing sessions. The information must also be published in two newspapers of national circulation and, through an announcement, in the headquarters of suco of the real estate property. The project, together with the documents related to the project planning phase, must be made available for consultation, at the suco headquarters of the real estate property, for a maximum period of sixty days. During this period, any person can present the entity that would benefit from the expropriation, in writing, comments that it considers relevant to the project.

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	below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations.	published, a social impact study and property survey of PAHs is carried out.	implementation under the Timor-Leste Laws.	
PAHs without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land	Ensure that PAHs without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.	Decree No. 06/2011 on compensation for resettlement authorizes the payments of compensation to unlawful occupants of state property to resettle elsewhere.	According to the Timor-Leste Laws, payment of compensation to unlawful occupants of state property is not mandatory.	PAHs without legal or recognizable legal claims to land acquired, are equally entitled to participate in consultations and benefit schemes and be compensated for their affected non-land assets such as dwellings and structures. However, the eligibility of the PAHs without titles to land is defined by a cut-off date. Any informal settlers who encroach on the subproject area after the declaration of the cut-off date are not eligible for any compensation.
Compensation at full replacement cost	The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following: elements: i. fair market value; ii. transaction costs; iii. interest accrued, iv. transitional and restoration costs; and v. other applicable payments, if any. Depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account.	The Expropriation Law stipulates requisition and expropriation of property for public purposes shall only take place following fair compensation in accordance with the law. The Expropriation Law (Article 8 and 58) requires that land expropriation should follow principles of justice and equality on account of ensuring that expropriation must ensure that the standard of living of APs is equal to or higher than the one prior to compensation. The Expropriation Law is also required to guarantee fair compensation based on market value. The NDLPCS has the mandate and responsibility to assess the value of land and related assets.	There is no explicit guidance provided on how to determine fair compensation and/or replacement costs and no requirement for third party validation to appraise the replacement cost of affected land and other assets.	Road Project Management Unit (PMU) under the MPW will conduct Replacement Cost Study (RCS) to estimate the replacement cost of affected assets.
Compensation for loss of income	The loss of income or livelihood sources will be compensated promptly at full replacement cost.	Legal provisions are deficient to recognize entitlements for loss of incomes and means of livelihood due to land acquisition	There is no specific provision on entitlements for loss of income and livelihoods under the Timor-Leste Laws.	Households whose income or livelihood sources are affected by the subproject are entitled to compensation for income loss. Affected business regardless of status of business registration is compensated for by the lost net income from the affected business.
Assistance for physically	Transitional support will be provided as necessary to all economically displaced persons based on a	The Expropriation Law (Article 57) allows compensation for lost assets.	Timor-Leste Laws do not provide any specific assistance including transitional support and development	All PAHs are entitled to relocation assistance such as transportation assistance, transitional assistance, and

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displaced households	reasonable estimate of the time required to restore their income earning capacity, production levels and standards of living.		assistance to PAHs other than offering compensation for lost assets.	other resettlement measures as necessary.
Assistance for Vulnerable People	Particular attention should be given to women-headed households as well as vulnerable groups such as Indigenous People and ethnic minorities;	Article 10 of the Expropriation Law obliges the government to take the necessary measures to ensure the adequate information, consultation and participation of vulnerable groups, and promote the right to equality and non- discrimination, but without elaboration on what measures required to reach these outcomes.	Timor-Leste laws do not prescribe specific measures for improvement of living standards to national minimum standards, nor for restoration of livelihoods, or access to income generating sources, and there are no specific measures to be taken for vulnerable people.	Vulnerable Affected Households (VAHs) are entitled to additional assistance in addition to compensation to their assets.
Livelihood Restoration Plan	Appropriate assistance should be provided to help PAHs to restore and/or at least maintain their livelihoods and standard of living.		The Timor-Leste Laws do not elaborate the option and implementation of assistance and livelihood restoration for the PAHs under loan-funded project. This is reflected under the compensation allocation from Major Project Secretariat (MPS).	Severely Affected Households who lose 10% or more of total productive assets (coffee owners) have received replacement cost valuation that is higher than current market value.
Compensation payment	Compensation/rehabilitation assistance should be paid prior to ground levelling and demolition and in any case before an impact occurs.	Article 41 of the Expropriation Law requires that (i) takeover of expropriated land cannot occur until: a. public notice of expropriation has occurred; b. list of assets has been drawn up; c. resettlement plan has been implemented; d. replacement land as agreed by PAHs has been provided free of charge; e. Fair compensation to PAHs has been deposited with a banking institution; (ii) PAHs are granted a reasonable period of time to vacate expropriated property, not to exceed ninety days.	There is no specific mention of works in the Expropriation Law but possession of expropriated land by the Government is not permitted until resettlement plan and other fair compensation have been implemented.	Civil works will not proceed for a specific component or geographic area until: (i) compensation and assistance have been paid in full to the PAHs; (ii) relocation has been completed; and (iii) the area is free from any encumbrances.
Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	Establish a GRM to receive and facilitate resolution of the PAHs' concerns and grievances regarding the project's performance.	The Expropriation Law suggests disputes over expropriation process to be handled through normal administrative and court processes.	Under the Timor-Leste Laws, there is no specific requirement for a project level GRM to be established, including roles and responsibilities and documentation of grievances.	A project level GRM was established in consultation with the PAHs and communities to resolve complaints regarding land acquisition, compensation, assistance and resettlement of the subproject.
Monitoring	Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the	As regulated by the Laws (Articles 2 of Land Expropriation for Public Facility),	There is no provision on external monitoring of resettlement	The PMU will undertake internal monitoring on land acquisition,

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	standards of living of PAHs, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.	NDLPCS and project proponents have the responsibility to monitor land expropriation processes.	implementation and post implementation evaluation to assess whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved under Timor-Leste Laws.	compensation and support for the PAHs. Monitoring reports will be submitted to the World Bank and shared with relevant stakeholders.
Resettlement Plan Preparation	Prepare a Resettlement Plan/LARAP elaborating on PAHs' entitlements, income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget and time-bound implementation plan.	Article 21 of the Expropriation Law calls for a social impact study and resettlement plan to be developed to mitigate adverse effects and to compensate for the losses due to expropriation, based on social impact assessment and consultations with PAHs. Resettlement plan is to include: i. different alternatives to housing for stakeholders to choose from; ii. mechanisms for restoration of income and lost livelihoods; iii. timetable for plan implementation; iv. estimation of costs of implementing different alternatives; v. supervision mechanisms for implementation of the relocation plan.	There are no specific details of how requirements of the plan are to be developed and carried out, including institutional arrangements or time bound implementation plans under Timor-Leste Laws.	The LARAP has been prepared covering PAHs entitlements, income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget and time-bound implementation plan.
Disclosure of Resettlement Plan/LARAP	The draft LARAP, documentation of the consultation process, must be disclosed in a timely manner before project commencement (in an accessible place, and a form and language understandable to PAHs and other stakeholders.) The final LARAP must also be disclosed.	The Expropriation Law requires prior public notice of consultation phase including availability of project documents. Consultations are held in "simple and adequate" language, and minutes taken of stakeholder questions and comments, and publication of public consultation report following consultation.	There are no specific government requirements on how and where disclosures of public consultation reports and/or resettlement reports are to be made.	Requirements for information disclosure are specified in the LARAP. After World Bank's clearance of the LARAP, the document will be uploaded in MPW and World Bank's websites and accessible public areas. A summary of the LARAP will be provided to the Suco Chiefs. The LARAP and any supplementary, if any, will also be uploaded to the MPW and World Bank's websites upon World Bank's clearance.

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3. Impacts and Mitigation Measures

3.1 Summary of Impacts

The project's impact assessment was undertaken in reference to the 2018/2019 DED. All identified impacts within the Proposed RoW were enumerated and measured to determine extent of loss (partial or full) with their level of significance. The owners/occupiers of such impacted assets were enumerated and interviewed to identify the ownership status as well as implications on their livelihoods.

The project impacts include loss of different types of agriculture land, residential land, government land, residential structure, commercial structure, ancillary structures, and trees/crops due to land acquisition and land clearance.

Since most of the road segments follow the existing alignment, the magnitude of impacts associated with asset losses and livelihoods disruptions are expected to be between low and moderate. The total land area to be acquired by the proposed project is 14.10 hectares, consisting of 5.10 hectares of agricultural and 1.23 hectares of residential land, 7.35 hectares of vacant land and 0.41 hectares of government and church land.

The scope of resettlement impact of the Branch Road for this road section is summarized in the following table.

Table 3. Category of Affected Assets and Number of PAPs

Category of Impacts	**Scale of Impacts**
Number of Affected Households	77 households
Number of Affected Family Members	502 PAPs
Affected Land	
Residential land	12,367 sqm
Agricultural Land	25,880 sqm
Vacant land	83,720 sqm
Government Land (i.e. Suco offices and school areas)	800 sqm
Church-owned land (i.e. Mulo and Dukurai)	3360 sqm
Affected Structures	
a. Residential	
Permanent	
Semi-permanent	2 (full impacts)
b. Commercial	
Permanent	
Semi-permanent	3 kiosks
c. Private Ancillary Facilities	

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Concrete fences/retaining walls	
Temporary fences/retaining walls	60 meters
Permanent Kitchen/Bathroom/Terrace /Garage	1 unit
Semi-permanent Kitchen/Bathroom/Terrace /Garage	1 unit
d. Affected trees	
Coffee plants	TBD
Timber trees	123

3.1.1 Impacts on Land

The project will acquire some 14.10 hectares of land for the construction of the Aituto – Hatubuilico Road Section.

Out of the total impacted land, there are approximately 5.10 hectares of agricultural and, 1.23 hectares of residential land, 7.35 hectares of vacant land and 0.41 hectares of government and church land. There is no communally and/or customarily owned land and commercial land owned by companies will be affected by the proposed project. Table 4 shows type of affected land and the total land holdings.

Table 4. Type of Affected Land and Total Land Holdings

Land Use and Type	Total Land holdings (m^2)	Affected Land (m^2)
Individually Owned Private Land		
a. Agricultural Land	409,500	51,020
b. Residential Land	379,800	12,367
c. Vacant Land	711,300	73,530
Public/Church-owned Land	22,500	4,160
TOTAL	2,000,100	141,077

There are 80 PAHs that will be directly impacted by land acquisition of this project. Based on land used type, 31 PAHs will be affected from acquisition of 5.10 hectares of cultivated land; 15 PAPs of resident/compound land. Table 5 shows type of affected land use and the number of affected households.

Table 5. Type of Affected Land Use and Number of PAHs

Types of Affected Land	Size of Affected Land	No. of HHs
Individually Owned Private Land		
a. Agricultural Land	51,020	31
b. Residential Land	12,367	15
c. Vacant Land	73,530	31
Public/Church-owned Land	4,160	3 (TBC)
TOTAL	141,077	

Table 6 presents severity of impact on productive land resulting from expected road widening for each section. Impacts were assessed on the basis of the potential extent of land acquisition for each land type (i.e. agricultural, residential, public and vacant). Impact classification consists of a) significant impacts, which covers impact exceeding 10 percent of the overall

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land holding but below 30 percent and b) severe includes which covers impact exceeding 30 percent of productive land. Landowners whose original land ownership is classified as small will automatically fall under severe impacts in the event that their land parcels become no longer viable for their original purposes and hence, require assistance to identify land replacement with similar productive values.

Table 6. Impact Significance

Land Types	Significant (≥ 10% - ≤ 30%)	Severe ≥ 30% or land is no longer viable
Agricultural land	10	n/a
Residential land	9	4
Vacant/non-cultivated land	1	n/a
Public/Church land	1	n/a
TOTAL	21	4

3.1.2 Impacts on Trees

Compensation for tree owners is further described in the entitlement matrix. As part of safeguards measures, replanting assistance will be offered to tree owners in addition to compensation payments and livelihoods assistance. The following table (Table 7) illustrates the extent of impacts on trees for each this road section.

Table 7. Affected Trees

Fruits		Timber		Coffee	
Young	Mature	Young	Mature	Young	Mature
3	313	2	193	0	93

3.1.3 Impacts on Structures

There are different categories of private structures impacted, including residential and commercial (i.e. kiosks, workshops), which may be located within the existing ROWs or private land which will be included as part of the proposed project's ROWs. Another category includes public structures which cover government buildings (i.e. Suco offices, schools) as well as church-owned properties.

Impacts on private structures include partial and full removal of houses, kiosks, workshops and ancillary structures such as garages, kitchens as well as fences and retaining walls. Structures are both permanent and semi-permanent and all PAPs will be compensated at replacement costs. Compensation packages for those who need to be relocated in situ cover cash compensation for land and structures affected (and whole structures if they can no longer be used). Those owning semi-permanent structures, compensation values have been set to enable affected structure owners to build back better. Calculation of compensation values, and livelihoods assistance, particularly those whose livelihoods will be disrupted because of the construction activities are further provided in the following section.

Residential Structures

With regards to resettlement impacts, in this road corridor, two PAHs (22 PAPs) are anticipated to be relocated in situ respectively. Table 8 summarizes the number of impacted PAHs and family members as well as types of impacts on residential structures.

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Table 8. Affected Residential Structures

Number of PAHs		Number of PAPs	Type of Residential Structures		
Male	Female		Permanent House	Semi-permanent House	Ancillary Structures
3	1	39		2 (2 PAHs, 22 PAPs)	4

The project will also affect private/individual ancillary structures which include kitchens, toilet, fences and cyclone wire owned by 4 PAHs as summarized in Table 9.

Table 9. Affected Ancillary Structures

PAHs		PAPs	Ancillary Structures					
Male	Female		Temporary Kitchen (Units)	Toilets (units)		Fence (meters)		Cyclone wire
				Perm	Temp	Perm	Temp	
1	2		2	1			60	

Commercial Structures

The project will affect a total of 3 commercial structures, which is composed of 3 semi-permanent kiosks The semi-permanent kiosks are movable and hence will result in minimal impacts.

Impacts on livelihoods associated with removal or moving of kiosks and mechanical workshops are expected to be temporary. Owners will be provided with temporary allowance to enable them to rebuild their commercial structures and recover their economic activities. Impacts during construction are expected to be positive due to a potential increase in trades of basic foods and goods with the presence of construction workers.

Table 10. Affected Commercial Structures

Number of PAHs		Number of PAPs	Types of Commercial Structures	
Male	Female		Permanent	Semi-permanent
2	1	24		3

Public Utilities

Public utilities include four water tanks, water pipes, and electric poles, will also need to be relocated or rebuilt. Such relocation and/or replacement will be coordinated with respective agencies responsible for the maintenance of these utilities/facilities. The project will provide complete restoration/rebuilding costs as well as replacement costs for these entire utilities. As part of the project's Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), these utilities will need to be fully relocated and/or replaced prior to any land clearance or construction works to minimize activity and service disruption. Such relocation and/or replacement will be coordinated with respective agencies responsible for the maintenance of these utilities/facilities and all replacement costs will be borne by GoTL.

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3.1.4 Livelihood Impacts

There is 1 PAH who may suffer severe impacts due to multiple losses (i.e. loss of agricultural land, crops, as well as impacts on residential and/or commercial structures. Impacts on agricultural land are more severe for 3 PAHs hence, further attention needs to be paid with regards to support for livelihoods restoration based on community consultations. Additional support packages in the forms of temporary livelihoods assistance and replanting may be offered as part of the impact mitigation measures.

Impacts on residential structures are accounted for 2 PAHs that will be relocated in-situ and will not expect to significantly affect livelihoods since PAHs will be offered cash compensation at replacement costs for their land and structures affected as well as temporary relocation assistance. Further elaboration of impact mitigation measures is established in the entitlement matrix. Table 11 provides a summary of impact significance with regards to livelihoods for each section.

Table 11. Summary of Impact Significance

Levels of Impacts	Number of PAHs		PAPs	Category of Impacts			
	M	F		Temporary Disruption of Commercial Activities	Loss of Agricultural Land	Relocation	Multiple Losses
Significant	2		22			2	
Severe	3	1	30		3		1

3.1.5 Impacts on Vulnerable People

There are no distinct groups with vulnerability characteristics that were identified along the proposed road corridor. Other vulnerable groups affected by land acquisition also include the elderly, disabled and female headed households. On the basis of income, there are potentially vulnerable households who due to their income levels may experience more significant impacts as a result of livelihoods disruptions. These VAHs will be entitled for special assistance (vulnerability allowance) to ensure their living standard is restored if not improved. Additional verification of vulnerability will be done when finalizing the LARAP.

3.2 Qualitative Field Insights and Early Displacement Dynamics

Qualitative fieldwork and interviews conducted alongside the socio-economic survey revealed four field dynamics:

- Community perception and support. Community awareness regarding the designated road alignment is high across the project footprint. Local residents confirmed having received continuous information about the road project since the initial 2018 public consultations, the subsequent 2022 public consultation, and the early baseline census exercises.

  This long-standing public awareness has established a well-informed community baseline, facilitating effective re-engagement. Furthermore, community acceptance of the project is also high, driven by strong public expectation that the upgraded road will

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significantly enhance connectivity, reduce travel times to urban centres, and improve access to commercial markets.

- Proactive Sub-district corridor protection. Local administrative authorities at the Sub-District and Suco levels have demonstrated proactive leadership in RoW corridor management. Local leadership has routinely advised residents and land users against erecting new permanent or temporary structures within the established project alignment. This active local governance strategy has successfully prevented speculative informal encroachment and minimized potential physical displacement risks prior to the start of civil works construction.
- Voluntary relocation tracking. During the survey, teams identified one household that voluntarily relocated away from the road alignment prior to the commencement of civil works.
-



Figure 5. Physical assets abandoned by the displaced household

In accordance with ESS5 requirements for pre-project displacement, the project shall perform a dedicated audit to verify:

a. The legal and tenure status of the vacated land/structures.
b. Whether any remaining uncompensated assets exist.
c. Whether the household requires transitional hardship support or eligibility inclusion under the project entitlement matrix.

Table 12 presents a comparison of project impacts between the 2018 baseline and the 2026 resurvey.

Table 12. Comparison of PAHs Baseline (2018) vs. Resurvey Results (2026)

Category of Impacts	Scale of Impacts 2018	Impact (2026 resurvey)
Number of Affected Households	75 PAHs	77 PAHs
Number of Affected Family Members	489 PAPs	502 PAPs
Affected Land		
Residential land including home garden	12,367 m^2	12,527 m^2
Agricultural Land	25,880 m^2	25,880 m^2
Vacant land	83,720 m	83,720 m^2
Government Land (i.e. Suco offices and school areas)	800 m^2	800 m^2

Church-owned land (i.e. Mulo and Dukurai) (Data on the affected church areas, for only Suko Mulo, is not available)	3,360 m^2	1 360 m^2
Affected Structures		
a. Residential		
- Permanent	-	-
- Semi-permanent	2 (full impacts)	4 (full impacts)
b. Commercial		
- Permanent	-	-
- Semi-permanent	3 kiosks	3 kiosks
c. Private Ancillary Facilities		
- Concrete fences/retaining walls		
- Temporary fences/retaining walls	60 meters	60 meters
- Permanent Kitchen/Bathroom/Terrace /Garage	1 unit	
- Semi-permanent Kitchen/Bathroom/Terrace /Garage	1 unit	2 units
d. Affected Trees		
- Coffee plants	8371	Pending re-survey
- Timber trees	123	123
- Fruit trees	162	162
e. Significance of Impacts		
- Significantly affected HHs (i.e. relocation in situ, temporary loss of livelihoods)	2 HHs	2 HHs (relocation in-situ)
- Severe impact (i.e. lack of remaining viable land, long-term impact on livelihoods)	4 HHs	4 PAH
f. Impacts on the Vulnerable	1 widow, 1 widower, 1 orphan	4 elderly (age > 60 years), 2 PAPs (difficulty in walking), 2 PAPs with chronic illnesses, 1 PAP having cognitive impairments.

4. Social Assessment

4.1 Overview

This chapter presents an overview of the socio-economic conditions of project area in general, focusing on the key socio-economic development parameters such as demography, literacy, income, and employment, to provide the context of the area in general. The main objective of the section is to analyze socioeconomic and cultural characteristics of the PAPs to understand their interrelationships, dynamics, and qualities.

One of the key objectives is to plan more sustainable and equitable development through adequate social risk management by identifying and assessing negative and positive impacts caused by a project, to design and implement measures to prevent, reduce or compensate adverse impacts and enhance positive ones. The survey focused on the following features of the PAPs.

- Demographic features include size of households and gender composition.
- Literacy status of the PAPs in project COI

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- Occupational Structure
- Role of Women in the Household
- Livelihood Patterns of Displaced Person
- Vulnerability assessment of the displaced population
- Status of Land Ownership
- Public Facilities available within COI
- Impact on poverty

4.2 Demographic Profile

a. Population and Household Size

A 100% household survey was carried out to get information on socio-economic and demographic details of the affected families at the preliminary stage. The population reflects that out of the total population 241, 86.7% were male and 13.7% females of the total PAPs.

In the project COI, majority of the PAPs live as an extended family (63%) and the remaining (37%) live as nuclear family household. This explains the predominance of extended families in the project area. The extended or joint families include all the family members consisting children, wife, mother, father, brothers, sisters and grandparents are living under the same compound led by the family head. The elder of the house is responsible to look after all the social matters and other activities of the house. The average size of a household was 5.33 persons per family.

b. Occupation

Among the PAPs, the farming / agriculture dominates the project area. About 60 % of the PAPs are farmers for subsistence and commercial agriculture products. About 36 % of the PAPs engaged in small-scale business (kiosk, stores, vehicle workshops etc.). Out of the total, 5% were engaged in government job. Relatively a small number (6%) PAPs were working in the private sector with majority found to be vehicle drivers of the construction activities (operating small trucks, cars), mechanics, and carpentry. Those occupational status and condition are indicating the poor socio-economic status of the area. A small number of PAPs/ family members work in Dili and Maubisse mostly as laborers.

c. Household Livelihood

During the field survey, it was observed that the major sources of income in the project area are generated from agriculture products, coffee, and business (kiosks, shops, workshops etc.), services (drivers), labor, etc.

d. Family Expenditure

The monthly expenditure and pattern of expenditure provides an indication for assessing standard of living of a household. The expenditure on food items include rice, bread, sugar, cooking oil, milk etc., while the non-food items consist of expenditure on education, medical treatment and clothing. The important staple food is rice and maize supplemented with other commodities purchased such as meat, sugar, vegetables and fruits.

e. Access to Public Facilities

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Access to public infrastructure is important for rural communities to assess their vulnerability and livelihood sustainability. In the survey, we recorded distance and accessibility of the PAHs to healthcare facilities (e.g., village health posts, public hospitals, and private clinics), educational institutions, local markets, and banking services. Detailed accessibility parameters to these public amenities are presented in the following table:

Table 13. Accessibility to public facilities in the project area

No	Public Facility	Parameter and Value	
1	Health Centre	Average distance	6.58 km
		Transport used	Walk
			Motorcycle
			Private car
			Public transport
		Cost	USD 1.33 (dry season)
			USD 1.91 (rain season)
2	Maubisse Referral Hospital	Distance	±10 km from Aituto Junction
3	Hospital Municipal de Ainaro	Distance	±17 km from Aituto Junction
4	Elementary School	Avrg distance	2 km
		Transport used	Walk
		Travel time	± 30 minutes
5	Junior High School	Average distance	1 km
		Transport used	Walk
		Travel time	Less than 30 minutes
6	Senior High School	Average distance	4.5 km
		Transport used	Walk
		Travel time	± 50 minutes
7	Maubisse Market	Distance	±18 km from Aituto Junction

f. Poverty Impacts

All of thePoverty in the project areas stems mainly from insecure, irregular incomes and limited access to diverse income sources. Few off-farm opportunities exist, which restricts daily wage labor. During construction, the project may provide alternative income to help vulnerable affected households (VAHs) sustain their livelihoods, and these households will be given priority for project-related jobs. The project will also (i) generate employment opportunities, (ii) improve access to social services such as health and education, and to markets, (iii) reduce transportation costs, and (iv) raise incomes through better market access.

g. Women's Engagement and Gender Equality in Public Activities

The survey assessed female participation in the public sphere, including attendance in community meetings, village consultations, land acquisition and compensation negotiations, customary rituals, and local infrastructure construction or maintenance. This aims to understand the gender disparities within the PAHs. Almost all the PAHs reported that decision-making and formal representation in public affairs are entirely dominated by male heads of households. On the contrary, only 3 households provide relatively equal space and opportunities for women to actively participate and assume leadership roles in public community activities.

Enhancing Gender Safeguards for Compensation and Financial Autonomy

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Given that decision-making is dominated by male heads of household, joint asset ownership and joint bank accounts alone are insufficient to guarantee women's financial security. To address this risk, the project incorporates three mandatory gender-responsive safeguards into the compensation and resettlement execution framework:

1. Conduct targeted, women-only FGDs and individual consultation sessions facilitated by female social specialists to explain entitlements, payment schedules, and financial planning without male influence.
2. Enforce a strict payment rule requiring both spouses to co-sign compensation agreements and bank disbursement receipts, ensuring explicit written consent and direct awareness of funds received by female spouses.
3. Include specific gender indicators in internal and external monitoring frameworks to track who holds, manages, and controls compensation funds and decision-making over household expenditure post-disbursement.

5. Eligibility and Entitlement Matrix

5.1 Cut-Off Date

The formal cut-off date for eligibility is established as 13 November 2026. To ensure adequate public notice and transparency, the cut-off date principles will be publicly announced one week prior to field deployment. Official notices will be posted in prominent community locations across the project corridor, including suco offices, sub-district office (*Postu Administrativu*), local churches, and schools, etc.

Persons occupying land, improving assets, or planting crops within the RoW after the established cut-off date of 13 November 2026 shall not be eligible for compensation or resettlement assistance.

5.2. Temporal Eligibility Criteria

Eligibility for compensation, relocation support, and livelihood restoration under this Updated LARAP is established through the following mechanism:

1. Policy Framework
   Eligibility criteria are established based on applicable national land regulations and the World Bank's ESS5 guidelines. Under these regulations, customary land users, residents without land certificates, and roadside business owners located within the corridor have legal rights to asset compensation and resettlement assistance.

   Taking into account the project's historical timeline, eligibility is determined by two reference dates:

   - The 2018 Cut-off date, November 15. PAHs recorded on or before this date are prioritized for the ongoing re-survey to verify their current status, while respecting long-standing community awareness. However, final determination depends on empirical reconfirmation of their assets within the corridor.
   - The upcoming cut-off date, which has been set as the official completion date for the ongoing 100% census re-survey. This updated cut-off date accounts for valid demographic and household changes that occur between 2018 and 2026 (such as customary inheritance, family separations, or pre-survey occupancy),

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while establishing a strict legal boundary to prevent speculative encroachment before civil works are carried out.

2. Empirical Data Validation

   Individual eligibility and claims to physical assets will be verified through empirical field data. This includes the Inventory of Loss (IOL), community-validated baseline records, and the census re-survey.

To ensure continuity with previous project phases and in accordance with the World Bank's ESS5 (paragraph 10), eligible PAHs are categorized based on four criteria:

1) Legal Project Affected Persons (PAPs): have legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the government);
2) Legalized PAPs: do not have legal rights to land but have a claim to such land or assets, provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan; and
3) Non-titled PAPs, informal settlers, tenants or lessees: have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying or using; these PAPs are not eligible for compensation for the land but are eligible for compensation for their assets on the land and other assistance to restore and/or improve their livelihoods and living standards to the pre-project level;
4) Owners of Assets: PAPs incurring physical losses to private structures, squatter/informal structures, commercial kiosks, horticultural vegetable plots, fruit trees, or timber trees within the active RoW, irrespective of the status of ownership of the land.

5.3 Entitlement Matrix

This entitlement matrix (Table 14) outlines the principles for compensation, valuation basis, relocation assistance, and livelihood restoration for all eligible PAHs along the Section 1 road corridor. Since there may be no official land titling in the project area, the principles of assessment and entitlement determination place special emphasis on customary land rights (valid and legally recognizable PAPs) as well as land users who do not hold certificates (PAPs without certificates and asset owners), to ensure that the conditions of all affected households are restored or improved to their pre-project level, regardless of their formal legal status. The matrix includes explicit entitlements for loss of access, graves and sacred sites (*Uma/Fatin Lulik*), and temporary construction impacts (out of RoW use and asset damage).

a. Valuation principles and rate validation

Land compensation is determined based on the higher of prevailing market value or productive value, while affected structures are valued at full replacement cost without depreciation or salvage deductions. Baseline valuation rates are established through an updated valuation assessment conducted by an independent valuer and are formally reviewed and validated by the NDLPCS, Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, Forestry (MALFF) in coordination with the MPW and the Road PMU.

All unit rates and compensation values established in the original 2018 LARAP will be updated and fully replaced by 2026 valuation rates to reflect current replacement costs, market values, and inflation.

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b. Methodology for cash allowance unit rates

To update fixed monetary allowances such as rental fee assistance, moving/transportation allowances, disturbance support, subsistence transition allowances, and one-time payments for temporary/movable stalls, the project applies Timor-Leste's cumulative Consumer Price Index (CPI) inflation rate of 27.74% (2018-2026) to baseline 2018 rates (2018 rate x 1.2774). This methodology maintains real purchasing power until 2026 field market valuations are fully finalized.

Table 14. Entitlement Matrix

No	Type of Loss/Impact	Entitled Persons	Details of Entitlements	Responsibility and Payment Timing
1	Permanent loss of agricultural, residential, and homestead land	**Category 1** Legal PAPs: (titled landowners) **Category 2** Legalized PAPs (e.g., customary landholders). **Category 3** Non-titled PAPs/informal users (informal occupants/ squatters on state RoW without local land papers)	**Categories 1 and 2** • Land-for-land replacement of equal productive value and location or cash compensation for the loss of land at replacement value based on negotiated settlements[4]. • Land valuation rates are conducted by an independent certified valuer based on the higher of prevailing market price or productive value, and are formally validated by NDLPCS and MPW • All historical 2018-unit rates are fully replaced by current 2026 replacement cost rates. • Final land settlement price determined based on consensus. • If the residual land is not viable or if land acquired is 75% or more of the total land holding of the title holder, full cash compensation for the affected land and livelihoods restoration assistance (including assistance to identify alternative suitable land, replanting assistance, temporary subsistence allowance proportional to income losses, or a combination of those). • Subsistence allowance is proportional to temporary income losses if residual land is viable. • All fees, taxes and other charges, as applicable under relevant laws, incurred in the relocation and resource	**Responsibility:** PMU in coordination with MOJ/NDLPCS, Ministry of Finance (MOF), and MPW, local authorities (*suco*), and community leaders. **Timing:** Disbursed in full prior to displacement or commencement of civil works.

[4] The term "negotiated settlements" refers to situations where MPW first attempts to arrive at mutually agreeable, negotiated settlement with the landowner/user rather than doing so expropriation proceeding.

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No	Type of Loss/Impact	Entitled Persons	Details of Entitlements	Responsibility and Payment Timing
			establishment are to be borne by the project. • 60 days' notice for agricultural lands to harvest standing crops. If notice cannot be given, compensation for share of crops will be provided. • Priority access to LRP and alternative farming/business plot assistance. **Category 3** • No cash compensation for state/public land. • 60 days' notice for agricultural lands to harvest standing crops. If notice cannot be given, compensation for a share of crops will be provided. • Priority access to LRP and alternative farming/business plot assistance.	
2	Permanent loss of land leasehold / agricultural tenancy	**Category 3** Non-titled PAPs/ tenants and lessees (agricultural tenants, lessees, and sharecroppers)	• Full reimbursement of remaining prepaid lease balance. • Direct cash allowance equivalent to up to 6 months of prevailing local land rental value (updating the 2018 baseline rate of $200 to $255.48 based on 27.74% cumulative CPI inflation) to secure alternative farming plots. • Direct cash payout for standing crops.	**Responsibility:** PMU in coordination with MOJ/NDLPCS, MoF, MPW, local authorities and community leaders. **Timing:** Disbursed in full prior to displacement or commencement of civil works.
3	Temporary loss of land	**Categories 1 and 2** Landowners (titled or customary landholders whose land is temporarily rented). **Category 3** Tenants, lessees and sharecroppers	**Categories 1 and 2** • Cash lease payment at prevailing local market land rental rates for the duration of temporary occupation (up to 6 months, calculated by applying 27.74% cumulative inflation to the 2018 baseline rate of $200, yielding $255.48). • 60 days' notice for the use of land. • Two months of disturbance allowance ($127.74/month, calculated by applying 27.74% cumulative inflation to the 2018 baseline rate of $100/month).	**Responsibility:** Contractor with assistance/oversight from Road PMU in coordination with MOJ/NDLPCS, MoF and assistance from Construction Supervision Consultant, local authorities and community leaders. **Timing:** Disbursed in full prior to displacement or commencement of civil works.

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No	Type of Loss/Impact	Entitled Persons	Details of Entitlements	Responsibility and Payment Timing
			Category 3 • Full refund of unexpired rent paid to landowner • Direct cash compensation for lost net seasonal crop/horticulture income for the disruption period. • Civil works contractor must fully restore land to equal or superior pre-project productive conditions (re-spreading topsoil, re-grading, clearing debris) at zero cost to owner/tenant. • 60 days' notice for the use of land. • Two months of disturbance allowance ($127.74/month, calculated by applying 27.74% cumulative inflation to the 2018 baseline rate of $100/month).	
4	Permanent loss of residential/ commercial structures (full acquisition)	**Categories 1, 2, 3, and 4** Owners of private residential houses, commercial kiosks, shops, or stalls within active RoW, regardless of land tenure status.	• Cash compensation equivalent to full replacement value of structure without depreciation. Replacement value covers current market material prices, transport, and reconstruction labour. • Subsistence transition allowance of up to 2 months of household support ($127.74/month, calculated by applying 27.74% cumulative inflation to the 2018 baseline rate of $100/month). • Direct cash grant for moving[5] allowance to transport household goods, stock, equipment, and structural materials ($127.74/month, calculated by applying 27.74% cumulative inflation to the 2018 baseline rate of $100/month). • Assistance to find alternative land. • Right to salvage materials from the demolished structure without deduction from their compensation. • Additional cash and direct rebuilding/labor assistance for	**Responsibility:** Road PMU in coordination with MoF, local authorities and community leaders. **Timing:** Disbursed in full prior to displacement or commencement of civil works.

[5] The allowance is only applicable if there is a physical relocation of structures.

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No	Type of Loss/Impact	Entitled Persons	Details of Entitlements	Responsibility and Payment Timing
			vulnerable PAHs.	
5	Permanent loss of residential/ commercial structures (partial acquisition)	**Categories 1, 2, 3, and 4** Owners of private residential houses, commercial kiosks, shops, or stalls partially affected	• Cash compensation for the affected structure portion without depreciation. Replacement value covers costs of the materials and reconstruction costs, including labor. • Additional cash allowance to restore/re-seal cut walls, rebuild columns, and re-establish roof/structural integrity. • Moving and cash allowance for temporary living/business disturbance or transitional rent grant during repair works. • Subsistence transition allowance of up to 2 months of household support ($127.74/month, calculated by applying 27.74% cumulative inflation to the 2018 baseline rate of $100/month). • Full replacement cost for the entire structure (zero depreciation) if the remaining section is structurally unsafe, unlivable, or economically unviable for commercial use. • Right to salvage materials from the demolished structure without deduction from their compensation. • Additional cash and direct rebuilding/labor assistance for vulnerable PAHs.	**Responsibility:** Road PMU, in consultation with relevant authorities, will finalize the compensation at replacement cost for the affected structure as identified during IoL. **Timing:** Disbursed in full prior to displacement or commencement of civil works.
6	Permanent loss of ancillary [6] structures (fences, gates, sheds, wells, latrines, driveways)	**Categories 1, 2, 3, and 4** Owner of secondary/ancillary structures located within active RoW, regardless of land tenure status	• Cash compensation equivalent to replacement value of the structure (or part of structure) without depreciation. Replacement value covers the costs of the materials and reconstruction costs, including labor; • Cash compensation based on linear meter ("m") rates: a) $25.55–44.71/m for permanent fences/gates (updated from 2018 baseline of USD 20–35/m via 27.74% inflation); b) $3.83/m for	**Responsibility:** Road PMU in coordination with MoF local authorities and community leaders. **Timing:** Disbursed in full prior to displacement or commencement of civil works.

[6] Ancillary (Toilet, Kitchen, Fence or Garage)

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No	Type of Loss/Impact	Entitled Persons	Details of Entitlements	Responsibility and Payment Timing
			temporary/bamboo fences (updated from 2018 baseline of USD 3/m via 27.74% inflation). • Full replacement cost to construct equivalent functioning replacement utility (wells, latrines, septic tanks) prior to clearing the existing unit. • Right to salvage materials from the demolished structure without deduction from their compensation.	
7	Loss of residential tenancy/ leasehold	**Category 3** Residential Tenants (families/ individuals renting houses or rooms within RoW prior to Cut-Off Date).	• Full refund of advance rental payments for remaining lease period. • Cash assistance for household relocation. • Subsistence transition allowance of up to 2 months of household support ($127.74/month, calculated by applying 27.74% cumulative inflation to the 2018 baseline rate of $100/month).	**Responsibility:** Road PMU in coordination with the MoF, with assistance from local authorities and community leaders.
8	Loss of income from business and commercial tenancy	**Categories 1, 2, 3, and 4** Business Owners, vendors (owners operating businesses in owned structures). **Category 3** Commercial tenants and lessees (tenants renting shopfronts, stalls, or commercial spaces owned by third parties). Displaced shop workers Formal or informal employees working in affected commercial structures.	**Categories 1, 2, 3, and 4** • Minimum of 2 months' income lost, based on average monthly income, for semi-permanent and permanent kiosks; • One-time payment of $63.87 for temporary and movable stall (updating the 2018 baseline rate of USD 50 by applying 27.74% cumulative CPI inflation); • Priority enrollment in micro-credit, business skills training, and grant support. **Category 3** • Direct refund of prepaid commercial lease balance for unused contract period. **Displaced shop workers** • Short-term wage coverage for displaced shop workers during operational transition.	**Responsibility:** Road PMU in coordination with the MoF, with assistance from local authorities and community leaders. **Timing:** Disbursed in full prior to displacement or commencement of civil works.

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No	Type of Loss/Impact	Entitled Persons	Details of Entitlements	Responsibility and Payment Timing
9	Loss of standing horticulture crops and vegetable farming (olericulture)	**Categories 1, 2, 3, and 4** Active cultivators (owners, tenants, sharecroppers, and informal users) growing horticulture crops within active RoW.	• 60 days' notice for agricultural lands to harvest standing crops. If harvest prior to work is not feasible, cash compensation calculated on full expected seasonal crop yield at local market prices. • Compensation covers sunken production costs (seeds, fertilizer, mulching, labor) for damaged standing beds. • Compensation covers sunken production costs (seeds, fertilizer, mulching, labor) for damaged standing beds.	**Responsibility:** Road PMU in coordination with the MALFF and in consultation with relevant authorities will determine the fair compensation at replacement cost. **Timing:** Disbursed in full prior to displacement or commencement of civil works.
10	Loss of perennial crops, fruit trees, and timber	**Categories 1, 2, 3, and 4** PAHs owning productive fruit trees, coffee, spice crops, or commercial timber within active RoW	• Cash compensation for perennial crops and fruit-bearing trees based on the standard price of affected trees/crops issued by the MALFF, considering tree age, species, and net replacement value of remaining productive lifetime yield (coffee, fruits, etc.). This standard price list will be used as the benchmark for negotiation with owners, and final prices will be determined based on consensus; • Cash compensation based on current commercial wood volume market rates, and sapling replacement cost. • High-yield replacement saplings provided under LRP. • Provisions of 60 days' notice to harvest standing seasonal crops. If harvest is not possible, cash compensation for crops affected (or share of crops) equivalent to the prevailing market price; • Replanting assistance will be offered.	**Responsibility:** Road PMU in coordination with the MALFF and in consultation with relevant authorities, will determine the fair compensation at replacement cost. **Timing:** Disbursed in full prior to displacement or commencement of civil works.
11	Loss of paddies	**Categories 1, 2, 3, and 4** Owner of the affected paddies	• Compensation for rice paddies equals the market value of its annual yield for three (3) years[7].	**Responsibility:** Road PMU in coordination with the MALFF and in consultation with relevant authorities will determine the fair compensation at

[7] Based on the updated information from PMU during a Resettlement Training held on 12th of July 2017

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No	Type of Loss/Impact	Entitled Persons	Details of Entitlements	Responsibility and Payment Timing
				replacement cost.
12	Impact on VAHs	VAHs Female-headed households, elderly (> 60), disabled, and extremely poor (<$3/day) across all categories.	• Additional subsistence allowance of $127.74/month for three months (updating the 2018 baseline rate of $100/month via 27.74% cumulative inflation) for loss of land or structure. • Dedicated assistance with the compensation claim process, documentation, and grievance redress. • Landless/VAHs will be assisted to find alternative land plots to rebuild affected structures or redevelop agricultural land. • One-time rehabilitation grant in the form of productive assets (e.g. seeds and planting materials). • Direct labor, transport, and rebuilding support if physical relocation takes place. • VAHs will have priority in any employment required for the project.	Road PMU in coordination with the MoF, local authorities, and local community leaders. **Timing:** Disbursed in full prior to displacement or commencement of civil works.
13	Loss of access (productive land, commercial stalls, or communal resources)	Affected households, customary land users, and local business operators	• Provision of temporary access ramps, walkways, or bypass routes during civil works. • If access cannot be maintained, direct cash compensation for temporary business disruption or agricultural income loss based on current local market rates for the duration of restriction.	**Responsibility:** Contractor (for access provision) in coordination with Road PMU, Construction Supervision Consultant, local authorities, and community leaders **Timing:** Access ramps/bypass provided prior to works; cash compensation disbursed prior to access restriction.

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No	Type of Loss/Impact	Entitled Persons	Details of Entitlements	Responsibility and Payment Timing
14	Impacts on graves, sacred sites, and customary or cultural resources (*Uma Lulik*)	Customary landholders, families of the deceased, and traditional community leaders (*Lia Na'in*)	• Road realignment where feasible to avoid physical disruption to graves or sacred sites. • Full financial coverage for purification ritual ceremonies as required by customary law. • Complete coverage of physical exhumation, transportation, and reinterment costs for graves. • Direct consultation and agreement with traditional authorities (*Lia Na'in*) prior to any disturbance.	**Responsibility:** Road PMU in coordination with NDLPCS, State Secretary of Art and Culture, *Lia Na'in*, and *Suco* Chiefs. **Timing:** Disbursed in full prior to ritual ceremonies, exhumation, or site disturbance.
15	Temporary construction impacts (outside the RoW and accidental damage)	Landowners, informal occupants, and asset owners along adjacent construction zones	• Cash lease payment at local market land rental rates for temporary land occupation outside the RoW (updating 2018 baseline rates via 27.74% cumulative inflation to USD 255.48 for up to 6 months). • Full restoration of occupied land to pre-project condition upon contract completion. • Mandatory cash compensation at full replacement cost for accidental damage to crops, trees, or structural assets caused by contractors.	**Responsibility:** Contractor (contractually obligated under ESMP/LARAP), monitored by Road PMU, Construction Supervision Consultant and MPW. **Timing:** Lease/crop damage paid in full prior to occupation/works; land restoration completed post-construction.
16	Unforeseen impacts	Concerned persons affected	• Unforeseen impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the entitlement matrix and negotiation with PAPs based on the updated LARAP.	**Responsibility:** Road PMU in coordination with contractor and Construction Supervision Consultant identify and mitigate impacts as required. **Timing:** Disbursed immediately upon identification prior to civil works in the affected area.

5.4 Protection Audit for Past Voluntarily Relocated Household

A protection audit (due diligence assessment) will be conducted for one PAH that voluntarily relocated before the project's updated baseline survey, ensuring full alignment with ESS5 standard requirements.

The audit will assess:

1. The original voluntary relocation process and any assistance already provided.
2. Pre- and post-relocation living conditions, focusing on housing quality, safety, and access to basic services (water, electricity, sanitation).

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3. Current livelihood and income levels to confirm if economic capacity has been restored.
4. Any gaps between past assistance and the Project Entitlement Matrix (Section 4.2).

The PMU Social Safeguard Specialist, together with the local *Suco* Council, will conduct the field audit Findings and corrective action recommendations will be integrated into the final updated LARAP.

If the audit identifies any gap against World Bank ESS5 standards, the following actions will apply:

a. Cash top-ups paid at full replacement cost for any uncompensated losses.
b. Enrolment in the LRP and temporary transitional allowances.
c. Financial or technical assistance to bring post-relocation housing to safe and liveable standards.

5.5 Protection of Customary Tenure and Cultural Heritage

To comply with EESS8 (Cultural Heritage) and ESS5, the project explicitly recognizes and safeguards customary land tenure, traditional authority structures, and tangible cultural heritage assets present along the road alignment. Annex I identifies specific sacred and cultural assets, including *Uma Lulik* (sacred houses), *Haeluli* (sacred boundaries/trees), and *Hautsau* (ancestral stone markers), which hold profound spiritual, social, and communal significance for local communities.

5.5.1 Consultation protocol with traditional Authorities

a. Any activity near sacred sites requires prior consultation and formal agreement with local *Lia Na'in* (traditional elders), *Suco* Chiefs, and custodian families.
b. In line with Type of Impact number 15 of the Entitlement Matrix, DED will prioritize micro-alignments to completely bypass sacred sites.

5.5.2 Mitigation and compensation protocols (Type of Impact number 15 of the Entitlement Matrix)

Where impacts are unavoidable, the project executes the following measures:

a. 100% project financing for traditional purification rituals (*Lulik* ceremonies), offerings, and *Lia Na'in* honoraria before site disturbance.
b. Grave relocation with full replacement cost coverage for ritual procedures, exhumation, transport, and reinterment at an agreed location.
c. Immediate repair or rebuilding of any affected cultural boundary structures at project expense.

5.5.3 Mandatory chance-find procedure for Contractor

All civil works contracts mandate the following steps upon discovering unrecorded cultural artifacts or human remains:

1. Immediately halt all excavation within a 30-meter radius of the discovery.
2. Secure and flag the area to prevent damage or looting.
3. Report to the PMU's Project Manager, *Suco* Chief, and State of Secretary of Art and Culture within 24 hours.
4. Heritage experts and *Lia Na'in* inspect the site and determine mitigation or relocation requirements.
5. Works resume only after formal clearance from heritage authorities and consensus from the *Lia Na'in*.

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6. Indicative LRP

In accordance with ESS5, the LRP aims to help PAHs restore or improve their livelihoods and living standards to pre-project levels. While cash compensation at full replacement cost is intended to address losses of physical assets, the LRP focuses on sustainable income regeneration, skills development, and economic adaptation, particularly for PAHs who have experienced temporary or permanent loss of income sources, businesses, or agricultural productivity.

The livelihood recovery packages and implementation mechanisms described in this section are indicative. Although they are developed based on the World Bank's ESS5 requirements, these measures will be reviewed, refined, and formally operationalized through coordination with relevant local government agencies and authorities at the municipal, sub-district and village levels prior to the commencement of construction work.

6.1 Preliminary Needs Assessment

Based on census of the PAHs, qualitative field observations, and the ESS5 requirements regarding physical and economic relocation, the LRP targets four categories of PAHs along the Section 1 corridor:

1. Agricultural land occupants and users (landowners, tenant farmers, and farm labourers) whose area of active cultivation or annual crop yields (e.g., vegetables, shallots, coffee, fruit trees, etc.) have decreased due to permanent or temporary land acquisition.
2. Vendors and small commercial shops (kiosks) operating within or around the RoW who face permanent structural relocation, temporary relocation, or a decrease in customer traffic during construction work.
3. Store or kiosk workers and day labourers working in affected commercial stores, agricultural units, or small businesses who face temporary loss of wages during business disruptions or relocations.
4. Households facing the physical relocation of their primary residence and experiencing temporary economic disruption, loss of household-based income (small shops, home-based industries, or backyard processing), or disruption of local social and economic support networks.

6.2 Indicative Livelihood Restoration Packages

The LRP establishes three assistance packages to operationalize the entitlements established in Table 3 and address the specific needs of the four identified target groups (agricultural occupants, micro-commercial vendors, displaced wage earners, and physically relocated PAHs).

1. **Package A**
   Short-term income stabilization and transition support through direct cash assistance and in-kind assistance designed to mitigate sudden income shocks before, during, and after the implementation of physical works. Includes compensation of up to at least 2 months of lost net business income for stall/kiosk owners, direct refunds of the prepaid commercial lease balance for the unused contract period, and wage protection for employees who are forced to relocate, 100% relocation and logistics support, as well as a one-time allowance to establish a business outside the active RoW area.

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2. **Package B**
   Long-term business and livelihood rehabilitation, designed to build long-term economic resilience and align agricultural and trade activities with the upgraded road corridor. The plan includes:
   a) Agricultural intensification and increased crop yields through the provision of high-yield seeds (horticultural crops such as cabbage, potatoes, onions, and corn), fertilizers, and technical extension training from the MALFF for farmers and small-scale growers.
   b) Support for microenterprises through workshops on small business management and financial literacy for owners of kiosks or permanent small shops, enabling them to capitalize on the increased traffic generated by the upgraded road.
   c) Technical and vocational training with a priority on vocational training (e.g., motor vehicle repair, culinary arts/food processing, and digital literacy) for wage workers who have lost their jobs and young members of PAHs seeking alternative employment outside of agriculture.
   d)
3. **Package C**
   Direct construction and project-related jobs designed to provide a direct source of income during the execution of civil works.
   a) A mandatory clause in civil works contractor agreements requiring a priority quota for unskilled local labour, as well as priority access to semi-skilled civil works positions, to be allocated to eligible members of local PAHs.
   b) Facilitation of subcontracting and local service opportunities (e.g., local food catering for construction workers, site maintenance, and local material transportation) awarded directly to PAHs-owned enterprises.

6.3 Indicative Support for Vulnerable Groups

The LRP incorporates specific protection measures aligned with the categories of loss in the Entitlement Matrix. VAHs, including female-headed households, households headed by the elderly (>60 years), people with disabilities, and extremely low-income families identified during the census, will receive special assistance for vulnerable groups. This assistance is provided considering that the vulnerable groups will face an increased risk of poverty during the relocation process and economic transition. The assistance provided includes:

a) Targeted supplemental direct cash grants, provided to VAHs to stabilize household well-being and help establish alternative household-based income-generating activities.
b) Facilitation of low-intensity household-based income-generating activities (e.g., small-scale poultry farming, vertical farming, etc.) for elderly PAHs, people with disabilities, and women's groups.
c) Logistical support for relocation and direct construction in the form of direct physical labour and technical assistance provided by contractors and local authorities to help VAHs dismantle, transport, and rebuild residential and commercial structures.
d) Gender-inclusive participation by ensuring that female PAPs have equal and direct access to LRP training programs, microenterprise grants, personal bank accounts, and joint representation with their partners on LRP decision-making committees.

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7. Stakeholder Engagement, Consultation and Information Disclosure

7.1 Historical Consultation Review (2018–Present)

Stakeholder engagement for the Section 1 road corridor commenced in 2018 during the initial phase of drafting the LARAP. Early engagement included public consultation meetings and preliminary socioeconomic surveys across all affected suco communities along the corridor. Key participants included sub-district officials (*Administrador Postu*), village heads (*Suco* Chief), traditional and community leaders, agricultural landowners, tenant farmers, and commercial business operators along the roadside.

These initial consultations raised public awareness regarding the project boundaries, the objectives of the construction work, and the basic principles of compensation based on the applicable framework.

Subsequent public consultations were held on August 4, 2022, as part of a consultation series conducted across all project villages (Sections 1, 2, and 3).

Prior to conducting the current 2026 census re-survey, consultation meetings were once again held with sub-district officials and local authoritie. These recent coordination meetings were attended by the Head of Sub-district, *Suco* Chiefs, representatives from hamlets, and local community. During these sessions, the Road PMU once again engaged stakeholders to outline the scope, schedule, and objectives of the census and the latest asset inventory, which covers 100% of PAPs.



Figure 6. Consultation meetings with Postu and Suco government officials, 2026

In general, sub-district officials and local authorities as well as the local community representatives expressed great enthusiasm and support for the road construction project and are eagerly awaiting its implementation in their respective *suco*/villages. Complete documentation regarding these public consultations is included in Annex I.

7.2 Meaningful Consultation Strategy

To meet the World Bank's ESS10 requirements regarding meaningful, inclusive, and culturally appropriate stakeholder engagement, consultation activities will be conducted using a structured and phased approach. While historical consultations (2018 and 2022) established the initial baseline, meaningful consultation on specific resettlement options that include compensation entitlement choices, physical relocation support, and LRP packages is ongoing. A phased consultation strategy will be fully executed, ensuring every remaining PAH

participates in dedicated discussions regarding their specific entitlement choices prior to finalizing compensation agreements.

This strategy explicitly targets all PAHs, with specific mechanisms to ensure the active participation of women, VAHs, local business owners (kiosk vendors), and farmers.

Table 15. Phased Meaningful Consultation Strategy (ESS10)

Engagement Phase	Target Stakeholders	Primary Focus and Deliverable
Operational Cut-Off Date and information dissemination	- All residents along the corridor and PAHs - Sub-district officials and local authorities - Customary and community leaders	- Village hall postings - Census procedures and - Eligibility guidelines
Inclusive Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) on draft Entitlements Matrix and LRP	- Female heads of household, non-head spouses, and women group members - Small business owners (Kiosk) - Farmers and cultivators - Vulnerable groups (elderly/disabled)	- Women-only FGDs on compensation control & dual-signature disbursement procedures - Gender-segregated FGDs - LRP option selection - Asset valuation and - Compensation mechanism
Voluntary movement audit consultation	- Early relocated PAHs - Head of Suco and Customary witnesses - PMU Social Specialist	- Audit Verification - Retroactive ESS5 Asset - Entitlement clearance

7.2.1 Key engagement activities

1. Dissemination of information regarding the operational Cut-off dates and establishment of Corridor of Impact (CoI) procedures

   Clear and transparent notices will be posted in all affected village offices, sub-district offices, hamlet boards, and community health posts. These announcements will officially communicate:

   - The established operational deadline rules to prevent speculative encroachment within active RoW corridors;
   - The schedule and technical procedures for the establishment of CoI and completion of the IOL and socioeconomic resurvey; and
   - Contact details for local Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) field officers.

2. FGDs on the Draft Entitlement Matrix and LRP Options

   To ensure that marginalized groups and specific interest groups can speak freely without social barriers, the PMU will organize FGDs that are targeted and tailored to their respective interests:

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- Separate FGDs for women (including female heads of household and PAH's partners) to discuss housing replacement, financial literacy, and household-based income recovery options.
- Special meetings with small business owners (kiosk owners) to discuss business disruption allowances, schedule adjustments, and the allocation of alternative commercial spaces, if available.
- Consultations with farmers, land tenants (cultivators), and tenant farmers focusing on crop yield assessments, early harvest scheduling, and agricultural extension inputs under LRP Package B.
- Direct and easily accessible meetings with elderly (age >60 years), people with disabilities, and very low-income PAPs to finalize vulnerability grants and logistical support for direct relocation.

3. Consultation and verification regarding the voluntary relocation audit

   A special, in-person verification meeting will be held with one PAP identified as having voluntarily relocated prior to the start of the project's civil construction work:

   - A joint audit between the PMU Social Specialist, the Suco Chief, and the PAP to evaluate the physical assets, structures, or initial land improvements left behind by the household.
   - Ensuring that all claims for asset losses, relocation costs, and entitlements to transition support for these households are fully recognized, audited, and compensated in accordance with the ESS5 standards.

7.2.2 Incorporation of stakeholder feedback and closed-loop mechanisms

Community feedback gathered during consultation will be systematically integrated into project design and mitigation plans through a formal feedback loop:

- Stakeholder concerns directly shape project measures (e.g., adjustments to fence/wall valuation rates, addition of sacred site rituals, and provision of physical rebuilding support for vulnerable groups, etc.).
- Following each consultation phase, summary response tables detailing how community inputs were addressed will be posted at *Suco* office and communicated verbally during follow-up meetings, ensuring transparent communication back to affected communities.

7.3 Public Disclosure and Feedback Mechanisms

7.3.1 Objective of information disclosure

To ensure transparency, public access, and accountability throughout all protection activities, the disclosure of information related to this road project complies with both Timor-Leste's legal requirements and the World Bank's ESS10. This disclosure process ensures that all PAHs, local authorities, and relevant stakeholders receive comprehensive information regarding the project schedule, the impacts of land acquisition, eligibility criteria, and grievance channels.

The key aspects of this LARAP, including the project's initial CoI, eligibility rules, and general compensation principles, have been communicated to the PAPs during initial consultations with stakeholders, census surveys, and field meetings with local authorities, and Sub-district officials.

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7.3.2 Mechanism for phased disclosure of information

To ensure systematic implementation, the official disclosure of public information will be executed through a phased and accessible approach before final World Bank approval:

a. Step 1. Distribution of the Public Information Booklet (PIB)
   To bridge the gap between technical policy details and local literacy levels, a PIB along with a concise, illustrated summary brochure translated into Tetum will be distributed directly to each PAH identified during the census process.
   To anticipate literacy constraints among certain PAPs, physical distribution of the PIB will be accompanied by mandatory verbal briefings and village hall presentations delivered in local dialects by PMU Social and Resettlement Unit. Key visual aids, summary posters, and Questions and Answer (Q&A) sessions will be utilized to ensure all PAPs fully comprehend entitlement rights, compensation options, and grievance procedures regardless of reading ability.

b. Step 2. Formal disclosure of the draft and final Updated LARAP
   Following the completion of the 100% census re-survey, the IOL, and the official review and approval by the World Bank, the Final Updated LARAP (along with the Executive Summary in Tetum) will be made publicly available at:
   - Municipality Offices
   - Sub-district and Village Offices (hard copies of the Executive Summary and Entitlement Matrix in Tetum)
   - Road PMU Office
   - MPW's website
   - The World Bank's website
   -

8. Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

8.1 Framework Continuity of the GRM

To ensure that PAHs and members of the local community have an easily accessible, transparent, and trustworthy channel for submitting complaints, questions, or grievances regarding land acquisition, asset valuation, structural impacts, or disruptions caused by construction work, this project continues to implement the GRM established in the 2018 LARAP. The core operational principles, timeframes, and tiered escalation structure remain the same as in the 2018 guidelines.

All complaints, whether submitted verbally at the village office, in writing, or through designated field channels, such as by phone or WhatsApp, will be recorded in a centralized Complaints Registry managed by the PMU National Environmental Specialist.

- The GRM is fully operationalized before the disbursement of compensation or commencement of civil works. A centralized digital and physical complaints registry (Grievance Log) has been established and is managed by the PMU National Environmental Specialist.
- Periodic GRM performance summaries including grievance types, resolution status, response timeframes, and unresolved cases will be systematically integrated into quarterly E&S monitoring reports submitted to the World Bank.

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8.2 Resolution for Common and Sensitive Disputes

8.2.1 Resolution for Land Ownership, Customary Claims, and Valuation Disputes

Recognizing that land ownership, customary tenure (*Uma Lulik*), and asset valuation are expected to form the majority of project-related grievances, dedicated handling protocols are established as below:

a) Valuation Disputes
   If a PAP disputes an asset valuation, an independent re-assessment/verification will be conducted within 10 business days by the PMU and NDLPCS in consultation with the PAP.
b) Customary and land ownership disputes
   Disputes involving customary land tenure or boundary overlaps will be referred to a joint conciliation committee comprising local *Suco* Chiefs, *Lia Na'in* (traditional elders), and NDLPCS representatives.
c) Appeals and Legal Recourse
   If conciliation at the local and municipal levels fails to resolve the dispute within 21 business days, the complainant retains the right to appeal to the Judicial System / National Court of Timor-Leste. The initiation of judicial proceedings does not prejudice the PAP's rights under ESS5, and undisputed compensation portions may be held in an escrow account pending legal resolution to prevent construction delays while protecting PAP rights.

8.2.3 Confidential Referral for SEA/SH Grievances

In accordance with ESS10 standards, the 2018 GRM structure has been updated to include specific, confidential, and victim-centred protocols related to Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and Sexual Harassment SEA/SH). The protocols are integrated to bypass the standard multi-tiered committee:

- SEA/SH complaints do not pass through standard village committees or public hearings. They are routed directly through a dedicated, confidential channel managed by a designated Female Focal Point within the PMU (National Environmental Specialist).
- Handling of SEA/SH cases prioritizes survivor safety, confidentiality, informed consent, and non-retaliation. No evidence gathering or confrontation between survivor and alleged perpetrator is conducted by the project GRM.
- SEA/SH grievances are referred within 24 hours to qualified local gender-based violence (GBV) service providers and healthcare/legal assistance organizations in Timor-Leste.
- Initial survivor intake and referral occur within 24 hours; administrative reporting to the World Bank (strictly anonymized) is completed within 48 hours.

8.3 Complete Grievance Redress Mechanism

A full section of the GRM, including the GRM Focal Point, grievance categories and redress process, grievance log, and monitoring, is included in Annex II. The mandatory timeframes for grievance processing across all channels are summarized in Table 8 below.

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Table 16. Operational timeframes and grievance pathways

Grievance level / step	Grievance pathway and responsible body	Specific process and action	Maximum duration / timeframe	Escalation / appeals mechanism
Land/compensation related grievances				
Step 1 and 2	Suco level (Suco Chief in coordination with Road PMU / Construction Supervision Consultant)	PAPs submit grievances to Suco Chiefs (in person); Suco Chief notifies Road PMU GRM focal point, facilitates redress, and reports back to PAPs.	7 days	If unresolved or if PAPs opt to go directly to GRC/PMU
Step 3, 4 and 5	PMU/GRC level (PMU, GRC, Contractor's Community Liaison Officer (CLO))	Grievance taken to GRC / Road PMU / Contractor's CLO; discussed at project liaison meetings of GRM; Road PMU / Contractor's CLO reports back to suco/PAPs.	Within 2 weeks (receipt to intake) + 1 week (discussion) + 5 days (reporting back)	If unresolved
Step 6 and 7	Ministry/inter-agency level (MPW / (Secretário Estado de Formación Profesional (SEFOPE))	PAP takes grievance to MPW/SEFOPE; referred to internal committee (Road PMU) for review.	Within 2 weeks (receipt) + 2 weeks (committee review)	If unresolved
Step 8 and 9	Judicial appeals level (National Court System)	PAP takes the matter to the appropriate court; optional escrow account established for undisputed assets to prevent construction delays.	As per judicial system timelines	Final binding legal determination
Specialized SEA/SH referral pathway (bypasses standard committees)				
Intake and referral	PMU female focal point (National Environmental Specialist) and GBV service providers	Confidential intake, survivor-centred counselling, and immediate referral to service providers.	24 hours (intake and referral) / 48 hours (anonymized WB report)	Parallel legal/medical assistance pathways

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9. Institutional Arrangements

The primary Executing Agency (EA) for the project is the MOF / Council for Administration of the Infrastructure Fund (CAIF). The MPW serves as the Implementing Agency (IA), operating through its established Road PMU. The PMU houses the Environmental and Social Unit, staffed by international and national social and resettlement and environmental specialists, responsible for overall environmental and social safeguard compliance, oversight, and reporting. NDLPCS under the MoJ intervene during LARAP execution to handle land tenure verification, lot claimant identification, property appraisals, and formal resolution of land boundary or ownership disputes. Meanwhile, local authorities (*Suco*/*Aldeia* Chiefs and sub-district officials) will be actively involved during public consultations, field verification and validation of PAPs, direct negotiation of compensation settlements, and Tier 1 GRM mediation. The technical ministry (MALFF, Ministério do Comércio e Indústria (MCI), and SEFOPE) will coordinate with the Road PMU's Environmental and Social Unit to execute the targeted LRP technical assistance packages (Packages A, B, and C).

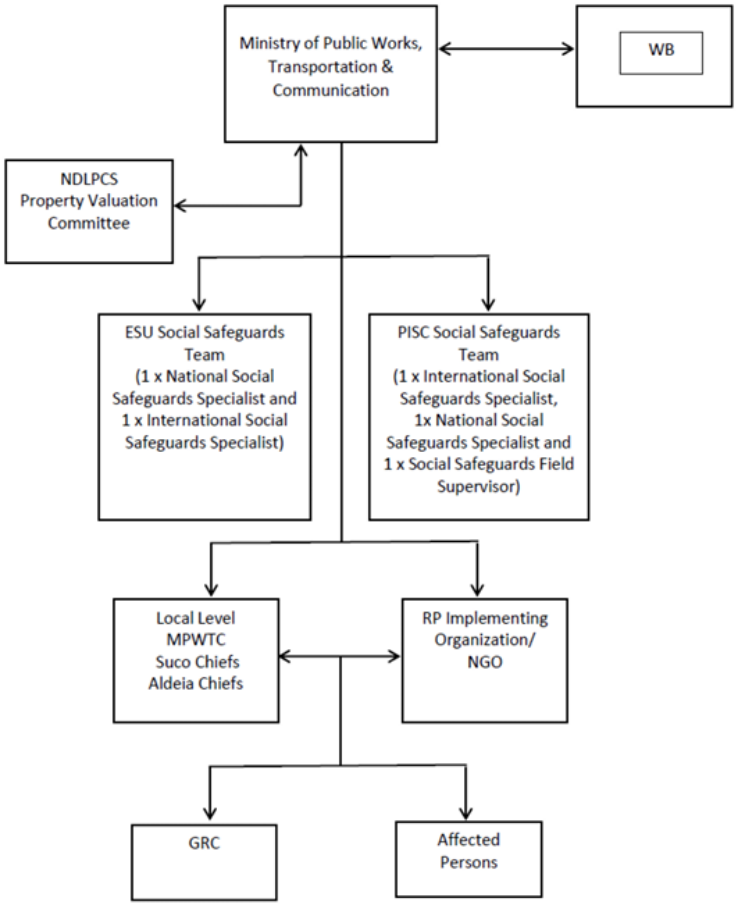


Figure 7. LARAP Institutional Arrangement

10. Implementation Schedule and Budget Estimation

10.1 Phased Implementation Schedule

The implementation of the LARAP is divided into three phases: preparation, execution, and LRP Implementation Phases.

Phase 1. Preparation and Finalization

- Complete census re-survey and 100% IOL
- Cut-off date formalization and village notices

- Asset valuation and independent replacement cost survey
- Meaningful consultations on draft LARAP, Entitlement Matrix, and LRP packages
- World Bank review, Final LARAP clearance & PIB disclosure

Phase 2. Compensation Disbursement and Site Clearance

- Verification of PAPs' land papers with MOJ/NDLPCS/Village Heads
- Individual compensation agreements and joint bank account setup
- 100% Direct compensation cash transfers and transitional grant disbursal
- Retroactive audit clearance for early relocated PAP
- Transitional dismantling allowance, salvage, and structural moving (30-day window counting from the day the PAPs received the compensation payment on their bank account)
- Issuance of formal Site Clearance Certificate

Phase 3. Livelihood Restoration Implementation

- Enforcement of 100% priority local non-skilled labour quota
- LRP implementation (agriculture/business support)
- Quarterly internal E&S monitoring and GRM tracking

10.2 Indicative Implementation Schedule

Table 9 below presents a monthly LARAP implementation schedule, which clearly outlines the dependencies between activities and operational milestones.

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Table 17. Indicative Implementation Schedule

Activity / Milestone	2026		2027												Responsible Entity
	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Phase 1: Preparation and Clearance															
Complete 100% census and IOL re-survey	X														PMU/Design Consultant
Operational Cut-Off date notification	X														PMU/Postu and Suco Chiefs
Asset valuation and independent replacement cost survey	X														
Meaningful Consultations on Draft LARAP, Entitlement, and LRP	X														
Final LARAP submission and WB clearance		X													PMU/World Bank
Disclosure of final LARAP and PIB distribution		X	X												PMU/Postu and Suco Chiefs
Public Information Disclosure of Final LARAP and PIB Distribution			X												
Phase 2: Compensation and Relocation Implementation															
Land rights verification				X	X										MOJ/NDLPCS/Postu and Suco Chiefs
Consultation and compensation signing					X	X									PMU/Postu and Suco Chiefs
100% compensation cash transfers							X								PMU/MOF/CAFI
Transitional moving support							X	X							PMU/Contractor/Suco
Assistance for Vulnerable Households							X	X							
Voluntary movement audit clearance					X	X									PMU/Safeguard Specialist
Site clearance and Formal Land Handover for Civil Works									X						PMU/ESU
Phase 3. LRP															
Labor quota and Project Employment Facilitation										X	X				PMU/SEFOPE/Civil Works Contractor
LRP implementation												X	X	X	PMU/MAPPF/MCI
Semi-Annual Monitoring & GRM Reporting								X						X	PMU/Safeguard Specialist

10.3 Fallback Protocol for Undelivered Compensation

To comply with ESS5 requirements regarding compensation delivery and restrictions on escrow accounts, the project establishes the following binding fallback procedures for cases where compensation cannot be directly disbursed to specific PAPs:

1. Before any alternative holding mechanism, the Road PMU and local authorities must document all good-faith efforts made to locate absentee owners or resolve internal family/boundary disputes through the GRM.
2. In accordance with ESS5, the establishment of an escrow account or holding mechanism for unclaimed or disputed compensation is strictly exceptional. It cannot be utilized without prior formal agreement and written clearance from the World Bank.
3. If compensation is refused or owners are genuinely absent, funds will be placed in a dedicated, secure government-held project holding account only after World

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Bank concurrence. These funds remain fully accessible to the rightful PAP at any time upon verification, and civil works on the specific disputed/absent parcel will be strictly deferred until the claim is resolved, ensuring no physical displacement or site clearance occurs prior to proper compensation delivery.

10.4 Budget Allocation

While final compensation costs, administrative expenditures, LRP funds, GRM operating costs, and contingency reserves will be fully recalculated upon the finalization of LARAP, an indicative budget allocation has been formulated to reflect updated unit rates adjusted for cumulative CPI inflation (27.74% from 2018–2026 baseline rates).

The original 2018 estimate of USD 835,703.64 (which included a 10% contingency) serves as the base financial framework. By incorporating an updated cumulative CPI inflation adjustment of 27.74% (2018–2026), the total indicative resettlement budget is approximately USD 1,066,337.40.

All compensation costs, allowances, and implementation expenditures are 100% financed by the GoTL through state budget allocations (Infrastructure Fund) managed by the MPS. The GoTL confirms that these funds are fully committed and guarantees that all compensation payments will be disbursed prior to land clearance or the commencement of civil construction works.

11. Monitoring, Evaluation and Reporting

Monitoring and evaluation (M&E) are an integral component of project safeguarding management under ESS5. The primary objective of the M&E plan is to ensure that LARAP is implemented in accordance with the approved policy, defined time schedule, and budget allocation. Specifically, the M&E framework designed for this project aims to:

a) Track implementation progress, compensation disbursements, and site handover schedules.
b) Verify that impacted livelihoods are fully restored or upgraded to pre-project levels.
c) Ensure that the GRM functions effectively, transparently, and accessibly.
d) Identify emerging operational bottlenecks early to enable timely corrective action.

11.1 Internal Monitoring

Monitoring will be managed directly by the Social and Resettlement Team under the Road PMU, in close collaboration with the NDLPCS, sub-district officials, and local authorities. Monitoring activities focus on day-to-day operational implementation as well as the monitoring of physical and financial indicators against established milestones. Construction Supervision Consultant's monthly progress reports will directly feed into quarterly progress reports submitted to the World Bank, ensuring continuous tracking of compliance and implementation bottlenecks. Potential indicators for monitoring are presented in the table below.

Table 18. Monitoring indicators

Monitoring Issues	Indicators
Budget and timeframe	a. Have all Road PMU's staff under the Environmental and Social Unit been appointed and mobilized for field and office work? b. Have capacity building and training activities been completed?

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	c. Are resettlement implementation activities being achieved in accordance with the agreed implementation plan? d. Are funds for resettlement being allocated on time? e. Has the Road PMU received the scheduled funds? f. Have funds been disbursed according to the LARAP?
Delivery of PAPs' entitlements	a. Have all PAPs received entitlements according to the numbers and categories of losses as set out in the entitlement matrix? b. How much compensation has been paid? c. What is the status of other payments not yet paid? d. How many affected households relocated and built their new structures at new locations? e. Are income and livelihoods restoration activities being implemented as planned? f. Have the affected businesses received appropriate entitlements? g. How many kilometres are free as workable areas?
Consultation, Grievances and Special Issues	a. Have resettlement information brochures/leaflets been prepared and distributed? b. Have consultations taken place as scheduled including meetings, groups, and community activities? c. Have any PAPs used the grievance redress procedures? d. What were the outcomes? e. Have conflicts been resolved?
Benefit Monitoring	a. What changes have occurred in patterns of occupation compared to pre-project situations? b. What changes have occurred in income and expenditure patterns compared to pre-project situations? c. Have PAPs income kept pace with these changes? d. What changes have occurred for vulnerable groups?

11.2 Progress Reporting

Social Safeguards Monitoring (SSM) will be conducted by the Social Specialists from the Construction Supervision Consultant, following a structured reporting schedule to ensure a continuous flow of information among the implementation team, project management, local authorities, and the World Bank. The National Social Specialist will prepare monthly progress reports for submission to the Road PMU; these reports will then be integrated into the quarterly Progress Report by the International Social Specialist with direct input from the PMU's Environmental and Social Unit for subsequent submission to the World Bank. Additionally, quarterly E&S monitoring reports, adhering to a standard table of contents format, will be formally prepared by the Road PMU and submitted to the World Bank, with relevant monitoring findings disseminated within project areas and made available in Tetum to ensure transparency and public access.

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ANNEX I. PUBLIC CONSULTATION

Consultation Summary (September 2018)

SECTION 1 Aituto-Hatubuilico		
Suco / District	**Concerns / Suggestions Expressed**	**Concerns Addressed**
Horai Quik Suco.	Community requested specific measures to avoid impact on the customary house (Uma Lulik) owned by an extended family. Publicly owned cultural heritage sites, including holly water and holly tree) called Haeluli and a historical stone used as an altar uphill called Hautsau, should also be avoided.	Realignments on Aituto Entrance have been included in the DED as of November 2018 to avoid impacts on Uma Lulik and permanent houses. The final DED of Feb 2019, however, has modified the Aituto entrance, which may require more land area to be acquired. Therefore, some private land and semi-permanent houses and kiosks may likely be affected. Impact assessment on these specific access points, as well as consent from those additional affected persons, shall be obtained prior to RAP implementation.
Mulo Suco.	Community requested to respect customary houses near the road alignment and protect public water sources commonly used by local peoples. Cefe de Suco of Mulo indicated critical landslide spots in Mulo and suggested to be followed up by Soil and Land Slice expert to assess the area.	Impacts on customary houses have been avoided. Public water sources will be protected prior to the civil works as indicated in the EMP.
Nunumoge Suco.	Head of Hatobuilico Sub-district suggested adding the alignment from Hatobuilico intersection to the government office complex, and access to local tourism objects (Ramelao Mountain, Puzada, Hatobuilico Lau / Historical Stones (5.2 km).	PMU has discussed the possibility of scaling up the benefits of the project with the World Bank. Yet, this may not be included under the current project.

Attendance List of Public Consultation 2018

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ATTENDANCE LIST OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION

BRANCH ROAD SECTION DILI – AINARO (AITUTO – HATUBUILICO – LETEFOHO – GLENO)

Day/Date : 12/09/2018

Venue : Suco Horai Quik – Aldeia Lauheli.

No.	NAME	F/M	ADDRESS	POSITION/OCCUPATION	SIGNATURE
1	Aleixo P.D. Jesus Tilman	M	Horaiquic	Xefe Suco	
2	Duarte Benevides	M	Horaiquic	Chefe aldeia	
3	Domingos	M	Ailenlala	Comunidade Chefe aldeia Lauheli	
4	Amelia Rosa	F	Kurzamento Ailenlala	Comunidade	
5	Francisco de Araujo	M	Manura ai, Lauheli	Comunidade	
6	Duarte Benvides	M	Kartolo	KPK	
7	Julio P. de Araujo	M	Horaiquic/cartolo	KPK	
8	Agosto dac. Silva	M	Governo	Professor	
9	Lucas	M	Lauheli	Comunidade	
10	Jacinto Pereira	M	Liu-rai	Comunidade	
11	Daniel Monteiro	M	Ailenlalan	Comunidade	

No.	NAME	F/M	ADDRESS	POSITION/OCCUPATION	SIGNATURE
12	Nuno Alvares	M	Dili.	Sr. Environmental Expert	
13	Martinho de Araujo	M	Hotar guesa		
14	Bonifacio Jose	M	— " —		
15	Claudia Mendonça	F	- " -	Chefe aldeia Lautoli	
16	Duarte Fernandes	M	Horaik	Chefe aldeia Cartolo	
17	ARMILIDO oliveira	M	HORAIK	Chefe aldeia hatucau	
18	Marcelino de Araujo	M	Horai-Quic	DAFAS (secretari desa)	
19	Lucio da C.	M	Horai Grande	Fiqueiro sa.	
20	Alberto da silva	M.	Lautoli	Comunidade	
21	Alcino d. Gusmão	M	Cartolu	Jovem	
22	Xisnino	M	Cartolu	Jovem	
23	Domingos da C. Tilman	M	Cartolu	Jovem	
24	Timóteo Gusmão	M	Cartolu	Jovem	
25	Natalia Marques	F	Cartolu	Delegada.	
26	Florenci de Jesus	F	Lautoli	Comunidade	

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No.	NAME	F/M	ADDRESS	POSITION/OCCUPATION	SIGNATURE
27	Feliciana Mendonça	F	Lauheli	Comunidade	
28	Josué de Deus	M	Lauheli	Comunidade	
29	João Almeida	M	Lauheli	Lia nain/Xefina aldeia	
30					
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LISTA ATENDEMENTU KONSULTASAUN PUBLIKU

ESTRADA DIRASAUN DILI – AINARO, SEKSAUN AITUTO – HATUBUILICO – LETEFOHO – GLENO

Loron / Data : Quinta Feira, 13 de Setembro 2018

Fatin/ Suco : Uma Chefe Aldeia Maulahulo/Suco Malo

No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
1	Xavi Fernando Andrade	M	Aldeia	Chefe do Suco	
2	Antonio M. Oliveira	M	maulahulo.	chefe Aldeia	
3	Armando Francisco de A.	M	Hato-builico	Admin. Posto. Hb.	
4	Rui Amaral dos.	M	Hato builico	PNTL	
5	Carlito de Araujo	M	Hato-Builico "Meila"	Rep. EDTL.	
6	Domingos Lopes	M	Hatobuilico	Participacao reuniaes Posto	
7					
8	Agosto Mendonça	M	Maulahulo	Comunidade	
9	Geronimo Pereira	M	—	—	
10	Jacinto da C	M	—	—	
11	Agostinho Soares	M	—	—	

No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
12	Santiago X. [illegible]	M	[illegible]	Funcionario PNDS	
13	João [illegible]	M	[illegible]	Comunidade	
14	Antonio M. Oliveira	M	[illegible]	Xefe. Aldeia	
15	Alexandrino J.	M	[illegible]	Comunidade	
16	Amaro da Cruz	M	—	Comunidade	
17	Ernesto Sampaio	M	—	Delegado	
18	Octavio M. Oliveira	M		Agricultor Municipal	
19	Calistro de Deus	M	—	Comunidade	
20	Domingos Soares	M	—	—	
21	Manuel X. Ventura	M	—	—	
22	Abilio Alves	M	—	—	
23	Orlando Baptista	M	—	—	
24	Luis Corte-real	M	—	—	
25	Luis da Costa	M	—	—	
26	Domingos Orleans	M	—	—	

No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
27	Cristovão Magno	M	Manufaturlo	Comerciante	
28	Madalena da C.	F	Manufaturlo	—	
29	Abília de Jesus	F	Manufaturlo	—	
30	Albertina da C	F	—	—	
31	Benedita da C.	F	—	—	
32	Manoel Marques	M	—	—	
33	Apolinario da C	M	—	—	
34	Jarce Pereira	M	—	—	
35	Domingas	F	—	—	
36	Isabel dos:	F	—	—	
37	Pedro da silva	M	—	—	
38	Armando alves	M	—	—	
39	Miranda de.	M	—	—	
40	Agapito do Amaro	M	[illegible]	agricultor	
41	Benito Alves	M	Belo horto	Mec.	

No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
42	FRANCISCO P. DEZ		—	MAP	
43	Fernando de Araujo		— " —	MAP	
44	Manuel Soares	M	Leorema.		
45	Jose Lac.				
46	Hilario da C. Soares	M	Hato-Builico	MDE	
47	Luis Soares				
48	Julio da Costa	m	Hato-Builico		
49	Domingas	f	Maulubulo		
50	Jorge Cardoso.	m.	Leorema.		
51	Manuel F.	M	—	INAP	
52	Lorenca Ximenes	f.	Maulubulo		
53	Rita Ximenes	f.	—		
54					
55					

LISTA ATENDEMENTU KONSULTASAUN PUBLIKU

ESTRADA DIRASAUN DILI – AINARO, SEKSAUN AITUTO – HATUBUILICO – LETEFOHO – GLENO

Loron / Data : Sesta, 14/09/2018

Fatin/ Suco : Aldeia Qeoreema, Suco Hurumoge

No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
1	Armando de A	M	Hatobuilico	Adm. HB.	
2	Raul Amaral	M	— 11 —	PNTL	
3	Hilario da c. Bisanas	M	Hato-Builico	chefe Suco	
4	Francisco x Lopes	M	Queoreema	Chefe Aldeia	
5	Domingos Lopes	M	Queoreema	ex. Administrador posto	
6	Agapito de Araujo	M	Hato. Builico	Cps Imlo	
7	Cacito de Araujo.	M	Hato-Builico "Vila"	EDTL	
8	FRANCISCO D. DEA	M	— 11 —	Guarda Florestal	
9	Tomas Alves	M	— 11 —	Agricultor	
10	Aliansa A	F	— 11 —	— 11 —	
11	Amelia X.	F	— 11 —	— 11 —	

No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
12	Arnindo-Doutel S	M	Blehelo	Tekni Kiltura	
13	Roberto da Araújo	M	Queorema	Guru/professoo	
14	Gregorio da C. Barros	M	Hatu-Builico	Agrikultura	
15	Pedro x. Lopes	M.	Queorema	Guru/Professor	
16	Valentim Marques	M.	Queorema	Agricultor	
17	Albino Pereira	M.	Laquica	Chefe aldeia.	
18	Bento Neves	M.	Blehelo	Staf UAE	
19	Victor da C.	M.	Queo-Rema	CPC	
20	Felisberto da Araújo	M.	Queo-Rema	Agricultura	
21	Afonso C. Lopes	M.	Queo-Rema	Agri Cultura.	
22	Hermenegildo Mota	M	Blehelu	professor	
23	Januário da Araújo	M	Queo-Rema	Desempregado	
24	Filomena J.P.	F	Queo-Rema.	Professora	
25	Evangelino de J.O	M	Queo-Rema	Agricultura	
26	Agostinho P	M	Queo-Rema	A	

No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
27	Hermenzildo	M	Bleheto	Agricultura	
28	Luis Jeran	M	Quelemuca	Juber	
29	Julio Ximenes	M	Quelemuca	—	
30	Lourenco B.	M	Quelemuca	— " —	
31	Marcelinho Cha	M	— " —	— " —	
32	Armando Gla. J.	M	— " —	— " —	
33	Atinos S. Lopes	M	Quelemuca	Estudante	
34	Alfredo Pereira	M	— " —	Kpk	
35	Mario De Deus	M	— " —	Konbutor	
36	Miguel Ximenes	M	— " —	Estudante	
37	Andre de O. Araujo	M	— " —	— " —	
38	Dermisio Ximenes	M	— " —	— " —	
39	Atelino de Jesus	M	— " —	Estudante	
40	Arnaldo Lopes	M	Bleheto	Clase Polcia	
41	Marcal De Jesus	M	Quelemuca	Agricultura.	

Public Consultation Summary (September 2022)

Project	**Timor Leste Branch Road Project:** **Aituto-Hatubuilico-Letefoho-Gleno**
Date	**04 August 2022**
Completed by	• **Carlos Alberto de Deus** • **Jose Paulo Pinto** • **Angelina de Araujo** • **Jesenia Nadia A. V. Ribeiro** • **Liliana Reis** • **Aleixo dos Santos** • **Rosito Baptista** • **Enos Meus**
DETAILS OF THE ACTIVITIES	
Present and disclose the Resettlement, Environmental and Gender Assessment in Suco Nuno-Mouge and Suco Mulo	
Resettlement Issue • Provide Project scope • Status of the project procurement process • Discuss information on the Social Assessment, updating of LARAP. • Protection and Mitigation Plan for the Mount Ramelau Protected Area. • Installation limits of the road to identify affected assets. • The team will conduct a survey of SES and the affected assets after the installation of stakes for road limits. • Explain the payment process for affected persons. • Provide information to canalize the complaint during the implementation of the project through Grievance Redress Mechanism. • Local Authorities and Community Representatives will support the Project implementation. **Environment Issue** • Provide Project scope and scale and discuss information on the Environmental Assessment, Potential Environmental Impacts, and Mitigation Plan in the SEIS • Inform the status of the Application for Environmental License • Provide information on mitigation measures to control negative environmental impacts from construction activity. • Dust nuisance, noise, and water pollution will be controlled with mitigation measures in the Environmental Management Plan, such as, schedule of road watering, night work with authority permission, oil waste dumping at Tibar landfill facility only. • Provide work opportunity for the local, influx issue; the foreign workers and will be informed to respect community culture and code of conduct. • Community can request for spoil material to flatten their land/yard but should sign the waiver with local authority consent and engineer approval. • At Suco Haupu specifically at Letefoho Church Service Road and Shifting of the road at Urbo Cultural Site are part of the Environmental Assessment. • Protection and Mitigation Plan for the Mount Ramelau Protected Area, no quarry and spoil disposal will be allowed in Ramelau Protected Area. Contractor Basecamp will not be located in the Protected Area. • Provide information to canalize the complaint during the implementation of the project through Grievance Redress Mechanism. • Local Authorities and Community Representatives should actively involve to support the Project implementation.	

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Gender Base Violence Issue

- Total participant 62 F=7 M= 9%% are women in this sucos consultation
- Consultation meeting was done; it explained potential risks and impacts on local communities related to GBV:
- The labor influx implications;
- GBV, particularly SEA, risks that may be associated with the project; The Employer's (i.e., Government) ESHS Policy as required in the ADB's Standard Procurement Documents (SPDs);
- The CoC standards to be used in the project (e.g., from the SPDs); and
- Who the local GBV Services Providers are, how to contact them, and the support services offered.
- The proposed stakeholder engagement process and how stakeholders can provide feedback on the project; and, the channels available to lodge complaints through the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and how they will be addressed.

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Photographs of the activities













REPÚBLICA DEMOCRATICA
DE TIMOR LESTE

Ministério das Obras Públicas

Date: 04 August, 2022

Suco: Nunumoge

PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING

No	Naran	F/M	Pozisaun	Organizasaun	No. Telefone	Assinatura
1.	Joaõ. Jalon Lilaõ	m.	mau lahdo	mane.		
2.	manuel. Baliza.	m.	mau lahulo.	manl.		
3.	Adalida. Deolecas.	m	mau lahulo.	mane.		
4.	maios. San baiu.	m	mau lahulo.	mane.		
5.	Logas. Gin daun.	m	mau lahulo.	manl.		
6.	Mateus da Cruz.	M	—	mane		
7.	Elias da C. portira	m	— memara.	mane		
8)	Elias penchidas	m	mau lahulo	mane		
9	ANTONIO DA COSTA	m	MAU LAHULO	MANE		
10	Felis Ximes	M	mau Lahulo	mane		

Av. NICOLAU LOBATO, MANDARIN
DILI TIMOR LESTE
No. Tlp 3310062/3310422

REPÚBLICA DEMOCRATICA
DE TIMOR LESTE

Ministério das Obras Públicas

Date: 4 August, 2022

Suco: _____

PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING

No	Naran	F/M	Pozisaun	Organizasaun	No. Telefone	Assinatura
11	Doaro da cruz-	M	maulahulo			
12	Isaias pereira marques	M	Maulahulo		76465906	
13	Jaime Cardoso	M	keorema			
14	JOAO de ARAUJO	M	Kekema			
15	Nuclu VII Ximenes	M	Juventude		77357039	
16	Jurito Magno Verdial	M	Joventude			
17	Terezinha dae. Verdial	F	professora			
18	Laura da conceição	F	professora			
19	Libertina lopes	F	Agrikultor			
20	Arminda da costa	F	professora			

Av. NICOLAU LOBATO, MANDARIN
DILI TIMOR LESTE
No. Tlp 3310062/3310422

REPÚBLICA DEMOCRATICA
DE TIMOR LESTE

Ministério das Obras Públicas

Date: _____ August, 2022

Suco: _____

PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING

No	Naran	F/M	Pozisaun	Organizasaun	No. Telefone	Assinatura
21	Roberto de Araujo	M	Comunidade		7543947	
22	Francisco Marques.	M	—			

ANNEX II. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is established to handle the questions and complaints coming in on the project. It involves a multi-level structure that encourages immediate resolution of issues on the ground and creates access to more senior authorities to handle issues that could not be resolved on the ground.

B. Rationale

MPW through PMU will establish a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) for the project to facilitate resolution of complaints by affected people and grievances about the project's environmental and social performance. The GRM will be facilitated by the PMU/Consultant and be applicable to all contractors who will be required to maintain a grievance registry or record. The PMU or designated officer will manage the GRM in liaison with the Suco leaders and committees at the district level.

The public will be made aware of the relevant contact numbers and contact persons in the PMU/Consultant and each contractor through media publicity, notice boards at the construction sites, and local authority offices. The public will be made aware that the contractors and the PMU have an open-door policy and that the complainant can remain anonymous if requested. The GRM will address affected people's concerns and complaints promptly, using an understandable and transparent process based on traditional methods for resolving conflicts and complaints. The GRM shall provide some procedures for resolving complaints at the project level as well as beyond the project (that is, involving relevant government offices such as District and Suco committees, NDLPCS (National Directorate for Land Property and Cadastral), etc.), using the existing judicial or administrative remedies.

The GRM to be established to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of affected people's concerns, complaints and grievances about the social and environmental performance at the level of the project, including the construction issues. The PMU/Consultant will maintain an open-door policy to accept complaints at all levels concerning the environmental performance of the project. The GRM will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project.

A project information brochure will include information on the GRM and shall be widely disseminated throughout the project corridor by the safeguards officers in the PISCs that support the PMU. Grievances can be filed in writing or by phone with any member of the PMU, PISC, construction site staff and other key public offices, all of which will accept complaints. However, the key officers with responsibility for monitoring grievances will be the National Environmental Consultant (NEC) and the National Social-Resettlement Consultant (NSC) in the PISC. The PISCs effectively form integral divisions covering separate projects and contracts within the PMU.

The GRM has been based on existing arrangements for redress of grievances for affected persons which are through complaints to the village and suco committees up to the district level and then through the PMU and back to the agency which implements a project. This indirect route will remain in place to preserve the usual administrative remedies. The process to deal with project complaints and grievances is based on this existing/traditional approach, experience of dealing with complaints for other projects and the results from GRM established for other projects implemented by the PMU.

C. GRM Focal Point

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An easily, accessible and well publicized focal point will be appointed as the main person in the PMU to coordinate grievance resolution and settlements, which may involve external parties. The affected persons or the complainants can submit their grievance verbally or in writing directly to Suco Chiefs or the recognized community leaders or through focal point from the project i.e. Engineer; or directly to contractor. The Engineer will validate the grievance or complaint if valid or not valid. The GRM is publicized in print in the project location such as Suco office; contractor site; and the PMU office and spread during public consultation.

The PMU will assign a focal person for receiving and resolving any grievance of PAPs. The local administration particularly the Suco Chiefs and recognized civil society leaders play a major role in the grievance redress process.

D. Grievance Categories

It is anticipated that four categories of grievances on projects are related to: land, physical asset and trees acquisitions grievance such as disputes related to ownership of affected assets; agreement of compensation amount; late payment of compensation amount; number of affected asset and etc.

E. Grievance Redress Process

Category I: Land, physical asset and trees acquisitions grievance

To handle any concern regarding category I, the GRM follow GRM in the approved Resettlement Plan. The complaint that cannot be solved on the spot, it may need to be mediated by involving outside parties. One or more Grievance Redress Committee/s (GRCs) will be set up for the project/sub-project based on the local administrative units (District/Sub-district/Sucos/Aldeis) as well as to facilitate easy accessibility of APs to address any complaint regarding the category I.

The proposed composition of the GRCs is as below:

a. MPW-PMU;
b. Project Implementation Supervising Consultant (RS, EO, RE) Local Administration (District/Sub-District and Suco/Aldeis Chiefs) Recognized civil society leaders;
c. Government representatives;
d. At least one female member within the GRC.

Land/Compensation Related Grievances

Step	Process	Duration
1	PAPs submit grievances to Suco Chiefs in person, and Suco Chiefs notify the PMU focal point (PISC)	
2	Suco Chief, in coordination with PMU/Consultant, facilitates the redress of the grievance and reports back to PAPs	7 days
If unresolved or if PAPs want to go directly to the GRC or PMU		
3	PAPs or PMU focal person will take the grievance to the GRC/PMU/Community Liaison Officer	Within 2 weeks of receipt
4	Issues discussed at project liaison meetings of Grievance Redress Meeting	1 week
5	PMU/Community liaison officer reports back to Sucos/PAPs	5 days
If unresolved		
6	PAP takes grievances to MPW/SEFOPE (Secretario Estado de Formación Profesional)	Within 2 weeks of receipt

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7	MPW/SEFOPE refers the matter to an internal committee (PMU)	2 weeks
If unresolved		
9	PAPs can take the matter to the appropriate court	As per the judicial system

Category II: Construction Grievance

The process of the GRM to handle any grievance regarding Category II is as follows:

Step	Process	Duration
1	PAPs submit a grievance to the local administration or through the Suco Chief in person, and the Suco Chief notifies the PMU focal point/Consultant, who then notifies the grievance to the contractor, or the Suco Chief notifies the contractor directly	Contractor has to address the grievance within 2 weeks after the grievance is received by the contractor
2	Suco Chief, in coordination with PMU/Consultant, facilitates addressing the grievance and reports back to PAPs	
3	Consultant can forward the grievance to PMU in order for PMU to instruct the contractor to redress the grievance	

F. Grievance Log

All complaints are logged in writing and maintained in a database such as a simple Excel file. The grievance log will capture the name of the complainants, date of submission, the complaint being made verbally or in written directly to project proponent or through informal or traditional systems (such as Suco Chiefs or community leaders); the issue raised and location of complaints circle around, the status of the complaint (resolved or not resolved or referred to third party). After the resolved agreed, the database should also cover the solution and the date of solution.

All supporting documents of meetings needed to achieve resolution should be part of the file related to the complaint. This should include meetings that have been escalated to an appeals level or are handled by a third party.

The Engineer under PISC is encouraged to log all complaints.

G. Monitoring

At a minimum, the database should track and report in the project monthly report the following information:

a. #complaints received;
b. #complaints addressed;
c. #complaints responded to and/or resolved within stipulated service standards for response times (3 months);

The above information will become monitoring indicators.

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ANNEX III. CENSUS AND ECONOMIC SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

CENSUS AND ECONOMIC SURVEY

	CONFIDENTIAL	**Household ID** └┴┘ └┴┴┘ **EA** **HH**

HOUSEHOLD BOO

MAIN RESPONDENT ARE: (A) HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD OR (B) SPOUSE OR (C) HOUSEHOLD MEMBER WHO REGULARLY REPRESENT THE HOUSEHOLD IN COMMUNITY ACTIVITIES IN SUCO OR ALDEIA

ENUMERATOR AND SUPERVISOR

	ENUMERATOR	**SUPERVISOR**
OFFICER'S NAME AND CODE	_____ └┴┘ └┴┘	_____ └┴┘ └┴┘

VISIT RESULT

	FIRST VISIT	**SECOND VISIT**	**THIRD VISIT**
DATE	└┴┘/└┴┘/ 202__	└┴┘/└┴┘/ 202__	└┴┘/└┴┘/ 2026
COMMENCE/FINISHED TIME	└┴┘:└┴┘ / └┴┘:└┴┘	└┴┘:└┴┘ / └┴┘:└┴┘	└┴┘:└┴┘ / └┴┘:└┴┘
VISIT RESULT	1. COMPLETED 2. PARTIALLY COMPLETED, _____ 3. RESPONDENT REFUSED/ABSENT	1. COMPLETED 2. PARTIALLY COMPLETED, _____ 3. RESPONDENT REFUSED/ABSENT	1. COMPLETED 2. PARTIALLY COMPLETED, _____ 3. RESPONDENT REFUSED/ABSENT

CONSENT INFORM

Good morning/afternoon/night. My name is _____, hereby representing _____. We are currently conducting a survey on Timor Leste Branch Road Project. We would like to kindly ask for your time for about 60 minutes to be interviewed. The questions will be around your household member background, such as birthdate,

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education, job, house characteristic, and household ownership of land. The information you provide us will be treated as confidential and will be used exclusively for this survey.

Therefore, we apologize for taking your time and we truly thank you if you are willing to provide your time and answer our questions. Participation in this survey is voluntary, and you may refuse to answer any question if you feel you don't want to. There will be no impact whatsoever to you or to this village for your participation in this research. The result will be used as basic information to support the government in making a policy of land acquisition compensation.

CI01. Are you willing to be interviewed now? **1. Yes** **3. No. Reason:** _____ **à**

INTERVIEWER'S NOTE

CI02. Are you willing the interview to be recorded **1. Yes à START INTERVIEW** **3. No à START INTERVIEW**

SECTION LC. LOCATION

LC01	DISTRICT/CITY	_____	CODE: └┴┘
LC02	POSTO ADMINISTRATIVO/SUBDISTRICT	_____	CODE: └┴┘
LC03	SUCO/VILLAGE	_____	CODE: └┴┴┘
LC04	REGION	1. URBAN 2. SEMI-URBAN 3. RURAL	
LC05	Home Address (street, alley, house number)	_____	
LC06	Location Description	_____	
LC07	Phone/Mobile Phone	A. Phone : └┴┴┴┴┘-└┴┴┴┴┴┴┴┴┘ W. NOT APPLICABLE B. Mobile : └┴┴┴┴┘-└┴┴┴┴┴┴┴┴┘ Owner's Name: _____	
LC08	LOCATION COORDINATE	a. LATITUDE : **S/N** └┴┘ └┴┘° └┴┘,└┴┴┴┘° b. LONGITUDE : **E** └┴┘ └┴┴┴┘° └┴┘,└┴┴┴┘°	c. ELEVATION : └┴┘.└┴┴┴┘ METER DPL d. ACCURATION : └┴┘ METER
LC09	Road side (from start)	A. Left	B. Right
LC10	STA Km		

HOUSEHOLD	Is a person or a group of people inhabiting in part or all buildings and usually live with and eat in one kitchen. Eat in one kitchen refer to one management of daily needs provision.
HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD	Is the main decision maker in the household

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MEMBER OF HOUSEHOLD	a. Everybody who live in the household, who stay or do not stay in the house during cencus. b. Hosehold member who have been travelled for 6 months or more. Household member who travelled less than 6 months but intend to move/ leave the household will not be considered as household member. c. Guest who has stayed in the household for 6 months or more. Guest who stays in the household less than 6 months but intend to stay more than 6 months will be considered as household member

SECTION BR. BACKGROUND OF RESPONDENT

Firstly, we would like to ask about your background

BR01	Name of respondent	_____	
BR02	Were you born in this suco?	1. Yes	3. No
BR03	How long did you stay in this suco?	1. └┴┘ years └┴┘ months	6. SINCE BORN

SECTION HM. Household member

Next, we would like to ask about the information of household member

HM00	HM01	HM02	HM03	HM04	HM05	HM06	HM07	HM08	HM09	HM10	HM11
Seq. number of HH member	Full name of household member [WRITE ALL MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD WHO LIVE AND EAT TOGETHER IN THE HOUSEHOLD. FROM THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, SPOUSE, OTHER MEMBER]	National Identification Number	Relation with head of household	Sex 1. Male 3. Female	Age	Education completed	Does […] still at school? 1. Yes 3. No	[…] Marital status	Does […] work or contribute on household earning in the last month? 1. Yes 3. No	Main occupation in the last month	Status of main occupation of […] in the last month
1			└┘	1 3	└┴┘ AGE < 5 **â**	└┴┘ _____	1 3	└┘	1 3 **â**	└┴┘ _____	└┴┘
2			└┘	1 3	└┴┘ AGE < 5 **â**	└┴┘ _____	1 3	└┘	1 3 **â**	└┴┘ _____	└┴┘
3			└┘	1 3	└┴┘ AGE < 5 **â**	└┴┘ _____	1 3	└┘	1 3 **â**	└┴┘ _____	└┴┘

DRAFT

HM00	HM01	HM02	HM03	HM04	HM05	HM06	HM07	HM08	HM09	HM10	HM11
Seq. number of HH member	Full name of household member [WRITE ALL MEMBER OF THE HOUSEHOLD WHO LIVE AND EAT TOGETHER IN THE HOUSEHOLD. FROM THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD, SPOUSE, OTHER MEMBER]	National Identification Number	Relation with head of household	Sex 1. Male 3. Female	Age	Education completed	Does […] still at school? 1. Yes 3. No	[…] Marital status	Does […] work or contribute on household earning in the last month? 1. Yes 3. No	Main occupation in the last month	Status of main occupation of […] in the last month
4			⌊__⌋	1 3	⌊__⌋ AGE < 5 **â**	⌊__⌋	1 3	⌊__⌋	1 3 **â**	⌊__⌋	⌊__⌋
5			⌊__⌋	1 3	⌊__⌋ AGE < 5 **â**	⌊__⌋	1 3	⌊__⌋	1 3 **â**	⌊__⌋	⌊__⌋
6			⌊__⌋	1 3	⌊__⌋ AGE < 5 **â**	⌊__⌋	1 3	⌊__⌋	1 3 **â**	⌊__⌋	⌊__⌋
7			⌊__⌋	1 3	⌊__⌋ AGE < 5 **â**	⌊__⌋	1 3	⌊__⌋	1 3 **â**	⌊__⌋	⌊__⌋

Code HM03	Code HM06	Code HM08	Code HM10	Code HM11
1. Head of household 2. Spouse 3. Children/ children in law/ grand children 4. Parents/ parents in law 5. Grand parents/ uncle/ aunt/ nephew/ niece/ sibling/ in law/ cousin 6. Other relatives 7. Helper 8. Other member, non relatives	01. Not attended school 02. Not finished elementary school 03. Elementary/ equivalent 04. Jun. high/ equivalent 05. Senior high school/ equivalent 06. College (Diploma I/II/III, university) 95. Other, _____ 98. DON'T KNOW	1. Single 2. Married 3. Divorced 4. Widowed	01. Farming/ forestry/ poaching/ fishery 02. Trading 03. Processing industry 04. Community, social and individual service 95. Other, _____	01. Self employed 02. Business with non permanent /unpaid worker 03. Business with permanent /paid worker 04. Employee/government worker 05. Employee/private worker 06. Agricultural free worker 07. Non agricultural free worker 08. Unpaid/family worker

SECTION RP. ROAD CONSTRUCTION PROJECT

The following question is about the branch road construction project

RP01	Did you or other household members ever get information related to road construction projects?	1. Yes	3. No **à RP03**

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RP02	What information have you or other household members ever received?	A. Land acquisition value B. Compensation value for agriculture crops C. Compensation value for house	D. Compensation value for commercial building E. Compensation value for
RP03	What are your concerns about the implementation of the project?	A. Had to settle in a new place B. Loss of land that has given income C. Must find a replacement plantation land D. Loss of tree assets that have already been produced	E. Raises concerns many accidents if the road is good V. Others, _____ W. HAVE NO CONCERN

SECTION HA. HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

Next, we would like to ask about land, agricultural crops, and building/structure that owned by household

A. Land

HA01	Does your household own land?	1. Yes	3. No **à HA11**
HA02	How did you get the land?	1. To buy _____	2. Inheritance 3. Occupy 95. Others,
HA03	How do you make use of the land?		
HA04	Total area of the land owned	1. a. Length └┴┴┘.└┴┴┴┘m b. Width └┴┴┘.└┴┴┴┘m	2. Total └┴┴┴┘.└┴┴┴┘m2 8. DON'T KNOW
HA05	Is your land affected by the project?	1. Yes	3. No **à HA11**
HA06	Total area of the land to be affected by project	1. a. Length └┴┴┘.└┴┴┴┘m b. Width └┴┴┘.└┴┴┴┘m	2. Total └┴┴┴┘.└┴┴┴┘m2 8. DON'T KNOW
HA07	Do you have the proof of ownership of the land?	1. Yes	3. No **à HA11**
HA08	Issuing agency of the proof of the land ownership	A. Letter of Portuguese Authority B. Badan Pertanahan Nasional Indonesia (BPN)	C. Letter of Timor Leste Government V. Others, specify _____
HA09	Year issued of […] ownership	1. └┴┴┴┴┘	8. DON'T KNOW

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HA10a	Is the land jointly owned by any family members?	1. Yes, Please list the name 2. No a_____ b_____ c_____ d_____ e_____ f_____

B. Agricultural crops

HA11	Do you have agriculture crops such as coffee, vanilla, konjac etc?	1. Yes 3. No **à HA20**

HA12x. No.	HA12. Type of crops/commodities	HA13. Do the household own […]	HA14. Total number of […] (tree)	HA15. Total value of […] (US $)	HA16. Is your crop affected by the project?	HA17. Number of affected […]	HA18. Estimated value of affected […] (US $)	HA19. Land used for […] 01. Irrigated 02. Non irrigated 03. Fish pond 04. Forest 05. Cultivated 06. Idle, _____ (how many years) 95. Other, _____
1	Coffee	1. Yes 3. No **â**	1. └─┘.└─┘└─┘ 8. DON'T KNOW	1. └─┘.└─┘└─┘ 8. DON'T KNOW	1. Yes 3. No **â**	1. └─┘.└─┘└─┘ 8. DON'T KNOW	1. └─┘.└─┘└─┘ 8. DON'T KNOW	└─┘└─┘ _____
2	Banana	1. Yes 3. No **â**	1. └─┘.└─┘└─┘ 8. DON'T KNOW	1. └─┘.└─┘└─┘ 8. DON'T KNOW	1. Yes 3. No **â**	1. └─┘.└─┘└─┘ 8. DON'T KNOW	1. └─┘.└─┘└─┘ 8. DON'T KNOW	└─┘└─┘ _____
3	Mango	1. Yes 3. No **â**	1. └─┘.└─┘└─┘ 8. DON'T KNOW	1. └─┘.└─┘└─┘ 8. DON'T KNOW	1. Yes 3. No **â**	1. └─┘.└─┘└─┘ 8. DON'T KNOW	1. └─┘.└─┘└─┘ 8. DON'T KNOW	└─┘└─┘ _____
4	Jackfruit	1. Yes	1. └─┘.└─┘└─┘	1. └─┘.└─┘└─┘	1. Yes	1. └─┘.└─┘└─┘	1. └─┘.└─┘└─┘	└─┘└─┘ _____

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		3. No **â**	8. DON'T KNOW	8. DON'T KNOW	3. No **â**	8. DON'T KNOW	8. DON'T KNOW	
5	Pine	1. Yes 3. No **â**	1. ⌊_⌋.⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ 8. DON'T KNOW	1. ⌊_⌋.⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ 8. DON'T KNOW	1. Yes 3. No **â**	1. ⌊_⌋.⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ 8. DON'T KNOW	1. ⌊_⌋.⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ 8. DON'T KNOW	⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ _____
6	Other fruits (e.g. avocado, orange, rambutan, etc)	1. Yes 3. No **â**	1. ⌊_⌋.⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ 8. DON'T KNOW	1. ⌊_⌋.⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ 8. DON'T KNOW	1. Yes 3. No **â**	1. ⌊_⌋.⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ 8. DON'T KNOW	1. ⌊_⌋.⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ 8. DON'T KNOW	⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ _____
7	Bamboo	1. Yes 3. No **â**	1. ⌊_⌋.⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ 8. DON'T KNOW	1. ⌊_⌋.⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ 8. DON'T KNOW	1. Yes 3. No **â**	1. ⌊_⌋.⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ 8. DON'T KNOW	1. ⌊_⌋.⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ 8. DON'T KNOW	⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ _____
8	Vanilla	1. Yes 3. No **â**	1. ⌊_⌋.⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ 8. DON'T KNOW	1. ⌊_⌋.⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ 8. DON'T KNOW	1. Yes 3. No **â**	1. ⌊_⌋.⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ 8. DON'T KNOW	1. ⌊_⌋.⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ 8. DON'T KNOW	⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ _____
9	Konjac	1. Yes 3. No **â**	1. ⌊_⌋.⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ 8. DON'T KNOW	1. ⌊_⌋.⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ 8. DON'T KNOW	1. Yes 3. No **â**	1. ⌊_⌋.⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ 8. DON'T KNOW	1. ⌊_⌋.⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ 8. DON'T KNOW	⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ _____
10	Other agricultural crops, _____ ___	1. Yes 3. No **â**	1. ⌊_⌋.⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ 8. DON'T KNOW	1. ⌊_⌋.⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ 8. DON'T KNOW	1. Yes 3. No **â**	1. ⌊_⌋.⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ 8. DON'T KNOW	1. ⌊_⌋.⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ 8. DON'T KNOW	⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ _____

C. Building/Structure (Residential and Commercial)

We would like to ask about residential and commercial building owned by this household

		a. RESIDENTIAL BUILDING	**b. COMMERCIAL BUIDING**
HA20	Do you have […]	1. Yes 3. No **à HA20(b)**	1. Yes 3. No **à HA34**
HA21	Type of […]	1. Permanent 2. Semi-permanent	1. Permanent 2. Semi-permanent
HA22	What is the material for the wall(s) of […]? SELECT ALL THAT APPLY	A. Brick, title, concrete, stone B. Wood, plywood C. Bamboo	A. Brick, title, concrete, stone B. Wood, plywood C. Bamboo

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		a. RESIDENTIAL BUILDING	b. COMMERCIAL BUIDING
		V. Other, _____	V. Other, _____
HA23	What is the material for the floor of […]? SELECT ALL THAT APPLY	A. Ceramic/marbel/terazzo B. Wood C. Concrete floor D. Stone E. Earthen floor V. Other, _____	A. Ceramic/marbel/terazzo B. Wood C. Concrete floor D. Stone E. Earthen floor V. Other, _____
HA24	What is the material for the roof of […]? SELECT ALL THAT APPLY	A. Tile, concrete B. Zinc, iron C. Asbestos D. Tarpaulin E. Thatch, cogon grass/nipa V. Other, _____	A. Tile, concrete B. Zinc, iron C. Asbestos D. Tarpaulin E. Thatch, cogon grass/nipa V. Other, _____
HA25	Total area of […]	1. a. Length └┴┴┘ m └┘.└┴┴┴┘m2 2. Total b. Wide └┴┴┘ m 8. DON'T KNOW	1. a. Length └┴┴┘ m └┘.└┴┴┴┘m2 2. Total b. Wide └┴┴┘ m 8. DON'T KNOW
HA26	The value of […]	1. US $ └┴┘.└┴┴┘ 8. DON'T KNOW	1. US $ └┴┘.└┴┴┘ 8. DON'T KNOW
HA27	Is area of […] affected by road construction project?	1. Yes 3. No **à HA20(b)**	1. Yes 3. No **à HA34**
HA28	Total area of […] affected by road construction project?	1. a. Length └┴┴┘ m └┴┴┴┘.└┴┴┴┘m2 2. Total b. Wide └┴┴┘ m 8. DON'T KNOW	1. a. Length └┴┴┘ m └┴┴┴┘.└┴┴┴┘m2 2. Total b. Wide └┴┴┘ m 8. DON'T KNOW
HA29	Total value of […] affected by road construction project?	1. US $ └┴┘.└┴┴┘ 8. DON'T KNOW	1. US $ └┴┘.└┴┴┘ 8. DON'T KNOW
HA30	If […] is demolished, do you have a plan to move?	1. Yes **HA32(a)** 3. No **à**	1. Yes 3. No **à HA32(b)**
HA31	Where is the location?	1. In the same suco 2. In the same sub district 3. In the same district 4. Outside district	1. In the same suco 2. In the same sub district 3. In the same district 4. Outside district
HA32	Do you have temporary shelter?	1. Yes 3. No **à HA20(b)**	1. Yes 3. No **à HA34**
HA33	Where is the location of temporary shelter?	1. In the same suco 2. In the same sub district 3. In the same district 4. Outside district	1. In the same suco 2. In the same sub district 3. In the same district 4. Outside district

D. ANCILLARY STRUCTURE (e.g. garages, carports, sheds, gazebos, guest houses, fences, wall etc.)

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HA34	Does the household own ancillary structure?	1. Yes 3. No **à HI00**
HA35	Tipe of the ancillary structure	1. Permanent 2. Semi-permanent
HA36	Total area of ancillary structure	1. a. Length └┴┘.└┴┴┘m b. Width └┴┘.└┴┴┘m 2. Total └┴┴┘.└┴┴┘m2 8. DON'T KNOW
HA37	Is the ancillary structure affected by road construction project?	1. Yes 3. No **à HI00**
HA38	Total area of ancillary structure affected by road construction project	1. a. Length └┴┘.└┴┴┘m b. Width └┴┘.└┴┴┘m 2. Total └┴┴┘.└┴┴┘m2 8. DON'T KNOW
HA39	Is there any plants on the ancillary structure?	1. Yes, specify _____ 3. No

SECTION HI. HOUSEHOLD INCOME

We would like to ask about the household income from any sources

A. Income form wage/salary

HI00	How many household member have income from wages or salary?	1. └┴┘ 6. NO ONE **à HI07**

ENUMERATOR INSTRUCTION: WRITE DOWN THE SEQ. NUMBER AND NAME OF HH MEMBER WHO HAVE JOBS BASED ON AR00 AND AR01 IN SECTION AR

HI01x	HI01	HI02	HI03	HI04	HI05	HI06
No	Seq. number of HH member	Full name of household member	Estimated income from main job in the last month (US $)	Is the main job in the affected area? 1. Yes 3. No	Does […] have a side job? 1. Yes 3. No	Estimated total income from all side jobs in the last month (US $)
1	└┴┘		└┴┘.└┴┴┘	1 3	1 3 **â**	└┴┘.└┴┴┘
2	└┴┘		└┴┘.└┴┴┘	1 3	1 3 **â**	└┴┘.└┴┴┘
3	└┴┘		└┴┘.└┴┴┘	1 3	1 3 **â**	└┴┘.└┴┴┘

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B. Income from agricultural household enterprises (agriculture, plantation, livestock, forestry) that took place in the affected area

HI07	Does this household have an agricultural business which in the affected area?	1. Yes	3. No **à HI14**

ENUMERATOR INSTRUCTION: WRITE DOWN THE TYPE OF CROPS/COMMODITIES

HI08x	HI08	HI09	HI10	HI11		HI12	HI13
No	Type of crops/commodities	What is the size of land for commodity […]?	What is the status of land ownership for commodity […]?	Production cost for the past year (US $)		Number of harvest/ year	Gross total income from the past year harvest (US $)
				a. Wages/salary for workers	b. Raw materials & others (seedlings, fertilizer, maintenance, transportation)		
1		⌊_⌊_⌊_⌋ m^2	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋.⌊_⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋.⌊_⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋.⌊_⌊_⌊_⌋
2		⌊_⌊_⌊_⌋ m^2	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋.⌊_⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋.⌊_⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋.⌊_⌊_⌊_⌋
3		⌊_⌊_⌊_⌋ m^2	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋.⌊_⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋.⌊_⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋.⌊_⌊_⌊_⌋

Code HI10	01. Own 02. Rent	03. Belongs to others (landlord) 04. Belongs to government	05. Belongs to indigenous community 95. Other, _____

C. Income from non-agricultural household enterprises (sales on goods or services) that took place in the affected area

HI14	Does this household have a non-agricultural business which in the affected area?	1. Yes	3. No **à SECTION AF**

ENUMERATOR INSTRUCTION: WRITE DOWN THE TYPE OF BUSINESS

HI15x	HI15	HI16	HI17	HI18		HI19
No	Type of business	Does […] carried out in a building separate from the house? 1. Yes 3. No	What is status of land ownership of the occupied building?	Business cost for the past month (US $)		Gross income from the past month (US $)
				a. Wages/salary for workers	b. Raw materials & others (incl. transportation)	
1		1 3	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋.⌊_⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋.⌊_⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋.⌊_⌊_⌊_⌋
2		1 3	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋.⌊_⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋.⌊_⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋.⌊_⌊_⌊_⌋
3		1 3	⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋.⌊_⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋.⌊_⌊_⌊_⌋	⌊_⌊_⌋.⌊_⌊_⌊_⌋

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Code HI17	01. Own 02. Rent	03. Belongs to others (landlord) 04. Belongs to government	05. Belongs to indigenous community 95. Other, _____

SECTION AF. ACCESS TO PUBLIC FASILITIES
Next, we would like to ask about access to the public facilities

AF00. Facilities		**A. DRY SEASON**			**B. RAIN SEASON**		
	AF01. What is the distance from this household to the **nearest** […] (one way)?	AF02. What kind of transportation is commonly used the HH members to […]? A. Walk B. Bicycle C. Motorcycle D. Own car E. Other people's car F. Public transportation V. Others, _____	AF03. How long does it take to reach the nearest […] (one way)?	AF04. What is the total cost (incl. fuel) for one trip to the nearest […]? [US $]	AF05. What kind of transportation is commonly used the HH members to […]? A. Walk B. Bicycle C. Motorcycle D. Own car E. Other people's car F. Public transportation V. Others, _____	AF06. How long does it take to reach the nearest […] (one way)?	AF07. What is the total cost (incl. fuel) for one trip to the nearest […]? [US $]
a. Suco health center	1. ⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋, ⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ km 8. DON'T KNOW	A B C D E F V _____	1. ⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ minute 8. DON'T KNOW	1. ⌊_⌋. ⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ 8. DON'T KNOW	A B C D E F V _____	1. ⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ minute 8. DON'T KNOW	1. ⌊_⌋. ⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ 8. DON'T KNOW
b. District hospital	1. ⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋, ⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ km 8. DON'T KNOW	A B C D E F V _____	1. ⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ minute 8. DON'T KNOW	1. ⌊_⌋. ⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ 8. DON'T KNOW	A B C D E F V _____	1. ⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ minute 8. DON'T KNOW	1. ⌊_⌋. ⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ 8. DON'T KNOW
c. Private hospital/clinic	1. ⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋, ⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ km 8. DON'T KNOW	A B C D E F	1. ⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ minute 8. DON'T KNOW	1. ⌊_⌋. ⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ 8. DON'T KNOW	A B C D E F	1. ⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ minute 8. DON'T KNOW	1. ⌊_⌋. ⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ 8. DON'T KNOW

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AF00. Facilities		A. DRY SEASON			B. RAIN SEASON		
	AF01. What is the distance from this household to the **nearest** […] (one way)?	AF02. What kind of transportation is commonly used the HH members to […]? A. Walk B. Bicycle C. Motorcycle D. Own car E. Other people's car F. Public transportation V. Others, _____	AF03. How long does it take to reach the nearest […] (one way)?	AF04. What is the total cost (incl. fuel) for one trip to the nearest […]? [US $]	AF05. What kind of transportation is commonly used the HH members to […]? A. Walk B. Bicycle C. Motorcycle D. Own car E. Other people's car F. Public transportation V. Others, _____	AF06. How long does it take to reach the nearest […] (one way)?	AF07. What is the total cost (incl. fuel) for one trip to the nearest […]? [US $]
		V _____			V _____		
d. Physician practice	1. └┘└┘└┘, └┘└┘ km 8. DON'T KNOW	A B C D E F V _____	1. └┘└┘└┘ minute 8. DON'T KNOW	1. └┘.└┘└┘└┘ 8. DON'T KNOW	A B C D E F V _____	1. └┘└┘└┘ minute 8. DON'T KNOW	1. └┘.└┘└┘└┘ 8. DON'T KNOW
e. Elementary school	1. └┘└┘└┘, └┘└┘ km 8. DON'T KNOW	A B C D E F V _____	1. └┘└┘└┘ minute 8. DON'T KNOW	1. └┘.└┘└┘└┘ 8. DON'T KNOW	A B C D E F V _____	1. └┘└┘└┘ minute 8. DON'T KNOW	1. └┘.└┘└┘└┘ 8. DON'T KNOW
f. Junior highschool	1. └┘└┘└┘, └┘└┘ km 8. DON'T KNOW	A B C D E F V _____	1. └┘└┘└┘ minute 8. DON'T KNOW	1. └┘.└┘└┘└┘ 8. DON'T KNOW	A B C D E F V _____	1. └┘└┘└┘ minute 8. DON'T KNOW	1. └┘.└┘└┘└┘ 8. DON'T KNOW

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AF00. Facilities		A. DRY SEASON			B. RAIN SEASON		
	AF01. What is the distance from this household to the **nearest** […] (one way)?	AF02. What kind of transportation is commonly used the HH members to […]? A. Walk B. Bicycle C. Motorcycle D. Own car E. Other people's car F. Public transportation V. Others, _____	AF03. How long does it take to reach the nearest […] (one way)?	AF04. What is the total cost (incl. fuel) for one trip to the nearest […]? [US $]	AF05. What kind of transportation is commonly used the HH members to […]? A. Walk B. Bicycle C. Motorcycle D. Own car E. Other people's car F. Public transportation V. Others, _____	AF06. How long does it take to reach the nearest […] (one way)?	AF07. What is the total cost (incl. fuel) for one trip to the nearest […]? [US $]
g. Senior highschool	1. ⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋, ⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ km 8. DON'T KNOW	A B C D E F V _____	1. ⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ minute 8. DON'T KNOW	1. ⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋.⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ 8. DON'T KNOW	A B C D E F V _____	1. ⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ minute 8. DON'T KNOW	1. ⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋.⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ 8. DON'T KNOW
h. Univercity/college	1. ⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋, ⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ km 8. DON'T KNOW	A B C D E F V _____	1. ⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ minute 8. DON'T KNOW	1. ⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋.⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ 8. DON'T KNOW	A B C D E F V _____	1. ⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ minute 8. DON'T KNOW	1. ⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋.⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ 8. DON'T KNOW
i. Traditional market	1. ⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋, ⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ km 8. DON'T KNOW	A B C D E F V _____	1. ⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ minute 8. DON'T KNOW	1. ⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋.⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ 8. DON'T KNOW	A B C D E F V _____	1. ⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ minute 8. DON'T KNOW	1. ⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋.⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ 8. DON'T KNOW
j. Commodity market	1. ⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋, ⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ km 8. DON'T KNOW	A B C D E F V _____	1. ⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ minute 8. DON'T KNOW	1. ⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋.⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ 8. DON'T KNOW	A B C D E F V _____	1. ⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ minute 8. DON'T KNOW	1. ⌊_⌋⌊_⌋⌊_⌋.⌊_⌋⌊_⌋ 8. DON'T KNOW

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AF00. Facilities		A. DRY SEASON			B. RAIN SEASON		
	AF01. What is the distance from this household to the **nearest** […] (one way)?	AF02. What kind of transportation is commonly used the HH members to […]? A. Walk B. Bicycle C. Motorcycle D. Own car E. Other people's car F. Public transportation V. Others, _____	AF03. How long does it take to reach the nearest […] (one way)?	AF04. What is the total cost (incl. fuel) for one trip to the nearest […]? [US $]	AF05. What kind of transportation is commonly used the HH members to […]? A. Walk B. Bicycle C. Motorcycle D. Own car E. Other people's car F. Public transportation V. Others, _____	AF06. How long does it take to reach the nearest […] (one way)?	AF07. What is the total cost (incl. fuel) for one trip to the nearest […]? [US $]
k. Bank	1. ⌊⌋⌋⌋, ⌊⌋⌋ km 8. DON'T KNOW	A B C D E F V _____	1. ⌊⌋⌋⌋ minute 8. DON'T KNOW	1. ⌊⌋.⌊⌋⌋⌋ 8. DON'T KNOW	A B C D E F V _____	1. ⌊⌋⌋⌋ minute 8. DON'T KNOW	1. ⌊⌋.⌊⌋⌋⌋ 8. DON'T KNOW

SECTION DM. GENDER PARTICIPATION IN DECISION MAKING AND HOUSEHOLD ACTIVITIES

Next, we would like to ask you about participation of household member related the decision making and household activities

DM01	Who is the most often relesent the household in […] ?	01. Household head 02. Spouse of Household head 03. Female household member (besides HH head and spouse) 04. Male heousehold member (besides HH head and spouse) 95. Other, _____
	a. Community meetings	01 02 03 04 95, _____ ___
	b. Village/suco meetings	01 02 03 04 95, _____ ___

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	c. Negotiating related the acquisition	01 02 03 04	95, _____ ___
	d. Village/suco celebrations	01 02 03 04	95, _____ ___
	e. Repair of community infrastructure	01 02 03 04	95, _____ ___

SECTION DP VULNERABLE GROUP

Next, we would like to ask you about family member with special conditions.

VG01	Does the household include an elderly member (60+)	1. Yes, _____ person	2. No
VG02	Does the household include persons with disability?	a) having difficulty seeing (even with glasses), _____ person b) having difficulty walking or climbing steps, _____ person	c) having difficulty hearing (even with hearing aids) _____ person d) having difficulty remembering or concentrating _____ person e) having difficulty self-care (such as washing or dressing), or communicating _____ person
VG03	Does the household include a chronically ill member that requires ongoing care or expensive medication.	1. Yes, _____ person	2. No

SECTION LT DETAILS OF LABOUR, SHARE-CROPPER, AND TENANT

Next, we would like to ask you about persons such labor, share-cropper, and tenant that are associated with the lands

LT01	Any of the following persons associated with the affected land?	A. Labour	1. Yes, _____ person	2. No
		B. Share-holders	1. Yes, _____ person	2. No
		C. Tenants	1. Yes, _____ person	2. No

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LT02	If yes, name of the Agricultural Labour/Share-Croppers	1. Name: _____ 2. Sex:_____ 3. Age:_____ 4. Residence:_____ 5. Income/year:_____ 6. Affiliation to land _____	1. Name: _____ 2. Sex: _____ 3. Age:_____ 4. Residence:_____ 5. Income/year:_____ 6. Affiliation to land _____
LT03	Details of the tenants	1. Name _____ 2. Tenancy periode _____(months/years) 3. Advance deposit paid_____(USD)	1. Name _____ 2. Tenancy periode _____(months/years) 3. Advance deposit paid_____(USD)

SECTION IN. INTERVIEWER'S NOTE

IN01. Page	IN02. Variable	IN03. Note

SECTION EN. EDITOR'S DATA NOTE

EN01. Page	EN02. Variable	EN03. Problem Description	EN04. The Right Answer

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