

Updated Land Acquisition & Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP)

December 2023

Timor-Leste's Branch Road Project (TLBRP) Hatubuilico-Letefoho (Section 2)

This Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan is prepared by the Ministry of Public Works (MPW) for the World Bank (WB). The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of WB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature.

ABBREVIATIONS

AHs	–	Affected Households
APs	–	Affected Persons
COI	–	Corridor of Impact
CSO	–	Civil Society Organization
DED	–	Detailed Engineering Design
DMS	–	Detailed Measurement Survey
EA	–	Executing Agency
ESF	-	Environmental and Social Framework
ESU	–	Environmental and Social Unit
FGD	–	Focus Group Discussion
GoTL	–	Government of Timor-Leste
GRM	–	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IA	–	Implementing Agency
LRP	–	Livelihood Rehabilitation Program
LARAP	-	Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan
KII	–	Key Informant Interview
LAR	–	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
MOA	–	Ministry of Agriculture
MOF	–	Ministry of Finance
MOJ	–	Ministry of Justice
MPW	–	Ministry of Public Works
NDLPCS	–	National Directorate of Land and Property and Cadastral Services
NGOs	–	Non-governmental organization
RF	–	Resettlement Framework
RNUP	–	Road Network Upgrading Project
RP	–	Resettlement Plan
PIB	–	Project Information Booklet
PISC	–	Project Implementation and Supervision Consultant
PMU	–	Project Management Unit
ROW	–	Right of Way
SAH	–	Severely Affected Household
RP	–	Resettlement Plan
URP	–	Updated Resettlement Plan
VAH	–	Vulnerable Affected Household

DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

Affected Person	Affected persons (APs) are those who are physically displaced (relocation, loss of residential land, or loss of shelter) and/or economically displaced (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) as a result of (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restrictions on land use or on access to legally designated parks and protected areas.
Compensation	Refers to payment in cash or in-kind for an asset or resource that is acquired or affected by the Project at the time the asset needs to be replaced. All compensation is based on the principle of replacement cost, which is the method of valuing assets to replace the loss at current market rates, plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration and titling costs.
Corridor of Impact	This is the area on both sides of the road, including the present road, which will be cleared of all structures and obstructions
Cut-off Date	Refers to the date set to determine eligibility for compensation and assistance under the project. The cut-off date for this subproject is the date that the construction boundary of the subproject was demarcated. The cut-off date has been announced publicly by Project Management Unit together with the local authorities and posted in the accessible public places. Any people who settle in the project area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation and assistance under the project.
Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)	With the aid of the approved detailed engineering design, this activity involves the finalization and/or validations of the results of the Inventory of Losses (IOL), severity of impacts, and list of APs earlier done during Updated Resettlement Plan (URP) preparation. Final resettlement cost can be determined following completion of DMS.
Eligibility	Refers to any person who has settled in the Project area before the cut-off date that suffers from (i) loss of shelter, (ii) loss of assets (land, space above and below the surface of the land, buildings, plant, and objects related to the land) and/ or ability to access such assets, permanently or temporarily, or (iii) other losses that can be appraised such as transaction costs, interest, on loss of residual land, loss of income sources or livelihood regardless of relocation, profession shift, and other types of loss stated by the assignor, will be entitled to compensation and/or assistance.
Entitlement	Refers to arrange of measures comprising compensation, relocation cost, income rehabilitation assistance, transfer assistance, income substitution/business restoration, etc. which are due to the APs, depending on the type and severity of their losses, and are sufficient to restore their economic and social base.
Income Restoration	Refers to re-establishing productive livelihood of the APs to enable income generation equal to or, if possible, better than that earned by the APs before the resettlement or of pre-project levels.
Inventory of Losses	This is the process where all fixed assets (i.e., land used for residence, commerce, agriculture, including ponds; dwelling units; stalls and shops; secondary structures, such as fences, tombs, wells; trees with value; etc.) and sources of income and livelihood inside the Project's area are identified, measured, their owners identified, their exact location pinpointed, and their replacement costs estimated. Additionally, the severity of impact to the affected assets and the livelihood and productive capacity of APs will be determined.
Involuntary Resettlement	When affected people have no right to refuse land acquisition by the state that results in their displacement, which occurs when land is acquired through (i) expropriation by invoking the eminent domain power of the state, or (ii) land is acquired through negotiated settlement when pricing is negotiated and failure will result in expropriation through invoking eminent domain of power of the state.
Rehabilitation	Assistance provided in cash or in-kind to project APs (especially the severely and vulnerable APs) due to the loss of productive assets, incomes, employment or sources of living, to supplement payment of compensation for acquired assets, in order to achieve, at a minimum, full restoration of living standards and quality of life.
Relocation	Physical displacement of an affected person from her/his pre-project place of residence and/or business.
Replacement Cost	Replacement cost involves replacing an asset, including land, at a cost prevailing at the time of its acquisition. This includes fair market value, transaction costs, interest accrued, transitional and restoration costs, and any other applicable payments, if any. Depreciation of assets and structures should not be considered for replacement cost. Where there are no active market conditions, the APs and host populations will be consulted with to obtain adequate information about recent land transactions, land value by types, land titles, land use, cropping patterns and crop production, availability of land in the project area and region, and other related information. This will also include collecting baseline data on housing, house types, and construction materials.
Right of Way	Area reserved for the purposes of maintenance or expansion of existing road.
Severely APs	Those who experience significant/major impacts due to (i) losses of 10% or more of their total productive land, assets and/or main income sources due to the project; and/or (ii) relocation due to insufficient remaining residential land to rebuild.
Vulnerable Groups	These are distinct groups of APs who are likely to be more adversely affected than others and who are likely to have limited ability or re-establish their livelihoods or improve their status and comprise of (i) households living below the national poverty rate established by the Government of Timor-Leste (who are with Poor ID), (ii) female headed households with dependents, (iii) disabled headed households with no other means of support, (iv) elderly headed households with no other means of support, (v) child headed households with no other means of support, (vi) landless households, (vii) those without legal title to land and (viii) ethnic minorities.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Roads represent the primary mode of transport in Timor-Leste. The country has an extensive road network totaling 6,941 km, consisting of 1,427 km of national roads; 812 km of district roads; 1,975 km of core rural roads; and, 3,567 km of non-core rural roads. The main network corridor runs along the northern fringe of the country from the Indonesian border in the west through the capital Dili and then eastward to the second largest city, Baucau, and beyond. The road network in the west is reasonably dense, serving a strong agricultural region. In the rest of the country, the road network consists of five north-south connectors linking the northern corridor across the mountainous spine to the east-west road along the southern coastal plain. These main road corridors are important as they connect potentially promising agricultural areas and new oil industry-related developments along the southern coast to the main population and more developed areas along the northern coast. This Updated Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP) covers the TLBRP Section 2 component Letefoho-Hatubuilico Junction (18.5 km). Other components are described to provide the context for the LARAP.

2. Much of the road network is still in poor condition, mainly due to unsuitable design and underinvestment in maintenance. Timor-Leste's slope instability and frequent landslides also pose a challenge to the provision of road transport. Two-wheel drive cars can only drive at reasonable speeds a limited proportion of the national road network. Many roads are still in such a poor condition that are only passable by four-wheel drive vehicles. A deteriorated road network makes travel time longer, vehicles operating costs higher, and rural communities more isolated. It also has a negative impact on livelihoods and key basic services including employment, health, and education. In many cases, however, the roads were also not properly designed and lack sufficient drainage capacity. The TLBRP aims to improve travel in these respects. Due to the steep terrain, ground conditions, and local climate, slope instability is a major problem. Combined with the shortage of maintenance funds, these factors resulted in a necessary focus on emergency repairs rather than systematic maintenance.

3. **Branch Roads on the Gleno-Maubisse Corridor:** The TLBRP Roads play an important role for central Timor-Leste, linking its east to its west, while also serving transit traffic along the project road and onward connections to the Dili-Ainaro and the Gleno-Tibar corridors. The Gleno-Maubisse corridor starts at the city of Gleno, passes through the towns of Ermera, Letefoho, Hatubuilico, and Aituto and ends at the town of Maubisse. Gleno is a city 30 km to the southwest of Dili and is the capital of the municipality of Ermera. Maubisse is a historic town in the hills 70 km south of Dili, in Ainaro District. It is a popular tourist destination and a weekend visiting spot for people from the capital. Agricultural activities are evident along the corridor. Coffee producers are concentrated particularly in Ermera district. The Hatubuilico town is on the route to Timor-Leste's top tourist destination, Mount Ramelau. It is anticipated that, in addition to enhancing connectivity in the project areas, the project will help develop the agricultural and tourism sector by improving road access specifically to the country's highest coffee producing areas and tourist destination. TLBRP will improve the Gleno- Letefoho and Letefoho- Hatubuilico Junction sections of the corridor, while the Hatubuilico Junction-Aituto section and the links to the towns of Ermera and Hatubuilico will be improved at a second phase of the project. The section between Aituto and Maubisse was already improved.

4. **Traffic:** The overall traffic is low in Timor-Leste, only the northern link between the Indonesian border and Dili, and from Dili to the eastern region, having non-motorcycle traffic above 1,000 vehicles per day. Notwithstanding, there was been rapid growth in the vehicle fleet with annual growth of approximately 28 percent between 2010 and 2013 .(World Bank 2019 - <https://documents1.worldbank.org/curated/en/407881575082917315/text/Timor-Leste-Branch-Roads-Project.txt>). Motorcycles comprise approximately three-fourths of the fleet. In the proposed project roads, traffic is low with an Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) of, 843 on the Gleno-Letefoho section and 418 on the Letefoho-Hatubuilico Junction section, based on the Classified Traffic Counts conducted in May 2018, with 69 percent being motorcycles.

5. **Road Safety:** Timor-Leste's poor road infrastructure condition and susceptibility to climate change and natural disasters make road safety measures utmost important for the well-being of road users. In 2016, the World Health Organization methodology for determining road fatality rates was 12.7

fatalities per 100,000 populations, with 161 estimated road traffic fatalities in Timor-Leste that year. GoTL is in the process of developing a National Road Safety Plan that will be guided by the road safety activity framework set out in the Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011–2020. With the current administrative structure, the National Directorate of Road Safety is under the Ministry of Defense and Security; however, it is anticipated that responsibilities will be shifted to a National Land Transport Authority in coordination with Directorate of Land Transport, Timor-Leste National Police and other Government stakeholders, in leading efforts to address road safety and reduce road trauma.

6. **Road Maintenance:** Effective road maintenance is essential to reduce high exposure to climate change and natural disasters, as well as prevent high costs for rehabilitation and reconstruction. In 2016, US\$4 million was allocated to routine and periodic maintenance of national, district, and urban roads, while US\$10 million was allocated for rural roads. A similar amount was allocated in 2017. So far there is no budget allocation for road maintenance in 2018 since GoTL has not been able to approve the 2018 budget. Although the road maintenance department has increased its capacity in past years and has managed a number of maintenance contracts, it still lacks the necessary capacity and resources to maintain even only the national roads, which have recently been upgraded. Periodic maintenance on national roads is rarely done and routine maintenance is done using one-year output-based contracts. Most of the maintenance budget is spent on emergency works.

7. **Legal and Policy Framework.** The legal and policy framework for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement of the subproject is defined by relevant laws and regulations of the GoTL and the World Bank's Safeguard Policy. Objectives of the subproject's policy are to avoid wherever possible or to minimize resettlement impacts, restore income and livelihoods of AHs, and reinstate or improve living standards of the subproject's vulnerable affected households (VAHs). The Timor-Leste Expropriation Law was issued in 2017 is the most current and relevant law pertaining to involuntary land acquisition and compensation. The Law determines the conditions and establishes the procedures and limits under which the state can take private land for public good and under which it will provide fair compensation. The World Bank's OP 4.12, Involuntary Resettlement provides comprehensive guidance in complying with the requirements for Environmental and Social Safeguards considerations resulting from involuntary resettlements as a result of the project, and in case there is any gap between entitlements for AHs regulated by these two (2) Laws and Policies, provisions in which AHs are provided with upgraded entitlements will be adopted.

8. **Project Entitlements.** The cut-off date of the Project is the date set to determine eligibility for compensation and assistance under the Project. For this subproject, it is the date that the demarcation of the construction boundary was conducted (August 10, 2022). Compensation for assets of APs/AHs will be at full replacement cost. An entitlement matrix and its applications are provided in this updated LARAP. The entitlement matrix covers the compensation and types of assistance to be provided to APs/AHs based on scope and type of impacts, as well as additional assistance for the severely affected households (SAHs) and VAHs. The entitlement matrix was developed in consultation with the APs, local authorities, and relevant agencies in the public consultation meetings conducted during updated LARAP preparation.

9. **Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts.** The verification survey results indicated that a total of 132 households with 838 persons will be affected by the subproject. The households are using the public land within the Corridor of Impact (COI) of the subproject for residing and/or doing business and/or planting crops/trees. The 132 AHs include 12 households (110 persons) with only loss of structures which also engage in selling miscellaneous goods within the COI of the subproject, 32 households (211 persons) with loss of both of structures and trees, 88 households (517 persons) with only loss of trees and approximately a total of 88,500m² of government-owned land is required for upgrading the Section 2 road.

10. In terms of the structure function, it is identified that there will be a total of 49 structures to be affected and these structures includes 24 residential structures owned by 20 AHs (170 APs), 9 residential-cum-kiosk owned by 9 AHs (49 APs) and 16 kiosks owned by 16 AHs (102 APs) will be affected.

11. In terms of the structure categorization, there are a total of 23 temporary house/kiosk (141 APs), 8 semi-permanent house/kiosk (70 APs), and 18 permanent house/kiosk (110 APs) that will be affected.

12. All of the 49 affected households 46 will be severely affected as they will have their structures fully affected or partially affected but the remaining portions of the structures are not viable and safe for continued use as its original function. There are no laborers who will lose their income due to the affected business structures moving to and being reestablished in new area because all of these businesses are family owned and family run businesses.

13. Out of the 132 AHs, 114 households are categorized as VAHs including 108 AHs that are poor households. There are 14 AHs (91 APs) that are household headed by elderly with no other means of support. None of the AHs fall into other vulnerability groups such as child headed households without any means of support, landless households, or those without legal title to land, and ethnic minorities. All the VAHs are SAHs as well. All the AHs who occupied public land have land in other places.

14. **Information Disclosure and Public Consultation.** During preparation of the first Updated LARAP (2022) six (6) public consultation meetings were conducted with AHs within the area of Hatubuilico-Letefoho section. The first series of public consultation meeting start from August 2 - 6, 2022 before the commencement of verification survey and census of AHs; and the second round of meeting (FGDs) was organized on September 19 - 23, 2022 after the completion of the first verification survey and census (2022). There were 433 people participating in the public consultation meetings and the FGD, of which women accounted for 21%. Subsequently FGDs conducted during the reassurance verification (2023) with all AHs and district administrators have included several hundred more participants in 2023.

15. Key information was discussed with the meeting participants, including: (i) the subproject description and design aspects; (ii) potential land acquisition and resettlement impacts and feasible measures taken to minimize and mitigate the impacts; (iii) proposed eligibility and entitlements for subproject LAR impacts; (iv) the proposed livelihood rehabilitation support program; (v) the proposed project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM); (vi) schedule for project implementation; and (vii) payment procedures. The results of consultation, participation, and information dissemination to the APs/AHs and stakeholders in the updated LARAP preparation process have been also incorporated into this updated LARAP.

16. **Grievance Redress Mechanism.** To ensure that all grievances and complaints by APs and affected communities regarding land acquisition, compensation, assistance, and relocation or any other aspects of the Project are resolved in a timely and satisfactory manner, and that all avenues for airing grievances are available to AHs, a GRM will be established by the subproject once the updated LARAP is approved. There are eight (8) stages in the GRM. At the first stage, a complainant can submit his/her grievance to the subproject manager in person. If the complaint is not resolved, it is taken to Grievance Redress Committee or PMU/community liaison officer, then to MPW Secretary of State. If the complaint is still unresolved or at any stage if the complainant is not satisfied with the resolution, he/she can take the matter to an appropriate court. Complainants will be exempted from all administrative and legal fees that might be incurred in the resolution of grievances and complaints.

Table ES1. Overview of Resettlement Impacts.

No	Impacts	Unit	Quantity	AHs	APs
A	Total Ahs	Number	140	132	838
	Households with loss of private land	Number	-	-	-
	Households with loss of structures only	Number	15	12	110
	Households with loss of crops and trees only	Number	91	88	517
	Households with loss of both structures, crops and trees	Number	34	32	211
	Roadside vendor	Number	0	0	0
B1	Government-owned land	m ²	88,500	NA	NA
C-1	Main Structures	Number	49	44	321
	- House	Number	27	25	170
	- House-cum-kiosk	Number	9	8	49
	- Stand-alone kiosk	Number	13	11	102
C-2	Secondary Structures	Number	15	15	93
	- Kitchen	Number	7	7	41
	- Garage	Number	1	1	6
	- Warehouse	Number	1	1	6
	- Stone Masonry	Number	2	2	12
	- Pig Pen	Number	4	4	28
	- Fences (total 3544m ²)	Number	68	54	294
D-1	Crops	m ²	30	27	106
D-2	Trees	Number	61	61	411
E-1	Female-headed households with dependents	Number	0	0	0
E-2	Landless households	Number	0	0	0
E-3	Households headed by the elderly with no other means of support	Number	14	14	104
E-4	Households headed by the disabled with no other means of support	Number	0	0	0
F	VAHs by Severity of impact	Number	37	37	150
F-1	VAHs with full loss of house-cum-shops/shops – losing >10% of income-generating assets	Number	-	-	-
F-2	VAHs with full loss of house	Number	37	37	150
G	Business Income Loss	Number	20	19	114
G-1	Households doing business in own affected kiosks/house-cum-kiosk to be moved backwards	Number	24	24	146
G-2	Households doing business in own affected shops/house-cum-shops required to relocate to another place	Number	-	-	-
G-3	Households doing business in their shops who have to be repaired	Number	-	-	-
G-4	Roadside vendors	Number	-	-	-

17. **Relocation.** The verification survey results indicated that there are a total of 65 structures (Residential, businesses or both) owned by 65 households (408 persons) will be fully affected or partially affected but the remaining portions of the structures are not sufficient or viable for continued use at their original functions. Since their businesses will only be further pushed back to accommodate their activity within the same area, the households are entitled to (i) cash compensation for the income loss (if any) during the relocation time to the new place and income disruption during the time of re-establishment of business after relocation based on minimum two months average income; (ii) a one-time relocation assistance; and (iii) transitional assistance of two months.

18. **Livelihood Rehabilitation Program (LRP).** Based upon the initial rapid survey carried out by the team, a Livelihood Rehabilitation Program (LRP) needs to be prepared by the project to support (i) the SAHs that will lose 10% or more of their productive/income-generating asset and relocation households and (ii) the VAHs of the subproject. According to the survey results, a total of 22 households within the exempted section (Sta. 29+600 to 30+300) are eligible to participate in the LRP since their houses or businesses will be severely impacted and they will need to vacate the area in order to re-build their new structures.

19. **Implementation Schedule.** Prior to payment of compensation and assistance to APs and implementation of any other land acquisition plan activities, the following conditions shall be met: (i) the updated LARAP has been submitted to and cleared by WB and disclosed on the websites of both WB and Ministry of Public Works (MPW); and (ii) replacement costs for all affected assets, incomes, and livelihoods have been determined by considering government standards and WB's Social Safeguards Policy and are used as basis for calculating compensation and assistances; and (iii) summary of the updated LARAP is disclosed in the subproject communities and delivered to all APs/AHs.

20. Construction of specific sections with LAR impacts will begin after (i) compensation and assistances have been provided in full to the APs/AHs; (ii) relocation of physically displaced households has been fully completed; (iii) the LRP for eligible APs/AHs is in place; and (iv) the area is free from any encumbrances.

21. **Resettlement Cost.** The total calculated budget for land acquisition, compensation, assistance of the upgrading of the Hatubuilico-Letefoho section is **USD372,696.70**. PMU has since January 2023 calculated compensation for affected persons (APs) based on the rates specified in (i) Timor-Leste Standard Method of Measurement (December 2022) and (ii) GoTL Resolution 24/2022 that together meet the replacement cost principle in the WB Operational Policy. The Budget calculation for compensation, assistance and resettlement for the subproject presented in this updated LARAP has been calculated by the PMU's safeguards team based on the updated rates for compensation as of in December 2022 and paid in 2023. All costs associated with LAR are provided by the GoTL.

22. **Institutional Arrangements.** The Ministry of Finance (MOF) is the project Executing Agency (EA) and the MPW is the project Implementing Agency (IA). Project implementation works are managed by the MPW through its existing Project Management Unit (PMU). The PMU includes a safeguards unit comprising international and national social safeguards specialists and will be assisted by the Project Implementation Supervision Consultant (PISC) which will also include an international and national resettlement specialist.

23. **Monitoring and Reporting.** To help ensure that the agreed updated LARAP is implemented as planned, monitoring of resettlement activities will be carried out internally by the PMU. Quarterly monitoring reports will be prepared to present the progress of resettlement activities implementation, compliance issues, and corrective actions if any.

1. INTRODUCTION

24. The main objective of the Branch Road Project is to improve road access, safety, and climate resilience i) enhance road access, safety and efficiency of road networks, ii) increase access of the rural and urban populations on the Gleno-Maubisse corridor to various social services and markets leading to improved livelihoods and poverty reduction, and iii) improve the districts trade on agriculture products and other potential commodities, promote a development potential for tourism and agriculture by facilitating road transport and connectivity to major urban and per-urban areas including Dili, Ermera and Ainaro. This updated land acquisition and resettlement action plan covers the TLBRP Section 2 component Letefoho-Hatubuilico Junction (18.5 km).

25. The project's development objective is expected to be achieved through the following interventions:

1.1. Component 1: Gleno–Maubisse Corridor Upgrading and Road Safety Improvements

26. Gleno–Maubisse Corridor Upgrading and Road Safety Improvements (US\$72.8 million of which expected IDA financing is US\$55.0 million).

27. This component consists of the civil works activities to be undertaken on the Gleno-Maubisse corridor and the road safety activities on the rest of the network. The activities include:

- **Sub-component 1.1:** Gleno-Letefoho and Letefoho-Hatubuilico Junction roads sections upgrading (US\$70.8 million). This component would upgrade the Gleno-Letefoho (25.8 km) and Letefoho-Hatubuilico Junction (18.5 km) road sections of the Gleno-Maubisse corridor (66.1 km) to National roads standards. The designs will incorporate climate resilience considerations, considering: (i) pavement upgrading with selective widening to bring the project roads to national standards; (ii) improvement of drainage structures to meet forecasted rainfall volumes and intensities; and, (iii) construction or reinforcement of slope stabilization structures. Where roads serve pass through urban areas, attention will be given to safety improvements, orientation signage, bus stops, and sidewalks. As a first phase of a program to improve the Gleno-Maubisse corridor, the two project roads sections (totalling 44.3 km) have been proposed based on the prioritization results of the feasibility study and the readiness for implementation. The second phase of the upgrading of the Gleno-Maubisse corridor will be defined during implementation and it is envisaged that will be financed under an additional financing to BRP or as a new standalone project. This sub-component will also finance the construction of the upgrading works and related supervision consultancy.
- **Sub-component 1.2:** Road Safety Improvements (US\$2.0 million). This sub-component will cover civil works and/or goods to address road safety issues on roads other than on the Gleno–Maubisse corridor roads, such as road signage and pavement markings or black spot improvements at locations to be identified by GoTL. The scope of sub-component 1.2 will be decided during implementation with support of a road safety advisor to be hired under the project.

1.2. Component 2: Institutional Strengthening and Project Management

28. Institutional Strengthening and Project Management (US\$4.0 million of which expected IDA financing is US\$4.0 million).

29. This component aims at helping strengthening capabilities within MPW and DRBFC on issues related to road assets management, road safety and road maintenance. It will finance technical assistance, equipment, and operational costs associated with the implementation of the Project. It will also finance studies required for the preparation of potential future investments in the road sector. This component is split into three sub-components, as detailed below.

- a. Sub-component 2.1: Technical Assistance. This sub-component involves knowledge, capacity building, data and funding to support transport sector development. Technical Assistance activities include: (i) data collection on road inventory, traffic and condition on national and district

roads (approximately 2,240 km) to update the Road Asset Management System for supporting monitoring, planning and programming of road works; (ii) piloting of multi-year performance based maintenance contracts on national roads (two years of maintenance on approximately 125 km) through contractors using community-based groups with female participation, including strengthening supervision activities done by DRBFC; (iii) road safety capacity building program within MPW through the hiring of a road safety advisor to DRBFC; and, (iv) geotechnical capacity building program within MPW through the hiring of a geotechnical advisor to DRBFC.

- b. Sub-Component 2.2: Design of Future Projects. This sub-component will finance feasibility/technical studies and designs required for the preparation of potential future investments in the road sector (approximately 55 km). The road sections to be designed will be selected at a later stage.
- c. Sub-component 2.3: Project Support. This sub-subcomponent will finance operational costs associated with implementation of the Project, training of MPW staff, and goods needed by the Project. It also includes yearly audits of the project accounts to be submitted to the Bank.

1.3. Component 3: Contingent Emergency Response

30. Contingent Emergency Response (US\$0 million). Since Timor-Leste will remain vulnerable to climate change and severe weather events, even with the successful implementation of the first two components, supporting post-disaster recovery is an important feature of the project. This zero-dollar component is designed to provide swift response in the event of an Eligible Crisis or Emergency, by enabling GoTL to request the Bank to reallocate project funds to support emergency response and reconstruction. The project CERC Project Operations Manual and CERC ESMS have been prepared.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

31. TLBRP includes the upgrading of the Gleno-Maubisse corridor. This will be done in two phases. The first phase, financed under TLBRP, will upgrade the road sections from Gleno-Letefoho (25.8km) and the Letefoho-Hatubuilico Junction (18.5km. i.e. Km11+900 to Km30+308), covering a total of 44.3km. The second phase, which will upgrade the Hatubuilico Junction – Aituto 11.9 km road section and possibly the links to Ermera 4.8km and Hatubuilico 5.2km. Due to finance constraints TLBRP will finance the first phase of the upgrading works, while the second phase is envisaged to be financed from another source.

32. The First Phase of TLBRP has commenced with Section 2 Hatubuilico Junction to Letefoho (18.5km) of the Gleno–Maubisse corridor. Upon completion of construction there will be a Defects Notification Period (DNP) of 12 months along with a Performance Based Maintenance (PBM) period of 36 months. Design and construction of Section 3 Letefoho to Gleno (25.8km) will follow. Additional components of the TLBRP are road safety improvements, strengthening the capacity of the Ministry of Public Works (MPW) and its department of Roads, Bridges and Flood Prevention and Control (DRBFC) in asset management and road maintenance, road safety and climate resilience, and implementation support.

33. The TLBRP also includes provision of technical assistance for network data collection on National and District Roads and a pilot long-term maintenance contract on TLCRP National Road Sections 3, 4 & 5 along with a Contingent Emergency Response Component (CERC). The additional components have few, if any, social and resettlement impacts. Figures 1, Figure 2 and Figure 3 show the location and layout of the TLBRP and the surrounding terrain. Figure 4 shows typical cross sections for TLBRP.

34. The TLBRP footprint covers limited areas under Sub-component 1.1: Gleno-Letefoho and Letefoho-Hatubuilico Junction roads sections upgrading. There are also other additional areas for associated facilities which will be confirmed during project implementation. The updated LARAP addresses the former whereas a framework approach will be adopted for the latter.

35. The TLBRP is situated within two administrative jurisdictions of Ainaro and Ermera districts. Section 1 begins at km 0+00 at Aituto intersection between Maubisse and Ainaro, ± 38Km south of Dili. Section 1 ascends from the Aituto junction to the west up to mountainous areas at an elevation around 1,917masl. These areas are adjacent to the protected areas southeastern of Mt. Ramelau. The proposed road alignment passes Sucos/Aldeias (villages) intermittently, with more settlements in the sections approaching the Letefoho Sub-district. Section 3 will connect from Letefoho to Gleno. The road from Tibar to Gleno, was previously upgraded (financed ADB circa 2014 to 2016).

36. There are 11 Sucos/villages along the proposed road corridor. Three Sucos are located within Ainaro District, and these include Horai-Quik, Mulo, and Nunu-mogue. Whereas the rest eight Sucos i.e. Katarai-Kraik, Ducurai, Haupu, Guololo, Eraulo, Estado, Humboe, Rahe. are located within Ermera District. The GPS coordinates, which begin at Aituto are S -8° 54' 1" and E 125° 35' 34", and end in Gleno City at -8° 43' 26.00" S and 125° 26' 10.00" E. The map of TLBRP is presented in in Figure 2 and the administrative areas are shown in Figure 3. TLBRP will pass schools, markets, as well as sacred sites and hence, pre-construction and construction-induced impacts are anticipated.

37. While there is a widely-used suco boundary map in Timor Leste, it should be noted that within the country, suco affiliation is more of a cultural concept rather than a geographic and administrative boundary. Communities might reside within the geographical boundary of one Suco but may identify themselves as residents or members of another suco. Hence, further consultations will be required to update the LARAP to ensure that APs are legitimate residents or own assets and claims in the affected Sucos. Key physical characteristics of each road section is summarized as follows.

Figure 1 Location of WB projects with respect to other development partner co-financed projects

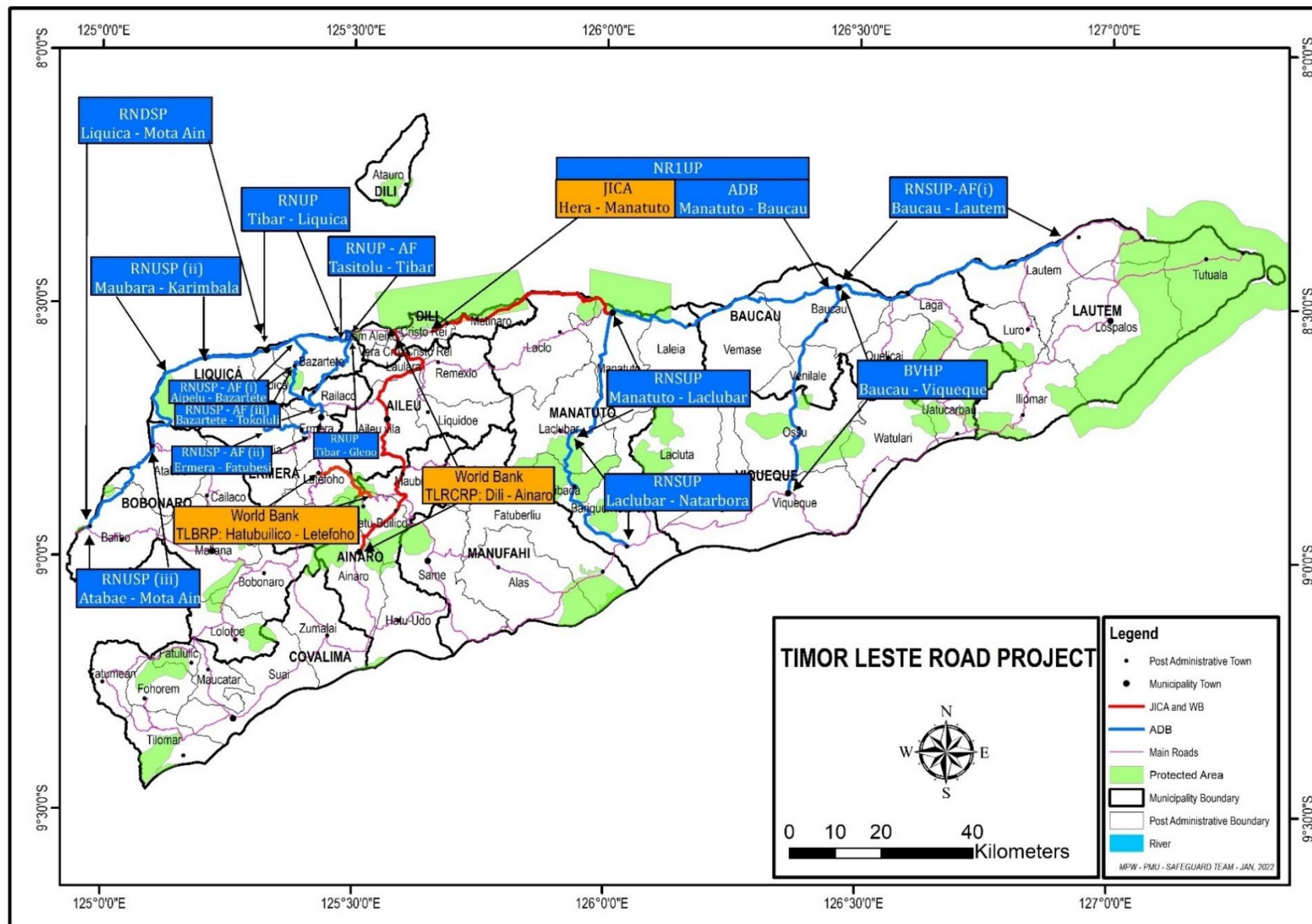


Figure 2: TLBRP Sections

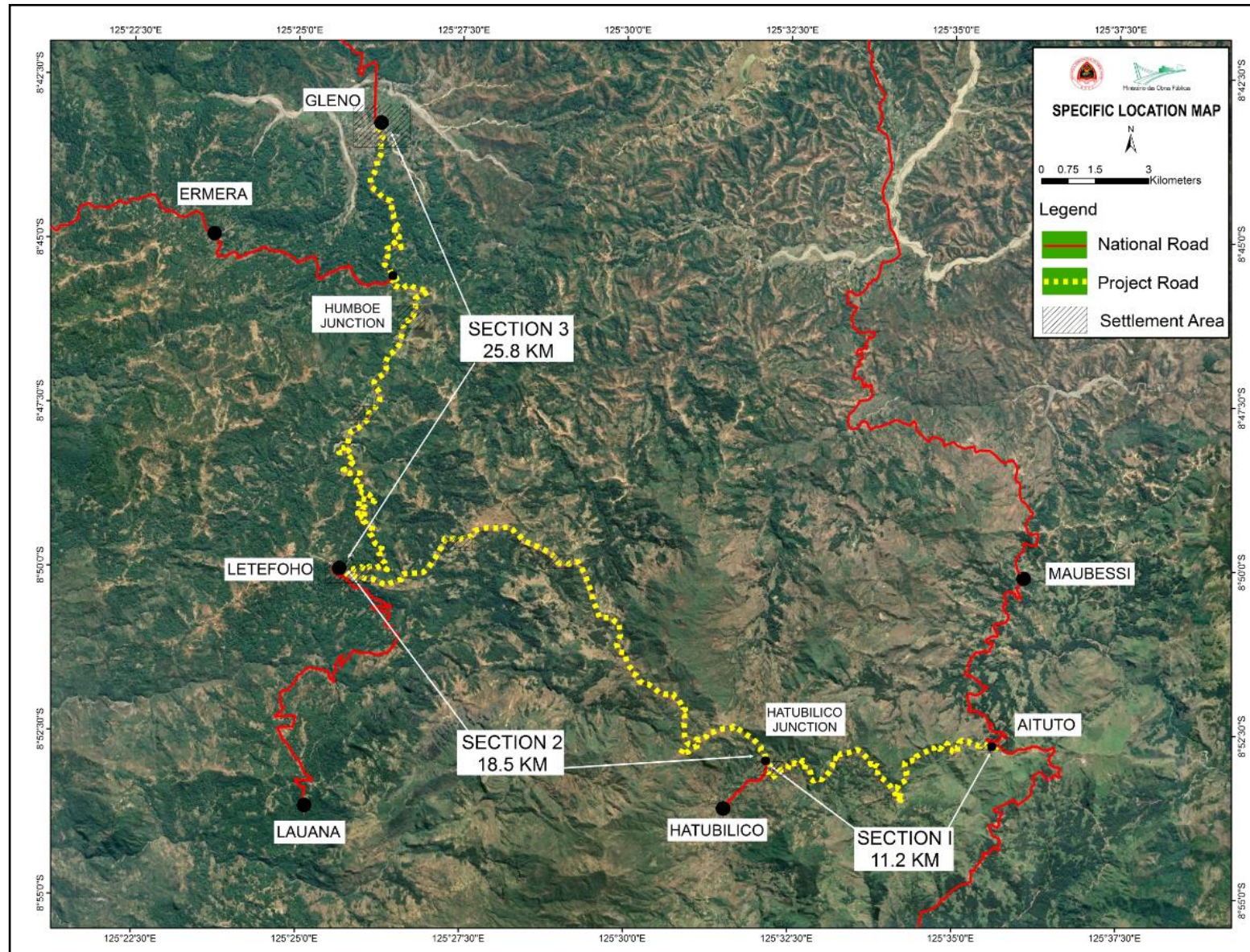


Figure 3: Developments near to the TLBRP (ancillary facilities and lulik)

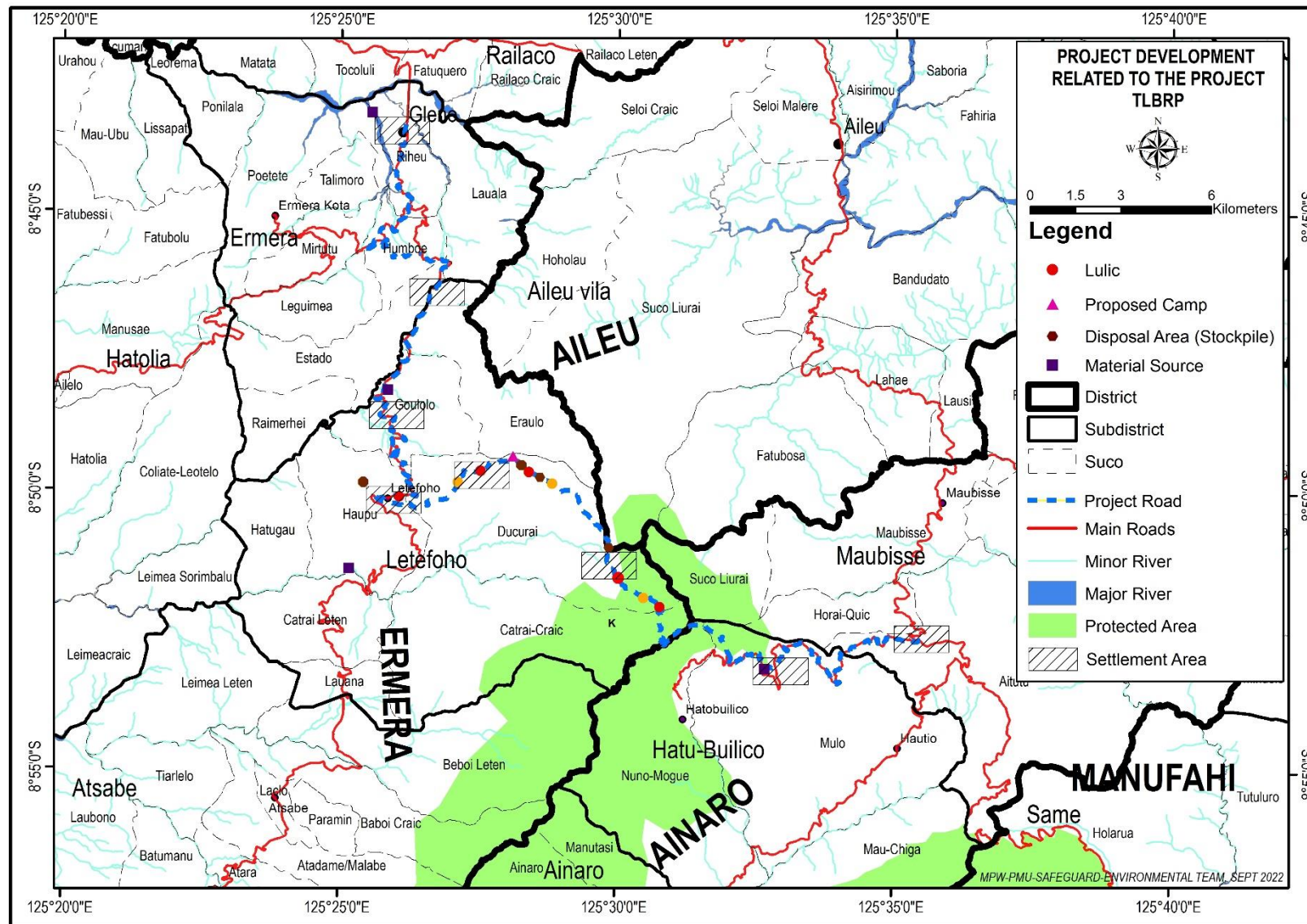
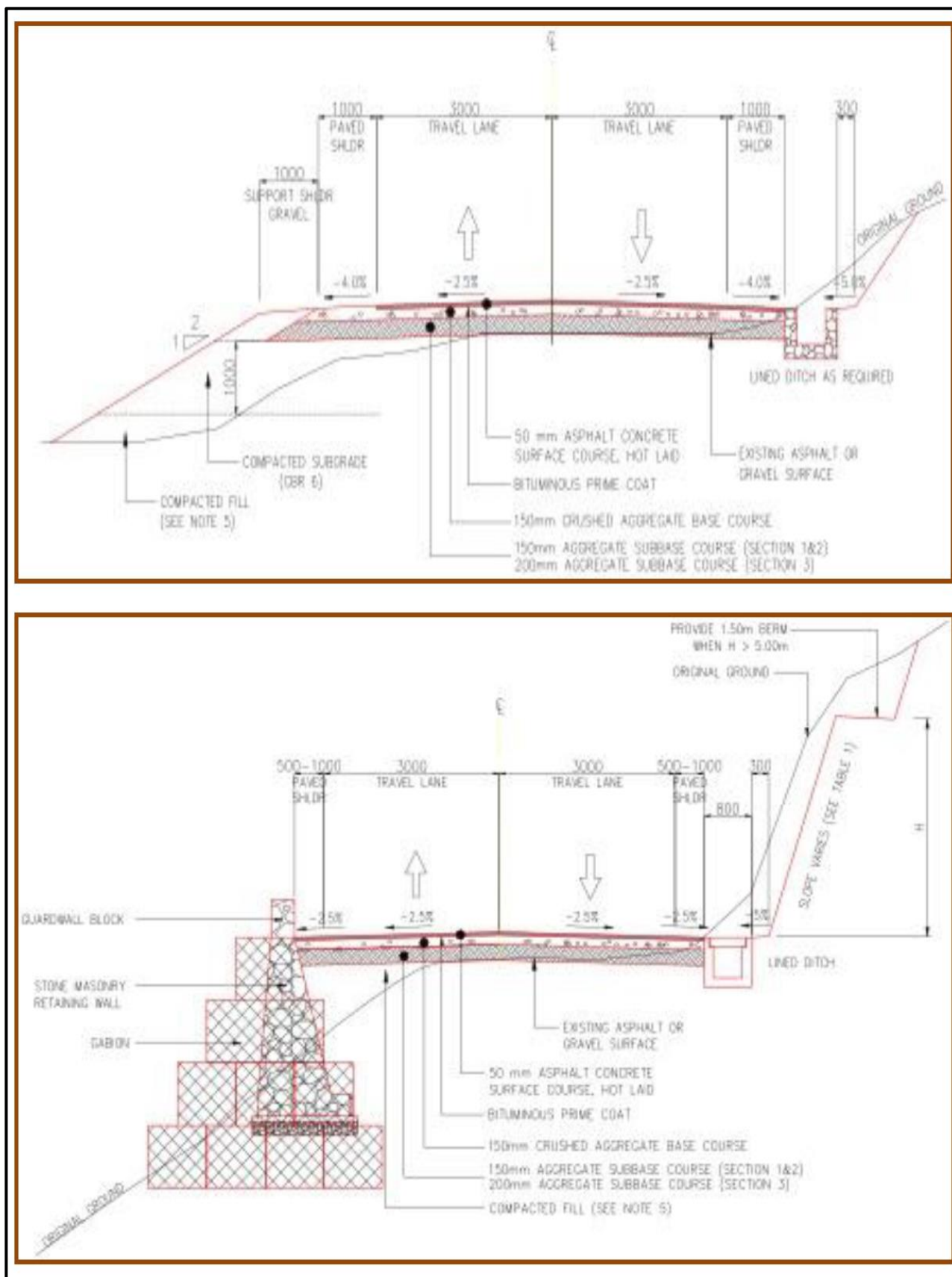


Figure 4: Typical TLBRP Road Cross Sections



2.1. Section 1: Aituto to Hatubuilico (Junction)

38. This section is currently out of the scope of the TLBRP but general conditions are reviewed to provide context : this road section (12.7 km) is characterized by steep gorges and hills on both sides, with a narrow existing corridor (3 to 4 meters). The road is mostly unsealed or has weathered back to its original state. There are five Sucos (Horiaiuiik, Mulo and Nunumoge), which are sparsely populated. The traffic is currently very low, with pedestrians and motorbikes being the main users. However, due to the road's proximity to Mount Ramelau, there is an anticipated increase in road use following the proposed upgrading. The entire section is still off-grid. As part of the mission, the task team also recommended an additional improvement in the existing road connecting Section 1 Hatubuilico Junction to the Hatubuilico sub-district capital to enable better access to the public facilities as well as tourism sites around the Mount Ramelau.

39. Since a lot of this section consists of steep terrain, the current plan on improving the existing road to the national standard will likely involve extensive cut and fill (up to 4 to 5 meters for steep hills) in potentially unstable geotechnical environments. Widening will likely change the landscape permanently and therefore elevate the environmental risks, including increased risks of landslides. Potential impacts on private properties such as residential and agricultural land, including trees and other assets are anticipated due to the location of many encroaching properties within the ROWs. While the extent of spoil for disposal will depend on the amount generated from slope cutting, limited flat/idle land may restrict available options for safe spoil disposal. Previous experiences under the TCRP indicates that spoil dumping practices in private properties, often at the request of landowners, have encouraged constructions on loose spoil which may present long term safety risks. This will require proper designation for spoil disposal areas in consultation with affected communities, which is further detailed in the TLBRP Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).

2.2. Section 2: Hatubuilico to Letefoho

40. General conditions: The terrain is comparatively less steep compared to Section 1 although the alignment passes through the northern section of the Tatamailau Mountain protected area, with an elevation above 2,000 meters. The length of this section is approximately 18.5km and the existing carriageway is 3m to 4m wide (withing 4-5 meters of district road ROW). The area is sparsely populated except towards the Letefoho end of the section in Suco Ducurai.

41. Road upgrades in this section are expected to provide easier access for tourists to visit Tatamailau Mountain as well as access to the sub-district town of Hatubuilico where public services are located. Land acquisition on private properties along this section is expected to be minor, except in Suco Ducurai where built-up settlements on both sides of the existing road shoulders can be observed. These settlements consist of a mixture of temporary, semi-permanent and permanent houses and workshops. Engineering measures were included in the DED to reduce the land needed by incorporating adjustments in proposed carriageway and installation of underground culverts. Along this section, road widening, may affect agricultural land used for vegetable farming and productive trees and cattle grazing, and in some parts, coffee plantation. Subsequent spoil disposal must avoid productive cropping areas. Furthermore, this section will also pass religious sites (i.e. the Ducurai Chapel and Letefoho Church) as well as several schools, and therefore require further installation of measures to ensure road safety and reduce disruption to routine activities.

2.3. Section 3: Letefoho to Gleno

42. General conditions: The road is located in a semi urban setting between Gleno, Guololo and Letefoho and the existing carriageway is already wider and hence requires minimal widening. Several parts of the section have been widened under the GoTL's "Emergency Project" since 2018 as part of on-going improvement work to improve the road conditions. The section is approximately 25.6km long with an existing carriageway between 5 to 7 meters (within 5-7.5 meters of ROW). The traffic is significantly more on this section, including small trucks and private busses. This section is known as a coffee growing region and connected to the already upgraded road from district capital Gleno to Tibar (which is the main port for Timor-Leste near Dili. The section passes five Sucos (Haupu, Guololo, Eraulo, Estado, and Humboe). Since this proposed road will improve connection to the nearby towns including Ermera and Gleno, as well as further

to Dili, particular attention with regards to road safety, especially in public facilities (i.e. schools, markets, churches, etc.) have been considered as part of the project design due to a likely increase in traffic.

43. In the past there have been issues stemming from improper spoil disposal and limited soil stabilization/strengthening which will need to be addressed as part of the DED finalization for Section 3. Impacts associated with slope cutting and spoil disposal on coffee plantations from earlier works were alleged during the LARAP consultations. Environmental impacts resulting from the on-going construction works and updating the DED will need to be further assessed and on this basis, the DED needs to include remedial measures to minimize impacts that have been caused, including management of improper spoil disposal.

44. In Section 3 the GoTL's the Emergency Roads Project included three segments (STA 37+450 to STA 40+900 - 3.45km) and from STA 46+100 to STA 51+000 (4.90 km length). Additional 5.6 km (from STA31+900 to STA37+500) has been confirmed by the GoTL. Hence, the extent of impacts of the GoTL's the Emergency Roads Project t on land and assets in this section cannot be confirmed at this stage. Figure 1, 2 and 3 illustrate geographical characteristics of the proposed TLBRP corridor.

45. The detailed engineering design (DED) of the road section and was prepared in year 2017. The civil works contractor has been mobilized and construction is expected to commence as soon as practicable within 2024 as the updated LARAP will be implemented in Q4 2023.

46. The improvements works under the subproject include:

- Widening of the carriageway of the bridge approaches from the existing two-lane road 4-meter carriageway to two-lane 6-meter carriageway.
- Resurfacing the existing bridge approach road with asphalt to bring it up to a two-lane road standard;
- Improving and stabilizing the road embankment with slope protection;

3. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS

47. The three sections of the TLBRP are: (i) Section 1 from Aituto-Hatubuilico (12.9 km); (ii) Section 2 from Hatubuilico-Letefoho (18.5 km) and; (iii) Section 3 from Letefoho- Gleno (25.8 km).

48. The proposed project will upgrade the existing carriageway to the National Road standard. The minimum requirement of the Right of Way (ROW) for the Branch Road is on average 9 meters (6-meter carriage-way, 1-meter road shoulder on each side and 1-meter for drainage) on flat land. In areas with steep topography, such ROW width requirements may add-up. Reflecting from the on-going Dili-Ainaro road project, additional 1 – 5 meters for slope cutting and installation of embankments can be anticipated.

49. The road improvement on each section will generally follow the existing alignment of the roads. Different cross-sections have been prepared for different cut and fill scenarios. However, there are some adjustments to be made on the road alignment such as at on Aituto entrance of Section 1, Letefoho Church and Letefoho Junction of Section 2, and a short cut on Humboe School of Section 3. In one of the built-up areas in Letefoho, the width of the carriageway has been adjusted with engineering design measures to reduce the need for land acquisition and resettlements as well as accommodate necessary road traffic and road safety requirements. Such measures are further detailed in the following section on Impact Avoidance and will be further defined under the TLBRP Section 3 which requires the redesign of the Section 2/Section 3 junction at Letefoho.

50. This updated LARAP is prepared for Section 2 (Hatubuilico-Letefoho) within the current financing availability. The updated LARAP provides a much comprehensive baseline database with regards to all of the community affected assets within the new proposed road alignment and the further implementation planning and budgeting.

3.1. Measures Taken to Minimize Adverse Impacts

51. Efforts have been made by the resettlement team to reduce the land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts of the subproject through studying the subproject designed and area and discussing with PMU's engineering team on how to minimize the subproject footprint while considering the GoTL road and bridge standard requirements.

52. Initially, the proposed widening of the road and the construction of the road would have resulted in major adverse impacts on community's structures, trees, and other assets. However, the following measures have been implemented to minimize adverse land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) impacts: (i) Minor adjustments to the alignment have been made within government-owned land to avoid affecting privately owned land; (ii) Paying particular attention to nearby sensitive cultural features or mature trees in order to avoid impacts upon them.

53. Aside from the technical merits of the design alternatives, public consultations were conducted with local authorities and affected households (AHs) to support the aspirations of the AHs with the technical design. All the suggestions of APs and communities on minimizing subproject LAR impacts have been seriously considered by the design consultant and concerned agencies. The construction activities will be monitored by the PMU, the Project Implementation and Supervision Consultant receiving input from local communities in the subproject area to ensure impacts on surrounding residential land and production lands (if any) of households are minimized.

54. *The last section of the TLBRP Section 2 (Sta. 29+600 – 30+300) has been exempted from this report as DED must be amended to accommodate realignment to avoid a new school built near the Letefoho Junction (Km30+300). The revised DED must minimize adverse impacts. As a result of the rapid assessment carried out by the resettlement team, the COI in the original design for this section will have impacts on 21 AHs with loss on permanent residential/kiosk and the newly built school annex (subject to confirmation).* Summary of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

55. Verification surveys for all land and assets affected by the road section was conducted in August 2022 and June 2023 based on the DED of TLBRP. The verification survey and Socio-economic survey was carried out by the PMU's resettlement team with the assistance of the representatives of the affected community and chiefs of the aldeias and sucros in the subproject. The survey of the current affected assets

on-land and other economic losses determined compensation and assistance at replacement cost based on the GoTL Rates 2022. The compensation for affected persons (APs) based on the rates specified in (i) Timor-Leste Standard Method of Measurement (December 2022) and (ii) GoTL Resolution 24/2022 (August 2022) that together meet the replacement cost principle for WB Involuntary Resettlement.

56. The Corridor of Impact (COI) used for the IOL was mostly measured 5-7 meters either side from the centre line of the existing road. However in some section the limit of construction may be much wider taking into consideration some cut and fill sections in the hilly terrain based on the approved DED. The IOL team together with the AHs and the chiefs of subproject sucos measured and hand counted all of the affected assets on land of all AHs and by doing so, all of the AHs were made aware of the types and scope of LAR impacts caused by the TLBRP. Copies of the survey results were provided to the AHs to check and confirm the measured impacts. The LAR scope was also presented in the public consultation meetings organized in the subproject sucos and in the PIB.

57. According to the results of the survey, a total of 132 households with 836 persons will be affected by the subproject. No private land of households is acquired for the subproject and all the AHs are with loss of structures and/or loss of trees as the entire infrastructure to be installed for the road will be within the Government-owned land. About 6600m² of land formerly occupied by structures will be utilized of a total of 88,500m² (approx.) of Government land to be occupied by the TLBRP.

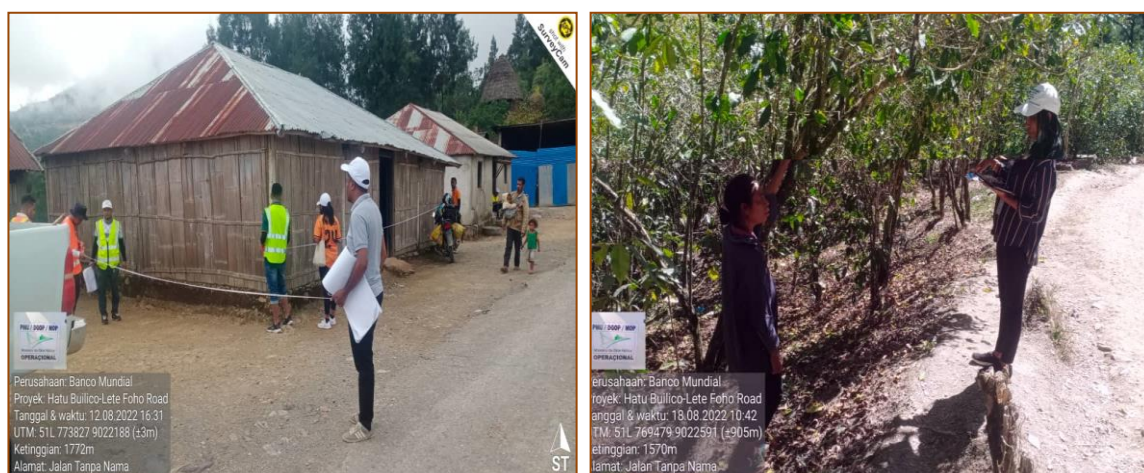


Figure 5: Sample photographs taken during the verification survey

58. Among the 132 affected households there are including 44 households with loss of Structures, 32 households with loss of structure and trees, 12 households with loss of structure and 88 households with loss of trees only. Table1 presents the number of AHs and APs in each project area.

59. Table1: Number of Potentially AHs and APs in Each sub district by Type of Impact

Sub district	Households with loss of structures only		Households with loss of trees only		Households with loss of both structures and trees		Total	
	No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs
Letefoho	12	110	88	517	32	211	132	838
Hatubuilico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	12	110	88	517	32	211	132	838

Source: Verification Survey Results, Jul – Sep 2023

3.2. Impacts on Land

60. The verification survey results indicate the subproject will require acquisition of 88,500m² of land. All the affected land is owned by the Government. During survey 132 households (838 persons) have structures and/or crops/trees on the affected land. Most households are using their structures and/or

crops/trees to generate some income. Most of the AHs have been occupying the land for some years, however, there are no official records of when their occupation of land commenced.

61. The survey confirmed that none of the 132 AHs are certified owners of the affected land as they built structures and/or planted crops and trees on the land within the existing ROW of the road. This issue was also discussed with and agreed by the AHs during the public consultation meeting in July 2022. Details of the public consultation meetings are attached in Appendix 3.

3.3. Impact on Houses and Other Structures

A Impacts on Main Structures

62. The 44 households with 49 affected main structures were itemized in the survey. Impacts are on 2584m² of structures on government owned land including (i) 1,599.87m² for 24 house structures owned by 20 households (170 persons) (ii) 519.96m² of house-cum-shops owned by 8 households (49 persons) and (iii) 464.55m² of 16 stand-alone shops owned by 16 households (102 APs) (Table 2).

Table 2: Impacts on Main Structures

Sub district	Types of Affected Main Structures	No. of affected structures	Affected area (m ²)	No. of AHs (household)	No. of APs (person)
Letefoho	House	24	1599.87	20	170
	House-cum-shop	9	519.96	8	49
	Stand-alone shop	16	464.55	16	102
	Sub-total 1	49	2584.38	44	321
Hatubuilico	House	0	0.00	0	0
	House-cum-shop	0	0	0	0
	Stand-alone shop	0	0.00	0	0
	Sub-total 2	0	0.00	0	0
Total	House	24	1599.87	20	170
	House-cum-shop	9	519.96	8	49
	Stand-alone shop	16	464.55	16	102
	Total	49	2584.38	44	321

Source: Verification Survey Results, Jul – Sep 2023

63. The 49 affected main structures are in the Sucos of Haupu, Katrai-Kraik and Ducurai with most of the affected structures in Ducurai (Table 3).

Table 3: Location of Affected Main Structures

Suco	Types of Affected Main Structures	No. of affected structures	Affected area (m ²)	No. of AHs (household)	No. of APs (person)
Haupu	Temporary	1	28	1	8
	Semi-permanent Structure	1	42	1	7
	Permanent structure	1	63	0	0
	Sub-total 1	3	133	2	15
Ducurai	Temporary	20	715.02	18	119
	Semi-permanent Structure	5	452.1	5	49
	Permanent structure	16	1014.66	14	102
	Sub-total 2	41	2181.78	37	270
Katrai-Kraik	Temporary	2	83.25	2	14
	Semi-permanent Structure	2	110.75	2	14
	Permanent structure	1	75.6	1	8
	Sub-total 3	5	269.6	5	36
Total		49	2584.38	44	321

Source: Verification Survey Results, Jul – Sep 2023

64. Of 49 affected main structures 46 are fully affected with only 3 partially affected requiring repairs (Table 4).

Table 4: Severity of Impacts on Main Structures

Sub district	Types of Affected Main Structures	Partially affected and only repair works are required				Fully affected or partially affected but the remaining portion is not viable for use as its function				Total			
		No. of affected structures	Affected area (m ²)	No. of AHs (household)	No. of APs (person)	No. of affected structures	Affected area (m ²)	No. of AHs (household)	No. of APs (person)	No. of affected structures	Affected area (m ²)	No. of AHs (household)	No. of APs (person)
Letefoho	House	1	94.5	1	6	23	1505.37	19	164	24	1599.87	20	170
	House-cum-shop	1	110	1	5	8	409.96	7	44	9	519.96	8	49
	Stand-alone shop	1	32	1	8	15	432.55	15	94	16	464.55	16	102
	Sub-total 1	3	236.5	3	19	46	2347.88	41	302	49	2584.38	44	321
Hatubuilico	House	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
	House-cum-shop	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Stand-alone shop	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
	Sub-total 2	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
Total	House	1	94.5	1	6	23	1505.37	19	164	24	1599.87	20	170
	House-cum-shop	1	110	1	5	8	409.96	7	44	9	519.96	8	49
	Stand-alone shop	1	32	1	8	15	432.55	15	94	16	464.55	16	102
	Total	3	236.5	3	19	46	2347.88	41	302	49	2584.38	44	321

Source: Verification Survey Results, Jul – Sep 2023

B Impacts on Secondary Structures

65. The most common secondary structures to be affected are wooden fences of which there are 50 with total length of 3544m. Table 5 summarizes the affected secondary structures including outdoor kitchen preparation areas, pig pens, some stone masonry, a garage and a warehouse.

Table 5: Impacts on Secondary Structures

Sub district	Item	Types of Affected Structures						Households with loss of secondary Structures	
		Wooden fence	Kitchen	Garage	Warehouse	Stone masonry	Pig pen	No. of AHs	No. of APs
Letefoho	No. of affected structures	46	7	1	1	2	4	15	93
	Quantity	3,064m	207m	40m	56m ²	76m	7m		
Hatubuilico	No. of affected structures	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Quantity	480m	-	-	-	-			
Total	No. of affected structures	50	7	1	1	2	4	15	93
	Quantity	3,544m	207m	40m	56m²	76m	7m	15	93

Source: Verification Survey Results, Jul – Sep 2023

3.4. Impact on Trees and other Productive Plants

66. The survey team recorded 5,148 trees with economic value planted on the land to be affected by the subproject including 4561 productive fruit trees 497 timber trees and bamboo, There were 1066 crop items and 34 ornamental flowers at the time of the survey..

67. A total of 4,200 coffee trees will be affected by TLBRP Section 2 and the rest of the fruit-bearing trees are productive but according to the interviews with the AHs, the fruit-bearing trees are used for household consumption only.

Table 6: Quantity of Affected Crops and Trees by Type

No	Type of Affected Trees/Crops	Quantity
1	Fruit trees	4651
	Coffee	4200
	Mango	49
	Orange	52
	Pineapple	21
	Banana	135
	Guava	76
	Coconut	1
	Avocado	18
	Papaya	4
	Abrunhos	40
	Jackfruit	4
	Strawberry	20
	Lemon	19
	Anona tree	2

No	Type of Affected Trees/Crops	Quantity
	Chili	10
	Mahogany	1
2	Industrial plants	497
	Teakwood	85
	Pine	323
	Sentru	62
	Graviela	11
	Bamboo	16
3	Crops	1066
	Cassava	678
	Potato	10
	Konta	228
	Taro	120
	Cabbage / repulson	30
4	Ornamental plants	34
	Flower	34

Source: Verification Survey Results, Jul – Sep 2023

3.5. Impact on Business Income

68. There are a total of 22 households that will have their business and income affected as their kiosks are affected by the subproject. All of the households with loss of business would re-establish their business in the remaining portion of the affected land plot which is out of the COI. These households are entitled to;

- Full replacement cost of the affected structures (Based on the TLSMM),
- Cash compensation for the income loss during the relocation time to the new place and income disruption during the time of reestablishment of business after relocation based on minimum two months average income,
- Relocation assistance, and
- Eligible to participate in the Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP).

69. Furthermore, the AHs will be informed minimum 3 months in advance of the land acquisition by the subproject so that they have enough time to reestablish their business in the new places. According to census data, the average income to be affected during the period of business disruption for these AHs is USD91.05/month/household.

70. There are no employees who will lose their income due to the affected business moving to and being reestablished in new places because all of these businesses are family owned and family run businesses.

3.6. Impact on Public Assets

71. TLBRP Section 2 subproject will affect 36 electric poles under the management of National Directorate for Electricity (EDTL) Electricidade de Timor Leste. In TLBRP Section 2 it is estimated that 10,138m of community main water pipe lines (3 inches) will need to be reprovisioned before construction starts in the relevant area. The pipes to be relocated are generally on the left or right hand side except at Km17+480 to Km20+140 where the pipes are on both sides. There are two locations where a 4m length of pipe crosses under the road and two water storage tanks at Km21+420LHS and Km21+525LHS that may need to be relocated.

Table 7: Impacts on Public Assets

Types of Public Assets	Unit	Quantity	Owner
Concrete electric posts	Unit	36	EDTL
Water reservoir	Unit	2	BTL
Water pipeline (3 inches)	Meter	>10,138	BTL

Source: Verification Survey Results, Jul – Sep 2023

72. The cost for reprovisioning, removal and relocation of public utilities in TLBRP is not part of the resettlement budget. As specifically stated in Part (a) of the Supplemental Specification of the Contractor's Contract, the reprovision, removal and relocation of public utilities is the responsibility of the respective owners of the public utilities, and the MPW will be responsible in preparing the working arrangement with the owners of these public utilities based on the program of work submitted by the road contractor. No work on the permanent works shall take place in such areas unless the Contractor has site specific written permission from the Engineer.

3.7. Severely Affected Households

73. The survey results indicated that there are 52 Severely Affected Households losing 10% or more of their income-generating assets.

3.8. Impact on Vulnerable Households

74. There are no Vulnerable Households headed by females. There are no Vulnerable Households headed by disabled persons. There are 14 Vulnerable Households (90APs) headed by the elderly with no other means of support (Table 8).

Table 8: Number of Vulnerable Households by the Vulnerability Category

Sub district	Female-headed households with dependents		Households headed by the elderly with no other means of support		Households headed by the disabled with no other means of support		Total	
	No. of AHS	No. of APs	No. of AHS	No. of APs	No. of Ahs	No. of APs	No. of AHS	No. of APs
Letefoho	-	-	13	79	-	-	13	79
Hatubuilico	-	-	1	11	-	-	1	11
Total	-	-	14	90	-	-	14	90

Source: Verification Survey Results, Jul – Sep 2023

Table 9: Severity of Impacts on Vulnerable Households

Project area	VAHs who will lose 10% or more of income-generating assets of the household		VAHs who will be required to relocate to another place		VAHs with minor impacts		Total	
	No. of AHS	No. of APs	No. of AHS	No. of APs	No. of AHS	No. of APs	No. of AHS	No. of APs
Letefoho	10	60	-	-	63	365	73	509
Hatubuilico	-	-	-	-	1	7	1	7
Total	10	60	-	-	64	372	74	432

Source: Verification Survey Results, Jul – Sep 2023

3.9. Other Impacts

75. Impacts during upgrading of this road section, including temporary impacts on land for setting up labor camps and storing of construction materials will be determined during the implementation phase. When the construction contractors for the subproject are mobilized, construction methods and solutions will be finalized together with PMU, PISC, and local authorities in consultation with local communities. At that time, any construction-related and temporary impacts will be identified and addressed in line with the subproject resettlement policy and environmental management plans.

76. Any unexpected new AHS/APs that are found from any component of the subproject during construction shall be entitled to the same or upgraded entitlements as those of the AHS/APs covered by this second updated LARAP (2023). None of the entitlements provided under this updated LARAP (2023) can be downgraded during implementation. Unanticipated impacts not included in this updated LARAP will be covered in an supplementary LARAP addendum (SLARAPA). That SLARAPA will be submitted and cleared by World Bank as necessary at a later stage if unanticipated impacts are identified for compensation.

4. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

77. Socioeconomic information of all the 132 AHs was originally obtained in parallel with the census survey conducted in September 2022 and confirmed with reassurance surveys by September 2023. In addition to the census, focus group discussions (FGDs) and key informant interviews (KIIs) gathered secondary data of the subproject aldeias and sucos for analysis; as well as covering Hatubuilico and Letefoho sub districts. Three (3) FGDs and two (2) KIIs were conducted (September 2022) with chiefs of subproject sucos and affected aldeias, and representatives of VAHs and SAHs, marginally affected households, affected women, and affected business owners. Further FGDs for verification (2023) are listed in Appendix 2.

78. All 132 AHs were resurveyed in 2023. The AHs and APs previously covered in the census in each suco were clarified and it emerged that several AHs held assets and more than one location and hence the number locations compensated was distributed over 132 AHs. Table 10 presents the number of verified AHs and APs covered in the reassurance surveys in each suco. It is noted that none of the AHs belong to ethnic minorities - they are all majority ethnic group in Timor-Leste (the *Tetum*).

Table 10: Number of Surveyed Households Verified in 2023

Sub district	Affected Households with significant impact		Affected Households with minor impact		Total Surveyed Households	
	Household	Person	Household	Person	Household	Person
Letefoho	46	305	82	508	128	813
Hatubuilico	-	-	4	25	4	25
Total	46	305	86	533	132	838

Source: Verification Survey Results, Jul – Sep 2023

79. The following sections provide a detailed socio-economic profile of the AHs covering population, education level attained, labor occupation and income, asset ownership, basic infrastructure, community health, poverty, division of labor, and perceptions on the TLBRP.

4.1. Population

80. Table11 shows household sizes and males and females in the AHs. There are 838 persons living in the 132 AHs. Therefore, average household size is about 6 APs per household. Gender disaggregation shows slightly more females (50.5%) than males (49.5%).

Table11: Households Sizes and Gender Distribution of Surveyed Households

Sub district	No. of AHs	No. of Aps			Household size (persons per household)
		Male	Female	Total	
Letefoho	128	402	411	813	6.4
Hatubuilico	4	12	13	25	6.3
Total	132	414	424	838	6.3

Source: Verification Survey Results, Jul – Sep 2023

81. Table 12 shows the age distribution of the affected household members, including children and young adolescents (18 years old and under), working age population (19-59 years old), and elderly population (60 years old and above). The data is based on the 2022 census but there is no reason to expect any significant change in the information that the data imparts. Across the affected project areas, the proportion of the working age population accounts for 46% whilst those of the children and young adolescent group and aged population represent 47% and 7%, respectively. The dependency ratio is calculated at 116.4% which mean that there are 116 dependent persons per every 100 working-age persons. The dependency ratio of the surveyed persons was 63% higher than the ratio of Dili municipality (53.3 dependent persons per 100 working-age persons). The numbers of females are slightly lower than those of males in the working age population, male is at 25% while female is at 22%. Concerning children and young adolescent group 21% are males and 26% are females. In the elderly population the number of females is slightly lower than that of males.

Table 12: Estimated Age Distribution of Affected Household Members

Sub district	Gender	Under 18		19-59		60 and above	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Letefoho		443	47.1%	437	46.5%	60	6%
	Male	201	21%	233	25%	34	4%
	Female	242	26%	204	22%	26	3%
Hatubuilico		13	52%	9	36%	3	12%
	Male	5	20%	4	16%	1	4%
	Female	8	32%	5	20%	2	8%
Total		456	47%	446	46%	63	7%
	Male	206	21%	237	25%	35	4%
	Female	250	26%	209	22%	28	3%

Source: Census, September 2022

4.2. Education Level

82. The census results identified the levels of educational attainment (Table 13). Among the surveyed household members, 8% of the affected household members completed high school. Approximately 37% of the affected household members are primary school graduates, followed by those who are illiterate and those did not finish primary level at 20%.

83. The census results also indicated that 31% of the affected household members completed secondary education and a small number of the household members 5% finished higher education. Both male and female household members who are illiterate or did not graduate from primary schools represent about 20% of the affected population.

4.3. Labor, Occupation and Income

84. **Error! Reference source not found.** below shows the status of employment among the surveyed APs aged 19 and above. About 2% of the persons surveyed were employed, 44% were unemployed/self-employed and the remaining 54% are students, housewives and the elderly.

85. The rate of unemployed female population is rather high compared to that of employed male population. The census revealed that the main reason for the women not participating in the labor force is that they have primary responsibility for taking care of their children and doing housework.

Table 13: Education Levels of the Affected Household Members

Project	Gender	Illiteracy or not finish primary education		Primary		Secondary		High school		Higher education	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Letefoho		185	20%	348	37%	289	31%	73	8%	45	5%
	Male	102	11%	142	15%	151	16%	42	4%	31	3%
	Female	83	9%	206	22%	138	15%	31	3%	14	1%
Hatubuilico		8	32%	8	32%	6	24%	1	4%	2	8%
	Male	4	16%	3	12%	2	8%	1	4%	0	0%
	Female	4	16%	5	20%	4	16%	0	0%	2	0%
Total		193	20%	356	37%	295	31%	74	8%	47	5%
	Male	106	11%	145	15%	153	16%	43	4%	31	3%
	Female	87	9%	211	22%	142	15%	31	3%	16	2%

Source: Census, September 2022 (The data is based on the 2022 census but there is no reason to expect any significant change in the information that the data imparts).

Table 14: Employed People and Unemployed People Aged 19 Years Old and Over

Suco	Gender	Total no. of people aged 19 years old and above						
			Employed people		Unemployed / Self-employed people		Economically inactive population	
		Number	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Letefoho		940	20	2%	417	44%	503	54%
	Male	468	15	2%	218	23%	235	25%
	Female	472	5	1%	199	21%	268	29%
Hatubuilico		12	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%
	Male	5	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%
	Female	7	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%
Total		952	20	2%	417	44%	503	53%
	Male	473	15	2%	218	23%	235	25%
	Female	479	5	1%	199	21%	268	28%

Source: Census, September 2022 (The data is based on the 2022 census but there is no reason to expect any significant change in the information that the data imparts).

86. The census results showed that, regarding occupation, most are self-employed (farmers) / unemployed but 20 household members are engaged in a variety of occupations including government employees, traders and employees in private companies. Table 15 presents the main occupation of the employed people in the AHs. The most common occupation is farmer (86%). Traders are next most common and represent about 12% and employees in government and private companies represent 2% of the employed persons in AHs.

Table 15: Main Occupation of Employed Household Members

Project area	Gender	Farmers	Traders	Government Employees	Employees in private companies	Others	Total
Letefoho							
	Male	113	15	1	3	17	132
	Female	28	5	-	-	13	33
Hatubuilico							
	Male	4	-	-	-	3	4
	Female	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total							
	Male	117	15	1	3	20	136
	Female	-	5	-	-	13	33

Source: Census, September 2022 (The data is based on the 2022 census but there is no reason to expect any significant change in the information that the data imparts).

87. The main income sources of the AHs in the project area are presented in Table 16 and show that almost all households (96%) have their main income source from farming. Households and AHs with income from wages represent 3%. Only 1% have income from business.

Table 16: Primary Household Income Source

Project area	Salary/ wage		Farming		Earnings from doing business		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Letefoho	4	3%	141	93%	2	1%	147	97%
Hatubuilico	-	0%	4	3%	-	0%	4	3%
Total	4	3%	145	96%	2	1%	151	100%

Source: Census, September 2022 (The data is based on the 2022 census but there is no reason to expect any significant change in the information on sources of income that the data imparts).

88. The proportion of AHs having at least one secondary income source are shown in Table 17. About 3% of AHs mentioned that they had more than one job to make their living. The most households having at least one secondary income source are those who gain their living from business activities.

Table 17: Surveyed Households with at least one Secondary Income Source

Project area	Farming		Earnings from conducting business		Allowance from Government		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Letefoho	4	3%	18	12%	1	1%	23	15%
Hatubuilico	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%
Total	4	3%	18	12%	1	1%	23	15%

Source: Census, September 2022 (The data is based on the 2022 census but there is no reason to expect any significant change in the information that the data imparts).

4.4. Poverty

89. The AHs falling within the corridor of impact were categorized into different annual income groups. The majority of AH are below the poverty line. As per World Bank data, the poverty rate at national poverty line for Timor-Leste was 41.8 %. If we consider the World Bank criteria, earning of \$2.15/person/day is the threshold of poverty. If we consider 2 earning members in the family, a monthly income of less than \$ 130.00 will be the below poverty line (BPL).

90. According to the social survey, the majority of households (30/34) have reported their monthly income below the WB poverty line (79.41% c2022). The details of income categories of AHs is presented in Table 18.

91. The average household income indicated by the AHs in 2022 was USD110.06/household/month. It emerged that there were different ranges of income levels broadly separated into (i) less than USD115.00; (ii) between USD115.00 – USD300.00 and (iii) more than USD300.00. The different income ranges are established based on poverty factors and living standards of the subproject area. Of the AHs there were 50 households (33%) with their household income less than USD115.00. These would be classed as poor households as they would fall below the WB poverty line of USD130.00. There were 5 households (representing 3%) with monthly income more than USD300.00. The remainder are about one fifth with 6AHs (17.47%) in the range of \$ 130-500 and 1AH (2.94%) has income above \$500 per month.

92. The households earning between USD115.00 - USD300.00 per month originally made up 64% of total AHs in the 2022 assessment, and this household group were considered as middle-income households. However, it is possible that at least some of these households may now be falling below the WB poverty line of USD130.00 per month. Subject to resurveying, some may be reclassified as poor household.

93. Table 18 and Table 19 present the monthly household income and household income ranges of the AHs in each subproject suco as identified in 2022 subject to clarification. There is no reason to expect any major change in this situation in 2023, however the data can be reviewed as necessary during implementation in 2024.

Table 18: Monthly Household Income

Project area	Lowest Income (USD/household/month)	Highest Income (USD/household/month)	Average Income (USD/household/month)
Letefoho	\$70.00	\$440.00	\$127.62
Hatubuilico	\$80.00	\$100.00	\$92.50
Median	\$75.00	\$270.00	\$110.06

Source: Census, September 2022 (The data is based on the 2022 census but there is no reason to expect any significant change in the information that the data imparts).

Table 19: Average Monthly Household Income by Income Source (2022)

Income sources	Average household income (USD / household / month)
Income from Agriculture	\$ 100.12
Income from Trade/Service	\$ 33.33
Income from Salary/Wage	\$ 330.00
Income from Allowance from Gov.	\$ 120.00

Source: Census, September 2022 (The data is based on the 2022 census but there is no reason to expect any significant change in the information that the data imparts).

4.5. Expenditure

94. Regarding expenditures, the AHs spend on average USD130.00 per household per month. Table 20 illustrates the average monthly expenditure of the AHs by category. Household expenses including food, education, healthcare, transport, water and electricity bills, funeral and dowry, clothes, and other miscellaneous household items.

95. The data showed that food is the highest expenditure category, accounting for 38% of the AHs' expenses. The second highest expense is for water and electricity (8%), followed by education with (4%). The proportion of health is (4%) while spending on communication contributes (15%), on transportation (15%) of the total household expenditure. The remaining expense categories attribute to 15% of the total average monthly expenditure of the AHs.

Table 20: Average Monthly Expenditure by Category

Income sources	Average proportion among total monthly household expenditure (%)
Food	38%
Water and electricity bills	8%
Education	4%
Health	4%
Communication	15%
Transportation	15%
Funeral and dowry	15%

Source: Census, September 2022 (The data is based on the 2022 census but there is no reason to expect any significant change in the information that the data imparts).

4.6. Land, Housing and Asset Ownership

96. It is recognized that 49 of the 132 AHs will lose residential and business related structures. Others will lose trees and crops due to the TLBRP. The Table 21 presents ownership of household assets of the AHs. A majority of AHs own basic household's assets, such as televisions, radios, mobile phones for communication and access to information, motorcycles and bicycles for transportation; electric cookers for cooking, and refrigerators for food preservation. A few households own high value assets such as cars (6%).

Table 21: Asset Ownership

Types of assets	Households owning at least one item	
	Number	%
Motorbike	54	36%
Bicycle	3	2%
Car	2	1%
Boat	-	0%
Ship	-	0%
Truck	1	1%
Generator	1	1%
Pumping machine	3	2%
Radio	37	25%
Television	41	27%
DVD player	88	58%
Telephone (land line)	-	0%
Mobile (smart) phone	124	82%
Electric fan/air conditioner	13	9%
Washing machine	1	1%
Refrigerator	23	15%
Electric cooker	62	41%

Source: Census, September 2022 (The data is based on the 2022 census but there is no reason to expect any significant change in the information that the data imparts).

4.7. Basic Infrastructure

97. Majority of the AHs (100%) have access to water from piped supply lines provided by the government (*Bee Timor-Leste*).

Table 22: Main Source of Domestic Water

Project area	Protected well		Piped water	
	Number	%	Number	%
Letefoho	-	0%	128	97%
Hatubuilico	-	0%	4	3%
Total	-	0%	132	100%

Source: Verification Survey Results, Jul – Sep 2023

98. Several years ago the Government extended and upgraded the power grid and since then residents living in the sucos in the TLBRP area including all the AHs have connections to the electricity supply. The census also indicated that all the AHs are using septic tanks to collect foul water from latrines. Table 23 shows the average distance from the houses of the AHs to the nearest public facilities.

Table 23: Average Distance to the Nearest Public Facilities

Project area	Average Distance to the Nearest Public Facilities (Km)								
	Community Health Centre	Health Sub-centre	Primary school	Secondary school	High school	Commercial banks, credit services	Agriculture Supply Store	Bus terminal	Market
Letefoho	2	3	3	3	4	20	-	4	2
Hatubuilico	3	2	1	1	2	30	-	20	12
Average	2.5	2.5	2	2	3	25	-	12	7

Source: Census, September 2022

4.8. Community Health

99. As part of the census, general health status information was also obtained. It is reported that surveyed household members suffered from common diseases such as skin and respiratory diseases in the last 24 months. There are seven categories; respiratory, digestive, dermatological, cardiovascular diseases, neuropathy, osteoarthritis, and others. Table 24 demonstrates most affected household members suffered from dermatological diseases (26%) with digestive (13%), respiratory (7%) and other diseases (6%).

Table 24: Common Diseases Encountered by Household Members in the Last 24 Months

Project area	Respiratory diseases		Digestive diseases		Dermatological diseases		Cardio-vascular diseases		Osteoarthritis		Neuropathy		Others	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Letefoho	11	7%	19	13%	35	23%	1	1%	9	6%	0	0%	-	0%
Hatubuilico	-	0%	-	0%	4	3%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%	-	0%
Total	11	7%	19	13%	39	26%	1	1%	9	6%	0	0%	-	0%

Source: Census, September 2022

100. There are various health establishments within or nearby the sucos where AHs can seek medical treatment and health advice. Most of the AHs who are living in the affected project areas usually visit community health centres which provide external consultations supported with a simple laboratory, maternity-related services (including antenatal and postnatal care), vaccinations family planning, and hygiene and health awareness promotion.

Table 25: Types of Health Establishments Surveyed Households often Visit

Project area	Community Health Centre		Hospital		Village-level integrated posts		Private clinics		Herbalists	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Letefoho	117	77%	12	8%	12	8%	-	0%	-	0%
Hatubuilico	4	3%	2	1%	4	3%	-	0%	-	0%
Total	121	80%	14	9%	16	11%	-	0%	-	0%

Source: Census, September 2022

4.9. Labor Division

101. It was reported during the census that most household decisions of the AHs tend to be made by both men and women regarding purchasing daily necessities, purchasing goods, sending children to school, job changes/having jobs, having access to credit. Men and women participate in community meetings and local organizations depending on their availability. Table 26 shows the participation in decision making disaggregated by gender.

Table 26: Activity Participating Male and Female Members of the Surveyed Households

Activities		Both	Female	Male	Total
Participating in community meetings	Number		56	151	207
	%		19%	50%	69%
Participating in local organizations	Number		102	111	213
	%		34%	37%	71%
Purchasing daily necessities	Number		151	34	185
	%		50%	11%	61%
Purchasing goods	Number		112	45	157
	%		37%	15%	52%
Sending children to school	Number		96	54	150
	%		32%	18%	50%
Job changes/ having jobs	Number		11	25	36
	%		4%	8%	12%
Having access to credits	Number		26	65	91
	%		9%	22%	30%

Male and Female persons were interviewed in every affected household

Source: Census, September 2022

102. The implementation of the project could have differential impacts on men and women. It was recorded during FGDs with affected women that women are often more vulnerable than men in adapting to situations of land acquisition and resettlement as well as change of livelihood.

4.10. Perceptions of Affected Households on the subproject

103. Among the AHs, 100% or 132 households received the subproject-related information through participating in public consultation meetings, survey and the census conducted in the subproject area, the Project Information Booklet (PIB) and by information directly disclosed by suco/aldeia chiefs. In general all of the AHs supported the subproject with no objections expressed and expected TLBRP Sec 2 to be upgraded as soon as possible.

5. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

5.1. Objectives of Consultation and Participation

104. Objectives of the public consultations and participation of local people include: (i) ensuring the participation of APs and local community in the design, preparation and decision-making for the subproject; (ii) disseminating information on all the subproject activities to APs; (iii) collecting the ideas, concerns, needs or priorities of APs; (iv) ensuring that all the APs are notified of all the decisions which are related directly to their income and living standards; and, (v) ensuring transparency in implementation of land acquisition, compensation and assistance payment, and relocation.

105. This updated LARAP has been prepared after two main phases of public consultation and disclosure. Prior to 2023 consultations took place with key local and national stakeholders. Table 27 summarizes the consultations were undertaken at that stage in preparation for the first updated LARAP (Feb 2023). Subsequently during the completion of the LRP resettlement and compensation process further focus group discussions have taken place in 2023; the FGDs in June 2023 are presented as an example of field work in 2023 (Table 28 and Appendix 2A). Throughout this process importance has been given to consult the leaders of local communities, particularly the suco/village and aldeia/hamlet chiefs, along the subproject road corridor to receive their concerns about the subproject. Most importantly, attention was given to the directly affected persons and their community to understand their attitude towards the subproject design and benefits, their expectations, and to create awareness among the affected population regarding their entitlements, compensation payment procedures, and grievances redress mechanism (GRM). In the process of considering mitigation measures, their suggestions have been taken into account to avoid negative impacts to the extent possible, such that there are no unacceptable residual impacts.

Table 27: Key Stakeholders of the Subproject and Consultation Activities Undertaken

Stakeholder Category	Activities Undertaken	Project phase	Engagement approach	Frequency	Number of participants
Sub district and religious institution Level	Technical discussion with: MPW, MoJ, MSS, MoA, Local Leaders, legal advisors and PNTL.	Initial phase of the updated LARAP preparation.	Focus group discussion	1 time / Sub district (July. 18-20, 2022)	8 Participants
Suco/Village Chief	Consultation with the Suco chiefs along the subproject area	Initial phase of the updated LARAP preparation.	Focus group discussion	1 time / Suco (July. 21-23, 2022)	14 Participants
Aldeia/Hamlet Chief	Consultation with concerned Hamlet/Aldeia's chiefs	Initial phase of the LARAP preparation	Focus group discussion		
Villagers/Community along subproject area	Public Consultation Meetings with all of the community who are residing along the roadside.	Initial phase of the LARAP preparation	Public Consultation meeting	1 time / Suco (July. 25-27, 2022)	229 Participants
Affected Persons/Households	LARAP/Entitlement disclosure with all identified affected Households/Persons	Final phase of the LARAP preparation	Focus group discussion	1 time / Suco (Sept. 3-7, 2022)	204 Participants
Households	Interviews with the heads of AHs and APs for any grievance raised	Throughout subproject implementation cycle.	Door to door consultation	Depends on findings	TBD

106. Public consultation activities conducted during the updated LARAP preparation are presented in more detail in the following section.

5.2. Information Disclosure and Public Consultation during Updated LARAP Preparation

107. During preparation of the updated LARAP, PMU worked directly with relevant Government agencies, Municipal Authority, and village and aldeia chiefs to conduct focus group discussions and public consultation meetings in July to September 2022 and throughout 2023 with local people, including the AHs and villagers at large. The meetings were held near the affected road corridor for the convenience and comfort of participants.

108. The first round of PCM was on July 25-27, 2022 before implementation of the census and reverification survey of AHs. The information shared and discussed with the meeting participants included (i) the subproject description, location, design, and expected benefits of the subproject; (ii) the subproject's potential LAR impacts, and feasible measures to minimize and mitigate LAR impacts; (iii) proposed eligibility and entitlements for subproject-APs; (iv) the proposed project-level GRM; (v) proposed LRP activities; (vi) payment procedures; (vii) indicative schedule for subproject implementation, including land acquisition and resettlement; (viii) mechanisms for continuing meaningful consultation with and participation of APs, community, and other stakeholders in land acquisition and resettlement planning, implementation and monitoring.

109. The second public consultation meeting was organized on September 03 to 07, 2022 in every suco after completion of the census and reverification of AHs. In these meetings, PMU, presented the final results of the survey, announced the cut-off-date for eligibility for compensation and support, and discussed the proposed subproject entitlements with APs and communities. Further rounds of PCM / FGD were undertaken in 2023 culminating in the FGD in June 2023. The topics for discussion are summarized in Table 29.

110. The entitlement matrix for compensation and assistance for APs, institutional arrangements for land acquisition and resettlement, scope of land acquisition and resettlement impacts, schedule of land acquisition and compensation and support, and project level-GRM were included in the Project Information Booklet (PIB) and delivered to the stakeholders during the public consultation meetings. The PIB is attached in appendix 3. The final PIB will be delivered to all AHs, aldeias and suco leaders and posted in public places of affected aldeias and sucros after WB clearance of this updated LARAP.

111. More than 472 people attended the public consultation meetings (PCM) and the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) during 2022-2023. The stakeholder engagement attracted 93 meeting participants of which (about 20%) were females and 379 (80%) were males (Table 28). The participants of the meetings included (i) Suco (village) chiefs; (iii) concerned aldeia (hamlet) chiefs; (iv) AHs; (v) non-affected households living near the TLBRP SECTION 2.

Table 28: Participants in PCM and FGD

No	Date	Location	No. of Meeting Participants		
			Female	Male	Total
1	July 25-27, 2022 (PCM)	2 Suco chief offices	51	178	229
2	Sept. 3-7, 2022 (PCM)	2 Suco chief offices	40	164	204
3	June 14 2023 (FGD)	2 Aldeia chief offices	2	37	39
	Total		93	379	472

Source: PCM & FGD, 1 & 2 July & September 2022, 3 example one days FGD in June 2023

112. Table 29 summarizes the concerns, suggestions, and opinions of AHs and local authorities on LAR-related issues of TLBRP SEC 2 as expressed during the first phase of consultations, and how these concerns, suggestions, and opinions have been addressed and

incorporated in this updated LARAP. These concerns have also been reiterated in later meetings (Appendix 2A).

Table 29: Public Consultation Meetings Conducted During Updated LARAP Preparation

No.	Issues	Descriptions	Responses
1	Negotiated compensation and livelihoods.	The methods that will be used to determine compensation values for Structures and other assets;	For lands that will be impacted by the subproject, compensation will be made based on replacement cost of the affected land (if any). The MPW/PMU, assisted by a valuation specialist in cooperates with the NDLPCS in the determination of the price/value of the affected land (if any). For structures the compensation will be made based on the TLSMM and current market price. For trees and plants it will be based upon the recently issued Agricultural compensation price list year 2022 by the government.
4	Impact on existing electric supply		The PISC and the Contractor will directly coordinate with the owners to remove and relocate the affected public utilities so that the operation of these services will not be hampered for a long period of time.
5	Employment opportunities	Assurance of employment opportunity for the affected and local people during road construction works.	Contractor will be instructed to hire workers based on the skill level and requirement. Hence, priority will be given to the local people who are also affected by the subproject
6	Community attitude	Many people anticipated that the subproject could lead to substantial development and the improvement of infrastructure, services and facilities in the area. The subproject was seen as an opportunity to develop the region and its people. In the consultation meetings, almost all participants responded by stating that the subproject is necessary for improving connectivity, creating jobs, increasing agricultural productivity and reducing poverty.	Thanked community for overwhelming support and the safeguards team are committed to assist the affected community with their problems in relation with the project.
7	Views of APs and AHs.	AHs were supportive of the project, participating in the	Discussion resulted in determining the type of

No.	Issues	Descriptions	Responses
		consultation process through responding to various surveys. They also expressed their support to the subproject with the expectation of getting fair compensation for their affected assets. Both in the course of consultations and survey period, the participants and AHs were asked about their preference on the type of compensation for their affected property.	compensation desired. Accordingly, the process was fixed as – valuation by the valuation expert and compensation at market value

Source: Public Consultation Meetings, July & Sept. 2022

5.3. Disclosure Activities

113. The updated PIB in Tetum was to be provided to the APs through meetings conducted during updated LARAP preparation and was circulated in July 2023 since by that time the important information that the community required was available: (i) List of AHs, (ii) costing of the affected structures and their breakdowns, and (iii) costings of the affected trees, (iv) entitlements for compensation, assistance and resettlement; (v) cut-off date; (v) proposed GRM.

114. After approval the updated LARAP prepared for the subproject will be published by MPW and WB for public disclosure but redacting some of the sensitive items. The PIB has been translated into Tetum (the PIB is Appendix 3).

115. The summary of the updated LARAP in Tetum will be made available in the MPW's field offices, PISC's office, Directorate of Land Property and Cadastral Survey, offices of the municipality and administrative post administrators, offices of the Suco chiefs and Aldeia leaders, as an official public document.

116. The LARAP addendum, if any, will be prepared and subjected for WB approval and to be disclosed to affected communities and on WB's and MPW websites following the similar procedure.

5.4. Public Information, Consultation, and Disclosure Activities during Implementation of the Updated LARAP

117. The next phase of consultations with the AHs and communities as well as concerned agencies took place during implementation of the updated activities under LARAP (2023). Additionally, monitoring reports will be uploaded on WB and MPW websites for disclosure and made available at MPW's field offices, PISC's office and offices of administrators' subproject sucos for public access upon request.

118. Table 30 summarizes the roles and responsibilities of the local administrators, the Government and WB in the implementation of disclosure and consultation activities during updated LARAP implementation. Participation of 30% of women and vulnerable groups will be targeted in each activity for consultation plan.

Table 30: Roles and Responsibilities for Disclosure, Consultation, and Participation

Activities	Target Audience	Means of Communication	Responsibility	Timing
Disclosure of the updated LARAP and LARAP addendum, if required.	AHs in the subproject area Other stakeholders	Distribution of updated PIB Posting a translated	PMU and administrators at aldeia and suco levels with support of CSC.	Upon approval of the updated LARAP and addendum(s) if any

Activities	Target Audience	Means of Communication	Responsibility	Timing
	such as NGOs, CBOs, CSOs	simplified Updated LARAP at accessible places. Upload the full LARAP on WB and MPW websites.	- PIB disseminated by suco administrators - ADB and MPW for uploading	
Implementation schedule of updated LARAP and civil works	All stakeholders	Village meetings Newspaper, television or radio advertisement	PMU and Construction Contractor	Ongoing, prior to updated LARAP implementation and when there is any significant change in implementation schedule. Advanced notification will be given regarding hiring opportunities so local community members have a reasonable lead time to prepare for application.
Compensation disbursement schedule	Aps	Notices to individual households	PMU at aldeia, and suco levels	Upon approval on the compensation budget at least 1 week prior to disbursement
Relocation	Relocation households	Public consultation meetings One-on-one meetings as needed Separate group discussions	PMU assisted by the IGE at aldeia and suco levels	Upon completion of compensation disbursements, prior to physical displacement
Livelihood Rehabilitation Program (LRP) If avail by the government.	VAHs SAHs including relocation households and those who will lose 10% or more of income-generating assets of the households	Public consultation meetings One-on-one consultation meetings as needed Separate group discussions	PMU at aldeia, and suco levels with support of PISC and LRP service provider	During Updated LARAP implementation
Grievance resolution	Complainants	One-on-one meetings Household visits	PISC & PMU at aldeia, and suco levels	Ongoing basis throughout subproject implementation
Disclosure of periodic Monitoring Reports	Public, local authorities, mass organizations, village administrations	Uploaded on WB website translated versions made available at MPW's field offices, PISC office and offices of administrators' subproject sucos for public access upon request	WB on their WB official website, PMU at Government website, administrative post and municipal levels	Upon submission of periodic monitoring reports by PMU

Source: PMU, 2022

6. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

6.1. Objective

119. The MPW has established a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) for all previous projects and established the GRM for TLBRP in September 2022. The GRM will receive, evaluate, and address subproject related complaints on the subproject's environmental, social and gender safeguards performance, including construction and labor issues, from the affected individuals, particularly, the women and the vulnerable groups, and the communities. The aim of the GRM is generally to provide a way for subproject's APs and other stakeholders to provide feedback and/or express complaints related to the subproject activities and for these concerns to be resolved in a timely manner.

120. The GRM serves as a mechanism to be accessible and reliable, systematic issues can be identified and addressed in a coordinated and timely manner and will utilize existing the experience gained from the operation of GRM on other projects. The PMU will be the focal point for receiving and resolving any grievances of AHs/APs.

121. There are three main categories of grievances on subprojects with LAR impacts. They relate to (i) land and associated assets; (ii) compensation rates and payments; (iii) impacts during subproject implementation. Ministry of Justice (MoJ) along with NDLPSCS will assist the subproject in resolving disputes on land issues. Existing community processes can assist in dealing with land disputes. They include the village chiefs, other elders, church leaders and recognized civil society leaders. ITA NIA RAI¹'s experience with conflict resolution and dispute mediation in property rights will be drawn upon as necessary to strengthen PMU's capacity in addressing land related issues. Experience from the Justice for the Poor (J4P) program in grievance redress will also be drawn upon as appropriate.

122. The Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) would be the tool to ensure proper presentation of grievances, impartial hearings and transparent decisions and shall be established through a gazette notification from the MPW. The female members of the GRC must participate in every hearing if the aggrieved person or AH is female. The GRC will be convened if grievances cannot be resolved at the first level.

123. The composition of the GRC will be as below:

- MPW/PMU, Safeguards Unit focal point;
- Local authorities (municipality, administrative post and suco chiefs);
- Recognized civil society leaders;
- Government representatives/MOJ/NDLPSCS;
- Representative of AHs/APs;
- Representatives of CSC;
- At least three female members if representatives are all males.

124. Table 31 presents the grievance redress process which is compliant with the mechanism envisaged in the agreed ESF of the Project, Land Law and Expropriation Law.

Table 31: Grievance Redress Mechanism

¹ ITA NIA RAI, originally supported by USAID but now integrated under MOJ, is engaged in strengthening property rights through a systematic process that involved public consultation, assisting in land registration, land administration, preparation of land survey maps, and conflict resolution through mediation.

Stage	Process	Duration
1	AP submits his/her grievance to subproject manager in person	
2	Subproject manager will try to resolve the issue	7 days
	If unresolved or if AP wants to go directly to PMU	
3	Subproject manager will take grievance to GRC or PMU/community liaison officer	Within 2 weeks of receipt of decision in Step 2
4	Issue discussed at project liaison meeting	1 week
5	PMU/community liaison officer reports back to the village/AP	5 days
	If unresolved	
6	AP takes grievance to MPW Secretary of State with assistance from the subproject	Within 2 weeks of receipt of decision in Step 5
7	Secretary of State refers matter to an internal committee	2 weeks
8	Secretary of State reports back to AP/village chief	5 days
	If unresolved or at any stage if AP is not satisfied	
10	AP can take the matter to appropriate court	As per judicial system

125. At any stage in the GRM, the complainant may have the option to elevate the complaint to authorized local courts for litigation following the rules of court. During the litigation of the case, the Government will request from the court that the subproject proceed without disruption while the case is being heard. If any party is dissatisfied with the ruling of the civil court, that party can elevate the case to a higher court. The Government shall implement the decision of the court. The project-level GRM should not impede access to the country's jurisdiction or administrative remedies. There are no charges or fees levied to the APs for the lodgment and processing of complaints.

126. If efforts to resolve complaints and grievances using the above mentioned procedure remain unresolved or unsatisfactory, complainants - *as a last resort* - have the right to directly discuss their concerns or problems with the WB's Transport Division through the World Bank Timor-Leste Resident Mission (Address: *Avenida Marginal, No 24 – Bidau Lecidere, Dili, Timor-Leste, Tel: +670 3304300*). If the complainants are still not satisfied with the responses of the SERD, they can directly contact the World Bank office of the Special Project Facilitator. The office of the Special Project Facilitator procedure can precede based on the Accountability Mechanism in parallel with the subproject implementation.

6.2. GRM Record Keeping

127. All complaints should be recorded in a log system and will be maintained as a database. The log system consists of the following information:

- Number reference to database
- Name of subproject
- Name of contractor
- Name of the complainant
- Spouse name
- Address and phone
- Occupation
- Date of birth
- Date and time of receipt of complaint
- Recording date of complaint

- Name of person recorded the case
- Scope of complaint
- Category of complaint
- Type of action
- Status of grievance process (delegate, fact finding, appeals, settlement, close, unable to complete)
- Delegated units (and responsible staff) as necessary
- Status of final report
- Status of providing information to the complaining party
- Feedback status of a person who is complaining
- Status of final report

128. A summary of this information will be included in the quarterly monitoring reports which will be submitted to WB.

6.3. GRM Associated Costs

129. AHs/APs will not be liable for any costs associated with resorting to the grievance redress process; any such costs will be reimbursed by the subproject.

130. Complaints from people with physical and mental disabilities, including elderly and illiterate persons, can be lodged with assistance of a trusted relative or a person in the suco with the complainants' consent.

131. During the public consultation meetings conducted in the subproject aldeias during updated LARAP preparation; the above GRM was agreed and supported by all the meeting participants. The GRM was also presented in the PIB which were distributed to the meeting participants. The final PIB will also contain the agreed GRM to deliver to the subproject stakeholders and posted in the public places of the subproject area after LARAP approval.

7. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

7.1. Existing Policy and Legal Framework of GoTL.

132. The Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste has compensation principles and a policy framework for land acquisition and the compensation and supports are governed by Land Law (2003) and relevant decrees. A summary of key legal provisions relevant to land acquisition, compensation and supports is provided below.

133. **Constitution of Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste.** Section 141 of the Constitution states that the ownership, use and development of land as one of the factors for economic production shall be regulated by law and Section 54 of the Constitution covers the right to private property and is prescribed as follows:

- Every individual has the right to private property and can transfer it during his or her lifetime or on death, in accordance with the law;
- Private property should not be used to the detriment of its social purpose;
- Requisitioning and expropriation of property for public purposes shall only take place following fair compensation in accordance with the law; and
- Only national citizens have the right to ownership of land.

134. The first **Land Law** of Timor-Leste was promulgated in March 2003 and was designed to serve as an umbrella law for the rest of the land and property regime. The law established by the National Directorate for Land and Property Cadastral Survey (NDLPCS) as a legal entity and defined its jurisdiction, and articulated general rules concerning land tenure and property rights to be further developed by ensuing legislation². Moreover, this law established a one-year period for both nationals and non-nationals to register their land claims. The Land Law 2003 vests all land that belonged to the Portuguese state, and all state property acquired or built by the Indonesian regime, in the new state of Timor-Leste.

135. **Decree No. 6** issued by the Government in February 2011 provides for granting compensation to relocate unlawful occupants of State property based on humanitarian considerations³.

136. **Decree No. 27** approved on July 6, 2011 allows private property rights registration by landowners/persons in areas where cadastral surveys have been completed (following registration and verification of claims by the government) and confirmed that the claims to land are undisputed.

137. **The Civil Code** which was promulgated in 2011 and came into force in March 2012 includes a section that governs day-to-day land decisions such as the sale and lease of land.

138. **The new Land Law (Transitional Land Law 2017)** was approved on June 05, 2017 by Timorese Parliament. The Law interprets who owns what land and in the case of conflicting claims, who has the strongest right to the land. The purpose of the Law is to clarify the legal status of land ownership by bringing into effect the different dimensions of the right to private property provided for in the Constitution of Timor-Leste. Clarification of property rights is done through the recognition of prior property rights. In addition, the law creates the concept of informal property rights⁴ and

²Following provisions of the Law, NDLPCS has produced Property/Building Identification Numbers for the land and property owners to register to constitute database on land and property owners for further legalization processing.

³ The Article 2 of the Decree stipulates criteria establishing for compensations: (a) composition of the household; (b) duration of the occupancy; (c) type of occupancy; (d) type of construction; and (e) depreciations and improvements.

⁴According to the Article 2 (Item g) of the Law, "Informal property rights" means the rights on immovable property arising in the light of customary law and arising from durable, which have the characteristics of property rights. The informal property right corresponds to a traditional and individual right to land, allowing those who have not previously obtained documents regarding their property rights to now be able to invoke them in the same terms as those who previously had their rights formalized. In this field, this law operates the formalization of these rights through its registration.

recognizes community ownership⁵. Access to land is guaranteed in two ways. Firstly with the creation of the National Land Registry, intended to allow the emergence of a safe and transparent real estate market, and secondly with the clarification of assets belonging to the State, potentially enabling it to carry out a better management of its assets, which can be distributed to those who may not otherwise have access to land. The law also provides criteria for the resolution of disputes and the principle of compensation where there is “duplicity of rights”.

139. **The Expropriation Law 2017** is the most current and relevant law pertaining to involuntary land acquisition and compensation. The Law determines the conditions and establishes the procedures and limits under which the state can take private land for public good and under which it will provide fair compensation. The Expropriation Law recognizes the right to private property and guarantee of fair compensation for expropriated land, as fundamental rights of citizens. Under the Law, the expropriation of property for public purposes will be only possible where it is not possible to acquire it amicably through private negotiations. The Council of Ministers with advice of the Ministry of Justice will be empowered to issue a notice of public purpose for expropriation.

140. **Law No. 13/2017 on special regime for the definition of the Ownership of Property** is to clarify the legal status of property and to promote distribution and access to land. Clarifications of property rights are done through the recognition of prior property rights.

7.2. WB Social Safeguards Policy

141. The World Bank’s OP 4.12, Involuntary Resettlement provides comprehensive guidance in complying with the requirements for Environmental and Social Safeguards considerations resulting from involuntary resettlements as a result of the project. It contains three important elements as follows:

- Compensation to replace lost assets, livelihood and income at replacement costs;
- Assistance for relocation including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services;
- Assistance for rehabilitation to improve or achieve at least the same level of standards of living prior to the project;
- Transitional support will be provided as necessary to all economically displaced persons based on a reasonable estimate of the time required to restore their income-earning capacity, production levels and standards of living.

142. The policy requires provision of support and assistance for those who lose their land, assets or livelihood due to land acquisition of land or restriction on land use. Resettlement planning is designed to provide Project APs/AHs with a standard of living equal to if not better than the level prior to the project.

143. The policy is guided by the following principles:

- Involuntary resettlement is to be avoided or at least minimized;
- Compensation must ensure the maintenance or improvement of the APs/AHs pre-project living standards;
- APs/AHs should be fully informed and consulted on compensation options;
- APs/AHs’ socio-cultural institutions should be supported/used as much as possible;

⁵ According to the Article 27 of the Law, the property recognized as the property of the local community is recognized by the community as being of common use and shared by a group of individuals or families, organized according to local customs and practices.

- Compensations will be carried out with equal considerations for both women and men as well as their constraints;
- Lack of formal legal land title should not be a hindrance to assistance/rehabilitation;
- Particular attention should be given to women-headed households as well as vulnerable groups such as indigenous people and ethnic minorities;
- Appropriate assistance should be provided to help APs/AHs restore and/or at least maintain their livelihoods and standard of living;
- Land acquisition and resettlement should be conceived and executed as a part of the project. The full costs of compensation should be included in the project costs; and
- Compensation/rehabilitation assistance should be paid prior to ground levelling and demolition and in any case before an impact occurs.

7.3. Gaps between Government's Laws and Regulations and WB's Policy on Land Acquisition and Resettlement

144. Table 32 below presents the gaps between WB's policy and the Government's laws and regulations on land acquisition, compensation and supports for APs/AHs and proposed gap-filling measures in the TLBRP.

Table 32: Gaps between WB and Government's Laws and Regulations on Land Acquisition and Resettlement

Issues	WB Social Safeguards Policy	Timor-Leste Laws and Regulations	Gaps between WB's policy and Timor-Leste Laws	Gap Filling Measures
A. Land Acquisition and Resettlement				
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 updated 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 APs, 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 households⁶. - 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 media⁷.	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 APs, host communities, and concerned NGOs. Inform all APs of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of	The Expropriation Law includes provisions of the public hearing, including requirements for publicity about the proposed public hearings in the Official Journal and in the media. A report of the consultation is to be made, including a	Consultations are only required at the planning stage. There are no specific provisions on preparing and implementing resettlement plans based on meaningful consultations with APs, including the poor, landless, and	Consultations are conducted on an ongoing basis with stakeholders including APs. Development of mitigation measures will take into consideration the needs and views of stakeholders and those affected.

⁶Article 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.

⁷Article 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.

Issues	WB Social Safeguards Policy	Timor-Leste Laws and Regulations	Gaps between WB's policy and Timor-Leste Laws	Gap Filling Measures
	resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those 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.	description of the public hearings. The Expropriation Law provides for information to be provided to APs before expropriation occurs ⁸ . Once the report on the public consultation results is published, a social impact study and property survey of APs is carried out.	elderly, women and other vulnerable groups and no requirements of public consultation and public engagement during implementation under the Timor-Leste Laws.	
APs without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land	Ensure that APs 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.	APs 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 APs 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 requisitioning 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	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.	An independent and qualified replacement cost appraiser has been engaged to assist the NDLPCS and PMU in appraising the replacement cost of affected assets.

⁸ 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.

Issues	WB Social Safeguards Policy	Timor-Leste Laws and Regulations	Gaps between WB's policy and Timor-Leste Laws	Gap Filling Measures
		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.		
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 affected by the subproject are entitled to compensation for income loss. Affected business regardless of status of business registration is compensated for the lost net income from the affected business.
Assistance for physically displaced households	Transitional support will be provided as necessary to all economically displaced persons based on a reasonable estimate of the time required to restore their income-earning capacity, production levels and standards of living	The Expropriation Law (Article 57) allows compensation for lost assets.	Timor-Leste Laws do not provide for any specific assistance including transitional support and development assistance to APs other than offering compensation for lost assets.	All APs are entitled to relocation assistance such as transportation assistance, transitional assistance, and other resettlement measures as necessary and eligible to participate in the LRP of the subproject.
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 AHs are eligible to participate in the Livelihood Rehabilitation Program (LRP) of the subproject.
Livelihood Rehabilitation Program	Appropriate assistance should be provided to help AHs 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 AHs.	Severely AHs who lose 10% or more of total productive land (if the land is the main income generating asset of the household) or total income-generating assets, and/or have to relocate, and also Vulnerable AHs are eligible to

Issues	WB Social Safeguards Policy	Timor-Leste Laws and Regulations	Gaps between WB's policy and Timor-Leste Laws	Gap Filling Measures
				participate in the LRP of the subproject.
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 APs has been provided free of charge; e) Fair compensation to APs has been deposited with a banking institution; (ii) APs 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 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 AHs and communities; (ii) relocation has been completed and the LRP for the SAHs and VAHs is in-place; and (iii) the area is free from any encumbrances.
Grievance redress mechanism (GRM)	Establish a GRM to receive and facilitate resolution of the APs' concerns and grievances regarding the project's environmental 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 of 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 AHs 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 standards of living of APs, 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.	As regulated by the Laws (Articles 2 of Land Expropriation for Public Facility), NDLPCS and project proponents have the responsibility to monitor land expropriation processes.	There is no provision on external monitoring of resettlement implementation and post-implementation evaluation to assess whether the objectives of the Resettlement Plan have been achieved under Timor-Leste Laws.	•The PMU will undertake internal monitoring on land acquisition, compensation and supports for the AHs. •Monitoring reports will be shared with relevant stakeholders and uploaded on the WB and MPW websites for disclosure.
Resettlement Plan Preparation	Prepare a Resettlement Plan/LARAP elaborating on APs entitlements, income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and	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	There are no specific details of how requirements of the plan are to be developed and carried out, including institutional arrangements	The Updated LARAP has been prepared covering APs entitlements, income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and

Issues	WB Social Safeguards Policy	Timor-Leste Laws and Regulations	Gaps between WB's policy and Timor-Leste Laws	Gap Filling Measures
	reporting framework, budget and time-bound implementation plan.	expropriation, based on social impact assessment and consultations with APs. 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's implementation; (iv) estimation of costs of implementing different alternatives; (v) supervision mechanisms for implementation of the relocation plan.	or time-bound implementation plans under Timor-Leste Laws.	reporting framework, budget and time-bound implementation plan.
Disclosure of Resettlement Plan/LARAP	The draft Updated LARAP, including 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 AHs and other stakeholders.) The final Updated 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 on information disclosure are specified in the Updated LARAP. Before submitting to the WB and after WB's acceptance of the Updated LARAP, the document in the Timor-Leste language (<i>Tetum</i>) will be posted in accessible public areas and sent to the relevant agencies and community leaders. A summary of the Updated LARAP will be provided to the community leaders. The Updated LARAP and any addendums, if any, will also be uploaded to the WB and MPW websites.

APs = Affected Person; AHs = Affected Households; DMS = Detailed Measurement Survey; GRM = Grievance Redress Mechanism; PMU= Project Management Unit; MPW = Ministry of Public Works; NDLPCS = National Directorate of Land and Property and Cadastral Services; NGO = Non-Governmental Organization; SAH = Severely Affected Household; Updated LARAP = Updated Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan;

Source: The PMU, 2022

7.4. Subproject Policies on Resettlement

145. The land acquisition, compensation, and support policy principles for the subproject are as follows:

- Land acquisition impacts are minimized through careful engineering design.
- APs are systematically informed and consulted during the entire process of resettlement planning and implementation, including assessment of possible impacts on their livelihoods, acquisition of land/assets, determining compensation/support options and socio-economic rehabilitation measures. They are informed of their rights and options and are invited to participate actively in the identification of mitigation and rehabilitation measures. The comments and suggestions of APs and communities are taken into account.
- The APs are identified and recorded as early as possible to establish their eligibility to prevent a subsequent influx of encroachers or others who wish to take advantage of such benefits.
- Consistent with WB policies, eligible APs are those with (i) titles to land recognized on a legal basis; (ii) no legal rights but have a claim to the land or assets; and are recognized through a process identified in the updated LARAP; (iii) no legal right or claim to the affected land, but they are occupying the land before the cut-off date; and (iv) those whose land is temporarily affected.
- Eligible APs are entitled to compensation and livelihood rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to improve or at least restore their pre-project living standards, income earning capacity and production levels.
- In the consultation process, representatives of local governments, village chiefs, other community leaders and civil society organizations such as non-government organizations (NGOs) from the operational areas will be included. The customs and traditions, as well as the religious practices of all APs, will be respected and protected.
- The institutions of APs, and, where relevant of their host communities, are to be protected and supported. Physically displaced persons are assisted to integrate economically and socially into host communities so that adverse impacts on the host communities are minimized and social harmony are promoted.
- Lack of formal legal rights to assets lost will not deprive any APs from receiving compensation and payments for non-land assets and entitlements.
- Particular attention is paid to the needs of vulnerable APs. This group of APs may include those without legal or recognizable title to the land or other assets, households headed by females, the elderly or disabled, poor households, landless households and indigenous people or ethnic groups that may be a minority in specific locations. Appropriate assistance will be provided to help them improve their socio-economic status.
- The concerns of women are identified based on gender disaggregated socio-economic data, separate discussions on women's concerns, and ensuring adequate measures and budgetary allocations in the resettlement plan to compensate and resettle them in a manner that does not disadvantage them. In this effort the assistance of national NGOs currently engaged in women's welfare will be sought.
- Resettlement planning decisions are preceded by a social preparation phase where consultations will be held with APs, community leaders, local administrators, and NGOs to enhance the participation of these APs in negotiation, planning, and implementation.
- All compensation will be based on the principle of replacement cost at the time of compensation. For houses and other structures it will be based upon the

TLSMM involving the costs for materials and labour at the time of acquisition, with no deduction for depreciation or for salvageable materials.

- Where houses and structures are partially affected to the degree that the remaining portion is no longer viable for its intended use, the subproject will acquire the entire asset and APs will be entitled to compensation at replacement cost for the entire asset.
- Any temporary impacts on land and public infrastructure outside the subproject footprint during construction will be restored by construction contractors under close monitoring of PMU and PISC;
- A GRM linked with existing traditional formal and informal systems and cognizant of cultural requirements was established to solve resettlement related disputes and complaints from APs.
- For SAHs who experience significant or major impacts due to (i) loss of 10% or more of their total productive land (if the affected land is the main income generating asset of the household), assets and/or income sources due to the subproject; and/or (ii) physical displacement from their pre-project place of residence and/or business, assistance will be given to identify and purchase alternative land. Efforts will also be made to provide sustainable livelihood restoration measures so that the APs can improve or at least restore their standard of living to pre-project levels.
- Costs of land acquisition and resettlement are included by the government in the subproject cost and adequate budgetary provision shall be made available during the subproject implementation;
- The PISC including one international social safeguards consultant and one national social safeguards consultant is responsible for assisting the PMU in implementing and monitoring of land acquisition, compensation and supports of the subproject.
- Construction activities cannot commence for a specific component or geographic area until (i) compensation and assistance have been paid in full to the AHs and communities; (ii) relocation of physically displaced households has been fully completed; and (iii) the area is free from any encumbrances.
- No works with resettlement impacts will be implemented before the updated LARAP has been cleared by the World Bank.

8. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCES AND BENEFITS

8.1. Project Eligibility and Entitlements

146. **Cut-off Date and Eligibility.** Cut-off date is the date set to determine eligibility for compensation and assistance under the Project. The cut-off date for this subproject is 15th September 2022; the date that the demarcation of the subproject construction boundary was laid out.

147. The cut-off date was announced publicly by PMU together with the local authorities during public consultation meetings. Any people who settle in the subproject area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation and assistance under the subproject. It is noted that there is no structures have been expanded and no trees have been planted in the affected area since the cut-off date. The PMU has been managing the site properly and the AHs/APs are aware of the applied principles of the cut-off date; so there is no new structure expanded or constructed in the announced affected area.

148. Entitlements. Based on the impacts identified during the verification survey, the corresponding entitlements to be provided to the AHs/APs are presented in the entitlement matrix (Table 33).

Table 33: Entitlement Matrix

No	Type of Losses/Impacts	Eligible Persons	Entitlements	Baseline
1	Impact on main structures (Houses, House-cum-shops, and Stand-alone shops)			
1.1	Fully affected main structures, and the structures will be moved backwards	Owners of structures regardless of land tenure	- Cash compensation at replacement cost for the entire structure with no depreciation and no deduction for salvageable materials; - Relocation assistance, USD50.00/household - Entitled to participate in the Livelihood Rehabilitation Program (LRP) if available. - Be given priority in any employment required for the subproject construction and maintenance	- The calculation will be based upon the TLSMM - AHs will be provided with the notice of land clearance 3-5 months in advance in a particular segment of the subproject. - The assistance amounts are based on the discussions with APs (in the interviews and FGDs) and local authorities during consultations. The figures were confirmed. The independent and qualified replacement cost appraiser conducted survey on the period of affected business and the income lost due to the business disruption and discussed and agreed with the AHs. - As the AHs opted to move backwards to the land which is outside the Corridor of Impact (COI) but still the public land, the PMU will coordinate with NDLPSC and competent agencies to assist the households in obtaining security of tenure of the land.
2	Loss of secondary structures			
2.1	Loss of secondary structures	Structure owners regardless of tenure status	Cash compensation at replacement cost for the affected portion with no depreciation and no deduction for salvageable materials.	The calculation will be based upon the TLSMM
3	Impact on business			
3.1	Business owners with full loss of shops who have to relocate to another place or to be pushed back	Business owners	- Assistance for lost income based on minimum 2 months average income recorded on their annual income tax. - If no record on annual income tax paid, the	- The net-income per month of the affected businesses is based on either official evidence of income (such as tax receipts or similar evidence) or otherwise based on assessed minimum wage in the subproject area. - Categorization of the affected business has

No	Type of Losses/Impacts	Eligible Persons	Entitlements	Baseline
			assistance for lost income will be minimum 2 months of USD100.00/month • Be entitled to participate in the LRP if available. • Be given priority in any employment required for the subproject construction and maintenance	been based on the business permit which they have obtained from the government. Those who have not obtained the business permit are consider as small scale businesses.
4	Loss of crops and trees	Tree and crops owners	• Cash compensation for trees based upon the government issued price list year 2022. • The AHs have the right to use salvageable trees.	• The compensation unit price will be based upon the government issued price list year 2022.
5	Loss of public assets			
		Owners (entity) of affected structure	• Owners of affected public utilities will have separate budgets allocated by the Government to remove or reconstruct the affected assets themselves based on technical requirements of the Government. • To be included in the work item within the contractor's contract as per normal procedure.	• The PMU will have a close coordination with the owners of affected public assets and government agencies to ensure that compensation and removal of the affected assets are implemented in a timely manner and avoid service disruptions.
6	Vulnerable households			
6.1	Vulnerable households	Poor households; female-headed households with dependents; households headed by the elderly with no other means of support; landless households; and households headed by children with no other means of support; and those headed by the disabled person with no other means of support	• Additional subsistence allowance for two months equivalent at USD50.00/households/2 months • Be entitled to participate in the LRP if available. • Be given priority in any employment required for the subproject construction and maintenance.	• Households that fall into more than one vulnerability criteria are entitled to receive the assistance once. • The assistance amount is based on the discussion with APs and local authorities during consultation. • Vulnerability of the AHs is identified by the PMU with assistance of local authorities and community leaders
7	Impacts during construction			
7.1	Impacts during construction		• Contractors and the PMU will assist AHs to seek alternate areas should they be temporarily affected during construction. • Land outside of the alignment that is adversely impacted by construction	• Land restoration to be completed within one month after the construction; • Impacts due to construction (for example, damages of structures resulting from construction activities) and compensation measures will be included in the subproject Environmental Management Plan (EMP).

No	Type of Losses/Impacts	Eligible Persons	Entitlements	Baseline
			activities will be compensated in cash at replacement cost by the civil works-contractor. Affected business (permanent shop/kiosks will be compensated by the contractor calculating by the monthly average income of the business multiplied by number of months that business experiences impacts).	
7.2	Unanticipated involuntary resettlement Impacts	Eligible APs	New APs that will be identified (i.e., those who will be included among the adversely affected because of changes in the subproject design or alignment prior to or even during construction works) are entitled to the same entitlements as those of the other APs.	- PMU shall ensure the conduct of a social assessment and prepare a URP addendum commensurate to the extent of the unanticipated impacts. The RP addendum will be submitted to ADB and receive ADB clearance prior to implementation. Unanticipated impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles provided in this RP. - The new APs will not include any occupant entering the construction area after the cut-off date.

8.2. Addressing Gender Issues

149. The Sub-project includes the following specific actions to address gender issues:

- Both men and women participated in and will continue participating in public meetings during consultation on the updated LARAP.
- Women will be given equal chance to be hired for skilled/unskilled work and receive equal remuneration for the same work as done by the men.
- Female-headed households with dependents are considered as VAHs and eligible to additional assistance as other VAHs. For married AHs, both wife and husband need to sign the compensation and receipts and the Government encourages the AHs to apply for joint title of new houses/shops and replacement land.
- Special assistance for female heads of households or elderly women during relocation including (i) assistance in sourcing a contractor to support repair/construction of affected structures; (ii) physical assistance to secure salvageable materials from the affected structures; and (iii) physical assistance with the relocation process for female-headed households and elderly/disabled-headed households that are required to be physically displace.
- Monitoring indicators, disaggregated by gender, will be developed for monitoring social benefits, economic opportunities, livelihood, and resettlement activities as well as in the restoration of livelihoods and living standards during post-project implementation.

8.3. Unanticipated Impacts

150. If any additional impacts are identified during the subproject implementation, an addendum to the LARAP will be prepared meeting all the requirements of Government regulations and WB's Safeguards Policy and will be submitted by the Borrower to WB for clearance, prior to implementation.

151. New AHs/APs that may be identified (i.e., those who will be included among the adversely affected because of changes in the subproject design or alignment prior to or even during construction works) are entitled to the same entitlements as those of the other AHs/APs. The aforementioned new AHs/APs will not include any occupant entering the construction area after the cut-off date.

9. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENT

152. According to the reassurance verification survey results (2023) there are a total of 46 households whose main structures will be fully affected or partially affected but the remaining proportions of the business structures are not sufficient or viable for continued use at their original functions.

153. The affected households were consulted again about their preference for relocation in the focus public consultation meetings conducted in Q2 and Q3 2023; the result of the consultation was that all preferred to relocate in the same area and would move away from the road on community land or to land that they already have access to or use for other purposes.

Table 34: Relocation Preference

Sucos	Move backwards to the public land which is outside the COI (Self-relocate)		Move to their own land outside the Project area (Self-relocate)		Total households to be relocated	
	No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs
House	24	170	-	-	24	170
House-cum-kiosk	9	44	-	-	9	44
Kiosk	16	102	-	-	16	102
Total	49	316	-	-	49	316

Source: Census, September 2022

Table 35: Places where the business will Self-relocate to

Places that the households will move to	No. of self-relocate households	Of which, No. of households with loss of kiosk
Within the same area	49	16 (9)
Move to other Suco	-	-
Total	49	16 (9)

Source: Census, September 2022

154. For households with business who will move backwards to the public land which is outside the COI but still the public land (22 households, 137 persons), they will get compensation for the affected assets and relocation assistance/allowances to self-relocate. The PMU will coordinate with NDLPCS and competent agencies to assist the households in obtaining security of tenure of the land.

155. The reassurance verification survey identified that none of the APs/AHs are land owners of the affected land. As discussed with and agreed by the AHs during the public consultation meetings, the APs/AHs are entitled to the cash compensation at replacement cost for the affected structures with no depreciation and no deduction for salvageable materials.

156. In addition to the aforementioned relocation assistance, relocation households and the affected roadside vendor will be entitled to the LRP to ensure that their income/livelihood is improved or at-least restored after relocation. The relocation households will be monitored in their new locations to assess whether they have been able to restore themselves to pre-project condition. All AHs with Business structures affected will be informed through the signed agreement that they will have 3 months (for semi-permanent structure) and 5 months (for permanent structure) to relocate, after they receive their full compensation. In practice this should be enough time to relocate/move back in advance of the pre-construction land acquisition by the TLBRP.

10. LIVELIHOOD REHABILITATION PROGRAM (LRP)

10.1. Assessment on the implemented section

157. A Livelihood Restoration Program (LRP) needs to be prepared by the project to support (i) the Severely Affected Households that will permanently lose 10% or more of their productive/income-generating asset, and (ii) Households who will be relocated in to a completely new location. According to the survey results, all of the identified AHs are not eligible to participate in the LRP since their affected houses or kiosks will only be moved further back within the existing area in order to re-built their new structures and their income or livelihood generated assets are only temporarily affected by the sub-project.

10.2. Assessment on the exempted section

158. Based upon the initial rapid survey carried out by the team, a Livelihood Rehabilitation Program (LRP) needs to be prepared by the project to support (i) the SAHs that will lose 10% or more of their productive/income-generating asset and relocation households and (ii) the VAHs of the subproject. According to the survey results, a total of 22 households within the exempted section (Sta. 29+600 to 30+300) are eligible to participate in the LRP since their houses or businesses will be severely impacted and the will need to vacate the area in order to re-built their new structures.

159. Additional needs assessment of the LRP eligible households needs to be carried out once the engineers have finally solved the design alignment issue of the exempted section. During the preparation of the updated LARAP there are indication that the LRP eligible households are expecting to be provided with cash assistance to expand or develop their business (shops, restaurants, etc.) after the land acquisition of the subproject (purchase of more goods, tables, chairs, shelves; diversifying of types of business for the household members, etc.). During the field surveys the team with members who have background on LRP discussed with some of the households about the feasible and achievable LRP activities that the households could implement to generate income. Most of the surveyed households opted that cash assistance will be much more helpful instead of Training or any other capacity building. With cash assistance they will be able to expand or develop their businesses.

Table 36: Possible LRP activity

LRP activities	Surveyed households	
	No. of households	Percentage (%)
Expanding or developing business	22	30%
Investing on agricultural activities	52	70%
Investing on occupational trainings to get non-agricultural occupation.	-	0%
Total	74	100%

Source: Assessment, September 2022

160. During the implementation, PMU will screen other on-going and planned programs/projects financed by the Government and / or NGOs that will be implemented in the subproject area to identify any that may compliment the subproject LRP programme for eligible households to ascertain any possible additional benefits.

161. PMU will regularly monitor the status of LRP eligible households and assist the households in expanding the LRP activities by combining the LRP with any on-going and planned programs/projects financed by the Government and or NGOs in the subproject area. PMU will also closely monitor the performance of the LRP programme to ensure that LRP livelihood rehabilitation measures are provided effectively and LRP participating households are supported properly.

11. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

11.1. Institutional Arrangement for Financing Resettlement

162. The GoTL is responsible for all costs associated with resettlement. The MOF/MPW will ensure that adequate funds are available in implementing the updated LARAP. The PMU is the primary entity in facilitating the timely allocation of funds, approval and delivery of payments, monitoring of progress and reporting.

11.2. Payment of Compensation

163. The following are the steps for the delivery of compensation for all eligible APs:

- **Validation of Heads of AHs True Identity.** For the heads of AHs to become eligible for the payment of compensation, the PMU/PISC has to validate first their true identity. Documents to prove the heads of AHs identities are: (a) original copy of agreement of “Konkordansia” between the heads of AHs and the PMU/PISC, (b) photocopies of heads of AHs Electoral Card, (c) photocopies of heads of AHs BNCTL Bank Account/IBAN Number; and (d) detailed description/photographs of affected assets/properties of the heads of AHs. PMU/PISC will provide assistance to open bank accounts for heads of AHs who do not have BNCTL bank accounts with no cost.
- **Preparation of Request for Payment.** A request for payment together with a summary showing the list of AH heads will be prepared by the PMU/PISC.
- **Remittance/Payment of compensation payments to Heads of AHs BNCTL accounts.** MPW/MOF will remit the compensation and entitlements directly to individual BNCTL accounts of the heads of AHs.
- **Waiver of Claims.** After receiving the information from the PMU/PISC that remittance has been made, the heads of AHs will be required to sign an acknowledgement receipt and execute a waiver that he/she has no other pending claims over the affected properties/assets.

11.3. Calculated Resettlement Cost

164. The estimated budget to implement the updated LARAP is **USD527,021.25**, of which direct cost for compensation, assistance, and LRP implementation is USD479,110.23. A contingency amount of USD47,911.02 (10% of total budget for land acquisition and resettlement of the subproject) will be made available if required. Compensation and assistance amount calculated for each AH based on the calculated compensation for affected persons (APs) based on the rates specified in (i) Timor-Leste Standard Method of Measurement (December 2022) and (ii) GoTL Resolution 24/2022 that together meet the replacement cost principle results is presented in Appendix 1.

165. The updated LARAP cost will be financed by the Government as part of counterpart financing. Resettlement budget transfer, disbursement and liquidation will follow the existing regulations of the Government. The breakdown of the calculated resettlement budget is shown in Appendix 1.

Table 37: Detailed Calculation of Costs for Land Acquisition and Resettlement

No.	Items	Unit	Rate	Qty	Amount (\$)
A.	Compensation for affected main structures				\$ 275,957.30
B.	Compensation for affected secondary structures				\$ 8,436.93
C.	Compensation for affected trees				\$ 182,816.00
1	Fruit trees & Vegetables			5581	\$ 168,512.00

Timor-Leste Branch Road Project (TLBRP)

Hatubuilico-Letefoho (Section 2)

Updated Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan – December 2023

	Coffee	tree	\$ 30.00	5179	\$ 155,370.00
	Mango	tree	\$ 150.00	33	\$ 4,950.00
	Mango Small	tree	\$ 30.00	8	\$ 240.00
	Orange	tree	\$ 10.00	34	\$ 340.00
	Pineapple	tree	\$ 2.00	21	\$ 42.00
	Banana	tree	\$ 20.00	141	\$ 2,820.00
	Guava	tree	\$ 15.00	73	\$ 1,095.00
	Coconut	tree	\$ 80.00	1	\$ 80.00
	Avocado	tree	\$ 125.00	15	\$ 1,875.00
	Papaya	tree	\$ 20.00	4	\$ 80.00
	Abrunhos	tree	\$ 30.00	41	\$ 1,230.00
	Jackfruit	tree	\$ 20.00	3	\$ 60.00
	Strawberry	tree	\$ 6.00	10	\$ 60.00
	Lime	tree	\$ 15.00	18	\$ 270.00
2	Industrial plants			517	\$ 12,130.00
	Teakwood	tree	\$ 30.00	25	\$ 750.00
	Teakwood small	tree	\$ 5.00	7	\$ 35.00
	Pine	tree	\$ 25.00	360	\$ 9,000.00
	Pine small	tree	\$ 12.50	34	\$ 425.00
	Sentru	tree	\$ 20.00	64	\$ 1,280.00
	Graviela	tree	\$ 30.00	10	\$ 300.00
	Bamboo	tree	\$ 20.00	17	\$ 340.00
3	Crops			902	\$ 1,989.00
	Cassava	plant	\$ 2.00	817	\$ 1,634.00
	Potato	plant	\$ 1.00	22	\$ 22.00
	Chili	plant	\$ 2.00	10	\$ 20.00
	kontas	plant	\$ 1.00	53	\$ 53.00
	Taro	plant	\$ 2.00	130	\$ 260.00
4	Flowers			37	\$ 185.00
	Flower	plant	\$ 5.00	37	\$ 185.00
D. Compensation for affected income loss					\$ 4,400.00
1	Business with no permit (\$100x2months)	HH	\$ 200.00	22	\$ 4,400.00
E. Assistancess					\$ 7,500.00
1	Transitional Assistance for VAHs with loss of main structure	HH	\$ 100.00	50	\$ 5,000.00
2	Relocation Assistance to the AH with structure (House/kiosk)	HH	\$ 50.00	50	\$ 2,500.00
Direct compensation and assistance amount					\$ 479,110.23
Contingency cost (10% of total direct amount)					\$ 47,911.02
Grant Total					\$ 527,021.25

Source: The PMU, 2022

12. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

166. The main responsibilities of key institutions in the implementation of the updated LARAP are summarized below.

167. The Ministry of Finance (MOF) is the project Executing Agency (EA) and the Ministry of Public Works, (MPW) is the project Implementing Agency (IA). TLBRP implementation works will be managed by the MPW through its existing Project Management Unit (PMU) supported by the design consultants in the first stage and the Construction Supervision Consultants (CSC) in the second stage. Both the design consultants and CSC will include international and national resettlement specialists to work with the PMU. Concerned suco chiefs will be fully involved during public consultations, validation/verification of heads of AHs and direct negotiation of agreements/settlements for losses incurred.

168. The PMU is responsible for day to day management of the TLBRP including implementation of safeguards measures and requirements. Detailed tasks of the PMU are as follows.

- Manage the social and resettlement aspects of the subproject including financing the implementation of the updated LARAP;
- Work with the PISC in relation to all resettlement related activities;
- Organize effective public consultation and disclosure of resettlement planning documents in appropriate languages;
- Carry out LAR implementation according to the provisions of the agreed framework, agreed LARAP and GoTL laws in coordination with Ministry of Justice (MOJ) and NDLPSCS;
- Ensure that AHs/APs are paid the compensation promptly, adequately and effectively in compliance with the agreed framework, agreed LARAP and Timor-Leste's laws;
- Establish a grievance redress mechanism designed to deal effectively with complaints from AHs/APs in coordination with MOJ/NDLPSCS;
- Ensure that effective monitoring of resettlement is conducted and reported to cofinancing agencies;
- Work closely and appropriately with NGOs during social and public consultation activities;
- Regularly monitor the status of LARAP implementation;
- Assisting the LARAP eligible households by combining the LARAP with the on-going and planned programs/projects financed by the Government and/or NGOs in the subproject area;
- Liaise with the WB on all matters relating to resettlement and submit regular reports.

169. With regards to land acquisition (Land Claimants if any) during the implementation of the updated LARAP, the MOJ and the NDLPSCS will also be involved. PMU will ensure the value of compensation conforms to the requirements of the framework; i.e. compensation at replacement cost at current market value. If the statutory compensation falls short of replacement cost MPW will provide additional funding to top-up the compensation as required.

170. **The Safeguards Unit withing PMU** is responsible for all environmental, social and gender aspects of the road development work. On social safeguards, PMU Safeguards will manage all resettlement activities. The key social functions of PMU Safeguards is to:

- Strengthen the capacity of PMU with regards to social safeguards in planning, coordination, implementation and monitoring of land acquisition and

resettlement;

- Train counterpart staff and monitor resettlement in sub-projects co financed by Timor-Leste's development partners;
- Conduct consultations and ensure that the APs are well-informed on the resettlement and compensation;
- Coordinate with the MPW, MOJ and NDLPCS and ensure a prompt, adequate and timely implementation of the updated LARAP according to the ESF; and
- Monitor and report resettlement activities in a timely manner.

171. **MOJ/NDLPCS** have responsibility to oversee and review the implementation effectiveness of Land Acquisition. The agencies are responsible for the following tasks.

- Guiding the PMU in addressing issues on land acquisition that require policy direction;
- Assisting in resolving any land-related issues in accordance with the current legislation;
- Working with the PMU to conduct cadastral surveys if any lands are to be acquired and prepare valuation tables;
- Identify an independent and qualified appraiser to work with MOJ/NDLPCS to prepare compensation values for land in compliance with the Expropriations Act.

172. **Dili Municipal Administrators** are responsible for assisting PMU and PISC in implementing and monitoring of land acquisition, compensation and assistance of the subproject.

173. **Local authorities (Suco chief and Aldeia chief)** are responsible for assisting in the implementation of the LARAP and any addendums/updates, conducting and facilitating consultations, confirmation of eligible APs/AHs and their assets as well as resolving grievances at the suco level.

174. **Livelihood Rehabilitation Program Consultant.** A qualified service provider (LRP consultant) may be engaged by the PMU to (i) provide the training for the LRP eligible households; and (ii) assist the AHs for implementing specific LRP activities for LRP participating households of all subprojects under the TLBRP. Alternative arrangements may also be made after approval from World Bank.

175. **Capacity Assessment and Capacity Development Needs.** MOF, MPW and involved Government's agencies (NDLPCS, and others) are not new to WB-financed projects and LARAP preparation, updating, implementation and monitoring – particularly with WB's Safeguards Policy as they were involved in the TLRCRP since 2015. A three day out of the country orientation training on GEMS (Geo-enabling) was provided by World Bank in August 2018 at World Bank Jakarta office to two PMU national safeguards specialists and a follow up KoboToolbox training to the PMU's resettlement team at PMU's Dili office in April 2022. However KoboToolbox has been superseded by the use of the excel based Masterlist for resettlement later in 2022. The Masterlist for resettlement has taken the place of KoboToolbox and will be the methodology of choice for PMU safeguards for data collection and management going forward (2023-2024).

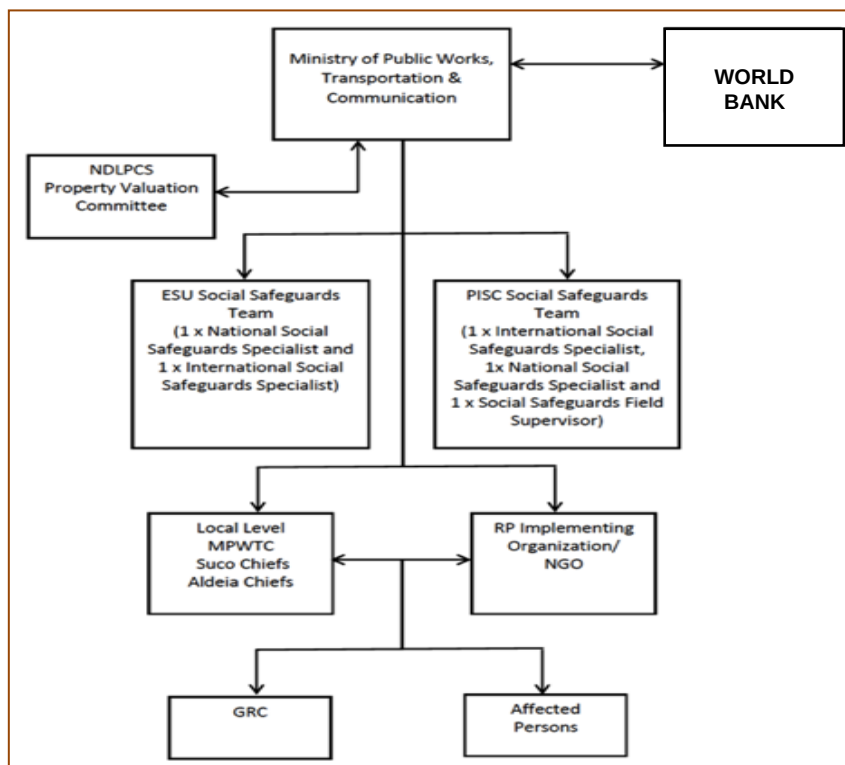
176. During updated LARAP implementation, World Bank's safeguards specialists may also provide training and safeguards clinics as needed. Prior to implementation of the updated LARAP, trainings on LARAP implementation and monitoring to the staff of the involved agencies will be organized focusing on the following issues:

- Resettlement principles and policy (WB's safeguards policy)
- Resettlement planning procedures, including integration of social safeguards in land use planning with an understanding that social safeguards are essentially precautionary measures to protect local people from any infringement on their rights to land, natural resources, knowledge, culture, practices, and all social

attributes that are central for fulfilling their basic rights;

- The need to avoid, or minimize involuntary resettlement impacts by considering all technical alternatives, in particular using vacant government land where possible, and taking all possible measures in design and selection of site or alignment;
- The need to avoid LAR impacts on vulnerable persons;
- Resettlement implementation procedures and sequence of activities;
- Methodology for compensation assessment and replacement cost principles;
- Data management system;
- Public participation and consultation objectives and procedures, ensuring that all planning and design interventions and decisions are taken in consultation with local communities in a gender sensitive manner;
- Documentation of all consultations and concerns expressed by public and their resolution following GRM;
- LRP planning and implementation - ensuring that all APs are able to improve, or at least, restore their incomes and livelihood to pre-project levels.
- Extending assistance to people who do not own property but who nonetheless will be affected by the proposed projects, including groups with communal and/or traditional tenure arrangements (if any), renters, wage-earners, and those without legally recognized rights to land and property that they occupy or use.
- Monitoring and evaluation.
- Issues of implementation and monitoring of the LARAP of the subproject.

Figure 6: Organization Framework



177. Table 38 shows the updated LARAP implementation schedule for key activities.

Table 38: Schedule of updated LARAP Implementation

No	Activities	Timeframe
1	Official submission by borrower of the updated LARP to WB for review and concurrence	December 20223
2	Disclosure of the agreed updated LARAP (WB and MPW websites/official Facebook page)	January/February 2024
3	Preparation of the detailed compensation and support plans for each affected household	Q2 of 2023
4	Disbursement of compensation and assistance payment	Q3 of 2023
5	Land acquisition, displacement of AHS (after full compensation payment), can be section by section	Q3/Q4 of 2023
6	Grievance Resolution	Ongoing, Continuous, until resolution
7	Internal monitoring	January 2023 Onwards

Source: PMU 20234

13. MONITORING AND REPORTING

178. The main purpose of the monitoring and evaluation program established for TLBRP is to ensure resettlement and acquisition of land and properties and mitigation measures identified within this LARAP have been implemented as planned and check if the measures are adequate and effective.

179. The specific objectives of the monitoring and evaluation program are to:

- Record the progress in compensation payment and other resettlement activities;
- Ensure that the implementation of the updated LARAP has produced the desired outcomes;
- Monitor whether or not the timelines are being met;
- Assess if compensation and other assistance are in accordance with the compensation policy defined in the agreed Framework, agreed LARAP and in compliance with the WB's safeguards policy's requirements;
- Identify potential problems and issues;
- Identify immediate / rapid response methods to mitigate problems and issues.

13.1. Internal Monitoring

180. Internal monitoring of all resettlement activities, consultation tasks and reports to WB will be conducted by the national and international social safeguard specialists of the ESU established in the PMU. Internal monitoring will include reporting on progress in the activities envisaged in the implementation schedule with particular focus on public consultations, land purchase (if required), determination of compensation, record of grievances and status of complaints, financial disbursements, and level of satisfaction among AP's. All data and statistics on progress in land acquisition and resettlement will be disaggregated by gender as far as practicable. Each monitoring report will describe the methodology used for that monitoring period. The focus of internal monitoring will be as follows:

- Confirmation of the number of SAHs (relocation households and those who will lose 10% or more than of 10% of total production landholding/income-generating assets of the household), the number of marginally AHs, and the number of VAHs;
- Progress in the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement: amounts disbursed in compensation at replacement cost and cash assistance and date these are given to the AHs; and progress in the payment of compensation and cash assistance, and in the clearing of the affected area vis-à-vis the schedule of resettlement indicated in the agreed updated LARAP.
- Number of households who have land and assets that are temporarily and or additionally affected during construction, quantity of land and assets (structures, trees, etc.) that is temporarily and or additionally affected, progress and issues of the payment of compensation by the construction contractor to the households.
- Information dissemination and public participation: the number of public consultation meetings held during the implementation of the updated LARAP; the number of APs/AHs participating in the meetings; comments, suggestions and concerns of the APs/AHs and how these were addressed; languages used in consultation meetings.
- Progress in the implementation of the LARAP: which LARAP activities have been implemented and status of their implementation (in subsequent monitoring periods, inquire on whether or not the LARAP activities carried out or are being implemented are effective).

- Grievance redress: number of APs/AHs with complaints, nature of the complaints, status of the resolution of the complaints; assessment of efficiency of the GRM; and the time bound action plan to full resolve any complaints pending during the monitoring period.
- Gender concerns: participation of women in meetings and in the implementation of resettlement; concerns of women in connection with their resettlement, how these concerns are addressed, and resolution of their grievances.
- Resettlement impacts during construction. PMU instruction to civil works contractors after delivery of compensation payment to the APs, clearance for commencement of civil works, contractor's actions for restoration of impacted structures and compensation of any losses as per entitlements.

181. During subsequent monitoring periods, the PMU/ESU will look into whether or not corrective actions agreed to address resettlement issues in the past monitoring period have been resolved. Table 39 provides the recommended internal LARAP monitoring indicators:

Table 39: Internal Monitoring Indicators

Issues	Internal Monitoring Indicators
Budget and Timeframe	• Timely allocation of funds for resettlement • Actual implementation of resettlement activities against agreed implementation schedule in the updated LARAP
Institutional Arrangements	• Update/confirm institutional arrangements set out in updated LARAP • Actual deployment of safeguards-related staff within PMU vis-à-vis proposed safeguards staff in updated LARAP. Include description of job functions. • Actual capacity development training provided: number of training sessions, number of staff trained (disaggregated by gender) vis-à-vis planned trainings in updated LARAP
Delivery of Entitlements to AHs	• Acquisition of structures: - Number, type and size of private houses/structures acquired - Number, type and size of secondary structures affected/acquired - Number, type and size of public assets affected • Acquisition of trees and crops - Number and type of private trees acquired - Number and type of crops acquired • Entitlements as envisaged in the entitlement matrix provided to the AHs • No. AHs provided full compensation (computed at rates and procedures as provided in the agreed updated LARAP), allowances, and assistance (including resettlement assistance) by location/project component; • Actual funds disbursement schedule/planned disbursement schedule (as per agreed updated LARAP) by location; • Total budget disbursed to AHs as of this monitoring period • Issues affecting timely land clearance • Grievances (including non-agreement to compensation) – number of grievances resolved/number of grievances received • Unresolved encumbrances • Funding constraints • Other • Projected and actual date of award of civil works contract(s)
Disclosure, Consultation & Participation	• Disclosure of updated LARAP [implementation of agreed disclosure measures] • Dissemination and posting of translated updated LARAP by location/date; • Project Information Booklets (PIBs) translated in to Tetum and disseminated to AHs by location/date; • Public consultation meetings/location/date, with number of participants disaggregated by sex and ethnic group, (not including project staff) • Documentation of issues raised by public consultation participants and how these have been/will be addressed by the project team • Public consultation minutes maintained by PMU • Consultation activities • [as against consultation & participation plan in updated LARAP] • Other meetings/other consultation methods (e.g. FGDs; key informant interviews; dedicated meetings with women, and other vulnerable groups, etc.)

Issues	Internal Monitoring Indicators
	- Quantification and disaggregation (by sex and ethnicity of AP) of participation - Stakeholder participation (iteration, roles of CBOs/mass organizations)
Relocation	- Number and percentage of AHs with houses and/or independent stores fully affected by location - Number and percentage of AHs that can rebuild on remaining land vs Number and percentage of AHs requiring relocation - Number and percentage of AHs opting for self-relocation vs Number and percentage of AHs opting for replacement land or other relocation assistance from the subproject. - Number of land titles/certificate and land survey certificates issued per type of land - Issues identified with proposed and completed remedial measures
Livelihood Restoration	- No. of eligible AHs, how many are SAHs and how many are VAHs - Income restoration measures/activities by type and location - Types of training/activities provided - Number of participants per training/activity disaggregated by gender and ethnic group - Number of APs placed in jobs (disaggregated by gender) - Others - Number and percentage of participating households/AHs eligible - Narrative of process/actions taken to prepare income restoration program (LRP) - Updated LRP (as appropriate) - Degree of effectiveness of each training/activity (income of eligible AHs, skills of participating households, etc.) - Institutional arrangements and resource requirements - Implementation schedule: actual implementation of LRP activities vis-à-vis planned implementation (as per updated LARAP) - Engagement of service provider(s)
Operation of GRM	- Number of new grievance cases for reporting period - Number of cases received - Number of cases resolved/Number of cases by location/date - Number of cases progressed to next level - Average time to resolve cases by location/project component - Number of cases where land/property compulsorily acquired - Summary of type of grievance issue/location
Vulnerable APs	- Number of VAHs by type and location - Specific actions planned as per agreed updated LARAP - Specific measures implemented as of this monitoring period (including number and percentage of vulnerable AHs assisted) - Number of vulnerable APs (disaggregated by gender and ethnic group) employed for project-related jobs - Others
Special Issues	- Resolution of issues raised in the previous report - Resource/funding constraints - Changes in scope of impacts - Temporary impacts during civil works (quantities, number of AHs, location, types, etc.) and status of restoring temporarily affected assets
Benefit Monitoring	- Changes in patterns of occupation compared to the pre-project situation - Changes in income and expenditures patterns compared to pre-project situation

Appendices:

Appendix 1. List of the Affected Households

Appendix 2. Details of Consultation Meetings and Interaction with Community 2022 - 2023

Appendix 3. Project Information Booklet (PIB)

Appendix 4. Household Questionnaires for DMS/Verification survey and Census

List of the Affected Households

No	Name	Station	L/R	Affected asset	Primary Structure Cost	Secondary Structure Cost	Trees, Plants & Crops Cost	Total Physical RC	Business Loss	Relocation assistance	Transitional assistance	Non-physical RC	RC
1	Julio Barreto	21+140-21+180	R	Fence, and tree	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	-	-	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
2	Geraldo Soares de Deus	21+220-21+260	R	Fence, and tree	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
3	Jose Baptista	21+260-21+300	R	Fence, and tree	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
4	Domingos Soares2	21+300-21+380	R	Fence, and tree	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
5	Antonio Lima	21+440-21+480	R	Fence, and tree	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
6	Luis Brandao	21+480-21+520	L	Fence, and tree	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
7	Hermengildo Pereira	21+480-20+520	R	Fence	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
8	Marcos de Deus	21+520-21+560	R	Fence	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
9	Jose Mendonca Soares	21+560-21+680	R	Structure, fence and tree	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]
10	Ines da Silva Santos	21+680-21+700	R	Fence	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
11	Afonso Mariano de Deus	21+760-21+800	R	Fence	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
12	Adelaide Soares Ximenes	21+940-22+040	R	Structure, fence and tree	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]
13	Joao Lima	22+120-22+180	R	Structure	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]
14	Mario de Deus	22+560-22+600	R	Structure, Tree and Income	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]
15	Ezaquel de Soares	22+860-22+960	R	Fence	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
16	Alda de Araujo	22+960-23+040	R	Fence	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
17	Angelina Soares	23+180-23+220	R	Fence and Tree	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
18	Francisco Cardoso	23+220-23+260	R	Structure, fence and Tree	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
19	Abrao de Deus	23+340-23+460	R	Tree	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
20	Domingos da Costa	23+480-23+520 & 25+060-25+100	L/L	Fence	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
21	Abel de Oliveira Pinto	24+040-24+100 & 24+460-24+520	L/L	Fence, tree and stone masonry	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
22	Anarela Bradao Soares Pereira	24+100-24+260	L	Structure, Tree and Income	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
23	Joaquim de Deus Pinto	24+260-24+300	R	Fence and Tree	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]

No	Name	Station	L/R	Affected asset	Primary Structure Cost	Secondary Structure Cost	Trees, Plants & Crops Cost	Total Physical RC	Business Loss	Relocation assistance	Transitional assistance	Non-physical RC	RC
24	Alarico de Deus	21+260-21+300	R	Fence and Tree	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
25	Laurentino C Soares	21+300-21+380	R	Fence and Tree	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
26	Alianca Ximenes	21+440-21+480	R	Structure, Transition and Income	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]
27	Mateus Costodio de Deus	21+480-21+520	L	Structure	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
28	Paulo Mariano de Deus	21+480-20+520	R	Structure	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
29	Baltazar de Deus Soares	21+520-21+560	R	Structure	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]
30	Alda Soares	21+560-21+680	R	Structure and fence	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
31	Miguel Lemos (2)	21+680-21+700	R	Fence and Pig pen	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]		\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
32	Manuel Soares de Deus	21+760-21+800	R	Fence, Tree and Pig pen	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
33	Jose Mariano de Deus	21+940-22+040	R	Fence and tree	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
34	Miguel da Gaca Maia	22+120-22+180	R	Fence		\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
35	Francisco de Deus Soares	22+560-22+600	R	Structure and fence	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]
36	Domingos de Deus2	22+860-22+960	R	Structure and fence	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
37	Pedro de Deus	22+960-23+040	R	Fence		\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
38	Angelmos de Jesus Lima	23+180-23+220	R	Structure, Pig pen and Fence	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
39	Domingos de Deus1	23+220-23+260	R	Fence		\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
40	Adao de Deus	23+340-23+460	R	Structure and fence	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]
41	Joao Felisberto de de Deus	23+480-23+520 & 25+060-25+100	R/L	Fence and tree	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
42	Francisco Mariano de Deus	24+040-24+100 & 24+400-24+460	L/L	Fence and tree	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
43	Agosto de Deus	24+100-24+260	L	Fence and tree	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
44	Felix do Rosario de Deus	24+260-24+300	R	Fence	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]		\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
45	Veronica Maia	24+260-24+400	R	Tree	\$ -	\$ -		\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
46	Manuel de Deus	24+440-24+500	R	Structure, Fence and Tree	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]
47	Rui Felisberto de Deus	24+520-24+560 & 24+560-24+640	L/R	Structure, Fence and tree	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]

No	Name	Station	L/R	Affected asset	Primary Structure Cost	Secondary Structure Cost	Trees, Plants & Crops Cost	Total Physical RC	Business Loss	Relocation assistance	Transitional assistance	Non-physical RC	RC
48	Marcelino Soares	24+640-24+660	L	Fence and Tree	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
49	Francisco Maia	24+660-24+680	L	Fence and pig pen	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
50	Pascoal de Deus	24+680-24+700	L	Fence and Tree	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
51	Avelino Joaquim de Deus	24+800-24+860	L	Fence	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]		\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
52	Hermenegildo de Deus	25+180-25+200	L	Fence and Tree	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
53	Santina Cardoso	25+220-25+240	L	Fence and Tree	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
54	Luis Benedito de Deus	25+260-25+300	L	Structure, fence Tree, and Income	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]
55	Lourenco Maia	25+380-25+560	R	Structure, fence Tree, and Income	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]
56	Domingos Soares3	25+500-25+540	L	Structure, fence Tree, and Income	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]
57	Romana de Deus Soares	25+540-25+560	L	Structure, stone masonry and income	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]
58	Orlando de Deus	25+560-25+580	L	Structure fence Tree, and Income,	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]
59	Teresa Soares	25+560-25+580 & 25+600-25+620	R/R	Structure and tree	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]
60	Efrem Cornelio Soares	25+580-25+600 & 25+580-25+600	R/L	StructureTree, and Income	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]
61	Adelino Maia	25+600-25+620	L	Tree	\$ -	\$	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
62	Francisco Rosario Soares	25+620-25+640	R	Structure, Tree, and Income	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]
63	Jose Alves Martins	25+620-25+640 & 27+360-27+380	L/R	Structure and Income	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]
64	Francisco Dias Soares	25+700-27+740	R	Structure and Income	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -		\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]
65	Madalena de Deus	25+740-25+760	R	Structure and Income	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]
66	Lino de Deus	25+740-25+820	L	Fence and tree	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
67	Bendita Assuncao Maia	25+780-25+800	R	Fence and tree	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
68	Mariano Soares	25+800-25+820 & 25+820-25+860	R/L	Structure, Tree, and Income	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]
69	Jose de Deus	26+060-26+180	R	Structure, Tree, and Income	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]
70	Antonio de Deus	25+840-25+860	R	Structure, Tree, and Income	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]
71	Domingos Mariano Babo	25+860-25+880 & 25+960-26+040	L/R	Tree	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]

No	Name	Station	L/R	Affected asset	Primary Structure Cost	Secondary Structure Cost	Trees, Plants & Crops Cost	Total Physical RC	Business Loss	Relocation assistance	Transitional assistance	Non-physical RC	RC
72	Mario Salsinha	25+880-25+900	L	Tree	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]		\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
73	Joao Salsinha	25+880-25+920	R	Tree	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
74	Luis de Deus Soares	25+900-25+920	L	Tree	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
75	Natalino Maia Salsinha	025+920-25+960	L	Tree	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
76	Inacio Manuel Salsinha	25+920- 25+960	L	Tree			\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
77	Joao dos Santos Xavier	26+020-26+060	L	Structure, Tree, and Income	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]
78	Armando Soares de Deus	26+040-26+120 & 26+200-26+260	R/L	Tree	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
79	Manuela de Deus	26+120-26+140	R	Tree	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
80	Francisco Maia de Jesus	26+180-26+200	L	Tree	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
81	Flaviano maia Soares	26+260-26+280	R	Tree	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
82	Adelina Soares	26+360-26+380	R	Structure and income	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]
83	(Elias Soares) Lukas Elias Soares	26+520-26+560	R	Structure and income	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -		\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]
84	Francisco Soares	26+560-26+580	L	Structure, Tree, and Income	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]
85	Rui Alberto Soares	26+560-26+580	L	Tree	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
86	Alfredo de Deus	26+600-26+640	L	Tree		\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -				\$ [REDACTED]
87	Rafael Soares Maia	26+700-26+780	L	Tree	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
88	Marcelino Rosario Soares	26+780-26+800	L	Tree	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
89	Paulino Maia de Fatima Soares	26+800-26+860	L	Tree	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
90	Ezaquiel de Deus	26+840-26+860	R	Fence and Tree	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
91	Agostinho Soares	26+840-26+860	L	Structure and income	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]
92	Paul de Deus	26+860-26+880	L	Structure, Tree, and Income	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]
93	Olivia Soares Alves	26+880-26+900	R	Fence and Tree	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
94	Abril Maia Soares	26+900-26+920	L	Fence and Tree	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
95	Carolino Maia Soares	26+920-96+980	L	Tree	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]

No	Name	Station	L/R	Affected asset	Primary Structure Cost	Secondary Structure Cost	Trees, Plants & Crops Cost	Total Physical RC	Business Loss	Relocation assistance	Transitional assistance	Non-physical RC	RC
96	Duarte Soares	26+980-27+000	L	Tree	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
97	Rosario Celestino Fatima	27+000-27+040	L	Tree	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
98	Pedro AZeca MAia	27+040-27+060 & 27+980-28+000	R/R	Tree	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
99	Saturninha da Graca Maia	27+040-27+060	L	Stucture	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]
100	Joaquina maia	27+040-27+060	L	Tree	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
101	(Jorge Piedade Maia) Pedro Azeca Maia	27+980-28+000	R	Tree	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
102	Mariano Jose Maia Soares	27+060-27+080	L	Fence and Tree		\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
103	Antonio Salsinha Maia Tavares	27+080-27+180	L	Tree	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
104	Rui Alberto Maia	27+180-27+320	L	Tree	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
105	Manuela Soares	27+200-27+320	R	Tree	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
106	(Manuela de Deus) Manuel de Deus Maia	27+320-27+380	L	Tree	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
107	Antonio Soares1	27+360-27+460	L	Tree	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
108	Veronica de Deus Cardoso	027+380-27+460 & 27+460	R/L	Structure and Tree	\$ [REDACTED]		\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
109	Julio de Deus 2	27+500-27+660 & 28+560-28+580	L/R	Tree	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
110	Maria Emilia Martins	27+540-27+560 & 27+740-28+000	L/R	Tree	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
111	Domingos de Deus Soares	27+660-27+740	L	Tree	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
112	(Dulce Jose maria fatima) Eugenio Mau Rai de Deus	28+000-28+100 & 28+000-28+120 & 28+ 120-28+180 & 29 +980-29+100	L/RRR	Tree	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
113	Domingos Soares 1	28+260-28+300	L	Tree	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
114	Natalino Soares	28+300-28+400	L	Tree	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
115	Romana Soares	28+400-28+480	L	Structure, fence Tree and income	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]
116	Carlos neves Maia	28+440-28+460	R	Structure	\$ [REDACTED]		\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]
117	Mariano de Deus	28+460-28+560	R	Tree	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
118	Filipe Gonsalves	28+480-28+560	L	Fence and Tree	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]

No	Name	Station	L/R	Affected asset	Primary Structure Cost	Secondary Structure Cost	Trees, Plants & Crops Cost	Total Physical RC	Business Loss	Relocation assistance	Transitional assistance	Non-physical RC	RC
119	Julio de Deus 1	28+560-28+580	L	Structure	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
120	Armando Soares	28+560-28+600	R	Tree	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
121	Carlito de Deus	28+600-28+720	R	Fence and Tree	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
122	Julio Soares	28+600-28+720	L	Tree	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
123	Lucia Soares de Deus	28+720-28+800	R	Tree	\$ -		\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
124	Marito Soares	28+720-28+780	L	Fence and Tree	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
125	Albertina Soares de Deus	28+780-28+840	L	Tree	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
126	Anita da Silva Freitas Ruas	28+800-28+860	R	Tree	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
127	Manuel Soares	28+840-28+880	L	Tree		\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -				\$ [REDACTED]
128	Agostinho Afonso	28+880-29+100	L	Structure	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
129	Antonio Maia	29+100-29+240	R	Structure, Fence and Tree	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
130	Noe Maia	29+380-29+460	L	Fence	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
131	Antonio Soares	29+400-29+420	R	Tree	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]
132	Efeso Aranhado Carvalleira	29+420-29+440	R	Structure	\$ [REDACTED]			\$ [REDACTED]		\$ [REDACTED]	\$ -	\$ [REDACTED]	\$ [REDACTED]

N.B. There are 152 locations and number of Affected Households is 132 as several AHs are affected in more than one location

Appendix 2.**Details of Consultation Meetings and Interaction with Community 2022 - 2023****2A. Summary Local Authority & Community Interaction during FGD & PCM 2023**

DETAILS OF THE ACTIVITIES TLBRP January to October 2023 (full details in LARMR Progress report December 2023)	
Date 2023	Activities
Jan 4 – 7	1 Hatubuilico – Letefoho Section 2. Coordinate local authorities, identify contact points for resettlement / full disclosure of all APs and verification surveys for FGD
Feb 7 -10	2 Focused Discussion Group (FDG) in Sucos Ducurai and Katrai Kraik to reconfirm APs compensated. (83 Persons). Complete documents. Informed community groundbreaking.
Mar 13 – 17	3 Letefoho to complete the 43 TLBRP AP's docs. Meeting to finalize 33 more AP's docs in Suco Ducurai. 10 AP's Suco Nunumogue, however no access (see repeat May 8th / 9th).
Mar 30 – 1 April.	4 Target Hatubuilico to complete the 5 AP's docs. Suco chief nuno-mogue - completeness docs 5 AP's in Mausoromata but access not possible. (Repeat May 8 th)
May 8 – 9	5 Suco chief Nuno-mogue regarding completeness of the documents for the 5 AP's in Mausoromata. The resettlement team finally traveled to the site, met 5 APs and complete docs.
May 12, 2023	6 Invitation Grndbrkng CmdrPNTL, Suco Chiefs of Eraulo, Goulolo, Haupu, Ducurai, Katrai Kraik, Admin Letefoho, Veteran Reps Letefoho, Survey school at Letefoho.
May 15 - 17	7 Traditional rituals in Hatubuilico. Transport the Local Authority reps to Groundbreaking Ceremony and liaison and return.
Jun 6 -7	8 FGD Admin Letefoho Land for Engineering Facility. Discussion with Ducurai / Kataai Kraik Suco, Aldeia Chief, & Veterans. PMU to be informed. Consultation meeting scheduled.
Jun 13 - 16	9 Ducurai and Katrai Kraik Suco Chief preparation PCM. Site visit from Hatubuilico to Letefoho to identify any critical areas for land slide near community's houses and farms.
Jul 19 – 21	10 Distribute agreements to 125 AP's Hatubuilico-Letefoho compensated. Photos of affected structures to be demolished. Match compensated APs with locations by Station on Plan.
July 31 - Aug 4	11 Visit to Hatubuilico-Letefoho & verify Affected Person's on site and list compensated 125 affected persons. 7 Additional AHs identified.
Aug 15 - 16	12 Visit to Hatubuilico-Letefoho, World Bank Mission. Follow up i.d. APs to match Station. Photos locations where structures demolished. Confirm compensation with WB.
Sep 21 - 23	13 Visit to: Hatubuilico-Letefoho To verify affected list of AP's compensated and follow-up plan cutting tree and liaison CCECC on replanting new trees for cut trees DBH / species.
Oct 2 – 14	14 Visit to: Hatubuilico-Letefoho KM 21+000 interaction with BTL's contractor laying new water pipes (previously not informed to PMU). Cemetery in Km 23+800 R/S after ESIA 2019.
	15 National environmental officers are on site. IRES met with BTL's personnel. PMU Project Officer (World Bank) is also informed.
November 2023	16 Photographic records of relocated structures compiled (Appendix 2)

Notes: FGD = Focused Discussion Group, BTL = BEE TL (Water Authority)

2B. Summary of Local Authority and Community's Concerns during PCM 2022

- Job opportunity during the project implementation, will the local with skill/knowledge Exp; Engineers, Equipment's operators or Drivers can apply and allow working with the project contractors?
- Will it be possible to request the assistance from the future contractor regarding soil for embankment to the area that needs leveling?
- Protect or to avoid impacts on sacred sites and objects during project implementation, and if there will be ritual to be conducted for those that can be relocated, the project should coordinate with the elders (*Lia Nain*).
- Will the compensation amount to be provided is the same (Pukul rata) with all affected houses and not considering the size, quality and the type of it because some of us have big house or kiosk and some are permanent not only temporary?
- There are a huge numbers of the water pipe running along the road (50cm – 100cm close to the edge of asphalt) from suco Katrai kraik down to Letefoho town and this has been the water source for the entire area, what will happened to those water pipes if damaged during implementation?
- All of us are ready to work as labor for the project to earn some money and please do not allow people from other district to work here since we have a lot man power and will be able to comply with the project's demand.
- Why compensation payment must be thru bank account why not pays us directly since some of us will only get small amount?
- What will happen if after the compensation is received but during the implementation the contractor damaged or cut some of the trees that are beyond the construction limit?
- The people in this area are desperate for a good road in order to support their economic activity and the people will not going to stop the project or create problem to the project just because of a few coffee trees, even if the government will not compensated our trees there will be no problem at all because we know the benefit of a good road are much higher than a bad road like what we have now.
- Land will not be an issued since most of their affected structures are standing within 2-3 meters of the new road alignment. Most of the affected structures owner will re-build their houses or kiosks within the same area but further to the back.

SECTION 2 HATUBUILICO – LETEFOHO		
Suco / District	Concerns / Suggestions Expressed	Concerns Are Addressed
Suco Nunumogue	Job opportunity during the project implementation, will the local with skill/knowledge Exp; Engineers, Equipment's operators or Drivers can apply and allow working with the project contractors?	As one of the project's short term benefit, the project will most definitely employ more local labor or if possible local skilled or professionals.
Suco Katrai Karaik	Community was concerned over the project's potential impacts on their cultural heritage site named Urbo. This cultural heritage location is near by the existing road – about 20 meters on the southern part of the road. Katrai Karaik community and customary leaders requested the project to protect the <u>Urbo</u> and its surrounding to avoid potential impacts.	The road alignment and DED has incorporated such concerns and avoid possible impacts to this identified cultural heritage site. However, community request for development of the Urbo Cultural Heritage site may not be included in this current project. The project's ESMP has included measures to avoid the impacts on this cultural heritage site.
Suco Ducurai	- The community was concerned if road widening up to national standard may affect their chapel front-yard area. An alternative route is suggested behind the chapel. Another concern is potential impacts on one elementary school in Dukurai. The school's front-yard area is prone to landslides and hence, may increase risks of collapse following widening and slope-cutting. The community requested that a retaining wall be built in the area. - There are a huge numbers of the water pipe running along the road (50cm – 100cm close to the edge of asphalt) from suco Katrai kraik down to Letefoho town and this has been the water source for the entire area, what will happened to those water pipes if damaged during implementation?	- The design and engineer team together with the resettlement team had a follow-up discussion and site inspection together with the Dukurai Chapel representative and Dukurai Suco Head and agreed to adopt a special design that will minimize the impacts, including installation of a retaining wall in landslide prone areas. The project ESMP has indicated mitigation measures for all impacts foreseeable at this time. - All of the identified affected public utilities will be taking care by the project contractor since there are some allocated budget to cover all of the relocation works in order to make sure that community will still have access to clean water and electricity.
Suco Haupu	The community was concerned about their cultural heritage site called Asnaupae (i.e. customary forest, mountain, and holly water springs). Local community and local government officials requested the project to respect their cultural value and tradition (Asnaupae) and ensure measures are in place. The community suggested the project design to include a revision to alter the newly installed drainage by the government back to its original route.	The design and engineer team together with resettlement team had a follow discussion and site inspection together local leaders and Haupu Suco Head and agreed to adopt a special design that will minimize the impacts. The project ESMP has indicated mitigation measures for all impacts foreseeable at this time.

List of Participants in the Public Consultation Meeting



VIII GOVERNO CONSTITUCIONAL
REPÚBLICA DEMOCRÁTICA
DE TIMOR-LESTE



LISTA PREZENZA

Data: 20 Setembro 2022

Fatin: Edifício Posto Administrativo Hatubuilico

Horas: 14:00 até remata

Assunto: Focus Group Discussion with the Local Authorities
regarding the Public Disclosure of the identified AAs

No.	Naran Partisipantes	Pozisaun	Organizasaun	No. Contacto	Asinatura
1	Carlos de Deus	Natl. Res. Spa	PMU / DREPC	77549584	
2	Liliana M. F. N. Das Reis	Res. Encender 2	PMU / DRBFL	77266568	
3	NILTON M. GONÇALVES	staff tecnico	DNU-MOP	-	
4	Rosario de A.	staff	MIA	75775213	
5	Manuel dos	DGL	MHE	752228	
6	Belmiro Moises	Yapi-dop	DNU-MOP	77291830	
7	Enos Meus	Res. Field's 2	MPW/PMU	-	
8	Josinho C. M. H. S. das	staff TCE-DNU	DNU-MOP	78535697	
9	Jesenia Nadia A. V. Ribeiro	Res. data. Encor.	MPW/PMU	78445084	
10	Posito Baptista	R. Field Gup. I	PMU/MPW	77471476	
11	Roberto Xavier				
12	Julio Lopes				
13	Sahermine Segueira				
14	Marta F. d. S. Canço	Assistente Financeira	PMU/MPW	77374057	

Av. 20 de Maio, Caicoli - Dili

PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT



**MINISTÉRIO DAS
OBRAS PÚBLICAS**

[illegible]

Aprova husi: D. Atanasiu 28/9-20
Diogo A. Pereira

PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT

Lista Pretencea

Suco Katrai
Kraik

No.	Naman	Assinatura
1.	Domingos de Deus	D. de
2.	Jose Mambere	J. M.
3.	Colibere	C. L.
4.	Orlando Soares	O. S.
5.	João de Deus	J. de
6.	Antonio Soares	A. S.
7.	Herculano de Deus	H. de
8.	Antonio Lima	A. L.
9.	Manuel de Araújo	M. de
10.	Jaimito de Deus	J. de
11.	Marcos de Deus	M. de
12.	Duarte de Deus	D. de
13.	Rafael de Deus	R. de
14.	Benedito de Deus	B. de
15.	Tiago Jose de Deus	T. de
16.	Agolino Bergiera	A. B.
17.	Alcino da Cruz	A. da
18.	Jose Mendonça	J. M.
19.	Afonso de Deus	A. de
20.	Albino Jose	A. J.
21.	Victor de Deus	V. de
22.	Carlos da Conexião	C. da
23.	Man-Quintana Berman	M. B.
24.	Arcañelo Leite	A. L.
25.	Manoel de Deus	M. de

27) Isabel de Deus	Dist.	76333293
28) Adelaide Ximenes	Adress.	
29) Domingos de Deus	Dist.	
30). maculada ximenes	muc.	
31). Amalia de Deus.	Am.	
32.) A Rosa de Deus.	Am.	
33) Alda de Deus		
34) Feibina Madeira		
35) Ines de Deus.		



VIII GOVERNO CONSTITUCIONAL
REPÚBLICA DEMOCRÁTICA
DE TIMOR-LESTE



LISTA PREZENZA

Data: 19 Setembro 2022
 Fatin: Edifício Posto Administrativo Letefoho
 Horas: 14:30 to 6 remata
 Assunto: Focus Group Discussion with the Local Authorities regarding the public disclosure of the identified ATs

No.	Naran Partisipantes	Pozisaun	Organizasaun	No. Contacto	Asinatura
1	António Manuel Soares	APA	MAE	77359730	
2	Elisabeth A. Maia	Finanças	MAE	77260845	
3	Juliano M. de Deus	Administração	MAE		
4	Carlos Alb. N. de Deus	Nat. Rest. Spec.	PMU - DRBFC	77549584	
5	Domingos Fernandes	Xefe Suco	MAE	78066191	
6	Rafael Soares M.	Xefe do Suco	MAE	77501072	
7	Jerónimo Babo	Resp. X. Suco	MAE	75905325	
8	Carlos da C. Soares	Xefe Suco	MAE	75834906	
9	Celestino Tavaras	Xefe Aldeia	MAE	75765574	
10	Luís Soares	Xefe Aldeia	MAE	75261229	
11	Julito Martins	Xefe Aldeia	MAE	75422366	
12	Isac de Deus	Xefe Aldeia	MAE	76654989	
13	Alfredo Maia Pires	Xefe Aldeia	MAE	75120007	
14	Domingos de Deus	Xefe Aldeia	MAE	75668890	

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MINISTÉRIO DAS
OBRAS PÚBLICAS

15	Domingos Soares	Xefe Aldeia	MAE	76757173	<i>[Signature]</i>
16	Fernando de Deus	Xefe Aldeia	MAE	76455743	<i>[Signature]</i>
17	Carolino Maia	Cord. Ext	MAP	77072952	<i>[Signature]</i>
18	Jose dos Santos	Xefe Aldeia	MAE	75656557	<i>[Signature]</i>
19	Pedro da Silva	Xefe Aldeia	MAE	75123155	<i>[Signature]</i>
20	Adriano Fernandes	Xefe Aldeia	MAE	75578866	<i>[Signature]</i>
21	Calisto de Deus Soares	Xefe Aldeia	MAE	76681289	<i>[Signature]</i>
22	Mariano Tilman	Xefe Aldeia	MAE	75871900	<i>[Signature]</i>
23	Armando Martins	—	—	7659	<i>[Signature]</i>
24	Placida de Deus	Delegada	—	75841981	<i>[Signature]</i>
25	Agosto de Deus	X. Aldeia	—	75905894	<i>[Signature]</i>
26	Florentino Soares	X. Aldeia	—	76155006	<i>[Signature]</i>
27	Julio Maia	X Aldeia	—	75780811	<i>[Signature]</i>
28	Laurenço de F. Soares	—	—	75947201	<i>[Signature]</i>
29	Vasco Soares	—	—	75487148	<i>[Signature]</i>
30	Julio de O. Pinto	—	—	76681600	<i>[Signature]</i>
31	Domingos Moreira	Chefe Povo	MAE	78066229	<i>[Signature]</i>
32	Belarmino Maia	Extensivista	MAP	76411783	<i>[Signature]</i>
33	Mariano dos Santos	Ponto Povo	SEI	75657901	<i>[Signature]</i>
34	Lino dos Santos	Staff	SEJD	75383743	<i>[Signature]</i>
35	Lino Soares	Cor. Post	DGE	75393533	<i>[Signature]</i>

Prepara husi: Liliana M. F. N. dos Reis *[Signature]* 28/9/20

Aprova husi: Diogo A. Pereira D. Azeiteiro *[Signature]* 28/9/20



VIII GOVERNO CONSTITUCIONAL
REPÚBLICA DEMOCRÁTICA
DE TIMOR-LESTE



MINISTÉRIO DAS
OBRAS PÚBLICAS

36	João Baptista	R. Field Surveyor	PMU/MPW	77477476	
37	Maria Filomena d. S. Conca	Asst. Finance	PMU/MOP	77374057	
38	Roberto Xavier	Driver	PMU/MPW	75131746	
39	Julio Lopes	Driver	PMU/MPW	75438216	
40	Enos M.F.A.S. Meus	R. Field Surveyor	PMU/MPW	75494856	
41	Liliana M. F. N. dos Reis	Asst. Engineer 2	PMU/MPW	77256568	
42	Ramiro L. D. Cruz	Conductor	PMU/MPW	75207115	
43	Saturlino Sequeira	Conductor	PMU/MPW		
44					
45					
46					
47					
48					
49					
50					

Prepara husi: Liliana M. F. N. dos Reis

D. A. Pereira 28/02/2022

Aprova husi: Diogo A. Pereira



VIII GOVERNO CONSTITUCIONAL
REPÚBLICA DEMOCRÁTICA
DE TIMOR-LESTE



LISTA PREZENZA

Data: 21 Setembro 2022Fatin: Sede Suco DucuraiHoras: 10:30 to'o remataAssunto: Focus Group Discussion with the Identified ATs regarding the Compensation packages disclosure

No.	Naran Partisipantes	Pozisaun	Organizasaun	No. Contacto	Asinatura
1	Matheus Cortez De Deus	comunidade afectado	Dukurai	75885961	Mesb
2	Baltazar De Deus Soares	comunidade afectado	Dukurai	76154032	
3	Pedro Pereira	comunidade afectado	Dukurai		
4	Alon Soares	comunidade afectado	Dukurai	76208216	
5	Aliança Ximenes	comunidade afectado	Dukurai	78253689	Amil
6	Angelmar de Jesus Lima	comunidade afectado	Dukurai	76282133	Amil
7	Domingos De Deus	comunidade afectado	Dukurai	75795286	2m
8	Manuel De Deus	comunidade afectado	Dukurai	75571192	mm
9	Rui Felisberto De Deus	comunidade afectado	Dukurai	75154625	Rui
10	Luis Benedito De Deus	comunidade afectado	Dukurai	75124875	Lis
11	Lourenço Maia	comunidade afectado	Dukurai	75933591	
12	Domingos Soares	comunidade afectado	Dukurai	76204589	
13	Romana Soares	comunidade afectado	Dukurai		
14	Orlando De Deus	comunidade afectado	Dukurai	75993635	

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15	Álvaro Cornelio Soares Maia	Comunidade afectado	Dokurai	76232217	[Signature]
16	Terara Soares	Comunidade afectado	Dokurai	76104325	[Signature]
17	Francisco Rosário Soares	Comunidade afectado	Dokurai		[Signature]
18	João Alves Martins	Comunidade afectado	Dokurai	76014927	[Signature]
19	Francisco Dias Soares	Comunidade afectado	Dokurai	75854633	[Signature]
20	Madalena de Deus	Comunidade afectado	Dokurai		[Red Stamp]
21	Leão de Deus	Comunidade afectado	Dokurai	75934645	[Red Stamp]
22	Mariano Soares	Comunidade afectado	Dokurai	75441219	[Signature]
23	António De Deus	Comunidade afectado	Dokurai	75138683	[Signature]
24	Adelina Soares	Comunidade afectado	Dokurai		[Red Stamp]
25	Elias Soares	Comunidade afectado	Dokurai		[Red Stamp]
26	Francisco Soares	Comunidade afectado	Dokurai	76690556	[Signature]
27	Saturnina da Graça Maia	Comunidade afectado	Dokurai	7512348	[Signature]
28	Julio De Deus	Comunidade afectado	Dokurai	75514340	[Signature]
29	Romana De Deus Soares	Comunidade afectado	Dokurai	76540592	[Signature]
30	Carlos Nélson Maia	Comunidade afectado	Dokurai		[Red Stamp]
31	Agostinho Soares	Comunidade afectado	Dokurai		[Red Stamp]
32	Paulo Mariano de Deus	Comunidade afectado	Dokurai	76402657	[Red Stamp]
33	Esfero Arranhado Carvalho	Comunidade afectado	Dokurai	77404768	[Signature]
34	Adão De Deus	Comunidade afectado	Dokurai		[Signature]
35	João Felisberto De Deus	Comunidade afectado	Dokurai	78350269	[Signature]
36	Francisco Mariano De Deus	Comunidade afectado	Dokurai		[Red Stamp]
37	Domingos Mariano Babo	Comunidade afectado	Dokurai	75315634	[Signature]

Av. 20 de Maio, Caicoli - Dili

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PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT



VIII GOVERNO CONSTITUCIONAL
REPÚBLICA DEMOCRÁTICA
DE TIMOR-LESTE



MINISTÉRIO DAS
OBRAS PÚBLICAS

38	Luís De Deus Soares	comunidade afectado	Dokurai		
39	João Dos Santos Xavier	comunidade afectado	Dokurai	76268758	Fe
40	Marcelino Pasaria Soares	comunidade afectado	Dokurai	75381006	Menes
41	Paulino de Fátima Soares	comunidade afectado	Dokurai	76193286	Pires
42	Paul De Deus	comunidade afectado	Dokurai	76382159	Abreu
43	Abril Maria Soares	comunidade afectado	Dokurai	75027290	Abreu
44	Carolino Maia Soares	comunidade afectado	Dokurai	76207067	Cout
45	Duarte Soares	comunidade afectado	Dokurai	76383004	Bau
46	Joaquim Maia	comunidade afectado			
47	Jose Mariano De Deus	comunidade afectado	Dokurai	7514433	Jim
48	Rui Alberto Maia	comunidade afectado	Dokurai	75512341	Li
49	Pedro Soares	comunidade afectado	Dokurai	75674335	Li
50	Antonio Soares	comunidade afectado	Dokurai	75693573	Li
51	Veronica De Deus Cardoso	comunidade afectado	Dokurai		Li
52	Abelino Maia	comunidade afectado	Dokurai	76144517	Li
53	Maria emília Martins	comunidade afectado	Dokurai		Li
54	Domingos De Deus Soares	comunidade afectado	Dokurai		Li
55	Agostinho Maia	comunidade afectado	Dokurai	75635472	Li
56	Jose De Deus	comunidade afectado	Dokurai	76295395	Li
57	Samario De Deus	comunidade afectado	Dokurai		Li
58	Natalino Soares	comunidade afectado	Dokurai		Li
59	Filipe Gonçalves	comunidade afectado	Dokurai	76523840	Li
60	Mariano De Deus	comunidade afectado	Dokurai	75939689	Li

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61	Armando Soares	comunidade afectado	Dokurai		
62	Julio Soares	comunidade afectado	Dokurai	76544037	Leu Bon
63	Carlito De Deus	comunidade afectado	Dokurai	76707851	Casa
64	Anita Da Silva Freitas Rios	comunidade afectado	Dokurai		Ass
65	Agostinho Afonso	comunidade afectado	Dokurai	75335326	Ass
66	Marito Soares	comunidade afectado	Dokurai	75341029	Maria
67	Francisco De Deus	comunidade afectado	Dokurai	75889229	Ass
68	Rafael Soares Maia	chefe do grupo comunidade afectado	Dokurai	77501072	
69	Eufemia Maria Soares	comunidade afectado	Dokurai	76190080	
70	Clementino De Deus	comunidade afectado	Dokurai	76347553	
71	Aiberkina Soares Miguel De Deus	comunidade afectado	Dokurai	75263121	Ass
72	Abraão De Deus Luisa Soares	comunidade afectado	Dokurai	76192425	
73	Manuel Soares	comunidade afectado	Dokurai	75261520	
74	Joaquim M. D.F. De Deus	comunidade afectado	Dokurai	75190355	
75	Natalino Maia Salsinha	comunidade afectado	Dokurai	75992679	
76	Duca Jose Maria Fatima	comunidade afectado	Dokurai	75908193	
77	Abraão De Deus	comunidade afectado	Dokurai		
78	Laurentino C. Soares	comunidade afectado	Dokurai	76652004	LSC
79	Alarico De Deus	comunidade afectado	Dokurai		Ass
80	Augusto De Deus	comunidade afectado	Dokurai	76022816	
81	Domingos De Deus	comunidade afectado	Dokurai		
82	Benedicta assunção Maria	Dona da casa	Dokurai	76579637	
83	Francisco de m.s.	Dona da casa	Dokurai	76216961	Francisco

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MINISTÉRIO DAS
OBRAS PÚBLICAS

84	Juriana Soares	Doda da casa	Dukurai	75762373	Ins
85	Maria Orleans Mendez	Delegada	Dukurai	75938022	Mendes
86	Monica Maia A.	Delegada	Dukurai	76862863	Masala
87	Alfredo de Deus	Agricultor	Dukurai	—	Ad
88	Natália A. Maia	Chefe j. f.	Dukurai	76560321	Rafael
89	Joaoquim Maia	Delegada	Dukurai	75289367	Joao
90	Rosario C. Fatima	Abailubor	Dukurai	7605724	Dus
91	Maria Filomena D. S.C.	Assistente Financ	PMU/MOP	77374057	M. F. S. C.
92	Liliana M. F. N. Dos Reis	Res. Engenher 2	PMU / DBRFL	77256568	Liliana M. F. N. Dos Reis
93	Carlos Alb. N. de Deus	Nat. Res. Spec.	PMU / DBRFL	77549524	Carlos Alb. N. de Deus
94	Rosito Baptista	R. Field Survey	PMU / MPW	77477476	Rosito Baptista
95	Jesenia N. A. V. Ribao	R.D.E. 1	PMU / MPW	7844084	Jesenia N. A. V. Ribao
96	Aleixo dos Santos	N.R.A	PMU / MPW	77048813	Aleixo dos Santos
97	Leandro C.M.H.S. das	Stat Techn	DNU - MOP	78535693	Leandro C.M.H.S. das
98	Nicolas M. Das Reis	Encoder	PMU / MPW	78368787	Nicolas M. Das Reis
99	NILTON M. EDYH CHADO	STAFF DNU	DNU - MOP	76088333	Nilton M. EdyH Chado
100	Belmiro Moises	Xepi. deportista	DNU - MOP	77291830	Belmiro Moises
101	ROBERTO -AL-X.	CONDUCTOR	PMU MOP	77550861	ROBERTO -AL-X.
102	Ramiro L. Dora	CONDUCTOR	PMU MOP	75207115	Ramiro L. Dora
103	Julio Lopes	—	PMU LI	MOP	75438216

Prepara husi: Liliana M. F. Neto dos Reis

Aprova husi: 28/5-2016
Diogo A. Pereira



VIII GOVERNO CONSTITUCIONAL
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LISTA PREZENZA

Data: 22-09-2022Fatin: Suco Catarai - Karaik (Aldeia AIMEIA)Horas: 10:30Assunto: Focus Group discussion with the identified AITs regarding the compensation packages disclosure

No.	Naran Partisipantes	Pozisaun	Organizasaun	No. Contacto	Asinatura
1	Antonio Lima	comunidade afectado	Catarai - Karaik		
2	Adelaide Soares Ximenes	comunidade afectado	Catarai - Karaik		
3	José Mendonça Soares	comunidade afectado	Catarai - Karaik	75640035	
4	Mário de Deus	comunidade afectado	Catarai - Karaik	76333293	
5	João Lima	comunidade afectado	Catarai - Karaik	76828294	
6	Abraão de Deus	comunidade afectado	Ducarai	76131500	
7	Laurentino Carvalheira Soares	comunidade afectado	Ducarai		
8	Mariano da Costa Cardoso	comunidade afectado	Ducarai		
9	Mário de Deus	comunidade afectado	Catarai - Karaik		
10	Francisco Cardoso	comunidade afectado	Ducarai	76672367	
11	Antonio Soares	comunidade afectado	Ducarai	75935955	
12	Carlos Alb. N. de Deus	Natl. Dest. Especial	PMU - DRBTE	77549584	
13	Liliana M. F. N. dos Reis	Dist. Engenheiro	PMU - DRBTE	77256568	
14	Jesenia Nadia Ribeiro	Reg. Eng. 1	PMU - DRBTE	78445084	

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Prepara husi: Liliana M. F. N. Dos Reis

Aprova husi: ①. 28/9-22"
Diogo A. Pereira

PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT

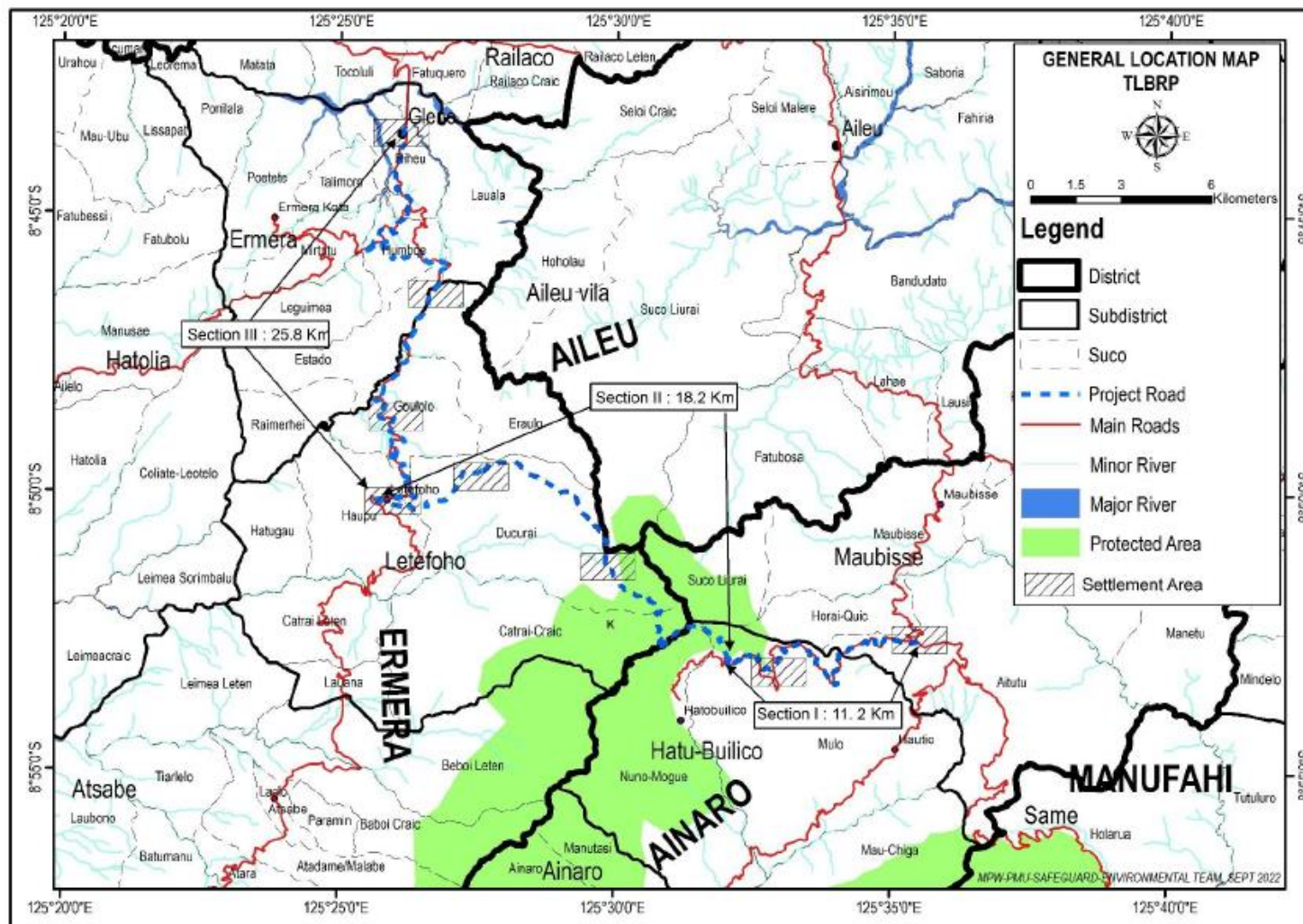
Photos Taken During the Public Consultation Meeting



Appendix 3. Project Implementation Booklet July 2023

Hatubuilico - Letefoho – under Timor Leste Branch Road Project (Project P155203)

Hatubuilico - Letefoho — Husi Projeito Timor Leste Branch Road (Projeto P155203)



1.	Hatubuilico to Letefoho – Timor Leste Branch Road Project	Hatubuilico - Letefoho — Husi Projeto Timor Leste Branch Road
2.	- Project Information Booklet –	Brosura Informasaun Projeitu
3.	1. What are the components of the proposed Project ?	1. Saida maka komponente ba proposta Projeto ?
4.	The improvement works under to realignment include:	Servisu obras ne'bee rehabilita iha realinhamento, mak'a tuir mai :
5.	Widening of the alignment carriageway from the existing single lane road to a two-lane road (six-meter carriageway) with 1m shoulders on each side;	Alargamento pista ba alifneamento komesa husi pista tuan ho linha ida ba Pista ho linha rua (Ho luan 6 metros) ho metro 1 iha parte bermas sorin sorin.
6.	Upgrading the road to bring it up National Highway standard with bitumen road surface;	Melhorado Estrada hodi hasae padrao Estrada nasional ho superfixe Estrada betuminosa
7.	Constructing drainage facilities Installing road side drains and culverts.	Konstrui no rehabilita facilidade drainagem.
8.	Improving the road gradient and protection to stabilize the road embankment;	Melhora Estrada nian gradinte no proteasaun hodi estabelese ateru istrada nian
9.	Installation of roads signs and markings and traffic calming measures and	Instalasaun sinais Estrada no markasaun no medidas sasukat akalmia ba trafego
10.	Clearing and upgrading the culverts	Limpeza e modernizasaun dalan kurva.
11.	2. Will there be impacts on land, structures, trees and other assets of the households by the realignment?	2. Sei iha posibilidade ka lae impaktu ba rai, struktura, ai horis no sasan seluk husi umakain ba subprojeto?
12.	According to the results of the Detailed Measurement Survey completed in May 2023 using the detailed engineering design, a total of 151 households with 965 persons will be affected by the realignment. The land to be used by the realignment has been agreed by the community. All the 151 AHs are with loss of loss of trees and some with structures also. All the investments to be made for the road will be within the Government-owned land (88,500m ²).	Bazeia ba rezultadu husi detalho levantamento dados ou survey nebe identifika iha May 2023 tuir detalho dezenhu enzineiro nian husi realinhamento, total husi 151 umakain ho membro familia 965 sei afeita husi realinhamento ida ne'e. rai nebe sei uza ba realinhamento hetan ofereze husi comunidade. umakain 151 sira ne'e sei lakon struktura ou uma no ai horis ne'bee sai hanesan investimentu ba projeto Estrada sei tama ba dominu estado nia laran (88,500m ²).
13.	Among the 151 AHs (965 Aps) a total of 59 main structures, (27 House, 9 House+Kios ,13 Kios, 1 House+Warehouse, 5 Kitchen, 1 Garage, 1 Toilet,) are affected and other secondary structures including temporary fences, wooden fences, etc. A total of 94 trees will need to be removed by the road upgrading.	Husi 151 umakain identifika uma ou struktura 59,(27 uma, 9 Uma+Kios, 13 Kios, 1 Uma+Gudang, 5 Dapur, 1 Garasi, 1 Haris Fatin,) maka afetado no struktura sekondari seluk inklui, baki/moru temporario ho ai rame/ai , nst. Nomos total 94 ba ai horis sei afeita husi rehabilitasaun Estrada ne.
14.	In addition, 52 AHs severely affected (losing more than 10% of assets) and 107 AHs are categorized as vulnerable affected households (VAHs).	Nudar rezultadu husi aqizisaun ba rai husi Uma Kain 52 hetan Afetado makas, nebe'e mak Lakon sasan tun liu husi 10% inklui (107 membru familia) sai kategoria hanesan familia afetado vulneravel (VAHs).
15.	3. What will be the compensation and assistance for the affected assets?	3. Kompensasaun e asistensia saida maka sei hetan husi sasan afetados hirak ne?
16.	Affected structures will be compensated at Government approved rates that will give full replacement cost, calculating by the cost to buy the new same materials of affected structures (including transportation cost to the area). The cost of labour to reconstruct	Struktura sira nebe afetadu sei kompensa bazeia ba Resolusaun Governo nebe ho kusto aprovado sei foo kustu reposisaun/biaya ganti, kalkulasaun tuir kustu hola material foun nebe hanesan tuir

	the affected area of the structure, and the fee for construction permit and other administration fees for reconstruction of the structure are included.	struktur nebe afeita (inklui kustu transporte to fatin), kustu ba obra do mao hodi rekunstrui struktura afeitado no kustu ba licensa konstruksaun uma foun.
17.	Partially affected structures (no relocation of the structure is required, only repairs of fronts of structures): The owners of the structures will get (i) cash compensation for the affected area of the structure at replacement cost; and (ii) allowance for income lost, if any, for the time of repairing the structure.	Strutura afeita sorin balun (la presiza relokasaun, persiza hadia husi parte strutura oin nian); Nain afeitado sei hetan (i) osan kompensasaun ba area strutura nebe afeita tuir kustu reposisaun/biaya ganti, no (ii) provizaun ba rendementu lakon, karik iha ba tempu durante hadia struktura.
18.	Fully/partially affected structures (the structures will have to be moved away or to the side, and it is possible to move away from the realignment or to the side as suitable space behind/to the side is available): The owners of the structures will get (i) compensation for the affected area of structure at replacement cost; (ii) allowance for income lost for the time of moving the structure backwards/aside; (iii) subsistence assistance; iv) additional allowance for re-establishment of water source; & (v) income restoration support.	Struktura nebe afeita tomak/ ou sorin (struktura sei mud aba kotuk ou sorin nebe nia spasu sei luan hodi bele mud aba): Nain afeitado sei hetan (i) osan kompensasaun ba area struktura nebe afeita tuir kustu reposisaun/biaya ganti (ii) provizaun ba lakon rendementu ba tempu muda struktura afeitado ba kotuk/ sorin; (iii) Subsistansia assistensia.(iv) adisional subsidi ba reestabelesemento ba fonte bee no (v) apoio restorasaun de rendementos.
19.	Important Note: With partially affected structures, although owners of affected structures get compensation at replacement cost for the affected area of the structures; (i) the owners of the affected structures allowed to reuse the materials; and (ii) if demolishing of affected area of the structures damages the entire structure, compensation for entire structure to be provided.	Nota importante: Struktura nebe afeita sorin balun, afeitado nain sei hetan kompensasaun ba area strutura nebe afeita tuir kustu reposisaun/biaya ganti; (i) afeitado nain bele uza fali material husi struktura tuan (ii) karik struktura tomak hetan estragus, kompensasaun kustu reposisaun sei fornese e kobre tomak ba sasan afeitado.
20.	Fully affected structures (houses/shops, etc.) - If the structures cannot be moved away or to the side as the space behind/side is unavailable): The owners of the structures will be entitled to (i) compensation for the entire affected structure at replacement cost; (ii) assistance to find replacement location to move the structures to; (iii) subsistence assistance; (iv) transportation cost to the new place; (v) additional allowance for the re-establishment of water supply; (vi) allowance for income lost for the time of relocating to the new place; and (vii) income restoration measures to the affected households.	<i>Estrutura sira ne'ebé afetadu tomak (uma/loja sira, nst) – maibé estrutura sira ne'e labele muda ba kotuk ka ba sorin tanba espasu iha kotuk/sorin laiha): Nain husi estrutura ne'e sei iha direitu ba (i) kompensasaun ba estrutura afetadu tomak iha kustu reposisaun; (ii) kustu transportasaun ba fatin foun; (iii) osan rekopasaun ba rendimentu ne'ebé lakon ba tempu relokasaun ba fatin foun; no (iv) medida ba restorasaun rendimentu ba uma-kain sira ne'ebé afetadu.</i>
21.	Secondary structures affected by the realignment (within the corridor of impacts fences, verandas, etc.) will be compensated at replacement cost for the affected areas.	<i>Estrutura sekundária afetadu sira ne'ebé sei iha koridór impaktu sira nia laran (parede, lutu, kintál sira, nst.) husi projetu ne'e sei hetan kompensasaun iha kustu reposisaun ba área afetadu sira.</i>
22.	The trees planted by individuals/households within the corridor of impacts will be compensated at market rate using Government's Resolution 24/2023 for determination of the amount.	<i>Ai-hun sira ne'ebé individuál/uma-kain kuda iha koridór afetadu laran sei simu kompensasaun tuir presu merkadu.bazeia ba Resolusaun Governu 24/2022ba determinasaun montante presu unidade.</i>
23.	Affected public assets will be rebuilt by the Contractor with the separate budgets allocated by the Government following the Government's technical standards.	Sasan publiku nebe afeita. Rin eletricidade / linha transforme elektrisidade 8, etc) sei harii fali husi kontraktor ho orsamentu nebe ketak nebe aloka husi governu tuir governu nia teknikal padraun.
24.	Any impacts occurring to land during construction of the realignment (for example, garden land of the households out of the COI is affected by levelling the ground by construction contractors) shall be compensated by construction contractors to the households based on the compensation policy of the realignment.	Karik iha estragus ruma durante prosesu konstruksaun(Por exemplu; umakain nia jardim sai husi COI maibe afeita husi prosesu ateru rai husi kontraktor). Ida nee persiza kompensa husi kontraktor ba umakain bazeia ba politika kompensasaun husi subprojeitu.

25.	Severely affected households (relocation households and those who have more than 10% of total productive/income-generating assets of the household acquired) and vulnerable affected households (poor households based on the Government's regulations; households headed by female with dependents; households headed by elderly person with no means of support; households headed by children with no means of support; households headed by disabled person with no means of support; ethnic households; and landless households) will be provided assistance and income restoration support to assist them to restore/improve of their living conditions.	<i>Uma-kain sira ne'ebé afetadu todan liu (relokasaun ba uma-kain sira no uma-kain sira ne'ebé hetan liu-husi 10% husi total propriedade sira ne'ebé produtivu) no uma-kain afetadu sira ne'ebé vulneravel (uma-kain kiak sira bazeia ba Governu nia regulamentu sira; uma-kain sira ne'ebé lidera husi feto sira ho dependentes; uma-kain sira ne'ebé lidera husi katuas/ferik ne'ebé la hetan suporta; uma-kain ne'ebé lidera husi ema ho defisiensia ne'ebé la hetan suporta; uma-kain sira ne'ebé husi étniku minoria; no uma-kain sira ne'ebé laiha rai) sei hetan fomesimentu asistensia no suporta retaurasaun rendimentu atu asisti sira hodi harii fali/hadiak sira nia kondisaun moris.</i>
26.	4. What is the "Cut-off-Date"?	4. Saida mak "Data-Ikus-liu"?
27.	"Cut-off Date" is the date set-out to determine eligibility for compensation and assistance under the proposed realignment. The cut-off date for this realignment is the date that the demarcation of the construction boundary was conducted (19 July 2022). The cut-off date has been announced publicly by PMU, PISC together with the local authorities during public consultation meetings. Any people who settle in the realignment area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation and assistance under the realignment.	<i>"Data-Ikus-liu" mak data ne'ebé tau ona hodi determina elijibilidade ba kompensasaun no asistensia iha projetu propostu ne'e nia laran. Data ikus nian ba projetu ida ne maka'a demarkasaun husi konstruksaun nia limite nebe realiza ona iha (19 Julho 2022). Data ikus nian publika ona husi PMU nia parte, PISC (konsultan) hamutuk ho autoridade local durante engkontro konsultasaun publiku. Karik iha ema ruma mak koko harii ou okupa depois de data ikus nian, ida ne sei la konsedera hodi hetan kompensasaun no asistensia husi subprojetu.</i>
28.	5. What is the tentative implementation schedule of the proposed realignment?	5. Saida mak oráriu implementasaun tentativa husi Propostu Realinhamento ne'e?
29.	Tentatively, the implementation schedule of the realignment is as below (key activities):	<i>Tentativamente, oráriu implementasaun husi projetu ne'e mak hanesan iha kraik ne'e (atividade importante sira):</i>
30.	Official submission of the RP to WORLD BANK for review and concurrence: Dec 2022;	Envio oficial RP ba WORLD BANK ho reeve no aprovasaun : June 2023.
31.	Preparation of the detailed compensation and support plans for each affected household: After WORLD BANK clearance of final RP (target June-July 2023);	Perparasaun detalho planu kompensasaun no suporta ba kada umakain afeitado; depois WORLD BANK (Banko Mundial) aprova no finaliza RP (Targetu iha fulan Junho – Julho 2023).
32.	Disbursement of compensation and assistance payment: July-August 2023;	Desembolsu husi pagamentu kompensasain no asistensia: Agosto - Setembro 2023.
33.	Land acquisition, displacement of AHs (after full compensation payment, Livelihood Rehabilitation Program in place), can be section by section: August 2023; and	Aquzisaun rai, dislokamentu umakain afetadu (depois selu kompensasaun remata, programa rehabilitasaun subsistensia organiza ona), bele tuir iha seksaun kada seksaun : Agosto 2023.
34.	Implementation of the Livelihood Rehabilitation Program: August 2023	Implementasaun programa rehabilitasaun subsistensia hahu iha Agostos 2023.
35.	6. What activities will local people be able to participate in?	6. Atividade saida deit mak comunidade lokal sira sei partisipa?
36.	Local people will be invited to participate in all the activities of the proposed realignment, including:	<i>Sei konvida ema lokal sira atu partisipa iha atividade sira hotu husi Projetu realinhamento propostu ne'e, inklui:</i>
37.	Advise the engineers on the issues for realignment design, review and comment on the design of the realignment that will be constructed in the local area;	<i>Fô konsellu ba enjeñeiru sira kona-ba kestaun sira ba dezeñu Projetu, ezamina no fô komentáriu kona-ba dezeñu husi Subprojetu ne'e ne'ebé sei konstrui iha área lokal.</i>
38.	Participate in the consultation meetings;	<i>Partisipa iha enkontru konsultasaun sira.</i>
39.	Participate in the discussion of replacement costs, etc.	<i>Partisipa iha IOL, SES, DMS, Diskusaun estudu ba kustu repozisaun, nst.</i>

40.	Comment on the Resettlement Plan;	Partisipa iha diskusaun ba RP
41.	Participate in compensation and assistance activities and monitor of the implementation of the activities.	<i>Partisipa iha kompensasaun no atividade assistênsia sira no monitór implementasaun husi atividade sira.</i>
42.	Other activities of the realignment as necessary.	<i>Atividade sira seluk husi Subprojetu ne'e.</i>
43.	7. How can people submit complaints or grievances on issues they are not satisfied with?	7. Oinsá ema bele hatama reklamasaun sira ka keixa sira kona-ba kestaun sira ne'ebé sira la satisfeito?
44.	To ensure that any questions and complaints from the residents (relating to compensation and resettlement and also other issues of the proposed realignment) are addressed in a timely and satisfactory manner, and that all possible avenues are available to residents to air their grievances, a project level grievance redress mechanism (GRM) has been established. GRM is presented at the end of this booklet.	<i>Atu aseguira katak pergunta no reklamasaun ruma husi rezidentes sira (laos deit relasiona ho kompensasaun no reasentamentu, maibe mos kestaun seluk husi projetu realinhamento ne'e) haree no responde tuir tempu no ho maneira satisfatóriu, no dalan sira hotu ne'ebé posível disponível ba rezidentes sira atu hato'o sira nia keixa sira, sei estabeselese mekanizmu rezolusaun ida ba reklamasaun sira iha nivel projetu nian (GRM).</i>
45.	APs may lodge their grievances following the stages as presented in the table below:	APs sei hatama sira nia reklamasaun tuir etapa nebe sei prezensa iha tabelo okos:
46.	At any stage in the GRM, the complainant has the option to elevate the complaint to authorized local courts for resolution following the rules of court. During the litigation of the case, the Government will request from the court that the realignment proceed without disruption while the case is being heard. If any party is dissatisfied with the ruling of the civil court, that party can elevate the case to a higher court. The Government shall implement the decision of the court. The project-level GRM should not impede access to the country's jurisdiction or administrative remedies. There are no charges or fees levied to the APs for the lodgment and processing of complaints.	<i>Iha kualker faze iha mekanizmu ba reparasaun keixa, reklamante ne'e bele hetan opsaun atu hato'o reklamasaun ba tribunál lokál autorizadu hodi hatama prosesu ba tribunál tuir tribunál nia regulamentu sira. Durante prosesu hatama keixa ne'e ba tribunál, Góvemu sei hato'o pedidu husi tribunál katak Projetu sei kontinua la'o sein interrompsaun enkuantu kazu ne'e iha hela tribunál. Góvemu sei implementa desizaun husi tribunál. Mekanizmu rezolusaun ida ba reklamasaun sira iha nivel projetu nian labele impede asesu ba juridiksaun ka remédios administrativos nasaun ida nian. Ema ne'ebé afetadu sei la selu buat ida ka sei la selu taxa ba apresentasaun no prosesamentu reklamasaun sira.</i>
47.	If complaints and grievances using the above mentioned procedure remain unresolved or unsatisfactory, complainants - as a last resort - have the right to directly discuss their concerns or problems with the WORLD BANK, Timor-Leste Resident Mission (Address: Rua Cabo Verde No 16, Posto Administrativo, Vera Cruz, Suco Motael, Aldeia Halibur, Dili, Timor-Leste, Tel: +670 3306200). If the complainants are still not satisfied with the responses of the SERD, they can directly contact the WORLD BANK https://www.worldbank.org/en/programs/accountability/overview based on the Accountability Mechanism in parallel with the realignment implementation (accountability@worldbank.org).	<i>Se esforsu sira atu rezolve reklamasaun no keixa sira uza prosedura sira ne'ebé temi ona iha leten labele rezolve nafatin ka nafatin la satisfeito, reklamante sira ne'e – hanesan dalan ikus liu – iha direitu atu deskuti sira nia preokupasaun ka problema sira ho WORLD BANK nia Devizaun Transporte no Komunikaun (SETC), Departamentu Sudeste Aziátiku (SERD) liu-husi WORLD BANK Timor-Leste Resident Mission (Diretaun: Rua Cabo Verde No 16, Posto Administrativo, Vera Cruz, Suco Motael, Aldeia Halibur, Dili, Timor-Leste, Tel: +670 3306200). Se reklamante sira nafatin la satisfeito ho resposta sira husi SERD, sira bele kontaktu edifisiu WORLD BANK Fasilitadór Projetu Espesiál. Prosedura Edifisiu Fasilitadór Projetu Espesiál bele kontinua bazeia ba Mekanizmu Responsabilidade ne'ebé paralelu ho implementasaun projetu ne'e (accountability@worldbank.org).</i>

GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (AP =Affected Person AP =Affected Person Mekanizmu ba Reparasaun Keixas ba Afetados Nain)

Stage – Etapa	Process - Prosesu	Duration - Durasau
1	AP submits his/her grievance to realignment manager in person AP submete nia reklamasau ba Gestor nain realignment	
2	Project manager will try to resolve the issue Gestor nain projetu sei rezolve kestaun refere	7 days Loron 7
	If unresolved or if AP wants to go directly to PMU Karik la rezolve ou AP bele direita ba PMU	
3	Project manager will take grievance to GRC or PMU/community liaison officer Gestor nain projetu sei levanta reklamasau ne ba GRC ou PMU / potu vocal comunidade	Within 2 weeks of receipt of decision in Step 2 Iha semana 2 nia laran depois simu reklamasau hodi buka solusau iha Etapa 2
4	Issue discussed at project liaison meeting Kestaun nebe sei diskuti iha jestaun projeto ekipa	1 week Semana 1
5	PMU/community liaison officer reports back to the village/AP PMU/ponto vocal b comunidade sei hatoo ba autoridade local/AP	5 days Loron 5
	If unresolved - Karik la rezolve	
6	AP takes grievance to MPW Secretary of State with assistance from the realignment AP levanta reklamasau ba Ministerio obras publika ho assistensia husi realignment.	Within 2 weeks of receipt of decision in Step 5 Iha semana 2 nia laran simu ona resizaun iha etapa 5 nia laran.
7	Secretary of State refers matter to an internal committee Sekretario estado refere kestaun ne'e ba komisaun internal.	2 weeks Semana2
8	Secretary of State reports back to AP/village chief Sekretario estado informa fila ba AP/xefi suko	5 days Loron 5
	If unresolved or at any stage if AP is not satisfied Karik la rezolvido ou iha etapa prosesu ida AP la satisfeito	
9	AP can take the matter to appropriate court AP bele lori kestaun ne ba Tribunal	As per judicial system Tuir Sistema Juridisial

For more information, you may contact PMU.	Ba Informasaun klean liu-tan, ita bele kontaktu PMU – Gestor Unidade do Projeto
Mr. Diogo Agustino Pereira, Project Manager - PMU	Phone Number: +670 77403524
Mr. Aleixo Dos Santos, Resettlement Specialist - PMU	Phone Number: +670 77048813

Appendix 4. Household Questionnaires for DMS/Verification survey and Census

CENSUS AND SOCIOECONOMIC SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Questionnaire No:

Date:

Name of the Road:

Name of Investigator:

Name of Supervisor:

1. GENERAL IDENTIFICATION

Property Details

Code

- 1.1 Road Side : 1. Left 2. Right ☐
- 1.2 Chainage Km.....
- 1.3 i. District : ii. Sub-District :
 iii. Suco: iv. Hamlet:
- 1.4 Location :
 1. Rural 2. Semi-Urban 3. Rural ☐

2. HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION

- 2.1 Name of the Household Head :
- 2.2 National ID Card Number
- 2.3 Address of the Household identified :

3. AFFECTED PROPERTY

Land under Impact (to be obtained/purchases)

- 3.1 Ownership of the Affected Land :
 1. Private 2. Government 3. Religious 4. Community ☐
 5. Other (.....)
- 3.2 Category of Land :
 1. Cultivated 2. Non-Cultivated ☐
- 3.3 Type of Land :
 1. Irrigated 2. Non-Irrigated 3. Barren Fallow 5. Forest ☐
- 3.4 Use of Land :

1. Cultivation 2. Orchard 3. Residential 4. Commercial
5. Forestation 6. Others 7. No Use

☐

2.5 Total Area of Land (in Hectare) :

2.6 Area of Affected Land (in Hectare) :

2.7 Rate of Land (Per Hectare in USD):

1. AP's Estimation 2. Investigator's Estimation

4. AFFECTED LANDOWNER(S)

Name(s) of Landowner(s)	Sex	Father/Husband/ Wife's Name	Age	Schooling	1 st Occupation	2 nd Occupation

Note : The land under acquisition might be legally owned by more than one person in the same household (e.g., husband & wife, brothers, sisters etc.)

[Sex : Male = 1, Female=2, Age: in years, Schooling : Total number of years spent in school/Degree/Diploma

4.1 Total Land you possess (in Hectare) :

1. Irrigated: Non-Irrigated:

4.2 Any of the following persons associated with the affected land:

- i. Agricultural Labour 1. Yes 2. No
ii. Sub-Tenant 1. Yes 2. No
iii. Share-Cropper 1. Yes 2. No

☐☐☐

4.3 If yes, name of the Agricultural Labour/Sub-Tenant/Share-Croppers

1.
2.
3.
4.

5. AFFECTED HOUSES/STRUCTURES/PROPERTY

5.1 Name of the Household Head:

5.2 Multi-Household Structure 1. Yes 2. No

☐

5.3 Number of Households in the Structure:

5.4 Ownership of the Affected Houses/Structures:

1. Legal 2. Non-Legal (Squatter/Encroacher)

☐

If legal owner, do you have Legal Document of Property

1. Yes

2.No.

☐

2. Govt. Agency (Name)

3. Community Organization (Name)

4. Others (e.g., personal tube-well, sanitary latrine, electric poles, etc.)
Specify.....)

☐

5.5 Type of Affected Structure:

A. Residential Structure: 1. House 2. Boundary wall 3. Fencing
4. Toilet 5. Tube/Dug well
6. Others (.....)

☐

B. Commercial Structure:

1. Shop 2. Hotel 3. Vendor 4. Farm House 5. Petrol Pump

6. Private Clinic 7. Industry 8. Others (.....)

☐

C. Residential-cum Commercial Structure: Yes No

☐

D. Community Structure: 1. Community Centre Club 2. Trust
3. Memorials 4. Others (.....)

☐

E. Religious Structure: 1. Church 2. Temple 3. Mosque
4. Shrine 5. Mandir 6. Cemetery 7. Graveyard 8. Crematorium
9. Others (.....)

☐

6. MEASUREMENT OF THE AFFECTED STRUCTURE / PROPERTY

6.1 Distance from the centre of the carriageway (in Meters) :

6.2 Type of Structure:

1. Temporary 2. Permanent 3. Semi-Permanent

☐

4. Thatched 5. Wooden 6. Others

6.4 Type of Effect: 1. Partly 2. Fully

☐

6.5 Approx. age of the Structure (Years / Months) :

6.3 Area of the Structure / Properties : (measurement in meters)

Description of Structure	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)	Total Area (m ²)	Affected Area (m ²)

6.6 Estimated Market Value of the Affected Structure (in USD)

1. AP's Estimation: 2. Investigator's Estimation:

7 HOUSEHOLD DETAILS OF TENANTS

7.1 Name of the Tenant:.....

7.2 Category of Possession

Sl No.	Category	Period of Stay (months/years)	Advance paid (USD)
1			
2			

7.3 Family Type

1. Joint 2. Nuclear 3. Extended Other

☐

7.4 Religious Group : 1. Christian 2. Buddhist 3. Muslim 4. Hindu 5. Other

☐

7.5 Number of Family members 1. Male..... 2. Female.....

7.6 Annual Income of the FamilyUSD

7.7 Number of Employees.....

Name 1.....(Salary USD)
 2.....(Salary.....S\$)
 3.....(salaryS\$) 4.....(Salary
S\$)

7.8 Details of Family Members

Sl. No.	Name of the Family Member	Sex 1. Male 2. Female	Age (year)	Marital Status 1. Married 2. Unmarried 3. Widow 4. Widower 5. Other	Education 1. Illiterate 2. Up to Senior Secondary/Equivalent 3. Up to Graduate 4. Above Graduate	Occupation 1. Service 2. Business 3. Agriculture 4. Study 5. Housewife 6. Labour 7. Professional 8. Unemployed
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
6.						
7.						
8.						
# of physically handicapped members, if any						
1.						
2.						
3.						

SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

Questionnaire No:

Date:

Name of the Road :

Name of Investigator :

Name of Supervisor :

1. GENERAL IDENTIFICATION**Code**☐

- 1.1 Road Side: 1. Left 2. Right
- 1.2 Chainage Km.....
- 1.3 i. District:..... ii. Sub District:
- iii. Suco: iv. Hamlet:
- 1.4 Location:
1. Rural 2. Semi-Urban 3. Rural

☐**2. HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION**

- 2.1 Name of the Household Head:
- 2.2 National ID card Number.....
- 2.3 Address of the Household identifies:
-

2.3 Family Type :

1. Joint 2. Nuclear 3. Extended 4. Other

☐

2.4 Religious Group :

1. Hindu 2. Islam Christian 4. Buddhist 5. Other

☐

- 2.5 Number of Family Members: 1. Male 2. Female.....

2.6 Details of Family Members (Demography and Education)

Sl. No.	Name of the Family Member	Sex 1. Male 2. Female	Age (year)	Marital Status 1. Married 2. Unmarried 3. Widow 4. Widower 5. Other	Education 1. Illiterate 2. Elementary School 3. Junior High School 4. Senior High School 3. Graduate/Equivalent 4. Above Graduate	Occupation 1. Service 2. Business 3. Agriculture 4. Study 5. Housewife 6. Labour 7. Professional 8. Unemployed
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
6.						
7.						
8.						
9.						
10.						
# of physically handicapped members, if any						
1.						
2.						
3.						

Note : Insert additional column if family members exceed more than 10

3. HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

3.1 Landownership & Uses [All lands situated anywhere and under the ownership of the household]

Land Type	Total Area (Hectare)	Presently Used by Owner (Yes=1, No=2)	Current Market Price (USD)	How owned (Inherited=1 Purchased=2)	Lands Bought & Soled in last Two Years (in Hectare)		
					Bought	Soled	Price /Hectare (USD)
Homestead							
Agricultural							
Ponds							
Commercial							
Fallow							
Others							

3.2 Houses / Structures

Sl. No.	Present Use	# of Story	# of Rooms (all floors)	Total Floor Area (Sq.m)	Building Materials (Code)			Approximate present construction cost (USD)
					Floor	Wall	Roof	

Floor Materials: Earthen = 1; Cemented = 2; Brick (uncemented) = 3; Wooden = 4; Bamboo thatch = 5; Others = 9 (Mention:)

Wall Materials: Earthen = 1; Bamboo thatch = 2; GI Sheet = 3; 5"-Plastered Brick = 4; 5"-Unplastered Brick = 5; 10"-Plastered Brick = 6; 10"-Unplastered Brick = 7; Straw/Leaf Mats/Plastic Sheet = 8; Others = 9 (Mention:)

Roofing Materials: GI Sheet with Wood/Bamboo Frame = 1; GI Sheet with Steel Frame = 2; Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC) = 3; Straw = 4; Plastic sheet = 5; Others = 9 (Mention:)

3.3 Livestock (Use Worksheet)

1. Cattle: Approximate Total Current Value (USD) \$
2. Poultry: Approximate Total Current Value (USD) \$.....

3.4 Trees (Use Worksheet): Approximate Total Current Value (USD) \$.....

3.4 Durable Consumer Items/Other Assets/Amenities (Use Worksheet):

Approximate Current Total Value (USD) :

3.5 Electricity: Use Electricity?: Yes = 1 No = 2

☐

Authorized Connection?: Yes = 1, No = 2

☐

Worksheet for Valuation of Cattle & Poultry

CATTLE	# of Heads	Approx Total Value (USD)	POULTRY	# of Birds	Approx Total Value (USD)
Bullock			Chicken		
Cow			Duck		
Goat			Pigeon		
Sheep					
Buffalo					
Horse					
Camel					
Ass					
Others (Mention)			9 = Others (Mention)		

Worksheet for Valuation of Trees (*Local names of the trees to be included*)

Major <u>Timber</u> Trees			Major <u>Fruit</u> Trees			Other Trees		
Name	#	Approx Value (USD)	Name	#	Approx Value (USD)	Name	#	Approx Value (USD)
Teak						Fuel Wood		
Etc.			Etc.			Etc.		

Worksheet for Valuation Durable Consumer Items and Other Assets & Amenities

Items	#	Approx Total Value (USD)
Television		
Radio		
Music System		
Refrigeration		
Washing Machine		
Air Conditioner		
Oven		
L.P.G. connection		
Motor Bike		
Bicycle		
Car		
Bus/Microlet		
Furniture		
Tube-well		
Sanitary Latrine		
Others (name)		

4. AGRICULTURE: OPERATION & PRODUCTION

4.1 Land use

Cultivable	Non-Cultivable	Total Land Area (Hectare)

4.2 Cropping Pattern

Sl. No.	Type of Crops	Total Cultivated Land (Hectare)	Total Yield
i			
ii			
iii	Summer Crop		
Total			

5. ANNUAL INCOME

Sl. No.	Source	Income (USD)
1.	Agriculture	
2.	Service	
3.	Business	
4.	Labour	
5.	Professional	
6.	Others	
Grand Total		

6. INDEBTEDNESS

(Please indicate, your borrowings during last one year)

Sl. No.	Source	Amount taken (in USD)	Amount returned (in USD)	Balance
1.	Bank (specify which bank)			
2.	Cooperatives			
	NGO			
3.	Private money lender			
	Relatives			
4.	Others (mention)			
Total				

7. HOUSEHOLD SAVINGS

7.1 Does the household as a whole have any savings? 1. Yes 2. No ☐

If yes, total amount of savings: USD

7.2 The money is kept in (Use applicable codes below): ☐

At home=1; with relatives=2; with friends=3; Bank/Cooperatives=4; NGOs=5; Others=6 (Mention :.....)

8. OVERALL ECONOMIC STATUS

8.1 According to the respondent, which of the following best describes the Household's overall economic status with the present income and expenditure needs?

1 = Surplus 2 = Breaks even 3 = occasionally deficit 4 = Always deficit ☐

9. CONSUMPTION PATTERN

(Please indicate the consumption/expenditure on different items on last one year)

Sl. No.	Particulars / Source	Expenditure (USD)	
		Monthly	Annual

A	Food		
	1. Cereal		
	2. Pulses		
	3. Milk		
	4. Oil		
	5. Vegetable		
	6. Fruits		
	7. Meat/Fish		
	8. Eggs		
	9. Sugar		
	Sub Total (A)		
B	Cooking fuel/gas/wood		
C	Clothing		
D	Health		
E	Education		
F	Communication		
G	Social Function		
H	Agriculture (such as seeds, hiring of farm implements etc.)		
I	Others (specify)		
	Grand Total (A+I)		

10. COVERAGE UNDER GOVERNMENT/DONORS DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

10.1 Have you availed any benefit under any govt. Scheme? 1. Yes 2. No ☐

If yes, please give us the following details:

Name of the Scheme	Kind of Help 1. Loan, 2. Training, 3. Employment
CEC (Community Empowerment Component)	
JFPR (Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction)	

If "1", please indicate the amount USD \$.....

If "2", please indicate the type of training

10.2 After availing this scheme did your annual income increase? 1. Yes 2. No ☐

If "Yes", how much? USD \$.....

If "NO", why?
.....

11. HEALTH STATUS

11.1 Was any member of your family affected by any illness in last one year?

1. Yes 2.No ☐

11.2 If "Yes", please indicate the details

No. of Cases	Type of Diseases/Illness	Treatment taken 1. Allopathic 2. Homeopathic 3. Traditional

		4. No treatment

12. MIGRATION

12.1 Do you migrate for work? 1. Yes 2. No ☐

12.2 If "Yes" for how many days/months in a year:

12.3 Where do you migrate?

1. Within the District 2. Outside the District 3. Outside the State ☐

12.4 What kind of job do you undertake? 1. Agricultural Labour
2. Non Agricultural Labour 3. Trade & Business
4. Others (specify): ☐

12.5 How much do you earn: USD \$

12.6 Trend of Migration: 1. Once in a year 2. Twice in a year
3. Every alternative year 4. Once in every three years
5. No regular intervals/as and when required ☐

12.7 At what time of the year do you migrate (season)? :

13. WOMEN STATUS

13.1 Please give the following details

Sl. No	Economic / Non-economic Activities	Engagement in Activities 1. Yes 2. No
1.	Cultivation	
2.	Allied Activities*	
3.	Sale of forest products	
4.	Trade & Business	
5.	Agricultural Labour	
6.	Non Agricultural Labour	
7.	Household Industries	
8.	Service	
9.	Household Work	
10.	Entertainment	
11.	Others (specify).....	

*Dairy, Poultry, Piggery, Sheep rearing etc

13.2 If engaged in economic activities, total income of the year: USD \$.....
Do your women member have any say in decision making of household matters?

1. Yes 2. No ☐

13.3 If "Yes", give the following details:

Sl. No	Issues	1 Yes	2 No
1.	Financial matters		
2.	Education of child		
3.	Health care of child		
4.	Purchase of assets		
5.	Day to day activities		
6.	On social functions and marriage		
7.	Others (mention)		

Physical Relocation of Affected Households

[Applicable to the households whose homesteads would be affected partially and fully, and will have to relocate their homes.]

- If the household is aware of displacement from the present homestead, its plan/thinking about relocation:
.....
.....
- Can the affected household relocate on the same home-lot/dwelling plot by moving the houses? 1=Yes; 2=No
- Does the household have lands in the locality which are suitable for relocation?
1=Yes; 2=No ☐
- Does the household have lands in the locality that can be developed into home-lot for relocation?
1=Yes 2=No ☐
- Can the household find land for purchase at a location it would like to relocate?
1=Yes; 2=No ☐
- Are there public lands (govt. & other lands owned by any department of the Govt. of Timor-Leste) in the vicinity of the project? Yes / No
 - If 'Yes', approx. distance from the project:km
 - Approximate amount:
 - Physical description, ownership and current use of the lands:
.....
.....
- How many of the households, that would need physical relocation elsewhere, are in any way related/known to this responding household?

<i>Number of households:</i>	1=From the same clan 2=Related (outside the clan)	3=Considered close friends: 4=Known socially:
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Name of Investigator:

Signature:

Date: