

Resettlement Plan

51115-001 Updated Resettlement Plan (Baucau to Venilale)
October 2019

TIM: Baucau to Viqueque Highway Project

Prepared by Ministry of Public Works for the Asian Development Bank.

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UPDATED RESETTLEMENT PLAN
October 2019

ROAD LINK A06-01: BAUCAU – VENILALE SECTION
PACKAGE 5: STA. 3+740 – STA. 27+120



Road Network Upgrading Sector Project (additional financing)
RFP/038/MoPW/2016, Loan No. 3020/3021 TIM
Upgrading and Maintenance of Baucau-Venilale Road

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

TABLE OF CONTENTS	I
LIST OF TABLES	IV
LIST OF FIGURES	V
LIST OF ANNEXES	VI
LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	VII
GLOSSARY	VIII
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	XII
I. Background	xii
II. Institutional Arrangement	xii
III. Impacts and losses	xii
IV. Compensation and Entitlements	xiii
V. Revised Resettlement Budget	xiii
CHAPTER 1: PROJECT DESCRIPTION	1
1.1 Background	1
1.2 Project Description	1
1.3 Objectives of the Resettlement Plan	3
1.4 Resettlement Related Conditions	3
CHAPTER 2: SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT	4
2.1 Summary of Impacts	4
2.2 Common property impacts	5
2.3 Impact Assessment	6
2.3.1 AH, AP and heads of AH	6
2.3.2 Impact on Structures	7
2.3.2.1 Impact on Houses	7
2.3.2.2 Impact on Stores	9
2.3.2.3 Impact on Roadside Stalls	10
2.3.2.4 Impact on Fence	12
2.3.2.5 Impact on Ancillary Structures	13
2.3.3 Impact on Plants and Trees	14
2.3.4 Impact on Agricultural Lands	16

CHAPTER 3: PROFILE OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS	17
3.1 Survey Methodology	17
3.2 Demographic Characteristics of AHs/APs	17
3.2.1. Gender and Age Structure of APs	17
3.2.2. Educational Attainment of the APs	18
3.3 Livelihood and Main Source of Income of the AH	19
3.4 Ethnicity and religion of the AH	20
3.5 Socio-Economic Characteristics of AH	20
3.2.1. Annual Income of the AH	20
3.2.2. Monthly Income of AH	21
3.6 Access to utilities and facilities	22
3.7 Vulnerable AHs (VAH)	23
CHAPTER 4: LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK	24
4.1 ADB Social Safeguards Policy	24
4.2 Existing Policy and Legal Framework of GoTL	25
4.3 Project Resettlement Framework for ADB Projects	26
4.4 Category of project APs	31
4.5 Tenurial Status	31
4.6 Severity of Impacts	31
4.7 Eligibility and Cut-off date	32
4.8 Principle of Replacement Cost	33
4.9 Assistance to Vulnerable Group	33
CHAPTER 5: CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE	34
5.1 Public Consultations and Key Issues	34
5.2 Disclosure Activities	37
CHAPTER 6: GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM	39
6.1 Rationale	39
6.2 Management of the GRM	39
6.3 An Open Door Policy	39
6.4 Recording System	39
6.5 Complaint Channel	40

6.6	Categories or types of Grievance	40
6.7	Composition of the Grievance Redress Committee	41
6.8	Publicize the Grievance Redress Mechanism	43
6.9	The Grievance Redress Process (GRP)	43
CHAPTER 7: ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS AND INCOME RESTORATION		47
7.1	Entitlement Matrix	47
7.2	Process of Compensation Payment	50
CHAPTER 8: FINANCING PLAN AND RESETTLEMENT BUDGET		52
8.1	Institutional Arrangement for Financing Resettlement	52
8.2	Estimated Resettlement Cost and Budget	52
CHAPTER 9: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT		54
9.1	Institutional Arrangement	54
9.2	Organization of RP Implementation	54
9.3	Roles and Responsibilities	55
CHAPTER 10: RP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE		56
10.1	Implementation Arrangements	56
10.2	Implementation Schedule	56
CHAPTER 11: MONITORING AND EVALUATION		58
11.1	Roles and Responsibilities	58
11.2	Reporting	59

LIST OF TABLES

Table 1 Summary of Impact by Type of Assets and Number of AHs and APs	5
Table 2 Impact on Public Utilities	5
Table 3 Magnitude of impact on houses	7
Table 4 Magnitude of impact on stores.....	9
Table 5 Magnitude of impact on roadside stalls	10
Table 6 Magnitude of impact on fence.....	12
Table 7 Magnitude of impact on ancillary structures.....	13
Table 8 Magnitude of impact on plants and trees.....	15
Table 9 Magnitude of impact on agricultural areas	16
Table 10 Gender and Age Structure of APs	17
Table 11 Educational Attainment of APs	18
Table 12 Source of Main Income of AH	19
Table 13 Annual income bracket of AHs.....	20
Table 14 Monthly income of APs.....	21
Table 15 Matrix of Vulnerable AH	23
Table 16 Matrix of Consultation Activities Conducted during the RP Validation.....	34
Table 17 Summary of Public Consultation meetings conducted.....	35
Table 18 Key Issues and Responses During the Consultation	36
Table 19 GRP for Category I to III.....	43
Table 20 GRP for Category IV.....	45
Table 21 Entitlement Matrix.....	47
Table 22 URP Budgetary Requirement	53
Table 23 Roles and Responsibilities of Concerned Agencies.....	55
Table 24 Implementation Schedule	57
Table 25 URP Implementation Monitoring Indicators.....	58

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 1 Location of the Project.....	2
Figure 2 Typical Road Cross-Section	2
Figure 3 Historical site along the RROW	6
Figure 4 Heads of AH by gender	6
Figure 5 Pictures of the houses to be severely impacted by the project.....	8
Figure 6 Pictures of the houses that will not be severely impacted by the project.....	8
Figure 7 Pictures of the stores to be severely impacted by the project	9
Figure 8 Sample pictures of the roadside stalls to be impacted by the project.....	11
Figure 9 Pictures of the different type fence to be impacted by the project	12
Figure 10 Pictures of ancillary structures to be impacted by the project	13
Figure 11 Sample pictures of plants and tress to be impacted by the project	14
Figure 12 Pictures of agricultural lands to be impacted by the project	16
Figure 13 Distributions of Age Groupings of APs.....	18
Figure 14 Distribution of the Educational Attainment of APs	19
Figure 15 Distribution of the Main Source of income of AHs.....	20
Figure 16 Photo of APR of the AH earning the highest monthly income	21
Figure 17 Access to drinking water facilities of AP's	22
Figure 18 Photo-documentation of public consultation activities	35
Figure 19 Sample photo showing the List of APRs and impacted assets posted in a public place.....	37
Figure 20 GBV-GRM Flowchart	44
Figure 21 Compensation Payment Process Flow.....	50

LIST OF ANNEXES

Annex 1 Grievance Action Form	60
Annex 2 GBV Grievance Action Form	65
Annex 3 Cost Estimates Estimating Cost of Compensation for Structures	70
Annex 4 Price List for Plants and Trees.....	78
Annex 5 Letter Requesting the MAF to update the price list.....	83
Annex 6 Letters of Coordination.....	84
Annex 7 Minutes of Meetings.....	89

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank	MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
AH	Affected Household(s)		
AP	Affected Person(s)	MOF	Ministry of Finance
APR	Affected Person Representative	MOI	Ministry of Infrastructure
		MOJ	Ministry of Justice
BNCTL	Banco Nacional de Comercio Timor-Leste	MoPW	Ministry of Public Works
BOQ	Bill of Quantities	NDLPCS	National Directorate of Land Property and Cadastral Services
CAFI	Commission for Administration of the Infrastructure Fund	NGO	Non-Government Organizations
DC	Design Consultants	PIB	Public Information Booklet
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey	PISC	Project Implementation Supervision Consultant
EA	Executing Agency	PMU	Project Management Unit
ESU	Environment and Social Safeguards Unit	RNUSP	Road Network Upgrading Sector Project
FBT	Fruit Bearing Tree	RP	Resettlement Plan
FHH	Female Headed Household	RF	Resettlement Framework
FS	Feasibility Study	RROW	Road Right-of-Way
GoTL	Government of Timor-Leste	SPS	Safeguard Policy Statement
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee	SSM	Social Safeguards Monitoring
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism	sqm	Square Meter
HH	Household Head	Sta.	Station
HHM	Household Member	TLSL	Timor-Leste Survey of Living Standards
IOL	Inventory of Losses	URP	Updated Resettlement Plan
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency	VAH	Vulnerable Affected Household
km	Kilometer	VH	Vulnerable Household
lm	linear meter	WB	World Bank
MHH	Male Headed Household	\$	US dollars

GLOSSARY

Affected Households (AH) – consists of the household as a single economic unit, who will be affected by the project and would represent the unit of payment as applicable

Affected Person (AP) – are members of the AH or persons who are verified to be occupying, living/residing, doing business and/or utilizing the land, resources and improvements that will be acquired for the project, irrespective of ownership thereof.

Affected Person Representative (APR) – the head or the designated representative of the AH

Compensation - means payment in cash or in kind at full replacement cost for an asset to be acquired or affected by an infrastructure project.

Cut-off-date - is the date of commencement of the census of affected families within the project boundaries. APs and local communities will be informed of the cut-off date and persons not covered at the time of census will not be eligible for claims of compensation and entitlements.

Displaced Person - consistent with ADB Social Safeguards Policy, people who are affected by direct economic and social impacts that both result from Bank-assisted investment projects, and are caused by involuntary taking of land resulting relocation or loss of shelter; loss of assets or access of assets; or loss of income source or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location; or the involuntary restriction of access to legally designated park and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on livelihood of the displaced persons.

Eligibility- any person(s) who at the cut-off-date was located within the area affected by the project, its sub-components, or other subproject parts thereof, and are affected by the project. Eligibility is irrespective of formal legal rights to land or of customary claim to the land the PAPs are occupying.

Entitlement- the range of measures comprising cash or kind compensation, relocation cost, rehabilitation assistance, transfer assistance, income substitution and relocation which are due to APs depending on the degree of losses, to restore their social and economic base to pre-project levels.

Income Loss. For loss of business/income, the AP will be entitled to an income rehabilitation assistance for the period corresponding to the stoppage of business activities.

Indigenous people - The Safeguard Policy Statement of ADB (SPS, Appendix 3, para. 6) defines Indigenous Peoples as possessing the following characteristics in “varying degrees”: (i) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (ii) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitats or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; (iii) customary cultural, economic, social or political institutions that are separate from those of the dominant society and culture; and (iv) a distinct language, often different from the official language of the country or region.

Informal Settlers - a person using or occupying vacant state land and who does not have title or formal agreement from the owner to use, the land.

Insignificant – minor resettlement effects. Projects with insignificant resettlement effects will have a short RP.

Land acquisition - the process whereby a person is compelled by the Government through the Executing Agency of the Project to alienate all or part of the land s/he owns or possesses in favor of the State in the implementation of the Project or any of its components in return for consideration.

Marginally affected – the impact is only partial and the remaining portion of the property or asset is still viable for continued use. Compensation will be on the affected portion only.

Minor impact - APs are not physically displaced and less than 10% of their productive assets are lost), or fewer than 200 APs are affected.

Negotiated Settlement - is an agreed amicable rates or package of compensation and entitlements for the AP's to ensure that the cost is sufficient to cover the affected structures and assets, physical and non-physical, thus, ascertain that the AP's will not be worst-off and they could recover from the disturbances caused by the project.

Project Boundaries is defined as the project construction limits or maybe referred to the Right-of-Way limits, which may vary depending to prescribe RROW.

Rehabilitation - the measure requires to (i) restore access to public facilities, service and infrastructure; (ii) cultural property and common property resources; (iii) cultural sites, public services, water resources; grazing, or forest resources including establishments of access to equivalent and culturally acceptable resources and income-earning opportunities; and, (iv) restore the economic and social base of APs seriously affected by the loss of assets, and employment. All such people will be entitled to rehabilitation assistance measures for restoring incomes and living including any APs whose rights

might not be formally recognized. Additional rehabilitation assistance should be provided for vulnerable people, to ensure that they are able to restore their standards of living to pre-project levels.

Relocation- the physical shifting of APs from his/her pre-project place or residence, place for work or business premises.

Replacement cost - the method of valuing assets to replace the loss at the market value, or its nearest equivalent, plus any transaction costs such as administrative charges, taxes, registration, and titling cost. Where national law does not meet this standard the replacement cost will be supplemented as necessary. Replacement cost is based on market value before the project or dispossession, whichever is higher. In the absence of functioning markets, a compensation structured is required that enables affected people to restore their livelihoods to levels at least equivalent to those maintained at the time of dispossession, displacement, or restricted access. For losses that cannot easily or compensated for in monetary term (e.g. access to public service, customers, and supplies; or to fishing, grazing, or forest areas), attempts are made to establish access to equivalent and culturally acceptable resources and earning opportunities.

Resettlement Plan - the time-bound action plan prepared to compensate and /or mitigate the impact of resettlement. A FULL resettlement is required for project or subprojects with significant impacts. The RP will commensurate with the nature of impacts.

Screening - the process to determine what types of impacts might be anticipated, based on projects type, scale, location, and sensitivity. The screening will categorized the project or sub-project and therefore determine what level of assessment and further planning is required.

Severely affected – The portion of the property to be affected is more than 10% of the total land area or even less than 10% if the remaining portion is no longer economically viable or it will no longer function as intended. Full compensation of the whole property.

Significant impact - more than 200 people are affected by resettlement through loss of 10% or more of productive assets (income generating) or physical displacement/ dislocation (loss of housing).

Simple structures - small (in the order of 1-15m²) roadside stalls or shade houses that are constructed of rough-sawn wood, bamboo, thatch, banana or sago palm leaf, and can be moved and re-constructed in less than day.

Social Impact Assessment or Social Assessment is a framework for incorporating social or stakeholders' analysis and participatory process in project design and implementation.

Subsidiary household - a household that is a part of the origin group that have been allocated land by the members of the origin group (i.e. through inheritance or subdivision of a family's land). They have the same right to use the land but must seek permission from the members of the origin group for certain activities.

Vulnerable Household– A household who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being marginalized from the effects of resettlement i.e.

- 1) a household headed by a landless elderly head (over 60¹ years of age) with no means of economic support and without security of land tenure;
- 2) female headed household with dependents;
- 3) a household whose head is a Person With Disability (PWD) ;
- 4) a poor household as defined by the poverty line set by the government;

¹ As defined in Decree Law 19/2008 of the GoTL

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. Background

1. The 23.4 km Baucau to Venilale road section is part of the 169 km of national roads under the Road Network Upgrading Sector Project (RNUSP), financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB).
2. To address the resettlement impacts during the road project implementation, a Resettlement Plan (RP) was prepared in 2015 in accordance with ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) of 2009 and current practices implemented by the government.
3. Since 3 years had already passed from the project conceptualization stage to the commencement phase, a revalidation or updating of the original RP was deemed proper.

II. Institutional Arrangement

4. The Ministry of Finance (MOF)/Commission for Administration of the Infrastructure Fund (CAIF) or CAFI is the project Executing Agency. The Ministry of Public Works (MoPW) - Project Management Unit (PMU) with technical support from the Project Implementation Supervision Consultants (PISC) are the Implementing Agencies (IA) of the URP.
5. Concerned Suco/Aldeia Chiefs were fully involved during public consultations, validation/verification of Heads of AHHs and direct negotiation of settlement.

III. Impacts and losses

6. Based on the re-assessment that was carried out from June to October 2018, it shows that the road project will affect a total of 457 Affected Households (AHs) consisting of 2,919 Affected Persons (APs).
7. A small fraction (6.1%) of the 457 AHs will be severely affected by the project. These consists of **23 AHs** with **151 APs** who are owners of **6 houses** and **18 stores**. Overall, therefore, the scale of the resettlement impact and losses is marginal or insignificant.
8. Other losses, but insignificant, includes 6 houses, 17 stores, 58 roadside stalls, 569 linear meters (lm) of fence, 23 ancillary structures, 2929 square meters (sqm) of agricultural lands and 11206 plants and trees of various species.

9. In addition, government owned public utilities (water pipes, water reservoir, irrigation canals and electric poles) will also be impacted.

IV. Compensation and Entitlements

10. AH who will lose their assets partially or totally will be compensated fairly based on current market prices of impacted the properties. Payment will be made through APR of each AH.
11. APs are also entitled to receive additional entitlement and benefits in accordance with the project entitlement matrix.

V. Revised Resettlement Budget

12. The estimated budget of the URP for the proposed upgrading of the Baucau-Venilale Road is **\$ 390,599.28**. Out of this cost, **\$ 256,956.00** is the direct resettlement cost including other entitlements, **\$ 68,543.40** is intended for administrative and management cost while **\$ 65,099.80** is for contingencies.

CHAPTER 1: PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 Background

13. Timor-Leste has begun rebuilding its national infrastructure after years of suffering from conflict and underdevelopment. Physical infrastructure development including road network is now recognized by the country as a top priority to accelerate its economic development and reduce poverty in the country. Given the emphasis on nationwide infrastructure development, the Government of Timor-Leste (GoTL) has started implementing the RNUSP with financial support from ADB, to upgrade a total of 169 km national road.
14. One of the projects under the RNUSP is the 23.4 km Baucau to Venilale Road , located in the eastern part of the country. It is a road strategically placed to link the municipalities of Baucau and Viqueque. The project is aimed on improving the area's business transactions and tourism activity.
15. To minimize the project impact on the communities along the road alignment, the civil works will be confined within the existing road corridor to the maximum extent possible. However, it will inevitably be necessary to acquire some land and other assets for the widening and raising of road embankments which will cause involuntary resettlement impacts.

1.2 Project Description

16. The Baucau-Venilale road section lies within the geographic coverage of the two Administrative Post of the municipality of Baucau – the Administrative Posts of Baucau Vila and Venilale (Figure1).

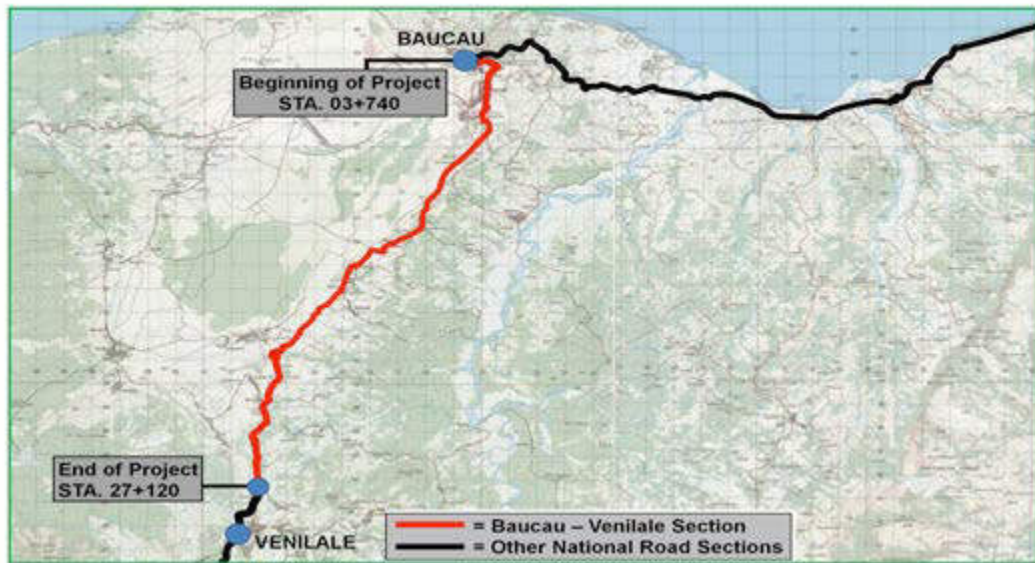


Figure 1 Location of the Project

17. Physical implementation of improvement works includes widening of the existing road to achieve a maximum width of 10 meters on flat and straight sections and a maximum width of 12 meters on curves, ridge or hillside sections, consisting of 6 meters wide carriageway and a maximum 2 meters wide shoulder on each side of the road. The improvement works will also include construction of drainage, cross pipes/box culverts and stone masonry retaining walls, which will require an additional maximum width of 2 meters. Figure 2 shows the typical road section of the project.

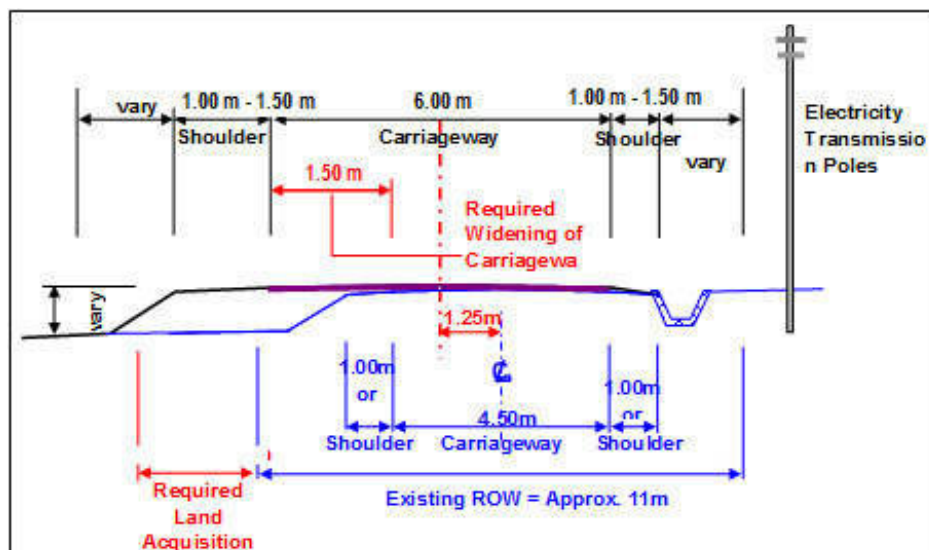


Figure 2 Typical Road Cross-Section

1.3 Objectives of the Resettlement Plan

18. The Updated Resettlement Plan (URP) sets out the procedures by which the IA can acquire and compensate the properties and assets of the APs and address the potential resettlement impacts of the project. The URP is in line with the applicable policy and legal framework of the GoTL and the principles of the ADB policies on involuntary resettlement.
19. The primary objectives of the URP are as follows:
 - b. identify the project impact on the APs in terms of loss of land and other assets, as well as impact on livelihood and income;
 - c. outline measures to mitigate its adverse impacts, compensate for all affected assets and land acquisition and provide income or livelihood support if required;
 - d. provide an estimate for budgetary allocation for compensation of loss of assets and resettlement benefits; and
 - e. provide procedure for monitoring the resettlement implementation.
20. The impacts documented in this URP, corresponds to the approved engineering design of the road alignment as of September 2015. It includes inventory of all the APs, their assets/properties and the recommended compensation for their losses.

1.4 Resettlement Related Conditions

21. In addition to environmental safeguards conditions, the start of civil works will be contingent on:
 - The approval of this URP by the government and ADB;
 - Full disclosure of this URP to the APs and other project key stakeholders;
 - Validation of delivery of compensation to the APs and completion of all compensation and initiation of income and livelihood support program if necessary prior to any physical and economic displacements;
 - Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and internal monitoring system in place; and
 - Non-objection from the ADB for the commencement of physical works.

CHAPTER 2: SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

22. The road upgrading works will consist of clearing and grubbing, earthworks, road widening and/or shape correction at areas where it is considered absolutely necessary, retaining structures, drainages, bridges and/or culverts, and sealing. The road will be upgraded to an all-weather-asphalt-surfaced type of road to enable it to carry, at a minimum capacity, fully loaded container trucks.
23. Upgrading the road will affect existing structures (house, stores, roadside stalls, fences, ancillary structures), plants and trees (both fruit and timber), perennial crops and cash crops (rice paddies/ corn farms).
24. Based on the latest socio-economic survey that was carried out from June to October 2018, the number of AH had dramatically increased to 457 as compared to only 41 in 2015.
25. The increase in the number was also based on the actual disturbance that the project will cause during the construction phase where it will normally require a minimum of 12 m and a maximum of 18 m width of working space.

2.1 Summary of Impacts

26. The implementation of the project will impact the assets of 457 AHs consisting of 2,919 APs.
27. The major types of assets that will be impacted by the project were grouped into three: (1) Structures (houses, stores, roadside stalls, fences, ancillary structures); (2) Plants and Trees; and (3) Agricultural areas (for planting cash crops).
28. The magnitude of impact was also classified into single and multiple impacts.
29. Table 1 shows the summary of impacted assets and the number of AHs and APs.

Table 1 Summary of Impact by Type of Assets and Number of AHs and APs

Type of Assets Impacted		No of AHs	No of APs
Single-Impact			
	Structures	31	198
	Plants & Trees	314	1985
	Agricultural Areas	8	48
Sub-Total		353	2231
Multiple-Impacts			
	Structures+Plants & Trees	95	635
	Structures+Plants & Trees+Agricultural Areas	1	5
	Plants & Trees+Agricultural Areas	8	48
Sub-Total		104	688
Total		457	2919

2.2 Common property impacts

30. Government-owned public utilities will also be affected by this project namely, 4,140 l.m. of water pipelines, 2,000 lm of irrigation canal, 41 concrete electric poles and 1 unit of water reservoir. The cost of replacement or relocation of these affected public utilities is included in the bill of quantities and will be included in the provisional sum of the project cost. Table 2 summarizes the impact on public properties.

Table 2 Impact on Public Utilities

Type of Public Utility	Quantity	
Water pipeline (crossing the road)	540	l.m.
Water pipeline (along the road)	3,600	l.m.
Irrigation canal	2,000	l.m.
Concrete Electric Pole (Single)	41	unit
Water reservoir	1	unit

31. The project will most likely affect a historical site (Japanese WWII caves) shown in Figure 3. However, efforts to preserve the site will be made through minor alignment adjustments, wherever possible, during the actual road construction work.



Figure 3 Historical site along the RROW

2.3 Impact Assessment

2.3.1 AH, AP and heads of AH

32. A total of 457 AH, as compared to only 41 in the 2015 RP, with 2,919 APs (only 211 in the 2015 RP) will be affected by the road project.
33. The re-assessment also revealed that majority (94%) of the heads of the AH, who are also representing the APs in each AH or APRs, are male. The small minority (6%) are headed by widows and single females (Figure 4).

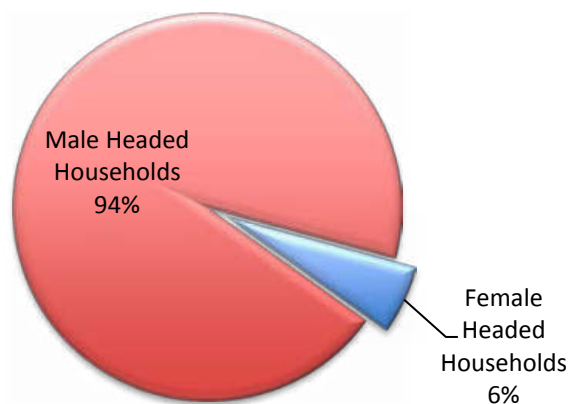


Figure 4 Heads of AH by gender

2.3.2 Impact on Structures

34. A total 148 structures (12 houses, 36 stores, 58 roadside stalls, 19 fences (569 linear meters) and 23 ancillary structures will be impacted by the project (Table 3). The structures are assets of 122 AHs consisting of 795 APs.
35. Of the total 122 AHs who owns structural assets, 23 AHs consisting of 151 APs will lose their assets severely causing physical and economic displacement. The magnitude of impact on these structures are presented in detail in the succeeding sections.

2.3.2.1 Impact on Houses

36. The project will impact a total of 12 houses but only 6 will be severely impacted which are owned by 6 AHs consisting of 30 APs (Table 3 and Figure 5).
37. The AHs plans to re-construct their houses further back the edge of the road construction limit thus additional allowance for transportation is unnecessary. However, they will receive additional compensation such as reconstruction cost² and subsistence allowance³.

Table 3 Magnitude of impact on houses

No	Sta	Name of APH of AHs	Gender	Age	Total APs	No of Units	% Impacted	Area (sqm)	Type of Construction	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Reconstruction Cost	Subsistence Allowance	Total Compensation Cost
1	4+770	Jeromias Lucas	male	44	8	1	12.5	40	24 temporary	\$400.00	\$ 960.00	\$ 240.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 1,500.00
2	9+410	Clara Ximenes Bello	female	49	1	1	100	40	18 semi permanent	\$80.00	\$ 1,440.00	\$ 360.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 2,100.00
3	12+749	Marmelino Freitas Belo	male	52	8	1	12.5	20	8 temporary	\$400.00	\$ 320.00	\$ 80.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 700.00
4	15+208	Floriano Freitas	male	44	5	1	20	60	20 temporary	\$400.00	\$ 800.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 1,300.00
5	27+060	Irmy de Castro	male	39	7	1	14.3	100	48 temporary	\$400.00	\$ 1,920.00	\$ 480.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 2,700.00
6	27+081	Marmelino Guimenes Pereira	male	48	1	1	100	40	30 temporary	\$400.00	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 1,800.00
Total					30									\$ 10,100.00

38. The other 6 houses will not be severely impacted because the living area of 5 of them will still be intact, hence are still livable, and therefore the APs will not be displaced. One house is still unfinished and uninhabited (Figure 6).

² 25% of the value of the structure that will be impacted

³ \$100 for 3 months



Figure 5 Pictures of the houses to be severely impacted by the project



Figure 6 Pictures of the houses that will not be severely impacted by the project

2.3.2.2 Impact on Stores

39. A total of 36 stores will be impacted by the project but only 18 structures owned by 18 households consisting of 121 APs will be impacted significantly (Table 4 and Figure 7).

Table 4 Magnitude of impact on stores

No	Stn	Name of AP/ APs	Gender	Age	Total APs	No of Units	% Impacted	Area (sqm)	Type of Construction	State of Operation	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Reconstruction Cost	Allowance for Income Loss	Total Compensation Cost
1	6+545	Francisco Ramirez	male	54	2	2	100	20	20 temporary	Non operational	\$ 40.00	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 200.00		\$ 1,200.00
2	7+720	Manuel Antonio de Costa Gola	male	43	2	1	100	12	12 temporary	Non operational	\$ 40.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 120.00		\$ 500.00
3	7+771	Manuel Antonio Almaraz	male	40	4	1	25	10	10 semi-permanent	Operational	\$ 40.00	\$ 600.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 1,300.00
4	7+830	José Manuel Morales	male	46	10	2	20	20	20 temporary	Non operational	\$ 40.00	\$ 800.00	\$ 200.00		\$ 1,000.00
5	7+870	Josef Tereza Morales	male	56	2	1	10	12	12 semi-permanent	Non operational	\$ 40.00	\$ 600.00	\$ 200.00		\$ 1,300.00
6	8+754	Gerardo Morales	male	41	4	1	100	8	8 temporary	Operational	\$ 40.00	\$ 120.00	\$ 80.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 500.00
7	9+262	Blanca Guadalupe Medel	female	34	4	1	25	15	15 semi-permanent	Non operational	\$ 80.00	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 500.00		\$ 1,500.00
8	9+164	Antonio Antonio Almaraz	female	77	1	1	100	25	25 temporary	Operational	\$ 40.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 1,400.00
9	13+071	Deminguez Torres	male	51	2	1	100	20	20 temporary	Operational	\$ 40.00	\$ 600.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 1,400.00
10	13+325	Adolfo Melba Hernandez	female	52	12	2	20	15	15 permanent	Operational	\$ 200.00	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 400.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 2,400.00
11	15+921	Deminguez Torres	female	51	1	1	15	5	5 semi-permanent	Operational	\$ 40.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 100.00		\$ 300.00
12	15+971	Clotilde de Costa Almaraz	female	61	3	1	100	12	12 temporary	Operational	\$ 40.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 120.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 400.00
13	17+055	Juan Carlos Patricia Almaraz	male	50	5	2	40	60	60 temporary	Operational	\$ 40.00	\$ 4,400.00	\$ 600.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 5,200.00
14	17+121	Isela Deminguez Torres	male	61	2	1	100	10	10 semi-permanent	Operational	\$ 40.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 2,000.00
15	19+887	Francisco Roberto Ruiz	male	50	1	1	100	5	5 temporary	Non operational	\$ 40.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 40.00		\$ 200.00
16	23+105	José A. Ruiz	male	46	10	2	20	5	5 temporary	Operational	\$ 40.00	\$ 280.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 530.00
17	23+145	Antonio Gutierrez	female	43	12	1	100	20	20 temporary	Operational	\$ 40.00	\$ 600.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 1,300.00
18	23+011	Isela Sanchez	female	43	2	1	100	6	6 temporary	Non operational	\$ 40.00	\$ 240.00	\$ 60.00		\$ 300.00
Total						121	18								\$ 23,750.00

* No AP already included in Table 1



Figure 7 Pictures of the stores to be severely impacted by the project

40. The AHs of whose stores are operational during the time of assessment will also receive additional compensations such as reconstruction cost and assistance for loss of income⁴.

2.3.2.3 Impact on Roadside Stalls

41. The implementation of the project will also require the removal of 58 roadside stalls owned by 51 AHs consisting of 330 APs (Table 5 and Figure 8).

Table 5 Magnitude of impact on roadside stalls

No	Sta	Name of APR of AHs	Gender	Age	Total APs	No of Units	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Reconstruction Cost	Allowance for Income Loss	Total Compensation Cost
1	3+425	Paulina de Almeida	female	44	6	1	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 12.50	\$ 100.00	\$ 162.50
2	5+425	José Lúcio do Rosário	male	41	5	1	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 12.50	\$ 100.00	\$ 162.50
3	5+427	Maria Silvana Fogaça	female	53	11	1	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 12.50	\$ 100.00	\$ 162.50
4	5+548	Adelino Antonio Freitas	female	71	11	1	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 12.50	\$ 100.00	\$ 162.50
5	5+675	Silvina da Costa	female	64	6	1	\$ 35.00	\$ 35.00	\$ 8.75	\$ 100.00	\$ 143.75
6	5+710	Genília Freitas da Costa	female	29	4	1	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 12.50	\$ 100.00	\$ 162.50
7	6+015	Domingos da Silva	male	42	2	2	\$ 50.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 25.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 225.00
8	6+337	Celestina Rufina da Costa	female	59	7	1	\$ 35.00	\$ 35.00	\$ 8.75	\$ 100.00	\$ 143.75
9	6+350	Domingos Antonio Fogaça	male	45	6	1	\$ 35.00	\$ 35.00	\$ 8.75	\$ 100.00	\$ 143.75
10	6+455	Augusta da Costa	male	55	5	1	\$ 35.00	\$ 35.00	\$ 8.75	\$ 100.00	\$ 143.75
11	6+495	Olga Jesuina Góes	female	38	9	1	\$ 35.00	\$ 35.00	\$ 8.75	\$ 100.00	\$ 143.75
12	6+619	Maria Celeste Freitas	female	59	1	1	\$ 35.00	\$ 35.00	\$ 8.75	\$ 100.00	\$ 143.75
13	6+710	Domingo's Freitas	male	42	3	1	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 12.50	\$ 100.00	\$ 162.50
14	6+780	Ricardina da Costa	male	38	7	1	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 12.50	\$ 100.00	\$ 162.50
15	7+225	Oscar da Costa Luz	male	56	4	1	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 12.50	\$ 100.00	\$ 162.50
16	7+300	Jacob Marques Marçal	male	46	10	1	\$ 35.00	\$ 35.00	\$ 8.75	\$ 100.00	\$ 143.75
17	7+985	Antônio Freitas	male	71	13	1	\$ 35.00	\$ 35.00	\$ 8.75	\$ 100.00	\$ 143.75
18	8+165	Claudia Maria Freitas	female	53	3	3	\$ 35.00	\$ 105.00	\$ 26.25	\$ 100.00	\$ 231.25
19	8+450	Simão Maria da Conceição	female	38	5	2	\$ 50.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 25.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 225.00
20	8+482	Angelina Brito da Piedade	female	32	5	1	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 12.50	\$ 100.00	\$ 162.50
21	8+524	Carlos Freitas Neto	male	50	2	1	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 12.50	\$ 100.00	\$ 162.50
22	8+582	Basilina da Cruz	female	64	1	1	\$ 35.00	\$ 35.00	\$ 8.75	\$ 100.00	\$ 143.75
23	8+758	Osmarina Marques	male	41	9	1	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 12.50	\$ 100.00	\$ 162.50
24	8+880	Dominica da Costa Neto	female	37	9	1	\$ 35.00	\$ 35.00	\$ 8.75	\$ 100.00	\$ 143.75
25	8+968	Infância Marques Freitas	female	64	9	1	\$ 35.00	\$ 35.00	\$ 8.75	\$ 100.00	\$ 143.75
26	9+240	Zelma Sacramento	female	31	8	1	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 12.50	\$ 100.00	\$ 162.50
27	9+289	Brigida Marques	female	57	5	1	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 12.50	\$ 100.00	\$ 162.50
28	9+680	Ana Benedita da Costa Freitas	female	37	7	1	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 12.50	\$ 100.00	\$ 162.50
29	9+751	Flammaria Antonio Freitas	male	46	8	1	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 12.50	\$ 100.00	\$ 162.50
30	10+098	Silvânia da Costa	male	66	9	1	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 12.50	\$ 100.00	\$ 162.50
31	10+168	Natalina Marcelina Freitas	female	30	1	1	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 12.50	\$ 100.00	\$ 162.50
32	11+748	Aleixo Guterres	male	44	9	1	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 12.50	\$ 100.00	\$ 162.50
33	12+045	Justo de Sousa	male	47	4	2	\$ 35.00	\$ 70.00	\$ 17.50	\$ 100.00	\$ 187.50
34	12+064	Deffim Alinoza Freitas	male	65	4	2	\$ 35.00	\$ 70.00	\$ 17.50	\$ 100.00	\$ 187.50
35	12+168	Lurico da Costa Ximenes	male	50	9	2	\$ 50.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 25.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 225.00
36	12+338	Zulmira Marçal	female	45	11	1	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 12.50	\$ 100.00	\$ 162.50
37	12+711	Natalina Ana Gonçalves	female	45	7	1	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 12.50	\$ 100.00	\$ 162.50
38	12+900	Jose Boavida da Costa	male	63	9	1	\$ 35.00	\$ 35.00	\$ 8.75	\$ 100.00	\$ 143.75
39	13+097	Cirilo Xavier	male	38	8	1	\$ 35.00	\$ 35.00	\$ 8.75	\$ 100.00	\$ 143.75
40	13+751	João Maria Freitas	male	55	8	1	\$ 35.00	\$ 35.00	\$ 8.75	\$ 100.00	\$ 143.75
41	14+350	Albano dos Reis Alves	male	59	7	1	\$ 35.00	\$ 35.00	\$ 8.75	\$ 100.00	\$ 143.75
42	16+502	Diante Fernandes Da Silva	male	62	11	1	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 12.50	\$ 100.00	\$ 162.50
43	19+104	Ana Paula Belo	female	33	9	1	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 12.50	\$ 100.00	\$ 162.50
44	19+880	Alfonso Mada Silva Matos	male	68	3	1	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 12.50	\$ 100.00	\$ 162.50
45	20+950	Saraíana Ana da Costa	female	71	3	1	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 12.50	\$ 100.00	\$ 162.50
46	21+485	Teodoro Costa Pereira	male	66	6	1	\$ 100.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 25.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 225.00
47	22+172	Benedicta de Sousa Matos	female	72	4	1	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 12.50	\$ 100.00	\$ 162.50
48	22+842	Maria Amoral	female	56	4	1	\$ 35.00	\$ 35.00	\$ 8.75	\$ 100.00	\$ 143.75
49	23+198	João Alberto	male	46	10	1	\$ 100.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 25.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 225.00
50	23+780	Daniel de Souza Magno	male	49	8	1	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 12.50	\$ 100.00	\$ 162.50
51	24+087	Marcelo Guterres Pereira	male	47	5	1	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 12.50	\$ 100.00	\$ 162.50
Total					330	58					\$ 8,418.75

⁴ Based on a minimum 2 months' average income or a minimum one-time payment of \$200

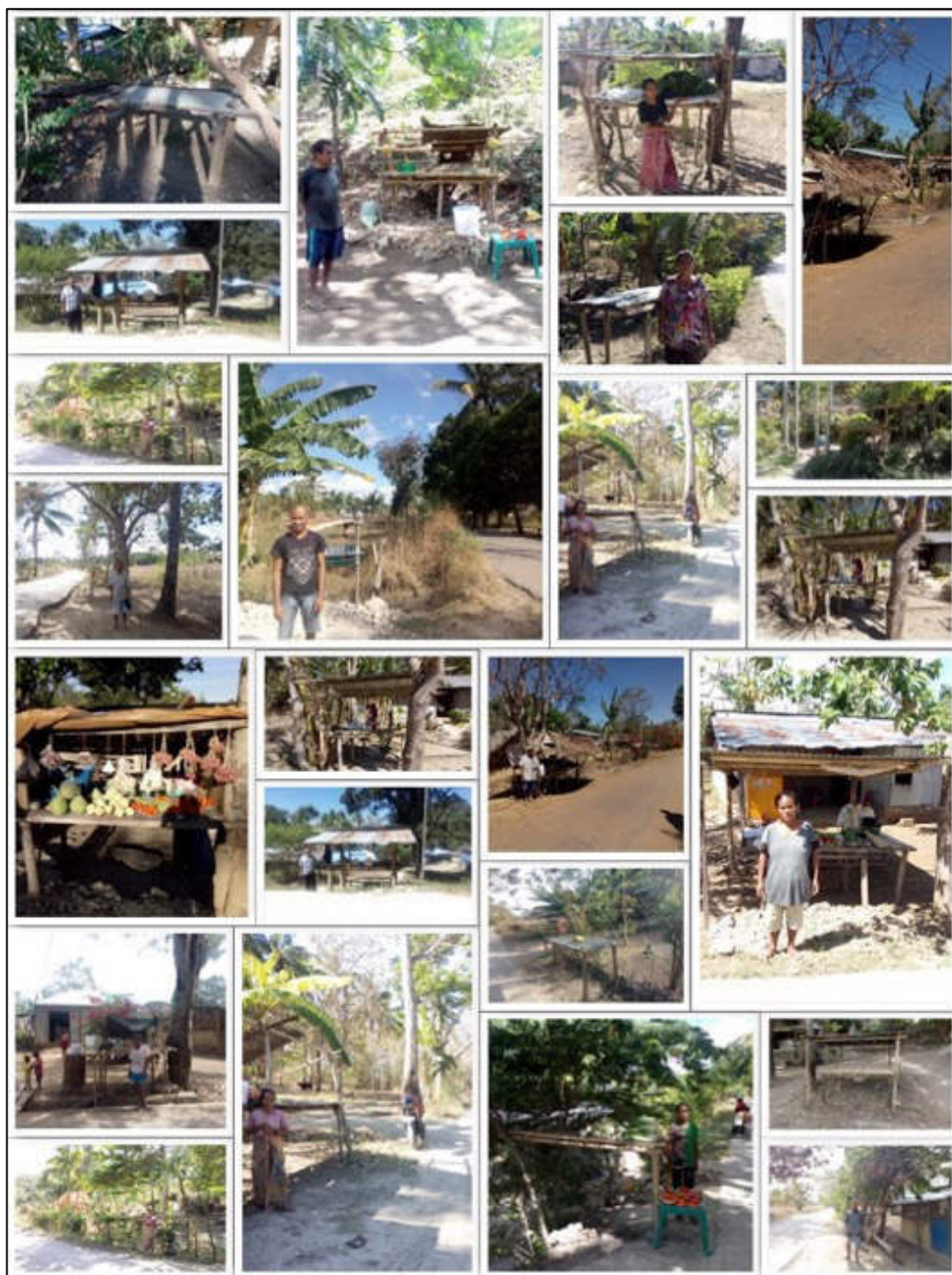


Figure 8 Sample pictures of the roadside stalls to be impacted by the project

42. All the roadside stalls are made of temporary construction materials and re-location further back the edge of the road width alignment is possible in a matter of few hours, thus, economic displacement of APs is insignificant.

2.3.2.4 Impact on Fence

43. In Timor-Leste, fence plays an important role in protecting properties from being destroyed or vandalized by free-grazing domesticated animals. The project will require the removal of 569 linear meters of fence that were constructed using temporary (3%) and semi-permanent (21%) materials and established using live plants (76%) The removal of the fence will affect a total of 19 AHs consisting of 137 APs (Table 6 and Figure 9).

Table 6 Magnitude of impact on fence

No	Sta	Name of APR of AHs	Gender	Age	Total APs	Length Impacted (lm)	Type of Construction	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Reconstruction Cost	Total Compensation Cost
1	3+825	Paulino de Almeida	female	44	6	16	live	\$ 5.00	\$ 80.00	\$ 20.00	\$ 100.00
2	3+928	João Capistrano Ximenes	male	53	13	96	semi-permanent	\$ 8.00	\$ 768.00	\$ 192.00	\$ 960.00
3	4+718	Joaquim da Silva ornai	male	51	11	23	semi-permanent	\$ 8.00	\$ 184.00	\$ 46.00	\$ 230.00
4	5+825	Salvador Ximenes	male	48	8	170	live	\$ 5.00	\$ 850.00	\$ 212.50	\$ 1,062.50
5	8+412	Valente Tomas da Costa	male	28	1	16	live	\$ 5.00	\$ 80.00	\$ 20.00	\$ 100.00
6	9+1381	João Antonio da Paivade	male	46	5	16	temporary	\$ 3.00	\$ 48.00	\$ 12.00	\$ 60.00
7	9+807	Florencio Beto Marques	male	25	1	12	live	\$ 5.00	\$ 60.00	\$ 15.00	\$ 75.00
8	10+446	Alfredo Pereira Freitas	male	51	1	15	live	\$ 5.00	\$ 75.00	\$ 18.75	\$ 93.75
9	12+168	Eunice da Costa Ximenes	male	50	9	8	live	\$ 5.00	\$ 40.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 50.00
10	12+749	Isidoro Freitas	male	65	8	10	live	\$ 5.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 12.50	\$ 62.50
11	13+250	Cesarina Flavia Freitas	female	47	8	8	live	\$ 5.00	\$ 40.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 50.00
12	13+647	Conceição Guandim	male	49	9	25	live	\$ 5.00	\$ 125.00	\$ 31.25	\$ 156.25
13	13+996	Ligia Mediano Ximenes	female	40	7	22	live	\$ 5.00	\$ 110.00	\$ 27.50	\$ 137.50
14	22+050	Sebastião da Costa Boavida	male	56	7	12	live	\$ 5.00	\$ 60.00	\$ 15.00	\$ 75.00
15	26+503	Agostinho Ximenes	male	55	9	20	live	\$ 5.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 25.00	\$ 125.00
16	26+764	Rosantina Gutierrez	female	51	5	16	live	\$ 5.00	\$ 80.00	\$ 20.00	\$ 100.00
17	26+792	Isabel Maria da Costa	female	45	8	10	live	\$ 5.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 12.50	\$ 62.50
18	26+798	Hermenegildo Soares	male	65	15	60	live	\$ 5.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 75.00	\$ 375.00
19	26+845	Maria Rita da Costa Gutierrez	female	48	6	14	live	\$ 5.00	\$ 70.00	\$ 17.50	\$ 87.50
Total					137	569					\$ 3,962.50



Figure 9 Pictures of the different type fence to be impacted by the project

2.3.2.5 Impact on Ancillary Structures

44. A total 23 ancillary structures, owned by 22 AHs consisting of 137 APs will be impacted during the project implementation (Table 7 and Figure 10).
45. The impact on ancillary structures is insignificant since these structures are not the main source of income of the AHs.

Table 7 Magnitude of impact on ancillary structures

No	Sta	Ref	Name of APR of AHs	Gender	Age	Total APs	No of units	Type of Structure	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Reconstruction Cost	Total Compensation Cost
1	3+791	101749	João Capim-beco Ximenes	male	50	13	1	Security post (anc)	\$ 241,00	\$ 241,00	\$ 60,00	\$ 301,00
2	4+340	100060	Mona Militesari	female	44	3	1	Shed (anc)	\$ 1,000,00	\$ 1,000,00	\$ 250,00	\$ 1,250,00
3	4+718	100092	João da Silva Lima	male	51	11	1	Shed (anc)	\$ 3,120,00	\$ 3,120,00	\$ 780,00	\$ 3,900,00
4	5+635	101766	Carolina C. Pires	female	64	8	1	Water tank (anc)	\$ 500,00	\$ 500,00	\$ 125,00	\$ 625,00
5	6+880	100422	Luiz da Silva Ximenes	male	44	8	1	Warehouse (anc)	\$ 1,350,00	\$ 1,350,00	\$ 337,50	\$ 1,687,50
6	7+470	100578	Adelino da Costa	male	39	5	2	Water Tank (anc)	\$ 500,00	\$ 1,000,00	\$ 250,00	\$ 1,250,00
7	9+410	101761	Olivia Ximenes Neto	female	49	1	1	Pepper (anc)	\$ 60,00	\$ 60,00	\$ 15,00	\$ 75,00
8	9+807	100939	Fláudio Roberto Marques	male	25	1	1	Shed (anc)	\$ 100,00	\$ 100,00	\$ 25,00	\$ 125,00
9	10+418	101457	João Ximenes	male	57	11	1	Garage (anc)	\$ 1,440,00	\$ 1,440,00	\$ 360,00	\$ 1,800,00
10	12+337	101091	Carolina Milanes Ximenes	female	47	3	1	Shed (anc)	\$ 54,00	\$ 54,00	\$ 13,50	\$ 67,50
11	12+785	101329	Agnes Inacio Orlando Neto	male	50	6	1	Water tank (anc)	\$ 500,00	\$ 500,00	\$ 125,00	\$ 625,00
12	12+950	101349	Josefina Borges Freitas	female	63	8	1	Water tank (anc)	\$ 500,00	\$ 500,00	\$ 125,00	\$ 625,00
13	13+754	101636	Vigilante Carlos da Silva	male	62	6	1	Shed (anc)	\$ 241,00	\$ 241,00	\$ 60,00	\$ 301,00
14	20+508	102717	Regina Lemos	female	43	8	1	Storage room (anc)	\$ 7,400,00	\$ 7,400,00	\$ 1,850,00	\$ 9,250,00
15	22+236	102414	Cleto de Jesus Freitas	male	44	9	1	Comfort room (anc)	\$ 40,00	\$ 40,00	\$ 10,00	\$ 50,00
16	27+773	102777	Alexandre Baptista de Sousa	male	50	9	1	Comfort room (anc)	\$ 60,00	\$ 60,00	\$ 15,00	\$ 75,00
17	27+779	102745	Domagosa Manoel das Santos	male	79	5	1	Warehouse (anc)	\$ 241,00	\$ 241,00	\$ 60,00	\$ 301,00
18	28+841	102594	Luiz Camacho Magno	male	43	6	1	Shed (anc)	\$ 1,575,00	\$ 1,575,00	\$ 393,75	\$ 1,968,75
19	29+713	102809	Manoel Irineu de Castro	male	81	5	1	Warehouse (anc)	\$ 960,00	\$ 960,00	\$ 240,00	\$ 1,200,00
20	29+011	102710	Infancia Sarmiento	female	41	7	1	Shed (anc)	\$ 54,00	\$ 54,00	\$ 13,50	\$ 67,50
21	27+036	102381	Natalino Abel Soares	male	22	1	1	Shed (anc)	\$ 100,00	\$ 100,00	\$ 25,00	\$ 125,00
22	29+005	102741	João Carlos Pereira Ximenes	male	30	3	1	Kitchen (anc)	\$ 170,00	\$ 170,00	\$ 42,50	\$ 212,50
Total						137	23					\$ 19,556,25



Figure 10 Pictures of ancillary structures to be impacted by the project

2.3.3 Impact on Plants and Trees

46. A total of 11,206 plants and trees, consisting of 33 species, have to be cut and removed during the project implementation (Figure 11 and Table 8). These plants and trees are owned/claimed by 418 AH.
47. Although more than half (52%) or 218 AH, consisting of 1,408 APs, are engaged in Agriculture, they do not consider the plants and trees as the main source of income. The produce these assets are only use for home consumption and as a source of extra income.



Figure 11 Sample pictures of plants and trees to be impacted by the project

Table 8 Magnitude of impact on plants and trees

Type/Name		Size			Total
		Small	Medium	Large	
Timber trees					
1	Ai besi	-	-	1	1
2	Ai kameli	3	9	-	12
3	Ai kami'i	43	354	162	559
4	Ai lele	-	2	-	2
5	Ai mahoni	45	161	6	212
6	Ai nitas	-	-	1	1
7	Ai tali	-	1	-	1
8	Ai teka	223	706	25	954
9	Tali tahan	-	5	-	5
	Sub-Total	314	1,238	195	1,747
Fruit trees					
1	Ai ata	58	99	-	157
2	Ai dak	19	26	5	50
3	Ai lok	-	-	1	1
4	Avocado	11	26	-	37
5	Belimbing	-	1	-	1
6	Derok (lemon)	19	8	-	27
7	Guava	57	148	3	208
8	Has (mango)	59	99	71	229
9	Jambua	21	78	10	109
10	Kulu	18	54	34	106
11	Orange (sabraka)	9	2	-	11
12	Rumão	5	10	-	15
13	Sarmale	1	4	-	5
	Sub-Total	277	555	124	956
Palm trees					
1	Bua	192	278	9	479
2	Nu'u (coconut)	181	748	94	1,023
3	Sukaer	3	6	1	10
	Sub-Total	376	1,032	104	1,512
Plants & Vegetables					
1	Ai café	171	513	30	714
2	Ai dila (papaya)	87	225	28	340
3	Ai farina	10	41	16	67
4	Amare	-	3	-	3
5	Au (bamboo)	6	106	3	115
6	Batar (corn)	-	1	-	1
7	Hudi (banana)	119	5,104	344	5,567
8	Kangkung	4	-	-	4
	Sub-Total	397	5,993	421	6,811
33	Total	1,364	8,818	844	11,026

2.3.4 Impact on Agricultural Lands

48. A total of 2,929 sqm of agricultural areas for corn and rice production will be impacted by the project affecting 17 AHs consisting of 101 APs. The impact however is not severe since the APs will only be losing not more than 10% of their agricultural area (Table 9 and Figure 12).

Table 9 Magnitude of impact on agricultural areas

No	Sta	Name of APR of AHs	Gender	Age	Total APs	% Impacted	Area (sqm)	No of croppings	Unit Cost	Total Compensation Cost
1	14+043	Helio Jose Fatima Pereira	male	40	5	8	66	1	\$ 6.00	\$ 396.00
2	14+190	Eino Jose Freitas	male	48	5	25	740	1	\$ 6.00	\$ 1,440.00
3	14+199	Alfredo Marçal	male	71	6	10	100	1	\$ 6.00	\$ 600.00
4	14+212	Domingos Sequeira da Cruz	male	74	10	30	300	1	\$ 6.00	\$ 1,800.00
5	16+715	Juliao Da Costa Belo	male	47	9	10	6	1	\$ 6.00	\$ 36.00
6	16+866	Filomeno Moisés Belo	male	26	1	10	250	1	\$ 6.00	\$ 1,500.00
7	16+880	Marcelino da Silva Soares	male	63	3	10	350	1	\$ 6.00	\$ 2,100.00
8	16+989	Sarumino Da Costa Belo	male	59	8	10	25	1	\$ 6.00	\$ 150.00
9	16+991	Elisana de Mata Marques	female	40	8	6	120	1	\$ 6.00	\$ 720.00
10	20+530	Antonio Belo	male	80	3	10	980	1	\$ 6.00	\$ 5,880.00
11	20+709	Caretano Freitas	male	49	6	10	40	1	\$ 6.00	\$ 240.00
12	21+390	Francisco Casimiro Carvalho Belo	male	56	6	10	50	1	\$ 6.00	\$ 300.00
13	21+505	Hildefonso Matos	male	51	4	10	60	2	\$ 6.00	\$ 720.00
14	22+217	Maria Tigia Abreu Correia	female	47	5	5	80	1	\$ 6.00	\$ 480.00
15	24+650	Franco Ino Amaral Guterres	male	48	9	10	80	2	\$ 6.00	\$ 960.00
16	24+713	Manuel Justino de Castro	male	81	5	10	150	1	\$ 6.00	\$ 900.00
17	25+079	Apostinho da Cruz	male	67	8	8	32	1	\$ 6.00	\$ 192.00
Total					101		2,929			\$ 18,414.00



Figure 12 Pictures of agricultural lands to be impacted by the project

CHAPTER 3: PROFILE OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

3.1 Survey Methodology

49. The re-assessment and validation of the RP was carried out from June to October 2018 based on the cut-off date that was set in June 15, 2018 during a special meeting of the MoPW/PMU. The cut-off date was disclosed beginning June 20, 2018 to the community through the Xefe de Suco.
50. The re-assessment and validation provided the most recent information about the losses and impacts of the project in order to identify the required measures to mitigate the impacts. Interviews were held with the APRs of AHs at their residences to collect the information. The following section provides the results of the re-assessment and validation and the profile of the APs.

3.2 Demographic Characteristics of AHs/APs

3.2.1. Gender and Age Structure of APs

51. More than half (50.7%) of the 2,919 APs are in the 25 – 50 years old age group and majority (54.05%) of them are male, followed by those belonging to the age group of <25 years old age group (27.5%) whose majority (52.0%) are female (Table 10 and Figure 13).

Table 10 Gender and Age Structure of APs

Age Bracket	Total				Total	Percentage
	Female	%	Male	%		
<25	419	52.0%	386	47.95%	805	27.6%
25-50	680	45.9%	800	54.05%	1,480	50.7%
50-60	180	50.3%	178	49.72%	358	12.3%
>60	137	49.6%	139	50.36%	276	9.5%
Total	1,416	48.5%	1,503	51.49%	2,919	100.0%

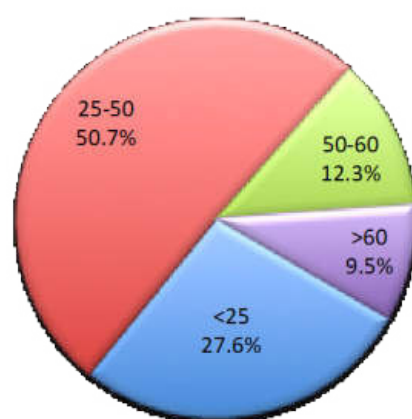


Figure 13 Distributions of Age Groupings of APs

3.2.2. Educational Attainment of the APs

52. More than a third (35%) of the APs are uneducated and most of them are males. Almost a quarter (24%) have reached elementary education followed by those who have reached senior high school (20%). A very small number have reached post-graduate education (Table 11 and Figure 14).

Table 11 Educational Attainment of APs

Level of Education	No of APs				Total	%
	Female	%	Male	%		
Uneducated	452	0.45	558	55%	1,010	35%
Elementary	230	0.33	474	67%	704	24%
Junior HS	140	0.39	218	61%	358	12%
Senior HS	147	0.26	423	74%	570	20%
Tech. Voc.	0	-	52	100%	52	2%
Tertiary Edu.	25	0.12	187	88%	212	7%
Post-Grad.	0	-	13	100%	13	0%
Total	994	0.34	1,925	66%	2,919	100%

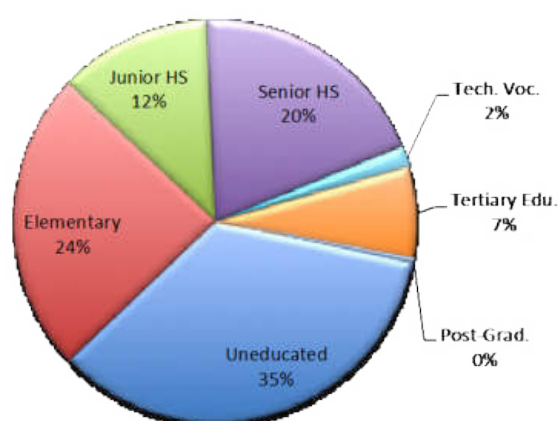


Figure 14 Distribution of the Educational Attainment of APs

3.3 Livelihood and Main Source of Income of the AH

53. Almost half (49%) of the AHs are relying on Agriculture as their means of livelihood or main source of income. A small fraction (6%) of the AHs, mostly (71%) headed by a female, are relying on the income from the operation of roadside stall selling different types of mostly perishable goods like vegetables (Table 12 and Figure 15).

Table 12 Source of Main Income of AH

Source of Income	No of APR/Household Head				Total	%
	Female	%	Male	%		
Agriculture	81	36%	143	64%	224	49%
Business	-	0%	19	100%	19	4%
Salary/Wage	14	18%	62	82%	76	17%
Roadside Stall	20	71%	8	29%	28	6%
Store	14	40%	21	60%	35	8%
Pension	27	39%	43	61%	70	15%
Others	1	20%	4	80%	5	1%
Total	157	34%	300	66%	457	100%

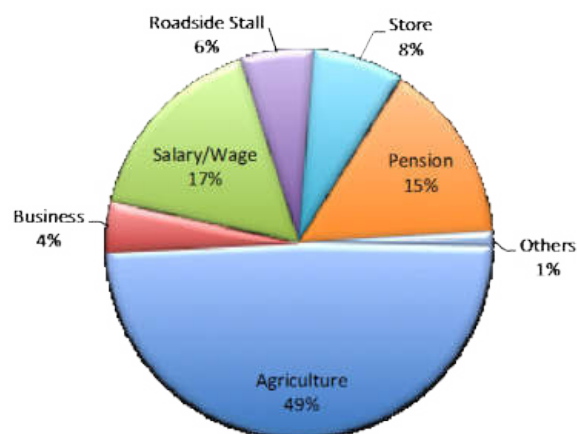


Figure 15 Distribution of the Main Source of income of AHs

3.4 Ethnicity and religion of the AH

54. All of the AHs impacted by the project are “Makasae” and Christians by religious affinity.

3.5 Socio-Economic Characteristics of AH

3.2.1. Annual Income of the AH

55. More than half (56%) of the 457 AHs of the project have an annual income of less than \$500 and almost half of them (49%) are sourcing their income from Agriculture. Less than a tenth (8%) has an annual income of more than \$5,000 (Table 13).

Table 13 Annual income bracket of AHs

Income Source	No of AHs					Percentage
	Annual Income Bracket (US\$)				Total	
	<500	500-2000	2000-5000	>5000		
Agriculture	177	35	6	6	224	49%
Business	3	4	2	10	19	4%
Others	3	24	43	6	76	17%
Pension	9	13	4	2	28	6%
Roadside Stall	4	10	8	13	35	8%
Salary/Wage	56	3	10	1	70	15%
Store	4	0	1	0	5	1%
Total	256	89	74	38	457	100%
Percentage	56%	20%	16%	8%		

3.2.2. Monthly Income of AH

56. Table 14 shows the lowest, average and highest monthly income of the AHs. The lowest income per month earned by an AH is \$10 specifically for those who are relying their income source from Agriculture, Roadside Stall and Store operation and Pension payment.
57. The highest average monthly income is \$2,770 derived by APs whose income are generated from running a business with lowest average of \$59 for those who are engaged in farming/agriculture. One AH who owns a local construction company and runs an extra business selling lumber generates the highest monthly income of \$3,000 (Table 14 and Figure 16).

Table 14 Monthly income of APs

Income Source	Monthly Income (US\$)		
	Lowest	Average	Highest
Agriculture	10	59	1,500
Business	30	2,770	3,000
Salary/Wage	20	242	700
Roadside Stall	10	119	500
Store	10	538	2,000
Pension	10	66	500
Others	20	76	300
Average	16	553	1,214



Figure 16 Photo of APR of the AH earning the highest monthly income

58. The Timor-Leste Survey of Living Standards (TLSLS) 2007 defines the upper poverty line as \$26.68 per month per person and the lower poverty line as \$21.53 per month per person. The poverty lines defined in the TLSLS 2007 have been adjusted based on the changes in consumer price index between 2008 and 2015;² this gives an upper poverty line of \$44.61 and a lower poverty line of \$36.01. Based on these poverty lines and the information provided in the survey have been used to calculate the proportion of APs falling below the upper and lower poverty lines.
59. A tenth (10%) of the 457 AH of the project or a total of 47 AH consisting of 305 APs are poor as their monthly income falls below the lower poverty line.

3.6 Access to utilities and facilities

60. About four years ago the government extended and upgraded the power grid, since then villages in the area from Baucau-Venilale have 100% access to electricity.
61. Majority (60%) of the AHs have access to piped water supply, 25% have access to water from protected well and the remaining 15% have access to water from un-protected sources (Figure 17).

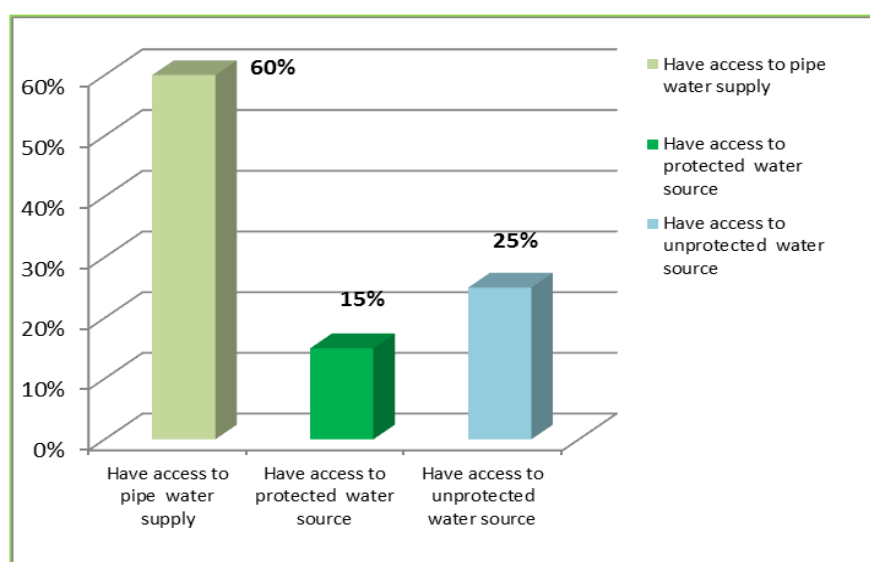


Figure 17 Access to drinking water facilities of AP's

3.7 Vulnerable AHs (VAH)

62. More than a quarter (29%) of the 457 AH were categorized as VAH consisting of 133 AHs with 817 APs (Table 15). They were classified as such based on the definition of vulnerable households in this document⁵.

Table 15 Matrix of Vulnerable AH

Category of Vulnerability	No of AH	No of AP	Percentage	
			AH	AP
1 Elderly/pension & PWD	40	239	30.08%	29.25%
2 BPL	38	254	28.57%	31.09%
3 PWD	19	97	14.29%	11.87%
4 Elderly/pension	16	116	12.03%	14.20%
5 FHH wd Dep & PWD	8	40	6.02%	4.90%
6 PWD & BPL	6	34	4.51%	4.16%
7 Elderly/pension & FHH wd Dep & PWD	3	20	2.26%	2.45%
8 Elderly/pension & BPL	2	13	1.50%	1.59%
9 Elderly/pension & PWD & BPL	1	4	0.75%	0.49%
Total	133	817	100.00%	100.00%

63. The highest number of VAH are those headed by an elderly with disability (30.08%), followed by those whose income falls below the poverty line (28.57%), and then those headed by persons with disability but not necessarily elderly (14.29%).

⁵ **Elderly/pension** - a household headed by a landless elderly head (over 60 years of age) with no means of economic support and without security of land tenure; **FHH wd Dep** - female headed household with dependents; **PWD**- a household whose head is a Person With Disability; and **BPL**- a poor household as defined by the poverty line set by the government.

CHAPTER 4: LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

64. This URP is based on ADB's Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS) as well as the Timor-Leste's applicable/domestic policy instruments and laws, likewise, in consonance with the provisions of the Resettlement Framework (RF) that has been formulated for all ADB funded projects to mitigate adverse impacts.

4.1 ADB Social Safeguards Policy

65. ADB SPS provides comprehensive guidance in complying with the requirements of involuntary resettlement and indigenous people of the project. The SPS contains three important elements as follows:
- i) Compensation to replace lost assets, livelihood and income;
 - ii) Assistance for relocation including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services;
 - iii) Assistance for rehabilitation to improve or achieve at least the same level of well-being at pre-project level.
66. The policy requires provision of support and assistance for those who lose their land, assets or livelihood due to land acquisition or restriction on access/ land use. Resettlement planning is designed to provide APs/AHs with a standard of living equal to if not better than that which they had before the project. 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;
 - Compensation will be carried out based on full replacement cost from existing market price with equal consideration of women and men;
 - Lack of formal legal land title should not be a hindrance to assistance/rehabilitation;

- Particular attention should be given to households headed by women and vulnerable groups such as poor, indigenous people and ethnic minorities. Appropriate assistance should be provided to help them improve their status
- 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 and livelihood support program in place prior to any physical and economic displacements or before any impact occurs prior to ground leveling and demolition.

4.2 Existing Policy and Legal Framework of GoTL

67. **National Policies and Legislation.** Section 141 of the Constitution of RDTL 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 states that prescribes:
- i) 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
 - ii) Private property should not be used to the detriment of its social purpose
 - iii) Requisitioning and expropriation of property for public purposes shall only take place following fair compensation in accordance with the law
 - iv) Only national citizens have the right to ownership of land
68. 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 Directorate of Land, Property and 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 legislation. Moreover, this law established a one-year period for both nationals and non-nationals to register their land claims. Effectively Law No. 1/2003 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.

69. **Decree Law No. 6, 9th of February, 2011.** This is a decree issued by the Government which provides for the granting of compensation and to relocate unlawful occupants of State property based on humanitarian considerations. The Ministry of Justice (MOJ) through Ministerial Decree, which is yet to be finalized, will establish the basis for calculating compensation.
70. **Decree Law No. 27, 6th of July, 2011.** Another decree that 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. Among the claims registered so far under the Ita Nia Rai program⁶, which has been limited to urban areas, some 92 per cent of claims are undisputed.
71. **Civil Code of 2011 (which comes into force in March 2012).** The Code governs day-to-day decisions on land such as the sale and lease of land.
72. **Decree Law No. 13 – 5th June 2017.** The Transitional Land Law would decide who owns what land and in the case of conflicting claims, who has the strongest right to the land. The Real Estate Finance Fund would provide compensation as determined under the other laws.
73. **Decree Law No. 8 – 26th April 2017.** The Expropriation Law is the most current and relevant law pertaining to involuntary land acquisition and compensation, However, the GoTL still has not established nor delineated and officially declared the Right-of-Way outside the current road footprints. In the absence of these specific declaration, when a land is required for a road project development, concerned parties under the direction of local authorities and NDLPCS at the municipal level meets and negotiates to reach a fair compensation rates, total compensation amount and the procedures or mechanism for compensation and transfer.

4.3 Project Resettlement Framework for ADB Projects

74. The legal and policy framework on resettlement in Timor-Leste has been compared with the requirements of ADB and some gaps have been identified. The gap-filling measures required resolving the differences were incorporated such as those relating to identification of AHs/APs, their eligibility to

⁶ The Ita Nia Rai program was the first systematic process for large-scale registration of land claims since the restoration of independence. In November 2008 Ita Nia Rai began pilot programs in Manatuto and Liquiçá to allow people to register a claim to land. On March 2, 2009 Ita Nia Rai extended data collection beyond the pilot area, and is now operating in Manatuto and Liquiça, Baucau and Aileu.

compensation and entitlements and other resettlement assistance. The resettlement policy principles for the project are as follows:

- (i.) The Constitution gives the power to the state to expropriate land for public purposes paying fair compensation based on full replacement cost and in accordance with the law;
- (ii.) A substantive area of land in Timor is not yet registered. The GoTL had started issuing land title certificates in urban areas. In rural areas, where most of the road sections will be improved, the NDLPCS will be responsible in identifying and establishing ownership claims for the land parcels required by the road project;
- (iii.) The absence of an active land market in rural areas poses a challenge to determine the market or replacement value of lands that will be impacted by the project. An expert in land asset valuation, under the PMU, will be requested to assist the NDLPCS for valuation of affected land assets to determine fair compensation at full replacement cost to APs;
- (iv.) Resettlement impacts will be minimized through the principle of careful engineering design;
- (v.) APs will be systematically informed and consulted during the entire process of resettlement planning and implementation, including assessment of possible impacts on their livelihoods, purchase of land/assets, determining compensation/resettlement options and socio-economic rehabilitation measures. They will be informed of their rights and options and be invited to participate actively in the identification of mitigation and rehabilitation measures;
- (vi.) The APs will be identified and recorded as early as possible in order to establish their eligibility through a population record or census right after the declaration of cut-off date in order to prevent a subsequent influx of encroachers or others who wish to take advantage of such benefits;
- (vii.) Eligible APs are entitled to compensation and livelihood rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-subproject living standards, income earning capacity and production levels;
- (viii.) In the consultation process, representatives of local governments, village chiefs, other community leaders and civil society organizations such as

Non-Government Organizations (NGO) 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;

- (ix.) The institutions of APs, and, where relevant of their hosts, are to be protected and supported. Physically displaced APs will be assisted to integrate economically and socially into host communities so that adverse impacts on the host communities are minimized and social harmony is promoted;
- (x.) Lack of formal legal rights to assets lost will not deprive any AP from receiving compensation and payments for non-land assets and entitlements;
- (xi.) Particular attention will be 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, and other vulnerable groups, such as people living in extreme hardship, and indigenous people that may be a minority in specific locations. Appropriate assistance will be provided to help them improve their socio-economic status;
- (xii.) The concerns of women will be 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;
- (xiii.) Since there are no significant differences in cultural and socio-economic identity among the different language groups, no specific adverse impacts are anticipated to warrant separate indigenous people's plans. To ensure that the different language groups fully participate in planning and implementing resettlement, discussions and reports will be prepared and disclosed appropriately in the relevant languages. RPs will also include provision for any special measures that may be required;
- (xiv.) Resettlement planning decisions will be preceded by a social preparation phase if necessary 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;

- (xv.) A Valuation Specialist will be provided under the PMU to assist the NDLPCS to have appropriate rates in place. Payment for physical assets, i.e. houses, buildings and other structures, and non-physical assets such as lost income from productive assets or jobs, will be calculated at full replacement cost and included in the RP;
- (xvi.) APs losing only part of their physical assets will not be left with a proportion inadequate to sustain their current standard of living. Such a minimum size will be identified and agreed upon during the resettlement planning process;
- (xvii.) A grievance redress mechanism linked with existing traditional formal and informal systems and cognizant of cultural requirements will be established to solve resettlement related disputes and complaints from APs;
- (xviii.) Land for land or asset for asset compensation is always the preferred method. However, if insufficient land or assets are available, or if the affected people have a preference and the resettlement impacts are considered to be minor and do not undermine the livelihoods of APs, cash payment at full replacement costs will be provided based on negotiation with APs. For those experiencing severe impacts (more than 10% of productive land severely affected people (i.e. those APs experiencing significant impacts) assistance will be given to identify and purchase alternative land. Efforts will also be made to provide sustainable livelihood restoration measures so that affected people can improve or at least restore their standard of living to pre-project levels;
- (xix.) The full cost of land purchase and resettlement will be included by the government in the project cost and adequate budgetary provision shall be made available during implementation;

- (xx.) All land purchase, compensation, resettlement activities will be satisfactorily completed and the subproject areas cleared of all obstructions before the commencement of civil works; and
- (xxi.) No works with resettlement impacts will be implemented before a RP has been prepared and approved in line with the RF. The general process for preparing RPs includes:
 - a. Consultation with APs relevant stakeholders, and whenever necessary, assistance of relevant institutions to ensure effective consultations;
 - b. Undertaking of a participatory inventory of losses (IOL), which will be updated during a detailed measurement survey (DMS) following the detailed design;
 - c. Determination of replacement cost for APs losing assets (land, physical assets, means of livelihood, or social support systems) will be compensated and assisted, through adequate and satisfactory to the AP, replacement land, housing, infrastructure, resources, income sources, and services, in cash or in kind, so that their economic and social circumstances will be improved or at least restored to the pre-project level. All compensation will be based on the principle of full replacement cost at current market value. When necessary, livelihood restoration programs acceptable to the local community will be put in place to help people improve, or at least restore, incomes to pre-project levels;
 - d. Preparing a cost estimate and budget including the costs of compensation, relocation and rehabilitation, social preparation, if necessary, and livelihood programs. The budget will also include the costs for planning, management, supervision, monitoring and evaluation, land taxes, land fees, physical and price contingencies, and implementation of the RP;
 - e. Inclusion of a grievance mechanism based on cultural practices and agreeable to APs;
 - f. Inclusion of a monitoring system, appropriate reporting and monitoring and evaluation will be established as part of the resettlement management system; this will be set out in the RP.

4.4 Category of project APs

75. **Affected Households (AH)** - consists of the household as a single economic unit, who will be affected by the project. Members who share a common kitchen are considered as one household regardless of the number of families or extended families living together under one roof
76. **Affected Person (AP)** - Persons who at the time of census, are verified to be occupying, living/residing, doing business and/or utilizing the land, resources and improvements that will be acquired for the project, irrespective of ownership thereof.
77. **Informal Settlers** - a person using or occupying vacant state land and who does not have title or formal agreement from the owner to use, the land.

4.5 Tenurial Status

78. APs are categorized based on their tenurial status at the time of census cut-off date as follows:
- 1) Land owners – APs who are land title holder or who have formal legal rights to land including customary and traditional land rights recognized under law
 - 2) Structure Owners on private Lots - APs who own the structure built on own lot or on another person's private lot with or without the consent of the owner
 - 3) Informal Settlers – APs who do not have formal legal rights to land they are occupying.

4.6 Severity of Impacts

79. Properties to be acquired for the project may include the entire area or a portion of it. Hence, compensation for such an assets depends on whether the entire property will be affected or just a portion of it.
80. Marginally affected/ Minor or insignificant impact – the impact is only partial and the remaining portion of the property or asset is still viable for continued use. Compensation will be on the affected portion only. APs are not physically displaced and less than 10% of their productive assets are lost), or fewer than 200 APs are affected

81. Severely affected or significant impact– The portion of the property to be affected is 10% or more of the total area or even less than 10% if the remaining portion is no longer economically viable or it will no longer function as intended. Full compensation of the whole property. 200 or more people are affected by involuntary resettlement causing physical (loss of housing/residential properties) and economic displacement (losing 10% or more of income generating assets).

4.7 Eligibility and Cut-off date

82. **Eligibility.** Consistent with donor policies, eligible APs will be entitled to receive compensation for their losses in addition to allowances and other special assistance to ensure they can restore their livelihoods and achieve at least if not improve their pre-project living standards. Vulnerable APs also entitled to additional assistance. The following eligible APs are those that:
- a) Legal APs-have legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the government);
 - b) Legalized APs - do not have legal rights to land but have a claim to such land or assets provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan; and
 - c) Non-titled APs/Informal Settlers- have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying or using, these APs are not eligible for compensation for the land but are eligible for compensation for their assets on the land and other assistance
83. **Owners of Assets** – APs losing structures, trees or crops irrespective of the status of ownership of the land.
84. **Cut-off Date.** The cut-off date of this project was revised and was set again in June 15, 2018 during the special meeting of the MoPW/PMU. The revision was necessary since the initial RP (2015) was delayed for more than 2 years. Any person/s who were not covered during revalidation survey after the revised cut-off date will not be eligible for claims of compensation. They will not be entitled to any compensation unless the local authorities (Suco/Aldeia level) can attest that they were missed out or has been living in the area for over the years during the previous census in 2015.

4.8 Principle of Replacement Cost

85. AP of the project will be entitled to receive a fair and justifiable “Compensation Payment” based on the full replacement value of the impacted assets. The determination of the full replacement value of the impacted assets will be based on standard current market prices established and approved by the PMU
86. The AH are also entitled to receive an additional amount to rebuild or reconstruct their impacted structures. For those who need to temporarily stop their business operation because their business assets will have to be demolished, the project will also provide them an additional amount for losing their income. The details of these additional benefits are presented in Entitlement Matrix.

4.9 Assistance to Vulnerable Group

87. Special attention shall be extended to extremely vulnerable AHs such as the poorest of the poor, female-headed households and other vulnerable households. Hence, on top of the other entitlements accorded for them, these AHs will receive an additional allowance of US\$ 300.00.

CHAPTER 5: CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE

5.1 Public Consultations and Key Issues

88. This URP has been prepared in consultation with key local and national stakeholders. Table 16 summarizes the consultations that have been undertaken in preparation for the URP. The samples of letters of coordination sent to local authorities and relevant government agencies and the minutes of the public consultation with communities and list of participants are presented in Annex 6 and 7 respectively.

Table 16 Matrix of Consultation Activities Conducted during the RP Validation

Stakeholder Category	Activities Undertaken
National Level	Consultation with: (i) Project and Financial Manager, PMU, MoPW Chief Technical Adviser, PMU, RNUSP; (ii) Director, National Statistics Directorate, Ministry of Finance; and (iii) Project Consultants
District and sub district Level	Consultation with: (i) Municipal Administrator of Baucau; (ii) Administrators of Administrative Post of Baucau Vila and Venilale; (iii) Director of the DLPCS of Baucau; and (iv) Senior technicians, Baucau water and sanitation service
Suco/Village Chief	Consultation with the Suco chiefs along the project area (Buruma, Buibau, Bahu, Uailili, Gariuai, Uma anaico, Bahamori, Uma anaulo, Badoho, Uatohaco and Fatulia)
Aldeia/Hamlet Chief	Consultation with concerned Hamlet/Aldeia's chiefs under the above mention Sucos/villages.
Villagers/Community	Public Consultation Meetings (PCM) with all of the community who are residing along the roadside.
Individual households	Interviews with the heads of AP's and HHM's
Special Interest Groups	Discussions with farmers

89. Most importantly, attention were also given to the APs in order to fully understand their attitude towards the project design, the project benefits, their expectations, and also to create awareness among them regarding their entitlement, compensation payment procedures and grievances redress mechanism. In the process of considering mitigation measures, their suggestions have been taken into account to avoid negative impacts to the possible extent.
90. Table 17 shows the summary of public consultations meetings conducted and Figure 18 shows the photo-documentation of the said activity.

Table 17 Summary of Public Consultation meetings conducted

No	Date	Mun	Admin Post	Suco	Male	Female	Total
1	18 October, 2018	Baucau	Baucau Vila	Buibau	23	6	29
2	18 October, 2018	Baucau	Baucau Vila	Buibau	33	17	50
3	18 October, 2018	Baucau	Baucau Vila	Uailili	31	33	64
4	19 October, 2018	Baucau	Baucau Vila	Gariuai	22	7	29
5	19 October, 2018	Baucau	Venilale	Umaanaico	34	6	40
6	20 October, 2018	Baucau	Venilale	Uatohaco	14	9	23
7	20 October, 2018	Baucau	Venilale	Bahamori	27	5	32
Total					184	83	267
Percentage					69%	31%	



Figure 18 Photo-documentation of public consultation activities

91. Meetings and consultations were held with community members of Sucos and Aldeia along the project area. Majority (69%) of those who attended the public consultation meetings are male.
92. The main issues concerning the project impacts and AP's expectation and their suggestions on mitigation measures appeared more or less similar.
93. Consultations, especially at Suco and Aldeia levels, were dominated by questions and concerns relating to the land ownership issue, negotiated compensation for land and other assets lost, and impacts on livelihoods, impact on religious and cultural sites, and on services (Table 18).

Table 18 Key Issues and Responses During the Consultation

Issues	Responses
Land purchase, negotiated compensation and livelihoods	For lands that will be impacted by the project, compensation will be made based on current market price of the land. The MoPW/PMU, assisted by a Valuation Specialist and the PISC will coordinate with the NDLPCS in the determination of the price/value of the land affected.
Fate of people who have no legal right over the land they are occupying	AH are entitled to receive compensation payment for the value of all above-ground assets based on current market prices including the right to claim for additional entitlements based on the entitlement matrix.
Method of compensation disbursements; timing of when compensation payments will be made	The AH will receive their compensation through their BNCTL bank account. AH were encouraged to open a joint account if they still don't have one. The process flow of compensation payment was explained during the consultation.
Middle-men/agents making the compensation payments	It is not possible since payment will be made directly to the AH bank account
Impact on existing religious sites, such as church and cemetery	Coordination with local authorities/community elders/church leaders will be conducted to discuss the best approach for resettlement of affected assets.
Impact on existing electric supply (including water pipes/tanks, pipe stands)	The PISC and the Contractor will directly coordinate with the owners of public utilities along the width of road alignment so that the operation of these services will not be hampered for a long period of time.
Employment opportunities	Members of the AH will be given preference by the contractor in hiring local labor force.

94. The participants of the public consultation are anticipating that the project will lead to substantial development and the improvement of infrastructure, services and facilities in their area. They found the project as necessary for improving connectivity, creating jobs, increasing agricultural productivity and reducing poverty.

95. The AH who will be directly affected were supportive of the project. They were actively participating in the consultation process and responding to various queries about their preferred type of compensation. They expressed their support with the expectation of getting a fair compensation for their affected assets.

5.2 Disclosure Activities

96. Disclosure of the URP was done after the re-validation work during meetings conducted in the community centers of the Suco. The meetings were attended by most of the APs or representatives and local authorities. It was also mentioned during the meeting that additional meetings may be held in the future in case there will be changes in the URP during its implementation.
97. The names of the APRs showing the list of impacted assets of the AH were also posted in conspicuous places, as part of the disclosure activities, for the consumption of the general public (Figure 19).



Figure 19 Sample photo showing the List of APRs and impacted assets posted in a public place

98. For AHs whose impacted assets are only plants/trees or easily movable structural assets, such as roadside stalls and fences made of temporary construction materials, the signing compensation payment agreements (“Akordu”) had already proceeded right after the disclosure activities.

99. It was also reiterated during the meetings that AHs will be informed in advance prior to the civil work activities of the road contractor. An ample allowance period will also be given to AH whose rice paddies will be impacted, allowing them to harvest their produce prior to clearing and grubbing activities.

CHAPTER 6: GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

6.1 Rationale

100. The MoPW through the PMU had established a Project Level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to receive, evaluate, and address project related complaints on the project'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 project's affected persons and other stakeholders to provide feedback and/or express complaints relate to the project activities.

6.2 Management of the GRM

101. The GRM serves as a mechanism to be accessible and reliable, systematic issues can be identified and addressed in a coordinated and timely fashion and will utilize existing grievance mechanisms. The PISC will be the main contact party to manage the GRM and assigned National Resettlement Specialist of PISC as a GRM operator. The PMU will supervise the PISC in GRM implementation and receive report on the implementation.

6.3 An Open Door Policy

102. All project party (The PMU, PISC, and the contractor) shall maintain an Open-Door Policy to receive project related complaints and shall be transparent in the evaluation and resolution of the complaints within the set time frame, with an assurance to the complainant that there will neither costs nor retribution associated with lodging a complaint.

6.4 Recording System

103. All complaint should be recorded in a log system and will be maintained as a database. The log system consists of following information:
 - i. Number reference to database
 - ii. Name of project
 - iii. Name of contractor
 - iv. Name of the complainant
 - v. Spouse name
 - vi. Address and phone
 - vii. Occupation
 - viii. Date of birth

- ix. Date and time of receipt of complaint
- x. Recording date of complaint
- xi. Name of person recorded the case
- xii. Scope of complaint
- xiii. Category of complaint
- xiv. Type of action
- xv. Status of grievance process (delegate, fact finding, appeals, settlement, close, unable to complete)
- xvi. Delegated units (and responsible staff) as necessary
- xvii. Status of final report
- xviii. Status of providing information to the complaining party
- xix. Feedback status of a person who is complaining
- xx. Status of final report

6.5 Complaint Channel

104. For the GRM to be accessible and culturally appropriate for the local population, the GRM used the established redress mechanism of village and Suco committee. However, the complainant may file complaint directly either to the Contractor, PISC, or PMU. Therefore, the GRM provides different channel for complaint that can be made through:

- i. In person (verbally) to: a) Suco chief/local village chief; b) Focal point of GRM (PMU/Contractor/Supervision Consultant); c) FOKUPERS (in the case of Gender-Based Violence (GBV) issue)
- ii. By phone or text message to GRC Hotline call: + 670 78487307.
- iii. Complain box provided in all Suco offices

105. Complaint from people with physical and mental disabilities, including elderly and illiterate persons, can be made with assistance of a trusted relative or a person in the village with complainant's consent, or in the case of GBV's issues with victim's consent.

106. In addition, the project will distribute brochure on GBV information together with the GRM of GBV and the hotline call.

6.6 Categories or types of Grievance

107. The received complaints will be categorized as below groups by the GRM Operator to be forwarded to the GRC designated focal points.

Category I – Safeguards related issues (Social/Resettlement and Environment), e.g., dispute on ownership of affected assets; Non-Agreement of an offered compensation package; Non-Agreement on the number and area

of affected assets such as trees, structure; delayed payment of compensation; noise, vibration, and dust pollution during construction; water pollution in private and public water resource; waterlogged/flooding; Damage to environment and cultural properties and other issues (complainant to specify).

Category II - Construction related Issues, e.g., Quality of work of the contractor; Interruption of utilities (water and electric); Road safety; Welfare and safety of workers; damage to adjacent properties not included in the compensation package; damage to access road or access to properties; Road accidents (community safety); and other issues (complainant to specify).

Category III - Employee/Labor related Issues, e.g., Non-payment of wages and overtime pay, including delayed payment of wages; Labor wage below the government prescribed rate; other issues (Complainant to specify).

Category IV – Gender-Based Violence (GBV) related issues, e.g., Sexual harassment; Gender-based Violence; sexual exploitation and assault; HIV/AIDS; human trafficking; child labor; and other issues (complainant to specify).

6.7 Composition of the Grievance Redress Committee

108. The project involves relevant parties to redress any complaint submitted internally and if not resolved within the project level (Internal Process) the issue will be raised up to the attention of the ministry's level (External Process) in appropriate with the issues for final solution. The PMU, PISC and the contractor assigned a focal point as member of GRC.

1) Safeguards Related Grievance Related Committee

Internal process (Project level) composed by:

- PISC Safeguard Unit
- PMU Safeguard Unit
- Local Leader
- *Lia Nain* (Elderly Person)
- Contractor Community liaison officer
- PISC Resident Engineer

External process (Steering committee level) composed by:

- Ministry of Justice
- Local Environment Authority

- Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries
- Ministry of Finance

2) Construction Related Grievance Redress Committee

Internal process (Project level) composed by:

- PMU Project Manager
- PISC Engineer Unit
- PMU Engineer Unit
- Local Leader
- Contractor Project Engineer

External process (Steering committee level) composed by:

- DRBFC
- National Agency of Development
- Major Project Secretariat
- Ministry of Finance

3) Labor Related Grievance Redress Committee

Internal process (Project level) composed by:

- PMU Project Manager
- PISC Social Safeguard Specialist
- PMU Social Safeguard Specialist
- Local Leader
- Contractor H.R. Officer

External process (Steering committee level) composed by:

- Sepfope
- National Labor Union
- Ministry of Justice

4) Gender Based Violence Related Grievance Redress Committee

Internal process (Project level) composed by:

- PMU Social Safeguard Specialist
- PISC Social Safeguard Specialist
- GBV Service Provider
- Local Leader
- Contractor Community Liaison Officer

External process (Steering committee level) composed by:

- PNTL (National Police)
- Medical Service (Local Clinic)
- PRADET (Psychosocial Service)
- Shelter Reconciliation & Re-integration
- Ministry of Justice

6.8 Publicize the Grievance Redress Mechanism

109. Project information brochure and banner have been prepared and disclosed to the public throughout the project corridor and the Suco chief offices. The project information brochure and banner included the project grievance mechanism information which gave a clear idea to the community on how the project will process their grievances. The project brochure and banner also included the information regarding:

- Compensation Price list
- The List of the Affected Person
- The 3 way to submit grievance: Verbally, through complain box and through contacting the GRM Hotline service number.

6.9 The Grievance Redress Process (GRP)

110. For grievance falling under Category I to II the redress steps is presented in Table 19 below.

Table 19 GRP for Category I to III

STEP	PROCESS	TIMEFRAME
1	Complainant notifies or submits their grievance through: Complain box, Hotline services or Verbal	
2	The GRC operator collect complaint; documents and registers grievance using the Grievance Action Form (Annex 1).	Within one (1) day the grievance was notified or submitted.
3	Screening and sorting of issues by the GRM operator.	Within two (2) days after the notification/submission of the grievance.
4	Maintainable Acknowledgement Sent to the Grievance Owner (Valid or invalid grievance) by the GRM operator	Within two (2) days after the Screening and sorting of the grievance.
5	Grievance forwarded to the GRC Designated Focal Points for internal process.	Within two (2) days after the Maintainable Acknowledgement Sent to the Grievance Owner.
6	Verification of Grievance/Investigate/Redress by the GRC	1 week small issue, 2weeks medium issue & 4weeks even more

STEP	PROCESS	TIMEFRAME
	Focal points together with the respective parties above.	for big and complicated issue
7	The resolution will be provided to the GRM Operator from the GRC Focal Points. GRM Operator will forward the resolution to the complainant.	Within 2 days
8	If case remains unresolved, PMU will refer the grievance to the External Process. in the case of GBV issues the external process refers to Figure 20.	Within three (3) days upon receipt of Non-resolution of the Grievance from the GRC
9	Complainant agrees to the resolution of the grievance	Case documents filed at PISC and PMU within one day the case was resolved. Register the final resolution in the database
10	If the complainant is not satisfied with the decision of the (External process), he or she can take the matter to appropriate court.	PISC and PMU to monitor the resolution of the case by the appropriate court.
11	PISC and PMU to continue monitoring of the cases those were resolved and unresolved for reporting purposes.	

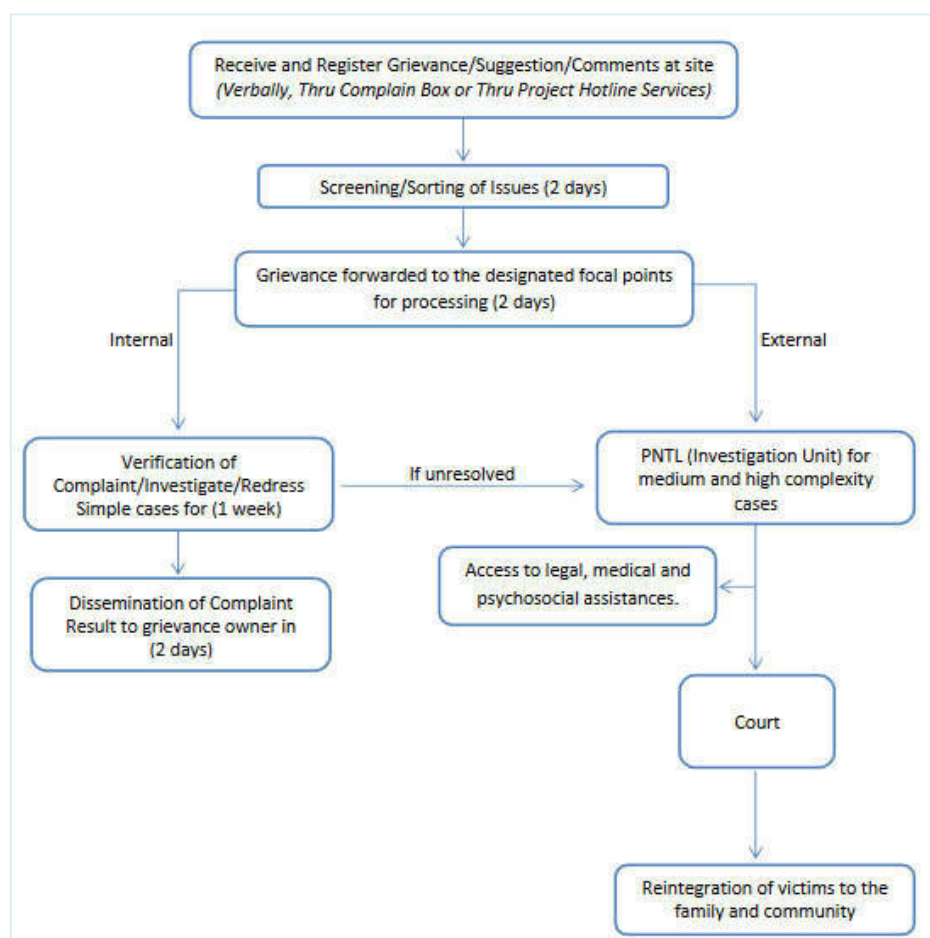


Figure 20 GBV-GRM Flowchart

111. For grievance falling under Category IV the redress steps is presented in Table 20 below.

Table 20 GRP for Category IV

STEP	PROCESS	TIMEFRAME
1	GBV survivor submits grievance to GRC	
2	GRC Officer documents and registers grievance using GBV Grievance Action Form (Annex 3) and submit to GRC Focal Points	Within one (2) days the grievance was notified or submitted.
3	GBV Service Provider with the assistance from Suco Chief/Committee (FOKUPERS) will review, investigate, and resolve grievance of simple GBV cases at the Suco level, and continue report the medium and high complexity cases for further criminal investigation by police (based on the behavior standards under Code of Conduct.)	Within seven (7) days after the notification/submission of the grievance.
4	GBV complainant agrees to the resolution of the grievance. GRC Operator will register the resolved one and unresolved case that needs further investigation. The GRC Operator submits the Grievance Action Form with both the grievance case resolved and the one that needs further investigation to the GRM Operator or PMU.	Within five (5) days the case of grievance was resolved. Case registered in the PMU database
5	GRC resolves and takes disciplinary sanctions on simple cases and continue investigate the medium and complex cases. GRM Operator submits the GBV case report to the GRC for crime investigation by police	Within seven (7) days after the notification/submission of the grievance to the GRM Team.
6	The GRC review, investigate and identified medium and complex GBV cases and submit written response to police, refer survivor to the GBV Service Provider who will take actions by assisting GBV survivors get access to legal, medical and psychosocial assistances.	Within seven (7) days upon receipt of the referral by the Suco Chief.
7	Complainant gets access to services and agrees to the resolution of the grievance.	Within four (4) days. Survivor accessed shelter/counseling/medical examination/psychosocial services. Case register in the database.
8	Criminal investigations continue by PNTL, while the GBV Service Provider compiles all additional information to support the police investigation, ensuring procedural fairness for the accused, and within the local laws and accompany survivor throughout the process of criminal	Within seven (7) days upon receipt of case and survivors from the GBV -SP

STEP	PROCESS	TIMEFRAME
	investigations.	
9	Identified GBV criminal case proceeded to formal processes - to the Prosecutor's Office (Ministeriu Publico).	Within five (5) days upon receipt of case report by PNTL. Several days/weeks for the Prosecutor's office processes. Register the case in the database
10	Survivors/ GBV complainant agrees to the resolution and is ready to move forward to formal processes – court.	(Often longer time spent in this process) Counseling and accompaniment by GBV SP Case documented, monitored and advocacy.
11	Justice process – Court's decision	Reintegration of victims to the family and community GRC/Suco Community involve in this process
12	The Suco Committee, the GRC and PMU to continue monitoring of the GBV cases before-during – and after the formal processes until the social reintegration processes are completed.	During the formal process

CHAPTER 7: ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS AND INCOME RESTORATION

7.1 Entitlement Matrix

112. Table 21 below shows the Entitlement Matrix adopted by the project as the basis in determining the compensation payments for the affected assets of the AH and the other additional benefits that they are entitled to receive.

Table 21 Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Entitled Persons	Details of Entitlements	Responsibility
1a. Permanent loss of homestead and Agriculture land	Title holders/ recognized or recognizable claims under national laws	- Cash compensation for the loss of land at fair negotiated price⁷ \$10/sq. meter for productive land \$8/sq. meter for non-productive land) - Subsistence allowance at \$100 per month⁸, for 3 months if the residual land is not viable (land acquired is 75% or more of the total land holding of the title holder) - Subsistence allowance at \$100 per one month if residual land is viable - All fees, taxes and other charges, as applicable under relevant laws incurred in the relocation and resource establishment are to be borne by the project - Additional compensation for VAH (item 5) 60 days of notice for agricultural lands to harvest standing crops. If notice cannot be given, compensation for share of crops will be provided. Refer to item 4 for other applicable compensation	PMU in coordination with MOJ/DLPCS, Ministry of Finance, with assistance from valuation specialist, local authorities and community leaders.
1b. Permanent loss of homestead and Agriculture land	Tenants and leaseholders	- Cash compensation at \$ 200 of up to 6 months of land lease 60 days of notice for agricultural lands to harvest standing crops. If notice cannot be given, compensation for share of crops will be provided - Additional compensation for VAH (item 5)	
Temporary Loss of Land	Landowners/Lessee	- Cash compensation at \$ 200 of up to 6 months of land lease 60 days of notice for the use of land. 2 months of disturbance allowance (Lump Sum of \$100 per month)	Responsibility of the contractor with assistance/ oversight from PMU in

⁷ The cost per square meter of land came from DLPCS

⁸ Ibid

Type of Loss	Entitled Persons	Details of Entitlements	Responsibility
			coordination with MOJ/DLPCS, Ministry of Finance, with assistance from valuation specialist, local authorities and community leaders.
2a. Permanent loss of residential/commercial structures	Owners of structure	- Cash compensation equivalent to replacement value⁹ of structure (or part of structure) without depreciation plus 25% reconstruction cost. - Subsistence allowance of \$100/month of up to 3 months for affected residential structure (Item 3 for income loss from affected business operation) - Transportation¹⁰ allowance equivalent to \$ 100 - Right to salvage materials from the demolished structure without deduction from their compensation - Additional compensation for VAH (item 5)	PMU in coordination with MOJ/NDLPCS, Ministry of Finance, with assistance from valuation specialist, local authorities and community leaders.
2b. Permanent loss of residential/commercial structures	Informal settlers/squatters/ non-tilted APs	- Cash compensation equivalent to replacement value of structure (or part of structure) without depreciation plus 25% reconstruction cost. - Subsistence allowance of \$100/month of up to 3 months for affected residential structure (Item 3 for income loss from affected business) \$100 transportation allowance - Salvaged materials which are free of cost without deduction from their compensation - Additional compensation for VAH (item 5)	NDLPCS with Assistance from the PMU's Valuation Specialist and in consultation with relevant authorities will finalize the compensation at replacement cost for the affected structure as identified during IOL.
3. Income from business	Business owners, vendors	- Assistance for lost income based on a minimum 2 months' average income - One-time payment of \$100 and \$50 for stores and roadside "temporary" stalls respectively for a period of 2 months or based on the average monthly income, for semi-permanent and permanent stores - Additional compensation for VAH (item 5)	PMU in coordination with NDLPCS and with assistance from local authorities and community leaders.
4a. Loss of crops	Claimant of the affected crops	Provision of 60 days' notice to harvest standing seasonal crops. If harvest is not possible, cash compensation for crops (or share of crops) equivalent to prevailing market price	DLPCS with assistance from PMU's valuation specialist in consultation with

⁹ Based on current market price/Detailed Estimate prepared by the PMU (Annex 3)

¹⁰ The allowance is only applicable if there is a physical relocation of structures.

Type of Loss	Entitled Persons	Details of Entitlements	Responsibility
		One-time compensation will be given as seed capital for the next cropping season¹¹	relevant authorities will determine the fair compensation at replacement cost.
4b. Loss of trees	Claimant of the affected trees	- Cash compensation for perennial crops and fruit bearing trees based on annual net product market value multiplied by 3 years¹² - Cash compensation equivalent to prevailing market price of timber for non-fruit trees	NDLPSCS with assistance from PMU's valuation specialist in consultation with relevant authorities will determine the fair compensation at replacement cost.
4c. Loss of paddies	Claimant of the affected paddies	- Compensation for rice paddies equals to the current market price of its annual yield for 3 years - Average of current market price for every sqm of rice paddy is \$2 per cropping season. - Example for 2 cropping season: (\$2/sqm X 2 cropping seasons X 3 years = \$12/sqm) - Example for 1 cropping season: (\$2/sqm X 3 years = \$6/sqm)	NDLPSCS with assistance from PMU's valuation specialist in consultation with relevant authorities will determine the fair compensation at replacement cost.
5. Impact on VAH	VAH identified in the IOL	- Additional subsistence allowance equivalent to \$100 for 3 months or \$300 for loss of land or structure - Landless/vulnerable APs will be assisted to find an alternative land/plot - One-time rehabilitation grant in the form of productive assets(e.g. seeds and planting materials) for loss of residential and commercial structures - Vulnerable households will have priority in any employment required for the project	PMU with assistance of local authorities and community leaders

¹¹ Productive assets will be determined during the IOL and if found that affected assets is the main source of income of APs.

¹² Also based on the average production years recommended by the MAF (Annex 4). A request had already been sent for the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF) to update the pricelist (Annex 5).

7.2 Process of Compensation Payment

113. Figures 21 shows the process flow of how the compensation payments is process and disburse by the government.

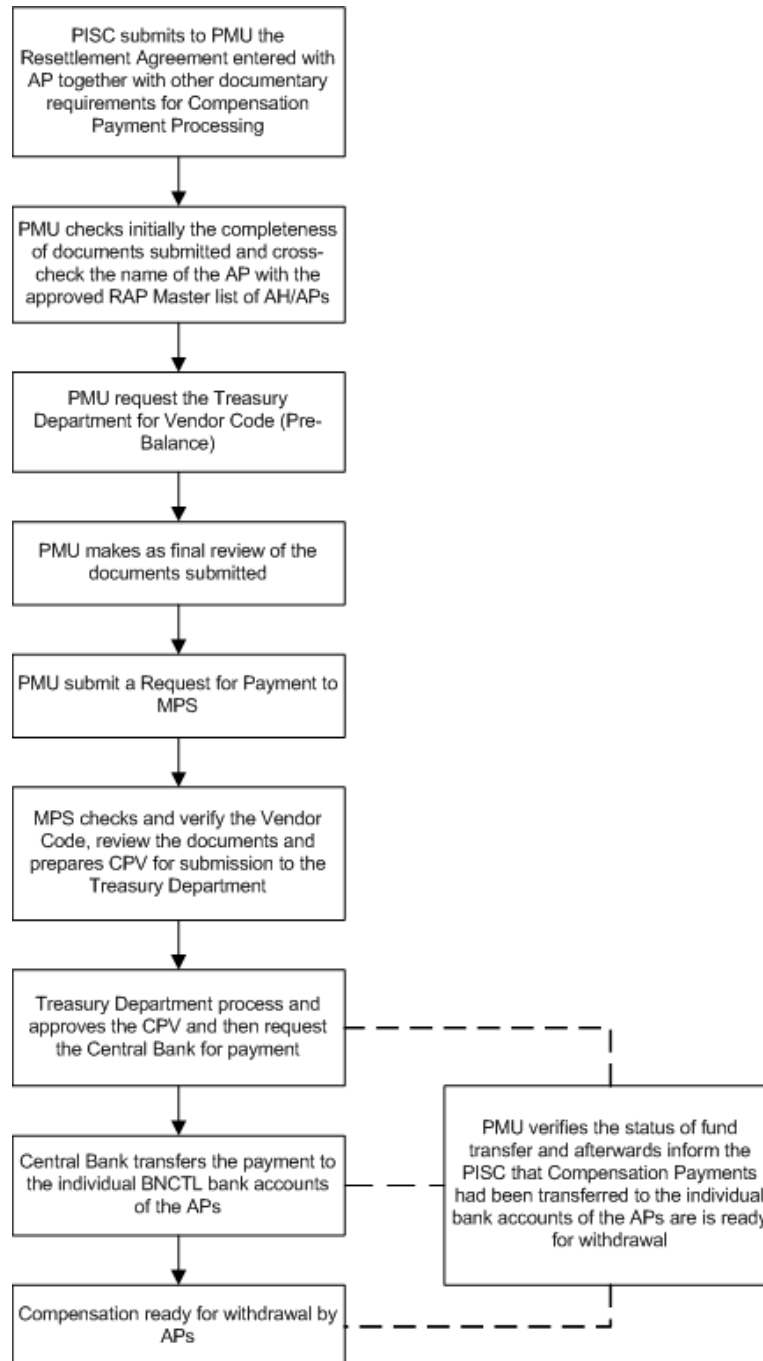


Figure 21 Compensation Payment Process Flow

114. All compensation will be based on existing market prices.
115. The cost of rebuilding the AH impacted structures like residential houses, business structures (stores/restaurants and roadside stalls), ancillary structures and fences will be provided.
116. AH of business structures will be provided with a one-time additional compensation for the income they lost as a result of not being able to operate their business operation during the project implementation.
117. Income and livelihood restoration program will be provided should there be any significant impacts to the affected persons, which will disrupt their income source and livelihoods. It will be ensured that affected persons will be able to maintain their income at pre-project level and for vulnerable groups should require improvement or enhancement of their income level above the poverty line. In particular, training on how to look for alternative sources of income or livelihood support will be provided to the AH if they are unable to continue with their business operation permanently because of the project.
118. The AH of rice paddies that will be impacted by the project will be compensated based on corresponding amount equal to its market value for three (3) years. AH will be given ample time to harvest their crops prior to the clearing and grubbing activity.
119. AH of plants and trees that will need to be cut and removed will be compensated based on the value at market price set by the MAF. Compensation for fruit and other trees will be made depending on the species, current yield, and expected life.
120. The road construction will require several unskilled laborers for earthworks, road embankment as well as other related works. PMU will encourage contractors to give preferential employment on the HHM of the AH, preferably the women members.
121. Routine maintenance of the improved road will also provide employment opportunity to local communities and preference will also be given to AH particularly the vulnerable groups such as the poor and women-headed AH.
122. VAHs are entitled to receive a special assistance of \$100/month for 3 months, on top of all other entitlements. They will also be given preference in local employment during construction and routine maintenance of the road.

CHAPTER 8: FINANCING PLAN AND RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

8.1 Institutional Arrangement for Financing Resettlement

123. The GoTL is responsible for all costs associated with resettlement. The MOF/MoPW will ensure that adequate funds are available in implementing the URP. The PMU is the primary entity in facilitating the timely allocation of funds, approval and delivery of payments, monitoring of progress and reporting. In order to fully complement the URP, the PMU will likewise ensure that sufficient funds are available in anticipation of the additional assets that could be affected until the completion of the project.

8.2 Estimated Resettlement Cost and Budget

124. The estimated budget of the URP for the proposed upgrading of the Baucau-Venilale Road is **\$ 390,599.28**. Out of this cost, **\$ 256,956.00** is the direct resettlement cost including other entitlements, **\$ 68,543.40** is intended for administrative and management cost while **\$ 65,099.80** is for contingencies. (Table 22).

Table 22 URP Budgetary Requirement

Particulars	Type of Construction	Area (sqm)	No of Units	Length (lm)	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Reconstruction Cost	Subsistence Allowance	Allowance for Income Loss	Total Compensation Cost
A. Compensation for Structures										
Houses	temporary	155	7		\$ 40.00	\$ 6,200.00	\$ 1,550.00	\$ 1,500.00		\$ 9,250.00
	unfinished	4	1		\$ 60.00	\$ 240.00	\$ 60.00	\$ -		\$ 300.00
	semi-permanent	45	2		\$ 80.00	\$ 3,600.00	\$ 900.00	\$ 300.00		\$ 4,800.00
	permanent	27	1		\$ 120.00	\$ 3,240.00	\$ 810.00	\$ -		\$ 4,050.00
	permanent	30	1		\$ 150.00	\$ 4,500.00	\$ 1,125.00	\$ -		\$ 5,625.00
	Sub-total	261	12			\$ 17,780.00	\$ 4,445.00	\$ 1,800.00		\$ 24,025.00
Stores	temporary	330	17		\$ 40.00	\$ 13,200.00	\$ 3,300.00		\$ 1,400.00	\$ 17,900.00
	semi-permanent	24	1		\$ 50.00	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 300.00		\$ -	\$ 1,500.00
	semi-permanent	121	12		\$ 80.00	\$ 9,680.00	\$ 2,420.00		\$ 800.00	\$ 12,900.00
	permanent	57	5		\$ 100.00	\$ 5,700.00	\$ 1,425.00		\$ 200.00	\$ 7,325.00
	permanent	5	1		\$ 150.00	\$ 750.00	\$ 187.50		\$ -	\$ 937.50
	Sub-total	537	36			\$ 30,530.00	\$ 7,632.50	\$ 2,400.00		\$ 40,562.50
Roadside Stalls	temporary		23		\$ 35.00	\$ 805.00	\$ 201.25		\$ 1,900.00	\$ 2,906.25
	temporary		33		\$ 50.00	\$ 1,650.00	\$ 412.50		\$ 3,000.00	\$ 5,062.50
	temporary		2		\$ 100.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 50.00		\$ 200.00	\$ 450.00
	Sub-total		58			\$ 2,655.00	\$ 663.75	\$ -		\$ 3,418.75
Fence	live			434	\$ 5.00	\$ 2,170.00	\$ 542.50	\$ -		\$ 2,712.50
	semi-permanent		119		\$ 8.00	\$ 952.00	\$ 238.00	\$ -		\$ 1,190.00
	temporary		16		\$ 3.00	\$ 48.00	\$ 12.00	\$ -		\$ 60.00
	Sub-total		569			\$ 3,170.00	\$ 792.50	\$ -		\$ 3,962.50
Ancillary Structures										
	Comfort room (anc)		1		\$ 40.00	\$ 40.00	\$ 10.00	\$ -		\$ 50.00
	Comfort room (anc)		1		\$ 60.00	\$ 60.00	\$ 15.00	\$ -		\$ 75.00
	Garage (anc)		1		\$ 1,440.00	\$ 1,440.00	\$ 360.00	\$ -		\$ 1,800.00
	Kitchen (anc)		1		\$ 120.00	\$ 120.00	\$ 30.00	\$ -		\$ 150.00
	Piggery (anc)		1		\$ 60.00	\$ 60.00	\$ 15.00	\$ -		\$ 75.00
	Security post (anc)		1		\$ 240.00	\$ 240.00	\$ 60.00	\$ -		\$ 300.00
	Shed (anc)		2		\$ 50.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 25.00	\$ -		\$ 125.00
	Shed (anc)		2		\$ 100.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 50.00	\$ -		\$ 250.00
	Shed (anc)		1		\$ 240.00	\$ 240.00	\$ 60.00	\$ -		\$ 300.00
	Shed (anc)		1		\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 250.00	\$ -		\$ 1,250.00
	Shed (anc)		1		\$ 1,575.00	\$ 1,575.00	\$ 393.75	\$ -		\$ 1,968.75
	Shed (anc)		1		\$ 3,120.00	\$ 3,120.00	\$ 780.00	\$ -		\$ 3,900.00
	Stockroom (anc)		1		\$ 2,400.00	\$ 2,400.00	\$ 600.00	\$ -		\$ 3,000.00
	Warehouse (anc)		1		\$ 1,350.00	\$ 1,350.00	\$ 337.50	\$ -		\$ 1,687.50
	Warehouse (anc)		1		\$ 960.00	\$ 960.00	\$ 240.00	\$ -		\$ 1,200.00
	Warehouse (anc)		1		\$ 240.00	\$ 240.00	\$ 60.00	\$ -		\$ 300.00
	Water tank (anc)		5		\$ 500.00	\$ 2,500.00	\$ 625.00	\$ -		\$ 3,125.00
	Sub-total		23			\$ 15,645.00	\$ 3,911.25	\$ -		\$ 19,556.25
Total										
B. Compensation for Agricultural Plants										
	1-Cropping Season			2,789	\$ 6.00	16,734				\$ 16,734.00
	2-Cropping Seasons			140	\$ 6.00	1,680				\$ 1,680.00
	Total			2,929		18,414				\$ 18,414.00
C. Additional Entitlement										
	Allowance for Vulnerable Households (VAH)		133		\$ 300.00					\$ 39,900.00
	Total		133		\$ 300.00					\$ 39,900.00
D. Compensation for Plants and Trees										
	Timber trees		1,740							
	Fruit trees		955							
	Palm trees		1,514							
	Plants/Vegetables		6,817							
	Total		11,026							\$ 102,117.00
E. Total A to D										
\$ 256,956.00										
F. Administrative and Management Expenses										
	15% Administrative and Management Expenses (implementation, training and other fees such as transfer, legal fees, agency fees, charges)									\$ 38,543.40
	Social Safeguards Monitoring (Main months)									\$ 30,000.00
	Total									\$ 68,543.40
G. Total E + Total F										
\$ 325,499.40										
H. Contingency Cost (20% of G)										
\$ 65,099.88										
GRAND TOTAL (G + H)										
\$ 390,599.28										

CHAPTER 9: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGMENT

9.1 Institutional Arrangement

125. The Ministry of Finance (MOF)/Commission for Administration of the Infrastructure Fund (CAIF) or CAFI is the project Executing Agency. The Ministry of Public Works (MoPW) - Project Management Unit (PMU) with technical support from and the Project Implementation Supervision Consultants (PISC) are the Implementing Agencies of the URP.
126. Concerned local authorities (Municipal/Administrative Post/Suco/Aldeia level) will be fully involved during public consultations, validation/verification of the APs and in the process of resettlement negotiation.

9.2 Organization of RP Implementation

127. The PISC through its Environmental and Social Safeguards or Resettlement Specialist will work collaboratively with the PMU-ESU.
128. The PMU-ESU will be responsible for all environmental and social aspects of the road development work and will manage the implementation of the URP. The tasks enumerated below are the key functions of the PMU-ESU:
 - Strengthen its capacity in planning, coordination, implementation and monitoring of the URP;
 - Train the staff of the PISC and other counterpart (NDLPCS);
 - Conduct regular consultations in order to ensure that APs are deeply-involved and well-informed of the URP implementation;
 - Coordinate with the MOJ and NDLPCS and ensure the prompt, adequate and timely implementation of the URP; and
 - Monitor and submit reports pertaining on the progress of the URP implementation.
 - At the completion of the project, prepare the final social safeguards compliance report for submission to the ADB.

9.3 Roles and Responsibilities

129. To ensure the success of the project, all concerned public and private organizations and institutions must work closely and collaboratively especially in the implementation URP. Table 23 shows roles and responsibilities of all concerned agencies in the implementation of the RP.

Table 23 Roles and Responsibilities of Concerned Agencies

AGENCY	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
Executing Agency- MOF/CAIF Implementing Agency - MoPW	○ Overall execution of the project ○ Directs the PMU ○ Provide fund for RP implementation ○ Liaises with ADB
MoPW-PMU	○ Manages the social and resettlement aspects of the project including requesting for financing the implementation of the RP ○ Works with the design and supervision consultants relative to all resettlement activity matters ○ Organizes effective public consultations and disclosure of resettlement planning documents in appropriate language ○ Carries out land acquisition according to the provisions of the /RP and GoTL laws in coordination with MOJ and NDLPCS ○ Ensures that APs are paid the compensation promptly, adequately and effectively in compliance with the RP, SPS and Timor-Leste's laws prior to affecting their assets ○ Establishes a grievance redress system designed to deal effectively with complaints from APs in coordination with MOJ/NDLPCS ○ Ensures that effective monitoring of resettlement is conducted and reported to funding agencies ○ Works closely and appropriately with NGOs during social and public consultation activities ○ Liaises with ADB on all matters relating to resettlement and submits regular reports
MOJ/NDLPCS	○ Oversees and reviews the implementation effectiveness of land acquisition and resettlement ○ Guides the PMU in addressing issues that require policy direction ○ Assists with resolving any land-related issues in accordance with the current legislation ○ A Valuation Specialist will work with MOJ/NDLPCS to prepare compensation values for land in compliance with the Expropriations Act
ADB	○ Review and approve all resettlement documentations as required under the respective policies of the government and ADB safeguards requirements ○ Disclose RP and monitoring reports on its website ○ Provide guidance as required based on progress reports and supervision missions

CHAPTER 10: RP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

10.1 Implementation Arrangements

- 130. The implementation schedule of the resettlement plan broadly consists of land acquisition and resettlement activities. The MoPW will initiate the process of land acquisition together with concerned authorities. Thereafter, land free from all encumbrances shall be made available to civil contractors by the MoPW. The timeframe for the implementation of URP will be synchronized with the project implementation in a way that the commencement and progress of civil works is not adversely affected.
- 131. PMU, with assistance from the PISC, will be responsible for the preparation of land acquisition proposal and submission to the authority, and placing of requisite funds to the authority for land acquisition.
- 132. The PMU-ESU, PISC and the Contractor will receive training on land acquisition and resettlement aspects and policies before the actual start of the implementation of the resettlement plan. The PISC in coordination with the PMU will organize this training.
- 133. MoPW/PMU will begin the implementation process of URP immediately after its approval by ADB. Grievances or objections (if any) will be redressed as per grievance redress mechanism in this URP.

10.2 Implementation Schedule

- 134. A timeframe of six (6) months has been considered for the implementation of URP. Table 24 presents the implementation schedule of the RP. Sequences may sometimes change due to circumstances beyond the control of the implementing partners.

Table 24 Implementation Schedule

Activities	1st Month				2nd Month				3rd Month				4th Month				5th Month				6th Month			
	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Submission of Updated RP to ADB thru MoPW/PMU for review and approval																								
Revise Updated RP addressing comments																								
Submit revised Updated RP; Formation of GRC																								
Disclosure of approved RP																								
Verification Survey by the GRC and Negotiation Settlement																								
Translation & Distribution of Public Information Booklet																								
PMU prepare Master List of AHs/APs; Prepare Vouchers																								
Master List approved by MoPW and submitted to MOF																								
MOF endorses to Treasury, processed and remitted to BNCTL																								
Delivery of compensation to AHs/APs; BNCTL advises PMU money transferred; PMU advises AHs/APs																								
Dispute/objecti ons (Complaints and grievances)																								
Internal monitoring and reporting to ADB thru PMU																								

CHAPTER 11: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

11.1 Roles and Responsibilities

135. **Implementation Monitoring.** The objectives of monitoring the implementation of the URP are (a) to determine whether or not the URP is carried out in accordance with existing appropriate and relevant policy; (b) to provide feedback to PMU/MoPW; and (c) to assess the effectiveness of the URP implementation. The monitoring parameters include the timeliness and adequacy of compensation payment for lost assets and land acquisition, if necessary.
136. **Evaluation.** Evaluation of the URP is important to assess whether the resettlement objectives were appropriately met, specifically, whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored or enhanced if there is any. The evaluation will also assess the efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of the URP implementation, and to draw lessons to serve as a guide to future resettlement planning.
137. **Internal Monitoring.** Internal monitoring of all resettlement activities will be the main responsibility of the PMU-ESU. Internal monitoring will include reporting of the progress of all activities envisaged in the URP implementation schedule with particular focus on public consultations, land purchases (if required), determination of compensation, records of grievance and status of complaints, financial disbursements, and level of satisfaction among APs/AHs. The monitoring indicators are presented in Table 25.

Table 25 URP Implementation Monitoring Indicators

Monitoring Issues	Monitoring Indicators
Budget and Timeframe	Have all safeguard staff under ESU been appointed and mobilized for field and office work?
	Have capacity building and training activities been completed?
	Are resettlement implementation activities being achieved against agreed implementation plan?
	Are funds for resettlement being allocated on time?
	Have PMU received the scheduled funds?
	Have funds been disbursed according to URP?
Delivery of AP Entitlements	Have all AP's received entitlements according to numbers and categories of loss set out in the entitlement matrix?
	How many affected households relocated and built their new structure at new location?
	Are income and livelihood restoration activities being implemented as planned?
	Have affected businesses received entitlements?

Monitoring Issues	Monitoring Indicators
Consultation, Grievances and Special Issues	Have resettlement information brochures/leaflets been prepared and distributed?
	Have consultations taken place as scheduled including meetings, groups, and community activities?
	Have any AP's used the grievance redress procedures?
	What were the outcomes? Have conflicts been resolved?
Benefit Monitoring	What changes have occurred in patterns of occupation compared to the pre-project situation?
	What changes have occurred in income and expenditure patterns compared to pre-project situation?
	Have AP's income kept pace with these changes?

11.2 Reporting

138. The PISC through its Environmental and Social Safeguards or Resettlement Specialist will prepare and submit Monthly and Quarterly Social Safeguards Monitoring (SSM) Reports for submission to the PMU, MoPW and ADB;
139. The PMU-ESU will be responsible in preparing the Semi-Annual Social Safeguards Monitoring (SSM) for submission to MoPW and ADB;
140. The monitoring reports will be posted on the ADB website. Whenever required, relevant information from the monitoring reports will be disclosed in the project areas and shall be made available in versions using the widely used local language in Timor-Leste- Tetum.

Annex 1 Grievance Action Form

GRIEVANCE ACTION FORM-1 (To be filled by receiving agent or officer)		
PROJECT INFORMATION		Date and time received: Received by: Name and Signature
Name of Project		
Name of Contractor		
PERSONAL INFORMATION OF THE COMPLAINANT		
Name		Date of birth (day/month/year)
Spouse Name		Date of birth (day/month/year)
Complete Address		
Occupation		
Contact Numbers		
NARRATION OF THE GRIEVANCE OR CONCERN		
CATEGORY (Encircle appropriate Category of Grievance, as enumerated below)		
CATEGORY I. Related to safeguards issues (Social/resettlement and environment)		

a. dispute on ownership of affected asset
b. non-agreement of offered compensation package
c. non-agreement on the number and area of affected assets such as trees, area and dimension of structure
d. delayed payment of compensation
e. noise, vibration, and dust pollution during construction
f. water pollution in private and public water resource
g. waterlogged/flooding
h. Damage to environment and cultural properties
i. other issues (complainant to specify)

CATEGORY II. Construction Issues
a. quality of workmanship of the contractor
b. interruption of utilities (water and electric)
c. road safety
d. welfare and safety of workers
e. damage to adjacent properties not included in the compensation package
f. damage to access road or access to properties
g. Road accidents (community safety)
h. other issues (complainant to specify)
CATEGORY III. Employee/Labor Issues

a. Non-payment of wages and overtime pay, including delayed payment of wages
b. Labor wage below the government prescribed rate
c. Other issues (Complainant to specify)
CATEGORY IV. Gender-Based Violence Issues
a. Sexual harassment
b. Human trafficking
c. HIV/AIDS
d. Child labor
e. Other issues (Complainant to specify)
TYPE OF ACTION (Encircle appropriate action taken)
a. Resolved at Suco or District Level
b. Referred to Contractor/PISC/PMU
REFERRAL DETAILS
Name of Authority
Office
Position
Date of referred:

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF RESOLUTION OF THE GRIEVANCE:

--

PREPARED BY:

POSITION:

OFFICE

NUMBER REFERENCE TO DATABASE:

Annex 2 GBV Grievance Action Form

GBV GRIEVANCE ACTION FORM-1 (To be filled by receiving agent or officer or SP)		
PROJECT INFORMATION		Date Received:
Name of Project		Received by:
Name of Contractor		Position:
PERSONAL INFORMATION OF THE COMPLAINANT		
Name		Date of birth (day/month/year)
Spouse Name		Date of birth (day/month/year)
Complete Address		
Occupation		
Contact Numbers		
NARRATION OF THE GBV GRIEVANCE OR CONCERN		
Types and Form of GBV (Encircle appropriate Category of GBV Types and Form, according to the level of cases as enumerated below)		
SIMPLE LEVEL GBV CASE		

a. Simple acts of sexual harassment (staring, whistling, touching shoulder/hands/back, porn conversations, exhibitionisms)
b. Simple verbal violence (i.e. swearing, screaming, shouting, calling on name and other actions committed to humiliate a person)
c. Simple physical violence (i.e. pushing once, forced holding hands, etc.)
d. Other : _____

MEDIUM LEVEL GBV CASE
a. Sexual harassment (forced kissing, forced hugging, sensitive body parts,
b. Sexual Abuse (tentative rape)
c. Physical violence (kicking, slapping, dragging, etc.
d. Prostitution (sexual transactions or discussions for prostitutions and trafficking)
e. Human trafficking (sexual transactions or discussion for human sexual trafficking),
f. Child Abuse
g. Other ; _____
COMPLEX LEVEL GBV CASE
a. Sexual Exploitation and Assault (SEA)
b. Serious sexual harassment
c. Sexual violence and rape
d. Child abuse (sexual violence against minor, forced labor, child prostitution, forced marriage..etc.
e. Physical violence (beating, kicking, spanking, slapping, pushing, hit with hard objects, etc)

f. Human Trafficking and prostitution
g. Gender based forced dismissal (against women)
h. Serious threat, intimidation dan death threat
i. Other: _____
TYPE OF ACTION (Encircle appropriate action taken)
a. Resolve at family level (for simple cases)
b. Resolved at Suco level
c. Referred to Contractor's Managers and GRM Team
d. Report to local police
d. Other ; _____
REFERRAL DETAILS
Name of Authority:
Office:
Position:
Date of referred:

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF RESOLUTION OF THE GBV GRIEVANCE:

Annex 3 Cost Estimates Estimating Cost of Compensation for Structures

Detailed Estimate for Permanent House

Reference cost for Resettlement Plan

Prepared by PMU-MPWTC Resettlement Specialist

Structure description- 60 M2 floor area of decent permanent residential house (A1)

QTY.	Description	Unit Cost	Amount
14	cu m Boulders for stone masonry Foundation	6	84
8	cu m Soil for Foundation fill	3	24
16	2"x3"x12' Lumber Timber (Trashes)	14	224
22	lengths 2" x 4" x 12' Lumber Timber	16	352
24	lengths 2" x 6" x 12' Lumber Timber	18	432
12	pcs 3 1/2x3 1/2 LP hinges	8	96
6	Pcs. L.S. cost Window Jamb and fixtures	75	450
4	pcs. L.S. cost door fixtures and Kwikset doorlock @	22	88
128	bags Cement	6	768
28	cum Washed Sand	25	700
24	cum Washed Gravel	21	504
20	kgs. #16 GI tie wire	0.8	16
76	Pcs 16 mm x 6m def. Bar	7.5	570
98	Pcs 12mm x 6m def. Bar	6	588
22	Pcs 10mm x 6m def. Bar	4.5	99
220	Pcs Assorted Coco lumber (Scap holding)	0.3	66
12	shts 5mmx4x8 Plywood	5.5	66
50	kgs. Assorted CW Nails	0.4	20
800	Pcs 5' thick CHB	0.2	160
48	Pcs Pre-Painted GI Sheet	13	624
3	Pcs shts 62.26X8 Plain GI	4	12
8	Kgs. kgs # 21/2 roofing nails	0.5	4
32	pcs. 2x2x10' lauan or its equivalent 200 bd. Ft. @30	30	960
22	Pcs pcs 2x6x10 = 260 bd. Ft. @30	0.9	19.8
10	Pcs 2x6x8' 80 bd. Ft. @30.00	0.9	9
36	Pcs 2x3x10 340 bd ft @30	0.6	21.6
10	Pcs 2x4x10 66.67 bd. Ft. @ 30	0.7	7
18	Pcs pcs 1x6x10 160 bd. Ft. @ 30.00	0.3	5.4
Each	L.S. cost Paintings	200	200
Each	L.S. cost of electrical fixtures	150	150
Each	L.S. cost of L.S. cost of electrical fixtures	100	100
			7419.8
		Mark Up	816.178
		labor	2225.94
			10461.918

US \$ 10,500.00

About \$ 175 per Sq.m

Detailed Estimate for Permanent Structure

Reference cost for Resettlement Plan

Prepared by PMU-MPWTC Resettlement Specialist

Structure description- 60 M2 floor area of permanent residential house (A2)

QTY.	Description	Unit Cost	Amount
14	cu m Boulders for stone masonry Foundation	6	84
8	cu m Soil for Foundation fill	3	24
12	2"x3"x12' Lumber Timber (Trashes)	14	168
18	lengths 2" x 4" x 12' Lumber Timber	16	288
22	lengths 2" x 6" x 12' Lumber Timber	18	396
10	pcs 3 1/2x3 1/2 LP hinges	8	80
6	Pcs. L.S. cost Window Jamb and fixtures	75	450
4	pcs. L.S. cost door fixtures and Kwikset doorlock @	22	88
98	bags Cement	6	588
24	cum Washed Sand	25	600
20	cum Washed Gravel	21	420
14	kgs. #16 GI tie wire	0.8	11.2
56	Pcs 16 mm x 6m def. Bar	7.5	420
88	Pcs 12mm x 6m def. Bar	6	528
20	Pcs 10mm x 6m def. Bar	4.5	90
220	Pcs Assorted Coco lumber (Scap holding)	0.3	66
12	shts 5mmx4x8 Plywood	5.5	66
60	kgs. Assorted CW Nails	0.4	24
800	Pcs 5' thick CHB	0.2	160
48	Pcs Pre-Painted GI Sheet	13	624
3	Pcs shts 62.26X8 Plain GI	4	12
8	Kgs. kgs # 21/2 roofing nails	0.5	4
28	Pcs pcs. 2x2x10' lauan or its equivalent 200 bd. Ft. @30	30	840
20	Pcs pcs 2x6x10 = 260 bd. Ft. @30	0.9	18
10	Pcs 2x6x8' 80 bd. Ft. @30.00	0.9	9
32	Pcs 2x3x10 340 bd ft @30	0.6	19.2
10	Pcs 2x4x10 66.67 bd. Ft. @ 30	0.7	7
12	Pcs pcs 1x6x10 160 bd. Ft. @ 30.00	0.3	3.6
Each	L.S. cost of electrical fixtures	100	100
Each	L.S. cost of water connection fixtures	50	50
			6238
		Mark Up	686.18
		labor	1871.4
			8795.58

US\$ 9,000.00

About \$ 150 per Sq.m.

Detailed Estimate for Residential Semi- permanent structure

Reference cost for Resettlement Plan

Prepared by PMU-MPWTC Resettlement Specialist

Structure description- 60 M2 floor area of Semi-permanent residential house (A1)

QTY.	Description	Unit Cost	Amount
14	cu m Boulders for stone masonry Foundation	6	84
8	cu m Soil for Foundation fill	3	24
12	2"x3"x12' Lumber Timber (Trashes)	14	168
20	lengths 2" x 4" x 12' Ordinary Lumber	16	320
24	lengths 2" x 6" x 12' Ordinary Lumber	18	432
10	pcs 3 1/2x3 1/2 LP hinges	8	80
6	Pcs. L.S. cost Window Jamb and fixtures	75	450
4	pcs. L.S. cost door fixtures and Kwikset doorlock @	22	88
68	bags Cement	6	408
16	cum Washed Sand	25	400
18	cum Washed Gravel	21	378
8	kgs. #16 GI tie wire	0.8	6.4
32	Pcs 16 mm x 6m def. Bar	7.5	240
46	Pcs 12mm x 6m def. Bar	6	276
15	Pcs 10mm x 6m def. Bar	4.5	67.5
100	Pcs Assorted Coco lumber (Scap holding)	0.3	30
8	shts 5mmx4x8 Plywood	5.5	44
25	kgs. Assorted CW Nails	0.4	10
500	Pcs 5' thick CHB	0.2	100
48	Pcs Pre-Painted GI Sheet	13	624
3	Pcs shts 62.26X8 Plain GI	4	12
8	Kgs. kgs # 2 1/2 roofing nails	0.5	4
15	Pcs pcs 2x6x10 = 260 bd. Ft. @30	0.9	13.5
16	Pcs 2x6x8' 80 bd. Ft. @30.00	0.9	14.4
32	Pcs 2x3x10 340 bd ft @30	0.6	19.2
10	Pcs 2x4x10 66.67 bd. Ft. @ 30	0.7	7
Each	L.S. cost of electrical fixtures		200
Each	L.S. cost of water connection fixtures	100	100
Each	L.S. cost of Paintings	150	150
			4600
	Mark Up		506
	labor		1380
			6486

US \$ 6,500.00

About \$ 110 per Sq.m.

Detailed Estimate for Residential Temporary Structure

Reference cost for Resettlement Plan

Prepared by PMU-MPWTC Resettlement Specialist

Structure description- 30 M2 floor area of Temporary Structures

QTY.	Description	Unit Cost	Amount
8	2"x3"x12' Ordinary Lumber Timber (Trashes)	10	80
6	lengths 2" x 4" x 12' Ordinary Lumber	12	72
16	lengths 2" x 6" x 12' Ordinary Lumber	14	224
6	Pcs. L.S. cost of window fixtures	25	150
4	pcs. L.S. cost door fixtures	10	40
50	Pcs Assorted scrap lumber	0.2	10
46	Pcs wood wall materials	2.2	101.2
10	kgs. Assorted CW Nails	0.4	4
48	Pcs Shurb roofing materials	1.2	57.6
15	Pcs pcs 2x6x10 ordinary lumber or tree parts	0.9	13.5
14	Pcs 2x6x8' ordinary lumber or tree parts	0.9	12.6
20	Pcs 2x3x10 ordinary lumber or tree parts	0.6	12
Each	L.S. cost of electrical fixtures	20	20
Each	L.S. cost of water connection fixtures	20	20
			816.9
		labor	245.07
			1061.97

PhP 1,100.00

About \$ 40 per Sq.m.

Detailed Estimate for Permanent Auxilliary Structure

Reference cost for Resettlement Plan

Prepared by PMU-MPWTC Resettlement Specialist

Structure description- 30 M2 floor area of Permanent Structures

QTY.	Description	Unit Cost	Amount
12	2"x3"x12' Ordinary Lumber Timber (Trashes)	10	120
8	lengths 2" x 4" x 12' Ordinary Lumber	12	96
18	lengths 2" x 6" x 12' Ordinary Lumber	14	252
6	Pcs. L.S. cost of window fixtures	25	150
4	pcs. L.S. cost door fixtures	20	80
5	Pcs Pre-Painted GI Sheet	12	60
4	cum Washed Sand	25	100
6	cum Washed Gravel	21	126
36	Pcs Assorted scap holding lumber	0.2	7.2
150	Pcs CHB 5' thick	0.2	30
12	bags Cement	6	72
5	kgs. #16 GI tie wire	0.8	4
10	kgs. Assorted CW Nails	0.4	4
48	Pcs 12mm x12' steel bar	6	288
15	Pcs pcs 2x6x10 ordinary lumber or tree parts	0.9	13.5
14	Pcs 2x6x8' ordinary lumber or tree parts	0.9	12.6
20	Pcs 2x3x10 ordinary lumber or tree parts	0.6	12
Each	L.S. cost of electrical fixtures	20	20
Each	L.S. cost of water connection fixtures	20	20
			1467.3
		labor	440.19
			1907.49

PhP 2,000.00

About \$ 70 per Sq.m.

Estimation based on the Model computations

Description	Unit Price/Sq.m.		
Residential Structure	A1	A2	A3
Permanent	175	150	125
Semi-Permanent	110	80	70
Temporary	50	40	30
Auxilliary Structure			
Permanent	80	70	60
Semi-Permanent	60	50	40
Temporary	40	35	30

Estimation based on the Model computations

Description	Unit Price/Sq.m.		
	A1	A2	A3
Residential Structure			
Permanent	\$ 175/m	\$ 192/m	\$ 125/m
1. Foundation is built in stone masonry and tiled roof supports for the elevation of the structure.			
2. The wall is plain cement finished (Racoon) with wall painted.			
3. The ceiling is plastered with Gypsum and painted.			
4. The wall partition is made out of concrete or bricks without wood.			
5. Windows and doors are properly finished (Squashed).			
6. Flooring is permanent finished (tile).			
7. With water and electrical fixtures.			
Same Permanent	\$ 115/m	\$ 80/m	\$ 75/m
1. Foundation is built in stone masonry and tiled roof supports for the elevation of the structure.			
2. The wall is plain cement finished (Racoon) and the ceiling is finished with plaster.			
3. The ceiling is plastered with Gypsum and painted.			
4. The wall partition is made out of bricks without wood.			
5. Windows and doors are properly finished (Squashed).			
6. Flooring is permanent finished (Squashed Concrete tile).			
7. With water and electrical fixtures.			
Temporary	\$ 50/m	\$ 45/m	\$ 30/m
1. No stone masonry foundation.			
2. The wall is all temporary wood.			
3. The ceiling is plastered with bricks or plastered ceiling materials (Bricks and wood).			
4. The wall partition is made out of wooden board.			
5. Windows and doors are all temporary wood.			
6. Flooring is temporary finished (Squashed Concrete tile).			
7. With water and electrical fixtures.			
1. Foundation is built in stone masonry and tiled roof supports for the elevation of the structure.			
2. The wall is all temporary wood.			
3. The ceiling is plastered with bricks or plastered ceiling materials (Bricks and wood).			
4. The wall partition is made out of wooden board.			
5. Windows and doors are all temporary wood.			
6. Flooring is temporary finished (Squashed Concrete tile).			
7. With water and electrical fixtures.			

Annex 4 Price List for Plants and Trees



Ministério Aqrikultura e Peskas

TABELA PRESU AGRICULTURA E PESKAS

No	No	Tipo Dadus	Unidade	Presu/Unidade
I		Floresta		
	1	Al-Teka	hun	
	1.A	Al-Teka ki'ik	hun	\$ 5.00
	1.B	Al-Teka <15 cmD	hun	\$ 20.00
	1.C	Al-Teka >15 cmD	hun	\$ 30.00
	2	Mahoni		
	2.A	Mahoni ki'ik	hun	\$ 3.00
	2.B	Mahoni <15 cmD	hun	\$ 15.00
	2.C	Mahoni >15 cmD	hun	\$ 25.00
	3	Gamelina	hun	
	3.A	Gamelina ki'ik	hun	\$ 3.00
	3.B	Gamelina <15 cmD	hun	\$ 15.00
	3.C	Gamelina >15 cmD	hun	\$ 25.00
	4	Al-Kameli	hun	
	4.A	Al-Kameli ki'ik	hun	\$ 10.00
	4.B	Al-Kameli <15 cmD	hun	\$ 40.00
	4.C	Al-Kameli >15 cmD	hun	\$ 60.00
II		Plantas		
	1	Nu'u	hun	
	1.A	Nu'u seidauk fuan	hun	\$ 25.00
	1.B	Nu'u fuan ona	hun	\$ 60.00
	2	Kaiju	hun	\$ 15.00
	3	Kakao	hun	\$ 15.00
	4	Bua	hun	\$ 25.00
	5	Malus	hun	\$ 5.00
	6	Kami'i	hun	\$ 35.00
	7	Tohu	Klobor	\$ 5.00
III		Agricultura e Holticultura		
	1	Frutikultura		

	1	Aldila	hun	\$ 5.00
	2	Hudi	Klobor	\$ 15.00
	3	Sabraka	hun	\$ 10.00
	4	Derok	hun	\$ 7.00
	5	Alnanas	hun	\$ 1.00
	6	Gulava	hun	\$ 4.00
	7	Kulu Jaka	hun	\$ 15.00
	8	Kulu Modo	hun	\$ 15.00
	9	Has	hun	\$ 25.00
	10	Bilimbi	hun	\$ 5.00
	11	Durian	hun	
	12	Jambu be'e	hun	\$ 7.00
	13	Alata	hun	\$ 5.00
	14	Avocate	hun	\$ 10.00
	15	Kulu tunu	hun	\$ 15.00
	16	Rumao	hun	\$ 4.00
	17	Jambu Biji	hun	\$ 7.00
	18	Jambu Buah	hun	\$ 7.00
	2	Vegetable Crops		
	1	Marungi	hun	\$ 20.00
	2	Brinjela	hun	\$ 5.00
	3	Tomate	hun	\$ 5.00
	4	Kobi	hun	\$ 1.00
	5	Repolho	hun	\$ 2.00
	6	Mostarda	hun	\$ 0.10
	7	Alfase	hun	\$ 0.20
	8	Bayam	hun	\$ 0.10
	9	Kankung	hun	\$ 0.05
	10	Koto nurak	hun	\$ 0.20
	11	Fore chikote	hun	\$ 0.20
	12	Al-manas	hun	\$ 0.50
	3	Cerelia, Bens and tuber crops		
	1	Batar	hun	\$ 0.25
	2	Hare	hun	\$ 0.10
	3	Fore mungu	hun	\$ 0.20
	4	Fore keli	hun	\$ 0.20
	5	Fore rai	hun	\$ 0.20

	6	Koto	hun	\$	0.20
	7	Aifarina	hun	\$	1.00
	8	Fehuk midar	hun	\$	1.00
	9	Uhi/Kumbili	hun	\$	2.00
	10	Talas	hun	\$	1.00
	11	Fehu eropa	hun	\$	2.00
	4	Ornamentals			
	1	Aifunan Bunga	hun	\$	5.00
	2	Aifunan Suratahan	hun	\$	5.00
	3	Aifunan Vasu	hun	\$	5.00
	4	Aifunan seluk	hun	\$	5.00
V		Pekuarie			
	1	Karau			
	1.A	Karau: <8	Luhan	\$	75.00
			Subsidi Transporte ho kareta	\$	75.00
	1.B	Karau: 8-30	Luhan	\$	100.00
			Subsidi Transporte ho kareta	\$	100.00
	1.C	Karau: 31-60	Luhan	\$	125.00
			Subsidi Transporte ho kareta	\$	125.00
	1.D	Karau: >61	Luhan	\$	150.00
			Subsidi Transporte ho kareta	\$	150.00
	2	Manu	Luhan	\$	100.00
	3	Fahi			
	3.A	Fahi <6	Luhan	\$	50.00
	3.B	Fahi 6-10	Luhan	\$	75.00
	3.C	Fahi >10	Luhan	\$	100.00
	4	Bibi			
	4.A	Bibi: <6	Luhan	\$	50.00
	4.B	Bibi: 6-10	Luhan	\$	75.00
	4.C	Bibi: >10	Luhan	\$	100.00
VI		Pekkas			
	1	Ro'o	Ro'o	\$	200.00
	2	Kolam	Kolam	\$	700.00

VII		Masin		
1		Fatin tein masin	Fatin	\$ 700.00

Dili, ... / 8 ... / July / 2014

Confirma saun husi Diretores Nasionais

1 Manuel Mendes
Diretur Nasional Floresta

2 Fernando Egidio Amaral
DNPI

3 Oscar Monteiro Gonsalves
DNAH-Interinu

4 Calisto da Costa Varela
DNPV

5 Agusto Fernandes
DNPA

Verifika husi Diretor Jeral Ministerio Agricultura e Pesca (MAP)

Lourenço Fontes
Diretor Jeral MAP

Aprovado husi Ministerio Agrikultura e Pesca (MAP)

Mariano Assanami Sabino
Ministro Agrikultura e Peskas (MAP)

Annex 5 Letter Requesting the MAF to update the price list


REPÚBLICA DEMOCRÁTICA DE TIMOR LESTE
MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS
DIRECTORATE GENERAL FOR PUBLIC WORKS
Av. Nicolau Lobato - Díli Telf. 3331171

Date, 31 / 7 / 2019

Sr. Cesar Jose da Cruz
Secretário Geral
Ministério Agricultura e Pescas
Díli, Timor-Leste

No. Ref. : 233 / DG-MOP / VII / 2019
Assuntu : Pedidu atu hetan update ba Tabela Presu ba ai-horis.

Caro Sr. Secretario Geral,

Karta ida ne'e iha relasaun ho aktividades kompensasaun ba comunidade sira nebe mak sira nian Ai-horis hetan afeta husi obra estrada nebe mak agora dadaun Ministerio das Obras Publicas (MOP) implementa hela.

Iha tinan 2015 MOP hetan dunik tabela presu ida husi Ministerio Agricultura e Pescas (MAP) no ami konsege implementa kompensasaun ba ai-horis nian tui dunik tabela ne'e, maibe iha tinan ida ne'e MOP hakarak atu bele hetan fali update ruma husi MAP kona ba ai-horis sira iha tabela presu anterior (*Anexu 1*), nomos presu ba ai horis balun nebe mak seidauk inklui iha tabela presu anterior (*Anexu 2*) atu nune bele fasilita prosesu kompensasaun nian ho diak liu tan.

Ba ita boot ninian kolaborasaun diak ami hatu'o obrigado wain.

Ho respeito,


Rui Hissani Freitas Guterres
Director Geral
Ministerio das Obras Publicas



6 08 019
MOP

Annex 6 Letters of Coordination

20 June 2018

J. Antonio Augusto Guterres, MM
Presidente Autoridade Municipal
Baukau, Timor-Leste

Ho respeito/Dear Sir/Madam:

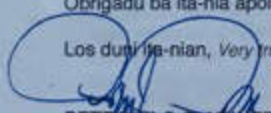
Ami hakarak atu ofisialmente fô hatene ba ô-nia eskritôriu katak Ministêriu Obras Públicas, Transporte no Komunikaun (MPWTC) liu husi ba Projêtu Jestaun Unidade (PMU) iha knaar empreza ita-nia maka sei kona-ba Ema Afetadu (APs) no sasân imôvel sira hodi bele afetadu bainhira implementa Projêtu Estrada Baukau-Vikeke. Levantamentu ida ne'êbê inisiál ona hala'o iha tinan 2015, maibê tanba besik tinan 3 liu tiha husi Asian Development Bank (ADB), ne'êbê sei ko finansia projêtu estrada, husu ba levantamentu sei. / We would like to officially inform your office that the Ministry of Public Works, Transportation and Communication (MPWTC) through the Project Management Unit (PMU) had entrusted our company to conduct the validation survey of Affected Persons (APs) and properties to be affected once the Baukau-Viqueque Road Project is implemented. An initial survey was already carried out in 2015 but since almost 3 years had passed the Asian Development Bank (ADB), who will co-finance the road project, requested for a validation survey.

Propriedade validade inklui estrutura (uma, loja, stalls liuron, estrutura lutu no ancillary) no sentrá/ai lokaliza iha piste ida metru 6-8 hosi dalan ninin (parte rua) kona-ba dalan ne'êbê eziste. Ne'e ita asumi katak ida ne'e parte rai hosi propriedade governu nian ka Dalan-Direitu-nian-Dalan (RROW) nia laran. / The properties to be validated includes structures (house, stores, roadside stalls, fence and ancillary structure) and plants/trees located within a strip of 6-8 meters from the edge (both sides) of the existing road. We are assuming that this strip of land are within the government property or Road-Right-of-Way (RROW).

Ita-nia enumeradór sira iha ha'u-nia supervizaun direta sei halo levantamentu sei iha período fulan 3 nia laran. / Our enumerators, under my direct supervision will conduct the validation survey in a period of 3 months.

Obrigadu ba ita-nia apoiu ho ida-ne'e. / Thank you for your usual support in this regard.

Los dunha-nian, Very truly yours,


PETRONILO P. MUNEZ, JR
Especialista Ressetlement internacional
International Resettlement Specialist

21/6/2018
Beate
Antonio

20 June 2018

Diretór/ The Director

Diresaun Nasionál ba Rai Propriedade no Servisu Kadastrál
National Directorate for Land Property and Cadastral Services
Baucau, Timor-Leste

Ho respetu/Dear Sir/Madam:

Ministériu Obras Públikas, Transporte no Komunikasaun (MPWTC) liu husi ba Projektu Jestaun Unidade (PMU) iha knaar empreza ita-nia maka sei kona-ba Ema Afetadu (APs) no sasán imóvel sira hodi sai afetadu dala ida iha dalan Ninin Baukau-Vikeke Implementa projetu. Levantamentu ida ne'ebé inisiál ona hala'o iha tinan 2015, maibé tanba besik tinan 3 liu tiha husi Asian Development Bank (ADB), ne'ebé sei ko finansia projetu estrada, husu ba levantamentu sei. / The Ministry of Public Works, Transportation and Communication (MPWTC) through the Project Management Unit (PMU) had entrusted our company to conduct the validation survey of Affected Persons (APs) and properties to be affected once the Baucau-Viqueque Road Project is implemented. An initial survey was already carried out in 2015 but since almost 3 years had passed the Asian Development Bank (ADB), who will co-finance the road project, requested for a validation survey.

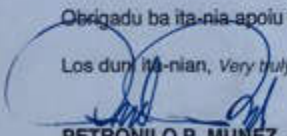
Ba sasán imóvel sira hodi halo validasaun ba sira ne'ebé lokaliza iha rai laran ida metru 6-8 hosi dalan ninin (parte rua) kona-ba dalan ne'ebé eziste. Ne'e ita asumi katak ida ne'e hosi parte rai hosi propriedade governu nian ka Dalan-Direitu-nian-Dalan (RROW) nia laran. / The properties to be validated are those located within a strip of 6-8 meters from the edge (both sides) of the existing road. We are assuming that this strip of land are within the government property or Road-Right-of-Way (RROW).

Maski nune'e, bazeia ba iha Reasentamentu Kuadru (RF) Timor-Leste ita la iha kompetênsia hodi fô validasaun ba rai ne'ebé sei afeta. Karik iha, ba potênsial Afeta Ema (APs) kona-ba projetu estrada sei dehan katak pagamentu kompensasaun ("ganti-rugi") ba rai katak sira-nia hanoín rasik, ho ida-ne'e, ita ba aprendizagem kona-ba kestaun ba ita-nia atensaun ba asaun apropriadu liu tan. / However, based on the Resettlement Framework (RF) of the Timor-Leste we don't have the competence to validate the lands that will be affected. In case the potential Affected Persons (APs) of the road project will claim for the compensation ("ganti-rugi") payment of the land that they claim their own, we then have to elevate the matter to your attention for further appropriate action.

Kona-ba ne'e, ami hakarak atu husu ita-nia gabinete atu reforsa ita nia hipoteza kona-ba luan RROW liuhosi ida ofisiál lokál "DEKLARASAUN" ne'ebé inklui mós informasaun kona-ba fatin governu pertense-rai (rai florestál, nsst) tulr nian Aliñamentu dalan Baukau-Vikeke. Dokumentu ida ne'e sei fasilita hatudu konkluziun imediatu kona-ba ita-nia levantamentu sei. / In this regard, we would like to request your office to reinforce our assumption with regards to the width of the RROW through an official local "DECLARATION" which also includes information on the location of government owned-land (forest lands, etc.) along the Baucau-Viqueque road alignment. This document will definitely facilitate the immediate conclusion of our validation survey.

Obrigadu ba ita-nia apoiu ho ida-ne'e. / Thank you for your usual support in this regard.

Los dun ita-nian, Very truly yours,


PETRONILO P. MUNEZ, JR

Espesialista Ressetlementu internasionál
International Resettlement Specialist

 21/6/18
Hubert Gao

20 June 2018

Sr. Apontinla Tasebio Guterres

Director / The Director

Ministériu Agrikultura no Peska
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
Baucau, Timor-Leste

Ho respeito/Dear Sir:

Ministériu Obras Pùblikas, Transporte no Komunikaun (MPWTC) liu husi ba Projentu Jestaun Unidade (PMU) iha knaar empreza ita-nia maka sei kona-ba Ema Afetadu (APs) no sasán imòvel sira hodi sai afetadu dala ida iha dalan ninin Baukau-Vikeke Implementa projentu. Levantamentu ida ne'ebé inisiál ona hala'o iha tinan 2015, maibé tanba besik tinan 3 liu tiha husi Asian Development Bank (ADB), ne'ebé sei ko finansia projentu estrada, husu ba levantamentu sei. / The Ministry of Public Works, Transportation and Communication (MPWTC) through the Project Management Unit (PMU) had entrusted our company to conduct the validation survey of Affected Persons (APs) and properties to be affected once the Baucau-Viqueque Road Project is implemented. An initial survey was already carried out in 2015 but since almost 3 years had passed the Asian Development Bank (ADB), who will co-finance the road project, requested for a validation survey.

Propriedade validade inklui ai no ai sira ne'ebé mak fatin iha rai laran metru 6 to'o 8 hosi dalan ninin (parte rua) base dalan ne'ebé eziste iha. Maski nune'e, bazela ba ita-nia levantamentu okular inisiál ita foti nota katak iha ne'ebá sira balu sai ta'uk-teen espésie ai no ai sira ne'ebé mak ita fiar katak la bele ka labele reklama husi APs nian. Ezemplu kona-ba sentrá/ai hirak ne'e mak: "Hale", "Ai-amare", "Ai ós", "Au", "Ai-kakaw", "Ai-kaderu" no metin buras liga ai ne'ebé bele hetan tiha kuda governu hanesan "Ai-teka", "Gmelina", "Mahoni", "Lamturo" no ema barak seluk. / The properties to be validated includes plants and trees that are located within a strip of 6-8 meters from the edge (both sides) of the existing road. However, based on our initial ocular survey we have noticed that there are a number of naturally growing species of plants and trees that we believe could not or should not be claimed by the APs. Examples of these plants/trees are: "Hale", "Ai-amare", "Ai na", "Au", "Ai-kakaw", "Ai-kaderu" and fast growing timber trees that could had been planted by the government like "Ai-teka", "Gmelina", "Mahoni", "Lamturo" and many others.

Se ita-boot sei permite APs atu reklama katak ka nain ba leten temi sentrá/ai, katak tó direitu sira ne'e atu husu kompensasaun ("ganti-rugi") ne'ebé mak kustu adisionál ida husi parte governu nian. Hodi antesipa, ami hakarak atu husu ida ofisiál "DEKLARASAUN" husi nian kargu ita-nia hatudu kona-ba lista no description sentrá/ai ne'ebé LABELE reklama husi APs nian. Ita hakarak atu uza dokumentu ida ne'e hanesan referensia ka baze husi ita-nia levantamentu sei ba sentrá/ai ida hodi bele hetan impaktu husi projentu estrada. / If we will allow the APs to claim or own the above mentioned plants/trees, that gives them the right therefore to ask for compensation ("ganti-rugi") which is an additional cost on the part of the government. In anticipation, we would like to request an official "DECLARATION" from your office showing the list and description of plants/trees that CANNOT be claimed by the APs. We intend to use this document as a reference or basis of our validation survey for plants/trees to be impacted by the road project.

Obrigadu ba ita-nia apoiu ho ida-ne'e. / Thank you for your usual support in this regard.

Los dunl ita-nian, Very truly yours,

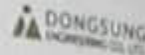
PETRONILO P. MUNEZ, JR

Espesialista Resettlement internasionál
International Resettlement Specialist

21/6/2018



REPÚBLICA DEMOCRÁTICA DE TIMOR LESTE
MINISTÉRIO DAS OBRAS PÚBLICAS
and
DONGSUNG, ENGINEERING CO., LTD.



01 de Outubro de 2018

Sr/Sra Angelino M. Pereira
Xefe Suco - Fatulin

Azuntú: Konvite sorumutu ba konsulta pública ho Ema Afetadu(EA) sira
Projetu: Rehabilitasaun Estrada: Baucau-Venilale-Viqueque

Ho respeito,

Fo hatene ba ita boot sira hotu katak Ministerio das Obras Públicas (MOP) sei hala'o hikas revalidasaun dadus aihoris no sasan komidade sira nian nebe hetan impaktu husi Rehabilitasaun Estrada Venilale-Viqueque nebe finansia husi fundu imprestimu ADB nian.

Ministerio nian sei servisu hamutuk ho Konsultan DONGSUNG Engineering, Co., Ltd. Modu hala'o sorumutu ho komidade sira hodi esplika klean liu kona ba revalidasaun dadus ho orariu hanesan tuir mai ne'e.

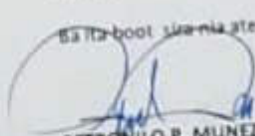
Loron/data: Quarta, 10 de Outubro de 2018

Oras: 09:00 OTL

Fatin: Sobo Aldeia Uaita bono

Ami husi ita bo'ot sira nian partisipasaun no kooperasaun diak hodi tulun atividade bele kompleta tuir tempu nebe determina ona.

Ba ita boot sira nian atensaun ami hatu'o obrigado wain.


PETRONILO P. MUNEZ, JR.
Konsultan Projeitu
DONGSUNG Engineering, Co. Ltd.


Xefe Suco Fatulin
Angelino M. Pereira

Annex 7 Minutes of Meetings

MINUTES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION			
Road Network Upgrading Sector Project (RNUSP)			
ROAD LINK A06-01: BAUCAU – VENILALE SECTION			
Date:	18 Oct 18		
Meeting 1			
Venue:	Sr. Moises Sarmento Residence, Buibau, Baucau Vila, Baucau		
Time Start:	0800H		
Time Finish:	1040HH		
Number of Participants:	Male:	23	
	Female:	6	
		29	
Meeting 2			
Venue:	Sr. Americo Marques Residence, Buibau, Baucau Vila, Baucau		
Time Start:	0100HH		
Time Finish:	1340H		
Number of Participants:	Male:	33	
	Female:	17	
		50	
Main Presenter:	PI TRONOP. MUNI Z, JR/ Resettlement Specialist		
Topics covered:	1 Who are the project stakeholders? Implementors? 2 What is the project coverage? 3 What are specific activities of the project? 4 What are the foreseen and unforeseen project impacts and how are these mitigated? 5 The project entitlement matrix 6 The process of determining the replacement value of assets impacted 7 The process of compensation payment and the requirements to process the compensation 8 The roles and responsibilities of the affected household, the government, PISC and Road Contractor 9 The Grievance and Redress Mechanism		
Name of Participant	Issues/Concerns		Response
Francisco Ximenes	You said if our store was not operational during the time when your team made the survey will not receive additional payment for loss of income. My store was recorded as such but I argued that it was operational before but we have to stop temporarily because of lack of funds to open the store again		You said yourself that you stopped operating your store and our team had confirm this that you were indeed not operating your store for a long time. Sorry but we have to treat all fairly.
Mauricio da Costa	We know that the intension of the government is good. Can we expect some assistance in cutting our trees?		Yes. During the clearing and grubbing activity, the Road Contractor (RC) is expected to assist all of those whose trees needs to be cut or removed.
	You mentioned that the project will affect public utilities like electric post? That will cause disturbance in the community.		The PISC and the RC will directly coordinate with the owners of public utilities along the width of road alignment so that the operation of these services will not be hampered for a long period of time.
José Iobato do Rosário	Can we still continue selling our goods in our stalls?		Yes you still can. The PISC and the RC will inform you when you should removed your stalls. But if in case you received an information that compensation payment was already transferred in your account, you have one week to removed or demolish your structures.
Francisco da Costa	If I open a bank account I have to pay \$10 and I also have to pay for transport and food. My compensation payment is only \$39 hence I find it impractical to open a bank account just to get paid.		We understand your situation but the government policy is the same with everyone and it does not pay the compensation in cash. No matter how much is your compensation the documentation requirements to process payment of compensation is the same.



ROAD NETWORK UPGRADING SECTOR PROJECT (RNUSP)
ROAD LINK A06-0: Pracau Veniala SECTION

PUBLIC CONSULTATION LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Date: 15/10/18 Venue: Prubao, Pracau Vile, Pracau

No	Name/Position	APNo	Signature
1.	João Ricardo		
2	JUVENAL da costa		
3	Francisca T. Costa		
4	Tommas Freitas		
5	Filismina Freitas		
6	Jilip A. Ximenes		
7	Joana da C. Belo		
8	Brigida Marques		
9	Recondina Beavila		
10	Mauro F. Freitas		
11	Cireneu Lacosta Freitas		
12	Nicolau M.		
13	PLACIDO DA P. MARQUES		
14	Filomena Soares		
15	Domingos A. M. Belo		
16	Celita Sarmiento		
17	Carlos da Cultura		
18	ADILSON A. XIMENES		
19	Paulo J. Ribeiro		
20	Miguel T. de Sousa		
21	Jose Juvenal de Jesus Freitas		

1 of 2

Date: _____ Venue: _____

Date: _____ Venue: _____

[illegible]

2 of 2



REPÚBLICA DEMOCRÁTICA DE TIMOR-LESTE
MINISTÉRIO DAS OBRAS PÚBLICAS



ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

ROAD NETWORK UPGRADING SECTOR PROJECT (RNUSP)
ROAD LINK A06-0: Barraes - Vaccas SECTION

PUBLIC CONSULTATION LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Date: 16/10/16 Venue: Pratão, Barraes Via, Barraes

No	Name/Position	APNo	Signature
1	Moisés Sarmiento		
2	Luís da Cruz		
3	Corlito Ximenes		
4	Antonia Elvira Omay		
5	Estanislau Freitas		
6	Agustino Omay		
7	Americo Pereira		
8	Agostina de Jesus do Rosario		
9	Augusto Názario de Oliveira		
10	Esupralda Ximenes		
11	Antonio Ximenes		
12	Virgilio do C. Sarmiento		
13	Americo Marques		
14	Armando S. Omay		
15	Jaquelina E. Moreira		
16	Teresa Marques		
17	Judith G. Ximenes		
18	Senhorina B. Gonçalves		
19	Maria Jolina Saio		
20	Domingas F. Moreira		
21	Cecilia Sarmiento		

1/3

PUBLIC CONSULTATION LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Date: _____ Venue: _____

No	Name/Position	APNo	Signature
22	Petrolina fatima		<i>[Signature]</i>
23	Emerenciana daconceicao		<i>[Signature]</i>
24	Domingas dasilva		<i>[Signature]</i>
25	Francisco da Costa		<i>[Signature]</i>
26	HELOER A. DA COSTA		<i>[Signature]</i>
27	DOMINGOS F. FREITAS		<i>[Signature]</i>
28	Augusto Ximenes		<i>[Signature]</i>
29	ERNESTO FREITAS		<i>[Signature]</i>
30	FRANCISCO XIMENES		<i>[Signature]</i>
31	EVANGELINO F		<i>[Signature]</i>
32	JOSE DA COSTA		<i>[Signature]</i>
33	DOMINGOS FREITAS		<i>[Signature]</i>
34	Adilma da Costa		<i>[Signature]</i>
35	Mauricio da Costa		<i>[Signature]</i>
36	Erminha da Costa		<i>[Signature]</i>
37	Augusto da c.		<i>[Signature]</i>
38	Afonso M. da Costa		<i>[Signature]</i>
39	Abel Soares		<i>[Signature]</i>
40	CERECIA DA COSTA		<i>[Signature]</i>
41	Abrão da c. pinto		<i>[Signature]</i>
42	Amroto		<i>[Signature]</i>
43	Lucas mesquita do p. S.		<i>[Signature]</i>
44	Antonia da Costa		<i>[Signature]</i>
45	Mariano José do Rosário		<i>[Signature]</i>

2/3

Date: _____ Venue: _____

Date: _____ Venue: _____

 $\frac{3}{3}$

MINUTES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION		
Road Network Upgrading Sector Project (RNUSP)		
ROAD LINK A06-01: BAUCAU – VENILALE SECTION		
Date:	18 Oct 18	
Venue:	Ualili (Suco Office), Baucau Vila, Baucau	
Main Presenter:	PI TRONIOP, MUNI / JIL/ Resettlement Specialist	
Time Start:	1400HH	
Time Finish:	1800HH	
Number of Participants:	Male: 31	
	Female: 33	
	64	
Topics covered:		
	1 Who are the project stakeholders? Implementors?	
	2 What is the project coverage?	
	3 What are specific activities of the project?	
	4 What are the foreseen and unforeseen project impacts and how are these mitigated?	
	5 The project entitlement matrix	
	6 The process of determining the replacement value of assets impacted	
	7 The process of compensation payment and the requirements to process the compensation	
	8 The roles and responsibilities of the affected household, the government, PISC and Road Contractor	
	9 The Grievance and Redress Mechanism	
Name of Participant	Issues/Concerns	Response
Laurentina da Piedade	My assets is worth less than \$50, are we still required to open a bank account to receive our payment?	Yes, the government does not pay in cash.
Jacob Marques Marcal	How soon can we receive our compensation payment?	If all the documentation is complete, more or less it will take 3 months.
	How will we receive our payment?	The AH will receive their compensation through their BNCTL bank account. AH are encouraged to open a joint account if they still don't have one.
Osmenio Marques	How do we know that our payment was already transferred in our bank account?	The project Resettlement Team, the PISC, and the PMU will inform you if your compensation payment was already transferred in your account.
Salustiano Ximenes	I thank you for informing us that we are entitled to receive additional payment to re-construct our fence but I think the reconstruction cost should not be fixed. My fence is live so it will take time for me to restore or reestablish it again.	The government is periodically reviewing the entitlement matrix and I be happy to bring forth your suggestion because you are right. Fence made of wood or other materials can be reconstructed immediately but in your case it will take time
Emelinda da Costa Trietas	Please consider the compensation cost for Mango because we think its very cheap.	It is not us who is directly responsible for deciding the replacement value of plants and tree. The price list was provided by MAI and we assume they have the basis for giving Mango a unit price of \$25/tree. We will bring this matter to MAF and perhaps request them to re-evaluate and come up with an updated price list.

SUCO DE
UAILILI-BAUCAU, Baucau

18/10/18

LISTA PRENZENSA

Baucau - Uailili

No	Naran	Aldeia	Assinatura
1	Jose Luis de Jesus Freitas	Waturau decima	Freitas
2	Miguel de Jesus	Samalaculiba	Freitas
3	Teotonio de Jesus da Piedade	Manulai	Freitas
4	Valente Teonias da Costa	Manulai	Freitas
5	Francisco Marques da P.	Manulai	Freitas
6	Filipe Marques	Manulai	Freitas
7	Fernando Marques	Waturau de B.	Freitas
8	Liandra da Costa	Manulai	Freitas
9	FILIMINU A. FERREAS	WATURAU	Freitas
10	IV	Manulai	Freitas
11	IV	Manulai	Freitas
12	Jose Antonio da Piedade	Samalaculiba	Freitas
13	Martino	Manulai	Freitas
14	VIRGILIO A. F.	LEDATITE	Freitas
15	FRANCISCO JOSE F. M.	WATURAU DE B.	Freitas
16	LUCAS FREITAS MARQUES	Manulai	Freitas
17	OSMENIO MARQUES	WATURAU	Freitas
18	FRANCISCO MARQUES	WATURAU	Freitas
19	JACOB MARQUES - MacGed	Alala	Freitas
20	OSCAR BOLD	Samalaculiba	Freitas
21	Sauzuzina da Piedade	Alala	Freitas
22	Jose Arnaldo Bolo	Alala	Freitas
23	Edificio	Alala	Freitas
24	Martina	Manulai	Freitas
25	Maria F. Ximenes	Alala	Freitas
26	JOSATA DE COSTA	Waturau de B.	Freitas
27	Rosana da Costa Neto	Manulai	Freitas
28	Juliana Marques	Manulai	Freitas
29	Mariana da Costa	Alala	Freitas
30	Claudia Maria Freitas	Alala	Freitas
31	Paula Bdo Fraga	Alala	Freitas
32	Adelina Soares	Ata Gaimau	Freitas
33	Elisabete Clara Ximenes	Alala	Freitas

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25	Ana Maria ximenes	Ledatame	Amf
26	Alfredo P. Freitas	Atagua	Amf
27	Albertina Castro	Uaturau de Baixo	Amf
28	Flávia Guimarães da P.	Samalaculiba	Amf
29	Suzi Vital Sabier	Atagua	Amf
30	Carmen da Costa Freitas	Atagua	Amf
31	Manoel F. Freitas	- " -	Amf
32	Recondiana Boavida	Atagua	Amf
33	Ruigida Mangueira	Samalaculiba	Amf
34	João da C. Belo	Mamun-lai	Amf
35	Rosalina da Cruz	Uaturau - A	Amf
36	Manoelita Amaral	- " -	Amf
37	Esperança Trilar	- " -	Amf
38	Francisco T. Costa	Samalaculiba	Amf
39	Tommas Freitas	- " -	Amf
40	Filissarina Freitas	Uaturau	Amf
41	Guilherme T. Freitas	Ata-gas	Amf
42	Sebastião da Costa	Uaturau	Amf
43	Tomaz F. Freitas	Atagua	Amf
44	Deolinda da Costa Neto	Atagua	Amf
45	Adelito da Costa	Atagua	Amf
46	Teresa Ribeiro	Atagua	Amf
47	Elisabete Fátima	Atagua	Amf
48	Secundina Amalá	Samalaculiba	Amf
49	Joaninha Freitas	Samalaculiba	Amf
50	Carlos Freitas Neto	Uaturau de Baixo	Amf
51	Ana Benvidade da Costa Freitas	Uaturau de Baixo	Amf
52	Gertrudes da Costa Neto	Samalaculiba	Amf
53	Matheus Ximenes Belo	Uaturau de Gma	Amf
54	Jose Freitas	Ledatame	Amf
55	Francisca Maria Fernandes	Uaturau de Gma	Amf
56	Bernardo Sarmento	Ledatame	Amf
57	Manoel Freitas	Atagua	Amf
58	Maria Lourdes	U. D. Cima	Amf
59	Mariana Madalena M.	Ledatame	Amf
60	Antônio Boavida	Ledatame	Amf
61	Aqueline F. Freitas	Uaturau	Amf
62	Adriana da Pradade	Samalaculiba	Amf
63	Giuliana Freitas	Ledatame	Amf
64	Roberto P. Nunes Jr		Amf

MINUTES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION		
Road Network Upgrading Sector Project (RNUSP)		
ROAD LINK A06-01: BAUCAU – VENILALE SECTION		
Date:	19 Oct 18	
Venue:	Gainrai (Suco Office), Baucau Vila, Baucau	
Main Presenter:	PI TRONIOP. MUNI / JIL/ Resettlement Specialist	
Time Start:	0800HH	
Time Finish:	1100HH	
Number of Participants:	Male: 22	
	Female: 7	
	29	
Topics covered:		
	1 Who are the project stakeholders? Implementors?	
	2 What is the project coverage?	
	3 What are specific activities of the project?	
	4 What are the foreseen and unforeseen project impacts and how are these mitigated?	
	5 The project entitlement matrix	
	6 The process of determining the replacement value of assets impacted	
	7 The process of compensation payment and the requirements to process the compensation	
	8 The roles and responsibilities of the affected household, the government, PISC and Road Contractor	
	9 The Grievance and Redress Mechanism	
Name of Participant	Issues/Concerns	Response
Domingos Sequera da Cruz	Why can we not get paid for the agricultural land that we will be losing?	We did not say that you will not be paid outright. Everyone has the right to claim and get paid if their assets, including land, will be affected by the project. But as I mentioned, you have to show us a proof of land ownership and that requires a approval from the government. I repeat, for now what we can only evaluate or cost are your assets above the land.
		AH are entitled to receive compensation payment for the value of all above ground assets based on current market prices including the right to claim for additional entitlements based on the entitlement matrix.
Ambrosio Freitas	Up to when can we continue operating our store?	You can still continue operating your stores until you receive your compensation payment. But once you received it or the bank transfer has been done you have to voluntarily demolish your store or request the PISC or RC to assist you in doing so.
	What is the possibility of members of our community to get employed and work in the project	Members of the AH will be given preference by the contractor in hiring local labor force.
Josefina Borges Freitas	Our water tank is very important to us and we need water on the daily basis. If it is demolish then we will be having a lot of problems.	We will make sure that the PISC and the RC will assil you so your water needs will not be interrupted. I think they have a means of doing so, perhaps providing you, for temporary use, a plastic water tank.



REPÚBLICA DEMOCRÁTICA DE TIMOR-LESTE
MINISTÉRIO DAS OBRAS PÚBLICAS



ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

ROAD NETWORK UPGRADING SECTOR PROJECT (RNUSP)
ROAD LINK A05-0 : Paucaul-Vila SECTION

PUBLIC CONSULTATION LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Date: 19/10/18 Venue: Garroni, Paucaul Vila, Paucaul

No	Name/Position	APNo	Signature
1	CESARIO J F	78286310	Ced
2	Domingo Sequeira		Sequeira
3	Maria Lidia de y Belo	77314817	Maria Belo
4	Aurindes Freitas		Freitas
5	Kamis Miguel Mendonça	77312841	Miguel
6	Sirna de Costa Ximenes	77967712	Sirna
7	Clarimundo GUSMÃO	77358851	Clarimundo
8	DOMINGOS BELO		Domingos
9	Domingos Bordinha	77322715	Domingos
10	Domingos 6605 Freitas	77361011	Domingos
11	Maria Freitas Belo	77807420	Maria
12	Caroline Dias	77256058	Caroline
13	Del fimo Afonso Freitas		Del fimo
14	ELISIO DOMINGOS. SEQUEIRA		Elisio
15	Celestina Belo Neto		Celestina
16	ALMILA marcal	77143571	Almila
17	Eufreia Neto		Eufreia
18	JONY Da Costa		Jony
19	BANDITO M.F.B		Bandito
20	MARCOS XIMENIS DASILVA	77299671	Marcos
21	Domingos DASILVA		Domingos

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Date:	19-Oct-18	
Venue:	Uma-anaico (Suco Office), Venilake, Baucau	
Main Presenter:	PI TRONIGP: MUNI /, JR/ Resettlement Specialist	
Time Start:	1400HH	
Time Finish:	1730HH	
Number of Participants:	Male: 34	
	Female: 6	
	40	
Topics covered:		
	1 Who are the project stakeholders? Implementors?	
	2 What is the project coverage?	
	3 What are specific activities of the project?	
	4 What are the foreseen and unforeseen project impacts and how are these mitigated?	
	5 The project entitlement matrix	
	6 The process of determining the replacement value of assets impacted	
	7 The process of compensation payment and the requirements to process the compensation	
	8 The roles and responsibilities of the affected household, the government, PISC and Road Contractor	
	9 The Grievance and Redress Mechanism	
Name of Participant	Issues/Concerns	Response
Diogo da Costa Pereira	I saw in other road project that communities along the road suffer from dust pollution. How will this project deal with this similar problem when the road construction starts.	Dust is the a common environmental problem of any road development project. The PISC is expected to make sure that the RC will minimize dust pollution. If for some reason the PISC overlook this matter or the RC does not implement mitigating measures to control dust, you can bring the problem to the Grievance and Redress Mechanism Committee for appropriate action.
	This is the second time that I will be raising my concern with regards to the cemetery that might be impacted by the road widening	I thank you again for raising that concern. Coordination with local authorities/community elders/church leaders will be conducted to discuss the best approach for resettlement of affected assets.
Tomas Sidonio Freitas	Can we just get paid of our compensation in cash?	Sorry but the government, who will be responsible in paying your compensation, does not pay in cash.
	We heard that payment of compensation goes through the Xefe de Suco. Is it true?	Its not true. It is not possible since payment will be made directly to the AH bank account.
Afonso Domingos de Sousa	We don't have the equipment to cut our plants and trees. Will the RC help us?	Yes, they should. They will also mark all trees that needs to be cut thus during the time when they are doing this please make sure you are around. After marking the trees they will start the cutting them. If you are not around they will assume that you don't need the wood of the trees that were cut so they will collect and dispose of them in designated disposal area.



ROAD NETWORK UPGRADING SECTOR PROJECT (RNUSP)
ROAD LINK A06-0 : Praça Vacilale SECTION

PUBLIC CONSULTATION LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Date: 19/10/18 Venue: Umanaiço, Vacilale, Praça

No	Name/Position	APNo	Signature
1	Tomas da costa Belo		
2	João Bosco de Sousa		
3	Domingos da c. Freitas		
4	João da Costa		
5	Calisto Ximenes Belo		
6	Carlos Marques		
7	João Lino Ferreira		
8	Apostolito Freitas		
	Vitor da Costa		
	Hermelinda Guterres		
9	João da costa Freitas		
10	RONALDO de Sousa		
11	Quilinos Tomas		
12	Mariano de Sousa S.		
13	Afonso Domingos		
14	Lamberto da costa		
20	VERONICA RIBEIRO		
21	Paulino da costa Belo		
22	António da costa		
23	Patrícia de Sousa Freitas		
24	Romulo Paulino Belo		

Date: _____ Venue: _____

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MINUTES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION		
Road Network Upgrading Sector Project (RNUSP)		
ROAD LINK A06-01: BAUCAU – VENILALE SECTION		
Date:	20 October 2018	
Venue:	Sr. Claudino da Silva, Barroho, Venilale, Baucáu (including Uatocaho)	
Main Presenter:	PETRONIO P. MUNEZ, JR./ Resettlement Specialist	
Time Start:	1400 III	
Time Finish:	1720 III	
Number of Participants:	Male:	14
	Female:	9
		23
Topics covered:	1 Who are the project stakeholders? Implementors? 2 What is the project coverage? 3 What are specific activities of the project? 4 What are the foreseen and unforeseen project impacts and how are these mitigated? 5 The project entitlement matrix 6 The process of determining the replacement value of assets impacted 7 The process of compensation payment and the requirements to process the compensation 8 The roles and responsibilities of the affected household, the government, PISC and Road Contractor 9 The Grievance and Redress Mechanism	
Name of Participant	Issues/Concerns	Response
Ana Berta de Latima	I will loss a lot of my coffee plants. Can the government provide me with planting materials to replace them?	According to MAI, the \$5/plant replacement for coffee is enough to compensate your losses. However, we will try to elevate this matter if can be considered by the government.
Francelino Amaral Guterres	The government had already surveyed our agricultural land. Can we claim payment of the land that will be impacted by the project?	I cannot answer you directly, unless you show me now a proof that you legally owns the land that will be impacted by the project. This issue was also raised in the other public consultations we already conducted and we have the same response: we need proof.
		For lands that will be impacted by the project, compensation will be made based on current market price of the land. The MoPW/PMU, assisted by a Valuation Specialist and the PISC will coordinate with the NDUPCS in the determination of the price/value of the land affected.
Agostinho Ximenes	We are concern about the dust pollution that the project will generate.	Thank you for your concern. Both the PISC and the RC have an Environmental Unit who is responsible to make sure that dust pollution will not cause too much problem. Some of the mitigating measures they will implement includes keeping the construction site wet especially during the dry and windy months.



ROAD NETWORK UPGRADING SECTOR PROJECT (RNUSP)

ROAD LINK A05-0: Baucau - Vailala SECTION

PUBLIC CONSULTATION LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Date: 20/10/2019 Venue: Suco Vato cake, Vailala, Baucau

No	Name/Position	APNo	Signature
1	Agostinho Jimenez		
2	Lourentino Filipe		
3	Juliana Marques		
4	Calaudino da Silva		
5	Melfina Soares		
6	Francisca da Silva - M.		
7	Florindo Jimenez		
8	Maria Guterres		
9	Paulino da Cruz		
10	Agustino da Cruz		
11	Isidoro Lopes		
12	Teresa Maria da Cruz		
13	Alexandre H. da Cruz		
14	Ana Berta de Fatima		
15	Ines Corea		
16	Lida da Costa Guterres		
17	Moises do Rego		
18	Aguedina das Neves Freitas		
19	Manuel de Castro		
20	Francelino A. Guterres		
21	Armindo Lopes		

Date: _____ Venue: _____

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MINUTES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION		
Road Network Upgrading Sector Project (RNUSP)		
ROAD LINK A06-01: BAUCAU – VENILALE SECTION		
Date:	20 Oct 18	
Venue:	Liaoli (Aldesia Office) , Bahamori, Venilale, Baucau	
Main Presenter:	PI TRONIOP. MUNI / JIJ/ Resettlement Specialist	
Time Start:	0900HH	
Time Finish:	1130HH	
Number of Participants:		
	Male:	27
	Female	5
		32
Topics covered:		
	1 Who are the project stakeholders? Implementors?	
	2 What is the project coverage?	
	3 What are specific activities of the project?	
	4 What are the foreseen and unforeseen project impacts and how are these mitigated?	
	5 The project entitlement matrix	
	6 The process of determining the replacement value of assets impacted	
	7 The process of compensation payment and the requirements to process the compensation	
	8 The roles and responsibilities of the affected household, the government, PISC and Road Contractor	
	9 The Grievance and Redress Mechanism	
Name of Partdpart	Issues/Concerns	Response
João Alberto	How soon can we receive our compensation payment?	It depends on how complete are your documents. If you already have a bank account with BNCI and have provided us a copy including your valid ID and if you have also signed the "Akordu", normally it will only take 3 months.
Fito da C. Guterres	Can you just pay me in cash because I think my compensation is very small?	Sorry but the government don't pay in cash. Or if its okay with you to just donate your impacted assets.
Sebastião Maria Magno	Can we keep our trees after cutting it?	Yes, though the government will pay for the replacement value of your trees you still have the option to keep them as long as you place them outside the road construction limit so it will not interrupt the road construction activities



REPÚBLICA DEMOCRÁTICA DE TIMOR-LESTE
MINISTÉRIO DAS OBRAS PÚBLICAS



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ROAD NETWORK UPGRADING SECTOR PROJECT (RNUSP)
ROAD LINK A06-0: Praça da Vinte e Nove SECTION

PUBLIC CONSULTATION LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Date: 20/10/19 Venue: Praça da Vinte e Nove, Vila Verde, Povoação

No	Name/Position	APNo	Signature
1	Mariano A. da Cruz Guterres		
2	Luis Comodoro Magno		
3	JÓÃO ALBERTO		
4	Carlos da Silva Magno		
5	Domingos Magno Guterres		
6	Paulino Magno		
7	Harmanegildo Ximenes		
8	Atanacio da Cruz		
9	Alvaro da Cruz Guterres		
10	Eito Custódio H.		
11	Moisés Magno		
12	Sebastião Maria Magno		
13	Flurindo da Silva		
14	Joaquim de Almeida		
15	Juanáris de S. Lemos		
16	Julio Magno Guterres		
17	Celestino Augusto Magno		
18	Maximiano M. Guterres		
19	Tito da C. Guterres		
20	Domingos Magno		
21	Maria Fátima Magno		

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