

Supplementary Resettlement Plan

Project Number: 51115-001
July 2023

Timor-Leste: Baucau to Viqueque Highway Project

Prepared by the Ministry of Public Works for the Asian Development Bank. This is an updated version of the draft originally posted in October 2019 available on <https://www.adb.org/projects/documents/tim-51115-001-rp-3>

This resettlement plan is a document of the borrower. The views expressed herein do not necessarily represent those of ADB's Board of Directors, Management, or staff, and may be preliminary in nature. Your attention is directed to the "terms of use" section of this website.

In preparing any country program or strategy, financing any project, or by making any designation of or reference to a particular territory or geographic area in this document, the Asian Development Bank does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or other status of any territory or area.

Contents

List of Figures	iv
List of Appendices	iv
ABBREVIATIONS	v
Glossary	vi
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
A. Overview	1
B. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement.....	2
C. Community Profile	2
D. Information Disclosure, Consultation, and Participation.....	2
E. Legal Framework.....	3
F. Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits	3
G. Relocation of Housing and Settlements	3
H. Income Restoration and Rehabilitation	3
I. Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan	4
J. Grievance Redressal Mechanism.....	4
K. Institutional Arrangement.....	4
L. Implementation Schedule	4
M. Monitoring and Reporting	4
I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION	5
A. Project Background.....	5
B. Project Description	5
C. Scope and Objective of Supplementary Resettlement Plan (RP)	11
II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT	12
A. Resettlement Impact	12
B. Scope of Land Acquisition.....	12
C. Summary of Number of Affected Households (AHs) and Affected Persons (APs)	12
D. Village wise Details on Impact of Assets and the Number of AHs	12
E. Impacts due to loss of Types of Structures.....	12
F. Impacts on Auxiliary Structures	13
G. Impacts on Categorization of Main Structures	13
H. Magnitude of Impacts on the Structures	14
I. Impact on Roadside Stalls.....	14
J. Loss of Businesses	14
K. Impact on Vulnerable Households.....	14

L.	Impact on Public Utilities.	15
M.	Impact on Plants and Trees	15
III.	SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE	18
A.	Socio-economic Profile of Displaced Households	18
B.	General Demographic Profile of Realignment Area.....	18
C.	Ethnicity or Religious Categories of Affected households.....	18
D.	Number of Realignment Affected Persons (APs) and Household Size	18
E.	Monthly Income Level of the Affected households	19
F.	Age Distribution of Affected Households and Affected Persons (APs)	19
G.	Educational Status of the Affected households.....	19
H.	Employment Status among People Aged 19 Years Old and Above	20
I.	Main Occupation of Employed / Business Household Members.....	20
J.	Assets Ownership of Affected Households.....	20
K.	Main Source of Domestic Water of Affected Households	21
L.	Access to utilities and facilities.....	21
M.	Community Preferences	21
IV.	INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION	22
A.	Identification of Stakeholders in the Project	22
B.	Methods of Public Consultation	22
C.	Scope of Consultation.....	22
D.	Public Consultation in the Project Influence Area	22
E.	Public Consultations and Key Issues	23
F.	Information Disclosure	24
G.	Plan for further Consultation in the Project	25
H.	Gender Awareness Strategy and Plan.....	26
V.	LEGAL FRAMEWORK	27
A.	Introduction	27
B.	ADB Social Safeguards Policy.....	27
C.	Existing Policy and Legal Framework of GoTL	27
D.	Comparison of Government and ADB Policies	29
VI.	ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS.....	30
A.	Introduction	30
B.	Project Resettlement Framework and Entitlements.....	30
C.	Entitlement Matrix.....	30
D.	Cut-off dates for Entitlement.....	34
VII.	RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS	35
A.	Basic Provision for Relocation	35
B.	Relocation and Compensation Option by DPs	35
C.	Relocation Strategy.....	35

VIII.	INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION	36
A.	Loss of Livelihood in the Project	36
B.	Income Restoration Measures	36
IX.	GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM	37
A.	Government Policy for Grievance Redress	37
B.	Proposed Grievance Redress Mechanism	37
X.	RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN	39
A.	Introduction	39
B.	Institutional Arrangement for Financing Resettlement.....	39
C.	Estimated Resettlement Cost and Budget.....	39
XI.	INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS	40
A.	Institutional Arrangement.....	40
B.	Organization of SRP Implementation	40
C.	Roles and Responsibilities	41
XII.	IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE	42
A.	Implementation Arrangements.....	42
B.	Implementation Schedule	42
XIII.	MONITORING AND REPORTING	43
A.	Roles and Responsibilities	43
B.	Reporting.....	44

List of Tables

Table 1 :	Summary of Realignment Project Impacts	2
Table 2 :	Affected Village.....	5
Table 3 :	Number of AHs and APs in Each Sub district by Type of Impact	12
Table 4 :	Summary of Impacts on Assets and the Number of AHs	12
Table 5 :	Types of Affected Structures	13
Table 6 :	Impacts on Auxiliary Structures.....	13
Table 7 :	Impacts on Categorization of Main Structures.....	13
Table 8 :	Severity of Impacts	14
Table 9 :	Types of Affected Business.....	14
Table 10 :	Number of Poor and Vulnerable Households	14
Table 11 :	Impact on Public Utilities.....	15
Table 12 :	Impact on trees	15
Table 13 :	Summary of all Impacts	16
Table 14 :	Population Demographics	18
Table 15 :	Number of Project Affected Persons	18
Table 16 :	Average Monthly Income Level of the AHs	19

Table 17: Age Distribution of the Heads of Affected Households	19
Table 18 : Age Distribution of Household Members	19
Table 19 : Educational Status of Affected households	20
Table 20 : Employment Status among People Aged 19 Years Old and Above	20
Table 21 : Main Occupation of Employed / Business Household Members	20
Table 22 : Asset Ownership	21
Table 23: Main Source of Domestic Water	21
Table 24 : Matrix of Consultation Activities Conducted during the SRP Validation.....	22
Table 25 : Scheduled Formal Public Consultations	23
Table 26 : Key Issues and Responses during the Consultation.....	24
Table 27 : Communication, Disclosure and Payments Plan	25
Table 28 : Entitlement Matrix Baucau-Viqueque Uailili Realign (AHs & APs in parentheses)	31
Table 29 : Loss of Livelihood in the Project	36
Table 30 : Grievance and Redress Mechanism (GRM) Case Resolution Stages	38
Table 31: Composition of Grievance Redress Committee	38
Table 32 : Unit Rate of the Structures (Approximation based on ADN Rates Dec 2022)	39
Table 33 : Roles and Responsibilities of Concerned Agencies	41
Table 34 : Tentative Implementation Schedule.....	42
Table 35 : RP Implementation Monitoring Indicators	43

List of Figures

Figure 1.1 : Location of Baucau Viqueque Highway Project Road.....	5
Figure 1.2 : Location of the Uailili Realignment Km8+250 to Km10+691 (2.44km).....	7
Figure 1.3 : Photographs of proposed realignment at Uailili	8
Figure 1.4 : Location of some typical sensitive receivers near the Uailili Realignment	9
Figure 1.5 : Cross sections of the Uailili Realignment	10
Figure 1.6 : Organizational Chart of RP Implementers	40

List of Appendices

Appendix 1 : List of Affected Households	2
Appendix 2 : Minutes of Meeting of PCM and List of Participants with Photographs.....	3
Appendix 3 : Compensation Price List used by PMU's as instructed by GoTL.....	13
Appendix 4 : Gaps between ADB and GoTL Laws on Land Acquisition & Resettlement	13
Appendix 5 : Sample Calculations for Severely Affected Structures	13

ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AH	Affected Household(s)
AP	Affected Person(s)
BNCTL	Banco Nacional de Commercial Timor-Leste
BOQ	Bill of Quantities
CAIF/CAFI	Commission for Administration of the Infrastructure Fund
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
EA	Executing Agency
ESSU	Environment and Social Unit
FBT	Fruit Bearing Tree
FHH	Female Headed Household
FS	Feasibility Study
GoTL	Government of Timor-Leste
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HH	Household Head
HHM	Household Member
IOL	Inventory of Losses
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
km	Kilometer
l.m.	Linear Meter
m ²	Square Meter
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOI	Ministry of Infrastructure
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
MPW	Ministry of Public Works
NDLPCS	National Directorate of Land Property and Cadastral Services
NGO	Non-Government Organizations
PIB	Public Information Booklet
PISC	Project Implementation Supervision Consultant
PMU	Project Management Unit
RDTL	Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste (RDTL)
RNUSP	Road Network Upgrading Sector Project
RP	Resettlement Plan
ROW	Right-of-Way
SPS	ADB Safeguard Policy Statement, 2009
SSM	Social Safeguards Monitoring
sqm	Square Meter
Sta.	Station
TLSLS	Timor-Leste Survey of Living Standards
URP	Updated Resettlement Plan
VAH	Vulnerable Affected Households
VH	Vulnerable Households
\$	US dollars

Glossary

Affected Households (AHs) – 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 Persons (APs) – Persons within the affected households who are occupying, living/residing, doing business and/or utilizing the land, resources and improvements that will be acquired for the project, irrespective of ownership thereof.

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 Persons - consistent with ADB Social Safeguards Policy 2009, 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.

Ethnic Groups - ADB's policy on indigenous peoples safeguards mandates that safeguards are triggered if a project directly or indirectly affects the dignity, human rights, livelihood systems or culture of ethnic groups or affects the territories or natural or cultural resources that they own, use, occupy, or claim as customary land.

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

Indigenous people - consistent with ADB, SPS 2009, people who belong to a distinct, vulnerable social and cultural group possessing the following characteristics in varying degree: (a) self-identification as members of a distinct indigenous cultural group and recognition of this identity by others; (b) collective attachment to geographically distinct habitat or ancestral territories in the project area and to the natural resources in these habitats and territories; (c) customary cultural, economic, social, or political institutions that are separate from of the dominant society and culture; and (d) an indigenous 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.

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.

Partially 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.

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

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 AHS from their 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 resettlement plan (RP) is required for project or subprojects with significant impacts. The RP will commensurate with the nature of impacts.

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. In that case full compensation of the complete property will be payable.

Significant impact – If 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). This is in contrast to **Not-Significant** impacts where less than 200 APs lose less than 10% of assets. Both significant (category A) and not significant (category B) will require

Resettlement Plan.

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 households - 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 Households– A household who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being marginalized due to resettlement impacts i.e.

- 1) female headed household with dependents;
- 2) a household whose head is a Person With Disability (PWD) ;
- 3) a poor household as defined by the poverty line set by the government;
- 4) a household headed by a landless elderly head (over 60 years of age) with no means of economic support;
- 5) a household without security of land tenure
- 6) a household consisting of members of an ethnic group

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Overview

1. This Supplementary Resettlement Plan (SRP) covers changes to the planned work for the Baucau to Viqueque Highway Project (BVHP) in the form of one realignment to the right hand side (RHS) at Uailili (Km8+250 to Km 10+691) between Baucau and Venilale (Lot 1) in Baucau District (Figure 1.1). The realignment is an existing all weather gravel track and this change is requested by the community and is justifiable on engineering grounds. The main BVHP project has been under construction since 2019 and social monitoring has been reported at six monthly intervals (latest December 2022 <https://www.adb.org/projects/51115-001/main>) by the Ministry of Public Works (MPW) in the Government of Timor-Leste (GoTL).

2. The BVHP runs from north to south across the eastern part of the country and links the municipalities of Baucau and Viqueque. The project aims to provide smoother travelling, improve business interaction and facilitate tourism. The realignment at Uailili is shown in Figure 1.1 to Figure 1.4.

3. The resettlement activities, measurement and inventory of losses, local disclosure of the plans, negotiations and agreements for compensation are already largely completed for the realignment section in line with the provisions of the updated resettlement plan (URP 2019 see link above). Whereas there is a need to proceed with the realignment this SRP must be accepted by ADB before the construction can take place. This SRP is therefore submitted to ADB for endorsement in partial fulfillment of the GoTL obligations under the ADB Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS 2009).

4. The details of social monitoring and the accepted URP (2019) are not repeated here. The observations, assumptions and resettlement activities planned under the URP 2019 also apply to the Uailili realignment except that the details of the affected households (34) and affected persons in this alternative 2.44km stretch are different to the original stretch. It has been agreed with ADB that all adjustments to the main project and resettlement activities will be captured in a further update of social and resettlement activities in the form of a Final Social and Resettlement Report (FSRP) that will be made when the project reaches completion. The FSRP will include the results of social and resettlement activities for Baucau to Venilale including this realignment at Uailili. This SRP covers the realignment stretch in advance to facilitate ongoing construction. At this stage FSRP for Venilale to Viqueque is expected to be reported separately.

5. The construction work is expected to start in Q2/Q3 2023, and will minimize the civil works to a narrow strip of land either side of the existing road. The methodologies will generally follow those described in the Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) used so far for BVHP but the EMP will be amended accordingly in a Supplementary IEE presented in tandem with this SRP. Particular attention has been paid to the sensitive receivers near the new alignment to protect them early in the construction process.

6. It is proposed to adjust the alignment of the road at the above locations in line with engineering priorities and after requests and interaction with the local authorities and communities. The Uailili realignment was requested by the local community in their desire to avoid impacts at several village settlements, sacred (lulik) streams and mature specimen trees (e.g. Ficus benjamina and Ficus albipila) between Km8+250 to Km10+691. The realignment to the RHS (Figure 1.2 and Appendices 1A and 1B). involves a slightly shorter route (by 209m) than was identified in the original design.

7. The realignment will complement the works that are already well progressed. Baucau to Venilale is currently 83% complete (April 2023). The realignment has been iterated after discussions with the local communities in order to facilitate an alignment that avoids certain sensitive community and cultural resources and will better serve the affected communities. The realignment will support completion of the national development program in line with community aspirations. The proposed works have been discussed with the local communities (Appendix 2).

B. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

8. There is no land acquisition in this realignment section of the project road. Based on the supplementary survey of impacts a total of 34 households with 211 persons will be affected (**Table-1**).

Table 1 : Summary of Realignment Project Impacts

Sl. No.	Impacts		Total
1a	Total Area of Private Land acquired (m ²)		0
1b	Total Area of Customary / Government Land occupied in ROW (m ²)		1.942
2	Total number of Affected Households		34
	A	Losing Structures only	5
	B	Losing Tree & Plants + Structures	11
	C	Losing Tree only	17
	D	Losing Others only	0
	E	Losing Tree + Structures + others	1
3	Total number of Realignment Affected Persons		211
4a	Total number of vulnerable households losing productive Structures		8
5	Impact on Auxiliary Structures (all non-vulnerable)		15
6.	Total Number of Displaced Households		4
7	Households with affected business income		4
8	Total severely affected households (17 APs in 4HH)		4
9	Electrical Power Distribution Poles (public utility)		5
10	Water Distribution Pipes (public utility - linear metres)		992
	Impact on Plants and Trees		624

C. Community Profile

9. The supplementary surveys show that affected persons belong to “Makasae” community with Christianity as their religion. There are **211 affected persons** and average household size is 6.2. The educational status of affected persons reveals that 36.00% of them are still illiterate.

D. Information Disclosure, Consultation, and Participation

10. Consultations were carried out with all affected households and community members in all the affected villages, and public consultation sessions were attended by over eighty persons in the affected realignment area (representing all affected households). The consultations have ensured the

communities participation during the design and implementation stage of the project realignment. Various sections of affected persons and other stakeholders were consulted through focus group discussions and individual interviews in order to promote public understanding and productive solutions to any perceived problems such as local needs and detailed prospects of resettlement activities.

11. The overall project information has already been disseminated through previous disclosure of resettlement planning documents and this SRP will likewise be disclosed when approved in order to encourage transparency in planning and for further active involvement of affected persons and other stakeholders. The EA has provided relevant resettlement information, including information to encourage negotiations for compensation in a timely manner. The endorsed SRP shall also be disclosed in due course before compensation payment and before commencement of construction in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders.

E. Legal Framework

12. The legal framework and principles adopted for addressing resettlement issues in the Project have been guided by the existing legislation and policies of the GoTL and the Asian Development Bank (ADB) adopted for the project. Prior to the preparation of the URP, a detailed analysis of the existing national policies was undertaken and an Entitlement Matrix was prepared for the entire program. This SRP is prepared based on the review and analysis of all applicable legal and policy of the country and ADB policy requirements. The gaps between the policies have been identified and addressed to ensure that this SRP also adheres to SPS (2009) requirements.

F. Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits

13. All compensation and other assistances is being paid to all AHs as per Entitlement Matrix, finalized for the project, prior to commencement of civil works in the specified location. After payment of compensation AHs will be allowed to take away the materials salvaged from their dismantled houses and shops and no charges will be levied upon them for that. The value of salvaged materials will not be deducted from the overall compensation amount.

G. Relocation of Housing and Settlements

14. There is no relocation strategy because, of the four affected structures, all are severely affected and have agreed to relocate by moving their structures away from the road to an adjacent part of the land they occupy. The EA will provide adequate and appropriate cash compensation at full replacement cost for the lost structures, adequate compensation for partially damaged structures according to the Entitlement Matrix.

H. Income Restoration and Rehabilitation

15. A one-time payment of \$100 for a period of 2 months and \$50 for stores and roadside “temporary” stalls respectively will be paid. The road construction will require several unskilled laborer’s for earthworks, road embankment as well as other related works. PMU will encourage contractors to give preferential employment on the Household Members (HHM) of the AH, including the women members where they wish to work. 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. VAHs and SAH (if any) 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.

I. Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan

16. The resettlement cost estimate for this project includes eligible compensation, resettlement assistance and support cost for RP implementation. The support cost, which includes staffing requirement and monitoring and reporting in project implementation and other administrative expenses are part of the overall project cost. Contingency provisions have also been made to take into account variations from this estimate. The total R&R compensation cost has been estimated at **\$ 50,674.18**.

J. Grievance Redressal Mechanism

17. The members of GRCs are identified based on the local administrative units (Municipal/Administrative Post/Sucos/Aldeias) to make it accessible to APs /AHs. The GRC will make sure that there will be a proper presentation of grievances, conduct of impartial hearings and transparent decisions. However in practice so far all grievances have been satisfactorily resolved at the local level without resort to convening a formal GRC and in line with the GRM.

K. Institutional Arrangement

18. 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 (MPW) is the Implementing Agencies (IA) of the SRP with the are the Implementing Agencies (IA) of the SRP with the Project Management Unit (PMU) being responsible for day to day management with technical support from the Project Implementation Supervision Consultants (PISC). Concerned Suco/Aldeia Chiefs have been fully involved during public consultations and will be included in validation/verification with of Heads of AHHs and direct negotiation of settlement.

L. Implementation Schedule

19. An implementation schedule is in place for land acquisition, payment of compensation and resettlement activities in the project including various sub tasks and time line matching with civil work schedule. Sequences may sometimes change due to circumstances beyond the control of the implementing partners.

M. Monitoring and Reporting

20. Monitoring of all resettlement activities, consultation tasks and reports to ADB has been carried out by the national and international social safeguard specialists of the Environmental and Social Unit (ESU) established in the PMU with the help of project implementation supervision consultant (PISC) experts. Internal monitoring will include reporting on progress in the activities envisaged in the implementation schedule with particular focus on public consultations, land purchase (not expected), determination of compensation, record of grievances and status of complaints, financial disbursements, and level of satisfaction among APs/AHs. The preparation of Monthly and Quarterly Social Safeguards Monitoring (SSM) Report is the responsibility of the PISC's International and National Social Safeguards Specialists. The PMU is responsible in preparing semi-annual Social Safeguards Monitoring (SSM) for submission to MPW and ADB.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Project Background

21. Timor-Leste has progressed 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. The Government of Timor-Leste (GoTL) started implementing the BVHP in 2019 for the 58.270 km Baucau to Viqueque Road with financial support from ADB.

22. To minimize the project impact on the communities along the road alignment, the civil works has been confined within the existing road corridor to the maximum extent possible. However, if it will be inevitably necessary to acquire some land and other assets for the widening and raising of road embankments which will cause involuntary resettlement impacts, the same will be properly mitigated.

B. Project Description

23. The BVHP is to be completed into two construction packages. Baucau and Venilale - Lot 1 runs from Km3+740 to Km 27+120. The Uailili realignment is between Km8+250 to Km10+691. A location map of the realignment is presented in in Figure 1.1 and Figure 1.2.

24. Baucau to Viqueque Road, located in the eastern part of the country. It is a road strategically located to link the municipalities of Baucau and Viqueque. The project is aimed at improving travel, business transactions and tourism activity in the area. The Baucau-Venilale road section lies within the geographic coverage of the sub-district administrative posts of Baucau Vila and Venilale.

25. The realignment will connect several hamlets in the village of Uailili that are going to be temporarily disturbed and affected in the short term but better connected by the proposed road in the long term. Figure 1.2 show the alignment in comparison the original design and Figure 1.3 and Figure 1.4 present photographs at a selection of locations. The realignment rises steeply from Km8+250 for a few hundred meters that will require cutting and the remainder is more or less on an elevated but undulating plateau up to Km10+691 (Figure 1.5). The only affected village is Uailili.

Table 2 : Affected Village

Sl. No.	SUB-DISTRICTS	Name of Village	Location (Sta.)
1	Baucau Villa	Uailili	8+250 -10+980

26. Physical implementation of improvement works includes widening of the existing road to achieve the National Road standards with a pavement width of 6m. I.e. 6m wide carriageway and a maximum 2 meters wide shoulder on each side of the road. The maximum width will be 16m in the cutting section near Km8+400 and a lesser width of about 12m on flat and straight sections. The width will be intermediate on curves, ridge or hillside sections. The improvement works will also include construction of drainage, cross pipes/box culverts and stone masonry retaining walls, which may require an additional width in places. Figure 1.5 shows the typical road sections of the realignment project.

Figure 1.1 : Location of Baucau Viqueque Highway Project Road

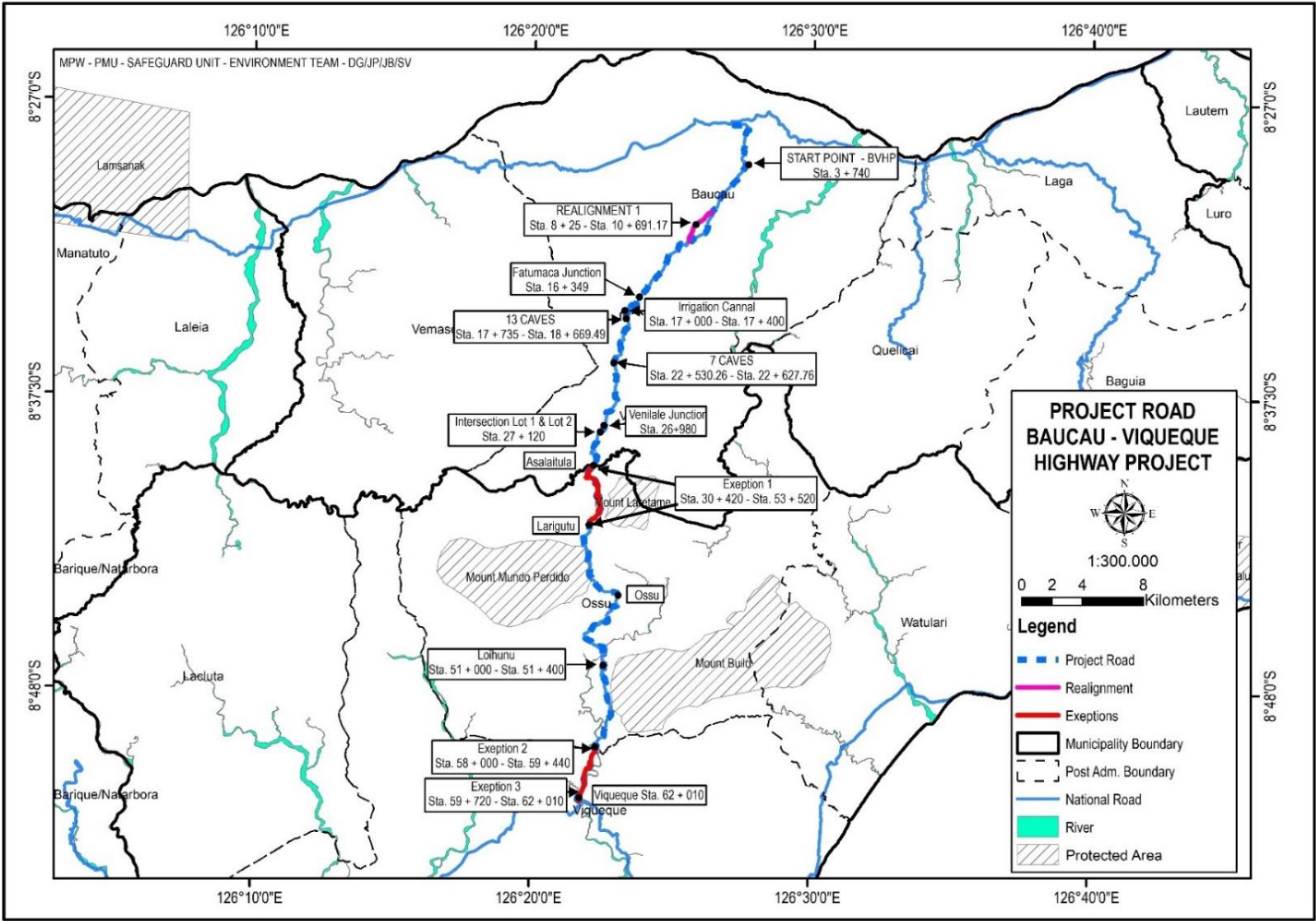


Figure 1.2 : Location of the Uailili Realignment Km8+250 to Km10+691 (2.44km)

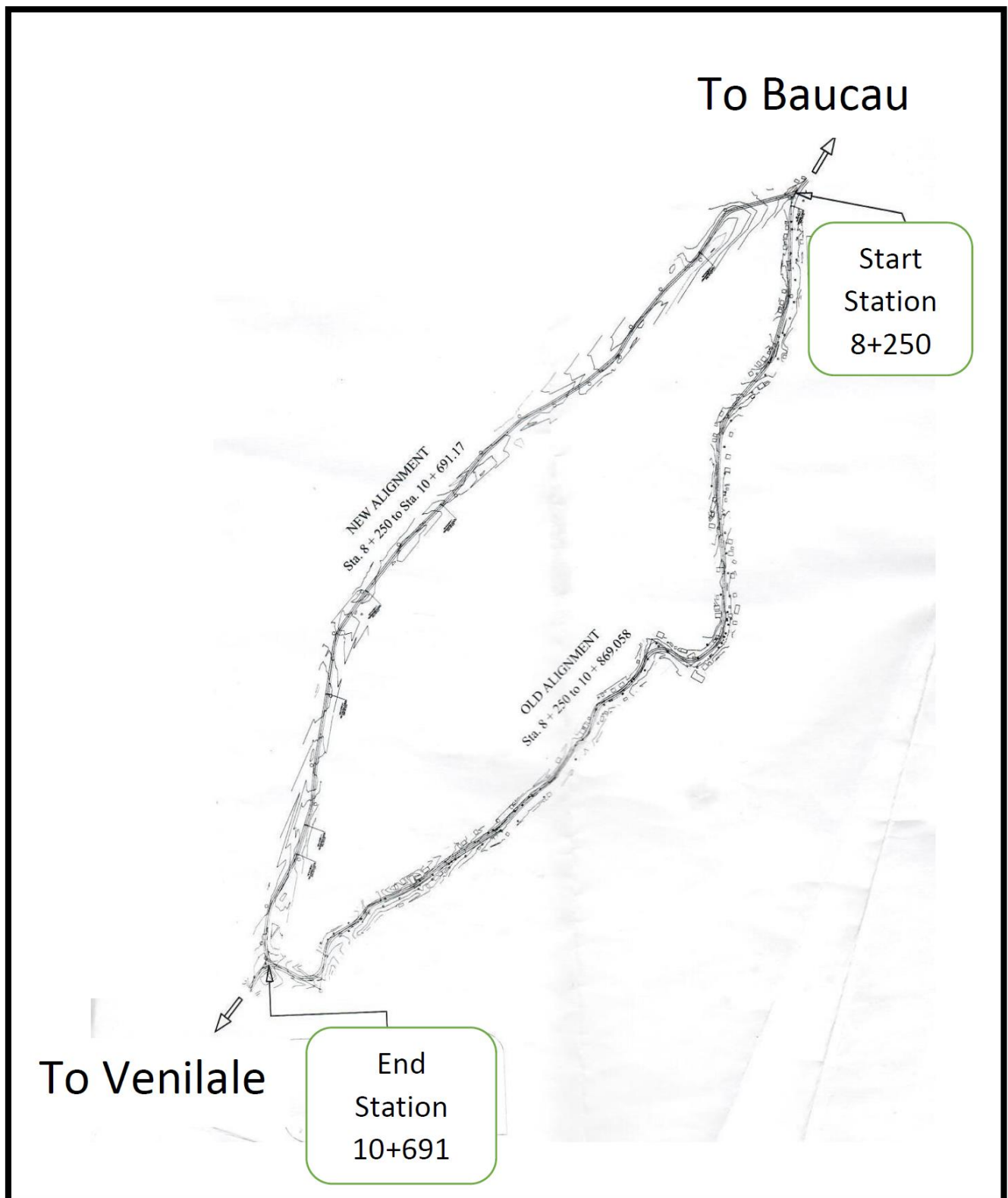
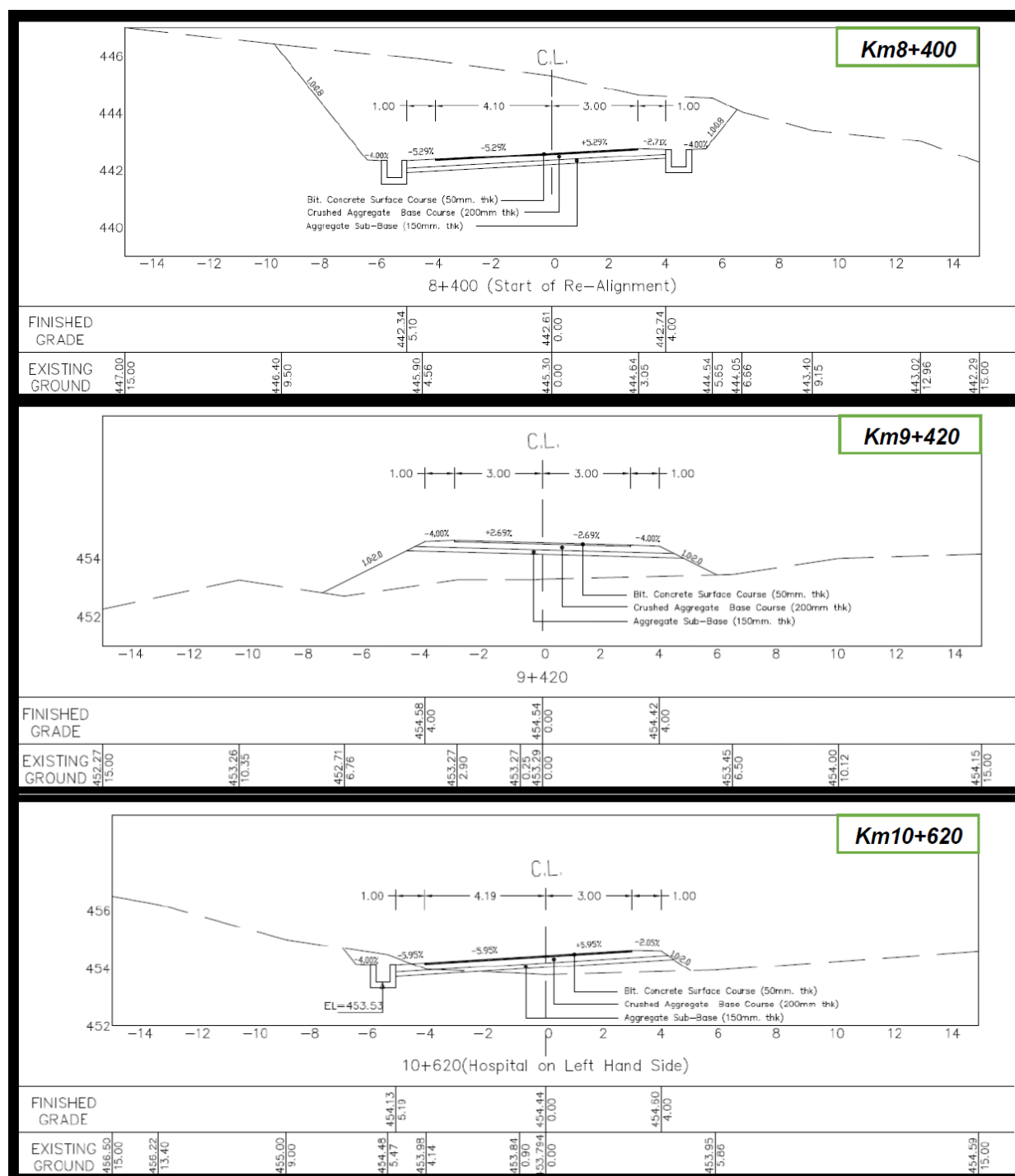


Figure 1.3 : Photographs of proposed realignment at Uailili Km8+250 to Km10+691



Figure 1.4 : Location of some typical sensitive receivers near the Uailili Realignment



Figure 1.5 : Cross sections of the Uailili Realignment Km8+400, Km9+420 and Km10+620


C. Scope and Objective of Supplementary Resettlement Plan (RP)

27. This Supplementary Resettlement Plan (SRP) has been prepared for the realignment section of the Baucau-Venilale section of Baucau-Viqueque Highway Project. The realignment was developed at the request of the local community. The realignment design has been iterated following principles of avoiding, minimizing and mitigation impacts to avoid resettlement wherever possible as the design has developed.

28. The aim of this SRP is to mitigate all unavoidable negative impacts caused due to the project realignment and compensate and resettle the displaced persons and restore their livelihoods. This SRP has been prepared on the basis of assessment of realignment impacts as per identification and verification survey findings and consultation with various stakeholders. The plan complies with the ADB Safeguard Policy Statement- 2009 designed by ADB to protect the rights of the displaced persons and communities. The issues identified and addressed in this document are as follows:

- Type and extent of loss of land/ non-land assets, loss of livelihood, loss of common property resources and social infrastructure;
- Impacts on vulnerable groups like poor, women and other disadvantaged sections
- Public consultation and peoples participation in the project;
- Existing legal and administrative framework and formulation of resettlement policy for the project;
- Preparation of entitlement matrix, formulation of relocation strategy and restoration of businesses/income;
- R&R cost estimate including provision for funds and;
- Institutional framework for the implementation of the plan, including grievance redress Mechanism and Monitoring & Reporting.

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

A. Resettlement Impact

29. The scope of land acquisition and resettlement impact at implementation stage aims to record and update impact on the settlements and community as per final realignment design in order to document all the impacts on population in the realignment as well as on the properties and provide a Supplementary Resettlement Plan. The objective of this exercise is to consider all the affected persons and that they receive their entitlements and resettlement benefits.

30. The road upgrading works will consist of the usual clearing and grubbing, earthworks, road widening and/or shape correction at areas where it is considered necessary, retaining structures, drainage, culverts, and sealing with asphaltic concrete pavement. 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.

31. Upgrading the road will affect existing structures (house, stores, roadside stalls, fences, and ancillary structures), plants and trees (both fruit bearing and timber), perennial crops and cash crops (corn farms). However there are no rice paddy fields near this realignment.

B. Scope of Land Acquisition

32. The average requirement will be about 12m width and a maximum of 18m width; including working space either side. The improvement works do not need acquisition of any private land.

C. Summary of Number of Affected Households (AHs) and Affected Persons (APs)

33. Based on the latest identification and verification survey that was carried out up to April 2023 the number of AH is 34 with 211 APs. The list of the AHs and their assets is presented in **Appendices 1, 5 and 6.** The numbers are based on the actual disturbance that the realignment will cause during the construction phase. Many of the AHs have multiple impacts while some of them have single impact on structures, trees, plant, fences or others (Table 3).

Table 3 : Number of AHs and APs in Each Sub district by Type of Impact

Sub districts	Households with loss of structures only		Households with loss of trees only		Households with loss of structures & trees		Households with Loss of others		Tree+ structures + others		Total	
	No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs
Baucau Villa / Uailili	5	25	17	103	11	76	0	0	1	7	34	211

D. Village wise Details on Impact of Assets and the Number of AHs

34. There are all together 34 AHs and the summary of impacted assets and the number of AHs and APs in terms of single and multiple impacts is presented in Table 4. However the AHs have no legal right to land and therefore no compensation for land is provided.

Table 4 : Summary of Impacts on Assets and the Number of AHs

Sl. No.	Name of Sub districts	Name of Village	Single Impact			Multiple Impacts				Total AHs
			structure only	Tree only	others only	structure + Tree	structure + others	Tree + others	structure + Tree + Others	
1	Baucau	Uailili	5	17	0	11	0	0	1	34

E. Impacts due to loss of Types of Structures

35. The proposed realignment will impact 4 main structures that encroach on the proposed ROW. Of these affected structures, 3 are temporary structures, and 1 is a semi-permanent structure (Table 5). There a

few other minor roadside bench type stalls and fences with no significant structural component, that are also compensated.

Table 5 : Types of Affected Structures

Sub districts	Types of Affected Main Structures	No. of affected structures	Affected area (m ²)	No. of AHs (household)	No. of APs (person)
Baucau / Uailili	Temporary	3	66.3	3	13
	Semi-permanent Structure	1	13.5	1	4
	Permanent structure	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total 1	4	79.8	4	17

N.B. 3 Stalls are not included in this table

F. Impacts on Auxiliary Structures

36. Auxiliary structures such as barbed wire fences, verandah, cooking area and stall were investigated but there are only 2 wooden fences affected (Table 6).

Table 6 : Impacts on Auxiliary Structures

Sl. No.	Sub districts	No./Quantity	Types of Affected Structures					Households with loss of secondary Structures	
			Wooden fences	Barbwire fences	Verandas	Cooking Area	Stall	No. of AHs	No. of APs
1	Baucau Vila	Affected Structures	2	-	-	-	3	-	-
2		Quantity (l.m.)	66	-	-	-	-	-	-

G. Impacts on Categorization of Main Structures

37. Totally 7 structures including road side stall will be affected according to the final assessment. Of these 4 are main structures. Out of 7 main affected structures, 3 are commercial, 1 is residential. The remaining 3 are residential-cum-commercial structures. The details of affected structures are given in the Table 7.

Table 7 : Impacts on Categorization of Main Structures

Sub district	Types of Affected Main Structures	No. of affected structures	Affected area (m ²)	No. of AHs (households)	No. of APs (persons)
Baucau	House	3	59.8	1	1
	House-cum-shop	-	-	-	-
	Stand-alone shop (Store)	1	52.3	3	16
	Stall (road side)	3	-	3	23
	Total	7	79.3	7	40

H. Magnitude of Impacts on the Structures

38. All four affected structures (Table 8) would lose a large proportion of their area and are assessed to be therefore non-viable and severely affected. Furthermore all four have agreed to relocate by moving their structures away from the road to an adjacent part of the land they occupy. The road side stalls have not been included in this analysis as they can be easily moved (Table 8).

Table 8 : Severity of Impacts

Suco	Types of Affected Main Structures	No. of affected structures	Affected area (m ²)	No. of AHs	No. of APs
Uailili	House A				
	House B				
	House C	3	59.8	3	16
	Stand-alone shop	1	20.0	1	1
	Total	4	79.8	4	17

I. Impact on Roadside Stalls

39. The implementation of the realignment will require the shifting of 3 roadside stalls, affecting 3 AHs with 23 APs. All the roadside stalls are made of light weight construction materials and are moveable. The relocation further away from the edge of the road will not be difficult.

J. Loss of Businesses

40. A disruption is expected on businesses of 6 AHs. There are 3 general stores and 3 households doing business from roadside stalls that are also temporarily affected. It has been explained above that the roadside stalls will not be difficult to reposition. The details are as follows:

Table 9 : Types of Affected Business

Sub districts	General store	Home depot	Stall Vegetable/ Fruit	Food Stall	Carpenter shop	Street vendor	Total
Baucau, Uailili	3	-	3	-	-	-	6

K. Impact on Vulnerable Households

41. There are 3 Female Headed Households (FHHs), and 11 vulnerable households that are AHs headed by elderly persons with no other means of support. In addition there are another 16 households with low income classed as poor (income below WB poverty line). All 30 of the households are eligible for assistance of \$100/month for 3 months in line with the agreed LIRP arrangements for this and other projects in the PMU portfolio (Table-10).

Table 10 : Number of Poor and Vulnerable Households

Subdistrict	Poor Households		Female-headed households with dependents (FHH) also poor		Households headed by the elderly with no other means of support (EHH) also poor		Total	
	No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs
Baucau, Uailili	16	113	3	15	11	60	30	188

N.B. FHH and EHH are all Poor Households

L. Impact on Public Utilities.

42. Public utilities will also be affected by this realignment in the form of 992 linear meters of water pipelines and 5 concrete electric poles. The cost of replacement or relocation of these affected public utilities is included in the provisional sum of the main contract (Table 11).

Table 11 : Impact on Public Utilities

Type of Public Utility	Quantity	
Water pipeline (crossing the road)	32	l.m.
Water pipeline (along the road)	960	l.m.
Concrete Electric Pole (Single)	5	unit

M. Impact on Plants and Trees

43. A total of 137 privately owned trees, in various species, have to be cut and removed during construction of the realignment (**Table 12**). Productive species of plants and trees to be compensated for are shown with the summary of impacts in **Table 13**.

Table 12 : Impact on trees

No	Local Name of Tree	English Names of Tree	Botanical or Scientific Name	Right Side		Left Side		Total
				Diameter (mm)		Diameter (mm)		
				150-900	>900	150-900	>900	
1	Ai-akasi	Peacock flower tree	Delois regia	4	0	1	0	5
2	Ai-basic	Ironwood tree	Parinarium corymbosum,	2	0	0	0	2
3	Ai-dak	Malay lac tree	Schleichera oleosa	10	0	5	0	15
4	Ai-doti	Devil tree	Alstonia scholaris	0	0	1	0	1
5	Aifarina fuik	Cassava	Manihot esculenta	1	0	0	0	1
6	Ai-kakeu	Australian pine	Casuarina equisetifolia;	1	0	2	0	3
7	Ai-kamii	Candlenut	Aleurites moluccana	11	0	13	0	24
8	Ai-kelara	Mangrove apple tree	Sonneratia sp.	4	0	3	0	7
9	Ai-lalar	'laniti tree'	Wrightia pubescens	2	0	0	0	2
10	Ai-lele	Cottonwood tree	Ceiba pentandra	2	0	1	0	3
11	Ai lele-fuik	Malabar Cotton pea	Gossampinus heptaphylla	0	0	2	0	2
12	Ai-marungi	Horseradish tree	Moringa pterygosperma	1	0	0	0	1
13	Ai-matan dukur	Ai matan dukur	Senna (Cassia) timorensis	1	0	0	0	1
14	Ai-nitas	Java olive tree	Sterculia foetida	2	0	0	0	2
15	Ai-samara	Sappanwood tree	Caesalpinia sappan	0	0	2	0	2
16	Ai-samatuku	White siris	Albizzia procera	2	0	4	0	6
17	Ai-santantoni	Frangipani	Plumeria rubra	1	0	0	0	1
18	Ai-sukaer	Tamarind Tree	Tamarindus indica	1	0	0	0	1
19	Ai-sully	Ironwood acacia	Acacia oraria	0	0	1	0	1
20	Ai-teka	Teak tree	Tectona grandis	19	0	10	0	29
21	Ai-trambesi	Monkey pod (rain)tree	Sameena saman	5	0	0	0	5
22	Gamal	Beechwood	Gmelina	0	0	4	0	4
23	Haas	Mango	Mangifera sp.	1	0	0	0	1
24	Kafé-hun	Coffee tree	Coffea arabica	3	0	4	0	7
25	Kulu jaka	Jackfruit	Artocarpus heterophylla	1	0	0	0	1
26	Kulu tunu	Seedless breadfruit	Artocarpus altilis	1	0	1	0	2
27	Nuu	Coconut	Cocos nucifera	4	0	3	0	7
28	Serejas	Cherry	Prunus	0	0	1	0	1
Total Number of Trees				79	0	58	0	137

Table 13 : Summary of all Impacts

No.	Items	Unit	Quantity
A. Affected main structures			
1	Permanent structure		
	Zinc roof; no ceiling; concrete block wall; no plaster; no paint; and concrete floor	m ²	0
2	Semi-permanent Structure		
	Zinc roof; no ceiling; concrete block and wooden wall; no plaster; no paint; and concrete floor	m ²	19.30
3	Temporary		
	Wooden roof; no ceiling; wood concrete wall; no plaster; no paint; and earthen floor	m ²	60.50
B. Affected secondary structures			
1	Wooden Fence	m	601.00
2	Barbwire Fence	m	0.00
3	Concrete Wall Fence	m	0.00
C. Affected trees			
1	Fruit trees & Vegetables		105
	Banana	group	49
	Jack fruit	Tree	4
	Jack fruit Small	tree	1
	Lime	tree	4
	Guava	tree	3
	Papaya	tree	11
	Betel	tree	1
	Coconut fruitful	tree	7
	Coconut Small	tree	4
	Coconut unfruited	tree	4
	Water Apple	tree	13
	Moringa	tree	14
	Mango	tree	2
	Grapefruit	tree	2
2	Timber trees		280
	Teakwood small	tree	59
	Teakwood < 15 cmd	tree	123
	Teakwood > 15 cmd	tree	81
	Gmelina small	tree	3
	Gmelina small < 15 cmd	tree	8
	Gmelina > 15 cmd	tree	5
	Sandalwood (Santalum)	tree	1
3	Industrial plants		49
	Candlenuts (Bi)	tree	36
	Candlenut (Small)	tree	7
	Bamboo	bamboo	1

No.	Items	Unit	Quantity
	Flowers	plant	13
4	Crops		164
	Cassava	plants	142
	Chili	Plants	2
	Moringa	Trees with leaves	17
	Taro	crop	21
D. Affected Business			
1	Small business	household	1
2	Roadside vendors	household	3
E. Assistances			
1	One time transitional assistance for AH having severe (>10%) of structure affected (SAH)	household	4
2	Transportation assistance for severely & vulnerable Affected Households	household	4
F. Livelihood rehabilitation program (LIRP)			
1	Poor, FHH and EHH vulnerable households (Table 10)	household	30

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

A. Socio-economic Profile of Displaced Households

44. The socio-economic information of AHs/APs has been extracted from the GoTL census survey or collected during identification and verification activities in the realignment (Uailili). Key findings are presented in the following section.

B. General Demographic Profile of Realignment Area

45. The total population near the project from Baucau and Venilale sub-districts is **111,484** while the Suco population of Uailili is 3,519. The demographic features of the Realignment area are presented in **Table 14** with a comparison to Timor-Leste as a whole.

Table 14 : Population Demographics

Sl. No.	Parameter/Indicator	Area Facts and Figures		
		Baucau & Venilale,	Uailili	Timor-Leste
1.	Total Population	111,484	3,519	1,066,582
1A.	Male	55,794	1,816	541,147
	Female	55,690	1,703	525,435
1B.	Rural	91,122	1,570	751,442
	Urban	20,362	1,949	315,216
2.	Sex-Ratio (Male/1000 Female)	1002	N/A	1030
3.	Average Household Size	5.2	6.2	5.8
4.	Decadal Growth Rate of Population (%)	16.9	N/A	24.1
5.	Total Geographical Area (Sq. Km)	1506	N/A	14919
6.	Share of total population (%)	10.45	N/A	100.00
7.	Density of Population	74	N/A	71.5

Source: Population and Housing Census 2010, Preliminary Result, Timor-Leste N/A not available

C. Ethnicity or Religious Categories of Affected households

46. Social customs and traditions play a major role in determining the socio-economic development as well as occupational pattern in the influence area. In the project road all the 34 AHs are “Makasae” and follows Christianity as religion.

D. Number of Realignment Affected Persons (APs) and Household Size

47. A total of 211 persons will be affected by the realignment, which includes 112 males and 99 females. The average household size is 6.2 (Table 15).

Table 15 : Number of Project Affected Persons

Sub districts	No. of Affected households (AHs)	No. of Affected Persons (APs)			Average Household (persons)
		Male	Female	Total	
Baucau, Uailili	34	112	99	211	6 to 7

E. Monthly Income Level of the Affected households

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

49. According to the social survey, the majority of households (30/34) have reported their monthly income below the WB poverty line (79.41%). The remainder are about one fifth with 6AHs (17.47%) in the range of \$ 130-500 and 1AH (2.94%) has income above \$500 per month. The details of income categories of AHs is presented in Table 16.

Table 16 : Average Monthly Income Level of the AHs

Sub districts	Monthly Household Income Ranges						Average monthly household income (USD)
	< \$130		\$130-500		> \$500		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Baucau, Uailili	30	88	3	9	1	3	97

F. Age Distribution of Affected Households and Affected Persons (APs)

50. There are 34 affected households and 23 heads of the households belong to 19-59 age group. The other household heads are over 60 (Table17).

Table 17: Age Distribution of the Heads of Affected Households

Sub districts	Gender	Age Groups			Total No. of Surveyed Household Heads
		Under 19	19 - 59	60 and above	
Baucau, Uailili	Male	0	10	8	18
	Female	0	13	3	16
	Total-1	0	23	11	34

51. Most affected persons are of the working age group of 19-59 (68%) but no APs are under 19. About one third (32.35%) of affected persons are elderly (age group of 60+ Table 18).

Table 18 : Age Distribution of Household Members

Sub district	Gender	Under 19		19 - 59		60 and above		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Baucau, Uailili									
	Male	0	0	10	29.41	8	23.53	18	52.94
	Female	0	0	13	38.24	3	8.82	16	47.06
		0	0	23	67.65	11	32.35	34	100

G. Educational Status of the Affected households

52. Few affected persons (2.94%) are graduates, 14.71% are of are 12th grade standard and 23.53% passed primary grades. It is estimated that 55.88% of APs are did not complete primary education and are probably illiterate (Table 19).

Table 19 : Educational Status of Affected households

Sub districts	Gender	Illiteracy or not finish primary education		Primary		Secondary		High school		Higher education		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Baucau, Uailili		19	55.88	8	23.53	5	14.71	1	2.94	1	2.94	34	100
	Male	7	20.59	2	5.88	3	8.82	1	2.94	1	2.94	14	41.18
	Female	12	35.29	6	17.65	2	5.88	-		-		20	58.82

H. Employment Status among People Aged 19 Years Old and Above

53. One person is employed by GoTL. The remainder are self-employed, mostly farmers and traders (Table 20).

Table 20 : Employment Status among People Aged 19 Years Old and Above

Sub districts	Gender	Total No. of people (19 years old and above)	Employed people		APs in households with Intermittently employed or Unemployed adults	
		Number	Number	%	Number	%
Baucau, Uailili	Total (A)	0	1	0	210	0
	Male	0	0	0	0	0
	Female	0	0	0	0	0

I. Main Occupation of Employed / Business Household Members

54. The AREA around the realignment is dominated by families involved in agricultural activities. Out of total 211 APs all are employed with 206 persons engaged in agriculture for their livelihood. Only 4 are engaged in business activities and 1 person is engaged in the government service, private services and other gainful employment (Table 21). AHs have no legal title to land and therefore no compensation for land is provided.

Table 21 : Main Occupation of Employed / Business Household Members

Sub districts	Gender	Persons in Gainful Employment					Total No of Persons in Gainful Employment
		Farmers	Traders/ Business	Govt. Employees	Employees in private companies	Others	
	Male	123	1	1	0	0	125
	Female	83	3	0	0	0	86
	Total (A)	206	4	1	0	0	211

J. Assets Ownership of Affected Households

55. Possession of assets and use of modern home appliances indicates that the family is solvent. Possession of television sets, radios and telephone is very common in the realignment affected villages. It is observed that 39.39 % of affected households possess TV and 6.06% have radios. No households have refrigerators but most (84.85%) households have a cell phone. Use of phone/mobile and television has become the major means of communication and considered essential items in the present day (Table 22).

Table 22 : Asset Ownership

Sl. No.	Types of assets	Affected households owning at least one item	
		Number	%
1	Motorbike	5	15.15
2	Bicycle	3	9.09
3	Car	0	0.00
4	Boat	0	0.00
5	Ship	0	0.00
6	Truck	1	3.03
7	Generator	0	0.00
8	Pumping machine	0	0.00
9	Radio	2	6.06
10	Television	13	39.39
11	DVD player	0	0.00
12	Telephone (land line)	0	0.00
13	Mobile (smart) phone	28	84.85
14	Electric fan/air conditioner	0	0.00
15	Washing machine	0	0.00
16	Refrigerator	0	0.00
17	Electric cooker	14	42.42

K. Main Source of Domestic Water of Affected Households

56. In the realignment area, piped water supply is the main source of domestic water and it is available to 33 of the 34 AHs (96.91 %). Other than pipeline, no AP uses a protected well and one uses an unprotected well sources of water. Generally the source of the pipeline supply is natural spring from where the water is impounded and diverted into the pipework and is generally flowing at all times (Table 23).

Table 23: Main Source of Domestic Water

Sub districts	Unprotected sources		Protected well		Piped water		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Baucau, Uailili	1	2.94	0	0%	33	97.06	34	100%

L. Access to utilities and facilities

57. About eight years ago the government extended and upgraded the power grid, since then villages in the area from Baucau-Venilale have 100% access to electricity. At this stage it is expected that 5 poles carrying power cables will need to be moved to accommodate the realignment.

M. Community Preferences

58. The realignment is an existing all weather gravel track and this change to this realignment was requested by the community and is justifiable on engineering grounds. The communities around most projects have previously expressed preference to be paid in cash for compensation but the GoTL requirements are that compensation must be paid into a bank account which is the method that GoTL has used on all ADB projects in the portfolio so far.

IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

A. Identification of Stakeholders in the Project

59. Consultations with various stakeholders were carried out at various locations during project preparation and during implementation of Updated Resettlement Plan. The stakeholders in the realignment project are both primary and secondary. The primary stakeholders are project affected households (AHs), project beneficiaries, executing agency, implementing agency especially the officials of PMU, MPW. The secondary stakeholders include the District officers, the Revenue Officials, suco/village and aldeia/hamlet chiefs, and communities in the area.

B. Methods of Public Consultation

60. During the course of the realignment preparation consultation meetings were held to inform the communities and population about the positive as well as negative impacts of the road realignment and improvement scheme. Two main Public Consultation sessions were held in July 2022 and May 2023 with the affected households and at the municipal offices with other stakeholders including suco chiefs, head of households, women's groups, farmers and store/stall owner etc. These meetings helped to gather wider public input from both the primary and secondary stakeholders.

C. Scope of Consultation

61. The following objectives were met during the consultation process:

- determine the views of the affected persons, with reference to the project, road alignment and resettlement impacts. Understand views of the community on resettlement rehabilitation options;
- identify and assess the major socio-economic characteristics of the suco/aldeia to enable effective planning and implementation;
- obtain opinion of the community on issues related to the impacts on community property and relocation of the same;
- examine affected persons opinion on problems and prospects of road related issues;
- understand concerns and expectations specific to women, vulnerable groups, the business community, and farmers
- identify the overall developmental goals and benefits of the project.
- disseminate the cut-off date

D. Public Consultation in the Project Influence Area

62. The public consultations activities were held along the realignment at different stages of realignment preparation. This SRP has been prepared in consultation with key local and national stakeholders. Importance was given to consult the leaders of local communities, particularly the suco /village and aldeia/hamlet chiefs, along the realignment corridor to receive their support for the realignment. The details of consultations, undertaken in supplementing the RP, are summarized in Table 24.

Table 24 : Matrix of Consultation Activities Conducted during the SRP Validation

Stakeholder Category	Activities Undertaken
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 (Uailili)
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 and store owners

63. These public consultations were intended to ensure peoples' participation during planning and implementation. These continuous public consultations were two ways communication to integrate the people concern during implementation within the project preview. Aiming at promotion of public understanding and fruitful solutions of developmental problems such as local needs and problem and prospects of resettlement, various sections of affected persons and other stakeholders were consulted through general public consultation meetings and focus group discussions (FGDs) and one- to-one interviews.

64. During project preparation several consultations were carried out with community members and affected persons (reported in the URP) However, in the recent past during implementation stage, many informal interactions with the community have taken place and two main public consultation sessions were carried out to document the peoples/communities concern and resolve those issues within the scope of project.

65. The details of public consultation and number of participants in the public consultation meeting (PCM) is summarized in Table 25. Details are presented in Appendix 2.

Table 25 : Scheduled Formal Public Consultations

Sl. No.	Suco / Aldeia Name	Sub-districts	Date	Number of Participants			Remarks
				Male	Female	Total	
1	Uailili	Baucau Vila	2022	44	13	57	General consultation
2			2023	20	21	41	Specific to realignment
Total				64	34	98	

E. Public Consultations and Key Issues

66. While conducting the public consultation, the attention was given to the directly affected persons and their community in order to understand their perception towards the project design and benefits, their expectations, and to create awareness among the affected population 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.

67. The main issues concerning the project impacts and AP expectations and their suggestions on mitigation measures appeared more or less similar. The key local and national stakeholders that were consulted on the project include: (i) local individuals and communities; (ii) special interest groups (women, farmers, small traders, landless); (iii) government authorities and public sector agencies etc.

68. 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 26).

69. The participants of the public consultation are anticipating that the project will lead to substantial improvement of infrastructure and services accessing their area. They requested the realignment for improving connectivity, creating jobs, increasing ease of movement of agricultural produce and indirectly reducing poverty.

70. 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.

Table 26 : Key Issues and Responses during the Consultation

Issues	Responses
A. General Issues	
Land purchase, negotiated compensation and livelihoods	The required land for realignment is identified as customary land which can be utilized for public domain. As confirmed by local authorities and communities. However as AHs have no legal title to land, therefore no compensation for land is provided.
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.
Compensation for the houses (structures) that will be affected partly	If the part affected is 25% or less of the total floor area, compensation will be based on the size of the area affected for semi-permanent and permanent structures. However, for structures made of temporary/local materials the whole TFA of the structure will be the basis for determining the amount of compensation payment since its structural integrity is no longer viable. The calculation for the affected structures (partly/ fully) will be based on updated rates of National Development Agency (AND) standardization.
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.
Schedule of the project implementation	PISC is informed to the community that the DED is ready, next step will be DMS/SES survey with Resettlement team from PISC and PMU. It will go next with compensation payment preparation. Normally the process will take 2 or 3 months. If during construction identified new impacts of losses, coordinate consultant and proceed accordingly. The Cut of Date was informed to the community since 1st PCM (July 2022).
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 if any.
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 labour force. Salary of labour will be discussed with Head of the Village and with Contractor based on the Labour Law in RDTL Equal opportunity will be given to male and female in employment considering gender equality for the project.
B. Project Specific Issue	
Realignment at 8+250 -10+980	- The community appreciates the realignment. It can avoid impacts on water spring and numbers big trees. - The community is requested compensation rate for teakwood should be 200 USD/ tree. It is responded by PISC all rates for affected crops and trees will be based on GoTL updated compensation rate.

F. Information Disclosure

71. A summary of this SRP will be translated into local language and made available to the affected people and community by the Executing Agency (EA). Copies of SRP will be made available at the local level public offices at Baucau and Venilale and suco chief offices. Local stakeholders have already given their inputs in consultations and indicated full support the realignment plans and local inputs have been incorporated prior to the continuation of civil works. The final SRP will be sent to ADB for approval and disclosure on the ADB Website.

72. It is very unlikely that there will be a further change in the realignment design thereby entailing change in resettlement impacts. However if changes occur, a re-evaluation and updating of this SRP will be made as necessary during realignment implementation and incorporated into the final URP for the whole project in due course. This SRP will be disclosed to the AHs as well as uploaded on the MoF website (MPW website if available) ADB website after ADB review and approval.

G. Plan for further Consultation in the Project

73. The effectiveness of the R&R program is directly related to the degree of continuing involvement of those affected by the project. Several additional rounds of consultations with AHs will form part of the further stages of project preparation and implementation. The implementing Consultant will be entrusted with the task of conducting these consultations during RP implementation, which will involve disclosure on compensation, assistance options, and entitlement package and income restoration measures suggested for the project. The consultation will continue throughout the project implementation period. The following set of activities will be undertaken for effective implementation of the RP:

- a) In case of any change in engineering alignment planning the AHs and other stakeholders will be consulted in selection of road alignment for minimization of resettlement impacts, development of mitigation measures etc.
- b) Together with the Consultant, the PMU will conduct information dissemination sessions in the project area and solicit the help of the local community/ leaders and encourage the participation of the AP's in Plan implementation.
- c) During the implementation of RP, the Consultant will organize public meetings, and will appraise the communities about the progress in the implementation of project works, including awareness regarding road construction.
- d) To make reasonable representation of women in the project planning and implementation, they will be specifically involved in consultation.

74. A Communication and Disclosure Plan, prepared by PMU/Consultant for the project as per the format below will be in use as reflected in **Table 27**.

Table 27 : Communication, Disclosure and Payments Plan

Public Notification	Notify eligibility cut-off date for NTH (completed March to June 2023)	PMU / Consultant
Consultative meetings during joint measurement survey	Face to face meetings with AHs (completed February to June 2023)	PMU / Consultant
Distribution of R&R booklet	Prepare R&R information leaflet and distribute to APs (June 2023)	PMU / Consultant
Internet disclosure of the RP	Post SRP on ADB and/or EA website (target June 2023 – GoTL depending on new government provisions)	ADB/PMU
Disclosure of Supplementary RP	Disclosure after joint measurement survey (target June 2023)	PMU / Consultant
Confirm compensation agreements	AHs sign agreements based on agreed SRP rates (target June 2023)	PMU / Consultant
Compensation Payment	Payment of Compensation June / July	PMU/MOF
LIRP	LIRP payments included with compensation payment	PMU/MOF

H. Gender Awareness Strategy and Plan

75. GBV/SH awareness training has been made by the gender Specialist in PMU at six monthly intervals. It is included for the main BVHP project and will be extended to the realignment. To date four training sessions have included workers, Contractor, PISC and PMU management, local students and teachers. Sessions have taken place at six monthly intervals and will continue in 2023/2024. Active participation of men and women in resettlement activities will include participation in assessment, consultations, monitoring, and LRP. The project includes the following specific actions to address gender issues:

- (i) Both men and women participated in and will continue participating in public meetings during consultation for the preparation and implementation of the SRP.
- (ii) Women will be given equal opportunity in getting hired for skilled/unskilled work and receive equal remuneration for the same work by the men.
- (iii) Female-headed households with dependents are considered as VAHs and eligible to additional assistance as other VAHs. For married AHs, both wife and husband need to sign the compensation receipts.
- (iv) The SRP will be consolidated through meaningful consultations with AHs, including separate FGDs with eligible women in the AHs so appropriate activities can be developed and implemented for eligible affected women.
- (v) Special assistance for female heads of households or elderly women during relocation or temporary displacement including (i) assistance in sourcing a contractor to support repair/construction of affected structures; (ii) physical assistance to secure salvageable materials from the affected structures; and (iii) physical assistance with the relocation process for female-headed households and elderly/disabled-headed households that are required to be physically displaced.
- (vi) Disaggregated monitoring indicators by gender will be developed for monitoring social benefits, economic opportunities, livelihood, and resettlement activities as well as in the restoration of livelihoods and living standards during post-project implementation.

V. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

A. Introduction

76. This SRP 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.

B. ADB Social Safeguards Policy

77. 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:

- Compensation to replace lost assets, livelihood and income;
- Assistance for relocation including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services;
- Assistance for rehabilitation to improve or achieve at least the same level of well-being at pre-project level.

78. 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.
- Impacts and outcome of resettlement activities on the living standard of APs should be monitored.

C. Existing Policy and Legal Framework of GoTL

79. The Expropriation Law of Timor-Leste is generally applicable to decide the compensation and assistance due to land acquisition and resettlement impacts in Timor-Leste. The legal basis for declaring the right of way outside the current road footprints has not been neither established nor delineated. When road works required land in the past, the Government negotiated with the owners or users including informal settlers on a case by case basis. According to past practice, when land was required for project development, concerned parties under the direction of local authorities (district and sub- district Land and Property Units and village) negotiated and reached agreement on compensation rates, total compensation amount, and the procedures or mechanism for compensation and transfer.

80. The following describes relevant policies, entitlements and eligibility for compensation and other resettlement entitlements:

81. **National Policies and Legislation.** Section 141 of the Constitution of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste (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

82. 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.

83. Decree Law 6 / 2011 is the decree issued by the Government in February 2011 that provides for granting compensation to relocate unlawful occupants of State property based on humanitarian considerations. The Ministry of Justice (MOJ) through Ministerial Decree will establish the basis for calculating compensation.

84. Decree Law 27 / 2011 was promulgated in July 2011 allowing 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' program¹, which has been limited to urban areas.

85. Decree Law 10 / 2011 Civil Code promulgated in September 2011, which has come force in March 2012 includes a section that governs day-to-day land decisions such as the sale and lease of land. The following three legislations relating to land:

- 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 Expropriation Law that would allow the state to take land for "public good" for example, to build ports and other infrastructure;
- The Real Estate Finance Fund would provide compensation as determined under the other laws.

86. Decree Law No. 13 – 5th June 2017 is the Transitional Land Law was enacted to help 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.

87. Decree Law No. 8 – 26th April 2017 is the Expropriation Law and 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 fair

Project "Ita Nia Rai", seeks to strengthen property rights in Timor-Leste, and the start of the gathering of cadaster information through the Country, the most relevant component of project "Ita Nia Rai". Is a strategic document for the Justice sector because it will contains the Government's strong effort regarding the improvement of the services allocated to the National Directorate of Lands, Properties and Cadaster Services Together with the gathering of cadaster information and the drafting of relevant legislation in terms of property rights,

compensation rates, total compensation amount and the procedures or mechanism for compensation and transfer.

D. Comparison of Government and ADB Policies

88. The applicable National Policies and Legislation of Timor-Leste and ADB's SPS Policy (2009) have been compared. The outstanding differences between the government and ADB policy is the establishment of a cut-off date for compensation or entitlements to non-title holders. The National Policies and Legislation of Timor-Leste didn't specify the right of non-titleholders. This gap has been bridged by incorporating the cut-off date for non-titleholders as the end date of census survey which is provided in the entitlement matrix. The policy gap analysis is presented in Appendix 4.

VI. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

A. Introduction

89. 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 to resolve its differences and those measures then are incorporated into the identification of APs/AHs, their eligibility to compensation and entitlements and other resettlement assistance.

B. Project Resettlement Framework and Entitlements

90. The entitlements established for the project are as follows:

91. **Loss of land:** The Constitution gives the power to the state to expropriate land for public purposes paying due compensation in accordance with the law, however, the cost of the land will be paid at replacement cost for the project considering ADB safeguards Policy. Due to absence of land market in rural areas that poses a challenge to determine the market or replacement value of the affected land, NDLPCS will determine the value of affected assets and fair compensation at replacement cost to APs. PMU will assist the NDLPCS for valuation of affected assets to determine fair compensation at replacement cost to APs.

92. **Loss of Structures:** Loss of structures will be compensated at replacement value with other assistance to both titleholders and non-titleholders. Compensation for structure at the replacement cost to be calculated as per estimation based the Model Computation of latest prevailing basic schedules of rates without depreciation. Compensation for loss of structures is presented in Appendix 5.

93. **Loss of Trees:** Cash compensation for perennial crops and fruit bearing trees based on the average production years recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF). Cash compensation equivalent to prevailing market price of timber for non-fruit trees.

94. **Loss of Crops:** Provision of 60 days' notice to harvest standing seasonal crops. Cash compensation for crops (or share of crops) equivalent to prevailing market price.

95. **Loss of Paddies:** Compensation for rice paddies equals to the current market price of its annual yield for 3 years.

96. **Loss of Livelihood:** Loss of primary source of income will be compensated through rehabilitation assistances. Assistance for lost income will be one-time payment of \$100 for a period of 2 months and \$50 for stores and roadside "temporary" stalls respectively for semi-permanent and permanent stores.

97. **Additional Compensation for VAHs:** 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. An additional subsistence allowance equivalent at \$100 for 3 months for loss of productive land or structure will be given. Vulnerable households will be given priority in any employment required for the project

C. Entitlement Matrix

98. All compensation and other assistances² will be paid to all AHs prior to commencement of civil works. After payment of compensation, AHs would be allowed to take away the materials salvaged from their dismantled houses and shops and no charges will be levied upon them for that. Costs of salvaged materials will not be deducted from the overall compensation amount. A notice will be issued that AHs can take away the materials and the Contractor is familiar with this principle.

² While compensation is required prior to dispossession or displacement of affected people from their assets, the full resettlement plan implementation, which may require income rehabilitation measures, might be completed only over a longer period of time after civil works have begun. Displaced people will be provided with certain resettlement entitlements, such as land and asset compensation and transfer allowances, prior to their displacement, dispossession, or restricted access.

Table 28 : Entitlement Matrix for Baucau- Viqueque Uailili Realignment (AHs and APs in parentheses)

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 (0)	- Cash compensation for the loss of land at fair negotiated price (\$10/sq. meter for productive land and \$8/sq. meter for non-productive land)³ - Subsistence allowance at \$100 per month ⁴for 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 Agriculture 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 (0)	- Cash compensation at up to 6 months of land lease based on market rate of the 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 Vulnerable Households (item 5)	
Temporary Loss of Land during Construction	Landowners/Lessee (0)	- Cash compensation at up to 6 months of land lease based on market rate of the lease 60 days of notice for use of land 2 months of disturbance allowance (Lump Sum of \$100 per month)	Responsibility of the contractor with assistance/ oversight from PMU in coordination with MOJ/DLPCS, Ministry of Finance, with assistance from valuation specialist, local authorities and community leaders.
2a. Permanent loss of residential/ commercial structures others than kiosks and stalls	Owners of structure (4 AHs, 17 Aps)	- Cash compensation equivalent to replacement value ⁵of structure (or part of structure) without depreciation and construction cost equivalent to 25% of the construction materials. - Subsistence allowance of \$100/month of up to 3 months for affected residential structure (Item 3 for income loss from affected business operation) - Transportation allowance equivalent to minimum of \$ 100 - Right to salvage material from the demolished structure without deduction from their compensation - Additional compensation for Vulnerable households (item 5)	PMU in coordination with MOJ/NDLPCS, Ministry of Finance, with assistance from valuation specialist, local authorities and community leaders.
2a. Permanent loss of residential/ commercial structures	Informal settlers/squatters/Non titled Aps	Cash compensation equivalent to replacement value of structure (or part of structure) without depreciation and construction cost equivalent to 25% of the construction materials.	PMU in coordination with MOJ/NDLPCS, Ministry of Finance, with assistance from valuation specialist, local authorities and community

³ Based on the recommendation of DLPCS as per the going land transaction in the area and agreed with the affected communities.⁴ Based on consultation with the affected communities⁵ Based on current market price/ Detailed Estimated prepared by PMU (Annex 3)

Type of Loss	Entitled Persons	Details of Entitlements	Responsibility
others than kiosks and stalls	(0)	- Subsistence allowance of \$100/month of up to 3 months for affected residential structure (Item 3 for income loss from affected business operation) - Transportation allowance \$ 100⁶ - Right to salvage material from the demolished structure without deduction from their compensation - Salvaged materials which are free of cost. - Additional compensation for Vulnerable households (item 5)	leaders.
3. a. Income from business	Business owners, vendors(permanent ,semi-permanent and temporary) (1 AHs, 5 APs) Vendors (stalls) (3 AHs, 23 APs)	- Assistance for lost income 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 Vulnerable households (item 5)	PMU in coordination with NDLPSCS and with assistance from local authorities and community leaders.
4a. Loss of crops	Claimant of the affected crops (26 AHs, 156 APs)	- 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. Loss of annual / seasonal crops - Grant for lost crop due to forced relocation, equal to market value of crop for three years plus cost of replacement of seeds for the next season Loss of perennial crops / trees - Compensation for trees based on timber value at market price to be determined by valuation specialist. - For perennial trees, compensation will be dependent on species, current average yields and expected life of the trees. - Provision of seeds for next cropping season	DLPCS with assistance from PMU's valuation specialist in consultation with relevant authorities will determine the fair compensation at replacement cost.
4b. Loss of trees	Claimant of the affected trees (7 AHs, 32 APs)	- Cash compensation for perennial crops and fruit bearing trees based on annual net product market value multiplied by 3 years⁷ - 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 (0)	- Compensation for rice paddies equals to the market value of its annual yield for three years - Provision of seeds for next cropping season	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	Vulnerable and women-	Additional subsistence allowance equivalent at \$100 for 3 months for loss of land or structures	PMU with assistance of local authorities and

⁶ The allowance is only applicable if there is physical relocation of structures

Type of Loss	Entitled Persons	• Details of Entitlements	Responsibility
	headed households identified in the IOL (30 AHs, 188 APs)	- Landless/vulnerable APs will be assisted to find an alternative land/plot - One-time rehabilitation grand in the form of productive assets (e.g. seeds and planting materials) for loss of agriculture income - Vulnerable households will have priority in any employment required for the project	community leaders
Unforeseen impact	Concerned persons affected	Unforeseen impact will be documented and mitigate based on the Government ADB SPS (2009) safeguards policy	PMU identifies and mitigate impacts as required.

D. Cut-off dates for Entitlement

99. **Cut-off Date.** The Cut-off Date is the date of commencement of the census of affected families within the project boundaries. Any persons that were not covered during census survey will not be eligible for claims of compensation. This was announced to the local communities during the public consultations. People moved into the project boundaries after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any compensation unless the Suco/Aldeia Chief will attest that newly identified AP's were missed out or rather living in the area for over the years during the previous census.

VII. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS

A. Basic Provision for Relocation

100. The EA will provide adequate and appropriate cash compensation at full replacement cost for the lost structures, adequate compensation for partially damaged structures, and relocation assistance, according to the Entitlement Matrix. The EA will compensate to the non-titleholders for the loss of assets other than land, such as dwellings, and also for other improvements to the land, at full replacement cost. The entitlements to the non-titleholders will be given only if they occupied the land or structures in the project area prior to the cut-off date. In the case of physically displaced persons, the EA will provide:

- Cash compensation equivalent to replacement value of structure (or part of structure) without depreciation.
- Subsistence allowance of \$100/month of up to 2 months for affected residential structure (Item 3 for income loss from affected business)
- Salvaged materials which are free of cost without deduction from their compensation

B. Relocation and Compensation Option by DPs

101. To understand and know the relocation options, DPs were consulted during the census survey and during identification and verification survey and all the displaced households (34 AHs) being displaced which includes households suffering economic displacement (4 AHs) have opted for self-relocation. No households have opted for structure against their structure loss or preferred the project assisted relocation option.

C. Relocation Strategy

102. Most of the DPs preferred for cash compensation and self-relocation during the social survey, while discussing about relocation options people were very much in favor of resettlement within the village to avoid disruption of community life and problem with host community. Therefore, cash compensation at replacement cost along with relocation assistances is adopted as more practical solution in this case.

103. All the structures affected in the project as per provisions made entitlement matrix will be entitled for the following:

- Compensation of structure will be paid at the replacement cost will be calculated as per latest prevailing basic schedules of rates without depreciation,
- One-time resettlement allowance of USD 200.00 per displaced households
- Right to salvage materials from structure and other assets with no deductions from replacement value.
- Transport allowance/cost of \$100 if required.

104. To help the DPs losing structures in getting all above entitlements and relocating themselves, following relocation strategy will be adopted in the project:

- All compensation will be paid and other resettlement entitlements will be provided before physical displacement.
- At least one month advance notice before demolition of structure.
- Their dismantled structures materials will not be confiscated and they will not pay any fine or suffer any sanction.
- The PMU resettlement Staffs and Consultants engaged for RP implementation will assist AHs during verification of assets and will provide necessary counseling on payment of compensation and assistance.
- The Consultant will assist the project authorities in ensuring a smooth transition (during the part or full relocation of the DPs), helping the AHs to take salvaged materials and shift.

VIII. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

A. Loss of Livelihood in the Project

105. The details of eligibility for LIRP are shown in Table 10 with 30AH for LIRP based on being poor households, FHH and EHH. The impact on livelihoods is limited to four of these households that will have their properties removed after compensation is provided as per the eligibility criteria (**Table 29**)

Table 29 : Loss of Livelihood in the Project

Sl. No.	Sub-districts	Category of AHs		Impact on livelihood	%age OF AHs affected
		Temporary loss of income due to effect on semi-permanent commercial structures	Temporarily loss of Income/ due to effect on temporary commercial structure		
1	Baucau, Uailili	1	3	4	11.8

B. Income Restoration Measures

106. All compensation will be based on replacement value.

107. 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. One-time payment of \$100 a period of 2 months and \$50 for stores and roadside “temporary” stalls respectively.

108. 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.

109. 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.

110. 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.

111. 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.

112. 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.

113. SAH and 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.

IX. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

A. Government Policy for Grievance Redress

114. The GRM from the URP will be extended to the realignment. The Constitution of Timor-Leste gives the right to its citizens to be compensated if their property is used for public purposes. According to Section 54 of the Constitution “requisitioning and expropriation of property for public purposes shall only take place following fair compensation in accordance with the law”. 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. However, there are uncertainties over the boundaries of state land overlapping claims of customary law on land ownership.

115. Another problem with the land law is that a substantive number of parcels of land have yet to be registered. The absence of active land market in rural areas also poses a challenge to determine the fair market value or replacement value of affected land. As a result, the government policy for grievance redress will not probably be adequate as required by the Safeguards Policy Statement, thus, a substantial GRM must be in place. The GRM is needed to address the grievances of the APs/AHs based on traditional conflict resolution method, an approach found to be applicable and effective in other projects.

B. Proposed Grievance Redress Mechanism

116. It is anticipated that three categories of grievances on projects with involuntary resettlement impacts are related to:

- a. land and associated assets;
- b. compensation rates, measurements, delays in payments, and
- c. impacts during project implementation.

117. It is important to deal effectively with the APs or heads of AHs concern pertaining to these categories of grievances, thus, in order to address disputes and resolve complaints from APs/AHs, a simple and accessible, transparent and effective GRM has been put in place. Courts should be the last recourse.

118. The PMU’s Project Manager will be the focal person for receiving and resolving grievances from APs/AHs.

119. GRCs will be set up at the sub-project level if grievances cannot be resolved informally at the project level. The GRC will be based on the local administrative units (Municipal/Administrative Post/Sucos/Aldeias) to make it accessible to APs /AHs. The GRC will make sure that there will be a proper presentation of grievances, conduct of impartial hearings and transparent decisions. The decisions of the GRC will be published on official gazette after giving due notice to MPW. A female member of the GRC is required to participate in hearings, if the aggrieved APs are also female.

120. The local authorities, Suco and Aldeia Chiefs, and recognized civil society leaders play a major role in the grievance redress process.

121. On land matter the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) assisted by NDLPSCS will resolve any conflicts in accordance with the provisions of the Expropriations Act. Ita Nia Rai’s⁸ experience with conflict resolution and dispute mediation in property rights will be drawn upon as necessary to strengthen PMU’s capacity in addressing land –related issues.

122. AHs/APs will be informed that they have the right to file complaints to the Grievance and Redress Committee (GRC) on any aspects as mentioned in the above categories that are related to resettlement benefits, relocation of structures and other assistance other than disputes relating to land ownership rights through public consultations and during distribution of public information booklets. It must be pointed out that this committee does not possess any legal mandate or authority to resolve land issues but rather acts as an advisory body or facilitator to resolve issues between the APs/AHs and the MOJ/MPW/PMU. At any rate, the

⁸ ‘Ita Nia Rai’ has been explained in chapter “legal Framework”

GRC will review all their grievances. The GRC will not handle complaints on ownership or other suits already elevated to the judiciary courts.

123. APs/AHs will not be liable for any costs associated with resorting to the grievance redress process. Any such costs will be reimbursed by the project. The APs/AHs has the right to seek for final recourse through Timor-Leste's legal channels if they are unsatisfied with the resolution of their grievance at the GRC level. However, effort will be exerted to avoid this. Should the APs/AHs want to pursue legal recourse, MPW in association with PMU-Environment and Social Unit (ESU) thru the assistance of the PISC shall ensure that support is given to the APs/AHs. **Table 30** summarizes the grievance redress mechanism case resolution stages:

Table 30 : Grievance and Redress Mechanism (GRM) Case Resolution Stages

Steps	Process	Duration
1	APs/AHs submits grievance to the local administration or through the Suco Chief in person and Suco Chief notifies the PMU focal point/Project Manager.	Any time during project implementation
2	Suco Chief in coordination with PMU facilitates to redress grievance and reports back to AP	7 days
If unresolved or if AH wanted to go directly to GRC or PM		
3	APs/AHs PMU's Project manager will take grievance to GRC/or PMU/community liaison officer	Within 2 weeks of receipt of decision in step 2
4	Issue discussed at project liaison meeting	1 week
5	PMU's Project Manager/community liaison officer reports back to Suco/ APs/Ahs	5 Days
If unresolved		
6	AH/AP take grievance to MPW of the Secretary of State	Within 2 weeks of receipt of decision in Step 5
7	Secretary of State will form a special committee and will refer the matter to them to review the case and recommend possible actions or decisions.	2 weeks
8	Based on the report of special committee the Secretary of State will the APs/AHs of his decision	5 days
If unresolved or at any stage if APs/AHs is not satisfied		
9	APs/AHs can take the matter to the appropriate court	As per judicial system

124. The proposed composition of the GRC is presented in Table 31. The GRC will be convened if there are grievances that cannot be resolved at the working level as per the GRM.

Table 31: Composition of Grievance Redress Committee

Sl. No.	Persons /Officials	Position
1.	District Collector/Sub-district officer or their Representative	President
2.	MPW-PMU-ESU	Focal point
3	Suco / Aldeia's Chiefs	Member
4	Recognized civil society leaders	Member
5	Government representatives/MOJ/NDLPCS	Member
6	Representative of AHs/APs	Member
7	Representative of PISC	Member

Note: At least one female member should be there in the GRC as a Representative

X. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

A. Introduction

125. A consolidated overview of the budget is provided and the cost estimates given below shall be viewed accordingly. In the Resettlement Budget, the provision for compensation and R&R assistance to the affected households is made as per the entitlement framework based on applicable policy for the project.

126. The R&R budget includes a tentative cost of land, built-up properties such as residential and commercial units, religious, community buildings, government properties and fences etc. In addition, the budget also includes the cost of R&R assistance, administrative expenses and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E). The following details show the item wise cost estimates of resettlement.

127. **Loss of land:** The cost of the land will be paid at replacement cost for the project considering ADB safeguards Policy. Since, there is absence of land market rate in rural areas that poses a challenge to determine the market or replacement value of the affected land, NDLPCS will determine the value of affected assets and fair compensation at replacement cost to APs. PMU will assist the NDLPCS for valuation of affected assets to determine fair compensation at replacement cost to APs. However, for this section of project road there is no case of land acquisition

128. **Loss of Structures:** Loss of structures will be compensated at replacement value with other assistance to both titleholders and non-titleholders. Compensation for structure at the replacement cost to be calculated as per estimation based the Model Computation of latest prevailing basic schedules of rates without depreciation. The details of structures rates are annexed as **Appendix-3** in the report, however, the summary of estimated model computation of structure is summarized in Table 32:

Table 32 : Unit Rate of the Structures (Approximation based on ADN Rates Dec 2022)

Sl. No.	Description	Category of Structures		
		A1	A2	A3
1	Permanent	\$175/sqm	\$150/sqm	\$110/sqm
2	Semi -Permanent	\$150/sqm	\$ 120/sqm	\$ 80/sqm
3	Temporary	\$100/sqm	\$ 80/sqm	\$65/sqm

129. **Loss s of Trees/ Crops:** Cash compensation (paid into bank accounts by GoTL) will be paid for lost perennial crops and fruit bearing trees based on the average production years recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF). Cash compensation equivalent to prevailing market price of timber for non-fruit trees will be paid according to 24/2022. List of rates for different species of tree, plant and crops along with rate of structures are annexed as **Appendix-3**

130. **Loss of Livelihood:** Loss of primary source of income will be compensated through rehabilitation assistances. Assistance for lost income will be paid one-time payment of \$100 for a period of 2 months and \$50 for stores and roadside “temporary” stalls respectively for semi-permanent and permanent stores.

131. Additional **Compensation for VAHs:** An additional subsistence allowance equivalent at \$100 for 3 months for loss of productive land or structure will be given.

B. Institutional Arrangement for Financing Resettlement

132. The GoTL is responsible for all costs associated with resettlement. The MOF/MPW will ensure that adequate funds are available in implementing the RP. 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 RP, 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.

C. Estimated Resettlement Cost and Budget

133. An estimated total of **\$ 50,674** is the direct resettlement cost including other entitlements.

XI. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

A. Institutional Arrangement

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

B. Organization of SRP Implementation

135. The PISC's international and national social safeguards specialists will work with the PMU's ESU, comprising international and national resettlement specialists on all social safeguards related activities.

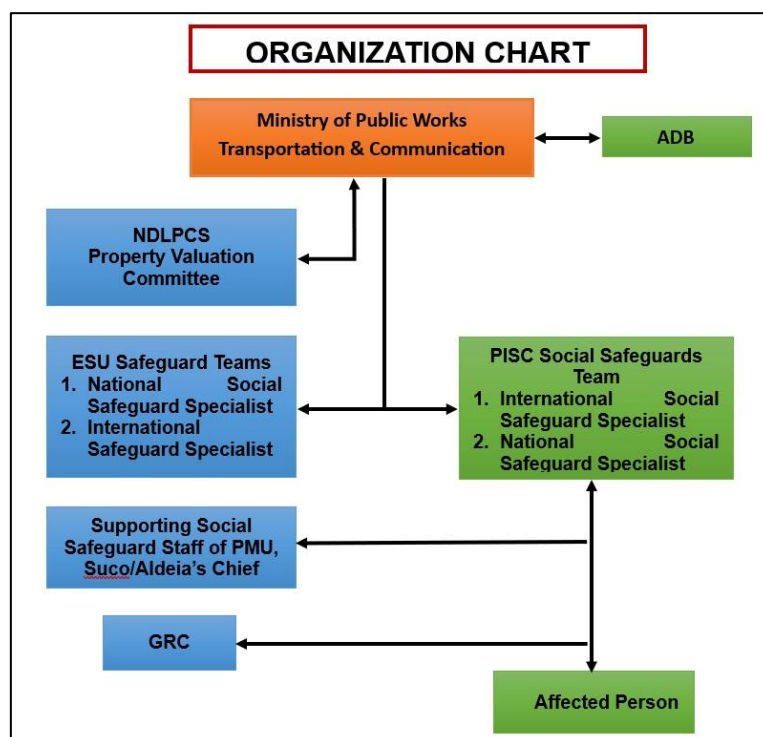
136. At the project completion, a final social safeguards compliance report will be submitted to the ADB by the MPW/PMU.

137. The PMU/ESU will be responsible for all environmental and social aspects of the road development work. On social safeguards, the PMU/ESU will manage all resettlement activities. The tasks enumerated below are the key functions of the PMU/ESU:

- Strengthen its capacity with a social safeguards specialist in planning, coordination, implementation and monitoring of land acquisition and resettlement;
- Train counterpart staff and monitor resettlement in the sub-projects;
- Conducting of consultations and ensuring that the APs are well-informed on the resettlement and compensation;
- Coordination with the MPW, MOJ and NDLPSC and ensuring a prompt, adequate and timely implementation of the RP according to the RF
- Monitoring and reporting resettlement activities.

138. Organizational Chart of RP implementers are shown in Figure 11.1.

Figure 11.1 : Organizational Chart of RP Implementation



C. Roles and Responsibilities

139. To ensure the successful completion of the RP implementation, concerned agencies have been assigned with specific role and responsibilities. **Table 33** shows Roles and Responsibilities of concerned agencies in the implementation of the RP.

Table 33 : Roles and Responsibilities of Concerned Agencies

AGENCY	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
Executing Agency- MOF/CAIF Implementing Agency - MPW	• Overall execution of the project • Directs the PMU • Provide fund for RP implementation • Liaises with ADB
MPW-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 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
PISC	• Assist the PMU to manage the social and resettlement aspects of the project including preparing documentation to support the RP activities • Works with the PMU to resolve all resettlement activity matters • Assist the PMU organize effective public consultations and disclosure of resettlement planning documents in appropriate language • Assist the PMU to carry out land acquisition according to the provisions of the /RP and GoTL laws in coordination with MOJ and NDLPCS • Support the PMU to ensure APs are paid compensation promptly, adequately and effectively in compliance with the RP, SPS and Timor-Leste's laws prior to affecting their assets • Assist the PMU to establish a grievance redress system designed to deal effectively with complaints from APs in coordination with MOJ/NDLPCS • Support the PMU to ensure that effective monitoring of resettlement is conducted and reported to funding agencies • Work closely and appropriately with NGOs during social and public consultation activities • Liaise with PMU 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

XII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A. Implementation Arrangements

140. The implementation schedule of the resettlement plan broadly consists of land acquisition and resettlement activities. The MPW 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 MPW. The timeframe for the implementation of RP will be synchronized with the project implementation in a way that the commencement and progress of civil works is not adversely affected.

141. PMU, with assistance from the SC, 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.

142. The PMU's ESU, PISC and the Contractor will receive a 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.

143. MPW/PMU will begin the implementation process of SRP immediately after its approval by ADB. Grievances or objections (if any) will be redressed as per grievance redress mechanism in this RP.

B. Implementation Schedule

144. An implementation schedule for land acquisition, payment of compensation and resettlement activities in the project including various sub tasks and time line matching with civil work schedule is provided in **Table 34**. Sequences may sometimes change due to circumstances beyond the control of the implementing partners.

Table 34 : Tentative Implementation Schedule

Activities 2023	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	
Submission of SRP to ADB thru MPW/PMU for review & approval										
Revise Updated SRP addressing comments										
Submit revised SRP; Reconfirmation of GRC based on URP 2019										
Disclosure of approved SRP										
Verification by PMU & Negotiation Settlement										
Translation & Distribution of Public Information Booklet										
PMU prepare Master List of AHs/APs; Prepare Vouchers										
Master List approved by MPW and submitted to MOF										
MOF endorses to Treasury, processed and remitted to BNCTL										
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/objections (Complaints and grievances)										
Internal monitoring and reporting to ADB thru PMU										
Resettlement Completion Report										
Delays in Project										
Planned Schedule										
Possible overrun based on PMU experience										

XIII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

A. Roles and Responsibilities

145. **Implementation Monitoring:** The objectives of monitoring the implementation of the SRP are (a) to determine whether or not the RP is carried out in accordance with project's applicable entitlements (b) to provide feedback to PMU/MPW; and (c) to assess the effectiveness of implementation. The monitoring parameters include the timeliness and adequacy of compensation payment for lost assets and land acquisition, if necessary.

146. **Evaluation.** Evaluation of the SRP is important to assess whether the resettlement objectives were appropriate and whether they were met, specifically, whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored or enhanced if there is any. The evaluation will also assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing lessons as a guide to future resettlement planning.

147. **Internal Monitoring.** Internal monitoring of all resettlement activities, consultation tasks and reports to ADB will be conducted by the national and international social safeguard specialists of the Environmental and Social Unit (ESU) established in the PMU. Internal monitoring will include reporting on progress in the activities envisaged in the implementation schedule with particular focus on public consultations, land purchase (if required), determination of compensation, record of grievances and status of complaints, financial disbursements, and level of satisfaction among APs/AHs. Potential indicators for monitoring are presented in **Table 35**.

Table 35 : RP 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 RP?
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?
Consultation, Grievances and Special Issues	Have resettlement information brochures/leaflets been prepared and distributed?
	Have consultations taken place as scheduled including meetings, groups, 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?

B. Reporting

148. The preparation of Quarterly Social Safeguards Monitoring (SSM) Report will be the responsibility of the PISC's International and National Social Safeguards Specialists for submission to PMU/MPW and ADB.

149. The PMU will be responsible in preparing semi-annual Social Safeguards Monitoring (SSM) for submission to MPW and ADB.

150. A draft Resettlement Completion Report will be prepared by the PMU assisted by the PISC for the whole project as agreed at the special mission social safeguards review mission March 2023 after the completion of the Performance Based Maintenance ? Would suggests mentioning this in the section of monitoring and institutional arrangement. The report will be prepared by PMU with the support of sub-project supervision consultant.

Appendices

Appendix 1 : List of Affected Households

NO	PROPERTY INFORMATION						PHYSICAL REPLACEMENT COST						NON PHYSICAL REPLACEMENT COST								TOTAL
	Location		Structure Type	Property Type	Area	RCN/sqm	Crops & Trees				RCN	Physical RC	SAH	VAH	LIRP	Business Loss	Loss of Culture	Transition	Non-physical		
	Station Number	L/R					Crops	Fruit tree	Timber	Other											
1	8+260	R						10			262				300	300				600	862
2	8+260	L					25	6			130				300	300				600	730
3	8+270	R					5	15			410				300	300				600	1,010
4	8+280	L/R	Temporary	House	27.00	1,701	86	39			966	3,217	300		300	300		50	100	1,050	4,267
			Temporary	Fence	55.00	550															
5	8+300	L/R						3			30	30			300	300				600	630
6	8+606	L					17	8	15		747	747									747
7	8+800	R	Temporary	Fence	26.50	265		1			25	290			300	300				600	890
8	8+900	L						3			200	200			300	300				600	800
9	9+200	L/R					10	6	8		500	500								-	500
10	9+360	R	Temporary	Fence	15.00	150						150			300	300				600	750
11	9+370	L/R	Temporary	Fence	40.00	400		1	6		380	780									780
12	9+450	L/R	Temporary	Fence	300.00	3,000		3	6	6	255	3,255			300	300				600	3,855
13	9+560	L	Temporary	Fence	26.00	260						260			300	300				600	860
14	9+700	R	Temporary	Fence	5.00	50	1		3		91	141			300	300				600	741
15	9+730	L	Temporary	Fence	10.00	100			1		30	130			300	300				600	730
16	9+740	R	Temporary	Fence	26.50	265		1			25	290			300	300				600	890
17	9+740	L	Temporary	Fence	19.00	190		2			50	240			300	300				600	840
18	9+810	R	Temporary	Fence	10.00	100	15	14	14		505	605			300	300				600	1,205
19	9+830	L	Temporary	Fence	40.00	400			1		30	430			300	300				600	1,030
20	9+840	R	Temporary	Fence	28.00	280	8	2		1	43	323									323
21	10+000	L/R						1	168		7,717	7,717			300	300				600	8,317
22	10+160	L/R						4	36		2,300	2,300			300	300				600	2,900
23	10+520	R						3			65	65			300	300				600	665
24	10+560	L/R						7	8		480	480			300	300				600	1,080
25	10+670	R	Temporary	House	19.30	1,428						1,478	300		300	300		50	100	1,050	2,528
			Temporary	Stall	1.00	50															
26	10+670	L					6	6		6		156			300	300				600	756
27	10+660	R						14	2			335			300	300				600	935
28	10+690	R	Semi - permanent	House	13.50	1,836						1,836	300		300	300		50	100	1,050	2,886
29	10+680	R	Temporary	Stall	1.00	50						50			300	300				600	650
30	10+690	R					2				40	40			300	300				600	640
31	10+690	R	Temporary	Store/kioks	20.00	1,240		8	1		165	1,405	300		300	300	300	50	100	1,350	2,755
32	10+700	R	Temporary	Stall	1.00	50				1	20	70			300	300				600	670
33	10+940	R					6	2	1		46	46			300	300				600	646
34	10+940	L	Temporary	Fence	15.00	150		1	14	1	600	750			300	300				600	1,350

Appendix 2 : Minutes of Meeting of PCM and List of Participants with Photographs


Intercontinental Consultants and Technocrats Pvt. Ltd



Infra Consultants in the Phils. (ICP) Inc.
Room 203, Cortez Building 2, 821 Epifanio de los Santos Avenue (EDSA) Brgy. South Triangle, Quezon City, Philippines
(as Sub-Consultant)

in association with :



Dezemvolve Timor Leste (DETILE) Consultant, Lda
Rua Cina Rato, Lahane Oriental, Taibesi, Dili, Timor Leste
(as Sub-Consultant)

ADB Loan Nos. 3643-TIM and 3644-TIM (COL); Consulting Services for Project Implementation and Construction Supervision for the Upgrading and Maintenance of the Baucau – Venilale - Viqueque Highway Project, Lot 1: Baucau – Venilale Section (Sta. 3+740 to Sta. 27+120) and Lot 2: Venilale – Viqueque Section (Sta. 27+120 to Sta. 62+010), Timor-Leste

True Minutes of Meeting

Public consultation Meeting-Lot I

Project: Upgrading and Maintenance of Baucau – Viqueque Highway Project Baucau – Venilale – Viqueque Road Section	
Subject: Consultation for Realignment 8+250 -10+980	Contract No: ICB/046/MOPTC-2022

Time	9.00 AM
Date	Tuesday, 19, July, 2022
Venue	Uailili, Baucau, Timor Leste

ATTENDEES:

Name	Organization	Contact Detail
Rakesh Chaudhary	Team Leader/Sr. Resident Engineer	77517272
Dr. S.K. Sing	Resettlement Expert International – ICT	
Pawan Malik	Environment Expert International – ICT	
Mirandolina J.R dos Reis	Environmental Assistant Engineering – DETILE Consultant	78087987
David A. TilmanFreitas	National Resettlement Assistant– DETILE Consultant	77414098
Gaudencio João da Costa	Assistant Surveyor-DETIIE Consultant	76060082

DISTRIBUTION: EMPLOYER- PMU-MOP, CONTRACTOR- CRIC-COVEC JV, CONSULTANT (ICT-ICP-DETIIE)



Innovative, Creative & Technologically Sustainable Infrastructure Solutions

CIN : U74699DL1967PTC029913
Regd. Office : A-8, Green Park, New Delhi-110 016, INDIA
Tel.: +91-11-40663000 Fax : +91-11-26655252
Email : business@ictonline.com Website : http://www.ictonline.com



**Intercontinental Consultants
and Technocrats Pvt. Ltd**



Infra Consultants in the Phils. (ICP) Inc.
Room 203, Cortez Building 2, 821 Epifanio delos
Santos Avenue (EDSA) Brgy. South Triangle,
Quezon City, Philippines
(as Sub-Consultant)

**in
association
with :**



**Dezemvolve Timor Leste (DETILE)
Consultant, Lda**
Rua Cina Rato, Lahane Oriental,
Taibesi, Dili, Timor Leste
(as Sub-Consultant)

*ADB Loan Nos. 3643-TIM and 3644-TIM (COL): Consulting Services for Project Implementation
and Construction Supervision for the Upgrading and Maintenance of the Baucau – Venilale -
Viqueque Highway Project, Lot 1: Baucau – Venilale Section (Sta. 3+740 to Sta. 27+120) and
Lot 2: Venilale – Viqueque Section (Sta. 27+120 to Sta. 62+010), Timor-Leste*

MATTERS ARISING IN PREVIOUS MINUTES:

Item	Business	Action
	Introduction of Consultant	
1.1.0	Introduction by Mr. Rakesh Chaudhary , Team Leader , PISC, He welcomed the participants and said that we thank the local community who has raised the issues of the realignment of the section between 8+250 -10+980 to safeguard the water Spring and Big Tree. He further said that this meeting is want know Community's view and suggestion about realignment. Team Leader has said that this project will be finish on 2023 so that he asking Community to Collaborate us to speed up this project. Point Presentation about the options for the	Note
1.1.1	Introduction by Mr.Hernani R. Belo (Uaillili suco chief) He said that the aim of this meeting is to inform to community that have plan to realignment this road so that he ask to Community Collaborate because we already send our proposal to Government, the reason is if we follow the existing road will affect to water spring and also destroy the Environment, this is not only suco Uaillili's recommendation but also another suco like Gariuai, Buibau Samalay and also priest Locately like father for Fatumaca Zone and priest Manuel discus with him that you must be looking the way to Discus with the Government to realignment this road.	
1.1.2	Introduction by Mr.David A.Tilman Freitas (National Resettlement Assistant) He explant about compensation to property which is will affected to the project and Process of verification to the property. He also said this realignment still on process now this not final one so now this meeting we will prepare the minutes of meeting and Sand to PMU. After this we just wait information from PMU. and also what is decision from Government.	

QUESTION AND ANSWER SECTION



Innovative, Creative & Technologically Sustainable Infrastructure Solutions

CIN : U74699DL1967PTC026913
Regd. Office : A-8, Green Park, New Delhi-110 016, INDIA
Tel.: +91-11-40603000 Fax :+91-11-26655252
Email : business@ictonline.com Website : http://www.ictonline.com


Intercontinental Consultants and Technocrats Pvt. Ltd



Infra Consultants in the Phils. (ICP) Inc.
Room 203, Cortez Building 2, 821 Epifanio delos Santos Avenue (EDSA) Bgy. South Triangle, Quezon City, Philippines
(as Sub-Consultant)

in association with :



Dezemvolve Timor Leste (DETILE) Consultant, Lda
Rua Cina Rato, Lahane Oriental, Taisbei, Dili, Timor Leste
(as Sub-Consultant)

ADB Loan Nos. 3643-TIM and 3644-TIM (COL): Consulting Services for Project Implementation and Construction Supervision for the Upgrading and Maintenance of the Baucau – Venilale - Viqueque Highway Project, Lot 1: Baucau – Venilale Section (Sta. 3+740 to Sta. 27+120) and Lot 2: Venilale – Viqueque Section (Sta. 27+120 to Sta. 62+010), Timor-Leste

Item	Section I (QnA)	Action
1.1.2	Suggestion : Mr. Venancio de Jesus Freitas Aldeia : watorou decimal He appreciate this realignment because the tree not very important for them and he also ask when contractor Construct this road please help us to repair his access road around 300 m to his house if not from contractor's team not accept he ask to paid his teak wood one timber is 200 dolar. Answer : Team Leader said normally we are follow the Contract, contract is clear were we fallow design drawing given by client as government said that develop the national road only not is indusial road like access road, the access road we will just provide 10 m to joining main road Answer : Mr.David A.Tilman also answer that price or tree the Government paid base on the price list. And also he said that when the tree is Cutting by Contractor, and Contractor will offer to the owner.	Note
1.1.2	Question: Mr. João Ximenes - he said that we are Fatumaca zone now still Confuse the road will follow the existing or realignment. Please clearly that one we will follow the existing or realignment. Answer: Team Leader said that today we will not give decision to Community that will follow the existing or realignment. Answer: Hernani R. Belo said until now we not yet get information exactly from government ,we will just wait decision from government.	Submitted the proposal of the conceptual design with the cost to the PMU for their review and approval
1.1.3	Suggestion: Mr. Marcelino suggest if the government approve this realignment for next meeting must be included many person so that when the Company want start Construction no more confusion from Community. Answer: Hernani R. Belo (Uailli suco chief) said if the government approve this realignment for next meeting will included many Community, but if suco chief give information for meeting if some Community not in this time and then when the Company want start Construction they have some Confuse he will ask them that when the meeting time where are you so you get information.	



Innovative, Creative & Technologically Sustainable Infrastructure Solutions

CPN : U74899DL1987PTC000913
Regd. Office : A-8, Green Park, New Delhi-110 016, INDIA
Tel.: +91-11-40603000 Fax : +91-11-26055252
Email : business@ictonline.com Website : http://www.ictonline.com


**Intercontinental Consultants
and Technocrats Pvt. Ltd**



Infra Consultants in the Phils. (ICP) Inc.
Room 203, Cortez Building 2, 821 Epifanio delos
Santos Avenue (EDSA) Brgy. South Triangle,
Quezon City, Philippines
(as Sub-Consultant)

**in
association
with :**



**Dezemvolve Timor Leste (DETILE)
Consultant, Lda**
Rua Cina Rate, Lahane Oriental,
Taibesi, Dili, Timor Leste
(as Sub-Consultant)

ADB Loan Nos. 3643-TIM and 3644-TIM (COL): Consulting Services for Project Implementation and Construction Supervision for the Upgrading and Maintenance of the Baucau – Venilale - Viqueque Highway Project, Lot 1: Baucau – Venilale Section (Sta. 3+740 to Sta. 27+120) and Lot 2: Venilale – Viqueque Section (Sta. 27+120 to Sta. 62+010), Timor-Leste

1.1.4	Question: Mr. Aquillis Gusmão asking that during the Construction of road if we need some help from contractor like help backfill accesses road for Cultural house please Consider it . He asking also if during the Construction of road if affect to our house and trees please discuss whit us. But about the land we offer to develop our road. Answer: Team leader informed that for the Cultural house if any ting is else and I request to Community to identify now and our survey team and social team can come and where is the Cultural house because it will be additional cost to the Contractor, they want to develop their access road we will include also in our proposal. And about the trees if is come on road we have to cut and compensate it.	
1.1.5	Question: Mr. Adelino Freitas : He said if the trees near the road all is tack wood the price is maximal 30 dollar. But another tree economical will Compensated or not. Answer: Mr.Hernani R. Belo (Uailili suco chief) said All trees Economical will Compased base on the standard list and also price list but for land not Compased.	



Innovative, Creative & Technologically Sustainable Infrastructure Solutions

CIN : U74899DL1987PTC020913
Regd. Office : A-8, Green Park, New Delhi-110 016, INDIA
Tel.: +91-11-40003000 Fax :+91-11-26055252
Email : business@ictonline.com Website : http://www.ictonline.com



**Intercontinental Consultants
and Technocrats Pvt. Ltd**



Infra Consultants in the Phils. (ICP) Inc.
Room 203, Cortez Building 2, 821 Epifanio delos
Santos Avenue (EDSA) Brgy. South Triangle,
Quezon City, Philippines
(as Sub-Consultant)

**in
association
with :**



**Dezemvolve Timor Leste (DETILE)
Consultant, Lda**
Rua Cina Rate, Lahane Oriental,
Taibesi, Dili, Timor Leste
(as Sub-Consultant)

**ADB Loan Nos. 3643-TIM and 3644-TIM (COL): Consulting Services for Project Implementation
and Construction Supervision for the Upgrading and Maintenance of the Baucau – Venilale -
Viqueque Highway Project, Lot 1: Baucau – Venilale Section (Sta. 3+740 to Sta. 27+120) and
Lot 2: Venilale – Viqueque Section (Sta. 27+120 to Sta. 62+010), Timor-Leste**

Photography for public consultation meeting



Innovative, Creative & Technologically Sustainable Infrastructure Solutions

CIN : U74099DL1967PTC020913
Regd. Office : A-8, Green Park, New Delhi-110 016, INDIA
Tel. : +91-11-40663000 Fax : +91-11-26652552
Email : business@ictonline.com Website : <http://www.ictonline.com>



**Intercontinental Consultants
and Technocrats Pvt. Ltd**



Infra Consultants in the Phils. (ICP) Inc.
Room 203, Cortez Building 2, 821 Epifanio de los
Santos Avenue (EDSA) Brgy. South Triangle,
Quezon City, Philippines
(as Sub-Consultant)

**in
association
with :**



**Dezemvolve Timor Leste (DETILE)
Consultant, Lda**
Rua Cima Rate, Lahane Oriental,
Tebesi, Dili, Timor Leste
(as Sub-Consultant)

**ADB Loan Nos. 3643-TIM and 3644-TIM (COL): Consulting Services for Project Implementation
and Construction Supervision for the Upgrading and Maintenance of the Baucau – Venilale -
Viqueque Highway Project, Lot 1: Baucau – Venilale Section (Sta. 3+740 to Sta. 27+120) and
Lot 2: Venilale – Viqueque Section (Sta. 27+120 to Sta. 62+010), Timor-Leste**

List of participant attendance sheet for public consultation meeting


REPÚBLICA DEMOCRÁTICA DE TIMOR LESTE
MINISTÉRIO DAS OBRAS PÚBLICAS
DIRECÇÃO GERAL DAS OBRAS PÚBLICAS
DIRECÇÃO NACIONAL DAS ESTRADAS, PONTES E CONTROLO DE CHEIAS
PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT

Highway Project Public Consultation Meeting (PCM)
Minutes of Meeting

Project: Upgrading and Maintenance of Baucau-Venilale Highway Project, Venilale-Viqueque Road
Sections Lot-1

Date : 18 July 2022 Time: 09:00
Meeting Between/Among : Public Consultation Meeting (PCM)
Venue : Uaill

Sl. No.	Name	Phone No.	Position	Company/Organization	Signature
1.	Rakesh Chaudhary	77517132	TL	ICP-DETILE DEVELOPMENT	
2.					
3.	Pawan Malik	75037356	Env. Expert	ICP-KP-DETILE	
4.	Dr. S. K. Singh		Social Development Specialist	ICP-DETILE	
5.	Wenderson Bai	78087987	ISA	ICP-DETILE	
6.	Gardano, Cdr	76000000	Engineer	ICP-KP-DETILE	
7.	Alindo Soares	76127941	Estimate	MP-UNTL	
8.	Miguel da C.	77342263	Technical X. Advisor		
9.	Filomena da Costa	-	Community		
10.	Filomena da Costa	-	Community		
11.	João X. Soares	77779372	Community		



Innovative, Creative & Technologically Sustainable Infrastructure Solutions

CIN : U74892DL1987PTC0020513
Regd. Office : A-8, Green Park, New Delhi-110 016, INDIA
Tel. : +91-11-40963000 Fax : +91-11-26655252
Email : business@ictonline.com Website : http://www.ictonline.com



**Intercontinental Consultants
and Technocrats Pvt. Ltd**



Infra Consultants in the Phils. (ICP) Inc.
Room 203, Cortez Building 2, B21 Epifanio de los
Santos Avenue (EDSA) Brgy. South Triangle,
Quezon City, Philippines
(as Sub-Consultant)

**in
association
with :**



**Dezemvolve Timor Leste (DETILE)
Consultant, Lda**
Rua Cina Rate, Lahane Oriental,
Tebesi, Dili, Timor Leste
(as Sub-Consultant)

**ADB Loan Nos. 3643-TIM and 3644-TIM (COL): Consulting Services for Project Implementation
and Construction Supervision for the Upgrading and Maintenance of the Baucau – Venilale -
Viqueque Highway Project, Lot 1: Baucau – Venilale Section (Sta. 3+740 to Sta. 27+120) and
Lot 2: Venilale – Viqueque Section (Sta. 27+120 to Sta. 62+010), Timor-Leste**



REPÚBLICA DEMOCRÁTICA DE TIMOR LESTE
MINISTÉRIO DAS OBRAS PÚBLICAS
DIRECÇÃO GERAL DAS OBRAS PÚBLICAS
DIRECÇÃO NACIONAL DAS ESTRADAS, PONTES E CONTROLO DE CHEIAS
PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT

12.	Eustáquio Martins	75505060	2. Dileza Muniz		af
13.	Domènégio Gual Muniz	77741925	Comunidade		af
14.	Nelso Xavier Ramos	90934539	Comunidade		af
15.	Elisio comunidade Casta	70960183	Comunidade		af
16.	Mario Pereira	70317200	Comunidade		af
17.	Agostinho Marques	77905011	Comunidade		af
18.	Laurentino da Casta Pereira	78437832	Comunidade		af
19.	Antonio Alves	76508265	Comunidade		af
20.	Alfredo Pereira Pereira	75400610	Comunidade		af
21.	Julio b. freitas	75550270	Comunidade		af
22.	Duarte da casta Pereira	90885338	Comunidade		af
23.	Agostinho da casta Pereira	-	Comunidade		af
24.	Agostinho da casta Pereira	75523753	Comunidade		af
25.	Agostinho da casta Pereira	-	Comunidade		af
26.	Luiz Pereira	77570894	Comunidade		af
27.	Antonio da casta Pereira	-	Comunidade		af



Innovative, Creative & Technologically Sustainable Infrastructure Solutions

CIN : U74699DL1987PTC000913
Regd. Office : A-8, Green Park, New Delhi-110 016, INDIA
Tel.: +91-11-40003000 Fax : +91-11-26052522
Email : business@iconline.com Website : http://www.iconline.com



Intercontinental Consultants and Technocrats Pvt. Ltd



Infra Consultants in the Phils. (ICP) Inc.
Room 203, Cortez Building 2, 821 Epifanio de los Santos Avenue (EDSA) Brgy. South Triangle, Quezon City, Philippines
(as Sub-Consultant)

in
association
with :



Dezemvolve Timor Leste (DETILE) Consultant, Lda
Rua Cina Rate, Lahane Oriental, Taibesi, Dili, Timor Leste
(as Sub-Consultant)

ADB Loan Nos. 3643-TIM and 3644-TIM (COL); Consulting Services for Project Implementation and Construction Supervision for the Upgrading and Maintenance of the Baucau – Venilale – Viqueque Highway Project, Lot 1: Baucau – Venilale Section (Sta. 3+740 to Sta. 27+120) and Lot 2: Venilale – Viqueque Section (Sta. 27+120 to Sta. 62+010), Timor-Leste



REPÚBLICA DEMOCRÁTICA DE TIMOR LESTE MINISTÉRIO DAS OBRAS PÚBLICAS DIRECÇÃO GERAL DAS OBRAS PÚBLICAS DIRECÇÃO NACIONAL DAS ESTRADAS, PONTES E CONTROLO DE CHEIAS PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT

28	Adelino Tinda	72561360	Agricultor		
29	Francisco M. Soares	7530854	comunidade		
30	Domènec da Silva	77007124	com. de Baucau		
31	Samuel Soares	-	Agricultor		
32	Arturino Pereira	77288123	Agricultor		
33	Aquino Gomes	-	Agricultor		
34	Marcos da Silva	-	comunidade / com. de Baucau		
35	Calisto Soares	77151135	Agricultor		
36	Umbelina Lúcia	-	comunidade		
37	Artur da Silva	-	comunidade		
38	Caetano Soares	75475868	DIR		
39	Paulo Soares	76740366	Dir		
40	Artur Soares	75061025	DR		
41	João Soares	75737556	DR		
42	Artur Soares	-	Agricultor		
43	João Soares	-	Agricultor		
44	Domènec da Silva	-	comunidade		
45	Maria Soares	-	comunidade		
46	João Soares	77183454	Dirigente		
47	Artur Soares	75414434	Agricultor		
48					



Innovative, Creative & Technologically Sustainable Infrastructure Solutions

CIN : U74099DL1987PTC020913
Regd. Office : A-6, Green Park, New Delhi-110 016, INDIA
Tel. : +91-11-40603000 Fax : +91-11-26055252
Email : business@ictonline.com Website : http://www.ictonline.com



**Intercontinental Consultants
and Technocrats Pvt. Ltd**



Infra Consultants in the Phils. (ICP) Inc.
Room 203, Cortez Building 2, 821 Epifanio de los
Santos Avenue (EDSA) Brgy. South Triangle,
Quezon City, Philippines
(as Sub-Consultant)

**in
association
with :**



**Dezemvolve Timor Leste (DETILE)
Consultant, Lda**
Rua Cina Rato, Lahane Oriental,
Tebesi, Dili, Timor Leste
(as Sub-Consultant)

**ADB Loan Nos. 3643-TIM and 3644-TIM (COL): Consulting Services for Project Implementation
and Construction Supervision for the Upgrading and Maintenance of the Baucau – Venilale -
Viqueque Highway Project, Lot 1: Baucau – Venilale Section (Sta. 3+740 to Sta. 27+120) and
Lot 2: Venilale – Viqueque Section (Sta. 27+120 to Sta. 62+010), Timor-Leste**



REPÚBLICA DEMOCRÁTICA DE TIMOR LESTE
MINISTÉRIO DAS OBRAS PÚBLICAS
DIRECÇÃO GERAL DAS OBRAS PÚBLICAS
DIRECÇÃO NACIONAL DAS ESTRADAS, PONTES E CONTROLO DE CHEIAS
PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT

No	Name	Phone No	Position	Company / Organi/Batita	Signature
50	Loni	7500777	Inspector	CDIG - COPEC JV	[Signature]
51	Sun Peng	71919163	Acting chief engineer	CDIG - COPEC JV	[Signature]
52	Jacob C. F.	77152091	Site Engineer	CDIG - COPEC JV	[Signature]
53	Ambrosio L. L. C.	7575553	Surveyor	—	[Signature]
54	Maria Rosa Gomes	76000037	Engineer	—	[Signature]
55	BERNARDINO R. R. R.	77000037	X. S. L.	—	[Signature]
56	Feliciano Torres	—	Commo	—	[Signature]
57	Dominico Silva	77553345	Adm. & Sup.	CDIG - COPEC	[Signature]
58	David A. I. Freitas	77440078	SSD	ICT-ICP-DECE	[Signature]
59					
60					



Innovative, Creative & Technologically Sustainable Infrastructure Solutions

CH : U74899DL1967PTC028913
Regd. Office : A-E, Green Park, New Delhi-110 016, INDIA
Tel : +91-11-40093000 Fax : +91-11-26055252
Email : business@ictonline.com Website : http://www.ictonline.com



Infra Consultants in the Phils. (ICP) Inc.
Room 203, Cortez Building 2, 821 Epifanio delos
Santos Avenue (EDSA) Brgy. South Triangle,
Quezon City, Philippines
(as Sub-Consultant)

in
association
with :



Dezemvolve Timor Leste (DETILE)
Consultant, Lda
Rua Cina Rate, Lahane Oriental,
Taibesi, Dili, Timor Leste
(as Sub-Consultant)

ADB Loan Nos. 3643-TIM and 3644-TIM (COL): Consulting Services for Project Implementation
and Construction Supervision for the Upgrading and Maintenance of the Baucau – Venilale -
Viqueque Highway Project, Lot 1: Baucau – Venilale Section (Sta. 3+740 to Sta. 27+120) and
Lot 2: Venilale – Viqueque Section (Sta. 27+120 to Sta. 62+010), Timor-Leste

True Minutes of Meeting

Public consultation Meeting-Lot I

Project: Upgrading and Maintenance of Baucau – Viqueque Highway Project Baucau – Venilale – Viqueque Road Section	
Subject: Consultation for Realignment 8+250 -10+980	Contract No: ICB/046/MOPTC-2022

Time	14.00 PM
Date	10 May 2023
Venue	Uailili, Baucau, Timor Leste

ATTENDEES:

Name	Organization	Contact Detail
Rakesh Chaudhary	Team Leader/Sr. Resident Engineer	77517272
Marcus Valentim	National Resettlement Specialist – PMU – MOP	73209614
Roly de Jesus Guterres	Resettlement Expert International – ICT	78166796
David A. Tilman Freitas	National Resettlement Assistant – DETILE Consultant	77414098
Sunpen	Chief Engineer CRIC-COVEC	76060082



Infra Consultants in the Phils. (ICP) Inc.
Room 203, Cortez Building 2, 821 Epifanio delos
Santos Avenue (EDSA) Brgy. South Triangle,
Quezon City, Philippines
(as Sub-Consultant)

**in
association
with :**



**Dezemvolve Timor Leste (DETILE)
Consultant, Lda**
Rua Cina Rate, Lahane Oriental,
Taibesi, Dili, Timor Leste
(as Sub-Consultant)

ADB Loan Nos. 3643-TIM and 3644-TIM (COL): Consulting Services for Project Implementation and Construction Supervision for the Upgrading and Maintenance of the Baucau – Venilale - Viqueque Highway Project, Lot 1: Baucau – Venilale Section (Sta. 3+740 to Sta. 27+120) and Lot 2: Venilale – Viqueque Section (Sta. 27+120 to Sta. 62+010), Timor-Leste

DISTRIBUTION: EMPLOYER- PMU-MOP, CONTRACTOR- CRIC-COVEC JV, CONSULTANT (ICT-ICP-DETILE)

MATTERS ARISING IN PREVIOUS MINUTES:

Item	Business	Action
	Introduction of Consultant	
1.1.0	Introduction by Mr. Rakesh Chaudhary, Team Leader, PISC, He welcomed the participants and said that we thank the local community who has raised the issues of the realignment of the section between 8+250 -10+980 to safeguard the water Spring and Big Tree. He further said that two days back ADB already saying no objection. He also said this realignment section we <u>will start</u> work by next month when get Minister signature. And for the realignment section we target we will complete this work six month or by December	Note
1.1.1	Introduction by <u>Mr. Hernani R. Belo</u> (<u>Uailili</u> suco chief) He said that the aim of this meeting is to inform to community that our proposal for realignment already get no objection from ADB, he also inform to community that they will start to Construct our so please collaborate white them.	



**Intercontinental Consultants
and Technocrats Pvt. Ltd**



Infra Consultants in the Phils. (ICP) Inc.
Room 203, Cortez Building 2, 821 Epifanio delos
Santos Avenue (EDSA) Brgy. South Triangle,
Quezon City, Philippines
(as Sub-Consultant)

**in
association
with :**



**Dezemvolve Timor Leste (DETILE)
Consultant, Lda**
Rua Cina Rate, Lahane Oriental,
Taibesi, Dili, Timor Leste
(as Sub-Consultant)

*ADB Loan Nos. 3643-TIM and 3644-TIM (COL): Consulting Services for Project Implementation
and Construction Supervision for the Upgrading and Maintenance of the Baucau – Venilale -
Viqueque Highway Project, Lot 1: Baucau – Venilale Section (Sta. 3+740 to Sta. 27+120) and
Lot 2: Venilale – Viqueque Section (Sta. 27+120 to Sta. 62+010), Timor-Leste*

QUESTION AND ANSWER SECTION

Item	Section I (QA)	Action
1.1.3	Question: Mr. Hermenegildo Gusmao asking that during the Construction of road if we need some help from contractor like help backfill accesses road for house please Consider it. He asking also if during the Construction of road if affect to our house and trees please discuss whit us. But about the land we offer to develop our road. Answer: Team leader informed that for the house if any ting is else and I request to Community to identify now and our survey team and social team can come and where is the house because it will be additional cost to the Contractor, they want to develop their access road we will include also in our proposal. And about the trees if is come on road we have to cut and compensate it.	
1.1.5	Question: Mr. Adelino Freitas. He asking that how you process the document for the Composition. Answer: Mr. David Explain that the about the document we will prepare the agree and we will submit to PMU for payment.	



Innovative, Creative & Technologically Sustainable Infrastructure Solutions

CIN : U74899DL1987PTC026913
Regd. Office : A-8, Green Park, New Delhi-110 016, INDIA
Tel: +91-11-40863000 Fax: +91-11-26855252
Email : business@ictonline.com Website : http://www.ictonline.com



**Intercontinental Consultants
and Technocrats Pvt. Ltd**



Infra Consultants in the Phils. (ICP) Inc.
Room 203, Cortez Building 2, 821 Epifanio de los
Santos Avenue (EDSA) Brgy. South Triangle,
Quezon City, Philippines
(as Sub-Consultant)

**in
association
with :**



**Dezemvolve Timor Leste (DETILE)
Consultant, Lda**
Rua Cina Rato, Lahana Oriental,
Tafeloni, Dili, Timor Leste
(as Sub-Consultant)

*ADB Loan Nos. 3643-TIM and 3644-TIM (COL): Consulting Services for Project Implementation
and Construction Supervision for the Upgrading and Maintenance of the Baucau – Venilale -
Viqueque Highway Project, Lot 1: Baucau – Venilale Section (Sta. 3+740 to Sta. 27+120) and
Lot 2: Venilale – Viqueque Section (Sta. 27+120 to Sta. 62+010), Timor-Leste*

Photography for public consultation meeting



Innovative, Creative & Technologically Sustainable Infrastructure Solutions

CIN : 137489901, 198777FC029913
Regd. Office : A-8, Green Park, New Delhi-110 016, INDIA
Tel. : +91-11-42663000 Fax : +91-11-26555252
Email : business@icbntonline.com Website : <http://www.icbntonline.com/>



**Intercontinental Consultants
and Technocrats Pvt. Ltd**



Infra Consultants in the Phils. (ICP) Inc.
Room 203, Cortez Building 2, 821 Epifanio de los
Santos Avenue (EDSA) Brgy. South Triangle,
Quezon City, Philippines
(as Sub-Consultant)

**in
association
with :**



**Dezemvolve Timor Leste (DETILE)
Consultant, Lda**
Rua Cina Rato, Lahana Oriental,
Tafeloni, Dili, Timor Leste
(as Sub-Consultant)

**ADR Loan Nos. 3643-TIM and 3644-TIM (COL): Consulting Services for Project Implementation
and Construction Supervision for the Upgrading and Maintenance of the Baucau – Venilale –
Viqueque Highway Project, Lot 1: Baucau – Venilale Section (Sta. 3+740 to Sta. 27+120) and
Lot 2: Venilale – Viqueque Section (Sta. 27+120 to Sta. 62+010), Timor-Leste**

List of participant attendance sheet for public consultation meeting



REPÚBLICA DEMOCRÁTICA DE TIMOR LESTE
MINISTÉRIO DAS OBRAS PÚBLICAS
DIRECÇÃO GERAL DAS OBRAS PÚBLICAS
DIRECÇÃO NACIONAL DAS ESTRADAS, PONTES E CONTROLO DE CHEIAS
PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT
Highway Project Site Visit Meeting
Minutes of Meeting

Project: Upgrading and Maintenance of Baucau-Venilale Highway Project: Baucau - Venilale Road
Sections Lot-1

Date : 010 May 2023 Time: 14:00
Meeting Between/Among: PMU, Consultant and Contractor Lot-1
Venue :Uaili,(afagua)

Sl. No.	Name	Phone No.	Position	Company/Organization	Signature
1	Hermani da T. Ribeiro	70664992	X-Su-Co	MAE	[Signature]
2	Manuel da C.	77343263	X-Aldeia	-	[Signature]
3	Marcelino pratek		via nua	-	[Signature]
4	João Da Costa		Agricultor	-	[Signature]
5	João X. X.	78552221	-	-	[Signature]
6	Colatina T. G.		-	-	[Signature]
7	Dominic N. L.O.		-	-	[Signature]
8	Marta Santos		-	-	[Signature]
9	Guilherme M.		-	-	[Signature]
10	Hernando da M.		-	-	[Signature]
11	Dona Mariana		-	-	[Signature]
12	Aguilão G. M.		-	-	[Signature]
13	Adelino F. M.		-	-	[Signature]
14	Carlos C.		-	-	[Signature]

Page 1 of 3



Innovative, Creative & Technologically Sustainable Infrastructure Solutions

ON - U74899DL1987PTC028913
Regd. Office : A-8, Green Park, New Delhi-110 016, INDIA
Tel. : +91-11-45953001 Fax : +91-11-26555252
Email : business@ictonline.com Website : http://www.ictonline.com

 REPÚBLICA DEMOCRÁTICA DE TIMOR LESTE MINISTÉRIO DAS OBRAS PÚBLICAS DIRECÇÃO GERAL DAS OBRAS PÚBLICAS DIRECÇÃO NACIONAL DAS ESTRADAS, PONTES E CONTROLO DE CHEIAS PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT					
15	1086/A	A.	Agugua	1.1	ARF
16	Santina Belo p.	76492036	AFAGUA	-	Supp
17	Supriana Freitas	-	Comunidade	-	Supp
18	Matheus sarmento	-	matheus sarmento	-	
19	Sonrio M. Gutierrez	77409973	R.D.F	PMU-MPW	Handwritten signature
20	Ferdinand Silla		GE	PMU-MPW	Handwritten signature
21	Carminelita D. Rombo	77288133		Delagada	Handwritten signature
22	DEDDY H.S.	70483086	Gr. ENGINEER		Handwritten signature
23	Sun Ing	75959555	Chief Engineer	COVEC	Handwritten signature
24	Sun Yile	7612411	Translator	ORIG-COVEL JV	Handwritten signature
25	Mirandolina Reis	78089987	NEAC	ICT-ICP-DETIC	Handwritten signature
26	Agostinho D.X.	75239753	Ataqua	-	Handwritten signature
27	Alfonso M.B	7790911	EDIC	-	Handwritten signature
28	RAKESH CHAUDHARY	77917272	T	ICT-ICP-DETIC	Handwritten signature
29	Marios Valentim	73205614	Resettlement PMU	Nap	Handwritten signature
30	Dani A. T. Freitas	77414098	Resettlement PMU	ICT-ICP-DETIC	Handwritten signature
31	Umbelina L. dasilva	-	Comunidade	-	Handwritten signature
32					
33					
34					

Appendix 3: Compensation Price List

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 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 natural soil materials 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 # 21/2 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	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.

27 m2 of a temporary house

Based on:

1. Timor Leste - Standard Method of Measurement (2016)
2. Timor Leste - Unit Price Standard of Goods & Construction Services (2019-2020)
3. PMU's Market Unit Price Survey Result (2023)

QTY	Unit	Description	Unit Cost / work item	Amount
27.0	m2	Clearing & Grubbing	\$ 1.55	\$ 41.85
2.9	m3	Earthwork (manual excavation)	\$ 3.20	\$ 9.22
3.8	m3	Stone masonry foundation	\$ 88.80	\$ 335.68
5.4	m3	Soil filling (embankment) work	\$ 30.73	\$ 165.93
5.4	m3	Soil compacting work	\$ 4.75	\$ 25.65
41.4	m2	Wall (0.30mm zinc aluminium)	\$ 6.99	\$ 289.46
6.0	pc	Lumber post	\$ 16.08	\$ 96.48
27.0	m2	Roofing frame (lumber)	\$ 9.12	\$ 246.25
27.0	m2	Roofing cover (Palm)	\$ 6.94	\$ 187.25
1.0	set	Low quality wood door (Single)	\$ 75.00	\$ 75.00
1.0	L.S.	Scap holding & Formwork	\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00
1.0	L.S.	Electrical Fixtures	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00
		Total	Markup	\$ 1,500.91
		Builder's Profit	10%	\$ 150.09
		Grand Total		\$ 1,651.01

Cost / m2 =	\$ 61.15
--------------------	-----------------

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
14	cu m Boulders for stone masonry Foundation	6	84
14	2"x3"x12' Ordinary Lumber Timber (Trashes)	10	140
10	lengths 2" x 4" x 12' Ordinary Lumber	12	120
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
8	Pcs Pre-Painted GI Sheet	12	96
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
			1631.3
		Mark Up	179.443
		labor	489.39
			2300.133

PhP **2,300.00**

About \$ 80 per Sq.m.

ADN Unit Price

STANDARD UNIT PRICE OF THE CONSTRUCTION GOODS AND SERVICES
REPÚBLICA DEMOCRÁTICA DE TIMOR LESTE
2020-2021

Group of Distance Dili to Municipality

From	Destination (Municipality)	Distance (Km)	Rate (USD)
DILI	Lospalos	202.73	\$ 338.43
	Viqueque	182.00	\$ 305.26
	Suai	177.17	\$ 297.53
	Maliana	147.53	\$ 250.11
	Same	113.67	\$ 195.93
	Baucau	112.47	\$ 194.02
	Ainaro	110.17	\$ 190.33
	Manatuto	65.34	\$ 93.56
	Aileu Vila	48.12	\$ 91.05
	Ermera (Gleno)	43.20	\$ 83.18
	Liquica	32.49	\$ 66.04
	Dili (City)	6.00	\$ 30.00

Baucau Municipality			
Baucau City	Destination – Administrative post	Distance (Km)	Rate (USD)
	Baguia	59.07	\$ 153.86
	Laga	22.60	\$ 50.22
	Quelicaí	36.00	\$ 99.26
	Vemasse	35.82	\$ 71.37
	Venilale	29.58	\$ 51.92
	Baucau Villa	5.00	\$ 20.46

STANDARD UNIT PRICE OF THE CONSTRUCTION GOODS AND SERVICES
REPÚBLICA DEMOCRÁTICA DE TIMOR LESTE
2020-2021

Group of Local Labour Wage

No	Labor Category	Recommendation			
		Range		Index	
		Min	Max	Min	Max
1	Foreman	\$ 12.00	\$ 15.00	1.71	1.88
2	Head of labor	\$ 12.00	\$ 14.00	1.71	1.75
3	Labor	\$ 12.00	\$ 14.00	1.71	1.75
4	Unskilled labor	\$ 7.00	\$ 8.00	1	1
5	Surveyor	\$ 12.00	\$ 14.00	1.71	1.75
6	Ass. Surveyor	\$ 8.00	\$ 10.00	1.14	1.25
7	Operator	\$ 12.00	\$ 14.00	1.71	1.75
8	Ass. Operator	\$ 8.00	\$ 10.00	1.14	1.25
9	Mechanic	\$ 12.00	\$ 14.00	1.71	1.75
10	Ass. Mechanic	\$ 8.00	\$ 10.00	1.14	1.25
11	Driver	\$ 9.00	\$ 12.00	1.29	1.50

UNIT PRICE STANDARD OF GOODS AND CONSTRUCTION SERVICES
REPÚBLICA DEMOCRÁTICA DE TIMOR LESTE
2021-2022

GROUP OF IMPORTED MATERIALS

Note: All transportation costs from Dili to any destination should be calculated separately

No.	Materials Description	Spesifications/Brands/Standards	Local Dili Prices	Units
			USD	
A	GENERAL MATERIALS FOR BUILDING			
I	Tiles, Laminatings and Carpets			
a	Asia Tile			
1	Floor Ceramic Plain White Size 40X40	Asia Tile/SNI ISO 13006:2010	\$ 5.63	Box
2	Floor Ceramic Plain White Size 60X60	Asia Tile/SNI ISO 13006:2010	\$ 13.50	Box
3	Nirwana grey 30x30	Asia Tile/SNI ISO 13006:2010	\$ 6.12	Box
4	Floor Ceramic Asia 40×40	Asia Tile/SNI ISO 13006:2010	\$ 6.12	Box

II	Reinforcement Bars and Wire Mesh			
a	BJTP 24 Round Bar JIS G3112 SR 24			
1	Round bar 6 mm x 12 m	SNI-07-2052-2014	\$ 2.43	Length
2	Round bar 8 mm x 12 m	SNI-07-2052-2014	\$ 4.60	Length
3	Round bar 10 mm x 12 m	SNI-07-2052-2014	\$ 6.67	Length
4	Round bar 12 mm x 12 m	SNI-07-2052-2014	\$ 9.82	Length
5	Round bar 16mm x 12 m	SNI-07-2052-2014	\$ 15.42	Length
6	Round bar 19mm x 12 m	SNI-07-2052-2014	\$ 24.08	Length

No.	Materials Description	Specifications/Brands/Standards	Local Dili Prices	Units
			USD	
7	Round bar 22mm x 12 m	SNI-07-2052-2014	\$ 33.50	Length
8	Round bar 25mm x 12 m	SNI-07-2052-2014	\$ 42.75	Length
9	Steel Bars 14mm x 12 m		\$ 13.50	Length
b	BJTS 40 Deformed Bar JIS G3112 SD 40			
1	Deformed Bar 6mm x 12 m		\$ 2.75	Length
2	Deformed Bar 8 mm x 12 m	SNI-07-2052-2014	\$ 5.00	Length
3	Deformed Bar 10 mm x 12 m	SNI-07-2052-2014	\$ 7.01	Length
4	Deformed Bar 12mm x 12 m		\$ 11.00	Length
5	Deformed Bar 13mm x 12 m	SNI-07-2052-2014	\$ 11.74	Length
6	Deformed Bar 16mm x 12 m	SNI-07-2052-2014	\$ 17.13	Length
7	Deformed Bar 19mm x 12 m	SNI-07-2052-2014	\$ 24.70	Length
8	Deformed Bar 22mm x 12 m	SNI-07-2052-2014	\$ 35.32	Length
9	Deformed Bar 25mm x 12 m	SNI-07-2052-2014	\$ 43.27	Length
10	Deformed Bar 29mm x 12 m	SNI-07-2052-2014	\$ 45.41	Length
11	Deformed Bar 32mm x 12 m	SNI-07-2052-2014	\$ 55.24	Length

c	Wire mesh (Size 15x15cm)			
1	Steel Wire Mesh Plain 5mm x5.4 mtr x 2.1M	SNI 07-0663-1995	\$ 25.72	Sheet
5	Steel Wire Mesh Plain 10mm x5.4 mtr x 2.1M	SNI 07-0663-1995	\$ 90.86	Sheet
6	Steel Wire Mesh Plain 6MM X 2,1M X 5,3M	Indonesia	\$ 57.50	Sheet
7	Steel Wire Mesh Plain 8MM X 2,1M X 5,3M	Indonesia	\$ 75.00	Sheet
8	Steel Wire Mesh Deformed 6MM X 2,1M X 5,3M	Indonesia	\$ 90.00	Sheet
9	Steel Wire Mesh Deformed 10MM X 2,1M X 5,3M	Indonesia	\$ 135.00	Sheet
d	Other Wire Mesh			
1	STEEL MESH 200X200X6.75MM X2.3X5.8M F9		\$ 59.00	Sheet
2	STEEL MESH 200X200X7.6MM X2.3X5.8M F8		\$ 76.00	Sheet
3	SECURITY MESH 920 X 2000 X 7MM MILL FINISH #M00070 ALUMINIUM		\$ 76.00	Sheet
4	GALV MESH 2400 x 1200MM x 228 2"X2"X8 GAUGE		\$ 24.00	Sheet
e	Ceiling Batten			
1	Ceiling Batten 35 x 15 x 0.45mm	TBS/Australian	\$ 0.95	m
2	Hollow Steel ceiling batten 20/40 (4 m)		\$ 2.58	Length
3	Hollow Steel ceiling batten 40/40 (4 m)		\$ 3.58	Length
4	ETR METAL STUD TRUECORE 90X40X0.55 X 3M	East Timor Roofing	\$ 10.20	Length
V	Roofing And Accessories			
a	Roofing Zincalume Colorbond and DNS			
1	Colorbond, 0.35 mm	Bluescope/Australian	\$ 9.00	m
2	Colorbond, 0.45 mm	Bluescope/Australian	\$ 12.00	m
3	DNS Roofing 0.35 mm	Australian Standard	\$ 5.50	m

VI	Ceiling, Partition and Accessories			
a	KalsiBoard			
1	KalsiBoard Ling 3,5mm 1220x2440		\$ 6.20	Sheet
2	KalsiBoard Ling 3,5mm 1200x2400		\$ 6.02	Sheet
3	KalsiBoard Ling 4,5mm 1220x2440		\$ 8.59	Sheet
4	KalsiBoard Ling 4,5mm 1000x2400		\$ 9.75	Sheet
5	KalsiBoard Ling 6 mm 1220x2440		\$ 12.54	Sheet
6	KalsiBoard Ling 6 mm 1200x2400		\$ 12.00	Sheet
7	KalsiPart 8 mm 1220 x 2440		\$ 17.13	Sheet
8	KalsiPart 8 mm 1200 x 2400		\$ 17.00	Sheet
9	KalsiPart 8 mm 1200 x 2700		\$ 17.99	Sheet
10	KalsiClad 10 mm 1220 x 2440		\$ 20.32	Sheet
11	KalsiClad 10 mm 1200 x 2400		\$ 20.08	Sheet

Baucau – Viqueque Highway Project, Supplementary Resettlement Plan

c	Triplex			
1	3mm (1.22 x 2.44)	SNI 8032:2014	\$ 4.78	Sheet
2	4mm (1.22 x 2.44)	SNI 8032:2015	\$ 6.47	Sheet
3	6mm (1.22 x 2.44)	SNI 8032:2016	\$ 7.97	Sheet
4	9mm (1.22 x 2.44)	SNI 8032:2017	\$ 11.33	Sheet
5	12mm (1.22 x 2.44)	SNI 8032:2018	\$ 15.30	Sheet
6	15mm (1.22 x 2.44)	SNI 8032:2019	\$ 19.75	Sheet
7	18mm (1.22 x 2.44)	SNI 8032:2020	\$ 25.11	Sheet
8	PLYWOOD 1200 X 2400 X 3MM	Singapore	\$ 6.50	Sheet
9	PLYWOOD 1200X2400X3.6MM	Singapore	\$ 7.25	Sheet
10	PLYWOOD 1200X2400X5.2MM	Singapore	\$ 10.90	Sheet
11	PLYWOOD 1200X2400X9MM	Singapore	\$ 15.00	Sheet
12	PLYWOOD 1200X2400X12MM	Singapore	\$ 21.80	Sheet
13	PLYWOOD 1200X2400X18MM	Singapore	\$ 32.00	Sheet
14	PLYWOOD 1200X2400X15MM	Singapore	\$ 23.50	Sheet
d	Marine Plywood			
1	MARINE PLYWOOD 8"X4"X12MM	Singapore	\$ 45.90	Sheet
2	MARINE PLYWOOD 8"X4"X18MM	Singapore	\$ 68.90	Sheet
3	MARINE PLYWOOD 8"X4"X6MM	Singapore	\$ 27.00	Sheet
e	Cement Board			
1	SUPERFLEX FIBERCEMENT 2400X1200X4.5MM #PA/143331	Malaysia	\$ 9.50	Sheet
2	SUPERFLEX FIBERCEMENT 2400X1200X6MM #PA/143332	Malaysia	\$ 13.00	Sheet

VII	Paints			
a	Vinilex Interior			
1	Vinilex (5 kg)	Venilex/SNI 3564:2009	\$ 12.50	Can
2	Vinilex (25 kg)	Venilex/SNI 3564:2009	\$ 41.00	Pail
3	Super Vinilex 5000 (5 kg)	Venilex/SNI 3564:2009	\$ 12.50	Can

b	Vinilex Ekterior			
1	Vinilex (1 kg)	Venilex/SNI 3564:2009	\$ 8.00	Can
2	Vinilex (5 kg)	Venilex/SNI 3564:2009	\$ 11.50	Can
3	Vinilex (25 kg)	Venilex/SNI 3564:2009	\$ 42.50	Pail
c	Steel and Wood Paint (Bee Brand 1000)			
1	Bee Brand 1000 (1009 Foresta) 1 Kg	Bee Brand 1000	\$ 5.50	Can
2	Bee Brand 1000 (126 Ever Green) 1 Kg	Bee Brand 1000	\$ 5.50	Can
3	Bee Brand 1000 (1004 Melone) 1 Kg	Bee Brand 1000	\$ 5.50	Can
4	Bee Brand 1000 (1011 Sempre Verde) 1 Kg	Bee Brand 1000	\$ 5.50	Can
5	Bee Brand 1000 (103 Orange) 1 Kg	Bee Brand 1000	\$ 5.50	Can
6	Bee Brand 1000 (1013 Victoria) 1 Kg	Bee Brand 1000	\$ 5.50	Can
7	Bee Brand 1000 (1006 Chiaro) 1 Kg	Bee Brand 1000	\$ 5.50	Can
8	Bee Brand 1000 (102 Medium Yellow) 1 Kg	Bee Brand 1000	\$ 5.50	Can

h	Swing Doors and Windows			
1	Single Swing Door (White,Gray,Wood) Al, 5 mm Clear Glass	RAL 9010, 7011,	\$ 153.00	m2
2	Double Swing Door (White,Gray,Wood) Al, 5 mm Clear Glass	RAL 9010, 7011,	\$ 207.00	m2
3	Swing Window (White,Gray,Wood) Al, 5 mm Clear Glass	RAL 9010, 7011,	\$ 131.00	m2
4	Sliding Window & Door (White,Gray,Wood) Al, 5 mm Clear Glass	RAL 9010, 7011,	\$ 158.00	m2
5	Fix Window & Door (White,Gray,Wood) Al, 5 mm Clear Glass	RAL 9010, 7011,	\$ 72.00	m2
6	Single Swing Door (White,Gray,Wood) Al, 8mm Clear Glass	RAL 9010, 7011,	\$ 158.00	m2
7	Double Swing Door (White,Gray,Wood) Al, 8 mm Clear Glass	RAL 9010, 7011,	\$ 221.00	m2
8	Swing Window (White,Gray,Wood) Al, 8 mm Clear Glass	RAL 9010, 7011,	\$ 135.00	m2
9	Sliding Window & Door (White,Gray,Wood) Al, 8 mm Clear Glass	RAL 9010, 7011,	\$ 162.00	m2
10	Fix Window & Door (White,Gray,Wood) Al, 8 mm Clear Glass	RAL 9010, 7011,	\$ 86.00	m2
11	Single Swing Door (White,Gray,Wood) Al, 8mm Dark Glass	RAL 9010, 7011,	\$ 162.00	m2
12	Double Swing Door (White,Gray,Wood) Al, 8 mm Dark Glass	RAL 9010, 7011,	\$ 230.00	m2
13	Swing Window (White,Gray,Wood) Al, 8 mm Dark Glass	RAL 9010, 7011,	\$ 140.00	m2
14	Sliding Window & Door (White,Gray,Wood) Al, 8 mm Dark Glass	RAL 9010, 7011,	\$ 167.00	m2
15	Fix Window & Door (White,Gray,Wood) Al, 8 mm Dark Glass	RAL 9010, 7011,	\$ 99.00	m2
16	Single Swing Door (White,Gray,Wood) Al, Gusset	RAL 9010, 7011,	\$ 168.00	m2
17	Double Swing Door (White,Gray,Wood) Al, Gusset	RAL 9010, 7011,	\$ 225.00	m2
18	Swing Window (White,Gray,Wood) Al, Gusset	RAL 9010, 7011,	\$ 149.00	m2
19	Sliding Window & Door (White,Gray,Wood) Al, Gusset	RAL 9010, 7011,	\$ 198.00	m2
20	Fix Window & Door (White,Gray,Wood) Al, Gusset	RAL 9010, 7011,	\$ 90.00	m2



§ 2.00

Quarta-Feira, 17 de Agosto de 2022

Série I, N.º 33

JORNAL da REPÚBLICA

PUBLICAÇÃO OFICIAL DA REPÚBLICA DEMOCRÁTICA DE TIMOR - LESTE

Forestry and Agriculture crops

Commercial crops		
Class A tree (= 15cm in diameter)	m3	550
Class A tree (= 15cm in diameter)	m3	300
Sandalwood without resin	kg	3
Sandalwood with resin	kg	8
Resin agar	kg	30
Small class tree A (<15cm in diameter)	Tree	10
Small class tree B (<15cm in diameter)	Tree	7.5
Small class special tree (<15cm in diameter)	Tree	25
Bamboo	stalk	1
Rattan	stalk	0.5
Palm wine trees	Liter	0.5
Honey	Liter	10
Gum	kg	2.5
Turmeric	kg	1.5
Galanga	kg	1
Firewood	Stapel meter (SM)	25

Industrial Plans		
Fruitless coconut trees	Tree	25
Fruitful coconut trees	Tree	80
Fruitless coffee tree	Tree	10
Fruitful coffee tree	Tree	30
Fruitless cashew tree	Tree	5
Fruitful cashew tree	Tree	20
Fruitless cacao tree	Tree	15
Fruitful cacao tree	Tree	25
Fruitless areca palm	Tree	15
Fruitful areca palm	Tree	25
Betel (fruit & Leaf)	Tree	5
India walnut	kg	3
Iguape walnut	Apply calculation for class B trees or firewood according to the physical condition of the tree	
Sugar cane	stalk	0.25
Vanilla fruity	Tree	45
Vanilla fruitless	Tree	20
Cloves	Tree	30
Elephant foot yam (raw tuber)	kg	1.5
Fruitless pepper plant	Tree	4
Pepper	kg	8
Non – commercial crops		
Small teak	Tree	5
Teak < 15 cm in diameter	Tree	30
Teak = 15 cm in diameter	Tree	100
Mahogany /white teak small	Tree	3
Mahogany /white teak < 15 cm in diameter	Tree	25
Mahogany /white teak = 15 cm in diameter	Tree	75
Small gamelina	Tree	3

Gamelina < 15 cm in diameter	Tree	30
Gamelina = 15 cm in diameter	Tree	100
Small sandalwood	Tree	25
Sandalwood < 15 cm in diameter	Tree	40
Sandalwood = 15 cm in diameter	Tree	100
Fruitless coconut trees	Tree	25
Fruitful coconut trees	Tree	65
Cashew	Tree	15
Cacao	Tree	15
Areca palm	Tree	25
Betel	Tree	5
Iguape walnut	Tree	25
Sugar cane	Cluster	10
Fruit Trees		
Papaya	Tree	20
Banana	Cluster	20
Orange	Tree	30
Lemon	Tree	15
Pineapple	Tree	5
Guava	Tree	15
Jackfruit	Tree	20
Bread tree (kulu modo)	Tree	20
Mango	Tree	150
Star fruit	Tree	25
Durian	Tree	125
Jambero	Tree	35
Soursop	Tree	15
Avocado	Tree	125
Bread tree (kulu tunu)	Tree	25
Pomegranate	Tree	20
Guava (jambu biji)	Tree	25
Grapefruit	Tree	25
Vegetables		
Moringa	Tree	20
Eggplant	bunch	5
Tomato	Plant/tree	5
Green cabbage	bunch	2
Cabbage	bunch	2
Mustard	bunch	1
Lettuce	bunch	1
Spinach	bunch	1

Water spinach	bunch	1
String beans	bunch	1
Long beans	bunch	1
Chili	bunch	1
Tubers		
Corn	Plant	0.25
Rice	Plant	0.10
Potato	m2	10
Green beans	Plant	0.20
Soybean	Plant	0.20
Peanut	Plant	0.20
Red bean	Plant	0.20
Cassava	Plant	1
Sweet yam (kumbili)	Plant	1
Taro	Plant	1
Ornamental plants		
Flowers	Plant	5
Bougainvillea	Plant	5
Flowers with vase	Plant	5
Other flowers	Plant	5
Livestock, fishing and salt collection activities		
Cows < 8 units	Stable	75
Transportation	-	75
Cows < 8-30 units	Stable	100
Transportation	-	100
Cows > 30 units	Stable	125
Transportation	-	125
Chickens	Pen	100
Pigs <6 units	Pen	50
Pigs 6-10 units	Pen	75
Pigs > 10 units	Pen	100
Goats < 6 units	Stable	50
Goats 6-10 units	Stable	75
Goats > 10units	Stable	100
Wooden boat	Boat	200
Fish pond	pond	700
Salt pond	pond	700

Appendix 4: Gaps between ADB and Government's Laws and Regulations on Land Acquisition and Resettlement

Issues	ADB's SPS (2009)	Timor-Leste Laws and Regulations	Gaps between ADB's SPS (2009) and Timor-Leste Laws	Gap Filling Measures
A. Land Acquisition and Resettlement				
Objective	Avoid involuntary land acquisition resettlement wherever possible. Minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring protect and design alternatives.	There is no explicit reference to the need for avoidance or minimizing of resettlement impacts.	Timor-Leste Laws do not have the provision of avoiding or minimizing the involuntary resettlement impacts	The URP includes measures to avoid or minimize the LAR impacts of the subproject.
Project screening	Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of APs, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.	- Articles 19 and 21 of Expropriation Law call for conducting a cadastral survey, social impact assessment and resettlement plan where land being expropriated involves residential households⁹. - The Expropriation Law includes provisions for public consultation, which provides for early screening of the project, as well as public hearings which include publicizing the proposed public hearings in the media¹⁰.	There are no specific requirements for a census or cut-off date for entitlements under the Timor-Leste Laws.	The subproject impacts are identified based on early screening, survey/census, cut-off date, and assessment of impacts.
Consultation	Carry out meaningful consultations with APs, host communities, and concerned NGOs. Inform all APs of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular	The Expropriation Law includes provisions of the public hearing, including requirements for publicity about the proposed public hearings in the Official Journal and in the media. A report of the consultation is to be made, including a description of the public hearings. The Expropriation Law provides for	Consultations are only required at the planning stage. There are no specific provisions on preparing and implementing resettlement plans based on meaningful consultations with APs, including the poor, landless, and	Consultations are conducted on an ongoing basis with stakeholders including APs. Development of mitigation measures will take into consideration the needs and views of stakeholders and those affected.

⁹Article 21 of the Law stipulates: Social Impact Study aims to identify the positive and negative consequences in the lives of the stakeholders, caused by expropriation. The Resettlement Plan consists of an action plan in which procedures are established to mitigate adverse effects and compensate for the losses suffered by those interlaced with expropriation. The Resettlement Plan based on: a) the results of the social impact study; b) consultation with interested persons regarding viable alternatives to their compensation; and c) the principles established in Article 8. The Resettlement Plan must contain: a) the different alternatives to accommodation for the choice of the interested; b) the mechanisms for restoring the income and means of subsistence lost by the interested parties; c) the timetable for its implementation; d) Estimating the costs of implementing different alternatives; e) the monitoring mechanisms for the implementation of the resettlement plan. Whenever possible, the social impact study and the resettlement plan should be combined with environmental impact studies.

¹⁰Article 22 of the Law stipulates: (1). After the project planning phase is completed, the respective public consultation is initiated, aimed at publicizing the options taken and discussing the various alternatives to their implementation. (2). Within the scope of the public consultation, the following activities are carried out: a) availability of the project for consultation; b) public hearings; c) public consultation report; 3. public consultation and open consultation to all who are interested and participate in it.

Issues	ADB's SPS (2009)	Timor-Leste Laws and Regulations	Gaps between ADB's SPS (2009) and Timor-Leste Laws	Gap Filling Measures
	attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations.	information to be provided to APs before expropriation occurs ¹¹ . Once the report on the public consultation results is published, a social impact study and property survey of APs is carried out.	elderly, women and other vulnerable groups and no requirements of public consultation and public engagement during implementation under the Timor-Leste Laws.	
APs without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land	Ensure that APs without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.	Decree No. 06/2011 on compensation for resettlement authorizes the payments of compensation to unlawful occupants of state property to resettle elsewhere.	According to the Timor-Leste Laws, payment of compensation to unlawful occupants of state property is not mandatory.	APs without legal or recognizable legal claims to land acquired, are equally entitled to participate in consultations and benefit schemes and be compensated for their affected non-land assets such as dwellings and structures. However, the eligibility of the APs without titles to land is defined by a cut-off date. Any informal settlers who encroach on the subproject area after the declaration of the cut-off date are not eligible for any compensation.
Compensation at full replacement cost	The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following: elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. Depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account	The Expropriation Law stipulates requisitioning and expropriation of property for public purposes shall only take place following fair compensation in accordance with the law. The Expropriation Law (Article 8 and 58) requires that land expropriation should follow principles of justice and equality on account of ensuring that expropriation must ensure that the standard of living of APs is equal to or higher than the one prior to compensation. The Expropriation Law is also required to guarantee fair compensation based on market value. The NDLPCS has the mandate and responsibility to assess the value of land and related assets.	There is no explicit guidance provided on how to determine fair compensation and/or replacement costs and no requirement for third party validation to appraise the replacement cost of affected land and other assets.	An independent and qualified replacement cost appraiser has been engaged to assist the NDLPCS and PMU in appraising the replacement cost of affected assets.

¹¹ According to Article 23 of the Law, information to disclose to AHs include information on the project, the identification of the entity would benefit from the expropriation, the identification of the property to be expropriated and its location of public hearing sessions. The information must also be published in two newspapers of national circulation and, through an announcement, in the headquarters of *suco* of the real estate property. The project, together with the documents related to the project planning phase, must be made available for consultation, at the *suco* headquarters of the real estate property, for a maximum period of sixty days. During this period, any person can present the entity that would benefit from the expropriation, in writing, comments that it considers relevant to the project.

Issues	ADB's SPS (2009)	Timor-Leste Laws and Regulations	Gaps between ADB's SPS (2009) and Timor-Leste Laws	Gap Filling Measures
Compensation for loss of income	The loss of income or livelihood sources will be compensated promptly at full replacement cost.	Legal provisions are deficient to recognize entitlements for loss of incomes and means of livelihood due to land acquisition	There is no specific provision on entitlements for loss of income and livelihoods under the Timor-Leste Laws.	Households whose income or livelihood sources affected by the subproject are entitled to compensation for income loss. Affected business regardless of status of business registration is compensated for the lost net income from the affected business.
Assistance for physically displaced households	In the case of physically APs, the borrower/client will provide (i) relocation assistance, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, and civic infrastructure and community services as required; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) opportunities to derive appropriate development benefits from the project.	The Expropriation Law (Article 57) allows compensation for lost assets.	Timor-Leste Laws do not provide for any specific assistance including transitional support and development assistance to APs other than offering compensation for lost assets.	All APs are entitled to relocation assistance such as transportation assistance, transitional assistance, and other resettlement measures as necessary and eligible to participate in the LRP of the subproject.
Assistance for Vulnerable People	Improve the standard of living of APs and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards, and assist them with legal affordable land, adequate housing, and appropriate income sources.	Article 10 of the Expropriation Law obliges the government to take the necessary measures to ensure the adequate information, consultation and participation of vulnerable groups, and promote the right to equality and non- discrimination, but without elaboration on what measures required to reach these outcomes.	Timor-Leste laws do not prescribe specific measures for improvement of living standards to national minimum standards, nor for restoration of livelihoods, or access to income generating sources, and there are no specific measures to be taken for vulnerable people.	VAHs are eligible to participate in the Livelihood Rehabilitation Program of the subproject.
Livelihood Rehabilitation Program	Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all APs through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.		The Timor-Leste Laws do not elaborate the option and implementation of assistance and livelihood restoration for the AHs.	SAHs who lose 10% or more of total productive land (if the land is the main income generating asset of the household) or total income-generating assets, and/or have to relocate, and also VAHs are eligible to participate in the LRP of the subproject.

Issues	ADB's SPS (2009)	Timor-Leste Laws and Regulations	Gaps between ADB's SPS (2009) and Timor-Leste Laws	Gap Filling Measures
Compensation payment	All compensation and resettlement entitlements must be provided before any displacement or commencement of works.	Article 41 of the Expropriation Law requires that (i) takeover of expropriated land cannot occur until: a) public notice of expropriation has occurred; b) list of assets has been drawn up; c) resettlement plan has been implemented; d) replacement land as agreed by APs has been provided free of charge; e) Fair compensation to APs has been deposited with a banking institution; (ii) APs are granted a reasonable period of time to vacate expropriated property, not to exceed ninety days.	There is no specific mention of works in the Expropriation Law but possession of expropriated land by the Government not permitted until Resettlement Plan and other fair compensation have been implemented.	Civil works will not proceed for a specific component or geographic area until (i) compensation and assistance have been paid in full to the AHs and communities; (ii) relocation has been completed and the LRP for the SAHs and VAHs is in-place; and (iii) the area is free from any encumbrances.
Grievance redress mechanism (GRM)	Establish a GRM to receive and facilitate resolution of the APs' concerns and grievances regarding the project's environmental performance.	The Expropriation Law suggests disputes over expropriation process to be handled through normal administrative and court processes.	Under the Timor-Leste Laws, there is no specific requirement of a project-level GRM to be established, including roles and responsibilities and documentation of grievances.	A project level GRM was established in consultation with the AHs and communities to resolve complaints regarding land acquisition, compensation, assistance and resettlement of the subproject.
Monitoring	Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of APs, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.	As regulated by the Laws (Articles 2 of Land Expropriation for Public Facility), NDLPCS and project proponents have the responsibility to monitor land expropriation processes.	There is no provision on external monitoring of resettlement implementation and post-implementation evaluation to assess whether the objectives of the Resettlement Plan have been achieved under Timor-Leste Laws.	• The PMU will undertake internal monitoring on land acquisition, compensation and supports for the AHs. • An external monitor will be engaged by the PMU to conduct regular external monitoring of the URP implementation. • Monitoring reports will be shared with relevant stakeholders and uploaded on the ADB and MPW websites for disclosure.
Resettlement Plan Preparation	Prepare a Resettlement Plan elaborating on APs entitlements, income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget and time-bound implementation plan.	Article 21 of the Expropriation Law calls for a social impact study and resettlement plan to be developed to mitigate adverse effects and to compensate for the losses due to expropriation, based on social impact assessment and consultations with APs. Resettlement plan is to include: (i) different alternatives to housing for stakeholders to choose from; (ii) mechanisms for restoration of income and lost livelihoods; (iii) timetable for plan's implementation; (iv) estimation of costs of implementing different alternatives;	There are no specific details of how requirements of the plan are to be developed and carried out, including institutional arrangements or time-bound implementation plans under Timor-Leste Laws.	The URP has been prepared covering APs entitlements, income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget and time-bound implementation plan.

Issues	ADB's SPS (2009)	Timor-Leste Laws and Regulations	Gaps between ADB's SPS (2009) and Timor-Leste Laws	Gap Filling Measures
		(v) supervision mechanisms for implementation of the relocation plan.		
Disclosure of Resettlement Plan	The draft Resettlement Plan, including documentation of the consultation process, must be disclosed in a timely manner before project appraisal (in an accessible place, and a form and language understandable to APs and other stakeholders.) The final Resettlement Plan must also be disclosed.	The Expropriation Law requires prior public notice of consultation phase including availability of project documents. Consultations are held in "simple and adequate" language, and minutes taken of stakeholder questions and comments, and publication of public consultation report following consultation.	There are no specific government requirements on how and where disclosures of public consultation reports and/or resettlement reports are to be made.	Requirements on information disclosure are specified in the URP. Before submitting to the ADB and after ADB's acceptance of the URP, the document in the Timor-Leste language (<i>Tetum</i>) will be posted in accessible public areas and sent to the relevant agencies and community leaders. A summary of the URP will be provided to the community leaders. The URP and any addendums, if any, will also be uploaded to the ADB and MPW websites.

ADB = Asian Development Bank; APs = Affected Person; DMS = Detailed Measurement Survey; GRM = Grievance Redress Mechanism; PMU= Project Management Unit; MPW = Ministry of Public Works; NDLPSC = National Directorate of Land and Property and Cadastral Services; NGO = Non-Governmental Organization; RCS = Replacement Cost Study; SAH = Severely Affected Household; URP = Updated Resettlement Plan;

Appendix 5: Sample Calculations for Severely Affected Structures – Uailili

Realignment

Sample calculations of compensation for replacement of severely affected structures near Uailili realignment.

4 Sta. 8+280 R/S - House Temporary 27m² \$63/m² (RCS \$60/m²)				
QTY	Unit	Description	Unit Cost / work item	Amount
104.5	m2	Clearing & Grubbing	\$ 1.55	\$ 161.98
1.1	m3	Earthwork (manual excavation)	\$ 3.20	\$ 3.46
0.9	m3	Stone masonry foundation	\$ 88.80	\$ 83.92
4.5	m3	Soil filling (embankment) work	\$ 30.73	\$ 138.55
4.5	m3	Soil compacting work	\$ 4.75	\$ 21.42
31.1	m2	Wooden wall (Bebak)	\$ 6.99	\$ 217.09
6.0	pc	Lumber post	\$ 16.08	\$ 96.48
27.0	m2	Roofing frame (lumber)	\$ 9.12	\$ 246.25
27.0	m2	Roofing cover (0.30mm zinc aluminium)	\$ 6.94	\$ 187.25
1.0	set	Low quality wood door (Single)	\$ 210.00	\$ 210.00
1.0	set	Window	\$ 110.00	\$ 110.00
1.0	L.S.	Scap holding & Formwork	\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00
1.0	L.S.	Electrical Fixtures	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00
		Total	Markup	\$ 1,546.39
		Builder's Profit	10%	\$ 154.64
		Grand Total		\$ 1,701.03
Cost / m2 =			\$ 63.00	

Based on:

1. Timor Leste - Standard Method of Measurement (National Development Agency-2016)
2. Timor Leste - Unit Price Standard of Goods & Construction Services (December 2022)
3. Government Resolution No. 24/2022 (August 17th)

28 Sta. 10+690 R/S - House Semi-permanent 13.5m² \$136/m² (RCS \$120/m²)				
QTY	Unit	Description	Unit Cost / work item	Amount
76.0	m2	Clearing & Grubbing	\$ 1.55	\$ 117.80
2.4	m3	Earthwork (manual excavation)	\$ 3.20	\$ 7.68
2.6	m3	Stone masonry foundation	\$ 88.80	\$ 233.11
0.2	m3	Precasting & concrete works for column (7.4 Mpa)	\$ 434.17	\$ 78.15
2.7	m3	Soil filling (embankment) work	\$ 30.73	\$ 82.97
2.7	m3	Soil compacting work	\$ 4.75	\$ 12.83
29.7	m2	Wall work (40x20x10cm)	\$ 15.87	\$ 471.36
13.5	m2	Roofing frame (lumber)	\$ 9.12	\$ 123.13
13.5	m2	Roofing cover (0.30mm zinc aluminium)	\$ 6.94	\$ 93.62
1.1	m3	Concrete work for floor (7.4 Mpa), K 100	\$ 225.99	\$ 253.43
1.0	set	Plywood door (Single)	\$ 75.00	\$ 75.00
1.0	set	Window	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00
1.0	L.S.	Scap holding & Formwork	\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00
1.0	L.S.	Electrical Fixtures	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00
		Total	Markup	\$ 1,669.10
		Builder's Profit	10%	\$ 166.91
		Grand Total		\$ 1,836.01
Cost / m2 =			\$ 136.00	

Based on:

1. Timor Leste - Standard Method of Measurement (National Development Agency-2016)
2. Timor Leste - Unit Price Standard of Goods & Construction Services (December 2022)
3. Government Resolution No. 24/2022 (August 17th)

25 Sta. 10+670 R/S - House Temporary 19.3m² \$74/m² (RCS \$60/m²)				
QTY	Unit	Description	Unit Cost / work item	Amount
89.3	m2	Clearing & Grubbing	\$ 1.55	\$ 138.34
2.6	m3	Earthwork (manual excavation)	\$ 3.20	\$ 8.32
2.7	m3	Stone masonry foundation	\$ 88.80	\$ 242.44
5.0	m3	Soil filling (embankment) work	\$ 30.73	\$ 153.74
5.0	m3	Soil compacting work	\$ 4.75	\$ 23.77
37.5	m2	Wall (0.30 mm Zinc Aluminium)	\$ 6.99	\$ 262.19
6.0	pc	Lumber post	\$ 16.08	\$ 96.48
14.0	m2	Roofing frame (lumber)	\$ 9.12	\$ 127.69
14.0	m2	Roofing cover (0.30mm zinc aluminium)	\$ 6.94	\$ 97.09
1.0	set	Low quality wood door (Single)	\$ 75.00	\$ 75.00
1.0	L.S.	Scap holding & Formwork	\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00
1.0	L.S.	Electrical Fixtures	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00
		Total	Markup	\$ 1,295.05
		Builder's Profit	10%	\$ 129.50
		Grand Total		\$ 1,424.55
Cost / m2 =			\$ 74.00	

Based on:

1. Timor Leste - Standard Method of Measurement (National Development Agency-2016)
2. Timor Leste - Unit Price Standard of Goods & Construction Services (December 2022)
3. Government Resolution No. 24/2022 (August 17th)

31 Sta. 10+690 R/S - Stall Temporary 20m² \$62/m² (RCS \$60/m²)				
QTY	Unit	Description	Unit Cost / work item	Amount
90.0	m2	Clearing & Grubbing	\$ 1.55	\$ 139.50
2.2	m3	Earthwork (manual excavation)	\$ 3.20	\$ 7.17
2.5	m3	Stone masonry foundation	\$ 88.80	\$ 217.57
2.4	m3	Soil filling (embankment) work	\$ 30.73	\$ 73.56
2.4	m3	Soil compacting work	\$ 4.75	\$ 11.37
12.0	m2	Wall work (40x20x10cm)	\$ 15.87	\$ 190.46
6.0	pc	Lumber post	\$ 16.08	\$ 96.48
20.0	m2	Roofing frame (lumber)	\$ 9.12	\$ 182.41
20.0	m2	Roofing cover (0.30mm zinc aluminium)	\$ 6.94	\$ 138.70
1.0	L.S.	Scap holding & Formwork	\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00
1.0	L.S.	Electrical Fixtures	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00
		Total	Markup	\$ 1,127.22
		Builder's Profit	10%	\$ 112.72
		Grand Total		\$ 1,239.94
Cost / m2 =			\$ 62.00	

Based on:

1. Timor Leste - Standard Method of Measurement (National Development Agency-2016)
2. Timor Leste - Unit Price Standard of Goods & Construction Services (December 2022)
3. Government Resolution No. 24/2022 (August 17th)

AHs	4	25	28	31
Area (m²)	27.0	19.3	13.5	20.0
RCS Rate \$ / m²	60	60	120	60
GoTL Rate \$ / m²	63	74	136	62
Difference	+3\$/m²	+14\$/m²	+16\$/m²	+2\$/m²