

Resettlement Plan

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

TIM: Baucau to Viqueque Highway Project

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

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.

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UPDATED RESETTLEMENT PLAN
October 2019

ROAD LINK A06-02: VENILALE- VIQUEQUE SECTION

PACKAGE 5:

STA. 27+120 - 30+420

STA. 35+520 - 58+000

STA. 59+440 - 59+720



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

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Updated Resettlement Plan

October 2019

TIM: Road Network Upgrading Sector Project

Venilale-Viqueque Road

Prepared by Ministry of Public Works for the Asian Development Bank

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

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

GLOSSARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

I. Background

1. The 26.06 km Venilale to Viqueque road section is part of the 169 km of national roads under the Road Network Upgrading Sector Project (RNUSP), financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB).
2. To address the resettlement impacts during the road project implementation, a Resettlement Plan (RP) was prepared in 2015 in accordance with ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) of 2009 and current practices implemented by the government.
3. Since 3 years had already passed from the project conceptualization stage to the commencement phase, a revalidation or updating of the original RP was deemed proper.

II. Institutional Arrangement

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

III. Impacts and losses

6. Based on the re-assessment that was carried out from June to October 2018, it shows that the road project will affect a total of 133 Affected Households (AHs) consisting of 775 Affected Persons (APs).
7. A small fraction (6.1%) of the 133 AHs will be severely affected by the project. These consists of **36 AHs** with **178 APs** who are owners of **15 houses, 16 stores** and **1,613 sqm of agricultural lands**. Overall, the scale of the resettlement impact and losses is marginal or insignificant.
8. Other losses, but insignificant, includes 9 houses, 31 roadside stalls, 1045 linear meters (lm) of fence, 4 ancillary structures, 7009 square meters (sqm) of agricultural areas and 1674 plants and trees of various species.

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

IV. Compensation and Entitlements

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

V. Revised Resettlement Budget

12. The estimated budget of the URP for the proposed upgrading of the Venilale-Viqueque Road is **\$ 303,174.14**. Out of this cost, **\$ 193,604.45** is the direct resettlement cost including other entitlements, **\$ 59,040.67** is intended for administrative and management cost while **\$ 50,529.02** is for contingencies.

CHAPTER 1: PROJECT DESCRIPTION

1.1 Background

13. Timor-Leste has begun rebuilding its national infrastructure after years of suffering from conflict and underdevelopment. Physical infrastructure development including road network is now recognized by the country as a top priority to accelerate its economic development and reduce poverty in the country. Given the emphasis on nationwide infrastructure development, the Government of Timor-Leste (GoTL) has started implementing the RNUSP with financial support from ADB, to upgrade a total of 169 km national road.
14. One of the projects under the RNUSP is the 26.06 km Venilale to Viqueque Road, located in the eastern part of the country. It is a road strategically placed to link the municipalities of Baucau and Viqueque. The project is aimed on improving the area's business transactions and tourism activity.
15. To minimize the project impact on the communities along the road alignment, the civil works will be confined within the existing road corridor to the maximum extent possible. However, it will inevitably be necessary to acquire some land and other assets for the widening and raising of road embankments which will cause involuntary resettlement impacts.

1.2 Project Description

16. The 35 km Venilale-Viqueque road section lies within the geographic coverage of the two Administrative Post of Venilale of and Ossu of the municipalities of Baucau and Viqueque respectively.
17. The project will only cover 26.06 km of the whole stretch of the road section particularly for sections that are not covered by on-going road construction projects implemented by the government through the local contractors (Figure1).

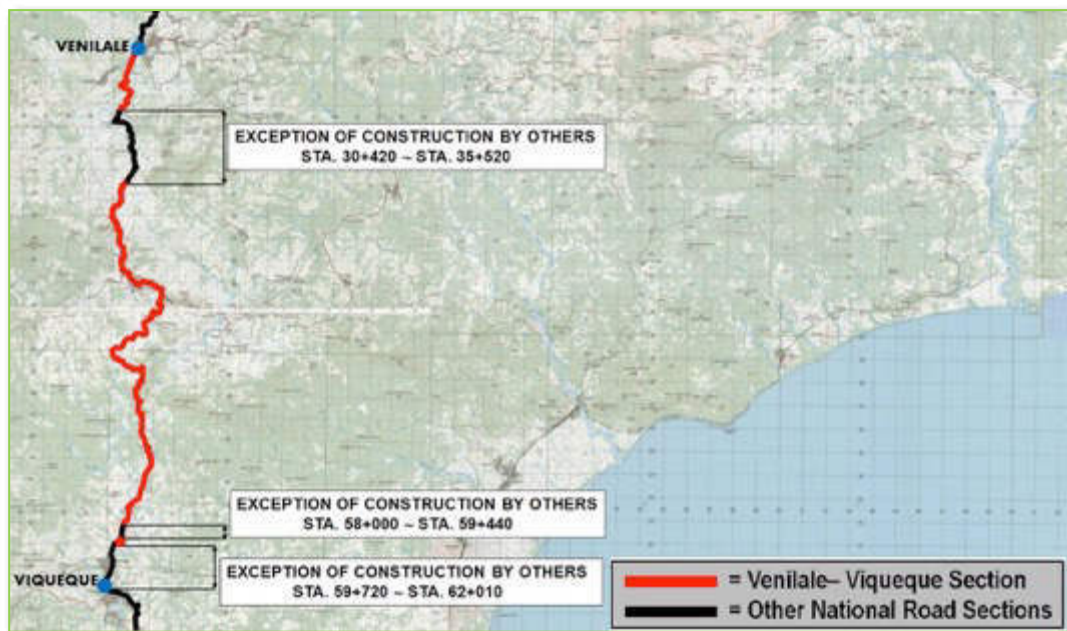


Figure 1 Location of the Project

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

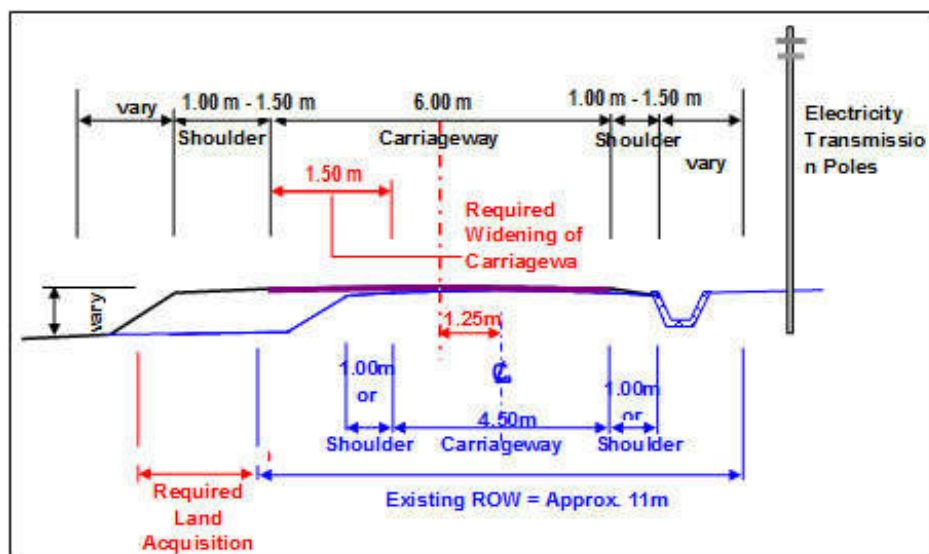


Figure 2 Typical Road Cross-Section

1.3 Objectives of the Resettlement Plan

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

1.4 Resettlement Related Conditions

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

CHAPTER 2: SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

23. The road upgrading works will consist of clearing and grubbing, earthworks, road widening and/or shape correction at areas where it is considered absolutely necessary, retaining structures, drainages, bridges and/or culverts, and sealing. The road will be upgraded to an all-weather-asphalt-surfaced type of road to enable it to carry, at a minimum capacity, fully loaded container trucks.
24. Upgrading the road will affect existing structures (house, stores, roadside stalls, fences, ancillary structures), plants and trees (both fruit and timber), perennial crops and cash crops.
25. Based on the latest socio-economic survey that was carried out from June to October 2018, the number of AH had dramatically increased to 133 as compared to only 41 in 2015.
26. The increase in the number was also based on the actual disturbance that the project will cause during the construction phase where it will normally require a minimum of 12 m and a maximum of 18 m width of working space.

2.1 Summary of Impacts

27. The implementation of the project will impact the assets of 133 AHs consisting of 775 APs.
28. The major types of assets that will be impacted by the project were grouped into three: (1) Structures (houses, stores, roadside stalls, fences, ancillary structures); (2) Plants and Trees; and (3) Agricultural Areas (for planting cash crops).
29. The magnitude of impact was also classified into single and multiple impacts.
30. Table 1 shows the summary of impacted assets and the number of AHs and APs.

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

Type of Assets Impacted		No of AHs	No of APs
Single-Impact			
	Structures	14	64
	Plants & Trees	23	141
	Agricultural Areas	20	123
Sub-Total		57	328
Multiple-Impacts			
	Structures+Plants & Trees	49	280
	Structures+Plants & Trees+Agricultural Areas	6	41
	Plants & Trees+Agricultural Areas	16	96
	Structures+Agricultural Areas	5	30
Sub-Total		76	447
Total		133	775

2.2 Common property impacts

31. Government-owned public utilities will also be affected by this project namely, 800 l.m. of water pipelines and 21 concrete electric poles. The cost of replacement or relocation of these affected public utilities is included in the bill of quantities and will be included in the provisional sum of the project cost. Table 2 summarizes the impact on public properties.

Table 2 Impact on Public Utilities

Type of Public Utility	Quantity	
Water pipeline (crossing the road)	800	l.m.
Concrete Electric Pole (Single)	21	unit

2.3 Impact Assessment

2.3.1 AH, AP and heads of AH

32. A total of 133 AHs, as compared to only 41 in the 2015 RP, with 775 APs (only 191 in the 2015 RP) will be affected by the road project.
33. The re-assessment also revealed that majority (89%) of the heads of the AH, who are also representing the APs in each AH or APRs, are male. The small minority (11%) are headed by widows and single females (Figure 3).

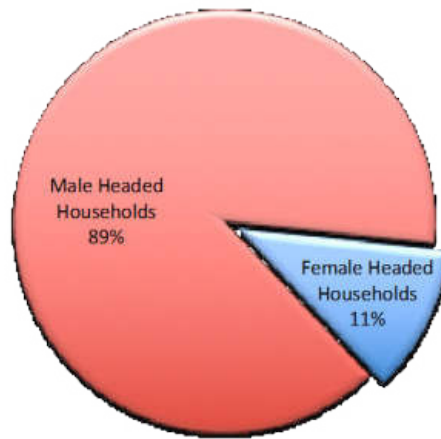


Figure 3 Heads of AH by gender

2.3.2 Impact on Structures

34. A total 108 structures (24 houses, 16 stores, 31 roadside stalls, 33 fences (1045 linear meters) and 4 ancillary structures) will be impacted by the project. The structures are assets of 65 AHs consisting of 352 APs.
35. Of the total 65 AHs who owns structural assets, 36 AHs consisting of 178 APs will lose their assets severely causing physical and economic displacement. The magnitude of impact on these structures are presented in detail in the succeeding sections.

2.3.2.1 Impact on Houses

36. The project will impact a total of 24 houses but only 15 will be severely impacted which are owned by 14 AHs consisting of 61 APs (Table 3 and Figure 4).
37. The AHs plans to re-construct their houses further back the edge of the road construction limit thus additional allowance for transportation is unnecessary. However, they will receive additional compensation such as reconstruction cost² and subsistence allowance³.

Table 3 Magnitude of impact on houses

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

³ \$100 for 3 months

No	Sta	Name of AP/ AH/	Gender	Age	Total APs	No of Units	% Impacted	Area (sqm)	Type of Construction	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Reconstruction Cost	Subsistence Allowance	Total Compensation Cost
1	27+040	Filipe de Sousa	male	66	4	1	30	18	temporary	\$ 40.00	\$ 720.00	\$ 180.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 1,200.00
2	28+300	Lucia Isabel Sacramento	female	46	3	1	30	32	semi permanent	\$ 80.00	\$ 2,560.00	\$ 640.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 3,500.00
3	29+080	Joao Xavier	male	49	6	1	30	36	semi permanent	\$ 80.00	\$ 7,840.00	\$ 720.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 9,160.00
4	29+300	Maria de Souza Guterres	female	36	3	1	30	42	permanent	\$ 150.00	\$ 6,300.00	\$ 1,575.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 8,175.00
5	29+008	Francisco de Souza	male	64	4	1	50	20	temporary	\$ 40.00	\$ 800.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 1,300.00
6	29+040	Inacio Joao Guterres	male	62	1	1	20	27	temporary	\$ 40.00	\$ 1,080.00	\$ 270.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 1,650.00
7	30+816	Celestino da Costa	male	26	1	1	30	6	temporary	\$ 40.00	\$ 240.00	\$ 60.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 600.00
8	31+012	Donatigus da Costa	male	46	10	1	30	45	semi permanent	\$ 80.00	\$ 3,600.00	\$ 900.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 4,800.00
9	31+451	Edson Pinho	male	42	3	1	30	72	permanent	\$ 150.00	\$ 4,200.00	\$ 1,050.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 5,550.00
10	33+021	Rosito Manoel da Costa Pereira	male	43	7	1	50	30	temporary	\$ 40.00	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 1,800.00
11	33+021	Rosito Manoel da Costa Pereira	male	43	3	1	50	48	temporary	\$ 40.00	\$ 1,920.00	\$ 480.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 2,700.00
12	34+145	Donatigus de Jesus	male	43	7	1	30	78	temporary	\$ 110.00	\$ 1,100.00	\$ 780.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 1,900.00
13	34+186	Donatigus da Silva Freitas	female	36	1	1	30	78	semi permanent	\$ 80.00	\$ 7,840.00	\$ 720.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 9,160.00
14	38+405	Celestino Alves	male	57	10	1	20	21	semi permanent	\$ 80.00	\$ 1,680.00	\$ 420.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 2,400.00
15	38+418	Mario Amaral	male	68	1	1	30	24	semi permanent	\$ 80.00	\$ 1,920.00	\$ 480.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 2,700.00
Total					61	15		432			\$ 32,310.00	\$ 8,077.50	\$ 4,500.00	\$ 44,887.50



Figure 4 Pictures of the houses to be severely impacted by the project

38. The other 9 houses will not be severely impacted by the project since the remaining portion are still livable and therefore the APs will not be displaced (Figure 5).



Figure 5 Pictures of the houses that will not be severely impacted by the project

2.3.2.2 Impact on Stores

39. A total of 16 stores will be impacted by the project and all will be impacted significantly. The stores are owned by 16 households consisting of 77 APs (Table 4 and Figure 6).

Table 4 Magnitude of impact on stores

No.	Site	Name of APH of AIs	Gender	Age	Total AIs	No of Units	% Impacted	Area (sqm)	Type of Construction	Status of Operation	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Reconstruction Cost	Allowance for Income Loss	Total Compensation Cost
1	274747	Carlos Inacio Soares	female	53	5	1	10	9	temporary	Non-operational	\$ 411.00	\$ 366.00	\$ 90.00		\$ 456.00
2	274880	Melhores de Soares	male	37	4	1	30	6	temporary	Non-operational	\$ 411.00	\$ 246.00	\$ 60.00		\$ 306.00
3	281189	Alejo Sarmiento	male	34	5	1	40	12	temporary	Operational	\$ 40.00	\$ 480.00	\$ 120.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 800.00
4	281728	Amandino de Sousa Pereira	female	26	4	1	100	9	temporary	Operational	\$ 40.00	\$ 360.00	\$ 90.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 650.00
5	294759	Benedito de Carvalho Soares	male	52	10	1	30	14	temporary	Operational	\$ 411.00	\$ 566.00	\$ 141.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 908.00
6	304317	Alano de Castro Ximenes	male	31	1	1	30	20	temporary	Non-operational	\$ 411.00	\$ 801.00	\$ 201.00		\$ 1,002.00
7	301389	Cesario Fortunato Pereira	male	34	9	1	40	51	semi permanent	Operational	\$ 80.00	\$ 4,080.00	\$ 1,020.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 5,300.00
8	441728	Olinda da Costa Guterres	female	84	1	1	80	9	permanent	Operational	\$ 100.00	\$ 900.00	\$ 225.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 1,325.00
9	441972	Nicolao da Silva	male	45	5	1	30	24	permanent	Operational	\$ 100.00	\$ 2,400.00	\$ 600.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 3,200.00
10	514024	Elisavete da Costa	male	45	6	1	100	16	permanent	Operational	\$ 1011.00	\$ 1,608.00	\$ 401.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 2,309.00
11	514100	Mauricio da Costa Guterres	male	57	6	1	50	4	temporary	Operational	\$ 411.00	\$ 164.00	\$ 41.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 406.00
12	511137	Albertina Soares	female	43	7	1	100	9	temporary	Operational	\$ 40.00	\$ 360.00	\$ 90.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 650.00
13	511169	Rosa Guterres Pinto	female	69	3	1	100	24	semi permanent	Operational	\$ 80.00	\$ 1,920.00	\$ 480.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 2,600.00
14	514021	Henri Mourad da Costa Pereira	male	43	1	1	100	6	temporary	Operational	\$ 411.00	\$ 246.00	\$ 60.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 506.00
15	574745	Adriano da Silva Monteiro	male	43	5	1	50	15	temporary	Operational	\$ 411.00	\$ 600.00	\$ 150.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 950.00
16	581437	Adelino Maria da Silva	male	49	7	1	20	18	permanent	Operational	\$ 100.00	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 450.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 2,450.00
Total					77	16		246				\$ 16,960.00	\$ 4,215.00	\$ 2,700.00	\$ 23,775.00

* No. of AIs already included in Table 3



Figure 6 Pictures of the stores to be severely impacted by the project

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

2.3.2.3 Impact on Roadside Stalls

41. The implementation of the project will also require the removal of 31 roadside stalls owned by 27 AHs consisting of 86 APs (Table 5 and Figure 7).

Table 5 Magnitude of impact on roadside stalls

No	Sta	Name of APR of AHs	Gender	Age	Total APs	No of Units	Status of Operation	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Reconstruction Cost	Allowance for Income Loss	Total Compensation Cost
1	77+604	Veneranda E. De F. Pereira	male	35	5	1	Non-operational	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 12.50		\$ 62.50
2	78+349	Hermengildo Junior	male	65	1	1	Non-operational	\$ 35.00	\$ 35.00	\$ 8.75		\$ 43.75
3	28+725	Domingo's Ximenes Pereira	male	41	1	1	Operational	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 12.50	\$ 100.00	\$ 162.50
4	28+728	Amândina de Sousa Pereira	female	26	*	1	Non-operational	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 12.50		\$ 62.50
5	28+763	Carlos de Sousa	male	40	6	1	Operational	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 12.50	\$ 100.00	\$ 162.50
6	78+800	Lúcia Isabel Sarmiento	female	46	*	1	Non-operational	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 12.50		\$ 62.50
7	78+830	Domingas Ximenes Pereira	female	41	4	1	Operational	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 12.50	\$ 100.00	\$ 162.50
8	28+837	Alicia Antonia Pereira	female	62	7	1	Operational	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 12.50	\$ 100.00	\$ 162.50
9	28+840	Elvira Norberta Guterres	female	54	3	1	Operational	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 12.50	\$ 100.00	\$ 162.50
10	28+845	Maria Madalena	female	74	5	1	Operational	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 12.50	\$ 100.00	\$ 162.50
11	78+849	Duarte Monteiro	male	55	6	1	Operational	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 12.50	\$ 100.00	\$ 162.50
12	78+857	Jose Pereira Ximenes	male	49	*	1	Operational	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 12.50	\$ 100.00	\$ 162.50
13	78+992	Hermengildo de Castro Sousa	male	74	3	1	Non-operational	\$ 35.00	\$ 35.00	\$ 8.75		\$ 43.75
14	28+992	Hermengildo de Castro Sousa	male	24	*	1	Non-operational	\$ 100.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 25.00		\$ 125.00
15	30+307	Alarico de Castro Ximenes	male	81	*	1	Non-operational	\$ 35.00	\$ 35.00	\$ 8.75		\$ 43.75
16	44+633	Martinho Guterres da Costa	male	39	6	1	Non-operational	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 12.50		\$ 62.50
17	50+806	Helder da Costa Freitas	male	34	*	1	Operational	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 12.50	\$ 100.00	\$ 162.50
18	50+907	Candido Hornai	male	57	6	1	Operational	\$ 35.00	\$ 35.00	\$ 8.75	\$ 100.00	\$ 143.75
19	50+952	Juafiana da Costa Guterres	female	49	2	1	Operational	\$ 35.00	\$ 35.00	\$ 8.75	\$ 100.00	\$ 143.75
20	51+012	Domingos da Costa	male	46	*	2	Operational	\$ 35.00	\$ 70.00	\$ 12.50	\$ 100.00	\$ 187.50
21	51+018	Hermengildo Sparr Ataide	male	49	1	1	Operational	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 12.50	\$ 100.00	\$ 162.50
22	51+074	Feliciano da Costa	male	45	*	3	Non-operational	\$ 50.00	\$ 150.00	\$ 37.50		\$ 187.50
23	51+047	Hilomeno da Costa Hornai	male	40	1	1	Operational	\$ 35.00	\$ 35.00	\$ 8.75	\$ 100.00	\$ 143.75
24	51+100	Martinho Da Costa Guterres	male	57	*	1	Non-operational	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 12.50		\$ 62.50
25	51+137	Albertina Soares	female	43	*	2	Non-operational	\$ 50.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 25.00		\$ 125.00
26	57+395	Alberto da Silva	male	55	3	1	Operational	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 12.50	\$ 100.00	\$ 162.50
27	57+469	Giervagio Francisco Moreira	male	54	8	1	Non-operational	\$ 35.00	\$ 35.00	\$ 8.75		\$ 43.75
Total					86	31						\$ 3,331.25

* No. of APs already included in Table 3 and 4

42. The AHs of impacted stalls will also receive additional compensations such as reconstruction cost and, for those whose stalls are operational during the time of assessment, will receive an additional assistance for loss of income⁵.

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

⁵ Based on a minimum 2 months' average income or a minimum one-time payment of \$100



Figure 7 Sample pictures of the roadside stalls to be impacted by the project

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

2.3.2.4 Impact on Fence

44. In Timor-Leste, fence plays an important role in protecting properties from being destroyed or vandalized by free-grazing domesticated animals. The project will require the removal of 1045 linear meters of fence that were constructed using temporary and permanent materials and established using live plants. The removal of the fence will affect a total of 33 AHs (Table 6 and Figure 8).

Table 6 Magnitude of impact on fence

No	Sta	Name of APR of AHs	Gender	Age	Total APs	Length Impacted (lm)	Type of Construction	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Reconstruction Cost	Total Compensation Cost
1	27+809	Januario de Sousa Pereira	male	55	7	40	live	\$ 5.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 250.00
2	28+185	Esperanca Ximenes	female	84	6	50	live	\$ 5.00	\$ 250.00	\$ 67.50	\$ 317.50
3	28+431	Guido Guterres	male	21	1	80	live	\$ 5.00	\$ 400.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 500.00
4	28+438	Januario Pereira	male	67	7	45	live	\$ 5.00	\$ 225.00	\$ 56.25	\$ 281.25
5	28+900	Marcia de Sousa Guterres	female	36	3	37	permanent	\$ 12.00	\$ 444.00	\$ 111.00	\$ 555.00
6	28+926	Feliscina de Sousa	female	47	8	15	live	\$ 5.00	\$ 75.00	\$ 18.75	\$ 93.75
7	28+964	Domingo's Ximenes	male	45	8	18	live	\$ 5.00	\$ 90.00	\$ 22.50	\$ 112.50
8	29+008	Francisco de Sousa	male	64	4	15	live	\$ 5.00	\$ 75.00	\$ 18.75	\$ 93.75
9	29+415	Manuel José Pereira	male	52	5	30	live	\$ 5.00	\$ 150.00	\$ 37.50	\$ 187.50
10	30+184	Feliciano de Carvalho	male	70	10	30	live	\$ 5.00	\$ 150.00	\$ 37.50	\$ 187.50
11	30+307	Alarico de Castro Ximenes	male	81	13	15	live	\$ 5.00	\$ 75.00	\$ 18.75	\$ 93.75
12	44+728	Olinda da Costa Guterres	female	84	1	25	temporary	\$ 3.00	\$ 75.00	\$ 18.75	\$ 93.75
13	47+809	Agustinho da Costa	male	64	3	30	temporary	\$ 3.00	\$ 90.00	\$ 22.50	\$ 112.50
14	51+024	Feliciano da Costa	male	45	6	19	temporary	\$ 3.00	\$ 57.00	\$ 14.25	\$ 71.25
15	51+100	Martinho Da Costa Guterres	male	57	6	15	temporary	\$ 3.00	\$ 45.00	\$ 11.25	\$ 56.25
16	51+351	Balbina Alcina da Silva	female	61	12	45	live	\$ 5.00	\$ 225.00	\$ 56.25	\$ 281.25
17	51+451	Eduardo Pinto	male	42	3	20	live	\$ 5.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 25.00	\$ 125.00
18	53+071	Rosito Manuel da Costa Pereira	male	43	7	40	temporary	\$ 3.00	\$ 120.00	\$ 30.00	\$ 150.00
19	53+272	Florencia Monteiro	female	55	13	40	live	\$ 5.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 250.00
20	57+145	Domingos de Jesus	male	43	7	17	temporary	\$ 8.00	\$ 96.00	\$ 24.00	\$ 120.00
21	57+145	Domingos de Jesus	male	43	7	7	temporary	\$ 3.00	\$ 21.00	\$ 5.25	\$ 26.25
22	57+201	Estevanus da Silva	male	28	5	36	temporary	\$ 3.00	\$ 108.00	\$ 27.00	\$ 135.00
23	57+250	Amirindo da Costa	male	45	6	22	live	\$ 5.00	\$ 110.00	\$ 27.50	\$ 137.50
24	57+338	Manuel Sousa da Silva	male	47	7	63	temporary	\$ 3.00	\$ 189.00	\$ 47.25	\$ 236.25
25	57+395	Alberto da Silva	male	55	3	52	temporary	\$ 3.00	\$ 156.00	\$ 39.00	\$ 195.00
26	57+417	Fernando da Silva	male	46	4	37	temporary	\$ 3.00	\$ 96.00	\$ 24.00	\$ 120.00
27	57+460	Manuel Alfonso da Costa Guterres	male	50	9	31	temporary	\$ 3.00	\$ 93.00	\$ 23.25	\$ 116.25
28	57+469	Gervasio Francisco Moreira	male	54	8	16	temporary	\$ 8.00	\$ 128.00	\$ 32.00	\$ 160.00
29	57+479	Domingos Soares Sarmiento	male	60	8	27	temporary	\$ 3.00	\$ 81.00	\$ 20.25	\$ 101.25
30	57+779	Candida Soares	female	41	6	32	temporary	\$ 3.00	\$ 96.00	\$ 24.00	\$ 120.00
31	57+908	Joaquim da Cruz	male	49	6	78	temporary	\$ 3.00	\$ 234.00	\$ 58.50	\$ 292.50
32	58+186	Henriqueta da Silva Freitas	female	56	1	16	temporary	\$ 8.00	\$ 128.00	\$ 32.00	\$ 160.00
33	58+514	Carlos da Costa Guterres	male	55	9	17	live	\$ 5.00	\$ 60.00	\$ 15.00	\$ 75.00
Total					209	1045					\$ 5,802.50

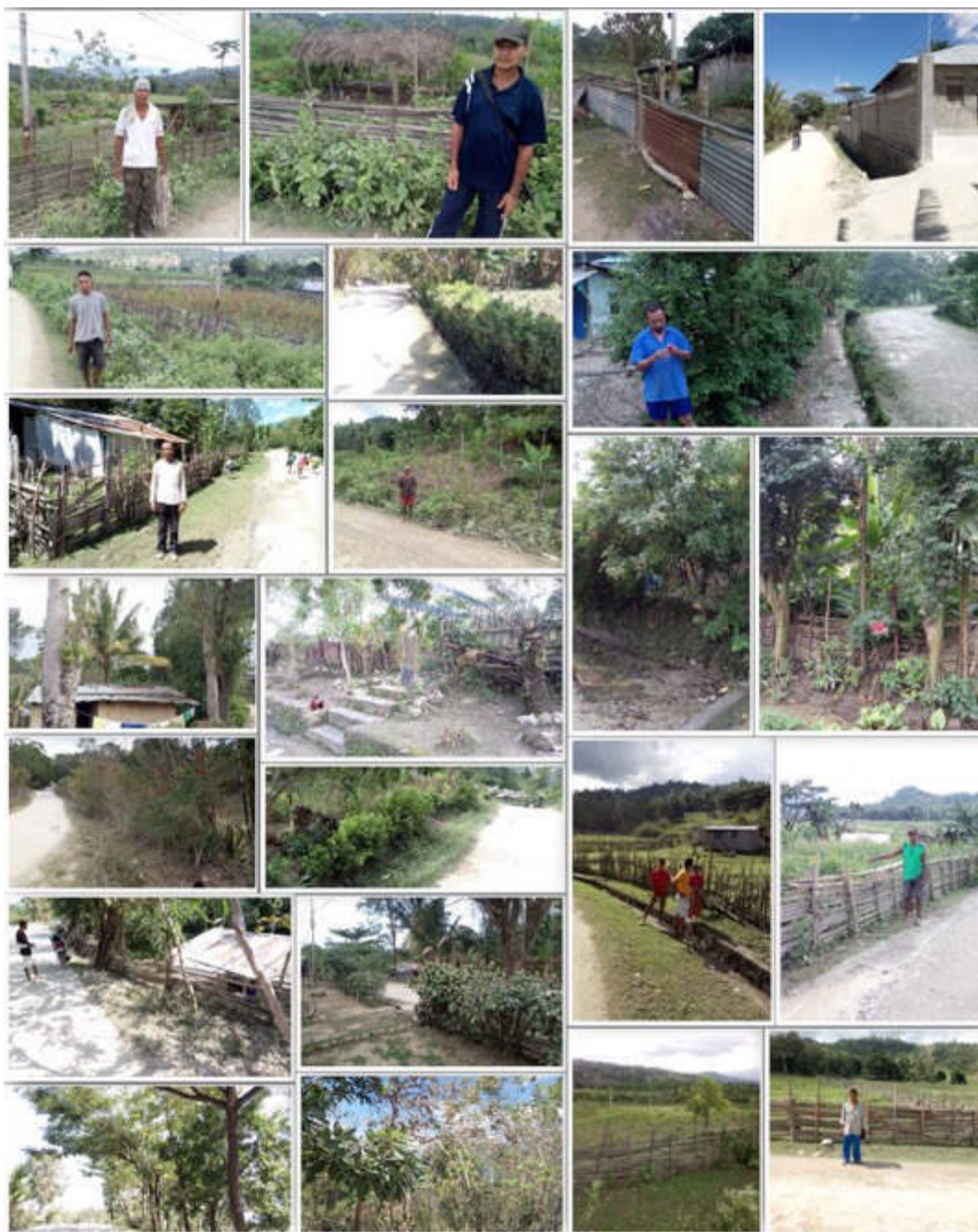


Figure 8 Pictures of the different type fence to be impacted by the project

2.3.2.5 Impact on Ancillary Structures

45. A total 4 ancillary structures, owned by 4 AHs consisting of 5 APs will be impacted during the project implementation (Table 7 and Figure 9).
46. The impact on ancillary structures is insignificant since these structures are not the main source of income of the AHs.

Table 7 Magnitude of impact on ancillary structures

No	Sta	Name of APR of AHs	Gender	Age	Total APs	Type of Structure	No of Units	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Reconstruction Cost	Total Compensation Cost
1	50+805	Helder da Costa Freitas	male	34	5	warehouse (anc)	1	\$ 240.00	\$ 240.00	\$ 60.00	\$ 300.00
2	58+186	Henriqueta da Silva Freitas	female	56	3	Kitchen (anc)	1	\$ 320.00	\$ 320.00	\$ 80.00	\$ 400.00
3	51+012	Domingos da Costa	male	46	4	Kitchen (anc)	1	\$ 960.00	\$ 960.00	\$ 240.00	\$ 1,200.00
4	58+405	Celestino Alves	male	57	3	Septic Tank (anc)	1	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 75.00	\$ 375.00
Total					5		4				\$ 2,275.00

* No. of APs already included in Table 3, 4, 5 and 6



Figure 9 Pictures of ancillary structures to be impacted by the project

2.3.3 Impact on Plants and Trees

47. A total of 1674 plants and trees, consisting of 47 species, have to be cut and removed during the project implementation (Figure 10 and Table 8). These plants and trees are owned/claimed by 94 AHs.
48. The plants and trees to be removed are not the main source of income of the 94 AHs. The produce of these assets are only use for home consumption and as a source of extra income.

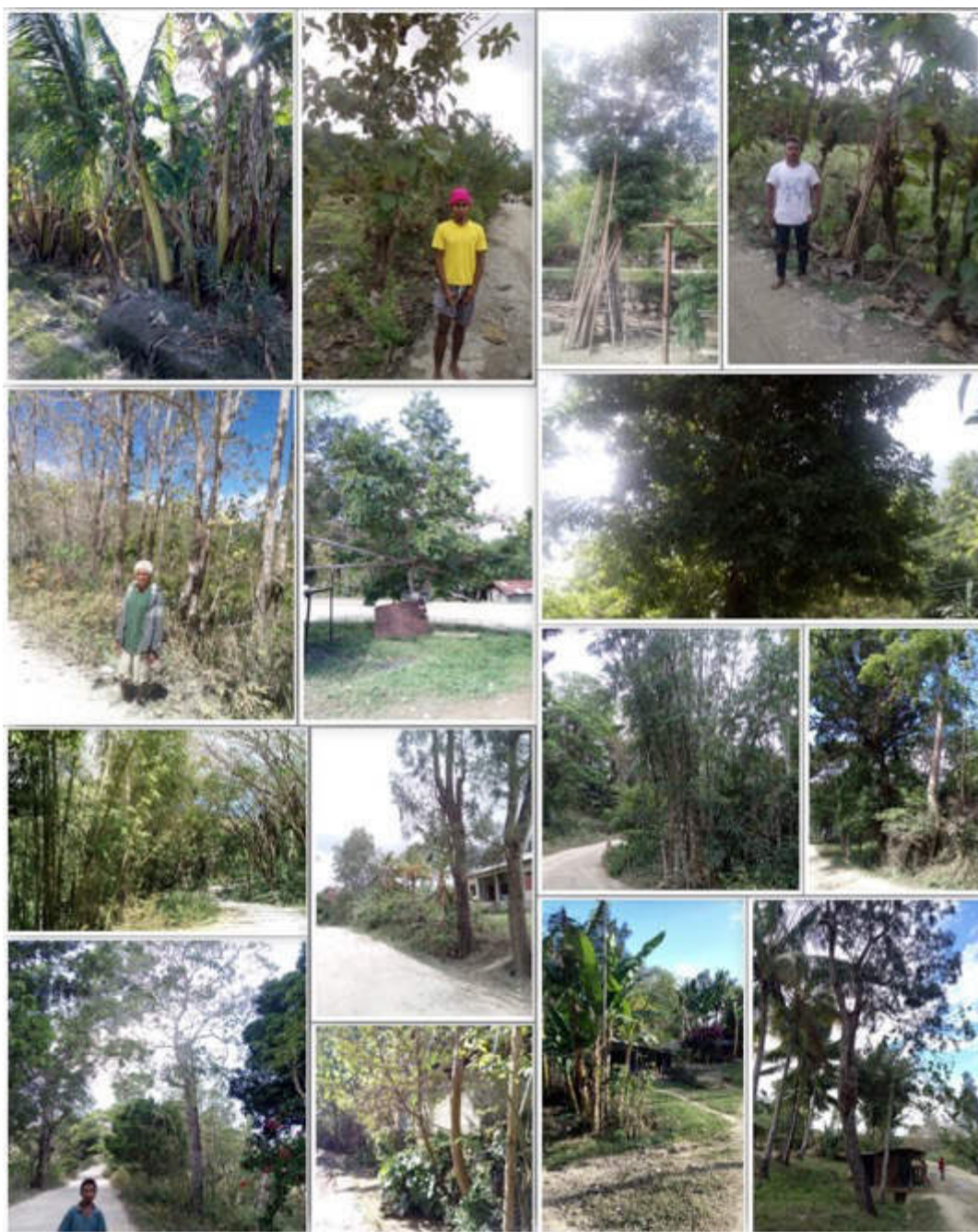


Figure 10 Sample pictures of plants and trees to be impacted by the project

Table 8 Magnitude of impact on plants and trees

Type/Name		Size			Total
		Small	Medium	Large	
Timber trees					
1	Ai besi	-	-	-	-
2	Ai gamal	1	6	-	7
3	Ai haneke	-	6	-	6
4	Ai isi	1	4	-	5
5	Ai kakeu	14	10	38	62
6	Ai kameli	-	-	-	-
7	Ai kam'i	2	17	107	126
8	Ai mahoni	-	-	-	-
9	Ai matan dukur	-	5	-	5
10	Ai nitas	-	-	-	-
11	Ai rimba	-	4	-	4
12	Ai salia	-	-	3	3
13	Ai tali	-	-	-	-
14	Ai teka	71	170	70	311
15	Ai teka Filipina	-	-	11	11
16	Ai trembesi	33	8	25	66
	Sub-Total	122	230	254	606
Fruit trees					
1	Ai ata	6	56	-	62
2	Ai dak	-	2	1	3
3	Avocado	-	2	1	3
4	Belimbing	-	-	-	-
5	Derok (lemon)	-	2	-	2
6	Guava	13	23	6	42
7	Has (mango)	11	22	57	90
8	Jambua	7	32	18	57
9	Kulu	-	6	14	20
10	Rumão	-	-	-	-
11	Orange (sabraka)	2	8	-	10
12	Sarmale	-	1	-	1
	Sub-Total	39	154	97	290
Palm trees					
1	Ai lele	1	12	15	28
2	Bua	6	14	60	80
3	Hali	-	2	4	6
4	Nu'u	11	17	27	55
5	Tua	15	-	58	73
6	Sukaer	-	-	-	-
	Sub-Total	33	45	164	242
Plants & Vegetables					
1	Ai café	4	1	-	3
2	Ai dila	8	4	4	16
3	Ai farina	-	50	-	50
4	Ai funan	2	11	-	13
5	Au	-	-	25	25
6	Batar	-	-	-	-
7	Fore	6	-	-	6
8	Hudi	-	360	14	374
9	Kankong	-	4	-	4
10	Kintal	1	-	-	1
11	Misc	13	13	6	32
12	Talas	20	-	-	20
13	Tali tahan	-	-	-	-
	Sub-Total	50	437	49	536
47	Total	244	866	564	1,674

2.3.4 Impact on Agricultural Areas

49. A total of 8622 sqm of agricultural areas for rice and horticultural production will be impacted by the project.
50. A total of 1613 sqm will be severely impacted affecting 7 AHs consisting of 40 APs. The remaining will not be severely impacted since the APs will only be losing not more than 10% of their agricultural areas (Table 9 and Figure 11).

Table 9 Magnitude of impact on agricultural areas

No	Sta	Ref	Name of APR of AHs	Gender	Age	Total APs	Type of Crop Prod'n.	% Impacted	Area (sqm)	No. of Prod'n/ Year	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Total Compensation Cost
1	27+911	100809	Carlos de Castro Pereira	male	64	5	Rice	40	228	1	\$ 6.00	\$ 1,368.00	\$ 1,368.00
2	28+262	100773	Francisca Romana Ximenes	female	41	5	Rice	40	280	1	\$ 6.00	\$ 1,680.00	\$ 1,680.00
3	28+725	100370	Domingo's Ximenes Pereira	male	41	*	Horticultural	30	60	2	\$ 6.00	\$ 720.00	\$ 720.00
4	28+852	100410	Jose Pereira Ximenes	male	49	8	Horticultural	30	45	1	\$ 6.00	\$ 720.00	\$ 720.00
5	29+367	100336	Miguel de Carvalho de Jesus	male	49	8	Rice	90	200	1	\$ 6.00	\$ 1,200.00	\$ 1,200.00
6	30+083	100518	Lucia Josefa Ximenes	female	49	4	Rice	30	280	1	\$ 6.00	\$ 1,680.00	\$ 1,680.00
7	30+142	100498	Feliciano de Carvalho	male	76	10	Rice	30	360	1	\$ 6.00	\$ 2,160.00	\$ 2,160.00
	30+184	100498	Feliciano de Carvalho	male	70	*	Rice	30	160	1	\$ 6.00	\$ 960.00	\$ 960.00
Total						40			1,613			\$ 10,038.00	\$ 10,038.00

* No. of APs already included in Table 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8



Figure 11 Pictures of agricultural lands to be impacted by the project

CHAPTER 3: PROFILE OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

3.1 Survey Methodology

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

3.2 Demographic Characteristics of AHs/APs

3.2.1. Gender and Age Structure of APs

53. Almost half (49.3%) of the 775 APs are in the 25 – 50 years old age group and also more than half (51.83%) of them are male, followed by those belonging to the age group of <25 years old age group (31.0%) whose majority (52.9%) are female (Table 10 and Figure 12).

Table 10 Gender and Age Structure of APs

Age Bracket	Total				Total	Percentage
	Female	%	Male	%		
<25	127	52.9%	113	47.08%	240	31.0%
25-50	184	48.2%	198	51.83%	382	49.3%
50-60	41	51.3%	39	48.75%	80	10.3%
>60	37	50.7%	36	49.32%	73	9.4%
Total	389	50.2%	386	49.81%	775	100.0%

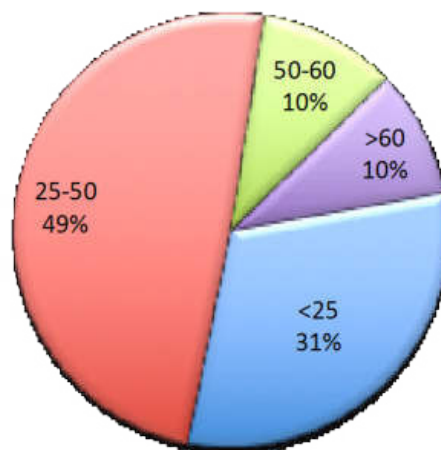


Figure 12 Distributions of Age Groupings of APs

3.2.2. Educational Attainment of the APs

54. More than half (59%) of the APs are uneducated and majority (64.56%) of them are males. Almost a quarter (23%) have reached senior high school and a very small percentage (3%) have reached post-graduate education (Table 11 and Figure 13).

Table 11 Educational Attainment of APs

Level of Education	No of APs				Total	%
	Female	%	Male	%		
Uneducated	163	35.48%	297	64.56%	460	59%
Elementary	12	24.92%	35	75.00%	47	6%
Junior HS	12	34.22%	23	66.67%	35	5%
Senior HS	53	29.14%	128	70.97%	181	23%
Tertiary Edu.	0	0.46%	29	100.00%	29	4%
Post-Grad.	0	1.32%	23	100.00%	23	3%
Total	240	30.97%	535	69.17%	775	100%

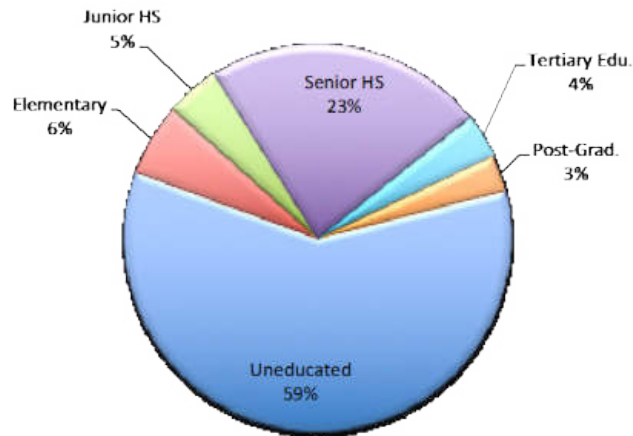


Figure 13 Distribution of the Educational Attainment of APs

3.3 Livelihood and Main Source of Income of the AH

55. More than half (56%) of the AHs are relying on Agriculture as their means of livelihood or main source of income. A very small fraction (2%) of the AHs are into business operation and relying on other source of income. Combined, more than a quarter (28%) are relying from the operation of stores and roadside stall selling different types of mostly perishable goods like vegetables (Table 12 and Figure 14).

Table 12 Source of Main Income of AH

Source of Income	No of APR/Household Head				Total	%
	Female	%	Male	%		
Agriculture	21	28%	53	72%	74	56%
Business	-	0%	1	100%	1	1%
Salary/Wage	5	25%	15	75%	20	15%
Roadside Stall	7	41%	10	59%	17	13%
Store	8	40%	12	60%	20	15%
Others	-	0%	1	100%	1	1%
Total	41	31%	92	69%	133	100%

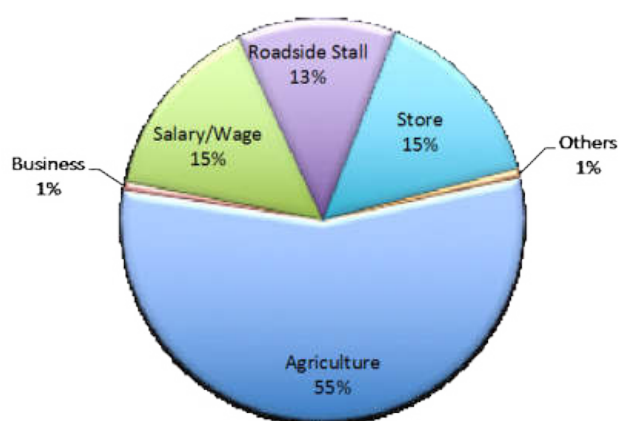


Figure 14 Distribution of the Main Source of income of AHs

3.4 Ethnicity and religion of the AH

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

3.5 Socio-Economic Characteristics of AH

3.2.1. Annual Income of the AH

57. Majority (61.7%) of the 133 AHs have an annual income of less than \$500 and more than half (51.88%) of them are sourcing their income from Agriculture. A small percentage (3.8%) has an annual income of more than \$5,000 (Table 13).

Table 13 Annual income bracket of AHs

Income Source	No of AHs					Percentage
	Annual Income Bracket (US\$)				Total	
	<500	500-2000	2000-5000	>5000		
Agriculture	66	3	0	0	69	51.88%
Business	0	1	0	1	2	1.50%
Salary/Wage	0	20	0	1	21	15.79%
Roadside Stall	12	5	0	0	17	12.78%
Store	3	17	0	3	23	17.29%
Pension	0	0	0	0	0	0.00%
Others	1	0	0	0	1	0.75%
Total	82	46	0	5	133	100.00%
Percentage	61.7%	34.6%	0.0%	3.8%	100%	

3.2.2. Monthly Income of AH

58. Table 14 shows the lowest, average and highest monthly income of the AHs. The lowest income per month earned by an AH is \$10 specifically for those who are relying their income source from Agriculture and Roadside Stall operation.
59. The highest average monthly income is \$600 derived by APs whose income are generated from running a business. The highest monthly income of \$1,000 is from an AH whose running a business (Table 14).

Table 14 Monthly income of APs

Income Source	Monthly Income (US\$)		
	Lowest	Average	Highest
Agriculture	10	22	100
Business	600	600	1,000
Salary/Wage	100	238	450
Roadside Stall	10	41	200
Store	20	176	200
Others	20	20	20
Average	148	215	470

60. The Timor-Leste Survey of Living Standards (TLSLS) 2007 defines the upper poverty line as \$26.68 per month per person and the lower poverty line as \$21.53 per month per person. The poverty lines defined in the TLSLS 2007 have been adjusted based on the changes in consumer price index between 2008 and 2015; this gives an upper poverty line of \$44.61 and a lower poverty line of \$36.01. Based on these poverty lines and the information provided in the survey have been used to calculate the proportion of APs falling below the upper and lower poverty lines.
61. A tenth (10%) of the 133 AHs of the project or a total of 40 AHs consisting of 195 APs are poor as their monthly income falls below the lower poverty line.

3.6 Access to utilities and facilities

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

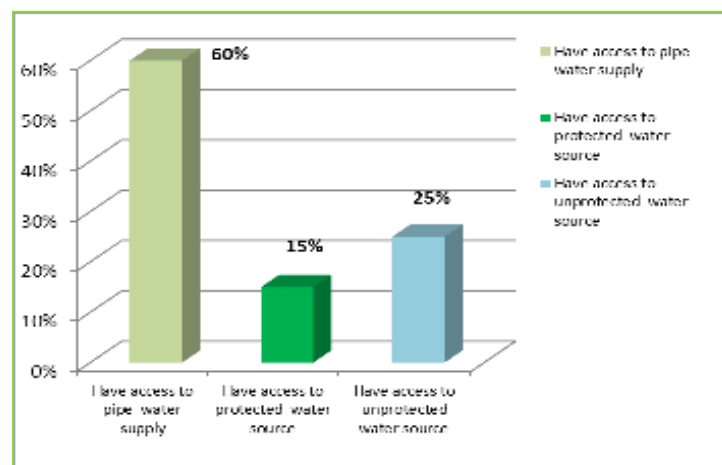


Figure 15 Access to drinking water facilities of AP's

3.7 Vulnerable AHs (VAH)

64. Almost half (43%) of the 133 AH were categorized as VAH consisting of 57 AHs with 297 APs (Table 15). They were classified as such based on the definition of vulnerable households in this document⁶.

Table 15 Matrix of Vulnerable AH

Category of Vulnerability	No of AH	No of AP	Percentage	
			AH	AP
1 FHH wd Dep	1	3	1.75%	1.01%
2 BPL	7	44	12.28%	14.81%
3 PWD	34	162	59.65%	54.55%
4 PWD & BPL	3	22	5.26%	7.41%
5 FHH wd Dep & PWD	9	55	15.79%	18.52%
6 FHH wd Dep & BPL	1	6	1.75%	2.02%
7 FHH wd Dep & PWD & BPL	2	5	3.51%	1.68%
Total	57	297	100.00%	100.00%

65. The highest number of VAH are those headed by a PWD (54.55%), followed by FHH with dependents and are PWD (18.52%) and those whose income falls below the poverty line (14.81%). Households headed by Elderly persons have all means of economic support.

⁶ **Elderly/pension** - a household headed by a landless elderly head (over 60 years of age) with no means of economic support and without security of land tenure; **FHH wd Dep** - female headed household with dependents; **PWD**- a household whose head is a Person With Disability; and **BPL**- a poor household as defined by the poverty line set by the government.

CHAPTER 4: LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

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

4.1 ADB Social Safeguards Policy

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

- Particular attention should be given to households headed by women and vulnerable groups such as poor, indigenous people and ethnic minorities. Appropriate assistance should be provided to help them improve their status
- Land acquisition and resettlement should be conceived and executed as a part of the project. The full costs of compensation should be included in the project costs; and
- Compensation/rehabilitation assistance should be paid and livelihood support program in place prior to any physical and economic displacements or before any impact occurs prior to ground leveling and demolition.

4.2 Existing Policy and Legal Framework of GoTL

69. **National Policies and Legislation.** Section 141 of the Constitution of RDTL states that the ownership, use and development of land as one of the factors for economic production shall be regulated by law and Section 54 of the Constitution covers the right to private property and states that prescribes:
- i) Every individual has the right to private property and can transfer it during his or her lifetime or on death, in accordance with the law
 - ii) Private property should not be used to the detriment of its social purpose
 - iii) Requisitioning and expropriation of property for public purposes shall only take place following fair compensation in accordance with the law
 - iv) Only national citizens have the right to ownership of land
70. 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.

71. **Decree Law No. 6, 9th of February, 2011.** This is a decree issued by the Government which provides for the granting of compensation and to relocate unlawful occupants of State property based on humanitarian considerations. The Ministry of Justice (MOJ) through Ministerial Decree, which is yet to be finalized, will establish the basis for calculating compensation.
72. **Decree Law No. 27, 6th of July, 2011.** Another decree that allows private property rights registration by landowners/persons in areas where cadastral surveys have been completed (following registration and verification of claims by the government) and confirmed that the claims to land are undisputed. Among the claims registered so far under the Ita Nia Rai program⁷, which has been limited to urban areas, some 92 per cent of claims are undisputed.
73. **Civil Code of 2011 (which comes into force in March 2012).** The Code governs day-to-day decisions on land such as the sale and lease of land.
74. **Decree Law No. 13 – 5th June 2017.** The Transitional Land Law would decide who owns what land and in the case of conflicting claims, who has the strongest right to the land. The Real Estate Finance Fund would provide compensation as determined under the other laws.
75. **Decree Law No. 8 – 26th April 2017.** The Expropriation Law is the most current and relevant law pertaining to involuntary land acquisition and compensation, However, the GoTL still has not established nor delineated and officially declared the Right-of-Way outside the current road footprints. In the absence of these specific declaration, when a land is required for a road project development, concerned parties under the direction of local authorities and NDLPCS at the municipal level meets and negotiates to reach a fair compensation rates, total compensation amount and the procedures or mechanism for compensation and transfer.

4.3 Project Resettlement Framework for ADB Projects

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

⁷ The Ita Nia Rai program was the first systematic process for large-scale registration of land claims since the restoration of independence. In November 2008 Ita Nia Rai began pilot programs in Manatuto and Liquiçá to allow people to register a claim to land. On March 2, 2009 Ita Nia Rai extended data collection beyond the pilot area, and is now operating in Manatuto and Liquiça, Baucau and Aileu.

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

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

Non-Government Organizations (NGO) from the operational areas will be included. The customs and traditions, as well as the religious practices of all APs, will be respected and protected;

- (ix.) The institutions of APs, and, where relevant of their hosts, are to be protected and supported. Physically displaced APs will be assisted to integrate economically and socially into host communities so that adverse impacts on the host communities are minimized and social harmony is promoted;
- (x.) Lack of formal legal rights to assets lost will not deprive any AP from receiving compensation and payments for non-land assets and entitlements;
- (xi.) Particular attention will be paid to the needs of vulnerable APs. This group of APs may include those without legal or recognizable title to the land or other assets, households headed by females, the elderly or disabled, and other vulnerable groups, such as people living in extreme hardship, and indigenous people that may be a minority in specific locations. Appropriate assistance will be provided to help them improve their socio-economic status;
- (xii.) The concerns of women will be identified based on gender disaggregated socio-economic data, separate discussions on women's concerns, and ensuring adequate measures and budgetary allocations in the resettlement plan to compensate and resettle them in a manner that does not disadvantage them. In this effort the assistance of national NGOs currently engaged in women's welfare will be sought;
- (xiii.) Since there are no significant differences in cultural and socio-economic identity among the different language groups, no specific adverse impacts are anticipated to warrant separate indigenous people's plans. To ensure that the different language groups fully participate in planning and implementing resettlement, discussions and reports will be prepared and disclosed appropriately in the relevant languages. RPs will also include provision for any special measures that may be required;
- (xiv.) Resettlement planning decisions will be preceded by a social preparation phase if necessary where consultations will be held with APs, community leaders, local administrators, and NGOs to enhance the participation of these APs in negotiation, planning, and implementation;

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

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

4.4 Category of project APs

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

4.5 Tenorial Status

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

4.6 Severity of Impacts

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

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

4.7 Eligibility and Cut-off date

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

4.8 Principle of Replacement Cost

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

4.9 Assistance to Vulnerable Group

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

CHAPTER 5: CONSULTATION AND DISCLOSURE

5.1 Public Consultations and Key Issues

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

Table 16 Matrix of Consultation Activities Conducted during the RP Validation

Stakeholder Category	Activities Undertaken
National Level	Consultation with: (i) Project and Financial Manager, PMU, MoPW Chief Technical Adviser, PMU, RNUSP; (ii) Director, National Statistics Directorate, Ministry of Finance; and (iii) Project Consultants
District and sub district Level	Consultation with: (i) Municipal Administrator of Baucau and Viqueque; (ii) Administrators of Administrative Post of Venilale and Ossu; (iii) Director of the DLPCS of Baucau and Viqueque; and (iv) Senior technicians, Baucau water and sanitation service
Suco/Village Chief	Consultation with the Suco chiefs along the project area (Fatulia, Uabubo, Builale, Ossorua, Loihuno, and Ossu de Cima)
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

91. Most importantly, attention were also given to the APs in order to fully understand their attitude towards the project design, the project benefits, their expectations, and also to create awareness among them regarding their entitlement, compensation payment procedures and grievances redress mechanism. In the process of considering mitigation measures, their suggestions have been taken into account to avoid negative impacts to the possible extent.
92. Table 17 shows the summary of public consultations meetings conducted and Figure 16 shows the photo-documentation of the said activity.

Table 17 Summary of Public Consultation meetings conducted

No	Date	Mun	Admin Post	Suco	Male	Female	Total
1	09 October, 2018	Viqueque	Ossu	Loihuno	22	7	29
3	10 October, 2018	Baucau	Venilale	Fatulia	57	15	72
Total					79	22	101
Percentage					78%	22%	



Figure 16 Photo-documentation of public consultation activities

93. Meetings and consultations were held with community members of Sucos and Aldeia along the project area. Majority (78%) of those who attended the public consultation meetings were male.
94. The main issues concerning the project impacts and AP's expectation and their suggestions on mitigation measures appeared more or less similar.
95. Consultations, especially at Suco and Aldeia levels, were dominated by questions and concerns relating to the land ownership issue, negotiated compensation for land and other assets lost, and impacts on livelihoods, impact on religious and cultural sites, and on services (Table 18).

Table 18 Key Issues and Responses During the Consultation

Issues	Responses
Land payment	I cannot answer you directly, unless you show me now a proof that you legally owns the land that will be impacted by the project. This issue was also raised in the other public consultations we already conducted and we have the same response- we need proof.
Timing of structure demolition	Yes you should not allow it. The "no-payment-no-demolition" rule will be followed specially for dwelling structures such as houses. The contractor knows this rule also, hence, no road construction activity will commence in front of your house if you have not been paid yet of your compensation. I would like to reiterate again that you have a week to prepare after you received payment, after which, the contractor will not need your permission to demolish the portion of your house that had already been compensated or paid by the government.
Employment opportunities for women	Members of the AH will be given preference by the contractor in hiring local labor force. Some of the RC activities includes bio-engineering works to protect the side of the road from eroding. Women in your community may be tap by the RC in the raising of planting materials, planting and maintenance. After the project construction the road drainage also require maintenance and the government also have to option to involve women groups.
Payment scheme	We are sorry but the law of TL does not allow payment in cash and it's a way also to account payments and make sure that the AHs are the one receiving the payment.
Utilization of agricultural areas	You can still plant your crops. You will received a notice from the PISC and RC when they will start the road construction and that will give you an idea wether to still plant your crops in the impacted portion are of your land or not.

96. The participants of the public consultation are anticipating that the project will lead to substantial development and the improvement of infrastructure, services and facilities in their area. They found the project as necessary for improving connectivity, creating jobs, increasing agricultural productivity and reducing poverty.
97. The AH who will be directly affected were supportive of the project. They were actively participating in the consultation process and responding to various queries about their preferred type of compensation. They expressed their support with the expectation of getting a fair compensation for their affected assets.

5.2 Disclosure Activities

98. Disclosure of the URP was done after the re-validation work during meetings conducted in the community centers of the Suco. The meetings were attended by most of the APs or representatives and local authorities. It was also mentioned during the meeting that additional meetings may be held in the future in case there will be changes in the URP during its implementation.

99. The names of the APRs showing the list of impacted assets of the AH were also posted in conspicuous places, as part of the disclosure activities, for the consumption of the general public (Figure 17).



Figure 17 Sample photo showing the List of APRs and impacted assets posted in a public place

100. For AHs whose impacted assets are only plants/trees or easily movable structural assets, such as roadside stalls and fences made of temporary construction materials, the signing compensation payment agreements ("Akordu") had already proceeded right after the disclosure activities.
101. It was also reiterated during the meetings that AHs will be informed in advance prior to the civil work activities of the road contractor. An ample allowance period will also be given to AH whose rice paddies will be impacted, allowing them to harvest their produce prior to clearing and grubbing activities.

CHAPTER 6: GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

6.1 Rationale

102. The MoPW through the PMU had established a Project Level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to receive, evaluate, and address project related complaints on the project's environmental, social and gender safeguards performance, including construction and labor issues, from the affected individuals, particularly, the women and the vulnerable groups, and the communities. The aim of the GRM is generally to provide a way for project's affected persons and other stakeholders to provide feedback and/or express complaints relate to the project activities.

6.2 Management of the GRM

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

6.3 An Open Door Policy

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

6.4 Recording System

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

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

6.5 Complaint Channel

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

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

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

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

6.6 Categories or types of Grievance

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

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

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

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

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

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

6.7 Composition of the Grievance Redress Committee

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

1) Safeguards Related Grievance Related Committee

Internal process (Project level) composed by:

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

External process (Steering committee level) composed by:

- Ministry of Justice
- Local Environment Authority

- Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries
- Ministry of Finance

2) Construction Related Grievance Redress Committee

Internal process (Project level) composed by:

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

External process (Steering committee level) composed by:

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

3) Labor Related Grievance Redress Committee

Internal process (Project level) composed by:

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

External process (Steering committee level) composed by:

- Sepfope
- National Labor Union
- Ministry of Justice

4) Gender Based Violence Related Grievance Redress Committee

Internal process (Project level) composed by:

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

External process (Steering committee level) composed by:

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

6.8 Publicize the Grievance Redress Mechanism

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

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

6.9 The Grievance Redress Process (GRP)

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

Table 19 GRP for Category I to III

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

STEP	PROCESS	TIMEFRAME
	Focal points together with the respective parties above.	for big and complicated issue
7	The resolution will be provided to the GRM Operator from the GRC Focal Points. GRM Operator will forward the resolution to the complainant.	Within 2 days
8	If case remains unresolved, PMU will refer the grievance to the External Process. in the case of GBV issues the external process refers to Figure 18.	Within three (3) days upon receipt of Non-resolution of the Grievance from the GRC
9	Complainant agrees to the resolution of the grievance	Case documents filed at PISC and PMU within one day the case was resolved. Register the final resolution in the database
10	If the complainant is not satisfied with the decision of the (External process), he or she can take the matter to appropriate court.	PISC and PMU to monitor the resolution of the case by the appropriate court.
11	PISC and PMU to continue monitoring of the cases those were resolved and unresolved for reporting purposes.	

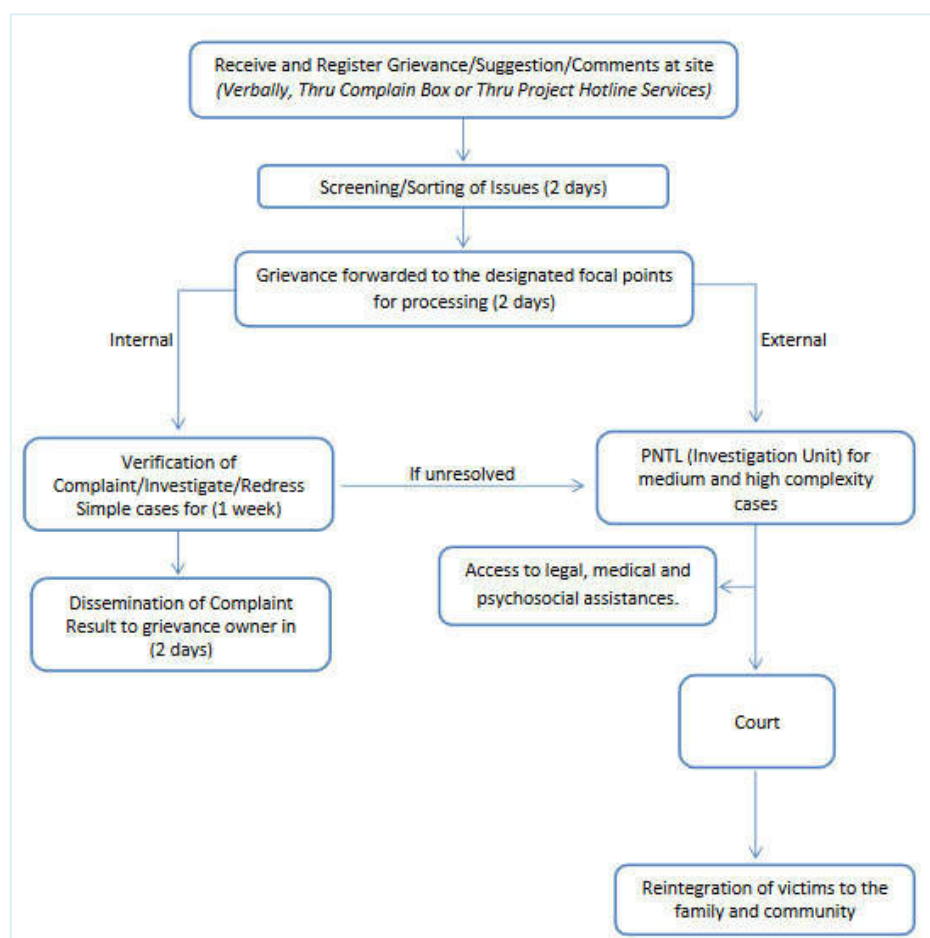


Figure 18 GBV-GRM Flowchart

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

Table 20 GRP for Category IV

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

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

CHAPTER 7: ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS AND INCOME RESTORATION

7.1 Entitlement Matrix

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

Table 21 Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Entitled Persons	Details of Entitlements	Responsibility
1a. Permanent loss of homestead and Agriculture land	Title holders/ recognized or recognizable claims under national laws	- Cash compensation for the loss of land at fair negotiated price⁸ \$10/sq. meter for productive land \$8/sq. meter for non-productive land) - Subsistence allowance at \$100 per month⁹, for 3 months if the residual land is not viable (land acquired is 75% or more of the total land holding of the title holder) - Subsistence allowance at \$100 per one month if residual land is viable - All fees, taxes and other charges, as applicable under relevant laws incurred in the relocation and resource establishment are to be borne by the project - Additional compensation for VAH (item 5) 60 days of notice for agricultural lands to harvest standing crops. If notice cannot be given, compensation for share of crops will be provided. Refer to item 4 for other applicable compensation	PMU in coordination with MOJ/DLPCS, Ministry of Finance, with assistance from valuation specialist, local authorities and community leaders.
1b. Permanent loss of homestead and Agriculture land	Tenants and leaseholders	- Cash compensation at \$ 200 of up to 6 months of land lease 60 days of notice for agricultural lands to harvest standing crops. If notice cannot be given, compensation for share of crops will be provided - Additional compensation for VAH (item 5)	
Temporary Loss of Land	Landowners/Lessee	- Cash compensation at \$ 200 of up to 6 months of land lease 60 days of notice for the use of land. 2 months of disturbance allowance (Lump Sum of \$100 per month)	Responsibility of the contractor with assistance/ oversight from PMU in

⁸ The cost per square meter of land came from DLPCS

⁹ Ibid

Type of Loss	Entitled Persons	Details of Entitlements	Responsibility
			coordination with MOJ/DLPCS, Ministry of Finance, with assistance from valuation specialist, local authorities and community leaders.
2a. Permanent loss of residential/commercial structures	Owners of structure	- Cash compensation equivalent to replacement value¹⁰ of structure (or part of structure) without depreciation plus 25% reconstruction cost. - Subsistence allowance of \$100/month of up to 3 months for affected residential structure (Item 3 for income loss from affected business operation) - Transportation¹¹ allowance equivalent to \$ 100 - Right to salvage materials from the demolished structure without deduction from their compensation - Additional compensation for VAH (item 5)	PMU in coordination with MOJ/NDLPCS, Ministry of Finance, with assistance from valuation specialist, local authorities and community leaders.
2b. Permanent loss of residential/commercial structures	Informal settlers/squatters/ non-tilted APs	- Cash compensation equivalent to replacement value of structure (or part of structure) without depreciation plus 25% reconstruction cost. - Subsistence allowance of \$100/month of up to 3 months for affected residential structure (Item 3 for income loss from affected business) \$100 transportation allowance - Salvaged materials which are free of cost without deduction from their compensation - Additional compensation for VAH (item 5)	NDLPCS with Assistance from the PMU's Valuation Specialist and in consultation with relevant authorities will finalize the compensation at replacement cost for the affected structure as identified during IOL.
3. Income from business	Business owners, vendors	- Assistance for lost income based on a minimum 2 months' average income - One-time payment of \$100 and \$50 for stores and roadside "temporary" stalls respectively for a period of 2 months or based on the average monthly income, for semi-permanent and permanent stores - Additional compensation for VAH (item 5)	PMU in coordination with NDLPCS and with assistance from local authorities and community leaders.
4a. Loss of crops	Claimant of the affected crops	Provision of 60 days' notice to harvest standing seasonal crops. If harvest is not possible, cash compensation for crops (or share of crops) equivalent to prevailing market price	DLPCS with assistance from PMU's valuation specialist in consultation with

¹⁰ Based on current market price/Detailed Estimate prepared by the PMU (Annex 3)

¹¹ The allowance is only applicable if there is a physical relocation of structures.

Type of Loss	Entitled Persons	Details of Entitlements	Responsibility
		One-time compensation will be given as seed capital for the next cropping season¹²	relevant authorities will determine the fair compensation at replacement cost.
4b. Loss of trees	Claimant of the affected trees	- Cash compensation for perennial crops and fruit bearing trees based on annual net product market value multiplied by 3 years¹³ - Cash compensation equivalent to prevailing market price of timber for non-fruit trees	NDLPSC with assistance from PMU's valuation specialist in consultation with relevant authorities will determine the fair compensation at replacement cost.
4c. Loss of paddies	Claimant of the affected paddies	- Compensation for rice paddies equals to the current market price of its annual yield for 3 years - Average of current market price for every sqm of rice paddy is \$2 per cropping season. - Example for 2 cropping season: (\$2/sqm X 2 cropping seasons X 3 years = \$12/sqm) - Example for 1 cropping season: (\$2/sqm X 3 years = \$6/sqm)	NDLPSC with assistance from PMU's valuation specialist in consultation with relevant authorities will determine the fair compensation at replacement cost.
5. Impact on VAH	VAH identified in the IOL	- Additional subsistence allowance equivalent to \$100 for 3 months or \$300 for loss of land or structure - Landless/vulnerable APs will be assisted to find an alternative land/plot - One-time rehabilitation grant in the form of productive assets(e.g. seeds and planting materials) for loss of residential and commercial structures - Vulnerable households will have priority in any employment required for the project	PMU with assistance of local authorities and community leaders

¹² Productive assets will be determined during the IOL and if found that affected assets is the main source of income of APs.

¹³ Also based on the average production years recommended by the MAF (Annex 4). A request had already been sent for the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF) to update the pricelist (Annex 5).

7.2 Process of Compensation Payment

115. Figures 19 shows the process flow of how the compensation payments is process and disburse by the government.

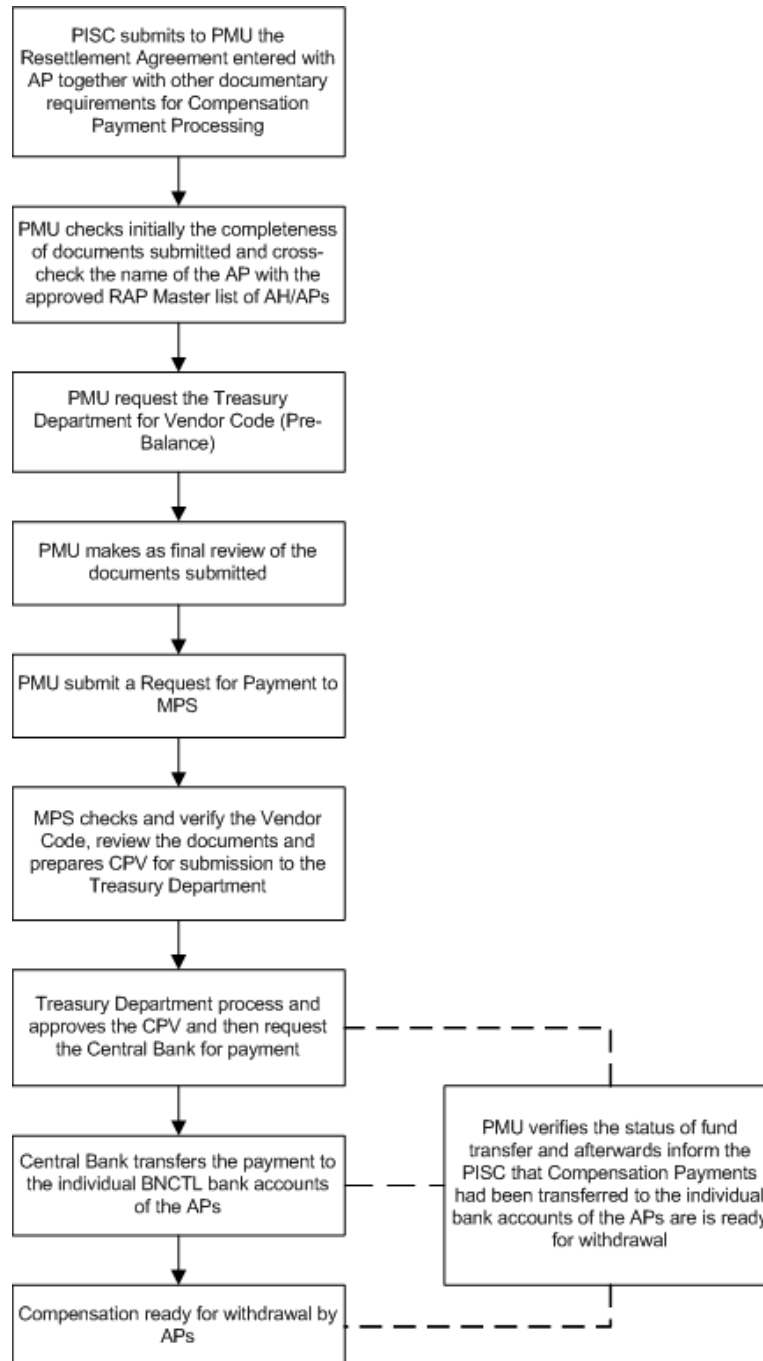


Figure 19 Compensation Payment Process Flow

116. All compensation will be based on existing market prices.
117. The cost of rebuilding the AH impacted structures like residential houses, business structures (stores/restaurants and roadside stalls), ancillary structures and fences will be provided.
118. 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.
119. Income and livelihood restoration program will be provided should there be any significant impacts to the affected persons, which will disrupt their income source and livelihoods. It will be ensured that affected persons will be able to maintain their income at pre-project level and for vulnerable groups should require improvement or enhancement of their income level above the poverty line. In particular, training on how to look for alternative sources of income or livelihood support will be provided to the AH if they are unable to continue with their business operation permanently because of the project.
120. 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.
121. 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.
122. 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.
123. 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.
124. VAHs are entitled to receive a special assistance of \$100/month for 3 months, on top of all other entitlements. They will also be given preference in local employment during construction and routine maintenance of the road.

CHAPTER 8: FINANCING PLAN AND RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

8.1 Institutional Arrangement for Financing Resettlement

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

8.2 Estimated Resettlement Cost and Budget

126. The estimated budget of the URP for the proposed upgrading of the Venilale-Viqueque Road is **\$ 303,174.14**. Out of this cost, **\$ 193,604.45** is the direct resettlement cost including other entitlements, **\$ 59,040.67** is intended for administrative and management cost while **\$ 50,529.02** is for contingencies. (Table 22).

Table 22 URP Budgetary Requirement

Particulars	Type of Construction	Area (sqm)	No of Units	Length (lm)	Unit Cost	Total Cost	Reconstruction Cost	Subsistence Allowance	Allowance for Income Loss	Total Compensation Cost
A. Compensation for Structures										
Houses	temporary	207	9		\$ 40.00	\$ 8,280.00	\$ 2,070.00	\$ 2,100.00		\$ 12,450.00
	semi-permanent	287	11		\$ 80.00	\$ 22,560.00	\$ 5,640.00	\$ 1,800.00		\$ 30,000.00
	permanent	22	1		\$ 120.00	\$ 2,640.00	\$ 660.00	\$		\$ 3,300.00
	permanent	99	3		\$ 150.00	\$ 14,850.00	\$ 3,712.50	\$ 600.00		\$ 19,162.50
	Sub-total	610	24			\$ 48,330.00	\$ 12,082.50	\$ 4,500.00		\$ 64,912.50
Stores	temporary	104	10		\$ 40.00	\$ 4,160.00	\$ 1,040.00		\$ 1,400.00	\$ 6,600.00
	semi permanent	75	2		\$ 80.00	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 1,500.00		\$ 400.00	\$ 7,900.00
	permanent	67	4		\$ 100.00	\$ 6,700.00	\$ 1,675.00		\$ 900.00	\$ 9,275.00
	Sub-total	246	16			\$ 16,860.00	\$ 4,215.00		\$ 2,700.00	\$ 23,775.00
Roadside Stalls	temporary		9		\$ 35.00	\$ 315.00	\$ 78.75		\$ 400.00	\$ 793.75
	temporary		71		\$ 50.00	\$ 1,050.00	\$ 262.50		\$ 1,100.00	\$ 2,412.50
	temporary		1		\$ 100.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 25.00		\$ -	\$ 125.00
	Sub-total		81			\$ 1,465.00	\$ 366.25	\$ -	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 3,331.25
Fence	live		15	477	\$ 5.00	\$ 2,385.00	\$ 596.25			\$ 2,981.25
	temporary		14	487	\$ 3.00	\$ 1,461.00	\$ 365.25			\$ 1,826.25
	temporary		3	44	\$ 8.00	\$ 352.00	\$ 88.00			\$ 440.00
	permanent		1	37	\$ 12.00	\$ 444.00	\$ 111.00			\$ 555.00
	Sub-total		33	1045		\$ 4,642.00	\$ 1,160.50			\$ 5,802.50
Auxiliary Structures										
	warehouse (anc)		1		\$ 240.00	\$ 240.00	\$ 60.00			\$ 300.00
	Kitchen (anc)		1		\$ 370.00	\$ 370.00	\$ 90.00			\$ 460.00
	Kitchen (anc)		1		\$ 960.00	\$ 960.00	\$ 240.00			\$ 1,200.00
	Septic Tank (anc)		1		\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 75.00			\$ 375.00
	Sub-total		4			\$ 1,870.00	\$ 455.00			\$ 2,325.00
Total										
B. Compensation for Agricultural Plants										
	1-Cropping Season		7,990		\$ 6.00	47,940				\$ 47,940.00
	2-Cropping Seasons		632		\$ 6.00	7,584				\$ 7,584.00
	Total		8,622			55,524				\$ 55,524.00
C. Additional Entitlement										
	Allowance for Vulnerable Households (VAH)		57		\$ 300.00					\$ 17,100.00
	Total		139		\$ 300.00					\$ 17,100.00
D. Compensation for Plants and Trees										
	Timber trees		606							
	Fruit trees		790							
	Palm trees		240							
	Plants/Vegetables		536							
	Total		1,674							\$ 20,884.20
E. Total A to D										
										\$ 193,604.45
F. Administrative and Management Expenses										
	15% Administrative and Management Expenses (implementation, training and other fees, such as, transfer, legal fees, agency fees, charges)									\$ 29,040.67
	Social Safeguards Monitoring (Man months)		6		\$ 5,000.00					\$ 30,000.00
	Total									\$ 59,040.67
G. Total E + Total F										
										\$ 252,645.12
H. Uncontingency Cost (20% of G)										
										\$ 50,529.02
GRAND TOTAL (G + H)										
										\$ 303,174.14

CHAPTER 9: INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

9.1 Institutional Arrangement

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

9.2 Organization of RP Implementation

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

9.3 Roles and Responsibilities

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

Table 23 Roles and Responsibilities of Concerned Agencies

AGENCY	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
Executing Agency- MOF/CAIF Implementing Agency - MoPW	- Overall execution of the project - Directs the PMU - Provide fund for RP implementation - Liaises with ADB
MoPW-PMU	- Manages the social and resettlement aspects of the project including requesting for financing the implementation of the RP - Works with the design and supervision consultants relative to all resettlement activity matters - Organizes effective public consultations and disclosure of resettlement planning documents in appropriate language - Carries out land acquisition according to the provisions of the /RP and GoTL laws in coordination with MOJ and NDLPSCS - 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/NDLPSCS - Ensures that effective monitoring of resettlement is conducted and reported to funding agencies - Works closely and appropriately with NGOs during social and public consultation activities - Liaises with ADB on all matters relating to resettlement and submits regular reports
MOJ/NDLPSCS	- 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/NDLPSCS to prepare compensation values for land in compliance with the Expropriations Act
ADB	- Review and approve all resettlement documentations as required under the respective policies of the government and ADB safeguards requirements - Disclose RP and monitoring reports on its website - Provide guidance as required based on progress reports and supervision missions

CHAPTER 10: RP IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

10.1 Implementation Arrangements

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

10.2 Implementation Schedule

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

Table 24 Implementation Schedule

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

CHAPTER 11: MONITORING AND EVALUATION

11.1 Roles and Responsibilities

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

Table 25 URP Implementation Monitoring Indicators

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

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

11.2 Reporting

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

Annex 1 Grievance Action Form

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

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

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

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

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF RESOLUTION OF THE GRIEVANCE:

--

PREPARED BY:

POSITION:

OFFICE

NUMBER REFERENCE TO DATABASE:

Annex 2 GBV Grievance Action Form

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

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

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

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

NARRATIVE EXPLANATION OF RESOLUTION OF THE GBV GRIEVANCE:

Annex 3 Cost Estimates Estimating Cost of Compensation for Structures

Detailed Estimate for Permanent House

Reference cost for Resettlement Plan

Prepared by PMU-MPWTC Resettlement Specialist

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

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

US \$ 10,500.00

About \$ 175 per Sq.m

Detailed Estimate for Permanent Structure

Reference cost for Resettlement Plan

Prepared by PMU-MPWTC Resettlement Specialist

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

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

US\$ 9,000.00

About \$ 150 per Sq.m.

Detailed Estimate for Residential Semi- permanent structure

Reference cost for Resettlement Plan

Prepared by PMU-MPWTC Resettlement Specialist

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

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

US \$ 6,500.00

About \$ 110 per Sq.m.

Detailed Estimate for Residential Temporary Structure

Reference cost for Resettlement Plan

Prepared by PMU-MPWTC Resettlement Specialist

Structure description- 30 M2 floor area of Temporary Structures

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

PhP 1,100.00

About \$ 40 per Sq.m.

Detailed Estimate for Permanent Auxilliary Structure

Reference cost for Resettlement Plan

Prepared by PMU-MPWTC Resettlement Specialist

Structure description- 30 M2 floor area of Permanent Structures

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

PhP 2,000.00

About \$ 70 per Sq.m.

Estimation based on the Model computations

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

Estimation based on the Model computations

Description	Unit Price/Sq.m.		
	A1	A2	A3
Residential Structure			
Permanent	\$ 175/m ³	\$ 192/m ³	\$ 125/m ³
	- Foundation is built in stone masonry and tiled roof supports for the elevation of the structure. - The wall is plain cement finished (Ruccini) with wall painted. - The ceiling is plastered with G. sheet and painted. - The wall partition is made out of concrete or bricks without wood. - Windows and doors are properly installed (Squarish). - Finishing on permanent finished floor. - With water and electrical fixtures.	- Foundation is built in stone masonry and tiled roof supports for the elevation of the structure. - The wall is rough finished (without plastered cement). - The wall has no plaster and standard (OP) materials. - The ceiling is plastered with G. sheet and painted. - The wall partition is made out of wood or concrete. - Windows and doors are not properly installed (Sub-standard). - Finishing on rough finished floor (Sub-standard).	- Without foundation built in stone masonry and tiled roof supports for the elevation of the structure. - The wall is rough finished (without plastered cement). - The wall has no plaster and standard (OP) materials. - The ceiling is plastered with G. sheet and painted. - The wall partition is made out of concrete or bricks without wood. - Windows and doors are not properly installed (Sub-standard). - Finishing on rough finished floor (Sub-standard).
Some Permanent	\$ 115/m ³	\$ 80/m ³	\$ 75/m ³
	- Foundation is built in stone masonry and tiled roof supports for the elevation of the structure. - Half of the wall is O.P. finished (Ruccini) and the other half is finished with plaster. - The ceiling is plastered with G. sheet and painted. - The wall partition is made out of bricks without wood. - Windows and doors are properly installed (Squarish). - Finishing on permanent finished floor (Squarish). - With water and electrical fixtures.	- Foundation is built in stone masonry and tiled roof supports for the elevation of the structure. - Half of the wall is O.P. finished (Ruccini) and the other half is finished with plaster. - The ceiling is plastered with G. sheet and painted. - The wall partition is made out of bricks without wood. - Windows and doors are not properly installed (Sub-standard). - Finishing on rough finished floor (Sub-standard). - With water and electrical fixtures.	- The foundation is built in stone masonry and tiled roof supports for the elevation of the structure. - Half of the wall is O.P. finished (Ruccini) and the other half is finished with plaster. - The ceiling is plastered with G. sheet and painted. - The wall partition is made out of bricks without wood. - Windows and doors are not properly installed (Sub-standard). - Finishing on rough finished floor (Sub-standard). - With water and electrical fixtures.
Temporary	\$ 85/m ³	\$ 45/m ³	\$ 35/m ³
	- No stone masonry foundation. - The wall is all temporary wood. - The ceiling is plastered with bricks or plastered ceiling materials (Bricks and wood). - The wall partition is made out of wooden wall. - Only one door with about 2 good windows. - Half standard interior finished floor. - With water and electrical fixtures.	- No stone masonry foundation. - The wall is all temporary wood. - The ceiling is plastered with bricks or plastered ceiling materials (Bricks and wood). - The wall partition is made out of wooden wall. - Only one door with about 2 good windows. - Half standard interior finished floor. - With water and electrical fixtures.	- No stone masonry foundation. - The wall is all temporary wood. - The ceiling is plastered with bricks or plastered ceiling materials (Bricks and wood). - The wall partition is made out of wooden wall. - Only one door with about 2 good windows. - Half standard interior finished floor. - With water and electrical fixtures.

Annex 4 Price List for Plants and Trees



Ministério Aqrikultura e Paskas

TABELA PRESU AGRICULTURA E PESKAS

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

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

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

VII		Masin		
1		Fatin tein masin	Fatin	\$ 700.00

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

Confirma saun husi Diretores Nasionais

1 Manuel Mendes
Diretur Nasional Floresta

2 Fernando Egidio Amaral
DNPI

3 Oscar Monteiro Gonsalves
DNAH-Interinu

4 Calisto da Costa Varela
DNPV

5 Agusto Fernandes
DNPA

Verifika husi Diretor Jeral Ministerio Agricultura e Pesca (MAP)

Lourenço Fontes
Diretor Jeral MAP

Aprovado husi Ministerio Agrikultura e Pesca (MAP)

Mariano Assanami Sabino
Ministro Agrikultura e Peskas (MAP)

Annex 5 Letter Requesting the MAF to update the price list


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

Date, 31 / 7 / 2019

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

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

Caro Sr. Secretario Geral,

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

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

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

Ho respeito,


Rui Hissani Freitas Guterres
Director Geral
Ministerio das Obras Publicas



6 08 019
Mentor

Annex 6 Letters of Coordination

20 June 2018

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

Ho respeito/Dear Sir/Madam:

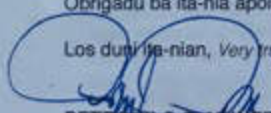
Ami hakarak atu ofisialmente fô hatene ba ô-nia eskritôriu katak Ministériu Obras Públicas, Transporte no Komunikaun (MPWTC) liu husi ba Projetu Jestaun Unidade (PMU) iha knaar empreza ita-nia maka sei kona-ba Ema Afetadu (APs) no sasán imóvel sira hodi bele afetadu bainhira implementa Projetu Estrada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

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

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

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

Los dunha nian, Very truly yours,


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

21/6/2018
Beate
Antonio

20 June 2018

Diretór/ The Director

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

Ho respetu/Dear Sir/Madam:

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

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

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

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

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

Los dun ita-nian, Very truly yours,

PETRONILO P. MUNEZ, JR

Espesialista Ressetlementu internasionál
International Resettlement Specialist

Handwritten signature and date
21/6/18

20 June 2018

Sr. Apolinário Tavares Guterres

Director / The Director

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

Ho respeito/Dear Sir:

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

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

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

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

Los dunl ita-nian, Very truly yours,

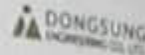
PETRONILO P. MUNEZ, JR

Espesialista Resettlement internasionál
International Resettlement Specialist

21/6/2018



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



01 de Outubro de 2018

Sr/Sra Angelino M. Pereira
Xefe Suco - Fatulin

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

Ho respeito,

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

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

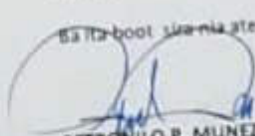
Loron/data: Quarta, 10 de Outubro de 2018

Oras: 09:00 OTL

Fatin: Sobo Aldeia Uaita bono

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

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


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


Xefe Suco Fatulin
Angelino Mais Pereira

Annex 7 Minutes of Meetings

MINUTES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION		
Road Network Upgrading Sector Project (RNUSP)		
ROAD LINK A06-02: VENIALE-VIQUEQUE SECTION		
Date:	09 October 2018	
Venue:	Saco Community Center of Toihonu	
Main Presenter:	PETRONIOP. MUNEZ, JR./ Resettlement Specialist	
Time Start:	1400HH	
Time Finish:	1720HH	
Number of Participants:		
	Male:	14
	Female:	9
		23
Topics covered:		
	1 Who are the project stakeholders? Implementors?	
	2 What is the project coverage?	
	3 What are specific activities of the project?	
	4 What are the foreseen and unforeseen project impacts and how are these mitigated?	
	5 The project entitlement matrix	
	6 The process of determining the replacement value of assets impacted	
	7 The process of compensation payment and the requirements to process the compensation	
	8 The roles and responsibilities of the affected household, the government, PISC and Road Contractor	
	9 The Grievance and Redress Mechanism	
Name of Participant	Issues/Concerns	Response
Candido Hornai	How much is again the cost of compensation for stalls?	Depends on the construction materials and it ranges from \$35 to \$100 plus 35% reconstruction cost and \$100 for loss of income if the stall is in operational during the time of assessment.
Helder da Costa Freitas	Are we also getting paid for the land where our house stands?	I cannot answer you directly, unless you show me now a proof that you legally owns the land that will be impacted by the project. This issue was also raised in the other public consultations we already conducted and we have the same response- we need proof.
Domingos da Costa	We will not allow the contractor to demolish our house if we do not receive our compensation.	Yes you should not allow it. The "no payment no demolition" rule will be followed specially for dwelling structures such as houses. The contractor knows this rule also, hence, no road construction activity will commence in front of your house if you have not been paid yet of your compensation. I would like to reiterate again that you have a week to prepare after you received payment, after which, the contractor will not need your permission to demolish the portion of your house that had already been compensated or paid by the government.
Ilomemo da Costa Hornai	Can we still continue selling our goods in our stalls?	Yes you still can. The PISC and the RC will inform you when you should removed your stalls. But if in case you received an information that compensation payment was already transferred in your account, you have one week to removed or demolish your structures.
Jualiana da Costa Guterres	Do we (women) have the opportunity to work in the project?	Members of the AII will be given preference by the contractor in hiring local labor force.



REPÚBLICA DEMOCRÁTICA DE TIMOR-LESTE
MINISTÉRIO DAS OBRAS PÚBLICAS



ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

ROAD NETWORK UPGRADING SECTOR PROJECT (RNUSP)
ROAD LINK A06-0: Venilale-Viqueque SECTION

PUBLIC CONSULTATION LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Date: 07/10/2016 Venue: Reola Sines Loiluno

No	Name/Position	APNo	Signature
1.	Teresinha das. ^{Peas Suco} Miranda		
2.	Cândido H. da Silva		
3.	Abílio Guterres / veterano		
4.	Elvino da Costa Guterres		
5.	Jose das. Freitas / comunidade		
6.	Domingos da Costa / comunidade		
7.	Juliano das. G. / comunidade		
8.	Teresa Fernandes / comunidade		
9.	Antonio d.e. Sousa Pereira		
10.	Juvinal da Costa		
11.	Augustinho d.e. Ximenes / comunidade		
12.	Helena Nunes / comunidade		
13.	Eugenio da Costa / comunidade		
14.	Domingos Henriques / comunidade		
15.	Augustinho Batista / comunidade		
16.	Domingos da Silva		
17.	Maria da Costa Soares		
18.	Natolino da Costa		
19.	Martino da Costa Guterres		
20.	Albarto da Costa		
21.	Helder da Costa FREITAS		

Date: _____ Venue: _____

[illegible]

MINUTES OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION		
Road Network Upgrading Sector Project (RNUSP)		
ROAD LINK A06-02: VENILALE-VIQUEQUE SECTION		
Date:	10 October 2018	
Venue:	Community Center of Fatulia	
Main Presenter:	PETRONIO P. MUNEZ, JR./ Resettlement Specialist	
Time Start:	0900HH	
Time Finish:	1200HH	
Number of Participants:		
	Male:	57
	Female:	15
		72
Topics covered:		
	1 Who are the project stakeholders? Implementors?	
	2 What is the project coverage?	
	3 What are specific activities of the project?	
	4 What are the foreseen and unforeseen project impacts and how are these mitigated?	
	5 The project entitlement matrix	
	6 The process of determining the replacement value of assets impacted	
	7 The process of compensation payment and the requirements to process the compensation	
	8 The roles and responsibilities of the affected household, the government, PISC and Road Contractor	
	9 The Grievance and Redress Mechanism	
Name of Participant	Issues/Concerns	Response
Cesario Saturnino Pereira	Why can't the government just pay our compensation in cash?	We are sorry but the law of TL does not allow payment in cash and it's a way also to account payments and make sure that the AIs are the one receiving the payment.
Jose Ximenes	How soon can we receive our compensation payment?	If all the documentation is complete, more or less it will take 3 months.
Maria Santina Ximenes	I am a widow. Is it possible for my children to land a job in the project?	Members of the AH will be given preference by the contractor in hiring local labor force.
Jose Pereira Ximenes	We are concern about the dust pollution that the project will generate.	The road contractor and the PISC will make sure that dust will be controlled during the project implementation. Construction areas will be regularly sprinkled with water.
Francisca Romana Ximenes	Up to when can we still plant our agricultural crops?	You can still plant your crops. You will received a notice from the PISC and RC when they will start the road construction and that will give you an idea whether to still plant your crops in the impacted portion are of your land or not.
Anabela de Sousa Pereira	What possible type of work can we get ourselves involve in the project?	Some of the RC activities includes bio-engineering works to protect the side of the road from eroding. Women in your community may be lap by the RC in the raising of planting materials, planting and maintenance. After the project construction the road drainage also require maintenance and the government also have to option to involve women groups.



REPÚBLICA DEMOCRÁTICA DE TIMOR-LESTE
MINISTÉRIO DAS OBRAS PÚBLICAS



ASIAN DEVELOPMENT BANK

ROAD NETWORK UPGRADING SECTOR PROJECT (RNUSP)
ROAD LINK A05-0: Venilade-Vigauca SECTION

PUBLIC CONSULTATION LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

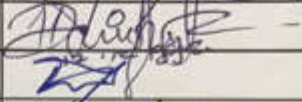
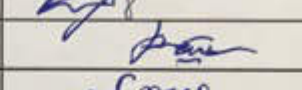
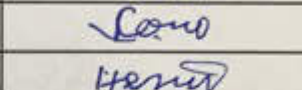
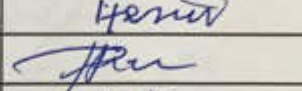
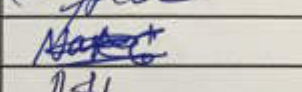
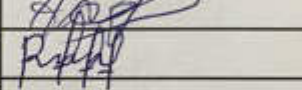
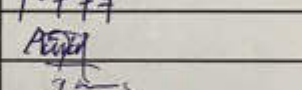
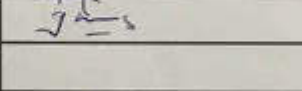
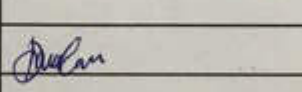
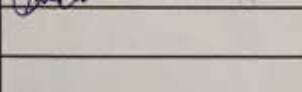
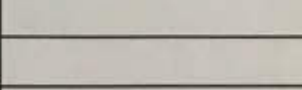
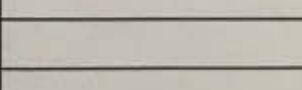
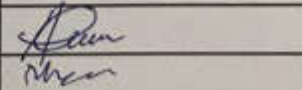
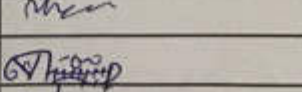
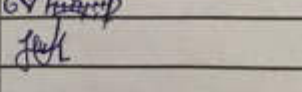
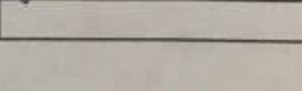
Date: 10/10/18 Venue: Fatulia, Venilade, Baucaux

No	Name/Position	APNo	Signature
1	Jose Ximenes		
2	Flaminho de Sousa		
3	Leamuel pereira		
4	Alfredo da Costa Pereira		
5	Jose Aparicio do Ribeiro		
6	Leamuel Ximenes Pereira		
7	Guido Guterres		
8	Francisco de Sousa		
9	Jeramimo Ximenes		
10	Alarico de Castro Ximenes		
11	Jonuvario Pereira		
12	Arturinho de Sousa		
13	Elizabina Norbarta Guterres		
14	Esario Sotermimo		
15	Elvino da Cunha		
16	Antonio de Sousa		
17	Adelino Guterres		
18	Luciano Jose da Ximenes		
19	Rita Monteiro		
20	Carlos da Sousa		
21	Imacio Joao Guterres		

1/3

PUBLIC CONSULTATION LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Date: _____ Venue: _____

No	Name/Position	APNo	Signature
22	JOSE XIMENES		
23	Domingos Guterres		
24	Francisco X Pereira		
25	Jamuario de Sousa Pereira		
26	Veronica do earmen		
27	Harmembildo junior		
28	Felisberto R. de Sousa		
29	Nateliro A. Soares		
30	Avelino de Sousa		
31	Hakimio da Costa Pereira		
32	Petronilo B. De Sousa		
33	Agostinho correira		
34	Jose Saturnino p.		
35	Domingos Gama		
36	Jose Lino pereira		
37	Raimundo Ribeiro		
38	Raimundo de Carvalho		
39	Salomina de Sousa		
40	Domingos Guterres		
41	Mariano Deigo Ximenes		
42	Alvaro Sarmiento		
43	Mateus de Sousa		
44	Venerando F de F Pereira		
45	DANINHA DO REGO		
46	Filipe de Sousa		

2/3

PUBLIC CONSULTATION LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Date: _____ Venue: _____

No	Name/Position	APNo	Signature
47	Marcus de Sousa Pereira		<i>[Signature]</i>
48	Francisco de Sousa		
49	Francisca R. Ximenes		<i>[Signature]</i>
50	Gerardo Ximenes		<i>[Signature]</i>
51	Januario de Sousa		<i>[Signature]</i>
52	Zelio F. de J. Ximenes		<i>[Signature]</i>
53	Sergio de Sousa		<i>[Signature]</i>
54	Constancio de C. X.		<i>[Signature]</i>
55	Jorge do Rego		
56	Manica S. Ximenes		<i>[Signature]</i>
57	Jorge do Rego		<i>[Signature]</i>
58	Ernesto P. Ximenes		<i>[Signature]</i>
59	Hostelina Alcina Ximenes		<i>[Signature]</i>
60	Merlinda de Carvalho		
61	Ana-luiza Guterres		
62	Alcira Antonia Pereira		
63	Manuel Jose Pereira		
64	Agostino Pereira		
65	Domingos de Sousa		
66	Domingos X. Pereira		
67	Hermenegildo do Castro		
68	Manuel Carlos		
69	Domingos X. Pereira		
70	Angelino Moises Pereira		<i>[Signature]</i>
71	Eros Meus		<i>[Signature]</i>

72. Petrucio R. Almeida 3/3