

Supplementary Resettlement Plan

PUBLIC

January 2024

Timor-Leste: Baucau to Viqueque Highway Project

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

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ABBREVIATIONS

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

Glossary

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

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

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

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

Displaced Persons - consistent with ADB Social Safeguards Policy 2009, people who are affected by direct economic and social impacts that both result from Bank-assisted investment projects, and are caused by involuntary taking of land resulting relocation or loss of shelter; loss of assets or access of assets; or loss of income source or means of livelihood, whether or not the affected persons must move to another location; or the involuntary restriction of access to legally designated park and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on livelihood of the displaced persons.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rehabilitation - the measure requires to (i) restore access to public facilities, service and infrastructure; (ii) cultural sites, public services, water resources; (iii) income-earning opportunities; and, (iv) restore the economic and social base of APs seriously affected by the loss of assets, and employment. All such people will be entitled to rehabilitation assistance measures for restoring incomes and living including any APs whose rights might not be formally recognized. Additional rehabilitation assistance should be provided for vulnerable people, to ensure that they are able to restore their standards of living to pre-project levels.

Relocation- the physical shifting of AHs from their pre-project place or residence, place for work or business premises.

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

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

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

Significant impact – If more than 200 people are affected by resettlement through loss of 10% or more of productive assets (income generating) or physical displacement/ dislocation (loss of housing). This is in contrast to **Not-Significant** impacts where less than 200 APs lose less than 10% of assets. Both significant (category A) and not significant (category B) will require Resettlement Plan.

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

Social Impact Assessment or Social Assessment The process for undertaking the social impact assessment and resettlement planning, preparing social impact assessment reports and resettlement planning documents, exploring negotiated land acquisition, disclosing information and engaging in consultations, establishing a grievance mechanism, and resettlement monitoring and reporting procedures.

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

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

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

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A. Overview

1. This Second Supplementary Resettlement Plan (SSRP) covers changes, to the planned work for the Baucau Viqueque Highway Project (BVHP National Road A06 from Baucau to Viqueque) including eccentric widening of 1.5km of the road at Ossu. The revisions and improvements include (i) eccentric RHS widening near the market at Ossu (Sta.42+920 to Sta.44+420 RHS) to improve drainage, avoid resettlement impacts and to keep away from the Church and Football Field (Figure 1.1). This section of the road was originally exempted from the contract but was recently handed over to the Contractor. A first Supplementary Resettlement Plan (SRP) was submitted in Q3 2023 covering the realignment at Uailili (Km8+250 to Km10+691) and at that time the works covered in this SSRP were not clarified. The rest of the BVHP project has been under construction since 2019 and social monitoring has been reported at six monthly intervals by the Ministry of Public Works (MPW - GoTL).

2. The BVHP runs from north to south across the eastern part of the country and links the municipalities of Baucau and Viqueque. The project aims to provide smoother travelling, improve business interaction and facilitate tourism. The 1.5km Ossu section is shown in Figure 1.1 to Figure 1.4.

3. The resettlement activities, measurement and inventory of losses, local disclosure of the plans, negotiations and agreements for compensation are already largely completed for the Ossu de Cima section in line with the provisions of the updated resettlement plan (URP 2018). Whereas there is a need to proceed with the subject 1.5km section this SSRP must be accepted by ADB before the construction can take place. This SSRP is, therefore, submitted to ADB for endorsement in partial fulfillment of the GoTL obligations under the ADB Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS 2009).

4. The details of social monitoring and the accepted URP (2018) are not repeated here. The observations, assumptions and resettlement activities planned under the URP 2018 also apply to the Ossu de Cima section except that the details of the affected households and affected persons in this additional 1.5km stretch are only recently obtained. The amendment of the main project has added 1.5km at Ossu and the original centerline has been shifted to the right and affects 37 additional households (AHs) and this adjustment follows the resettlement principles and entitlement matrix of the BVHP project. This adjustment shall be included in the semi-annual report and captured in a further update of social and resettlement activities in the form of a Final Social and Resettlement Report (FSSRP). It has been agreed with ADB that all adjustments to the main project and resettlement activities will be captured in a further update of social and resettlement activities in the form of a Final Social and Resettlement Report (FSSRP) that will be made when the project reaches completion. The FSRP will include the results of social and resettlement activities for the whole BVHP Venilale to Viqueque section including this 1.5 km at Ossu de Cima. This SSRP covers the recently handed over stretch in advance to facilitate ongoing construction.

5. The construction work is expected to start in Q4 2023, and will minimize the civil works to a narrow strip of land mostly to the right hand side of the existing road. The methodologies will generally follow those described in the Initial Environmental Examination (IEE) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) used so far for BVHP but the EMP will be amended accordingly in a Second Supplementary IEE presented in tandem with this SSRP. Particular attention has been paid to the sensitive receivers near the new alignment to protect them early in the construction process.

6. It is proposed to adjust the alignment of the road at the above locations in line with engineering priorities and after requests and interaction with the local authorities and communities.

7. The Ossu section will complement the works that are already well progressed. About 18.66km of the 34.89km stretch from Venilale to Viqueque has achieved 99% completion. There are four exception sections (totaling 16.23km, October 2023). The construction of the Ossu section will add 1.5km making 20.16km and further support completion of the national development program in line with community aspirations. The timespan for carrying out the inventory of losses was Q3 2023 and the data is valid to determine the compensation payment and assistance that is in progress and should be able to be processed in Q4 2023 or Q1 2024.

B. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

8. There is no land acquisition in this Ossu section of the project road. Based on the supplementary survey of impacts a total of 37 households with 225 persons will be affected (Table-1).

Table 1: Summary of Project Impacts at Ossu de Cima Section

Sl. No.	Impacts		Total	
			AH	AP
1a	Total Area of Private Land acquired (m ²)		0	
1b	Total Area of Customary / Government Land occupied in ROW (m ²)		12000	
2	Total number of Affected Households		37	225
	A	Losing Structures only	5	28
	B	Losing Tree & Plants + Structures	7	47
	C	Losing Tree only	15	95
	D	Losing Others only	0	0
	E	Losing Tree + Structures + others	10	55
3	Total number of Affected Persons in Ossu de Cima		225	
4	Impact on Auxiliary Structures		10	60
5	Households with affected business income		6	30
6	Total number Severely affected households (SAHs)		10	65
a	No. of Partially Affected Structures and Ahs		2	16
b	Fully or partially affected structures but not viable for use		8	49
7	Total number of vulnerable (VAHs)		10	65
a	Total number of vulnerable households (VAHs) by definition		9	54
b	Total number of vulnerable households losing productive (assets)		1	11
8	Total number of LIRP Eligible households		18	114
8	Electrical Power Distribution Poles (public utility)		2 Concrete Pole+ 31	
9	Water Distribution Pipe line- Public Utilities (Linear meters)		904m	
	A.	Water Pipe line Road Crossing (linear meters)	144m	
	B.	Water Pipe line Road parallel to Road (linear meters)	760m	
10	Impact on Plants and Trees		530	

C. Community Profile

9. The supplementary surveys show that affected persons belong to the “Makasae” community with Christianity as their religion. There are no indigenous persons affected by this project. There are 225 affected persons and average household size is 5.7. The educational status of affected persons reveals that 45.71 % of them are still illiterate.

D. Information Disclosure, Consultation, and Participation

10. Consultations were carried out at Ossu with community members from all affected households and public consultation sessions were attended by more than one hundred persons in the affected realignment area (representing all affected households). The consultations have ensured the communities participation during the design and implementation stage of the project realignment. Various sections of affected persons and other stakeholders were consulted through focus group discussions and individual interviews in order to promote public understanding and productive solutions to any perceived problems such as local needs and detailed prospects of resettlement activities.

11. The overall project information has already been disseminated through previous disclosure of resettlement planning documents at the preconstruction stage in 2020 and this SSRP will likewise be disclosed when approved in order to encourage transparency in planning and for further active involvement of affected persons and other stakeholders. The EA has encouraged community involvement

and provided relevant resettlement information, including information to encourage negotiations for compensation in a timely manner. People have been living in the affected areas for many years however the PMU has received strong clarification from the local authorities that no private land needs to be acquired. Reassurances have been given by District Administration, Suco and Aldea Chiefs that there is no private land affected. The endorsed SSRP shall also be disclosed in due course before compensation payment and before commencement of construction in an accessible place and in a form and language(s) understandable to affected persons and other stakeholders.

E. Legal Framework

12. The legal framework and principles adopted for addressing resettlement issues in the Project have been guided by the existing legislation and policies of the GoTL and the Asian Development Bank (ADB). Prior to the preparation of the URP (c2018) a detailed analysis of the existing national policies was undertaken and an Entitlement Matrix was prepared for the entire program. This SSRP is prepared based on that review and analysis of all applicable laws and policies of the Timor-Leste and ADB Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS 2009) requirements. The gaps between GoTL and ADB policies have been identified and addressed to ensure that this SSRP also adheres to SPS requirements.

F. Entitlements, Assistance and Benefits

13. All compensation and other assistance is being paid to all AHs as per Entitlement Matrix, finalized for the project, prior to commencement of civil works. After payment of compensation AHs will be allowed to take away the materials salvaged from their dismantled houses and shops without charges being levied. The value of salvaged materials will not be deducted from the overall compensation amount.

G. Relocation of Housing and Settlements

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

H. Income Restoration and Rehabilitation

15. A one-time payment of \$100 for a period of 2 months will be paid for stores and \$50 for two months for "temporary" roadside stalls. The road construction will require several unskilled laborers for earthworks, road embankment as well as other related works. PMU will encourage contractors preferentially to give employment to the Household Members (HHM) of the AH, including the women members where they wish to work. Routine maintenance of the improved road will also provide employment opportunity to local communities and preference will also be given to AH particularly the vulnerable groups such as the poor and women-headed AH. VAHs and SAH (if any) are entitled to receive a special assistance of \$100/month for 3 months, on top of all other entitlements. They will also be given preference in local employment during construction and routine maintenance of the road.

I. Resettlement Budget and Financing Plan

16. The resettlement cost estimate for this project includes eligible compensation, resettlement assistance and support cost for RP implementation. The support cost, which includes staffing requirement and monitoring and reporting in project implementation and other administrative expenses are part of the overall project cost. Contingency provisions have also been made to take into account variations from this estimate. The total R&R compensation cost has been estimated at **\$ 55,070.45**

J. Grievance Redressal Mechanism

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

K. Institutional Arrangement

18. The Ministry of Finance (MOF)/Commission for Administration of the Infrastructure Fund or CAFI is the project Executing Agency. The Ministry of Public Works (MPW) is the Implementing Agencies (IA) is the Implementing Agencies (IA) with the Project Management Unit (PMU) being responsible for day to day management with technical support from the Project Implementation Supervision Consultants (PISC). Concerned Suco/Aldeia Chiefs have been fully involved during public consultations and will be included in validation/verification with of Heads of AHHs and direct negotiation of settlement.

L. Implementation Schedule

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

M. Monitoring and Reporting

20. Monitoring of all resettlement activities, consultation tasks and reports to ADB has been carried out by the national and international social safeguard specialists of the Environmental and Social Unit (ESU) established in the PMU with the help of project implementation supervision consultant (PISC) experts. Internal monitoring will include reporting on progress in the activities envisaged in the implementation schedule with particular focus on public consultations, determination and payment of compensation, record of grievances and status of complaints, financial disbursements, and level of satisfaction among APs/AHs. The preparation of Monthly and Quarterly Social Safeguards Monitoring (SSM) reports is the responsibility of the PISC's International and National Social Safeguards Specialists. The PMU is responsible to prepare semi-annual SSM for submission to MPW and ADB.

I. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Project Background

21. Timor-Leste has progressed rebuilding its national infrastructure after years of suffering from conflict and underdevelopment. Physical infrastructure development including road network is now recognized by the country as a top priority to accelerate its economic development and reduce poverty in the country. The Government of Timor-Leste (GoTL) started implementing the BVHP in 2019 for the 58.270 km Baucau to Viqueque Road with financial support from ADB.

22. To minimize the project impact on the communities along the road alignment, the civil works has been confined within the existing road corridor to the maximum extent possible. However, it is inevitable that some land must be taken over with other assets for the widening and raising of road embankments, which may cause involuntary resettlement impacts and the same will need properly mitigated.

B. Project Description

23. The BVHP is being completed in two construction packages. Baucau to Venilale (Lot 1 from Km3+740 to Km27+120) and Venilale to Viqueque – (Lot 2 from Km 27+120 to Km 62+010 which has 3 exempted sections). The Ossu de Cima section between Km 42+920 to Km 44+420, was within one of the exempted sections and is part of the existing road and was recently handed over to the Contractor. A location map of the realignment is presented in Figure 1.1 and the locality of Ossu in Figure 1.2.

24. Baucau to Viqueque Road (BVHP) is located in the eastern part of the country. It is a road strategically located to link the municipalities of Baucau and Viqueque. The project is aimed at improving day to day access and travel, business transactions and tourism activity in the area. The Venilale-Viqueque road section is mainly in the sub-district administrative post of Ossu and borders Venilale in the district of Viqueque.

25. The Ossu section of existing road will connect several hamlets in the village of Ossu de Cima that are going to be temporarily disturbed and affected in the short term but better connected by a good road in the long term. Figure 1.3 presents photographs at a selection of locations. The only affected town/village is Ossu in Ossu de Cima

26. This Second Supplementary Resettlement Plan (SSRP) covers at Ossu village work for the Baucau to Viqueque Highway Project (BVHP) in the form of recently handed over section at Ossu de Cima on the right handside (RHS) (Km 42+920 to Km 44+ 420) between Venilale to Viqueque section (Lot 2) in Viqueque District (Figure 1.1). The main BVHP project has been under construction since 2019 and social monitoring has been reported at six monthly intervals (latest June 2023) by the Ministry of Public Works (MPW) in the Government of Timor-Leste (GoTL).

27. The resettlement activities, measurement and inventory of losses, local disclosure of the plans, negotiations and agreements for compensation are already largely completed for the Ossu de Cima section in line with the provisions of the updated resettlement plan (URP 2018). Whereas there is a need to proceed with the recently handed over section, this SSRP must be accepted by ADB before the construction can take place. This SSRP is, therefore, submitted to ADB for endorsement in partial fulfillment of the GoTL obligations under the loan and ADB Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS 2009).

Figure 1.1 Location of Project Sucos in the sub-districts of Baucau, Ossu and Viqueque (BVHP)

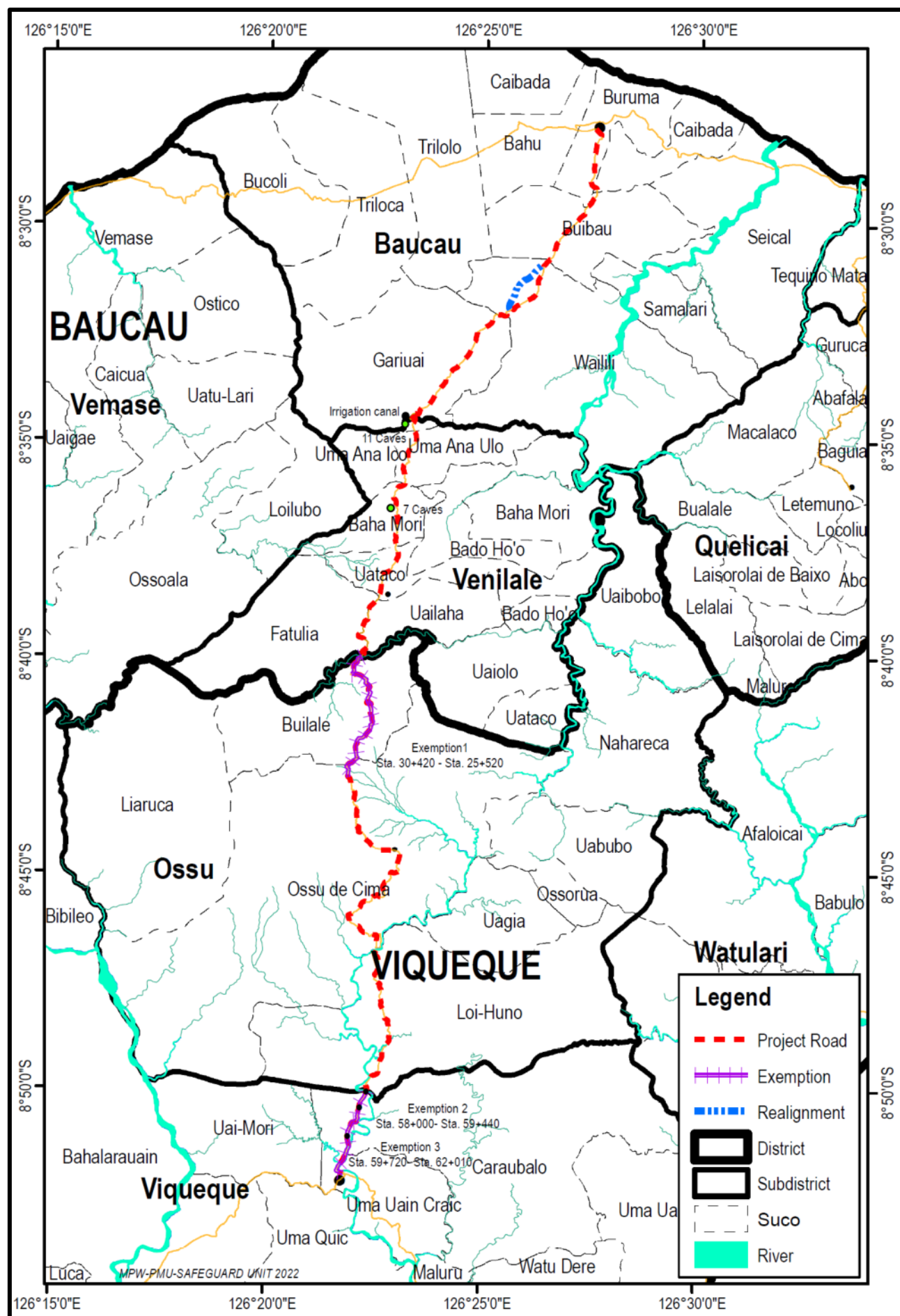


Figure 1.2 Locality of Ossu along the Baucau-Viqueque Highway Project

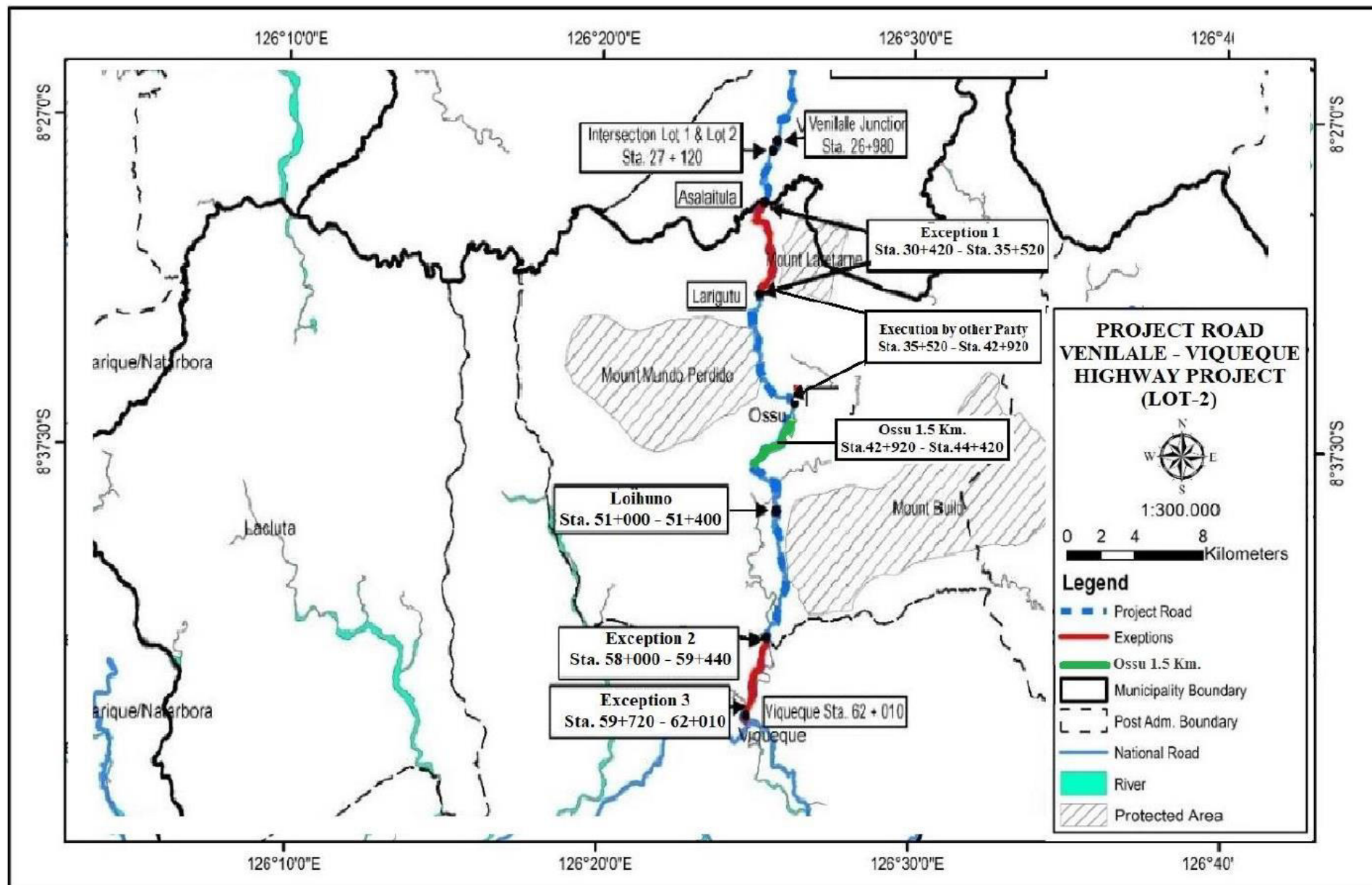


Figure 1.3 Location Photographs of the Ossu Eccentric Widening Km42+920 to Km44+420 (1.5km)

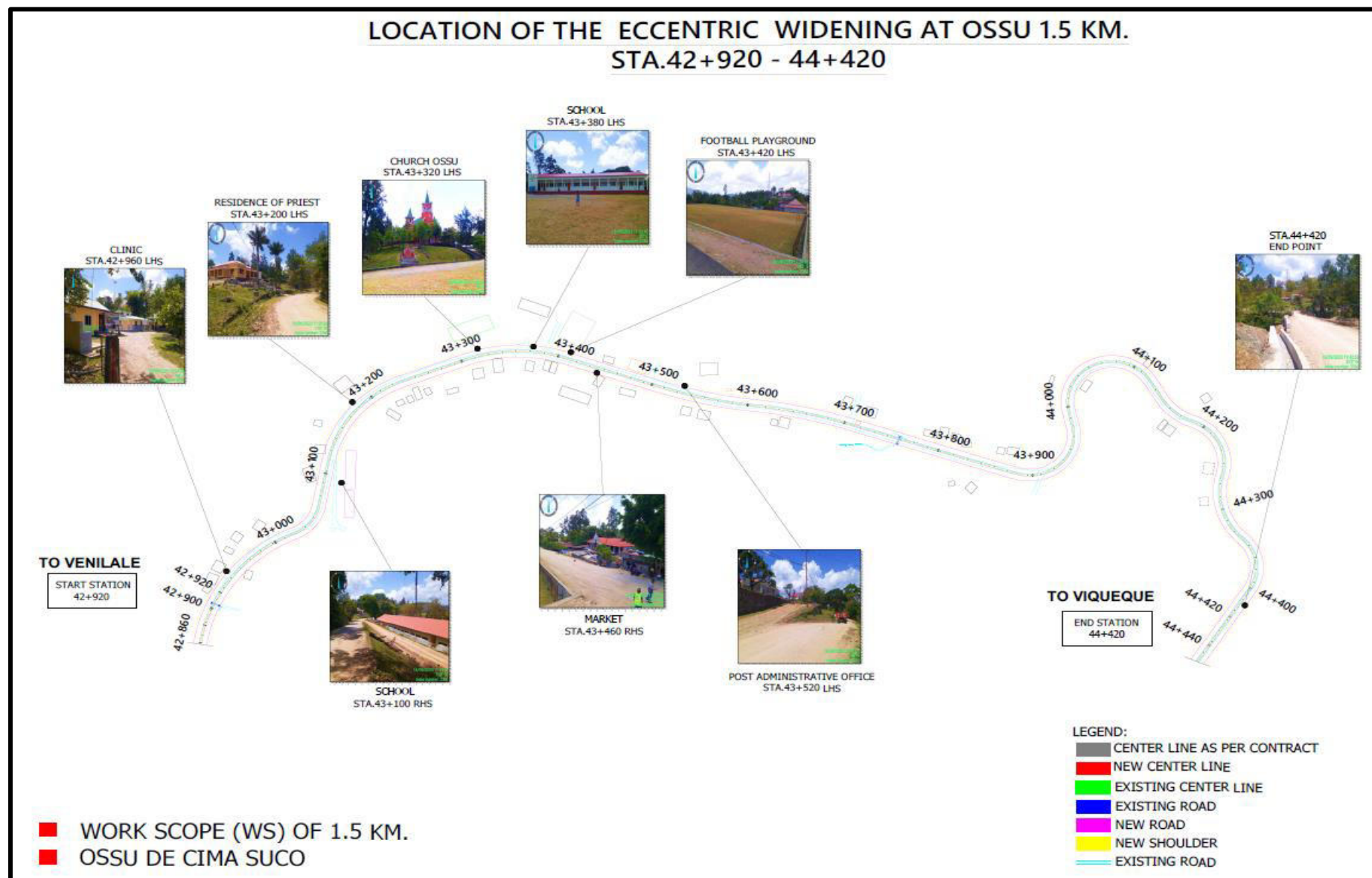


Figure 1-1: Cross sections of the 1.5 Km of Ossu village (Km42+920 to Km44+420)

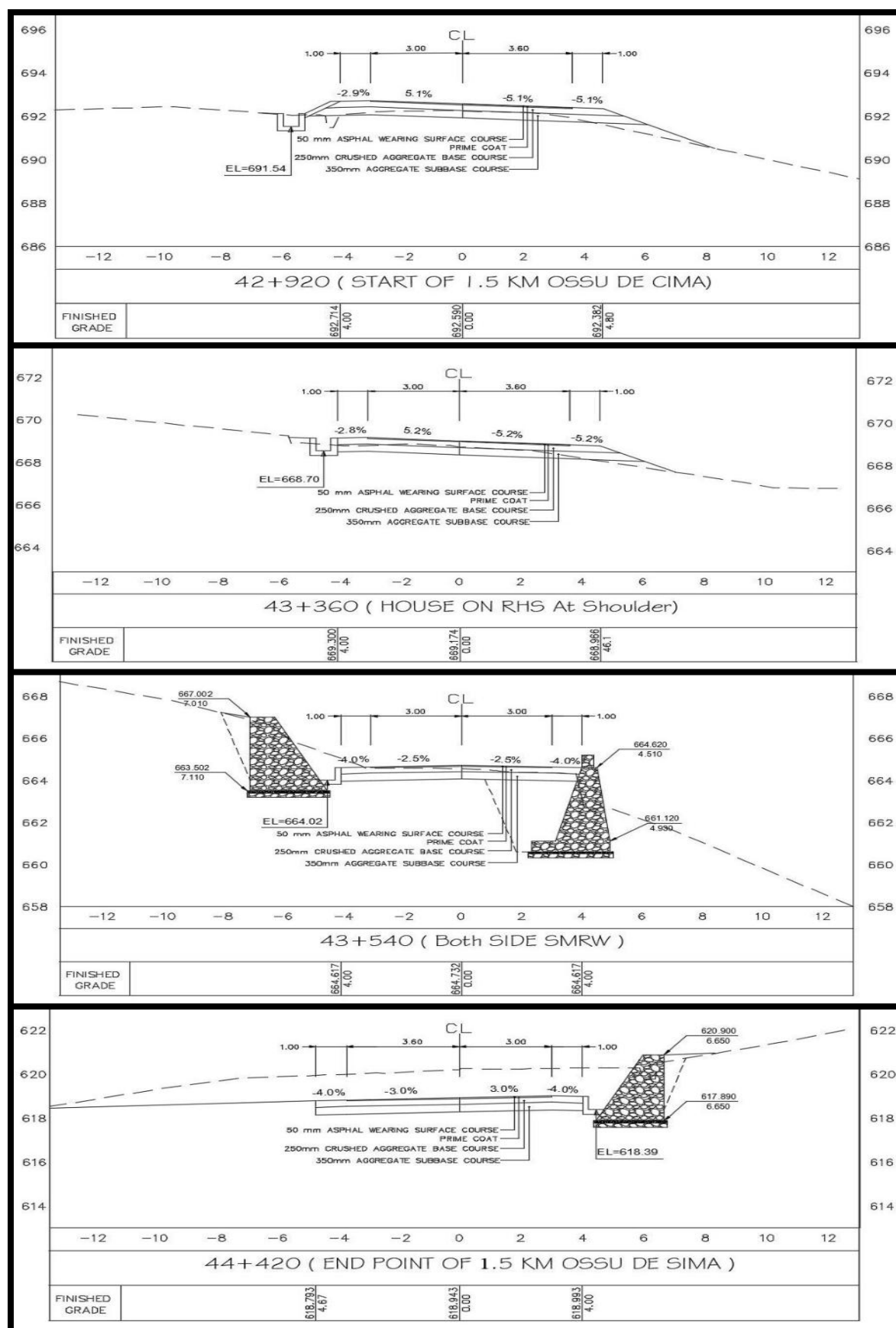


Table 2: Affected Village

Sl. No.	SUB-DISTRICTS	Name of Village	Location (Sta.)
1	Ossu	Ossu de Cima	42+920 -44+420

28. Physical implementation of improvement works includes widening of the existing road to achieve the National Road standards with a pavement width of 6m. I.e. 6m wide carriageway and a maximum 2 meters wide shoulder on each side of the road. The maximum width will be 16m in the cutting section near Km 42+920 and a lesser width of about 12m on flat and straight sections. The width will be intermediate on curves, ridge or hillside sections. The improvement works will also include construction of drainage, cross pipes/box culverts and stone masonry retaining walls, which may require an additional width in places. Figure 1.4 shows the typical cross sections of the Ossu de Cima section of the project.

C. Scope and Objective of Second Supplementary Resettlement Plan (SSRP)

29. This Second Supplementary Resettlement Plan (SSRP) has been prepared for the Ossu de Cima village section of the Venilale- Viqueque section of Baucau-Viqueque Highway Project. The recently handed over section of existing road work was pending as this section was awarded in parallel to a local contractor and is now transferred recently to the present Contractor. The design for the new section at Ossu village has been iterated following principles of avoiding, minimizing and mitigating impacts to avoid resettlement wherever possible as the design has developed.

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

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

II. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

A. Resettlement Impact

31. The scope of land acquisition and resettlement impact at implementation stage aims to record and update impact on the settlements and community as per final design in order to document all the impacts on population as well as on the properties in the new 1.5km at Ossu de Cima village and provide a Second Supplementary Resettlement Plan. The objective of this exercise is to consider all the affected persons and that they receive their entitlements and resettlement benefits.

32. The road upgrading works will consist of the usual clearing and grubbing, earthworks, road widening and/or shape correction at areas where it is considered necessary, retaining structures, drainage, culverts, and sealing with asphaltic concrete pavement. The road will be upgraded to an all-weather-asphalt-surfaced type of road to enable it to carry, at a minimum capacity, fully loaded container trucks.

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

B. Scope of Land Acquisition

34. The average requirement will be about 12m width and a maximum of 16m width; including working space either side. The improvement works do not need acquisition of any private land and the works will be fully in government/state land. Reassurances have been given by District Administration, Suco and Aldea Chiefs that there is no private land affected and that people have been living in the affected areas for many years and the PMU has received strong clarification from the local authorities that no private land needs to be acquired.

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

35. Based on the latest identification and verification survey that was carried out up to September 2023, the number of AH is 37 with 225 APs. The list of the AHs and their assets is presented in Appendix 1. The number is based on the actual disturbance that the realignment will cause during the construction phase. Many of the AHs have multiple impacts while some of them have single impact on structures, trees, plant, fences or others (Table 3).

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

Sub district	Households with loss of structures only		Households with loss of trees only		Households with loss of structures & trees		Households with Loss of other items		Tree+ structures + others		Total	
	No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs
Ossu	5	28	15	95	7	47	0	0	10	55	37	225

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

36. The number of AHs and APs with single and multiple losses (impacts) are summarized in Table 4. However the AHs have no legal right to land and therefore no compensation for land is provided.

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

Sl. No.	Name of Sub district	Name of Village	Single Impact			Multiple Impacts				Total AHs
			Structure only	Tree only	others only	Structure + Tree	Structure + others	Tree + others	structure + Tree + Others	
1	Ossu	Ossu de Cima	5	15	0	7	0	0	10	37

E. Impacts due to loss of Types of Structures

37. The proposed section will impact 10 main structures that encroached on the proposed ROW. Of these affected structures, 8 are temporary, 1 is semi-permanent, 1 unfinished permanent structure including stores/and stalls (Table 5). There are few other live fences with no significant structural component, which are also compensated.

Table 5 : Types of Affected Structures

Sub district	Types of Affected Main Structures	No. of affected structures	Affected area (m ²)	No. of AHs (households)	No. of APs (persons)
Ossu	Temporary	8	145.37	8	55
	Semi-permanent Structure	1	100.53	1	6
	Permanent structure	1	57.75	1	4
	Sub-total	10	414.37	10	65

F. Impacts on Auxiliary Structures

38. Auxiliary structures such as barbed wire fences, verandah, cooking area and stall were investigated but there was only 1 pig pen affected (Table 6).

Table 6: Impacts on Auxiliary Structures

Sl. No.	Sub district	No./Quantity	Types of Affected Structures					Households with loss of secondary Structures	
			Wooden fences	Barbwire fences	Verandas	Cooking Area	Pig Pen	No. of AHs	No. of APs
1	Ossu	Affected Structures	10	-		-	1	10	60
2		Quantity (m ² .)	217	-	30	-	2		-

G. Impacts on Categorization of Main Structures

39. A total of 10 structures including 2 road side stalls will be affected. Of these 8 are main structures. Out of 8 main affected house and shop structures. 6 are residential of which 4 are house-cum-commercial shops. There are 2 stand-alone shop / stall of commercial nature. The details of affected structures are given in the Table 7.

Table 7: Impacts on Categorization of Main Structures

Sub district	Types of Affected Main Structures	No. of affected structures	Affected area (m ²)	No. of AHs (households)	No. of APs (persons)
Ossu	House	2	23.68	2	16
	House with stall	4	179.25	4	29
	Stand-alone shop (Store)	2	100.72	2	10
	Stall (road side)	2	110.72	2	10
	Total	10	414.37	10	65

H. Magnitude of Impacts on the Structures

40. All 10 affected structures (Table 8) would lose a large proportion of their area and are therefore assessed to be severely affected and non-viable after impact. Furthermore, all 10 have agreed to relocate by moving or by dismantling their structures and moving away from the road to an adjacent part of the land they occupy (Table 8).

Table 8: Severity of Impacts

Suco	Types of Affected Main Structures	No. of Partially Affected Structures and Ahs				Fully or partially affected structures but not viable for use				Total			
		No. of affected structures	Affected area (m ²)	No. of AHs (household)	No. of APs (person)	No. of affected structures	Affected area (m ²)	No. of AHs (household)	No. of APs (person)	No. of affected structures	Affected area (m ²)	No. of AHs (household)	No. of APs (person)
Ossu de Cima	House	2	23.68	2	16					2	23.68	2	16
	House-cum-stall					4	179.25	4	29	4	179.25	4	29
	Stand-alone shop (store)					2	100.72	2	10	2	100.72	2	10
	Stall (road side)					2	110.72	2	10	2	110.72	2	10
	Total	2	23.68	2	16	8	390.69	8	49	10	414.37	10	65

I. Impact on Roadside Stalls

41. The eccentric widening section will require the shifting of 2 roadside stalls, affecting 2 AHs with 10 APs. The relocation further away from the edge of the road will not be difficult.

J. Impacts on Other Structures

42. Other properties, such as, live plant fences are severely affected are also affected, which have no structural components. There are 9 such live plant fences affected.

K. Loss of Businesses

43. A disruption to businesses is expected for 6 AHs. There is 1 general store and 5 households doing business from roadside stalls that are also affected. It has been explained above that the roadside stalls will not be difficult to reposition. The details are as follows:

Table 9: Types of Affected Business

Sub district	General store	Home depot	Stall Vegetable / Fruit	Food Stall	Carpenter shop	Street vendor	Total
Ossu de Cima	1	-	5	-	-	-	6

L. Impact on Vulnerable Households

44. There are 10 vulnerable households that are affected. 8 households are Female Headed Households (FHHs), 1 AHs is headed by an elderly person with no other means of support. In addition there is other 1 household with low income, classed as poor (income below WB poverty line). All the 10 households are eligible for assistance of \$100/month for 3 months in line with the agreed LIRP arrangements for this and other projects in the PMU portfolio (Table-10).

Table 10: Number of Poor and Vulnerable Households

Sub-district	Poor Households		Female-headed households with dependents (FHH) also poor		Households headed by the elderly with no other means of support (EHH) also poor		A household whose head is a person with Disability (PWD)		A household headed by a landless head with no means of economic support		A household consisting of members of an ethnic group		Total	
	No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs
Ossu	1	11	8	49	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	65

N.B. FHHs and EHHs are all Poor Households

M. Impact on Public Utilities

45. Public utilities will also be affected due to construction in this section in the form of 904 linear meters of water pipelines and 33 electric poles (2 concrete and 31 steel). The cost of replacement or relocation of these affected public utilities is included in the provisional sum of the main contract (Table 11).

Table 11: Impact on Public Utilities

Type of Public Utility	Quantity	
Water pipeline (crossing the road)	144	I.m.
Water pipeline (along the road)	760	I.m.
Concrete Electric Pole (Single)	2	unit
Steel Electric Pole (Single)	31	unit

N. Impact on Crops

46. A total of 12 AHs will lose crops of different categories, such as, Tara/Talas, Cassava/Aifarina, Sweet potatoes, Malus, Areca palm etc. A provision of an adequate compensation has been made accordingly (Table 12).

O. Impact on Plants and Trees

47. A total of 530 privately owned trees, of various species, have to be cut and removed during construction of the eccentrically widened section (Table 12). Productive species of plants and trees to be compensated for are also shown with the summary of impacts in Table 13.

Table 12: Impact on trees

No	Local Name of Tree	No. of Plants	AHs	No of APs
A. Vegetables				
1	Taro	32	3	6
2	Malus	2	2	4
3	Casava	20	2	2
4	Buah	13	5	4
	Total (A)	77		
B. Fruit bearing Tree				
1	Ainas	10	1	4
2	Annona Tree	17	7	32
3	Avocado	4	2	6
4	Avocado Medium	1	1	9
5	Avocado small	1	1	9
6	Banana	89	10	55
7	Bread Fruit	3	3	21
8	Candle nut	26	7	36
9	Coconut	2	2	16
10	Coconut Unfruited	3	3	23
11	Guava	34	15	95
12	Jackfruit	3	2	9
13	Jambua	2	2	9
14	Lemon	6	4	27
15	Mango	20	11	56
16	Orange	1	1	4
17	Papelo	12	8	54
18	Rumaun	1	1	4
19	Sarmaleu	2	1	9
Total (B)		237		
C. Non-Fruit Tree				
1	Bamboo	5	3	7
2	Gamelina Bo'ot	2	1	3
3	Gamelina ki'ik	3	1	2
4	Lac Tree	2	2	8
5	Mahoni	1	1	9
6	Mahoni Bo'ot	1	1	3
7	Teakwood	18	7	39
Total (C)		32		
D. Flowering and other Plant				
1	Aifunan	4	1	9
2	Flowers	155	22	115
3	Other flower	23	3	15
4	Paper	2	1	5
	Total (D)	184		
Total Number of Trees (A+B+C+D)		530		

P. Summary of Impacts**Table 13: Summary of all Impacts**

#	Impacts	Unit of Quantification	Quantity	No. of AHs	No. of APs
A	Affected Households and Affected Person			37	225
B	Affected Main Structures				
1	Permanent Structure	m2	57.75	1	4
	Zinc roof; no ceiling; concrete block wall; no plaster; no paint; and concrete floor				
2	Semi - Permanent	m2	100.53	1	6
	Zinc roof; no ceiling; concrete block and wooden wall; no plaster; no paint; and concrete floor				
3	Temporary	m2	145.37	8	55
	Wooden roof; no ceiling; wood concrete wall; no plaster; no paint; and earthen floor				
C	Affected Secondary Structures				
1	Wooden Fence/live Fences	m	217	9	55
2	Barbwire Fence	m	0		
3	Concrete floor	m	22.82	1	5
D	Crops and Trees				
D-1	Vegetables				
1	Taro	tree	32	3	6
2	Malus	tree	2	2	4
3	Casava	tree	20	2	2
4	Buah	tree	13	5	4
D-2	Fruit bearing Tree				
1	Ainas	tree	10	1	4
2	Annona Tree	tree	17	7	32
3	Avacado	tree	4	2	6
4	Avacado Medium	tree	1	1	9
5	Avacado small	tree	1	1	9
6	Banana	tree	89	10	55
7	Bread Fruit	tree	3	3	21
8	Candle nut	tree	26	7	36
9	Coconut	tree	2	2	16
10	Coconut Unfruit	tree	3	3	23
11	Guava	tree	34	15	95
12	Jackfruit	tree	3	2	9
13	Jambua	tree	2	2	9
14	Lemon	tree	6	4	27
15	Mango	tree	20	11	56

#	Impacts	Unit of Quantification	Quantity	No. of AHs	No. of APs
16	Orange	tree	1	1	4
17	Papelo	tree	12	8	54
18	Rumaun	tree	1	1	4
19	Sarmaleu	tree	2	1	9
D-3	Non-Fruit Tree				
1	Bamboo	clumbs	5	3	7
2	Gamelina Bo'ot	tree	2	1	3
3	Gamelina ki'ik	tree	3	1	2
4	Lac Tree	tree	2	2	8
5	Mahoni	tree	1	1	9
6	Mahoni Bo'ot	tree	1	1	3
7	Teakwood	tree	18	7	39
D-4	Flowering and other plant				
1	Aifunan	tree	4	1	9
2	Flowers	tree	155	22	115
3	Other flower	tree	23	3	15
4	Paper	tree	2	1	5
E	Vulnerable Households (VAH)				
1	Total number of vulnerable households (VAHs) by definition			9	54
2	Total number of vulnerable households losing productive (assets)			1	11
F	Severe Loss (SAH)				
1	No. partially affected structures			2	16
2	Fully or partially affected structures but not viable for use			8	49
G	Income Loss				
1	Households with affected business income			6	30

III. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

A. Socio-economic Profile of Displaced Households

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

B. General Demographic Profile of Realignment Area

49. The total population in the project influence district and sub-districts are **80,176** while the population of Ossu itself is **18,787**. The demographic features of the Ossu area along with district are presented in **Table 14** with a comparison to Timor-Leste as a whole.

Table 14: Population Demographics

Sl. No.	Parameter/Indicator	Area Facts and Figures		
		Viqueque	Ossu	Timor-Leste
1.	Total Population	80,176	18,787	1,341,737
1A.	Male	40,363	9,431	681,229
	Female	39,813	9,356	660,508
1B.	Rural	75,754	0	958,321
	Urban	4,422	18,787	383,416
2.	Sex-Ratio (Male/1000 Female)	1013	1008	1031
3.	No. of Households	16,563	3,857	250,270
4.	Average Household Size	4.84	4.87	5.36
5.	Decadal Growth Rate of Population (%)	16.9	0.9	25.8
6.	Total Geographical Area (Sq. Km)	1,888	404	14,950
7.	Share of total population (%)	5.98	1.4	100.00
8.	Density of Population	42.47	46.5	89.75

Source: Population and Housing Census 2022, Main Report, Timor-Leste N/A not available

C. Ethnicity or Religious Categories of Affected households

50. Social customs and traditions play a major role in determining the socio-economic development as well as occupational pattern in the influence area. In the project road all the 37 AHs are “Makasae” and follows Christianity (Catholic) as their religion.

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

51. A total of 225 persons will be affected by the project implementation in Ossu area, which includes 117 males and 108 females. The usual number of persons in a household is between 5 and 8 (Table 15).

Table 15: Number of Project Affected Persons

Sub districts	No. of Affected households (AHs)	No. of Affected Persons (APs)			Average Household (persons)
		Male	Female	Total	
Ossu de Cima	37	117	108	225	5 to 8

E. Monthly Income Level of the Affected households

52. The AHs falling within the corridor of impact were categorized into different annual income groups. The 25.71 % of AH are below the poverty line. As per World Bank data, the poverty rate at national poverty line for Timor-Leste was 41.8 %. If we consider the World Bank criteria, earning of \$2.15/person/day is the threshold of poverty. If we consider 2 earning members in the family, a monthly household income of \$129 is on the poverty line. \$130.00 is fractionally above poverty line.

53. According to the social survey, the majority of households (26/37) have reported their monthly income above the WB poverty line (74.29%). The remainders 11AHs are in the range of \$130 per month. The details of income categories of AHs are presented in Table 16.

Table 16: Average Monthly Income Level of the AHs

Sub districts	Monthly Household Income Ranges						Average monthly household income (USD)
	< \$130		\$130-500		> \$500		
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Ossu de Cima	11	25.71	26	74.29	0	0	188

F. Age Distribution of Affected Households

54. There are 37 affected households, out of which 27 heads of the households belong to 19-59 age group. The other 10 household heads are over 60 (Table17).

Table 17: Age Distribution of the Heads of Affected Households

Sub district	Gender	Age Groups						Total No. of Surveyed Household Heads	
		Under 19		19 - 59		60 and above			
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Ossu de Cima	Male	0	0	16	43%	5	14%	21	57
	Female	0	0	11	30%	5	14%	16	43
	Total	0	0	27	73%	10	27%	37	100

55. Most of the affected head of the households are of the working age group of 19-59 (73%), while 27 %) of affected persons are elderly (age group of 60+). However no households are under 19 age group.

G. Educational Status of the Affected households

56. Of the 225 Aps, 27 (16%) affected persons are graduates, 43% achieved 12th grade standard and 19% passed primary grades. A significant 43% of AHs did not complete primary education and are probably illiterate (Table 18).

Table 18: Educational Status of Affected households

Sub districts	Gender	Illiteracy or not finish primary education		Primary		Secondary		High school		Higher education		Total	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Ossu de Cima	Male	9	24	6	16	0	0	0	0	6	16	21	57
	Female	7	19	1	3	4	11	0	0	4	11	16	43
	Total	16	43	7	19	4	11	0	0	10	27	37	100

H. Employment Status among Affected Persons (APs) above 19 Years and Above

57. There are 14 persons employed by GoTL. The remainder are self-employed, mostly farmers and traders (Table 19).

Table 19: People Aged 19 Years and Above with Employment

Sub districts	Gender	Total No. of people (19 years old and above)	Persons with permanent Employment		APs in households with Intermittently employed or Unemployed adults	
		Number	Number	%	Number	%
Ossu de Cima	Total (A)	225	32	14	193	86
	Male	117	18	8	99	44
	Female	108	14	6	94	42

I. Main Occupation of Employed / Business Household Members

58. The project influence area is dominated by families involved in agricultural activities. Out of total 225 APs, 31 are engaged in agriculture for their livelihood. 9 persons are engaged in business activities and 14 persons are engaged in the government service. No persons are employed in private services or other gainful employment (Table 20). AHs have no legal title to land and, therefore, no compensation for land is provided.

Table 20: Main Occupation of Employed / Business Household Members

Sub-district	Gender	Persons in Gainful Employment					Total Persons in Employment
		Farmers	Traders/ Business	Govt. Employees	Employees in private companies	Not of working Age (<19/>60)	
Ossu	Male	21	4	14	0	44	39
	Female	10	5	0	0	73	15
	Total (A)	31	9	14	0	117	54

J. Assets Ownership of Affected Households

59. Possession of assets and use of modern home appliances indicates that the family has a decent standard of living and is solvent. Possession of television sets, radios and telephone is very common in the affected village. It is observed that 80% of affected households possess TV and 9% have radios. No households have refrigerators but most (86 %) of the households have a cell phone. Use of phone/mobile and television has become the major means of communication and considered essential items in the present day (Table 21).

Table 21: Asset Ownership

Sl. No.	Types of assets	Affected households owning at least one item	
		Number	%
1	Motorbike	18	51
2	Bicycle	12	34
3	Car	8	22
4	Boat	0	0
5	Ship	0	0
6	Truck	6	17
7	Generator	6	17
8	Pumping machine	5	14
9	Radio	3	9
10	Television	28	80
11	DVD player	18	51
12	Telephone (land line)	5	14
13	Mobile (smart) phone	30	86

Sl. No.	Types of assets	Affected households owning at least one item	
		Number	%
14	Electric fan/air conditioner	0	0
15	Washing machine	3	9
16	Refrigerator	0	0
17	Electric cooker	26	74

K. Main Source of Domestic Water of Affected Households

60. In the Ossu area, piped water supply is the main source of domestic water and it is available to 32 of the 37 AHs (86%). Other than pipeline, no AHs use a protected well and five use an unprotected source of water (Table 22). Generally the source of the pipeline supply is natural spring from where the water is impounded and diverted into the pipework and is generally flowing at all times. At this stage, it is expected that 904m of water pipes will need to be reprovioned before the works are constructed.

Table 22: Main Source of Domestic Water

Sub district	Unprotected sources		Protected well		Piped water		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Ossu	5	14	0	0	32	86	37	100.00

L. Access to utilities and facilities

61. About eight years ago the government extended and upgraded the power grid, since then affected village in the area from Venilale-Viqueque have 100% access to electricity. At this stage, it is expected that 31 steel and 2 concrete poles carrying power cables will need to be moved to accommodate the widening work.

M. Community Preferences

62. The subject road section is part of Venilale-Viqueque section and in very bad shape. The communities around most of the projects have previously expressed preference to be paid in cash in hand for compensation but the GoTL requirements are that compensation must be paid into a bank account, the method that GoTL has used on all ADB projects in the portfolio so far.

IV. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

A. Identification of Stakeholders in the Project

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

B. Methods of Public Consultation

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

C. Scope of Consultation

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

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

D. Public Consultation in the Project Influence Area

66. The public consultations activities were held along the project corridor during social assessment of the impacts. This SSRP has been prepared in consultation with key local and national stakeholders. Importance was given to consult the leaders of local communities, particularly the suco /village and aldeia/hamlet chiefs, along the project corridor to receive their support in project implementation. The details of consultations, undertaken in supplementing the RP, are summarized in Table 23.

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

Table 23: Matrix of Consultation Activities Conducted during the SSRP Validation

Stakeholder Category	Activities Undertaken
District and sub district Level	Consultation with: (i) Municipal Administrator of Ossu; (ii) Administrators of Administrative Post of Ossu; (iii) Director of the DLPCS of Ossu; and (iv) Senior technicians, Viqueque water and sanitation service
Suco/Village Chief	Consultation with the Suco chiefs along the project area (Ossu de Cima)
Aldeia/Hamlet Chief	Consultation with concerned Hamlet/Aldeia's chiefs under the above mention Suco/village.
Villagers/Community	Public Consultation Meetings (PCM (Table 24) with all of the community who are residing along the roadside.
Individual households	Interviews with the heads of AP's and HHM's
Special Interest Groups	Discussions with farmers and store owners

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

69. The details of public consultation and number of participants in the public consultation meeting (PCM) is summarized in Table 24. Details are presented in **Appendix 2**.

Table 24: Scheduled Formal Public Consultations

Sl. No.	Suco / Aldeia Name	Sub-districts	Date	Number of Participants			Remarks
				Male	Female	Total	
1	Ossu de Cima	Ossu	Dec 13, 2022	37	17	54	General consultation
2			August 25, 2023	20	13	33	Specific to Ossu section
Total				57	30	87	

E. Public Consultations and Key Issues

70. While conducting the public consultation, attention was given to the directly affected persons and their community in order to understand their perception towards the project design and benefits, their expectations, and to create awareness among the affected population regarding their entitlement, compensation payment procedures, and grievances redress mechanism. In the process of considering mitigation measures, their suggestions have been taken into account to avoid negative impacts to the possible extent.

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

72. 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 25).

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

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

Table 25: Key Issues and Responses during Interaction and Consultation

Issues	Responses
A. General Issues	
Land compensation and livelihoods	Although there is no private land acquisition in the subject locations, however, it is possible for customary land to be utilized for public works. As confirmed by local authorities and suco chief NO AHs have any legal title to land, therefore, no compensation for land is provided.
Compensation for the houses (structures) that will be affected partly	If the part affected is 25% or less of the total floor area, compensation will be based on the size of the area affected for semi-permanent and permanent structures. However, for structures made of temporary/local materials the whole TFA of the structure will be the basis for determining the amount of compensation payment since its structural integrity is no longer viable. The calculation for the affected structures (partly/ fully) will be based on updated rates of National Development Agency (AND) standardization.
Method of compensation disbursements; timing of when compensation payments will be made	The AH will receive their compensation through their BNCTL bank account. AHs were encouraged to open a joint account if they still don't have one. The process flow of compensation payment was explained during the consultation.
Schedule of the project implementation	PISC informed to the community that the DED is ready, next step will be DMS/SES survey with Resettlement team from PISC and PMU. It will go next with compensation payment preparation. Normally the process will take 2 or 3 months. If during construction identified new impacts or losses, The Consultant will coordinate and proceed accordingly. The Cut of Date has been informed to the community in the PCM (August 2023).
Middle-men/agents making the compensation payments	It is not possible since payment will be made directly to the AH's bank account
Impact on existing electric supply (including water pipes/tanks, pipe stands)	The PISC and the Contractor will directly coordinate with the public utilities along the width of road alignment so that the operation of these services will be reprovisioned before the construction work starts.
Employment opportunities	Members of the AH will be given preference by the contractor in hiring local labour force. Salary of labour will be discussed with Head of the Village and with Contractor based on the Labour Law in RDTL. Equal opportunity will be given to male and female in employment considering gender equality for the project.
B. Project Specific Issue	
Ossu Section at 42+920 -44+420	- The community appreciates the improvement of road. It can avoid impacts on road users and riding quality and quality of life will be improved water spring and numbers big trees. - The community is requested adequate compensation rate for their properties and plant. It is responded by the PISC that all rates for affected properties, crops and trees will be based on GoTL updated compensation rate.

F. Information Disclosure

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

76. It is very unlikely that there will be a further any change in design at specified location, however, if changes occurs a re-evaluation and updating of this SSRP will be made as necessary during implementation and incorporated into the final URP for the whole project in due course. This SSRP will be disclosed to the AHs as well as uploaded on the MoF website (MPW website if available (target Q1 2024) and ADB website after ADB review and approval.

G. Plan for further Consultation in the Project

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

- a) In case of any change in engineering alignment planning the AHs and other stakeholders will be consulted in selection of road alignment for minimization of resettlement impacts, development of mitigation measures etc.
- b) Together with the Consultant, the PMU will conduct information dissemination sessions in the project area and solicit the help of the local community/ leaders and encourage the participation of the AP's in the work needed for implementation.
- c) During the implementation of SSRP, the Consultant will organize public meetings, and will appraise the communities about the progress in the implementation of project works as necessary, including awareness regarding road construction.
- d) The Consultant and PMU will encourage the local authorities include a reasonable representation of women in the project implementation. Women have been involved in consultation and project planning and will be encouraged to participate in the project.

78. Table 26 presents the Communication and Disclosure Plan (prepared by PMU/Consultant) for the project.

Table 26: Communication, Disclosure and Payments Plan

Action	Details	Responsible
Public Notification	Notify eligibility cut-off date for NTH (Sept 2023, Completed)	PMU / Consultant
Consultative meetings during joint measurement survey	Face to face meetings with AHs (completed August-Sept 2023)	PMU / Consultant
Distribution of R&R booklet	Prepare R&R information leaflet and distribute to APs (November 2023)	PMU / Consultant
Internet disclosure of the RP	Post SSRP on ADB and/or EA website (target November 2023 – GoTL depending on new government provisions)	ADB/PMU
Disclosure of Second Supplementary RP	Disclosure after joint measurement survey (November 2023)	PMU / Consultant
Confirm compensation agreements	AHs sign agreements based on agreed SSRP rates (completed October 2023)	PMU / Consultant
Compensation Payment	Payment of Compensation target November/December 2023	PMU/MOF
LIRP	LIRP payments target to include with compensation payment	PMU/MOF

V. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

A. Introduction

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

B. ADB Social Safeguards Policy

80. ADB SPS provides comprehensive guidance in complying with the requirements of involuntary resettlement and indigenous people of the project. The SPS contains three important elements as follows:

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

81. The policy requires provision of support and assistance for those who lose their land, assets or livelihood due to land acquisition or restriction on access/ land use. Resettlement planning is designed to provide APs/AHs with a standard of living equal to if not better than that which they had before the project. The policy is guided by the following principles:

- Involuntary resettlement is to be avoided or at least minimized;
- Compensation must ensure the maintenance or improvement of the APs/AHs pre-project living standards;
- APs/AHs should be fully informed and consulted on compensation options;
- APs/AHs socio-cultural institutions should be supported/used as much as possible;
- Compensation will be carried out based on full replacement cost from existing market price with equal consideration of women and men;
- Lack of formal legal land title should not be a hindrance to assistance/rehabilitation;
- Particular attention should be given to households headed by women and vulnerable groups such as poor, indigenous people and ethnic minorities. Appropriate assistance should be provided to help them improve their status
- Land acquisition and resettlement should be conceived and executed as a part of the project. The full costs of compensation should be included in the project costs; and
- Compensation/rehabilitation assistance should be paid and livelihood support program in place prior to any physical and economic displacements or before any impact occurs prior to ground leveling and demolition.
- Impacts and outcome of resettlement activities on the living standard of APs should be monitored.

C. Existing Policy and Legal Framework of GoTL

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

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

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

84. **National Policies and Legislation.** Section 141 of the Constitution of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste (RDTL) states that the ownership, use and development of land as one of the factors for economic production shall be regulated by law and Section 54 of the Constitution covers the right to private property and states that prescribes:

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

85. 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.

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

87. Decree Law 27 / 2011 was promulgated in July 2011 allowing private property rights registration by landowners/persons in areas where cadastral surveys have been completed (following registration and verification of claims by the government) and confirmed that the claims to land are undisputed. Among the claims registered so far under the 'Ita Nia Rai' program¹, which has been limited to urban areas.

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

- The Transitional Land Law would decide who owns what land and in the case of conflicting claims, who has the strongest right to the land;
- The Expropriation Law that would allow the state to take land for "public good" for example, to build ports and other infrastructure;
- The Real Estate Finance Fund would provide compensation as determined under the other laws.

89. Decree Law No. 8 – 26th April 2017 is the Expropriation Law and is the most current and relevant law pertaining to involuntary land acquisition and compensation, however, the GoTL still has not established nor delineated and officially declared the Right-of-Way outside the

¹ Project "Ita Nia Rai", seeks to strengthen property rights in Timor-Leste, and the start of the gathering of cadaster information through the Country, the most relevant component of project "Ita Nia Rai". Is a strategic document for the Justice sector because it will contains the Government's strong effort regarding the improvement of the services allocated to the National Directorate of Lands, Properties and Cadaster Services Together with the gathering of cadaster information and the drafting of relevant legislation in terms of property rights

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 NDLPSCS at the municipal level meets and negotiates to reach fair compensation rates, total compensation amount and the procedures or mechanism for compensation and transfer.

90. Decree Law No. 13 – 5th June 2017 is the Transitional Land Law was enacted to help decide who owns what land and in the case of conflicting claims, who has the strongest right to the land. The Real Estate Finance Fund would provide compensation as determined under the other laws.

D. Comparison of Government and ADB Policies

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

E. Project Resettlement Frameworks for ADB Project

92. Legal and policy framework on resettlement in Timor-Leste has been compared with the requirements of ADB and some gaps have been identified. The gap-filling measures required to resolve its differences and those measures then are incorporated into the identification of APs/AHs, their eligibility to compensation and entitlements and other resettlement assistance. The resettlement policy principles for the project are as follows:
- a. The constitution gives the power to the state to expropriate land for public purposes paying due compensation in accordance with the law. The Expropriation Law is one of the three legislations relating to land that are awaiting parliamentary approval.
 - b. A substantive amount of land in Timor is not registered. The Government has started issuing land title certificates in urban areas, which will help in identifying land owners. In rural areas where most of the road sections will be improved, the NDLPSCS will identify and establish ownership claims for the land parcels required for the project roads.
 - c. The absence of an active land market in rural areas poses a challenge to determine the market or replacement value of the affected land. Professional valuation expertise under the Project Management Unit (PMU) supported by ADB will be requested to assist the NDLPSCS for valuation of affected assets to determine fair compensation at replacement cost to Aps.
 - d. Resettlement impacts will be minimized through careful engineering
 - e. 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 option and socioeconomic 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.
 - f. The Aps will be identified and record as early as possible in order to serves as an eligibility through a population record or census that serves as an eligibility cut-off date, usually around the time of initial consultations at the subproject identification stage to prevent a subsequent influx of encroachers or others who wish to take advantage of such benefits.
 - g. Eligible Aps are entitled to compensation and livelihood rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain them pre-subproject living standards, income earning capacity and production levels
 - h. In the consultation process, representatives of local governments, village chiefs, other community leaders and civil society organizations such as non-government organizations (NGOs) from the operational areas will be included. The customs and traditions, as well as the religious practices of all Aps, will be respected and protected.
 - i. 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.

- j. Lack of formal legal rights to assets lost will not deprive any AP from receiving compensation and payments for non-land assets and entitlements.
- k. 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 maybe a minority in specific locations. Appropriate assistance will be provided to help them improve their socio-economic status.
- l. The concerns of women will be identified based on gender disaggregated socio-economic data, separate discussion 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 assistance of national NGOs currently engaged in women's welfare will be sought.
- m. Since there are no significant differences in cultural and socio-economic identify 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 in the relevant languages. RPs will also and disclosed appropriately in relevant languages. RPs will also include provision for any special measures that may be required.
- n. Resettlement planning decisions will be preceded by social preparation phase where consultations will be held with Aps, community leaders, local administrators, and NGOs to enhance the participation of these Aps in negotiation, planning and implantation.
- o. A Valuation Specialist will be provided under the PMU to assist the DLPCS to have appropriate rates in place. Payment for physical assets, i.e. houses, buildings and other structures, non-physical assets such as lost income from productive assets or jobs will be calculated at replacement cost and included in the RP.
- p. APs losing only part of their physical assets will not be left with a
- q. proportion inadequate to sustain their current standard of living. Such a
- r. minimum size will be identified and agreed upon during the resettlement
- s. planning process.
- t. A grievance redress mechanism linked with existing traditional formal and informal systems and cognizant of cultural requirements will be establish to solve resettlement related disputes and complaints from Aps.
- u. 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 resettlement impacts are considered to be minor and do not undermine the livelihoods of Aps, cash payment at 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 pre-project levels.
- v. The full cost of land purchase and resettlement will be included by the government in project cost and adequate budgetary provision shall be made available during implementation.
- w. All land purchase, compensation resettlement activities will be satisfactorily completed and the subproject areas cleared of all obstructions before the commencement of civil works
- x. 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:
 - Consultation with Aps relevant stakeholders, and whenever necessary, assistance of relevant institutions to ensure affective consultations
 - Undertaking of participatory inventory of losses (IOL), which will be updated during a detailed measurement survey (DMS) following the detailed design:

- Determination of replacement cost for APs losing assets (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 project level. All compensation will be based on principle of 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;
- Preparing a cost estimate and budget including the cost of compensation, relocation and rehabilitation, social preparation and livelihood programs. The budget will also include the cost for planning, management, supervision, monitoring and evaluation, land taxes and land fees, physical and price contingencies and implementation of the RP.
- Inclusion of a grievance mechanism based on cultural practices and agreeable to Aps:
- 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.

F. Gender Awareness Strategy and Plan

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

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

VI. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCE AND BENEFITS

A. Introduction

94. The legal and policy framework on resettlement in Timor-Leste has been compared with the requirements of ADB and some gaps have been identified. The gap-filling measures required to resolve its differences and those measures then are incorporated into the identification of APs/AHs, their eligibility to compensation and entitlements and other resettlement assistance.

B. Project Resettlement Framework and Entitlements

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

96. **Loss of land:** The Constitution gives the power to the state to expropriate land for public purposes paying due compensation in accordance with the law, however, the cost of the land will be paid at replacement cost for the project considering ADB safeguards Policy. Due to absence of land market in rural areas that poses a challenge to determine the market or replacement value of the affected land, NDLPCS will determine the value of affected assets and fair compensation at replacement cost to APs. PMU will assist the NDLPCS for valuation of affected assets to determine fair compensation at replacement cost to APs.
97. **Loss of Structures:** Loss of structures will be compensated at replacement value with other assistance to both titleholders and non-titleholders. Compensation for structure at the replacement cost to be calculated as per estimation based the Model Computation of latest prevailing basic schedules of rates without depreciation. Compensation for loss of structures is presented in Appendix 5.
98. **Loss of Trees:** Cash compensation for perennial crops and fruit bearing trees based on the average production years recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF). Cash compensation equivalent to prevailing market price of timber for non-fruit trees.
99. **Loss of Crops:** Provision of 60 days' notice to harvest standing seasonal crops. Cash compensation for crops (or share of crops) equivalent to prevailing market price.
100. **Loss of Paddies:** Compensation for rice paddies equals to the current market price of its annual yield for 3 years.
101. **Loss of Livelihood:** Loss of primary source of income will be compensated through rehabilitation assistances. Assistance for lost income will be one-time payment of \$100 for a period of 2 months and \$50 for stores and roadside "temporary" stalls respectively for semi-permanent and permanent stores.
102. **Additional Compensation for VAHs:** Particular attention will be paid to the needs of vulnerable APs. This group of APs may include those without legal or recognizable title to the land or other assets, households headed by females, the elderly or disabled, and other vulnerable groups, such as people living in extreme hardship, and indigenous people that may be a minority in specific locations. Appropriate assistance will be provided to help them improve their socio-economic status. An additional subsistence allowance equivalent at \$100 for 3 months for loss of productive land or structure will be given. Vulnerable households will be given priority in any employment required for the project
103. **Special Assistance for SAHs:** SAHs 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

C. Entitlement Matrix

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

Table 27: Entitlement Matrix for Ossu Section (1.5km) (AHs and APs in parentheses)

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

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

³ Based on the recommendation of DLPCS as per the going land transaction in the area and agreed with the affected communities.

⁴ Based on consultation with the affected communities

Type of Loss	Entitled Persons	Details of Entitlements	Responsibility
		2 months of disturbance allowance (Lump Sum of \$100 per month)	PMU in coordination with MOJ/DLPCS, Ministry of Finance, with assistance from valuation specialist, local authorities and community leaders.
2a. Permanent loss of residential/commercial structures others than kiosks and stalls	Owners of structure (1 AHs, 4 APs)	- Cash compensation equivalent to replacement value ⁵of structure (or part of structure) without depreciation and construction cost equivalent to 25% of the construction materials. - Subsistence allowance of \$100/month of up to 3 months for affected residential structure (Item 3 for income loss from affected business operation) - Transportation allowance equivalent to minimum of \$ 100 - Right to salvage material from the demolished structure without deduction from their compensation - Additional compensation for Vulnerable households (item 5)	PMU in coordination with MOJ/NDLPCS, Ministry of Finance, with assistance from valuation specialist, local authorities and community leaders.
2b. Permanent loss of residential/commercial structures others than kiosks and stalls	Informal settlers/squatters/Non titled APs	- Cash compensation equivalent to replacement value of structure (or part of structure) without depreciation and construction cost equivalent to 25% of the construction materials. - Subsistence allowance of \$100/month of up to 3 months for affected residential structure (Item 3 for income loss from affected business operation) - Transportation allowance \$ 100⁶ - Right to salvage material from the demolished structure without deduction from their compensation - Salvaged materials which are free of cost. - Additional compensation for Vulnerable households (item 5)	PMU in coordination with MOJ/NDLPCS, Ministry of Finance, with assistance from valuation specialist, local authorities and community leaders.
2c. Permanent loss of >10% of residential/commercial	Owners of structure (10 AHs, 65APs)	- Additional subsistence allowance equivalent at \$100 for 3 months for loss of land or structures - Landless/SAH APs will be assisted to find an alternative land/plot	PMU in coordination with MOJ/NDLPCS, Ministry of Finance, with

⁵ Based on current market price/ Detailed Estimated prepared by PMU (Annex 3)

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

Type of Loss	Entitled Persons	Details of Entitlements	Responsibility
structures		- One-time rehabilitation grant in the form of productive assets (e.g. seeds and planting materials) for loss of agriculture income - Severely affected households will have priority in any employment required for the project	assistance from valuation specialist, local authorities and community leaders.
3. a. Income from business	Business owners, vendors(permanent ,semi-permanent and temporary) (6 AHs, 30 APs)	- Assistance for lost income on a minimum 2 months average income - One-time payment of \$100 and \$50 for stores and roadside “ Temporary” stalls respectively for a period of 2 months or based on the average monthly income, for semi-permanent and permanent stores - Additional compensation for Vulnerable households (item 5)	PMU in coordination with NDLPSCS and with assistance from local authorities and community leaders.
4a. Loss of crops	Claimant of the affected crops (6 AHs)	- Provision of 60 days’ notice to harvest standing seasonal crops. If harvest is not possible, cash compensation for crops (or share of crops) equivalent to prevailing market price. Loss of annual / seasonal crops - Grant for lost crop due to forced relocation, equal to market value of crop for three years plus cost of replacement of seeds for the next season Loss of perennial crops / trees - Compensation for trees based on timber value at market price to be determined by valuation specialist. - For perennial trees, compensation will be dependent on species, current average yields and expected life of the trees. - Provision of seeds for next copping season	DLPCS with assistance from PMU’s valuation specialist in consultation with relevant authorities will determine the fair compensation at replacement cost.
4b. Loss of trees	Claimant of the affected trees (15 AHs, 95 APs)	- Cash compensation for perennial crops and fruit bearing trees based on annual net product market value multiplied by 3 years⁷ - Cash compensation equivalent to prevailing market price of timber for non-fruit trees	NDLPSCS with assistance from PMU’s valuation specialist in consultation with relevant authorities will determine the fair compensation at replacement cost.
4c. Loss of paddies	Claimant of the affected paddies	Compensation for rice paddies equals to the market value of its annual yield for three years	NDLPSCS with assistance from PMU’s valuation specialist in

Type of Loss	Entitled Persons	Details of Entitlements	Responsibility
		Provision of seeds for next cropping season	consultation with relevant authorities will determine the fair compensation at replacement cost.
5. Impact on VAH	Vulnerable and women-headed households identified in the IOL (10 AHs, 65 APs)	- Additional subsistence allowance equivalent at \$100 for 3 months for loss of land or structures - 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 agriculture income - Vulnerable households will have priority in any employment required for the project	PMU with assistance of local authorities and community leaders
Unforeseen impact	Concerned persons affected	Unforeseen impact will be documented and mitigate based on the Government ADB SPS (2009) safeguards policy	PMU identifies and mitigate impacts as required.

D. Cut-off Date for Entitlement

105. **Cut-off Date.** The Cut-off Date is the date of commencement of the census of affected families within the project boundaries. Any persons that were not covered during census survey will not be eligible for claims of compensation. This was announced to the local communities during the public consultations (25th August 2023). People moving into the project boundaries after the cut-off date will not be entitled to any compensation unless the Suco/Aldeia Chief will attest that newly identified AP's were missed out or rather living in the area for the years prior to the census.

VII. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENTS

A. Basic Provision for Relocation

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

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

B. Relocation and Compensation Option by DPs

107. To understand and know the relocation options, DPs were consulted during the census survey and during identification and verification survey and all the displaced households (9 AHs) being displaced which includes households suffering economic displacement (7 AHs) have opted for self-relocation. No households have opted for structure against their structure loss or preferred the project assisted relocation option.

C. Relocation Strategy

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

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

- Cash compensation equivalent to replacement value of structure (or part of structure) without depreciation and construction cost equivalent to 25% of the construction materials.
- Subsistence allowance of \$100/month of up to 3 months for affected residential structure (Item 3 for income loss from affected business operation)
- Transportation allowance \$ 100⁸
- Right to salvage material from the demolished structure without deduction from their compensation
- Salvaged materials which are free of cost.
- Additional compensation for Vulnerable households (item 5)

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

- All compensation will be paid and other resettlement entitlements will be provided before physical displacement.
- At least one month advance notice before demolition of structure.
- Their dismantled structures materials will not be confiscated and they will not pay any

⁸ The allowance is only applicable if there is physical relocation of structures

fine or suffer any sanction.

- The PMU resettlement Staffs and Consultants engaged for RP implementation will assist AHs during verification of assets and will provide necessary counseling on payment of compensation and assistance.

111. The Consultant will assist the project authorities in ensuring a smooth transition (during the part or full relocation of the DPs), helping the AHs to take salvaged materials and shift.

VIII. INCOME RESTORATION AND REHABILITATION

A. Loss of Livelihood in the Project

112. The details of eligibility for LIRP are shown in Table 10 with 18AH for LIRP based on being poor households, FHHs, EHH and Severely households (SAHs). The impact on livelihoods is limited to 8 of these households that will have their properties removed after compensation is provided as per the eligibility criteria (**Table 28**)

Table 28: Loss of Livelihood in the Project

		VAH	SAH	Total
Households losing 10% or more of their total income-generating asset	Household	1		1
	Person	11		11
Relocation households	Household		10	10
	Person		65	65
VAHs	Household	9		9
	Person	54		54
Total	Household	10	10	20
	Person	65	65	130

B. Income Restoration Measures

113. All compensation will be based on replacement value.
114. AH of business structures will be provided with a one-time additional compensation for the income they lost as a result of not being able to operate their business operation during the project implementation. One-time payment of \$100 for a period of 2 months and \$50 for stores and roadside “temporary” stalls respectively.
115. 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.
116. 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.
117. 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.
118. 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.
119. SAH and VAHs are entitled to receive a special assistance of \$100/month for 3 months, on top of all other entitlements. They will also be given preference in local employment during construction and routine maintenance of the road.

IX. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

A. Government Policy for Grievance Redress

120. The GRM from the URP will be extended to the Ossu section. The Constitution of Timor-Leste gives the right to its citizens to be compensated if their property is used for public purposes. According to Section 54 of the Constitution “requisitioning and expropriation of property for public purposes shall only take place following fair compensation in accordance with the law”. The first land law of Timor-Leste was promulgated in March 2003 and was designed to serve as an umbrella law for the rest of the land and property regime. However, there are uncertainties over the boundaries of state land overlapping claims of customary law on land ownership.

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

B. Proposed Grievance Redress Mechanism

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

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

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

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

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

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

127. On land matter the Ministry of Justice (MOJ) assisted by NDLPCS will resolve any conflicts in accordance with the provisions of the Expropriations Act. Ita Nia Rai’s⁹ experience with conflict resolution and dispute mediation in property rights will be drawn upon as necessary to strengthen PMU’s capacity in addressing land –related issues.

128. AHs/APs will be informed that they have the right to file complaints to the Grievance and Redress Committee (GRC) on any aspects as mentioned in the above categories that are related to resettlement benefits, relocation of structures and other assistance other than

⁹ ‘Ita Nia Rai’ has been explained in chapter “legal Framework”

disputes relating to land ownership rights through public consultations and during distribution of public information booklets. It must be pointed out that this committee does not possess any legal mandate or authority to resolve land issues but rather acts as an advisory body or facilitator to resolve issues between the APs/AHs and the MOJ/MPW/PMU. At any rate, the

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

130. APs/AHs will not be liable for any costs associated with resorting to the grievance redress process. Any such costs will be reimbursed by the project. The APs/AHs has the right to seek for final recourse through Timor-Leste's legal channels if they are unsatisfied with the resolution of their grievance at the GRC level. However, effort will be exerted to avoid this. Should the APs/AHs want to pursue legal recourse, MPW in association with PMU-Environment and Social Unit (ESU) thru the assistance of the PISC shall ensure that support is given to the APs/AHs. **Table 29** summarizes the grievance redress mechanism case resolution stages:

Table 29: Grievance and Redress Mechanism (GRM) Case Resolution Stages

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

131. The proposed composition of the GRC is presented in Table 30. The GRC will be convened if there are grievances that cannot be resolved at the working level as per the GRM.

Table 30: Composition of Grievance Redress Committee

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

Note: *At least one of the GEC should be a female member*

X. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

A. Introduction

132. A consolidated overview of the budget is provided and the cost estimates given below. In the Resettlement Budget, the provision for compensation to the affected households is made as per the entitlement framework based on applicable policy for the project. Cash compensation is paid into bank accounts by GoTL as with all other compensatory entitlements.
133. The R&R budget includes a tentative cost of land, built-up properties such as residential and commercial units, religious, community buildings, government properties and fences etc. In addition, the budget also includes the cost of R&R assistance, administrative expenses and Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E). The following details show the item wise cost estimates of resettlement.
134. **Loss of land:** The cost of the land will be paid at replacement cost for the project considering ADB safeguards Policy. Since, there is absence of land market rate in rural areas that poses a challenge to determine the market or replacement value of the affected land, NDLPCS will determine the value of affected assets and fair compensation at replacement cost to APs. PMU will assist the NDLPCS for valuation of affected assets to determine fair compensation at replacement cost to APs. However, for this section of project road there is no case of land acquisition
135. **Loss of Structures:** Loss of structures will be compensated at replacement value with other assistance to both titleholders and non-titleholders. Compensation for structure at the replacement cost to be calculated as per estimation based the Model Computation of latest prevailing basic schedules of rates without depreciation. The details of structures rates are annexed as **Appendix-3** in the report, however, the summary of estimated model computation of structure is summarized in Table 31:

Table 31: Unit Rate of the Structures (Approximation based on ADN Rates Dec 2022)

Sl. No.	Description	Category of Structures		
		A1	A2	A3
1	Permanent	\$200/sqm	\$175/sqm	\$150/sqm
2	Semi -Permanent	\$150/sqm	\$ 120/sqm	\$ 100/sqm
3	Temporary	\$100/sqm	\$ 80/sqm	\$65/sqm

136. **Loss s of Trees/ Crops:** Cash compensation will be paid for lost perennial crops and fruit bearing trees based on the average production years recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF). Cash compensation equivalent to prevailing market price of timber for non-fruit trees will be paid according to 24/2022. List of rates for different species of tree, plant and crops along with rate of structures are annexed as **Appendix-3**
137. **Loss of Livelihood:** Loss of primary source of income will be compensated through rehabilitation assistances. Assistance for lost income will be paid one-time payment of \$100 for a period of 2 months and \$50 for stores and roadside “temporary” stalls respectively for semi-permanent and permanent stores.
138. **Additional Compensation for VAHs:** An additional subsistence allowance equivalent at \$100 for 3 months for loss of productive land or structure will be given.
139. **Special Assistance for SAHs:** SAHs 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

B. Institutional Arrangement for Financing Resettlement

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

C. Estimated Resettlement Cost and Budget

141. An estimated total of \$ **55,070.45** is the direct resettlement cost including other entitlements.

Table 32: Resettlement Cost and Budget

No.	Items	Quantity	Rate (\$ per unit)	Unit (m2)	Amount (\$)
A. Compensation for affected main structures					\$ 31,291.05
1	Permanent (Unfinished structure Cat D)				
	Zinc roof; no ceiling; concrete block wall; no plaster; no paint; and concrete floor	1	\$ 126.79	57.75	\$ 7,322.12
2.a	Semi-permanent Structure (Cat D)				
	Zinc roof; no ceiling; concrete block and wooden wall; no plaster; no paint; and concrete floor	1	\$ 121.50	100.53	\$ 12,214.40
3	Temporary				
a	Zinc roof; no ceiling; concrete block and wooden wall; no plaster; no paint; and concrete floor (Cat B)	1	\$ 89.80	23.68	\$ 2,126.46
b	Zinc roof; no ceiling; concrete block and wooden wall; no plaster; no paint; and concrete floor (Cat D)	1	\$ 70.78	17.50	\$ 1,238.65
c	Zinc roof; no ceiling; concrete block and wooden wall; no plaster; no paint; and concrete floor (Cat E)	1	\$ 56.81	24.00	\$ 1,363.44
d	Wooden roof; no ceiling; wood concrete wall; no plaster; no paint; and earthen floor - 2 storey(Cat B)	1	\$ 87.57	10.50	\$ 919.50
e	Wooden roof; no ceiling; wood concrete wall; no plaster; no paint; and earthen floor (Cat D)	1	\$ 67.52	18.72	\$ 1,263.97
f	Wooden roof; no ceiling; wood concrete wall; no plaster; no paint; and earthen floor (Cat D)	1	\$ 62.93	30.00	\$ 1,887.90
g	Wooden roof; no ceiling; wood concrete wall; no plaster; no paint; and earthen floor (one time payment)	1	\$ 50.00	1.00	\$ 50.00
h	Pig Pen- Wooden roof; no ceiling; wood concrete wall; no plaster; no paint; and earthen floor (one time payment)	1	\$ 50.00	1.00	\$ 50.00
B. Compensation for affected secondary structures					\$ 2,854.60
1	Wooden Fence	10	\$ 10.00	217	\$ 2,170.00
2	Concrete floor	1	\$ 30.00	22.82	\$ 684.60
C. Compensation for affected trees					\$ 8,073.00
1	Vegetables			77	\$ 127.00
2	Fruit bearing trees			237	\$ 4,980.00
3	Non Fruit Tree			32	\$ 2,046.00
4	Other plan			184	\$ 920.00
D. Compensation for affected income loss					\$ 1,800.00
1	Business with no permit or Record of Annual income tax (\$100x3months)	household	\$ 300.00	6	\$ 1,800.00
E. Assurances					\$ 3,800.00
1	Moving allowance to the AH with structure (House/kiosk)	household	\$ 100.00	8	\$ 800.00
2	Additional Subsistence allowance VAH (\$100 x 3 months)	household	\$ 300.00	10	\$ 3,000.00
F. Livelihood rehabilitation program (LRP)					
1	Severely and Vulnerable affected households	household	\$ 300.00	18	\$ 5,400.00
Direct compensation and assistance amount					\$ 50,364.05
Contingency cost (10% of total direct amount)					\$ 5,036.40
Grant Total					\$ 55,400.45

XI. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

A. Institutional Arrangement

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

B. Organization of SSRP Implementation

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

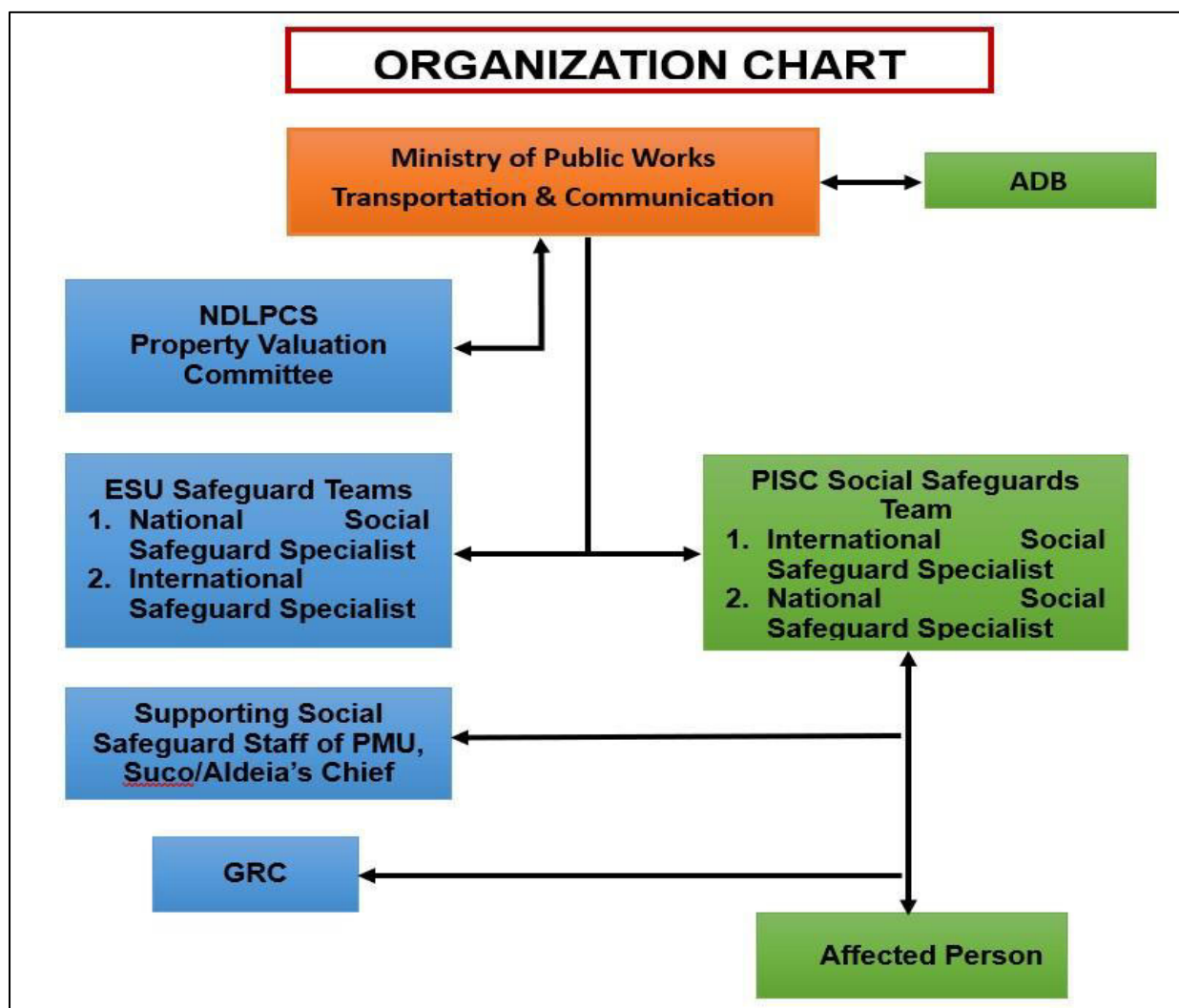
144. At the project completion, a final social safeguards compliance report will be submitted to the ADB by the MPW/PMU.

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

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

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

Figure XI-1: Organizational Chart of RP Implementation



C. Roles and Responsibilities

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

Table 33: Roles and Responsibilities of Concerned Agencies

AGENCY	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
Executing Agency- MOF/CAIF Implementing Agency - MPW	• Overall execution of the project • Directs the PMU • Provide fund for RP implementation • Liaises with ADB • MPS is a subsidiary secretariat department (of MOF) responsible to check and facilitate projects under MOF jurisdiction. In the context of this SRP, MPS collates, checks and processes compensation payments to local banks covering all AHs bank accounts.
MPW-PMU	• Manages the social and resettlement aspects of the project including requesting for financing the implementation of the RP • Works with the design and supervision consultants relative to all resettlement activity matters • Organizes effective public consultations and disclosure of resettlement planning documents in appropriate language • Carries out land acquisition according to the provisions of the /RP and GoTL laws in coordination with MOJ and 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 effective monitoring of resettlement is conducted and reported to funding agencies • Works closely and appropriately with NGOs during social and public consultation activities • Liaises with ADB on all matters relating to resettlement and submits regular reports
PISC	• Assist the PMU to manage the social and resettlement aspects of the project including preparing documentation to support the RP activities • Works with the PMU to resolve all resettlement activity matters • Assist the PMU organize effective public consultations and disclosure of resettlement planning documents in appropriate language • Assist the PMU to carry out land acquisition according to the provisions of the /RP and GoTL laws in coordination with MOJ and NDLPSCS • Support the PMU to ensure APs are paid compensation promptly, adequately and effectively in compliance with the RP, SPS and Timor-Leste's laws prior to affecting their assets • Assist the PMU to establish a grievance redress system designed to deal effectively with complaints from APs in coordination with MOJ/NDLPSCS • Support the PMU to ensure that effective monitoring of resettlement is conducted and reported to funding agencies • Work closely and appropriately with NGOs during social and public consultation activities • Liaise with PMU on all matters relating to resettlement and submits regular reports
MOJ/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

XII. IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

A. Implementation Arrangements

147. The implementation schedule of the resettlement plan broadly consists of land acquisition and resettlement activities. The MPW will initiate the process of land acquisition together with concerned authorities. Thereafter, land free from all encumbrances shall be made available to civil contractors by the MPW. The timeframe for the implementation of RP will be synchronized with the project implementation in a way that the commencement and progress of civil works is not adversely affected.
148. 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.
149. The PMU's ESU, PISC and the Contractor will receive a training on land acquisition and resettlement aspects and policies before the actual start of the implementation of the resettlement plan. The PISC in coordination with the PMU will organize this training.
150. MPW/PMU will begin the implementation process of SSRP immediately after its approval by ADB. Grievances or objections (if any) will be redressed as per grievance redress mechanism in this RP.
151. MPS in MOF is responsible to allocate budget and deliver the compensation payment through Banks to the AHs.

B. Implementation Schedule

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

Table 34: Tentative Implementation Schedule 2023/2024

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

XIII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

A. Roles and Responsibilities

153. **Implementation Monitoring:** The objectives of monitoring the implementation of the SSRP are (a) to determine whether or not the RP is carried out in accordance with project's applicable entitlements (b) to provide feedback to PMU/MPW; and (c) to assess the effectiveness of implementation. The monitoring parameters include the timeliness and adequacy of compensation payment for lost assets and land acquisition, if necessary.
154. **Evaluation.** Evaluation of the SSRP is important to assess whether the resettlement objectives were appropriate and whether they were met, specifically, whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored or enhanced if there is any. The evaluation will also assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing lessons as a guide to future resettlement planning.
155. **Internal Monitoring.** Internal monitoring of all resettlement activities, consultation tasks and reports to ADB will be conducted by the national and international social safeguard specialists of the Environmental and Social Unit (ESU) established in the PMU. Internal monitoring will include reporting on progress in the activities envisaged in the implementation schedule with particular focus on public consultations, land purchase (if required), determination of compensation, record of grievances and status of complaints, financial disbursements, and level of satisfaction among APs/AHs. Potential indicators for monitoring are presented in Table 35 (broadly based on ADB's Source Book on IR safeguards).

Table 35: RP Implementation Monitoring Indicators

Monitoring Issues	Monitoring Indicators
Budget and Timeframe	Have all safeguard staff under ESU been appointed and mobilized for field and office work? Have capacity building and training activities been completed? Are resettlement implementation activities being achieved against agreed implementation plan? Are funds for resettlement being allocated on time? Have PMU received the scheduled funds? Have funds been disbursed according to RP?
Delivery of AP Entitlements	Have all AP's received entitlements according to numbers and categories of loss set out in the entitlement matrix? How many affected households relocated and built their new structure at new location? Are income and livelihood restoration activities being implemented as planned? Have affected businesses received entitlements?
Consultation, Grievances and Special Issues	Have resettlement information brochures/leaflets been prepared and distributed? Have consultations taken place as scheduled including meetings, groups, community activities? Have any AP's used the grievance redress procedures? What were the outcomes? Have conflicts been resolved?
Benefit Monitoring	What changes have occurred in patterns of occupation compared to the pre-project situation? What changes have occurred in income and expenditure patterns compared to pre-project situation? Have AP's income kept pace with these changes?

B. Reporting

156. The preparation of Social Safeguards Monitoring (SMR) Reports will be the responsibility of the PMU resettlement team for submission to MPW and ADB and to include semi-annual social safeguard monitoring report on ADB and MOF/MPW websites and make it available to public in the district administrator's office.
157. The PMU will be responsible in preparing semi-annual Social Safeguards Monitoring (SSM) for submission to MPW and ADB.
158. A draft Resettlement Completion Report will be prepared by the PMU assisted by the PISC for the whole project as agreed at the time of special social safeguards review mission in March 2023 after the completion of the Performance Based Maintenance.
159. The report will be prepared by PMU with the support of sub-project supervision consultant (PISC).

Appendices

Appendix 1: List of Affected Households

LIST OF AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS														
Sl. No.	LOCATION		PHYSICAL REPLACEMENT COST					PHYSICAL RC	NON-PHYSICAL REPLACEMENT COST					TOTAL RESETTLEMENT COST (\$)
			Structures				Crops&Trees		LIRP	VAH (\$)	Business Loss (\$)	Moving Cost (\$)	Non-physical RC (\$)	
	Use of Structres	Property Type	Area	RCN/sqm (\$)										
1	42+920	R	Residential	Semi-Permanent	121.50	12214.40	890.00	13124.40	300.00			100.00	400.00	13524.40
			Fences	Temporary	2.00	20.00								
2	42+940	L					70.00	70.00	300.00	300.00			600.00	670.00
3	42+940	L					290.00	290.00	300.00	300.00			600.00	890.00
4	43+960	R	Commercial	Temporary	18.72	1263.97		1263.97	300.00		300.00	100.00	700.00	1963.97
5	44+460	R					460.00	460.00	300.00	300.00			600.00	1060.00
6	43+120	R	Commercial	Temporary	1.00	50.00	175.00	325.00	300.00	300.00			600.00	925.00
			Fences	Plant Fences	10.00	100.00								
7	43+080	L	Fence	Plant Fences	50.00	500.00	510.00	1010.00						1010.00
8	43+300	L	Fence	Plant Fences	40.00	400.00	175.00	575.00						575.00
													0.00	
9	43+400	R	Res-cum-Commercial	Semi-Permanent	23.70	2126.46	25.00	2151.46	300.00		300.00	100.00	700.00	2851.46
10	43+420	R	Commercial	Semi Permanent	18.00	1238.65		1238.65	300.00		300.00	100.00	700.00	1938.65
11	43+600	L	Residential	Permanent	57.75	7322.12		8006.72	300.00			100.00	400.00	8406.72
			Concrete Floor	Permanent	22.82	684.60								
12	43+480	R					37.00	37.00						37.00
13	43+520	L	Commercial	Temporary	10.50	919.49	280.00	1199.49	300.00		300.00	100.00	700.00	1899.49
14	43+500	R					145.00	145.00					0.00	145.00
15	43+700	R					170.00	170.00						170.00
16	43+840	L					575.00	575.00						575.00
17	43+760	L					114.00	114.00	300.00	300.00			600.00	714.00
18	43+860	R					525.00	525.00						525.00
19	43+780	R	Fences	Plant Fences	15.00	150.00	50.00	200.00						200.00
20	43+800	L	Commercial	Semi Permanent	30.00	1887.90		1887.90	300.00		300.00	100.00	700.00	2587.90
21	43+740	R					140.00	140.00						140.00
22	43+900	R					375.00	375.00						375.00
23	43+920	R	Fence	Plant Fences	15.00	150.00	15.00	165.00	300.00	300.00			600.00	765.00
24	43+060	L	Fence	Plant Fences	20.00	200.00	340.00	540.00	300.00	300.00			600.00	1140.00
25	43+080	L					225.00	225.00	300.00	300.00			600.00	825.00
26	44+115	R					30.00	30.00						30.00
27	44+120	L	Fence	Plant Fences	10.00	100.00	90.00	190.00						190.00
28	44+260	R	Pig pen	Temporary	1.00	50.00	220.00	270.00						270.00
29	44+120	L					425.00	425.00						425.00
30	44+280	L					127.00	127.00	300.00	300.00			600.00	727.00
31	44+280	L					125.00	125.00						125.00
32	44+160	L					160.00	160.00						160.00
33	44+360	R	Semi permanent Stall	Semi-permanent	24.00	1363.44		1363.44	300.00		300.00	100.00	700.00	2063.44
34	44+460	L	Fence	Plant Fences	20.00	200.00	300.00	500.00	300.00	300.00			600.00	1100.00
35	43+630	L					375.00	375.00						375.00
36	43+640	L	Fence	Plant Fences	15.00	150.00	225.00	375.00						375.00
37	44+420	L	Fence	Plant Fences	20.00	200.00	410.00	610.00						610.00
						31291.04	8073.00	39364.03	5400.00	3000.00	1800.00	800.00	11000.00	\$ 50,364.00

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

 Intercontinental Consultants and Technocrats Pvt. Ltd. VALUE ENGINEERING COMMITMENT		
	Infra Consultants in the Phils. (ICP), Inc. Room 203, Cortez Building 2, 821 Epifanio delos Santos Avenue (EDSA) Brgy. South Triangle, Quezon City, Philippines (as Sub-Consultant)	In association with : 
		Dezemvolve Timor-Leste (DETILE) Consultant Lda. Rua Cina Rate, Lahane Oriental, Taibesi, Dili, Timor Leste (as Sub-Consultant)
ADB Loan Nos. 3643-TIM and 3644-TIM (COL); Consulting Services for Project Implementation and Construction Supervision for the Upgrading and Maintenance of the Baucau – Venilale – Viqueque Highway Project, Lot 1: Baucau – Venilale Section (Sta. 3+740 to Sta. 27+120) and Lot 2: Venilale – Viqueque Section (Sta. 27+120 to Sta. 62+010), Timor-Leste		
Ref: ICT/829/PMU/BVV/Lot-2/1881		Dated 20 January 2023
Mr. Rui Hernani Freitas Guterres Director General of Roads, Bridges, Prevention and Flood Controls Ministry of Public Works Av. Nicolau Lobato, Dili, Timor-Leste		
Through: Mr. Milton Ramanata De Castro Monteiro National Directorate for Road Construction		
Mr. Diogo Agustino Pereira Project Manager, Project Management Unit (PMU)		
Subject: Public Consultation meeting (PCM) on Sta.42+920-44+420(1.5Km) Ossu town, Lot-2		
Dear Sir,		
We forward herewith the hard copy of the Minutes of Meeting of the PCM conducted on 13 December 2022 for Construction of the Road from Sta.42+920-44+420(1.5Km) Ossu town in lot-2.		
The attached MOM is for your kind information, concurrence, signature and further advice please.		
Thanking you and assuring you of our best services at all times.		
For Intercontinental Consultants and Technocrats Pvt. Ltd. in association with ICP and DETILE.		
 Rakesh Chaudhary Team Leader/Sr Resident Engineer		
Encl: As above		
Copy for kind information: 1) Mr. Afaq Haleem, CTA-PMU, Dili 2) Mr. SK Puri, Engineer, ICT Pvt Ltd, A-8, Green Park, New Delhi-110 016, India 3) Resident Engineer Lot-2 4) All Key Personnel 5) Office Files		
 Innovative, Creative & Technologically Sustainable Infrastructure Solutions CIN : U74899DL1987PTC026913 Regd. Office : A-8, Green Park, New Delhi-110 016, INDIA Tel.: +91-11-40863000 Fax :+91-11-26855252		



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Lot 2: Venilale – Viqueque Section (Sta. 27+120 to Sta. 62+010), Timor-Leste

PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING (PCM) AT LOT-2

MINUTES OF MEETING (MOM)

Project:	Upgrading and Maintenance of Baucau – Viqueque Highway Project Baucau – Venilale – Viqueque Road Section.
Subject:	Awareness through Public Consultation Meeting to take up the work of 1.5Km From Sta 42+920 - 44+420 by CRIG-COVEG
Time	09:00 AM
Date	Tuesday, 13 December 2022
Venue	Suco Office Ossu de Cima, Viqueque, Timor Leste

ATTENDEES:

Sl. No	Name	Position/Organization	Contact Details
1.	Luis Gusmão	Social Safeguards Assistant (Consultant), Consultant (ICT-ICP-DETILE)	75485171
1	Celestino M. de Carvalho	Suco Chief Ossu de Cima	78066113
2	Manuel da Cruz	Village Chief Bacaisi	77777444
3	Arthur Pinto	Village Chief Borala	77490038
4	Antonio Soares da Silva	Commander of Police, Ossu	77779624
5	Isildo Monteiro	Village Chief of Belas	77887314
7	Aleixo dos Santos	National Resettlement Assistant, (PMU)	77048813
8	Sebastião Ferreira Pires	Post Administrative Ossu	77304474



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MATTER DISCUSSED IN MEETING:

Item	Business	Action
1.1	Introduction of Consultant	
	Introduction by Mr. Luis Gusmão, Social Safeguards Assistant, PISC (ICT-ICP-DETILE) The Social Safeguard Assistant has welcomed the participants and said that this Public Consultation has organized to generate awareness on commencement of work of 1.5 Km from Stn. 42+920 - 44+420 by CRIG-COVEG. He explained the role of the supervision consultant and the Contractor for the construction of the Venilale-Viqueque road project and informed the people in project area that PMU has handed over the road section of 1.5 km from Sta. 42+920 – Sta. 44+420 to the Contractor (CRIG-COVEC JV) and the proposed work will be supervised by the PISC (ICT-ICP-DETILE). The PCM (public consultation meeting) has been organized as part of preliminary awareness regarding the project to the local community and that the implementation work may require cutting of some trees/plants and impact on houses, shops, kiosks and others due to the construction of the highway.	
1.2	Introduction by Celestino M. de Carvalho, Suco Chief Ossu de Cima: The Suco Chief Ossu de Cima has welcomed all the participants and briefed that all community wants to have this road at the earliest and they are ready to contribute their part for the successful completion of this project. He further extended his Thanks to the Government to make this 1.5 Km road up to Asphalt standard. He further added that the local community will be happy and very supportive and will cooperate with the government initiatives. The community people are ready to offer their trees and the structures (Within Road Prism) but he requested that Government (PMU) must complete the compensation before taking up this work. He further welcomed the Consultants and the Contractors to work on the highway project which is acceptable by the community.	



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QUESTION AND ANSWER SECTION

Item	Section I (Q n A)	Action
1.3	Suggestion : M. de Carvalho, Suco Chief: Aldeia : Ossu de Cima Mr. M. de Carvalho appreciated the project and said that he is ready to offer our trees and the structures (within Road Prism) but he requested that Government (PMU) must complete the compensation before taking up this work. Answer: Mr. Aleixo dos Santos, National Resettlement Assistant (PMU) explained that the Consultant Team will assess the impact of persons along the project road and register all the details of impacts. After that, make an agreement between related parties to sign and then it will be submitted to PMU for compensation. He further elaborated that the compensation procedure will take time about 2 to 3 months to deposit the compensation amount to the affected person bank account. It is assured by the PMU representative that all the affected persons will be paid according to the compensation criteria of the Government of Timor-Leste.	Noted
1.4	Question: Manuel da Cruz, Suco Chief Village: Bacaisi The Village Chief of Baicaisi expressed his views to support this 1.5Km road which is going to be upgrade up to Asphalt standard. He has requested the Government (PMU) that, we hope that the government will complete first the compensation of our trees and the structure as our houses, koisk(s) and store(s) before starting the work. Answer: It was ensured again by the PMU representative that all the affected persons will be paid according to the compensation criteria of the Government of Timor-Leste. Therefore, we hope that he will work together with the cooperation of each other so that our highway project shall be completed as per the time schedule and with good quality.	



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Item	Section I (Q n A)	Action
1.5	Question: Arthur Pinto, Suco Chief Village: Borala The Village chief of Borala has enquired that why the earlier contractor has not completed the work of this 1.5km, and now it is given to CRIG-COVEG JV (another International Contractor). He further enquired that what will be the time line to finish this 1.5Km of road. He further enquired that PMU should answer that the compensation for some of the affected people have not been paid yet. When will the compensation come to their account? Answer: Mr. Aleixo dos Santos, National Resettlement Assistant (PMU) explained the technicality of handing over of the 1.5 Km of construction to new Contractor. The construction activities of the specified section of road will be completed within a year. He further elaborated that the compensation procedure will take time about 2 to 3 months to deposit the compensation amount to the affected person bank account. The PMU representative asked their support and co-operation so that the highway project shall be completed as per the time schedule and with good quality.	
1.6	Suggestion: Antonio Soares da Silva, Commander of Police, OSSU The Commander of Police, Ossu (Also a Community person) has suggest to the PMU and the Consultant to facilitate the affected person to open their new accounts, and also look into the matter of the compensation amount of the affected persons which is on the lower side as per the present market condition. Answer: Mr. Aleixo dos Santos, National Resettlement Assistant (PMU) has explained that, our social team will coordinate with the local Authority and will visit them to register their details and facilitate the affected persons to receive their due compensation as per entitlement and Govt. Policy.	
1.7	Question: Isido Monteiro, Suco Chief, Village: Belas The Village chief of Belas, has conveyed to the Contractor to coordinate and cooperate with the local authorities during the execution of the said 1.5KM of the road, so that problems do not occur at the site and if required, any kind of support from us to resolve, please don't hesitate to contact us. Answer: Mr. Aleixo dos Santos, National Resettlement Assistant (PMU) has ensured that during construction the contractor will co-ordinate with the local authorities, community people and suco chief for resolution of any kind of constraints during execution of works and thanked to suco chief for their kind support.	

At the end of meeting Mr. Sebastião Ferreira Pires, the Post Administrative of Ossu, has given thanks for inviting him and the Authority as well as the Community for the awareness program through the



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public consultation meeting. He apprise to the people who live around this highway that please coordinate and collaborate with the Government and the Contractor / Consultant to complete this highway project successfully. He further told that many community assets will be affected by the construction of our highway will be compensated by the Government. He also requested to the PMU, to complete the payment process to the affected community assets before start of the construction work on the highway project.

Prepared by: ENGINEER'S REPRESENTATIVE	Concurred by: CONTRACTOR CRIG-COVEG	Concurred by: Post Administrative Ossu	Concurred by: PMU
			
A.S. Green Park New Delhi Principal Engineer	Zhang Dongliang Project Manager	Sebastião Ferreira Pires	Diogo A. Pereira Project Manager



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Public Consultation Meeting with Affected person ,Local Authority, Commander of Police and Suco
Chief Ossu de Cima held by Consultant and Contractor in 13 of December 2022



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Date:	13 December 2022
Time:	09:00 AM
Place:	Service Office Office de Clima
Subject:	Public Consultation Meeting (PCM) Additional 1.5 km Length Sta. 42+926 – 44+420

No	Name	Position	Phone No	Signature
1	Abelino Ferreira Reis	Mr. Reis	77044726	[Signature]
2	Carolina B. de Carvalho	Eng. do meio	78466113	[Signature]
3	Antonio Soares da Silva	Comm. Eng. OSSU	7739624	[Signature]
4	João Marcos dos Santos	Representante Clup. a	79324126	[Signature]
5	Belbina da Costa	OPS	7789052	[Signature]
6	Odinegas Mariauzaria	chefe Aldeia	77811347	[Signature]
7	Marina Homais	Clup. Aldeia	7797051	[Signature]
8	Emiliano M. da Cruz	Delegado	75116547	[Signature]
9	Alonso P. Baptista	Art. 2	76221393	[Signature]
10	Edalina Monteiro	CSL	78119541	[Signature]
11	Enesfina Monteiro	Delegado	7706806	[Signature]
12	Ana Dulce Gomes da Costa	Delegada bruta	76421627	[Signature]
13	Isildor Monteiro	chefe Aldeia	77082514	[Signature]
14	Miguel Monteiro Baptista	Delegado Aldeia	77525795	[Signature]
15	Arturo Pinto	Clup. Aldeia	77480078	[Signature]
16	Veronica Freitas Guterres	F.S	70575006	[Signature]
17	Paulo da C. Gomes	Clup. Aldeia	77221444	[Signature]
18	Norberto da Silva	Delegado	7990843	[Signature]
19	Angelina Guterres	Delegada	77432840	[Signature]
20	Juliana do Jesus Soares	Clup. Aldeia	70691186	[Signature]



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No	Name	Position	Phone No	Signature
21	Jose Guterres Correia	Veteranous	80097193	[Signature]
22	Xisto Da Costa	Delegado	28055910	[Signature]
23	Niltonino Eapayto	Eng. Corporal	7654774	[Signature]
24	Marcelo da Silva	seccional logista	78119500	[Signature]
25	Beltrão da Costa	Comunidade		[Signature]
26	Juliano S. Monteiro	KPK	77468323	[Signature]
27	Cipriano M.	Comunidade		[Signature]
28	Matheus H. Guterres	- II -		
29	Vicente Ruas	- II -		
30	Ana maria Hornai	Delegada	78477135	[Signature]
31	Andre Guterres Monteiro	KPK		[Signature]
32	Francisco ximenes	Comunidade		
33	Sebastiao M.	- II -		
34	Zean Da Silva Hornai	KPK		[Signature]
35	Jorge B. Hornai	Limn main		[Signature]
36	Agustino da Costa	Comunidade		
37	Agustino T.	comunidade		
38	Cipriano Hornai	FPE		
39	Juvito M. da Costa	Delegado	78662136	[Signature]
40	Agustino D. S. M.	K.P.K.		[Signature]
41	Manuel M.	Komunidade		
42	Lourenço d. C. Guterres	KPE		[Signature]
43	Samuel da C. Guterres	Jovenhude	78354818	[Signature]
44	Andre S. Monteiro	- II -		



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No	Name	Position	Phone No	Signature
45	Daniel Bui	TO CITE	7408041	[Signature]
46	Erica Cecilia	TO CITE	77551935	[Signature]
47	Raul Jose Silva Ximenes	PRA S	77082480	[Signature]
48	Amelia A. Pires	Surveys Consultant	75141416	[Signature]
49	Benjamin Antonio	Project Mgr	77082480	[Signature]
50	Liliana dos Reis	Asst. to Project Mgr	7756566	[Signature]
51	Alexia dos Santos	N. R. A	77049918	[Signature]
52	ANJANI KUMAR	R. S.	96700058	[Signature]
53	Luis Guevara	Asst. SSC	75483171	[Signature]
54	DIVINA M. MARIQUEZ	BANI	77082477	[Signature]
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Ref: ICT/829/PMU/BVV/Lot-2/2632

Date: 19 September 2023

Mr. Rui Hernani Freitas Guterres
Director General of Roads, Bridges, Prevention and Flood Controls
Ministry of Public Works
Av. Nicolau Lobato, Dili, Timor-Leste

Through: Mr. Milton Ramanata De Castro Monteiro
National Directorate for Road Construction

Mr. Diogo Agustino Pereira
Project Manager, Project Management Unit (PMU)

**Subject: Minutes of Meeting of Public Consultation meeting (PCM) for Loihuno water fall at
Sta.51+100- Sta. 51+400 and for Ossu Decima at Sta.42+920-Sta. 44+420(1.5Km): Lot-2**

Dear Sir,

We forward herewith the hard copy of the Minutes of Meeting of the PCM conducted on 25 August
2023 for Construction of the road at Loihuno water fall at **Sta. 51+100- Sta. 51+400** and Ossu Decima
Road from **Sta.42+920- Sta. 44+420 (1.5Km)** in Lot-2.

The attached MOM is for your kind information, concurrence, signature and further advice please.

Thanking you and assuring you of our best services at all times.

Yours truly,
For Intercontinental Consultants and Technocrats Pvt. Ltd. in association with ICP and DETILE.


Rakesh Chaudhary
Team Leader/Sr Resident Engineer

Encl: As above

Copy for kind information:

- 1) Mr. Afaque Haleem, CTA-PMU, Dili
- 2) Mr. SK Puri, Engineer, ICT Pvt Ltd, A-8, Green Park, New Delhi-110 016, India
- 3) Resident Engineer Lot-2
- 4) All Key Experts (International)
- 5) Office Files



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Lot 2: Venilale – Viqueque Section (Sta. 27+120 to Sta. 62+010), Timor-Leste**

True Minutes of Meeting Public Consultation Meeting

**Project: Upgrading and Maintenance of Baucau – Viqueque Highway Project
Baucau – Venilale – Viqueque Road Section, Lot-2**

Subject: Consultation Meeting for Ossu Decima
Sta.

Contract No: ICB/046/MOPTC-2017

Time	14.30 PM
Date	25 August 2023
Venue	Ossu Decima, Viqueque, Timor Leste

ATTENDEES:

Name	Position/Organization	Contact Detail
Anjani Kumar	Team Leader/Sr. Resident Engineer	77517272
Pawan Malik	Environmental Specialist	75657356
Dr. S. K. Singh	Social Development Specialist	75323110
Marcus Valentim	National Resettlement Specialist-PMU-MOP	73209614
Roly de J. Guterres	National Ass. Resettlement PMU-MOP	78166796
Olivio P Pinto	National Quantity PMU-MOP	77409973
Rita de Jesus Martins	National Resettlement Ass.- Consultant, Lot-2	77093702
Divina M Marques	Environmental Assistant Lot-2	77984777
Marcus Soares da Silva	Social Contractor CRIC-COVEC, Lot-2	78119549
Mr. Sebastião Ferreira Pires	Post Administrative Ossu	77304474
Mr. Celestino M. da Costa	Ossu Decima Suco chief	78066113

Distribution: Employer- PMU-MOP, Contractor (CRIC-COVEC JV), Consultant (ICT-ICP-DETILE)



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Lot 2: Venilale – Viqueque Section (Sta. 27+120 to Sta. 62+010), Timor-Leste**

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING:

Item	Business	Action
	Introduction of Consultant	
1.1	Introduction by, Social Safeguards Assistant, PISC (ICT-ICP-DETILE) The Social Safeguard Assistant has welcomed the participants and said that this Public Consultation has organized to generate awareness on commencement of work of 1.5 Km from Sta. 42+920 - 44+420 by CRIG-COVEG. The PCM (Public Consultation meeting) has been organized as part of awareness regarding the project to the local community and that the implementation work may require cutting of some trees/plants and impact on houses, shops, kiosks and others due to the construction of the highway.	Note
1.2	Welcome by Mr. (Post Administrator Ossu) The Post Administrator Ossu welcomed the officials and informed the community that the aim of this meeting is to make the community aware for commencement of work of 1.5 Km from Sta. 42+920 - 44+420. He also informed the community that the construction work will be started and requested the community to collaborate with them.	
1.3	Introduction by Mr. (Sucu Chief Ossu de Cima) The Sucu Chief Ossu de Cima informed the community that the aim of this meeting is to make the community understand and cooperate with the Contractor and Consultant during construction	
1.4	Introduction by Mr. Marcus Valentim (National Resettlement Specialist-PMU-MOP) He explained the process of compensation and agreement with affected person, and before sign please make sure if not agree inform your complain to the Social Safeguard Assistant. All price based on official publication of RDTL, Government resolution Nu. 24/2022. Following with details explanation, PMU Resettlement specialist also added;	



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	(i) the project description and design aspects (locations, design, benefits of the investment); (ii) land acquisition and resettlement impacts and feasible measures taken to minimize and mitigate the impacts; (iii) eligibility and entitlements for the project LAR impacts; (iv) the established project-level GRM; (v) schedule for project implementation; and (vi) mechanism for continuing meaningful consultation with and participation of affected people, communities and other stakeholders in land acquisition and resettlement planning, implementation and monitoring of the Project. (ii) Replacement cost for affected private land shall be following with Land Certificate and other legal documents (if the household has). (iii) Assets upon the affected land will be compensated by replacement cost to the owner as specified in the issues Resolution of the Government (Nu. 24/2022) on Compensation Unit Rates for Lands.	
1.5	Suggestion: Divina M. Marques (Environmental Assistant) requested the community to control their children (infancy children) and cooperate with contractor to maintain the signs that have been installed. If local community need soil, requested to make land agreement	

QUESTION AND ANSWER SECTION

Item	Section I (QnA)	Action
2.1	Question: Ms. Maria Engracia, Women could involve in construction work or not. Answer. Could work because this project involved women.	

The Public Consultation Meeting (PCM) ends at 17.00 PM with Vote of Thanks.

Prepared by:

Concurred by:

Concurred by:

Concurred by:



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Consultant	Contractor	Consultant	PMU
Mr. Anjani Kumar Resident Engineer	Li Bin Acting Project Manager Lot-2	Rakesh Chaudhary Team Leader/Sr. Resident Engineer	Diogo A. Pereira Project Manager

Photography for Public consultation Meeting Lot-2, Date 25-08-2023, Ossu de Cima



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Date	25/08/2023
Time	10:30
Place	Subo Chief Office (Lashuna)
Subject	PCN

No	Name	Position	Company/ Organization	Phone No	Signature
1	Dr. S. K. Singh	Social Development Specialist	ICP-ICP-DETILE	75323110	[Signature]
2	Olivia P. Pinto	PMU-OT	PMU	—	[Signature]
3	Pol de Jesus G. Belo	Technical Assistant	PMU	—	[Signature]
4	Celutins da C. Belegada	Concelho	Concelho	7759258	[Signature]
5	Marcos da	Social contractor	—	78119549	[Signature]
6	Elvino da Costa	chefe aldeia	Comunidade	77165818	[Signature]
7	Miguel da Costa	Comunidade	—	—	[Signature]
8	Juleta da Costa	Comunidade	—	—	[Signature]
9	Madalena da Costa	Delegada	Concelho	77014351	[Signature]
10	Angela Ananias	Comunidade	Comunidade	—	[Signature]
11	Elisa Ananias	Comunidade	Comunidade	—	[Signature]
12	Josinal da Costa	chefe aldeia	Concelho	77423291	[Signature]
13	Ildefonso da Costa	Delegado	—	77023291	[Signature]
14	Adelino da Costa	Chefe Aldeia	—	77023291	[Signature]
15	Luiza da Costa	Delegada	Concelho	—	[Signature]

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No	Name	Position	Company/ Organization	Phone No	Signature
16	Aida D.R. C. Amador	Delegado	CONS. C60 CO	7725826	
17	Miguel de la Cruz	Chief Project	Int-Hum	7806616	
18	Nancy Volcan	North-South	BPD-IMP	7520514	
19	PAWAN MALIK	Environment Specialist	ICT-ICP-DETILE	7557358	
20	DAVINA M. MARQUEZ	ENVIRONMENTAL	DETILE	7798777	
21	Rita de Jesus M.	Resettlement	DETILE	7709372	
22	João de p. Freiter	cad operator			
23	Jorge S. do Silva	CAD Updator		77395010	
24	Aravinda A. Pura	Survey	DETILE	7544046	
25	Anjani Kumar	R.E.	ICT	75780057	
26					
27					
28					
29					
30					
31					
32					
33					

Innovative, Creative & Technologically Sustainable Infrastructure Solutions



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Intercontinental Consultants and Technocrats Pvt. Ltd.

VALUE | ENGINEERING | COMMITMENT



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

In
association
with :



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

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

True Minutes of Meeting Public Consultation Meeting

**Project: Upgrading and Maintenance of Baucau – Viqueque Highway Project
Baucau – Venilale – Viqueque Road Section, Lot-2**

**Subject: Consultation Meeting for Ossu Decima
Sta.**

Contract No: ICB/046/MOPTC-2017

Time 14.30 PM

Date 25 August 2023

Venue Ossu Decima, Viqueque, Timor Leste

ATTENDEES:

Name	Position/Organization	Contact Detail
Anjani Kumar	Team Leader/Sr. Resident Engineer	77517272
Pawan Malik	Environmental Specialist	75657356
Dr. S. K. Singh	Social Development Specialist	75323110
Marcus Valentim	National Resettlement Specialist-PMU-MOP	73209614
Roly de J. Guterres	National Ass. Resettlement PMU-MOP	78166796
Olivio P Pinto	National Quantity PMU-MOP	77409973
Rita de Jesus Martins	National Resettlement Ass.- Consultant, Lot-2	77093702
Divina M Marques	Environmental Assistant Lot-2	77984777
Marcus Soares da Silva	Social Contractor CRIC-COVEC, Lot-2	78119549
Mr. Sebastião Ferreira Pires	Post Administrative Ossu	77304474
Mr. Celestino M. da Costa	Ossu Decima Suco chief	78066113

Distribution: Employer- PMU-MOP, Contractor (CRIC-COVEC JV), Consultant (ICT-ICP-DETILE)



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PROCEEDINGS OF THE MEETING:

Item	Business	Action
	Introduction of Consultant	
1.1	Introduction by, Social Safeguards Assistant, PISC (ICT-ICP-DETILE) The Social Safeguard Assistant has welcomed the participants and said that this Public Consultation has organized to generate awareness on commencement of work of 1.5 Km from Sta. 42+920 - 44+420 by CRIG-COVEG. The PCM (Public Consultation meeting) has been organized as part of awareness regarding the project to the local community and that the implementation work may require cutting of some trees/plants and impact on houses, shops, kiosks and others due to the construction of the highway.	Note
1.2	Welcome by Mr. (Post Administrator Ossu) The Post Administrator Ossu welcomed the officials and informed the community that the aim of this meeting is to make the community aware for commencement of work of 1.5 Km from Sta. 42+920 - 44+420. He also informed the community that the construction work will be started and requested the community to collaborate with them.	
1.3	Introduction by Mr. (Sucu Chief Ossu de Cima) The Sucu Chief Ossu de Cima informed the community that the aim of this meeting is to make the community understand and cooperate with the Contractor and Consultant during construction	
1.4	Introduction by Mr. Marcus Valentim (National Resettlement Specialist-PMU-MOP) He explained the process of compensation and agreement with affected person, and before sign please make sure if not agree inform your complain to the Social Safeguard Assistant. All price based on official publication of RDTL, Government resolution Nu. 24/2022. Also the community request to community cooperate with the Contractor and Consultant during construction	
1.5	Suggestion: Divina M. Marques (Environmental Assistant) requested the community to control their children (infancy children) and cooperate with contractor to maintain the signs that have been installed. If local community need soil, requested to make land agreement	



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Lot 2: Venilale – Viqueque Section (Sta. 27+120 to Sta. 62+010), Timor-Leste**

QUESTION AND ANSWER SECTION

Item	Section I (QnA)	Action
2.1	Question: Ms. Maria Engracia, Women could involve in construction work or not. Answer. Could work because this project involved women.	
The Public Consultation Meeting (PCM) ends at 17.00 PM with Vote of Thanks.		

Prepared by:	Concurred by:	Concurred by:	Concurred by:
Consultant	Contractor	Consultant	PMU
Mr. Anjani Kumar Resident Engineer	Li Bin Acting Project Manager Lot-2	Rakesh Chaudhary Team Leader/Sr. Resident Engineer	Diogo A. Pereira Project Manager



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No	Name	Position	Company/ Organization	Phone No	Signature
16	petrolina d.C	kommunidade	Aihoris		
17	Miguel d.s a	kommunidade	Aihoris		
18	Manuel Sequin	kommunidade	Aihoris		
19	Aguilis d.E	kommunidade	Aihoris	77898981	
20	casilda d.C	kommunidade	Aihoris	76342487	
21	Ana R. da Cruz	—	Aihoris		
22	Lucio de Jesus	—	Aihoris	7779987	
23	Guido d.s a	—		78060887	
24	Aminda S. da Silva	—	KIDS		
25	Dr. S.K. Singh	Social Development Specialist	ICP-197-DETILE	75323110	
26	Anjani Kumar	R.E.	ICT	75700057	
27	Pawan Malic	Environment specialist	ICP-197-DETILE	75653156	
28	Naras Vahana	Stat. Spec. Report	PMU	NOP	
29	José de p. Freitas	cad operator			
30	José A. da Silva	Cad Operator			
31	DIVINA M. MARQUES	ENVIRONMENTAL	DETILE	77784777	
32	Peter do Jesus M	Resettlement	DETILE	770933702	
33	Araldo A. Pires	Survey	DETILE	75440446	

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Appendix 3: Compensation Price List

Detailed Estimate for Permanent House

Reference cost for Resettlement Plan

Prepared by PMU-MPWTC Resettlement Specialist

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

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

US \$ 10,500.00

About \$ 175 per Sq.m

Detailed Estimate for Permanent Structure

Reference cost for Resettlement Plan

Prepared by PMU-MPWTC Resettlement Specialist

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

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

US\$ **9,000.00**

About \$ 150 per Sq.m.

Detailed Estimate for Residential Semi- permanent structure

Reference cost for Resettlement Plan

Prepared by PMU-MPWTC Resettlement Specialist

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

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

US \$ 6,500.00

About \$ 110 per Sq.m.

27 m2 of a temporary house

Based on:

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

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

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

Detailed Estimate for Permanent Auxilliary Structure

Reference cost for Resettlement Plan

Prepared by PMU-MPWTC Resettlement Specialist

Structure description- 30 M2 floor area of Permanent Structures

QTY.	Description	Unit Cost	Amount
14	cu m Boulders for stone masonry Foundation	6	84
14	2"x3"x12' Ordinary Lumber Timber (Trashes)	10	140
10	lengths 2" x 4" x 12' Ordinary Lumber	12	120
18	lengths 2" x 6" x 12' Ordinary Lumber	14	252
6	Pcs. L.S. cost of window fixtures	25	150
4	pcs. L.S. cost door fixtures	20	80
8	Pcs Pre-Painted GI Sheet	12	96
4	cum Washed Sand	25	100
6	cum Washed Gravel	21	126
36	Pcs Assorted scap holding lumber	0.2	7.2
150	Pcs CHB 5' thick	0.2	30
12	bags Cement	6	72
5	kgs. #16 GI tie wire	0.8	4
10	kgs. Assorted CW Nails	0.4	4
48	Pcs 12mm x12' steel bar	6	288
15	Pcs pcs 2x6x10 ordinary lumber or tree parts	0.9	13.5
14	Pcs 2x6x8' ordinary lumber or tree parts	0.9	12.6
20	Pcs 2x3x10 ordinary lumber or tree parts	0.6	12
Each	L.S. cost of electrical fixtures	20	20
Each	L.S. cost of water connection fixtures	20	20
			1631.3
		Mark Up	179.443
		labor	489.39
			2300.133

PhP **2,300.00**

About \$ 80 per Sq.m.

ADN Unit Price

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

Group of Distance Dili to Municipality

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

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

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

Group of Local Labour Wage

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

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

GROUP OF IMPORTED MATERIALS

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

No.	Materials Description	Specifications/Brands/Standards	Local Dili Prices	Units
			USD	
A	GENERAL MATERIALS FOR BUILDING			
I	Tiles, Laminatings and Carpets			
a	Asia Tile			
1	Floor Ceramic Plain White Size 40X40	Asia Tile/SNI ISO 13006:2010	\$ 5.63	Box
2	Floor Ceramic Plain White Size 60X60	Asia Tile/SNI ISO 13006:2010	\$ 13.50	Box
3	Nirwana grey 30x30	Asia Tile/SNI ISO 13006:2010	\$ 6.12	Box
4	Floor Ceramic Asia 40x40	Asia Tile/SNI ISO 13006:2010	\$ 6.12	Box

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

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

c	Wire mesh (Size 15x15cm)			
1	Steel Wire Mesh Plain 5mm x5.4 mtr x 2.1M	SNI 07-0663-1995	\$ 25.72	Sheet
5	Steel Wire Mesh Plain 10mm x5.4 mtr x 2.1M	SNI 07-0663-1995	\$ 90.86	Sheet
6	Steel Wire Mesh Plain 6MM X 2,1M X 5,3M	Indonesia	\$ 57.50	Sheet
7	Steel Wire Mesh Plain 8MM X 2,1M X 5,3M	Indonesia	\$ 75.00	Sheet
8	Steel Wire Mesh Deformed 6MM X 2,1M X 5,3M	Indonesia	\$ 90.00	Sheet
9	Steel Wire Mesh Deformed 10MM X 2,1M X 5,3M	Indonesia	\$ 135.00	Sheet
d	Other Wire Mesh			
1	STEEL MESH 200X200X6.75MM X2.3X5.8M F9		\$ 59.00	Sheet
2	STEEL MESH 200X200X7.6MM X2.3X5.8M F8		\$ 76.00	Sheet
3	SECURITY MESH 920 X 2000 X 7MM MILL FINISH #M00070 ALUMINIUM		\$ 76.00	Sheet
4	GALV MESH 2400 x 1200MM x 228 2"X2"X8 GAUGE		\$ 24.00	Sheet

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

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

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

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

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



§ 2.00

Quarta-Feira, 17 de Agosto de 2022

Série I, N.º 33

JORNAL da REPÚBLICA

PUBLICAÇÃO OFICIAL DA REPÚBLICA DEMOCRÁTICA DE TIMOR - LESTE

Forestry and Agriculture crops

Commercial crops

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

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

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

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

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

Issues	ADB's SPS (2009)	Timor-Leste Laws and Regulations	Gaps between ADB's SPS (2009) and Timor-Leste Laws	Gap Filling Measures
A. Land Acquisition and Resettlement				
Objective	Avoid involuntary land acquisition resettlement wherever possible. Minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring protect and design alternatives.	There is no explicit reference to the need for avoidance or minimizing of resettlement impacts.	Timor-Leste Laws do not have the provision of avoiding or minimizing the involuntary resettlement impacts	The URP includes measures to avoid or minimize the LAR impacts of the subproject.
Project screening	Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of APs, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.	- Articles 19 and 21 of Expropriation Law call for conducting a cadastral survey, social impact assessment and resettlement plan where land being expropriated involves residential households¹⁰. - The Expropriation Law includes provisions for public consultation, which provides for early screening of the project, as well as public hearings which include publicizing the proposed public hearings in the media¹¹.	There are no specific requirements for a census or cut-off date for entitlements under the Timor-Leste Laws.	The subproject impacts are identified based on early screening, survey/census, cut-off date, and assessment of impacts.

¹⁰Article 21 of the Law stipulates: Social Impact Study aims to identify the positive and negative consequences in the lives of the stakeholders, caused by expropriation. The Resettlement Plan consists of an action plan in which procedures are established to mitigate adverse effects and compensate for the losses suffered by those interlaced with expropriation. The Resettlement Plan based on: a) the results of the social impact study; b) consultation with interested persons regarding viable alternatives to their compensation; and c) the principles established in Article 8. The Resettlement Plan must contain: a) the different alternatives to accommodation for the choice of the interested; b) the mechanisms for restoring the income and means of subsistence lost by the interested parties; c) the timetable for its implementation; d) Estimating the costs of implementing different alternatives; e) the monitoring mechanisms for the implementation of the resettlement plan. Whenever possible, the social impact study and the resettlement plan should be combined with environmental impact studies.

¹¹Article 22 of the Law stipulates: (1). After the project planning phase is completed, the respective public consultation is initiated, aimed at publicizing the options taken and discussing the various alternatives to their implementation. (2). Within the scope of the public consultation, the following activities are carried out: a) availability of the project for consultation; b) public hearings; c) public consultation report; 3. public consultation and open consultation to all who are interested and participate in it.

Issues	ADB's SPS (2009)	Timor-Leste Laws and Regulations	Gaps between ADB's SPS (2009) and Timor-Leste Laws	Gap Filling Measures
Consultation	Carry out meaningful consultations with APs, host communities, and concerned NGOs. Inform all APs of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations.	The Expropriation Law includes provisions of the public hearing, including requirements for publicity about the proposed public hearings in the Official Journal and in the media. A report of the consultation is to be made, including a description of the public hearings. The Expropriation Law provides for information to be provided to APs before expropriation occurs ¹² . Once the report on the public consultation results is published, a social impact study and property survey of APs is carried out.	Consultations are only required at the planning stage. There are no specific provisions on preparing and implementing resettlement plans based on meaningful consultations with APs, including the poor, landless, and elderly, women and other vulnerable groups and no requirements of public consultation and public engagement during implementation under the Timor-Leste Laws.	Consultations are conducted on an ongoing basis with stakeholders including APs. Development of mitigation measures will take into consideration the needs and views of stakeholders and those affected.
APs without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land	Ensure that APs without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.	Decree No. 06/2011 on compensation for resettlement authorizes the payments of compensation to unlawful occupants of state property to resettle elsewhere.	According to the Timor-Leste Laws, payment of compensation to unlawful occupants of state property is not mandatory.	APs without legal or recognizable legal claims to land acquired, are equally entitled to participate in consultations and benefit schemes and be compensated for their affected non-land assets such as dwellings and structures. However, the eligibility of the APs without titles to land is defined by a cut-off date. Any informal settlers who encroach on the subproject area after the declaration of the cut-off date are not eligible for any compensation.
Compensation at full	The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii)	The Expropriation Law stipulates requisitioning and expropriation of property for public purposes shall only	There is no explicit guidance provided on how to determine fair compensation and/or	An independent and qualified replacement cost appraiser has been be engaged to assist the

¹² According to Article 23 of the Law, information to disclose to AHs include information on the project, the identification of the entity would benefit from the expropriation, the identification of the property to be expropriated and its location of public hearing sessions. The information must also be published in two newspapers of national circulation and, through an announcement, in the headquarters of *suco* of the real estate property. The project, together with the documents related to the project planning phase, must be made available for consultation, at the *suco* headquarters of the real estate property, for a maximum period of sixty days. During this period, any person can present the entity that would benefit from the expropriation, in writing, comments that it considers relevant to the project.

Issues	ADB's SPS (2009)	Timor-Leste Laws and Regulations	Gaps between ADB's SPS (2009) and Timor-Leste Laws	Gap Filling Measures
replacement cost	transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. Depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account	take place following fair compensation in accordance with the law. The Expropriation Law (Article 8 and 58) requires that land expropriation should follow principles of justice and equality on account of ensuring that expropriation must ensure that the standard of living of APs is equal to or higher than the one prior to compensation. The Expropriation Law is also required to guarantee fair compensation based on market value. The NDLPSC has the mandate and responsibility to assess the value of land and related assets.	replacement costs and no requirement for third party validation to appraise the replacement cost of affected land and other assets.	NDLPSC and PMU in appraising the replacement cost of affected assets.
Compensation for loss of income	The loss of income or livelihood sources will be compensated promptly at full replacement cost.	Legal provisions are deficient to recognize entitlements for loss of incomes and means of livelihood due to land acquisition	There is no specific provision on entitlements for loss of income and livelihoods under the Timor-Leste Laws.	Households whose income or livelihood sources affected by the subproject are entitled to compensation for income loss. Affected business regardless of status of business registration is compensated for the lost net income from the affected business.
Assistance for physically displaced households	In the case of physically APs, the borrower/client will provide (i) relocation assistance, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, and civic infrastructure and community services as required; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment opportunities; and (iii) opportunities to derive appropriate development benefits from the project.	The Expropriation Law (Article 57) allows compensation for lost assets.	Timor-Leste Laws do not provide for any specific assistance including transitional support and development assistance to APs other than offering compensation for lost assets.	All APs are entitled to relocation assistance such as transportation assistance, transitional assistance, and other resettlement measures as necessary and eligible to participate in the LRP of the subproject.

Issues	ADB's SPS (2009)	Timor-Leste Laws and Regulations	Gaps between ADB's SPS (2009) and Timor-Leste Laws	Gap Filling Measures
Assistance for Vulnerable People	Improve the standard of living of APs and other vulnerable groups, including women, to at least national minimum standards, and assist them with legal affordable land, adequate housing, and appropriate income sources.	Article 10 of the Expropriation Law obliges the government to take the necessary measures to ensure the adequate information, consultation and participation of vulnerable groups, and promote the right to equality and non-discrimination, but without elaboration on what measures required to reach these outcomes.	Timor-Leste laws do not prescribe specific measures for improvement of living standards to national minimum standards, nor for restoration of livelihoods, or access to income generating sources, and there are no specific measures to be taken for vulnerable people.	VAHs are eligible to participate in the Livelihood Rehabilitation Program of the subproject.
Livelihood Rehabilitation Program	Improve, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all APs through (i) land-based resettlement strategies when affected livelihoods are land based where possible or cash compensation at replacement value for land when the loss of land does not undermine livelihoods, (ii) prompt replacement of assets with access to assets of equal or higher value, (iii) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for assets that cannot be restored, and (iv) additional revenues and services through benefit sharing schemes where possible.		The Timor-Leste Laws do not elaborate the option and implementation of assistance and livelihood restoration for the AHs.	SAHs who lose 10% or more of total productive land (if the land is the main income generating asset of the household) or total income-generating assets, and/or have to relocate, and also VAHs are eligible to participate in the LRP of the subproject.
Compensation payment	All compensation and resettlement entitlements must be provided before any displacement or commencement of works.	Article 41 of the Expropriation Law requires that (i) takeover of expropriated land cannot occur until: a) public notice of expropriation has occurred; b) list of assets has been drawn up; c) resettlement plan has been implemented; d) replacement land as agreed by APs has been provided free of charge; e) Fair compensation to APs has been deposited with a banking institution; (ii) APs are granted a reasonable period of time to vacate expropriated property, not to exceed ninety days.	There is no specific mention of works in the Expropriation Law but possession of expropriated land by the Government not permitted until Resettlement Plan and other fair compensation have been implemented.	Civil works will not proceed for a specific component or geographic area until (i) compensation and assistance have been paid in full to the AHs and communities; (ii) relocation has been completed and the LRP for the SAHs and VAHs is in-place; and (iii) the area is free from any encumbrances.

Issues	ADB's SPS (2009)	Timor-Leste Laws and Regulations	Gaps between ADB's SPS (2009) and Timor-Leste Laws	Gap Filling Measures
Grievance redress mechanism (GRM)	Establish a GRM to receive and facilitate resolution of the APs' concerns and grievances regarding the project's environmental performance.	The Expropriation Law suggests disputes over expropriation process to be handled through normal administrative and court processes.	Under the Timor-Leste Laws, there is no specific requirement of a project-level GRM to be established, including roles and responsibilities and documentation of grievances.	A project level GRM was established in consultation with the AHs and communities to resolve complaints regarding land acquisition, compensation, assistance and resettlement of the subproject.
Monitoring	Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of APs, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.	As regulated by the Laws (Articles 2 of Land Expropriation for Public Facility), NDLPSC and project proponents have the responsibility to monitor land expropriation processes.	There is no provision on external monitoring of resettlement implementation and post-implementation evaluation to assess whether the objectives of the Resettlement Plan have been achieved under Timor-Leste Laws.	• The PMU will undertake internal monitoring on land acquisition, compensation and supports for the AHs. • An external monitor will be engaged by the PMU to conduct regular external monitoring of the URP implementation. • Monitoring reports will be shared with relevant stakeholders and uploaded on the ADB and MPW websites for disclosure.
Resettlement Plan Preparation	Prepare a Resettlement Plan elaborating on APs entitlements, income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget and time-bound implementation plan.	Article 21 of the Expropriation Law calls for a social impact study and resettlement plan to be developed to mitigate adverse effects and to compensate for the losses due to expropriation, based on social impact assessment and consultations with APs. Resettlement plan is to include: (i) different alternatives to housing for stakeholders to choose from; (ii) mechanisms for restoration of income and lost livelihoods; (iii) timetable for plan's implementation; (iv) estimation of costs of implementing different alternatives; (v) supervision mechanisms for implementation of the relocation plan.	There are no specific details of how requirements of the plan are to be developed and carried out, including institutional arrangements or time-bound implementation plans under Timor-Leste Laws.	The URP has been prepared covering APs entitlements, income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget and time-bound implementation plan.
Disclosure of Resettlement Plan	The draft Resettlement Plan, including documentation of the consultation process, must be disclosed in a timely	The Expropriation Law requires prior public notice of consultation phase including availability of project	There are no specific government requirements on how and where disclosures of	Requirements on information disclosure are specified in the URP. Before submitting to the ADB

Issues	ADB's SPS (2009)	Timor-Leste Laws and Regulations	Gaps between ADB's SPS (2009) and Timor-Leste Laws	Gap Filling Measures
	manner before project appraisal (in an accessible place, and a form and language understandable to APs and other stakeholders.) The final Resettlement Plan must also be disclosed.	documents. Consultations are held in "simple and adequate" language, and minutes taken of stakeholder questions and comments, and publication of public consultation report following consultation.	public consultation reports and/or resettlement reports are to be made.	and after ADB's acceptance of the URP, the document in the Timor-Leste language (<i>Tetum</i>) will be posted in accessible public areas and sent to the relevant agencies and community leaders. A summary of the URP will be provided to the community leaders. The URP and any addendums, if any, will also be uploaded to the ADB and MPW websites.

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

Appendix 5: Sample Calculations for Severely Affected Structures

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

4 Sta. 8+280 R/S - House Temporary 27m² \$63/m² (RCS \$60/m²)				
QTY	Unit	Description	Unit Cost / work item	Amount
104.5	m2	Clearing & Grubbing	\$ 1.55	\$ 161.98
1.1	m3	Earthwork (manual excavation)	\$ 3.20	\$ 3.46
0.9	m3	Stone masonry foundation	\$ 88.80	\$ 83.92
4.5	m3	Soil filling (embankment) work	\$ 30.73	\$ 136.55
4.5	m3	Soil compacting work	\$ 4.75	\$ 21.42
31.1	m2	Wooden wall (Bebak)	\$ 6.99	\$ 217.09
6.0	pc	Lumber post	\$ 16.08	\$ 96.48
27.0	m2	Roofing frame (lumber)	\$ 9.12	\$ 245.25
27.0	m2	Roofing cover (0.30mm zinc aluminium)	\$ 6.94	\$ 187.25
1.0	set	Low quality wood door (Single)	\$ 210.00	\$ 210.00
1.0	set	Window	\$ 110.00	\$ 110.00
1.0	L.S.	Scap holding & Formwork	\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00
1.0	L.S.	Electrical Fixtures	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00
		Total	Markup	\$ 1,546.39
		Builder's Profit	10%	\$ 154.64
		Grand Total		\$ 1,701.03
				Cost / m2 = \$ 63.00

Based on:

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

28 Sta. 10+690 R/S - House Semi-permanent 13.5m² \$136/m² (RCS \$120/m²)				
QTY	Unit	Description	Unit Cost / work item	Amount
76.0	m2	Clearing & Grubbing	\$ 1.55	\$ 117.80
2.4	m3	Earthwork (manual excavation)	\$ 3.20	\$ 7.68
2.6	m3	Stone masonry foundation	\$ 88.80	\$ 233.11
0.2	m3	Precasting & concrete works for column (7.4 Mpa)	\$ 434.17	\$ 78.15
2.7	m3	Soil filling (embankment) work	\$ 30.73	\$ 82.97
2.7	m3	Soil compacting work	\$ 4.75	\$ 12.83
29.7	m2	Wall work (40x20x10cm)	\$ 15.87	\$ 471.38
13.5	m2	Roofing frame (lumber)	\$ 9.12	\$ 123.13
13.5	m2	Roofing cover (0.30mm zinc aluminium)	\$ 6.94	\$ 93.62
1.1	m3	Concrete work for floor (7.4 Mpa), K 100	\$ 225.99	\$ 253.43
1.0	set	Plywood door (Single)	\$ 75.00	\$ 75.00
1.0	set	Window	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00
1.0	L.S.	Scap holding & Formwork	\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00
1.0	L.S.	Electrical Fixtures	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00
		Total	Markup	\$ 1,669.10
		Builder's Profit	10%	\$ 166.91
		Grand Total		\$ 1,836.01
				Cost / m2 = \$ 136.00

Based on:

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

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

Based on:

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

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

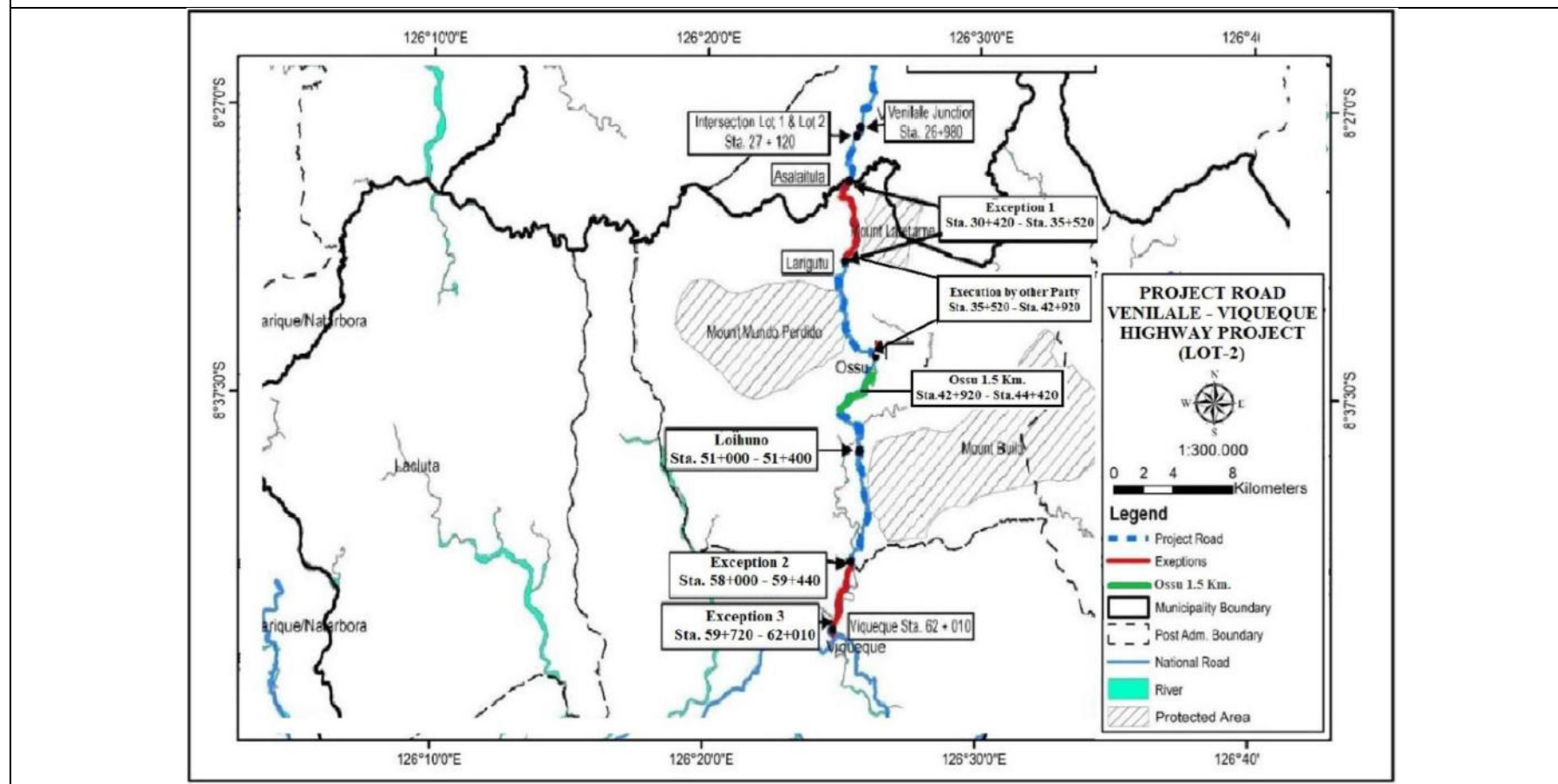
Based on:

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

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

Appendix 6 Project Information Booklet

1.5 Ossu de Cima under Baucau Viqueque Highway Project



1.	1.5 KM Ossu de Cima	1.5 KM Ossu de Cima
2.	- Project Information Booklet –	Brosura Informasaun Projeitu
3.	1. What are the components of the Project?	1. Saida maka komponente ba proposta Projeto?
4.	The improvement works under to project include:	Servisu obras ne'bee rehabilita iha projeto, mak'a tuir mai :
5.	Widening of the realignment carriageway from the existing single lane gravel track to a two-lane road (Five-meter carriageway) with 1m shoulders on each side;	Alargamento pista ba realinhamento komesa husi pista tuan ho linha ida ba linha rua (Ho luan 5 metros) ho metro 1 iha parte bermas sorin sorin.
6.	Upgrading the road to bring it up National Highway standard with bitumen road surface;	Melhorado Estrada hodi hasae padrao Estrada nasional ho superfixe Estrada betuminosa
7.	Constructing drainage facilities Installing road side drains and culverts.	Konstrui no rehabilita facilidade drainazem.
8.	Improving the road gradient and protection to stabilize the road embankment;	Melhora Estrada nian gradinte no proteasaun hodi estabelese ateru istrada nian
9.	Installation of roads signs and markings and traffic calming measures and	Instalasaun sinais Estrada no markasaun no medidas sasukat akalmia ba trafego
10.	Clearing and upgrading the culverts	Limpeza e modernizasaun dalan kurva.
11.	2. Will there be impacts on land, structures, trees and other assets of the households by the project?	2. Sei iha posibilidade ka lae impaktu ba rai, struktura, ai horis no sasan seluk husi umakain ba subprojeto?
12.	According to the results of the Detailed Measurement Survey completed in September 2023 using the detailed engineering design, a total of 37 households with 225 persons will be affected by the project.	Bazeia ba rezultadu husi detalho levantamento dados ou survey nebe identifika iha Setembro 2023 tuir detalho dezenhu enzineiro nian husi projeto, total husi 37 umakain ho membro familia 225 sei afeita husi projeto ida ne'e.
13.	Among the 37 AHs a total of 6 structures, 2 Residences, 4 house-cum-shop, 2 stand-alone shop, 2 vendor stalls are affected. A total of 530 trees will need to be removed by the road upgrading. Additionally, 114 meters of Water pipeline (crossing the road) and 760 m of Water pipeline (along the road), 2 concrete electric pole, 31 steel electric pole will also be affected.	Husi 37 umakain identifika uma struktura 6 , uma residencia 2, uma ho kios 4, 2 kioks, no 2 baraka nebe afeita. Nomos total 530 ba ai horis sei afeita husi rehabilitasaun Estrada ne. adisional, 114 l.m canalizasaun bee (partensia korta Estrada), 760 l.m canalizasaun bee (partensia tuir Estrada ninin) , tiang listrik kongkret 2, no 31 tiang listrik besi sei afeita mos.
14.	As a result of land acquisition by the project, there are 37 households (225 persons) including 2 street vendor with loss of crops and trees. In addition, 10 AHs (65 persons) are categorized as vulnerable affected households (VAHs). 8 households are Female Headed Households (FHHs), 1 AHs headed by elderly persons with no other	Nudar rezultadu husi aqzisaun ba rai husi realignment, hetan 37 uma kain (225 membru familia) inklui umakain umakain 2 lakon Baraka . Adisional, umakain 10 (65 membru familia) sai kategoria hanesan familia afeitado vulneravel (VAHs). Umakain 6 ho membru familia 39 sei temporario lakon sira nia rendimento durante prosesu muda e hadia ba fatin foun.

	means of support. In addition there is another 1 household with low income, classed as poor (income below WB poverty line). 6 households with 39 persons will temporarily lose their income due to business disruption and being reestablished in a new place nearby.	
15.	3. What will be the compensation and assistance for the affected assets?	3. Kompensasaun e assistensia saida maka sei hetan husi sasan afeitados hirak ne?
16.	Affected structures will be compensated at Government approved rates that will give full replacement cost, calculating by the cost to buy the new same materials of affected structures (including transportation cost to the area). The cost of labour to reconstruct the affected area of the structure, and the fee for construction permit and other administration fees for reconstruction of the structure are included.	Struktura sira nebe afeitadu sei kompensa bazeia ba Resolusaun Governo nebe ho kusto aprovado sei foo kustu reposisaun/biaya ganti, kalkulasaun tuir kustu hola material foun nebe hanesan tuir struktur nebe afeita (inklui kustu transporte to fatin), kustu ba obra do mao hodi rekunstrui struktura afeitado no kustu ba licensa konstruksaun uma foun.
17.	Partially affected structures (no relocation of the structure is required, only repairs of fronts of structures): The owners of the structures will get (i) cash compensation for the affected area of the structure at replacement cost; and (ii) allowance for income lost, if any, for the time of repairing the structure.	Strutura afeita sorin balun (la presiza relokaun, persiza hadia husi parte strutura oin nian); Nain afeitado sei hetan (i) osan kompensasaun ba area strutura nebe afeita tuir kustu reposisaun/biaya ganti, no (ii) provizaun ba rendementu lakon, karik iha ba tempu durante hadia struktura.
18.	Fully/partially affected structures (the structures will have to be moved away or to the side, and it is possible to move away from the realignment or to the side as suitable space behind/to the side is available): The owners of the structures will get (i) compensation for the affected area of structure at replacement cost; (ii) allowance for income lost for the time of moving the structure backwards/aside; (iii) subsistence assistance; iv) additional allowance for re-establishment of water source; & (v) income restoration support.	Struktura nebe afeita tomak/ ou sorin (struktura sei mud aba kotuk ou sorin nebe nia spasu sei luan hodi bele mud aba): Nain afeitado sei hetan (i) osan kompensasaun ba area struktura nebe afeita tuir kustu reposisaun/biaya ganti (ii) provizaun ba lakon rendementu ba tempu muda struktura afeitado ba kotuk/ sorin; (iii) Subsitansia assistensia.(iv) adisional subsidi ba reestabelesemento ba fonte bee no (v) apoio restorasaun de rendementos.
19.	Important Note: With partially affected structures, although owners of affected structures get compensation at replacement cost for the affected area of the structures; (i) the owners of the affected structures allowed to reuse the materials; and (ii) if demolishing of affected area of the structures damages the entire structure, compensation for entire structure to be provided.	Nota importante: Struktura nebe afeita sorin balun, afeitado nain sei hetan kompensasaun ba area strutura nebe afeita tuir kustu reposisaun/biaya ganti; (i) afeitado nain bele uza fali material husi struktura tuan (ii) karik struktura tomak hetan estragus, kompensasaun kustu reposisaun sei fornese e kobre tomak ba sasan afeitado.
20.	Fully affected structures (houses/shops, etc.) - If the structures cannot be moved away or to the side as the space behind/side is unavailable): The owners of the structures will be entitled to (i) compensation for the entire affected structure at replacement cost; (ii) assistance to find replacement location to move the structures to; (iii) subsistence assistance; (iv) transportation cost to the new place; (v) additional allowance for the re-establishment of water supply; (vi) allowance for income lost for the time of relocating to the new place; and (vii) income restoration measures to the affected households.	<i>Estrutura sira ne'ebé afetadu tomak (uma/loja sira, nst) – maibé estrutura sira ne'e labele muda ba kotuk ka ba sorin tanba espasu iha kotuk/sorin laiha): Nain husi estrutura ne'e sei iha direitu ba (i) kompensasaun ba estrutura afetadu tomak iha kustu repozisaun; (ii) kustu transportasaun ba fatin foun; (iii) osan rekopersaun ba rendimentu ne'ebé lakon ba tempu relokaun ba fatin foun; no (iv) medida ba restorasaun rendimentu ba uma-kain sira ne'ebé afetadu.</i>
21.	Secondary structures affected by the realignment (within the corridor of impacts fences, verandas, etc.) will be compensated at replacement cost for the affected areas.	<i>Estrutura sekundária afetadu sira ne'ebé sei iha koridór impaktu sira nia laran (parede, lutu, kintál sira, nst.) husi projetu ne'e sei hetan kompensasaun iha kustu repozisaun ba área afetadu sira.</i>

22.	The trees planted by individuals/households within the corridor of impacts will be compensated at market rate using Government's Resolution 24/2023 for determination of the amount.	<i>Ai-hun sira ne'ebé individuál/uma-kain kuda iha koridór afetadu laran sei simu kompensasaun tuir presu merkadu.bazeia ba Resolusaun Governu 24/2022ba determinasaun montante presu unidade.</i>
23.	Affected public assets (Water pipelines, electric poles,etc.) will be rebuilt by the Contractor with the separate budgets allocated by the Government following the Government's technical standards.	<i>Sasan publiku nebe afeita (32 l.m canalizasaun bee (partensia korta Estrada), 960 l.m canalizasaun bee (partensia tuir Estrada ninin), linha transforme elektrisidade, etc) sei harii fali husi kontraktor ho orsamentu nebe ketak nebe aloka husi governu tuir governu nia teknikal padraun.</i>
24.	Any impacts occurring to land during construction of the realignment (for example, garden land of the households out of the COI is affected by levelling the ground by construction contractors) shall be compensated by construction contractors to the households based on the compensation policy of the realignment.	<i>Karik iha estragus ruma durante prosesu konstruksaun(Por exemplu; umakain nia jardim sai husi COI maibe afeita husi prosesu ateru rai husi kontraktor). Ida nee persiza kompensa husi kontraktor ba umakain bazeia ba politika kompensasaun husi subprojeitu.</i>
25.	Severely affected households (relocation households and those who have more than 10% of total productive/income-generating assets of the household acquired) and vulnerable affected households (poor households based on the Government's regulations; households headed by female with dependents; households headed by elderly person with no means of support; households headed by children with no means of support; households headed by disabled person with no means of support; ethnic households; and landless households) will be provided assistance and income restoration support to assist them to restore/improve of their living conditions.	<i>Uma-kain sira ne'ebé afetadu todan liu (relokasaun ba uma-kain sira no uma-kain sira ne'ebé hetan liu-husi 10% husi total propriedade sira ne'ebé produtivu) no uma-kain afetadu sira ne'ebé vulneravel (uma-kain kiak sira bazeia ba Governu nia regulamentu sira; uma-kain sira ne'ebé lidera husi feto sira ho dependentes; uma-kain sira ne'ebé lidera husi katuas/ferik ne'ebé la hetan suporta; uma-kain ne'ebé lidera husi ema ho defisiénsia ne'ebé la hetan suporta; uma-kain sira ne'ebé husi étniku minoria; no uma-kain sira ne'ebé laiha rai) sei hetan fornecimentu asisténsia no suporta retauraun rendimentu atu asisti sira hodi harii fali/hadiak sira nia kondisaun moris.</i>
26.	4. What is the "Cut-off-Date"?	4. Saida mak "Data-Ikus-liu"?
27.	"Cut-off Date" is the date set-out to determine eligibility for compensation and assistance under the proposed project. The cut-off date for this project is the date that the demarcation of the construction boundary was conducted (25 August 2023). The cut-off date has been announced publicly by PMU, TST together with the local authorities during public consultation meetings. Any people who settle in the realignment area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation and assistance under the realignment.	<i>"Data-Ikus-liu" mak data ne'ebé tau ona hodi determina elijibilidade ba kompensasaun no asisténsia iha projetu propostu ne'e nia laran. Data ikus nian ba projeitu ida ne maka'a demarkasaun husi konstruksaun nian batas nebe realiza iha (25 August 2023). Data ikus nian publika ona husi PMU nia parte, TST hamutuk ho autoridade local durante engkontro konsultasaun publiku. Karik iha ema ruma mak koko harii ou okupa depois de data ikus nian, ida ne sei la konsedera hodi hetan kompensasaun no asistensia husi subprojeitu.</i>
28.	5. What is the tentative implementation schedule of the proposed project?	5. Saida mak oráriu implementasaun tentativa husi Proposta Projeito ne'e?
29.	Tentatively, the implementation schedule of the project is as below (key activities):	<i>Tentativamente, oráriu implementasaun husi projetu ne'e mak hanesan iha kraik ne'e (atividade importante sira):</i>
30.	Official submission of the SSRP to ADB for review and concurrence: November 2023;	<i>Envio oficial URP ba ADB ho reeve no aprovasaun : Novembro 2023.</i>
31.	Preparation of the detailed compensation and support plans for each affected household: After ADB clearance of final URP (October 2023 Completed);	<i>Perparasaun detalho planu kompensasaun no suporta ba kada umakain afeitado; depois ADB aprova no finaliza URP (Outubro 2023 cpmpletamento).</i>
32.	Disbursement of compensation and assistance payment: November 2023;	<i>Desembolsu husi pagamentu kompensasain no asistensia: Novembro 2023</i>

33.	Land acquisition, displacement of AHs (after full compensation payment, Livelihood Rehabilitation Program in place), can be section by section: November 2023; and	Aquzisaun rai, dislokamentu umakain afetadu (depois selu kompensasaun remata, programa rehabilitasaun subsistencia organiza ona), bele tuir iha seksaun kada seksaun : Novembro 2023.
34.	Implementation of the Livelihood Rehabilitation Program: March 2024	Implementasaun programa rehabilitasaun subsistencia hahu iha Marsu 2024.
35.	6. What activities will local people be able to participate in?	6. Atividade saida deit mak comunidade lokál sira sei partisipa?
36.	Local people will be invited to participate in all the activities of the proposed realignment, including:	Sei konvida ema lokál sira atu partisipa iha atividade sira hotu husi Projetu realinhamento propostu ne'e, inklui:
37.	Advise the engineers on the issues for realignment design, review and comment on the design of the realignment that will be constructed in the local area;	Fó konsellu ba enjeñeiru sira kona-ba kestaun sira ba dezeńu Projetu, ezamina no fó komentáriu kona-ba dezeńu husi Subprojetu ne'e ne'ebé sei konstrui iha área lokál.
38.	Participate in the consultation meetings;	Partisipa iha enkontru konsultasaun sira.
39.	Participate in the discussion of replacement costs, etc.	Partisipa iha IOL, SES, DMS, Diskusaun estudu ba kustu repozisaun, nst.
40.	Comment on the Supplementary Resettlement Plan;	Partisipa iha diskusaun ba URP
41.	Participate in compensation and assistance activities and monitor of the implementation of the activities.	Partisipa iha kompensasaun no atividade asistênsia sira no monitór implementasaun husi atividade sira.
42.	Other activities of the realignment as necessary.	Atividade sira seluk husi Subprojetu ne'e.
43.	7. How can people submit complaints or grievances on issues they are not satisfied with?	7. Oinsá ema bele hatama reklamasaun sira ka keixa sira kona-ba kestaun sira ne'ebé sira la satisfeitu?
44.	To ensure that any questions and complaints from the residents (relating to compensation and resettlement and also other issues of the proposed realignment) are addressed in a timely and satisfactory manner, and that all possible avenues are available to residents to air their grievances, a project level grievance redress mechanism (GRM) has been established. GRM is presented at the end of this booklet.	Atu asegura katak pergunta no reklamasaun ruma husi rezidentes sira (laos deit relasiona ho kompensasaun no reasentamentu, maibe mos kestaun seluk husi projetu realinhamento ne'e) haree no responde tuir tempu no ho maneira satisfatóriu, no dalan sira hotu ne'ebé posivel disponível ba rezidentes sira atu hato'o sira nia keixa sira, sei estabelese mekanizmu rezolusaun ida ba reklamasaun sira iha nivel projetu nian (GRM).
45.	APs may lodge their grievances following the stages as presented in the table below:	APs sei hatama sira nia reklamasaun tuir etapa nebe sei prezensa iha tabelo okos:
46.	At any stage in the GRM, the complainant has the option to elevate the complaint to authorized local courts for resolution following the rules of court. During the litigation of the case, the Government will request from the court that the realignment proceed without disruption while the case is being heard. If any party is dissatisfied with the ruling of the civil court, that party can elevate the case to a higher court. The Government shall implement the decision of the court. The project-level GRM should not impede access to the country's jurisdiction or administrative remedies. There are no charges or fees levied to the APs for the lodgment and processing of complaints.	Iha kualker faze iha mekanizmu ba reparasaun keixa, reklamante ne'e bele hetan opsaun atu hato'o reklamasaun ba tribunál lokál autorizadu hodi hatama prosesu ba tribunál tuir tribunál nia regulamentu sira. Durante prosesu hatama keixa ne'e ba tribunál, Governu sei hato'o pedidu husi tribunál katak Projetu sei kontinua la'o sein interrompsaun enkuantu kazu ne'e iha hela tribunál. Governu sei implementa desizaun husi tribunál. Mekanizmu rezolusaun ida ba reklamasaun sira iha nivel projetu nian labele impede asesu ba juridiksaun ka remédius administrativus nasaun ida nian. Ema ne'ebé afetadu sei la selu buat ida ka sei la selu taxa ba apresentasaun no prosesamentu reklamasaun sira.

47.	If complaints and grievances using the above mentioned procedure remain unresolved or unsatisfactory, complainants - as a last resort - have the right to directly discuss their concerns or problems with the ADB's Transport and Communications Division (SETC), Southeast Asia Department (SERD) through ADB Timor-Leste Resident Mission (Address: Rua Cabo Verde No 16, Posto Administrativo, Vera Cruz, Suco Motael, Aldeia Halibur, Dili, Timor-Leste, Tel: +670 3306200). If the complainants are still not satisfied with the responses of the SERD, they can directly contact the ADB Office of the Special Project Facilitator. The Office of the Special Project Facilitator procedure can proceed based on the Accountability Mechanism in parallel with the realignment implementation.	<i>Se esforsu sira atu rezolve reklamasan no keixa sira uza prosedura sira ne'ebé temi ona iha leten labele rezolve nafatin ka nafatin la satisfeitu, reklamante sira ne'e – hanesan dalan ikus liu – iha direitu atu deskuti sira nia preokupasaun ka problema sira ho ADB nia Devizaun Transporte no Komunikasaun (SETC), Departamentu Sudeste Aziátiku (SERD) liu-husi ADB Timor-Leste Resident Mission (Diresaun: Rua Cabo Verde No 16, Posto Administrativo, Vera Cruz, Suco Motael, Aldeia Halibur, Dili, Timor-Leste, Tel: +670 3306200). Se reklamante sira nafatin la satisfeitu ho resposta sira husi SERD, sira bele kontaktu edifisiu ADB Fasilitadór Projetu Espesiál. Prosedura Edifisiu Fasilitadór Projetu Espesiál bele continua bazeia ba Mekanizmu Responsabilidade ne'ebé paralelu ho implementasaun projetu ne'e.</i>
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GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM (AP =Affected Person AP =Affected Person Mekanismu ba Reparasaun Keixas ba Afetados Nain)

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

For more information, you may contact PMU.	Ba Informasaun klean liu-tan, ita bele kontaktu PMU – Gestor Unidade do Projeto
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