

Updated Corrective Action Plan

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Prepared by Ministry of Development and Institutional Reform for the Asian Development Bank.

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Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste
Ministry of Development and of Institutional Reform

Dili to Baucau Highway Project

CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN (CAP) Completion Report

**Package A01-02
(Manatuto-Baucau)**

May 2018

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Acronyms

ADB	Asian Development Bank
AH	affected households
AP	Affected Person
BNCTL	Banco Nacional Comercio de Timor-Leste
CAP	Corrective Action Plan
CL	Construction Limit
DC	Design Consultant
DCCP	Department of Community Conflict Prevention
DMS	Detailed Measurement Survey
EM	Entitlement Matrix
ESST	Environmental and Social Safeguards Team
FGM	Focus Group Meeting
GoJ	Government of Japan
GoTL	Government of Timor Leste
GRC	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	Grievance Redress Mechanism
HHM	Household Member
IOL	Inventory of Losses
JICA	Japan International Cooperation Agency
MAF	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
MDRI	Ministry of Development and institutional Reform
MOF	Ministry of Finance
MOJ	Ministry of Justice
NDLPCS	National Directorate of Land Property and Cadastral Services
PIB	Public Information Brochure
PISC	Project Implementation and Supervision Consultant
PMU	Project Management Unit
RAP	Resettlement Action Plan
RF	Resettlement Framework
RP	Resettlement Plan
RROW	Road Right-of-Way
SSMR	Social Safeguards Monitoring Report
VAH	Vulnerable Household
km	Kilometer
sqm	Square meter

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1 INTRODUCTION

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) requested for a conduct of a social compliance audit and reappraisal of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) prepared by the Government of Timor Leste (GoTL) and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for the on-going (Package A01-01) Dili-Manatuto section and (Package A01-02) Manatuto-Baucau section Dili-Manatuto-Baucau Road Project

The audit and reappraisal was in response to the government's request for ADB to consider financing the civil works for Package A01-02 in parallel with JICA. The objectives of the social compliance audit were to: (a) assess compliance of the original JICA-prepared RAP with the ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) of 2009; (b) identify any gaps found in the RAP; (c) audit the implementation of the RAP up to July 2016; and (d) formulate corrective actions, if needed.

The differences in the number of affected households (AH), category and magnitude of impacts and estimated compensation costs in the original RAP of 2013, result of the RAP validation in 2015 as prepared by the Design Consultant (DC) and result of the re-validation conducted in 2016 by the Project Implementation and Supervision Consultant (PISC) were found to be very conspicuous. Because of the gaps in the processes undertaken in preparing the RP and inadequacy of proposed mitigating measures to address involuntary resettlement impacts", a Corrective Action Plan (CAP) was required to establish and outline the process for identifying, documenting and implementing corrective actions.

The corrective measures includes (i) a review of the RAP; (ii) a review of the minutes of public consultation and meetings conducted with stakeholders; (iii) an evaluation of the progress of RAP implementation; (iv) identification of areas non-compliance with social safeguards policy and formulation of corrective actions; and (v) the identification of un-anticipated impacts and the formulation recommended mitigating measures.

1.1 Objectives

This completion report was prepared in compliance with the requirements of the Package 2 funding institution, the Asian Development Bank (ADB), to present the corrective measures that were satisfactorily implemented in addressing the social safeguards related issues and problems that occurred during the course of implementing the RAP after the revalidation that was conducted in 2016.

Specifically, this report presents the corrective measures implemented on the following areas of concern:

- a. Identification of the actual number of affected assets and households or person
- b. Recognition of vulnerable households or persons

- c. Adequacy of Public Consultation, Participation of Stakeholders and Disclosure activities
- d. Basis of compensation rates, assistance and benefits due to affected households/persons
- e. Implementation of Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)
- f. Manner of Income Restoration and Rehabilitation activities
- g. Sufficiency of Resettlement Budget
- h. Effectiveness of Institutional Arrangement
- i. Monitoring and Reporting activities

1.2 Methodology

The methodology used to elaborate this report were based on a combination of field surveys, interviews and meetings with project stakeholders. This was necessary in order to have a full understanding of the conditions of the affected households/persons and the appropriateness of the policies adopted as part of the RAP preparation and implementation.

Specifically, the following steps were undertaken.

- a. Desktop review of relevant secondary data and other available materials related to the RAP;
- b. Engagement with MDRI/PMU and other national government agencies such as the Ministry of Justice (MOJ)/National Directorate of Land Property and Cadastral Services (NDLPCS) and local authorities such as the Municipal Administrators, Administrative Post Administrators, Chiefs of Suco and Aldeia and other stakeholders who were directly and indirectly involved in the preparation and implementation of the RAP; and
- c. Primary data gathering through the conduct of site visits.

2 THE PROJECT

2.1 Overview of the Project

The GoTL entered into a Loan Agreement (No. TLS-P1) with the Government of Japan (GoJ) under JICA on March 19, 2012 for the Upgrading Project of Dili-Manatuto-Baucau Road (National Road No. 1). The project was divided into two Packages: Package A01-01 with a total length of 48.740 kilometers (km) covering Dili-Manatuto Section and Package A01-02 with a total length of 57.702 km covering Manatuto-Baucau Section.

The JICA loan includes the construction supervision for the entire stretch of the road project but the fund for the physical works allocated for Package A01-02 became insufficient due to the unexpected devaluation of Japanese currency, increase in the estimated project cost and a change in the government policy on cost sharing. To cover the gap, ADB has agreed to finance Package A01-02.

With this development, the GoTL then entered into a new loan agreement with ADB (Loan no. 3456) to support the Dili to Baucau Highway Project under the MDIR.

The notices to commence were issued on 31 May 2016 with an effectivity date on 30 July 2016 to Sino-hydro Corporation Limited for Package A01-01 and Shanghai Group of Company, Ltd. for Package A01-02 as civil work contractors. Nippon Koei Co., Ltd. in association with PhilKoei International, Inc. and P.T. IndoKoei International on the other hand was designated as the PISC for both packages. The project expected completion date is on 25 April 2019.

2.2 Project Location

Package A01-02 or Package 2 commences at Sta. 56+400 on a relatively flat terrain and ascends for a length of approximately 5 kms mountainous and a portion of marshy area on the flat section then descends from Sta.72+200 to Sta.77+750 for a length of approximately 6 km until it reaches Sta. 114.102, the end of the project.

The alignment runs along existing road traversing the municipalities of Manatuto and Baucau. Table 1 below shows names of the Administrative Post and Sucos where the project lies.

Table 1 Geographic coverage of Package 2

Municipality	Administrative Post	Suco
1. Manatuto	1. Manatuto	1. Sau 2. Ailili
	2. Laleia	3. Hatularan 4. Lifau
2. Baucau	3. Vemassee	5. Vemassee Tasi 6. Caicua
	4. Baucau	7. Bucoli 8. Triloka 9. Bahu

Figure 1 below shows a rough sketch of the road sections of Timor-Leste and the location of Package 1 and 2.

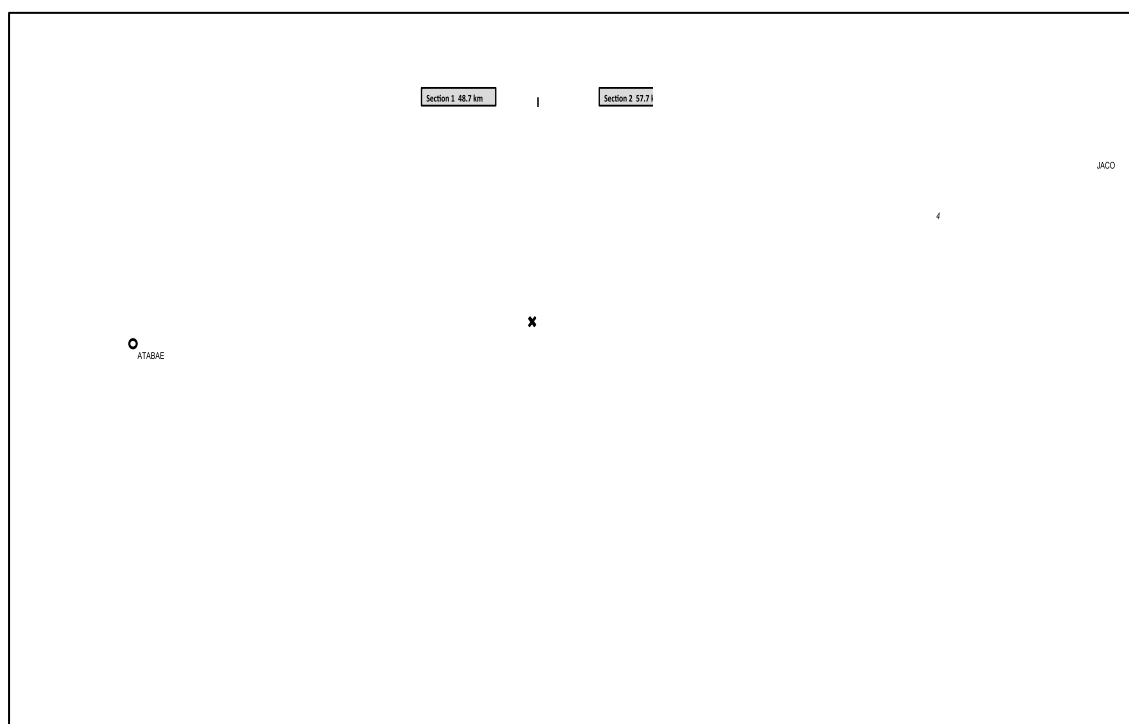


Figure 1 Location map of the Package 2

3 LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

3.1 Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement

In order to deal with the resettlement impact of the Road Project, a RAP was prepared in 2013 and validated in 2015. The RAP is in accordance with the applicable laws of GoTL, the JICA and ADB Social Safeguards Policies and the resettlement principles and procedures outlined in the Resettlement Framework (RF) adopted for the project. The RAP describes the provisions established to address the resettlement impacts and the modalities for compensating the affected households/persons including the compensation rates, special allowances and schedules.

The RAP was again revalidated and disclosed in November 2016 and December 2016 respectively.

3.2 Definition of Terms Use in this Report

Affected Households (AH). Households are considered affected if, at the time of census (or field-validation or verification activity), they are confirmed to be occupying, living/residing, doing business and/or utilizing the land, resources and improvements along and within the Construction Limit (CL) of the road project, irrespective of ownership.

Household Members (HHM). Members of a household who share a common kitchen are considered as one household regardless of the number of families or extended families living together under one roof.

Affected Person (AP). A member and the duly recognize representative of the AH.

Vulnerable AH (VAH). An AH is considered vulnerable: (i) if they do not possess any legal or recognizable title to the land (or other assets) they utilize as a source of livelihood, (ii) if it is headed by a female, an elderly (>60 years of age) or person with disability (PWD), (iii) if they are living in extreme hardship, and (iv) if they belong to a minority group of indigenous people (IP).

Insignificant/ Minor/ Minimal Impact. The impact of the project is considered as such if (i) the remaining portion of the asset or property impacted is still viable for continued use; (ii) if the project will not cause physical displacement of the AH; (iii) if less than 10% of the AH productive assets is lost; and (iv) if fewer than 200 HHM are affected.

Significant/ Major Impact. The impact of the project is considered as such if (i) the portion of the property affected is more than 10%; (ii) If the total area (even less than 10%) remaining is rendered not economically viable or it will no longer function as intended; (iii) if the project will result to the physical displacement of the AH; and (iv) if more than 200 HHM are affected.

4 RESETTLEMENT POLICY FRAMEWORK

The GoTL policy framework on resettlement was compared with the requirements of JICA and ADB and some gaps were identified. The gap-filling measures required to resolve the differences were incorporated into the safeguards policy adopted by the project, as shown in the Table 2 below:

Table 2 Project Resettlement Framework

Area	Policy Adopted/Remarks
Land Acquisition	The Constitution of Timor-Leste gives the power to the state to expropriate land for public purposes by paying due compensation in accordance with the law. The Expropriation Law is one of the three legislations related to land and is awaiting approval
	A substantive volume of land in Timor-Leste are still unregistered. The government has started issuing land title certificates in urban areas. In rural areas where most of the road sections will be improved, the NDLPCS are still in the process of identifying and establishing ownership claims for the land parcels that may impacted by the road project.
	The absence of an active land market in rural areas poses a challenge in the determination of the appropriate market or replacement value of affected lands. The PMU, with the assistance of Social Safeguards Consultant of the PISC and the NDLPCS will provide the most appropriate valuation of affected land assets to determine the fairest value of compensation/ replacement cost. Land acquisition will be minimized through careful engineering design.
	The full cost of land acquisition, if so requires, will be included by the government in the project cost and adequate budgetary provision shall be made available during implementation
	All land purchase, compensation, resettlement activities will be satisfactorily completed and the subproject areas cleared of all obstructions before the commencement of civil works
Involvement of APs in RAP preparation and implementation	APs will be constantly informed and regularly consulted during the entire process of resettlement planning and implementation, especially in the process of impact assessment and identification of possible impacts on their source of livelihoods, purchase of land/assets, identification of compensation/resettlement options and socio-economic rehabilitation measures
	The APs will be identified and recorded, as early as possible, in order to establish their eligibility based on the pre-established and agreed cut-off date. Preferably the identification of AP should happen during the initial consultations in order to avoid subsequent influx of encroachers who wish to take advantage of resettlement benefits.
Compensation/Benefits of APs	Eligible APs are entitled to receive compensation and other livelihood rehabilitation measures that is sufficient enough for them to restore and improve their living standards, income earning capacity and production levels.
	Lack of formal legal rights to assets to be impacted by the project will not deprive APs from receiving compensation payments and entitlements
Stakeholders involvement	In the process of consultation process, representatives of local authorities and other community leaders and civil society organizations such as non-government organizations (NGOs) who are considered project stakeholders will be involved. The customs and traditions, as well as the religious practices of all APs, will be respected and protected.
	Resettlement planning decisions will be preceded by a social preparation phase where consultations will be held with APs, community leaders, local administrators, and NGOs to enhance the participation of these APs in negotiation, planning, and implementation.

Area	Policy Adopted/Remarks
Displaced APs	Physically displaced APs or APs that requires to be relocated will be provided with assistance for them to smoothly integrate economically and socially into the host communities.
Vulnerable APs	<p>Particular attention will be given vulnerable APs. Appropriate assistance will be provided to help them improve their socio-economic status.</p> <p>The concerns of women headed AH will be identified based on gender disaggregated socio-economic data. A separate discussion with women headed households will be conducted to address their concerns and issues thus ensuring that adequate measures and budgetary allocations is included in the RAP in a manner that will not disadvantage them. Assistance from NGOs currently engaged in women's welfare will also be sought.</p> <p>Since there are no significant differences in cultural and socio-economic identity among the different language groups, no specific adverse impacts are anticipated to warrant separate indigenous people's plans. To ensure that the different language groups fully participate in planning and implementing resettlement, discussions and reports will be prepared and disclosed appropriately in the relevant languages. RAPs will also include provision for any special measures that may be required.</p>
RAP Planning Process	<p>Payment for physical assets, i.e. land, houses, buildings and other structures, and non-physical assets such as lost income from productive assets or jobs, will be calculated at replacement cost and included in the RAP.</p> <p>APs losing only part of their physical assets will not be left with a proportion inadequate to sustain their current standard of living. Such a minimum size will be identified and agreed upon during the resettlement planning process.</p>
A grievance redress mechanism	A grievance redress mechanism (GRM) linked with existing traditional formal and informal systems and cognizant of cultural requirements will be established to solve resettlement related disputes and complaints from APs
Methods of compensation	<p>Land for land or asset for asset compensation is always the preferred method. However, if the impact is insignificant and AH prefer to be paid in cash, the a replacement costs will be provided instead based on current market price.</p> <p>For AH who will be experiencing significant impacts (more than 10% of productive land is affected) additional assistance will be provided to identify and purchase alternative land. Efforts will also be made to provide sustainable livelihood restoration measures so that AH are able immediately restore source of livelihood to pre-project levels.</p>
Commencement of civil works	Civil works will only commence after the approval of the RAP
RAP Preparation	<p>The following general steps in preparing the RAP will be adhered to:</p> <p>Consultation with AHs relevant stakeholders, and whenever necessary, assistance with relevant institutions to ensure maximum participation;</p> <p>Conduct of participatory inventory of losses (IOL), which will be updated during a detailed measurement survey (DMS) following the detailed design;</p> <p>Determination of replacement cost for assets that will be impacted by the project and additional compensation to ensure that AH are able to immediately restore their source of livelihood and improve their standard living from pre-project levels.</p> <p>Preparation of RAP budgetary requirement that will also include the costs for planning, management, supervision, monitoring and evaluation, and fees for land taxes, land fees, physical and contingencies;</p> <p>Establishment of a Grievance and Redress Mechanism to address and take actions on complaints lodge by AH and other project stakeholders;</p> <p>Implementation of the RAP Monitoring and Evaluation System.</p>

5 THE RAP PROCESS

5.1 RAP Preparation

5.1.1 RAP of 2013

The RAP of 2013 was prepared as part of the Detailed Engineering Design where the Inventory of Losses (IOL) were contained inside a Road Right-of-Way (RROW) corridor width of 21-30 meters. For Package 2 alone, the inventory shows that the project will affect a total of 566 households, 105 units of structures, 143,777 square meters (sq.m.) of land, and the cutting and removal of 329 trees/plants (Table 3).

Table 3 Impact Category and Magnitude, 2013

Impact Category	Magnitude
Total number of Affected Households (AH)	566
Total number of affected structures	105
Total affected land area(m ²)	143,777
Total number of affected trees/plants	329
Total affected utilities	320

5.1.2 RAP Validation in 2015¹

In 2015, the Road Project Design Consultant (DC) was instructed by the PMU to validate the 2013 RAP based on a reduced RROW width corridor of 10-15 meters and Construction Limit (CL) in order to minimize the magnitude of resettlement impacts and, as much as possible, avoid or minimize the impact of the project on productive lands. A Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) along with interview of the AH and the updating of compensation costs were undertaken within the reduced corridor width.

In Package 2 alone, despite the reduction in the width of the RROW that resulted in the decreased in the number of AH to 227, the number of structures to be affected had more than doubled to 227 due to the inclusion of ambulant structures ("roadside business stalls") in the list. The of number of trees/plants, had also considerably increased to 3,221 since all claims of AH were also duly considered. However, the area of productive land was also significantly reduced to only 33,332 sq.m. The number of affected utilities is same as in the 2013 level (Table 4).

¹ The validation report for 2015 was included in the Consolidated Updated RAP prepared and submitted in November 2016 for both Package 1 and 2 (Appendix A1)

Table 4 Impact Category and Magnitude, 2015

Impact Category	Magnitude
Total number of Affected Households (AH)	227
Total number of affected structures	227
Total affected land area(m ²)	33,332
Total number of affected trees/plants	3,221
Total affected utilities	320

The changes in the figures of the magnitude impacts was due to the fact that the DMS was based on well-defined CL and as a result of implementing value engineering such as (i) shifting the alignment of center-line and bridge approaches, (ii) decreasing the height of embankment elevation, and (iii) narrowing of road shoulders in some sections.

The validation activities were conducted in full coordination with the PMU and project stakeholders. A series of public consultation were also conducted for the purpose and results are presented in succeeding sub-sections of this report.

Negotiation with AH in Package 2 and valuation of impacted assets based on current market prices also took place during the 2015 validation.

5.1.3 Revalidation of RAP in 2016

Right after the project commencement in June 2016, the PMU and the PISC deemed it proper and appropriate to conduct another round of validation as a requirement of the ADB. The re-validation was done in parallel with the As-staking or (i) ground demarcation or delineation of the RROW and (ii) the delineation of areas to be affected by drainage system and other masonry works.

To minimize land acquisition and involuntary resettlements the following strategies were adopted in the conduct of re-validation:

- Reduction of the RROW width from 21-30 to 10-15 meters and limiting the width of the CL to 5-8 meters. It is important to note also that there is no written policy and a law that prescribes the width of the strip of land from the edge of the existing road reserved by the government for public use and there is also an absence of a standard framework of reference in setting the RROW. The strip width of 3-5 m, that was adjusted to 3-6 m, was only orally proclaimed by the MPWTC and MOJ/NDLPCS which is also being currently followed or adopted in other infrastructure projects. Adjusting the width of the RROW and confining the CL to a maximum of 8 m was implemented through a case to case basis as per instruction and verbal agreement with the PMU in order to lessen the project impact and avoid productive lands.
- Confinement of the construction works within the existing road corridor. Much care was adopted to avoid impacting the electrical post of the Electricidade de Timor Leste and;

- Reduction of the embankment width to 2 m. At certain sections of the road stretch, compromises were applied through the reduction of embankment with to minimise the impact area, however, in some sections, it will inevitably be necessary to impact a small fraction of agricultural lands.

Prior to the adoption of the above-mentioned strategies, another round of public consultations was carried out again as presented and discussed in the succeeding sub-sections.

The result of the re-validation conducted in 2016 was included in the Consolidated Updated RAP submitted in November 2016 (Appendix A1).

Table 5 shows a comparative summary of impact and magnitude between the figures in the original RAP of 2013, the validation conducted by the DC in 2015 and the re-validation conducted by the PISC in 2016 for Package 2.

Table 5 Comparison of Impact Category and Magnitude for Package 2

Impact Category	Magnitude of Impact		
	2013	2015	Nov-16
Total number of Affected Households (AH)	566	227	442
Total number of affected structures	105	227	233
Total affected land area(m2)	143,777	33,332	33,332
Total number of affected trees/plants	329	3,221	3,221
Total affected utilities	320	320	320

The re-validation in 2016 showed that the number of AH had almost doubled again to 442. The number of affected structures, however, had slightly increased to 233. The other figure is the same as in the 2015 level.

6 SOCIAL COMPLIANCE AUDIT FINDINGS AND RECOMMENDED CORRECTIVE MEASURES

Table 6 shows the matrix of the findings of the social compliance audit, the corrective measures recommended and the courses of action taken in order to fully comply with ADB Social Safeguards Policy of 2009 during the implementation of the RAP.

Table 6 Social Compliance Audit Findings and Recommended Corrective Measures and Actions Taken

Areas of concern	Social Compliance Audit Findings		Corrective Measures Needed	Action Taken
	Original (RAP 2013)	Updated RAP		
Socio-economic information and profile of APs	Unclear representation of affected persons and vulnerable households among the APs. No description provided in RAPs, of how vulnerable groups were to be identified	Affected persons confirmed. However, there is missing validated information to finally confirm the vulnerable households, (which is needed to determine additional special assistance to these households). No column for recording vulnerable h/h on spread sheets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Confirm eligibility of AH/APs including the affected assets Identify the VAH based on the following description: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> AH is headed by a female-headed households who is either widow, separated or single; AH income is below poverty line; AH is headed by a People with Disability (PWD); and AH is headed by an elderly (60 years of age and above). Include in the master list of AH a column showing who among the AH/APs are vulnerable. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Eligible AH/APs were again re-validated. As of March 2018, 446 AH and their affected assets were re-validated and confirmed (Appendix A2). VHH were identified accordingly The Master list of AH includes a column showing who among the AH/APs are vulnerable.
Consultation and participation of stakeholders	The RAP discussed the outcomes of consultations with various stakeholders including women and vulnerable groups. However, no clear processes/ plan in place in terms of ensuring inclusive consultation, and how affected households have participated and will continue to be consulted during implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultations were undertaken with key stakeholders, but unclear from meeting minutes how women and vulnerable groups were involved in consultations, and how many of them attended meetings. However, a separate data (Table 5) were provided by PMU 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consider the concerns of women and vulnerable groups during public consultations and meetings and show the evidence in the minutes Prepare a Stakeholder Engagement Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the 2016 public consultations, the concerns of women and vulnerable groups were heard and recognized and their voices were represented. The Minutes of these consultations are in Appendix B. Likewise, a Stakeholder Engagement Plan was also prepared and continuously implemented (Appendix C).

Areas of concern	Social Compliance Audit Findings		Corrective Measures Needed	Action Taken
	Original (RAP 2013)	Updated RAP		
		<p>disaggregating men and women's participation in consultations.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There is currently no Consultation and Participation Plan. 		
Information disclosure	Public information brochure is attached to the RAP. However, this needs to be simplified to focus on key information related to compensation, implementation plans and the grievance redress mechanism among others, to ensure sufficient awareness among affected persons. Since literacy levels are low, brochure needs to be 'user friendly' and in Tetum language.	Document showing examples of structures and agreed compensation costs to be paid for each type, was handed out during latest consultation FGMs.	Prepare a simplified PIB and ensure that its widely disseminated or distributed among the project stakeholders.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A simplified PIB (Appendix D) was produced and distributed to local authorities and posted in conspicuous places of the Suco. The AH were provided again with copies of the basis for compensation rates and additional entitlements.
Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> RAP description of the GRM is unclear on the participation of the Grievance Redress Committee in the resolution processes. (The processes do not match the structure). There is no outline of how the complaint is to be registered, and what information should be documented. The Project Manager is designated as the main focal 	GRM currently not yet in place. No committee yet set up. There is no mention of GRM in the minutes recording the consultation meetings.	Adopt and implement the most appropriate GRM structure immediately from the GRC's involving local authorities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The environmental safeguards GRM structure was adopted and GRC's were set up. The PMU Project Manager was designated as the GRM main focal person at the national level and Suco Chief at the Suco level. The members of the Suco GRC the Chief of the Aldeia's, the designated DCCP under MOJ, the Health & Safety Officer of Contractor and the Int'l and Nat'l Environmental and Social Safeguards Experts of the PISC.

Areas of concern	Social Compliance Audit Findings		Corrective Measures Needed	Action Taken
	Original (RAP 2013)	Updated RAP		
	point for receiving and resolving grievances of affected households. Need to reconsider the effectiveness of this. No trusted local leader identified as first contact point.			
Entitlements, assistance and benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provisions in place that lands will be acquired by direct negotiation based on adequate and fair price at full replacement cost for land and other assets. Payments for crops and trees are determined by the Ministry of Agriculture. An independent external party will be engaged to document the negotiation and settlement processes. Compensation rate adopted for mature fruit bearing trees does not include productive years when income could be derived by the affected persons. Compensation for the affected structures will be paid at negotiated price. This presents the risk of not providing sufficient compensation based on full replacement cost. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation rates for productive and non-productive land are not differentiated. Inconsistent application of the rate/sq./meter for one-bedroom and two-bedroom house. Difference in compensation rate for Dili-Manatuto Package One, and Manatuto-Baucau Package Two road sections (according to consultation minutes). Unclear approach on how to deal with disputed land and plots with no identified (presumed) owners. No third party validation has been undertaken to date to confirm that negotiation and settlement processes have been done in a fair and transparent manner. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt the Entitlement Matrix as approved by the ADB where assistance and benefit that are due to the AH/APs are clearly stated Use a standard compensation rates based on current market price/value 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The result of the re-validation in 2016 revealed that there was no need for land acquisition since lands affected are within the strip of land owned by the government. Claimants of affected rice/corn fields were entitled to receive a seed capital or cost of opportunity for the next cropping season at a rate of US\$15.00/sqm. A standard compensation rate for affected structures based on the severity and category of impacts was adopted during re-validation. The compensation payment offered agreed with the AH/APs were not based on negotiation but rather the replacement value of the affected structures based on the current market value. Thus, a Third Party validation is no longer needed. AH of structures were also entitled to receive an additional compensation called "Reconstruction Cost" which is equivalent to 25% of the replacement value of the affected structures. AH of business structures (stores/stalls) will also receive an additional compensation called "Income Loss" payment. Store and stall owners will receive a total of US\$200 and US\$100 for the loss of opportunity of earning income for not being able to operate their business structures for a period of (2) months respectively.

Areas of concern	Social Compliance Audit Findings		Corrective Measures Needed	Action Taken
	Original (RAP 2013)	Updated RAP		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation for loss of income from affected businesses does not differentiate between the size of the business e.g. kiosk versus stall. 			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation for affected plants and trees were based on current prices prescribed by the MAF. Since the fruit bearing trees affected by the projects were grown only for home consumption, compensation equivalent to "Income Loss" was not included in rate of compensation
Income Restoration and Rehabilitation	<p>As part of income restoration strategy, there are provisions to (i) provide additional special assistance to affected households losing structures; (ii) one-time rehabilitation grant for affected households losing business kiosks, and (iii) one-time assistance such as seed capital for the next cropping seasons for affected persons losing trees and crops. It is not clear, however, what makes up productive assets and special grants, and whether affected persons have been consulted on what special assistance they would require. Preferential employment of the affected persons has also been reflected under the restoration strategy. There are inconsistencies or a lack of these provisions in the entitlement matrix.</p>	<p>There are inconsistencies, contradictions or lack of these provisions in the entitlement matrix</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Adopt the Entitlement Matrix (EM) as approved by the ADB which includes clear provisions referring to Income Restoration and Rehabilitation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A more comprehensive EM, as conformed and approved by ADB, is now being used by the project where provisions referring to Income Restoration and Rehabilitation is clear. The AH of business structures (stores/stalls) has not suffered from any major disruptions because they were able to immediately restore their structures and continue their business operation. Some eligible members of the AH given the opportunity to be employed by the project contractor.

Areas of concern	Social Compliance Audit Findings		Corrective Measures Needed	Action Taken
	Original (RAP 2013)	Updated RAP		
Resettlement Budget and financing	Estimated budget has been provided. Some arithmetic corrections required. RAP contains provisions that budget will be allocated by the government to implement RAP and other safeguards activities.	Validated figures and compensation attached in the appendix, but some gaps noted (e.g. costs of productive land, special assistance provisions). The same provision of the government being responsible for providing budget applies.	Revised the RAP budget based on the Entitlement Matrix and other applicable provisions/policies on resettlement	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The RAP budget was updated based on revised entitlement matrix and other approved and appropriate provisions. The PMU ensured the PISC that sufficient funds will be made available in anticipation to payment of land claims.
Institutional arrangements	RAP does not include the role of the supervision consultant in the implementation of the RP. Unclear roles and responsibilities between the PMU, PISC, and Contractor in resettlement activities	No revised institutional arrangements in the validation report.	The roles and responsibilities of the PMU, PISC, and the Contractor in implementing the RAP needs to be clear.	<p>An institutional arrangement between and among parties responsible for implementing the RAP was made clear as presented in the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The MOF/CAFI is the project Executing Agency and the MDIR thru the PMU as the implementing agency (IA) During the project preparation, the IA will receive technical support from the Design Consultant (DC) During project implementation will receive technical support from a Project Implementation Supervision Consultant (PISC) in the second stage. The experts of the DC and PISC includes an international and National Social Safeguards Specialist who will work closely with PMU in implementing on all social safeguards related activities. The PMU Environmental and Social Safeguards Team (ESST) includes an International and National Resettlement and Environmental Specialists. The MOJ/NDLPCS will also be directly involved during the RAP implementation. The MOJ/NDLPCS will be directly responsible for AH of affected lands The local authorities (Chief of Suco and Aldeia) will also be involved directly, more particularly during the conduct of public consultations and confirmation of eligible AH and their assets. The Chief of Suco is required to attest the compensation agreement with the AH.

Areas of concern	Social Compliance Audit Findings		Corrective Measures Needed	Action Taken
	Original (RAP 2013)	Updated RAP		
Implementation Schedule	There is no complete implementation schedule provided in the RAPs, only a list of steps for the delivery of compensation. The RAP states that AH/APs will receive cash or a cheque for their compensation.	The validation report contains no implementation schedule, and the method of disbursement has changed from cash/ cheques to payments into an individual bank account. The PMU states that they plan to finish compensation payments for Package One by 30 July 2016, and completion of all agreement with affected persons and opening of bank accounts for Package Two by 15 August 2016 and compensation of payments thereafter.	Prepare a RAP Implementation Schedule	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A RAP Implementation Schedule was prepared. The preparation of the necessary documents for processing the compensation payments started in October 2016 Payments of remittance to the respective BNCTL accounts of AH/APs started in January 2017.
Monitoring and reporting	Implementation of RAP will be monitored both internally and externally. Indicative monitoring indicators identified. Unclear how affected persons will be involved in the monitoring and how external monitoring will be undertaken	No monitoring plan is mentioned in the validation report. PMU confirmed that there will not be any external monitoring but the continuous involvement of the affected persons during monitoring of RAP implementation will be ensured.	Conduct an appropriate Monitoring and Evaluation System to assess the progress of the RAP implementation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As part of the internal monitoring activities, the PISC International and National Social Safeguards Experts will prepare and submit Quarterly Social Safeguards Monitoring Report (QSSMR) to the PMU. The PMU will integrate and consolidate the QSSMR submitted by the PISC into a Semi-Annual SSMR for submission to MMDIR and ADB. All resettlement activities of PISC will be undertaken in close coordination with the PMU ESST in collaboration with the local authorities (Suco/Aldeia Chiefs).

7 OTHER FINDINGS OF THE SOCIAL COMPLIANCE AUDIT

Table 7 below shows the other areas of concern as a result of the social compliance audit and corrective measure implemented to address them.

Table 7 Other Findings and Corrective Measures Undertaken

Areas of Concern	Social Audit Findings	Corrective measures implemented
On Opening of Bank Accounts for AH/APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The ADB recognizes that women are more vulnerable than men when it comes to the negative impacts of the project because they do not have the same rights as men in terms of land or property ownership. In Timor-Leste, as elsewhere, the compensation payment is often received by the husband of a married couple of the AH whose name commonly appears in land titles or certificates of property ownership². However, compensation payment received by the husband is not always shared with his wife and the other members of the household. Thus, women who are most of the time in the forefront of running business activities and suffer directly from losing their means of livelihood are usually not recognized during resettlement consultations.³ It was only during the re-validation that had started in 2016 that the PMU became aware of the fact that most of the AH/APs do not possess a bank account. This has become a major issue since a decision has already been made to disburse the compensation payments through the individual bank accounts of the AH/APs on the contention that it's safer and more transparent. The RAP states that "Compensation will be carried out with equal consideration to women and men." Local leaders and AH felt that having joint bank accounts will be fairer. Women in particular who attended the public consultations/meetings were very vocal on the risk of allowing husband or men to solely receive the compensation payment. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The PMU had initiated the coordination with the designated bank (BNCTL) for them to utilize their mobile banking services in order to facilitate the opening of bank accounts of APs who do not have one. The government had also shouldered the initial deposit, worth US\$10 for each AP, needed to open a bank account. Although it was suggested that a joint account for husband and wife or parent (father or mother) or nominated offspring to anticipate any legal issues or in case on the untimely demise of the AP, none of the AH opened a joint account for reason that the current system of BNCTL only accepts individual account. Nonetheless, both the spouses signed the compensation payment agreement.
On absentee claimants and disputed lands	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There were instances that land owners were not present when the IOL and DMS was conducted by the PISC during the validation of the RAP. The AH of assets recorded were classified as "absentee" and treated "for verification" if they were not present during inventory but are recognized as the asset owners by the 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For issues concerning land assets, the PMU is working closely with the NDLPCS to solve it A clear procedure to protect the eligible AH and ensure that they receive their compensation were also put in place by the PMU.

² Only an estimated 12% of Timorese societies are matrilineal, where land is inherited through mothers

³ ADB, 2013, Gender Took Kit: Transport – Maximizing the Benefits of Improved Mobility for All, Manila

Areas of Concern	Social Audit Findings	Corrective measures implemented
	<p>member/s of the community or local authorities.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land assets whose owners are unidentified during the IOL and DMS were classified as “abandoned”. There were cases also of disputes over land ownership. Land tenure issues in Timor-Leste are very contentious and despite significant donor funding and technical support over many years, the GoTL has still not passed the crucial land legislation. 	

8 THE HIGHLIGHTS CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN (CAP) IMPLEMENTATION

8.1 Identification of the actual number of affected assets and households or person

The corrective measures implemented was vital in identifying the actual number AH/APs their affected assets. As a result of these measures, the actual number of eligible AH/APs had increased slightly to 446 with a 3,000 household members and majority (285 or 63.90%) of the APs representing the AH were male (Table 8).

Table 8 RAP 2016 Detailed Summary of Impacts and
Number of AH/APs Segregated by Gender⁴

Cat	Impacted Asset	No. of AH	Male	Female	No. of HHM	Magnitude of Impact	
			Total	Total			
1	Agricultural Crop (Income Loss) -A	71	64	7	466	84,872.45	sq.m.
2	Structure- S	148	77	71	1,004	228	units
	House					13	
	Store					45	
	Business Stall					165	
	Ancillary					5	
	Fence					2,190	m.
3	Plants and Trees - P	136	87	49	965	5,350	no
4	P & S	80	47	33	498		
5	A & S	4	4	-	36		
6	A & P	5	4	1	22		
7	ALL	2	2	-	9		
Total		446	285	161	3,000		

P&S – Plants and Trees and Structure; A&S – Agricultural Crops and Structures; A&P – Agricultural Crops and Plants and Trees;

⁴ To avoid double counting of AH/APs and HHM, the presentation of impacted assets was segregated by category (cat) but the magnitude of impact is still the same. Meaning the total of 5,350 plants and trees is shared by cat 3, 4, 6 and 7.

8.1.1 Impact on Agricultural Crops

Based on the corrective actions implemented, there is no longer a need to pay or acquire land assets and instead, AH will be compensated for losing their crops⁵. The total area to be impacted is 34,372.45 sq.m. affecting 82 households with 533 members (Table 9).

The crops that they will be losing are not their main source of income. The AHs are also into fishing, operating stores and roadside stalls or are employed.

Table 9 Rice Production Areas impacted by the project in Package 2

No	Name of AP of AH	Gender	No of HHM	Total Production Area (sqm)	Total Area Affected (sqm)	Percent Affected	Unit Price per sqm	Cost of Crop Loss
1		F	8	1,040.00	72.80	7%	\$ 15.00	\$ 1,092.00
2		F	6	27,000.00	1,440.00	5%	\$ 15.00	\$ 21,600.00
3		F	5	10,500.00	126.00	1%	\$ 15.00	\$ 1,890.00
4		F	4	2,100.00	138.00	7%	\$ 15.00	\$ 2,070.00
5		F	6	10,200.00	340.00	3%	\$ 15.00	\$ 5,100.00
6		F	4	1,920.00	96.00	5%	\$ 15.00	\$ 1,440.00
7		F	14	9,750.00	490.00	5%	\$ 15.00	\$ 7,350.00
8		F	5	3,820.83	229.25	6%	\$ 15.00	\$ 3,438.75
9		M	11	3,377.78	304.00	9%	\$ 15.00	\$ 4,560.00
10		M	8	3,437.50	137.50	4%	\$ 15.00	\$ 2,062.50
11		M	1	2,975.00	89.25	3%	\$ 15.00	\$ 1,338.75
12		M	10	36,800.00	2,208.00	6%	\$ 15.00	\$ 33,120.00
13		M	4	4,500.00	300.00	7%	\$ 15.00	\$ 4,500.00
14		M	6	4,500.00	300.00	7%	\$ 15.00	\$ 4,500.00
15		M	6	6,450.00	430.00	7%	\$ 15.00	\$ 6,450.00
16		M	1	20,000.00	1,360.00	7%	\$ 15.00	\$ 20,400.00
17		M	5	29,333.33	1,760.00	6%	\$ 15.00	\$ 26,400.00
18		M	2	45,150.00	2,451.00	5%	\$ 15.00	\$ 36,765.00
19		M	5	21,000.00	1,344.00	6%	\$ 15.00	\$ 20,160.00
20		M	4	3,080.00	84.00	3%	\$ 15.00	\$ 1,260.00
21		M	8	2,700.00	224.00	8%	\$ 15.00	\$ 3,360.00
22		M	5	57,500.00	834.00	1%	\$ 15.00	\$ 12,510.00
23		M	7	15,200.00	380.00	3%	\$ 15.00	\$ 5,700.00
24		M	5	3,450.00	69.00	2%	\$ 15.00	\$ 1,035.00
25		M	3	41,250.00	392.00	1%	\$ 15.00	\$ 5,880.00
26		M	6	4,125.00	75.00	2%	\$ 15.00	\$ 1,125.00
27		M	3	4,290.00	78.00	2%	\$ 15.00	\$ 1,170.00
28		M	5	3,770.00	78.00	2%	\$ 15.00	\$ 1,170.00
29		M	6	3,770.00	78.00	2%	\$ 15.00	\$ 1,170.00
30		M	3	14,400.00	500.00	3%	\$ 15.00	\$ 7,500.00
31		M	8	6,875.00	500.00	7%	\$ 15.00	\$ 7,500.00
32		M	8	2,090.00	140.00	7%	\$ 15.00	\$ 2,100.00
33		M	6	6,235.00	395.00	6%	\$ 15.00	\$ 5,925.00
34		M	7	7,500.00	400.00	5%	\$ 15.00	\$ 6,000.00
35		M	7	28,000.00	448.00	2%	\$ 15.00	\$ 6,720.00
36		M	5	13,760.00	258.00	2%	\$ 15.00	\$ 3,870.00
37		M	8	39,000.00	780.00	2%	\$ 15.00	\$ 11,700.00
38		M	5	2,530.00	257.00	10%	\$ 15.00	\$ 3,855.00
39		M	6	37,570.00	442.00	1%	\$ 15.00	\$ 6,630.00
40		M	14	2,520.00	155.00	6%	\$ 15.00	\$ 2,325.00
41		M	8	22,550.00	102.50	0%	\$ 15.00	\$ 1,537.50
42		M	6	2,958.00	102.00	3%	\$ 15.00	\$ 1,530.00
43		M	5	6,300.00	210.00	3%	\$ 15.00	\$ 3,150.00
44		M	6	12,000.00	225.00	2%	\$ 15.00	\$ 3,375.00
45		M	5	2,760.00	69.00	3%	\$ 15.00	\$ 1,035.00

⁵ Based on the 4a of the Entitlement Matrix as presented section 8.4.1

No	Name of AP of AH	Gender	No of HHM	Total Production Area (sqm)	Total Area Affected (sqm)	Percent Affected	Unit Price per sqm	Cost of Crop Loss
46		M	13	13,087.50	1,047.00	8%	\$ 15.00	\$ 15,705.00
47		M	7	11,880.00	309.00	3%	\$ 15.00	\$ 4,635.00
48		M	15	2,860.00	95.00	3%	\$ 15.00	\$ 1,425.00
49		M	6	2,520.00	56.00	2%	\$ 15.00	\$ 840.00
50		M	10	6,240.00	364.00	6%	\$ 15.00	\$ 5,460.00
51		M	4	2,610.00	145.00	6%	\$ 15.00	\$ 2,175.00
52		M	6	5,550.00	222.00	4%	\$ 15.00	\$ 3,330.00
53		M	6	3,600.00	168.00	5%	\$ 15.00	\$ 2,520.00
54		M	5	4,060.00	174.00	4%	\$ 15.00	\$ 2,610.00
55		M	7	33,400.00	835.00	3%	\$ 15.00	\$ 12,525.00
56		M	7	6,525.00	270.00	4%	\$ 15.00	\$ 4,050.00
57		M	5	6,720.00	560.00	8%	\$ 15.00	\$ 8,400.00
58		M	5	9,900.00	453.00	5%	\$ 15.00	\$ 6,795.00
59		M	9	16,600.00	685.00	4%	\$ 15.00	\$ 10,275.00
60		M	7	3,720.00	186.00	5%	\$ 15.00	\$ 2,790.00
61		M	4	8,400.00	336.00	4%	\$ 15.00	\$ 5,040.00
62		M	8	20,164.00	284.00	1%	\$ 15.00	\$ 4,260.00
63		M	7	3,000.00	300.00	10%	\$ 15.00	\$ 4,500.00
64		M	15	30,000.00	738.00	2%	\$ 15.00	\$ 11,070.00
65		M	4	28,500.00	1,030.00	4%	\$ 15.00	\$ 15,450.00
66		M	9	10,650.00	512.00	5%	\$ 15.00	\$ 7,680.00
67		M	4	7,120.00	356.00	5%	\$ 15.00	\$ 5,340.00
68		M	15	25,800.00	645.00	3%	\$ 15.00	\$ 9,675.00
69		M	5	19,200.00	256.00	1%	\$ 15.00	\$ 3,840.00
70		M	6	12,000.00	160.00	1%	\$ 15.00	\$ 2,400.00
71		M	8	6,000.00	420.00	7%	\$ 15.00	\$ 6,300.00
72		M	4	5,700.00	190.00	3%	\$ 15.00	\$ 2,850.00
73		M	9	4,000.00	196.35	5%	\$ 15.00	\$ 2,945.25
74		M	16	4,920.00	246.00	5%	\$ 15.00	\$ 3,690.00
75		M	6	7,845.00	313.80	4%	\$ 15.00	\$ 4,707.00
76		M	2	2,700.00	72.00	3%	\$ 15.00	\$ 1,080.00
77		M	6	3,066.67	184.00	6%	\$ 15.00	\$ 2,760.00
78		M	5	2,860.00	132.00	5%	\$ 15.00	\$ 1,980.00
79		M	5	10,000.00	600.00	6%	\$ 15.00	\$ 9,000.00
80		M	4	7,200.00	144.00	2%	\$ 15.00	\$ 2,160.00
81		M	1	2,640.00	69.00	3%	\$ 15.00	\$ 1,035.00
82		M	8	18,200.00	728.00	4%	\$ 15.00	\$ 10,920.00
Total			533	959,275.61	34,372.45	4%		\$ 503,426.75

The impact is considered insignificant because the AH will only lose between 1 to 10% of their rice production areas.

8.1.2 Impact on Structures

Again based on corrective actions undertaken, it was confirmed and verified that in Package 2 alone, a total of 228 units of structural assets will be affected consisting of 13 residential houses, 45 stores, 165 business stalls, 5 ancillary buildings and 2,190 lm of fence. These will have an impact on a total of 234 households with 1,547 members.

Of the 13 houses that will be impacted by the project 3 AH with 12 HHM (Table 10) will lose more than 50% of their dwelling areas. The impact to the AH was minimized through the payment of compensation based on the current market price of the structure. In addition the AH will also receive a reconstruction cost which is equivalent to 25%⁶ of the cost of structure affected. The same is true with other affected structures (ancillary and fence).

There was no need for a relocation site for the house owners for they were able to restore their demolished structures further back of the demarcated RROW limits.

Table 10 Houses impacted by the project in Package 2

No	Name of AP of AH	Gender	No of HHM	Floor Area (sqm)	Area Affected (sqm)	Percent Affected	Total Cost of Compensation
1		F	6	70.00	70.00	100%	\$ 2,761.75
2		M	2	24.00	16.00	67%	\$ 450.00
3		M	4	28.00	17.50	63%	\$ 2,800.00
Total			12	122.00	103.50		\$ 6,011.75

On the other hand, of the 45 stores that will be impacted 27 AH with 170 HHM (Table 11) will lose also more than 50% of the floor space of their stores. As part of the corrective measures, they will be entitled to receive an additional compensation for losing their income⁷ for a period of 2 months.

The stores are not the sole or the main source of income of the AH as reflected in Table 5.5-1 of the Consolidated Updated Resettlement Plan of the project (Annex A1, page 45).

⁶ Based on the 2a of the Entitlement Matrix as presented in section 8.4.1

⁷ Based on the 3 of the Entitlement Matrix as presented in section 8.4.1

Table 11 Stores impacted by the project in Package 2

No	Name of AP of AH	Gender	No of HHM	Floor Area (sqm)	Area Affected (sqm)	Percent Affected	Total Cost of Compensation
1		M	6	17.50	17.50	100%	\$ 856.25
2		F	5	32.00	32.00	100%	\$ 1,400.00
3		F	6	35.00	35.00	100%	\$ 1,512.50
4		F	5	12.00	12.00	100%	\$ 650.00
5		M	4	12.00	12.00	100%	\$ 650.00
6		M	10	36.00	36.00	100%	\$ 2,450.00
7		F	4	6.67	6.67	100%	\$ 450.13
8		M	9	9.00	9.00	100%	\$ 1,100.00
9		F	6	12.00	12.00	100%	\$ 650.00
10		M	5	27.00	27.00	100%	\$ 706.25
11		F	2	12.00	12.00	100%	\$ 650.00
12		M	6	8.00	8.00	100%	\$ 500.00
13		F	4	18.00	18.00	100%	\$ 537.50
14		M	8	14.67	14.67	100%	\$ 750.13
15		F	7	20.00	20.00	100%	\$ 575.00
16		F	6	18.00	18.00	100%	\$ 537.50
17		F	12	17.20	17.20	100%	\$ 845.00
18		M	3	15.00	15.00	100%	\$ 481.25
19		M	7	20.00	20.00	100%	\$ 950.00
20		F	2	25.00	20.00	80%	\$ 668.75
21		M	6	20.00	15.00	75%	\$ 575.00
22		M	5	12.25	8.75	71%	\$ 429.69
23		F	8	9.00	6.00	67%	\$ 537.50
24		F	8	18.00	12.00	67%	\$ 2,000.00
25		F	6	25.00	15.00	60%	\$ 668.75
26		F	9	20.00	12.00	60%	\$ 950.00
27		M	11	70.00	42.00	60%	\$ 2,825.00
			170				

Combining both houses and stores, only a total of 30 AH with 182 HHM will lose more than 50% of their structure (Table 12).

Table 12 Impact on Houses and Stores in Package 2

No	Name of AP of AH	Gender	No of HHM	House Percent of Floor Area Affected	Store Percent of Floor Area Affected
1		M	6		100%
2		F	5		100%
3		F	6		100%
4		F	5		100%
5		M	4		100%
6		M	10		100%
7		F	4		100%
8		M	9		100%
9		F	6		100%
10		M	5		100%
11		F	2		100%
12		M	6		100%
13		F	4		100%
14		M	8		100%
15		F	7		100%
16		F	6		100%
17		F	12	9%	100%
18		M	3		100%
19		M	7		100%
20		F	2		80%
21		M	6		75%
22		M	5		71%
23		F	8		67%
24		F	8		67%
25		F	6		60%
26		F	9		60%
27		M	11		60%
28		F	6	100%	
29		M	4	63%	
30		M	2	67%	
Total			182		

The 158 AH of the 165 business stalls that will be affected by the project is likewise entitled to receive the same additional income loss compensation. They will not be significantly affected since the business stalls are made of temporary construction materials than can be easily transferred further back the edge of the road alignment.

8.1.3 Impact on Plants and Trees

The project will also require the cutting and removal of a combination of 5,350 plants and trees of various species owned by 233 AH with 1,494 household members. The AH will be compensated appropriately as discussed in detail in section 8.4.1 of this report.

8.2 Recognition of vulnerable households or persons

As a result of the corrective measures implemented, in Package 2 alone, a total of 6 AH were identified and confirmed as belonging to the category of Vulnerable Groups (Table 12).

Four (4) of the APs are female, 4 are widows/er, 1 of them is an elderly and 1 is an AP representing a AH whose income falls below the poverty line. As part also of the corrective measure, the confirmed VAH were entitled to receive an additional compensation⁸ of US\$300/each.

Majority (4) of the VAH had already received their compensation payment.

Table 13 List Vulnerable Households in Package 2

Name 2018	Gender	HHM	Vulnerability	Sta	Assets			TOTAL	Additional Compensation	TOTAL + VC	PayStat
					Plants/Trees	Structure	Business Stall				
1	M	6	Elderly/70yrs	79+760	\$ 360.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 360.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 660.00	Unpaid
2	F	6	Below Poverty	88+339		\$ 3,446.13	\$ -	\$ 3,446.13	\$ 300.00	\$ 3,746.13	Unpaid
3	M	5	Widower	98+800	\$ 44.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 44.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 344.00	Unpaid
4	F	7	Widow	100+900	\$ 618.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 618.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 918.00	Paid
5	F	9	Widow	102+440	\$ 251.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 251.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 551.00	Paid
6	F	8	Widow	103+500	\$ 235.00	\$ -	\$ 200.00	\$ 435.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 735.00	Unpaid
Total		41			\$ 1,508.00	\$ 3,446.13	\$ 200.00	\$ 5,154.13	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 6,954.13	

8.3 Adequacy of Public Consultation, Participation of Stakeholders and Disclosure

Prior to the conduct of resettlement related activities, from IOL to DMS to re-validation/re-assessment of the RAP, a series of public consultations and focus group discussions were organized in sufficient number and held in appropriate location and time to ensure maximum participation of all project stakeholders.

The PMU and PISC explained had corroborated in explaining clearly the purpose of the public consultations such as to: (i) create awareness among project stakeholders particularly on the project objectives, the requirements of the funding institutions and concerned government agencies; (ii) explain the likely social and environmental impacts of the project; (iii) explain the entitlement available to AH including the compensation payment procedures; (iv) explain the grievances redress mechanism; and (v) explain the project schedule of activities.

The participants of these consultation were also encouraged to ask for clarifications and their recommendation were also solicited on the best approach to facilitate the implementation of the RAP.

All resettlement activities were implemented in close coordination/collaboration with community leaders, particularly the suco/village and aldeia/hamlet chiefs to gain their full support. In each of the public consultations conducted, a matrix showing a gender

⁸ Based on the 5 of the Entitlement Matrix as presented in section 8.4.1

segregated date of participants were prepared (Table 13). The minutes of the consultation/ meetings held with photographs that took place in 2016 for Package 2 is attached in Appendix B.

Table 14 Date, Venue and Gender Segregation of Participants of Public Consultations in 2016

Date/Suco/Municipality	Participants		
	Male	Female	Total
21 June 2016/Laleia - Manatuto	20	19	39
22 June 2016/Vemase-Baucau	54	16	74
22 June 2016/Bucoli – Baucau	59	19	74
23 June 2016/Bahu – Baucau	12	9	21
23 June 2016/Triloka - Baucau	18	6	24
23 June 2016/Vemase - Baucau	40	13	53

The RAP of 2016 was also disclosed in the form of a PIB translated in the Tetum language. The PIB was distributed through the Suco Chiefs for posting on conspicuous places that are accessible to AH/APs and the other members of the community. The PIB provides a summary of the topics discuss during the conduct of Public Consultation (Figure 2).



Figure 2 Photo showing a PIB in simplified version posted in Suco Aillili

The names of the confirmed APs and their affected assets were also posted in bulletin boards of the Suco Offices as part of the disclosure process (Figure 3). The other photos the shows the list of APs and their impacted assets posted in other Sucos is shown in Appendix E.



Figure 3 Photo showing the List of APs and their affected assets in Suco Ailili

A Stakeholder Engagement Plan was also prepared as one of the corrective measures implemented (Appendix C).

8.4 Basis of compensation rates, assistance and benefits due to affected households/persons

8.4.1 The RAP Entitlement Matrix

The project has adopted a clearer, more consistent and complete Entitlement Matrix (Table 14) that was approved by both the PMU and ADB and was used as a reference in formulating compensations rates, assistance and benefits and other forms of entitlement due to eligible AH.

Table 15 Project Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Entitled Persons	Details of Entitlements	Responsibility
1a. Permanent loss of homestead and Agriculture land	Title holders/ recognized or recognizable claims under national laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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) Subsistence allowance at \$100 per month⁹, for 3 months if the residual land is not viable (land acquired is 75% or more of the total land holding of the title holder) Subsistence allowance at \$100 per one month if residual land is viable All fees, taxes and other charges, as applicable under relevant laws incurred in the relocation and resource establishment are to be borne by the project 	PMU in coordination with MOJ/DLPCS, Ministry of Finance, with assistance from valuation specialist, local authorities and community leaders.

⁹The cost per square meter of land came from DLPCS

Type of Loss	Entitled Persons	Details of Entitlements	Responsibility
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 	
1b. Permanent loss of homestead and Agriculture land	Tenants and leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at \$ 200 of up to 6 months of land lease 60 days of notice for agricultural lands to harvest standing crops. If notice cannot be given, compensation for share of crops will be provided Additional compensation for VAH (item 5) 	
Temporary Loss of Land	Landowners/Lessee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at \$ 200 of up to 6 months of land lease 60 days of notice for the use of land. 2 months of disturbance allowance (Lump Sum of \$100 per month) 	Responsibility of the contractor with assistance/oversight from PMU in coordination with MOJ/DLPCS, Ministry of Finance, with assistance from valuation specialist, local authorities and community leaders.
2a. Permanent loss of residential/ commercial structures	Owners of structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equivalent to replacement value of structure (or part of structure) without depreciation plus 25% reconstruction cost. Subsistence allowance of \$100/month of up to 3 months for affected residential structure (Item 3 for income loss from affected business operation) Transportation¹⁰ allowance equivalent to \$ 100 Right to salvage materials from the demolished structure without deduction from their compensation Additional compensation for VAH (item 5) 	PMU in coordination with MOJ/DLPCS, Ministry of Finance, with assistance from valuation specialist, local authorities and community leaders.
2b. Permanent loss of residential/ commercial structures	Informal settlers/squatters/ non-tilted APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equivalent to replacement value of structure (or part of structure) without depreciation plus 25% reconstruction cost. Subsistence allowance of \$100/month of up to 3 months for affected residential structure (Item 3 for income loss from affected business) \$100 transportation allowance 	DLPCS with Assistance from the PMU's Valuation Specialist and in consultation with relevant authorities will finalize the compensation at replacement cost for the affected structure as identified during IOL.

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

Type of Loss	Entitled Persons	Details of Entitlements	Responsibility
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Salvaged materials which are free of cost without deduction from their compensation Additional compensation for VAH (item 5) 	
3. Income from business	Business owners, vendors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Assistance for lost income based on a minimum two months' average income One-time payment of \$100 and \$50 for stores and temporary stalls respectively for a period of 2 months or based on the average monthly income, for semi-permanent and permanent stores Additional compensation for VAH (item 5) 	PMU in coordination with DLPCS and with assistance from local authorities and community leaders.
4a. Loss of crops	Claimant of the affected crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 of US\$15/sqm One-time compensation will be given as seed capital for the next cropping season¹¹ 	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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for perennial crops and fruit bearing trees based on annual net product market value multiplied by 3 years¹² Cash compensation equivalent to prevailing market price of timber for non-fruit trees 	DLPCS 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation for rice paddies equals to the market value of its annual yield for three years 	DLPCS with assistance from PMU's valuation specialist in consultation with relevant authorities will determine the fair compensation at replacement cost.
5. Impact on VHH	Vulnerable and women-headed households identified in the IOL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional subsistence allowance equivalent at \$100 for 3 months for loss of land or structure Landless/vulnerable APs will be assisted to find an alternative land/plot One-time rehabilitation grant in the form of productive assets(e.g. seeds and planting materials) for loss of residential and commercial structures¹³ 	PMU with assistance of local authorities and community leaders

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

¹² Based on the average production years recommended by the MAF.

¹³ Productive assets will be determined during the IOL and if found that affected assets is the main source of income of APs.

Type of Loss	Entitled Persons	Details of Entitlements	Responsibility
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vulnerable households will have priority in any employment required for the project 	
Unforeseen impact	Concerned persons affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unforeseen impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the government, ADB SPS (2009) safeguards policy 	PMU identifies and mitigates impacts as required.

The result of the re-validation in 2016 revealed that lands affected are within the strip of land owned by the government. The AH of the affected rice/corn fields were entitled to receive a seed capital or cost of opportunity for the next cropping season at a rate of US\$15.00/sqm¹⁴.

A standard compensation rate based on the current market prices (Appendix F) for affected structures was also used as the reference for estimating the replacement value.

The compensation payment offered to the AH/APs was not a result of a negotiation process but rather based on the replacement value¹⁵ of the affected structures, thus, a 3rd Party validation was unnecessary.

AH of structures were also entitled to receive an additional compensation called "Reconstruction Cost"¹⁶ which is equivalent to 25% of the replacement value of the affected structures.

Likewise AH of business structures (stores/stalls) were also entitled to receive an additional compensation called "Income Loss"¹⁷ payment. Store and stall owners will receive a total of US\$200 and US\$100 respectively for losing their opportunity to earn income for a period of (2) months.

Compensation for affected plants and trees were based on current prices prescribed by the MAF (Appendix G). Productive years of fruit bearing trees was not taken into account in the compensation of trees because the fruits of these trees are for home consumption only and not for commercial market.

¹⁴ Item 4a of Entitlement Matrix (EM)

¹⁵ Current market value

¹⁶ Item 2a of EM

¹⁷ Item 3 of EM

8.4.2 Compensation Payments - Status of disbursements

Table 15 below shows the status of compensation disbursement to AH/APs.

Table 16 Status of Compensation Disbursement to AH/APs

Cat	Impacted Asset	No. of AH	Male			Female			Total				No. of HH
			Paid	Unpaid	Total	Paid	Unpaid	Total	Paid	%	Unpaid	%	
1	Agricultural Crop (Income Loss) -A	71	57	7	64	5	2	7	62	87%	9	13%	466
2	Structure- S	148	65	12	77	56	15	71	121	82%	27	18%	1,004
3	Plants and Trees - P	186	60	27	87	35	14	49	95	70%	41	30%	965
4	P & S	80	34	13	47	28	5	33	62	78%	18	23%	498
5	A & S	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	4	100%	-	0%	36
6	A & P	5	3	1	4	1	-	1	4	80%	1	20%	22
7	ALL	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	100%	-	0%	9
Total		446	225	60	285	125	36	161	350	78%	96	22%	3,000
			78.95%	21.05%		77.64%	22.36%		78.48%		21.52%		
					63.90%			36.10%					

As of March 2018, majority or 78.48% of the AH had already received their compensation payment. Most of the male-headed and female-headed AH had also received their payments, 78.95% and 77.64% respectively.

Appendix H shows the evidence of receipts of payment.

The compensation payment processing for the remaining 21.52% (96 AH/APs) has been delayed due to one or a combination of the following factors:

- The assets recorded during the revalidation suddenly became under dispute, hence the need to wait until the dispute is settled;
- The APs failed to open an account with the designated bank (BNCTL); and
- The AH appointed another representative (AP), hence the need to correct and resubmit the documents required for payment processing;

Figure 4 shows the process flow of how the compensation payment is process and disburse by the government

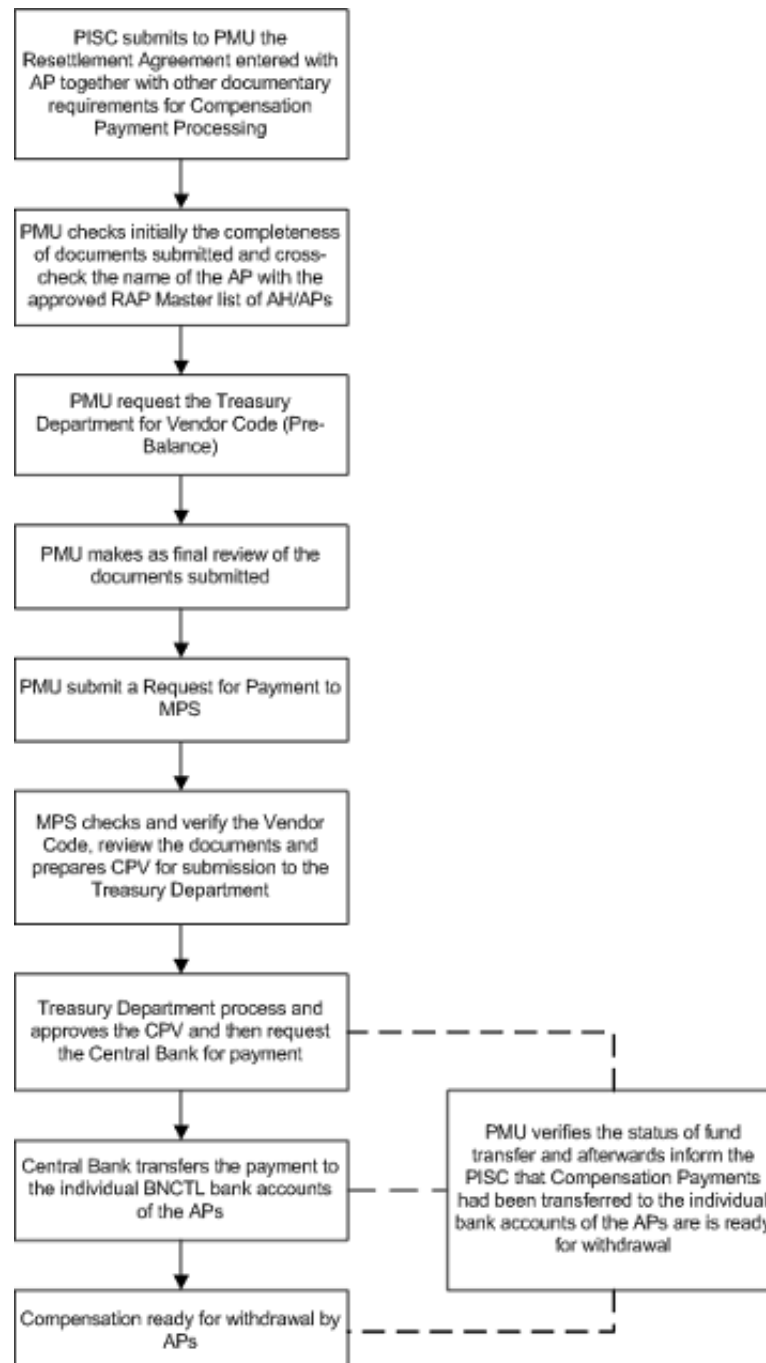


Figure 4 Process Flow of Compensation Processing and Disbursement

8.5 Implementation of Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

The GRM process was deliberated with the local authorities prior to the establishment of Grievance Redress Committee (GRC). The composition of the GRC is shown in Table 16.

Table 17 Composition of the GRC

Designation	Name	Gender*	Contact Number
Main Focal Point, PMU-Project Manager		F	
Focal Person per Suco			
Hera		M	
Sabuli		M	
Uma Caduak		M	
Sau		F	
Ailili		M	
Haturalan		M	
Vemasse		M	
Bucoli		F	
Triloka		M	
Bahu		M	
Members			
DCCP		F	
NDLPCS, Manatuto		M	
PISC, Social Development Expert			
PISC, Social Assistant		M	
PISC, Int'l Environmental Consultant			
PISC, Environmental Assistant		F	
Contractor Health & Safety Officer, P1		M	
Contractor Health & Safety Officer, P2		M	
Chefe Aldeia Waisemo		M	
Chefe Aldeia LuliHeni		M	
Chefe Aldeia Macadai De Baixo		M	
Chefe Aldeia Macadai De Cima		M	
Chefe Aldeia Aubaca		M	
Chefe Aldeia Ro – Ulo		M	
Chefe Aldeia Obrato		M	
Chefe Aldeia Ilimanu		M	

*F=Female, M=Male

The GRM process flow, which is self-explanatory is shown in Figure 5.

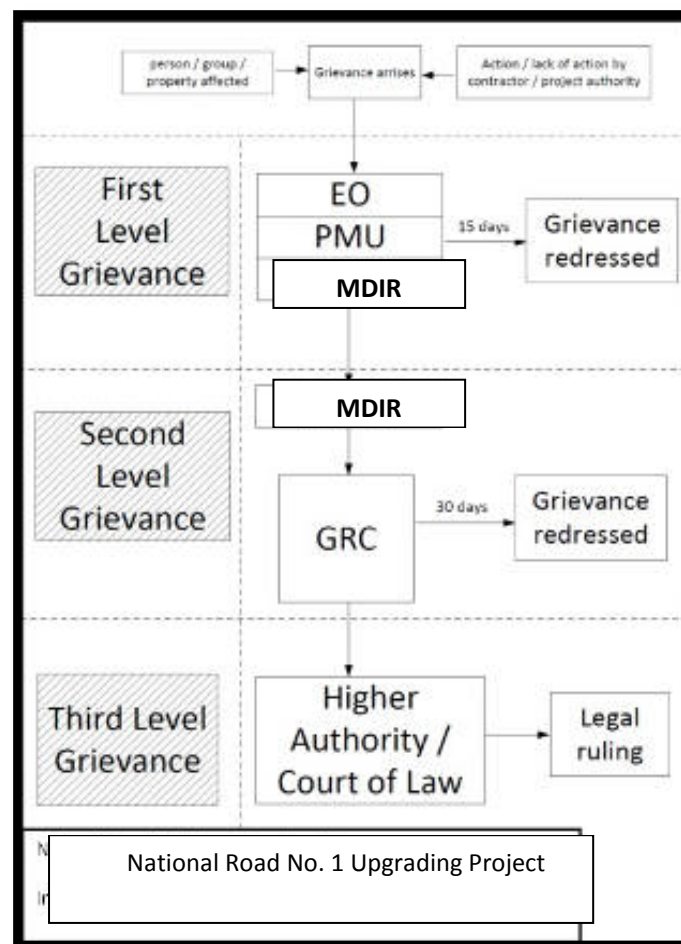









Figure 5 GRM Process Flow

The various grievance that were lodged and recorded and handled by the GRC is presented in Table 17.



Table 18 Grievance Lodged/Recorded and Actions Taken by the GRC using the GRM Process






No.	Grievances	Action Taken
1.	Local community at Sta 30+900 to 37+080 (Package 1) complained the (i) changes in the number of APs and affected assets as the RAP was disclosed prior to validation in 2015; (ii) fate of people who have no legal right to the land on which they have settled whether they will be entitled to compensation; (iii) staked RROW clearance created uncertainty because the community presumed that all assets within the staked RROW will be cleared of obstruction; (iv) Process/delay of payments; (v) destroyed warehouse during removal of trees.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public consultation was conducted in Aldeia Ilimano of Suco Uma Caduak on February 23, 2017 as requested/initiated by the Department of Community Conflict Prevention (DCCP) under the Ministry of Interior to clarify the issues and concerns of APs. The consultation was attended by 65 participants (44 Male and 21 Female) including staff of DCCP. All presentations and explanations made by the International Consultant were translated in Tetum by Carlos de Deus, PMU-National Social Safeguards Specialist. It was explained to the APs how they were assessed and identified during the process of the resettlement planning in 2013 and the need to reduce their affected assets after the conduct of validation/re-validation. It was mentioned the 3-6meters strip of land both sides from the centerline are reserved by the government for public purposes. In cases that land will be acquired beyond the reserve strip, the lot claimant will provide proof of ownership over the land they are claiming subject for evaluation and authenticity by the NDLPSCS. Once the NDLPSCS authenticated the titles or proof of ownership, land will be paid at current market value as stated by NDLPSCS. All Claimants/Owners of affected rice/corn fields within the reserved area are entitled for seed capital or cost of opportunity for the next cropping season equivalent to US\$15.00/sqm and they shall be given 60 days' notice to harvest standing seasonal crops. This seed capital is already adjusted from the negotiated cost of US\$5.00/sqm in the RAP of 2013 and validated RAP in 2015. It was clarified that the staked RROW corridor of 15-20 meters doesn't imply that all assets within the established corridor will be cleared. The re-validation/re-assessment of affected assets and affected persons are constricted within construction limit or within 5-8 meters only. The community requested to stake both the RROW corridor and the construction limit of 6meters only from the edge of the existing road pavement for them to determine the extent of clearing and grubbing. But in open spaces, the project team could exceed even up to 15meters. The process of payment from the submission of Agreements/Karta Konkordansia by the Consultant to PMU up to confirmation of disbursement of compensation by MOF to BNCTL was explained. It was ensured that affected assets will not be removed unless paid. It was agreed that site assessment will be undertaken and it was reminded that any damages by contractors' negligence will be restored/compensated at Contractor's expense. (See Appendix I: #A. Public Consultation)
2.	APs in Package 2 at Sta. 83+500 and at Sta. 86+600 that receive full compensation of affected rice/corn fields equivalent to US\$15.00/sqm as seed capital or opportunity cost stopped the clearing and grubbing activities of the contractor in March 2017 due to non- payment for land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social Safeguards Consultant in close coordination with concerned Suco Chief and NDLPSCS, Manatuto Office approached lot claimants and made clear the non-payment for the farmed land. It was reminded that the project team paused for couple of month until such time that their standing crops were harvested as previously agreed. Likewise, repeated the numerous announcements during series of consultations that lot claimants are entitled for compensation of land as long as they could provide NDLPSCS authenticated Title or Proof of Ownership over the land they are claiming. Once valid, lot compensation will be processed at current market value established by the NDLPSCS. Lot claimants acknowledged the clarifications and immediately permitted contractor to continue activities as they are aware that the farm land they cultivated is within the gov't reserved 3-6meters strip of land.

No.	Grievances	Action Taken			
			Pedro Constancio Freitas, owner of affected rice field at Sta. 83+500		Joao da Silva, owner of affected rice field at Sta. 86+600
3.	Unpaid APs are preventing the clearing and grubbing of contractors in area close to APs affected structures due to slow disbursement of compensation. They stopped the activities of contractor because they are anticipating that their assets might be demolished without prior notice or even without payment.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A house to house approach to complainants were done by concerned Suco chief and social safeguards consultant. It was restated that payments processed by the gov't thru the MPWTC/PMU and MOF and compensation will be transmitted directly to their respective BNCTL account. AH were ensured that affected assets will not be removed unless paid. The social safeguards consultant committed to follow up thru PMU and inform immediately APs once compensation is remitted to each bank account. <div></div> <div></div> <div></div>			
4.	Staked Road Right of Way (RROW) clearance created uncertainty to residents/community regarding the extent of affected assets.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The residents presumed that the staked RROW corridor will be cleared of obstruction so stopped activities of contractor and complained to Suco chiefs. Thus, to avoid confusion and for the satisfaction of the community, the project team embedded two (2) stakes. The farther staked delineates the RROW boundary and the second or closer stake to the existing road demarcates the construction limit. It was explained that clearing and grubbing is within the demarcated construction limit only but in cases beyond the limit, payments will also be made to damaged properties. Then in other cases, if the whole demarcated construction limit is not needed, then assets are to be saved. 			

No.	Grievances	Action Taken	
			
5.	<p>Possession of site was issued in intermittent sections where payments of compensation were already transmitted to APs individual BNCTL account but settled APs still stopped the clearing and grubbing of the contractor without any apparent reason, it's just that they don't allow for the removal of their compensated assets.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dialogue between the international and national social safeguards consultant and respective suco chiefs where grievances became apparent such as in Suco Uma Caduak of Package 1 and Suco Vemassee Tasi and Haturalan of Package 2 were undertaken. • Concerned suco chief and social safeguards consultant reminded APs the agreement they signed that once full payment of affected assets were settled, they will allow contractor for the possession of site besides the APs whose structures affected were given ample time to re-organize. • (See Appendix I #C. Dialogue with local authorities) 	
6.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manuel Victor Fernandes, AP from Suco Uma Caduak proceeded to the office of PMU-Project Manager, Ms. Odete Genoveva Victor da Costa on April 17, 2017 around 10AM to restate his grievances he elevated both to MPWTC Minister Gastão Francisco De Sousa and to the Parliament. His grievances are as follows: • Why the Contractor and Consultant shifted the location of Reinforced Concrete Box Culvert (RCBC) at Sta. 33+800 to the Left Side where it was pronounced 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On that same day (April 17, 2017), a meeting was called on in the Consultant's Office in Metinaro at 11AM and joined by Manuel Victor Fernandes, Complainant; Memio Guterres – PMU, JICA Project Coordinator; Carlos De Deus–PMU, National Resettlement Specialist; Cecil Sinda- Resident Engineer; Hernani Gonsalo - National Resettlement Consultant and Dolores M. Viloria – Int'l Social Development Consultant. • Mr. Fernandes quoted that the shifting affects lot and he presented list of 29 lot claimants for that 80 meters in length roadway transition from the RCPC to the RCBC but none of them provided a copy of titles or any proof of ownership. • It was explained to Mr. Fernandes the design and location of both the RCPC and RCBC is approved by the government based on the computed culvert length, design fill and alignment. Moreover, the roadway transition of 80m is an idle lot verified and substantiated by the DLPCS of Manatuto that still belong to the government. • Nevertheless, the only one (1) affected coconut tree valued at US\$60.00 owned by Amelia Da Silva was considered for payment. • It was guaranteed to Mr. Fernandes that compensation of affected assets under government fund are extended to eligible APs only. • Two stakes have been imbedded. The farther stake delineates the RROW boundary and the second or closer stake to the existing road demarcates the construction limit and the establishment of centreline and curb lines. • At the end of this meeting, Mr. Fernandes gave the impression that everything has been tackled and accepted the clarifications and justifications. In this manner, the support to the project was requested. 	

No.	Grievances	Action Taken
	<p>during re-validation of affected assets and persons that the construction limit is 3-5 meters only from the edge of the existing paved road? With the shifting, he quoted that the 5 meters' construction limit exceeded, thereby, declared that there are about 29 lot claimants affected for compensation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Paying compensation to a person not affected by the project. <p>Staked Road Right of Way (RROW) boundary and construction limits</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The process of reaching the positive resolution of this case is presented in Appendix I: #D. Meeting with Manuel Victor Fernandez
7.	<p>The Beheda area (Package 1) was well-defined as "LULIK" or Sacred Place by the local people, as a result, impedes the improvement of the original alignment due to the existence of collective attachment of the community to the area.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The proposed Beheda by-pass or re-alignment was evaluated by the consultant in response to the request of Prime Minister Rui to protect the sacred place, avoid disruption of the shrine and in support to the plan of the MCIE for tourism development of the Beheda area. The Consultant drawn-up proposals and studied nine (9) possible re-alignments and the evaluation criteria considered engineering aspects and financial assessment that includes the calculation of the quantities of each work item of the different types of work to be carried out and the preliminary environmental and social assessment conducted. The result of the study was submitted to the gov't for review, eventually, recommended the most viable Option 9. Options 8 and 9 are technically feasible taking into account the design criteria. But as to parameters for safety in road design, Option 9 is the most viable that starts from Sta. 46+645 to Sta. 48+230 with 1,585 meters in length and number of bends/curves is twenty-two (22), maximum gradient is 10.77% with maximum slope height of twenty-five (25) meters. The designed bridge to be constructed has eighty (80) meters in length and the height of abutment/pier is fifteen (15) meters. The length is shorter of 333 meters from the original alignment of 1,918 meters that starts at Sta. 46+640 to Sta. 48+560. However, the estimated construction cost is approximately 39% higher compared to the original design/alignment. The recommended Option was presented in a form of public consultation carried out on April 10, 2017 and facilitated by the Consultant with the assistance of PMU-Environmental Safeguards Team and JICA coordinator. The consultation presented significant information and addressed various issues and concerns of the local community relative to the proposed re-alignment. The proposed re-alignment was described by the Consultant showing the location map and discussed the comparative results of the technical engineering evaluation of the nine (9) options. Neither the re-alignment nor the original alignment is decided. Not even Yes or No. The stand of the community is ---the place is sacred and it must be preserved. Hence, another round of Public Consultation was requested. (See Appendix I: #E. Beheda Section Public Consultation submitted to PMU for information and further instruction)

No.	Grievances	Action Taken
8.	Resistance of restaurant owners in Karaibela at Sta. 92+500 (Package 2) for removal of trees due to dust/air pollution that they are suffering.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No APs at this station, however, a dialogue with restaurant owners was conducted on June 6, 2017 to hear their issues and concerns for not allowing contractor to execute clearing and grubbing in the area for three occasions already. <li>The demands include: water spraying prior to removal of trees to eliminate dust; clearing and grubbing for one day only including flattening the excavated area to avoid disruptions of their businesses; cut trees must be disposed properly; and regular watering will be done by contractor. <div>  </div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Their demands were arranged to contractor for compliance. That same day, contractor did the clearing and grubbing and related activities with the presence of the Suco Chief in accordance with the request of the community/restaurant owners. <div>  </div>
9.	On June 7, 2017, while Contractor is flattening the area in Karabela, Mr. Francelino Belo approached the person in-charge of clearing and grubbing from SGC (contractor) to cut the big trees for their safety even not affected by the	<p>The GRC requested the intervention of the police officer for the violent reaction of Mr. Francelino and proceeded to the Police Station to settle each grievance. The Suco Chief of Vemassee, Contractor's representative, Social Safeguards Consultant and the Police Commander in Chief, Marcos da Silva Soares are present during the hearing together with the victim and accused (in blue arrow). The interrogation lasted for almost 2hrs and at the end of the day, it was amicably settled. Contractor accommodated demand of Mr. Francelino and the big trees were removed.</p>

No.	Grievances	Action Taken
	project or outside the RROW limit. Contractor explained that he cannot just cut the trees without the instruction from his superior. The refusal created heated argument until Mr. Francelino strangled the person in-charge for about 20 seconds as narrated by bystanders.	 
10.	The local community and the Ministry of Agriculture requested to save Old Century and rare species trees within the construction limits along Package 2 wherever possible.	<p>The project team ensures to exercise with due diligence to save trees in support to climate change mitigation measures initiatives.</p>    <p>A joint inspection was conducted on June 20-21, 2017 by the social and environmental safeguards consultant, geodetic engineer and surveyors of contractor to define the limits and suggested minor revision of design in order to save at least a number of old century and rare species of trees. The suggestion is considered in selected areas.</p>
12.	Affected sacred place in Vemassee at Sta. 87+500	The owner of the "lulik" requested almost US\$2,000 for the enactment of rituals but some of the community wanted to preserve the place. In recognition to the area, the PISC shifted the centerline and save the place. This was resolved.
13.	Resistance of APs to do clearing and grubbing outside the 3-6meters strip of land at Sta. 83+700 – 83+900.	The project team made some revisions such as reducing the embankment and shoulder at this section.
14.	2 nd Round of Public Consultation in Beheda area held on July 16, 2017.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A follow-up consultative meeting relative to the proposed Realignment/Beheda Bypass as agreed last April 10, 2017 was carried out to present the final decision of the government and the solution to the issues and concerns that were raised in previous consultation. The objective of the public disclosure is good but it was a failure because social acceptability still unattained.

No.	Grievances	Action Taken
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The local villagers/the customary chairmen stalwartly opposed the implementation of Option 9, besides of their collective attachment to the area, with their belief that history could repeats itself due to the tragic incident that was shared by their elder's way back in 1970. The minds of the community are sealed because the true essence of development are unfelt, thus, the invitation of the elders/customary chairmen like Prime Minister Rui and Ex-President/PM Xanana should be looked into because their presence in Beheda area might clear the community's sentiments and be a solution to their issues and concerns due to the reneged promises of the government. See Appendix I: #F Minutes of the 2nd Round of Public Consultation.
15	Two persons are claiming payment of approximately 40 big Ai-teka trees within gov't land at Sta. 98+200-Sta. 98+400, Vemassee, Package 2	Suco and Aldeia chiefs discussed with claimants and explained that those trees were planted during Indonesian era so cut trees will be turn over to govt
16	Three (3) local people along Sta. 86+000 are demanding payment of damages due to flood caused by incessant heavy rains. The people believe that the occurrence of flooding was due to the ongoing backfilling/embankment activities of the Contractor, Vemassee	Temporary canal was provided to avoid/mitigate flooding but due to continuous heavy rains, water overflowed due to clogging. A permanent lined ditched canal is being proposed and subject for approval by PMU and ADB. For human consideration to the three local people, the contractor extends assistance to fix the damaged rice thresher and refrigerator.
17	Lot claimants in Vemassee Sta 84+140, re-alignment to avoid the Japanese irrigation Sta 84+200, Vemassee Bridge 1 st approach Sta 84+571, Vemassee Bridge 2 nd approach Sta 99+100, 1 st Approach and Sta. 99+175, 2 nd Approach of Zuis Bridge	Coordination with Suco Chief and MOJ/NDLPSC were undertaken and it was confirmed that parcel of lots at the bridge approaches still owned by the government but for the satisfaction of the claimants, They are advised to provide proof of ownership over the land they are claiming for authentication to MOJ/NDLPSC prior to processing of payment. Lot claimant in Zuis bridge already rectified his claims and recognized the land he is claiming belongs to the gov't.
18	During ADB Mission on February 1, 2018, Suco Chief of Vemassee claims that there are still 60 unpaid APs in his jurisdiction including additional assets beyond the gov't reserved 3-6meters strip of land.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Resettlement Team verified the names of unpaid APs and as per record of March 2018, only 17 APs are unpaid due to the following circumstances: Processing of disbursements to 9 APs is pending in the last quarter of 2017 but all affected structures and trees are not yet removed. Documents of 3 APs was returned by PMU due to unclear BNCTL bank account number. The 3 APs are requested to open new BNCTL account. One AP whose trees that inadvertently cut are absentee owners that appeared only during clearing and grubbing but immediately execution of cutting was stopped and negotiation of settlements was carried out.

No.	Grievances	Action Taken
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The above information was relayed to the Suco Chief and acknowledged the explanations/justifications.
19	One AP with affected paddy rice in Suco Bucoli has not receive payment even after the crops have been removed. The AP has been complaining to the Suco Chief every week.	Afonso da Silva whose rice field and trees are affected didn't receive yet compensation and as per verification, the required BNCTL bank account has not yet provided by Mr. Afonso. Trees are not yet cut but the crops were already harvested by the AP.
20	The AP, Alfredo Joao Viegas without income loss and an AP, Afonso da Costa Silva with less \$40 of his compensation as indicated in the submitted OLD spreadsheet was addressed.	Income loss of AP, Alfredo Joao Viegas for his affected kiosk was paid. Income loss for affected permanent kiosk is \$200 but the processed amount is \$300 as reflected in the spreadsheet. For AP, Afonso da Costa Silva, actual compensation cost of his affected trees valued at \$180.00 not \$220 as indicated in the old Spreadsheet, thus, no \$40 subtracted to his compensation cost.

8.6 Manner of Income Restoration and Rehabilitation activities

The APs who had received their payment since June 2017 were interviewed on (i) whether the quality of the structures they restored had improved; (ii) whether they are satisfied with the amount of compensation they received; (iii) whether their access to social services had improved; and (iv) whether their perception on the restoration of their source of livelihood was achieved.

Some APs of AH of affected stores had opted to use their compensation payment for household expenditures. Some of them, however, did acknowledge that the impact of the project resettlement activities to their lives was considerably favourable since they were able to re-build better structures and the compensation payment enabled them to restore immediately their business operation. Most of them responded that there was no need for a relocation site for they were able to restore their demolished structures further back of the demarcated RROW limits.

Once the road project is completed, the APs are also anticipating to generate additional sources of income from other or far places because it will be faster and safer for them to travel.

The result of this interview with the APs will be included in the Social Safeguards Monitoring Report of the PISC in June 2018.

8.7 Sufficiency of Resettlement Budget

After considering all the requirements to fully implement the corrective measures, there was the necessity again to revise the RAP budget. The RAP requires a total budget amounting US\$1,118,130.77. Of this amount US\$810,239.69 is intended for direct resettlement cost which includes all other entitlements (reconstruction cost, income loss, additional compensation for vulnerable groups). A total of US\$121,535.95 is also allocated for administrative and management cost and US\$186,355.13 is allotted for contingency cost (Table 18).

Table 19 RAP Revised Resettlement Budget

	Budget Item	Total Amount
I	Direct Resettlement Cost	
	Income Loss for Agricultural Crops	\$ 515,586.75
	Replacement Cost for Plants & Trees	\$ 81,507.50
	Replacement Cost for Structures including reconstruction cost and income loss	\$ 211,345.44
	Additional compensation for vulnerable groups	\$ 1,800.00
	Sub-total (A)	\$ 810,239.69
II	Administrative and Management Cost (15% of A)	\$ 121,535.95
	Sub-total (B)	\$ 931,775.64
III	Contingency Cost (20% of B)	\$ 186,355.13
	Grand Total	\$ 1,118,130.77

8.8 Effectiveness of Institutional Arrangement

An institutional arrangement between and among parties responsible for implementing the RAP was also made clear as a corrective measure. The roles of the partner institutions were as follows:

- The MOF/CAFI is the project Executing Agency and the MDIR thru the PMU as the implementing agency (IA)
- During the project preparation, the IA will receive technical support from the Design Consultant (DC)
- During project implementation will receive technical support from a Project Implementation Supervision Consultant (PISC) in the second stage.
- The experts of the DC and PISC includes an international and National Social Safeguards Specialist who will work closely with PMU in implementing on all social safeguards related activities.
- The PMU Environmental and Social Safeguards Team (ESST) includes an International and National Resettlement and Environmental Specialists.
- The MOJ/NDLPCS will also be directly involved during the RAP implementation. The MOJ/NDLPCS will be directly responsible for AH of affected lands
- The local authorities (Chief of Suco and Aldeia) will also be involved directly, more particularly during the conduct of public consultations and confirmation of eligible AH and their assets.
- The Chief of Suco is required to attest the compensation agreement with the AH.

The flow of processing the compensation payment was also made clear as presented in Figure 4¹⁸. As a result, the payment of compensation became faster and more transparent. AHs are now receiving their compensation payment via fund transfer to their individual bank account and majority of them had already received their compensation payments.

The establishment of GRC and the implementation of a GRM with active participation from stakeholders enabled also the immediate resolution of disputes (as discussed in section 8.5).

8.9 Monitoring and Reporting activities

A final evaluation of the RAP implementation will be conducted upon project completion to assess whether the resettlement objectives were appropriate and if they were met. The evaluation shall also assess efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability of the RAP. Lessons learned from the RAP implementation will be drawn to serve as a guide for future resettlement planning.

¹⁸ Process Flow of Compensation Processing and Disbursement

9 UNANTICIPATED ISSUES

Additional AH/APs (AAH/AAPs) are still expected while the civil works is on-going specially during the slope cutting and if there is a need to shift or modify the road alignment.

10 LESSONS LEARNED

- a. The assigned National Resettlement Assistant (NRA) has a different interpretation of the safeguard policies and terminologies. It is crucial that NRA needs to undergo a refresher course on how to implement the RAP before they take over on the role before their International counterpart starts working on the project on an intermittent basis;
- b. During the RAP preparation, specifically, in the conduct of IOL and DMS, it is very important to clearly define and set the RROW/CL in order to avoid having a huge difference on the number of AH/APs between the RAP preparation and the implementation stage. There is a need to clearly explain these differences during public consultations to avoid confusions with eligible AH/APs;
- c. Negotiation should start after the validation of eligible AH/APs to avoid re-validation activities during the project implementation stage;
- d. There is a need to fully explain to local authorities why informal settlers are eligible to receive replacement cost for affected illegal structures and other forms of assistance so that the project will not be construed as tolerating or conniving with informal settlers in violating existing national laws and policies;
- e. The raw data and the result of the socio-economic survey conducted by the DC must be properly stored by the PMU since this be the main reference information needed in conducting validation and re-validation activities.
- d. There is a need to shorten the duration of processing of compensation payments due to the AH/APs since it will also cause a major delay in the civil work activities of the contractor.

11 RECOMMENDATION

- a. There is a need to review further and update the Project Resettlement Framework (PRF) to ensure that government's policies are also in consistent or in conformity with requirements of the Social Safeguards Policy requirement with funding institutions and vice-versa;
- b. There is a need to update the compensation rates periodically based on current market prices/values;
- c. The contents and detail of RAPs will vary with circumstances, especially the magnitude of resettlement. To assist social safeguards staff, a set of guidelines and

an annotated outline of a Full RAP, an Abbreviated RAP or short RAP must be formulated.

- d. RROW/construction limits must be established prior to civil works or prior to contract execution in order to avoid delays due to problems/issues related RAP implementation.
- e. There is a need to conduct a regular orientation on institutional arrangement pertaining to the RAP implementation.

Appendix A1

Copy of Updated Consolidated Resettlement Plan for Package 1 and 2 (Nov 2016)



REPÚBLICA DEMOCRÁTICA DE TIMOR LESTE
MINISTÉRIO DAS OBRAS PÚBLICAS, TRANSPORTES E COMUNICAÇÕES

Updated Resettlement Action Plan (Consolidated Report)

NATIONAL ROAD NO. 1: UPGRADING PROJECT
DILI – MANATUTO - BAUCAU ROAD

November 2016

CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

In its endeavor to restore the national infrastructures after years of suffering from conflict and underdevelopment, the Government of Timor Leste (GoTL) continues the large investment program for upgrading, repairing and improving extensive system of national, municipal and rural roads as well as for ensuring that the road network is well maintained and internationally standard.

The core road network comprises about 1,430 kilometers (kms.) of National Roads and 870 kms. of District Roads that links the country's thirteen (13) National Districts encompassing the East-West Northern Coastal Road, the East-West Southern Coastal Road and five (5) North-South Roads that connect the two Coastal Roads.

With the persistent upgrading of the road network, the GoTL entered into a Loan Agreement No. TLS-P1 on March 19, 2012 with the Government of Japan (GoJ) under Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for the National Road No. 1: Upgrading Project of Dili-Manatuto-Baucau Road. The upgrading of this road is divided into two Packages: Package A01-01 with a total length of 48.740 kms. covering Dili-Manatuto Section while Package A01-02 with a total length of 57.702 kms. covering Manatuto-Baucau Section. The loan encloses the construction supervision for the entire stretch of the project road but fund for physical works is constricted to Package A01-01: Dili-Manatuto Section and physical works for Package A01-02: Manatuto-Baucau is being financed by the government or locally funded.

The Notice to Commence was issued on 31 May 2016 with effectivity date on 30 July 2016 to Contractors: Sinohydro Corporation Limited for Package A01-01 and Shanghai Group Co. Ltd for Package A01-02 with technical support of Nippon Koei Incorporated in association with PhilKoei International Inc. and Indokoei as the Project Implementation Supervision Consultant (PISC). The scheduled completion is on 25 April 2019.

Upon acceptance of the project, immediately, respective Contractors undertake site preparation that include among others: As-stake surveys and ground staking of construction limit and/or Road Right of Way (RROW) limits. Parallel with the contractors' activities, the social safeguards team from the PISC in coordination with the Project Management Unit (PMU) of the Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communication (MPWTC) carries out the implementation of the Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) that started from updating/validating the number of Affected Persons (APs) and assets.

The IOL were done for the whole stretch of the Dili-Manatuto-Baucau Road in September up to October 2013 and was later validated in 2015 but Validated RAP report was prepared for Package A01-01: Dili-Manatuto Section only in compliance with the social safeguards requirement of JICA.

Taking into account the government's proposal for an additional financing from Asian Development Bank (ADB) to complement Package A01-02 since physical works of this section is locally funded, an Updated Resettlement Action Plan for Manatuto-Baucau Section is likewise considered in compliance with the social safeguards requirements to describe related activities being undertaken simultaneously with the civil works.

This consolidated Updated RAP report then presents the result of the public consultation, the revalidation of number of Affected Persons (APs) and Affected Households (AHs); enumerates the affected assets; presents RAP budget; clarifies the institutional framework and mechanism for implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

1.2 Objectives of the Resettlement Action Plan

The objectives of the RAP are in keeping with the appropriate and applicable laws, policies and guidelines of the GoTL cognizant of the social safeguards policies and guidelines of JICA and ADB as follows:

- to avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible;
- to minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring project and design alternatives;
- to enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all displaced persons in real terms relative to pre-project levels;
- to improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups;
- to call for meaningful consultation with affected people;
- to outline measures to mitigate its adverse impacts;
- provide an estimate for budgetary allocation for compensation of loss of assets and resettlement benefits;
- to prepare, implement, and monitor a time-bound resettlement action plan; and
- to provide procedure for internal monitoring of resettlement implementation.

Project implementation will be contingent on the compliance with the following RAP-related conditionality along with the environmental safeguards conditions:

- Approval of this RAP by the Government and the funding institution;
- Full disclosure of at least summary of this RAP to the public;
- Full implementation of the compensation program;
- No Objection Letter (NOL) from funding institution.

1.3 Methodology

The resettlement planning of this project is derived from and guided mainly by the Resettlement Framework (RF) adopted by the GoTL for all foreign assisted/funded projects.

Related activities in coordination with the MPWTC thru the PMU, Suco/Aldeia Chiefs and concerned agencies were undertaken to ensure the equitable provision of assistance to all affected persons by the project in the acquisition of RROW and to determine whether or not the resettlement objectives would be achieved.

Detailed measurement survey (DMS) along with interview of the identified APs or head of the households were conducted and the impacts were re-assessed within the demarcated Road Right of Way (RROW) that was set to a minimum of 1 meter and maximum of 5 meters from the edge of the road in flat area but variable in mountainous area depending of the height of cut and embankment. The RROW was determined thru the pavement design in consideration of the volume of traffic and population of the area in addition to the environmental setting calculated during the preparation of detailed engineering design.

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

1.4 Identification of Stakeholders

Courtesy calls were undertaken with Suco/Aldeia Chiefs who has the administrative responsibility on the areas where the road sections are located to inform the activities of social safeguards in relation to the project.

The sucos and aldeias traversing the proposed project were identified. Directly and indirectly affected persons were invited to attend the scheduled public consultations and requested assistance in recognizing the real claimants of any affected properties or assets. Emphasis was given to the directly affected persons to understand their attitude towards the project design and benefits, to ensure that they will be involved, adequately informed and aware of the compensation for their losses to be provided with rehabilitation measures in order to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-project living standards and income generating capacity and the grievances redress mechanisms.

The stakeholders include:

- local individuals and communities/directly and indirectly affected by the project;
- special interest groups;
- government authorities and public sector agencies;

- non-government organizations (NGOs);
- financing agency and other international development agencies.

1.5 Consultation and Participation Process

This report has been prepared in consultation with stakeholders that are directly or indirectly affected by the project as summarized in Matrix below. Photographs were taken in different locations during consultations.

The objectives of the Consultations were to create awareness on the part of the stakeholders particularly on the project concepts, requirements of the funding institution and concerned government agencies as far as social safeguards consideration and the likely impacts for the affected population regarding their entitlement, compensation payment procedures, and grievances redress mechanism and schedule of activities.

Moreover, importance was given to the leaders of local communities, particularly the suco/village and aldeia/hamlet chiefs along the project road corridor to get their support for the project.

Stakeholders	Activities Undertaken
National Level	Coordination with the: (i) MPWTC/PMU; (ii) National Directorate of Land Property and Cadastral Services; (iii) Project Consultants and (iv) Project Contractors
District and sub district Level	Consultation with: (i) District Administrator; (ii) Sub-district Administrators; (iii) Senior technician, water and sanitation service
Suco Chief	Consultation with the Suco Chiefs
Aldeia/Hamlet Chief	Consultation with concerned Hamlet/Aldeia's chiefs under the <u>above-mentioned sucos.</u>
Villagers/Community	Public Consultation Meetings (PCM) with all of the community who are residing along the roadside.
Individual	Interviews with the heads of Affected Households
Special Interest Groups	Discussions with farmers and owners of roadside businesses

Following were the public consultations/focus group discussions that were done with corresponding number of participants prior to the conduct of validation and negotiation of settlements to the affected head of households.

PACKAGE 1: DILI-MANATUTO SECTION	Participants		
	Male	Female	Total
August 13, 2015/Suco Uma Caduak, Aldeia Manumetan	64	17	91
August 13, 2015/Suco Uma Caduak, Aldeia Beheda	31	17	48
August 14, 2015/Suco Sau, Aldei Obrato	12	27	39
October 20, 2015/Suco Sabuli	43	8	51
October 21, 2015/Suco Duyong	39	14	53
October 21, 2015/Suco Duyong, Aldeia Manleu	41	25	66
October 23, 2015/Suco Sau and Ailili	22	27	49
November 5, 2015/Suco Uma Caduak, Aldeia Behauc	35	14	49
November 5, 2016/Suco Uma Caduak, Aldeia Fatumetan	22	18	40
November 6, 2015/Suco Uma Caduak, Aldeia Beheda	29	6	35
December 4, 2015/Suco Hera	28	9	37
TOTAL	366	182	548

PACKAGE 2: MANATUTO-BAUCAU SECTION	Participants		
	Male	Female	Total
1 September 2015, SucoVemase - Baucau	30	9	39
1 September 2015, SucoCairabela - Baucau	21	8	29
2 September 2015, SucoBucoli - Baucau	56	15	71
2 September 2015, SucoBahu - Baucau	13	13	26
2 September 2015, SucoTriloka - Baucau	10	3	13
3 September 2015, Laleia - Manatuto	20	8	28
21 June 2016, Laleia - Manatuto	20	19	39
22 June 2016, Vemase-Baucau	54	16	74
22 June 2016, Bucoli - Baucau	59	19	74

23 June 2016, Bahu - Baucau	12	9	21
23 June 2016, Triloka - Baucau	18	6	24
23 June 2016, Vemase - Baucau	40	13	53
TOTAL	353	138	491

Highlights of the Public Consultations:

In the course of all these consultations, the stakeholders were properly informed and consulted relating to this development project that normally resulted to land acquisition, demolition of properties and cutting of perennials trees in order to secure the project's right of way. It was clarified that much care will be taken to ensure that the acquisition of lots, demolition of structures and other improvements including resettlement of APs/AHs are kept to the minimum necessary to adequately design and achieve the objectives of the resettlement plan. The identification of adverse environmental impacts as well as the recommendation of mitigating measures to abate such impacts was likewise given emphasis. Moreover, the method of identifying the actual population and assets that will likely be affected and the determination of the extent to which they can be affected were discussed including the compensation packages accorded to APs/AHs. It was also mentioned during this meeting that in cases private lots will be acquired, the National Directorate on Land Property and Cadastral Survey (NDLPCS) will determine, assess and appraise the lots needed for the project together with the RAP Team if claimant is eligible for compensation, thus, NDLPCS will provide certificate or proof of ownership over the land they are claiming. In addition, it was informed that payment to affected persons is the government's counterpart to foreign assisted project.

All the Consultations 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. Minutes of Meeting including Attendance Sheet are attached in Annex A.

The key issues that were frequently raised in the consultation are summarized as follows:

1. The approved detailed engineering design must be presented during the next round of public consultation;
2. Land purchase, negotiated compensation and livelihoods. The methods that will be used to determine compensation values for land, structures and other assets; responsibility for compensation determination (MPWTC/PMU, NDLPCS, valuation expert, supervision consultants or a compensation committee); whether compensation rates (e.g., for land) will be at the current market prices;

3. Fate of people who have no legal right to the land on which they have settled, whether they will be entitled to compensation for land, and for other losses, e.g., residential structures, kiosks/barakas/roadside stalls, crops, trees of different species;
4. Pronouncement of the 3-5meter strip of land both sides from the centerline are reserved by the government for public purposes;
5. It was agreed and settled that Claimants/Owners of affected rice/corn fields will be compensated;
6. Compensation for severely and marginally affected structures;
7. Compensation for affected roadside stalls inclusive of reconstruction cost for each stalls;
8. The method of compensation disbursements; timing of when compensation payments will be made;
9. The Suco/Aldeia Chiefs are requested to be involved during the validation;
10. Services and religious/cultural sites. Impact on existing religious sites, such as church and cemetery, and how they would be treated;
11. Impact on public utilities such as electric poles and water supply;
12. Employment opportunities. Assurance of employment opportunity for the affected and local people during road construction works.

Community attitude. Many people anticipated that the project could lead to substantial development and the improvement of infrastructure, services and facilities in the area. The project has been seen as an opportunity to develop the region and its people. In the consultation meetings, almost all participants responded by stating that the project is necessary for improving connectivity, creating jobs, increasing agricultural productivity and reducing poverty.

Views of APs and AHs. The people likely to be directly affected were supportive of the project. They also expressed their support to the project with the expectation of getting fair compensation for their affected assets. Both in the course of consultations and survey period, the participants and likely APs/AHs were asked about their preference on the type of compensation for their affected property. In all the meetings, more than three-quarters (77%) of the respondents preferred cash compensation for the loss of their land, structures, trees, and other assets while 22% stated they would be happy to receive in-kind compensation, and the remaining 1% preferred compensation by way of transfer.

Further, permission was requested to the Suco and Aldeia Chiefs allowing the International Resettlement Specialist together with the National Resettlement Specialist that will be tasked to validate/verify and to handle direct negotiation settlements with all the AP's/Head of the Households along the road corridor in coordination with the PMU for the execution of respective activities in their area of jurisdiction.

1.6 Disclosure

After approval of the RAP by MPWTC, a summary of this resettlement plan including the list of APs or head of households with corresponding entitlement matrix will be translated into local language, i.e. Tetum/Portuguese or Bahasa and will be disclosed by the MPWTC together with the Consultant to the APs/Head of Households and other stakeholders. The summary will be disseminated in the form of public information booklets/brochures to enable the APs/AHs and local communities of the associated impacts of the project, their benefits and compensation accorded to them. MPWTC field staff and consultant will distribute brochures through Suco/Aldeia meetings and explain the mechanisms and procedures and overall process of the compensation program.

The RAP will be treated as an official public document and must be made available in the MPWTC field offices, NDLPCS offices, offices of districts and sub-districts administrators. Likewise, this RAP will be disclosed on the funding institutions as well as MPWTC websites.

CHAPTER 2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION



Figure 1: Project Location Map

The ongoing upgrading of Package A01-01: Dili-Manatuto section with approximate length of 49 kms. is situated along the coastline north easterly of Timor-Leste and considered as the major national route towards Manatuto, Baucau and Los Palos. Specifically, the project commences at Sta. 7+660 on a relatively mountainous and a portion of marshy area and ends at Sta. 56+400. The alignment lies within the geographic coverage of six (6) Sucos: Hera, Sabuli, Duyong, Uma Caduak, Sau and Ailili. Location Map is presented in Figure 1: Project Location Map.

While, the ongoing upgrading of Package A01-02: Manatuto - Baucau section with approximate length of 58 kms. is situated along the coastline north easterly of Timor-Leste and considered as the major national route towards Manatuto, Baucau and Los Palos. The alignment lies within the geographic coverage of four sub-districts, Manatuto Vila, Laleia, Vemase and Baucau Vila. Project Location Map is presented in Figure 1: Project Location Map. Specifically, the project commences at Sta. 56+400 on a relatively flat terrain and ascends for a length of approximately 5 km mountainous and a portion of marshy area on the flat section then descends from Sta. 72+200 to Sta. 77+750 for a length of approximately 6 kms. until it reaches Sta. 114.102, the end of the project.

Scope of works. Physical works include widening of the existing road to achieve a width of 8 to 10 meters on the flat sections and a width of 10 to 14 meters on the ridge or hillside section, consisting 6 meters wide of carriageway and 1 to 2 meters wide shoulder on each side. The improvement works will also include construction of drainage, cross pipe/box culvert and stone masonry retaining wall. The major scope of works are as follows:

Items	Package A01-01	Package A01-02
Section	Dili – Manatuto	Manatuto – Baucau
Length (km)	48.740 7+660~56+400	57.702 56+400~114.102
Excavation (m ³)	189,000	110,000
Embankment (m ³)	272,000	289,000
Large Bridges (> 100 m)	-	4 805m in total
		Manatuto Bridge, Sta. 56+900, 280m
		Laleila Bridge, Sta. 78+770, 245m
		Vemassee Bridge, Sta. 84+400, 175m
		Kairabela Bridge, Sta. 90+684, 105m
Small Bridge (< 100 m)	2	4

Items	Package A01-01	Package A01-02
	70 m in total	105 m in total
	Lainlidum Bridge, Sta. 39+962, 30 m	Talidare Bridge, Sta. 67+798, 48 m
	Beheda Bridge, Sta. 47+613, 40 m	Zuis 1, Sta. 96+292, 18 m
	-	Zuis 2, Sta. 97+018, 18 m
	-	Zuis 3, Sta. 99+152, 21 m
(Total Length of Bridge in m)	70	910
Drainage		
Box Culvert (Nos.)	47	33
Pipe Culvert (Nos.)	243	197
Slope Protection (m ³)	82,700	65,400

1. Bridge structures

Name of Bridge	Span/Length (m)	Superstructure	Foundation
Lainlidum	1 x 30 m = 30 m	PC Girder	Spread
Beheda	2 x 20 m = 40 m		Bored concrete pile
Manatuto	8 x 35 m = 280 m		
Talidare	3 x 16 m = 48 m		
Laleila	7 x 35 m = 245 m		
Vemassee	5 x 35 m = 175 m		
Kairabela	3 x 35 m = 105 m	Deck Girder	Spread
Zuis 1	1 x 18 m = 18 m		
Zuis 2	1 x 18 m = 18 m		
Zuis 3	1 x 21 m = 21 m		

2. Type of slope protection

- 1) Retaining wall (stone masonry, concrete, gabion)
- 2) Concrete crib
- 3) Hydro seeding

Strategy to Minimize Impacts. The project adopted strategy to minimize land requirements by confining the construction works within the existing road corridor to the extent possible. The strategy also includes some compromise on reducing the embankment width even to 2 m at certain sections of the road stretch. However, it will inevitably be necessary to acquire some land and other assets for the widening and raising of the road embankment which will cause involuntary resettlement impact.

Typical Road Section. The typical road sections applied in this project to minimize resettlement impact is shown in Figure 3 below.

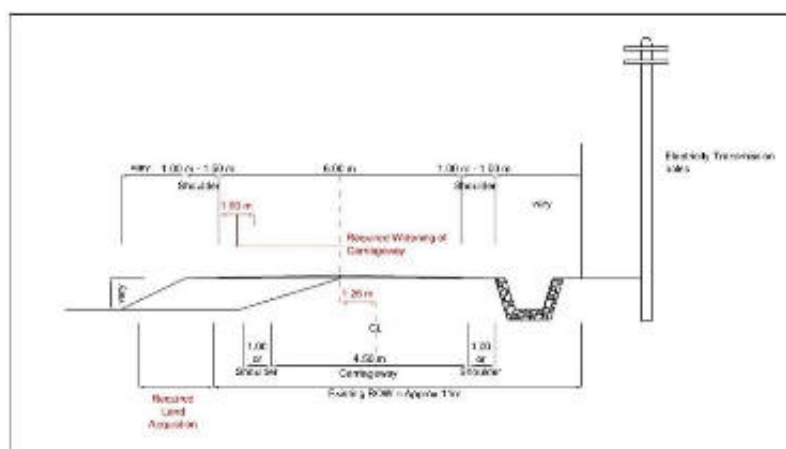


Figure 3. Typical Cross Road Section

CHAPTER 3. LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

Introduction. This RAP is based on Timor-Leste's applicable domestic policy instruments and laws and the policies, principles and requirements set out in the Resettlement Framework (RF) adopted by the government and approved for all foreign assisted projects. The RF establishes the eligibility of different types of affected persons and what they are entitled to by way of compensation and other assistance. The RF also identified the gap-filling measures required to resolve the differences between the country system and requirements of funding institution and those measures are incorporated into the identification of APs and AHs, their eligibility to compensation and assistance, and the type of compensation and assistance they are entitled to.

The government proposes the upgrading of National Road No. 1: Dili-Manatuto-Baucau Road in order to improve the quality and safety of travel, and ensure greater economic and social benefits to the people. The road upgrading project is designed taking into account the social safeguard policies of the funding agencies, which include avoiding and/or minimizing resettlement impacts. The road improvement includes widening and despite measure to avoid and minimize resettlement impacts, some people will still be affected. Such impacts include loss of rice/corn fields, structures, crops, trees, and other assets.

3.1 Existing Policy and Legal Framework for Resettlement in Timor-Leste

Currently there are no specific laws on involuntary land acquisition and compensation, although the proposed Expropriation Law would be the most relevant one but still under the parliament for approval. The legal basis for declaring the right of way outside the current road footprints has not been neither established nor delineated.

However, there is a mere pronouncement and information both from the MPWTC and NDLPSC prescribing 3-5 meters strip of land reserved for public use or for infrastructure development and though no written policy, yet, the government started its implementation.

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.

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

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

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

Land 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. The law established by the Directorate of Land, Property and Cadastral Survey (DLPCS) 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.

A decree issued by the Government in February 2011 provides for granting compensation to relocate unlawful occupants of State property based on humanitarian considerations. The

Ministry of Justice (MOJ) through Ministerial Decree, which is yet to be finalized, will establish the basis for calculating compensation.

Another decree promulgated in July 2011 passed in June 2011 allows private property rights registration by landowners/persons in areas where cadastral surveys have been completed (following registration and verification of claims by the government) and confirmed that the claims to land are undisputed. Among the claims registered so far under the Ita Nia Rai program, which has been limited to urban areas, some 92 per cent of claims are undisputed.

The Civil Code promulgated in 2011 (which will come in 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 draft legislations relating to land are awaiting parliamentary approval:

- 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.

3.2 JICA and ADB Safeguard Policy

The safeguards policy aims to avoid or minimize the impacts on people affected by a project that includes three important elements as follows: (i) compensation to replace lost assets, livelihood, and income; (ii) assistance for relocation, including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services; and (iii) assistance for rehabilitation to improve or achieve at least the same level of well-being with the project as without it.

The policy requires provision of support and assistance for those who lose their land, property, or livelihoods are affected by the acquisition of land or restriction on land use. Resettlement planning is designed to provide 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 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 paid to households headed by women and vulnerable groups, such as 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 prior to ground levelling and demolition, and in any case, before an impact occurs.

3.3 Project Resettlement Framework

The legal and policy framework on resettlement in Timor-Leste has been compared with the requirements of foreign funding institutions 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 and AHs, their eligibility to compensation and entitlements and other resettlement assistance. The resettlement policy principles for the project are as follows:

1. 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.
2. 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 NDLPCS will identify and establish ownership claims for the land parcels required for the project roads.
3. The absence of an active land market in rural areas poses a challenge to determine the market or replacement value of the affected land. The Project Management Unit (PMU) with the assistance of Social Safeguards Consultant and the NDLPCS provide valuation of affected assets to determine fair compensation at replacement cost to APs.
4. Resettlement impacts will be minimized through careful engineering design.
5. APs will be systematically informed and consulted during the entire process of resettlement planning and implementation, including assessment of possible impacts on their livelihoods, purchase of land/assets, determining compensation/resettlement options and socio-economic rehabilitation measures.

They will be informed of their rights and options and be invited to participate actively in the identification of mitigation and rehabilitation measures.

6. The APs will be identified and recorded as early as possible in order to establish their 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.
7. Eligible APs are entitled to compensation and livelihood rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-subproject living standards, income earning capacity and production levels.
8. 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.
9. 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.
10. Lack of formal legal rights to assets lost will not deprive any AP from receiving compensation and payments for non-land assets and entitlements.
11. 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.
12. The concerns of women will be identified based on gender disaggregated socio-economic data, separate discussions on women's concerns, and ensuring adequate measures and budgetary allocations in the resettlement plan to compensate and resettle them in a manner that does not disadvantage them. In this effort the assistance of national NGOs currently engaged in women's welfare will be sought.

13. Since there are no significant differences in cultural and socio-economic identity among the different language groups, no specific adverse impacts are anticipated to warrant separate indigenous people's plans. To ensure that the different language groups fully participate in planning and implementing resettlement, discussions and reports will be prepared and disclosed appropriately in the relevant languages. RPs will also include provision for any special measures that may be required.
14. Resettlement planning decisions will be preceded by a social preparation phase where consultations will be held with APs, community leaders, local administrators, and NGOs to enhance the participation of these APs in negotiation, planning, and implementation.
15. Payment for physical assets, i.e. land, houses, buildings and other structures, and non-physical assets such as lost income from productive assets or jobs, will be calculated at replacement cost and included in the RP.
16. APs losing only part of their physical assets will not be left with a proportion inadequate to sustain their current standard of living. Such a minimum size will be identified and agreed upon during the resettlement planning process.
17. A grievance redress mechanism linked with existing traditional formal and informal systems and cognizant of cultural requirements, will be established to solve resettlement related disputes and complaints from APs.
18. Land for land or asset for asset compensation is always the preferred method. However, if insufficient land or assets are available, or if the affected people have a preference and the resettlement impacts are considered to be minor and do not undermine the livelihoods of APs, cash payment at replacement costs will be provided based on negotiation with APs. For those experiencing severe impacts (more than 10% of productive land severely affected people (i.e. those APs experiencing significant impacts) assistance will be given to identify and purchase alternative land. Efforts will also be made to provide sustainable livelihood restoration measures so that affected people can improve or at least restore their standard of living to pre-project levels.
19. The full cost of land purchase and resettlement will be included by the government in the project cost and adequate budgetary provision shall be made available during implementation;

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

3.3.1 Category of project Affected Person

Persons are considered AP if, at the time of census, they are verified to be occupying, living/residing, doing business and/or utilizing the land, resources and improvements that will be acquired for the project, irrespective of ownership thereof.

Members who share a common kitchen are considered as one household regardless of the number of families or extended families living together under one roof, thereby, APs shall be reckoned by the household as a unit of representation.

3.3.1.1 Definition

Affected Family Members/Affected Households - consists of all members of a household residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who will be adversely affected by the project.

Affected Person(s)/head of households (HHs) - dealt with as member of project affected families/households who on account of the execution of the project, would have the right, title or interest in all or any part of a house, land (e.g., residential, agricultural or pasture) or any other fixed or moveable asset acquired or possessed, in full or in part, permanently or temporarily.

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.

3.3.1.2 Tenorial Status

APs are categorized based on their tenorial status at the time of census cut-off date as follows:

- 1) Land owners – APs who are land title holder or who have formal legal rights to land including customary and traditional land rights recognized under law
- 2) Structure Owners on private Lots - APs who own the structure built on own lot or on another person's private lot with or without the consent of the owner
- 3) Informal Settlers – APs who do not have formal legal rights to land they are occupying.

3.3.1.3 Severity of Impacts

Properties to be acquired for the project may include the entire area or a portion of it. Hence, compensation for such an assets depend on whether the entire property will be affected or just a portion of it.

Marginally affected/ Minor or insignificant impact – the impact is only partial and the remaining portion of the property or asset is still viable for continued use. Compensation will be on the affected portion only. AHs are not physically displaced and less than 10% of their productive assets are lost), or fewer than 200 AHs are affected

Severely affected or significant impact– The portion of the property to be affected is more than 10% of the total area or even less than 10% if the remaining portion is no longer economically viable or it will no longer function as intended. Full compensation of the whole property. More than 200 households are affected by resettlement or more of productive assets (income generating) or physical displacement/ dislocation (loss of housing).

3.3.2 Eligibility and Cut-off date

Eligibility. Consistent with donor policies, eligible APs will be entitled to receive compensation for their losses in addition to allowances and other special assistance to ensure they can restore their livelihoods and achieve at least if not improve their pre-project living standards. Vulnerable APs also entitled to additional assistance. The following eligible APs are those that:

- a) Legal APs-have legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the government);
- b) Legalized APs - do not have legal rights to land but have a claim to such land or assets provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan; and
- c.) Non-titled APs/Informal Settlers- have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying or using, these APs are not eligible for compensation for the land but are eligible for compensation for their assets on the land and other assistance
- d.) Owners of Assets – APs losing structures, trees or crops irrespective of the status of ownership of the land.

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

The announced cut-off date of this project was set in October 2013.

3.3.3 Principle of Replacement Cost

Compensation at Negotiated Settlement for land and other fixed assets such as temporary, semi-permanent and permanent structures, kiosks, trees, crops and other improvements shall be adequate to replace losses. Valuation of asset as per information gathered through rapid appraisal and consultation with the project affected people and their community and relevant local authorities during the census and inventory of losses are the basis for negotiation with the APs or head of the households. Those APs whose structures that will be affected will receive a reconstruction and reorganize work cost. Each AP having loss business will also be entitled to assistance for restoring their incomes.

3.3.4 Assistance to Vulnerable Group

Special attention shall be extended to extremely vulnerable APs such as the poorest of the poor or below poverty line, female-headed households and other vulnerable households. Hence, on top of the entitlements accorded for them, these APs will be entitled to an additional allowance for three months at monthly rate of US\$ 100.00 and would qualify for any special assistance.

3.3.5 Entitlements.

An entitlement matrix for the project is presented in Table 3.3-1: Entitlement Matrix describing the following main components:

- Description of impact (permanent, temporary, land, structure, crops, access, employment, business, communal facilities, public buildings and utilities, etc.;
- Nature of impact (right of way, access for construction, partial or total loss, ownership, impact on income, etc)
- Definition of affected person for each category of impact;
- Specific entitlement for each type of loss; and
- Agency responsible for each entitlement

Table 3.3-1: Entitlement Matrix

Type of Loss	Unit of Entitlement	Details of Entitlements	Responsibility
1.a Permanent loss of homestead and Agricultural land	Title holders/ Claimants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation for the loss of land at fair negotiated price (\$8/sqm for productive land and \$10/sqm for non-productive land) Subsistence allowance at \$100 per month for up to 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 month for 3 months if residual land is viable. All fees, taxes and other charges as applicable under relevant laws incurred in the relocation and resource establishment are to be borne by the project. Additional compensation for vulnerable APs or head of the households. Cash compensation at \$200 up to 6 months of land lease. 60 days of notice for agricultural lands to harvest standing crops. If notice cannot be given, compensation for share crops will be provided. 	PMU in coordination with Ministry of Agriculture (MA); MOJ/NDLPCS, MOF with assistance of Consultant, local authorities and community leaders
1.b Permanent loss of homestead and Agricultural land	Tenants and leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at \$200 up to 6 months of land lease 60 days of notice for agricultural lands to harvest standing crops. If notice cannot be given, compensation for share of crops will be provided. Additional compensation for vulnerable APs or head of the households. 	
2.a Permanent loss of residential/commercial structures	Owners of Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equivalent to replacement value of structure or part of structure without depreciation. Compensation for the structures at replacement rate without depreciation. Subsistence allowance of \$100/month up to 3 months for affected residential structure. Transportation allowance equivalent to \$100. 	PMU in coordination with MA, MOJ/NDLPCS, MOF with assistance from Consultant, local authorities and community leaders

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Right to salvage materials from the demolished structure without deduction from their compensation. • Additional compensation for vulnerable APs or head of the households. 	
2.b Permanent loss of residential/ commercial structures	Informal settlers/ squatters/ non-titled APs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cash compensation equivalent to replacement value of structure or part of structure without depreciation. • Subsistence allowance of US\$100/ month up to 3 months for affected residential structure. • Transportation allowance equivalent to \$100. • Salvaged materials which are free of cost without deduction from their compensation. • Additional compensation for vulnerable APs or head of the households (Item 5). 	NDLPCS with assistance from the PMUs and Consultant in consultation with relevant authorities for the finalization of compensation cost for the affected structure as identified during IOL.
3. Income from business	Business owners, vendors, tenants, leaseholders, agricultural workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assistance for loss income based on minimum two months' average income. • One-time payment of \$50 for temporary stalls and minimum of 2 months' income loss based on average monthly income for semi-permanent and permanent kiosks. • Onetime livelihood restoration grant equivalent to one-year income per AP or head of households from affected productive land. • Additional compensation for vulnerable APs or head of the households (Item 5). 	PMU in coordination with NDLPCS with the assistance from the local authorities and community leaders
4. Loss of crops and tress	Claimant of the affected tree	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • One-time compensation will be given as seed capital for the next season cropping equivalent to \$15.00/sqm • Compensation for rice paddies equals to the market value of its annual yield for three years. • Cash compensation for perennial crops and fruit bearing trees based on annual net product market value multiplied by three years. • Cash compensation equivalent to prevailing market price of timber for non-fruit trees. 	NDLPCS with assistance from the PMU and Consultant in consultation with relevant authorities will determine the fair compensation.

5. Impact on Vulnerable APs or head of the households	Vulnerable and women-headed households identified during IOL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional subsistence allowance equivalent at \$100 for three more months for loss of land or structure. Landless/vulnerable APs will be assisted to find an alternative land/plot. One-time rehabilitation grant in the form of productive assets (e.g. seeds and planting materials) for loss of residential and commercial structures. Vulnerable households will have priority in any employment required for the project. 	PMU with assistance from the local authorities and community leaders
6. Unforeseen impact	Concerned affected persons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Unforeseen impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the government, ADB SPS and JICA safeguards policy. 	PMU identifies and mitigates impacts as required.

CHAPTER 4. IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

4.1 Expected Impacts

The scope of works for the upgrading of the road project includes widening of the existing road to achieve a width of 8 to 10 meters on the flat sections and a width of 10 to 14 meters on the ridge or hillside section, consisting 6 meters wide of carriageway and 1 to 2 meters wide shoulder on each side. The improvement works will also include construction of drainage, cross pipe/box culvert and stone masonry retaining wall.

With the above-mentioned scope of works, it is expected that land, structures, businesses, other improvements, trees of various species would be affected.

4.2 Avoidance/Preventive Measures to Minimize Impacts

The road alignment has been thoroughly studied to ensure that no private land acquisition would be required but only demolition of structures and other improvements including cutting of various species of trees are kept to the minimum. These strategies include:

- Minor adjustments to the alignment wherever possible within the available government-owned lands and exploring all viable alternatives in the project design;
- Confine the road corridor within or close to the least disruptive alignment as far as possible;
- Realigning embankments or adopting retaining walls as an alternative to avoid built up areas or standing structures where ever possible;

- Careful attention in the vicinity of sensitive cultural features such as sacred places, historical sites, cemetery and places of worship and or mature/old century trees to avoid impacts upon them.

4.3 Inventory of Losses (IOL)

During the IOL conducted in September to October 2013, the summary of impact is presented in Matrix below.

PACKAGE 1: DILI-MANATUTO SECTION

Impact Category	Magnitude of Impact
Total number of affected households	742 households
Total number of affected persons	4,165 people
Total area of affected land	105,872 square meter
Total number of affected structures	177 units
Total area of affected structures	2,518 square meter
Total number of affected roadside businesses	139 units
Total number of affected trees	3,440 trees

From the inventoried 742 household heads, validation/verification is being undertaken within the demarcated RROW limits and detailed measurement survey (DMS) were accomplished.

PACKAGE 2: MANATUTO-BAUCAU SECTION

During the IOL conducted in September to October 2013, about 566 head of households were listed. Out of the 566, 37 APs are lot claimants and the rest are affected persons whose main and ancillary structures including trees of various species will be affected. From the listed 566, validation/verification is being undertaken within the demarcated RROW limits and detailed measurement survey (DMS) were accomplished.

4.4 Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS)

With the adoption of strategies as described in Section 4.2 above, the result of revalidation thru DMS as shown in Table 4.4-1: Summary of Impacts and Losses on APs and family members shows that the resettlement impacts in the implementation of the ongoing project are deemed significant due to the presence of severely affected

residential and commercial structures in addition to the various trees being cut including rice field/crops.

PACKAGE 1:

No private land will be acquired since all the APs are occupying the reserved 3-5 meters strip of land by the government as corroborated by the NDLPSCS. However, there are APs or head of households utilizing the government land for food production (rice field) with a total affected area of 922.1 square meters (sqm). The APs/head of households are entitled for seed capital or cost of opportunity for the next cropping season.

In summary, a total of 327 APs with 2,292 family members are being disturbed distributed in different locations.

Table 4.4-1: Summary of Impacts and Losses on APs

Impact Category	Hera	Sabuli	Duyung	Uma Caduak	Sau	Ailili	Total
Number of APs/ Head of the Households	10 5	26	56	11 5	16	9	327
Number of AHs/ Family Members	65 9	242	381	81 9	13 5	56	2,292
Affected Structure							
Residential	5	2	4	-	-	-	11 units
Kiosks	11	3	15	30	2	-	61 units
Temp barakas/ roadside stalls	21	2	14	30	-	-	67 units
Ancillary Structure (Fence)	38	22	18	68	6	2	154 units
Affected Various Species of Trees							1,004 trees
Timber Trees	23	36	45	11 5	12	4	235 trees
Fruit-Timber Trees	30	56		96 6	47 9		187 trees
Fruit trees	33	87		68 0	22 1	-	582 trees
Affected rice field (within government-reserved area)	-	-	-	-	-	564.70 sqm	564.70 sqm

Granting the impact on the APs are considered significant, it could also be beneficial since they will no longer intruding within the RROW. Besides, the compensation and entitlements provided for the APs are more than enough to re-build a better structures and they shall be given enough

time to re-organize prior to displacement. Further, APs who utilize the government land as rice fields are entitled for a seed capital or cost of opportunity for \$15.00/square meter over the next season cropping and they shall be given 60 days' notice to harvest standing seasonal crops.

4.5 Impact Assessment

For understanding the adverse social impacts of the project, a 100% census combined with socio-economic survey was carried out in September-October 2013 along with the inventory of losses.

Parallel with the contractors' activities starting in July 2016, social safeguards related activities are being carried out such as validation of the number of affected persons and assets utilizing the data from the IOL. After validation, negotiation of settlements to the APs were made.

4.5.1 Impact on APs of Structures by Location

As shown in Table 4.5-1: Impact on APs of Structures by Location, a total of 206 APs/head of households with 1,433 family members whose 11 units of residential, 61 units of kiosks and 67 units of roadside stalls are severely affected by the implementation of the project in addition to the 154 units of ancillary structures. As indicated in the number of APs which are 206 and the number of affected structures are 293 units, it is concluded that there are APs who own both a residential and kiosk or a fence and a kiosk. All the surveyed assets encroached on the land owned by the government.

In the course of re-assessment and interview, whilst these 206 APs are significantly affected, so far, avowed their support to the project in certainty that the positive impacts outgrow the negative impacts. They could cope up easily with the displacement/disturbances, if the compensation to be provided by the government will be made immediately so they could set back or build a better structure either at the back or at the upper level of their affected structure.

Table 4.5-1: Impact on APs on Structures by Location

Location (Sub- district)	No. of APs		Number of Households/ Family Members	Number of Affected Structures			
	M	F		Main			Ancillary
				Res'l	Kiosk	Roadside Stalls	
Hera	5	-	12	5	11	21	38
Sabuli	22	3	229	2	3	2	22
Duyung	40	11	316	4	15	14	18
Uma Caduak	98	17	819	-	30	30	68
Sau	8	-	43	-	2	-	6
Ailili	2	-	14	-	-	-	2
Total	175	31	1,433	11 units	61 units	67 units	154 units
	206						

As presented in Matrix below, out of the 293 units of structures, 2 units of residential are permanent; 4 units are semi-permanent and 5 units are temporary. The affected kiosks have only one unit of permanent; 5 units are semi-permanent and 55 units are temporary. All the affected roadside stalls and ancillary structures are temporary.

Type of Structure	Construction Material of Affected Structures			
	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary	Total
Residential	2	4	5	11
	90.2sqm	194.9sqm	84sqm	369sqm
Kiosk	1	5	55	61
	32sqm	208.99sqm	1,146.99sqm	1,387.98sqm
Roadside stalls			67 units	67 units
Ancillary			154 units	154 units
Total	3	9		293 units
	122.2sqm	403.89sqm		

4.5.2 Impacts on Rice fields/crops

During the revalidation, there are 8 APs in Suco Ailili utilizing a government land for rice production and these APs will lose an area of 564.70 sqm of rice paddy. The APs are entitled for a seed capital or cost of opportunity for \$15.00/square meter over the next season cropping and they shall be given 60 days' notice to harvest standing seasonal crops.

4.5.3 Impacts on Various Species of Trees

As shown in Table 4.5-2: Impacts on Various Species of Trees, out of the accounted 1,001 different species of trees for removal, 235 are classified as timber trees owned by 66 APs; 187 are fruit-timber owned by 67 APs; and 582 classified as flowers/plants owned by 148 APs.

As indicated in the number of APs, an AP has not only own a single tree but rather own three or more trees of different species.

While civil works progresses, all necessary measures technically and economically are being considered to minimize the adverse effect on trees or to save lot of trees.

Table 4.5-2: Impact on Trees

Type of Trees	HERA		Sabuli		Duyong		Uma Caduak		Sau		Ailili		Total	
	HHs	No of Trees	HHs	No of Trees	HHs	No of Trees	HHs	No of Trees	HHs	No of	HHs	No of Trees	HHs	No of Trees

										Tree s				
TIMBER TREES														
Sterculia foetida	5	20	2	50	6	22	2	14	1	5	1	1	17	112
Teak wood	3	3	1	3	24	33	-	-			1	1	29	40
Honduran mahogany	-	-	2	8	2	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	12
Horse raddish	-	-	1	9	2	5	1	4			1		5	29
Palm wood	-	-	-	-	9	40	-	-	1	1	1	1	11	42
													66	235
FRUIT-TIMBER TREES														
Coconut tree	13	22	6	9	25	66	6	36	2	11	3	10	55	154
Mango tree	3	6	1	2	2	4	-	-					6	12
Cassava	2	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5			3	17
Betel Nut Palm	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-			1	2	3	4
													67	187
FRUITS/PLANTS														
Banana	29	264	2	4	6	15	4	4	1	1			42	288
Guava	7	13	-	-	1	4	1	4					9	21
Jambu	5	9	1	1	4	6	5	5					15	21
Soursop	5	6	2	2	2	60	1	1					30	69
Samarle	4	7	-	-	1	1	-	-					5	8
Chili	-	-	2	7	-	-	1	12					3	19
Jackfruit	8	14	1	1	-	-	1	1					10	16
Lemon	2	6	-	-	4	7	2	7					8	20
Papaya	9	22	-	-	2	18	2	5			1	1	14	46
Peanapple (NANAS)	1	7	-	-	3	31	-	-			1	2	5	40
Tuber Fehuk Midar)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4					1	4
Orange	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-					2	2
Mustard Greens	-	-	1	4	-	-	1	4					2	8
Tomato	--	-	-	-	-	-	1	6					1	16
Corn (Batar)							1	4					1	4
													148	582
Grand Total													281	1,004

4.5.4 Impact on Income and Livelihood

As shown in Table 4.5-4: Impact on Income and Livelihood, a total of 128 units owned by 128 head of households with 707 household members are affected and during interview with the head of

the households, they declared that their income for their kiosks and roadside stalls ranging from US\$50 to US\$100.00/month.

Table 4.5-4: Impact on Income and Livelihood

Impact Category	Number of Affected Units	Average monthly income from business (\$)	No. of APs	No. of Family Members
Kiosk	61	\$100	61	305
Roadside stalls	67	\$50	67	402
Total	128		128	707

No major disruptions to the APs or no income loss since they could still continue their business while they are shifting or re-organizing their kiosks and stalls backward or at the available space outside the construction/RROW limits. They could continue their business at the time of civil works, hence, their monthly income is not likewise affected. Instead, they attract more consumers to patronize their businesses.

Nevertheless, the project still considered reasonable compensation to the APs in order to mitigate the disturbances on their businesses although insignificant.

4.5.5 Impact on Vulnerable APs/Household Heads

During interview, no recognized vulnerable APs along Package 1: Dili-Manatuto Section.

PACKAGE 2:

No private land will be acquired since all the APs are occupying the reserved 3-5 meters strip of land by the government as corroborated by the NDLPSC contrary to the findings in the IOL that there are 37 claimants of lot.

However, there are APs utilizing the government land for food production (rice field) with a total affected area of 33,332.00 square meters (sqm). The APs are entitled for seed capital or cost of opportunity for the next cropping season.

In summary, a total of 442 APs/head of the households with 2,394 family members are being disturbed distributed in different locations.

Table 4.4-1: Summary of Impacts and Losses on Aps

Impact Category	Manatuto	Laleia	Vemase, Bucoli,	Baucau TrilokaBahu	Total
Number of Head of the Households	13	25	338	66	442 AHs
Number of Family Members	65	201	1,695	433	2,394 APs
Affected Structure					
Residential	-	2	6	7	15 units
Kiosks	1	5	28	8	42 units
Temp barakas/ roadside stalls	-	-	49	120	169 units
Ancillary Structure (Fence)	-	-	6	1	7 units
Affected Various Trees					
Timber Trees	2	32	322	313	669 trees
Fruit-Timber Trees	30	56	966	479	1,531 trees
Fruit trees	33	87	680	221	1,021 trees
Affected rice field (within government-reserved area)	6,244 sqm	6,977 sqm	20,111 sqm	-	33,332.0 sqm

Granting the impact on the APs are considered significant, it could also be beneficial since they will no longer intruding within the RROW. Besides, the compensation and entitlements provided for the APs are more than enough to re-build a better structures and they shall be given enough time to re-organize prior to displacement. Further, APs who are utilizing the government land as rice fields are entitled for a seed capital or cost of opportunity for \$5.00/square meter over the next season cropping and they shall be given 60 days' notice to harvest standing seasonal crops.

Common property impacts. Public utilities as summarizes in Matrix below will also be affected by this project and the cost for relocation will be included in the bill of quantities of the project cost.

Affected Utilities	a. Water pipeline	75 units
	b. Steel Electricity Pole (SEP)	105 units
	c. Cocrete Electricity Pole (CEP)	150 units
	Total Affected Utilities	320 units

4.5 Impact Assessment

For understanding the adverse social impacts of the project, a 100% census combined with socio-economic survey was carried out in September-October 2013 along with the inventory of losses. But despite the 100% census and inventory of losses, a Resettlement Plan report was not prepared prior to its implementation only the Master List was accomplished.

Parallel with the contractors' activities starting in July 2016, social safeguards related activities are being carried out such as validation of the number of affected persons and assets utilizing the data from the IOL. After validation, negotiation of settlements to the APs were made.

4.5.1 Impact on AHs and APs of Structures by Location

As shown in Table 4.5-1: Impact on APs of Structures by Location, a total of 233 APs/head of households with 1,291 family members whose 15 units of residential, 42 units of kiosks and 169 units of roadside stalls are severely affected by the implementation of the project in addition to the 7 units of ancillary structures. All the surveyed assets encroached on the land owned by the government.

In the course of re-assessment and interview, whilst these 233 APs are significantly affected, so far, avowed their support to the project in certainty that the positive impacts outgrow the negative impacts. They could cope up easily with the displacement/disturbances, if the compensation to be provided by the government will be made immediately so they could set back or build a better structure either at the back or at the upper level of their affected structure.

Table 4.5-1: Impact on APs on Structures by Location

Location (Sub- district)	No. of AHs		Number of Family Members	Number of Affected Structures			
	M	F		Main		Ancillary	
				Res'l	Kiosk	Roadside Stalls	
Manatuto	2	1	12		1		2
Laleia	7	-	46	2	5		
Vemase, Bucoli	86	73	805	6	28	120	6
Baucau, Triloka, Bahu	47	17	428	7	8	49	1
Total	142	91	1,291 APs	15 units	42 units	169 units	7 units
	233 AHs						

As shown in Table 4.5-1A: Impact on Structures by Construction Materials, out of the 233 units of structures owned by 233 AHs, 8 units are permanent, 19 units are semi-permanent and 146 units are temporary.

Table 4.5-1A: Impacts on Structures by Construction Materials

Type of structure	Construction materials of affected structures			
	Permanent	Semi-permanent	Temporary	Total
Residential	1	6	8	15
	42.0 sqm	634.50 sqm	561.70 sqm	
Kiosk	4	11	27	42
	245 sqm	235 sqm	869.45 sqm	
Roadside Stalls	-	-	169	169

Ancillary	2	2	3	7
	18 sqm	116 sqm	146	
TOTAL	8	19	206	233

4.5.2 Impacts on Head of the Households on Rice fields/crops.

During the validation, there are 70 head of households utilizing a government land for rice production and these households will lose an area of 33,332 m² of rice paddy with an estimated losses of annual yield at 12,000 kg. as presented in Table 4.5-2: Impacts on Head of the Households on Rice fields/crops.

Table 4.5-2: Impacts on Head of the Households on Rice fields/crops

Sub-district	Rice crop affected		
	Area affected (m2)	Estimated annual yield lost (kg)	Head of Household
Manatuto Vila	6.244	2.248	13
Laleia	6.977	2.512	8
Vemase, Bucoli	20.111	7.240	49
Baucau, Triloka, Bahu	-	-	-
Total	33,332.00	12,000	70

4.5.3 Impacts on Various Species of Trees

As shown in Table 4.5-2: Impacts on Various Species of Trees, out of the inventoried 3,221 different species of trees for removal, 669 are classified as timber trees owned by 134 APs/head of households; 1,531 are fruit-timber owned by 214 AHs; and 1,021 classified as flowers/plants owned by 392 AHs.

As indicated in the number of AHs, an AH has not only own a single tree but rather own three or more trees of different species.

While civil works progresses, all necessary measures technically and economically are being considered to minimize the adverse effect on trees or to save lot of trees.

Table 4.5-2: Impact on Trees

Type of Trees	Manatuto		Laleia		Vemase, Bucoli		Baucau, Triloka, Bahu		Total	
	AHs	No of Trees	AHs	No of Trees	AHs	No of Trees	AHs	No of Trees	AHs	No of Trees
TIMBER TREES										
Sterculiafoetida			1	1	6	12	5	5	12	18
Bamboo					14	20	3	4	17	24
Teak wood	2	2	1	1	31	98	19	160	53	161
Honduran mahogany					16	86	24	138	40	224
Iron wood					1	1			1	1
Narra wood					2	3			2	3
Palm wood			4	26	1	1			5	27
Banyan wood			1	4					1	4
Sandalwood					1	1	1	5	2	6
Flamboyant wood							1	1	1	1
Total	2	2	7	32	72	222	53	313	144	499
FRUIT-TIMBER TREES										
Coconut tree	3	15	6	13	73	49	10	17	92	54
Mango tree	3	4	1	1	51	70	14	40	66	115
Cassava	1	10	2	42	11	93	18	416	32	661
Betel Nut Palm	1	1			31	01			4	12
Kapok Tree					5	7	2	6	7	13
Total	8	30	9	56	143	206	44	479	191	645
FRUITS/PLANTS										

Candlenut					1 3	7 0	12	31	2 5	1 0 1
Banana	1	1	5	1 0	4 3	6 2	11	27	6 0 0	1 0 0
Guava	3	3	3	3	2 8	5 6	11	20	4 5	8 2
Rose Apple	4	6	1	1	2 6	4 1	2	2	3 3	5 0
Soursop	2	5	5	3 1	4 6	9 7	3	10	5 6	1 4 3
Samarle	2	5			2	2	11	18	1 5	2 5
Avocado							3	4	3	4
Jackfruit	1	1	1	1	2 9	7 2	3	3	3 4	7 7
Lemon	2	3	4	2 8	1 6	4 0	2	2	2 4	7 3
Papaya	2	7	1	1 0	2 8	1 4 7	11	90	4 2	2 5 4
Starfruit	1	1			3	1 1			4	1 2
Pomegranate					1 6	3 6	1	6	1 7	4 2
Orange	1	1			7	1 0	1	1	9	1 2
Cacau tree					3	7	3	3	6	1 0
Taro			1	1	1 3	2 4			1 4	2 5
Tomato			1	2					1	2
Koa haole (Coffee)					2	2	1	4	3	6
Passion fruit					1	3			1	3
Total	1 9	3 3	2 2	8 7	2 7 6	6 8 0	75	221	3 9 2	1 0 2 1
GRAND TOTAL	2 9	6 5	3 8	1 7 5	5 0 0	1 9 6 9	172	1013	7 4 0	3, 2 2 1

4.5.4 Impact on Income and Livelihood

As shown in Table 4.5-4: Impact on Income and Livelihood, a total of 211 units owned by 211 head of households with 1,097 household members are affected and during interview with the head of the households, they declared that their income for their kiosks and roadside stalls ranging from US\$50 to US\$100.00/month.

Table 4.5-4: Impact on Income and Livelihood

Impact Category	Number of Affected Units	Average monthly income from business (\$)	No. of AHs	No. of APs
Kiosk	42	\$100	42	252
Roadside stalls	169	\$50	169	845
Total	211		211	1,097

No major disruptions to the APs or no income loss since they could still continue their business while they are shifting or re-organizing their kiosks and stalls backward or at the available space outside the construction/RROW limits. They could continue their business at the time of civil works, hence, their monthly income is not likewise affected. Instead, they attract more consumers to patronize their businesses.

Nevertheless, the project still considered reasonable compensation to the APs in order to mitigate the disturbances on their businesses although insignificant.

4.5.5 Impact on Vulnerable APs

As per assessment, the vulnerable APs recognized during the socio-economic survey are 12 APs below poverty line, consequently, entitled for additional allowances.

During interview, they expressed their belief that the road upgrading would yield benefits for their small businesses and/or their households.

4.6.6 Impacts on Poverty

Upgrading the proposed project will not, in and of itself reduce poverty or increase agricultural production. Rather the roads are a necessary prerequisite for development and better roads equal better access which will in turn facilitates development and contributes to poverty reduction.

The construction and maintenance stages of the project will improve direct employment for the poor community in labour-intensive construction and maintenance activities: for example, vegetation clearance from drains and roadside; patching, drainage and construction of small masonry walls; repair of shoulders; earthmoving from sides of roads, etc. Improvement of the road network in turn will stimulate income generation for the unskilled poor and low-income workers in the project area and create employment through the expansion of transport services, the development of small and cottage industries and the growth of commercial and trading business.

In order to ensure that benefits accrue to the communities in the project area rather than to foreign workers brought in by the Contractor, it is recommended that unskilled labor be hired locally to the extent possible and that jobs be allocated to people from poor households especially unemployed women.

CHAPTER 5. SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC PROFILE AND CHARACTERISTICS OF AFFECTED PERSONS

A 100% interviews were held with the heads of the Affected Households and family members at their residences to collect socio-economic information of the affected population. Socio economic information and profile of APs is analyzed based on the revalidated head of households.

PACKAGE 1:

5.1 Gender Segregation and Percentage of Affected Household Heads by Sex

The implementation of the project will have impact on a total of 327 APs with 2,292 household members. Male APs comprise about 60% while female APs comprise about 40% as shown in Table 5.1-1: Distribution of Affected Household Heads by Gender and by Location as follows:

Table 5.1-1: Distribution of Affected Head of Households by Gender and by Location

Description	Affected Population		Percentage of AHs by Sex (%)
	No. of APs	No. of AHs	
Male	195	1295	60%
Female	132	997	40%
	327	2,292	100%

The Female APs are owners of the affected kiosks and roadside stores but do not belong to vulnerable group.

5.2 Age of Affected Head of Households

As shown in Table 5.2-1: Age of head of AHs and Percentage, majority of the APs are within the age group between 41 to 55 years old which is equivalent to 50.45% while

43.22% of the APs within the age group between 56 to 70 years old and the rest are either below 25 years old and 26 to 40 years old.

Table 5.2-1: Age of Head of AHs and Percentage

Section	<25 years		26-40 years		41-55 years		56-70 years		>71 years		Total Head of AHs
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Total	4	3	6	23	113	100	72	6			327
	7		29		213		78				
Percentage	2.14%		8.87%		65.14%		23.85%				100%

5.3 Education Status of the head of households

Of the total 327 APs, about 62.39% or 204 attended primary or elementary school, 27.83% or 91 reached secondary or junior high school while 8.56% or 28 has no formal education and 1.22% or 4 APs levelled university or college education.

Table 5.3-1: Education Status of the head of AHs

Level of Education	No. of Head of AHs		Percentage
	M	F	
No Formal Education	12	16	8.56%
Able to Read and Write/Elementary School	117	87	62.39%
High School Equivalent	66	25	27.83%
University Graduate Equivalent/Higher Education		4	1.22%
Total	327		100

5.4 Livelihood and Occupation

As shown in Table 5.4-1: Main Livelihood and Occupation of Heads of AHs, majority of the household heads or out of the 327 APs, 128 APs or 39.14% are engaged in businesses, 55 APs or 16.82% are government employees, 48 APs or 14.68% are engaged in fishing and the rest are into other productive occupation and only 5 APs or 1.53% are unemployed.

Table 5.4-1: Main Livelihood and Occupation of head of AHs

Type of Occupation	Number of Head of AHs	Percent (%)
Business/Trader/Entrepreneur	128	39.14%
Driver	4	1.22%
Farmer	28	8.57%
Fisherman	48	14.68%
Housewife	38	11.62%
Laborer	17	5.20%
Officer (Govt official/ private/ other)	55	16.82%
Retired	4	1.22%
Unemployed	5	1.53%
Total	327	100%

5.5 Income Range of the Head of Affected Household

During interview with AHs/APs, they confirmed that their monthly income from their kiosks and roadside businesses is approximately \$50 to 200/month and AHs who concentrated in their respective professions have minimum wage of \$120 to 500/month, hence, majority of the AHs has annual income ranges from \$501-\$2,000 as shown in Table 5.5-1: Income Range of AHs.

Table 5.5-1: Income Range of head of AHs

Average Annual Income	Total	Percentage
< US\$500	45	13.76%
\$501-\$2,000	272	83.18%
\$2,001-\$5,000	10	3.06%
>\$5,000	-	-
Total	327 AHs	100%
Average Household Income per Month		\$275.00
Average Household Income per Year		US\$2,750.50

5.6 Poverty Status of the APs

The Timor-Leste Survey of Living Standard (TLSLS) 2007 defines the upper poverty line to be US\$26.68 per month per person and the lower poverty line to be US\$21.53 per month per person but this has been adjusted based on the changes in consumer price index between 2008 and 2015 (CPI data from World Bank Group (data.worldbank.org) that gives an upper poverty line of US\$44.61 and a lower poverty line of US\$36.01. Hence,

judging the income of the affected persons and households are above the upper poverty line taken into consideration the average monthly income of the AHs is US\$275.00 and average household members are six (6).

5.7 Ethnicity and Religion

All the identified APs with their households stated that they belong to Christian/Catholic Religion. No ethnic diversity or indigenous characteristics were observed amongst the APs. They are typical Timor-Leste citizens and all were found using Tetum as the primary language.

5.8 Project Awareness

Representatives from the Suco/Aldeia Chiefs and other stakeholders that are directly and indirectly affected by the project so with the APs actively participated during the public consultations held in their respective communities. And during the DMS, 100% of the APs positively responded that they are well informed by the government representative and consultant regarding the proposed project considering that public consultations/meetings have undertaken prior to the conduct of validation.

5.9 History of Residence

All the identified APs reside in the vicinity for more than 10 years already.

PACKAGE 2:

5.1 Gender Segregation and Percentage of Affected Household Heads by Sex

The implementation of the project will have impact on a total of 442 AHs with 2,394 household members. Male household heads comprise about 59% while female household heads comprise about 41% as shown in Table 5.1-1: Distribution of Affected Household Heads by Gender and by Location as follows:

Table 5.1-1: Distribution of Affected Head of Households by Gender and by Location

Description	Affected Population		Percentage of AHs by Sex (%)
	No. of AHs	No. of APs	
Male	294	1288	66%
Female	148	1106	34%
	442	2,394	100%

5.2 Age of Affected Head of Households

As shown in Table 5.2-1: Age of head of AHs and Percentage, majority of the AHs are within the age group between 41 to 55 years old which is equivalent to 50.45% while 43.22% of the AHs within the age group between 56 to 70 years old and the rest are either below 25 years old and 26 to 40 years old.

Table 5.2-1: Age of Head of AHs and Percentage

Section	<25 years		26-40 years		41-55 years		56-70 years		>71 years		Total Head of AHs
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Total	4	3	16	5	113	110	161	30			442
	7		21		223		191				
Percentage	1.58%		4.75%		50.45%		43.22%				100%

5.3 Education Status of the head of AHs

Of the total 442 AHs, about 42.53% or 188 attended primary or elementary school, 31.22% or 138 reached secondary or junior high school while 22.85% or 91 has no formal education and 3.40% or 15 levelled university or college education.

Table 5.3-1: Education Status of the head of AHs

Level of Education	No. of AHs		Percentage
	M	F	
No Formal Education	69	32	22.85%
Able to Read and Write/Elementary School	111	77	42.53%
High School Equivalent	103	35	31.22%
University Graduate Equivalent/Higher Education	11	4	3.40%
Total	442		100

5.4 Livelihood and Occupation

As shown in Table 5.4-1: Main Livelihood and Occupation of Heads of AHs, majority of the household heads or out of the 442 AHs, 211 AHs or 47.73% are engaged in businesses, the women household heads are mostly plain housewife with 19.90% or 88 AHs, next are engaged in farming which 15.84% or 70 AHs and the rest are into other productive occupation and 2.26% or 10 AHs are unemployed.

Table 5.4-1: Main Livelihood and Occupation of head of AHs

Type of Occupation	Number of AHs	Percent (%)
Business/Trader/Entrepreneur	211	47.73%
Driver	14	3.17%
Farmer	70	15.84%
Fisherman	20	4.52%
Housewife	88	19.90%
Laborer	17	3.85%
Officer (Govt official/ private/ other)	8	1.81%
Retired	4	1.00
Unemployed	10	2.26%
Total	442	100%

5.5 Income Range of the Head of Affected Household

During interview with AHs/APs, they confirmed that their monthly income from their kiosks and roadside businesses is approximately \$50 to 200/month and AHs who concentrated in their respective professions have minimum wage of \$120 to 500/month, hence, majority of the AHs has annual income ranges from \$501-\$2,000 as shown in Table 5.5-1: Income Range of AHs.

Table 5.5-1: Income Range of head of Ahs

Average Annual Income	Total	Percentage
< US\$500	41	9.28%
\$501-\$2,000	388	87.78%
\$2,001-\$5,000	13	2.94%
>\$5,000	-	-
Total	442 AHs	100%
Average Household Income per Month		\$275.00
Average Household Income per Year		US\$2,750.50

5.6 Poverty Status of the APs and AHs

The Timor-Leste Survey of Living Standard (TLSLS) 2007 defines the upper poverty line to be US\$26.68 per month per person and the lower poverty line to be US\$21.53 per month per person but this has been adjusted based on the changes in consumer price index between 2008 and 2015 (CPI data from World Bank Group (data.worldbank.org) that gives an upper poverty line of US\$44.61 and a lower poverty line of US\$36.01. Hence, judging the income of the affected persons and households are above the upper poverty line taken into consideration the average monthly income of the AHs is US\$275.00 and average household members are five (5).

5.7 Ethnicity and Religion

All the identified APs with their households stated that they belong to Christian/Catholic Religion. No ethnic diversity or indigenous characteristics were observed amongst the APs. They are typical Timor-Leste citizens and all were found using Tetum as the primary language.

5.8 Project Awareness

Representatives from the Suco/Aldeia Chiefs and other stakeholders that are directly and indirectly affected by the project so with the APs actively participated during the public consultations held in their respective communities. And during the DMS, 100% of the APs positively responded that they are well informed by the government representative and consultant regarding the proposed project considering that public consultations/meetings have undertaken prior to the conduct of validation.

5.9 History of Residence

All the identified APs reside in the vicinity for more than 10 years already.

CHAPTER 6. FINANCIAL PLAN AND RESETTLEMENT BUDGET

6.1 Institutional Arrangement

All costs associated with resettlement are provided by the government. The MOF/MPWTC will ensure that adequate funds are available for carrying out resettlement according to the budget prepared for the project. The PMU will coordinate on the allocation of funds, approval of payments and delivery of funds, monitoring of progress and reporting.

In order to fully complement the RAP, the PMU must likewise ensure that sufficient funds are available in anticipation to the additional assets that could be affected until the completion of the project.

6.2 Determination of Compensation and Entitlements

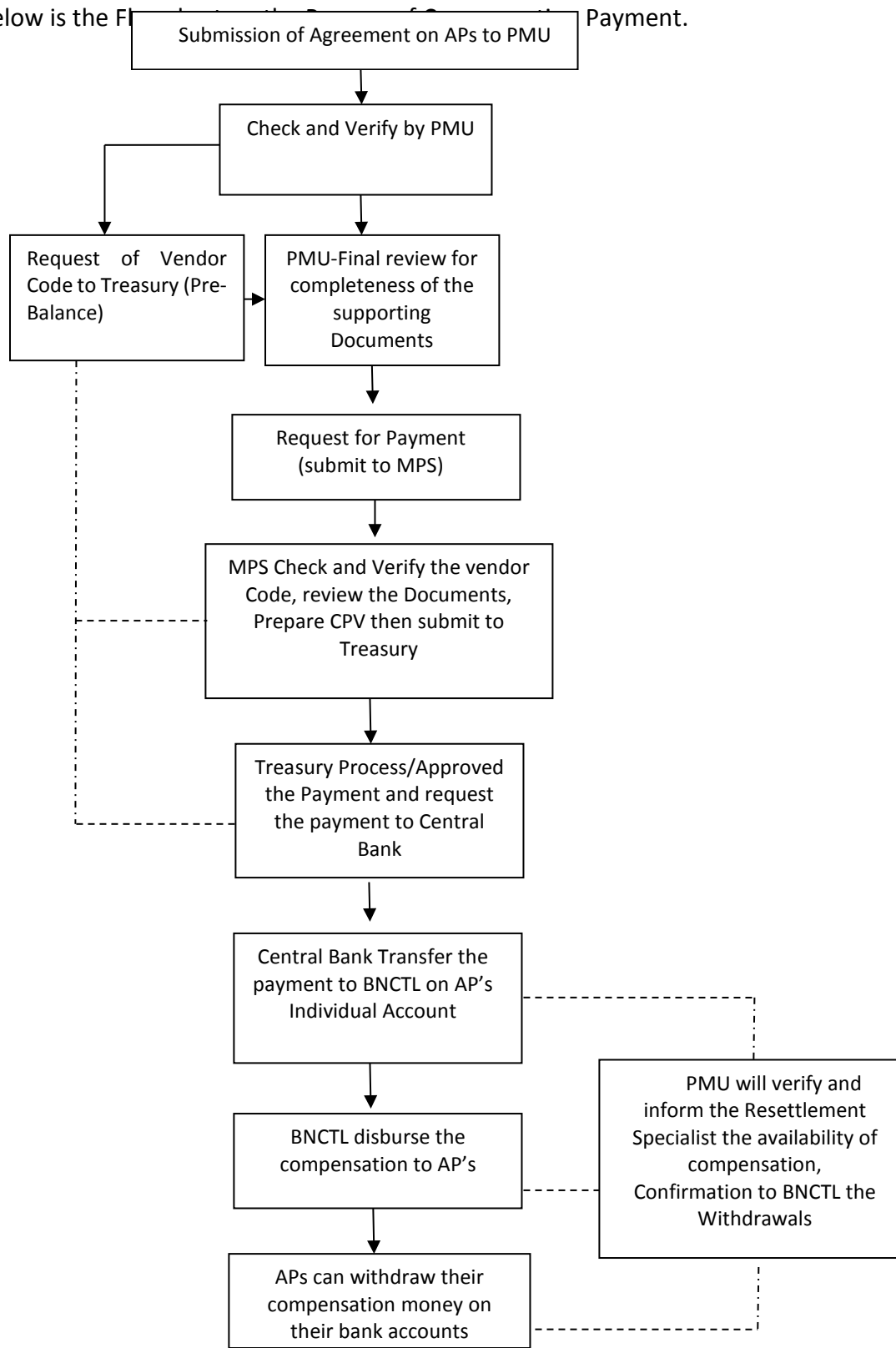
In the absence of specific law on social safeguards consideration or policy, Resettlement Framework for foreign assisted projects was formulated which *stated that land needed or asset acquisition will be kept to a minimum. Alternative design options will be considered to avoid and/or minimize involuntary resettlement.* As a result, the framework practically adopts and endeavors to be compliant with most of the basic principles of involuntary resettlement for World Bank (WB), ADB and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) with some modifications and refinements in conformity with the GoTL policy that are specific and responsive to the needs, circumstances and nuances of the project area.

Further, the unit prices offered with APs/Head of households whose assets to be affected are presented in the Annexes including the unit prices for various species of affected trees as prescribed by Ministerio Agrikultura e Peskas.

6.3 Payment of Compensation. The following are the steps for the delivery of compensation for all eligible APs/Head of Households:

- 1. Preparation of Request for Payment.** Request for payment with summary list for each of the APs will be prepared by the PMU. This document entitles the AP to receive the amount indicated in the invoice.
- 2. Delivery of Money to Local Banks.** The PMU will initiate the opening of bank account for each AP who doesn't have existing BNCTL accounts. The compensation and entitlements then accorded to the APs will be remitted by MPWTC/MOF to the APs individual BNCTL accounts.
- 3. Payment of Compensation.** Each AP will receive compensation for their affected assets directly to their respective BNCTL account. The AP shall sign acknowledgement receipt and a waiver detailing the whole amount deposited in their bank account and has no longer any pending claims over the affected property. A photograph shall likewise be taken with the AP upon receipt of compensation as record of proof and as part of project documentation.
- 4. Identity of Affected Person.** Complete required documents such as Original Karta Konkordansia, Photocopies of National Identity Card, Photocopy of BNCTL/IBAN Account Number and Detailed Description/Photographs of Affected Properties

Below is the Flowchart of the Compensation Payment.



6.4 Estimated Resettlement Budget

6.4.1 PACKAGE 1: DILI-MANATUTO SECTION

The estimated cost and budget of the ongoing Dili-Manatuto Section requires a total of US\$274,468.39. Out of this cost, \$209,063.54 is the direct resettlement cost including other entitlements, 10,453.18 is intended for administrative and management cost while \$24,951.67 for contingencies.

Table 6.5.-1: Resettlement Budget

Item	Quantity	Unit	Rate (US\$)	Amount (US\$)
A. Compensation for Structures				
Affected Main Structures				
Residential				
Permanent	2/90.2	Unit/sqm.	200.00	\$18,040.00
Semi-Permanent	4/194.90	Unit/sqm	80.00	15,592.00
Temporary	5/84.0	Unit/sqm.	25.00	2,100.00
Commercial				
Permanent	1/32	Unit/sqm	150.00	4,800.00
Semi-permanent	5/208.99	Unit/sqm.	70.00	14,629.30
Temporary kiosks	55/1,146.99	Unit/sqm	50.00	57,349.50
Affected Ancillary Structures				
Temporary	154/328	Linear meter	5.00	1,640.00
Sub-total cost for structures				114,150.80
Reconstruction Cost (30%)				34,245.24
Roadside Stalls	67	units	50.00	3,350.00
Sub-total Cost for Structures including Reconstruction Cost				151,746.04
B. Compensation for various species of trees and rice field/crops				
Various Species of Affected Trees				
Sterculia foetida	112	each	5.00	560.00
Teak wood	40	each	30.00	1,200.00
Honduran mahogany	12	each	15.00	180.00
Horse raddish	29	each	20.00	580.00
Palm wood	42	each	10.00	10.00
Coconut tree	154	each	60.00	420.00
Mango tree	12	each	25.00	300.00
Cassava	17	each	1.00	17.00
Betel Nut Palm	4	each	25.00	100.00

Banana	288	group	15.00	4,320.00
Guava	21	each	4.00	84.00
Jambu	21	each	7.00	147.00
Soursop	69	each	4.00	276.00
Samarle	8	each	15.00	120.00
Chili	19	each	1.00	19.00
Jackfruit	16	each	15.00	240.00
Lemon	20	each	15.00	300.00
Papaya	46	each	5.00	230.00
Pineapple	40	each	5.00	200.00
Tuber Fehuk Midar)	4	each	4.00	16.00
Orange	2	each	10.00	20.00
Mustard Greens	8	each	1.00	8.00
Tomato	16	each	5.00	80.00
Corn (Batar)	4	each	5.00	20.00
Sub-total cost for affected trees				9,447.00
Rice field/crops	564.70	Sqm.	15.00	8,470.50
Sub-total cost for various trees and ricefield/crops				17,917.50
C. Other Allowances and Entitlements				
Subsistence Allowance for AP losing residential	2	Per Head of Households	300.00	600.00
Transportation Allowance for APs losing residential structure	2	Per Head of Households	200.00	400.00
Compensation for Loss Income (\$100/month for 2 months)	128	Per Head of Households	200.00	25,600.00
Transportation Allowance/ Grant assistance for APs losing kiosks, barakas, stalls	128	Per Head of Households	100.00	12,800.00
Sub-total cost for other allowances and entitlements				39,400.00
TOTAL FOR ITEM A,B,C				\$209,063.54
Administrative and Management Expenses				
5 % Administrative and Management Expenses (implementation, training				10,453.18

and other fees such as Transfer fees, legal costs & agency fees and charges)				
Social Safeguards Monitoring	6	month	5,000.00	30,000.00
TOTAL FOR ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGEMENT EXPENSES				40,453.18
Total for Item A, B, C, D and Administrative & Management Expenses				\$249,516.72
10% Contingency				24,951.67
GRAND TOTAL				US\$274,468.39

6.4.2 PACKAGE 2: MANATUTO-BAUCAU SECTION

The estimated cost and budget for rehabilitation works of Manatuto-Baucau Section require a total of US\$1,028,404.99. Out of this cost, US\$861,822.50 is the direct resettlement cost including other entitlements, US\$73,091.13 is intended for administrative and management cost while US\$93,491.36 for contingencies.

Table 6.5.-1: Resettlement Budget

Item	Quantity	Unit	Rate (US\$)	Amount (US\$)
B. Compensation for Structures				
Affected Main Structures				
Residential				
Permanent	1/42 sqm	Unit/sqm.	200.00	\$8,400.00
Semi-Permanent	6/634.50	Unit/sqm	80.00	50,760.00
Temporary	8/561.70	Unit/sqm.	25.00	14,042.50
Commercial				
Permanent	4/245 sqm	Unit/sqm	150.00	36,750.00
Semi-permanent	11/235 sqm	Unit/sqm.	70.00	16,450.00
Temporary kiosks	27/869.45	Unit/sqm	50.00	43,472.50
Affected Ancillary Structures				
Permanent	2/18 sqm	Linear meter	60.00	1,080.00
Semi-Permanent	2/235 sqm	Linear meter	30.00	7,050.00
Temporary	3/146 sqm	Linear meter	5.00	730.00
Sub-total cost for structures				178,735.00
Reconstruction Cost (30%)				53,620.50
Roadside Stalls	169	units	50.00	8,450.00
Sub-total Cost for Structures including Reconstruction Cost				240,805.50
B. Compensation for various species of trees and rice field/crops				
Various Species of Affected Trees				

Ai Nitas (Sterculiafoetida)	18	each	5.00	90.00
Bamboo	24	group	5.00	120.00
Teak wood	361	each	30.00	10,830.00
Honduran mahogany	224	each	15.00	3,360.00
Iron wood	1	each	10.00	10.00
Narra wood	3	each	15.00	45.00
Palm wood	27	each	10.00	270.00
Banyan wood	4	each	25.00	100.00
Sandalwood	6	each	15.00	90.00
Flamboyant wood	1	each	10.00	10.00
Coconut tree	540	each	60.00	32,400.00
Mango tree	215	each	25.00	5,375.00
Cassava	661	each	1.00	661.00
Betel Nut Palm	102	each	25.00	2,550.00
Kapok Tree	13	each	20.00	260.00
Candlenut	101	each	35.00	3,535.00
Banana	100	group	15.00	1,500.00
Guava	82	each	4.00	328.00
Rose Apple	50	each	7.00	350.00
Soursop	143	each	4.00	572.00
Samarle	25	each	15.00	375.00
Avocado	4	each	10.00	40.00
Jackfruit	77	each	15.00	1,155.00
Lemon	73	each	7.00	511.00
Papaya	254	each	5.00	1,270.00
Starfruit	12	each	5.00	60.00
Pomegranate	42	each	7.00	294.00

Orange	12	each	10.00	120.00
Cacau tree	10	each	15.00	150.00
Taro	25	each	1.00	25.00
Tomato	2	each	5.00	10.00
Koa haole (Coffee)	6	each	25.00	150.00
Passion fruit	3	each	7.00	21.00
Sub-total cost for affected trees				66,637.00
Rice field/crops	33,332.00	Sqm.	15.00	499,980.00
Sub-total cost for various trees and ricefield/crops				566,617.00
D. Other Allowances and Entitlements				
Subsistence Allowance for AP losing residential	15	Per Head of Households	300.00	4,500.00
Transportation Allowance for APs losing residential structure	15	Per Head of Households	200.00	3,000.00
Compensation for Loss Income (\$100/month for 2 months)	42	Per Head of Households	200.00	8,400.00
Transportation Allowance/ Grant assistance for APs losing kiosks, barakas, stalls	211	Per Head of Households	100.00	21,100.00
Special Assistance for Vulnerable Head of Households	58	Per Head of Households	300.00	17,400.00
Sub-total cost for other allowances and entitlements				54,400.00
TOTAL FOR ITEM A,B,C				\$861,822.50
Administrative and Management Expenses				
5 % Administrative and Management Expenses (implementation, training and other fees such as Transfer fees, legal costs & agency fees and charges)				43,091.13
Social Safeguards Monitoring	6	month	5,000.00	30,000.00
TOTAL FOR ADMINISTRATIVE AND MANAGEMENT EXPENSES				73,091.13
Total for Item A, B, C, D and Administrative & Management Expenses				\$934,913.63
10% Contingency				93,491.36
GRAND TOTAL				US\$1,028,404.99

CHAPTER 7. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGMENT AND IMPLEMENTATION SCHEDULE

7.1 Institutional Arrangement

The Ministry of Finance (MOF)/Commission for Administration of the Infrastructure Fund (CAIF) or CAFI is the project Executing Agency and the Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communication (MPWTC) thru its existing Project Management Unit (PMU) is the implementing agency with technical support from the Design Consultant (DC) in the first stage and the Project Implementation Supervision Consultants (PISC) in the second stage. Both the DC and PISC include international and national social safeguards specialists to work with PMU on all social safeguards related activities. The PMU thru ESU includes international and national resettlement and environmental specialists. The Ministry of Justice (MOJ) and National Directorate of Land, Property and Cadastral Services (NDLPCS) likewise involved during the implementation of the RAP. The MOJ and NDLPCS dealt with lot claimants for the land to be acquired and property valuation including resolution of land disputes if there is land acquisition. Concerned Suco/Aldeia Chiefs also involved during public consultations, validation/verification of APs and direct negotiation of settlement.

7.2 Organization of RP Implementation

MPWTC as the EA has overall responsibility for implementing the RP. The PMU under MPWTC has established an Environmental and Social Unit (ESU) composed of an international and national social safeguards and environmental specialists to work with the DC and PISC safeguards consultants. The DC and PISC on the project will also provide an international social safeguards specialist to work with the PMU on all resettlement and consultation tasks. At the project completion, a final social safeguards compliance report will be submitted to MPWTC/PMU.

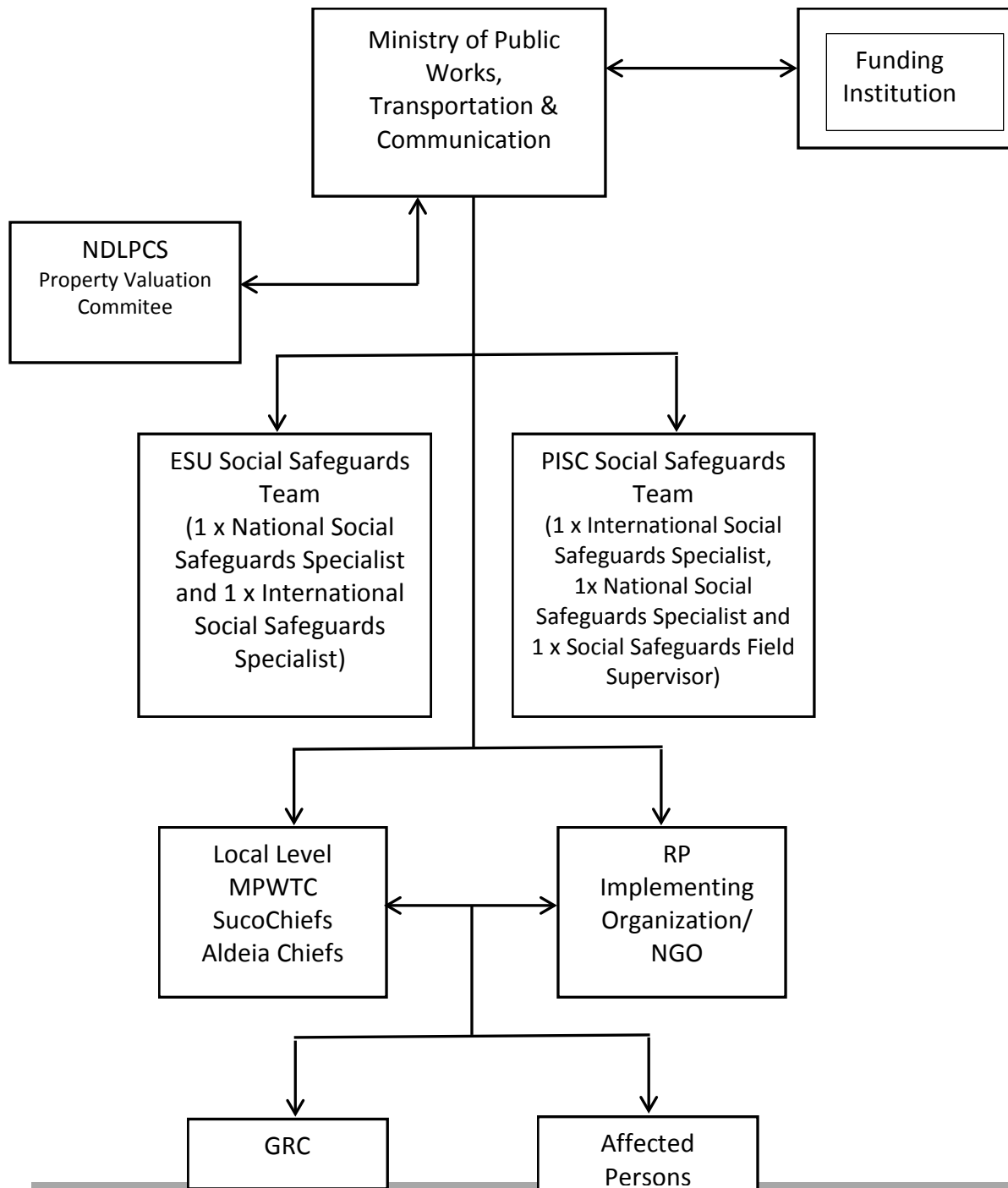
The PMU/ESU will be responsible for all environmental and social aspects of the road development work. On the social safeguards side, they shall manage all resettlement activities. The following tasks enumerated below are its key functions:

- Strengthen its capacity with a social safeguards specialist in planning, coordination, implementation and monitoring of land acquisition and resettlement;
- Train counterpart staff and monitor resettlement in the sub-projects;
- Conducting of consultations and ensuring that the APs are well-informed on the resettlement and compensation;
- Conducting negotiation with the APs with the value of compensation at replacement cost based on the standard price unit.

- Coordination with the MPWTC, MOJ and NDLPCS and ensuring a prompt, adequate and timely implementation of the RP according to the RF
- Monitoring and reporting resettlement activities.

An Organizational Chart for the implementation of the RP is shown below.

Figure 7-1: Organizational Chart for RP implementation



7.3 Roles and Responsibilities

To ensure the success of this development program of the government, all concerned public and private organizations and institutions must strive to work closely together in policy and program formulation and implementation of the project as well as the RAP implementation. Table 7.3-1: Roles and Responsibilities of Concerned Agencies, discusses the institutional responsibilities of different agencies in the implementation of the RP.

Table 7.3-1: Roles and Responsibilities of Concerned Agencies

AGENCY	ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES
Executing Agency- MOF/CAFI Implementing Agency - MPWTC	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Overall execution of the project Directs the PMU Provide fund for RP implementation Liaises with funding institution
MPWTC-PMU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manages the social and resettlement aspects of the project including financing the implementation of the RP Works with the design and supervision consultants relative to all resettlement activity matters Organizes effective public consultation and disclosure of resettlement planning documents in appropriate language Carries out land acquisition including negotiation with APs according to the provisions of the RF and GoTL laws in coordination with MOJ and NDLPCS Ensures that APs are paid the compensation promptly, adequately and effectively in compliance with the RF, SPS and Timor-Leste's laws Establishes a grievance redress system designed to deal effectively with complaints from APs in coordination with MOJ/NDLPCS Insures that the grievance redress system is effective when addressing APs concerns Insures that effective monitoring of resettlement is conducted and reported to funding agencies Works closely and appropriately with NGOs during social and public consultation activities Liaises with funding institution on all matters relating to resettlement and submits regular reports
MOJ/NDLPCS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Oversees and reviews the implementation effectiveness of land acquisition and resettlement Guides the PMU in addressing issues that require policy direction Assists with resolving any land-related issues in accordance with the current legislation A Valuation Specialist will work with MOJ/NDLPCS to prepare compensation values for land in compliance with the Expropriations Act
Foreign funding institution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Review and approve all resettlement documentations as required under the respective RPF. Disclose RAP on its website Provide guidance as required based on progress reports and supervision missions

7.4 RAP Implementation Schedule

A tentative implementation schedule is proposed in Matrix below. A timeframe of six months has been considered for the implementation of this RP and may change due to some circumstances beyond the control of the implementing agency.

RP Implementation Schedule

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

CHAPTER 8. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

8.1 Government Policy for Grievance Redress

The Constitution of Timor-Leste gives the right for 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”. As stated earlier, 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 of land and overlapping claims of state and customary law ownership. Further, the law currently does not include any implementing regulation.

The expropriation Law has yet to be finalized. Another problem with this law is that a substantive parcel of land is not registered. Also the absence of active land market in

rural areas poses a challenge to determine the market value or replacement value of affected land. As a result, the government policy for grievance redress will not probably be adequate, therefore, a concrete grievance redress mechanism must be in place. Hence, the project is establishing a grievance redress mechanism to address the grievances of the APs/AHs based on traditional conflict resolution methods and has been applicable and effective in other projects.

8.2 Proposed Grievance Redress Mechanism

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.

It is important to deal effectively with APs concern pertaining to these categories of grievances, thus, in order to address disputes and resolve complaints from AP's, a simple and accessible, transparent and effective grievance redress mechanism shall be established. Courts should be the last recourse.

The PMU Project Manager will be the focal person for receiving and resolving any grievances of APs.

The local administration particularly the Suco Chiefs and recognized civil society leaders play a major role in the grievance redress process. On land matters, the MOJ assisted by NDLPCS will resolve any conflicts according to the provisions of the Expropriations Act. Ita Nia Rai's experience with conflict resolution and dispute mediation in property rights will be drawn upon as necessary to strengthen PMU's capacity in addressing land –related issues.

APs will be informed that they have the right to file complaints to the GRC on any aspects as mentioned in the above categories that are related to resettlement benefits, relocation of structures and other assistance other than disputes relating to land ownership rights through public consultations and during distribution of public information booklets. It must be pointed out that this committee does not possess any legal mandate or authority to resolve land issues but rather acts as an advisory body or facilitator to resolve issues between the AP and the MOJ/MPWTC/PMU. At any rate, the GRC will review all their grievances. Any complaints of ownership or other suits elevated to the judiciary will not be resolved by GRC.

APs 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 AP always has final recourse through Timor-Leste's legal channels. However, effort will be exerted to avoid this. Should the AP want to pursue legal recourse, MPWTC in association with PMU/ESU thru the assistance of the PISC shall ensure that support is given to the AP to prepare a case.

One or more GRCs will be set up for the sub-project based on the local administrative units (District/Sub-district/Sucos/Aldeis) as well as to facilitate easy accessibility of APs. The GRC would be the tool to ensure proper presentation of grievances, impartial hearings and transparent decisions and shall be established through a gazette notification from the MPWTC. The female member of the GRC must participate in every hearing if the aggrieved person or AP is female.

Matrix below summarizes the grievance redress mechanism.

Step	Process	Duration
1	AP submits grievance to the local administration or through the Suco Chief in person and Suco Chief notifies the PMU focal point/Project Manager.	
2	Suco Chief in coordination with PMU facilitates to redress grievance and reports back to AP	7 days
If unresolved or if AP wanted to go directly to GRC or PMU		
3	AP or 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/community liaison officer reports back to Suco/AP	5 Days
If unresolved		
6	AP take grievance to MPWTC Secretary of State	Within 2 weeks of receipt of decision in Step 5
7	Secretary of State refers the matter to an internal committee	2 weeks
8	Secretary of State reports back to AP	5 days
If unresolved or at any stage if AP is not satisfied		
AP can take the matter to the appropriate court		As per judicial system

The proposed composition of the Grievance Redress Committee (GRC):

- (i) MPWTC-PMU/ESU focal point;
- (ii) Local Administration (District/Sub-district and Suco/Aldeis Chiefs
- (iii) Recognized civil society leaders
- (iv) Government representatives/MOJ/NDLPCS;
- (v) Representative of AP's
- (vi) Representative of PISC
- (vii) At least one female member if Representatives are all male.

CHAPTER 9. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

9.1 Roles and Responsibilities

The main objective of monitoring the implementation of the Resettlement Plan is to determine whether or not the RAP is carried out in accordance with the Resettlement Framework and to provide feedback to PMU/MPWTC and to assess its effectiveness. It involves the monitoring of compensation for lost assets and land acquisition if necessary. Follow up monitoring and evaluation of the implementation of the compensation process will be conducted to make sure that APs receive their compensation as described in the RP.

Moreover, evaluation of the resettlement activities will be resorted after implementation of the RAP 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.

Monitoring. Monitoring of all resettlement activities, consultation tasks and reports will be conducted by the national and international social safeguard specialists of the Environmental and Social Team established in the PMU. 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, compensation payment occurred, record of grievances and status of complaints, financial disbursements, and level of satisfaction among AP's. Potential indicators for monitoring are presented in Matrix below.

Monitoring Issues	Monitoring Indicators
Budget and Timeframe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have all safeguard staff under ESU been appointed and mobilized for field and office work? • Has capacity building and training activities been completed? • Are resettlement implementation activities being achieved in accordance to the agreed implementation plan? • Are funds for resettlement being allocated on time? • Have the PMU received the scheduled funds? • Have funds been disbursed according to RP?
Delivery of AP Entitlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Have all AP's received entitlements according to the numbers and categories of loss set out in the entitlement matrix? • How many compensations have been paid? • What is the status of other payment not yet paid? • How many affected households relocated and built their new structure at new location? • Are income and livelihood restoration activities being implemented as planned? • Have the affected businesses received the appropriate entitlements? • How many kilometers are free as workable area?
Consultation, Grievances and Special Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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? • What changes have occurred for vulnerable groups?

9.2 Reporting

The Social Safeguards Monitoring (SSM) is undertaken by the International and National Social Safeguards Specialists from the PISC. The National Social Safeguards Specialist prepares monthly reports for submission to PMU and the monthly reports are integrated into quarterly progress reporting (QPR) by the International Social Safeguards Specialist to be submitted to MPWTC.

Semi-annual safeguards monitoring reports adopting a structured Table of Contents will be prepared by PMU/MPWTC and to be submitted to funding institution.

Relevant information from these reports will be disclosed in the project areas and shall be available in local languages.

Appendix A2

Master list of APs and Impacted Assets and Compensation Cost

New CN	G	MW	PayStat	Name 2018	Sta	Agri Crops	Plants/Trees	Structure	Business Stall	Fence	TOTAL	VC	TOTAL + VC
1	F	5	Paid		56+500	\$ 3,438.75	\$ 410.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,848.75		\$ 3,848.75
2	F	8	Paid		56+520	\$ 1,092.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,092.00		\$ 1,092.00
3	M	6	Paid		56+600 - 56+800	\$ 4,707.00	\$ 20.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,727.00		\$ 4,727.00
4	M	9	Paid		56+680	\$ 2,945.25		\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 3,095.25		\$ 3,095.25
5	F	9	Paid		56+680		\$ 50.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 62.50	\$ 112.50		\$ 112.50
6	M	8	Paid		56+700		\$ 55.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 255.00		\$ 255.00
7	F	6	Unpaid		56+700		\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
8	F	4	Unpaid		56+700		\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
9	M	11	Paid		56+740	\$ 4,560.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,560.00		\$ 4,560.00
10	M	8	Paid		56+740	\$ 2,062.50		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,062.50		\$ 2,062.50
11	M	1	Paid		56+780	\$ 1,338.75		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,338.75		\$ 1,338.75
12	M	10	Unpaid		56+800	\$ 33,120.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 33,120.00		\$ 33,120.00
13	F	8	Paid		57+200			\$ 537.50	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 537.50		\$ 537.50
14	M	4	Unpaid		57+200	\$ 4,500.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,500.00		\$ 4,500.00
15	F	8	Paid		57+400		\$ 327.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 327.00		\$ 327.00
16	M	9	Paid		57+540		\$ 15.00	\$ 4,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,015.00		\$ 4,015.00
17	F	9	Paid		57+545		\$ 179.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 179.00		\$ 179.00
18	F	4	Unpaid		57+600		\$ 146.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 162.50	\$ 308.50		\$ 308.50
19	F	6	Unpaid		57+600		\$ 144.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,162.50	\$ 1,306.50		\$ 1,306.50
20	F	6	Unpaid		57+650		\$ 130.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 82.50	\$ 212.50		\$ 212.50
21	M	5	Unpaid		57+700		\$ 52.70	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 87.50	\$ 140.20		\$ 140.20
22	M	6	Paid		58+100		\$ 526.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 220.00	\$ 746.00		\$ 746.00
23	F	8	Paid		58+100			\$ -	\$ -	\$ 87.50	\$ 87.50		\$ 87.50
24	M	6	Unpaid		58+160			\$ -	\$ -	\$ 390.00	\$ 390.00		\$ 390.00
25	M	8	Unpaid		58+200		\$ 199.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 212.50	\$ 411.50		\$ 411.50
26	F	2	Unpaid		58+360			\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,218.75	\$ 4,218.75		\$ 4,218.75
27	F	3	Unpaid		58+400			\$ -	\$ -	\$ 87.50	\$ 87.50		\$ 87.50
28	M	4	Unpaid		58+800		\$ 170.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 170.00		\$ 170.00
29	F	7	Paid		59+080		\$ 65.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 417.50	\$ 482.50		\$ 482.50
30	F	7	Unpaid		77+766		\$ 45.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 45.00		\$ 45.00
31	F	6	Paid		77+800		\$ 39.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 39.00		\$ 39.00
32	M	9	Paid		77+950		\$ 115.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 115.00		\$ 115.00
33	M	14	Paid		77+995		\$ 180.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 180.00		\$ 180.00
34	M	12	Paid		77+995		\$ 125.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 125.00		\$ 125.00
35	F	10	Paid		78+100			\$ 3,168.75	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,168.75		\$ 3,168.75
36	M	9	Paid		78+180			\$ 14,262.50	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,262.50		\$ 14,262.50
37	M	12	Paid		78+120			\$ 1,293.75	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,293.75		\$ 1,293.75
38	M	11	Paid		78+040		\$ 39.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 39.00		\$ 39.00
39	F	10	Paid		78+045		\$ 21.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 21.00		\$ 21.00
40	M	8	Paid		78+045			\$ 7,875.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,875.00		\$ 7,875.00
41	F	11	Paid		78+080		\$ 10.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10.00		\$ 10.00
42	M	9	Paid		78+100		\$ 16.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 16.00		\$ 16.00
43	M	5	Paid		78+120		\$ 260.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 260.00		\$ 260.00
44	F	8	Paid		78+120		\$ 25.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 25.00		\$ 25.00

New CN	G	HM	PayStat	Name 2018	Sta	Agri Crops	Plants/Trees	Structure	Business Stall	Fence	TOTAL	VC	TOTAL + VC
45	F	5	Paid		78+200		\$ 125.50	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 112.50	\$ 238.00		\$ 238.00
46	M	8	Paid		78+400		\$ 397.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 397.00		\$ 397.00
47	M	6	Paid		78+400		\$ 856.25	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 856.25		\$ 856.25
48	M	2	Paid		78+400	\$ 1,080.00	\$ 65.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,145.00		\$ 1,145.00
49	M	6	Unpaid		78+800	\$ 4,500.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,500.00		\$ 4,500.00
50	M	6	Unpaid		78+800		\$ 42.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 62.50	\$ 104.50		\$ 104.50
51	M	7	Unpaid		78+850		\$ 106.50	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 42.50	\$ 149.00		\$ 149.00
52	M	6	Paid		79 + 140	\$ 6,450.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,450.00		\$ 6,450.00
53	M	1	Paid		79 + 40	\$ 20,400.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20,400.00		\$ 20,400.00
54	M	5	Paid		79 + 460	\$ 26,400.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 26,400.00		\$ 26,400.00
55	F	6	Paid		79 + 460	\$ 21,600.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 21,600.00		\$ 21,600.00
56	M	2	Paid		79 + 500	\$ 36,765.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 36,765.00		\$ 36,765.00
57	M	5	Paid		79 + 80	\$ 20,160.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 20,160.00		\$ 20,160.00
58	F	5	Unpaid		79+260	\$ 1,890.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,890.00		\$ 1,890.00
59	M	7	Unpaid		79+650		\$ 15.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15.00		\$ 15.00
60	M	8	Paid		79+270		\$ 195.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 195.00		\$ 195.00
61	M	5	Unpaid		79+600		\$ 352.50	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 160.00	\$ 512.50		\$ 512.50
62	M	9	Unpaid		79+650		\$ 127.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 100.00	\$ 227.00		\$ 227.00
63	M	6	Unpaid		79+760		\$ 360.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 360.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 660.00
64	F	5	Unpaid		80+00			\$ 1,400.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,400.00		\$ 1,400.00
65	M	11	Paid		82 + 400			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
66	M	10	Paid		82 + 460			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
67	F	1	Paid		82 + 500			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
68	M	5	Paid		82 + 540			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 450.00		\$ 450.00
69	M	7	Paid		82 + 580			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
70	F	7	Paid		82 + 595			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
71	F	6	Paid		82 + 565			\$ 668.75	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 668.75		\$ 668.75
72	M	9	Paid		83 + 700		\$ 850.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 850.00		\$ 850.00
73	F	6	Paid		83 + 900		\$ 15.00	\$ 1,512.50	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 1,677.50		\$ 1,677.50
74	M	4	Paid		83+020	\$ 1,260.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,260.00		\$ 1,260.00
75	M	8	Paid		83+200 to 86+900	\$ 3,360.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,360.00		\$ 3,360.00
76	M	6	Paid		83+760		\$ 367.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 367.00		\$ 367.00
77	F	8	Unpaid		83+800		\$ 130.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 130.00		\$ 130.00
78	M	3	Unpaid		83+800		\$ 30.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 30.00		\$ 30.00
79	M	4	Paid		83+940		\$ 103.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 103.00		\$ 103.00
80	M	8	Paid		84 + 720			\$ 12,825.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,825.00		\$ 12,825.00
81	M	11	Paid		84 + 740		\$ 111.00	\$ 5,100.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 125.00	\$ 5,536.00		\$ 5,536.00
82	M	16	Paid		84 + 880			\$ 8,075.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,075.00		\$ 8,075.00
83	F	5	Paid		84 + 891			\$ 650.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 650.00		\$ 650.00
84	M	4	Paid		84 + 892			\$ 650.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 650.00		\$ 650.00
85	F	8	Paid		84 + 900			\$ 26,100.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 26,100.00		\$ 26,100.00
86	F	8	Paid		84 + 900			\$ 1,100.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,100.00		\$ 1,100.00
87	F	8	Paid		84 + 910			\$ 1,100.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,100.00		\$ 1,100.00
88	F	5	Paid		84 + 920			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00

New CN	G	HM	PayStat	Name 2016	Sta	Agri Crops	Plants/Trees	Structure	Business Staff	Fence	TOTAL	VC	TOTAL + VC
89	F	8	Paid		84 + 940			\$ 5,800.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,800.00		\$ 5,800.00
90	M	5	Paid		84 + 960 - 85+000	\$ 12,510.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,510.00		\$ 12,510.00
91	F	4	Paid		84 + 980 - 85+220	\$ 2,070.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,070.00		\$ 2,070.00
92	M	10	Paid		84 +000			\$ 2,450.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,450.00		\$ 2,450.00
93	F	4	Paid		84 +080			\$ 450.13	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 450.13		\$ 450.13
94	M	5	Unpaid		84 +680	\$ 225.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 80.00	\$ 305.00		\$ 305.00
95	M	4	Paid		84 +720		\$ 902.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 902.00		\$ 902.00
96	M	5	Unpaid		84 +720			\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,312.50	\$ 1,312.50		\$ 1,312.50
97	M	6	Paid		84 +820		\$ 45.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 195.00		\$ 195.00
98	M	4	Unpaid		84 +840		\$ 80.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 703.13	\$ 783.13		\$ 783.13
99	M	9	Paid		84 +840			\$ 1,100.00	\$ -	\$ 750.00	\$ 1,850.00		\$ 1,850.00
100	M	7	Paid		84 +860			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
101	F	6	Paid		84 +890			\$ 650.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 650.00		\$ 650.00
102	M	8	Paid		84+100		\$ 60.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 60.00		\$ 60.00
103	F	8	Paid		84+100		\$ 605.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 605.00		\$ 605.00
104	F	10	Paid		84+140		\$ 90.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 90.00		\$ 90.00
105	M	7	Unpaid		84+300	\$ 5,700.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,700.00		\$ 5,700.00
106	F	6	Unpaid		84+400	\$ 5,100.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,100.00		\$ 5,100.00
107	M	8	Paid		84+700		\$ 20.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 25.00	\$ 45.00		\$ 45.00
108	F	7	Paid		84+740		\$ 90.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 90.00		\$ 90.00
109	M	6	Paid		84+760		\$ 110.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 110.00		\$ 110.00
110	F	9	Paid		84+780		\$ 146.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 146.00		\$ 146.00
111	F	8	Paid		84+860		\$ 184.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 184.00		\$ 184.00
112	F	3	Paid		84+895			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
113	M	5	Paid		85 + 060	\$ 1,035.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,035.00		\$ 1,035.00
114	M	1	Paid		85 + 080	\$ 1,035.00	\$ 5.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 1,190.00		\$ 1,190.00
115	M	3	Paid		85 + 100 - 85+360	\$ 5,880.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,880.00		\$ 5,880.00
116	M	6	Paid		85 + 240	\$ 1,125.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,125.00		\$ 1,125.00
117	M	3	Paid		85 + 280	\$ 1,170.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,170.00		\$ 1,170.00
118	M	5	Paid		85 + 300	\$ 1,170.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,170.00		\$ 1,170.00
119	M	6	Paid		85 + 320	\$ 1,170.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,170.00		\$ 1,170.00
120	M	5	Paid		85 + 360			\$ 706.25	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 706.25		\$ 706.25
121	M	11	Unpaid		85 + 400		\$ 80.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 328.13	\$ 408.13		\$ 408.13
122	M	6	Paid		85 + 400 - 85+450	\$ 2,760.00		\$ 12,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 14,760.00		\$ 14,760.00
123	M	3	Paid		85 + 600	\$ 7,500.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,500.00		\$ 7,500.00
124	M	8	Paid		85 + 800	\$ 7,500.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,500.00		\$ 7,500.00
125	M	8	Unpaid		85 + 860	\$ 2,100.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,100.00		\$ 2,100.00
126	M	6	Paid		85 + 900	\$ 5,925.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,925.00		\$ 5,925.00
127	M	7	Paid		85 + 960	\$ 6,000.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,000.00		\$ 6,000.00
128	M	8	Paid		85+270		\$ 28.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 45.00	\$ 73.00		\$ 73.00
129	M	7	Paid		85+400			\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,687.50	\$ 1,687.50		\$ 1,687.50
130	F	2	Unpaid		85+891			\$ 650.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 650.00		\$ 650.00
131	M	8	Paid		86 + 080	\$ 10,920.00	\$ 435.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 11,505.00		\$ 11,505.00
132	M	7	Paid		86 + 100	\$ 6,720.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,720.00		\$ 6,720.00

New CN	G	HM	PayStat	Name 2018	Sta	Agri Crops	Plants/Trees	Structure	Business Stall	Fence	TOTAL	VC	TOTAL + VC
133	M	5	Paid		86 + 160	\$ 3,870.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,870.00		\$ 3,870.00
134	M	8	Paid		86 + 160	\$ 11,700.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,700.00		\$ 11,700.00
135	M	5	Paid		86 + 200	\$ 3,855.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,855.00		\$ 3,855.00
136	M	6	Unpaid		86 + 200	\$ 6,630.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,630.00		\$ 6,630.00
137	M	14	Paid		86 + 240 + 86+900	\$ 2,325.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,325.00		\$ 2,325.00
138	M	8	Paid		86 + 260	\$ 1,537.50		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,537.50		\$ 1,537.50
139	M	6	Paid		86 + 300	\$ 1,530.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,530.00		\$ 1,530.00
140	M	5	Paid		86 + 320	\$ 3,150.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,150.00		\$ 3,150.00
141	M	6	Paid		86 + 320	\$ 3,375.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,375.00		\$ 3,375.00
142	M	5	Paid		86 + 380	\$ 1,035.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,035.00		\$ 1,035.00
143	M	13	Paid		86 + 380 - 87+260	\$ 15,705.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,705.00		\$ 15,705.00
144	M	7	Paid		86 + 420	\$ 4,635.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,635.00		\$ 4,635.00
145	M	15	Paid		86 + 420 - 87+280	\$ 1,425.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,425.00		\$ 1,425.00
146	F	4	Paid		86 + 480	\$ 1,440.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,440.00		\$ 1,440.00
147	M	6	Paid		86 + 480	\$ 840.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 840.00		\$ 840.00
148	M	10	Paid		86 + 500	\$ 5,460.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,460.00		\$ 5,460.00
149	M	4	Paid		86 + 500	\$ 2,175.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,175.00		\$ 2,175.00
150	M	6	Paid		86 + 900	\$ 3,330.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,330.00		\$ 3,330.00
151	M	6	Paid		86 + 900	\$ 2,520.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,520.00		\$ 2,520.00
152	M	5	Paid		86 + 960	\$ 1,980.00		\$ 429.69	\$ 200.00	\$ -	\$ 2,609.69		\$ 2,609.69
153	M	5	Paid		86 + 980	\$ 2,610.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,610.00		\$ 2,610.00
154	M	7	Paid		86 + 100	\$ 12,525.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 12,525.00		\$ 12,525.00
155	M	7	Paid		86+200	\$ 4,050.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,050.00		\$ 4,050.00
156	M	5	Paid		86+480	\$ 8,400.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 8,400.00		\$ 8,400.00
157	M	5	Paid		86+600	\$ 6,795.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,795.00		\$ 6,795.00
158	M	9	Paid		86+660	\$ 10,275.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10,275.00		\$ 10,275.00
159	M	16	Paid		87 + 000	\$ 3,690.00		\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 3,840.00		\$ 3,840.00
160	M	5	Paid		87 + 050	\$ 9,000.00	\$ 125.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,125.00		\$ 9,125.00
161	M	7	Paid		87 + 080	\$ 2,790.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,790.00		\$ 2,790.00
162	F	5	Paid		87 + 100			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
163	M	4	Unpaid		87 + 100	\$ 5,040.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,040.00		\$ 5,040.00
164	M	8	Paid		87 + 300	\$ 4,260.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,260.00		\$ 4,260.00
165	M	6	Paid		87 + 700			\$ 500.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 500.00		\$ 500.00
166	F	4	Paid		87 + 930			\$ 537.50	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 537.50		\$ 537.50
167	M	14	Paid		87 + 940			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
168	M	11	Unpaid		87 + 950			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
169	M	7	Paid		87+400	\$ 4,500.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,500.00		\$ 4,500.00
170	M	5	Paid		87+680		\$ 105.00	\$ 950.00	\$ -	\$ 100.00	\$ 1,155.00		\$ 1,155.00
171	F	4	Paid		87+700		\$ 15.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 37.50	\$ 52.50		\$ 52.50
172	F	7	Paid		87+900		\$ 265.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 265.00		\$ 265.00
173	M	3	Paid		87+900		\$ 220.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 220.00		\$ 220.00
174	M	11	Paid		88 + 00		\$ 10.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 160.00		\$ 160.00
175	M	3	Paid		88 + 360			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
176	F	14	Paid		88 + 380			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00

New CN	G	HM	PayStat	Name 2018	Sta	Agri Crops	Plants/Trees	Structure	Business Stall	Fence	TOTAL	VC	TOTAL + VC
177	F	10	Paid		88 + 385			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
178	F	4	Paid		88 + 385			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
179	M	8	Paid		88 + 420			\$ 750.13	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 900.13		\$ 900.13
180	F	6	Unpaid		88 + 480			\$ 453.13	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 603.13		\$ 603.13
181	F	7	Unpaid		88 + 480			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
182	M	9	Paid		88 + 500			\$ 950.00	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 1,100.00		\$ 1,100.00
183	F	18	Paid		88 + 530			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
184	F	7	Paid		88+000		\$ 20.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 100.00	\$ 120.00		\$ 120.00
185	M	6	Paid		88+339			\$ -	\$ -	\$ 125.00	\$ 125.00		\$ 125.00
186	F	6	Unpaid		88+339			\$ 3,446.13	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,446.13	\$ 300.00	\$ 3,746.13
187	M	7	Unpaid		88+339		\$ 65.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 65.00		\$ 65.00
188	M	5	Paid		88+450			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
189	M	5	Paid		88+600			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
190	F	5	Paid		89 + 100			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
191	F	7	Paid		89+200			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
192	M	2	Unpaid		89+850		\$ 50.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ 125.00	\$ 325.00		\$ 325.00
193	F	12	Paid		92 + 945			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
194	F	7	Paid		92+			\$ 575.00	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 725.00		\$ 725.00
195	F	15	Paid		92+950			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
196	M	15	Paid		93 + 400 - 93+460	\$ 11,070.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 11,070.00		\$ 11,070.00
197	M	4	Paid		93 + 480	\$ 15,450.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15,450.00		\$ 15,450.00
198	M	9	Paid		93 + 520	\$ 7,680.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,680.00		\$ 7,680.00
199	M	4	Paid		93 + 680 - 93+760	\$ 5,340.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,340.00		\$ 5,340.00
200	M	15	Paid		93 + 700	\$ 9,675.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 9,675.00		\$ 9,675.00
201	M	5	Paid		93 + 720	\$ 3,840.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,840.00		\$ 3,840.00
202	M	6	Paid		93 + 920	\$ 2,400.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,400.00		\$ 2,400.00
203	M	8	Paid		93 + 920 - 93+980	\$ 6,300.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 6,300.00		\$ 6,300.00
204	F	6	Paid		93+00			\$ 537.50	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 537.50		\$ 537.50
205	F	4	Paid		93+150			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
206	F	7	Paid		93+200			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
207	F	14	Paid		94 + 000	\$ 7,350.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 7,350.00		\$ 7,350.00
208	M	4	Paid		94 + 300	\$ 2,850.00		\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,850.00		\$ 2,850.00
209	M	8	Paid		97+100		\$ 660.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 660.00		\$ 660.00
210	M	5	Paid		97+350		\$ 257.50	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ 407.50		\$ 407.50
211	M	5	Paid		98 + 400			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
212	F	9	Paid		98 + 410			\$ 950.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 950.00		\$ 950.00
213	F	12	Paid		98 + 985		\$ 92.00	\$ 8,895.00	\$ 150.00	\$ 105.00	\$ 9,242.00		\$ 9,242.00
214	M	4	Unpaid		98+200		\$ 3,485.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,485.00		\$ 3,485.00
215	F	5	Unpaid		98+500			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
216	F	5	Unpaid		98+500		\$ 155.00	\$ 75.00	\$ -	\$ 47.50	\$ 277.50		\$ 277.50
217	M	5	Unpaid		98+560		\$ 365.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 365.00		\$ 365.00
218	F	4	Unpaid		98+600		\$ 89.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 89.00		\$ 89.00
219	F	8	Paid		98+700		\$ 265.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 125.00	\$ 390.00		\$ 390.00
220	M	5	Unpaid		98+800		\$ 44.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 44.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 344.00

New CN	G	HM	PayStat	Name 2018	Sta	Age/Crops	Plants/Trees	Structure	Business Stall	Fence	TOTAL	VC	TOTAL + VC
221	M	11	Unpaid		99+000			\$ 2,825.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,825.00		\$ 2,825.00
222	M	8	Unpaid		99+100		\$ 295.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 295.00		\$ 295.00
223	M	3	Unpaid		99+100		\$ 640.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 640.00		\$ 640.00
224	M	5	Paid		Belebato		\$ 55.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ 87.50	\$ 292.50		\$ 292.50
225	M	7	Paid		Buocac			\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,656.25	\$ 3,656.25		\$ 3,656.25
226	M	5	Paid				\$ 465.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 465.00		\$ 465.00
227	M	7	Paid				\$ 8.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 50.00	\$ 58.00		\$ 58.00
228	F	1	Paid		100+310			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
229	M	12	Paid		100+340			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
230	M	7	Paid		100+360			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
231	F	6	Paid		100+370			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
232	M	4	Paid		100+380			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
233	M	7	Paid		100+380		\$ 195.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 195.00		\$ 195.00
234	F	5	Paid		100+380		\$ 1,825.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,825.00		\$ 1,825.00
235	M	5	Paid		100+380		\$ 745.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 745.00		\$ 745.00
236	M	7	Paid		100+600		\$ 1,008.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,008.00		\$ 1,008.00
237	F	7	Paid		100+600		\$ 240.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 240.00		\$ 240.00
238	F	7	Paid		100+600		\$ 618.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 768.00		\$ 768.00
239	F	7	Paid		100+600		\$ 618.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 618.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 918.00
240	F	2	Paid		100+900		\$ 354.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 354.00		\$ 354.00
241	M	6	Paid		101+610			\$ 5,700.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 5,700.00		\$ 5,700.00
242	M	9	Paid		101+615			\$ 4,400.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 4,400.00		\$ 4,400.00
243	M	13	Paid		101+640			\$ 1,600.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,600.00		\$ 1,600.00
244	M	10	Paid		101+650		\$ 55.00	\$ 3,200.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,255.00		\$ 3,255.00
245	F	6	Paid		101+660			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
246	M	6	Paid		101+665			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
247	M	5	Paid		101+675 - 102+260		\$ 414.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 564.00		\$ 564.00
248	M	3	Paid		101+680			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
249	M	8	Paid		101+600		\$ 102.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 102.00		\$ 102.00
250	M	4	Paid		101+620			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
251	M	8	Unpaid		101+200		\$ 695.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 695.00		\$ 695.00
252	M	7	Paid		101+250		\$ 520.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 520.00		\$ 520.00
253	M	9	Paid		101+250		\$ 677.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 677.00		\$ 677.00
254	M	6	Paid		101+250		\$ 157.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 307.00		\$ 307.00
255	M	3	Unpaid		101+400		\$ 110.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 110.00		\$ 110.00
256	M	6	Paid		101+480		\$ 300.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 300.00		\$ 300.00
257	F	7	Paid		101+500		\$ 641.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 641.00		\$ 641.00
258	F	8	Paid		101+520		\$ 217.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 217.00		\$ 217.00
259	M	4	Paid		101+600 - 100+660		\$ 1,301.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 1,451.00		\$ 1,451.00
260	F	9	Paid		101+640		\$ 195.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 195.00		\$ 195.00
261	F	8	Paid		101+680		\$ 31.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 31.00		\$ 31.00
262	M	7	Paid		101+800		\$ 173.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 173.00		\$ 173.00
263	F	6	Paid		101+800		\$ 660.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 660.00		\$ 660.00
264	M	5	Paid		101+850		\$ 955.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 955.00		\$ 955.00

New CN	G	H/M	PayStat	Name 2018	Sta	Agri Crops	Plants/Trees	Structure	Business Stall	Fence	TOTAL	VC	TOTAL + VC
265	M	5	Paid		101+880		\$ 265.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 265.00		\$ 265.00
266	M	4	Unpaid		101+900		\$ 1,050.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,050.00		\$ 1,050.00
267	F	6	Paid		101+920		\$ 1,630.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,630.00		\$ 1,630.00
268	F	7	Unpaid		101+820		\$ 295.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 295.00		\$ 295.00
269	M	4	Paid		101+980		\$ 494.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 494.00		\$ 494.00
270	F	7	Paid		102 + 240		\$ 674.00	\$ 2,300.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,974.00		\$ 2,974.00
271	F	7	Paid		102 + 345		\$ 349.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 499.00		\$ 499.00
272	F	5	Paid		102 + 350			\$ 1,181.25	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 1,331.25		\$ 1,331.25
273	F	3	Paid		102 + 370		\$ 275.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 425.00		\$ 425.00
274	M	10	Paid		102 + 380		\$ 409.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 409.00		\$ 409.00
275	F	6	Paid		102 + 390			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
276	M	7	Unpaid		102+020 - 102+740		\$ 659.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 809.00		\$ 809.00
277	M	12	Paid		102+160		\$ 205.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 205.00		\$ 205.00
278	M	9	Paid		102+180		\$ 1,997.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,997.00		\$ 1,997.00
279	M	8	Paid		102+300		\$ 546.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 546.00		\$ 546.00
280	F	7	Paid		102+400		\$ 455.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 605.00		\$ 605.00
281	F	9	Paid		102+440		\$ 251.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 251.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 551.00
282	M	5	Paid		102+500		\$ 240.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 240.00		\$ 240.00
283	M	8	Unpaid		102+500		\$ 250.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 250.00		\$ 250.00
284	M	9	Paid		102+520		\$ 1,050.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,050.00		\$ 1,050.00
285	F	6	Paid		102+600			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
286	F	4	Paid		102+620			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
287	F	4	Paid		102+640			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
288	M	9	Paid		102+660		\$ 147.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 147.00		\$ 147.00
289	M	8	Paid		102+830		\$ 713.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 713.00		\$ 713.00
290	F	8	Paid		102+980		\$ 204.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 204.00		\$ 204.00
291	F	11	Paid		103 + 100			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
292	M	15	Unpaid		103 + 20			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
293	F	6	Paid		103 + 240			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
294	F	9	Paid		103 + 360		\$ 679.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 829.00		\$ 829.00
295	F	8	Paid		103 + 370			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
296	M	12	Paid		103 + 475			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
297	M	12	Paid		103 + 860			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
298	M	5	Unpaid		103 + 880			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
299	M	7	Unpaid		103+000		\$ 489.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 489.00		\$ 489.00
300	M	7	Unpaid		103+000		\$ 204.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 204.00		\$ 204.00
301	M	9	Paid		103+050		\$ 25.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 25.00		\$ 25.00
302	F	6	Paid		103+060		\$ 10.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10.00		\$ 10.00
303	F	5	Paid		103+065		\$ 10.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 10.00		\$ 10.00
304	M	4	Unpaid		103+200	\$ 2,160.00	\$ 545.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,705.00		\$ 2,705.00
305	F	12	Unpaid		103+240		\$ 460.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 460.00		\$ 460.00
306	M	11	Paid		103+280		\$ 560.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 560.00		\$ 560.00
307	M	6	Paid		103+360		\$ 271.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 271.00		\$ 271.00
308	F	9	Paid		103+400		\$ 267.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 267.00		\$ 267.00

New CN	G	HWI	PayStat	Name 2018	Sta	Agri Crops	Plants/Trees	Structure	Business Stall	Fence	TOTAL	VC	TOTAL + VC
309	M	7	Paid		103+420		\$ 307.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 307.00		\$ 307.00
310	F	8	Unpaid		103+500		\$ 235.00	\$ -	\$ 200.00	\$ -	\$ 435.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 735.00
311	F	7	Unpaid		103+550			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
312	F	7	Unpaid		103+700		\$ 467.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 467.00		\$ 467.00
313	M	6	Paid		103+790		\$ 504.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 504.00		\$ 504.00
314	M	5	Paid		103+850		\$ 1,151.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 1,301.00		\$ 1,301.00
315	M	12	Paid		103+900		\$ 1,285.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,285.00		\$ 1,285.00
316	M	8	Paid		103+920		\$ 373.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 373.00		\$ 373.00
317	M	6	Paid		103+920			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
318	F	9	Paid		103+940		\$ 124.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 124.00		\$ 124.00
319	M	5	Paid		104+600			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
320	M	9	Paid		104+620			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
321	M	4	Paid		104+640		\$ 554.80	\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 704.80		\$ 704.80
322	M	7	Paid		104+645			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
323	M	5	Paid		104+650			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
324	M	6	Paid		104+660		\$ 178.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 328.00		\$ 328.00
325	M	19	Paid		104+700		\$ 603.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 753.00		\$ 753.00
326	M	11	Paid		104+800			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
327	M	8	Unpaid		104+820			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
328	M	6	Paid		104+825			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
329	M	8	Unpaid		104+835		\$ 199.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 349.00		\$ 349.00
330	F	8	Unpaid		104+840			\$ 2,000.00	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 2,150.00		\$ 2,150.00
331	F	7	Paid		104+850		\$ 24.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 174.00		\$ 174.00
332	M	8	Paid		104+850			\$ -	\$ 200.00	\$ -	\$ 200.00		\$ 200.00
333	M	11	Paid		104+855			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
334	M	9	Paid		104+860			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
335	M	10	Paid		104+855			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
336	M	4	Paid		104+		\$ 382.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 532.00		\$ 532.00
337	M	6	Unpaid		104+160		\$ 1,319.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,319.00		\$ 1,319.00
338	M	9	Paid		104+400		\$ 705.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 705.00		\$ 705.00
339	M	8	Paid		104+540			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
340	F	4	Paid		104+620		\$ 50.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 200.00		\$ 200.00
341	M	8	Paid		104+640		\$ 3,685.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 3,685.00		\$ 3,685.00
342	F	10	Paid		104+800		\$ 620.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 620.00		\$ 620.00
343	F	4	Paid		104+820			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
344	F	2	Paid		104+840		\$ 30.00	\$ -	\$ 200.00	\$ -	\$ 230.00		\$ 230.00
345	F	5	Paid		104+850			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
346	F	7	Paid		104+850		\$ 255.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 405.00		\$ 405.00
347	M	12	Unpaid		104+900		\$ 211.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 211.00		\$ 211.00
348	F	9	Paid		104+940		\$ 105.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 105.00		\$ 105.00
349	M	10	Paid		104+990		\$ 1,055.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,055.00		\$ 1,055.00
350	M	10	Paid		105+100		\$ 1,941.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 1,941.00		\$ 1,941.00
351	M	10	Paid		105+340			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
352	M	8	Unpaid		105+350			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00

New CN	G	HM	PayStat	Name 2018	\$s	Agri Crops	Plants/Trees	Structure	Business Stall	Fence	TOTAL	VO	TOTAL +VO
353	F	10	Unpaid		105 + 360			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
354	M	10	Unpaid		105 + 370			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
355	M	6	Paid		105 + 370			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
356	M	8	Paid		105 + 380			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
357	F	4	Unpaid		105 + 380			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
358	M	8	Paid		105 + 400			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
359	M	2	Paid		105 + 600		\$ 776.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 926.00		\$ 926.00
360	F	7	Unpaid		105 + 620			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
361	M	5	Unpaid		105 + 640			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
362	M	4	Paid		105 + 660			\$ 2,800.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,800.00		\$ 2,800.00
363	F	5	Paid		105 + 680			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
364	M	3	Unpaid		105 + 680			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
365	M	11	Paid		105 + 700		\$ 90.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 240.00		\$ 240.00
366	M	5	Paid		105 + 720			\$ 1,575.00	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 1,725.00		\$ 1,725.00
367	M	6	Paid		105 + 900			\$ 575.00	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 725.00		\$ 725.00
368	F	9	Paid		105 + 940			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
369	F	6	Paid		105 + 960		\$ 412.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 562.00		\$ 562.00
370	F	8	Paid		105 + 980		\$ 294.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 444.00		\$ 444.00
371	M	6	Paid		105+100			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
372	M	5	Paid		105+100		\$ 241.50	\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 391.50		\$ 391.50
373	M	8	Paid		105+140		\$ 1,924.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,924.00		\$ 1,924.00
374	F	7	Unpaid		105+140		\$ 212.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 212.00		\$ 212.00
375	F	7	Paid		105+360			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
376	M	4	Paid		105+370			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
377	M	4	Paid		105+380			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
378	M	7	Paid		105+380			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
379	M	12	Paid		105+380		\$ 812.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 812.00		\$ 812.00
380	F	5	Paid		105+390			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
381	F	6	Paid		105+420			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
382	M	8	Unpaid		105+600		\$ 954.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 954.00		\$ 954.00
383	M	6	Paid		105+640			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
384	F	4	Paid		105+680			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
385	M	9	Unpaid		105+720		\$ 55.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 55.00		\$ 55.00
386	M	7	Paid		106 + 000			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
387	F	6	Paid		106 + 020			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
388	M	6	Paid		106 + 025			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
389	F	11	Paid		106 + 030			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
390	M	3	Paid		106 + 035			\$ 481.25	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 481.25		\$ 481.25
391	M	2	Paid		106 + 040			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
392	F	2	Paid		106 + 041			\$ 1,125.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,125.00		\$ 1,125.00
393	F	2	Paid		106+			\$ 668.75	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 818.75		\$ 818.75
394	M	7	Unpaid		106+			\$ 950.00	\$ 250.00	\$ -	\$ 1,200.00		\$ 1,200.00
395	M	4	Paid		106+000		\$ 875.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 875.00		\$ 875.00
396	F	8	Paid		106+098		\$ 305.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 455.00		\$ 455.00

New CN	G	HMI	PayStat	Name 2018	Sta	Agri Crops	Plants/Trees	Structure	Business Stall	Fence	TOTAL	VC	TOTAL +VC
397	M	2	Paid		106+098		\$ 589.00	\$ 450.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,039.00		\$ 1,039.00
398	F	2	Paid		106+100			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
399	F	4	Paid		106+120			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
400	F	8	Paid		106+125		\$ 133.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 133.00		\$ 133.00
401	M	7	Paid		106+280		\$ 309.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 459.00		\$ 459.00
402	F	7	Paid		106+325		\$ 157.50	\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 307.50		\$ 307.50
403	F	6	Paid		106+360		\$ 71.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 221.00		\$ 221.00
404	F	7	Unpaid		106+370		\$ 337.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 337.00		\$ 337.00
405	M	9	Unpaid		106+380		\$ 218.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 218.00		\$ 218.00
406	F	5	Paid		106+420		\$ 180.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 330.00		\$ 330.00
407	F	3	Unpaid		106+500			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
408	M	3	Paid		106+600		\$ 56.00	\$ 2,225.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 2,281.00		\$ 2,281.00
409	M	5	Paid		106+600		\$ 1,125.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 250.00	\$ 1,375.00		\$ 1,375.00
410	F	4	Paid		106+610			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
411	M	6	Paid		106+620		\$ 15.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 165.00		\$ 165.00
412	M	8	Paid		106+640		\$ 355.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 355.00		\$ 355.00
413	M	6	Unpaid		106+700		\$ 215.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 112.50	\$ 327.50		\$ 327.50
414	M	6	Paid		106+750		\$ 314.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 464.00		\$ 464.00
415	M	5	Paid		106+850		\$ 105.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 105.00		\$ 105.00
416	F	8	Paid		106+900		\$ 1,000.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,000.00		\$ 1,000.00
417	M	4	Unpaid		107+800		\$ 1,185.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 1,185.00		\$ 1,185.00
418	F	6	Unpaid		110+680		\$ 125.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 125.00		\$ 125.00
419	F	4	Unpaid		111+160		\$ 290.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 290.00		\$ 290.00
420	F	5	Paid		111+220		\$ 30.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 180.00		\$ 180.00
421	F	4	Unpaid		111+580		\$ 367.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 367.00		\$ 367.00
422	F	8	Paid		112+000		\$ 580.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 580.00		\$ 580.00
423	M	9	Paid		112+040		\$ 15.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 15.00		\$ 15.00
424	M	7	Paid		112+080		\$ 79.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 79.00		\$ 79.00
425	M	6	Paid		112+350		\$ 676.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 676.00		\$ 676.00
426	F	2	Unpaid		112+420			\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00		\$ 150.00
427	M	5	Paid		112+500		\$ 327.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 327.00		\$ 327.00
428	M	4	Unpaid		112+600		\$ 130.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 130.00		\$ 130.00
429	M	4	Paid		112+700		\$ 177.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 177.00		\$ 177.00
430	F	4	Unpaid		112+700		\$ 290.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 290.00		\$ 290.00
431	M	9	Paid		112+760		\$ 59.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 59.00		\$ 59.00
432	F	6	Paid		112+800		\$ 305.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 305.00		\$ 305.00
433	M	5	Unpaid		112+800		\$ 164.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 164.00		\$ 164.00
434	M	8	Paid		112+850		\$ 120.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 120.00		\$ 120.00
435	F	4	Paid		113+ 600 to 113+690		\$ 237.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 387.00		\$ 387.00
436	M	8	Paid		113+000		\$ 303.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 303.00		\$ 303.00
437	F	5	Paid		113+200		\$ 100.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 125.00	\$ 225.00		\$ 225.00
438	M	1	Unpaid		113+200		\$ 290.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 290.00		\$ 290.00
439	M	5	Unpaid		113+500		\$ 215.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 215.00		\$ 215.00
440	M	4	Unpaid		113+600		\$ 130.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 130.00		\$ 130.00

View CN	Q	HM	PayStat	Name 2018	Sta	Agri Crops	Plants/Trees	Structure	Business Stall	Fence	TOTAL	VC	TOTAL + VC
441	M	8	Paid		113+900		\$ 135.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 135.00		\$ 135.00
442	M	8	Paid		113+900		\$ 220.00	\$ 937.50	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 1,307.50		\$ 1,307.50
443	F	4	Paid		113+960		\$ 60.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 210.00		\$ 210.00
444	M	2	Paid		114+020		\$ 463.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 613.00		\$ 613.00
445	P	5	Paid		114+020		\$ 135.00	\$ -	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 135.00		\$ 135.00
446	M	8	Paid		114+060		\$ 15.00	\$ -	\$ 150.00	\$ -	\$ 165.00		\$ 165.00
		1,000				\$ 515,586.75	\$ 81,507.50	\$ 169,024.19	\$ 29,050.00	\$ 18,271.25	\$ 808,439.69	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 810,239.69

Appendix B

Minutes of Consultations

In National No. 1 Upgrading Project, Package 2 (Manatuto - Baucau)**Minutes from the Focus on Group Discussion (FGD)***June 21, 2016 – June 23, 2016*

Meeting Topic:	Focus on Group Discussion informational meeting on the price of the asset loss.	Note by	:	Ms. Maria Ribeiro (National Social Safeguards Specialist)
Date:	21/06/2016	Presenter	:	Mr. Carlos Alberto de Deus (National Safeguards Specialist, Project Management Unit – PMU)
Starting Time:	11:00 AM			
Place:	The Administrative Post of Laleia Sub-District	Number of Participants	:	39
Stakeholders:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Administrator of Laleia Sub-District, Mr. Simao da Costa. 2. Land and Property Manatuto, Officer Mr. Francisco Borges 3. PMU National Safeguards Specialist, Mr. Carlos Alberto de Deus. 4. National Safeguards Specialist Consultant Nippon Koei, Ms. Maria Ribeiro 5. Suco Chiefs of Hatularan 6. Aldeia Chiefs 7. Affected Individuals. 			
Main Points from the Discussion:	<p>NB: Before we started the meeting, The Administrator of Laleia decided to have a separate meeting with Land and Property, PMU and the Nippon Koei consultant in order to decide the cost of land. Furthermore, the PMU also used the chance to notify the administrator that the winning contractor has been announced for Package #2. Hence, the government is trying to fast forward the compensation process.</p> <p>Price Negotiation Session:</p> <p>The Administrator of Laleia started off the meeting by stating the Agenda of the meeting.</p> <p>The Agenda of the meeting was to share the price information on the affected assets, such as: price of plants, price of structures, price of fences and price of land.</p> <p>At the same time, since it was the first FGD meeting, the government is trying to discuss on the price of land. Therefore, there will be a separate discussion related to the fixed price of land compensation. That price will then be used to set the compensation price for package #2 as we did at package #1.</p> <p>He requested the community to collaborate with the government and the consultant throughout the whole meeting and to clearly pay attention to the following prices that will be explained.</p> <p>Furthermore, he requested the community to collaborate with the government in the land price negotiation because the determined price will be used</p>			

	<p>throughout the whole Laeia Sub-District and now it is have using on Package 1</p> <p>He further emphasized on the importance of the Economic Development for the community of Laeia and he also emphasized on the advantages that could be obtained once the road is fully constructed.</p> <p>Mr. Carlos Alberto de Deus further continued on the meeting by explaining the price list on the affected assets:</p> <p>The price list for plants was obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture. The listed plants were based on the economically valuable plants as it was emphasized during the Public Consultation Meeting (PCM) activity where the compensated plants should be economically valuable where people could eat and sell.</p> <p>Mr. Carlos moved to the structural price list, which was obtained from the Ministry of Public Works under the PMU department. The price is set for every AP's house compensations around Timor Leste.</p> <p>The compensation for temporary structure is set to be \$50 for every m² of house and in addition to that the government will provide 25% of the total amount of the affected cost to allocate for the labour cost of the new construction.</p> <p>The compensation for Semi-Permanent structure is set to be \$80 for every m² of house and in addition to that the government will provide 25% of the total amount of the affected cost to allocate for the labour cost of the new construction.</p> <p>The compensation for Permanent structure is set to be \$200 for every m² of house and in addition to that the government will provide 25% of the total amount to the affected cost to allocate for the labour cost of the new construction.</p> <p>Before Mr. Carlos stepped on the price of land, he also gives short information on the compensation process in other places, such as: APs compensation in Suai. The price compensation for land/ m² in Suai was set to \$3. However, the considered price could still be discussed to be increased based on several reasons</p> <p>The Mechanism of the Compensation will take place through the BNCTL Bank Account, which will be done through the PMU.</p> <p>In overall, the PMU will open up the bank account of the affected persons whom do not own BNCTL bank account. From then own, the government will proceed for the compensation through the Ministry of Finance and the Finance department will wire the APs money to the individual's bank account in BNCTL.</p>
Discussion Questions:	<p>For this first meeting, most of the community is considered to bring forth their inputs on the price of land in order to come up with the fixed price for land/m².</p> <p>Mr. Domingos Ximenes was wondering regarding to last notification from data survey team, said that the APs could have new house (provide by government)?</p> <p>Response:</p>

	<p>In response to his question, Mr. Carlos explained that the government could provide the new house to Aps was one of other option. But, this is inefficient for APs. Providing the compensation according to type of the house is much preferable.</p> <p>Mr. Domingos Ximenes: Our alternative land is near to hill, is it possible government can help us to provide manufacture assistance during moving process; regarding to the ground leveling matter for building the new residence.</p> <p>Response: Mr. Carlos stated that there will be assistance from government, contractor and consultant regarding to this case. Most important things are good coordination between stakeholders.</p> <p>Mrs. Estefania Sousa: What happen to the affect paddy field?</p> <p>Response: Those affected assets will be compensated for lost assets at replacement price based on valuation prepared according to expropriations Act. The cost of resettlement is accordance on consultation with community authority local and affected person. During the compensation proses The MOJ and PMU will prepare the detailed of compensation amounts for all impacts assets. We guarantee the affected assets will have the compensation, included Paddy field.</p> <p>Mrs. Maria From 2013 – 2015 there was inconsistent information regarding to national upgrading road. The affected person needs accurate information.</p> <p>Response: Mr. Carlos clarified; in the beginning we start with public consultation meeting with all community, during PC session we assured that the information is Cleary provided. Now this meeting is more details because, we represent the prices of Affected Assets.</p> <p>Philomena Viegas How to compensate to under construction house (Permanent house)?</p> <p>Response: Mr. Carlos explained the compensation should base on the real physics of affected asset.</p> <p>Mr. Borges Mr. Borges added that the country's interest and the government's consideration to the public. Hence, the government is willing to compensate the affected individuals who will be affected in the process of Development.</p> <p>Mr. Simao da Costa The Administrator of Laleia message to the community: He requested the community to collaborate with the government and the consultant throughout the whole meeting and to clearly pay attention to the following prices that will be explained.</p>
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Pictures



National No. 1 Upgrading Project, Package 2 (Manatuto - Baucau)**Minutes from the Focus on Group Discussion (FGD)***June 21, 2016 – June 23, 2016*

Meeting Topic:	Focus on Group Discussion informational meetings on the price of the asset loss.	Note by:	Ms. Maria Costa Ribeiro (National Social Safeguards Specialist)
Date:	22/6/2016	Presenter:	Mr. Carlos Alberto de Deus (National Safeguards Specialist, Project Management Unit – PMU)
Starting Time:	09:00 AM		
Place:	Suco Caraibela – Vemasse	Number of Participants:	74
Stakeholders:	<p>The Administrator of Vemasse Mr. Sebastiao Correia Land and Property Baucau, Officer Mr..... PMU National Safeguards Specialist, Mr. Carlos Alberto de Deus. National Safeguards Specialist Consultant Nippon Koei, Ms. Maria Costa Ribeiro Representative of Shanghai Contractor Aldeia Chiefs. Affected Individuals.</p>		
Main Points from the Discussion:	<p>Price Informational Session:</p> <p>Mr. Sebastiao Correia (The Administrator Officer of Vemasse) started off the meeting by stating the Agenda of the meeting. The Agenda of the meeting was to share the price information on the affected assets, such as: price of plants, price of structures, price of fences and price of land.</p> <p>Since we have set the price from Package 1 (Dili – Manatuto), today's discussion would evolve around the information of land/ m² based on the previous meeting. Mr. Carlos Alberto de Deus further continued on the meeting by explaining the price list on the affected assets: The price list for plants was obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture. The listed plants were based on the economically valuable plants as it was emphasized during the Public Consultation Meeting (PCM) activity where the compensated plants should be economically valuable in which people could eat and sell.</p> <p>Mr. Carlos moved to the structural price list, which was obtained from the Ministry of Public Works under the PMU department. The price is set for every AP's house compensations around Timor Leste.</p> <p>The compensation for temporary structure is set to be \$50 for every m² of house and in addition to that the government will provide 25% of the total amount of the affected cost to allocate for the labour cost of the new construction.</p> <p>The compensation for Semi-Permanent structure is set to be \$100 for every m² of house and in addition to that the government will provide 25% of the total amount of the affected cost to allocate for the labour cost of the new construction.</p> <p>The compensation for Permanent structure is set to be \$200 for every m² of house and in addition to that the government will provide 25% of the total</p>		

	<p>amount to the affected cost to allocate for the labour cost of the new construction.</p> <p>For the price of land, Mr. Carlos explained that the price has been determined from the previous meeting in Metinaro. Thus, the price for land is \$5 /m². Therefore, if there was any complaint on the price of land, but it has been decided and we are trying to keep the price similar to all the places.</p> <p>In addition to that, there are also compensation for Fences, in which the price of wooden fence is \$2/m and \$15/m for Permanent fence compensation.</p> <p>The Mechanism of the Compensation will take place through the BNCTL Bank Account, which will be done through the PMU.</p> <p>In overall, the PMU will open up the bank account of the affected persons whom do not own BNCTL bank account. From then own, the government will proceed for the compensation through the Ministry of Finance and the Finance department will wire the APs money to the individual's bank account in BNCTL.</p>
Discussion Questions:	<p>Mr. Lourenço da Costa Freitas</p> <p>What is going to happen when affected land is a paddy field? How about vacant lands?</p> <p>- In response to that, Mr. Carlos replied by stating Paddy fields will be treated the same as lands, kiosks and other property. It will be compensated based on existing policy or regulations. Productive vegetation (paddy) affected will also getting compensation.</p> <p>For vacant lands depending on whether there is an owner or not. When no owner claims it, no compensation will be given.</p> <p>Mr. Afonso Correia</p> <p>What about Inheritance land, are those also will be compensated?</p> <p>For Inheritance land, when there is an owner, then we will have to compensate for the land. But if there is no owner, then the government will not compensate.</p> <p>Mr. Ricardo Augusto Freitas</p> <p>What is legal base for compensation to houses, kiosks and trees? As far as I am aware of, there is currently no legal base for compensation of houses, kiosks and other affected by government projects.</p> <p>People have different types of rights to lands. Some have ownership right, some only have usufruct rights, etc. All of this should be made clear in the landownership law but our landownership law is not in effect yet</p> <p>Engineering designs should be presented to local authority so they are also informed</p> <p>Response:</p> <p>(Some of these are response from the Laleia director of Land, Property and Cadastral Service)</p> <p>About land ownership law, there is a draft with the government but this draft is still pending approval from the parliament.</p> <p>Mr. Carlos Rodrigues</p> <p>Worried about paddy fields, will it still get sufficient water after road improvement?</p> <p>Response:</p>


	<p>The improvement should not create new problems in the community. Potential problems during and after construction have been studied and anticipated. The designs are developed based on the “careful design” principles incorporating experts from hydrology, geotechnical, environmental, social, structural, and other specialists involved in the design. During construction, the community should also observe what the contractors are doing so when there is potential for problems such as irrigation water will be impacted, community can complaint through local leader. This problem should be addressed immediately during construction</p> <p>In summary, there were several complaints on the price of land/m² because the community felt that the price is too low compared to the normal selling price for the community.</p>
Pictures	 A photograph showing a large group of people, mostly men, seated in rows of wooden chairs inside a large, open hall with a high, vaulted wooden roof. The people are facing towards the front of the hall, suggesting a community meeting or assembly. The floor is made of concrete or stone tiles. The lighting is bright, coming from large windows or openings on the sides of the hall.



National No. 1 Upgrading Project, Package 2 (Manatuto - Baucau)**Minutes from the Focus on Group Discussion (FGD)***June 21, 2016 – June 23, 2016*

Meeting Topic:	Focus on Group Discussion informational meetings on the price of the asset loss.	Note by:	Ms. Maria Costa Ribeiro (National Social Safeguards Specialist)	
Date:	22/6/2016	Presenter:	Mr. Carlos Alberto de Deus (National Safeguards Specialist, Project Management Unit – PMU)	
Starting Time:	13:00 PM			
Place:	Sede Suco Bucoli	Number of Participants:	74	
Stakeholders:	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. PMU National Safeguards Specialist, Mr. Carlos Alberto de Deus.2. National Safeguards Specialist Consultant Nippon Koei, Ms. Maria Costa Ribeiro3. Representative of Shanghai Contractor.4. Aldeia Chiefs of Bucoli5. Affected Individuals.			
Main Points from the Discussion:	<p>Price Informational Session:</p> <p>Mr. Carlos Alberto de Deus further continued on the meeting by explaining the price list on the affected assets:</p> <p>The price list for plants was obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture. The listed plants were based on the economically valuable plants as it was emphasized during the Public Consultation Meeting (PCM) activity where the compensated plants should be economically valuable in which people could eat and sell.</p> <p>Mr. Carlos moved to the structural price list, which was obtained from the Ministry of Public Works under the PMU department. The price is set for every AP's house compensations around Timor Leste.</p> <p>The compensation for temporary structure is set to be \$50 for every m² of house and in addition to that the government will provide 25% of the total amount of the affected cost to allocate for the labour cost of the new construction.</p> <p>The compensation for Semi-Permanent structure is set to be \$100 for every m² of house and in addition to that the government will provide 25% of the total amount of the affected cost to allocate for the labour cost of the new construction.</p> <p>The compensation for Permanent structure is set to be \$200 for every m² of house and in addition to that the government will provide 25% of the total amount to the affected cost to allocate for the labour cost of the new construction.</p>			

	<p>For the price of land, Mr. Carlos explained that the price has been determined from the previous meeting in Sabuli. Thus, the price for land is \$5 /m². Therefore, if there was any complaint on the price of land, but it has been decided and we are trying to keep the price similar to all the places.</p> <p>In addition to that, there are also compensation for Fences, in which the price of wooden fence is \$3/m and \$15/m for Permanent fence compensation.</p> <p>The Mechanism of the Compensation will take place through the BNCTL Bank Account which will be done through the PMU.</p> <p>- In overall, the PMU will open up the bank account of the affected persons whom do not own BNCTL bank account. From then own, the government will proceed for the compensation through the Ministry of Finance and the Finance department will wire the APs money to the individual's bank account in BNCTL.</p> <p><i>Compensation is not the same as Replacement Cost and therefore it will not be basing on the market price of land.</i></p>
Discussion Questions:	<p>Some of the affected persons complained on why Ai-Nitas, Au (Bamboo) and Ai Feu are not considered in the price list, as these trees had great economical values for many productions in furniture and tools.</p> <p>Response:</p> <p>Mr. Carlos responded by stating that although these trees were not included on the price of trees from the Ministry of Agriculture, but the PMU will consider them for the compensation.</p> <p>In addition, Mr. Carlos also stated that Ai-Sukaer could be considered for the compensation as the community depends a lot on Ai-Sukaer.</p> <p>Mrs. Bendita da Silva</p> <p>What if the compensation for permanent house is not sufficient as we expect?</p> <p>Response:</p> <p>Mr. Manuel Felisberto</p> <p>In case there are affected houses and the whole house has to be removed, where is it going to be removed?</p> <p>Response:</p> <p>When there is enough land to construct a new house in the same premise, the new house will be constructed there. When the land is not enough but house owner has other lands in different location, he can ask that the new house be constructed there or he can get financial compensation to construct on his own. The way the compensation is provided takes all of these factors into consideration.</p> <p>Mrs. Ana Rosalia</p> <p>Some landowners here do not have land certificate (proof of ownership). Will they still be compensated?</p> <p>Response:</p>

	<p>Mr. Carlos explained ; There are different ways a land is acquired, one through inheritance, one through grant from friends (those not related by blood to us), another one is through purchasing either we pay with money or with other types of property. Property ownership is basically a declaration that this person owns this property. That declaration has to be acknowledged by others, either by family members (that yes, our father appoint him to inherit this house), by community nearby (that yes, my neighbor own that piece of land between the large rock and the creek), or by authority. Proof of ownership is a declaration that is acknowledged by the government that yes, this person owns this property. Proof of ownership contains boundary of the property and is enforceable by law. Not everybody has proof of ownership but as long as the person's declaration is acknowledged by the community and local authority, then that person is the rightful owner of the property and he should get the compensation.</p> <p>Therefore also explaining the basics about property rights, how property is acquired and existing regulation related to compulsory purchase (eminent domain) in Timor Leste.</p> <p>Mr. Paulo da Silva</p> <p>Besides structures, other types of compensation should be clear to the community.</p> <p>Response:</p> <p>First of all, for structures, compensation will be given for material, labor and other costs incurred during redevelopment such as lunch money, etc. In addition to structures, productive trees such as fruit trees and timber-producing trees will also be compensated. The trees will be compensated based on diameters (large and small, etc).</p> <p>NB: Most of the questions asked during the informational meeting were similar to the previous questions from the previous meetings.</p> <p>The affected person more concern about the legalization of land titles from government.</p>
Pictures	 <p>A photograph showing a group of people, mostly men, sitting in a room with green walls and large windows. They are seated in rows of blue plastic chairs, facing towards the front of the room. The room appears to be a community hall or a meeting room. The windows look out onto a green, outdoor area. The people are dressed in casual clothing. The room has a white ceiling with some lights visible.</p>



National No. 1 Upgrading Project, Package 2(Manatuto - Baucau)**Minutes from the Focus on Group Discussion (FGD)***June 21, 2016– June 23, 2016*

Meeting Topic:	Focus on Group Discussion informational meetings on the price of the asset loss.	Note by:	Ms. Maria Costa Ribeiro (National Social Safeguards Specialist)
Date:	23/06/2016	Presenter:	Mr. Carlos Alberto de Deus (National Safeguards Specialist, Project Management Unit – PMU)
Starting Time:	09:00 AM		
Place:	Sede Suco Bahu - Baucau	Number of Participants:	21
Stakeholders:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Suco Chiefs from Bahu, Mr. Pedro da Costa 2. PMU National Safeguards Specialist, Mr. Carlos Alberto de Deus. 3. National Safeguards Specialist Consultant Nippon Koei, Ms. Maria Costa Ribeiro 4. Aldeia Chiefs. 5. Affected Individuals. 		
Main Points from the Discussion:	<p>Price Informational Session:</p> <p>Ms. Maria Martins started off the meeting on the Agenda of the meeting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The Agenda of the meeting was to share the price information on the affected assets, such as: price of plants, price of structures, price of fences and price of land. - Since we have set the price from Package 1, today we will just share the information of land/ m² based on the previous meeting. <p>Suco Bahu Chief messages to the community:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - He requested the community to collaborate with the government and the consultant throughout the whole meeting and to clearly pay attention to the following prices that will be explained. <p>Mr. Carlos Alberto de Deus further continued on the meeting by explaining the price list on the affected assets:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The price list for plants was obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture. The listed plants were based on the economically valuable plants as it was emphasized during the Public Consultation Meeting (PCM) activity where the compensated plants should be economically valuable in which people could eat and sell. - Mr. Carlos moved to the structural price list, which was obtained from the Ministry of Public Works under the PMU department. The price is set for every AP's house compensations around Timor Leste. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The compensation for temporary structure is set to be \$50 for every m² of house and in addition to that the government will provide 25% of the total amount of the affected cost to allocate for the labour cost of the new construction. • The compensation for Semi-Permanent structure is set to be \$100 for every m² of house and in addition to that the government will provide 25% of the total amount of the affected cost to allocate for the labour cost of the new construction. • The compensation for Permanent structure is set to be \$200 for every m² of house and in addition to that the government will provide 25% of 		


	<p>the total amount to the affected cost to allocate for the labour cost of the new construction.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - For the price of land, Mr. Carlos explained that the price has been determined from the previous meeting in Sabuli. Thus, the price for land is \$5 /m². Therefore, if there was any complaint on the price of land, but it has been decided and we are trying to keep the price similar to all the places. - In addition to that, there are also compensation for Fences, in which the price of wooden fence is \$2/m and \$15/m for Permanent fence compensation. <p>The Mechanism of the Compensation will take place through the BNCTL Bank Account which will be done through the PMU.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In overall, the PMU will open up the bank account of the affected persons whom do not own BNCTL bank account. From then own, the government will proceed for the compensation through the Ministry of Finance and the Finance department will wire the APs money to the individual's bank account in BNCTL.
Discussion Questions:	<p>Mr. Guilherme da Costa Explain to me technical procedure for widening the road.</p> <p>Response:</p> <p>In response Mr. Carlos Land Issue In technical procedure for widening the road, it should be based on international standard. Which is the physical implementation of improvement works including the widening of the existing road to achieve a width of 8-12 m, with a 6 m wide carriageway and 1-2 m wide shoulder on each side. The improvement works shall also include drainage construction/rehabilitation. So as a nation we should put the highly thought to development our country for bright future. Land issue is very rare to discusses, but we believe the community want to prior for country development and Government is working on to finalize the proper constitution for land Base on design in some places might not be widening up to 8 – 12 m. so this is basic information that we would let the community know.</p> <p>Mr. Jose Filipe What about others structures such as stall and fences?</p> <p>Response:</p> <p>Mr. Carlos explains; In addition to 3 types of AHs, fences or stall also have compensate. Wooden fence is \$3/m and \$15/m for permanent fence compensation.</p> <p>Mr. Manuel da Costa How is the compensation going to be paid?</p> <p>Response:</p> <p>Compensation is going to be distributed through the BNCTL bank. So property owner should have active account in the bank. Those that do not have active account can open one with assistance from the government. This will be done prior to the distribution of the compensation. The government distribute compensation through the bank to avoid problems related to receiving cash in the community, sometimes community can lost the money, sometimes the community is suspicious that local authority might have pocket some of the money. So, it is better to distribute the money through the banking system. In shortly time, we will provide BNCTL mobile banking to open new account for APs.</p>

	<p>Mr. Antonio Inacio We thanked for public consultation that have been provide by Government and Consultant. It helps us to more understand how the project will going.</p>	
<p>Pictures</p>		



National No. 1 Upgrading Project, Package 2 (Manatuto - Baucau)**Minutes from the Focus on Group Discussion (FGD)***June 21, 2016 – June 23, 2016*

Meeting Topic:	Focus on Group Discussion informational meetings on the price of the asset loss.	Note by:	Ms. Maria Costa Ribeiro (National Social Safeguards Specialist)
Date:	23/6/2016	Presenter:	Mr. Carlos Alberto de Deus (National Safeguards Specialist, Project Management Unit – PMU)
Starting Time:	13:00 AM		
Place:	Sede Suco Triloca - Baucau	Number of Participants:	24
Stakeholders:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Suco Chief of Triloca, Mrs. Costa 2. PMU National Safeguards Specialist, Mr. Carlos Alberto de Deus. 3. National Safeguards Specialist Consultant Nippon Koei, Ms. Maria Costa Ribeiro 4. Aldeia Chiefs. 5. Affected Individuals. 		
Main Points from the Discussion:	<p>Price Informational Session:</p> <p>Price Negotiation Session:</p> <p>The Chefe Suco of Triloca started off the meeting by stating the agenda of the meeting. The Agenda of the meeting was to share the price information on the affected assets, such as: price of plants, price of structures, price of fences and price of land.</p> <p>At the same time, since it was the first FGD meeting, the government is trying to discuss on the price of land. Therefore, there will be a separate discussion related to the fixed price of land compensation. She requested the community to collaborate with the government and the consultant throughout the whole meeting and to clearly pay attention to the following prices that will be explained.</p> <p>Mr. Carlos Alberto de Deus further continued on the meeting by explaining the price list on the affected assets:</p> <p>The price list for plants was obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture. The listed plants were based on the economically valuable plants as it was emphasized during the Public Consultation Meeting (PCM) activity where the compensated plants should be economically valuable in which people could eat and sell.</p> <p>Mr. Carlos moved to the structural price list, which was obtained from the Ministry of Public Works under the PMU department. The price is set for every AP's house compensations around Timor Leste.</p> <p>The compensation for temporary structure is set to be \$50 for every m² of house and in addition to that the government will provide 25% of the total amount of the affected cost to allocate for the labour cost of the new construction.</p> <p>The compensation for Semi-Permanent structure is set to be \$100 for every m² of house and in addition to that the government will provide 25% of the total amount of the affected cost to allocate for the labour cost of the new construction.</p> <p>The compensation for Permanent structure is set to be \$200 for every m² of house and in addition to that the government will provide 25% of the total amount to the affected cost to allocate for the labour cost of the new construction.</p> <p>For the price of land, Mr. Carlos explained that the price has been determined from the previous meeting in Sabuli. Thus, the price for land is \$5 /m². Therefore, if there was any complaint on the price of land, but it has been decided and we are trying to keep the price similar to all the places.</p>		

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In addition to that, there are also compensation for Fences, in which the price of wooden fence is \$3/m and \$15/m for Permanent fence compensation. <p>The Mechanism of the Compensation will take place through the BNCTL Bank Account which will be done through the PMU.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In overall, the PMU will open up the bank account of the affected persons whom do not own BNCTL bank account. From then own, the government will proceed for the compensation through the Ministry of Finance and the Finance department will wire the APs money to the individual's bank account in BNCTL.
Discussion Questions:	<p>Mr. Marcelino da Costa (Chefe Aldeia) Some of APs have not listed yet?</p> <p>Response: Mr. Carlos clarified that, social safeguard assistance for APs/AHs will continue during the project for 1 or 2 years. For APs that have not listed yet, will manage to list and coordinate with local authorities and APs itself.</p> <p>Mrs. Margareta Freitas For affected land, we still don't have the land certificate from land properties. How it will require for payment process?</p> <p>Response: About land ownership law, there is a draft with the government but this draft is still pending approval from the parliament. For the requirement, APs/AHs need to notify by local authorities especially for land asset.</p> <p>Mr. Jeronimo A For the houses, retaining walls and other structures affected, we bought the materials so we should get compensation for that.</p> <p>Response: All properties confirmed by the local authority (<i>chefe de suco</i> and <i>chefe de aldeia</i>) as belonging to the community will be compensated</p>
Pictures	



National No. 1 Upgrading Project, Package 2(Manatuto - Baucau)**Minutes from the Focus on Group Discussion (FGD)***June 21, 2016 – June 23, 2016*

Meeting Topic:	Focus on Group Discussion informational meetings on the price of the asset loss.	Note by:	Ms. Maria Costa Ribeiro (National Social Safeguards Specialist)
Date:	23/06/2016	Presenter:	PMU National Safeguards Specialist, Mr. Carlos Alberto de Deus
Starting Time:	03:00 PM		
Place::	Sede Administrator Vemassee	Number of Participants:	53
Stakeholders:	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. The Administrator of Vemassee, Mr. Sebastiao Correia 2. PMU National Safeguards Specialist, Mr. Carlos Alberto de Deus 3. National Safeguards Specialist Consultant Nippon Koei, Ms. Maria Costa Ribeiro 4. Aldeia Chiefs. 5. Affected Individuals. 		
Main Points from the Discussion:	<p>Price Informational Session:</p> <p>The Administrator of Vemassee started off the meeting on the Agenda of the meeting. The Agenda of the meeting was to share the price information on the affected assets, such as: price of plants, price of structures, price of fences and price of land.</p> <p>He requested the community to collaborate with the government and the consultant throughout the whole meeting and to clearly pay attention to the following prices that will be explained.</p> <p>Mr. Carlos Alberto de Deus further continued on the meeting by explaining the price list on the affected assets:</p> <p>The price list for plants was obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture. The listed plants were based on the economically valuable plants as it was emphasized during the Public Consultation Meeting (PCM) activity where the compensated plants should be economically valuable in which people could eat and sell.</p> <p>Mr. Carlos moved to the structural price list, which was obtained from the Ministry of Public Works under the PMU department. The price is set for every AP's house compensations around Timor Leste.</p> <p>The compensation for temporary structure is set to be \$50 for every m² of house and in addition to that the government will provide 25% of the total amount of the affected cost to allocate for the labour cost of the new construction.</p> <p>The compensation for Semi-Permanent structure is set to be \$100 for every m² of house and in addition to that the government will provide 25% of the total amount of the affected cost to allocate for the labour cost of the new construction.</p> <p>The compensation for Permanent structure is set to be \$200 for every m² of house and in addition to that the government will provide 25% of the total amount to the affected cost to allocate for the labour cost of the new construction.</p> <p>For the price of land, Mr. Carlos explained that the price has been determined from the previous meeting in Sabuli. Thus, the price for land is \$5 /m². Therefore, if there</p>		

	<p>was any complaint on the price of land, but it has been decided and we are trying to keep the price similar to all the places.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In addition to that, there are also compensation for Fences, in which the price of wooden fence is \$3/m and \$15/m for Permanent fence compensation. <p>The Mechanism of the Compensation will take place through the BNCTL Bank Account which will be done through the PMU.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - In overall, the PMU will open up the bank account of the affected persons whom do not own BNCTL bank account. From then own, the government will proceed for the compensation through the Ministry of Finance and the Finance department will wire the APs money to the individual's bank account in BNCTL.
Discussion Questions:	<p>Compensation is not the same as Replacement Cost and therefore it will not be basing on the market price of land.</p> <p>Mr. Victor Cunha Freitas I need to know the price details of permanent structure, how to accumulate it?</p> <p>In response, Mr. Carlos stated the price is set for every AP's house compensations around Timor Leste.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The compensation for temporary structure is set to be \$50 for every m² of house and in addition to that the government will provide 25% of the total amount of the affected cost to allocate for the labour cost of the new construction. • The compensation for Semi-Permanent structure is set to be \$100 for every m² of house and in addition to that the government will provide 25% of the total amount of the affected cost to allocate for the labour cost of the new construction. • The compensation for Permanent structure is set to be \$200 for every m² of house and in addition to that the government will provide 25% of the total amount to the affected cost to allocate for the labour cost of the new construction. • Therefore, if there was any complaint on the price of land, but it has been decided and we are trying to keep the price similar to all the places. • In addition to that, there are also compensation for Fences, in which the price of wooden fence is \$3/m and \$15/m for Permanent fence compensation. <p>Mr. Geovaldo Carvalho Soares These phases of a socialization and consultation obtain the legal process?</p> <p>What is legal base for compensation to houses, kiosks and trees? As far as I am aware of, there is currently no legal base for compensation of houses, kiosks and other affected by government projects. People have different types of rights to lands. Some have ownership right, some only have usufruct rights, etc. All of this should be made clear in the landownership law but our landownership law is not approved yet by the parliament.</p> <p>Response: In response, Mr. Carlos stated; in Package 2 Manatuto – Baucau, the government will be the one providing compensation. ADB provides loan money for design and possibly construction later but the government will be the one providing funds for compensation.</p> <p>All process for National Upgrading Road is based on ADB's Safeguard Policy Statement (2009).</p> <p>Mr. Joao Bosco Correia What about others structures such as stall and fences?</p>

	<p>There is also a well (clean water) it might be affected, what about this matter?</p> <p>Response; Mr. Carlos explained; In addition to 3 types of AHs, fences or stall also have compensate. Wooden fence is \$3/m and \$15/m for permanent fence compensation.</p> <p>If there is affected water well, we will re-check again with design limit and find a good solution for this issue whether to be avoided if possible or to be rebuild if affected.</p>
<p>Pictures</p>	 <p>The top photograph shows a man in a light blue shirt standing at the front of a room, addressing a group of people seated in chairs. The room has large windows and a polished floor. The bottom photograph shows a man in a light blue shirt standing at the front of a room, addressing a group of people seated in chairs. Some people are holding papers, and the room has large windows and a polished floor.</p>



Appendix C

Stakeholder Engagement Plan

Consultation and Participation Plan

Project No: 50211:001

July 2016

Timor Leste: Dili to Baucau Highway Project

Timor Leste Dili to Baucau Highway Project

Stakeholder Consultation and Participation Plan

A. Introduction

1. This document describes the purpose, method and outputs of consultation and participation with stakeholders during the process of implementation of the Timor Leste Dili to Baucau Highway Project (the Project), inclusive of both subprojects (Package One which includes the road from Hera to Manatuto, and Package Two, which includes Manatuto to Baucau). It also presents the budget¹⁹ for consultation. This plan covers the requirements for consultation and participation in the implementation phase as prescribed in the Asian Development Bank (ADB) Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS) 2009, and Public Communications Policy (PCP) 2011.

B. Purpose

2. The consultation and participation plan (CPP) provides a mechanism whereby the Directorate of Roads, Bridges, and Flood Control (DRBFC) of Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communication, (MPWTC) and other relevant government agency staff, implementation and supervisory consultants, primary beneficiaries, and other stakeholders (such as civil society organizations) can exchange their views, ideas and suggestions with regard to project implementation, including monitoring. The CPP needs to operate at the overall Project level, as well as at the subproject level in the JICA-financed Dili-Manatuto (Package One) and ADB-financed Manatuto-Baucau (Package Two) with their respective contractor. A fully inclusive participatory process has been shown to engender wider community support, and better relations with beneficiaries and partners.

3. The CPP will help ensure effective implementation process by facilitating stakeholder consultation, and securing wider community support for the project. More specifically, the CPP will ensure compliance with Timor Leste law, ADB's SPS and PCP, DLPFC's policies, and with local customs. The CPP activities will provide inputs for preparation of compliance documents, monitoring and progress reports for circulation to the Project Management Unit (PMU) of DRBFC, Commission for the Administration of the Infrastructure Fund, JICA and the ADB.

4. The CPP will be checked, verified and fully up-dated by the PMU during implementation. The process of updating the CPP will be the responsibility of safeguard consultants and officials working the Project Management Unit (PMU) of the MPWTC who

¹⁹ To be finalized and updated by the Project Management Unit

will undertake comprehensive checks to determine whether all stakeholders have been included in the plan, and to confirm costings and timelines for implementation.

C. Outputs

5. The CPP has three main outputs. Firstly, it provides a basis to **inform** stakeholders about project, its activities, how they will benefit from project, potential impacts and other relevant information. This **disclosure** will help them to understand the nature and outputs of the project and so develop a sense of responsibility and ownership of the new road project. Their engagement will also facilitate a wider community and institutional support to the project and will also avoid unnecessary delays in project implementation. It also ensures people's interest in the long term maintenance of the road.

6. Secondly, the CPP is a mechanism, which allows stakeholders to provide **feedback** with regard to social and environmental impacts, mitigation measures, and other issues relating to project implementation at the road construction sites. It will give project managers information about the opinions, needs, and priorities of stakeholders, and may identify impacts and sensitivities not recognised during project preparation, or raise alternative proposals or new mitigation methods that would be useful. The objective of such interaction is to get good local feedback from government and community sources, to improve project implementation, avoid conflict, costly delays or frustrations to everyone involved in the project.

7. Thirdly, the CPP is a means for checking and verifying environmental and socio-economic information from local stakeholders, to support the up-dating and implementation of the resettlement plan (RP), initial environmental examination (IEE), and other plans and strategies, thereby facilitating project implementation and ensuring **accuracy and transparency** in all project activities.

8. The CPP is integrated and harmonised with other related documents such as the RP, including the grievance redress mechanism (GRM), the environmental management plan (EMP) developed from the IEE, and the agreements to be signed with landowners and municipalities. Through the procedures outlined here, the CPP should reduce duplication and assist coordination between the stakeholders involved with the project. Communities and other stakeholders want to be consulted but react negatively to being over-served and asked to attend too many meetings, so consultation needs to be well planned and have outcomes within a reasonable time frame.

9. Community participation activities have yet to be fully recognized as a crucial element in DRBFC's development initiatives. Generally, people in Timor-Leste are demanding more voice in what they want and how things ought to be done: there are examples of delays and obstructions from communities who have not been adequately consulted about decisions, such as use of roadside land for widened roads. When people

are consulted, it is generally the male household head who has most involvement in projects, and women are often sidelined. Community members' involvement in project planning and implementation has been limited so far. The PMU of DLBFC does not have a fully developed consultation policy and strategy, but the CPP will help to bridge this gap.

10. The PMU will make appropriate arrangements to disclose the CPP in an accessible place and language to stakeholders before construction work commences. All municipality administrators, xefe de suco and local leaders will be given a briefing on CPP and copies made available to them for information and their follow up with beneficiaries. The safeguard specialists in the PMU will ensure disclosure of the GRM and stakeholders will be encouraged to air any grievances through the public participation events, as well as through the GRM process for individual complaints.

11. There will be at least two widely publicised public consultation events in each of the sucos the road passes through.²⁰ Follow-up events will be undertaken in areas, which are expected to have greater impacts i.e. those with more residences. Although no project sites are expected to have significant impacts on the community or the environment, people will be adequately informed of planned works, so that they can be prepared for disruptions, and so there is community support for the project. It will be the responsibility of the PMU (assisted by the Project Implementation Supervision Consultant – PISC) to assess requirements for public participation, and to take leadership in organizing events. The main lesson from experience is that consultation needs to be seen as a routine on-going procedure, rather than a one-off event.

12. Publicity for consultation events will use notices displayed on suco office notice boards, as well as notices published in newspapers and on radio for information of affected people. There will also be an information brochure produced in Tetun language.

D. Stakeholders and impacts

13. The impact of the project will be increased and more efficient movement of people and goods along national Highway 001. The outcome will be improved reliability and safety of the road from Dili to Baucau, through three outputs: (i) about 105 km of national roads upgraded and climate-proofed, (ii) performance-based road maintenance expanded, and (iii) awareness of road safety and transport-related social issues generated.

14. There are several broad categories of stakeholders who will benefit from the Project, including both internal and external stakeholders:

- Directorate of Roads, Bridges and Flood Control, Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communication (MPWTC), and the PMU (the main internal stakeholder, implementer and receiver of financial and other support services)

²⁰ For Dili Municipality, this includes Hera, Duyung, and Sabuli. For Manatuto Municipality it includes Umacadua, Haturalan, Lifau, Aiteas, Ma'abat and Sau; and for Baucau Municipality, the road passes through Bahu, Bucoli, Tirilolo, Triloca, Vemassee, Buruma, and Caibada,

- State owned Commission for the Administration of the Infrastructure Fund which is the Executive Agency for the project
- Government ministries such as the Ministry of Lands, Property, and Cadastral Services
- Government facilities such as schools, hospitals, health centres, agriculture and fisheries divisions, and the municipality government administration offices using the road
- Private businesses along the road, (such as small-scale kiosks) or those using it to access cities and services
- Householders and community members living along the road.

15. The following table provides an overview of stakeholders who are involved in the Project in some form, and their interests:

Table 20: Stakeholder Analysis: Dili-Manatuto-Baucau Highway Project

Stakeholder	Stakeholders interests/benefits	Perceived Problems	Mandate / Key contact
Communities			
Households and communities living along the Dili-Baucau national road from Hera to Manatuto (A01-01) and Manatuto to the Baucau by-pass (A01-02). Passengers and transport users.	Safe, efficient, and reliable road access to facilities and towns along the north coast road; cheaper, more affordable and comfortable public transport; reduced travel times and traffic accidents; local employment on roads projects	Poor road access to towns and facilities; costs of transport; lack of land availability and security in absence of land law or government policy and regulation of land titles; poverty and limited economic opportunities; unemployment	N/A
Landowners and land users	Compensation payment for outright purchase of private land or assets, such as kiosks, trees, and crops.	Difficulties in negotiating land; registration of titles with DLPCS; possible squatters on land; loss of productive assets and/or loss of income	N/A
Motorcyclists, private car and van owners	Improvements in road conditions to reduce journey times, prevent vehicle damage and lower fuel usage and costs	Slow, narrow, damaged roads with large potholes; unsafe conditions with poor signage and lack of safety features	N/A
Government			
Government facilities and services along the national road (A01-02) from Hera to the Baucau by-pass	Good roads for more reliable inexpensive transport to improve access to services; reduced accidents and travel times; more efficient and better conditions for transporting patients to or from hospital; safer roads for school children walking to schools	Narrow, pot holed roads with dangerous sections; costs of transport and maintenance of vehicles; prolonged journey times; poor public transport; lack of pedestrian footpaths; dangerous bridges	Improve the health and wellbeing of communities through primary and secondary health care at health centers and hospitals; provide education for all Timorese children and ensure their safety coming to school

Timor-Leste Directorate of Roads, Bridges and Flood Control (DRBFC)	Government executing agency for ADB loan. Interests: improving and upgrading road network; improved safety, security and quality of transport services; improving technical capacity and standards; achievement of infrastructure strategic goals according to National Strategic Development Plan; greater user satisfaction	Dependency on old infrastructure; need to upgrade and rehabilitate both national, district, and rural roads throughout Timor-Leste; capacity constraints; access to land and lack of land law; technical and financial constraints with limited national resources; high costs of road and bridge building	Responsible for provision of high quality national, district and rural roads across Timor-Leste to all main centers; Implementing agency for Upgrading of Road Network Project; Center of technical expertise - maintenance of road building and safeguard standards Key contacts: Chief Engineer, Capital Works Manager, Director, and Planning Manager
Ministry of Public Works, Transport, and Communication (MPWTC)	Responsible for improving national infrastructure to meet National Strategic Development Plan objectives and targets; Sustainability: better quality roads, bridges, transport and communication infrastructure; capacity building; policy development and regulation; lower transport price; and efficient donor coordination for optimal project development	Infrastructure in Timor-Leste underdeveloped. Need for extensive capital works; dependency on donor funding; land titling and resettlement problems; lack of technical expertise; lack of regular maintenance of assets; complexities of managing multiple donors funding infrastructure.	Regulatory body: manages and oversees government activities in the infrastructure sector; advises government on implementation of road and transport development and regulation. Responsible for development planning approvals. Minister of Public Works, Transport and Communications
Project Management Unit in the DRBFC	Interest in achieving project outcomes and outputs; benefits from expanded portfolio of projects, and support from ADB, WB and JICA consultants	Difficulties in getting qualified staff in certain areas (social development and gender). Managing multiple contracts with different donor expectations	Responsible for: managing new capital road projects for DRBFC; coordination of development partners; and ensuring consistent technical standards and safeguards have been applied

Department of Lands, Property and Cadastral Survey in Ministry of Justice (DLPCS)	Responsible for land policy and planning – including private land provided for public utilities and services; meeting infrastructure needs of municipalities	New land law not yet enacted; land disputes related to history of conflict, displacement and dispossession. Difficulties with acquisition of land for government projects; growth of informal settlements on government land	Management of land for benefit of development in Timor-Leste: responsible for site details, surveys, land registration and titles Minister of Justice, Land & Property Officer, Dili, Land & Property Director, Manatuto
Commission for the Administration of the Infrastructure Fund (CAIF)	Recipient of ADB loan, responsible for overall project management and implementation. Interests in improving infrastructure to accelerate economic opportunities in order to reduce poverty and enhance social cohesion within the country.	Limited government resources and competing priorities	Executing agency for the ADB loan; manages counterpart funding; ensures compliance with loan and grant covenants; management and oversight of government budget and audit of donor funding; allocation of financial resources of GoTL to meet national objectives; mobilization of donor assistance for infrastructure development. Director of CAIF
National Procurement Commission, (NPC) Ministry of Finance	On basis of bidding documents, manages procurement of civil works and consultant services	Staffing and technical capacity	Role is to carry out procurement process for contracts valued at \$1 million or more, most funded out of the Infrastructure Fund, aimed at restoring and improving the infrastructure of Timor-Leste, and creating new economic and employment opportunities. Provides technical support to Line Ministries for contracts of lesser value.
Ministry of Planning & Strategic Investment (MPSI)	Responsible for implementation of Strategic Development plan, particularly in relation to infrastructure and urban planning, petroleum and mineral resources and other macro-level policies for municipality / sub-district and suco development	Overseeing multiple donor projects and ensuring appropriate coordination; budget planning	Responsible for design, execution, coordination and evaluation of development planning and policy; gives approvals and monitors quality of physical and capital projects; oversees National Procurement Commission, National Program for Suco Development including national roads plan

			Minister of Planning & Strategic Investment
National Directorate of Environment, in Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Environment (DOE)	Development projects comply with Timor-Leste environmental standards; Project's IEE consent conditions are integrated into project documents and comply with environmental requirements	Laws and regulations regarding environmental protection and pollution control are still being prepared. Overseeing multiple projects and ensuring appropriate and timely consents; budget and staffing constraints	Responsible for environmental screening, appraisal, and approval of EIAs and EMPs; gives consents for development projects; governs environmental protection, pollution control and waste discharge
Municipal Governments	Improved delivery of services to urban and rural communities; expansion and improvement of infrastructure in the municipality; reductions in travel costs; socio-economic development of district	Service delivery is poor. Insufficient access to rural areas and degraded national roads; in some places land is scarce (or ownership disputed) for infrastructure projects.	To provide government services to populations of municipalities; establish development priorities in municipality; efficient road development to stimulate local economic development Municipality Administrator Dili Municipality Administrator Manatuto Municipality Administrator Baucau
Suco local government/ councils	Administration of local government affairs at village level; strengthening citizen participation in development and governance; delivery of some government services; management of suco lands, conflict resolution at aldeia and suco level, environmental management.	Lack of financial resources; limited capacity and human resources; decentralization not fully implemented	Lowest level of local government responsible for representing aldeias and communicating local needs to higher levels of government, dispute resolution, local projects, and community participation
Private Sector			
Implementation and maintenance works contractors	Secure contracts to construct roads and bridges (and maintain them in the initial stages). Make a profit on contracts and position for further business.	Communication with client; transfer of knowledge and procedures to DRBFC at end of contract; capacity building of local workers; adequate consultation with local communities.	As specified in contracts - detailed design, planning, procurement, construction and implementation of roads as well as ensuring environmental and social safeguards.
Private businesses operating along the Dili-Baucau road: including small roadside	More profitable businesses. More efficient road transport. Recipient of	Narrow, pot holed roads with dangerous sections; limited extent of road access; long duration of	Run a profitable business

vendors, agricultural projects, large construction companies and quarries, the new brewery, proposed cement works, and other businesses	compensation for loss of assets or resettlement.	journeys; insecurity of land tenure and need for resettlement. Damage to business and livelihoods.	
Transport operators working along the Dili-Baucau Road: buses, angunas, microlets, taxis, and ojeks	Reduction in vehicle operating costs including repairs and fuel costs; increased numbers of passengers; faster journey times; greater road safety	Costs of vehicles (\$USD35,000-40,000 for new buses) and cost of repairs of vehicles and tyres; traffic congestion; lack of good bus stops and terminals; little training of drivers and users in road safety	Run a profitable business providing transport services
Companies providing resources and equipment for road construction; investors	Growth: expansion of business/sales to clients; profit	Difficult to ensure economies of scale; costs and quality of imports; transport problems in reaching remote sites; availability of skilled technicians;	Running a profitable business selling components for road construction and transport
Nippon Koei Co Ltd	Supervision consultants subcontracted to support the PMU	Difficult to recruit and retain qualified staff	Responsible for safeguards implementation and accountable to PMU
International donors and development agencies			
Asian Development Bank	Financing road sector investment in Timor-Leste including Dili-Baucau Highlands Highway Project; interests in getting economic rates of return on investment; poverty reduction and economic development in Timor-Leste. Project supports Timor-Leste National Development Strategy objectives and Timor-Leste Country partnership Strategy; good cooperation and relations with GoTL.	Ensuring DRBFC has capacity to manage project; that due diligence is comprehensive; that there are successful outcomes for ADB investments.	Support and funding of development projects in Asia/Pacific member countries; improved infrastructure in Asia/Pacific region, leading to better economic performance; provides technical support, advice and experience from other countries as well as loans and grants. Director, PATE Country Director, Timor-Lester Resident Mission Principal Infrastructure Specialist ADB
JICA	Financing Package 1 of the RNDSP. Project supports goals of JICA's work in TL.	Coordination with co-funders and other international agencies. Staffing of	Support development projects in TL and other developing countries.

		subcontractors responsible for resettlement support	Subcontracting of the PISC (Nippon Koie)
Non-governmental organizations	Reduction of poverty and improvements in development indicators in Timor	Limited funding and resources; coordination with government bodies	Funding and implementing development projects

16. The CPP provides an overall strategy with which the PMU can engage with other relevant government agency staff at a ministerial, departmental, and policy level, as well as with primary beneficiaries and other stakeholders (as outlined above) at a more practical project level, to generate and receive project information throughout the project cycle in a meaningful and timely fashion. At the project level, the CPP focuses on relationships, which the PMU seek to build with partners (i.e. GoTL and its agencies), and ensuring consistent messages for external communications in the media and to partners. At the sub-project and community level the focus of engagement will be on issues that affect the road areas directly, especially in regard to social, environmental and economic impacts. The dimensions of participation can involve public meetings, workshops, focus group discussions, in depth interviews, training and capacity building, participatory decision making, surveys and other kinds of meaningful consultation, discussion and feedback.

E. Stakeholder engagement

17. It is a requirement of the SPS and PCP that the borrower/client must involve affected communities, groups, or persons through information disclosure, consultation and informed participation. The CPP for stakeholder engagement consists of three stages and a number of activities, which will be progressively implemented as road is constructed and monitored. In order to make this process socially inclusive, it is necessary to arrange separate key informant interviews and focus group discussions for women, so that they are able to participate fully. This CPP shall be implemented within a period of approximately three years, from 2016 to 2019. The following steps are required for each road package:

(i) Pre-implementation social preparation phase (2015-16)

18. The social preparation phase begins at the early planning stage, during the project detailed design period, and it would normally take about 4-6 months to undertake a series of activities. However, this phase has been delayed and split into two periods: the project was originally to be financed by JICA through a loan signed in March 2012, but then delayed by insufficient funding for the civil works, so the government requested ADB to finance the shortfall, (the civil works for Package Two – the Manatuto to Baucau section of the road). This necessitated an update and reappraisal for due diligence, including the social and safeguards reports. For this reason, the pre-implementation social preparation phase was undertaken partly in 2011-13 by JICA, and partly in 2015-16, with ADB as co-financier of the proposed project. However, not all the activities listed below were fully completed:

Key Activities:

- Establish an institutional mechanism responsible for community development and participation activities in the PMU
- Consultation and negotiation with land owners to acquire the necessary land for the road, in coordination with the DLPCS
- Setting up the mechanism for networking, liaison and coordination with partners and associated agencies (MPWTC, DRBFC, MAFF, municipal governments, and *suco* administrators)
- Initial consultation events, workshops and information dissemination activities, including the communication and disclosure to affected people and other stakeholders, of impacts, and proposed mitigation measures

19. This phase has already been undertaken, in the absence of a formal CPP. An institutional mechanism responsible for community development and participation does exist, in the form of an Environmental and Social Unit (ESU) in the PMU, staffed by environment, resettlement, and social specialists²¹ responsible for the various safeguard and participation activities. There has already been consultation and negotiation with landowners, affected people and other stakeholders regarding the impacts and proposed mitigation measures. Early consultations have had to be repeated in an updating exercise conducted from July to December 2015 for the Dili-Manatuto road section (Package One), and from June to August 2016 for the Mantuato-Baucau road section (Package Two). In order to ensure that the consultations were compliant with the ADB's SPS provisions, a Social Compliance Audit was undertaken, which documented some shortcomings in the consultation process, and which are currently being rectified. However, there has been no mechanism established for networking, liaison and coordination with partners and other agencies. This needs to be done.

(ii) Implementation and community mobilization phase (2017-2018)

20. This phase requires the conduct of activities related to project construction, including finalization of land acquisition, identification of all affected persons and environmental management measures. The designated staff of PISC with the guidance of PMU safeguards staff, will lead in coordinating and organizing the activities. This involves the participatory assessment and data collection related to land acquisition and affected people, overseeing the establishment of the GRM, and ensuring thorough information dissemination and full project disclosure of plans. This phase also involves activities to increase the level of awareness of the importance and road safety, and benefits of the road, especially for women.

Key Activities:

²¹ The post for a Gender and Social Development specialist is currently vacant, and extra posts in environment and resettlement are being established.

- Land surveys, and valuation investigations, with cooperation of local people, municipal authorities, and the DLPCS.
- Mobilization of community groups/ members (e.g. women's groups, church groups, clan groups, youth groups)
- Identification of all affected persons, in liaison with local authorities and communities
- Census and baseline social assessment of land users, employing participatory methods and involving both men and women
- Conduct of an inventory of loss after detailed measurements. This means documenting all structures, trees, and crops that will have to be moved, or will be lost as a result of the road construction.
- Community meetings to discuss RAP and EMP with all affected communities (including eligibility, entitlement, compensation provisions, social and environmental mitigation strategies, and timeline)
- Establishment of grievance mechanism at various administrative levels to ensure complaints of AP are addressed and adjudicated. Requires identification of trusted leader to act as local focal point, formation of a grievance committee, and training for all those responsible for implementation of the GRM.
- Orientation of various groups (including MPWTC management) on gender issues and sensitivity, to improve women's chances of socio-economic benefit and ensure gender equality in the project activities
- Training and awareness raising for the contractor, staff and community members on STIs, HIV and AIDS prevention, and safety issues.
- Recruitment of local labour for construction (by contractor), and briefing and training of workers
- Capacity building of relevant staff associated with the Project, in environmental and social safeguards work

21. The RAP updating exercise in 2015-2016 clarified the amount of land needed for the Project, and the assets to be compensated for, as a result of the widening of the road corridor (to 12 metres). There are no valuers in Timor-Leste, and so price for land has been set in discussions with the DLPCS and affected people. The price of trees and crops was set using the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries schedule of prices. Activities in this phase are ongoing.

(iii) Sustaining and monitoring phase (2017-19)

22. This phase involves transfer of **all** responsibilities for safeguards work on the Dili-Baucau road to the PMU, assisted by the PISC, in order to institutionalise the mechanism for consultation and participation. The PMU and the municipality and suco local governments will be the main agencies eventually responsible for carrying out participatory programmes. The key persons trained during the design and implementation phases will now be able to carry out the necessary project activities on their own, with support from the PMU. This phase also includes on-going monitoring, where the PMU collects sex disaggregated data to monitor social and environmental


impacts of the project, with the involvement of land users and affected people. The GRM will also be monitored to ensure its effectiveness.

Key Activities:

- Institutionalisation of participatory and consultation practices
- Coordination and linkages developed and sustained
- Conduct of regular project related consultation and monitoring activities
- Preparation of bi-annual reports for the MPWTC, JICA, and ADB. The same report and format will be used for all to ensure efficiency.

F. Methods and timeline

23. Participation ranges from superficial to deep, that is, from passive exchange of information to full engagement (as illustrated in the box below)²². Transparency and validation of project plans through consultation are both very important, but it is not until people feel that they have influence over decisions that affect their lives and the resources involved—or until accountability mechanisms extend to them—that they develop a sense of ownership that motivates their sustained commitment. Thus, in line with ADB's policy, moving beyond consultation to deeper forms of participation by a broader range of stakeholders, whenever feasible, is necessary.

Information Sharing	Consultation / seeking feedback	Collaboration / Decision making	Empowerment / Shared control
<i>Shallow</i> -----  <i>Deep</i>			

24. A summary of the participation processes and activities by the project is provided in Table 2 below. Additional details will be added by the PMU during implementation so this becomes a dynamic document to manage and budget for participation in the project:

²² ADB, 2007 Handbook on Social Analysis: A Working Document, p.112

Figure 2: Consultation and Participation Plan – Dili to Baucau Highway Project

Stakeholder group	Objective of intervention; why included	Approach to Participation and Depth	Participation Methods		Timeline / scheduling
			Method	Who is responsible	
Government officials at national level	Representatives of EA responsible for implementation ; Ministries necessary for government financing and consent processes; DLPCS to facilitate land acquisition for road	Partnership (high)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meetings and policy discussions to assist in selection and clearance of sites Submission of written IEE and land application documents to relevant ministries Land agreements Monitoring reports: submission of regular progress reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PMU DOE MPWTC DLPCS / MOJ CAIF / MOF 	Months 1-3
Municipality government officials at Dili, Manatuto and Baucau	Local decision makers with responsibility for representing municipality interests	Collaboration (high)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Enter into formal MOA with PMU to support project activities Assistance with process of land acquisition and ROW/easements for road corridor Two-way information sharing/dialogue mechanism – for consultation on a regular basis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> PMU Municipality Administrator Municipality Planner Municipality Lands Officer (of the three municipalities) 	Months 2 - 3 Months 3- then ongoing
Suco and aldeia leaders in three municipalities	Represent local interests at road construction sites; need their cooperation for AP identification, census and IOL	Information sharing; (high) Collaboration (medium)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Involvement in community based field work assessments Organise and hold community consultations and public interaction Dialogue with affected persons 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Xefe de suco and xefe de aldeia Other community and clan leaders Women's representatives 	Months 2-6 then ongoing

Stakeholder group	Objective of intervention; why included	Approach to Participation and Depth	Participation Methods		Timeline / scheduling
			Method	Who is responsible	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Participation in the GRM 		
Project Steering Committee: Council for Administration of the Infrastructure Fund	Oversight body	Partnership (high)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meetings – as required 	Members: Minister of Planning & Economic Development (Chair: Xanana Gusmao); Minister of Finance & Minister of Public Works	Throughout the project (over 33 months)
MPWTC / PMU	Responsible for managing all aspects of the project	Partnership Collaboration and Consultation (high)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaboration with PISC in implementing the project Consultations with local communities and APs Partnership with government ministries, regarding land acquisition Meetings with local authorities Poverty and social survey Collaboration with NGOs, especially for training and awareness raising Progress reports to EA, JICA, and ADB 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Resettlement specialists Social and Gender specialist Environmental specialist Project Manager 	Throughout the project (over 33 months)
PISC (Project Implementation Supervision Consultant – Nippon Koie)	Responsible for support to the PMU and field activities	Partnership and Collaboration (high)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Collaboration with PMU in implementing the project Initial meetings with communities Consultations with APs Focus group discussions Census questionnaire 	Team Leader and Resettlement consultants	Months 1 – 33 – throughout the project duration

Stakeholder group	Objective of intervention; why included	Approach to Participation and Depth	Participation Methods		Timeline / scheduling
			Method	Who is responsible	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Survey for inventory of loss • Meetings with local authorities • Reporting to PMU/MPWTC 		
Contractor(s) and employees from project areas	Responsible for construction of road and for EMP and social safeguards	Partnership (high)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contract • Regular meetings with DRBFC/PMU • Skills training courses for staff • Progress reports to IA 	Manager of contracting company; Project Manager; community relations staff; safeguards specialists	Months 6 - 33
NGOs, women's groups and other CSOs	Representatives of civil society; some expertise in reproductive health and community development training	Consultation and collaboration (medium)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NGOs contracted to supply community/staff training in health and/or safety issues • May help undertake participatory assessments 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kate Wilson – gender consultant • Family Health International • Health Alliance International • Cruz Vermelha Timor-Leste • Fundassuan Timor Hari • Other local organisations 	Months 1-12
Land users and affected persons	Beneficiaries of project	Information gathering and sharing; consultation (high)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public consultation meetings • Focus group discussions • Information brochure • Notices • Participatory surveys / assessments • Training events (Gender/ HIV and AIDS / safety) to separate groups of men and women where appropriate • Awareness programmes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PMU • Safeguards specialists • Municipality and suco officials 	Months 1 - 33
Asian Development Bank and JICA	Funders	Partnership (high)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Advisory support • Due diligence reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • PPTA team • ADB Principal Infrastructure Specialist 	Months 1 - 33

Stakeholder group	Objective of intervention; why included	Approach to Participation and Depth	Participation Methods		Timeline / scheduling
			Method	Who responsible is	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project preparation reports • Fact Finding Mission • Monitoring reports • Completion reports 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ADB Project Manager • ADB Safeguards Specialist 	

Appendix D

Simplified PIB



REPÚBLICA DEMOCRÁTICA DE TIMOR LESTE
MINISTÉRIO DAS OBRAS PÚBLICAS, TRANSPORTES E COMUNICAÇÃO

Broxura Informasaun Publiku

1. INTRODUSAUN

Governo Timor-Leste hetan ona debe husi Governo Japao nian husi akordu debe ida ho No. TLs-P1 iha loron 19 de marsu de 2012 liu husi Agencia ida ho naran (JICA) orsamentu ne'e atu halo estrada nasional No. 1 Dili-Manatuto-Baucau nian. Projeitu estrada ida ne sei fahe fali ba pakote 2: Pakote A01-01 ho naruk total kilometre 48.740 covre husi Dili-Manatuto ida fali seluk mak pakote A01-02 ho naruk total kilometre 57.702 covre Manatuto-Baucau. Osan debe ida ne'e sei uza atu selu ba servisu supervizaun nian ba pakote 2 ne hotu maibe ba servisu fiziku nian osan ne so aloka ba deit pakote A01-01 Dili-Manatuto nian no ida Pakote A01-02 Manatuto-Baucau sei finansia husi ita nian governo Rasik.

Bazeia ba requerementu (JICA) nian ida nebe mak iha Relasaun ho servisu salva no guarda sosial nian ida nebe mak adopta ona ba projeitu 2 ne, ita nian Ministério das Obras Públicas, Transportes e Comunicações prepara ona planu ida ho naran **Planu ba realokasaun no kompensasaun** atu bele responde ba problema sosial ruma (sasan affetadu nian) iha projeitu ne nian laran. Planu ida ne mos sei estabese modalidades sira no tau osan provisional ruma atu nune bele responde ou atu bele compensa ema affetadu sira. Planu ida ne sei fo sai iha Website Ministerio das Financas nian.

2. STATUS BA PLANU REALOKASAUN NIAN.

Planu ida ne prepara ona bazeia ba area ka espasu ida nebe mak projeitu presiza atu koloka estrada foun ba. Planu ida ne sei fo detalhu ba kompensasaun nian ho ninian modalidades ba cada sasan nomos planu ida ne'e sei esplika oinsa mak governo sei distribui kompensasaun ba kada ema affetadu ida nomos oinsa atu responde nesceciedade ruma nebe mak sei mosu.

3. IMPACTU BA PROJEITU NIAN.

Implementasaun ba projeitu nian ne importante tebes nomos hare ba ema barak ne'be mak sei hetan affetadu hanesan nain ba uma ka kiosk ne'be mak sei mensiona iha summario ba impaktu ka sasan lakon ka affetadu tuir mai ne'e. No mos sei laiha rai privadu mak sei afeta enkuantu ema affetadu hotu

ninian sasan barak mak lokaliza iha metru 3 to'o 5 ninian laran. Metro 5 ba karuk no los husi asphalt antigu sei sai nudar area ne'be mak governo nian, sei laiha kompensasaun ba rai, kompensasaun so bele fo deit ba uma no ai horis.

Table 4.4-1: Summario Ba Impaktu Ka Sasan Lakon nian.

Impact Category	Her a	Sa buli	Duyung	Uma Cad uak	S a u	Ailili	Total
No. Familia affetadu	105	26	56	115	16	9	327
No. ema affetadu	659	242	381	819	135	56	2,292
Uma Affetadu							
Uma hela fatin	5	2	4	-	-	-	11 units
Kiosk	11	3	15	30	2	-	61 units
Baraka (Fa'an modo)	21	2	14	30	-	-	67 units
Lutu	38	22	18	68	6	2	154 units
Ai horis Affetadu							1,004 trees
Ai mebel	23	36	45	115	12	4	235 trees
Ai fuan no Ai mebel	30	56	-	966	479	-	187 trees
Ai fuan	33	87		680	221	-	582 trees
Natar/hare affetadu	-	-	-	-	-	564.70 sqm	564.70 sqm

4. PROSEDEMENTU BA KOMPENSASAUN NIAN.

- Sei iha grupu ida husi konsultan nian ema mak sei halao survey atu bele hatene lolos se deit no sa deit mak affetadu ba iha projeitu ne.
- Identifika ona hanesan ema affetadu ema ida-ida tenki ser mai tur hamutuk ho konsultan, chefe aldeia, chefe do suco, representante husi Terras e Propriedades nomos representante husi obras publiku iha sorumutu atu bele hare hamutuk presu nebe mak iha tiha ona.
- Hatene tiha ona presu maluk affetadu sira sei assina fali akordo ida nebe mak sei menciona nia sasan affetadu hotu-hotu ho presu nebe mak lolos atu nune nia bele hetan kompensasaun ba sasan sira ne'e. Akordo ne sei hetan assina mos husi parte konsultan, konyesementu husi chefe do suco no ikus liu sei sertifika husi Obras publikas.

- d. Maluk Affetadu sira sei apresenta sira nian konta bankaria Rasik, se karik laiha governo sei ajuda atu loke sira ninian konta.
- e. Hamutuk ho akordu, konta bankaria, kartaun eleitoral no mos fotografia sasan affetadu no ninian nain Rasik sei hatama ba iha Ministerio das Financas atu bele prosesa pagamentu.
- f. Husi ne mak foin iha tan siklus ida naruk tebes atu bele hetan pagamentu:
 - Semana 1 to'o 2 iha Ministerio das Financas atu bele hetan (Vendor code)
 - Semana 1 to'o 2 iha fali MPS atu bele hetan (CPV)
 - Semana 1 to'o 2 iha fali CNA atu bele hetan (PO)
 - Hafoin mak Semana ida ba iha Tesouro Ministerio das Financas nian
 - Loron 2 to'o 3 husi Tesouro ba konta bankaria ida-ida nian.

Prosesu ne sei naruk liu tan depende ba documentus ninian volume no mos failhansu ki'ik oan hanesan konta bankaria la mos, eleitoral la mos, assinatura iha akordo la mos no naran la hanesan.

5. MEKANISMU ATU RESPONDE PROBLEMA RUMA.

Hafoin de kompensasi tiha maluk sira ne'be mak sai nudar ema affetadu ba projeitu nian projeitu mos hanoin katak presiza nafatin atu tau Mekanizmu diak ida atu nune bele responde fali tan problemas foun ruma ne'be mak sei atu mosu mai iha tempo hafoin liu tiha prosesu kompensasaun.

Karik iha problema ruma hanesan:

- Sasan afetadu addisional nebe mak seidauk hetan kompensasaun
- Kontraktor ke'e sai liu tiha husi estaka nebe mak termina tena
- Kontraktor soe rai kona fali comunidade nian uma ka ai horis balun

Bele lori problema sira ne'e mai apresenta tuir Mekanizmu tuir mai ne'e:

- a. Problema sei ba hatoo iha autoridade local (Chefe do Suco)
- b. Chefe do Suco sei halo karta ida diriji ba Kontraktor no Konsultan
- c. Iha semana 1 nian laran karik Kontraktor & Konsultan labele resolve
- d. Karta bele diriji fali direktamente mai P.M.U. nudar manajemen tu ida nebe mak hare konsultan nian servisu, karik iha semana 1 nian laran laiha resultadu diak
- e. P.M.U. sei ba hasoru direktamente ho Ministro atu bele buka solusaun ne'be mak diak no legal.

6. NUMERO KONTAKTU

Ba informasaun ruma kona ba projeitu nian bele kontaktu mai numero iha karaik ne:

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REPÚBLICA DEMOCRÁTICA DE TIMOR LESTE
MINISTÉRIO DAS OBRAS PÚBLICAS, TRANSPORTES E COMUNICAÇÃO

Broxura Informasaun Publiku

7. INTRODUSAUN

Governo Timor-Leste hetan ona debe husi Governo Japao nian husi akordu debe ida ho No. TLs-P1 iha loron 19 de marsu de 2012 liu husi Agencia ida ho naran (JICA) orsamentu ne'e atu halo estrada nasional No. 1 Dili-Manatuto-Baucau nian. Projetu estrada ida ne sei fahe fali ba pakote 2: Pakote A01-01 ho naruk total kilometre 48.740 covre husi Dili-Manatuto ida fali seluk mak pakote A01-02 ho naruk total kilometre 57.702 covre Manatuto-Baucau. Osan debe ida ne'e sei uza atu selu ba servisu supervizaun nian ba pakote 2 ne hotu maibe ba servisu fiziku nian osan ne so aloka ba deit pakote A01-01 Dili-Manatuto nian no ida Pakote A01-02 Manatuto-Baucau sei finansia husi ita nian governo Rasik.

Bazeia ba requerementu (JICA) nian ida nebe mak iha Relasaun ho servisu salva no guarda sosial nian ida nebe mak adopta ona ba projeto 2 ne, ita nian Ministério das Obras Públicas, Transportes e Comunicações prepara ona planu ida ho naran **Planu ba realokasaun no kompensasaun** atu bele responde ba problema sosial ruma (sasan affetadu nian) iha projeto ne nian laran. Planu ida ne mos sei estabese modalidades sira no tau osan provisional ruma atu nune bele responde ou atu bele compensa ema affetadu sira. Planu ida ne sei fo sai iha Website Ministerio das Financas nian.

8. STATUS BA PLANU REALOKASAUN NIAN.

Planu ida ne prepara ona bazeia ba area ka espasu ida nebe mak projeto presiza atu koloka estrada foun ba. Planu ida ne sei fo detalhu ba kompensasaun nian ho ninian modalidades ba cada sasan nomos planu ida ne'e sei esplika oinsa mak governo sei distribui kompensasaun ba kada ema affetadu ida nomos oinsa atu responde nesceciedade ruma nebe mak sei mosu.

9. IMPACTU BA PROJEITU NIAN.

Implementasaun ba projeto nian ne importante tebes nomos hare ba ema barak ne'be mak sei hetan affetadu hanesan nain ba uma ka kiosk ne'be mak sei mensiona iha summario ba impaktu ka sasan lakon ka affetadu tuir mai ne'e. No mos sei laiha rai privadu mak sei afeta enkuantu ema affetadu hotu

ninian sasan barak mak lokaliza iha metru 3 to'o 5 ninian laran. Metro 5 ba karuk no los husi asphalt antigu sei sai nudar area ne'be mak governo nian, sei laiha kompensasaun ba rai, kompensasaun so bele fo deit ba uma no ai horis.

Table 4.4-1: Summario Ba Impaktu Ka Sasan Lakon nian.

Impact Category	Manat uto	Lale ia	Vemas e	Ba uca u	Total
Number of Head of the Households	13	25	338	66	442 AHs
Number of Family Members	65	201	1,695	433	2,394 APs
Affected Structure					
Residential	-	2	6	7	15 units
Kiosks	1	5	28	8	42 units
Temp barakas/ roadside stalls	-	-	49	120	169 units
Ancillary Structure (Fence)	-	-	6	1	7 units
Affected Various Species of Trees					
Timber Trees	2	32	322	313	669 trees
Fruit-Timber Trees	30	56	966	479	1,531 trees
Fruit trees	33	87	680	221	1,021 trees
Affected rice field (within government-reserved area)	6,244 sqm	6,977 sqm	20,111 sqm	-	33,332.0 sqm

10. PROSEDEMENTU BA KOMPENSASAUN NIAN.

- g. Sei iha grupu ida husi konsultan nian ema mak sei halao survey atu bele hatene lolos se deit no sa deit mak affetadu ba iha projeitu ne.
- h. Identifika ona hanesan ema affetadu ema ida-ida tenki ser mai tur hamutuk ho konsultan, chefe aldeia, chefe do suco, representante husi Terras e Propriedades nomos representante husi obras publiku iha sorumutu atu bele hare hamutuk presu nebe mak iha tiha ona.
- i. Hatene tiha ona presu maluk affetadu sira sei assina fali akordo ida nebe mak sei menciona nia sasan affetadu hotu-hotu ho presu nebe mak lolos atu nune nia bele hetan kompensasaun ba sasan sira ne'e. Akordo ne sei hetan assina mos husi parte konsultan, konyesementu husi chefe do suco no ikus liu sei sertifika husi Obras publikas.
- j. Maluk Affetadu sira sei apresenta sira nian konta bankaria Rasik, se karik laiha governo sei ajuda atu loke sira ninian konta.

- k. Hamutuk ho akordu, konta bankaria, kartaun eleitoral no mos fotografia sasan affetadu no ninian nain Rasik sei hatama ba iha Ministerio das Financas atu bele prosesa pagamentu.
- l. Husi ne mak foin iha tan siklus ida naruk tebes atu bele hetan pagamentu:
 - Semana 1 to'o 2 iha Ministerio das Financas atu bele hetan (Vendor code)
 - Semana 1 to'o 2 iha fali MPS atu bele hetan (CPV)
 - Semana 1 to'o 2 iha fali CNA atu bele hetan (PO)
 - Hafoin mak Semana ida ba iha Tesouro Ministerio das Financas nian
 - Loron 2 to'o 3 husi Tesouro ba konta bankaria ida-ida nian.

Prosesu ne sei naruk liu tan depende ba documentus ninian volume no mos failhansu ki'ik oan hanesan konta bankaria la mos, eleitoral la mos, assinatura iha akordo la mos no naran la hanesan.

11. MEKANISMU ATU RESPONDE PROBLEMA RUMA.

Hafoin de kompensa tiha maluk sira ne'be mak sai nudar ema affetadu ba projeitu nian projeitu mos hanoin katak presiza nafatin atu tau Mekanismu diak ida atu nune bele responde fali tan problemas foun ruma ne'be mak sei atu mosu mai iha tempo hafoin liu tiha prosesu kompensasaun.

Karik iha problema ruma hanesan:

- Sasan afetadu addisional nebe mak seidauk hetan kompensasaun
- Kontraktor ke'e sai liu tiha husi estaka nebe mak termina tena
- Kontraktor soe rai kona fali comunidade nian uma ka ai horis balun

Bele lori problema sira ne'e mai apresenta tuir Mekanismu tuir mai ne'e:

- f. Problema sei ba hato'o iha autoridade local (Chefe do Suco)
- g. Chefe do Suco sei halo karta ida diriji ba Kontraktor no Konsultan
- h. Iha semana 1 nian laran karik Kontraktor & Konsultan la bele resolve
- i. Karta bele diriji fali direktamente mai P.M.U. nudar manajemen tuha ida nebe mak hare konsultan nian servisu, karik iha semana 1 nian laran laiha resultadu diak
- j. P.M.U. sei ba hasoru direktamente ho Ministro atu bele buka solusaun ne'be mak diak no legal.

12. NUMERO KONTAKTU

Ba informasaun ruma kona ba projeitu nian bele kontaktu mai numero iha karaik ne:

Hernani Gonsalo

National Resettlement assistant

Konsultan Nippon Koei

Metinaro

Dili, Timor-Leste

Mobile: (+670) 77806973 / 77371577

Dolores Vilorio

International Resettlement Specialist

Konsultan Nippon Koei

Metinaro


Dili, Timor-Leste



Mobile: (+670) 77806973 / 77371577/ 7805 2857

Appendix E

Photo Documentation of Disclosure Process

Appendix E Photo Documentation of Disclosure Process

		
Suco Ailili	Suco Bucoli	Suco Cai cua
		
Suco Lifau	Suco Haturalan	Suco Sau
		
Suco Bahu	Suco Triloka	Suco Umacaduak

	
<p>Suco Sabuli</p>	<p>Vemasse</p>

Appendix F

Standard rates for costing affected structures

Detailed Estimate for Permanent House

Reference cost for Resettlement Plan

Prepared by PMU-MPWTC Resettlement Specialist

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

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

US \$ 10,500.00

About \$ 175 per Sq.m

Detailed Estimate for Permanent Structure

Reference cost for Resettlement Plan

Prepared by PMU-MPWTC Resettlement Specialist

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

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

US\$ 9,000.00

About \$ 150 per Sq.m.

Detailed Estimate for Residential Semi- permanent structure

Reference cost for Resettlement Plan

Prepared by PMU-MPWTC Resettlement Specialist

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

QTY.	Description	Unit Cost	Amount
14	cu m Boulders for stone masonry Foundation	6	84
8	cu m Soil for Foundation fill	3	24
12	2"x3"x12' Lumber Timber (Trashes)	14	168
20	lengths 2" x 4" x 12' Ordinary Lumber	16	320
24	lengths 2" x 6" x 12' Ordinary Lumber	18	432
10	pcs 3 1/2x3 1/2 LP hinges	8	80
6	Pcs. L.S. cost Window Jamb and fixtures	75	450
4	pcs. L.S. cost door fixtures and Kwikset doorlock @	22	88
68	bags Cement	6	408
16	cum Washed Sand	25	400
18	cum Washed Gravel	21	378
8	kgs. #16 GI tie wire	0.8	6.4
32	Pcs 16 mm x 6m def. Bar	7.5	240
46	Pcs 12mm x 6m def. Bar	6	276
15	Pcs 10mm x 6m def. Bar	4.5	67.5
100	Pcs Assorted Coco lumber (Scap holding)	0.3	30
8	shts 5mmx4x8 Plywood	5.5	44
25	kgs. Assorted CW Nails	0.4	10
500	Pcs 5' thick CHB	0.2	100
48	Pcs Pre-Painted GI Sheet	13	624
3	Pcs shts 62.26X8 Plain GI	4	12
8	Kgs. kgs # 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.

Detailed Estimate for Residential Temporary Structure

Reference cost for Resettlement Plan

Prepared by PMU-MPWTC Resettlement Specialist

Structure description- 30 M2 floor area of Temporary Structures

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

PhP 1,100.00

About \$ 40 per Sq.m.

Detailed Estimate for Permanent Auxilliary Structure

Reference cost for Resettlement Plan

Prepared by PMU-MPWTC Resettlement Specialist

Structure description- 30 M2 floor area of Permanent Structures

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

PhP 2,000.00

About \$ 70 per Sq.m.

Estimation based on the Model computations

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

Appendix G

Standard rates for costing affected plants and trees



Ministerio Agrikultura e Peskas

TABELA PRESU AGRICULTURA E PESKAS

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

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

	6	Koto	hun	\$	0.20
	7	Aifarina	hun	\$	1.00
	8	Fehuk midar	hun	\$	1.00
	9	Uhi/Kumbili	hun	\$	2.00
	10	Talas	hun	\$	1.00
	11	Fehu eropa	hun	\$	2.00
4		Ornamentals			
	1	Aifunan Bunga	hun	\$	5.00
	2	Aifunan Suratahan	hun	\$	5.00
	3	Aifunan Vasu	hun	\$	5.00
	4	Aifunan seluk	hun	\$	5.00
V		Pekuarla			
	1	Karau			
	1.A	Karau: <8	Luhan	\$	75.00
			Subsidi Transporte ho kareta	\$	75.00
	1.B	Karau: 8-30	Luhan	\$	100.00
			Subsidi Transporte ho kareta	\$	100.00
	1.C	Karau: 31-60	Luhan	\$	125.00
			Subsidi Transporte ho kareta	\$	125.00
	1.D	Karau: >61	Luhan	\$	150.00
			Subsidi Transporte ho kareta	\$	150.00
	2	Manu	Luhan	\$	100.00
	3	Fahi			
	3.A	Fahi <5	Luhan	\$	50.00
	3.B	Fahi 6-10	Luhan	\$	75.00
	3.C	Fahi >10	Luhan	\$	100.00
	4	Bibi			
	4.A	Bibi: <6	Luhan	\$	50.00
	4.B	Bibi: 6-10	Luhan	\$	75.00
	4.C	Bibi: >10	Luhan	\$	100.00
VI		Peskas			
	1	Ro'o	Ro'o	\$	200.00
	2	Kolam	Kolam	\$	700.00

4

VII		Masin		
1		Fatin tein masin	Fatin	\$ 700.00

Dili, ... / 18 ... / July / 2014

Confirmaaun husi Diretores Nasionais

1 Manuel Mendes
Diretur Nasional Floresta

2 Fernando Egidio *Ameral*
DNPI

3 Oscar Monteiro Gonsalves
DNAH-Interinu

4 Calisto da Costa Varela
DNPV

5 Agusto Fernandes
DNPA

Verifika husi Diretor Jeral Ministerio Agricultura e Pesca (MAP)

Lourenço Fontes
Diretor Jeral MAP

Aprovado husi Ministerio Agrikultura e Pesca (MAP)

Mariano Assanami Sabino
Ministro Agrikultura e Peskas (MAP)

Appendix H

Proof of receipt of payment by AH

(Available Upon Request)

Appendix I

#A. Public Consultation

ACTION TAKEN IN ADDRESSING THE GRIEVANCES OF THE COMMUNITY/APs

- A. PUBLIC CONSULTATION** was held in Aldeia Ilmano of Suco Uma Caduak on February 23, 2017 as requested/initiated by the DCCP to clarify the issues and concerns of APs relative to the above-mentioned grievances that led them stopped the clearing and grubbing activities of contractors.

The public consultation was presided by PMU Social Safeguards Team and coordinator with the assistance of PISC international and national social and environmental safeguards consultants and surveyors. Effectively, the team explained the changes in the number of APs from the preparation to implementation of the RAP; process of payment of compensation to the APs; final design and alignment and the delineation of construction limits/RROW clearance. It was requested to come up with a solution for the APs and contractor as well as PISC and PMU in order not to hamper the project implementation particularly in Suco Uma Caduak at Sta 30+900-37+080.

The consultation was attended by 65 participants (44 Male and 21 Female) including staff of DCCP. All presentations and explanations were translated in Tetun by Carlos de Deus, PMU-National Social Safeguards Specialist



The reactions to the grievances are as follows:

1. Changes in the number of APs and affected assets.

Reaction. It was explained to the APs how they were assessed and identified during the process of the resettlement planning in 2013 and the

need to reduce their affected properties/assets after the conduct of validation/re-assessment in 2015 and re-validation in 2016 where resettlement impacts were minimized through careful engineering design.

Response. It was informed that the procedure at the time of IOL then to the DMS in 2015 was not clear. Now everything was clear to them and acknowledged the explanation and guaranteed their support to the project.

2. Fate of people who have no legal right to the land on which they have settled, whether they will be entitled to compensation for land, and for other losses, e.g., residential structures, kiosks/barakas/roadside stalls, crops, trees of different species.

Reaction. It was mentioned the 3-6meters strip of land both sides from the center line are reserved by the government for public purposes. Therefore, no payment for land within the reserve meter strip, only improvements will be compensated.

In cases that land will be acquired beyond the reserve strip, the lot claimant will provide proof of ownership over the land they are claiming subject for evaluation and authenticity by the NDLPCS. Once the NDLPCS authenticated the titles or proof of ownership, land will be paid at current market value as stated by NDLPCS.

All Claimants/Owners of affected rice/corn fields within the reserved area are entitled for seed capital or cost of opportunity for the next cropping season equivalent to US\$15.00/sqm and they shall be given 60 days' notice to harvest standing seasonal crops. This seed capital is already adjusted from the negotiated cost of US\$5.00/sqm in the RAP of 2013 and validated RAP in 2015.

Trees/plants with economic value will be compensated adopting the current unit prices for various species of trees as prescribed by the Ministerio Agrikultura e Peskas.

3. Staked RROW clearance created uncertainty to community because they presumed that all assets within the staked clearance will be cleared of obstruction.

Reaction. It was clarified that the staked RROW corridor of 15-20 meters doesn't imply that all assets within the established corridor will be cleared. The re-validation/re-assessment of affected assets and affected persons are constricted within construction limit or within 5-8 meters only.

Response. The community requested to stake both the RROW corridor and the construction limit of 6meters only from the edge of the existing road pavement for them to determine the extent of clearing and grubbing. But in open spaces, the project team could exceed even up to 15meters.

4. Process/Delay of payments

Reaction. PMU- social safeguards team informed that compensation to APs are government fund and explained the process of payments from the submission of Agreements/Karta Konkordansia by the Consultant to PMU up to confirmation of disbursement of compensation by MOF to BNCTL. It was ensured that affected assets will not be removed unless paid in accordance with the social safeguards policy.

Response. The community will give their full consent to the contractor to execute clearing and grubbing to areas where APs are settled but for the unpaid APs still wait for the remittance to their respective BNCTL account and contractor just transfer to other area and return once affected assets are paid.

5. Destroyed warehouse during removal of trees executed by contractor.

Reaction. It was agreed that site assessment will be undertaken and it was reminded that any damages by contractors' negligence will be restored/compensated at their expense.

The consultation was well attended and on succeeding days, the APs already permitted contractor to resume activities.

- B. ASSESSMENT OF DAMAGED STRUCTURE.** With regards to the damaged rooftop, as per assessment conducted on February 24, 2017 with the Aldeia Chief of Ilimano and Contractor, the rooftop of an old Indonesian structure utilized as warehouse by nearby school was slightly smashed due to the trees that unavoidably felled during removal of trees by contractor though executed the works with care.

Nevertheless, the contractor committed to provide materials or repair the damaged rooftop after the said assessment. However, it was requested by the Aldeia Chief that damages will be repaired once the project activities in the area completed.

Photographs below is the damaged rooftop taken during assessment.



- C. DIALOGUE** between the international and national social safeguards consultant and respective suco chiefs where grievances became apparent such as in Suco Uma Caduak of Package 1 and Suco Vemassee Tasi and Haturalan of Package 2.

Possession of site was issued in intermittent sections where payments of compensation were already transmitted to APs individual BNCTL account but settled APs still stopped the clearing and grubbing of the contractor without any apparent reason, it's just that they don't allow for the removal of their compensated assets.

<p>Suco chief of Uma Caduak Fermino Riveiro Dias (February 24, 2017)</p>	<p>Suco Chief of Vemassee Tasi Sergio Freitas (March 6, 2017)</p>

	
<p>Suco chief of Haturalan Gaspar de Sousa (March 6, 2017)</p>	<p>Director of DTPSC Francisco Borges and Suco chief of Haturalan (March 9, 2017)</p>

Immediately, respective suco chief together with the social safeguards consultant reached the complainants/APs and requested to support the project and allow the contractor to continue their activities since full compensation of their affected assets were deposited in their individual BNCTL account and most of them withdrawn.

For the unpaid APs who joined stopping the contractors' activities, it was assured that unpaid APs will not remove affected assets unless paid.

But for those that not yet processed, those are the APs with no bank accounts because of non-appearance during the scheduled opening thru mobile bank. Nonetheless, the national social safeguards counterpart re-scheduled opening in BNCTL branch offices in December 2015 and January 2016 but still those APs didn't appear. Non-appearance is not the liability of PISC nor PMU since APs were informed ahead of schedule and free transportation was provided in the scheduled date and time. To resolve this issue, re-scheduling of mobile bank will be initiated by PISC and once confirmed, it will be posted to respective suco chief office.

Moreover, APs that receive seed capital of US\$15.00/sqm of the affected rice/corn field demanded also payment for the farm land. This concern was presented with Director of DTPSC, Manatuto. The director confirmed that all the lots needed for the project are owned by the government and the lot claimants are occupying and utilizing the reserved strip of land for infrastructure development, therefore, no payments will be made for the land.

D. MEETING WITH MANUEL VICTOR FERNANDES, AP FROM SUCO UMA CADUAK to address his grievances relative to the implementation of the project as well as the implementation of the RAP.

The complainant, Mr. Fernandes proceeded to the office of the PMU-Project Manager, Ms. Odete Genoveva Victor da Costa on April 17, 2017 at around 10AM to restate his grievances he elevated both to the Minister of MPWTC, Mr. Gastao Francisco De Sousa and to the Parliament. Immediately, on that same day (April 17, 2017), a meeting was called on in the Consultant's Office in Metinaro at 11AM and joined by the following:

1. Manuel Victor Fernandes, Complainant
2. Memio Guterres – PMU, JICA Project Coordinator
3. Carlos De Deus – PMU-National Resettlement Specialist
4. Cecil Sinda - Resident Engineer
5. Hernani Gonsalo - National Resettlement Consultant
6. Dolores M. Vilorio – Int'l Social Development Consultant



Grievances:

- a. Why the Contractor and Consultant shifted the location of Reinforced Concrete Box Culvert (RCBC) at Sta. 33+800 to the Left Side where it was pronounced during re-validation of affected assets and persons that the construction limit is 5 meters only from the edge of the existing paved road? With the shifting, he quoted that the 5 meters construction limit exceeded, thereby, declared that there are about 29 lot claimants affected for compensation.
- b. Paying compensation to a person not affected by the project
- c. Staked RROW boundary and construction limits.

JUSTIFICATIONS/CLARIFICATIONS:

Social safeguards policy objective states that “as much as possible, land acquisition and resettlement will be avoided or kept to the minimum and when unavoidable through appropriate design and/or compensation of affected properties.”

This policy applies to the ongoing project, therefore, all assets that would be affected within the construction limit more so outside the reserved 3-5 meters strip of land reserved for public use will be compensated thru government fund. The prescribed reserved strip of land is a pronouncement and information both from the MPWTC and DLPCS for infrastructure development and though no written policy, the government started its implementation while awaiting the approval of the first land law of Timor-Leste 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 DLPCS 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. Henceforth, if there are lot claimants outside the reserved 3-5 meter strip, a Title or any Proof of Ownership over the land they are claiming shall be required for authentication and approval of DLPCS prior to payment.

Further, the Contractor with the supervision of Consultant is implementing the road project as per approved design by the government.

Grievance #1:

Foremost, it was reminded to Mr. Fernandes that the whole process in the **preparation of Resettlement Plan (RP)** in 2013 up to the **implementation of the RP** that commences in July 2015 was discussed during series of public consultations conducted in Suco Uma Caduak.

Then prior to the **implementation of the RP** in 2015, associated activities from another round of public consultations as scheduled below were undertaken and Mr. Fernandes affirmed his participation to the slated consultations.

Date/Venue
August 13, 2015/Suco Uma Caduak, Aldeia Manumetan
August 13, 2015/Suco Uma Caduak, Aldeia Beheda
November 5, 2015/Suco Uma Caduak, Aldeia Behauc
November 6, 2015/Suco Uma Caduak, Aldeia Beheda
November 5, 2016/Suco Uma Caduak, Aldeia Fatumetan

It was announced during those consultations that the Inventory of Losses (IOL) within the **Road Right of Way (RROW) corridor** of 15-20 meters during the **preparation of the RP** will be validated/updated thru detailed measurement survey (DMS) along with interview of the affected persons (APs) for the duration of the **implementation of RP**.

With this development, the DMS was carried out within the demarcated construction limit as per approved detailed engineering design. The construction limit was set to a minimum of **1 meter and maximum of 5 meters from the edge of the existing road in flat area but variable in mountainous area and it could be exceeded from 5 to maximum of 8 meters** depending of the height of cut and embankment and location of scheduled drainage facilities. In view of this, negotiation of settlements to the validated/updated APs were undertaken followed by processing of payment of compensation thru the MPWTC/PMU.

There are 115 eligible APs in Suco Uma Caduak from Sta. 30+900 to Sta. 37+080. Out of this total, 92 APs already got full compensation of their affected assets deposited to their respective BNCTL accounts including Mr. Fernandes that acknowledged receipt of compensation of US\$40.00 for his two (2) Ai teka trees at Sta. 33+600 Left Side.

The accounted affected assets and persons are within the construction limits. It was recapped that in cases there are additional damages due to the installation of drainage facilities or even beyond the maximum of 5-8 meters, the procedures adopted in the determination of compensation and other entitlements to the paid APs shall be applied to newly affected assets and persons.

Vis-à-vis the installation of Reinforced Concrete Pipe Culvert (RCPC) in front of the primary school at Sta. 33+720 aligned to the ongoing construction of RCBC at Sta. 33+800 with a total distance of 80 meters in length shown in photographs below, Mr. Fernandes complained the location of the RCBC was shifted to the left of the existing roadway.



Mr. Fernandes quoted that the shifting affects lot and he presented list of 29 lot claimants (see attached Exhibit A) for that 80 meters in length roadway transition from the RCPC to the RCBC.

Technically, the design and location of both the RCPC and RCBC is approved by the government based on the computed culvert length, design fill and alignment. Moreover, the roadway transition of 80m is an idle lot verified and substantiated by the DLPCS of Manatuto that still belong to the government.

Nevertheless, the only one (1) affected coconut tree valued at US\$60.00 owned by Amelia Da Silva was considered for payment and is now on process at the PMU.

For the satisfaction of Mr. Fernandes, we assured him to check the names of the 29 lot claimants and required them to submit Titles or any Proof of Ownership over that 80 m lots subject for authentication and approval of the DLPCS prior to payment.

None of them provided a copy of titles or any proof of ownership.

Grievance #2.

It was guaranteed to Mr. Fernandes that *compensation of affected assets under government fund are extended to eligible APs only*. Additional affected assets and persons beyond the construction limit when unescapable particularly in the scheduled installation of drainage facilities, e.g. lined ditch canal, RCPC, RCBC are equally subject for compensation. It was recapped that Negotiation of Settlements are carried out with the presence of Suco Chief likewise approved by the Chief as he is very much aware because he too is an AP. (See sample Karta Konkordansia of Mr. Fernandes in Exhibit B)

The one referring by Mr. Fernandes that confirmed full compensation of affected assets but not affected by the project is Mr. Carlos de Araujo.

To validate this issue, immediately after the meeting, the undersigned together with the National Safeguards Counterpart and Suco Chief of Uma Caduak Fermino Riveiro Da Cruz without the presence of Mr. Fernandes proceeded to Mr. Araujo's place just opposite to the location of the RCBC at Sta 33+800 shown in photographs below. It was advised for the removal of the affected assets since already paid. The assets of Mr. Araujo are affected due to the scheduled installation of lined ditch canal/gabion in that extent.

In addition, the Suco Chief was surprised upon knowing that Mr. Fernandes elevated his grievances to the MPWTC and Parliament without his knowledge.



Mr. Carlos Araujo in red shirt with Suco Chief Fermino and National Social Safeguards Consultant Nani



Mr. Carlos Araujo informed that supposedly he will execute the removal of the affected structure once the new kiosk he is re-building outside the RROW is fully erected. But for the pleasure of Mr. Fernandes, he began demolishing the subject assets as shown in photographs below.



Grievance # 3.

Staking the RROW and construction limits are the primary activities of contractor and consultant prior to possession of sites as shown in sample pictures below:



Two stakes have been imbedded. The farther stake delineates the RROW boundary and the second or closer stake to the existing road demarcates the construction limit and the establishment of centreline and curb lines.

But the staked created uncertainty to the community regarding the extent of affected assets although it was explained numerous occasions to the community that clearing and grubbing is within the construction limit but in cases beyond the construction limit, payments will also be made to damaged properties. Then in other cases, if the whole demarcated construction limit is not needed, then assets are to be saved. For this reason, that re-validation is being conducted prior to payment.

In Suco Uma Caduak that commences at Sta. 30+900 to Sta. 37+080, most of the local people including paid APs prevented the clearing and grubbing activities of the contractor and complained the changes in the number of assets and APs, even removed some embedded stakes.

With the community's dilemma, another consultation was held in Aldeia Ilimanu on February 23, 2017 as requested/initiated by the Department of Community Conflict Prevention (DCCP) under the Ministry of Interior to clarify issues and concerns of the local people who stopped the activities of contractor during possession of site which they elevated to the Ministry of Interior.

Mr. Fernandes again affirmed his attendance during this consultation (See attached Attendance Sheet and Highlights of the Consultation in Exhibit C).

Subsequently, the participants were asked if they understood the explanations of the PMU and Consultant prior to adjournment of this consultation and their gesture bared that everybody understood since the explanations were translated into Tetum language and no one discontinued the adjournment of the consultation.

The most recent consultation was carried out in the Shrine of St. Antonio in Beheda of Suco Uma Caduak on April 10, 2017 that started at 11AM and adjourned at 12:30PM. (See Exhibit D for the Highlights of the consultation). It was facilitated by the Consultant with the assistance of MPWTC/PMU-Environmental Safeguards Team and JICA Project Coordinator. The consultation presented significant information and addressed various issues and concerns of the local community relative to the proposed re-alignment in Beheda. But Mr. Fernandes once more raised same grievances and responded positively by the consultant.

CONCLUSIONS:

1. Each issues and concerns of the local community not only in Suco Uma Caduak but along the entire stretch of the ongoing Upgrading of Dili-Manatutu-Baucau road are being addressed by the Social Safeguards Consultant in coordination with concerned Suco/Aldeia Chiefs and Administrators including the DLPCS and the PMU of MPWTC.
2. The establishment of Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and Committee was deliberated to the Suco chief and concerned personnel to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of affected people's concerns and grievances about the social and environmental performance at the level of the project.
3. Furthermore, Summary of the Resettlement Plan was disclosed in the form of public information brochure translated in Tetum language. The brochures were distributed for posting to the Suco chiefs who has the administrative responsibility on the areas where the road sections are located including the names of the re-validated head of households with corresponding affected assets and relevant information to enable the APs and local communities of the associated impacts of the project, their benefits and overall process of the compensation program and the mechanisms and procedures of grievances.
4. The Social Safeguards Consultant ensures that no one will be worst-off due to infrastructure development.

5. At the end of this meeting, Mr. Fernandes gave the impression that everything has been tackled and accepted the clarifications and justifications. In this manner, the support to the project was requested.

It is therefore concluded that the grievances was clarified, thus, resolved.

Prepared by:



Dolores M. Vilorio

Social Development Expert

Noted by:

Cecil Sinda

Resident Engineer

- E. BEHEDA SECTION.** A public consultation was held in Aldeia Ilimanu of Suco Uma caduak on April 10, 2017 that started at 11AM and adjourned at 12:30PM. It was facilitated by the Consultant with the assistance of MPWTC/PMU-Environmental Safeguards Team and JICA coordinator. The consultation presented significant information and addressed various issues and concerns of the local community relative to the original and proposed re-alignment in Beheda.

The Beheda area was well-defined as “LULIK” or Sacred Place by the local people, thus, impedes the improvement of the original alignment due to the existence of collective attachment of the community to the area. Therefore, exploring viable options or re-alignment is the compelling measure to address the opposition of the community with the approbation in principle by Prime Minister Rui Maria de Araujo. With this quandary, the Consultant drawn-up proposals and studied nine (9) possible re-alignments and these re-alignments revolved in the public consultation.

Among the 41 attendees are as follows:

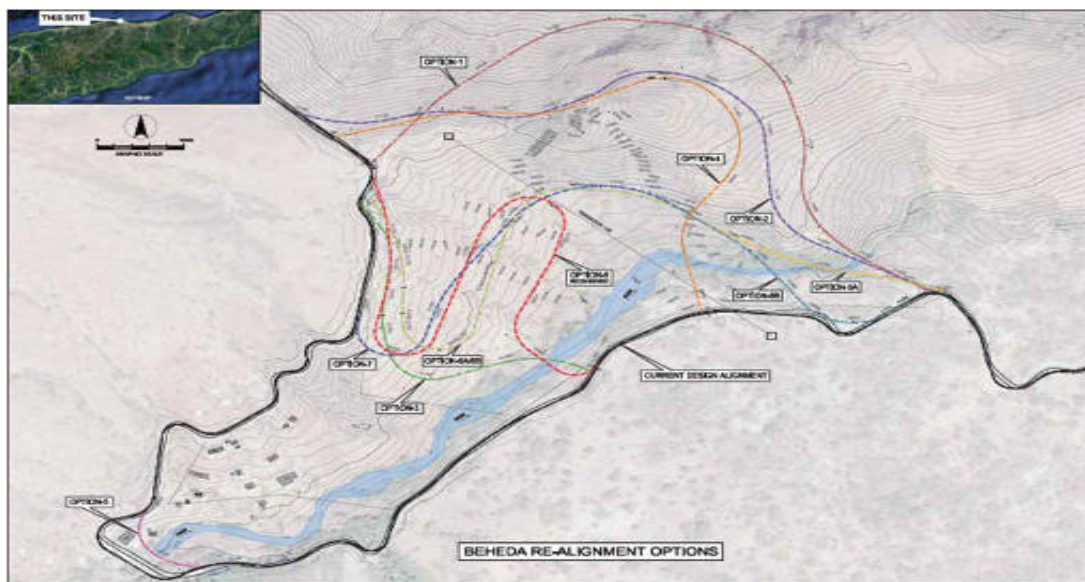
8. Post Administrator of Lacle Sub-District, Mr. Samuel R. Pereira
9. DLPCS- Manatuto, Officer Cesar Alves Soares
10. Suco Chief of Uma Caduac, Mr Fermino Ribeiro da Cruz
11. Aldeia Chief of Ilimanu, Domingos da Cunha
12. MPWTC/PMU-Project Coordinator of JICA, Mr. Memio Gutierrez
13. MPWTC/PMU-International Environment Specialist, Mr David W. Green
14. MPWTC/PMU-National Environment Specialist, Mr. Jose Paul Pinto
15. International Social Development Expert, Ms. Dolores M. Vilorio
16. National Social Safeguards Consultant, Mr. Hernanio Gonsalo
17. National Environment Safeguards Consultant, Ms. Maria Ribeiro
18. NKI/PKI Geodetic Engineer, Mr Benji Gamiao
19. Sinohydro Contractor, Mr Zhou Zongzhen
20. Sinohydro Contractor (Interpreter), Ms dong xin xin (Cindy)
21. Customary Chairman (Lia Nain), Mr. Armindo da Cunha
22. PNTL, Manatuto Representatives
23. Beheda community



Proceedings

Introduction. Mr. Memio Guteres, JICA Coordinator of PMU explained the main objective of the consultation likewise introduced the guests and speakers. Followed by the opening remarks of Suco Chief of Uma Caduac, Mr Fermino R. da Cruz and acknowledged the participants.

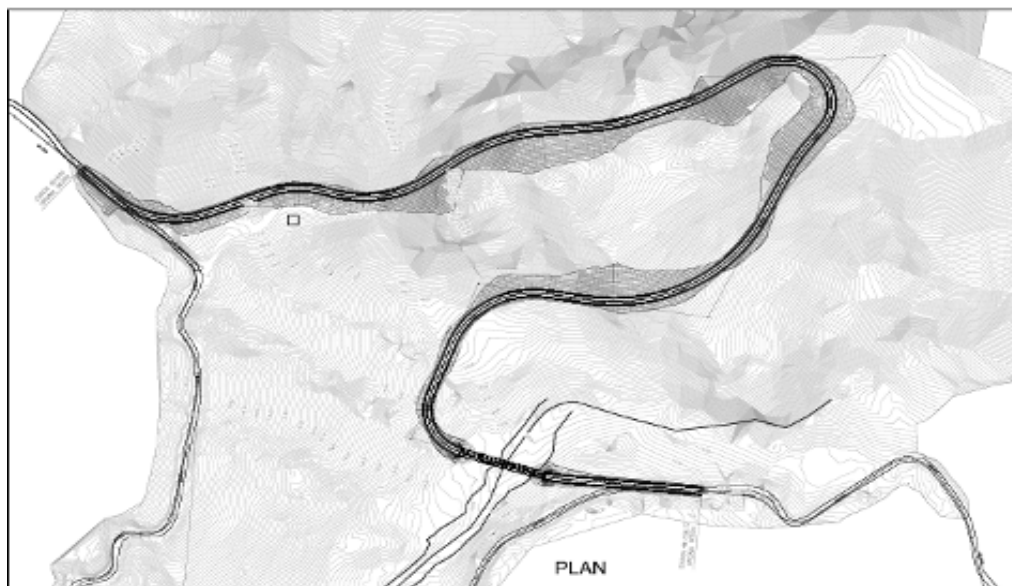
Presentation of the Proposed Re-alignment. The proposed re-alignment was described by the Consultant showing the location map and discussed the comparative results of the technical engineering evaluation of the nine (9) options as indicated in Matrix below.



Options	Technical Evaluation						Overall Evaluation
	Length (m)	Number of Bends/ Curves	Maximum Gradient (%)	Maximum Height of Slope (m)	Beheda Bridge		
					Length (m)	Max. Height of Abutment/ Piers	
1	1,040	10	*	*	*	*	Not feasible
2	996	8	42.79	12	60	12	Not feasible
3	550	4	30.76	15	100	14	Not feasible
4	829	5	52.34	12	100	19	Not feasible
5	192	2	27.64	5	40	7	Not feasible
6 A	1,044	8	14.30*	20	80	8	Very long critical climbing length
6 B	1,069	7	13.70*	24	100	14	Very long critical climbing length
7	924	5	14	24	100	20.5	Not feasible
8	1,022	8	13.41	20	65	18	Feasible
9	1,585	8	10.77	25	80	14	Feasible

It was mentioned that Options 8 and 9 are technically feasible taking into account the design criteria and the preliminary environmental and social assessment conducted. Between the two (2) feasible options, as to parameters for safety in road design, Option 9 is the safest since it has the lowest maximum gradient of 10.77% compared to Option 8 with 13.41% and to the original alignment with 14.64%.

These options were deliberated to the Prime Minister and in principle accepted and preferred Option 9 as presented below.



Issues and Concerns by the Stakeholders:

1. Mr. Armindo da Cunha (Lia Nain – Customary Chairman) reminded that the original alignment passes through the Shrine of St. Antonio with brimming water falls coming from the crest is sacred and holy as they called it, hence, they will take care and preserve the sanctity of the area.

He expressed support of the ongoing upgrading of the road in behalf of the customary group and they are happy to be part of the development but he opposed the recommended Option 9 because of their belief that the influence area of the re-alignment is likewise sacred.

In addition, the chairman shared terrific incident as their elders told them way back in 1970 during Portuguese colony that their ancestors tried to construct a new road in Sta 47+500 up to Beheda Bridge but during construction, mysteriously those laborers including Portuguese were missing. It was history. With that episode, he doesn't want to take risk and take any responsibility as chairman for any harm that might inflict to laborers and project team once the government push through the preferred option.

Further, he requested to re-study options 3, 5, 7 and 8 and consider the nearest to the Primary school but reiterated that option close to mountain and beach are lulik/sacred sites, thus, prohibited. Because allowing to interfere within the sacred area is an insult to their ancestors.

2. Mr. Samuel Pereira (Post Administrator of Laklo Sub-District) queries if it is possible to enact traditional rituals to the most viable Option with their presence together with the villagers prior to the execution of civil works? He also informed that the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Environment (MCIE) is also planning to develop the sacred place to promote tourism.
3. Mr. Aquino Tomas, a resident believes that the whole area, the mountain is “lulik”/sacred and it takes life if anyone disturb and destroy the area.
4. Christovao da Cunha, a resident fully support and happy to be part of any development if the government will consider the upgrading of the original alignment but not the proposed re-alignment.
5. Mr. Memio Guterres, JICA Project Coordinator of PMU asked if there is any probability to move the Lulik/sacred place (Shrine of St. Antonio and the water falls).

Other environmental and social safeguards issues:

- RCPC works at Sta. 34+160 and RCBC at Sta. 33+800 – the Project Team exceeded more than 5 meters construction limit as earlier pronounced during series of public consultations.
- Paying Unaffected Person- requested to resettlement team to check this issue and coordinate with Suco and Aldeia chiefs.
- Proper disposal of cut trees.
- Requesting contractor to spray water 3 to 4 times a day especially in built-up area, in front of primary school and Uma Caduak Health Clinic to avoid air pollution.

Reactions/Comments to the issues and concerns:

1. The consultant expressed gratitude to the community for attending the public consultation initiated by the MPWTC/PMU and requested their support to the ongoing project being implemented by the government thru the contractor. The completion of the project provides faster and reliable movement of goods and services as they are the end-user.

The Project Team respects the sacred place as well as the belief of the community and as much as possible nobody will be worst-off due to infrastructure development. Their views, issues and concerns are well appreciated.

The proposed Beheda by-pass or re-alignment was evaluated by the consultant in response to the request of Prime Minister Rui to protect the sacred place, avoid disruption of the shrine and in support to the plan of the MCIE for tourism development of the Beheda area. The evaluation criteria considered engineering aspects and financial assessment that includes the calculation of the quantities of each work item of the different types of work to be carried out.

Technically, Option 9 is the most viable that starts from Sta. 46+645 to Sta 48+230 with 1,585 meters in length and number of bends/curves is twenty two (22), maximum gradient is 10.77% with maximum slope height of twenty five (25) meters. The designed bridge to be constructed has eighty (80) meters in length and the height of abutment/pier is fifteen (15) meters. The length is shorter of 333 meters from the original alignment of 1,918 meters that starts at Sta 46+640 to Sta 48+560. However, the estimated construction cost is approximately 39% higher compared to the original design/alignment.

Nevertheless, preliminary and indicative improvement needs to be re-evaluated including other viable options.

2. Prior to the implementation of the best approach or option, a traditional ritual will be enacted to places they considered simply worthy of awe and respect.
3. Everybody wants development but without sacrificing lives due to disturbance of sacred places.
4. The implementation of the original alignment will be based from the government's approval since this was considered during the detailed engineering design. But as to

engineering aspect and road safety investigation, the geometric features/curves are more dangerous compared to the proposed option.

5. The transferring of the Shrine of St. Antonio including the rechanneling of the water falls is inconceivable as their ancestors taught them to protect the sacred site instead of disruption.
6. As to social safeguards/resettlement issues, it was reminded that during previous public consultations and the latest was held in Aldeia Ilimanu on February 23, 2017 where most of them attended, it was explained to affected persons (APs) the changes in the number of APs and affected assets and the need to reduce or increase their affected properties/assets after the conduct of re-validation/re-assessment in 2015 and 2016 within construction limit or within 5-8 meters and variable in mountainous area and in the location of drainage facilities. Only eligible APs were paid. Additional affected persons are subject for compensation but with the imposition of cut-off date as earlier pronounced that the cut-off date was October 2013, therefore, new improvements beyond this period are no longer eligible for compensation.
7. As to environmental issue, the contractor since they are around are advised to dispose properly the trees cut and check the specifications for the procedure of disposal. Trees cut owned by the government must be disposed to the approved disposal site while trees with economic value owned by private citizen could collect the trees cut for their own purpose or consumption. Watering will be done regularly by the contractor and to be monitored by the environmental safeguards team.

CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS:

1. The timeframe of the public consultation from distribution of invitation to preparation of materials for presentation was limited. Therefore, in the next round of consultation that will be scheduled once the best alternative or option is final and approved, a bigger Map shall be presented for the community to visualize the re-alignment. The second round of public disclosure of the final option is in pursuit to attain social acceptability of the proposed Beheda re-alignment.
2. As requested by the community, the summary of the design criteria, estimated cost and result of environmental and social impact assessment of the chosen option as reflected below shall be discussed in details in layman's term for them to comprehend.

Summary of the Design Change				
Beheda Section				
Item		Original Design	Realigned Design (recommended option 8)	Realigned Design (recommended option 9)
Length (m) 1/		1,560	1,020	1,585
Number of bends/curves 1/		22	8	8
Maximum Gradient (%)		14.64	13.41	10.77
Earthwork Volume (m ³)	Excavation	17,613	14,406.00	83,600.00
	Embankment	7,546	48,364.00	12,000.00
Length of slope protection (m)	cut	140	200	-
	fill	1,260	600	-
Max. height of Slope (m)		20.3	18	25
"Beheda" bridge	Length (m)	40	65	80
	Max. height of abutment/piers	8.9	16	14
Affected buildings/houses		20	none	none
Construction Cost (USD)				

3. The implementation of the most viable option will contribute to the attainment of the objective of the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Environment for the development of the place to promote tourism in the Beheda area due to the presence of the Shrine of St. Antonio and the brimming water falls from the crest recognized as sacred/lulik.
4. The existing alignment towards the Shrine remain open and accessible for the local people and the tourist alike in case most viable options, e.g. Option 9 would materialize. They could still continue going to the site to worship the shrine. The small business owners could still continue their activities and could even attracts more customers to patronize their businesses. But the proposed option will pass through the mountain defined by the local people as sacred, naturally, it will be disturbed.
5. If the government will follow the implementation of the original alignment, the small business owners will be displaced and residential structures will be relocated and still a detour route must be constructed. Further study on traffic road safety will be undertaken due to its dangerous curves and gradient and of course engineering solutions will be introduced. The estimated construction cost is much cheaper.
6. Neither the re-alignment nor the original alignment is decided. Not even Yes or No. The stand is the place is sacred.
7. In every development there is always corresponding sacrifices of natural resources and sacrifices of the people but short term in nature but the benefits of those would be sacrifices in pursuit to development not only to the community but to the whole Timor Leste is long lasting and essential. Hence, the final approval of what alignment to be implemented is still within the hands of the government.

8. The fear of the community in the disruption of the project influence area either the original or the re-alignment they considered worthy of awe and respect shall be addressed through enactment of traditional rituals but shall be justly accepted.
9. The whole Beheda area as defined by their ancestors as Lulik/Sacred places are treasured. Sacred places justified development? The government must take extra effort in preserving sacred places at the same time extra effort to complete the ongoing implementation of the Dili-Manatuto-Baucau Road without interference considering that this is one of its thrusts in consonance to its endeavor to restore the national infrastructures after years of suffering from conflict and underdevelopment.

Prepared by:



DOLORES M. VILORIA

Int'l Social Development Expert

Noted by:

CECIL S. SINDA

Resident Engineer

F. Minutes of the 2nd Round of Public Consultant (Available Upon Request).