

Supplemental Resettlement Plan

September 2023

Timor-Leste: Road Network Upgrading Sector
Project – Three Bridges at Seical (Km133+560 to
Km 133+960); Borouai (Km137+566 to
Km137+820); and Malailada (Km178+820 to
Km179+460)

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	–	Asian Development Bank
AHs	–	Affected Households
APs	–	Affected Persons
COI	–	Corridor of Impact
CSO	–	Civil Society Organization
DED	–	Detailed Engineering Design
DMS	–	Detailed Measurement Survey
EA	–	Executing Agency
ESU	–	Environmental and Social Unit
FGD	–	Focus Group Discussion
GoTL	–	Government of Timor-Leste
GRM	–	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IA	–	Implementing Agency
LRP	–	Livelihood Rehabilitation Program
KII	–	Key Informant Interview
LAR	–	Land Acquisition and Resettlement
MOA	–	Ministry of Agriculture
MOF	–	Ministry of Finance
MOJ	–	Ministry of Justice
MPW	–	Ministry of Public Works
NDLPCS	–	National Directorate of Land and Property and Cadastral Services
NGOs	–	Non-governmental organization
RF	–	Resettlement Framework
RNUSP	–	Road Network Upgrading Sector Project
RP	–	Resettlement Plan
PIB	–	Project Information Booklet
PISC	–	Project Implementation and Supervision Consultant
PMU	–	Project Management Unit
RCS	–	Replacement Cost Survey
ROW	–	Right of Way
SAH	–	Severely Affected Household
SPS	–	Safeguard Policy Statement (ADB, 2009)
TLSMM	-	Timor-Leste's Standard Method of Measurement
VAH	–	Vulnerable Affected Household

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GLOSSARY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Rehabilitation - Assistance provided in cash or in-kind to project affected persons (especially the severely and vulnerable affected persons) due to the loss of productive assets, incomes, employment or sources of living, to supplement payment of compensation for acquired assets, in order to achieve, at a minimum, full restoration of living standards and quality of life

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

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

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

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

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

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

Social Impact Assessment or Social Assessment is a process for the identification, analysis, assessment, management and monitoring of the potential social impact of subproject, both positive and negative. .

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

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

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

1. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. The Government of Timor-Leste (GoTL) has requested the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to provide financing to facilitate the reconstruction of the 3 Bridges within the Baucau-Laga-Lautem road section under the Road Network Upgrading Sector Project (RNUSP).
2. This SRP has been prepared for 3 Bridges subproject (Seical Bridge, Borouai Bridge and Malailada Bridge). The bridges to be constructed are in the eastern region of Timor-Leste, and when completed will improve the links between Baucau and Lautem districts and also facilitate travel from Lautem to the west. The Ministry of Public Works will be the primary agency responsible for implementation of this subproject and is also responsible for preparing Supplementary Resettlement Plan (RP) for the subproject.
3. The approach roads for the proposed bridge at Seical pass through some agricultural fields and at Borouai the approaches will affect a dense business area. There is no population near the Malailada Bridge. The construction of these bridges will not only help the people to cross the Seical, Borouai and Malailada rivers but also to increase their accessibility to Lautem Town in the east and Baucau Town to the west. This will also help to improve access to markets which will be very beneficial for local farmers, since agriculture, labouring and fishing are the major economic activities in the project area. The subproject has no impact to the indigenous peoples.
4. The entire subproject infrastructure will be installed within the 10m of existing road right-of-way (ROW) which is considered government land (public land) managed by Ministry of Public Works. Some areas within this ROW are currently occupied by people for agricultural and business activities.
5. This Supplementary Resettlement Plan (SRP) has been prepared based on the final Detailed Engineering Design (DED) of the subproject (prepared in 2015) and results of Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS), census of the affected households (AHs) identified following the final DED. The result of the replacement cost study (RCS) conducted in January-February 2022 by the PMU-MPW's resettlement team have been superseded by new GoTL rates that became current in Q4 2022. Any new affected person (AP) that are found to be affected by any component of the subproject during construction shall be entitled to the same entitlements as those of the affected people (APs) covered by this SRP. Unanticipated impacts not included in this SRP will be addressed in line with the project resettlement principles of RNUSP in this SRP that will be submitted to and cleared by ADB. There are no impacts on indigenous peoples.
6. Legal and Policy Framework. The legal and policy framework for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement of the subproject is defined by relevant laws and regulations of the GoTL and the Safeguard Policy Statement (SPS, 2009) of ADB, and the agreed Resettlement Framework (RF, 2013). Objectives of the subproject's policy are to avoid wherever possible or to minimize resettlement impacts, restore income and livelihoods of AHs, and reinstate or improve living standards of the subproject's vulnerable affected households (VAHs). The Timor-Leste Expropriation Law was issued in 2017 after the RF had been agreed in 2013 and in case there is any gap between entitlements for AHs regulated by the Expropriation Law and those envisaged in the agreed 2013 RF, provisions in which AHs are provided with upgraded entitlements will be adopted.
7. Project Entitlements. The cut-off date for this subproject, it is the date that the demarcation of the construction boundary was conducted (20 January 2022). Compensation for assets of APs will be at full replacement cost. An entitlement matrix and its applications are provided in this SRP. The entitlement matrix covers the compensation and types of assistance to be provided to AHs based on scope and type of impacts, as well as additional assistance for the severely affected households (SAHs) and VAHs. The entitlement matrix was developed in consultation with the APs, local authorities, and relevant agencies in the public consultation meetings conducted during RP preparation.
8. Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts. There is no land acquisition in this realignment section of the project road. Based on the supplementary survey of impacts a total of 34 households with 186 persons will be affected by the subproject. The households are using the public land within the Corridor of Impact (COI) of the subproject for residing and/or doing business and/or planting crops/trees. The 34 AHs include 30 households (160 persons) with only loss of structures but they are also engaging

in selling miscellaneous goods. In the 'Ikan Bakar Mulia' area within the COI of the subproject, 3 households (17 persons) have loss of both of structures and trees (12 trees), 1 household (9 persons) has only loss of crops (390m²) and in total approximately 2,495m² of government-owned land is required for upgrading the approach road sections to the bridges.

9. There are totally 30 business structures (Kiosks and Mini restaurant) owned by 30 AHs (160 persons) including 2 semi-permanent structures owned by 2 households (10 persons) and 28 temporary structures owned by 28 households (150 persons) that will be affected.

10. As a result of land acquisition for the subproject, 34 households (186 persons) including 30 business owners will be severely affected as they will have their structures fully affected or partially affected but the remaining portions of the structures are not viable and safe for continued use as its original function. Therefore, a total of 30 households (160 persons) will suffer from loss of income due to the relocation of their business to new places further away from the new approach road alignment. There are no laborers who will lose their income due to the affected business moving to and being reestablished in new places because all of these businesses are family owned and family run businesses.

11. Out of the 34 AHs, 7 households (34 APs) are categorized as VAHs including (i) three (3) female-headed households with dependents, (ii) one (1) disabled person (move backward) headed household with no other means of support, and (iii) three (3) elderly headed households with no other means of support. None of the AHs fall into other vulnerability groups such as child headed households without any means of support, landless households, or those without legal title to land, ethnic minorities, and indigenous peoples. Among 34 AHs, there are 32 households (175 persons) that will be severely affected (SAHs). These SAHs will lose 10% or more of income-generating assets of the household. No AHs will be required to relocate to another place, and 2 households (11 persons) are AHs with minor impacts. Therefore 32 HHs are considered severely affected (SAHs).

12. In addition to the aforementioned impacts, the subproject will also affect 7 electric poles under the management of National Directorate for Electricity (EDTL) Electricidade de Timor Leste. With the aforementioned impacts, the subproject is categorized as Category B for Involuntary Resettlement as per ADB's SPS (2009) and ADB Operations Manual OM Section F1/OP (2013).

Table 1 : Summary of Realignment Project Impacts

No.	Impacts		Total	
			AHs	APs
1a	Total Area of Private Land acquired (m ²)		0	0
1b	Total area of Government Land occupied in ROW (m ²)		2,495 m ²	
2	Total number of Affected Households		34	
	A	Losing structures only	30	160
	B	Losing tree & Plant etc.+ Structures	3	17
	C	Losing Tree only	1	9
3	Total number of Affected Persons		186	
4a	Total number of vulnerable households losing productive Structures		32	175
5	Impact on Auxiliary Structures		4	29
6.	Total Number of Households to be displaced by moving away from road		30	160
7	Households with affected business income		30	160
8	Total severely affected households		32	175
9	Electrical Power Distribution Poles (public utility)		7	

13. **Information Disclosure and Public Consultation.** During preparation of the RP, two (2) public consultation meetings were conducted with AHs in Seical river vicinity and the Borouai river vicinity. Consultation was not conducted in Malailada since there will be no involuntary resettlement to apply to that section because the area is consider uninhabited open swamp area. The first public consultation meeting was held on 23 November 2021 before the commencement of DMS and census of AHs; and the

second meeting was organized on January 2022 after the completion of the DMS and census. There were 152 people participating in the public consultation meetings, of which women accounted for 41.4%.

14. Key information was discussed with the meeting participants, including: (i) the subproject description and design aspects; (ii) potential land acquisition and resettlement impacts and feasible measures taken to minimize and mitigate the impacts; (iii) proposed eligibility and entitlements for subproject LAR impacts; (iv) the proposed livelihood rehabilitation support program; (v) the proposed project-level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM); (vi) schedule for project implementation; and (vii) payment procedures. The results of consultation, participation, and information dissemination to the APs and stakeholders in the RP preparation process have been also incorporated into this SRP.

15. **Grievance Redress Mechanism.** To ensure that all grievances and complaints by APs and affected communities regarding land acquisition, compensation, assistance, and relocation or any other aspects of the Project are resolved in a timely and satisfactory manner, and that all avenues for airing grievances are available to AHs, a GRM will be established by the subproject once the RP is approved. There are eight (8) stages in the GRM. At the first stage, a complainant can submit his/her grievance to the subproject manager in person. If the complaint is not resolved, it is taken to Grievance Redress Committee or PMU/community liaison officer, then to MPW Secretary of State. If the complaint is still unresolved or at any stage if the complainant is not satisfied with the resolution, he/she can take the matter to an appropriate court. Complainants will be exempted from all administrative and legal fees that might be incurred in the resolution of grievances and complaints.

16. **Relocation.** The DMS results indicated that there are a total of 30 businesses owned by 30 households (160 persons) and 2 Households (15 APs) with loss of trees and crops that will be fully affected or partially affected but the remaining portions of the structures are not sufficient or viable for continued use at their original functions. Since their businesses will only be further pushed back to accommodate their activity within the same area, the households are entitled to (i) cash compensation for the income loss (if any) during the relocation time to the new place and income disruption during the time of re-establishment of business after relocation based on minimum two months average income; (ii) re-establishment of the affected water source; (iii) subsistence assistance up to two months; and (iv) participation in the Livelihood Rehabilitation Program (LRP).

17. **Livelihood Rehabilitation Program (LRP).** A LRP has been prepared to be implemented by the subproject to support (i) the SAHs that will lose 10% or more of their productive/income-generating asset and relocation households and (ii) the VAHs of the subproject. It is noted that the roadside grill-fish restaurants whose structures is required to be moved further to the back to continue his/her business is entitled to LRP as his/her household income from the business is affected during relocation and it takes time to re-establish their business in new place to get income from the business to the same level as before being affected. Aside from these businesses there are 2 AHs (15 APs) with loss of trees and crops are also entitled to the LRP as they will lose more than 10% their livelihood generated assets. Therefore, a total of 32 households (175 persons) are entitled to participate in the LRP. The results of the detailed needs assessment of the LRP eligible households conducted in February 2022 indicates that all these 32 households are expecting to be provided with cash assistance to expand or develop their business.

18. **Implementation Schedule.** Prior to payment of compensation and assistance to APs and implementation of any other land acquisition plan activities, the following conditions shall be met: (i) the RP has been submitted to and cleared by ADB and disclosed on the websites of both ADB and Ministry of Public Works (MPW); and (ii) replacement costs for all affected assets, incomes, and livelihoods have been determined by a qualified and experienced expert considering government standards and ADB's SPS and are used as basis for calculating compensation and assistances; and (iii) summary of the RP is disclosed in the subproject communities and delivered to all APs.

19. Construction of specific sections with LAR impacts will begin after (i) compensation and assistances have been provided in full to the APs; (ii) relocation of physically displaced households has been fully completed; (iii) the LRP for eligible AHs is in place; and (iv) the area is free from any encumbrances.

20. **Resettlement Cost.** The total calculated budget for land acquisition, compensation, assistance of the upgrading of the 3 Bridges is **USD 138,856.94** The Budget calculation for the subproject presented in this SRP has been calculated by the PMU's safeguards team based on the result of GoTL rates updated in Q4 2022. All costs associated with LAR will be provided by the GoTL.

21. Institutional Arrangements. The Ministry of Finance (MOF) is the project Executing Agency (EA) and the MPW is the project Implementing Agency (IA). Project implementation works are managed by the MPW through its existing Project Management Unit (PMU). The PMU includes a safeguards unit comprising international and national social safeguards specialists and will be assisted by the Project Implementation Supervision Consultant (PISC) which will also include an international and national resettlement specialist.

22. Monitoring and Reporting. To help ensure that the agreed RP is implemented as planned, monitoring of resettlement activities will be carried out internally by the PMU. Quarterly monitoring reports will be prepared to present the progress of resettlement activities implementation, compliance issues, and corrective actions if any. Internal monitoring will record information on safeguards compliance issues. The objectives, scope, frequency of monitoring and reporting mechanism are presented in this SRP.

2. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

23. The Government of Timor-Leste (GOTL) has requested the Asian Development Bank (ADB) to provide financing to facilitate the upgrading and maintenance of 3 of the Bridges within the Baucau-Laga-Lautem road section under Road Network Upgrading Sector Project (RNUSP). The objective of the Project is to build three new bridges to improve accessibility to the community from Baucau to Lautem.

24. The Executing Agency (EA) of the Project is the Ministry of Finance (MOF) and the Implementing Agency (IA) is Ministry of Public Works, (MPW) through its Project Management Unit (PMU). The PMU is responsible for day to day management of the Project, including implementation of requisite safeguards measures and requirements.

25. The 3 bridges to be built are located at Seical, Borouai and Malailada (total length of 1.3km) and their approaches locations do not run through any forest area or area protected for biodiversity. However the first new bridge at Seical will traverse two (2) rice paddy fields). The second bridge at Borouai will replace the causeway river crossing just west of Borouai. The newly proposed bridge at Borouai will impact on several densely arranged business establishments in Borouai. There are no affected persons near the proposed Malailada bridge.

26. The detailed engineering design (DED) of the 3 bridges and its approaches was prepared in year 2015. The civil works is expected to commence as soon as practicable within late 2023 or early 2024, dependent on the progress in RP implementation. The improvements works under the subproject include:

- Constructing 3 new bridges and approach roads;
- Widening of the carriageway and upgrading of the bridge approaches from the existing two-lane road 4-meter carriageway to 6-meters carriageway to integrate with the adjacent Baucau-Lautem stretch that is already improved.
- Resurfacing the existing bridge approach road with asphalt to bring it up to a two-lane road standard;
- Improving and stabilizing the road embankment with slope protection

Figure 1 – Location of the bridge at Seical

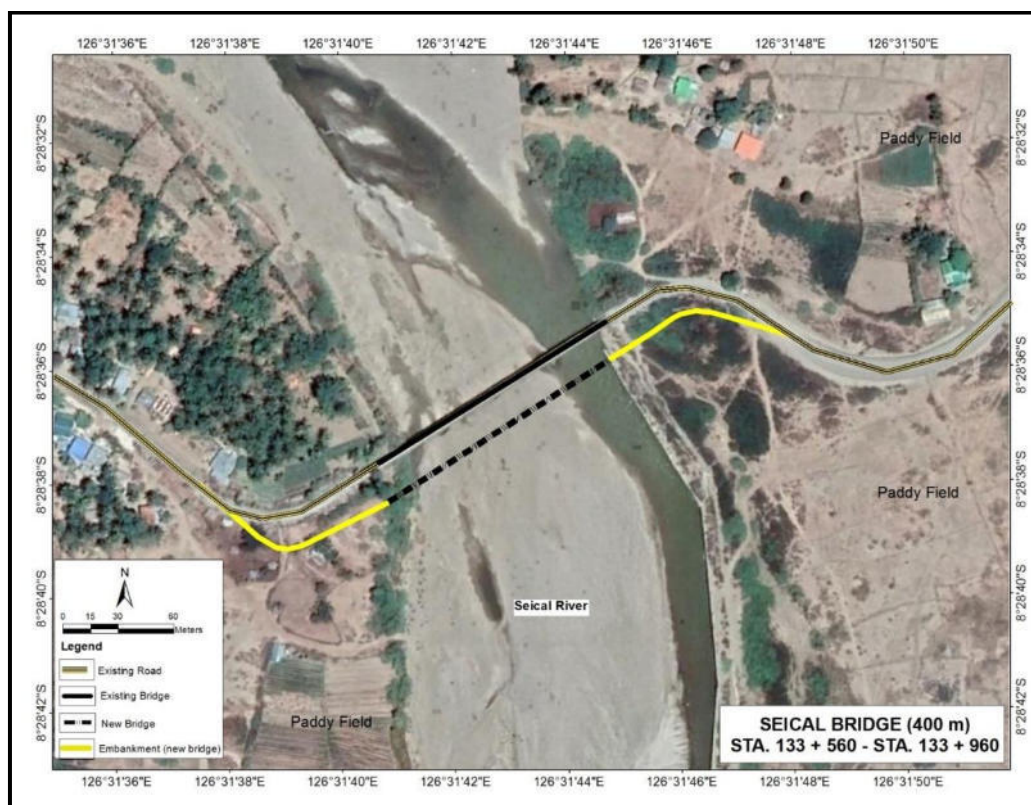


Figure 2 – Location of the bridge Borouai

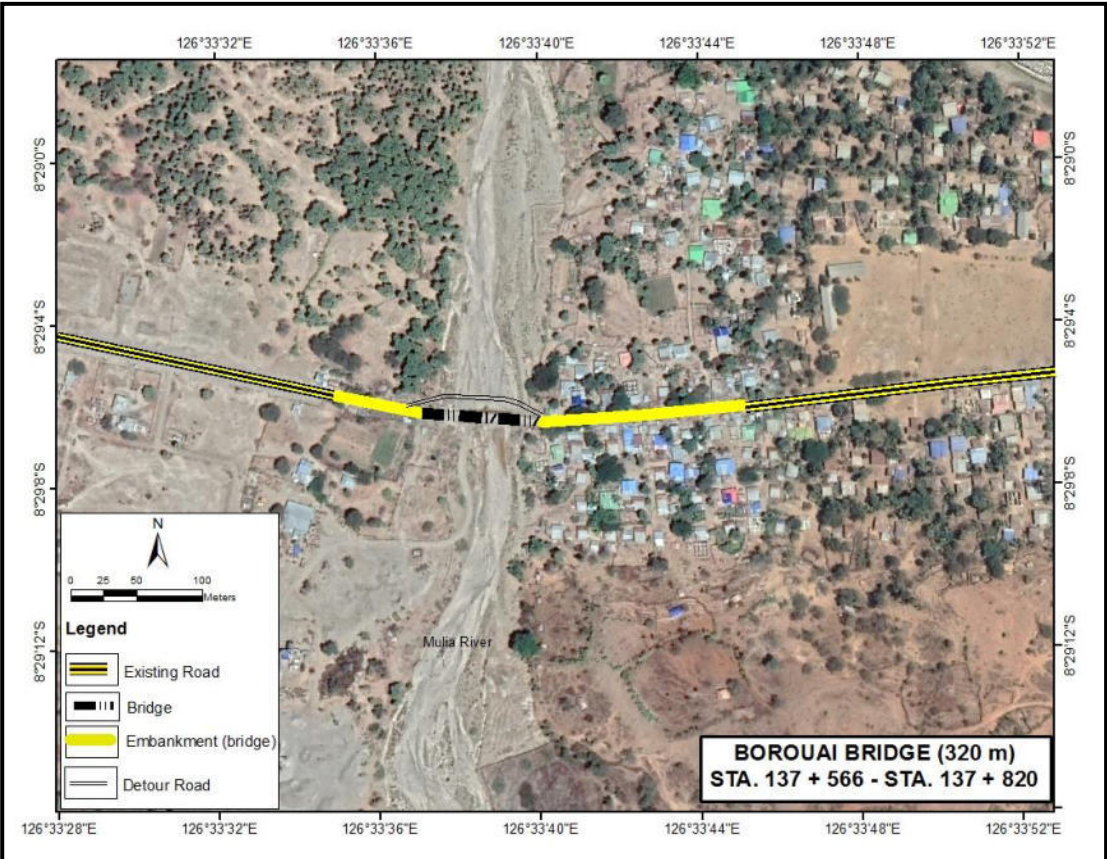
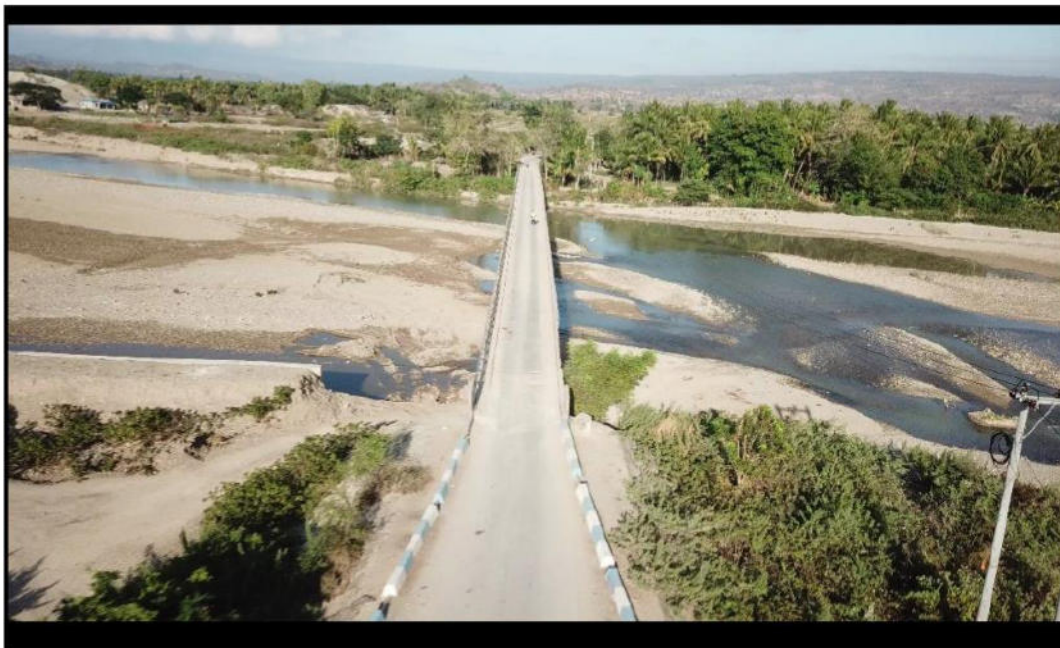


Figure 3 – Layout of the bridge at Malailada



Figure 4 – Aerial Photos at Seical

Seical Bridge (aerial photo looking east to west 2021)



Seical Bridge (aerial photo looking from east to north west 2021)

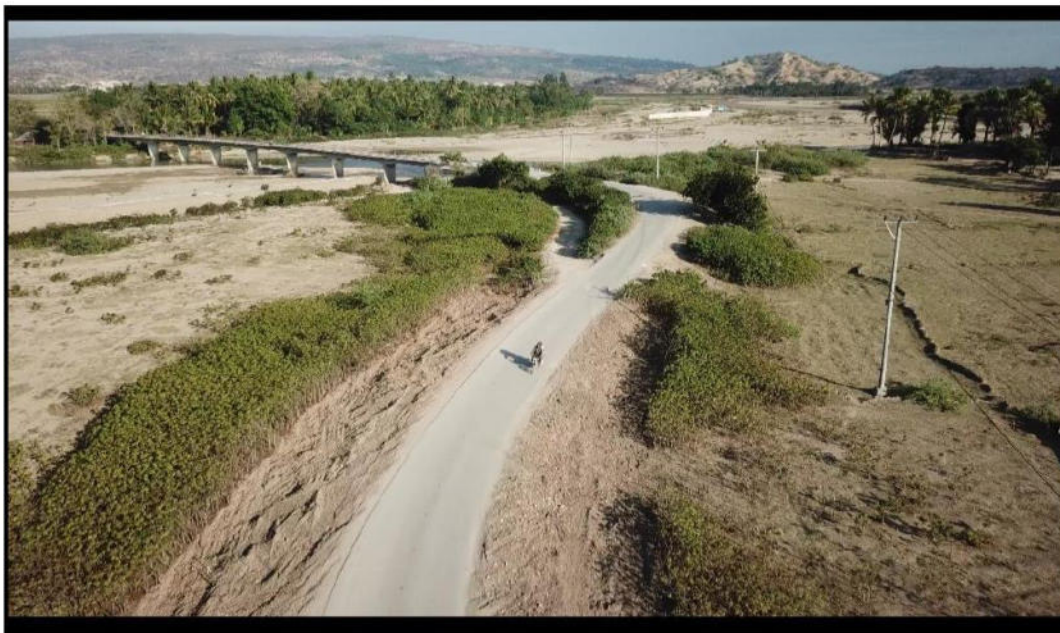


Figure 5 – Aerial Photos at Borouai

Borouai Causeway West Bank (aerial photo looking east to west 2021)



Borouai (aerial photo looking east to west from Mulai Village 2021)

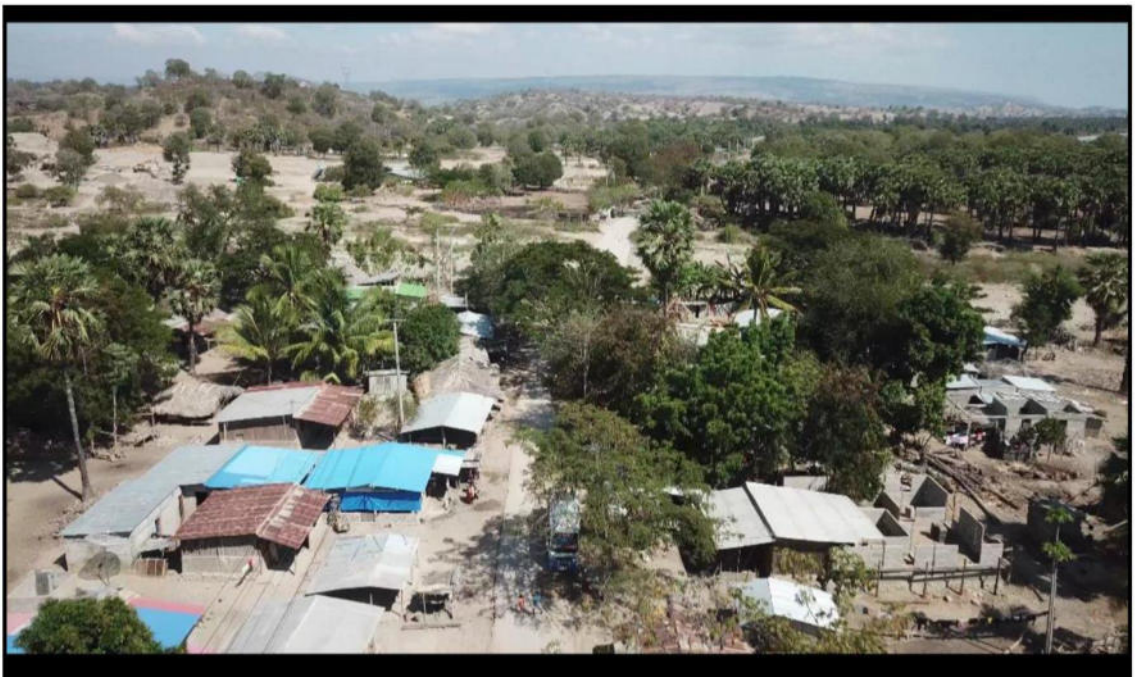


Figure 6 – Aerial Photos at Malailada

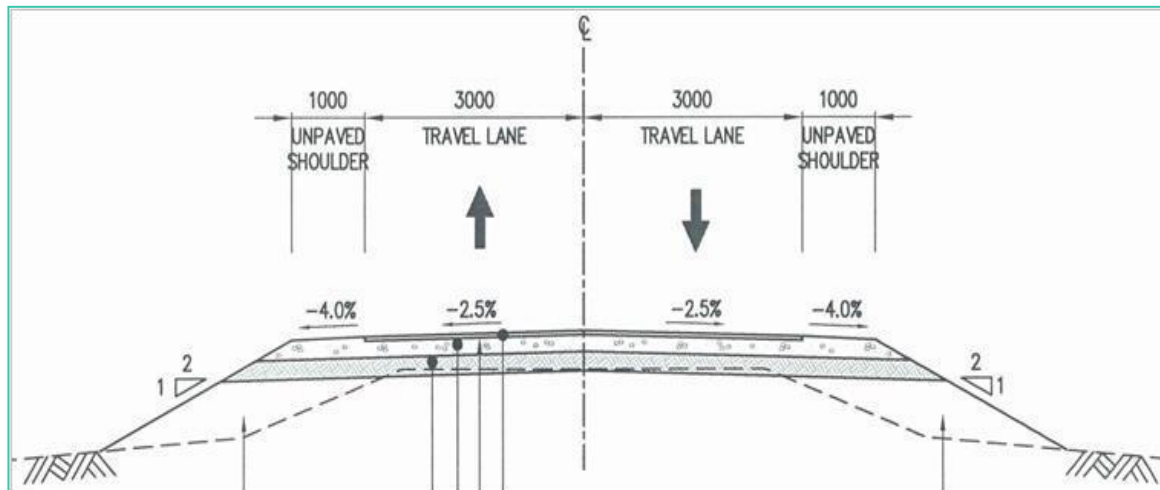
Malailada Causeway towards West end (aerial photo looking east to west 2021)



Malailada Causeway (aerial photo looking east to west from eastern approach 2021)



Figure 7: Typical Bridge Approaches Cross Section



3. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT IMPACTS³

3.1 Measures Taken to Minimize Adverse Impacts

27. Efforts have been made by the technical design team to reduce the land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts of the subproject through studying the subproject area and discussing with concerned agencies to minimize the subproject footprint while considering the GoTL road and bridge standard requirements.

28. The following measures have been implemented to minimize adverse land acquisition and resettlement (LAR) impacts: (i) Minor adjustments to the alignment have been made within government-owned land to avoid affecting privately owned land; (ii) The affected shops/kiosks will be moved away from the road towards the existing market area, so there will be no relocation of affected kiosks to another location that may otherwise affect significantly or cause decline of the business income; (iii) Paying particular attention to nearby sensitive cultural features or mature trees in order to avoid impacts upon them.

29. As a result of the above mitigation measures, impacts on 2,120m² of land, 8 permanent residential structures (houses) and a significant number of trees have been avoided. Aside from the technical merits of the design alternatives, public consultations were conducted with local authorities and affected households (AHs) to support the aspirations of the AHs with the technical design. All the suggestions of APs and communities on minimising subproject LAR impacts have been seriously considered by the design consultant and concerned agencies. The construction activities will be monitored by the PMU, receiving input from local communities in the subproject area to ensure impacts on surrounding residential land and production lands (if any) of households are minimised.

3.2 Summary of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

30. A Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) for all land and assets affected by the road section was conducted in November 2021 based on the final DED of the subproject. Since the COI is only a very small area, the DMS was carried out by the PMU's Resettlement Team. Representatives of the affected community and chiefs of the aldeias and sucos in the subproject area also participated in the DMS. The replacement cost study (RCS) carried out in February 2022 surveyed the current affected assets on-land and other economic losses to determine compensation and assistance at replacement cost.



Figure 8: Photos Taken during the DMS

31. The COI used for the DMS was measured as 5 meters from the centre line of the existing approach road to either side.

32. The DMS team together with the AHs and the chiefs of subproject sucos measured the affected land and assets upon land of all AHs so that the AHs were aware of the types and scope of LAR impacts caused by the subproject. Copies of the DMS results were provided to the AHs to check and confirm the measured impacts. Subproject LAR scope was presented in the public consultation meetings organized in the subproject sucos in February 2022.

33. According to the results of the DMS, a total of 34 households with 186 persons will be affected by the subproject. No private land of households is acquired for the subproject and all the 34 AHs are with loss of structures and/or loss of trees as the entire infrastructure to be installed for the road will be within the Government-owned land (2,495m²).

34. As a result of land acquisition by the subproject, there are 34 households (186 persons) including 30 households with loss of structures, 3 households with loss of structure and trees, and 1 household with loss of trees only. Out of these, 32 households (175 persons) are categorized as severely affected households (SAHs) since they will be losing 10% or more of productive/income-generating assets due to relocation or pushing back of their business structures further away from the road. It is noted that among these 32 households, 26 households have entire loss of mini-restaurants, 3 households with loss of kiosks, 1 household with loss of bike repair-shop and 2 households with loss of trees and crops. In addition, 7 AHs (34 persons) are categorized as vulnerable affected households (VAHs) including three (3) female-headed households with dependents, three (3) elderly headed households with no other means of support and one (1) household headed by a disabled person. A total of 30 households with 160 persons will temporarily lose their income due to business disruption and need to be reestablished in new locations nearby. In addition to the aforementioned impacts, the subproject will also affect 7 electric poles under the management of National Directorate for Electricity (EDTL) Electricidade de Timor Leste. Table 2 presents the number of AHs and APs in each project area.

Table 2: Number of Potentially Affected Households and Affected Persons in Each project area by Type of Impact

Project area	Households with loss of structures only		Households with loss of trees only		Households with loss of both structures and trees		Total	
	No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs
Borouai bridge	29	155	0	0	1	5	30	160
Seical bridge	1	5	1	9	2	12	4	26
Total	30	160	1	9	3	17	34	186

Source: DMS results, November 2021. No affected households at Malailada

3.3 Impacts on Land

35. The DMS results indicate the subproject will require acquisition of 2,495m² of land. All the affected land is owned by the Government. When the DMS was conducted, 34 households (186 persons) have structures and/or crops/trees on the affected land. Most households are using the land for business purposes (30 households, 160 persons). Most of the AHs have occupied the land for some years, however, there are no official records of when their occupation of land commenced. The DMS confirmed that all the 34 AHs are not the owners of the affected land as they intentionally built structures and/or planted crops and trees on the land within the existing ROW of the road. This issue was also discussed with and agreed by the AHs during the public consultation meeting in January 2022. Minutes of the public consultation meetings are attached in Appendix 2.

3.4 Impact on Houses and Other Structures

A. Impacts on Main Structures

36. The 30 households whose main structures that are affected are itemised in the DMS as fully affected by the subproject and will incur impacts on 2,495m² of government owned land with 30 main structures belonging to 30 households (160 persons) including 71.00m² at 2 semi-permanent kiosks owned by 2 households (10 persons), 1,096.97m² at 28 temporary mini-restaurants owned by 28 households (150 persons).

Table 3: Impacts on Main Structures

Project area	Types of Affected Main Structures	No. of affected structures	Affected area (m ²)	No. of AHs (household)	No. of APs (person)
Borouai bridge	House	0	0	0	0
	House-cum-shop	0	0	0	0
	Stand-alone shop	30	1167.97	30	160
	Sub-total 1	30	1167.97	30	160
Seical bridge	House	0	0	0	0
	House-cum-shop	0	0	0	0
	Stand-alone shop	0	0	0	0
	Sub-total 2	0	0	0	0
Total	House	0	0	0	0
	House-cum-shop	0	0	0	0
	Stand-alone shop	30	1167.97	30	160
	Total	30	1167.97	30	160

Source: DMS results, November 2021

Table 4: Categorization of Affected Main Structures

Project area	Types of Affected Main Structures	No. of affected structures	Affected area (m ²)	No. of AHs (household)	No. of APs (person)	
Borouai bridge	Temporary	28	1096.97	28	150	
	Semi-permanent Structure	2	71	2	10	
	Permanent structure	0	0	0	0	
	Sub-total 1	30	1167.97	30	160	
Seical bridge	Temporary	0	0.00	0	0	
	Semi-permanent Structure	0	0	0	0	
	Permanent structure	0	0	0	0	
	Sub-total 2	0	0	0	0	
Total	Temporary	28	1096.97	28	150	
	Semi-permanent Structure	2	71	2	10	
	Permanent structure	0	0	0	0	
	Total	30	1167.97	30	160	

Source: DMS results, November 2021

37. According to the DMS results, all the 30 affected main structures of 30 households (160 persons) including 28 mini-restaurants owned by 28 households (150 persons), and 2 kiosks owned by 2 households (10 persons), will be fully or partially affected but the remaining portions of the structures are not sufficient or viable for continued use with their original functions. As a result, 30 households (160 persons) will be physically displaced households.

Table 5: Severity of Impacts on Main Structures

Sucos	Types of Affected Main Structures	Partially affected and only repair works are required				Fully affected or partially affected but the remaining portion is not viable for use as its function				Total			
		No. of affected structures	Affected area (m ²)	No. of AHs (household)	No. of APs (person)	No. of affected structures	Affected area (m ²)	No. of AHs (household)	No. of APs (person)	No. of affected structures	Affected area (m ²)	No. of AHs (household)	No. of APs (person)
Borouai bridge	House	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
	House-cum-shop	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
	Stand-alone shop	0	0	0	0	30	1167.97	30	160	30	1167.97	30	160
	Sub-total 1	0	0	0	0	30	1167.97	30	160	30	1167.97	30	160
Seical bridge	House	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
	House-cum-shop	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Stand-alone shop	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
	Sub-total 2	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
Total	House	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
	House-cum-shop	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	0	0.00	0	0
	Stand-alone shop	0	0	0	0	30	1167.97	30	160	30	1167.97	30	160
	Total	0	0	0	0	30	1167.97	30	160	30	1167.97	30	160

Source: DMS results, November 2021

B Impacts on Secondary Structures

38. The bridge construction will also affect secondary structures of 3 households (17 persons). Affected structures include 3 temporary wooden fences with total length of 105m.

3.5 Impact on Crops and Trees

39. The DMS team recorded 13 areas with crops of economic value planted on the land affected by the subproject. These affected areas include 1 lot (390m²) of rice paddy, 11 fruit trees and 1 timber tree. Table 6 shows the quantity of affected crops and trees by type.

40. All the (390m²) rice paddy is productive, 11 fruit trees are fruit-bearing and 1 timber tree is productive according to the interviews with the AHs. All the fruits and timber are used for household consumption only.

Table 6: Quantity of Affected Crops and Trees by Type

No	Type of Affected Trees/Crops	Quantity	
1	Crops	1	390m²
	Rice paddy	1	390m ²
2	Fruit trees	11	
	Banana	3	
	Papaya	1	
	Coconut	7	
3	Timber trees	1	
	Teakwood	1	
Total (1+2+3)		13	

Source: DMS results, November 2021

3.6 Impact on Business Income

41. There are a total of 30 households (160 persons) that will have their business and income affected as their Kiosks/Mini-restaurants are impacted by the subproject. As shown in Table 7, the affected businesses include 26 mini-restaurants, 3 kiosks, and 1 motorbike repair shop.

42. All of the households with loss of business would re-establish their business within the remaining portion of the land they occupy which is outside of the COI.

Table 7: Types of Affected Business

Project area	Kiosk	Motorbike repair shop	Mini restaurant
Borouai bridge	3	1	26
Seical bridge	0	0	0
Total	3	1	26

Source: DMS results, November 2021

43. These households are entitled to (i) cash compensation for lost structures at replacement cost; (ii) cash compensation for the income loss during the relocation time to the new place and income disruption during the time of reestablishment of business after relocation based on minimum two months average income; (iii) cash assistance to re-establish the affected water source (water borehole drilling); (iv) and in-cash subsistence assistance of one (1) month. Furthermore, the AHs will be informed three (3) months in advance of the land acquisition by the subproject so that they have enough time to reestablish their business in the new places. According to census data, the average income to be affected during the period of business disruption for these AHs is USD91.67/month./household.

44. There are no employees who will lose their income due to the affected business being reestablished in new places because all of these businesses are family owned and family run.

3.7 Impact on Public Assets

45. In addition to the aforementioned impacts, the subproject will affect 7 electric poles under the management of National Directorate for Electricity (EDTL) Electricidade de Timor Leste (Table 8).

Table 8: Impacts on Public Assets

Types of Public Assets	Unit	Owner	Quantity
Concrete electric posts	Post	EDTL	4
Metal electric poles	Pole	EDTL	3

Source: DMS results, November 2021

46. The cost for removal, relocation of public utilities in this subproject is not part of the resettlement budget. As specifically stated in Part 2.B.1 Supplemental Specification of the Subproject Contract, the removal and relocation of public utilities is the responsibility of the respective owners of the public utilities and the Bank. The MPW will be responsible in preparing the working arrangement with the owners of these public utilities based on the program of work submitted by the road contractor.

3.8 Impact on Vulnerable Households

47. The DMS and census results indicated among the 34 AHs, 7 households (34 persons) are considered as VAHs including three (3) female-headed households with twelve (12 persons) dependents, one (1) household (5 persons) headed by a disabled person with no other means of support and three (3) households (17 persons) headed by the elderly with no other means of support. Table 9 shows the number of AHs by vulnerability criteria.

48. The DMS results also revealed that among 34 AHs, there are 32 households (175 persons) that will be severely affected (SAHs). These SAHs will lose 10% or more of income-generating assets of the household. No AHs will be required to relocate to another place, and 2 households

(11 persons) are AHs with minor impacts. Therefore, these 32 HHs are considered severely affected (SAHs).

Table 9: Number of Vulnerable Households by the Vulnerability Category

Project area	Female-headed households with dependents		Households headed by the elderly with no other means of support		Households headed by the disabled with no other means of support		Households headed by Poor with no other means of support		Households headed by Landless with no other means of supports		Households headed without security of land tenure with no other means of support		Households headed by IP/ethnic group with no other means of support		Total	
Borouai bridge	3	12	2	12	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	29
Seical bridge	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
Total	3	12	3	17	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	34

Source: DMS results, November 2021

Table 10: Number of Severely Affected Households by the impact Category

Project area	SAHs with lose 10% or more of total income generating assets"		SAH that will move backward further away from the road		SAHs who will be required to relocate to another place		AHs with minor impacts	
	No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of Ahs	No. of APs
Borouai bridge	30	160	30	160	0	0	0	0
Seical bridge	2	15	-	-	0	0	2	11
Total	32	175	30	160	0	0	2	11

3.9 Other Impacts

49. Impacts during rebuilding of these 3 bridges, including temporary impacts on land for setting up labour camps and storing of construction materials will be determined during the implementation phase. When the construction contractors for the subproject are mobilized, construction methods and solutions will be finalized together with PMU, PISC, and local authorities in consultation with local communities. At that time, any construction-related and temporary impacts will be identified and addressed in line with the subproject resettlement policy and environmental management plans.

50. Any new APs that are found from any component of the subproject during construction shall be entitled to the same or upgraded entitlements as those of the APs covered by this SRP. None of the entitlements provided under this SRP can be downgraded during implementation. Unanticipated impacts not included in this SRP will be covered in an RP addendum that will be submitted to and cleared by ADB.

4. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFORMATION AND PROFILE

51. Socioeconomic information of all 34 AHs was obtained in parallel with the DMS via a census conducted in November 2021 and updated in February 2022 using household questionnaires. In addition to the census, focus group discussions (FGDs) and key informant interviews (KIIs) gathered secondary data of the subproject aldeias and sucos for analysis; as well as covering Baucau and Lautem municipalities. Two (2) FGDs and two (2) KIIs were conducted (February 2022) with chiefs of subproject sucos and affected aldeias, and representatives of VAHs and SAHs, marginally affected households, affected women, and affected business owners.

52. Table 11 shows the number of surveyed AHs and APs covered in the census in each suco. It is noted that that none of the AHs belong to ethnic minorities - they are all majority ethnic group in Timor-Leste (the *Tetum*).

Table 11: Number of Surveyed Households Covered in the Census

Project area	Severely Affected Households		Affected Households with minor impact		Total Surveyed Households	
	Household	Person	Household	Person	Household	Person
Borouai bridge	30	160	0	0	30	160
Seical bridge	2	15	2	11	4	26
Total	32	175	2	11	34	186

Source: Census, November 2021

53. The following sections provide a detailed socio-economic profile of the AHs. Key socio-economic indicators for the AHs include:

- Population
- Education level
- Labor, occupation and income
- Asset ownership
- Basic infrastructure
- Community Health
- Poverty
- Labor division
- Perceptions on the subproject

4.1 Population

54. Table 12 shows data associated with household sizes and gender distribution of the AHs. There are 186 members living in the 34 AHs. The average household size is 5.5 persons per household. Gender distribution of the AHs records more females (55%) than males (45%).

Table 12: Households Sizes and Gender Distribution of Surveyed Households

Project area	No. of AHs	No. of Aps			Household size (persons per household)
		Male	Female	Total	
Borouai bridge	30	68	92	160	5.3
Seical bridge	4	15	11	26	6.5
Total	34	83	103	186	5.5

Source: Census, November 2021

55. Among the AHs, 3 households are headed by females and 31 households are headed by males. The majority of the surveyed household heads (91%) fall within the age group of 19 to 59 years old. The remaining household heads (9%) are at the age of 60 and above Table 13 below shows the age distributions of heads of the AHs.

Table 13: Age Distribution of the Heads of Affected Households

Project area	Gender	Age Groups					
		Under 18		19-59		60 and above	
		#	%	#	%	#	%
Borouai bridge		0	0%	27	90%	3	10%
	Male	0	0%	25	93%	2	7%
	Female	0	0%	2	67%	1	33%
Seical bridge		0	0%	4	100%	0	0%
	Male	0	0%	4	100%	0	0%
	Female	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Total		0	0%	31	91%	3	9%
	Male	0	0%	29	94%	2	6%
	Female	0	0%	2	67%	1	33%

Source: Census, November 2021

56. Table 14 below shows the age distribution of the affected household members, including children and young adolescents (18 years old and under), working age population (19-59 years old), and elderly population (60 years old and above). Across the affected project areas, the proportion of the working age population accounts for 51% whilst those of the children and young adolescent group and aged population represent 46% and 3%, respectively. The dependency ratio is calculated at 91 which mean that there are 91 dependent persons per every 100 working-age persons. The dependency ratio of the surveyed persons was 95% and much higher than the ratio of Dili municipality (53.3 dependent persons per 100 working-age persons). The working males represent 24% of the affected population, slightly lower than working females who represent 27% of the affected population. The children and young adolescent groups both are 19% for males and 27% for females. In elderly population the number of females is slightly lower than that of males. Table below further shows a summary of age distribution groups by gender.

Table 14: Age Distribution of Affected Household Members

Project area	Gender	Under 18		19-59		60 and above	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Borouai bridge		78	49%	78	49%	4	3%
	Male	30	19%	35	22%	3	2%
	Female	48	30%	43	27%	1	1%
Seical bridge		7	27%	17	65%	2	8%
	Male	5	19%	9	35%	1	4%
	Female	2	8%	8	31%	1	4%
Total		85	46%	95	51%	6	3%
	Male	35	19%	44	24%	4	2%
	Female	50	27%	51	27%	2	1%

Source: Census, November 2021

Table 15: Education Levels of the Affected Household Members

Project	Gender	Illiteracy or not finish primary education		Primary		Secondary		High school		Higher education	
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Borouai bridge		16	10%	62	39%	75	47%	7	4%	0	0%
	Male	8	5%	22	14%	33	21%	5	3%	0	0%
	Female	8	5%	40	25%	42	26%	2	1%	0	0%
Seical bridge		4	15%	6	23%	9	35%	6	23%	1	4%
	Male	2	8%	4	15%	5	19%	4	15%	0	0%
	Female	2	8%	2	8%	4	15%	2	8%	1	0%
Total		20	11%	68	37%	84	45%	13	7%	1	1%
	Male	10	5%	26	14%	38	20%	9	5%	0	0%
	Female	10	5%	42	23%	46	25%	4	2%	1	1%

Source: Census, November 2021

4.2 Education Level

57. The census recorded different levels of education attained by the affected household members (Table 15). Among the surveyed households, 7% of the affected household members completed high school. Approximately 37% of the affected household members completed primary school. The illiterate and those who did not finish primary level school are 11%.

58. The census results also indicated that 45% of the affected household members completed secondary education and one household member (4%) finished higher education. Ten male and ten female household members are illiterate or did not graduate from primary schools (5%).

4.3 Labor, Occupation and Income

59. Table shows the status of employment among the surveyed 158 APs aged 19 and above. About 22% or 34 persons are self-employed, 65% or 102 persons are unemployed and the remaining 29 persons or 18% are students, housewives and the elderly. The unemployment rates of male population and female population are at 16% and 48%, respectively. Men and women are not represented equally in the labour force.

60. The rate of employed male population is rather high compared to that of employed female population. The census (Table 16) revealed that the main reason for the women not participating in the labour force is that they have primary responsibility for taking care of their children and doing housework.

Table 16: Employed People and Unemployed People Aged 19 Years Old and Over

Project	Gender	Total no. of people aged 19 years old and above	of which					
			Self-employed people		Unemployed people		Economically inactive population	
		Number	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Borouai bridge		139	30	22%	89	64%	20	14%
	Male	47	16	12%	21	15%	10	7%
	Female	92	14	10%	68	49%	10	7%
Seical bridge		19	4	21%	13	68%	9	47%
	Male	10	3	16%	5	26%	6	32%
	Female	9	1	5%	8	42%	3	16%
Total		158	34	22%	102	65%	29	18%
	Male	57	19	12%	26	16%	16	10%
	Female	101	15	9%	76	48%	13	8%

Source: Census, November 2021

61. Regarding occupation, the census results showed that 186 household members are engaged in a variety of occupations including government employees, Traders and employees in private companies. Table 16 presents the main occupation of the employed people in the AHs.

62. Of the 34 household, the most common occupation of the household heads are traders, accounting for 88% of total self-employed persons. Farmers represent 6% and employees in private companies of 3%. Out of the 34 surveyed households, 5 households reported that they have at least one secondary income source. (See also Table 17).

Table 17: Main Occupation of Employed Household Heads

Project area	Gender	Farmers	Hired farm laborers	Traders	Fishing	Government Employees	Employees in private companies	Others	Total
Borouai bridge									
	Male	0	0	17	0	0	0	0	17
	Female	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	13
Seical bridge									
	Male	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
	Female	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total									
	Male	2	0	17	0	1	0	0	20
	Female	0	0	13	0	0	0	0	14

Source: Census, November 2021

63. The data showed that 30 households (91%) have main income source from business, 3 Households (6%) have income from farming and 1 household (3%) have income from salary. The main income sources of the AHs by project area are presented in Table 18 below.

Table 18: Primary Household Income Source

Project area	Salary/ wage		Farming		Earnings from doing business		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Borouai Bridge	0	0%	0	0%	30	91%	30	91%
Seical Bridge	1	3%	3	6%	0	0%	4	9%
Total	1	3%	3	6%	30	91%	34	100%

Source: Census, November 2021

64. Table 19 presents the numbers and proportions of AHs having at least one secondary income source. According to the census, 5 households (accounting for 15%) mentioned that they had more than one job to make their living. The households having at least one secondary income source from farming account for the highest proportion at 12%.

Table 19: Surveyed Households Engaged in At Least One Secondary Income Source

Project area	Farming		Earnings from doing business		Allowance from Government		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Borouai Bridge	0	0%	0	82%	1	1%	1	3%
Seical Bridge	2	0%	2	0%	0	20%	4	12%
Total	2	0%	2	74%	3	3%	5	15%

Source: Census, November 2021

65. The average household income of the AHs is USD365.42/household/month. Household incomes fall into three broad categories : (i) less than USD130.00; (ii) from USD130.00 to USD300.00 and (iii) more than USD300.00 The different income ranges are established based on poverty factors and living standards of the subproject area. Of the 34 AHs, there are no households with household income less than USD130.00. The households earning between USD130.00 - USD300.00 per month make up 88% of total AHs, and this households group is considered as middle-income households. The remaining 4 households, representing at 12% have their monthly income more than USD300.00

66. Table 20 and Table 21 below show the monthly household income and household income ranges of the AHs in each subproject suco, respectively.

Table20: Monthly Household Income

Project area	Lowest Income (USD/household/month)	Highest Income (USD/household/month)	Average Income (USD/household/month)
Borouai Bridge	\$130.00	\$ 200.00	\$183.33
Seical Bridge	\$150.00	\$1,000.00	\$547.50

Source: Census, November 2021

Table 21: Average Monthly Income Levels and Income Ranges of Surveyed Households

Sucos	Monthly Household Income Ranges					
	0< USD130.00		USD130.00 – USD300.00		> USD300.00	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Seical Bridge	0	0%	30	88%	0	0%
Borouai Bridge	0	0%	0	0%	4	12%
Total	0	0%	30	88%	4	12%

Source: Census, November 2021

67. Table 22 provides information on the average monthly household income by income source and shows allowance from government was reported to bring the highest average monthly income at USD500.00/household/month. AHs income generated from business averaged USD91.67 and the lowest group of the households depend on income generated from farming with average mean monthly income at USD87.50/household/month.

Table 22: Average Monthly Household Income by Income Source

Income sources	Average household income (USD per household per month)
Income from Agriculture	\$ 87.50
Income from Trade/Service	\$ 91.67
Income from Salary/Wage	\$120.00
Income from Allowance from Gov.	\$500.00

Source: Census, November 2021

68. According to the social survey, all households (34/34) have reported their monthly income above the WB poverty line (\$130/month -Table 21),

69. Regarding expenditures, Table 23 illustrates the average monthly expenditure of the AHs by category. Household expenses include, for instance, food, education, healthcare, transport, water and electricity bills, funeral and dowry, clothes, and other miscellaneous household items and on average the AHs spend USD130.00 per household per month.

70. Food is the highest expenditure category, accounting for 38% of the AHs' expenses. Water and electricity (8%) are second, followed by education with (4%). Health accounts for 4% while spending on communication contributes 15%. Transportation takes 15% of the total household expenditure. The remaining expense categories including and funeral and matrimonial attribute to 15% of the total average monthly expenditure of the AHs.

Table 23: Average Monthly Expenditure by Category

Income sources	Average proportion among total monthly household expenditure (%)
Food	38%
Water and electricity bills	8%
Education	4%
Health	4%
Communication	15%
Transportation	15%
Funeral and dowry	15%

Source: Census, November 2021

4.4 Asset Ownership

71. During the SES, all the 34 AHs will lose only business structures, trees and crops and there will be no houses affected from these 3 Bridges projects. Table 24 presents ownership of household assets of the AHs. A majority of AHs own basic household's assets, such as televisions, radios, mobile phones for communication and access to information, motorcycles and bicycles for transportation; electric cookers for cooking, and refrigerators for food preservation. A few households own high value assets such as cars (6%).

Table 24: Asset Ownership

Types of assets	Households owning at least one item	
	Number	%
Motorbike	22	65%
Bicycle	3	9%
Car	2	6%
Boat	0	0%
Ship	0	0%
Truck	0	0%
Generator	1	3%
Pumping machine	3	9%
Radio	12	35%
Television	26	76%
DVD player	12	35%
Telephone (land line)	0	0%
Mobile (smart) phone	34	100%
Electric fan/air conditioner	11	32%
Washing machine	2	6%
Refrigerator	27	79%
Electric cooker	34	100%

Source: Census, November 2021

4.5 Basic Infrastructure

72. Majority of the AHs (88%) have access to water from piped supply and the remaining of (12%) have access to protected water well (Table 25).

Table 25: Main Source of Domestic Water

Project area	Protected well		Piped water	
	Number	%	Number	%
Borouai Bridge	0	0%	30	88%
Seical Bridge	4	12%	0	0%
Total	0	12%	34	88%

Source: Census, November 2021

73. The government extended and upgraded the power grid several years ago, since then 100% or residents living in the sucos in the subproject area including AHs have had access to electricity. The census also indicated that 100% of AHs are using septic tank latrines. Table 26 shows the average distance from the houses of the AHs to the nearest public facilities.

Table 26: Average Distance to the Nearest Public Facilities

Project area	Average Distance to the Nearest Public Facilities (Km)								
	Community Health Centre	Health Sub-Centre	Primary school	Secondary school	High school	Commercial banks, credit services	Store of fertilizer and agricultural inputs	Bus terminal	Market
Borouai Bridge	2	3	2	1	1	30	0	1	3
Seical Bridge	7	5	6	7	2	20	0	1	0.2
Average	4.5	4	4	4	1.5	25	0	1	1.6

Source: Census, November 2021

4.6 Community Health

74. As part of the census, general health status was also examined. Surveyed household members reported suffering from common diseases such as skin and respiratory diseases in the previous 12 months. There are seven groups (Table 27) include respiratory diseases, digestive diseases, dermatological diseases, cardiovascular diseases, neuropathy, osteoarthritis, and others. Digestive diseases (13%) and dermatological diseases (11%) exceeded respiratory diseases (6%). Other diseases accounted for 8% of illnesses.

Table 27: Common Diseases Encountered by Household Members in the Last 12 Months

Project area	Respiratory diseases		Digestive diseases		Dermatological diseases		Cardiovascular diseases		Osteoarthritis		Neuropathy		Others	
	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%	Cases	%
Borouai Bridge	8	5%	8	5%	11	7%	4	3%	2	1%	2	1%	0	0%
Seical Bridge	4	15%	5	19%	9	35%	2	8%	4	15%	1	4%	0	0%
Total	12	6%	13	13%	20	11%	6	3%	6	3%	3	2%	0	0%

Source: Census, November 2021

75. The health establishments near the sucos can provide first line medical treatment and health advice for AHs. About 94% of the AHs visit community health centres which provide external consultations supported with a simple laboratory, maternity-related services (including antenatal and postnatal care) vaccinations, family planning, and hygiene and health awareness promotion. Approximately 76% of the AHs visit hospitals or private clinics for further health examination and treatment of serious diseases. Some households also sometimes seek minor medical advice from village-level integrated posts or herbalists (Table 28).

Table 28: Types of Health Establishments Surveyed Households often Visit

Project area	Community Health Centre		Hospital		Village-level integrated posts		Private clinics		Herbalists	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Borouai Bridge	28	82%	24	71%	6	18%	0	0%	4	12%
Seical Bridge	4	12%	2	6%	4	12%	1	3%	1	3%
Total	32	94%	26	76%	10	29%	1	3%	5	15%

Source: Census, November 2021

4.7 Poverty

76. The “Poverty in Timor-Leste 2014” published by Government of Timor-Leste in cooperation with the World Bank provides a detailed assessment of the methodological approaches and headline poverty results from the Timor-Leste Survey of Living Standards.¹ It estimates the consumption-based poverty line which is the sum of three components: (i) the food poverty line; (ii) the rental poverty line; and (iii) the non-food non-rent poverty line. The poverty line of 2014 was calculated at USD46.37 per capita per month in the entire Timor-Leste and USD56.16 in Dili. The poverty threshold is still applicable in 2022 as confirmed by the Government. Based on the poverty line, none of AHs are categorized as poor households. However according to the social survey, all households (34/34) have also reported their monthly income above the WB poverty line (\$130/month -Table 21),

4.8 Labor Division

77. Most of the household decision-making for AHs regarding purchasing daily necessities, purchasing goods, sending children to school, job changes/having jobs and obtaining access to credit tend to be made by both men and women. Men and women participate in community meetings and local organizations depending on their availability. Table 29 shows the reported gender division of labour within the AHs.

Table 29: Male and Female Members Participating in Activities of the Surveyed Households

Activities		Both	Female	Male	Total
Participating in community meetings	Number		13	30	43
	%		30%	70%	100%
Participating in local organizations	Number		22	12	34
	%		65%	35%	100%
Purchasing daily necessities	Number		30	11	41
	%		73%	27%	100%
Purchasing goods	Number		34	6	40
	%		85%	15%	100%
Sending children to school	Number		34	21	55
	%		62%	38%	100%
Job changes/ having jobs	Number		43	87	130
	%		33%	67%	100%
Having access to credits	Number		34	22	56
	%		61%	39%	100%

Source: Census, November 2021

78. The implementation of the project could have differential impacts on men and women. It was recorded during FGDs with affected women that women are often more vulnerable than men in adapting to situations of land acquisition and resettlement as well as change of livelihood. The strategy to ensure LAR implementation is responsive to the needs of affected women is in Section 7.2.

4.9 Perceptions of Affected Households on the subproject

79. Among the AHs, 100% or 34 households received the subproject-related information through participating in public consultation meetings, DMS and the census conducted in the subproject area, and directly disclosed by suco/aldeia chiefs. In general, all the AHs supported the subproject implementation and expected these bridges to be upgraded as soon as possible. Less than 10% raised their opinions, concerns or suggestions during the consultation meetings and their opinions, concerns, suggestions were clarified in a timely manner.

¹ [Government Launches Report on Poverty « Government of Timor-Leste](http://timor-leste.gov.tl/?p=16277&lang=en) . <http://timor-leste.gov.tl/?p=16277&lang=en>

5. INFORMATION DISCLOSURE, CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

5.1 Objectives of Consultation and Participation

80. Objectives of the public consultations and participation of local people include: (i) ensuring the participation of APs and local community in the design, preparation and decision-making for the subproject; (ii) disseminating information on all the subproject activities to APs; (iii) collecting the ideas, concerns, needs or priorities of APs; (iv) ensuring that all the APs are notified of all the decisions which are related directly to their income and living standards; and, (v) ensuring transparency in implementation of land acquisition, compensation and assistance payment, and relocation.

81. This SRP has been prepared in consultations with key local and national stakeholders. Table30 summarizes the consultations that have been undertaken in preparation for the RP. Importance was given to consult the leaders of local communities, particularly the suco/village and aldeia/hamlet chiefs, along the subproject road corridor to receive their concerns about the subproject. Most importantly, attention was given to the directly affected APs and their community to understand their attitude towards the subproject design and benefits, their expectations, and to create awareness among the affected population regarding their entitlements, compensation payment procedures, and grievances redress mechanism (GRM). In the process of considering mitigation measures, their suggestions have been taken into account to avoid negative impacts to the extent possible, such that there are no unacceptable residual impacts.

Table30: Key Stakeholders of the Subproject and Consultation Activities Undertaken

Stakeholder Category	Activities Undertaken	Project phase	Engagement approach	Frequency	Number of participants
82. National Directorates Level	Technical discussion with: MPW, MoJ, MSS, MoA, Local Leaders, legal advisors and PNTL.	Initial phase of the RP preparation.	None	None	None
Suco/Village Chief	Consultation with the Suco chiefs along the subproject area	Initial phase of the RP preparation.	Focus group discussion	1 time (Nov. 26, 2021)	4 Participants
Aldeia/Hamlet Chief	Consultation with concerned Hamlet/Aldeia's chiefs	Initial phase of the RP preparation.	Focus group discussion		
Villagers/Community along subproject area	Public Consultation Meetings with all of the community who are residing along the roadside.	Initial phase of the RP preparation.	Public Consultation meeting	1 time (Jan. 14, 2022)	34 participants
Affected Persons/Households	RP disclosure with all identified affected Households/Persons	Final phase of the RP Preparation	Focus group discussion	1 time	TBD
Households	Interviews with the heads of AHs and APs for any grievance raised	Throughout subproject implementation cycle.	Door to door consultation	Depends on findings	TBD

83. Public consultation activities conducted during the RP preparation are presented in more detail in the following section.

5.2 Information Disclosure and Public Consultation

84. During preparation of the RP, PMU worked directly with relevant Government agencies, Municipal Authority, and village and hamlet leaders to conduct two (2) public consultation meetings in November 2021 and January 2022 with local people, including the AHs and villagers at large. The meetings were held in the affected bridge corridor for the convenience and comfort of participants.

85. The first meeting was on 26 November 2021 before implementation of the DMS and census of AHs. The information shared and discussed with the meeting participants included (i) the subproject description, location, design, and expected benefits of the subproject; (ii) the subproject's potential LAR impacts, and feasible measures to minimize and mitigate LAR impacts; (iii) proposed eligibility and entitlements for subproject-APs; (iv) the proposed project-level GRM; (v) proposed LRP amount; (vi) payment procedures; (vii) indicative schedule for subproject implementation, including land acquisition and resettlement; (viii) mechanisms for continuing meaningful consultation with and participation of APs, community, and other stakeholders in land acquisition and resettlement planning, implementation and monitoring.

86. The second public consultation meeting was organized on 20 January 2022 after completion of the DMS and census of AHs. In these meetings, PMU, presented results of the DMS, announced the cut-off-date for eligibility for compensation and support, and discussed the proposed subproject entitlements with APs and communities.

87. The entitlement matrix for compensation and assistance for APs, institutional arrangements for land acquisition and resettlement, scope of land acquisition and resettlement impacts, schedule of land acquisition and compensation and support, and project level-GRM were included in the Project Information Booklet (PIB) and delivered to the stakeholders during the public consultation meetings. The PIB is attached in Appendix 3. The final PIB will be delivered to all AHs, aldeias and suco leaders and posted in public places of affected aldeias and sucros after ADB clearance of this SRP.

88. A total of 34 people attended the public consultation meetings, of which 13 meeting participants (38%) were females and 21 (62%) were males (Table 31). The participants of the meetings included (i) Suco (village) chiefs of Seical Bridge and Borouai Bridge; (iii) concerned aldeia (hamlet) chiefs; (iv) AHs including VAHs and SAHs; (v) non-affected households living along the roadside.

89. During the meeting as per normal procedure, the PMU safeguards team explained the entitlement matrix of each eligible category as per the guidelines, and the team also explained that the calculation for full replacement cost will enable the affected business owners to rebuild a much better business structure to support their business activity.

90. All of the AHs who attended the meeting have expressed their support with the compensation scheme and urged the government to move forward with this construction plan because the new bridge will be a very huge help for them in order to have a better access to their da-to-day activity during raining season.

Table 31: Number of Participants in Public Consultation Meetings

No	Date	Location	No. of Meeting Participants		
			Female	Male	Total
1	26 November 2021	Suco Seical Project area & Suco chief residence	-	4	4
2	14 January 2022	Suco Tequinomata (Borouai) (Ikan bakar mulia market area)	13	21	34
	Total		13	25	38

Source: Minutes of Public Consultation Meetings, 2021 & 2022

91. Table 32 summarizes the concerns, suggestions, and opinions of AHs and local authorities on LAR-related issues of the subproject, as expressed during consultations, and how these concerns, suggestions, and opinions have been addressed and incorporated in this SRP.

Table 32: Summary of Public Consultation Meetings Conducted During RP Preparation

No.	Issues	Descriptions	Responses
1	Negotiated compensation and livelihoods.	The methods that will be used to determine compensation values for Structures and other assets;	For lands that will be impacted by the subproject, compensation will be made based on replacement cost of the affected land (if any). The MPW/PMU, assisted by a valuation specialist in cooperates with the NDLPCS in the determination of the price/value of the affected land (if any). For structures the compensation will be made based on the Timor-Leste's Standard Method of Measurement (TLSMM) and current market price. For trees and plants it will be based upon the recently issued Agricultural compensation price list year 2021 by the government.
4	Impact on existing electric supply		The PISC and the Contractor will directly coordinate with the owners to remove and relocate the affected public utilities so that the operation of these services will not be hampered for a long period of time.
5	Employment opportunities	Assurance of employment opportunity for the affected and local people during road construction works.	Contractor shall hire workers based on the skill level and requirement. Hence, priority will be given to the local people who are also affected by the subproject
6	Community attitude	Many people anticipated that the subproject could lead to substantial development and the improvement of infrastructure, services and facilities in the area. The subproject was seen as an opportunity to develop the region and its people. In the consultation meetings, almost all participants responded by stating that the subproject is necessary for improving connectivity, creating jobs, increasing agricultural productivity and reducing poverty.	Thanked community for overwhelming support and the safeguards team are committed to assist the affected community with their problems in relation with the project.
7	Views of Aps and AHs.	AHs were supportive of the project, participating in the consultation process through responding to various surveys. They also expressed their support to the subproject with the expectation of getting fair compensation for their affected assets. Both in the course of consultations and survey period, the participants and AHs were asked about their preference on the type of compensation for their affected property.	Discussion resulted in determining the type of compensation desired. Accordingly, the process was fixed as – valuation by the valuation expert and compensation at market value

Source: Minutes of Public Consultation Meetings, 2022

5.3 Disclosure Activities

92. Copies of the PIB in Tetum and Portuguese were provided to the Aps through meetings conducted during RP preparation. The PIB includes the information on (i) the subproject description; (ii) potential impacts on houses, structures, trees, and other assets of households; (iii) entitlements for compensation, assistance and resettlement; (iv) cut-off date; (v) tentative implementation schedule; (vi) proposed GRM; and (vii) mechanism for continuing consultation with and participation of affected people, communities and other stakeholders in resettlement planning, implementation, and monitoring. Draft final PIB is in Appendix 3.

93. The RP prepared for the subproject will be published by MPW and ADB for public disclosure. After the approval of the RP by the MPW and ADB, the final PIB including a summary of the RP along with the entitlement matrix, the list of AHs, the GRM, implementation schedule, etc. will be translated into Tetum and Portuguese and further disclosed to stakeholders and Aps by the MPW to enable the AHs and local communities to read it by themselves and be aware of the subproject's benefit/compensation available for the AHs, as per provisions in the entitlement matrix. The final PIB will be delivered to the

subproject stakeholders and AHs during the suco meetings by MPW field staffs/consultants and posted in the public places of the subproject hamlets and villages.

94. The Project Implementation Booklet (PIB) for the SRP in Tetum and English will be made available in the MPW's field offices, PISC's office and distributed to the AHs and offices of the municipality and administrative post administrators, offices of the Suco chiefs and Aldeia leaders. A copy of this SRP will be made available to the Directorate of Land Property and Cadastral Survey and published on the MPW website as an official public document. The SRP addendum, if any, will be disclosed to affected communities and on ADB's and MPW websites. The SRP will be approved by MPW, cleared by ADB and disclosed to AHs and on the ADB and MPW websites prior to its implementation.

5.4 Public Information, Consultation, and Disclosure Activities

95. The next phase of consultations with the AHs and communities as well as concerned agencies will be carried out during implementation of the RP.

96. Additionally, monitoring reports will be uploaded on ADB and MPW websites for disclosure and made available at MPW's field offices, PISC's office and offices of administrators' subproject sucos for public access upon request.

97. Table 33 summarizes the roles and responsibilities of the local administrators and ADB in the implementation of disclosure and consultation activities during RP implementation. Participation of 50% of women and vulnerable groups will be ensured in each activity for consultation plan.

Table 33: Roles and Responsibilities for Disclosure, Consultation, and Participation

Activities	Target Audience	Means of Communication	Responsibility	Timing
Disclosure of the RP and RP addendum, if required.	AHs in the subproject area Other stakeholders such as NGOs, CBOs, CSOs	Distribution of updated PIB Posting a translated simplified RP at accessible places. Upload the full RP on ADB and MPW websites.	PMU and administrators at aldeia and suco levels with support of CSC. - PIB disseminated by suco administrators - ADB and MPW for uploading	Upon approval of the RP and addendum(s) if any
Implementation schedule of RP and civil works	All stakeholders	Village meetings Newspaper, television or radio advertisement	PMU and Construction Contractor	Ongoing, prior to RP implementation and when there is any significant change in implementation schedule. Advanced notification will be given regarding hiring opportunities so local community members have a reasonable lead time to prepare for application.
Compensation disbursement schedule	APs	Notices to individual households	PMU at aldeia, and suco levels	Upon approval regarding compensation budget at least 1 week prior to disbursement
Relocation	Relocation households	Public consultation meetings One-on-one meetings as needed Separate group discussions	PMU at aldeia and suco levels	Upon completion of compensation disbursements, prior to physical displacement
Livelihood Rehabilitation Program (LRP)	VAHs, SAHs including relocation households and those who will lose 10% or more of income-generating assets of the households	Public consultation meetings One-on-one consultation meetings as needed Separate group discussions	PMU at aldeia, and suco levels with support of PISC	During RP implementation

Activities	Target Audience	Means of Communication	Responsibility	Timing
Grievance resolution	Complainants	One-on-one meetings Household visits	PMU at aldeia, and suco levels	Ongoing basis throughout subproject implementation
Disclosure of periodic Monitoring Reports	Public, local authorities, mass organizations, village administrations	Uploaded on ADB website translated versions made available at MPW's field offices, PISC office and offices of administrators' subproject sucos for public access upon request	ADB, PMU at administrative post and municipal levels	Upon submission of periodic monitoring reports by PMU

ADB = Asian Development Bank; CSO = Civil Society Organization; DMS = Detailed Measurement Survey; PMU = Project Management Unit; LRP = Livelihood Rehabilitation Program; PIB = Project Information Booklet; and RP = Updated Resettlement Plan. Source: PMU, 2022.

6. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

6.1 Objective

98. The MPW through its PMU established a Project Level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) in February 2021 to receive, evaluate, and address subproject related complaints on the subproject's environmental, social and gender safeguards performance, including construction and labour issues, from the affected individuals, particularly, the women and the vulnerable groups, and the communities. The aim of the GRM is generally to provide a way for subproject's APs and other stakeholders to provide feedback and/or express complaints related to the subproject activities and for these concerns to be resolved in a timely manner.

99. The GRM serves as a mechanism to be accessible and reliable, systematic issues can be identified and addressed in a coordinated and timely fashion and will utilize existing grievance mechanisms. The PMU will be the focal point for receiving and resolving any grievances of APs.

100. There are three main categories of grievances on subprojects with LAR impacts. They relate to (i) land and associated assets; (ii) compensation rates and payments; (iii) impacts during subproject implementation. Ministry of Justice (MOJ) along with NDLPCS will assist the subproject in resolving disputes on land issues. Existing community processes can assist in dealing with land disputes. They include the village chiefs, other elders, church leaders and recognized civil society leaders. ITA NIA RAI2'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. Experience from the Justice for the Poor (J4P) program in grievance redress will also be drawn upon as appropriate.

101. A Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be set up once the PISC (CSC) is engaged. 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 MPW. The female members of the GRC must participate in every hearing if the aggrieved person or AH is female.

102. The proposed composition of the GRC is as below:

- (i) MPW/PMU, Environmental and Social Unit (ESU) focal point;
- (ii) Local authorities (municipality, administrative post and suco chiefs);
- (iii) Recognized civil society leaders;
- (iv) Government representatives/MOJ/NDLPCS;
- (v) Representative of AHs/APs;
- (vi) Representatives of PISC;
- (vii) At least three female members if representatives are all males.

103. Table 34 presents the grievance redress process which is compliant with the mechanism envisaged in the agreed 2013 RF of the Project, Land Law and Expropriation Law.

Table34: Grievance Redress Mechanism

Stage	Process	Duration
1	AP submits his/her grievance to subproject manager in person	
2	Subproject manager will try to resolve the issue	7 days
	If unresolved or if AP wants to go directly to PMU	
3	Subproject 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 the village/AP	5 days

²ITA NIA RAI, originally supported by USAID but now integrated under MOJ, is engaged in strengthening property rights through a systematic process that involved public consultation, assisting in land registration, land administration, preparation of land survey maps, and conflict resolution through mediation.

Stage	Process	Duration
	If unresolved	
6	AP takes grievance to MPW Secretary of State with assistance from the subproject	Within 2 weeks of receipt of decision in Step 5
7	Secretary of State refers matter to an internal committee	2 weeks
8	Secretary of State reports back to AP/village chief	5 days
	If unresolved or at any stage if AP is not satisfied	
10	AP can take the matter to appropriate court	As per judicial system

104. At any stage in the GRM, the complainant may have the option to elevate the complaint to authorized local courts for litigation following the rules of court. During the litigation of the case, the Government will request from the court that the subproject proceed without disruption while the case is being heard. If any party is dissatisfied with the ruling of the civil court, that party can elevate the case to a higher court. The Government shall implement the decision of the court. The project-level GRM should not impede access to the country's jurisdiction or administrative remedies. There are no charges or fees levied to the APs for recording and processing of complaints.

105. If efforts to resolve complaints and grievances using the above mentioned procedure remain unresolved or unsatisfactory, complainants - as a last resort - have the right to directly discuss their concerns or problems with the ADB's Transport and Communications Division (SETC), Southeast Asia Department (SERD) through the ADB Timor-Leste Resident Mission (Address: Rua Cabo Verde No 16, Posto Administrativo, Vera Cruz, Suco Motael, Aldeia Halibur, Dili, Timor-Leste, Tel: +670 3306200). If the complainants are still not satisfied with the responses of the SERD, they can directly contact the ADB Office of the Special Project Facilitator. The Office of the Special Project Facilitator procedure can precede based on the Accountability Mechanism³ in parallel with the subproject implementation.

6.2 GRC Record Keeping

106. All complaints should be recorded in a log system and will be maintained as a database. The log system consists of the following information:

- i. Number reference to database
- ii. Name of subproject
- iii. Name of contractor
- iv. Name of the complainant
- v. Spouse name
- vi. Address and phone
- vii. Occupation
- viii. Date of birth
- ix. Date and time of receipt of complaint
- x. Recording date of complaint
- xi. Name of person recorded the case
- xii. Scope of complaint
- xiii. Category of complaint
- xiv. Type of action
- xv. Status of grievance process (delegate, fact finding, appeals, settlement, close, unable to complete)
- xvi. Delegated units (and responsible staff) as necessary
- xvii. Status of final report

³Complainants can send their concerns to the Office of the Special Project Facilitator using the information at: <http://www.adb.org/accountability-mechanism>.

- xviii. Status of providing information to the complaining party
- xix. Feedback status of a person who is complaining
- xx. Status of final report

107. A summary of this information will be included in the semi-annual monitoring reports which will be submitted to ADB.

6.3 GRM Associated Costs

108. APs will not be liable for any costs associated with resorting to the grievance redress process; any such costs will be reimbursed by the subproject.

109. Complaints from people with physical and mental disabilities, including elderly and illiterate persons, can be lodged with assistance of a trusted relative or a person in the suco with the complainants' consent.

110. During the public consultation meetings conducted in the subproject aldeias during RP preparation; the above GRM was agreed and supported by all the meeting participants. The GRM was also presented in the PIB which were distributed to the meeting participants. The final PIB will also contain the agreed GRM to deliver to the subproject stakeholders and posted in the public places of the subproject area after the approval of this SRP.

7. LEGAL FRAMEWORK

7.1 National and Local Policy Framework

111. For the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste, compensation principles and policy framework for land acquisition, compensation and supports are governed by Land Law (2003) and relevant decrees. A summary of key legal provisions relevant to land acquisition, compensation and supports is provided below.

112. **Constitution of Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste.** Section 141 of the Constitution 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:

113. 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;

- (i) Private property should not be used to the detriment of its social purpose;
- (ii) Requisitioning and expropriation of property for public purposes shall only take place following fair compensation in accordance with the law; and
- (iii) Only national citizens have the right to ownership of land.

114. 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 National Directorate for Land and Property Cadastral Survey (NDLPCS) as a legal entity and defined its jurisdiction, and articulated general rules concerning land tenure and property rights to be further developed by ensuing legislation⁴. Moreover, this law established a one-year period for both nationals and non-nationals to register their land claims. The Land Law 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.

115. **Decree No. 6** issued by the Government in February 2011 provides for granting compensation to relocate unlawful occupants of State property based on humanitarian considerations⁵.

116. **Decree No. 27** approved on July 6, 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.

117. **The Civil Code** which was promulgated in 2011 and came into force in March 2012 includes a section that governs day-to-day land decisions such as the sale and lease of land.

118. **The new Land Law (Transitional Land Law 2017)** was approved on June 05, 2017 by Timorese Parliament. The Law interprets who owns what land and in the case of conflicting claims, who has the strongest right to the land. The purpose of the Law is to clarify the legal status of land ownership by bringing into effect the different dimensions of the right to private property provided for in the Constitution of Timor-Leste. Clarification of property rights is done through the recognition of prior property rights. In addition, the law creates the concept of informal property rights⁶ and recognizes community ownership⁷. Access to land is guaranteed in two ways. Firstly with the creation of the National Land Registry, intended to allow the emergence of a safe and transparent real estate market,

⁴Following provisions of the Law, NDLPCS has produced Property/Building Identification Numbers for the land and property owners to register to constitute database on land and property owners for further legalization processing.

⁵ The Article 2 of the Decree stipulates criteria establishing for compensations: (a) composition of the household; (b) duration of the occupancy; (c) type of occupancy; (d) type of construction; and (e) depreciations and improvements.

⁶According to the Article 2 (Item g) of the Law, "Informal property rights" means the rights on immovable property arising in the light of customary law and arising from durable, which have the characteristics of property rights. The informal property right corresponds to a traditional and individual right to land, allowing those who have not previously obtained documents regarding their property rights to now be able to invoke them in the same terms as those who previously had their rights formalized. In this field, this law operates the formalization of these rights through its registration.

⁷ According to the Article 27 of the Law, the property recognized as the property of the local community is recognized by the community as being of common use and shared by a group of individuals or families, organized according to local customs and practices.

and secondly with the clarification of assets belonging to the State, potentially enabling it to carry out a better management of its assets, which can be distributed to those who may not otherwise have access to land. The law also provides criteria for the resolution of disputes and the principle of compensation where there is “duplicity of rights”.

119. **The Expropriation Law 2017** is the most current and relevant law pertaining to involuntary land acquisition and compensation. The Law determines the conditions and establishes the procedures and limits under which the state can take private land for public good and under which it will provide fair compensation. The Expropriation Law recognizes the right to private property and guarantee of fair compensation for expropriated land, as fundamental rights of citizens. Under the Law, the expropriation of property for public purposes will be only possible where it is not possible to acquire it amicably through private negotiations. The Council of Ministers with advice of the Ministry of Justice will be empowered to issue a notice of public purpose for expropriation.

120. **Law No. 13/2017 on special regime for the definition of the Ownership of Property** is to clarify the legal status of property and to promote distribution and access to land. Clarifications of property rights are done through the recognition of prior property rights.

7.2 ADB Social Safeguards Policy and Replacement Cost Principles

121. On 29 June 2009, ADB updated its safeguards policies by integrating its policies on involuntary resettlement, indigenous peoples and the environment into one common Safeguards Policy Statement (SPS, 2009). The SPS was approved by the ADB Board on 20 July 2009 and became effective on 20 January 2010.

122. ADB’s Policy on Involuntary Resettlement is presented in its SPS, 2009. The aim of ADB Policy on Involuntary Resettlement is to avoid or minimize the impacts on people, households, businesses, and others affected by the acquisition of land and other assets, including livelihood and income. Where resettlement and impacts on livelihood cannot be avoided, the overall goal of the ADB policy is to help restore the living standards of the APs to at least their pre-project levels by compensating for lost assets at replacement costs and by providing, as necessary, various forms of support. The objectives of the involuntary resettlement policy are: (i) avoid involuntary resettlement wherever possible; (ii) minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring subproject and design alternatives, if involuntary resettlement is unavoidable; (iii) enhance, or at least restore, the livelihoods of all APs in real terms relative to pre-project levels; and (iv) improve the standards of living of the displaced poor and other vulnerable groups.

123. Apart from the SPS (2009) other relevant ADB’s Policies that are applied in resettlement and indigenous peoples planning and implementation include Gender and Development Policy (1998), Public Communications Policy (2011), and Accountability Mechanism Policy (2012). The Gender and Development Policy (1998) adopts gender mainstreaming as a key strategy for promoting gender equity, and for ensuring that women participate and that their needs are explicitly addressed in the decision-making process for development activities. For projects that have the potential to cause substantial gender impacts, a gender plan is prepared to identify strategies to address gender concerns and the involvement of women in the design, implementation and monitoring of the project. The Public Communications Policy (2011) requires active participation of APs and other stakeholders during the development and review of safeguard policies on ADB-assisted programs and projects. The Accountability Mechanism Policy (2012) aims to enhance ADB’s capacity in responding to and/or resolving the problems associated with implementation of its policies in all programs or projects it assists. It consists of a consultation phase and a compliance review phase, by which the problems or issues raised by the APs and/or stakeholders are investigated and resolved.

7.3 Gaps between Government’s Laws and Regulations and ADB’s SPS (2009) on Land Acquisition and Resettlement

124. Table 35 below presents the gaps between ADB’s policy and the Government’s laws and regulations on land acquisition, compensation and supports for AHs– proposed gap-filling measures in the subproject.

Table35: Gaps between ADB and Government’s Laws and Regulations on Land Acquisition and Resettlement

Issues	ADB’s SPS (2009)	Timor-Leste Laws and Regulations	Gaps between ADB’s SPS (2009) and Timor-Leste Laws	Gap Filling Measures
A. Land Acquisition and Resettlement				
Objective	Avoid involuntary land acquisition resettlement wherever possible. Minimize involuntary resettlement by exploring protect and design alternatives.	There is no explicit reference to the need for avoidance or minimizing of resettlement impacts.	Timor-Leste Laws do not have the provision of avoiding or minimizing the involuntary resettlement impacts	The RP includes measures to avoid or minimize the LAR impacts of the subproject.
Project screening	Screen the project early on to identify past, present, and future involuntary resettlement impacts and risks. Determine the scope of resettlement planning through a survey and/or census of APs, including a gender analysis, specifically related to resettlement impacts and risks.	- Articles 19 and 21 of Expropriation Law call for conducting a cadastral survey, social impact assessment and resettlement plan where land being expropriated involves residential households⁸. - The Expropriation Law includes provisions for public consultation, public hearings which include publicizing the proposed public hearings in the media⁹.	Timor – Leste laws don’t have specific requirement on the screening and identification of severity and vulnerability There are no specific requirements for a census or cut-off date for entitlements under the Timor-Leste Laws.	The subproject impacts are identified based on early screening, survey/census, cut-off date, and assessment of impacts. The impact assessment needs to identify vulnerable AHs and severely AHs.
Consultation	Carry out meaningful consultations with APs, host communities, and concerned NGOs. Inform all APs of their entitlements and resettlement options. Ensure their participation in planning, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation of	The Law requires provisions of public consultation. Inform interested parties on their rights (to be consulted, compensated, rehired, and represented by a lawyer), description of the project,	Consultations are only required at the planning stage. There are no specific provisions on preparing and implementing resettlement plans based on meaningful consultations with APs, including the poor, landless, and	Consultations are conducted on an ongoing basis with stakeholders including APs. Development of mitigation measures will take into consideration the needs and views of stakeholders and those affected.

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

⁹Article 22 of the Law stipulates: (1). After the project planning phase is completed, the respective public consultation is initiated, aimed at publicizing the options taken and discussing the various alternatives to their implementation. (2). Within the scope of the public consultation, the following activities are carried out: a) availability of the project for consultation; b) public hearings; c) public consultation report; 3. public consultation and open consultation to all who are interested and participate in it.

Issues	ADB's SPS (2009)	Timor-Leste Laws and Regulations	Gaps between ADB's SPS (2009) and Timor-Leste Laws	Gap Filling Measures
	resettlement programs. Pay particular attention to the needs of vulnerable groups, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, and Indigenous Peoples, and those without legal title to land, and ensure their participation in consultations.	cadastral survey, social impact study, justification of public utility, and other relevant documents. The information provided must be in a simple and appropriate language. Negotiation of compensation amount. The start of public consultation is announced in the Journal da República. Requires participation of interested parties in planning, and implementation. Set up GRM.	elderly, women and other vulnerable groups and no requirements of public consultation and public engagement during implementation under the Timor-Leste Laws. The Timor – Leste laws and regulations have no requirement on; consultation with host communities in case of the project affect to relocation of people, consultation with NGOs, participation of interested group in the monitoring.	Special attention needs to be carried out to the poor, women, and other vulnerable groups.
APs without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land	Ensure that APs without titles to land or any recognizable legal rights to land are eligible for resettlement assistance and compensation for loss of non-land assets.	Decree No. 06/2011 on compensation for resettlement authorizes the payments of compensation to unlawful occupants of state property to resettle elsewhere.	According to the Timor-Leste Laws, payment of compensation to unlawful occupants of state property is not mandatory. No assistance is provided	APs without legal or recognizable legal claims to land acquired, are equally entitled to participate in consultations and benefit schemes and be compensated for their affected non-land assets such as dwellings and structures. However, the eligibility of the APs without titles to land is defined by a cut-off date. Any informal settlers who encroach on the subproject area after the declaration of the cut-off date are not eligible for any compensation.
Compensation at full replacement cost	The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following: elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. Depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account	The Expropriation Law stipulates requisitioning and expropriation of property for public purposes shall only take place following fair compensation in accordance with the law. The Expropriation Law (Article 8 and 58) requires that land expropriation should follow principles of justice and equality on account of ensuring that expropriation must ensure that the	There is no explicit guidance provided on how to determine fair compensation and/or replacement costs and no requirement for third party validation to appraise the replacement cost of affected land and other assets. No depreciation shall be applied for the compensation calculation	An independent and qualified replacement cost appraiser has been engaged to assist the NDLPSCS and PMU in appraising the replacement cost of affected assets.

Issues	ADB's SPS (2009)	Timor-Leste Laws and Regulations	Gaps between ADB's SPS (2009) and Timor-Leste Laws	Gap Filling Measures
		standard of living of APs is equal to or higher than the one prior to compensation. The Expropriation Law is also required to guarantee fair compensation based on market value. The NDLPCS has the mandate and responsibility to assess the value of land and related assets. No requirement on revenue and benefit sharing scheme where possible. Depreciation and improvement of property are included in the compensation valuation under Decree 6/2011		
Compensation for loss of income	The loss of income or livelihood sources will be compensated promptly at full replacement cost.	Legal provisions are deficient to recognize entitlements for loss of incomes and means of livelihood due to land acquisition	There is no specific provision on entitlements for loss of income and livelihoods under the Timor-Leste Laws.	Households whose income or livelihood sources affected by the subproject are entitled to compensation for income loss. Affected business regardless of status of business registration is compensated for the lost net income from the affected business.
Assistance for physically displaced households	In the case of physically APs, the borrower/client will provide (i) relocation assistance, secured tenure to relocation land, better housing at resettlement sites with comparable access to employment and production opportunities, and civic infrastructure and community services as required; (ii) transitional support and development assistance, such as land development, credit facilities, training, or employment	The Expropriation Law (Article 57) allows compensation for lost assets.	Timor-Leste Laws do not provide for any specific assistance including transitional support and development assistance to APs other than offering compensation for lost assets.	All APs are entitled to relocation assistance such as transportation assistance, transitional assistance, and other resettlement measures as necessary and eligible to participate in the LRP of the subproject.

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

Issues	ADB's SPS (2009)	Timor-Leste Laws and Regulations	Gaps between ADB's SPS (2009) and Timor-Leste Laws	Gap Filling Measures
		deposited with a banking institution; (ii) APs are granted a reasonable period of time to vacate expropriated property, not to exceed ninety days.		
Grievance redress mechanism (GRM)	Establish a GRM to receive and facilitate resolution of the APs' concerns and grievances regarding the project's environmental performance.	The Expropriation Law suggests disputes over expropriation process to be handled through normal administrative and court processes.	Under the Timor-Leste Laws, there is no specific requirement of a project-level GRM to be established, including roles and responsibilities and documentation of grievances.	A project level GRM was established in consultation with the AHs and communities to resolve complaints regarding land acquisition, compensation, assistance and resettlement of the subproject.
Monitoring	Monitor and assess resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of APs, and whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved by taking into account the baseline conditions and the results of resettlement monitoring. Disclose monitoring reports.	As regulated by the Laws (Articles 2 of Land Expropriation for Public Facility), NDLPSC and project proponents have the responsibility to monitor land expropriation processes.	There is no provision on external monitoring of resettlement implementation and post-implementation evaluation to assess whether the objectives of the Resettlement Plan have been achieved under Timor-Leste Laws.	• The PMU will undertake internal monitoring on land acquisition, compensation and supports for the AHs. • In Cat A projects an external monitor will be engaged by the PMU to conduct regular external monitoring of the RP implementation. • Monitoring reports will be shared with relevant stakeholders and uploaded on the ADB and MPW websites for disclosure.
Resettlement Plan Preparation	Prepare a Resettlement Plan elaborating on APs entitlements, income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget and time-bound implementation plan.	Article 21 of the Expropriation Law calls for a social impact study and resettlement plan to be developed to mitigate adverse effects and to compensate for the losses due to expropriation, based on social impact assessment and consultations with APs. Resettlement plan is to include: (i) different alternatives to housing for stakeholders to choose from; (ii)	There are no specific details of how requirements of the plan are to be developed and carried out, including institutional arrangements or time-bound implementation plans under Timor-Leste Laws.	The RP has been prepared covering APs entitlements, income and livelihood restoration strategy, institutional arrangements, monitoring and reporting framework, budget and time-bound implementation plan.

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

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

Source: The PMU, 2023

7.4 Subproject Policies on Resettlement

125. The land acquisition, compensation, and support policy principles for the subproject are as follows:

- i Land acquisition and involuntary resettlement impacts are minimized through careful engineering design.
- ii APs are systematically informed and consulted during the entire process of resettlement planning and implementation, including assessment of possible impacts on their livelihoods, acquisition of land/assets, determining compensation/support options and socio-economic rehabilitation measures. They are informed of their rights and options and are invited to participate actively in the identification of mitigation and rehabilitation measures. The comments and suggestions of APs and communities are taken into account.
- iii The APs are identified and recorded as early as possible to establish their eligibility to prevent a subsequent influx of encroachers or others who wish to take advantage of such benefits.
- iv Consistent with ADB policies, eligible APs are those with (i) titles to land recognized on a legal basis; (ii) no legal rights but have a claim to the land or assets; and are recognized through a process identified in the RP; (iii) no legal right or claim to the affected land, but they are occupying the land before the cut-off date; and (iv) those whose land is temporarily affected.
- v Eligible APs are entitled to compensation and livelihood rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to improve or at least restore their pre-project living standards, income earning capacity and production levels.
- vi 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.
- vii The institutions of APs, and, where relevant of their host communities, are to be protected and supported. Physically displaced persons are assisted to integrate economically and socially into host communities so that adverse impacts on the host communities are minimized and social harmony are promoted.
- viii Lack of formal legal rights to assets lost will not deprive any APs from receiving compensation and payments for non-land assets and entitlements.
- ix Particular attention is 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, poor households, landless households and indigenous people or ethnic groups that may be a minority in specific locations. Appropriate assistance will be provided to help them improve their socio-economic status.
- x The concerns of women are 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.
- xi Resettlement planning decisions are 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.
- xii All compensation will be based on the principle of replacement cost at the time of compensation. For houses and other structures, this will involve the costs for materials and labor at the time of acquisition, with no deduction for depreciation or for salvageable materials. An independent and qualified replacement cost appraiser has been engaged to conduct the Replacement Cost Study (RCS) for the affected structures and crops/trees.
- xiii Where houses and structures are partially affected to the degree that the remaining portion is no longer viable for its intended use, the subproject will acquire the entire asset and APs will be entitled to compensation at replacement cost for the entire asset.
- xiv Any temporary impacts on land and public infrastructure outside the subproject footprint during construction will be restored by construction contractors under close monitoring of PMU and PISC;

- xv A GRM linked with existing traditional formal and informal systems and cognizant of cultural requirements was established to solve resettlement related disputes and complaints from APs.
- xvi For SAHs who experience significant or major impacts due to (i) loss of 10% or more of their total productive land (if the affected land is the main income generating asset of the household), assets and/or income sources due to the subproject; and/or (ii) physical displacement from their pre-project place of residence and/or business, assistance will be given to identify and purchase alternative land. Efforts will also be made to provide sustainable livelihood restoration measures so that the APs can improve or at least restore their standard of living to pre-project levels.
- xvii Costs of land acquisition and resettlement are included by the government in the subproject cost and adequate budgetary provision shall be made available during the subproject implementation;
- xviii The PISC including one international social safeguards consultant and one national social safeguards consultant is responsible for assisting the PMU in implementing and monitoring of land acquisition, compensation and supports of the subproject.
- xix Construction activities cannot commence for a specific component or geographic area until (i) compensation and assistance have been paid in full to the AHs and communities; (ii) relocation of physically displaced households has been fully completed; (iii) LRP for the SAHs and VAHs is in-place; and (iv) the area is free from any encumbrances.
- xx No works with resettlement impacts will be implemented before the RP has been cleared by the ADB.
- xxi Monitor and assess involuntary resettlement outcomes, their impacts on the standards of living of APs. Disclose monitoring reports as uploaded on to ADB and government websites, and with project sites.

8. GENDER STRATEGY.

126. This SRP requires active participation of men and women in resettlement activities that include participation in assessment, consultations, monitoring, and LRP. The project includes the following specific actions to address gender issues:

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

9. ENTITLEMENTS, ASSISTANCES AND BENEFITS

9.1 Project Eligibility and Entitlements

127. **Cut-off Date and Eligibility.** Cut-off date is the date set to determine eligibility for compensation and assistance under the Project. The cut-off date for this subproject is 20th January 2022, corresponding to the date that the demarcation of the subproject construction boundary and IOL was completed.

128. The cut-off date was announced publicly by PMU, together with the local authorities during public consultation meetings. Any people who settle in the subproject area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation and assistance under the subproject. It is noted that there is no structures have been expanded and no trees have been planted in the affected area since the cut-off date. The PMU has been managing the site properly and the AHs are aware of the applied principles of the cut-off date; so there is no new structure expanded or constructed in the announced affected area. There is no grievance registered by the community on the implementation of the cut-off-date of the Project.

129. **Entitlements.** Based on the impacts identified during the DMS, the corresponding entitlements based on full replacement cost to be provided to the AHs are presented in the entitlement matrix in Table 36. Refer to Appendix 4 for sample calculations. Structures are compensated as per the method presented in Unit Standard Goods and Construction Structures GoTL 2021-2022 (Appendix 4). Trees plants and crops are compensated individually based on the rates for replacement referenced in the GoTL Journal de República, Series 1 #33 17th Aug 2022 (Appendix 4).

9.2 Unanticipated Impacts

130. If any additional impacts are identified during the subproject implementation, an addendum to the RP will be prepared meeting all the requirements of Government regulations and ADB SPS (2009) and will be submitted by the Borrower to ADB for clearance, prior to implementation.

131. New APs that may be identified (i.e., those who will be included among the adversely affected because of changes in the subproject design or alignment prior to or even during construction works) are entitled to the same entitlements as those of the other APs. The aforementioned new APs will not include any occupant entering the construction area after the cut-off date.

Table36: Entitlement Matrix

No.	Type of Losses/Impacts	Eligible Persons	Entitlements	Implementation issues
1	Impact on main structures (Houses, House-cum-shops, and Stand-alone shops)			
1.1	Fully affected main structures, and the structures will be moved backwards	Owners of structures regardless of land tenure (30 households, 160 persons)	(i) Cash compensation at replacement cost for the entire structure with no depreciation and no deduction for salvageable materials; (ii) Transitional Allowance up to two months, USD50.00/household/month; (iii) A lump sum shifting allowance of USD100.00/household. (iv) Rights to salvage materials from the demolished structure (v) Entitled to received \$300 as part of the Livelihood Rehabilitation Program (LRP) (vi) Additional USD10.00/Household for new account opening.	(i) The calculation will be based upon the TLSMM (ii) An independent and qualified replacement cost appraiser has been engaged by ADB to assist PMU to appraise the replacement cost of the affected houses. (iii) AHs will be provided with the notice of land clearance six (06) months in advance in a particular segment of the subproject. (iv) The assistance amounts are based on the discussions with APs (in the interviews and FGDs) and local authorities during consultations. The figures were confirmed by the RCS. The independent and qualified replacement cost appraiser conducted survey on the period of affected business and the income lost due to the business disruption and discussed and agreed with the AHs. (v) As the AHs opted to move backwards to the land which is outside the COI but still the public land, the PMU will coordinate with NDLPCS and competent agencies to assist the households in obtaining security of tenure of the land.
2	Loss of secondary structures			
2.1	Loss of secondary structures	Structure owners regardless of tenure status (3 households, 17 persons)	(i) Cash compensation at replacement cost for the affected portion with no depreciation and no deduction for salvageable materials. (ii) Right to salvage material from demolished structure (iii) Additional USD10.00/Household for new account opening.	(i) The calculation will be based upon the TLSMM (ii) An independent and qualified replacement cost appraiser has been engaged to appraise the replacement cost of the affected secondary structures.
3	Impact on business			
3.1	Business owners with full loss of shops who have to relocate to another place or to be pushed back	Business owners (30 households, 160 persons)	(i) Assistance for lost income based on minimum 2 months average income recorded on their annual income tax. (ii) If no record on annual income tax paid, the assistance for lost income will be minimum 2 months of USD100.00/month.	(i) The net-income per month of the affected businesses is based on either official evidence of income (such as tax receipts or similar evidence) or otherwise based on assessed minimum wage in the subproject area. (ii) Categorization of the affected business has been based on the business permit which they have obtained

No.	Type of Losses/Impacts	Eligible Persons	Entitlements	Implementation issues
			(i) Entitled to received \$300 as part of the Livelihood Rehabilitation Program (LRP) (ii) Additional USD10.00/Household for new account opening.	from the government. Those who have not obtained the business permit are consider as small scale businesses.
4	Loss of trees, plants and crops.	Trees, plants and crops owners (4 households, 26 persons)	(i) Cash compensation for trees, plants and crops (ii) Additional USD10.00/Household for new account opening.	(i) The compensation unit price will be based upon the government resolution number 24/2022 (August 17, 2022). (ii) An independent and qualified replacement cost appraiser has been engaged to appraise the market price of the affected trees. (iii) The AHs have the right to use salvageable trees.
5	Loss of public assets			
		Owners (entity) of affected structure	(i) Owners of affected public utilities will have separate budgets allocated by the Government to remove or reconstruct the affected assets themselves based on technical requirements of the Government. (ii) To be included in the work item within the supervision contract.	(i) The PMU will have a close coordination with the owners of affected public assets and government agencies to ensure that compensation and removal of the affected assets are implemented in a timely manner and avoid service disruptions.
6	Vulnerable households			
6.1	Vulnerable households and severely AHs	Poor households; female-headed households with dependents; households headed by the elderly with no other means of support; landless households; and households headed by children with no other means of support; and those headed by the disabled person with no other means of support (30 households, 160 persons)	(i) Transitional allowance equivalent at USD50.00/households for 2 months for loss of land or structure (ii) Be entitled subsistence assistance (USD 100.0/household/ month for 2 months) for VAHs (iii) Be Entitled to received \$300 as part of the livelihood Rehabilitation Program (LRP) (iv) Be given priority in any employment required for the subproject construction and maintenance (v) Additional USD10.00/Household for new account opening.	(i) Households that fall into more than one vulnerability criteria are entitled to receive the assistance once. (ii) The assistance amount is based on the discussion with APs and local authorities during consultation. (iii) Vulnerability of the AHs is identified by the PMU with assistance of local authorities and community leaders

No.	Type of Losses/Impacts	Eligible Persons	Entitlements	Implementation issues
7	Impacts during construction			
7.1	Impacts during construction		(i) Contractors and the PMU will assist AHs to seek alternate areas should they be temporarily affected during construction. (ii) Land outside of the alignment that is adversely impacted by construction activities will be compensated in cash at replacement cost by the civil works-contractor. (iii) Affected business (permanent shop/kiosks will be compensated by the contractor calculating by the monthly average income of the business multiplied by number of months that business experiences impacts). (iv) For the temporary use of land, the affected landowners/APs will be paid rent on terms negotiated with them based on replacement value. The land will be returned to respective landusers/APs after its restoration.	(i) Land restoration to be completed within one month after the construction; (ii) Impacts due to construction (for example, damages of structures resulting from construction activities) and compensation measures will be included in the subproject Environmental Management Plan (EMP).
7.2	Unanticipated involuntary resettlement Impacts	Eligible APs	(i) New APs that will be identified (i.e., those who will be included among the adversely affected because of changes in the subproject design or alignment prior to or even during construction works) are entitled to the same entitlements as those of the other APs.	(i) PMU shall ensure the conduct of a social assessment and prepare a RP addendum commensurate to the extent of the unanticipated impacts. The RP addendum will be submitted to ADB and receive ADB clearance prior to implementation. Unanticipated impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the principles provided in this SRP. (ii) The new APs will not include any occupant entering the construction area after the cut-off date.

Source: PMU, 2023

10. RELOCATION OF HOUSING AND SETTLEMENT

132. According to the DMS results, there are a total of 30 households (160 persons) whose main structures will be fully affected or partially affected but the remaining proportions of the business structures are not sufficient or viable for continued use at their original functions.

133. The relocation households were consulted about their preference for relocation in the public consultation meeting conducted in November 2021, the result of the consultation is shown in the Table 37 below.

Table 37: Relocation Preference

Sucos	Move backwards to the public land which is outside the COI		Self-relocate, move to their own land outside the Project area		Total households to be relocated	
	No. of Ahs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs	No. of AHs	No. of APs
Borouai Bridge	30	160	0	0	30	160
House	0	0	0	0	0	0
House-cum-shop	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shop	30	160	0	0	30	160
Seical Bridge	0	0	0	0	0	0
House	0	0	0	0	0	0
House-cum-shop	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shop	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	30	160	0	0	30	160
House	0	0	0	0	0	0
House-cum-shop	0	0	0	0	0	0
Shop	30	160	0	0	30	160

Source: Census, November 2021

Table 38: Location for Self-relocation of Businesses

Places that the households will move to	No. of self-relocate households	Of which, No. of households with loss of shop
Within the same area	30	30
Move to other Suco	0	0
Total	30	30

Source: Census, November 2021

134. For households with business who will move backwards to the public land which is outside the COI but still the public land (30 households, 160 persons), they will get compensation for the affected assets and relocation assistance/allowances to self-relocate. The PMU will coordinate with NDLPSC and competent agencies to assist the households in obtaining security of tenure of the land.

135. For the provisions on security of tenure, all fees will be borne by the EA/IA and not deducted from the compensation package.

136. The DMS identified that all the AHs are not the land owners of the affected land. As discussed with and agreed by the AHs during the public consultation meeting, the AHs are entitled to the following assistance in addition to the cash compensation at replacement cost for the affected structures with no depreciation and no deduction for salvageable materials.

137. The relocation households will be monitored in their new locations to assess whether they have been able to restore themselves to pre-project condition. All 30 AHs with business structures affected will be informed three (3) months in advance of the land acquisition by the subproject so that they have enough time to relocate/move back.

11. LIVELIHOOD REHABILITATION PROGRAM (LRP)

138. Since there will no Livelihood Rehabilitation Program (LRP) in placed to be implemented by the Project to support (i) the SAHs that will lose 10% or more of their productive/income-generating asset and relocation households and (ii) the VAHs of the subproject, there will be a lump sum of \$300 to be given to these eligible households. According to the DMS results, a total of 32 households (175 persons) are eligible to participate in the LRP.

139. Detailed needs assessment of the LRP eligible households (November, 2021) during the preparation of the RP indicated that LRP eligible households are expecting to be provided with cash assistance to expand or develop their business (shops, restaurants, etc.) after the land acquisition of the subproject (purchase of more goods, tables, chairs, shelves; diversifying of types of business for the household members, etc.). During the RCS, the team with members who have background on LRP discussed with the LRP eligible households about the feasible and achievable LRP activities that the households could implement to generate income. The LRP participating households have officially registered the LRP activities and confirmed implementing the activities shown in Table 39 below. During the implementation of the RP, implementation arrangements will be discussed in detail by the PMU with the LRP participating households. It has been agreed with the LRP participating households that cash assistance will be provided to the households to implement the livelihood rehabilitation measures (USD300.00 per eligible household for SAHs and VAHs).

Table 39: Households Entitled to Participate in Livelihood Rehabilitation Activities

LRP activities	Households who registered the LRP activities	
	No. of households	Percentage (%)
Expanding or developing business	32	100%
Investing on occupational trainings to get non-agricultural occupation.	0	0%
Other (please indicate the registered livelihood activities that LRP participating LRP households registered)	0	0%
Total	32	100%

Source: Detailed needs assessment, 2021

140. During the LRP implementation, PMU will screen other on-going and planned programs/projects financed by the Government and / or NGOs that will be implemented in the subproject area to identify any that may compliment the subproject LRP programme for eligible households to ascertain any possible additional benefits.

141. PMU will regularly monitor the status of LRP participating households and assist the households in expanding the LRP activities by combining the LRP with any on-going and planned programs/projects financed by the Government and or NGOs in the subproject area. PMU will also closely monitor the performance of the LRP programme to ensure that LRP livelihood rehabilitation measures are provided effectively and LRP participating households are supported properly.

142. The above are the supports for livelihood rehabilitation for the LRP eligible households. It is noted that, apart from these provided supports for livelihood restoration, the AHs are also entitled to the following assistance.

- Cash compensation at replacement cost for the entire structure with no depreciation and no deduction for salvageable materials;
- Subsistence assistance up to two months, USD100.00/household/month;
- A lump sum shifting allowance of USD100.00/household.
- Rights to salvage materials from the demolished structure
- Additional USD10.00/Household for new account opening, and
- VAHs are entitled to (i) subsistence assistance at USD100.00/household/month for two (2) months and (ii) priority in any employment during the subproject construction and maintenance;

143. It is planned that the LRP implementation will commence in Q1 of year 2024.

12. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

12.1 Institutional Arrangement for Financing Resettlement

144. The GoTL is responsible for all costs associated with resettlement. The MOF/MPW will ensure that adequate funds are available in implementing the RP. The PMU is the primary entity in facilitating the timely allocation of funds, approval and delivery of payments, monitoring of progress and reporting.

12.2 Payment of Compensation

145. The following are the steps for the delivery of compensation for all eligible APs:

- **Validation of Heads of AHs True Identity.** For the heads of AHs to become eligible for the payment of compensation, the PMU/PISC has to validate first their true identity. Documents to prove the heads of AHs identities are: (a) original copy of agreement of “Akordu” between the heads of AHs and the PMU/PISC, (b) photocopies of heads of AHs Electoral Card, (c) photocopies of heads of AHs BNCTL Bank Account/IBAN Number; and (d) detailed description/photographs of affected assets/properties of the heads of AHs. PMU/PISC will provide assistance to open bank accounts for heads of AHs who do not have BNCTL bank accounts with no cost.
- **Preparation of Request for Payment.** A request for payment together with a summary showing the list of AH heads will be prepared by the PMU/PISC.
- **Remittance/Payment of compensation payments to Heads of AHs BNCTL accounts.** MPW/MOF will remit the compensation and entitlements directly to individual BNCTL accounts of the heads of AHs.
- **Waiver of Claims.** After receiving the information from the PMU/PISC that remittance has been made, the heads of AHs will be required to sign an acknowledgement receipt and execute a waiver that he/she has no other pending claims over the affected properties/assets.

12.3 Calculated Resettlement Cost

146. The estimated budget to implement the RP is **USD138,856.94** of which direct cost for compensation, assistance, and LRP implementation is USD117,142.67. A contingency amount of USD11,714.27 (10% of total budget for land acquisition and resettlement of the subproject) will be made available if required and a lump sum of USD10,000.00 is allocated for the monitoring needs to cover all of the ongoing sub project.

147. Budget calculation for compensation, assistance and resettlement for the subproject presented in this SRP has been calculated by safeguards team based on the results of RCS conducted in February 2022 by the team and consultation results of AHs, local authorities and concerned agencies. The result of the RCS is shown in Appendix 4.

148. The RP cost will be financed by the Government as part of counterpart financing. Resettlement budget transfer, disbursement and liquidation will follow the existing regulations of the Government. The breakdown of the calculated resettlement budget is shown in Table 40.

Table 40: Detailed Calculation of Costs for Land Acquisition and Resettlement

No.	Items	Quantity	Rate (\$ per unit)	Unit (m2)	Amount (\$)
A. Compensation for affected main structures					\$ 90,402.67
1	Permanent structure (Cat B)				
	Zinc roof; no ceiling; concrete block wall; no plaster; no paint; and concrete floor	1	\$ 209.07	7.29	\$ 1,524.12
2.a	Semi-permanent Structure (Cat B)				
	Zinc roof; no ceiling; concrete block and wooden wall; no plaster; no paint; and concrete floor	1	\$ 102.00	35.75	\$ 3,646.50
2.b	Semi-permanent Structure (Cat C)	1	\$ 80.63	35.00	\$ 2,822.05
	Zinc roof; no ceiling; concrete block and wooden wall; no plaster; no paint; and concrete floor				
3	Temporary				
	Wooden roof; no ceiling; wood concrete wall; no plaster; no paint; and earthen floor	30	\$ 75.00	1098.80	\$ 82,410.00
B. Compensation for affected secondary structures					\$ 1,850.00
1	Wooden Fence	5	\$ 10.00	185.00	\$ 1,850.00
C. Compensation for affected trees					
1	Fruit trees & Vegetables				\$ 790.00
	Banana	group	\$ 20.00	3	\$ 60.00
	Papaya	tree	\$ 20.00	1	\$ 20.00
	Coconut	tree	\$ 80.00	7	\$ 560.00
2	Timber trees			3	\$ 75.00
	Mahogany	tree	\$ 25.00	3	\$ 75.00
3	Crops				\$ 5,850.00
	Paddy field	crop	\$ 15.00	390	\$ 5,850.00
					\$ -
D. Compensation for affected income loss					\$ 6,340.00
1	Business with no permit or Record of Annual income tax (\$100x2months)	household	\$ 200.00	30	\$ 6,000.00
2	Additional allowance for bank account opening	household	\$ 10.00	34	\$ 340.00
E. Assistances					\$ 11,100.00
1	Shifting allowance to the AH with structure (House/kiosk)	household	\$ 50.00	30	\$ 1,500.00
2	Subsistence allowance to the vulnerable affected households	household	\$ 200.00	32	\$ 6,400.00
3	Transitional allowance for severely & vulnerable Affected Households	household	\$ 100.00	32	\$ 3,200.00
F. Livelihood rehabilitation program (LRP)					\$ 9,300.00
1	Severely and Vulnerable affected households	household	\$ 300.00	31	\$ 9,300.00
					\$ -
Direct compensation and assistance amount					\$ 117,142.67
Contingency cost (10% of total direct amount)					\$ 11,714.27
Monitoring Budget for RNUSP					\$ 10,000.00
Grant Total					\$ 138,856.94

Direct compensation, assistances and contingency budget will be under the infrastructure fund (MPS)

LRP = Livelihood Rehabilitation Program; RCS = Replacement Cost Study; VAH = Vulnerable Affected Household

Source: The PMU, 2023

13. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

149. The main responsibilities of key institutions in the implementation of the RP are summarized below.

150. The Ministry of Finance (MOF) is the project Executing Agency (EA) and the Ministry of Public Works, (MPW) is the project Implementing Agency (IA). Project implementation works will be managed by the MPW through its existing Project Management Unit (PMU) supported by the design consultants in the first stage and the Project Implementation and Supervision Consultants (PISC) in the second stage. Both the design consultants and PISC will include international and national resettlement specialists to work with the PMU. Concerned suco chiefs will be fully involved during public consultations, validation/verification of heads of AHs and direct negotiation of settlement.

151. The PMU is responsible for day to day management of the Project including implementation of safeguards measures and requirements. Detailed tasks of the PMU are as follows.

- Managing the social and resettlement aspects of the subproject including financing the implementation of the RP;
- Working with the PISC in relation to all resettlement related activities;
- Organizing effective public consultation and disclosure of resettlement planning documents in appropriate languages;
- Carrying out land acquisition and resettlement according to the provisions of the agreed RF, agreed RP and GoTL laws in coordination with Ministry of Justice (MOJ) and NDLPCS;
- Ensuring that APs are paid the compensation promptly, adequately and effectively in compliance with the agreed RF, agreed RP and Timor-Leste's laws;
- Establishing a grievance redress system designed to deal effectively with complaints from APs in coordination with MOJ/NDLPCS;
- Ensuring that effective monitoring of resettlement is conducted and reported to funding agencies;
- Working closely and appropriately with NGOs during social and public consultation activities;
- Regularly monitoring the status of LRP implemented by the LRP participating households;
- Assisting the LRP participating households by combining the LRP with the on-going and planned programs/projects financed by the Government and/or NGOs in the subproject area;
- Liaison with ADB on all matters relating to resettlement and submit regular reports.

152. The PMU includes a safeguards unit comprising international and national resettlement and environmental specialists. With regards to land acquisition (Land Claimants) during the implementation of the RP, the MOJ and the NDLPCS will also be involved. PMU will ensure the value of compensation conforms to the requirements of the RF i.e. compensation at replacement cost at current market value. If, however, the statutory compensation falls short, then PMU will provide additional funding to top-up the compensation as required.

153. **The Environmental and Social Unit (ESU) under the PMU** is responsible for all environmental and social aspects of the road development work. On social safeguards, the PMU/ESU will manage all resettlement activities. The tasks enumerated below are the key functions of the PMU/ESU:

- Strengthen the capacity of PMU with regards to social safeguards in planning, coordination, implementation and monitoring of land acquisition and resettlement;

- Train counterpart staff and monitor resettlement in the sub-project;
- Conduct consultations and ensure that the APs are well-informed on the resettlement and compensation;
- Coordinate with the MPW, MOJ and NDLPCS and ensure a prompt, adequate and timely implementation of the RP according to the RF; and
- Monitor and report resettlement activities in a timely manner.

154. MOJ/NDLPCS have responsibility to oversee and review the implementation effectiveness of Land Acquisition. The agencies are responsible for the following tasks.

- Guiding the PMU in addressing issues on land acquisition that require policy direction;
- Assisting in resolving any land-related issues in accordance with the current legislation;
- Working with the PMU to conduct cadastral surveys if any lands are to be acquired and prepare valuation tables;
- Identify an independent and qualified appraiser to work with MOJ/NDLPCS to prepare compensation values for land in compliance with the Expropriations Act.

155. Municipal Administrators are responsible for assisting PMU and PISC in implementing and monitoring of land acquisition, compensation and assistance of the subproject.

156. Local authorities (Suco chief and aldeia chief) are responsible for assisting in the implementation of the RP and any addendums/Updating, conducting and facilitating consultations, confirmation of eligible AHs and their assets as well as resolving grievances at the suco level.

157. Livelihood Rehabilitation Program Assistance. A lump sum of USD300.00 will be given to the eligible households.

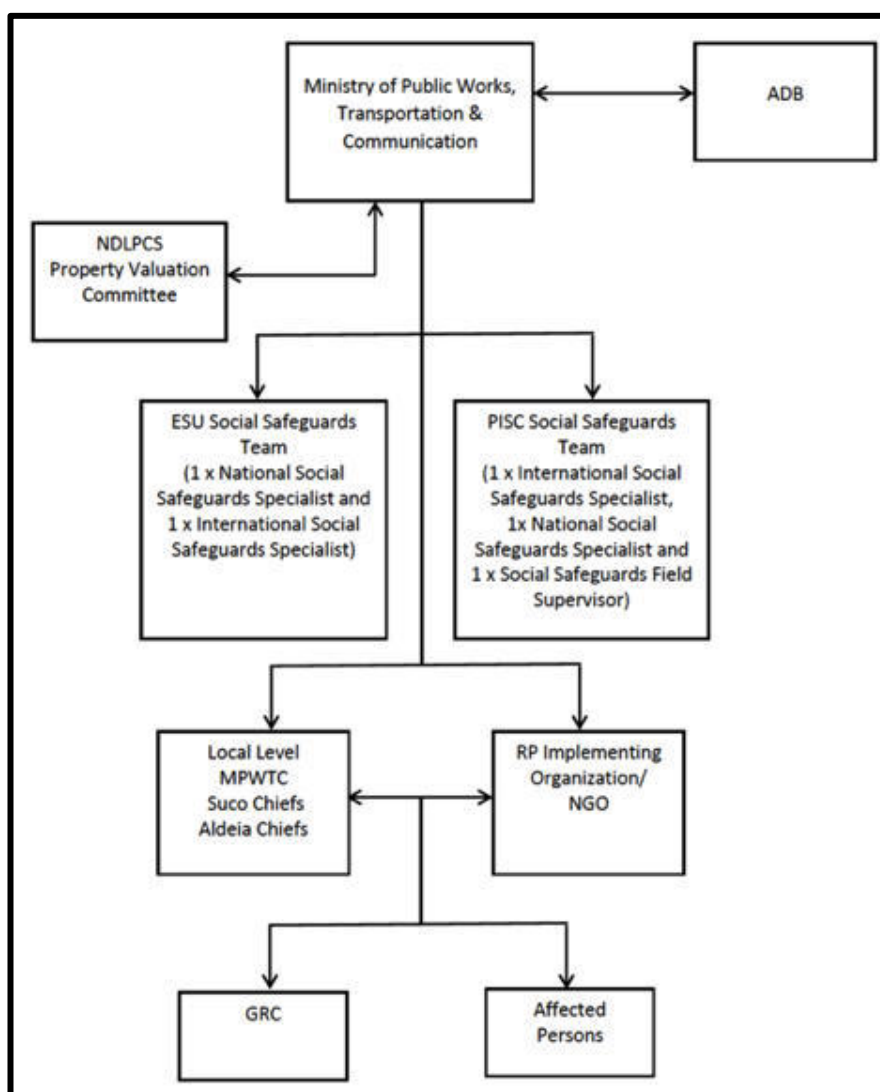
158. Capacity Assessment and Capacity Development Needs. MOF, MPW and involved Government's agencies (NDLPCS, and others) are not new to ADB-financed projects and RP preparation, updating, implementation and monitoring – particularly with ADB's SPS (2009) as they were involved in RNUSP since 2011. A one day orientation training on key principles and requirements of ADB's SPS (2009) was provided by Ms. Nine Beth Carandang, Safeguard Specialist of PARD of ADB in December 2018 to the MPW and PMU members and representatives of involved agencies in LAR of the subproject; however, it is assessed that the capacity of the agencies is still not adequate; therefore, it is required that capacity building measures regarding involuntary resettlement is provided to staff of the agencies.

159. During RP implementation, ADB safeguards specialists will also provide training and safeguards clinics as needed. During March 2023 ADB conducted the Social Social Safeguards Review Mission that included training on implementation of resettlement safeguards for and training on RP implementation and monitoring to the staff of involved agencies. Priors to and during implementation of the RP further training will be organized focusing on the following issues:

- Resettlement principles and policy (ADB's SPS and the relevant laws and regulations of the Government);
- Resettlement planning procedures, including integration of social safeguards in land use planning with an understanding that social safeguards are essentially precautionary measures to protect local people from any infringement on their rights to land, natural resources, knowledge, culture, practices, and all social attributes that are central for fulfilling their basic rights;
- The need to avoid, or minimize involuntary resettlement impacts by considering all technical alternatives, in particular using vacant government land where possible, and taking all possible measures in design and selection of site or alignment;
- The need to avoid LAR impacts on vulnerable persons;

- Resettlement implementation procedures and sequence of activities;
- Methodology for compensation assessment and replacement cost principles;
- Data management system;
- Public participation and consultation objectives and procedures, ensuring that all planning and design interventions and decisions are taken in consultation with local communities in a gender sensitive manner;
- Documentation of all consultations and concerns expressed by public and their resolution following GRM;
- LRP planning and implementation - ensuring that all APs are able to improve, or at least, restore their incomes and livelihood to pre-project levels.
- Extending assistance to people who do not own property but are nonetheless will be affected by the proposed projects, including groups with communal and/or traditional tenure arrangements (if any), renters, wage-earners, and those without legally recognized rights to land and property that they occupy or use.
- Monitoring and evaluation.
- Issues of implementation and monitoring of the RP of the subproject.

Figure 9: Organization Framework



160. Table 41 shows the target dates for the SRP implementation schedule - key activities.

Table 41: Indicative Schedule of RP Implementation

No	Activities	Timeframe
1	Official submission by borrower of the RP to ADB for review and concurrence	January 2023
2	Disclosure of the agreed RP (ADB and MPW websites/official facebook page)	Q4 2023 (target if project approved)
3	Preparation of the detailed compensation and support plans for each affected household	After ADB clearance of SRP (tentatively, Q4 2023) (target if project approved)
4	Disbursement of compensation and assistance payment	Q1- Q2 of 2024
5	Land acquisition, displacement of AHs (after full compensation payment, LRP in cash assistance), can be section by section	Q3 of 2024
6	Grievance Resolution	Continuous, until project completed
7	Internal monitoring	Q3 of 2023 Onwards

ADB = Asian Development Bank, AHs = Affected Households; LRP = Livelihood Rehabilitation Program;
 MPW = Ministry of Public Works and RP = Resettlement Plan
 Source: The PMU, 2023

14. MONITORING AND REPORTING

161. The Project will establish systems for monitoring and evaluation. The main purpose of the monitoring and evaluation program is to ensure resettlement and acquisition of land and properties and mitigation measures identified within this document have been implemented as planned and check if the measures are adequate and effective.

162. The specific objectives of the monitoring and evaluation program are to:

- Record the progress in compensation payment and other resettlement activities;
- Ensure that the implementation of the RP has produced the desired outcomes;
- Monitor whether or not the timelines are being met;
- Assess if compensation and other assistance are in accordance with the compensation policy defined in the agreed RF, agreed RP and in compliance with the ADB's SPS requirements;
- Identify problems or potential problems;
- Identify immediate/ rapid response methods to mitigate problems or potential problems.

14.1 Internal Monitoring

163. Internal monitoring of all resettlement activities, consultation tasks and reports to ADB will be conducted by the national and international social safeguard specialists of the Environment and Social Unit (ESU) established in the PMU. Internal monitoring will include reporting on progress in the activities envisaged in the implementation schedule with particular focus on public consultations, land purchase (if required), determination of compensation, record of grievances and status of complaints, financial disbursements, and level of satisfaction among AP's. All data and numbers and other statistics on progress in land acquisition and resettlement will be disaggregated by gender. Each monitoring report will describe the methodology used for that monitoring period. The focus of internal monitoring will be as follows:

- Confirmation of the number of SAHs (relocation households and those who will lose 10% or more than of 10% of total production landholding/income-generating assets of the household), the number of marginally AHs, and the number of VAHs;
- Progress in the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement: amounts disbursed in compensation at replacement cost and cash assistance and date these are given to the AHs; and progress in the payment of compensation and cash assistance, and in the clearing of the affected area vis-à-vis the schedule of resettlement indicated in the agreed RP.
- Number of households who have land and assets that are temporarily and or additionally affected during construction, quantity of land and assets (structures, trees, etc.) that is temporarily and or additionally affected, progress and issues of the payment of compensation by the construction contractor to the households.
- Information dissemination and public participation: the number of public consultation meetings held during the implementation of the RP; the number of AHs participating in the meetings; comments, suggestions and concerns of the AHs and how these were addressed; languages used in consultation meetings.
- Progress in the implementation of the LRP: The number of eligible AHs who have received the cash sum of \$150 per month in lieu of the LRP package. (In subsequent monitoring periods, inquire on whether or not the LRP modality opted are effective or not).
- Grievance redress: number of AHs with complaints, nature of the complaints, status of the resolution of the complaints; assessment of efficiency of the GRM; and the time bound action plan to full resolve any complaints pending during the monitoring period.

- Gender concerns: participation of women in meetings and in the implementation of resettlement; concerns of women in connection with their resettlement, how these concerns are addressed, and resolution of their grievances.
- Resettlement impacts during construction. PMU instruction to civil works contractors after delivery of compensation payment to the APs, clearance for commencement of civil works, contractor's actions for restoration of impacted structures and compensation of any losses as per entitlements.

164. During subsequent monitoring periods, the PMU/ESU will look into whether or not corrective actions agreed to address resettlement issues in the past monitoring period have been resolved.

165. Table 42 provides the recommended internal land acquisition and resettlement monitoring indicators:

Table 42: Internal Monitoring Indicators

Issues	Internal Monitoring Indicators
Budget and Timeframe	1. Timely allocation of funds for resettlement 2. Actual implementation of resettlement activities against agreed implementation schedule in the RP
Institutional Arrangements	1. Update/confirm institutional arrangements set out in RP 2. Actual deployment of safeguards-related staff within PMU vis-à-vis proposed safeguards staff in RP. Include description of job functions. 3. Actual capacity development training provided: number of trainings, number of staff trained (disaggregated by gender) vis-à-vis planned trainings in RP
Delivery of Entitlements to AHs	1. Acquisition of structures ✓ Number, type and size of private houses/structures acquired ✓ Number, type and size of secondary structures affected/acquired ✓ Number, type and size of public assets affected 2. Acquisition of trees and crops ✓ Number and type of private trees acquired ✓ Number and type of crops acquired 3. Entitlements as envisaged in the entitlement matrix provided to the AHs 4. No. AHs provided full compensation (computed at rates and procedures as provided in the agreed RP), allowances, and assistance (including resettlement assistance) by location/project component; 5. Actual funds disbursement schedule/planned disbursement schedule (as per agreed RP) by location; 6. Total budget disbursed to AHs as of this monitoring period 7. Issues affecting timely land clearance ✓ Grievances (including non-agreement to compensation) – number of grievances resolved/number of grievances received ✓ Unresolved encumbrances ✓ Funding constraints ✓ Other 8. Projected and actual date of award of civil works contract(s)
Disclosure, Consultation & Participation	1. Disclosure of RP [implementation of agreed disclosure measures] ✓ Dissemination and posting of translated RP by location/date; ✓ Project Information Booklets (PIBs) translated in to Tetum and disseminated to AHs by location/date; ✓ Public consultation meetings/location/date, with number of participants disaggregated by sex and ethnic group, (not including project staff) ✓ Documentation of issues raised by public consultation participants and how these have been/will be addressed by the project team ✓ Public consultation minutes maintained by PMU. 2. Consultation activities ✓ [as against consultation & participation plan in RP] ✓ Other meetings/other consultation methods (e.g. FGDs; key informant interviews; dedicated meetings with women, and other vulnerable groups, etc.) ✓ Quantification and disaggregation (by sex and ethnicity of AP) of participation 3. Stakeholder participation (iteration, roles of CBOs/mass organizations)

Issues	Internal Monitoring Indicators
Relocation	1. Number and percentage of AHs with houses and/or independent stores fully affected by location 2. Number and percentage of AHs that can rebuild on remaining land vs Number and percentage of AHs requiring relocation 3. Number and percentage of AHs opting for self-relocation vs Number and percentage of AHs opting for replacement land or other relocation assistance from the subproject. 4. Number of land titles/certificate and land survey certificates issued per type of land 5. Issues identified with proposed and completed remedial measures
Livelihood Restoration Program	1. Number of eligible AHs, how many are SAHs (32 AHs) and how many are VAHs (7 AHs) 2. Narrative of process/actions taken to prepare income 3. Institutional arrangements and resource requirements 4. Implementation schedule: actual implementation of LRP activities vis-à-vis planned implementation (as per RP)
Operation of GRM	1. Number of new grievance cases for reporting period 2. Number of cases received 3. Number of cases resolved/Number of cases by location/date 4. Number of cases progressed to next level 5. Average time to resolve cases by location/project component 6. Number of cases where land/property compulsorily acquired 7. Summary of type of grievance issue/location
Vulnerable Aps	1. Number of VAHs by type and location 2. Specific actions planned as per agreed RP 3. Specific measures implemented as of this monitoring period (including number and percentage of vulnerable AHs assisted) ✓ Number of vulnerable APs (disaggregated by gender and ethnic group) employed for project-related jobs ✓ Others
Special Issues	1. Resolution of issues raised in the previous report 2. Resource/funding constraints 3. Changes in scope of impacts 4. Temporary impacts during civil works (quantities, number of AHs, location, types, etc.) and status of restoring temporarily affected assets
Benefit Monitoring	1. Changes in patterns of occupation compared to the pre-project situation 2. Changes in income and expenditures patterns compared to pre-project situation

166. External monitoring would be required if the RNUSP is changed from category B for involuntary resettlement safeguard to category A as a result of significant involuntary resettlement impact for other subprojects. However at present this seems unlikely as the GoTL has indicated that it will finance other subprojects withing RNUSP from GoTL resources. Internal monitoring will be omplenmented and social monitoring reports will be uploaded on the ADB and MPW websites. Relevant information from these reports shall be made available in versions using the widely used local language in Timor-Leste Tetum in the MPW's field office, CSC/PISC's office.

Appendices

Appendix 1: Table of Affected Households

Appendix 2: Details of the Public Consultation Meeting

Appendix 3: Project Information Booklet (PIB)

Appendix 4: Replacement Cost Calculation for Affected Structures

Appendix 5: Template of Questionnaire

Appendix 6: Template for the Internal Monitoring Report

Appendix 1. Table on the Affected Persons

PROPERTY INFORMATION			PHYSICAL REPLACEMENT COST				NON-PHYSICAL REPLACEMENT COST							TOTAL
No	Property Number	Detail affected assets	Final Cost (Main Structure)	Final Cost (Secondary structure)	Tree, Plant & Crops Cost	Total Physical RC	VAH	Business loss	Shifting allowance	Transitional allowance	Open Account Fee	LIRP	Non-physical RC	RC
1	Paulo Bento Moreira Coreia	Temporary mini restaurant	\$ 3,000.00			\$ 3,000.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 860.00	\$ 3,860.00
2	Irene Freitas Soares	Temporary mini restaurant	\$ 2,184.00			\$ 2,184.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 860.00	\$ 3,044.00
3	Egas Vital Correia	Temporary repair shop	\$ 3,710.25			\$ 3,710.25	\$ 200.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 860.00	\$ 4,570.25
4	Marcelino Soares	Temporary mini restaurant	\$ 5,904.12			\$ 5,904.12	\$ 200.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 860.00	\$ 6,764.12
5	Alarico Soares Doutel	Temporary mini restaurant & trees	\$ 5,512.50		\$ 105.00	\$ 5,617.50	\$ 200.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 860.00	\$ 6,477.50
6	Alberto Caetano Gaio	Semi-permanent shop	\$ 4,290.00			\$ 4,290.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 860.00	\$ 5,150.00
7	Laurentino Moreira	Temporary mini restaurant	\$ 1,350.00			\$ 1,350.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 860.00	\$ 2,210.00
8	Augusto Mendonca	Temporary mini restaurant	\$ 2,250.00			\$ 2,250.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 860.00	\$ 3,110.00
9	Carlos Correia Moreira	Temporary mini restaurant	\$ 4,050.00			\$ 4,050.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 860.00	\$ 4,910.00
10	Domingos Ximenes	Temporary mini restaurant	\$ 5,546.25			\$ 5,546.25	\$ 200.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 860.00	\$ 6,406.25
11	Eugenia Inacia Moreira	Temporary mini restaurant	\$ 3,487.50			\$ 3,487.50	\$ 200.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 860.00	\$ 4,347.50
12	Lidia Moreira	Temporary mini restaurant	\$ 3,517.50			\$ 3,517.50	\$ 200.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 860.00	\$ 4,377.50
13	Casimiro Freitas Moreira	Temporary mini restaurant	\$ 3,060.00			\$ 3,060.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 860.00	\$ 3,920.00
14	Emilia Correia	Temporary mini restaurant	\$ 1,687.50			\$ 1,687.50	\$ 200.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 860.00	\$ 2,547.50
15	Augusta Vital Ximenes Moreira	Temporary mini restaurant	\$ 1,755.00			\$ 1,755.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 860.00	\$ 2,615.00
16	Faustino Moreira Correia	Temporary mini restaurant	\$ 2,625.00			\$ 2,625.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 860.00	\$ 3,485.00
17	Beatriz Correia	Temporary mini restaurant	\$ 2,625.00			\$ 2,625.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 860.00	\$ 3,485.00
18	Sodonio Freitas Moreira	Temporary mini restaurant	\$ 2,062.50			\$ 2,062.50	\$ 200.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 860.00	\$ 2,922.50
19	Josefa Gaio	Temporary mini restaurant	\$ 3,656.50			\$ 3,656.50	\$ 200.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 860.00	\$ 4,516.50
20	Roberto Correia	Temporary mini restaurant	\$ 3,675.00			\$ 3,675.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 860.00	\$ 4,535.00
21	Alda Mendonca Correia	Temporary mini restaurant	\$ 3,262.50			\$ 3,262.50	\$ 200.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 860.00	\$ 4,122.50
22	Marcal Moreira	Temporary mini restaurant	\$ 2,190.00			\$ 2,190.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 860.00	\$ 3,050.00
23	Maria Alves Dos Reis	Temporary mini restaurant	\$ 2,925.00			\$ 2,925.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 860.00	\$ 3,785.00
24	Justina dos Reis	Temporary mini restaurant	\$ 2,925.00			\$ 2,925.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 860.00	\$ 3,785.00
25	Anacleto Freitas Ximenes	Semi-permanent kiosk	\$ 2,822.05			\$ 2,822.05	\$ 200.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 860.00	\$ 3,682.05
26	Eduarda Dos Reis Soares	Temporary mini restaurant	\$ 1,856.25			\$ 1,856.25	\$ 200.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 860.00	\$ 2,716.25
27	Natalia Eduarda Freitas	Temporary mini restaurant	\$ 2,722.50			\$ 2,722.50	\$ 200.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 860.00	\$ 3,582.50
28	Reinaldo Correia	Temporary mini restaurant	\$ 1,260.00			\$ 1,260.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 860.00	\$ 2,120.00
29	Franklino Moniz de Jesus Gaio	Temporary mini restaurant	\$ 2,622.00			\$ 2,622.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 860.00	\$ 3,482.00
30	Adriana Dos Reis Moreira	Temporary mini restaurant	\$ 2,512.50			\$ 2,512.50	\$ 200.00	\$ 200.00	\$ 50.00	\$ 100.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 860.00	\$ 3,372.50
31	Lazaro Correia	Wooden fences & trees		\$ 420.00	\$ 160.00	\$ 580.00					\$ 10.00		\$ 10.00	\$ 590.00
32	Domingos Freitas	Wooden fences		\$ 75.00		\$ 75.00					\$ 10.00		\$ 10.00	\$ 85.00
33	Crisanto Antonio X. Correia	Wooden fences & trees		\$ 1,230.00	\$ 450.00	\$ 1,680.00	\$ 200.00			\$ 100.00	\$ 10.00		\$ 310.00	\$ 1,990.00
34	Dona Fatima (Ex. Dupatada)	Paddy field			\$ 5,850.00	\$ 5,850.00	\$ 200.00			\$ 100.00	\$ 10.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 610.00	\$ 6,460.00
Grand Total			\$ 91,046.42	\$ 1,725.00	\$ 6,460.00	\$ 99,336.42	\$ 6,400.00	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 1,500.00	\$ 3,200.00	\$ 340.00	\$ 9,300.00	\$ 26,740.00	Rp 126,076.42

Appendix 2. Details of Consultation Meetings



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Name of meeting	:	Public Consultation Meeting for Environmental and Social Economic Survey in Mulia, Sub-district Laga, district Baucau (Mulia/Borouai Bridge).	Note by	:	Mr. Enos Meus (Resettlement Field Surveyor)
Date	:	14/01/2022	Presenter	:	1. Dr. David Green (International Resettlement & Environmental Specialist) 2. Mr. João Veniata (National Environmental Assistant) 3. Mr. Rosito Baptista (Resettlement Field Surveyor)
Place	:	Aldeia Gugulai, house Representative of Waitame Suco Chief	Number of participants	:	30
Participants	:	1. Chefe de Aldeias Gugulai 2. Community members 3. Representative of Waitame Suco Chief			
Talking Points	:	Tetum: ➤ Husi PMU: Hatudu foto conceptu planu Antes atu hahu ami konvida autoridade local atu hahu kolia lia fuan ruma antes ami hlo esplikaun konaba projetu ida ne. Governu Timor Leste servisu hamutuk ho ADB iha planu atu hahu projetu ponte Seical-Mulia-Malailada iha tempu oin mai, tamba ponte ida ne importante tebes ba comunidade no populasaun sira hotu nebe assesu ba ponte ida ne liu-liu iha tempu udan. Ponte Mulia nian sei tuir nafatin aliñamentu ponte tuan nune sei afeta ba comunidade sira nia fatin fa'an sasan hanesan ikan, katupa, no seluk tan tamba persija haluan tan iha area ne hodi hari strutura sira nebe fo suporta ba ponte, no loke tan detour hodi asesu ba transporte durante prosesu konstrusaun ponte Mulia, tamba ne husi PMU kria sorumutu ida ne atu survey hodi akumula informasaun husi comunidade sira konaba Resettlement ho Ambiente. Informasaun sira nebe agora ami hatu'o ba ne hanesan conceptus ida oinsa atu halo projetu ponte Mulia, tamba agora dadaun PMU seidaun hetan detail dezeńu ba ponte ida ne, karik futuru iha mudansa ruma ba iha informasaun nebe agora PMU hatu'o ba ne, nafatin PMU tau iha konsiderasaun atu halo fila fali verifikasaun ba sasan hirak nebe maka afetadu (Additional). Iha tempu implementasaun projetu, Konsultant/PMU sei kontrola nafatin atividades sira husi Kontraktor, nune karik comunidade iha komplain ka keixa ruma konaba Resettlement ho Ambiente bele mai hatu'o iha Consultant/PMU (GRM). Ita iha kategoria tolu (3) ba mekanismu hatu'o rekalmasaun ba projeto. Hirak ne relata ba (i) rai no sasan seluk; (ii) presu unidades kompensasaun no pagamento; (iii) Impaktu durante implementasaun projeto. Ministerio do Justisa hamutuk ho Diresaun National Teras e Propriedades sei fo assistensia maksimu hodi bele rezolve asunto prosesu rai disputa nia laran.			



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	English:	Esplikasaun Prosesu Pagamentu (iha attachment). ➤ From PMU: Showed plan concept photo Before we start this meeting, we invite the local authority to say a word, before we explain about this project. Gov. Timor Leste and ADB are collaborating to start the Seical-Mulia-Malailada bridge construction project in the near future, because this bridge is very important for the community and all people who access this bridge, especially during the rainy season. The Mulia Bridge will be built to follow the elightment of the existing causeway. It will affect food stalls and Kiosks, because around the bridge area it will expand and build supporting structures for the bridge. It will also be necessary to open temporary access (detours) for transportation during Mulia bridge project implementation. According by PMU requested to conduct public consultation with the affected communities to obtain information related to resettlement and the environment. The information we share is the conceptual design for bridge construction project, so that we can get information about the Mulia bridge area. At this time, we (PMU) have not received the detailed engineering design of the Mulia bridge. If in the future there is a change the information that has been presented regarding the Mulia bridge, we (PMU) will re-conduct the survey or verify again ones additional affected persons. When the bridge construction is carried out, PMU and the Consultant will monitor the work carried out by the contractor. If there are people who complain or a problem related to resettlement and the environment, they can go and report directly to the Consultant/PMU using Grivance Redres Mecanism (GRM). There are generally three main categories of grievances in projects with LAR impacts. They relate to (i) land and associated assets; (ii) compensation rates and payments; (iii) impacts during project implementation. MOJ along with NDLPSCS will assist the project in resolving disputes on land issues. Explanation of compensation process (see the attachment).
	Tetum:	1. Leopoldo Moreira. Aldeia Chief – Gugulai Husu ba PMU konaba Demolizasaun, ami nia uma negosiu ne'ebe hetan afeta husi konstrusaun ponte Mulia bazeia tuir dadus ne'ebe PMU rekolha ona. Konaba ida ne'e ami komunidad la hatene nia prosesu, nune'e ami entrega tomak nia lalaok no prosesu ba nain hira sira husi PMU.
	English:	I ask PMU about land acquisition, regarding our shop business, which is affected by land acquisition for the construction of the Mulia Bridge, according to the survey data that PMU has taken. We (the community) do not understand the process, so all the authorities and the next process. Can we have an explanation.



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		➤ Responde husi PMU: Tetum: Prosesu nebe relasiona ho afetadus ba komunidade, PMU sei halo tuir nafatin regulamentu sira nebe ADB ho Gov. Timor Leste implementa ona iha projetu sira nebe financia husi ADB. Ami sei tau atensaun makas iha prosesu sira nebe relasiona ho komunidade nebe afeta ba konstrusaun Estrada no Ponte. Atu informa mos katak iha prosesu kompensasaun ne, Governo (PMU) mos determina ona "Cut off day" ou Data –kus-liu. Nebe nia signifika katak' data ne'ebe tau ona hodi detemina elijibilidade ba kompensasaun no asistensi iha projetu propostu ne'e nia laran. "cut-off-date" nebe determina maka loraon ikus levantamento dados " 20 – Janeiro- 2022. English: All processes about the affected communities, the PMU will always follow the provisions that are already set by ADB and the Government of Timor Leste which have been implemented in all ADB-financed projects. We always pay attention to all processes related to communities affected by road and bridge construction. We would like informed that, in compensation process, Government (PMU) will determine the "Cut-Off-date". What is the "Cut-off-Date"? The Cut-off-dates is the date set-out to determine eligibility for compensation and assistance under the proposed project. The cut-off-day has been determined on the last day of inventory of losses survey, which is on January 20, 2022.
		Tetum: 2. Egas Vital Correia. Ap's - Sujere ba parte nebe relevante ho konstrusaun projetu ponte ida nee atu servisu hamutuk no halo linha koordinasaun ho autoridade local no komunidade sira nebe hela besik iha mota/ponte Mulia. - Sujere mos iha futuru implementasaun projetu, karik iha instalasaun cross pipe foun ruma, tenki koordena ho komunidade ka Autoridade Local, tamba se instala la tuir existing nebe iha ona, maka sei prejudika fali ba komunidade sira, tamba be soe la tuir nia fatin. - Konaba kompensasaun ne'ebe hatu'o ona husi parte resettlement PMU konaba loka kontu bankaria. Sujestaun husi hau : duque nain hira sira (PMU) haruka loka kontu bankaria ne'ebe foun, sebele selu derita (cash) ba afectados sira. Tamba ; komunidade barak mak seidauk iha konhesementu ba sistema ou regras husi banku nia. Exemplo; osan ne'ebe atu simu \$ 200 dollar maibe koa tiha \$ 20 dollars no hela atu simu \$ 180 dollar, ida ne'e hamusu konfuzau mai ami. English: - Suggestion: to those involved in bridge construction projects to cooperate with local authorities and local communities who live near the the Mulia river/bridge. - Recommended, in future construction of this bridge if have a new installation of cross pipe, Contractor or Consultant must be coordinate with the community and local authority, because the installation of new cross pipe if not in the existing one, it will impact on the people who live in around, because the water discharge is not on the existing pathway. - Regarding the compensation mechanism that has been requested by the PMU resettlement to open a bank account. My solution: instead of having to open a new bank account, why don't you (PMU) come directly to provide compensation costs directly to the affected community. The problem: most people do not really understand the system or bank regulations. For example: the approval money is around 200 dollars, tax deducted



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		by the bank is about 20 dollars and what is received is only 180 dollars, it will be a polemic of problems among ourselves.
	Tetum:	➤ Responde husi PMU: - Obrigado ba sugestaun hotu, ida ne importante tebes ami a nota, para iha futuru implementasaun projetu ponte Mulia, ita minimiza impaktus nebe makas ba iha comunidade sira. - Konaba Kompensasaun ita la bele selu direta, tamba projetus hotu nebe financia husi ADB ka ita hanaran fundo Imprestimu, sistemadu ona katak pagamentus ba ema afetadus sira tenki liu husi banku(Konta Bankaria).
	English:	➤ Response from PMU. - Thank you for the all suggestions, this is very important and we noted that so during the implementation of this bridge project. We will try to minimize the serious impact on the community. - Regarding compensation, it is not allowed to pay compensation directly by cash, because all projects funded by ADB (usually called Loan Projects), have been systematically resolved and the compensation process must all go through a bank (Account Number).
	Tetum:	3. Reinaldo Correia. Ap's Konaba drainage nebe konstrui ona: Tempu uluk kuandu projetu estrada (Baucau-Laga-Lautem) seida uk konstrui, comunidade sira iha ne la afeita ba inundasaun iha tempu udan, maibe bainhira projetu estrada (Baucau-Laga-Lautem), konstrui ona ami comunidade iha ne afeita fali ba inundasaun, tamba sistema drainagen nebe la tuir standarte nebe iha, nune volume be nebe boot naksulin ba fali comunidade sira nebe hela iha area Planicies. Projetu ida importante tebes ba ema hotu nia interese, tamba ne Mitigasaun ba comunidade hotu tenki ekivalente.
	English:	Regarding the drainage that has been built on the existing road. Because long before this highway project was built, we the people here have never experienced flooding. And after this highway project was built, we become flood victims. Because the drainage system is not in accordance with existing run off path ways. The large water discharge goes to the settlements of people living in the lowlands. This project is very important for everyone, so the process of Mitigation for the people who live around must be considered and equivalent. (Lead drains to be improved)
	Tetum:	➤ Responde husi PMU: Diak ida ne ami alista hela, depois de consultation meeting, ita sei lao hare hamutuk para ami ba hato ba iha ami nia superior. ➤ Response from PMU. Noted. After this consultation meeting we will survey together so that we can report to our superiors about this issue.
	Tetum:	4. Augusto Moreira. Quando bainhira Konstrusaun Ponte hahu, ami husu para pasadera tuan (Existing) sebela demoliza tiha para la bele santan netik be nune la bele hamosu inundasaun ba



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		komunidade sira. English: If the bridge construction is carried out, we request that the existing concrete causeway should be demolished, because the reason is it can flood impact to community who lives near in the river area. Tetum: ➤ Responde husi PMU: Konaba pasadera tuan (existing), ida ne automatikamente kontraktor sei demoliza, tamba projetu ponte foun nia alinhamentu tuir nafatin ponte tuan, no sei konstrui mos struktura suporta ponte para atu satan be labele estraga ponte no komunidade nia residencia, estudu ida ne sei halo husi ekipa enginhero sira. English: ➤ Response from PMU. Regarding the existing concrete causeway, the consultant and contractor will certainly review we the or not to demolish it because the bridge project construction will pass over the existing causeway, and the location of supporting structure for bridge must protect the bridge and community residence. This study will be carried out by the engineering team in the pre-construction stage.
		5. Eugenia Moreira Tetum: Bainhira konstrusaun projetu ponte foun hahu, ami husu para hadia no perpara nafatin fatin mai ami para hodi halo negosio, tamba ami nia rendementu husi negosio ne. English: When the construction of new the bridge, we ask that can repair or prepare a suitable place so that we can continue our business, because this business is our income. Tetum: ➤ Responde husi PMU: Konaba ida ne ami husu fila fali ba nain hirak nebe hela besik iha aredores ponte nia atu fo espasu para bele haluan tan fatin iha aredores ponte nian, exemplu hanesan iha Beheda, maibe karik haluan tan aredores ponte nian maka sei afeta ba uma komunidade nian. Tamba ne ami sei halo studu ba ida ne. English: ➤ Response from PMU. Regarding this, we suggest to the people who live and do business around the bridge corridor, to provide some spaces also room so that can the bridge corridor can be expounded, In another project for. Expanding the bridge corridor area will impact on the community's houses in surrounding. Therefore this is still in the process of study. One example of haw this has been done can be seen at Behedan (Dili to Manatuto)



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	Tetum: English:	➤ Responde husi PMU: Konaba ida ne ami husu fila fali ba nain hirak nebe hela besik iha aredores ponte nia atu fo espasu para bele haluan tan fatin iha aredores ponte nian, exemplu hanesan iha Beheda, maibe karik haluan tan aredores ponte nian maka sei afeta ba uma comunidade nian. Tamba ne ami sei halo studu ba ida ne. ➤ Response from PMU. Regarding this, we suggest to the people who live and do business around the bridge corridor, to provide some spaces also room so that can the bridge corridor can be expounded, in another project for. Expanding the bridge corridor area will impact on the community's houses in surrounding. Therefore this is still in the process of study. One example of how this has been done can be seen at Behedan (Dili to Manatuto)
Picture		

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Ministério das Obras Públicas

Date: 14 January, 2022

Suco: VAITATE - 1
MULIA

PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING

3 Bridges / Baucau- Laga - Lautem

No	Name	F/M	Posisaun	Organizaçao	No. Telefone
1	Maria Esperanca	F	Venda - Lautem	AHA	-
2	Maddala Capito S	F	Venda - Lautem	AHA	-
3	Domingos Lopes	F	Venda - Mulia	AHA	-
4	Fica Santos	F	Venda - Mulia	AHA	-
5	Mic de Paço	F	Venda - Mulia	AHA	-
6	Pegora Vanda	F	Venda - Nallic	AHA	-
7	Domingos Soares	M	Venda - Boruai	AHA	-
8	Pegora Vanda	F	Venda - Seical	AHA	-
9	Analia Filipe	F	Venda - Seical	AHA	-
10	Maria P. P. P.	F	Venda - Seical	AHA	-

AV. NICOLAU LOBATO, MANDARIN
DILI TIMOR-LESTE
No. Tlp 3310062/3310422

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11	Município de Baucau	F	Venda - Nova	AtH		
12	Região X Freixo	F	Venda - Melic	AtH		
13	Bairro de St. Bart	M	Venda - Melic	AtH		
14	Quinta Ximara	F	Venda - Melic	AtH		
15	União da Costa	F	Venda - Melic	AtH		
16	Salvo Co	M	Venda - Melic	AtH		
17	Parque D. João	M	Venda - Melic	AtH		
18	Parque C. João	M	Venda - Melic	AtH		
19	Parque Santo António	M	Venda - Melic	AtH		
20	Parque Freixo	M	Venda - Melic	AtH		
21	Parque Freixo	M	Venda - Melic	AtH		
22	Parque Freixo	M	Venda - Melic	AtH		
23	Parque Freixo	M	Venda - Melic	AtH		
24	Parque Freixo	M	Venda - Melic	AtH		

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 No. Tlp 3310062/3310422



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25	Carolina	M	M	Verde - Sagal	AtH	
26	Edna	F	F	Verde - Sagal	AtH	
27	Reinold	M	M	Verde - Verde	AtH	
28	Francisco	M	M	Verde - Verde	AtH	
29	Emilia	F	F	Verde - Verde	AtH	
30	Helena	M	M	Verde - Verde	AtH	
31						
32						
33						
34						
35						

Av. NICOLAU LOBATO, MANDARIN
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No. Tlp 3310062/3310422

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PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT



REPÚBLICA DEMOCRÁTICA DE TIMOR LESTE
MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS
DIRECTORATE GENERAL FOR PUBLIC WORKS
NATIONAL DIRECTORATE FOR ROADS, BRIDGES AND FLOOD CONTROL
PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT



Ministério das Obras Públicas

		project. The Government of Timor Leste cooperating with ADB for the Seical-Mulia-Malailada bridge construction project in the near future. The plan is for Seical bridge construction to be built on the south right side of the bridge existing (upstream). This will have an impact on nearby community land. We thereby (PMU) requested to hold a meeting or outreach with the affected communities to obtain information related to resettlement and the environment. The information we share is the conceptual design for bridge construction, so that we can get information about the Seical bridge area. At this time, we (PMU) have not received the detailed engineering design of the Seical bridge. If in the future there is a change the information that has been submitted regarding the Seical bridge, we (PMU) will re-conduct the survey or verify again those affected (additional). When the bridge construction is carried out, we (PMU) and the Consultant will always monitor the work carried out by the contractor. If there are people who complain or a problem report related to resettlement and the environment, they can go directly to the Consultant/PMU using the Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM). There are generally three main categories of grievances in projects with LAR impacts. They relate to (i) land and associated assets; (ii) compensation rates and payments; (iii) impacts during project implementation. MOJ along with NDLPCS will assist the project in resolving disputes on land issues. We would like to inform that, in compensation process, Government (PMU) will determine the "Cut-Off-date". What is the "Cut-off-Date"? The Cut-off-dates is the date set-out to determine eligibility for compensation and assistance under the proposed project. The cut-off-day has been determined on the last day of inventory of losses survey, which is on January 20, 2022. Explanation of compensation process (see the attachment).
	Tetum:	1. Candido Gusmão Correia. Aldeia Chief. Antes atu hahu projetu husu atu identifika lolos komunidad sira nia sasan nebe maka besik iha area projetu, no iha area balun nebe la inklui iha area afetadus, maibe husu tau mos atensaun tamba iha futuru implementasaun projetu bele afeta husi material konstrusaun sira tamba iha ne'e ba besik iha ponte tuan iha rai nebe uja ba hodi halo toós ho natar.
	English:	Requested to verify the place that will be affected near the bridge project, and there is also land that is not include in the affected category, but in the future implementation of the project will definitely be affected by the construction material, specially near the existing bridge because there is agriculture land.
	Tetum:	➤ Responde husi PMU: Hatudu photo konseptu planu Husi parte konsultan/PMU sei mai fali atu halo verifikaun ba sasan sira nebe afetadus atu halo kompensasaun antes hahu atu halo obra. Tuir planu ponte foun sei halo fali iha parte sul (upstream) kuaze 30m husi ponte tuan. Sei fo instruksaun ba kontraktor atu minimize ka avoid la bele afeta fali ba fatin seluk nebe hanesan mensiona, maibe karik iha futuru implementasaun ses husi planu nebe iha ona, PMU nafatin tau atensaun/konsiderasaun (Additional). Iha faze ida ne ami atu buka hatene area ponte



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		Seisal agora dadauk. detail enginariã dezeńu ba ponte ida ne sei perpara. No iha tempu konstrusaun kontraktor sei la foti material konstrusaun iha fatin nebe seidak iha lisensa ambiental husi Autoridade Nacional do Petroleum e Minerais (ANPM), nomos sei la soe raiten arbiru iha fatin nebe Protejida ka fatin nebe seidak hetan lisensa husi autoridade Local ka rainain sira . Ida ne sei iha kontrola masimu husi Konsultant/PMU. English: ➤ Response from PMU: PMU showed plan concept photos The Consultant/PMU will verify in detail on the affected land or property. and will provide compensation before the implementation of the Seical bridge project. According to the plan the bridge will be built on the south side (upstream), about 30m from the existing bridge, The contractor will be instructed to avoid land that is not affected. If in the future there is a change in the plan that has been submitted regarding the Seical bridge, we (PMU) will conduct a re-survey or re-verify those affected (additional). At this stage we are seeking, we can get information about the Seical bridge area. Currently, Detailed engineering design of the Seical bridge will be available later. During the implementation of this bridge project the contractor is not allowed to take construction materials from a river or quarry without a approval letter from Ministry Petroleum and Mineral, and the contractor is not allowed to carry out spoil disposal in a place that has not received approval from the land owner and local authority. Tetum: 2. Crisanto Antonio Ximenes Correia. Ap's • Ami hakarak hatene presu ba rai agrikultura/Sqm nebe afetadu • Rai no propriedade hotu nebe hetan afetadu tenki kompensa uluk antes hahu konstrusaun Projeto. • Tamba rai nebe afetadu, rai agrikultura (natar) laos rai abandon. Tempu agora ami labele uja rai hanesan rai agrikultura tamba agora dadaun sistema irigasaun at hela. • Ami hotu iha ne koopera ho Governu no Kompanhia ba implementasaun projeto ida ne. maibe importante tenki iha linha koordinasaun ho entidade hotu nebe relevante ho projeto ne, liu-liu sira nebe sai afetadus ba projeto ne. English: • We want to know about the price of agriculture land/Sqm that will be affected? • All land or property affected must be compensated before implementation of the project. • Because the affected land is all agriculture land, not abandon land. At this time we are not using the land as agriculture because the irrigation system is damaged at this time. • We are all here cooperating with the government and the company for the implementation of this bridge project, but must be coordinate with all relevant agencies specially people affected by this project. Tetum: ➤ Responde husi PMU: • Ida ne hanesan sistemadu ona husi Governo, katak rai sira nebe afeta ba projeto estrada ka ponte sei hare tui fali ba Funsau ujus rai nian, ba toss ka natar (Agriculture) ka rai abandona. • ADB no Governu Timor Leste konkorda ho idea ida ne no iha planu para halo kompensasaun antes ba implementasaun projeto. Hanesan projeto ABD nian iha dili (Rotunda-Tasi tolu). • Ba rai sira nebe hanesan rai agrikultura Konsultant/PMU sei verifika no koalia ho nain ba nain tui sistema nebe Governu prepara ona. • Importante tebes kooperasaun husi autoridade local no comunidade sira hotu nebe hela besik iha area projeto. Tamba projeto ida nee importante tebes ba comunidade sira husi Baucau ho Lautem no bae ma hotu. English: ➤ Response from PMU: • Regarding this, it's already systematic by the government, the land affected by road and bridge construction projects must be accordance for land use (abandoned land or agricultural land).
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		• ADB and the Government of Timor Leste agree to compensate before implementation of the project. Like the ADB project in Dili (Rotunda – Tasi Tolu). • Regarding agricultural land, the Consultant/PMU will verify and negotiate with the land owner in accordance with the provisions determined by the government. • Cooperation between the local authority and the affected communities is very important in this project, because this bridge construction project is very important for the local community and all people in Baucau and Lautem.
	Tetum:	3. Lazaro Correia. Ap's Ami hare ona iha ne koopera ba implementasaun projetu ida ne .Maibe rai no propriedade hotu nebe hetan afetadu tenki kompensa uluk antes hahu konstrusaun Projetu. We are all seeking cooperative for implementing this project. But the land or property affected by the project must be compensated before implementation of the project ➤ Responde husi PMU: Importante tebes kooperaun husi autoridade local no comunidade sira hotu nebe hela besik iha area projetu. Tamba projetu ida nee importante tebes. ADB no Governu Timor Leste konkorda ho idea ida ne no iha planu para halo kompensasaun antes ba implementasaun projetu. Hanesan projetu ABD nian iha dili (Rotunda-Tasi tolu).
	English:	➤ Response from PMU: Cooperation between the local authority and the affected communities is very important in this project, because this bridge construction project is very important for the local community and all people. ADB and the Government of Timor Leste agreed on this plan to compensate before implementation of the project. Like the ADB project in Dili (Rotunda – Tasi Tolu).



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		➤ Response from PMU: English: Cooperation between the local authority and the affected communities is very important in this project, because this bridge construction project is very important for the local community and all people. ADB and the Government of Timor Leste agreed on this plan to compensate before implementation of the project. Like the ADB project in Dili (Rotunda – Tasi Tolu).
Picture	:	

[Signature]

[Signature]

[Signature]

List of Participants in the Public Consultation Meeting.



REPÚBLICA DEMOCRÁTICA
DE TIMOR LESTE



Ministério das Obras Públicas

Date: 14 January, 2022

PUBLIC CONSULTATION MEETING
3 Bridges / Baucau- Laga - Lautem

Suco: Seical - Laga

No	Name	F/M	Posisaun	Organizasaun	No. Telefone	Assinatura
1	CRISTO X. SEICA	M	Laga - Seical	AHT	-	
2	CRISTO CORREIA	M	Laga - Seical	AH	-	
3	CRISTO CORREIA	M	Laga - Seical	AH	-	
4	CRISTO CORREIA	M	Laga - Seical	AH	-	
5	CRISTO CORREIA	M	Laga - Seical	AH	-	
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						

AV. NICOLAU LOBATO, MANDARIN
DILI TIMOR LESTE
No. Tlp 3310062/3310422

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS
PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT

Appendix 3. Project Implementation Booklet

1. What are the components of the proposed Subproject?

The improvement works under the subproject include:

- Constructing 2 new bridges.
- Widening of the carriageway of the bridge approaches from the existing two-lane road 4-meter carriageway to 6-meters carriageway.
- Resurfacing the existing bridge approach road with asphalt to bring it up to a two-lane road standard;
- Improving the slope protection to stabilize road embankment



2. Will there be impacts on land, structures, trees and other assets of the households by the subproject?

- The DMS results indicated that a total of 34 households with 186 persons will be affected by the subproject. The households are using the public land within the Corridor of Impact (COI) of the subproject for residing and/or doing business and/or planting crops/trees. The 34 AHs include 30 households (160 persons) with only loss of structures which also engaging in selling miscellaneous goods in the '*Ikan Bakar Mulia*' area within the COI of the subproject, 3 households (17 persons) with loss of both of structures and trees (12 trees), 1 household (9

persons) with only loss of Crops (390m²) and approximately a total of 2,495m² of government-owned land is required for upgrading the approach road section to the bridges of the subprojects. A total of 32 AHs (175 APs) will be severely affected.

- A total of 30 business structures (Kiosks and Mini restaurant) owned by 30 AHs (160 persons) including 2 semi-permanent structures owned by 2 households (10 persons) and 28 temporary structures owned by 28 households (150 persons) will be affected.
- Out of the 34 AHs, 7 households (34 persons) are categorized as VAHs including (i) three (3) female-headed households with dependents, (ii) one (1) disabled person headed household with no other means of support, and (iii) three (3) elderly headed households with no other means of support. None of the AHs fall into other vulnerability groups such as child headed households without any means of support, landless households, or those without legal title to land, and ethnic minorities. All the VAHs are SAHs as well. All the AHs who occupied public land have land in other places.

3. What will be the compensation and assistance for the affected assets?

- Affected structures will be compensated at **replacement cost**, calculating by the cost to buy the new same materials of affected structures (including transportation cost to the area), and the cost of labor to reconstruct the affected area of the structure, and the fee for construction permit and other administration fees for reconstruction of the structure. A qualified and independent replacement cost appraiser will be procured by PMU to evaluate the value of affected assets to determine the compensation unit rate for affected assets upon land by the subproject.
- Partially affected structures (no relocation of the structure is required, only repairs of fronts of structures): The owners of the structures will get (i) cash compensation for the affected area of the structure at **replacement cost**; and (ii) allowance for income lost, if any, for the time of repairing the structure.
- Fully/partially affected structures (the structures will have to be moved back or to the side, and it is possible to move backwards or to the side as suitable space behind/to the side is available): The owners of the structures will get (i) compensation for the affected area of structure at replacement cost; (ii) allowance for income lost for the time of moving the structure

backwards/aside; (iii) subsistence assistance; (iv) additional allowance for re-establishment of water source; and (v) income restoration supports.

Important Note: With partially affected structures, although owners of affected structures get compensation at replacement cost for the affected area of the structures; (i) the owners of the affected structures can reuse materials if they wish; and (ii) if demolishing of affected area of the structures damages the entire structure, compensation for entire structure shall be provided.

- Fully affected structures (houses/shops, etc.) - but the structures cannot be moved backwards or to the side as the space behind/side is unavailable): The owners of the structures will be entitled to (i) Cash compensation at replacement cost for the entire structure with no depreciation and no deduction for salvageable materials; (ii) Transitional Allowance up to two months; (iii) A lump sum shifting allowance; (iv) Entitled to participate in the Livelihood Rehabilitation Program (LRP); (v) additional allowance for the re-establishment of water supply; (vi) Additional allowance for new account opening for the compensation transferring requirement.

- Affected secondary structures within the corridor of impacts (fences, verandas, etc.) of the subproject will be compensated at replacement cost for the affected areas.
- The trees planted by individuals/households within the corridor of impacts will be compensated based upon the government resolution number 24/2022 (August 17, 2022).
- Affected public assets (Electric poles, electrical transformers, etc.) will be rebuilt or relocated by the owners (EDTL) with the separate budgets allocated by the Government following the Government's technical standards.
- Any impacts occurred to land during construction of the subproject (for example, garden land of the households out of the COI is affected by levelling the ground by construction contractors) shall be compensated by construction contractors to the households based on the compensation policy of the subproject.
- Severely affected households (relocation households and those who have more than 10% of total productive/income-generating assets of the household acquired) and vulnerable affected households (poor households based on the Government's regulations; households headed by female with dependents; households headed by elderly person with no means of

support; households headed by children with no means of support; households headed by disabled person with no means of support; ethnic households; and landless households) will be provided assistance and income restoration supports to assist them to restore/improve of their living conditions.

4. What is the "Cut-off-Date"?

- "Cut-off Date" is the date set-out to determine eligibility for compensation and assistance under the proposed subproject. The cut-off date for this subproject is the date that the demarcation of the construction boundary was conducted (20 January 2022). The cut-off date has been announced publicly by PMU, PISC together with the local authorities during public consultation meetings. Any people who settle in the subproject area after the cut-off date will not be entitled to compensation and assistance under the subproject.

5. What is the tentative implementation schedule of the proposed subproject?

- Tentatively, the implementation schedule of the subproject is as below (key activities):
 - ✓ Official submission of the RP to ADB for review and concurrence: August 2022;

- ✓ Preparation of the detailed compensation and support plans for each affected household: After ADB clearance of final RP (target Oct-Nov 2022);
- ✓ Disbursement of compensation and assistance payment: November 2022;
- ✓ Implementation of the Livelihood Rehabilitation Program: Q1 2023

6. What activities local people will participate in?

- Local people will be invited to participate in all the activities of the proposed subproject, including:
 - ✓ Advise the engineers on the issues for subproject design, review and comment on the design of the subproject that will be constructed in the local area;
 - ✓ Participate in the consultation meetings;
 - ✓ Participate in the replacement cost study, etc.
 - ✓ Participate in discussions on the RP;
 - ✓ Participate in compensation and assistance activities and monitor of the implementation of the activities.

- ✓ Other activities of the subproject as necessary.

7. How can people submit complaints or grievances on the issues for which they are not satisfied?

- To ensure that any questions and complaints from the residents (not only relating to compensation and resettlement, but also other issues of the proposed subproject) are addressed in a timely and satisfactory manner, and that all possible avenues are available to residents to air their grievances, a project level grievance redress mechanism (GRM) will be established.
- APs may lodge their grievances following the stages as presented in the table below:

Stage	Process	Duration
1	AP submits his/her grievance to subproject manager in person	
2	Subproject manager will try to resolve the issue	7 days
	If unresolved or if AP wants to go directly to PMU	
3	Subproject manager will take grievance to GRC or PMU/community liaison officer	Within 2 weeks of receipt of

Stage	Process	Duration
		decision in Step 2
4	Issue discussed at project liaison meeting	1 week
5	PMU/community liaison officer reports back to the village/AP	5 days
	If unresolved	
6	AP takes grievance to MPW Secretary of State with assistance from the subproject	Within 2 weeks of receipt of decision in Step 5
7	Secretary of State refers matter to an internal committee	2 weeks
8	Secretary of State reports back to AP/village chief	5 days
	If unresolved or at any stage if AP is not satisfied	
	AP can take the matter to appropriate court	As per judicial system

- At any stage in the GRM, the complainant may have the option to elevate the complaint to authorized local courts for litigation following the rules of court. During the litigation of the case, the Government will request from the court that the subproject proceed without disruption while the case is being heard.
- If any party is dissatisfied with the ruling of the civil court, that party can elevate the case to a higher court. The Government shall implement the decision of the court. The project-level GRM should not impede access to the country's jurisdiction or administrative remedies. There are no charges or fees levied to the APs for the lodgment and processing of complaints.
- If efforts to resolve complaints and grievances using the above mentioned procedure remain unresolved or unsatisfactory, complainants - as a last resort - have the right to directly discuss their concerns or problems with the ADB's Transport and Communications Division (SETC), Southeast Asia Department (SERD) through the ADB Timor-Leste Resident Mission

(Address: Rua Cabo Verde No 16, Posto Administrativo, Vera Cruz, Suco Motael, Aldeia Halibur, Dili, Timor-Leste, Tel: +670 3306200). If the complainants are still not satisfied with the responses of the SERD, they can directly contact the ADB Office of the Special Project Facilitator.

- The Office of the Special Project Facilitator procedure can precede based on the Accountability Mechanism in parallel with the subproject implementation.

For more information, you may contact PMU.

Mr. Diogo A. Pereira,
Project Manager
Phone Number: 3310062

Mr. Aleixo dos Santos
National Resettlement Specialist
Phone Number: 3310422

Appendix 4. Replacement Cost Method of Calculation for affected structures

Tag Number :	01A	Paulo Bento Moreira Correia		
36	m2	Stall Temporary		
QTY	Unit	Description	Unit Cost / work item	Amount
64.0	m2	Clearing & Grubbing	\$ 25.40	\$ 1,625.60
6.0	pc	Lumber post	\$ 16.08	\$ 96.48
42.3	m2	Roofing frame (lumber)	\$ 9.12	\$ 385.34
42.3	m2	Roofing cover (0.30mm zinc aluminium)	\$ 6.94	\$ 293.01
1.0	L.S.	Scap holding & Formwork	\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00
1.0	L.S.	Electrical Fixtures	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00
		Total	Markup	\$ 2,470.42
		Builder's Profit	10%	\$ 247.04
		Grand Total		\$ 2,717.47
			Cost / m2 =	\$ 75.00
Based on:				
1. Timor Leste - Standard Method of Measurement (2016)				
2. Timor Leste - Unit Price Standard of Goods & Construction Services (A D N Dec 2022)				
3. Govement Resolution August No. 24/2022				

Tag Number :	01B	Paulo Bento Moreira Correia		
4	m2	Stall Temporary		
QTY	Unit	Description	Unit Cost / work item	Amount
16.0	m2	Clearing & Grubbing	\$ 1.55	\$ 24.80
4.0	pc	Lumber post	\$ 16.08	\$ 64.32
6.3	m2	Roofing frame (lumber)	\$ 10.67	\$ 66.70
6.3	m2	Roofing cover (0.30mm zinc aluminium)	\$ 7.51	\$ 46.95
1.0	L.S.	Scap holding & Formwork	\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00
1.0	L.S.	Electrical Fixtures	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00
		Total	Markup	\$ 272.77
		Builder's Profit	10%	\$ 27.28
		Grand Total		\$ 300.04
			Cost / m2 =	\$ 75.00
Based on:				
1. Timor Leste - Standard Method of Measurement (2016)				
2. Timor Leste - Unit Price Standard of Goods & Construction Services (A D N Dec 2022)				
3. Government Resolution August No. 24/2022				

Tag Number :		04B	Marcelino Soares	
7.29	m2	Bathroom Permanent		
QTY	Unit	Description	Unit Cost / work item	Amount
22.1	m2	Clearing & Grubbing	\$ 1.55	\$ 34.24
1.7	m3	Earthwork (manual excavation)	\$ 3.20	\$ 5.53
1.9	m3	Stone masonry foundation	\$ 88.80	\$ 167.84
0.1	m3	Precasting & concrete works for collum (7.4 Mpa)	\$ 434.17	\$ 52.10
0.2	m3	Precasting & concrete works for sloof (7.4 Mpa)	\$ 305.01	\$ 59.29
21.6	m2	Wall work (40x20x10cm)	\$ 15.87	\$ 342.82
-1.8	m2	Wooden wall (Bebak)	\$ 6.99	-\$ 12.59
0.7	m3	Concrete work for floor (7.4 Mpa), K 100	\$ 225.99	\$ 164.74
1.0	set	Low quality wood door (Single)	\$ 120.00	\$ 120.00
1.0	m2	Septic tank	\$ 300.00	\$ 300.00
1.0	kg	Toilet installation (handmade)	\$ 81.57	\$ 81.57
1.0	L.S.	Scap holding & Formwork	\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00
1.0	L.S.	Electrical Fixtures	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00
Total			Markup	\$ 1,385.56
Builder's Profit			10%	\$ 138.56
Grand Total				\$ 1,524.11
			Cost / m2 =	\$ 209.07
Based on:				
1. Timor Leste - Standard Method of Measurement (2016)				
2. Timor Leste - Unit Price Standard of Goods & Construction Services (A D N Dec 2022)				
3. Government Resolution August No.24/2022				

Tag Number :		06	Alberto Caetano Gaio	
35.75	m2	Store Semi-permanent		
QTY	Unit	Description	Unit Cost / work item	Amount
63.8	m2	Clearing & Grubbing	\$ 6.75	\$ 430.31
3.5	m3	Earthwork (manual excavation)	\$ 3.20	\$ 11.33
5.2	m3	Stone masonry foundation	\$ 88.80	\$ 458.45
7.2	m3	Soil filling (embankment) work	\$ 30.73	\$ 219.71
7.2	m3	Soil compacting work	\$ 4.75	\$ 33.96
68.2	m2	Wooden wall (Bebak)	\$ 6.99	\$ 477.05
12.0	pc	Lumber post	\$ 16.08	\$ 192.96
42.0	m2	Roofing frame (lumber)	\$ 9.12	\$ 383.06
42.0	m2	Roofing cover (0.30mm zinc aluminium)	\$ 6.94	\$ 291.27
3.6	m3	Concrete work for floor (7.4 Mpa), K 100	\$ 225.99	\$ 807.90
2.0	set	Low quality wood door (Single)	\$ 120.00	\$ 240.00
2.0	set	Window	\$ 110.00	\$ 220.00
1.0	kg	Kitchen	\$ 81.57	\$ 81.57
1.0	L.S.	Scap holding & Formwork	\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00
1.0	L.S.	Electrical Fixtures	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00
Total			Markup	\$ 3,917.57
Builder's Profit			10%	\$ 391.76
Grand Total				\$ 4,309.33
			Cost / m2 =	\$ 120.54
Based on:				
1. Timor Leste - Standard Method of Measurement (2016)				
2. Timor Leste - Unit Price Standard of Goods & Construction Services (A D N Dec 2022)				
3. Government Resolution August No. 24/2022				

Tag Number :		025	Anacleto Freitas Ximenes		
35	m2	Store semi-permanent			
QTY	Unit	Description	Unit Cost / work item	Amount	
63.0	m2	Clearing & Grubbing	\$ 3.55	\$ 223.65	
2.3	m3	Earthwork (manual excavation)	\$ 3.20	\$ 7.45	
2.7	m3	Stone masonry foundation	\$ 88.80	\$ 241.19	
0.2	m3	Precasting & concrete works for collum (7.4 Mpa)	\$ 434.17	\$ 78.15	
7.0	m3	Soil filling (embankment) work	\$ 30.73	\$ 215.10	
7.0	m3	Soil compacting work	\$ 4.75	\$ 33.25	
15.5	m2	Wall work (40x20x10cm)	\$ 15.87	\$ 246.33	
23.3	m2	Wooden wall (Bebak)	\$ 6.99	\$ 162.77	
41.3	m2	Roofing frame (lumber)	\$ 9.12	\$ 376.22	
41.3	m2	Roofing cover (0.30mm zinc aluminium)	\$ 6.94	\$ 286.07	
1.8	m3	Concrete work for floor (7.4 Mpa), K 100	\$ 225.99	\$ 395.48	
1.0	set	Low quality wood door (Single)	\$ 120.00	\$ 120.00	
1.0	set	Window	\$ 110.00	\$ 110.00	
1.0	L.S.	Scap holding & Formwork	\$ 20.00	\$ 20.00	
1.0	L.S.	Electrical Fixtures	\$ 50.00	\$ 50.00	
		Total	Markup	\$ 2,565.65	
		Builder's Profit	10%	\$ 256.56	
		Grand Total		\$ 2,822.21	
			Cost / m2 =	\$ 80.63	
Based on:					
1. Timor Leste - Standard Method of Measurement (2016)					
2. Timor Leste - Unit Price Standard of Goods & Construction Services (A D N Dec 2022)					
3. Government Resolution August No. 24/2022					

ADN Unit Price

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

Group of Distance Dili to Municipality

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

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

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

Group of Local Labour Wage

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

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

GROUP OF IMPORTED MATERIALS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

VII	Paints			
a	Vinilex Interior			
1	Vinilex (5 kg)	Venilex/SNI 3564:2009	\$ 12.50	Can
2	Vinilex (25 kg)	Venilex/SNI 3564:2009	\$ 41.00	Pail
3	Super Vinilex 5000 (5 kg)	Venilex/SNI 3564:2009	\$ 12.50	Can
b	Vinilex Ekterior			
1	Vinilex (1 kg)	Venilex/SNI 3564:2009	\$ 8.00	Can
2	Vinilex (5 kg)	Venilex/SNI 3564:2009	\$ 11.50	Can
3	Vinilex (25 kg)	Venilex/SNI 3564:2009	\$ 42.50	Pail
c	Steel and Wood Paint (Bee Brand 1000)			
1	Bee Brand 1000 (1009 Foresta) 1 Kg	Bee Brand 1000	\$ 5.50	Can
2	Bee Brand 1000 (126 Ever Green) 1 Kg	Bee Brand 1000	\$ 5.50	Can
3	Bee Brand 1000 (1004 Melone) 1 Kg	Bee Brand 1000	\$ 5.50	Can
4	Bee Brand 1000 (1011 Sempre Verde) 1 Kg	Bee Brand 1000	\$ 5.50	Can
5	Bee Brand 1000 (103 Orange) 1 Kg	Bee Brand 1000	\$ 5.50	Can
6	Bee Brand 1000 (1013 Victoria) 1 Kg	Bee Brand 1000	\$ 5.50	Can
7	Bee Brand 1000 (1006 Chiaro) 1 Kg	Bee Brand 1000	\$ 5.50	Can
8	Bee Brand 1000 (102 Medium Yellow) 1 Kg	Bee Brand 1000	\$ 5.50	Can

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



\$ 2.00

Quarta-Feira, 17 de Agosto de 2022

Série I, N.º 33

JORNAL da REPÚBLICA

PUBLICAÇÃO OFICIAL DA REPÚBLICA DEMOCRÁTICA DE TIMOR - LESTE
Forestry and Agriculture crops

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

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

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

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

Appendix 5. Household Questionnaires for DMS and Census

CENSUS AND SOCIOECONOMIC SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

Questionnaire No: Date:

Name of the Road:

Name of Investigator:

Name of Supervisor:

1. GENERAL IDENTIFICATION

Property Details

Code

1.1 Road Side : 1. Left 2. Right

☐

1.2 Chainage Km.....

1.3 i. District :..... ii. Sub-District :

.....

iii. Suco: iv. Hamlet:

.....

1.4 Location :

1. Rural 2. Semi-Urban 3. Rural

☐

2. HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Name of the Household Head :

.....

2.2 National ID Card Number

2.3 Address of the Household identified :

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Land under Impact (to be obtained/purchases)

3.1 Ownership of the Affected Land :

1. Private 2. Government 3. Religious 4. Community

5. Other (.....)

☐

3.2 Category of Land :

1. Cultivated 2. Non-Cultivated

☐

3.3 Type of Land :

1. Irrigated 2. Non-Irrigated 3. Barren Fallow 5. Forest

☐

3.4 Use of Land :

1. Cultivation 2. Orchard 3. Residential 4. Commercial
5. Forestation 6. Others 7. No Use

☐

2.5 Total Area of Land (in Hectare) :

2.6 Area of Affected Land (in Hectare) :

2.7 Rate of Land (Per Hectare in USD):

1. AP's Estimation 2. Investigator's Estimation

.....

4. AFFECTED LANDOWNER(S)

Name(s) of Landowner(s)	Sex	Father/Husband/ Wife's Name	Age	Schooling	1 st Occupation	2 nd Occupation

Note : The land under acquisition might be legally owned by more than one person in the same household (e.g., husband & wife, brothers, sisters etc.)

[Sex : Male = 1, Female=2, **Age**: in years, **Schooling** : Total number of years spent in school/Degree/Diploma

4.1 Total Land you possess (in Hectare) :

1. Irrigated: Non-Irrigated:

4.2 Any of the following persons associated with the affected land:

- i. Agricultural Labour 1. Yes 2. No
ii. Sub-Tenant 1. Yes 2. No
iii. Share-Cropper 1. Yes 2. No

☐
☐
☐

4.3 If yes, name of the Agricultural Labour/Sub-Tenant/Share-Croppers

1.

2.

3.

4.

5. AFFECTED HOUSES/STRUCTURES/PROPERTY

5.1 Name of the Household Head:

5.2 Multi-Household Structure 1. Yes 2. No

☐

5.3 Number of Households in the Structure:

5.4 Ownership of the Affected Houses/Structures:

1. Legal 2. Non-Legal (Squatter/Encroacher)

☐

If legal owner, do you have Legal Document of Property

1. Yes

2.No.

☐

2. Govt. Agency (Name)

3. Community Organization (Name)

4. Others (e.g., personal tube-well, sanitary latrine, electric poles, etc.)
Specify.....)

☐

5.5 Type of Affected Structure:

A. Residential Structure: 1. House 2. Boundary wall 3. Fencing
4. Toilet 5. Tube/Dug well
6. Others (.....)

☐

B. Commercial Structure:

1. Shop 2. Hotel 3. Vendor 4. Farm House 5. Petrol Pump
6. Private Clinic 7. Industry 8. Others (.....)

☐

C. Residential-cum Commercial Structure: Yes No

☐

D. Community Structure: 1. Community Centre Club 2. Trust

3. Memorials 4.Others (.....)

☐

E. Religious Structure: 1. Church 2. Temple 3. Mosque

4. Shrine 5.Mandir 6. Cemetery 7. Graveyard 8. Crematorium

☐

9. Others (.....)

6. MEASUREMENT OF THE AFFECTED STRUCTURE / PROPERTY

6.1 Distance from the centre of the carriageway (in Meters) :

6.2 Type of Structure:

1. Temporary 2. Permanent 3. Semi-Permanent

☐

4. Thatched 5. Wooden 6. Others

6.4 Type of Effect: 1. Partly 2. Fully

☐

6.5 Approx. age of the Structure (Years / Months) :

6.3 Area of the Structure / Properties : (measurement in meters)

Description of Structure	Length (m)	Width (m)	Height (m)	Total Area (m ²)	Affected Area (m ²)

6.6 Estimated Market Value of the Affected Structure (in USD)

1. AP's Estimation: 2. Investigator's Estimation:

7 HOUSEHOLD DETAILS OF TENANTS

7.1 Name of the Tenant:.....

7.2 Category of Possession

Sl No.	Category	Period of Stay (months/years)	Advance paid (USD)
1			
2			

7.3 Family Type

1. Joint 2. Nuclear 3. Extended Other ☐

7.4 Religious Group : 1. Christian 2. Buddhist 3. Muslim 4. Hindu 5. Other ☐

7.5 Number of Family members 1. Male..... 2.

Female.....

7.6 Annual Income of the Family USD

7.7 Number of Employees.....

Name 1.....(Salary USD)
2.....(Salary.....S\$)
3.....(salary S\$)
4.....(Salary S\$)

7.8 Details of Family Members

Sl. No.	Name of the Family Member	<u>Sex</u> 1.Male 2.Female	<u>Age</u> (year)	<u>Marital Status</u> 1.Married 2.Unmarried 3.Widow 4.Widower 5. Other	<u>Education</u> 1. Illiterate 2.Up to Senior Secondary/Equivalent 3. Up to Graduate 4. Above Graduate	<u>Occupation</u> 1. Service 2. Business 3. Agriculture 4. Study 5. Housewife 6. Labour 7. Professional 8. Unemployed
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
6.						
7.						
8.						
# of physically handicapped members, if any						
1.						
2.						
3.						

SOCIOECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS

Questionnaire No: Date:
Name of the Road :
Name of Investigator :
Name of Supervisor :

1. GENERAL IDENTIFICATION

Code

- 1.1 Road Side: 1. Left 2. Right
1.2 Chainage Km.....
1.3 i. District:..... ii. Sub District:
.....
iii. Suco: iv. Hamlet:
.....

- 1.4 Location:
1. Rural 2. Semi-Urban 3. Rural

2. HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION

- 2.1 Name of the Household Head:
2.2 National ID card Number.....
2.3 Address of the Household identifies:

2.3 Family Type :

1. Joint 2. Nuclear 3. Extended 4. Other

2.4 Religious Group :

1. Hindu 2. Islam Christian 4. Buddhist 5. Other

- 2.5 Number of Family Members: 1. Male 2. Female.....

2.6 Details of Family Members (Demography and Education)

Sl. No.	Name of the Family Member	Sex 1.Male 2.Female	Age (year)	Marital Status 1.Married 2.Unmarried 3.Widow 4.Widower 5. Other	Education 1. Illiterate 2.Elementary School 3.Junior High School 4.Senior High School 3. Graduate/Equivalent 4. Above Graduate	Occupation 1. Service 2. Business 3. Agriculture 4. Study 5. Housewife 6. Labour 7. Professional 8. Unemployed
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
5.						
6.						
7.						
8.						
9.						
10.						
# of physically handicapped members, if any						
1.						
2.						
3.						

Note : Insert additional column if family members exceed more than 10

3. HOUSEHOLD ASSETS

3.1 Landownership & Uses [All lands situated anywhere and under the ownership of the household]

Land Type	Total Area (Hectare)	Presently Used by Owner (Yes=1, No=2)	Current Market Price (USD)	How owned (Inherited=1 Purchased=2)	Lands Bought & Soled in last Two Years (in Hectare)		
					Bought	Soled	Price /Hectare (USD)
Homestead							
Agricultural							
Ponds							
Commercial							
Fallow							
Others							

3.2 Houses / Structures

Sl. No.	Present Use	# of Story	# of Rooms (all floors)	Total Floor Area (M2)	Building Materials (Code)			Approximate present construction cost (USD)
					Floor	Wall	Roof	

Floor Materials: Earthen = 1; Cemented = 2; Brick (uncemented) = 3; Wooden = 4; Bamboo thatch = 5; Others = 9 (Mention:)

Wall Materials: Earthen = 1; Bamboo thatch = 2; GI Sheet = 3; 5"-Plastered Brick = 4; 5"-Unplastered Brick = 5; 10"-Plastered Brick = 6; 10"-Unplastered Brick = 7; Straw/Leaf Mats/Plastic Sheet = 8; Others = 9 (Mention:)

Roofing Materials: GI Sheet with Wood/Bamboo Frame = 1; GI Sheet with Steel Frame = 2; Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC) = 3; Straw = 4; Plastic sheet = 5; Others = 9 (Mention:)

3.3 Livestock (*Use Worksheet*)

1. Cattle: Approximate Total Current Value (USD) \$

.....

2. Poultry: Approximate Total Current Value (USD)

\$.....

3.4 Trees (*Use Worksheet*): Approximate Total Current Value (USD)

\$.....

3.4 Durable Consumer Items/Other Assets/Amenities (*Use Worksheet*):

Approximate Current Total Value (USD) :

3.5 Electricity: Use Electricity?: Yes = 1 No = 2

☐

Authorized Connection?: Yes = 1, No = 2

☐

Worksheet for Valuation of Cattle & Poultry

CATTLE	# of Heads	Approx Total Value (USD)	POULTRY	# of Birds	Approx Total Value (USD)
Bullock			Chicken		
Cow			Duck		
Goat			Pigeon		
Sheep					
Buffalo					
Horse					
Camel					
Ass					
Others (Mention)			9 = Others (Mention)		

Worksheet for Valuation of Trees (*Local names of the trees to be included*)

Major <u>Timber</u> Trees			Major <u>Fruit</u> Trees			Other Trees		
Name	#	Approx Value (USD)	Name	#	Approx Value (USD)	Name	#	Approx Value (USD)
Teak						Fuel Wood		
Etc.			Etc.			Etc.		

Worksheet for Valuation Durable Consumer Items and Other Assets & Amenities

Items	#	Approx Total Value (USD)
Television		
Radio		
Music System		
Refrigeration		
Washing Machine		
Air Conditioner		
Oven		
L.P.G. connection		
Motor Bike		
Bicycle		
Car		
Bus/Microlet		
Furniture		
Tube-well		
Sanitary Latrine		
Others (name)		

4. AGRICULTURE: OPERATION & PRODUCTION

4.1 Land use

Cultivable	Non-Cultivable	Total Land Area (Hectare)

4.2 Cropping Pattern

Sl. No.	Type of Crops	Total Cultivated Land (Hectare)	Total Yield
i			
ii			
iii	Summer Crop		
Total			

5. ANNUAL INCOME

Sl. No.	Source	Income (USD)
1.	Agriculture	
2.	Service	
3.	Business	
4.	Labour	
5.	Professional	
6.	Others	
Grand Total		

6. INDEBTEDNESS

(Please indicate, your borrowings during last one year)

Sl. No.	Source	Amount taken (in USD)	Amount returned (in USD)	Balance
1.	Bank (specify which bank)			
2.	Cooperatives			
	NGO			
3.	Private money lender			
	Relatives			
4.	Others (mention)			
Total				

7. HOUSEHOLD SAVINGS

7.1 Does the household as a whole have any savings? 1. Yes 2. No ☐

If yes, total amount of savings: USD

7.2 The money is kept in (Use applicable codes below): ☐

At home=1; with relatives=2; with friends=3; Bank/Cooperatives=4; NGOs=5; Others=6 (Mention :.....)

8. OVERALL ECONOMIC STATUS

8.1 According to the respondent, which of the following best describes the Household's overall economic status with the present income and expenditure needs?

1 = Surplus 2 = Breaks even 3 = occasionally deficit 4 = Always deficit ☐

9. CONSUMPTION PATTERN

(Please indicate the consumption/expenditure on different items on last one year)

Sl. No.	Particulars / Source	Expenditure (USD)	
		Monthly	Annual
A	Food		
	1. Cereal		
	2. Pulses		

	3. Milk		
	4. Oil		
	5. Vegetable		
	6. Fruits		
	7. Meat/Fish		
	8. Eggs		
	9. Sugar		
Sub Total (A)			
B	Cooking fuel/gas/wood		
C	Clothing		
D	Health		
E	Education		
F	Communication		
G	Social Function		
H	Agriculture (such as seeds, hiring of farm implements etc.)		
I	Others (specify)		
Grand Total (A+I)			

10. COVERAGE UNDER GOVERNMENT/DONORS DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES

10.1 Have you availed any benefit under any govt. Scheme? 1. Yes 2. No ☐

If yes, please give us the following details:

Name of the Scheme	Kind of Help 1. Loan, 2. Training, 3. Employment
CEC (Community Empowerment Component)	
JFPR (Japan Fund for Poverty Reduction)	

If “1”, please indicate the amount USD \$.....

If “2”, please indicate the type of training
.....

10.2 After availing this scheme did your annual income increase? 1. Yes 2. No ☐

If “Yes”, how much? USD \$.....

If “NO”, why?

.....
.....

11. HEALTH STATUS

11.1 Was any member of your family affected by any illness in last one year?

1. Yes 2.No ☐

11.2 If “Yes”, please indicate the details

No. of Cases	Type of Diseases/Illness	Treatment taken 1. Allopathic 2. Homeopathic 3. Traditional

		4. No treatment

12. MIGRATION

12.1 Do you migrate for work? 1. Yes 2. No ☐

12.2 If “Yes” for how many days/months in a year:

12.3 Where do you migrate?

1. Within the District 2. Outside the District 3. Outside the State ☐

12.4 What kind of job do you undertake? 1. Agricultural Labour
2. Non Agricultural Labour 3. Trade & Business
4. Others (specify): ☐

12.5 How much do you earn: USD \$

12.6 Trend of Migration: 1. Once in a year 2. Twice in a year
3. Every alternative year 4. Once in every three years
5. No regular intervals/as and when required ☐

12.7 At what time of the year do you migrate (season)? :

13. WOMEN STATUS

13.1 Please give the following details

Sl. No	Economic / Non-economic Activities	Engagement in Activities 1. Yes 2. No
1.	Cultivation	
2.	Allied Activities*	
3.	Sale of forest products	
4.	Trade & Business	
5.	Agricultural Labour	
6.	Non Agricultural Labour	
7.	Household Industries	
8.	Service	
9.	Household Work	
10.	Entertainment	
11.	Others (specify).....	

**Dairy, Poultry, Piggery, Sheep rearing etc*

If engaged in economic activities, total income of the year: USD \$.....

13.2 Do your women member have any say in decision making of household matters?

1. Yes 2. No ☐

13.3 If “Yes”, give the following details:

Sl. No	Issues	1 Yes	2 No
1.	Financial matters		
2.	Education of child		
3.	Health care of child		
4.	Purchase of assets		
5.	Day to day activities		
6.	On social functions and marriage		
7.	Others (mention)		

Physical Relocation of Affected Households

[Applicable to the households whose homesteads would be affected partially and fully, and will have to relocate their homes.]

- If the household is aware of displacement from the present homestead, its plan/thinking about relocation:

- Can the affected household relocate on the same home-lot/dwelling plot by moving the houses? 1=Yes; 2=No
- Does the household have lands in the locality which are suitable for relocation?
 1=Yes; 2=No ☐
- Does the household have lands in the locality that can be developed into home-lot for relocation?
 1=Yes 2=No ☐
- Can the household find land for purchase at a location it would like to relocate?
 1=Yes; 2=No ☐
- Are there public lands (govt. & other lands owned by any department of the Govt. of Timor-Leste) in the vicinity of the project? Yes / No
 - If 'Yes', approx. distance from the project: km
 - Approximate amount:
 - Physical description, ownership and current use of the lands:

- How many of the households, that would need physical relocation elsewhere, are in any way related/known to this responding household?

<i>Number of households:</i>	1=From the same clan 2=Related (outside the clan)	3=Considered close friends: 4=Known socially:
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Name of Investigator:

Signature:

Date:

Appendix 6: Template for the Internal Monitoring Report

Table of Contents

Annexes

List of Tables

Abbreviations and Acronyms (Add all other relevant abbreviations)

ADB	—	Asian Development Bank
AH	—	Affected Household
AP	—	Affected Person
CoI	—	Corridor of Impact
GRM	—	Grievance redress mechanism
LRP	—	Livelihood Rehabilitation Program
RF	—	Resettlement Framework
RoW	—	Right of way
SPS	—	Safeguard policy statement
RP	—	Resettlement Plan

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

This section provides a summary of the Resettlement Plan (RP) implementation.

1.2 Project Description

This section provides a general description of the subproject; describes subproject components that result in land acquisition, involuntary resettlement; identify the subproject area; include table/s with quantified data about the subproject, adversely affected people and provide a rationale for the final design decision.

1.3 Objectives of the Internal Monitoring

This section presents specific objectives of the internal monitoring of this monitoring period.

2. METHODOLOGY

This section presents both qualitative and quantitative methods used to conduct internal monitoring of the RP implementation (which activities were undertaken, when were the activities carried out, with whom, etc.)

2.1 Desk Review

2.2 Data Collection and Analysis

3. RP IMPLEMENTATION STATUS

3.1 Institutional Arrangements

This section mentions the actual deployment of safeguards-related staff within the PMU, PISC vis-à-vis proposed safeguards staff in the RP and actual capacity development training provided: number of trainings, number of staff trained (disaggregated by gender) vis-à-vis planned trainings in RP.

3.2 Progress of Land Acquisition, Compensation, Assistance Up to the Time of Monitoring

This sections present the progress of land acquisition to the time of monitoring, number of affected households received compensation and assistance against the total affected households, the remaining households to receive compensation and assistance, reasons for pending payment, plan to make compensation and assistance payment to the remaining affected households, compensation and assistance amount paid to the affected households by type of impact, the remaining compensation and assistance amount to be paid to the affected households, number of households who handed over the land to the subproject, number of households who relocated to other places, etc.

This section also mentions the number of households who have land and assets that are temporarily and or additionally affected during construction, quantity of land and assets (structures, trees, etc.) that is temporarily and or additionally affected, progress and issues of the payment of compensation by the construction contractor to the households.

3.3 Implementation of Livelihood Rehabilitation Program (LRP)

This section presents the progress of actual implementation of the LRP activities vis-à-vis planned implementation (as per the RP) (number of eligible affected households (AHs), of which how many are vulnerable households, severely affected households, income restoration activities by type and location provided to the eligible households, number of participants per training/activity disaggregated by gender and ethnic group, number of affected persons (APs) employed for project-related jobs disaggregated by gender, etc.); institutional arrangements and resource requirements, engagement of LRP service provider.

4. PUBLIC CONSULTATIONS AND INFORMATION DISCLOSURE

4.1 Public Consultations

This section (i) describes public consultations with the APs conducted during the RP implementation (number of public consultation meetings by location and date, language used in the meetings, and the number of participants disaggregated by gender and ethnic group); (ii) summarizes opinions, suggestions, concerns raised by the meeting participants and how these have been/will be addressed by the subproject team; and (iv) describes the participation of stakeholders

4.2 Information Disclosure

This section provides the status of information disclosure of the RP (how/when the RP has been disclosed, to whom)

5. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

This section summarizes the operation of the grievance redress mechanism (GRM), composition of the GRM, the number of new grievances for reporting period, summary of type of grievance issue/location, number of grievances resolved/pending by location/date, the number of grievances resolved at the project level, the number of grievances submitted to a court, the number of grievances resolved by the court, satisfaction of the complainants with the resolution.

6. SUMMARY OF COMPLIANCE WITH RP REQUIREMENTS

This section summarizes the compliance of the capacity building, information disclosure, public consultation, participation, compensation payment, relocation, LRP, land acquisition, grievance redress, etc.) Carried out during the monitoring report with the requirements envisaged in the RP, reasons for compliance/non-compliance/partial compliance,

outstanding issues to be followed up and addressed, required actions, responsibility and timing.

7. CONCLUSIONS

This section mentions if the RP implementation is satisfactory and compliant with the ADB SPS (2009), the agreed Resettlement Framework and the RP, summarizes all the aspects of the Project that need further follow-up and additional awareness and provides particular recommendations for further monitoring.

8. SAMPLE ANNEXES

This section includes attachments, check lists and related documents.