

**REPÚBLICA DEMOCRÁTICA DE TIMOR LESTE**  
**Ministry of Public Works**



**TIMOR-LESTE ROAD CLIMATE RESILIENCE PROJECT (TLRCRP)**  
RFP No.: RFP/021/MOPTC-2017

**DRAFT Resettlement Action Plan**  
**April 2019**



**AITUTO TO HATUBULICO, STA. 0+000**  
**BEGINNING POINT/JCT. AITUTO, NARROW ENTRANCE**



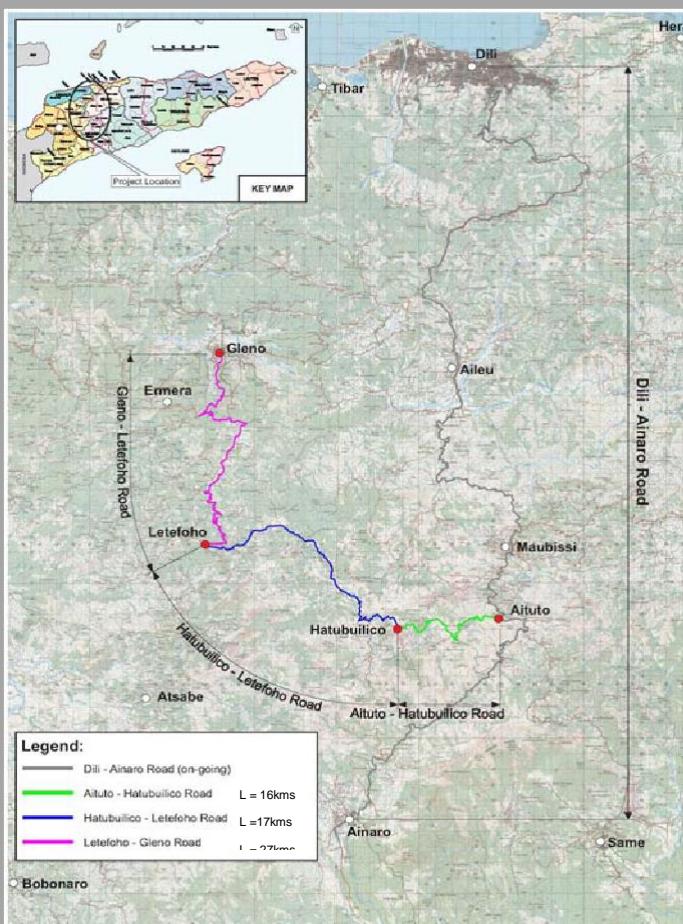
**AITUTO TO HATUBULICO, STA. 4+000**  
**NARROW ROW, STEEP TERRAIN AND STEEP GORGE SLOPE**



**AITUTO TO HATUBULICO, STA. 5+500**  
**RESIDENTIAL AREAS**



**HATUBULICO TO LETEFHO, STA. 15+000**  
**ON-GOING ROAD WIDENING: MT. RAMELAU**



**HATUBULICO TO LETEFHO, STA. 24+000**  
**EXISTING SEALED ROAD**



**HATUBULICO-LETEFHO, STA.29+000**  
**BIG TREES AND COFFEE PLANTATION**



**LETEFHO TO GLENO, STA. 42+000**  
**GRAVEL ROAD**



**LETEFHO TO GLENO, STA. 54+200**  
**RINEU BRIDGE**

# Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP)

Timor Leste Road Climate Resilience Project (TLRCRP)

**Branch Road Section Dili - Ainaro:** Aituto – Hatubuilico – Letefoho – Gleno

April 2019

This Draft Resettlement Action Plan is a document of the Proponent. The views expressed herein may be preliminary in nature.

*In preparing the Resettlement Action Plan and making reference to a particular territory or geographic area in this document, the Proponent does not intend to make any judgments as to the legal or another status of any territory.*

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## GLOSSARY

**Abbreviated Resettlement Action Plan (ARAP)** –The ARAP is acceptable if fewer than 200 people are affected. It is also acceptable if more than 200 people are affected so long as all land acquisition is minor (10 percent or less of all holdings is taken) and no physical relocation is required.

**Affected Family/Affected Household (AF/AH)** - consists of all members of a household residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who will be adversely affected by the project. For resettlement purposes, Affected Persons (APs) will be dealt with as members of Project Affected Families (PAFs).

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

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

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

**Displaced Person** - consistent with World Bank policy 4.12, 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 PAFs are occupying.

**Encroacher** - legal titleholder, who illegally extend their legal holding onto (and, thus, encroach upon) government land. They are encroachers for their illegal holding. Under World Bank's policy, if affected people with title to land have encroached from their legitimately landholding onto land that they do not own, they will be compensated, whether on the legitimately occupied piece of land or on the piece of land upon, will be compensated.

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

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

**Indigenous people** - consistent with World Bank policy 4.10, 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.

**Marginally affected** – the impact is only partial, and the remaining portion of the property or asset is still viable for continued use. Compensation will be on the affected portion only. Minor impacts are limited to cases where APs are not physically displaced and less than 10% of their productive assets are lost).

**Negotiated Settlement** - is an agreed amicable rates or package of compensation and entitlements for the APs to ensure that the cost is sufficient to cover affected structures and assets, physical and non-physical. Compensation packages shall ascertain that the APs will not be worse-off, and they could recover from the disturbances caused by the project.

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

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

**Relocation**- the physical resettlement of APs from their pre-project place or residence, place for work or business premises as a result of project activities.

**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** - all measures taken to mitigate any and all adverse social impacts of a project on the APs, including compensation and relocation. Full or partial, permanent or temporary physical displacement (relocation, loss of residential land/ or shelter) and economic displacement (loss of land, assets, access to assets, income sources, or means of livelihoods) resulting from (i) involuntary acquisition of land, or (ii) involuntary restriction on land use on or access to parks and protected areas. The definition applies to impact experienced, regardless of whether it involves actual relocation.

**Resettlement Plan** - the time-bound action plan prepared to compensate and /or mitigate the impact of resettlement. A FULL resettlement is required for project or subprojects with significant impacts (see definition below), and an ABBREVIATED resettlement plan is required for project or subprojects with non-significant impacts.

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

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

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

**Simple structures** - small (in the order of 1-15m<sup>2</sup>) roadside stalls or shade houses that are constructed of rough-sawn wood, bamboo, thatch, banana or sago palm leaf, and can be moved and re-constructed in less than day.

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

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

**Vulnerable** - Any people who might suffer disproportionately or face the risk of being marginalized from the effects of resettlement i.e. (i) female household head with dependents; (ii) disabled household head; (iii) poor household as defined by the poverty line; (iv) landless elderly household head with no means of support; (v) household head without security of tenure

## CHAPTER I INTRODUCTION

### A. Country Contexts

Roads represent the primary mode of transport in Timor-Leste. The country has an extensive road network totaling 6,941 km, consisting of 1,427 km of national roads; 812 km of district roads; 1,975 km of core rural roads; and, 3,567 km of non-core rural roads. The main network corridor runs along the northern fringe of the country from the Indonesian border in the west through the capital Dili and then eastward to the second largest city, Baucau, and beyond. The road network in the west is reasonably dense, serving a strong agricultural region. In the rest of the country, the road network consists of five north-south connectors linking the northern corridor across the mountainous spine to the east-west road along the southern coastal plain. These main road corridors are important as they connect potentially promising agricultural areas and new oil industry-related developments along the southern coast to the main population and more developed areas along the northern coast.

Nevertheless, much of this network is still in poor condition, mainly due to unsuitable design and underinvestment in maintenance. The results of the 2015 survey indicated that 13 percent of rural roads were rated good, 30 percent were rated fair, 44 percent were rated poor, and 13 percent were rated bad. Timor-Leste's slope instability and frequent landslides also pose a challenge to the provision of road transport. Data from 2011 study revealed that two-wheel drive cars could only drive at reasonable speeds on 20 percent of the national road network, and more than 6 percent were in such a poor condition that it was only passable by four-wheel drive vehicles. A deteriorated road network makes travel time longer, vehicles operating costs higher, and rural communities more isolated. It also has a negative impact on livelihoods and key basic services including employment, health, and education. In many cases, however, the roads were also not properly designed and lack sufficient drainage capacity. Due to the steep terrain, ground conditions, and local climate, slope instability is a major problem. Combined with the shortage of maintenance funds, these factors resulted in a necessary focus on emergency repairs rather than systematic maintenance.

Branch Roads on the Gleno–Maubisse corridor: The Branch Roads play an important role for central Timor-Leste, linking its east to its west, while also serving transit traffic along the project road and onward connections to the Dili–Ainaro and the Gleno–Tibar corridors. The Gleno–Maubisse corridor starts at the city of Gleno, passes through the towns of Ermera, Letefoho, Hatubuilico, and Aituto and ends at the town of Maubisse. Gleno is a city 30 km to the southwest of Dili and is the capital of the municipality of Ermera. Maubisse is a historic town in the hills 70 km south of Dili, in Ainaro District. It is a popular tourist destination and a weekend visiting spot for people from the capital. Agricultural activities are evident along the corridor. Coffee producers are concentrated particularly in Ermera district. The Hatubuilico town is on the route to Timor-Leste's top tourist destination, Mount Ramelau. It is anticipated that, in addition to enhancing connectivity in the project areas, the project will help develop the agricultural and tourism sector by improving road access specifically to the country's highest coffee producing areas and tourist destination. BRP will improve the Gleno- Letefoho and Letefoho- Hatubuilico Junction sections of the corridor, while the Hatubuilico Junction-Aituto section and the links to the towns of Ermera and Hatubuilico will be improved at a second phase of the project. The section between Aituto and Maubisse was already improved.

Traffic: The overall traffic is low in Timor-Leste, only the northern link between the Indonesian border and Dili, and from Dili to the eastern region, having non-motorcycle traffic above 1,000 vehicles per day. Notwithstanding, there has been rapid growth in the vehicle fleet with annual growth of approximately 28 percent between 2010 and 2013. Motorcycles comprise approximately three-fourths of the fleet. In the proposed project roads, traffic is low with an Annual Average Daily Traffic (AADT) of, 843 on the Gleno-Letefoho section and 418 on the Letefoho- Hatubuilico Junction section, based on the Classified Traffic Counts conducted in May 2018, with 69 percent being motorcycles.

Road safety: Timor-Leste's poor road infrastructure condition and susceptibility to climate change and natural disasters make road safety measures utmost important for the well-being of road users. In 2016, the World Health Organization methodology for determining road fatality rates was 12.7 fatalities per 100,000 population, with 161 estimated road traffic fatalities in Timor-Leste that year. GoTL is in the process of developing a National Road Safety Plan that will be guided by the road safety activity framework set out in the Decade of Action for Road Safety 2011–2020. With the current administrative structure, the National Directorate of Road Safety is under the Ministry of Defense and Security; however, it is anticipated that responsibilities will be shifted to a National Land Transport Authority in coordination with Directorate of Land Transport, Timor-Leste National Police and other Government stakeholders, in leading efforts to address road safety and reduce road trauma.

Road maintenance: Effective road maintenance is essential to reduce high exposure to climate change and natural disasters, as well as prevent high costs for rehabilitation and reconstruction. In 2016, US\$4 million was allocated to routine and periodic maintenance of national, district, and urban roads, while US\$10 million was allocated for rural roads. A similar amount was allocated in 2017. So far there is no budget allocation for road maintenance in 2018 since GoTL has not been able to approve the 2018 budget. Although the road maintenance department has increased its capacity in past years and has managed a number of maintenance contracts, it still lacks the necessary capacity and resources to maintain even only the national roads, which have recently been upgraded. Periodic maintenance on national roads is rarely done and routine maintenance is done using one-year output-based contracts. Most of the maintenance budget is spent on emergency works.

Institutional framework: GoTL has prepared the Strategic Development Plan (SDP) 2011–2030 to set out the development vision and long-term guide, which aims to rehabilitate all the existing roads by 2020, and provide a comprehensive road maintenance program by 2030, which seems very ambitious. The SDP includes a transport policy statement with a view to providing the legal framework for transport infrastructure and services, as well as to defining the organization and management of the transport system in Timor-Leste.

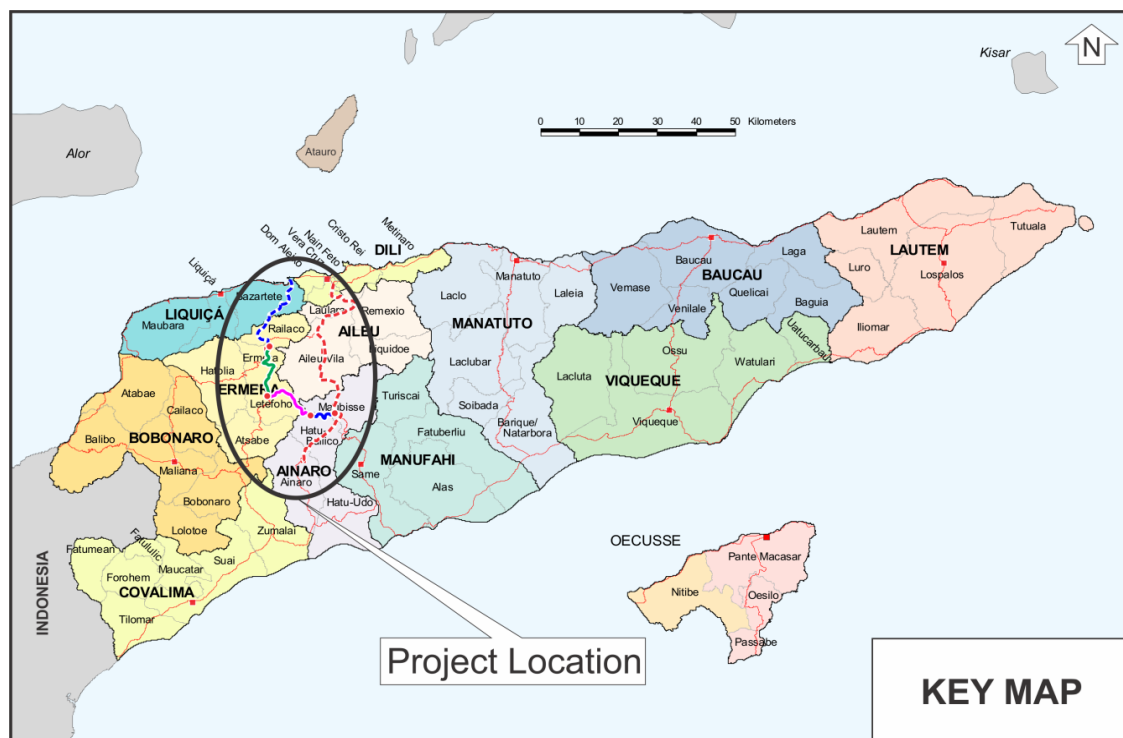
To attain this vision and the connectivity objectives of the SDP, a Transport Sector Master Plan (TSMP) launched in March 2018 sets out to develop an 'integrated transport framework of systems, services and facilities required to facilitate and underpin inclusive economic and social development', which has targets for road upgrading that are more realistic. A key policy objective within the roads subsector is 'to develop the core road network with major urban roads, roads linking municipalities to each other, upgraded municipal roads linking municipal centers with sub-municipalities, and rural roads that provide access to villages and the more remote areas.' Improvements in all levels of road network – national, municipal, urban and rural road infrastructure – are to be constructed and maintained with appropriate standards and in good condition.

In June 2018, the Eight Constitutional Government was sworn in, and the former Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communications was separated into (i) the Ministry of Public Works (MPW); and, (ii) the Ministry of Transport and Communications (MTC). MPW is responsible for the design, execution, coordination and evaluation of the policy defined and approved by the Council of Ministers in the areas of public works, urban planning, housing, water supply, distribution and management, sanitation and electricity; while MTC is responsible in the areas of civil, maritime and air transport, auxiliary services, communications, postal services, telegraph, telephone and other telecommunications and meteorological and geophysical services. The Directorate of Roads, Bridges and Flood Control (DRBFC) under MPW is responsible for planning, developing, and maintaining national road network, including rural roads.

## **A. Project Description**

The main objective of the Branch Road Project is to improve road access, safety, and climate resilience i) enhance road access, safety and efficiency of road networks, ii) increase access of the rural and urban populations on the Gleno-Maubisse corridor to various social services and markets leading to improved livelihoods and poverty reduction, and iii) improve the districts trade on agriculture products and other

potential commodities, promote a development potential for tourism and agriculture by facilitating road transport and connectivity to major urban and per-urban areas including Dili, Ermera and Ainaro.



**Figure 1.1: Project Location of Branch Road Aituto to Gleno**

*Source: KEI Consultant, 2018*

The project's development objective is expected to be achieved through the following interventions:

**Component 1: Gleno–Maubisse Corridor Upgrading and Road Safety Improvements (US\$72.8 million of which expected IDA financing is US\$55.0 million).** This component consists of the civil works activities to be undertaken on the Gleno–Maubisse corridor and the road safety activities on the rest of the network. The activities include:

- a. **Sub-component 1.1: Gleno–Letefoho and Letefoho–Hatubuilico Junction roads sections upgrading (US\$70.8 million).** This component would upgrade the Gleno–Letefoho (25.8 km) and Letefoho–Hatubuilico Junction (18.5 km) road sections of the Gleno–Maubisse corridor (66.1 km) to National roads standards. The designs will incorporate climate resilience considerations, considering: (i) pavement upgrading with selective widening to bring the project roads to national standards; (ii) improvement of drainage structures to meet forecasted rainfall volumes and intensities; and, (iii) construction or reinforcement of slope stabilization structures. Where roads serve pass through urban areas, attention will be given to safety improvements, orientation signage, bus stops, and sidewalks. As a first phase of a program to improve the Gleno–Maubisse corridor, the two project roads sections (totaling 44.3 km) have been proposed based on the prioritization results of the feasibility study and the readiness for implementation. The second phase of the upgrading of the Gleno–Maubisse corridor<sup>1</sup> will be defined during implementation and it is envisaged that will be financed under an additional financing to BRP or as a new standalone project. This sub-component will also finance the construction of the upgrading works and related supervision consultancy.

<sup>1</sup> The remaining roads to be improved on the Gleno–Maubisse corridor are: (i) Hatubuilico Junction to Aituto road section (11.9 km); and (ii) the links to the corridor of the towns of Ermera (4.8 km) and Hatubuilico (5.2 km). The road section between Aituto and Maubisse (9.9 km) was already improved under RCRP.



- b. **Sub-component 1.2: Road Safety Improvements (US\$2.0 million).** This sub-component will cover civil works and/or goods to address road safety issues on roads other than on the Gleno–Maubisse corridor roads, such as road signage and pavement markings or black spot improvements at locations to be identified by GoTL. The scope of sub-component 1.2 will be decided during implementation with support of a road safety advisor to be hired under the project.

**Component 2: Institutional Strengthening and Project Management (US\$4.0 million of which expected IDA financing is US\$4.0 million).** This component aims at helping strengthening capabilities within MPW and DRBFC on issues related to road assets management, road safety and road maintenance. It will finance technical assistance, equipment, and operational costs associated with the implementation of the Project. It will also finance studies required for the preparation of potential future investments in the road sector. This component is split into three sub-components, as detailed below.

- a. **Sub-component 2.1: Technical Assistance (US\$1.6 million).** This sub-component involves knowledge, capacity building, data and funding to support transport sector development. Technical Assistance activities include: (i) data collection on road inventory, traffic and condition on national and district roads (approximately 2,240 km) to update the Road Asset Management System<sup>2</sup> for supporting monitoring, planning and programming of road works; (ii) piloting of multi-year performance based maintenance contracts on national roads<sup>3</sup> (two years of maintenance on approximately 125 km) through contractors using community-based groups with female participation, including strengthening supervision activities done by DRBFC; (iii) road safety capacity building program within MPW through the hiring of a road safety advisor to DRBFC;<sup>4</sup> and, (iv) geotechnical capacity building program within MPW through the hiring of a geotechnical advisor to DRBFC.<sup>5</sup>
- b. **Sub-Component 2.2: Design of Future Projects (approximately US\$1.4 million).** This sub-component will finance feasibility/technical studies and designs required for the preparation of potential future investments in the road sector (approximately 55 km). The road section to be designed will be selected from the following roads that GoTL showed an interest in receiving the Bank's support for feasibility/technical studies and designs: (i) Viqueque–Uatulari–Uatucarbau–Lliomar–Lospalos Road Project; (ii) Lautem–Fuiloro–Lospalos Road Project; and, (iii) Maubara–Vatobau–Sare–Cailaco Road Project.
- c. **Sub-component 2.3: Project Support (US\$1.0 million).** This sub-subcomponent will finance operational costs associated with implementation of the Project, training of MPW staff, and goods needed by the Project. It also includes yearly audits of the project accounts to be submitted to the Bank.

**Component 3: Contingent Emergency Response (US\$0 million).** Since Timor-Leste will remain vulnerable to climate change and severe weather events, even with the successful implementation of the first two components, supporting post-disaster recovery is an important feature of the project. This zero-dollar component is designed to provide swift response in the event of an Eligible Crisis or Emergency, by enabling GoTL to request the Bank to reallocate project funds to support emergency response and reconstruction. The project will prepare a CERC Project Operations Manual within six months of project

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<sup>2</sup> The Road Asset Management System is being developed with ILO, ADB and JICA support.

<sup>3</sup> The maintenance contracts will be implemented on Lots 1 and 3 of the ongoing RCRP (around 40 km) and other national roads to be selected by MPW.

<sup>4</sup> The tasks would include: training of MPW staff, assessment of national and district roads for road safety risks, preparation of road safety improvement works program, and road safety audits of project designs. The assignment is expected to last for 12 months spread over two years.

<sup>5</sup> The tasks would include: training of MPW staff, assessment of national and district roads for geotechnical hazards, preparation of road geotechnical remedies works program, and geotechnical audits of project designs. The assignment is expected to last for 8 months spread over two years.

effectiveness.

## B. Project Footprints

The project footprints cover limited areas for investments under Sub-component 1.1: Gleno–Letefoho and Letefoho–Hatubuilico Junction roads sections upgrading as well as other additional areas for associated facilities which will be confirmed during project implementation. The LARAP addresses the former whereas a framework approach will be adopted for the latter.

The proposed Branch Road Project is situated within two administrative jurisdictions of Ainaro and Ermera Districts. Section 1 begins at km 0+00 at Aituto intersection between Maubessie and Ainaro, ± 38 Km south of Dili. Section 1 ascends from the Aituto junction to the west up to mountainous areas at an elevation around 1,917 m a.s.l. These areas are adjacent to the protected areas southeastern of Mt. Ramelau. The proposed road alignment passess Sucos/villages intermittently, with the biggest concentration in the sections approaching the Letefoho sub-district. Section 3 will connect the existing upgraded road in Gleno, which was previously financed by the Asian Development Bank (ADB).

There are 11 Sucos/villages along the proposed road corridor. Three Sucos are located within Ainaro District, and these include Horai-Quik, Mulo, and Nunu-mogue. Whereas the rest eight Sucos i.e. Katarai Karaik, Dukurai, Haupu, Goulolo, Eraulo, Estado, Humboe, Riheu. are located within Ermera District. The GPS coordinates, which begin at Aituto are S -8° 54' 1" and E 125° 35' 34", and end in Gleno City at -8° 43' 26.00" S and 125° 26' 10.00" E. The map of the Proposed Branch Road is provided in Figure 3. These sections will pass schools, markets, as well as sacred sites and hence, pre-construction and construction-induced impacts are anticipated.

While there is a widely-used suco boundary map in Timor Leste, it should be noted that within the country, suco affiliation is more of a cultural concept rather than a geographic and administrative boundary. Communities might reside within the geographical boundary of one Suco but may identify themselves as residents or members of another suco. Hence, further consultations will be required to update the LARAP to ensure that PAPs are legitimate residents or own assets and claims in the affected Sucos. Key physical characteristics of each road section is summarized as follows:

### a. Section 1: Aituto to Hatubuilico

General conditions: this road section (12.7 km) is characterized by steep gorges and hills on both sides, with a narrow existing corridor (3 to 4 meters). The road is mostly unsealed or has weathered back to its original state. There are five Sucos (Horaiquik, Mulo and Nunumoge), which are sparsely populated. The traffic is currently very low, with pedestrians and motorbikes being the main users. However, due to the road's proximity to Mount Ramelau, there is an anticipated increase in road use following the proposed upgrading. The entire section is still off-grid. As part of the mission, the task team also recommended an additional improvement in the existing road connecting Section 1 to the Hatubuilico sub-district capital to enable better access to the public facilities as well as tourism sites around the Mount Ramelau.

Since many of this section contains steep terrain, the current plan on improving the existing road to the national standard will likely involve extensive cut and fill in potentially unstable geotechnical environments (up to 4 to 5 meters for steep hills). Widening will likely change the landscape permanently and therefore elevate the environmental risks, including increased risks of landslides. Potential impacts on private properties such as residential and agricultural land, including trees and other assets are anticipated due to the narrow existing ROWs. While the extent of soil will depend on the amount generated from slope cutting, limited flat/idle land may limit available options for proper and safe soil disposal. Previous experiences under the TLGRP indicate that soil dumping practices in private properties, often at the request of landowners, have encouraged constructions on loose soil which present safety risks. This will require proper designation for soil piles in consultation with affected communities, which is further detailed in the project's Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP).

This section is currently out of the scope of the proposed Branch Road Project.

#### **b. Section 2: Hatubuilico to Letefoho**

General conditions: The terrain is comparably less steep compared to the section 1 although the alignment passes through the northern section of the Tatamailau Mountain protected area, with an elevation above 2,000 meters. The length of this section is approximately 18.5 km and has a 3 to 4-meter carriageway (4-5 meters of ROW) and are sparsely populated except towards the end of the section in Suco Dukurai.

Road upgrades in this section are expected to provide easier access for tourists to visit Tatamailau Mountain as well as access to the sub-district town of Hatubuilico where public services are located. Land acquisition on private properties along this section is expected to be minor, except in Suco Dukurai where built-up settlements on both sides of the existing road shoulders were observed. These settlements consist of permanent houses and workshops. Engineering measures are currently being considered to reduce land taking by incorporating adjustments in proposed carriageway and installation of underground culverts. Along this section, road widening, and subsequent soil disposal may affect agricultural land for vegetable farming and cattle grazing, and in some parts, coffee plantation. Furthermore, this section will also pass religious sites (i.e. the Dukurai chapel and Letefoho church) as well as several schools, and therefore require further installation of measures to ensure road safety and reduce disruption to routine activities.

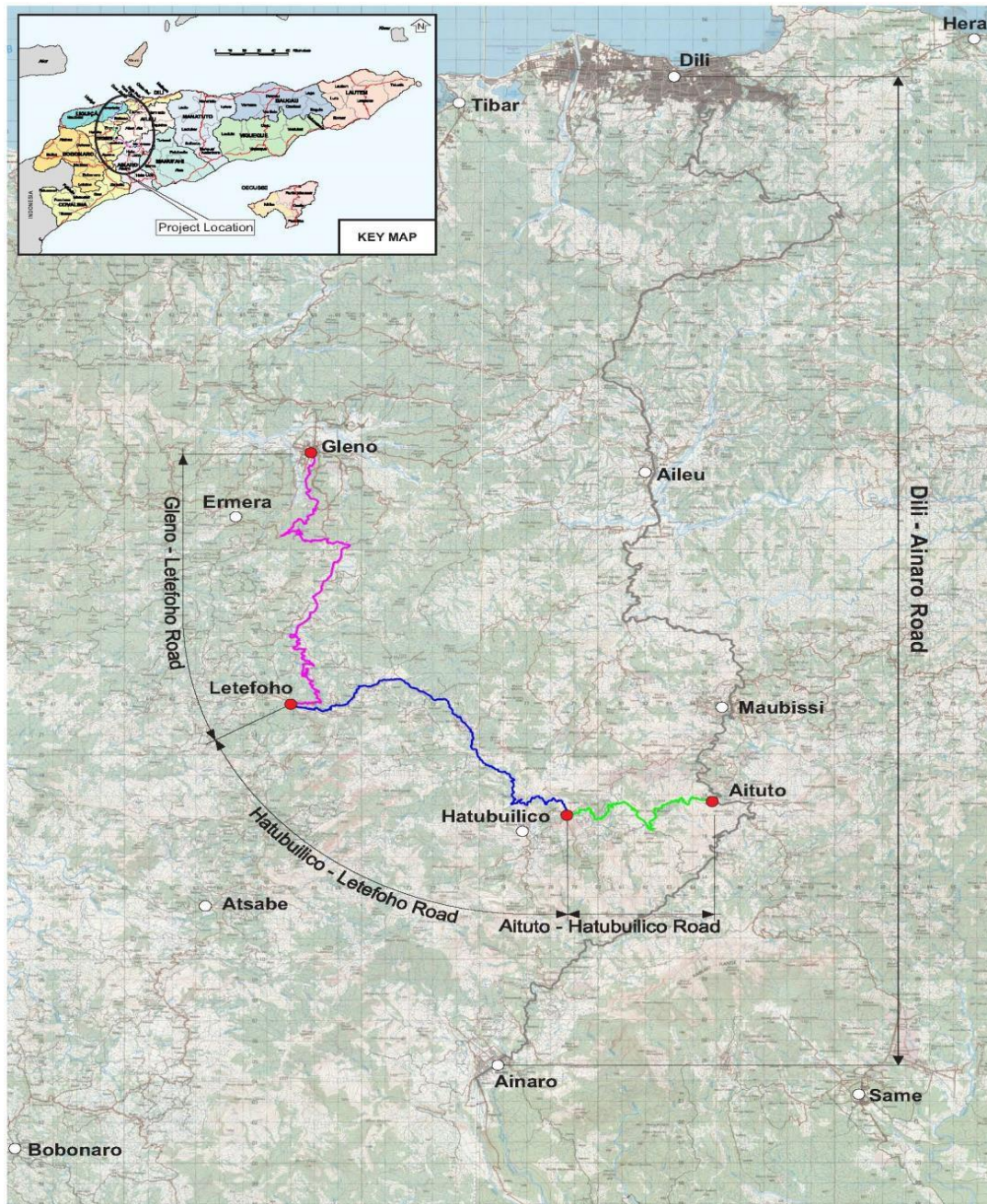
#### **c. Section 3: Letefoho to Gleno**

General conditions: The road is located in peri-urban settings and the existing carriageway is already wide and hence require minimal widening. Several parts of the section have been widened as part of on-going construction works to improve the road conditions under the GoTL's "Emergency Project" since 2018. The section is approximately 25.6 km, with an existing carriageway between 5 to 7 meters (5 – 7.5 meters of ROW). The traffic significantly increased on this section, including small trucks and private busses. This section is known as a coffee growing region and connected to the already upgraded road from district capital Gleno to Tibar, which is expected to serve as the main port after Dili and previously funded by the ADB. The section passes five Sucos (Haupu, Goulolo, Eraulo, Estado, and Humboe). Since this proposed road will improve connection to the nearby towns including Ermera and Gleno, as well as further to Dili, particular attention with regards to road safety, especially in public facilities (i.e. schools, markets, churches, etc.) have been considered as part of the project design due to a likely increase in traffic.

There have been issues stemming from improper spoil disposal and limited soil stabilization/strengthening which will need to be addressed as part of the DED finalization for Section 3. Impacts associated with slope cutting and soil disposal on coffee plantations were observed during the LARAP consultations. Environmental impacts resulting from the on-going construction works will need to be further assessed as part of the tracer study and on this basis, the DED needs to include remedial measures to minimize impacts that have been caused, including management of improper soil disposal.

Some of the segments in Section 3 which were included under this on-going road project cover STA 37+450 to STA 40+900 (3.45 km length) and from STA 46+100 to STA 51+000 (4.90 km length). Additional 5.6 km (from STA31+900 to STA37+500) has been confirmed by the GoTL and hence the status of the tracer study as part of the LARAP remains indicative and will only be finalized upon completion of the Emergency Roads Project in this section. Hence, the extent of impacts of the GoTL's emergency project on land and assets cannot be confirmed at this stage.

The following figures provide illustrations of the geographical characteristics of the proposed corridor.

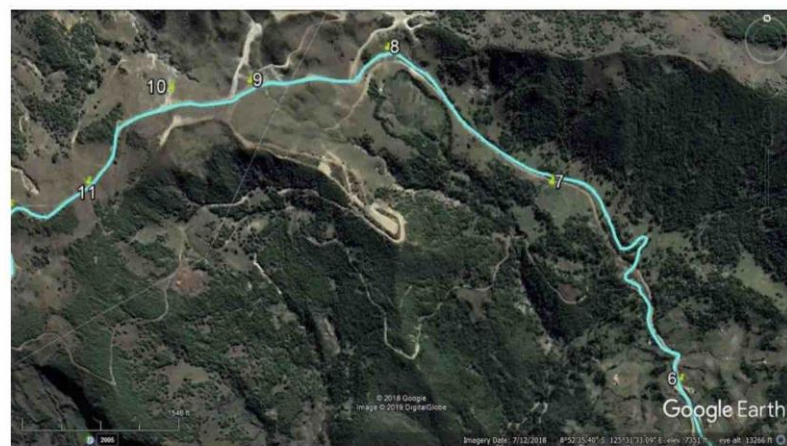
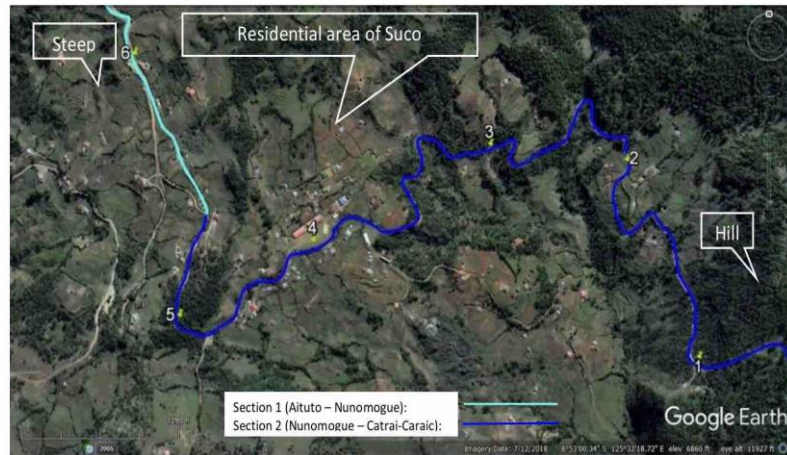


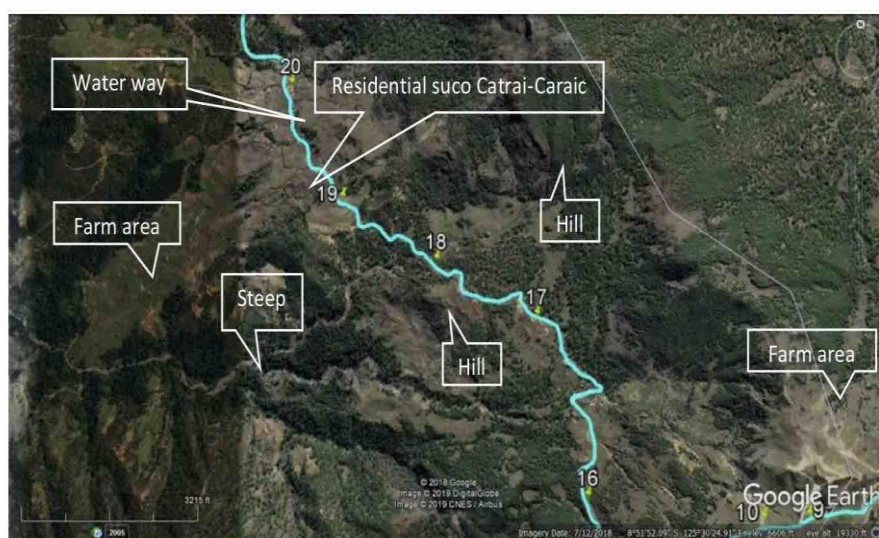
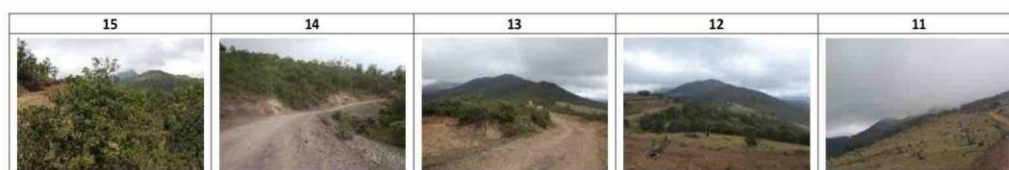
**Figure 1.2: Road Link of Aituto – Hatubuilico – Letefoho – Gleno**

*Source: KEI Consultant, 2018*



**Figures 1.3:** Key Geographical Conditions of the Proposed Branch Road





## C. Institutional and Implementation Arrangements

The executing agency will be the Council for Administration of the Infrastructure Fund (CAFI), while the implementing agency will be MPW through the Directorate of Road, Bridges and Flood Control (DRBFC).

The project will be implemented by the multi-donor Project Management Unit (PMU) which is responsible for managing ADB, JICA, and World Bank projects, including the ongoing World Bank-funded RCRP on the Dili–Ainaro road. The PMU manages externally supported major road upgrading projects, being a single PMU in charge of project monitoring and reporting as well as the safeguards assessments and monitoring system, thereby reducing the project management costs. The PMU is under the responsibility of MPW, and is headed by a project manager, staffed with local and international consultants. In January 2019, GoTL started a process of restructuring the staffing of the PMU to promote more effective capacity building of MPW staff, include more MPW staff to support the PMU activities, and strengthen the management of the PMU's portfolio of projects, with an intention to integrate more the PMU into the MPW structure. The restructuring of the PMU will take place during the first semester of 2019, with support of ADB, World Bank and other donors, when the PMU will have very little capacity. The PMU staff will be strengthened under the project by the hiring of a Project Coordinator who will deal only with the World Bank projects. The National Procurement Commission (NPC) handles all public procurement above a value of US\$1 million and will procure the civil works under the project using international competitive bidding in accordance with World Bank guidelines. The project implementation period will be four years.

The project will be implemented following a Project Operations Manual (POM), which contains detailed information on the project implementation arrangements and processes, including procurement, financial management and safeguards. The POM will be adopted from the ongoing RCRP.



## CHAPTER II LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT PLANNING

### A. Scope of the LARAP

The Branch Road Aituto-Hatubuiloco-Letefoho-Gleno is divided into three sections:

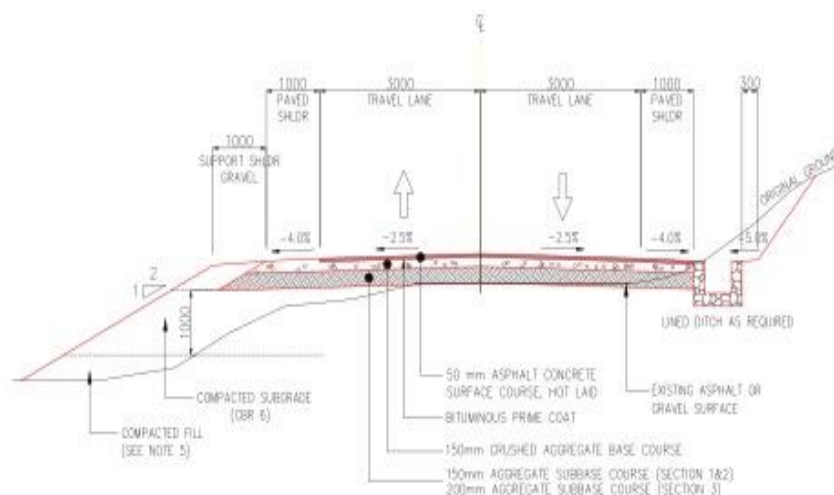
- a. Section 1 from Aituto to Hatubuilico (12.9 km);
- b. Section 2 from Hatubuilico to –Letefoho (18.5 km) and;
- c. Section 3 from Letefoho to Gleno (25.8 km).

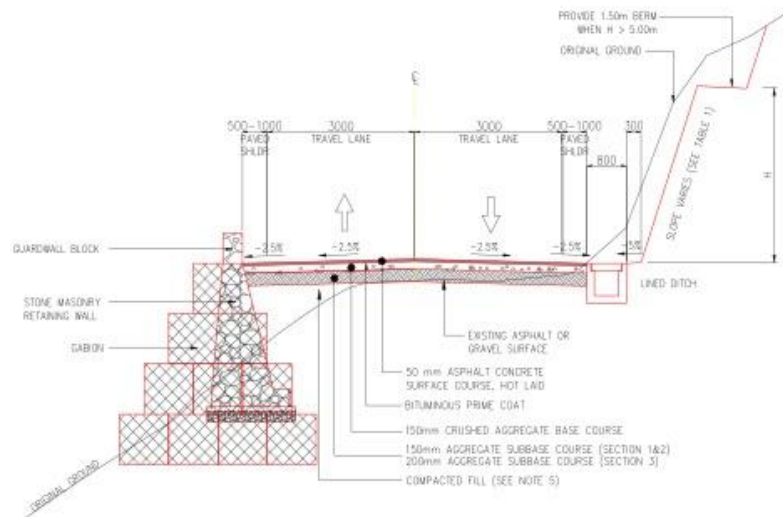
The proposed project will upgrade the existing carriageway to the National Road standard. The minimum requirement of the Right of Way (ROW) for the Branch Road is on average 9 meters (6-meter carriage-way, 1-meter road shoulder on each side and 1-meter for drainage) on flat land. In areas with steep topography, such ROW width requirements may add-up. Reflecting from the on-going Dili-Ainaro road project, additional 1 – 5 meters for slope cutting and installation of embankments can be anticipated.

The road improvement on each section will follow the existing alignments of the roads. Different cross-sections have been prepared for different cut and fill scenarios. However, there are some adjustments made on the road alignment such as on Aituto entrance of Section 1, Letefoho Church and Letefoho Junction of Section 2, and a short cut on Humboe School of Section 3. In one of the built-up areas in Letefoho, the width of the carriageway has been adjusted with engineering design measures to reduce the need for land acquisition and resettlements as well as accommodate necessary road traffic and road safety requirements. Such measures will be further detailed in the following section on Impact Avoidance (Section E).

The LARAP was written with the assumption of the inclusion of all three road sections proposed under the initial design and hence, an assessment of impacts along with its inventory of losses covers all the three sections. Within the current financing availability, the project will upgrade Section 2 Letefoho–Hatubuilico Junction (18.5 km) and Section 3 the Gleno–Letefoho (25.8 km) road sections of the Gleno–Maubissee corridor (66.1 km). Financing for road upgrade works in Section 1 Aituto to Hatubuilico (12.9 km) has not been determined and hence is currently outside the scope of the project. However, the LARAP provides a baseline database for all three sections which is expected to provide a reference for impact assessments in the event that future financing for Section 1 has become known. The GoTL has agreed to apply the same standards that the LARAP is proposing for all the three sections, regardless of the financing sources.

Figure 2.1: Typical ROW





Several parts of the existing alignment of Section 3 (Letefoho-Gleno) are currently undergoing widening and basic upgrading under the Government of Timor Leste (GoTL) sponsored program called Emergency Roads, which is a separate financing arrangement from the proposed project. These activities include repairing of existing road alignments, install new drainages as well as retaining walls in critical areas. The Emergency Roads project was slowly started in 2017. However, since June 2018 the civil works have expanded and involved multiple slopes-cutting and filling, roads widening and still continue at the time of this LARAP was produced. As part of the LARAP, an initial tracer study has been conducted although the scope of such impacts cannot be confirmed since the works are still reported on-going. For this reason, the LARAP for Section 3 will need to be revisited once the on-going construction works and its final DED have been completed.

The initial tracer is expected to provide a baseline assessment of impacts and inventory of losses as a result of the Emergency Roads Project as well as the amount of compensations that have been settled by the GoTL and/or contractors. On the basis of the tracer assessment, gap filling measures to address key requirements under the World Bank's OP 4.10 have been proposed.

A framework approach will be used to address potential land acquisition and asset removal for the purpose of associated facilities such as quarries, borrow pits, stone crushers, batching plants and asphalt mixing plants since their location identification will take place during the construction phase. In the event that private land and properties are required for these associated facilities, the GoTL/PMU and/or contractors are required to prepare a LARAP for each site which will be subject to review and clearance by the World Bank. In addition to environmental permitting processes as per-the national law, any forms of lease agreements or use permits must be documented and made available to the World Bank for review and no-objection.

In addressing force majeure events, such as landslides due to slope cutting which may impact on private land, the same compensation entitlements as described in the LARAP will apply and these will be the GoTL's responsibilities to ensure that such requirements are met in a timely fashion.

## B. Objective and Principles

The Ministry of Public Works (MPW) made a contract agreement with the Consultant, Katahira Engineers and International (KIE) for the preparation of an Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP) to address potential social and environmental risks and impacts resulting from the proposed road project.

The overall objective of the RAP is to provide necessary details for compensation, resettlement and rehabilitation by identifying i) the extent of losses; ii) the policy framework for compensation payments,

income restoration, relocation and rehabilitation; iii) mechanisms for timely disclosure of information to the PAPs and other stakeholders iv) institutional arrangement for RAP preparation, implementation and monitoring; v) grievance redress mechanism and vi) itemized resettlement budget and staggered implementation schedule to ensure timely implementation of RAP provisions in compliance with World Bank's safeguard requirements and before commencement of civil works.

In addition, the overall LARAP process has enabled mutual engagement and consultations with potentially affected communities to understand their concerns and perspectives about the project. On the basis of which, impact avoidance measures as well as design alternatives have considered and integrated in the engineering design to the extent possible.

In the event that land acquisition and involuntary resettlement (LAR) impacts are unavoidable, all PAPs will receive their rights to fair compensations and other LAR entitlements to ensure that their livelihoods enhanced, or at least restored to pre-project levels.

The Branch road alignment has been thoroughly studied and adopted a strategy to ensure that the acquisition of land areas, demolition of structures and other improvements including cutting of various species of trees are kept to the minimum. Implementation of all physical works will be carried out limiting within 8-9 meters wide which include shoulder provision proposed to 1-1.5 meters and 1 meter for drainage facilities. Some engineering adjustments have been made to avoid potential impacts and these are further detailed in Section E as well as the SEIS/ESIA and ESMP.

In accordance with the terms of reference (TOR), this section describes the scope of the preparation of LARAP for the Branch Road (Aituto-Hatubuilico-Letefoho-Gleno road section), which addresses the following aspects:

- a. Identification of the key social impacts using various assessment tools including the Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impact Survey and Social Economic Survey;
- b. Quantification of different categories of PAPs eligible for assistance, compensation, rehabilitation or relocation;
- c. Definition of the eligibility criteria for compensation and entitlement package of compensation and rehabilitation measures for each category of PAPs;
- d. Accurate estimation of the number of people that will receive compensation and allowances;
- e. Establishment of an effective Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), and preparation of an outreach program for the PAPs on how the mechanism will work and ensure it is accessible to PAPs including, vulnerable groups, the elderly and women;
- f. Documentation of detailed gender disaggregated record of grievance handling and complaints resolution;
- g. Developing a system for community consultations and information disclosure to ensure PAPs are aware of the project impacts, eligibility, entitlements, compensation and allowances, schedule of compensation disbursement, complaints and grievance redress procedure, and all relevant project related information;
- h. Documentation of the PAPs concerns and offer viable remedial measures to address those concerns;
- i. Institutional arrangements and/or an execution mechanism that provides for the implementation of applicable local laws and regulations dealing with expropriation, rights to property, and the management of resettlement activities in a timely manner;
- j. Allocation of clear responsibilities for the execution of all elements of the RAP, and provisions for proper coordination with other project components;
- k. Budget estimation to cover LARAP implementation costs including costs of entitlement package of compensation and rehabilitation measures for each category of PAPs; and
- l. A systematic RAP implementation schedule in tandem with the project activities with clear assigned roles and responsibilities.

On the basis of the objectives above, the following key principles have been mainstreamed to guide the LARAP to ensure that the overall project design:

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

Project implementation will be contingent on the compliance with the following LARAP conditionality along with the environmental and social safeguards measures:

- a. Approval of this LARAP including the Tracer Survey by the GoTL and World Bank;
- b. Full disclosure of at least summary of this LARAP to the public;
- c. Full implementation of the compensation program;
- d. External/independent monitoring agency/consultant is in place;
- e. No Objection Letter (NOL) from the World Bank for commencement of physical works.

### **c. Approach for the LARAP**

A combined of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP) and Tracer Survey Report has been prepared for the Branch Road implementation. The LARAP section in this Combined report will focus on the Section 1 and Section 2 since the DED has been completed. Meanwhile for Section 3, the LARAP includes a tracer assessment which focuses on identifying and tracing of the land acquisition and resettlement impacts of the on-going government construction (Emergency / Rehabilitation Road project) and potential additional land acquisition to the extent known. The tracer also includes suggested corrective actions for the GoTL to settle identified impacts of their on-going project to be fully compliant with with the country and the requirements of the World Bank's OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement.

The Combined LARAP and tracer will be updated (Final Report) when the detailed engineering design (DED) of Section 3 and subsequent land acquisition and resettlement impacts survey of the remaining Section 3 have been completed. Such updates will also include identification of potential additional impacts resulting from changes in the proposed alignment such as alternative design of Letefoho Junction (Section 2) which was recently submitted in February 2019. The Tracer will also need to be updated to cover additional activities under the GoTL's emergency road project (from STA31+900 to STA37+500), which is currently on-going.

## **D. Methodology**

The development of the LARAP has been guided by the World Bank's OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement and its supporting Guidelines for Environmental and Social Safeguards considerations and the Resettlement Framework (RF) which has been adopted earlier by the GoTL under the World Bank financed road projects.

### **a. Identification of Stakeholders**

Prior to the conduct of validation survey a courtesy calls/coordination meeting with Administrators of the concerned Sub Districts, Suco/Aldeia Chiefs who has the administrative responsibility on the areas were personally met and informed about the purpose of our meeting. The Village local leaders were informed on the activities in relation to the proposed project and seek assistance in recognizing the real claimants of any affected properties or assets. Directly and indirectly all the affected persons were informed and requested to attend consultations meetings and verification of affected assets.

## **b. Consultation and community engagement**

High level communication and information sharing with the Ministry of Public Works (MPW) through the Project Management Unit (PMU), National Directorate on Land Property and Cadastral Services (NDLPCS) have been maintained as part of the LARAP development. Courtesy visits, field inspection and surveys as well as public consultations were conducted in close coordination with the Forestry, Electricity, Water and Sanitation, Health, and Education Agencies as well as District governments, Suco and Aldeia Chiefs, and other relevant stakeholders such as customary leaders, Priest of Letefoho Church, administrators of village chapels and veteran coordinators. Engagement with a local contractor (Monteviado Lda.) was undertaken as part of the tracer assessment for Section 3.

To ensure wider participation, written and verbal invitations were carried out to notify the respective Sucos and Aldeia Chiefs as well as their constituents especially those who will most likely be affected within the construction limits and/or Road Right of Way (RROW) limits to attend public consultations. The objectives of the consultations are to create awareness on the part of the stakeholders particularly on the project concepts, requirements of the funding institution (World Bank) and concerned government agencies as far as environmental and social safeguards consideration and the likely impacts and schedule of related activities. A series of consultations was conducted from 12-26 September 2018 in two districts (Ermera and Ainaro) and 4 Subdistricts (Maubisse, Hatubuilico, Letefoho, and Ermera) covering all 11 Sucos and Aldeias affected. A complete documentation of such consultations is provided in Chapter V and further documentation is appended in **Annex 8**.

## **c. Social Assessment**

A social impacts assessment was conducted as part of the LARAP and tracer processes. A combination of qualitative and quantitative assessment tools was used to determine the range of potential impacts on the PAPs, not only limited to land acquisition but also broader social aspects. The latter has been incorporated into the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) of the project.

A census survey was carried out in July 2008 to cover 50 randomly-selected households in each Suco along the corridor out of the approximately 200 households potentially affected. The sample size was deemed sufficient as the populations appear homogeneous in terms of their living standards and socio-cultural characteristics. Efforts were made to include gender issues and to integrate gender aspects into the project design and the social assessment process. A structured questionnaire was administered to collect quantitative and qualitative information on these households, particularly on the following aspects:

- Demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the PAPs;
- Family structure and number of family members;
- Social organization;
- land ownership and use;
- customary practices; community governance and administrative system, including leadership and power structure;
- Literacy levels;
- Occupation types and income levels and livelihoods sources;
- Impacts on assets due to the project by types and degree of losses;
- Impact on community resources as well as social services;
- Project-specific impacts on vulnerable households, such as poor households, children and women;
- Perceptions on the resettlement and rehabilitation measures;
- Perceived income restoration measures and;
- Project related awareness and knowledge.

The findings of the survey have been analyzed and presented in Chapter IV and V on social impact analysis. Information generated from the survey serves as a baseline for estimating the extent of potential adverse impacts of the project, particularly those generated from and/or associated with land acquisition, on the basis of which compensation entitlements and budget for temporary livelihoods support were calculated. A final census survey will be conducted following the finalization of the DEDs for

sections 1 and 2 and this shall be completed prior to bidding processes to ensure timely payments of compensation entitlements and delivery of temporary livelihoods support.

#### **d. Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR) Impact Assessment**

LAR impact identification along with an inventory of asset losses in all sections was developed in reference to the DED progress. The DED for Sections 1 and 2 has included minimum requirements for pavement, shoulders, retaining walls, necessary roadside improvements (eg. bus stop, parking zone etc.) as well as cross-sections and slopes cutting and hence, these potential areal footprints have been covered. In areas where the original road alignments were adjusted and /or altered for short-cuts, geo-tagged potential footprints were also included to ensure that all potential PAPs are covered.

The tracer survey in Section 3 was undertaken to reflect the new ROWs following the road widening under the GoTL's emergency road projects, which were then overlaid by all identified claims of lossess, which cover land and trees. While the basis of the tracer is set between 1 to 5 meters of additional land parcels that were affected, these widths varied in mountainous locations where previous slope cutting and disposal materials were observed. Communities in Section 3 were given 3 days to submit their claims of their affected land parcels and trees as a result of the on-going road project to their respective Suco and Aldeia Chiefs. These claims were then verified by representatives of Sucos and Aldeias and their respective chiefs prior to be submitted to the assessment team.

For both the LAR impact assessment and tracer survey, interviews were held with the heads and members of the affected households at their residence. These interviews were also used to collect socio-economic information of PAPs. A Structured Socio-Economic Survey Questionnaire was utilized to collect details of the affected persons (see Annex VII).

A Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) was conducted for each affected asset. Through DMS process, the size, type, quality of each asset (land, structures or other assets attached to the land, including trees), ownership status, and current use were analyzed to establish the project's inventory of losses. This inventory of lossess has been completed for Sections 1 and 2, whereas for Section 3, an intial tracer was used in lieu and will be further updated once the final DED for section 3 has been provided and the on-going GoTL's emergency road project has been completed.

The DMS was carried with participation of PAPs to assess the exact dimensions and quantities and valuation of all affected assets, including, as applicable, land (residential/commercial and agricultural etc.), buildings (residential and commercial), communal/public or cultural/religious facilities, crops, trees and business incomes and wages.

The compensation cost of lost assets (houses and structures) was determined through precise measurement of affected structure, its construction type, quality and materials as well as the cost estimates for labor costs for the construction of new structure of similar type and dimension to ensure that the compensation is reflective of the full replacement cost as per-OP 4.12 requirements.

#### **e. Compensation Approach**

During the DMS process (point 3), efforts were made to assess the value of existing private structures, public infrastructure, trees and land to be acquired under the project based on market/replacement value as the per latest available DED for sections 1 and 2 shared by the design consultants.

Valuation of the preliminary asset inventory has been computed. Land parcel values cannot be determined at this stage since these will be assessed by the the Directorate of Land, Property and Cadastral Survey (DLPCS) and therefore will be updated when such a process has been undertaken.

Determination of compensation and entitlements for land and structures will adopt a Negotiated Settlement approach which represents a mutually agreed amicable rates or package of compensation and

entitlements by the PAPs. An endorsed entitlement matrix (see Chapter VII) will be re-disclosed to PAPs and on this basis, such negotiation will be undertaken.

The rates established in the LARAP were based on the compensation packages of the previous LARAP for the on-going TLRP project which has been assessed to sufficiently cover affected structures and assets at their replacement costs (at undepreciated value of replacement material and labor, plus any associated transaction costs). In the event that land acquisition results in loss of shelter, such replacement costs reflect the minimum requirements to enable PAPs purchase or build housing that meets acceptable minimum community standards of quality and safety. All potentially affected households will be resettled in-situ and at the request of PAPs, the GoTL will facilitate identification of potential housing sites near the original residences. Transaction costs include administrative charges, registration or title fees, reasonable moving expenses, and any similar costs imposed on affected persons. Each aspect of the compensation approaches is summarized as follows:

### **1) Land Valuation**

Along the project corridor, there were various categories of land use and ownership within the existing ROWs and proposed additional alignment. These include agricultural land, idle land with and without claims, residential areas and commercial land. In some rural areas, practice of land sales and purchases is not common and hence, an estimation of productive value of the land affected will be required. These cost estimates will be determined through a separate land valuation assessment by the DLPCS as the basis for negotiations. In principle, compensation entitlements based on mutual consensus between the PMU and land holders will be sought.

In cases where some land parcels are sometimes collectively owned by clans, a consensus-based rate with clan groups will be pursued. Under such circumstances, compensation payments will be distributed through the clan elders who will distribute them to their clan members.

Land users with no legal rights or recognized claims to the land will be provided with assistance to find alternative lands with comparable uses to sustain their livelihoods. Such informal land users could not be identified during the LARAP process. However, a further assessment of land ownership will be conducted as part of LARAP updating process during project implementation.

Where individual households lose agricultural or built-up land parcels, structures, crops, and trees, compensation will be paid directly to the affected households through their respective bank accounts.

### **2) Private Structures**

Estimation is based on actual costs to rebuild similar structures at an undepreciated value of replacement material and labor for construction of structures or other fixed assets, plus transaction costs. In all instances where physical displacement results in loss of shelter, replacement cost must at least be sufficient to enable purchase or construction of housing that meets acceptable minimum community standards of quality and safety. Transaction costs include administrative charges, registration or title fees, reasonable moving expenses, and any similar costs imposed on affected persons.

### **3) Crops and Trees**

The trees grown in the corridor include coffee, fruits and timber trees and the compensation of these trees will be based on negotiated settlement with affected owners. A baseline of unit prices for various species of affected trees are based from the Ministerio Agrikultura e Peskas and the rate of additional assistance and entitlements will be defined as part of the negotiation process with affected owners. Additional assistance may include provisions of plant seedlings for replanting and/or temporary livelihoods support.



#### 4) Public and Community Structures

Similar to residential structures, compensation will be made at replacement costs. Measures will be reflected in the CESMP to ensure that the public can continue their routine activities in a safe manner. Some public utilities may be affected during land clearing and each of these utilities has been identified, including their coordinates. Relevant departments will be consulted and any prior measures such as relocation of these utilities will need to be completed prior to any construction works to avoid service disruption. Such costs will be borne as part of the civil work contracts. The RAP provides an estimate to ensure that such budget is properly reflected in the contractors' budget proposal.

#### 5) Income Loss

Income losses due to disruptions in small businesses and agricultural production, particularly coffee have been identified through consultative processes with PAPs. These PAPs will be provided with temporary livelihoods assistance. PAPs who lose a significant portion of their coffee plantation, replanting assistance will be offered on top of cash compensations for each tree lost.

#### **f. Disclosure**

Following approval of the LARAP, including the tracer, the LARAP, including the corresponding entitlement matrix will be translated into Tetum and publicly disclosed to the broader public. These LARAP and tracer assessment will be updated following finalization of the DED in both Section 2 and 3, which will be included under the current scope of the Branch Road Project. Prior to such updating, further consultations with the PAPs will be conducted and a summary of the LARAP and tracer will be disseminated in the form of public information booklets/brochures to enable PAPs and local communities are fully informed about the potential impacts, benefit and compensation packages offered as well as other mitigation measures. MPW, through its PMU and consultants will disseminate such information and provide explanations of the mechanisms and procedures as well as overall process of the compensation program. A project-specific Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) will be established by then. The LARAP will be treated as an official public document and must be made available in the MPW office, NDLPCS office as well district and sub-district administration offices. Likewise, this LARAP will be disclosed by the MPW and the World Bank on their respective websites.

#### **g. Cut-off Date**

Any person who will suffer loss or damage to an asset, business, trade or loss of access to productive resources because of the project will be considered eligible for compensation, livelihoods support and/or resettlement assistance. It is essential to finalize a Cut-off date to prevent false claims for compensation or rehabilitation. The cut-off-date for conducting the census survey was taken as the cut-off date (s) for qualifying the PAPs for entitlement/ compensation. For the purpose of the LARAP development, the census date for Section 1 was 15 November 2018, whereas the census dates for Sections 2 and 3 were 20 January 2019 and 28 February 2019 respectively. The cut-off dates for each section will be revisited as there is a likelihood for a census update prior to the start of construction, which may take a while following the loan negotiation.

### **E. Impact Avoidance Measures**

Efforts have been made using all appropriate options of engineering design in finalizing the road alignment to minimize the resettlement impacts for sections 1 and 2. An alternative analysis and assessment was undertaken to arrive at the best option with minimum resettlement impacts.

Adjustments of the original road alignments were made with a view of maintaining minimum resettlements along the proposed corridor. The corridor passes through mixed land uses such as agriculture land, residential land, unfertile and empty land, coffee plantation, and mountainous areas. Many of the new land parcels to be affected in Section 2 are empty land and currently not used for agricultural cultivation, however some land acquisition impacts are foreseen in coffee planting areas as

well as some settlement areas in the five affected Sucos. Several scenarios of the Branch Roads have been assessed and reflected into the Branch Roads' alignment and engineering design. Inputs from PAPs and other stakeholders concerned which were collected during the public consultations from 12-28 September 2018 have informed the project's DED. At the writing of this SEIS/ESIA, some impact avoidance made through engineering design is summarized as follows:

**a. Shortcut route at Humboe School zone**

Humboe elementary school is surrounded by a narrow existing road and hence widening of the road section in front of the school will prevent future expansion of school infrastructure. In addition, it is expected that future traffic volume will increase due to the improvement of project road, which presents a major traffic safety risk for school children. At the request from the communities and school administrators, rerouting was introduced in the DED to avoid impacts (see Figure 5);

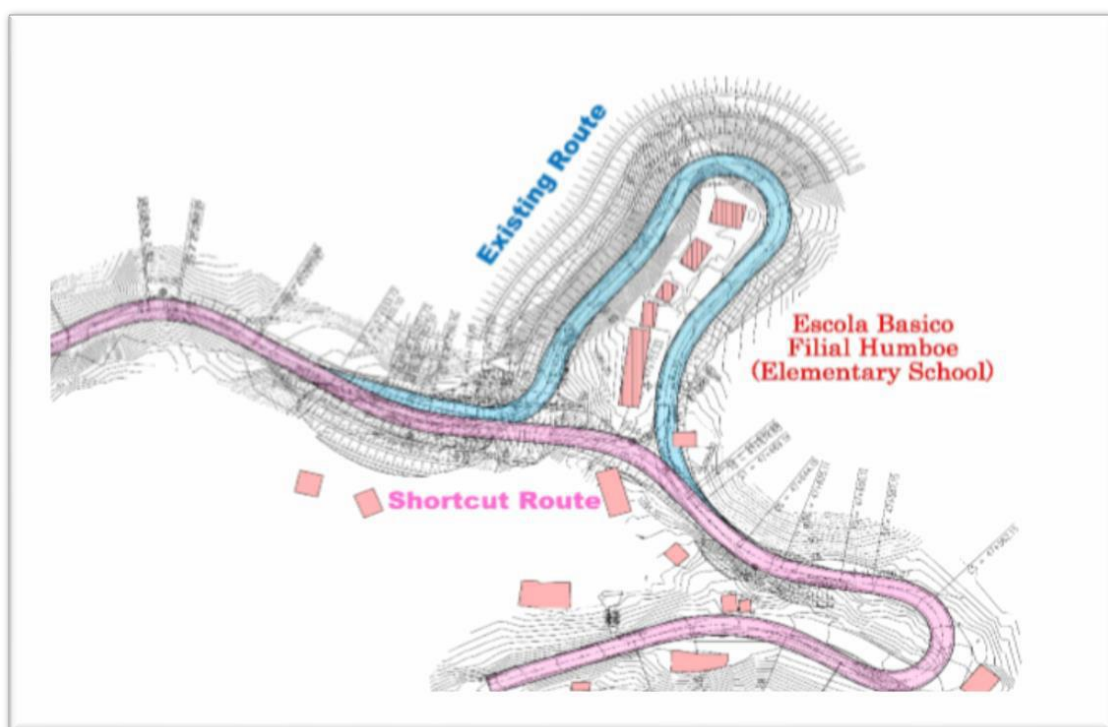
**b. Shortcut Route at Goulolo Suco**

Goulolo Suco community has requested a road re-alignment to avoid potential impacts on historical sites Uma Lulik located uphill. According to the community in Goulolo Suco, there are concerns that construction activities, including slope cutting and operations of heavy vehicles may compromise the structure of such historical sites. Rerouting to another existing road section was introduced in the DED and assessed to be technically feasible although land acquisition for road widening is anticipated (see figure 6). Potential social and environmental impacts have been assessed as insignificant.

**c. Letefoho Church Service Road with installed sidewalk**

The Letefoho Church administrators and community representatives from Suco Haupu requested alternative design to minimize footprints of the proposed road road upgrade. Underground culverts will be installed to minimize land requirements and in addition, a paved sidewalk with a guardrail will be built along one side of the road section to minimize road safety risks during church services. The church's service road will be upgraded and will serve as an alternative route to divert traffic during peak times (see Figure 7).

**Figure 2.2:** Shortcut Route at Humboe School Zone



**Figure 2.3:** Shortcut Route at Goulolo Suco



**Figure 2.4:** Letefoho Church Service Road



Some other agreed mitigation measures have been proposed to minimize land acquisition and other related issues associated with temporary restrictions of land uses, these include:

- 1) If religious structures as well as cultural / historical sites exist along the corridor, efforts to preserve and maintain the structures and sites will be made through alignment adjustments to minimize social issues. In the event that such impact avoidance, proper consultations with host communities will be to agree on mitigation measures, including replacement and/or relocation of

such sites in a manner that is acceptable to the communities. No physical works are allowed until such consensus has been obtained.

- 2) Occupational, Health and Safety (OHS) and community, health and safety risk prevention will be reflected in the Construction Environmental and Social Management Plan (CESMP) to minimize activity disruption in public places such as markets, schools, churches and cultural sites;
- 3) Replacement of utilities such as water pipes and electricity must be in place prior to any land clearance to avoid service disruption. Such requirements will need to be reflected in the CESMP;
- 4) Selection of road alignments, including the extent of widening and slope-cutting required will be consulted with affected communities prior to any works and measures to minimize land acquisition impacts on agricultural land, trees and other infrastructure must be reflected in the DED. Contractors must provide evidence of such consultations as well as impact minimization measures prior to the start of construction works;
- 5) The DED incorporates appropriate measures including box culverts for crossing facilities like irrigation channels on both sides of the centerline within the acquired RoW enabling landowners to continue cultivating their land on both sides of ROWs.

## **F. Limitation during the LARAP Preparation**

The LAR impact survey on Section 1 and Section 2 was conducted from November 2018 to December 2018. However, not all affected peoples were present during the LAR impacts survey since 30 percent of the total PAPs on Section 2 lived outside the impacted Sucos. A follow up inquiry to reach out those affected peoples who were absent will be conducted as part of the updating process of the LARAP during project implementation.

The tracer survey for Section 3 was undertaken in third week of December 2018. Since the GoTL's Emergency Road Project is still on-going, a complete and final assessment of impacts could not be provided at the time of the LARAP was written. Hence, the tracer in Section 3 will be subject to further assessments and re-validation upon the completion of the on-going project.

An alternative alignment design of Letefoho Junction was only recently submitted in January 2019 to replace the previous design dated November 2018. These alternative alignments will likely necessitate more land and hence, an updated impact survey will need to be undertaken as part of the LARAP updating process once the DEDs for sections 1 and 2 have been completed.

Other constraints that were reported during data collection are summarized as follows:

- 1) Non-availability of cadastral maps and accurate land holding documents hindered team to assess and verify the legal status of land ownership of the affected land;
- 2) Approximately 20 percent of PAPs could not either be met or interviewed as they were not present or available during the impact survey, and hence, the LARAP will warrant further data collection during project implementation once the DEDs for sections 1 and 2 have been finalized;
- 3) Hand-held GPS and google maps were utilized to identify the centerline of the proposed alignment as per-preliminary design coordinates. In the absence of boundary pegs and alignment marking, accurate measurement on each side of the identified centerline likely resulted in a various degree of margin of error. Such measurement is expected to be rectified following the finalization of the DEDs of the road alignment;
- 4) Disruption of survey works due to rainy seasons and the absence of PAPs resulted in frequent delays and interruptions towards completion of the social impact assessment.

It should be noted that the process of negotiation to arrive at consensus based the proposed unit rates of the affected land parcels and assets has not been conducted for the preparation of RAP. For the purpose of planning and budgeting, interim estimates were derived based on existing projects' benchmarks and consultations with relevant specialists in the PMU. These estimates will be updated following the finalization of the agreed official prices and the LARAP will be updated during project implementation. No construction works under the project will be allowed until the LARAP has been updated and finalized.

## CHAPTER III    LEGAL AND POLICY FRAMEWORK

This LARAP is based on the World Bank's Policy on Involuntary Resettlement as well as the Timor-Leste's applicable/domestic policy instruments and laws, equally, in conjunction with the provisions of the Resettlement Framework (RF) that has been formulated for WB funded projects to mitigate adverse effects.

### A. WB Social Safeguards Policy

The World Bank's OP 4.12, Involuntary Resettlement provides comprehensive guidance in complying with the requirements for Environmental and Social Safeguards considerations resulting from involuntary resettlements as a result of the project. It contains three important elements as follows:

- 1) Compensation to replace lost assets, livelihood and income at replacement costs;
- 2) Assistance for relocation including provision of relocation sites with appropriate facilities and services;
- 3) Assistance for rehabilitation to improve or achieve at least the same level of standards of living prior to the project;
- 4) Transitional support will be provided as necessary to all economically displaced persons based on a reasonable estimate of the time required to restore their income-earning capacity, production levels and standards of living

The policy requires provision of support and assistance for those who lose their land, assets or livelihood due to land acquisition of land or restriction on land use. Resettlement planning is designed to provide PAPs with a standard of living equal to if not better than the level prior to the project.

The policy is guided by the following principles:

- 1) Involuntary resettlement is to be avoided or at least minimized;
- 2) Compensation must ensure the maintenance or improvement of the APs/AHs pre-project living standards;
- 3) PAPs should be fully informed and consulted on compensation options;
- 4) PAPs' socio-cultural institutions should be supported/used as much as possible;
- 5) Compensations will be carried out with equal considerations for both women and men as well as their constraints;
- 6) Lack of formal legal land title should not be a hindrance to assistance/rehabilitation;
- 7) Particular attention should be given to women-headed households as well as vulnerable groups such as indigenous people and ethnic minorities;
- 8) Appropriate assistance should be provided to help PAPs restore and/or at least maintain their livelihoods and standard of living;
- 9) Land acquisition and resettlement should be conceived and executed as a part of the project. The full costs of compensation should be included in the project costs; and
- 10) Compensation/rehabilitation assistance should be paid prior to ground levelling and demolition and in any case before an impact occurs.

### B. Existing Policy and Legal Framework of GoTL

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

Hence, the RPF will prevail and serve as a gap filling measure and will be revisited once laws and regulations pertaining to land acquisition and resettlements have been issued.

However, there is a mere pronouncement and information both from the MPW and NDLPSC prescribing 3-5 meters strip of land reserved for public use or for infrastructure development and though no written policy, yet, the government started its implementation in which community along the road has the same understandings and provided mutual consensus. Such consensus will be revisited and in the event that communities object or have competing claims, the provisions in the LARAP will prevail.

When road works required land in the past, the Government negotiated with the owners or users including informal settlers on a case by case basis. According to past practice, when land was required for project development, concerned parties under the direction of local authorities (district and sub- district Land and Property Units and village) negotiated and reached agreement on compensation rates, total compensation amount, and the procedures or mechanism for compensation and transfer.

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

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

- 1) 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;
- 2) Private property should not be used to the detriment of its social purpose;
- 3) Requisitioning and expropriation of property for public purposes shall only take place following fair compensation in accordance with the law and;
- 4) Only national citizens have the right to ownership of land

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 DLPCS as a legal entity and defined its jurisdiction, and articulated general rules concerning land tenure and property rights to be further developed by ensuing legislation. Moreover, this law established a one-year period for both nationals and non-nationals to register their land claims. Effectively Law No. 1/2003 vests all land that belonged to the Portuguese state, and all state property acquired or built by the Indonesian regime, in the new state of Timor-Leste.

A decree issued by the Government in February 2011 provides for granting compensation to relocate unlawful occupants of State property based on humanitarian considerations. The Ministry of Justice (MOJ) through Ministerial Decree, which is yet to be finalized, will establish the basis for calculating compensation.

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

The Civil Code promulgated in 2011 (which will come in force in March 2012) includes a section that governs day-to-day land decisions such as the sale and lease of land. The following three draft legislations relating to land are awaiting parliamentary approval:

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



### C. Land Acquisition and Resettlement Framework

The legal and policy framework on resettlement in Timor-Leste has been compared with the requirements of WB and some gaps have been identified. The gap-filling measures required to resolve its differences and those measures then are incorporated into the identification of PAPs, their eligibility to compensation and entitlements and other forms of resettlement assistance. The resettlement policy principles for the project are as follows:

- 1) The Constitution gives the power to the state to expropriate land for public purposes paying due compensation in accordance with the law. The Expropriation Law is one of the three legislations relating to land that are awaiting parliamentary approval;
- 2) A substantive amount of land in Timor is not registered. The Government has started issuing land title certificates in urban areas, which will help in identifying land owners. In rural areas where most of the road sections will be improved, the NDLPCS will identify and establish ownership claims for the land parcels required for the project roads;
- 3) The absence of an active land market in rural areas poses a challenge to determine the market or replacement value of the affected land. The Project Management Unit (PMU) with the assistance of Social Safeguards Consultant and the NDLPCS provide valuation of affected assets to determine fair compensation at replacement cost to PAPs;
- 4) Resettlement impacts will be minimized through careful engineering design;
- 5) PAPs will be systematically informed and consulted during the entire process of resettlement planning and implementation, including assessment of possible impacts on their livelihoods, purchase of land/assets, determining compensation/resettlement options and socio-economic rehabilitation measures. They will be informed of their rights and options and be invited to participate actively in the identification of mitigation and rehabilitation measures;
- 6) PAPs will be identified and recorded as early as possible in order to establish their eligibility through a population record or census that serves as an eligibility cut-off date, usually around the time of initial consultations at the subproject identification stage to prevent a subsequent influx of encroachers or others who wish to take advantage of such benefits;
- 7) Eligible PAPs are entitled to compensation and livelihood rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-subproject living standards, income earning capacity and production levels;
- 8) In the consultation process, representatives of local governments, Suco 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 PAPs, will be respected and protected;
- 9) The institutions of PAPs, and, where relevant of their hosts, are to be protected and supported. Physically displaced PAPs will be assisted to integrate economically and socially into host communities so that adverse impacts on the host communities are minimized and social harmony is promoted;
- 10) Lack of formal legal rights to assets lost will not deprive any AP from receiving compensation and payments for non-land assets and entitlements;
- 11) Particular attention will be paid to the needs of vulnerable PAPs. This group of PAPs may include those without legal or recognizable title to the land or other assets, households headed by females, the elderly or disabled, and other vulnerable groups, such as people living in extreme hardship, and indigenous people that may be a minority in specific locations. Appropriate assistance will be provided to help them improve their socio- economic status;
- 12) The concerns of women will be identified based on gender disaggregated socio- economic data, separate discussions on women's concerns, and ensuring adequate measures and budgetary allocations in the resettlement plan to compensate and resettle them in a manner that does not disadvantage them. In this effort the assistance of national NGOs currently engaged in women's welfare will be sought;
- 13) Since there are no significant differences in cultural and socio-economic identity among the different language groups, no specific adverse impacts are anticipated to warrant separate indigenous people's plans. To ensure that the different language groups fully participate in planning and implementing resettlement, discussions and reports will be prepared and disclosed



appropriately in the relevant languages. LARAP will also include provision for any special measures that may be required;

- 14) Resettlement planning decisions will be preceded by a social preparation phase where consultations will be held with PAPs, community leaders, local administrators, and NGOs to enhance the participation of these PAPs in negotiation, planning, and implementation;
- 15) Payment for physical assets, i.e. land, houses, buildings and other structures, and non- physical assets such as lost income from productive assets or jobs, will be calculated at replacement cost and included in the LARAP;
- 16) PAPs losing only part of their physical assets will not be left with a proportion inadequate to sustain their current standard of living. Such a minimum size will be identified and agreed upon during the resettlement planning process;
- 17) A grievance redress mechanism linked with existing traditional formal and informal systems and cognizant of cultural requirements will be established to solve resettlement related disputes and complaints from PAPs;
- 18) Land for land or asset for asset compensation is always the preferred method. However, if insufficient land or assets are available, or if the affected people have a preference for cash and settlement impacts are considered to be minor and do not undermine the livelihoods of PAPs, cash payments at replacement costs will be provided based on negotiation with PAPs. For those experiencing severe impacts (more than 10% of productive land severely affected people (i.e. those PAPs experiencing significant impacts) assistance will be given to identify and purchase alternative land. Efforts will also be made to provide sustainable livelihood restoration measures so that affected people can improve or at least restore their standard of living to pre-project levels;
- 19) The full cost of land purchase and resettlement will be included by the government in the project cost and adequate budgetary provision shall be made available during implementation;
- 20) All land purchase, compensation, resettlement activities will be satisfactorily completed, and the subproject areas cleared of all obstructions before the commencement of civil works; and
- 21) No works with resettlement impacts will be implemented before the LARAP has been prepared and approved. The general process for preparing LARAP includes:
  - Consultation with PAPs relevant stakeholders, and whenever necessary, assistance of relevant institutions to ensure effective consultations;
  - Undertaking of a participatory inventory of losses (IOL), which will be updated during a detailed measurement survey (DMS) following the detailed design;
  - Determination of replacement cost for PAPs losing assets (land, physical assets, means of livelihood, or social support systems) will be compensated and assisted, through adequate and satisfactory to the PAP, replacement land, housing, infrastructure, resources, income sources, and services, in cash or in kind, so that their economic and social circumstances will be improved or at least restored to the pre-project level. All compensation will be based on the principle of replacement cost at current market value. When necessary, livelihood restoration programs acceptable to the local community will be put in place to help people improve, or at least restore, incomes to pre-project levels;
  - Preparing a cost estimate and budget including the costs of compensation, relocation and rehabilitation, social preparation and livelihood programs. The budget will also include the costs for planning, management, supervision, monitoring and evaluation, land taxes, land fees, physical and price contingencies, and implementation of the LARAP;
  - Inclusion of a grievance mechanism based on cultural practices and agreeable to PAPs;
  - Inclusion of a monitoring system, appropriate reporting and monitoring and evaluation will be established as part of the resettlement management system, this will be set out in the RP.

The provisions of the above framework apply for potential additional land acquisition required for the project's ancillary facilities (i.e. Section 2 Hatubuilico and Letefoho and Section 3 Letefoho and Gleno). These include land acquisition for the project's required ancillary facilities such as soil disposal sites, batching plants, quarries, etc. The locations of these facilities cannot be determined at the project's preparation phase and will only be known prior to or during construction activities. In addition, as the

previous road experiences indicate, unforeseen land-related impacts due to land slides are also anticipated and hence, the RPF outlines guiding principles for compensation and livelihoods measures as established in the World Bank's Safeguards Policy OP 4.12 on Involuntary Resettlement;

#### **D. Category of Project Affected Person (PAPs)**

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

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

##### **a. Definition**

Affected Family/Affected Household (AF/AH) - consists of all members of a household residing under one roof and operating as a single economic unit, who will be adversely affected by the project. For resettlement purposes, Project Affected Persons (PAPs) will be dealt with as members of Project Affected Families/Households.

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

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

##### **b. Tenurial Status**

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

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

##### **c. Severity of Impacts**

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

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

Severely affected or significant impact – the portion of the property to be affected is more than 10 percent of the total area or even less than 10 percent if the remaining portion is no longer economically viable or it will no longer function as intended, PAPs are eligible to full compensation of the whole property. More than 200 people are affected by resettlement or significant impacts on productive assets (income generating) or physical displacement (i.e. loss of housing).

##### **d. Eligibility and Cut-off date**

Eligibility: consistent with the World Bank's policies, eligible PAPs will be entitled to receive compensation for their losses in addition to allowances and other special assistance to ensure they can restore their

livelihoods and achieve at least if not improve their pre-project living standards. Vulnerable PAPs will also be entitled to additional assistance. The following eligible PAPs are those that:

- 1) Legal PAPs: have legal rights to land (including customary and traditional rights recognized under the laws of the government);
- 2) Legalized Aps: do not have legal rights to land but have a claim to such land or assets provided that such claims are recognized under the laws of the country or become recognized through a process identified in the resettlement plan; and
- 3) Non-titled APs/informal settlers: have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying or using, these PAPs are not eligible for compensation for the land but are eligible for compensation for their assets on the land and other assistance to restore and/or improve their livelihoods and living standards to the pre-project level;
- 4) Owners of Assets: PAPs losing structures, trees or crops irrespective of the status of ownership of the land;

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

The cut-off date for the project is to be determined and will be informed by the construction schedule, which is expected to commence in early 2020. Initial census dates were established for the purpose of this LARAP surveys, which will be updated during project implementation.

If there is long gap between the approval date of the LARAP and its implementation, PMU will update or conduct validation of the LARAP prior to its implementation, as necessary, to accommodate the factual and/or additional affected assets.

#### **e. Principle of Replacement Cost**

Compensation at negotiated settlements for land and other fixed assets such as temporary, semi-permanent and permanent structures, kiosks, trees, crops and other improvements will be adequate to replace losses.

The unit prices to be offered to PAPs whose residential and commercial structures including other improvements are presented in Chapter VII on the Financing Plan and Resettlement Budget. Unit prices for various species of affected trees are based from the Ministerio Agrikultura e Peskas and the rate of additional assistance and entitlements are attached in the Appendices.

Those PAPs whose structures will be affected will receive a reconstruction and reorganize work costs. Each PAP having loss business will also be entitled to assistance for restoring their incomes.

#### **f. Assistance to Vulnerable Group**

Special attention shall be extended to extremely vulnerable PAPs such as the poorest of the poor, female-headed households and other vulnerable households. For this project, 17 households are categorized as being vulnerable. Hence, on top of the entitlements accorded for them, these PAPs will be entitled to an additional allowance for two months at monthly rate of US\$ 100.00 and would qualify for any special assistance.

## CHAPTER IV IMPACTS AND MITIGATION MEASURES

### A. Summary of Impacts

The project's impact assessment was undertaken in reference to the latest available design alignment for Sections 1 and 2 as well as parts of Section 3 shared by the design Team. The DED is currently being finalized and hence, the impact assessment presented in the LARAP is indicative in nature and was developed for the purpose of budget planning.

All identified impacts within the Proposed Branch Road right of Way (RoW) were enumerated and measured to determine extent of loss (partial or full) with their level of significance. The owners/occupiers of such impacted assets were enumerated and interviewed to identify the ownership status as well as implications on their livelihoods.

The project impacts include loss of different types of agriculture land, residential land, government land, residential structure, commercial structure, ancillary structures, and trees/crops due to land acquisition and land clearance.

Since most of the road segments follow the existing alignment, the magnitude of impacts associated with asset losses and livelihoods disruptions are expected to be between low and moderate. However, unless engineering measures could reduce potential footprints, there are estimated 40 households who may experience significant impacts due to loss of residential structures as well as temporary loss of livelihoods (i.e. relocation of kiosks). These households can be found in Sections 2 and 3 where the project will be implemented. Around 21 households may experience significant to severe impacts due to a combination of losses as well as potential longer-term livelihoods disruptions due to loss of productive crops, such as coffee trees, which represents a primary commodity in the area. Out of this figure, an estimate of 21 households may need to be relocated in-situ due to project impacts on their residential structures. Depending on the results of the final DED, the figures may change and hence will need to be revisited. No physical displacement is envisaged as a result of the project. The total land area to be acquired by the proposed project is 27.10 hectares, consisting of 12.06 hectares of agricultural and, 3.66 hectares of residential land, 10.85 hectares of vacant land and 0.67 hectares of government and church land.

The scope of Resettlement Impact of the Branch Road is for each section summarized in the following:

**Table 4.1:** Categories of Affected Assets and Number of PAFs

Category of Impacts	Scale of Impacts
Number of Affected Households	248 households
Number of Affected Family Members	1,310 PAPs
<b>Affected Land</b>	
<b>Total Land Area Affected</b>	271,372 sqm /27.1 hectares
Residential land	0.88 hectares / 77 PAPs
Agricultural Land	23.85 hectares/ 66 PAPs
Government Land (i.e. Suco offices and school areas)	1200 sqm
Church-owned land (i.e. Mulo and Dukurai)	1340 sqm
<b>Affected Structures</b>	
<b>a. Residential</b>	
Permanent	16 units
Semi-permanent	7 units
<b>b. Commercial</b>	
Permanent	6 units
Semi-permanent	19 units

<b>c. Ancillary Facilities</b>	
Water tanks	2 units
Electricity poles	57 units
Water pipes	200 meters
Concrete fences/retaining walls	70 meters
Temporary fences/retaining walls	380 meters
<b>d. Affected trees</b>	
Coffee plants	27,693
Timber trees	731
Fruit trees	1,317
<b>Significance of Impacts</b>	
Significantly affected HHs (i.e. relocation in-situ, temporary loss of livelihoods)	40 HHs
Severe impact (i.e. lack of remaining viable land, long-term impact on livelihoods)	21 HHs

A summary of impacts broken down into each section is summarized as follows. Potential impacts due to loss of coffee production as a result of road widening are most severe in Section 3. Whereas unless there is an alternative routing/alignment, potential impacts due to resettlements (14 households) are envisaged in Section 3.

**Table 4.2:** Categories of Affected Assets and Number of PAPs for each Section

#### Section 1: Aituto – Hatubuilico

Category of Impacts	Scale of Impacts
Number of Affected Households	75 households
Number of Affected Family Members	489 PAPs
<b>Affected Land</b>	
Residential land	12,367 sqm
Agricultural Land	25,880 sqm
Vacant land	83,720 sqm
Government Land (i.e. Suco offices and school areas)	800 sqm
Church-owned land (i.e. Mulo and Dukurai)	3360 sqm
<b>Affected Structures</b>	
<b>a. Residential</b>	
Permanent	
Semi-permanent	2 (full impacts)
<b>b. Commercial</b>	
Permanent	
Semi-permanent	3 kiosks
<b>c. Private Ancillary Facilities</b>	
Concrete fences/retaining walls	
Temporary fences/retaining walls	60 meters
Permanent Kitchen/Bathroom/Terrace /Garage	1 unit
Semi-permanent Kitchen/Bathroom/Terrace /Garage	1 unit
<b>d. Affected trees</b>	
Coffee plants	8371
Timber trees	123

Fruit trees	162
<b>e. Significance of Impacts</b>	
Significantly affected HHs (i.e. relocation in-situ, temporary loss of livelihoods)	2 HHs
Severe impact (i.e. lack of remaining viable land, long-term impact on livelihoods)	4 HHs
<b>f. Impacts on the vulnerable</b>	1 widow, 1 widower, 1 orphaned

## Section 2: Hatubuilico - Letefoho

Category of Impacts	Scale of Impacts
Number of Affected Households	85 households
Number of Affected Family Members	415 PAPs
<b>Affected Land</b>	
Residential land	14,909 sqm
Agricultural Land	23,687 sqm
Vacant Land	23,510 sqm
Government Land (i.e. Suco offices and school areas)	400 sqm
Church-owned land (i.e. Mulo and Dukurai)	960 sqm
<b>Affected Structures</b>	
<b>a. Residential</b>	
Permanent	12 units (full impacts)
Semi-permanent	1 unit (full impacts)
<b>b. Commercial</b>	
Permanent	1 unit
Semi-permanent	11 unit (234.25 sqm)
<b>c. Private Ancillary Facilities</b>	
Concrete fences/retaining walls	18.2 meters
Temporary fences	410 meters
Permanent Kitchen/Bathroom/Terrace/Garage	
Semi-permanent Kitchen/Bathroom/Terrace/Garage	3 units
<b>d. Affected trees</b>	
Coffee plants	93
Timber trees	316
Fruit trees	195
<b>e. Significance of Impacts</b>	
Significantly affected HHs (i.e. relocation in-situ, temporary loss of livelihoods)	21 HHs
Severe impact (i.e. lack of remaining viable land, long-term impact on livelihoods)	4 HHs
<b>f. Impacts on the vulnerable</b>	4 widows, 2 widowers

## Section 3: Letefoho - Gleno

Category of Impacts	Scale of Impacts
Number of Affected Households	88 households
Number of Affected Family Members	406 PAPs
<b>Affected Land</b>	

Residential land	9,409 sqm
Agricultural Land	45,960 sqm
Vacant Land	11,460 sqm
Government Land (i.e. Suco offices and school areas)	
Church-owned land (i.e. Mulo and Dukurai)	TBD
<b>Affected Structures</b>	
<b>a. Residential</b>	
Permanent	4 units (full impacts)
Semi-permanent	4 units (full impacts)
<b>b. Commercial</b>	
Permanent	5 kiosks
Semi-permanent	5 kiosks
<b>c. Private Ancillary Facilities</b>	
Concrete fences/retaining walls	18 meters
Temporary fences	80 meters
Permanent Kitchen/Bathroom/Terrace/Garage	
Semi-permanent Kitchen/Bathroom/Terrace/Garage	3 units
<b>d. Affected trees</b>	
Coffee plants	19263
Timber trees	631
Fruit trees	17
<b>e. Significance of Impacts</b>	
Significantly affected HHs (i.e. relocation in-situ, temporary loss of livelihoods)	17 HHs
Severe impact (i.e. lack of remaining viable land, long-term impact on livelihoods)	13 HHs
<b>f. Impacts on the vulnerable</b>	5 widows, 2 widowers, 1 divorced

### a. Impacts on Land

The project will acquire some 27.10 hectares of land for the construction of the Branch Road for all sections.

Out of the total impacted land, there are approximately 12.06 hectares of agricultural and, 3.66 hectares of residential land, 10.85 hectares of vacant land and 0.67 hectares of government and church land. No communally and/or customarily-owned land and commercial land owned by companies will be affected by the proposed Branch Road. Table 4.3 shows type of affected land and the total land holdings.

**Table 4.3:** Summary of Affected Land for all Sections

Land Use and Type	Total Land holdings (m2)	Affected Land (m2)
<b>Section 1</b>		
<b>Individually-Owned Private Land</b>		
a. Agricultural Land	409,500	51,020
b. Residential Land	379,800	12,367
c. Vacant Land	711,300	73,530
<b>Public/Church-owned Land</b>	22,500	4,160
<b>Sub-total for Section 1</b>	2,000,100	141,077
<b>Section 2</b>		
<b>Individually-Owned Private Land</b>		

a. Agricultural Land	358,200	23,687
b. Residential Land	80,277	14,909
c. Vacant Land	176,900	23,510
<b>Public/Church-owed Land</b>	34,000	1,360
<b>Sub-total for Section 2</b>	649,377	63,466
<b>Section 3</b>		
<b>Individually-Owned Private Land</b>		
a. Agricultural Land	666,930	45,960
b. Residential Land	47,440	9,409
c. Vacant Land	120,800	11,460
<b>Public/Church-owed Land</b>	N/A	N/A
<b>Sub-total for Section 3</b>	835,170	66,829
<b>TOTAL LAND</b>	3,484,647	271,372

There are 248 households (AHs) will be directly impacted by land acquisition of the Branch Road. Based on land used type, 140 PAPs will be affected from acquisition of 8.46 hectares of cultivated land; 42 PAPs of fallow shifting agriculture land; 37 PAPs of resident/compound land. Table 4.4 shows type of affected land use and the number of affected households.

**Table 4.4:** Summary of Affected Land

Types of Affected Land	Size of Affected Land	No. of HHs
<b>Section 1</b>		
<b>Individually-Owned Private Land</b>		
a. Agricultural Land	51,020	31
b. Residential Land	12,367	13
c. Vacant Land	73,530	31
<b>Public/Church-owed Land</b>	4,160	3 (TBC)
<b>Sub-total for Section 1</b>	141,077	
<b>Individually-Owned Private Land</b>		
a. Agricultural Land	23,687	34
b. Residential Land	14,909	30
c. Vacant Land	23,510	14
<b>Public/Church-owed Land</b>	1,360	4 (TBC)
<b>Sub-total for Section 2</b>	63,466	
<b>Individually-Owned Private Land</b>		
a. Agricultural Land	45,960	75
b. Residential Land	9,409	6
c. Vacant Land	11,460	7
<b>Public/Church-owed Land</b>	N/A	
<b>Sub-total for Section 3</b>	66,829	
		248

**Table 4.5** presents severity of impact on productive land resulting from expected road widening for each section. Impacts were assessed on the basis of the potential extent of land acquisition for each land type (i.e. agricultural, residential, public and vacant). Impact classification consists of a) significant impacts, which covers impact exceeding 10 percent of the overall land holding but below 30 percent and b) severe includes which covers impact exceeding 30 percent of productive land. Landowners whose original land ownership is classified as small will automatically fall under severe impacts in the event that their land parcels become no longer viable for their original purposes and hence, require assistance to identify land replacement with similar productive values.



On the basis of severity of impacts, road widening in Section 3 is predicted to result in more impacts compared to other sections. In terms of types of impacts, impacts on residential land are expected to be more significant in Section 2 compared to other sections. Whereas in Section 3, impacts on agricultural land, particularly coffee plantations, are expected to be more significant compared to other sections. However, since the DED for Section 3 is currently being prepared and the on-going GoTL's emergency road construction (see Tracer Assessment) is yet to be completed, impacts will likely change and hence, need to be revisited.

**Table 4.5** Impact Significance

Land Types	Significant ( $\geq 10\%$ - $\leq 30\%$ )	Severe $\geq 30\%$ or land is no longer viable
<b>Section 1</b>		
Agricultural land	10	n/a
Residential land	9	4
Vacant/non-cultivated land	1	n/a
Public/Church land	1	n/a
Sub-total	21	4
<b>Section 2</b>		
Agricultural land	8	2
Residential land	27	2
Vacant/non-cultivated land	5	n/a
Public/Church land	n/a	n/a
Sub-total	40	4
<b>Section 3</b>		
Agricultural land	20	5
Residential land	3	6
Vacant/non-cultivated land	2	n/a
Public/Church land	n/a	n/a
Sub-total	25	11
TOTAL	86	19

#### **b. Impacts on Trees**

The census survey indicates that impacts on agricultural crops are more severe in Section 3 (i.e. approximately 19,238 coffee trees need to be removed for the purpose of road widening) and hence, may warrant further considerations with regards to mitigation measures associated with livelihood impacts. In total, there will be approximately 27,652 mature coffee, 517 timber and 1,055 fruit trees that will be impacted. Compensation for tree owners is further described in Chapter 5 on the entitlement matrix. As part of safeguards measures, replanting assistance will be offered to tree owners in addition to compensation payments and livelihoods assistance. The following table (**Table 4.6**) illustrates the extent of impacts on trees for each section.

**Table 4.6** Affected Trees

	Fruits		Timber		Coffee	
	Young	Mature	Young	Mature	Young	Mature
Section 1	3	313	2	193	0	93
Section 2	5	118	7	155	50	8,321
Section 3	7	624	4	169	25	19,238
Total	15	1,055	13	517	75	27,652

#### **c. Impacts on Structures**

There are different categories of private structures impacted, including residential and commercial (i.e. kiosks, workshops), which may be located within the existing ROWs or private land which will be included as part of the proposed Branch Road right of ways (ROWs). Another category includes public structures which cover government buildings (i.e. Suco offices, schools) as well as church-owned properties.

Impacts on private structures include partial and full removal of houses, kiosks, workshops and ancillary structures such as garages, kitchens as well as fences and retaining walls. Structures are both permanent and semi-permanent and all PAPs will be compensated at replacement costs. Compensation packages for those who need to be relocated in situ cover cash compensations for land and structures affected (and whole structures in the event that they can no longer be used), construction assistance at 30 percent of the overall structure compensation and transitional assistance. Those owning semi-permanent structures, compensation values have been set to enable affected structure owners to build back better. Calculation of compensation values, and livelihoods assistance particularly those whose livelihoods will be disrupted as a result of the construction activities is further provided in Chapter V.

### 1) Residential Structures

With regards to resettlement impacts, impacts tend to be more significant in Section 2 where 12 HHs (105 PAPs) are anticipated to be relocated in-situ. In section 1 and 3, two HHs (22 PAPs) and seven HHs (47 PAPs) are anticipated to be relocated in situ respectively. Engineering design is currently in the process of finalization for Sections 2 and 3 and impact avoidance considerations, particularly to minimize resettlement impacts in Section 2 are currently being developed.

Approximately 1,392 sqm of permanent houses and 372.98 sqm of semi-permanent houses will need to be removed (both partially and fully). However, since such structural demolition will compromise building safety, these houses will hence need to be fully demolished and owners will be compensated at replacement costs for their affected structures and land and transitional housing allowance. Table 4.6 summarizes the number of impacted HHs and family members as well as types of impacts on residential structures.

**Table 4.7** Affected Residential Structures

Number of affected HHs		Number of affected people	Types of Residential Structures		
Male	Female		Permanent House	Semi-permanent House	Ancillary Structures
Section 1					
3	1	39		2 (2 HHs, 22 PAPs)	4
Section 2					
18	6	156	12 (12 HHs, 105 PAPs)	1 (TBD)	13
Section 3					
7	4	70	4 (3 HHs, 26 PAPs)	4 (4 HHs, 21 PAPs)	6

The project will also affect private/individual ancillary structures which include 3 kitchens, 4 toilets, fences and cyclone wire owned by 14 PAPs as summarized in **Table 4.8**.

**Table 4.8** Affected Ancillary Structures

	HHs		PAPs	Ancillary Structures by Location					
Location	M	F		Temp Kitchen	Toilets		Fence		Cyclone wire
					Perm.	Temp.	Perm.	Temp.	
Section 1	1	2		2 unit	1		0	60	
Section 2	8	2		0	1	1	70	320	
Section 3	1			1		1			60
TOTAL	10	4			2 units	2 unit	70 m	380 m	60 m
			147 PAPs	3 units					

## 2) Commercial Structures

The project will affect a total of 25 commercial structures, which is composed of permanent (6) and semi-permanent kiosks (17) and two semi-permanent mechanical workshops. 11 of semi-permanent kiosks are movable and hence will result in minimal impacts.

Impacts on livelihoods associated with removal or moving of kiosks and mechanical workshops are expected to be temporary. Owners will be provided with temporary allowance of 100 USD each month for three consecutive months to enable them to rebuild their commercial structures and recover their economic activities. Impacts during construction are expected to be positive due to a potential increase in trades of basic foods and goods with the presence of construction workers.

**Table 4.9** presents a summary of affected commercial structures and potential HHs and PAPs affected.

**Table 4.9** Affected Commercial Structures

Number of affected HHs		Number of affected people	Types of Commercial Structures	
Male	Female		Permanent	Semi-permanent
Section 1				
2	1	24		3
Section 2				
9	3	82	1	11
Section 3				
9		59	5	5

## 3) Public Utilities

Public utilities include two water tanks, 200 meters of water pipes, one multi-function classroom room, 51 electric poles. These utilities/facilities will need to be rebuilt or relocated. The project will provide complete restoration/rebuilding costs as well as replacement costs for these entire utilities. As part of the project's Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP), these utilities will need to be fully relocated and/or replaced prior to any land clearance or construction works to minimize activity and service disruption. Such relocation and/or replacement will be coordinated with respective agencies responsible for the maintenance of these utilities/facilities and all replacement costs will be borne by the GoTL.

## d. Livelihoods Impacts

11 of 25 potentially impacted permanent and semi-permanent kiosks are movable and hence, impacts are expected to be minimal. These businesses are mostly side-road kiosks which will be fully and/or partially

demolished due to their proximity with the proposed alignment. Basen on interviews with the PAPs, it appears that notional montly incomes of all these shops are on average 100 – 600 USD/per-month and these kiosks and economic activities could be rebuilt on average between 2 - 3 months.

There are around 9 HHs in Section 3 who may suffer severe impacts due to multiple losses (i.e. loss of agricultural land, crops, as well as impacts on residential and/or commercial structures. Impacts on agricultural land is more severe in this section compared to other sections and hence, further attention needs to be paid with regards to support for livelihoods restoration based on community consultations. Additional support packages in the forms of temporary livelihoods assistance and replanting may be offered as part of the impact mitigation measures.

Impacts on residential structures in Section 2 are not expected to significantly affect livelihoods since PAPs will be offered cash compensation at replacement costs for their land and structures affected as well as temporary relocation assistance. Further elaboration of impact mitigation measures is established in the entitlement matrix in Chapter 4. Table 4.10 provides a summary of impact significance with regards to livelihoods for each section. Further analysis of severety of impacts is appended in Annex 4.

**Table 4.10** Summary of Impact Sigificance

Level of Impacts	No. of HHs		PAPs	Category of Impacts			Multiple Losses
	M	F		Temporary Disruption of Commercial Activities	Loss of Agricultural Land	Relocation	
Section 1							
Significant	2		22			2	
Severe	3	1	30		3		1
Section 2							
Significant	14	2	94 (tbd)	1	5	9	1
Severe	5	3	46 (tbd)		5	2	1
Significant	16		75 (tbd)		15		1
Severe	7	6	83		3	1	9

#### e. Impacts on Vulnerable People

No distinct group with vulnerability characteristics were identified along the proposed road corridor.

Other vulnerale groups affected by land acquisition also include the elderly, disabled and female headed households. The census identified 48 vulnerable households. These include 1 family with a disabled household head, female-headed households and 107 households with income below the Official Poverty Line (OPL). On the basis of severity of impacts, there are potentially vulnerable households who due to their income levels may experience more significant impacts as a result of livelihoods disruptions. There are approximately three HHs and two HHs with notional montly incomes less than 200 USD who may be severely and significantly impacted in Section 1. In Section 2, impacts on the poor are considered less severe as HHs on average appear to earn more than other sections, with only three HHs with notional montly income less than 300 USD. In Section 3, seven HHs and 9 HHs with monthly incomes less than 200 USD will be severely and significantly impacted. These HHs will be entitled to temporary livelihoods assistance under the project.

These vulnerable PAPs will be entitled for special assistance (vulnerability allowance) to ensure their living standard is restored if not improved.

Additional verification of vulnerability will be done upon completion of detailed design. The Vulnerability type and number of vulnerable people is provided below in **Table 3.9**.

**Table 3.9:** Vulnerable PAPs

No	Vulnerability Type	No. of PAPs
1	Bellow of Official Poverty Line	33
2	Female Headed Households	11
3	Disabled	1
	Total	45

## **CHAPTER V    SOCIAL ASSESSMENT**

### **A. Overview**

This chapter presents an overview of the socio-economic conditions of project area in general, focusing on the key socio-economic development parameters such as demography, literacy, income, and employment, to provide the context of the area in general. The main objective of the section is to analyze socioeconomic and cultural characteristics of the PAPs to understand their interrelationships, dynamics, and qualities.

One of the key objectives is to plan more sustainable and equitable development through adequate social risk management by identifying and assessing negative and positive impacts caused by a project, to design and implement measures to prevent, reduce or compensate adverse impacts and enhance positive ones.

- The survey focused on the following features of the PAPs.
- Demographic features include size of households and gender composition,
- Literacy status of the PAPs in the project COI
- Occupational Structure
- Role of Women in the Household
- Livelihood Patterns of Displaced Person
- Vulnerability assessment of the displaced population
- Status of Land Ownership
- Social amenities available within COI
- Impact on poverty

### **B. Demographic Profile**

#### **a. Population and Household Size**

A 100% household survey was carried out to get information on socio-economic and demographic details of the affected families at the preliminary stage. The population reflects that out of the total population 241, 86.7% were male and 13.7% females of the total PAPs.

In the project COI, majority of the PAPs live as an extended family (63%) and the remaining (37%) live as nuclear family household. This explains the predominance of extended families in the project area. The extended or joint families include all the family members consisting children, wife, mother, father, brothers, sisters and grandparents are living under the same compound led by the family head. The elder of the house is responsible to look after all the social matters and other activities of the house. The average size of a household was 5.33 persons per family.

**b. Occupation**

Among the PAPs, the farming / agriculture dominates the project area. About 60 % of the PAPs are farmers for subsistence and commercial agriculture products. About 36 % of the PAPs engaged in small-scale business (kiosk, stores, vehicle workshops etc.). Out of the total, 15 % of the household heads reported their primary occupation as paid labor in coffee plantations and processing factory (NCBA), 5% were engaged in government job. Relatively a small number (6%) PAPs were working in the private sector with majority found to be vehicle drivers of the construction activities (operating small trucks, cars), mechanics, and carpentry. Those occupational status and condition are indicating the poor socio-economic status of the area. A small number of PAPs/ family members work in Dili and Maubisse mostly as laborer.

**c. Household Livelihood**

During the field survey, it was observed that the major sources of income in the project area are generated from agriculture products, coffee, and business (kiosks, shops, workshops etc.), services (drivers), labor, and etc. Based on the data collected from the field, the average monthly family income is calculated to be USD \$ 250 - 350. About 13.5% of PAPs were found to be below poverty line.

**d. Ownership of Consumer Durables**

Obtaining income information from individuals and households is a difficult task as many people are reluctant to disclose and often under report. Using proxy indicators such as household assets provides a realist picture of the household well-being. From the survey indicated that some PAPs owns home appliances such refrigerator, TV, radio. Most of them were reported as bought those items locally available in Gleno and Maubisse markets. Ownership of automobile is very low. Some PAPs have motorcycles. Few households own luxury items such as power generator and other electrical appliances. A significant number of PAFs were almost without consumer durables that portray poverty in the project area.

**e. Family Expenditure**

The monthly expenditure and pattern of expenditure provides an indication for assessing standard of living of a household. The expenditure on food items include rice, breads, sugar, cooking oil, milk etc., while the non-food items consisting of expenditure on education, medical treatment and clothing. The important staple food is rice and maize supplemented with purchased other commodities such as meat, sugar, vegetables and fruits.

**f. Livestock Ownership**

Livestock ownership was also used as proxy indicator for assessing of living standard/ family well-being. It was observed during the field survey that many PAPs were keeping livestock such as cow, horses, and goat. Livestock reported to be an additional source of food and cash income for the project affected families.

**g. Access to Social Amenities**

The factors affecting poverty are lack of access to basic social services such as education, health, clean drinking water and proper sanitation. About 60 % PAPs had the access to electricity and 38% had drinking



water supply in the proposed Branch Road area. In case of other amenities, i.e., access to health facilities, schools and sewerage, the extent was 17 %, 20 % and 2 % respectively.

#### **h. Poverty Impacts**

Lack of secure and consistent incomes aggravated by lack of access to diverse sources of income is the main reason for the poverty in project areas. Negligible off-farm economic opportunities restrict job opportunities for daily wage labor. During the construction the project may provide alternative income sources to relief vulnerable PAPs from poverty in order to sustain their livelihood. Under the project, this category of PAPs will be preferred in the project related jobs. The project will be (i) beneficial as it will generate employment opportunities for the people, (ii) improve access to social services such as health and education, marketing, (iii) reduce transportation costs (iv) improve their income level due to access to market facilities.

#### **i. Women Issues and Development Needs**

In traditional structures of main ethnic groups in the proposed Branch Road, status and identity along with gender and age and were key factors in determining power and influence. The identity of women is drawn from that of their male next of kin – fathers, brothers or husbands. Women had no significant role in decision-making, even if decisions directly affect their lives. They had little voice in issues that affected themselves, their households, or the community. Women are generally excluded from decision-making processes. At the household level, a male elder, often also the head of the household is in control. Man makes all decisions regarding the household, including those related to household income and its sources, education, health, marriage, and conflicts. When needed, man consults with other male members. Young men and boys are also generally excluded from decision-making at the household.

Bride price is an established custom in which a prospective groom pays money to the family of his bride. Until bride price is paid a marriage is not solemnized. This custom has reportedly evolved into a means of exploiting women as they are sold to the highest “bidder”. Elders in a household, generally men, make decisions about bride price and marriages, at the exclusion of the woman to be married. The consent of the bride-to-be is usually not obtained. Women often own no tangible asset such as land or a home.

As the project route is passing through the rural areas, and rural community, women activities in the field (such as fetching of drinking water, collecting firewood, washing clothes, livestock grazing activities etc.) may be affected due to the road construction activities. Moreover, labor influx for construction works can lead to a variety of adverse social and environmental risks and impacts such as risk of social conflict, increased risk of illicit behavior and crime, influx of additional population (followers), impacts on community dynamics, and increased burden and competition for public services and natural resources. The risks of these occurrences and their mitigation have been assessed as part of the project ESMP.

### **C. Community Participation, Consultation and Disclosure**

Community participation, consultations and information disclosure represent an integral part of the involuntary resettlement planning, RAP preparation and implementation for the project with LAR impacts.

The consultations and the information awareness raising played an essential role to enable PAPs understand the rationale of the project, explain why land acquisition is necessary, provide a preliminary assessment of its impacts, and disclose the fundamental principles on which the resettlement program will be designed, the procedures for assessing compensation, and the timetable for any displacement and relocation.

The key objectives of such community participation and consultations are to foster community buy-in to minimize potential resistance as well as maximize project development benefits that are shared by affected community groups, including the vulnerable. Furthermore, this engagement was expected to enable the GoTL to:

- Appraise gender issues and accordingly incorporate views of women into the project design;
- Study specific issues related to PAPs and those of vulnerable sections;
- Facilitate development of appropriate and acceptable entitlement options;
- Ensure project buy in and sustainability through incorporating PAPs feedback and suggestions on mitigation measures.

#### **a. Identification of Stakeholders**

An initial stakeholder identification was made during the Feasibility Study (FS), then followed by an update and analysis of directly impacted stakeholders through a series of Suco-level public consultations conducted in September 2018. A detailed list of the project stakeholder identification and analysis of their key important roles is reported in the revised Feasibility Study.

Courtesy calls, coordination, and meetings with directly impacted stakeholders as well as with Suco/Aldeia Chiefs who have the administrative responsibility in their respective areas were conducted as part of the consultations. The local leaders and traditional/customary leaders were regularly informed about the activities, as well as assessments of environmental and social aspects in relation to the proposed project. Continuous support and technical assistance from the survey teams were provided during the field works. Such support covered identification of specific claimants of any affected properties or assets, identification of cultural heritage sites, as well as identification of the presence of indigenous peoples and vulnerable groups. In addition, information about community preferences on potential sites for soil and material disposal and quarries as well as obtaining insights of broad community support to the project were also explored as part of the Suco-level consultations.

#### **b. Consultation Processes**

To ensure wider participation, written and verbal invitations were carried out to notify the respective Sucos and Aldeia Chefes as well as their constituents especially those who will most likely be affected within the construction limits and/or road Right of Way (ROW). Project information booklet together with invitation letters have been disclosed to key project stakeholders, local communities who will potentially be impacted. These consultation materials were provided in a local language (Tetun) prior undertaking consultations.

A series of consultations was conducted from 12 to 26 September 2018 in two affected districts (Ermera and Ainaro), four affected Subdistricts (Maubisse, Hatubuilico, Letefoho, and Ermera) and in 11 villages (Sucos). The purpose was to inform local communities and other relevant stakeholders, particularly District and Suco Governments about the proposed project, the road proposed alignments, key social and environmental safeguard issues and to receive their inputs and understand their concerns and aspirations. Inputs obtained from these consultations have been considered and used to inform the Branch Road alignment and adjustments in order to minimize land taking impacts and hence, reduce the need for resettlement and impacts on productive agricultural crops, particularly coffee.

Select ad-hoc consultations, focus group discussions and meetings with potentially affected people and concerned stakeholders were conducted by the resettlement team in the period of November and December 2018 and prior to conducting Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR) impacts assessment and Tracer. However, a follow up public consultation meeting with a specific neighborhood who may be relocated in Letefoho Sub-district (Section 2) will be updated following DED finalization.

In general, the proposed project received broad community supports and requested the process to be continued. In total, more than 400 peoples actively attended the meetings and consultations. Key government representatives such as the Land and Property, Forestry, Electricity, Water and Sanitation, Health, Education Offices and coordinators of veterans, customary leaders, priest of Letefoho Parish, village chapels, local NGOs, development partners, including former Administrators of Postu of Maubisse, Hatubuilico, and Leteho have supported the proposed project and expected the civil works can be implemented soon.

The project constituents and beneficiaries requested that in each residential area, school, Church, chapel, village offices and markets, side walks should be included into the project design. Some spots for pick up points (i.e. bus stops) should also be added. Public utilities to be protected and secured before and during construction. The final design should avoid impacts on important cultural heritage sites which belong to extended families as well as respected by Aledia / Suco and Sub-district / district.

Specific recommendations from each Suco with regard to the proposed Branch Road alignment and project design and how they are addressed described below.

**Table 5.1: Consultation Summary**

<b>SECTION 1 Aituto-Hatubuilico</b>		
<b>Suco / District</b>	<b>Concerns / Suggestions Expressed</b>	<b>Concerns Addressed</b>
<b>Horai Quik Suco.</b>	Community requested specific measures to avoid impact on the customary house (Uma Lulik) owned by an extended family. Publicly owned cultural heritage sites, including holly water and holly tree) called as Haeluli and a historical stone used as altar	Realignments on Aituto Entrance have been included in the DED as of November 2018 to avoid impacts on Uma Lulik and permanent houses. The final DED of Feb 2019, however has modified Aituto entrance, which may require more land area to be

	uphill called Hautsau should also be avoided.	acquired. Therefore, some private land and semi-permanent houses and kiosks may likely be affected. Impact assessment on these specific access points as well as consent from those additional affected persons shall be obtained prior to RAP implementation.
<b>Mulo Suco.</b>	Community requested to respect customary houses near the road alignment and protect public water sources commonly used by local peoples. Cefe de Suco of Mulo indicated critical land slide spots in Mulo and suggested to be followed up by Soil and Land Slice expert to assess the area.	Impacts on customary houses have been avoided. Public water sources will be protected prior to the civil works as indicated in the EMP.
<b>Nunumoge Suco.</b>	Head of Hatubuilico Sub-district suggested to add the alignment from Hatubulico intersection to government office complex, and access to local tourism objects (Ramelao Mountain, Puzada, Hatubuilico Lau / Historical Stones (5.2 km).	PMU has discussed the possibility of scaling up the benefits of the project with the World Bank. Yet, this may not be included under this current project.

## **SECTION 2 Hatubuilico – Letefoho**

<b>Suco / District</b>	<b>Concerns / Suggestions Expressed</b>	<b>Concerns Are Addressed</b>
<b>Katarai Karaik Suco</b>	Community was concerned over the project's potential impacts on their cultural heritage site named Urbo. This cultural heritage location is near by the existing road – about 20 meters on the southern part of the road. Katarai Karaik community and customary leaders requested the project to protect the Urbo and its surrounding to avoid potential impacts.	The road alignment and DED has incorporated such concerns and avoid possible impacts to this identified cultural heritage site. However, community request for development of the Urbo Cultural Heritage site may not be included in this current project. The project's ESMP has included measures to avoid the impacts on this cultural heritage site.
<b>Dukurai Suco</b>	The community was concerned if road widening up to national standard may affect their chapel front-yard area. An alternative route is suggested behind	The design and engineer team together with the resettlement team had a follow-up discussion and site inspection together with the Dukurai

	the chapel. Another concern is potential impacts on one elementary school in Dukurai. The school's front-yard area is prone to landslides and hence, may increase risks of collapse following widening and slope-cutting. The community requested that a retaining wall be built in the area.	Chapel representative and Dukurai Suco Head and agreed to adopt a special design that will minimize the impacts, including installation of a retaining wall in landslide prone areas. The project ESMP has indicated mitigation measures for all impacts foreseeable at this time.
<b>Haupu Suco</b>	The community was concerned about their cultural heritage site called Asnaupae (i.e. customary forest, mountain, and holly water springs). Local community and local government officials requested the project to respect their cultural value and tradition (Asnaupae) and ensure measures are in place. The community suggested the project design to include a revision to alter the newly installed drainage by the government back to its original route.	The design and engineer team together with resettlement team had a follow discussion and site inspection together local leaders and Haupu Suco Head and agreed to adopt a special design that will minimize the impacts. The project ESMP has indicated mitigation measures for all impacts foreseeable at this time.
<b>LETEFOHO DISTRICT Common Concerns</b>	The priest of the Letefoho Church suggested an alternative route. The church has a plan to improve the church area including the altar and meeting hall. If the road is widened to the national standard, it may affect the Church's future plan to expand its premise. The priest suggested to look for alternative routes. There are three options provided. An official letter has been sent to the PMU by the Letefoho Administrador supporting the Church request.	Special design has been adopted into the final DED of February 2019 to avoid and minimize LAR impacts in the dense neighborhood area toward the Letefoho junction. Impact assessment on the affected people who were absence during the survey conducted by the resettlement team shall be updated. A follow up ad-hoc consultation with directly affected peoples shall be made prior to RAP implementation.
	Widening of the road may affect houses and assets along the road corridor approaching the Letefoho intersection. People residing/currently owning assets near the Letefoho intersection come from mixed sucos in	The design and engineer team together with resettlement team had a follow-up discussion and site inspection together the Letefoho Church representative. A special design has been incorporated into

	the Subdistrict. The head of Sub-district of Letefoho requested to conduct another consultation meeting with impacted people prior to a final impact survey. Such additional consultations can be conducted in the sub-district office of Letefoho.	the DED to minimize the impacts. The project ESMP has indicated mitigation measures for all impacts foreseeable at this time.
<b>Gulolo Suco</b>	The community suggested that the proposed project explored another route (short-cut) to avoid potential impacts on a complex of historical Uma Lulik located uphill in one of the segments in the proposed alignment. Community representatives informed that they fear that further construction may impact on their historical Uma Lulik, as observed during the on-going GoTL emergency road construction.	The design and engineer team together with the resettlement team had a follow-up discussion and site inspection in Gulolo Suco. The final DED has adopted a special design to minimize potential impacts on the site, including adjustment in the alignment. The project's ESMP has indicated mitigation measures for all impacts foreseeable at this time.
<b>Eraulo Suco.</b>	Community suggested to include an improvement on the existing bridge outside of the proposed project alignment. It is also requesting a protection for two spring water sources used by public (just 15-20 meter from the main road).	The design and engineer team together with the resettlement team had a follow-up discussion and site inspection. The final DED and ESMP have adopted mitigation measures for all impacts foreseeable at this time.
<b>SECTION 3 Letefoho – Gleno</b>		
<b>Suco / District</b>	<b>Concerns / Suggestions Expressed</b>	<b>Concerns Are Addressed</b>
<b>M. Estado Suco.</b>	Community requested some widening and repair of the exiting drainages constructed by the on-going GoTL's emergency contractor to prevent/minimize flooding which may affect the houses in the area.	The drainage team has assessed the drainage design and adopted a bigger outlet into the design.
<b>Humboe Suco.</b>	The Ministry of Education representative and the school principal suggested to do a short-cut to avoid impacts to school area. There is a plan to add more classrooms. Cefe de Suco of Humboe and local community understood that road widening may	The proposed DED has included an alternative route to avoid impacts on Homboe public school. Consent and agreement from the land owner of the proposed route has been obtained.

	affect their village office and hence, another route was proposed to avoid the impact. One of the landowners, Mr. Mario Maia Exsposto agreed to donate the land for the alternative route.	
<b>Riheui Suco</b>	No significant concern from the community in terms of the proposed project alignment as the segment has already been widened by the on-going construction activities under the Emergency project financed by Government of Timor Leste.	The DED has minimized additional LAR impacts since the alignment will use the existing footprints.



## **CHAPTER VI    FINANCING PLAN AND RESETTLEMENT BUDGET**

### **A. Institutional Arrangement for Financing Resettlement**

All costs associated with resettlement are provided by the government. The Ministry of Finance (MoF) and Ministry of Public Works (MoPW) will ensure that adequate funds are available for carrying out resettlement according to the budget prepared for the project. The PMU will coordinate on the allocation of funds, approval of payments and delivery of funds, monitoring of progress and reporting.

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

### **B. Determination of Compensation and Entitlements**

In the absence of specific law on social safeguards consideration or policy, A Resettlement Framework for the World Bank assisted projects was formulated and this framework requires that any impacts on land or assets will be kept to a minimum. Alternative design options will be considered to avoid and/or minimize involuntary resettlement.

As a result, the framework practically adopts and endeavors to be compliant with most of the basic principles of involuntary resettlement for World Bank and other financiers such as the Asian Development Bank (ADB) and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) with some modifications and refinements in conformity with the GoTL policy that are specific and responsive to the needs, circumstances and nuances of the project area.

Further, considering that no standard procedure in determining the cost of materials to be assumed in the computation of compensation and entitlements, as consequence, the price lists/unit prices acceptable and agreed upon to all concerned stakeholders for the project will be applied.

The unit prices to be offered with APs whose assets to be affected are presented in Annex 1 for land affected, Annex 2 for structures affected and Annex 3 for agricultural crops and other trees affected. Such calculation refers to the current unit prices for various species of affected trees based from the Ministerio Agrikultura e Peskas and other price lists using the current rate. These prices will be used as the basis for negotiation with PAPs and final prices/compensation packages will be arrived at

In general, the determination of compensation and entitlements is based on the prevailing practice of a negotiated settlement which represents an agreed amicable rates or package of compensation and entitlements for the PAPs.

A standardized entitlement matrix is provided in Table 6.1. GoTL's standard prices for crops and land parcels will serve as benchmarks for negotiation with PAPs and hence, are used for the purpose of RAP budget calculation. However, final prices will be made based on consensus with PAPs.

## C. Entitlements

The proposed entitlement matrix is summarized below. This matrix was made available during Suco-consultations.

**Table 6.1: Entitlement Matrix**

Item	Type of Loss	Entitled Persons	Details of Entitlements	Responsibility
1	Permanent Agriculture land Productive Land, including residential land	Title holders/ recognized or recognizable claims under national laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash compensation for the loss of land at fair negotiated price (negotiation benchmarks are set at \$5/sqm. meter for productive land and \$3/sqm. meter for the non-productive land and final price will be made based on consensus).</li> <li>Subsistence allowance at \$100 per month<sup>6</sup>, for 3 months if the residual land is not viable (land acquired is 75% or more of the total land holding of the title holder).</li> <li>Subsistence allowance at \$100 per one month if residual land is viable.</li> <li>All fees, taxes and other charges, as applicable under relevant laws incurred in the relocation and resource establishment are to be borne by the project.</li> <li>Additional compensation for vulnerable households (item 10).</li> <li>60 days of notice for agricultural lands to harvest standing crops. If notice cannot be given, compensation for share of crops will be provided. Refer to item 8 for other applicable compensation.</li> </ul>	PMU in coordination with MOJ/DLPCS, Ministry of Finance, with assistance from valuation specialist, local authorities and community leaders.
2	Permanent loss of homestead and agriculture land	Tenants and leaseholders	Cash compensation at \$200 of up to 6 months of land lease 60 days of notice for agricultural lands to harvest standing crops. If notice cannot be given, compensation for share of crops will be provided Additional compensation for vulnerable households.	PMU in coordination with MOJ/DLPCS, Ministry of Finance, with assistance from valuation specialist, local authorities and community leaders.

<sup>6</sup>The cost per square meter of land came from DLPCS

Item	Type of Loss	Entitled Persons	Details of Entitlements	Responsibility
3	Temporary Loss of Land	Landowners/Lessee	Cash compensation at \$200 of up to 6 months of land lease 60 days of notice for the use of land. 2 months of disturbance allowance (Lump Sum of \$100 per month)	Responsibility of the contractor with assistance/oversight from PMU in coordination with MOJ/DLPCS, Ministry of Finance and assistance from consultant, local Authorities and community leaders.
4	Permanent loss of residential/commercial structures.	Owners of structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash compensation equivalent to replacement value of structure (or part of structure) without depreciation. Replacement value covers the costs of the materials and reconstruction costs, including labour;</li> <li>Subsistence allowance of \$100/month of up to 2 months for affected residential/commercial structure.</li> <li>Transportation<sup>7</sup> allowance equivalent to \$ 100<sup>8</sup>.</li> <li>Right to salvage materials from the demolished structure without deduction from their compensation.</li> <li>Additional compensation for vulnerable households.</li> </ul>	PMU in coordination with MOJ/DLPCS, Ministry of Finance, with assistance from valuation specialist, local authorities and community leaders.
5	Permanent loss of residential / commercial structures	Informal settlers/squatters /non-tilted PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash compensation equivalent to replacement value to rebuild of structure (or part of structure) without depreciation. Replacement value covers costs of the materials and reconstruction costs, including labour;</li> <li>Subsistence allowance of \$100/month of up to 2 months for affected residential structure (Item 3 for income loss from affected business)<sup>9</sup>.</li> <li>\$100 transportation allowance<sup>10</sup>.</li> <li>Salvaged materials which are free of cost without deduction from their compensation.</li> <li>Additional compensation for vulnerable households (item 10).</li> </ul>	DLPCS with Assistance from the PMU's Valuation Specialist and in consultation with relevant authorities will finalize the compensation at replacement cost for the affected structure as identified during IOL.

<sup>7</sup> The allowance is only applicable if there is a physical relocation of structures.

<sup>8</sup> The allowance is only applicable if there is a physical location of structures.

<sup>9</sup> The allowance is only applicable if there is a physical relocation of structures.

<sup>10</sup> The allowance is only applicable if there is a physical relocation of structures.

Item	Type of Loss	Entitled Persons	Details of Entitlements	Responsibility
6	Permanent loss of Ancillary <sup>11</sup> structures	Owners / Squatter of structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash compensation equivalent to replacement value structure (or part of structure) without depreciation. Replacement value covers costs of the materials and reconstruction costs, including labour;</li> <li>Cash compensation equivalent to replacement value of permanent fence (\$20-\$35/Ln.m) and temporary fence (\$3/Ln.m);</li> <li>Right to salvage materials from the demolished structure without deduction from their compensation.</li> </ul>	PMU in coordination with MOJ/DLPCS, Ministry of Finance, with assistance from valuation specialist, local authorities and community leaders.
7	Income from business	Business owners, vendors (stalls)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Assistance for lost income based on minimum two months average income or one-time payment of \$50 for temporary stall;</li> <li>Minimum of 2 months income lost, based on average monthly income, for semi-permanent and permanent kiosks;</li> <li>Additional compensation for vulnerable households (item 10).</li> </ul>	PMU in coordination with DLPCS and with assistance from local authorities and community leaders.
8	Loss of crops and trees	Owner of the affected crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cash compensation for perennial crops and fruit bearing trees based on the Standard price of affected trees / crops issued by the Ministry of Agriculture. This standard pricelist will be used as the benchmark for negotiation with owners;</li> <li>Provisions of 60 days' notice to harvest standing seasonal crops. If harvest is not possible, cash compensation for crops affected (or share of crops) equivalent to the prevailing market price;</li> <li>Replanting assistance will be offered</li> </ul>	DLPCS with assistance from the PMU's valuation specialist in consultation with relevant authorities will determine the fair compensation at replacement cost.
9	Loss of paddies	Owner of the affected paddies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation for rice paddies equals to the market value of its annual yield for three (3) years<sup>12</sup>.</li> </ul>	DLPCS with assistance from PMU's valuation specialist in consultation with relevant authorities will determine the fair compensation at replacement cost.

<sup>11</sup> Ancillary (Toilet, Kitchen, Fence or Garage)

<sup>12</sup> Based on the updated information from PMU during a Resettlement Training held on 12<sup>th</sup> of July 2017

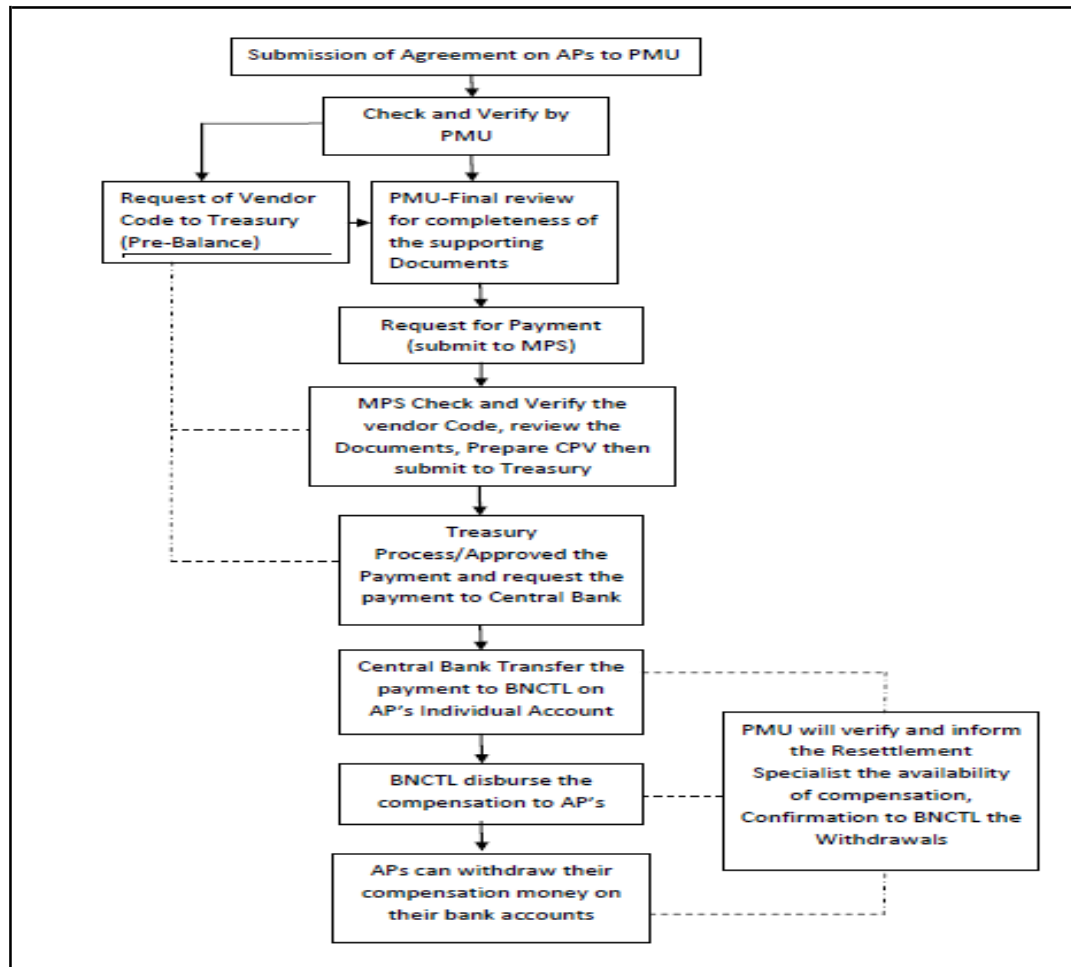
Item	Type of Loss	Entitled Persons	Details of Entitlements	Responsibility
10	Impact on vulnerable APs	Vulnerable and women-headed households identified by IOL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Additional subsistence allowance equivalent at \$100 for 3 months for loss of land or structure.</li> <li>Landless/vulnerable APs will be assisted to find an alternative land/plot.</li> <li>One-time rehabilitation grant in the form of productive assets (e.g. seeds and planting materials)<sup>13</sup>.</li> <li>Vulnerable households will have priority in any employment required for the project.</li> </ul>	PMU with assistance of DLPCS and local community leaders.
11	Unforeseen impact	Concerned persons affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Unforeseen impacts will be documented and mitigated based on the entitlement matrix and negotiation with PAPs in conjunction with the Resettlement Planning Framework in the document.</li> </ul>	PMU identifies and mitigates impacts as required.

## D. Payment of Compensation

Compensation payments will be made through these established processes, which have been adopted for other road projects in Timor Leste.

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

<sup>13</sup> Productive assets will be determined during the IOL and if found that affected assets represent the main source of income of PAPs.



**Diagram 6.1:** Compensation Payment Arrangement

## E. Estimated Resettlement Cost and Budget

Land Acquisition and Resettlement budgets for the proposed Branch Road for Section 2 and 3 are estimated to cost **USD 744,061.67** and **USD 890,817.4** respectively. Section 1, which is currently outside the scope of the project, is **USD 744,061.67**. Out of these estimated budgets, 10 percent is reserved as a contingency.

### SECTION 1: AITUTO - HATUBUILICO

	Qty.	Unit in SqM	Total Cost
Affected Structures	9	344.74	USD 28,965.70

Compensation for residential land - USD 5/sqm		12367	USD 61,835
Compensation for agricultural land - USD 5/sqm		51020	USD 255,100
Compensation for claimed non-productive land/vacant land - USD 3/sqm		73530	USD 220,590
Compensation for government land - USD 5/sqm		4160	USD 20,800
Compensation for affected trees	8656		USD 85,529
Subsistence allowance for relocation in-situ (both residential and commercial) - USD 100 x 2 months	5 HHs		USD 1,000.00
Transportation allowance for owners of affected residential and commercial structures - USD 100	5 HHs		USD 500.00
Subsistence allowance if the remaining land is no longer viable – USD 100 x 3 months	4		USD 1,200
Additional allowance for vulnerable PAPs - USD 100 x 3 months	3		USD 900.00
SUB-TOTAL			USD 676,419.70
Contingency 10%			USD 67,641.97
<b>TOTAL for SECTION 1 (approx.)</b>			<b>USD 744,061.67</b>

## SECTION 2: HATUBUILICO - LETEFOHO

	Qty.	Unit in SqM	Total Cost
Affected Structures	40	2151	USD 261,645
Compensation for residential land - USD 5/sqm		14909	USD 74,545
Compensation for agricultural land - USD 5/sqm		23687	USD 118,435
Compensation for claimed non-productive land/vacant land - USD 3/sqm		23510	USD 70,530
Compensation for government land - USD 5/sqm		1360	USD 6,800
Compensation for affected trees	8656		USD 85,529



Subsistence allowance for relocation and impacts on commercial structures - USD 100 x 2 months	21 HHs		USD 4,200
Transportation allowance for owners of affected residential and commercial structures - USD 100	21 HHs		USD 2,100
Subsistence allowance if the remaining land is no longer viable – USD 100 x 3 months	4 HHs		USD 1,200
Additional allowance for vulnerable PAPs - USD 100 x 3 months	6		USD 1,800
<b>SUB-TOTAL</b>			<b>USD 626,784</b>
Contingency 10%			USD 62,678.4
<b>TOTAL for SECTION 2 (approx.)</b>			<b>USD 689,462.4</b>

### **SECTION 3: LETEFOHO - GLENO**

	Qty.	Unit in SqM	Total Cost
<b>PROPOSED ALIGNMENT</b>			
Affected Structures	24	905	USD 109,675
Compensation for residential land - USD 5/sqm		9409	USD 47,045
Compensation for agricultural land - USD 5/sqm		45960	USD 229,800
Compensation for claimed non-productive land/vacant land - USD 3/sqm		11460	USD 34,380
Compensation for government land - USD 5/sqm		tbd	tbd
Compensation for affected trees		20067	USD 202,129
Subsistence allowance for relocation and impacts on commercial structures - USD 100 x 2 months	17 HHs		USD 3,400
Transportation allowance for relocated HHs - USD 100	17 HHs		USD 1,700
Subsistence allowance if the remaining land is no longer viable – USD 100 x 3 months	13 HHs		USD 3,900
Additional allowance for vulnerable PAPs - USD 100 x 3 months	8		USD 2,400.00
<b>TRACER (further verification needed)</b>			
Affected land by GoTL's emergency road		22,954	USD 114,770

(claimed)			
Affected trees (claimed)		6,330	USD 60,635
SUB-TOTAL			USD 809,834
Contingency 10%			USD 80,983.4
<b>TOTAL for SECTION 3 (approx.)</b>			<b>USD 890,817.4</b>

## CHAPTER VII INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGMENT

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

The World Bank will issue a No Objection Letter for procurement to process the project once land acquisition is complete and all payments of compensation are likewise completed. Proof of acquisition completion and payment will be required. World Bank NOL for contract award will be issued after documentary evidence is received that all APs have received compensation as established by the RP.

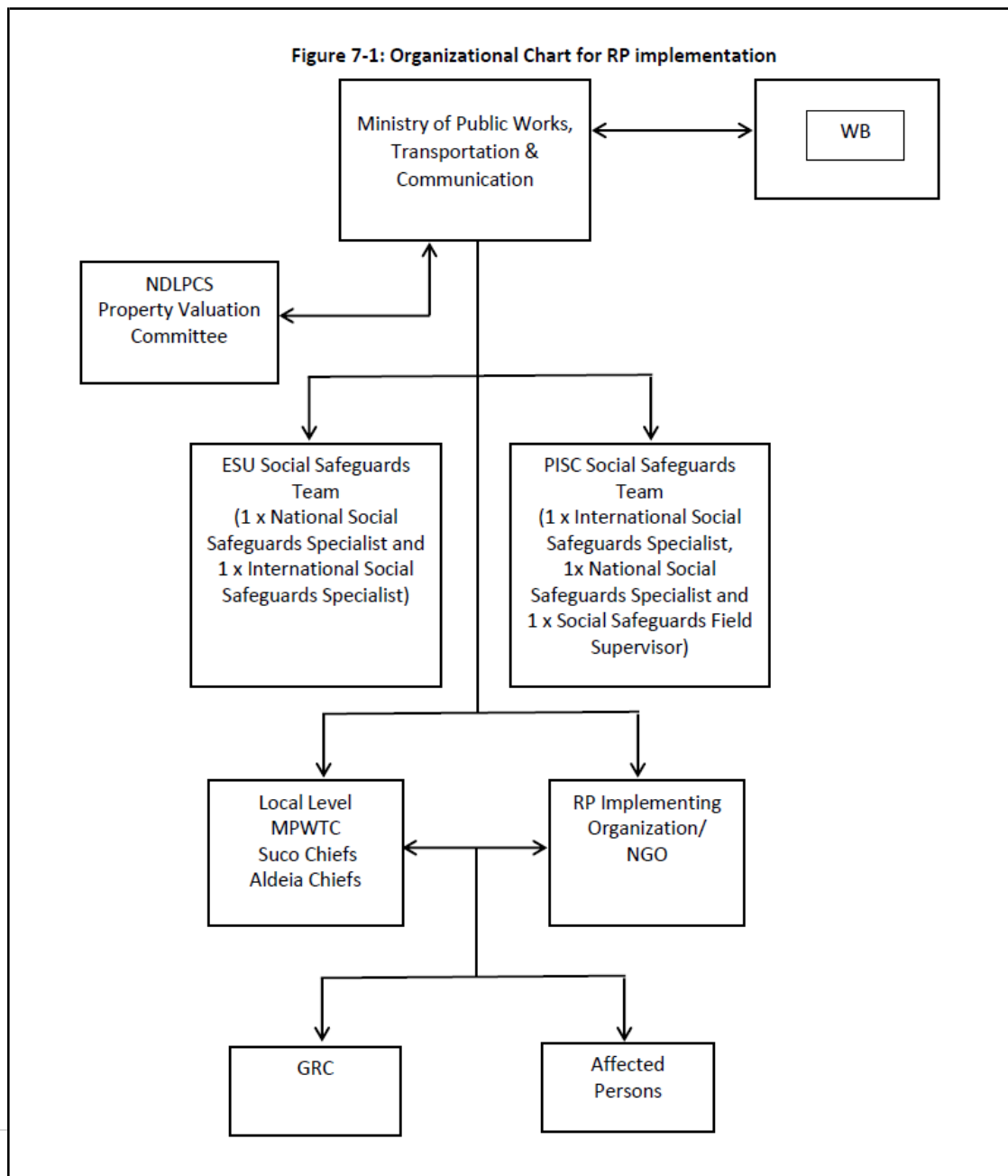
### A. Organization of LARAP Implementation

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

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

- Strengthen its capacity with a social safeguards specialist in planning, coordination, implementation and monitoring of land acquisition and resettlement;

- Train counterpart staff and monitor resettlement in the sub-projects;
- Conducting of consultations and ensuring that the APs are well-informed on the resettlement and compensation;
- Conducting negotiation with the APs with the value of compensation at replacement cost based on the reference price unit.
- Coordination with the MPW, MOJ and NDLPSC and ensuring a prompt, adequate and timely implementation of the RP according to the RF Monitoring and reporting resettlement activities.



**Diagram 7.1:** LARAP Institutional Arrangement

## **B. Roles and Responsibilities**

To ensure the success of this project, all concerned public and private organizations and institutions must strive to work closely together in policy and program formulation and implementation of the project as well as the LARAP implementation.

**Table 7.1:** Roles and Responsibilities

Agency	Roles and Responsibilities
<b>Executing Agency:</b> MOF/CAFI Implementing Agency - MPW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Overall execution of the project;</li> <li>b. Directs the PMU;</li> <li>c. Provide funds for LARAP implementation;</li> <li>d. Liaise with the World Bank</li> </ul>
MoPW and PMU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Manages social and resettlement aspects of the project, including financing of the LARAP;</li> <li>b. Works with the design and supervision consultants relative to all resettlement planning and implementation;</li> <li>c. Organizes public consultations and disclosure of resettlement planning documents in accessible language and forms;</li> <li>d. Disclose the LARAP in local websites as well as in accessible places in project locations;</li> <li>e. Carries out land acquisition, including negotiation with PAPs according to the provisions in the LARAP and GoTL's laws in coordination with the Ministry of Justice as well as NDLPCS;</li> <li>f. Ensures that PAPs receive prompt compensation payments and livelihoods support – adequately and effectively – in compliance with the LARAP, the World Bank's safeguards policy and Timor Leste's laws and regulations;</li> <li>g. Establishes a grievance redress system designed to address complaints from PAPs in a responsive and timely fashion;</li> <li>h. Liaises with the World Bank on all matters related to resettlement and submit regular implementation reports of the LARAP.</li> </ul>
MOJ/NDLPCS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Oversees and reviews the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement according to the agreed LARAP;</li> <li>b. Guides PMU in addressing issues that require policy direction in conjunction with the current/prevaling laws and regulations;</li> <li>c. Collaborate with the PMU to verify and validate land compensation</li> </ul>

	values in conjunction with the provisions in the LARAP.
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### C. LARAP Implementation Schedule

A tentative implementation schedule is proposed in Matrix below. A timeframe of 18 months has been considered for the implementation of this RP and may change due to some circumstances beyond the control of the implementing agency.

**Table 7.2:** Implementation Schedules

#	Activities	# of months																		Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
1	Review of RAP/Design Drawings	■																		1
2	Peg marking/ Demarcation	■	■																	2
3	Marking of the Structures/ Asset on ground	■	■	■																3
4	Review of Corridor of Impact (COI)	■																		1
5	Verification of the PAPs	■																		1
6	Updating of the PAPs	■	■																	2
7	Submission of updated LARAP to WB through MPW/PMU for review and approval		■																	1
8	Revise updated LARAP			■																1

#	Activities	# of months																		Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
	addressing comments																			
9	Disclosure of approved LARAP																			1
10	Verification Survey by the GRC and Negotiation Settlement																			3
11	Translation & Distribution of Public																			2
12	Information Booklet PMU prepare Master List																			2.5
13	Prepare vouchers Master list approved by MPW																			6
14	Submitted to MOF endorses To the Treasury processed & remitted to BNCTL																			12
15	Delivery of compensation to PAPs BNCTL advises PMU money transferred																			18
16	Dispute/ Objections (Complaints Grievances)																			18
17	Internal monitoring & reporting to WB thru PMU																			18

#	Activities	# of months																		Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
18	Consultation throughout project implementation																			18
19	Account opening																			6

## D. LARAP Disclosure Plan

The primary objective of the disclosure is to inform and continually update about the project and to engage with affected stakeholders to seek and maintain active participation and support of PAPs, project-affected communities and their representatives throughout the various stages (appraisal, planning, implementation, follow up, monitoring and evaluation) of the project. Specific objectives include the following:

- To inform PAPs and other stakeholders about and discuss the nature and scale of adverse and beneficial socio-economic impacts of the project on their livelihoods in a more transparent and direct manner and seek their active participation in the project cycle and;
- To give PAPs and other members of affected communities a chance to have a say and express their views in the planning and implementation of the Project that affect them directly.

Key aspects of this LARAP have already been disclosed to the PAPs during the stakeholder consultation and discussions, census and socio-economic surveys and field level meetings with PAPs, political administration and concern Agencies. In addition, following steps will be undertaken for disclosure of LARAP.

The draft RAP will be disclosed to PAPs in Tetum and serve to inform PAPs about key aspects of the compensation and entitlements established for Branch Road and the implementation and monitoring mechanisms that will ensure transparent and fair execution of these aspects. For this purpose, an information booklet with a summary of impacts, asset valuation, unit rates, eligibility criteria, compensation entitlements, compensation delivery and grievance redress mechanism with institutional arrangements for implementation of RAP will be prepared.

In addition to the disclosure of this LARAP, PMU and Implementing Contractor will send to all PAPs a pamphlet in Tetum summarizing the content of this LARAP, the entitlements matrix, the terms of agreement between the customary elders, Suco and Aldeia chiefs and the Project Affected Peoples, and agreed compensation rates. The summary LARAP in Tetum will also be posted in major gathering places such as markets, and main government offices.

The draft LARAP will be updated including final impacts, inventory and compensation costs following the finalization of the DED. The final LARAP will be endorsed by the PMU for the World Bank's review and approval. Following the World Bank's approval and clearance, the final LARAP will also be uploaded on

PMU and the World Bank's websites while hard copies of the approved LARAP will be placed in relevant government departments and offices.

The main consultation activities during LARAP implementation cover:

- Updating, implementation and monitoring of land acquisition and resettlement plan;
- Updating the census of PAPs by type, category and severance and preparation of compensation packages based on agreed unit rates and entitlements criterion;
- Distribution of the notices to the entitled PAPs regarding their payment of compensation;
- Facilitation to PAPs in completion of necessary documentation to receive their entitled payments;
- Providing guidance for the submission of their requests for compensation as per-eligibility and entitlements.
- Payments of compensation;
- Facilitation to the PAPs to put their complaints (if any) in front of Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) and;
- Internal and external monitoring.

## **E. Monitoring and Evaluation**

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

Moreover, evaluation of the resettlement activities will be resorted after implementation of the LARAP to assess whether the resettlement objectives were appropriate and whether they were met, specifically, whether livelihoods and living standards have been restored or enhanced if there is any. The evaluation will also assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability, drawing lessons as a guide to future resettlement planning.

Monitoring - Monitoring of all resettlement activities, consultation tasks and reports to the World Bank will be conducted by the national and international social safeguard specialists of the Environmental and Social Unit (ESU) established in the PMU. Monitoring will include reporting on progress in the activities envisaged in the implementation schedule with particular focus on public consultations, land purchase (if required), determination of compensation, compensation payment occurred, record of grievances and status of complaints, financial disbursements, and level of satisfaction among AP's. Potential indicators for monitoring are presented in Matrix below.

**Table 7.3:** Monitoring and Evaluation Matrix

Monitoring Issues	Indicators
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Budget and timeframe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Have all safeguards staff under the ESU been appointed and mobilized for field and office work?</li> <li>b. Have capacity building and training activities been completed?</li> <li>c. Are resettlement implementation activities being achieved in accordance to the agreed implementation plan?</li> <li>d. Are funds for resettlement being allocated on time?</li> <li>e. Have the PMU received the scheduled funds?</li> <li>f. Have funds been disbursed according to the LARAP?</li> </ul>
Delivery of PAP entitlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Have all PAPs received entitlements according to the numbers and categories of losses as set out in the entitlement matrix?</li> <li>b. How much compensation has been paid?</li> <li>c. What is the status of other payments not yet paid?</li> <li>d. How many affected households relocated and built their new structures at new locations?</li> <li>e. Are income and livelihoods restoration activities being implemented as planned?</li> <li>f. Have the affected businesses received appropriate entitlements?</li> <li>g. How many kilometers are free as workable areas?</li> </ul>
Consultation, Grievances and Special Issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. Have resettlement information brochures/leaflets been prepared and distributed?</li> <li>b. Have consultations taken place as scheduled including meetings, groups, community activities?</li> <li>c. Have any PAPs used the grievance redress procedures?</li> <li>d. What were the outcomes?</li> <li>e. Have conflicts been resolved?</li> </ul>
Benefit Monitoring	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a. What changes have occurred in patterns of occupation compared to pre-project situations?</li> <li>b. What changes have occurred in income and expenditure patterns compared to pre-project situations?</li> <li>c. Have PAPs income kept pace with these changes?</li> <li>d. What changes have occurred for vulnerable groups?</li> </ul>

## F. Reporting

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

International Social Safeguards Specialist to be submitted to MPW and WB. The ESU has inputs to the QPR. Semi-annual safeguards monitoring reports adopting a structured Table of Contents will be prepared by PMU and to be submitted to MPW and WB. Relevant information from these reports will be disclosed in the project areas and shall be available in local languages.

## **CHAPTER VIII     GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM**

The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) is established to handle the questions and complaints coming in on the project. It involves a multi-level structure that encouraged immediate resolution of issues on the ground and created access to more senior authorities to handle issues that could not be resolved on the ground.

### **A. Rationale**

MPW through PMU will establish a grievance redress mechanism (GRM) for the project to facilitate resolution of complaints by affected people and grievances about the project's environmental and social performance. The GRM will be facilitated by the PMU/Consultant and be applicable to all contractors who will be required to maintain a grievance registry or record. The PMU or designated officer will manage the GRM in liaison with the Suco leaders and committees at the district level.

The public will be made aware of the relevant contact numbers and contact person in PMU/Consultant and each contractor through media publicity, notice boards at the construction sites, and local authority offices. The public will be made aware that the contractors and the PMU have an open-door policy and that the complainant can remain anonymous if requested. The GRM will address affected people's concerns and complaints promptly, using an understandable and transparent process based on traditional methods for resolving conflicts and complaints. The GRM shall provide some procedures for resolving complaints at the project level as well as beyond the project (that is, involving relevant government offices such as District and Suco committees, NDLPSC (National Directorate for Land Property and Cadastral), etc.), using the existing judicial or administrative remedies.

The GRM to be established to receive, evaluate and facilitate the resolution of affected people's concerns, complaints and grievances about the social and environmental performance at the level of the project, including the construction issues. The PMU/Consultant will maintain an open-door policy to accept complaints at all levels concerning the environmental performance of the project. The GRM will aim to provide a time-bound and transparent mechanism to voice and resolve social and environmental concerns linked to the project.

A project information brochure will include information on the GRM and shall be widely disseminated throughout the project corridor by the safeguards officers in the PISCs that support the PMU. Grievances can be filed in writing or by phone with any member of the PMU, PISC, construction site staff and other key public offices, all of which will accept complaints. However, the key officers with responsibility for monitoring grievances will be the National Environmental Consultant (NEC) and the National Social-Resettlement Consultant (NSC) in the PISC. The PISCs effectively form integral divisions covering separate projects and contracts within the PMU.

The GRM has been based on existing arrangements for redress of grievances for affected persons which are through complaints to the village and suco committees up to the district level and then through the

PMU and back to the agency which implements a project. This indirect route will remain in place to preserve the usual administrative remedies. The process to deal with project complaints and grievances is based on this existing/traditional approach, experience of dealing with complaints for other projects and the results from GRM established for other projects implemented by the PMU.

## **B. GRM Focal Point**

An easily, accessible and well publicized focal point will be appointed as the main person in the PMU to coordinate grievance resolution and settlements, which may involve external parties. The affected persons or the complainants can submit their grievance verbally or in writing directly to Suco Chiefs or the recognized community leaders or through focal point from the project i.e. Engineer; or directly to contractor. The Engineer will validate the grievance or complaint if valid or not valid. The GRM is publicized in print in the project location such as Suco office; contractor site; and the PMU office and spread during public consultation.

The PMU will assign a focal person for receiving and resolving any grievance of PAPs. The local administration particularly the Suco Chiefs and recognized civil society leaders play a major role in the grievance redress process.

## **C. Grievance Categories**

It is anticipated that four categories of grievances on projects are related to: land, physical asset and trees acquisitions grievance such as disputes related to ownership of affected assets; agreement of compensation amount; late payment of compensation amount; number of affected asset and etc.

## **D. Grievance Redress Process**

### Category I: Land, physical asset and trees acquisitions grievance

To handle any concern regarding category I, the GRM follow GRM in the approved Resettlement Plan. The complaint that cannot be solved on the spot, it may need to be mediated by involving outside parties. One or more Grievance Redress Committee/s (GRCs) will be set up for the project/sub-project based on the local administrative units (District/Sub-district/Sucos/Aldeis) as well as to facilitate easy accessibility of APs to address any complaint regarding the category I.

The proposed composition of the GRCs is as below:

- a. MPW-PMU;
- b. Project Implementation Supervising Consultant (RS, EO, RE) Local Administration (District/Sub-District and Suco/Aldeis Chiefs) Recognized civil society leaders;
- c. Government representatives;
- d. At least one female member within the GRC.

**Table 7.2:** Land/Compensation Related Grievances

Step	Process	Duration
<b>1</b>	PAPs submit grievances to Suco Chiefs in person and Suco Chiefs notify the PMU focal point (PISC)	
<b>2</b>	Suco Chief in coordination with PMU/Consultant facilitates to redress grievance and reports back to PAPs	7 days
<b>If unresolved or if PAPs want to go directly to the GRC or PMU</b>		
<b>3</b>	PAPs or PMU focal person will take the grievance to the GRC/PMU/Community Liaison Officer	Within 2 weeks of receipt
<b>4</b>	Issues discussed at project liaison meetings of Grievance Redress Meeting	1 week
<b>5</b>	PMU/Community liaison officer reports back to Sucos/PAPs	5 days
<b>If unresolved</b>		
<b>6</b>	PAP take grievances to MPW/SEFOPE (Secretario Estado de Formacau Professional)	Within 2 weeks of receipt
<b>7</b>	MPW/SEFOPE refers to the matter to an internal committee (PMU)	2 weeks
<b>If unresolved</b>		
<b>9</b>	PAPs can take the matter to the appropriate court	As per judicial system

Category II: Construction Grievance

The process of the GRM to handle any grievance regarding category II is as follows:

Step	Process	Duration
<b>1</b>	PAPs submit grievance to the local administration or through Suco Chief in person and Suco Chief notifies the PMU focal point/Consultant who then notifies the grievance to contractor or Suco Chief notifies directly to Contractor	Contractor has to address the grievance within 2 weeks after the grievance is received by contractor
<b>2</b>	Suco Chief in coordination with PMU/Consultant facilitates to address grievance and reports back to PAPs	
<b>3</b>	Consultant can forward the grievance to PMU in order PMU to instruct the contractor to redress the grievance	

## **E. Grievance Log**

All complaints are logged in writing and maintained in a database such as in a simple excel file. The grievance log will capture the name of the complainants, date of submission, the complaint being made verbally or in written directly to project proponent or through informal or traditional systems (such as Suco Chiefs or community leaders); the issue raised and location of complaints circle around, the status of the complaint (resolved or not resolved or referred to third party). After the resolved agreed, the database should also cover the solution and the date of solution.

All supporting documents of meetings needed to achieve resolution should be part of the file related to the complaint. This should include meetings that have been escalated to an appeals level or are handled by a third party.

The Engineer under PISC is encouraged to log all complaints.

## **F. Monitoring**

At a minimum, the database should track and report in the project monthly report the following information:

- a. #complaints received;
- b. #complaints addressed;
- c. #complaints responded and/or resolved within stipulated service standards for response times (3 months);
- d. The above information will become monitoring indicators.



ANNEX 1: AFFECTED AGRICULTURAL AND RESIDENTIAL LAND

No	Respondent Name	Age	Number STA_	Gender	Marital Status	Total Family Member	Primary Livelihood Skill	Proof of ownership	Land Use Type	Total Area of Land Owned (m²)	Total Area to be affected by project (m²)	Severity impact	Note
	SECTION 1												
	SUÇO HORAIQUIK												
1	Amelia Bossa	74	0+000-0+020	F	Widow	7	Selling	-	Residential land	300	60	20%	Significant
2	Rosa Fernandes	35	0+010-0+060	F	Married	6	Farming	-	Home garden	2800	77	3%	
3	Francisco de Araujo	60	0+240	M	Married	11	Farming	SNC	Agriculture land	30000	1350	5%	
4	Guilhermino Cortereal	71		M	Married	11	Farming	SNC	Agriculture land	10000	900	9%	
5	Bernardino de andrade	45	0+080-0+240	M	Single		Farming	SNC	Agriculture land	57600	2080	3.6%	
6	Octaviano tilman de araujo	32		M	Married	5	Farming	-	Agriculture land	9000	300	3.3%	
7	Duarte de Araujo	38	0+810-0+900	M	Married	12	Farming	SNC	Home garden	1800	900	50%	Severe – land replacement
			0+920-1+030	M	Married			SNC	Home garden	2500	1500	60%	Severe – land replacement
			3+260-3+360	M				SNC	Vacant land	25000	1000	4%	
8	Laurentino Ximenes	59	1+980-2+250	M	Married	12	Farming	SNC	Agriculture land	54000	400	1%	
			0+640-0+810						Agriculture land	34000	2550	8%	
9	Marcos Pereira Lopes	46	0+080-0+120	M	Married	12	Farming	SNC	Agriculture land	57600	2080	4%	
10	Osorio da silva Andrade	44	0+120-0+180	M	Married	6	Farming	-	Home garden	6000	780	13%	Significant
11	Rosa da costa Pinhero	55	0+350-0+400	F	Married	5	Farming	SNC	Agriculture land	10000	900	9%	
12	Manuel Da silva	58		M	Married	5	Farming	SNC	Agriculture land	22000	200	1%	
13	Andrade Sarmentio	39	0+180-0+240	M	Single		Farming	SNC	Agriculture land	57600	2080	4%	
14	João de deus	74	1+280-1+980	M	Married	8	Farming	SNC	Vacant land	175000	9100	5%	
			2+400-2+250	M	Married			SNC	Vacant land	30000	270	1%	
15	Lucio da conseição	62	1+140-1+260	M	Married	15	Farming	SNC	Vacant land	18000	2400	13%	
16	Paul de deus	70	2+240-2+400	M	Married	6	Farming	SNC	Agriculture land	104000	3000	3%	
17	Domingos de Araujo	46	3+120-3+260	M	Married	6	Farming	SNC	Vacant land	35000	2520	7%	
18	Aquelina Barbosa	28	3+020-3+120	F	Married	11	Farming and project labor	SNC	Vacant land	25000	1900	8%	
19	Calistro tilman	63	3+360-3+560	M	Married	3	Farming	SNC	Vacant land	45000	3600	8%	
20	Alberto da Silva	63	2+920-3+020	M	Married	12	Small kiosk and farming	SNC	Vacant land	20000	2500	13%	
	SUÇO MULO												



21	Idelfonso d.c de Araujo	28	4+560-4+660	M	Married	4	Driver	SNC	Agriculture land	8000	1300	16%	Significant
22	Fernando Cristovão	-	4+660-4+680	M	Married	3	Farming	-	Home garden	2000	240	12%	Significant
23	Elias benevides	49	4+820-4+920	M	Married	8	Farming	SNC	Agriculture land	10000	1000	10%	Significant
24	Amaro da Cruz	38	4+940-5+020	M	Married	7	Farming	SNC	Agriculture land	8000	800	10%	Significant
25	Fernando Sampaio	61	5+020-5+080	M	Married	4	Farming	-	Agriculture land	6000	600	10%	Significant
26	Antonio da Cruz	69	5+080-5+200	M	Married	6	Farming	SNC	Agriculture land	14400	1800	13%	Significant
27	Felix de orleans	70	5+200-5+240	M	Married	12	Farming	SNC	Home garden	3200	320	10%	
28	Manuel da Silva	65	5+240-5+300	M	Married	12	Farming	SNC	Home garden	1800	660	37%	Significant
29	Vicente Tilman	54	5+300-5+380	M	Married	7	Farming	SNC	Home garden	4000	1280	32%	Significant
30	Domingos Cardoso	65	4+840-4+960	M	Married	7	Farming	SNC	Agriculture land	7200	1200	17%	Significant
31	Tanah Gereja (Public)		5+380-5+460						Church Land	12000	1280	11%	Significant
32	Tanah sekolah (Gaverment)		4+960-5+260						School yard	10500	800	8%	
33	Denis Marques de orleans	29	5+630-5+700	M	Single		Farming	SNC	Vacant Land	7000	1050	15%	
34	Geraldo pereira de araujo	42	5+780-5+980	M	Married	5	Farming	SNC	Vacant land	20000	3800	19%	
35	João Godinho	45	5+460-5+680	M	Married	8	Farming	SNC	Vacant land	33000	3740	11%	
36	Eduardo da Cruz	65	5+700-5+780	M	Married	12	Farming	SNC	Vacant land	16000	1360	9%	
37	Domingos de Orleans	-	6+020-6+120	M	Married	7	Farming	SNC	Vacant land	8000	200	3%	
38	Armando da Cruz	-	6+300-6+420	M					Vacant land	18000	2040	11%	No interview
	SUCO NUNUMOGE												
39	Jose Martins	35	6+420-6+480	M	Widower	5	Farming	SNC	Vacant land	2400	720	30%	
40	Domingos Ximenes	45	6+480-6+600	M	Married	10	Farming	SNC	Vacant land	9600	2400	25%	
41	Carlos Ximenes	65	6+600-6+640	M	Married	10	Farming	SNC	Home garden	3200	480	15%	Significant
			6+710-6+750						Home garden	2800	750	27%	Significant
			6+640-6+660						Vacant land	1200	240		
			6+750-6+830						Vacant land	24000	960		
42	Marcos de deus	49	104+401-0+640	M	Married	8	Farming		Agriculture land	20000	2600	13%	Significant
			6+640-6+660	M	Married				Home garden	1200	240	20%	Significant
			6+750-6+830	M	Married				Agriculture land	24000	960	4%	
43	Jose Casmiro	-	6+660-6+710	M					Vacant land	5000	1050	21%	No interview
44	Leonardo Sarmento Lopes	60	6+830-6+940	M	Married	10	Farming	SNC	Vacant land	22000	1320	6%	
			7+760-7+940	M	Married			SNC	Vacant land	36000	4680	13%	
			8+460-8+720	M	Married			SNC	Vacant land	104000	4420	4%	
45	Felismino de Araujo	40	6+920-7+070	M	Married	10	Farming	SNC	Agriculture land	15000	1350	9%	
46	Abel Ximenes	58	7+070-7+740	M	Married	12	Farming	SNC	Home garden	5600	350	6%	
47	Araujo de deus Amaral	86	7+140-1+280	M	Married	4	Farming	SNC	Agriculture land	14000	1080	8%	

			7+200-7+280	M	Married			SNC	Agriculture land	8000	200	3%	
48	João Benevides	29	7+280-7+420	M	Married	5	Farming		Agriculture land	74000	2100	3%	
49	Tanah Gereja		7+420-7+580							32000	2080	7%	No interview
50	Manuel de Araujo	56	7+580-7+760	M	Married	6	Farming	SNC	Vacant land	27000	3600	13%	
51	Felisberto Doutel Sarmento	40	7+940-8+080	M	Married	7	Farming	SNC	Vacant land	42000	1260	3%	
52	Olga Ximenes	25	8+080-8+200	M	Orphaned	2	Farming	SNC	Vacant land	36000	2280	6%	
53	Rafael Ximenes	40	8+200-8+460	M	Married	8	Farming	SNC	Vacant land	80000	3000	4%	
			6+750-6+830					SNC	Home garden	1600	960	60%	Severe – land replacement
54	Arlindo Soares lopes	28	8+720-8+900	M	Married	4	Farming	-	Agriculture land	72000	2340	3%	
55	João Ximenes	-	8+900-9+100	M	Married	6	Farming	SNC	Vacant land	8000	3400	43%	Significant
56	Lourenço Ximenes	52	9+100-9+400	M	Married	6	Farming	SNC	Vacant land	45000	3600	8%	
57	Marcelino Lopes	50	9+400-9+460	M	Married	9	Farming	SNC	Vacant land	9000	480	5%	
58	Abilo Tilman	68	9+460-9+660	M	Married		Farming	SNC	Vacant land	20000	2600	13%	
59	Martino Amaral de Deus	66	9+660-9+730	M	Married	8	Farming	SNC	Agriculture land	8400	700	8%	
60	Reinaldo de Araujo	49	9+730-10+100	M	Married	9	Farming	SNC	Agriculture land	37000	3700	10%	
61	Miguel Ximenes Verdial	24	10+100-10+210	M	Married		Farming	SNC	Agriculture land	22000	1540	7%	
62	Celestino Taina	45	10+210-10+310	M	Married	9	Farming	SNC	Agriculture land	30000	1600	5%	
63	Alcino Pereira	30	10+310-10+440	M	Married	3	Farming	SNC	Home garden	2600	2470	95%	Severe, land replacement and livelihoods support
64	Laurentina de araujo	39	7+140-7+200	F	Married	10	Farming	SNC	Agriculture land	6000	700	12%	Significant
			10+640-10+700	F	Married				Home garden	4800	120	3%	
65	Roberto de Araujo	50	10+660-10+750	M	Married	10	Teaching and Farming	SNC	Agriculture land	5400	420	8%	
66	Amelia de orleans	-	10+810-10+880	F	Married	8	Farming	SNC	Vacant land	17500	320	2%	
67	Filomena jose fernandes	-	10+580-10+920	F	Married	10	Employee and Farming	SNC	Agriculture land	3500	320	9%	
68	Marciana Ximenes	45	10+900-11+360	F	Married	12	Farming	SNC	Agriculture land	92000	5980	7%	
69	Thomas Alves Quintão	49	11+360-11+440	M	Married	9	Farming	SNC	Agriculture land	12000	670	6%	
70	Valente Marques	-	11+440-11+460	M					resident land	2000	120	6%	No interview
71	Natalino	-	11+460-11+510	M					resident land	5000	700	14%	Significant No interview
72	Celestino	-	11+510-11+530	M					resident land	2000	180	9%	No interview
73	Bento Alves	50	11+520-11+600	M	Married	7	Farming	SNC	Agriculture land	8000	560	7%	
74	Mateus	-	11+600-11+640	M					Vacant land	4000	680	17%	No interview
75	Armando Doutel Sarmento	-	11+640-11+700	M	Married	10	Farming	SNC	Agriculture land	6000	660	11%	Significant

76	Lourenço de Araujo	-	11+700-11+720	M					resident land	2000	180	9%	No interview
77	Alberto dos Santos	49	11+720-11+800	M	Married	7	Farming	SNC	Farm Land	8000	1000	13%	Significant
78	Quito Marques	-	11+840-11+920					-	Vacant Land	8000	1040	13%	No interview
	SECTION 2												
	SUÇO KATRAI KARAIK												
79	Luciano De Araujo	71	16+080-16+320	M	Married	6	Farming	-	Agriculture land	36000	1820	5%	
80	Luis Jose Brandão	48	18+000-18+140	M	Married	8	Farming	-	resident land	8400	700	8%	
81	Marcos de Deus	-	18+140-18+220	M				-	Home garden	4000	320	8%	No interview
82	Bendita Maia de Deus	30	18+140-18+240	F	Married	8	Farming	-	Home garden	6000	800	13%	Significant
83	Ines da Silva	56	18+460-18+500	F	Widow	6	Farming	-	resident land	2000	200	10%	
84	Alsino Mariano de Deus	-	18+500-18+520	M					resident land	1000	160	16%	No interview
85	Silvina Madeira	-	18+540-18+560	F					resident land	1000	220	22%	No interview
86	Orlando Soares	-	18+500-18+600	M					resident land	5000	400	8%	No interview
87	Adelino Salsinha	26	18+460-18+620	M	Married	2	Farming		resident land	2000	80	4%	
88	Miguel Soares de Deus	51	18+620-18+640	M	Married	8	Farming	BPN Certificate	Resident land	1000	80	8%	
89	Izaquel Soares	36	18+640-18+660	M	Married	5	Farming		resident land	2000	80	4%	
90	Angelina Soares	56	18+660-18+700	M	Widow	8	Farming		resident land	2400	200	8%	
91	Alda de Araujo	41	18+640-18+700	M	Widow	8	Farming		resident land	3000	300	10%	Significant
	SUÇO DUCURAI												
92	Domingos Cardoso	-	18+700-18+760						resident land	3000	300	10%	Significant No interview
93	Francisco de Deus	-	18+700-18+760						resident land	3000	300	10%	Significant No interview
94	Filomena de Deus	58	20+020-20+180	F	Married	10	Farming		resident land	12800	1120	9%	
95	João felisberto de Deus	67	21+470 & 24+700-25+120	M	Married	6	Employee and Bussiness		vacant land	63000	5460	9%	
96	David Soares	-	21+600-21+700	M					vacant Land	6000	700	12%	No interview
97	Abel de deus	-	23+100-23+240	M					resident land	1200	TBD	TBD	No interview
98	Adão de Deus	36	23+360-23+460	M	Married	4	Farming		vacant land	6000	1100	18%	
99	Agusto de Deus	-	23+460-23+540	M					vacant land	32000	5760	18%	Significant No interview
			23+940-24+260						vacant land	4000	720	18%	Significant
100	Jacob de Deus	-	24+260-24+200	M					Agriculture land	11200	1540	14%	Significant No interview
101	Francisco Mariano de Deus	50	24+400-24+540	M	Single		Farming		Agriculture land	7000	1260	18%	Significant
102	Rui felisbertu de Deus	-	24+560-24+640	M					Agriculture land	8000	480	6%	No interview
103	Romana Soares	29	25+040	F	Married	4	Farming/bisnis		resident land	2250	5	0%	
104	Candida pereira ximenes de deus	22	25+120-25+160	F	Married	4	Farming		Vacant land	2000	360	18%	Significant

105	Paulo de Deus	34	25+160-25+200	M	Married	4	Farming		resident land	2000	240	12%	Significant
106	Julião de Deus	-	25+200-25+300	M					vacant land	8000	1100	14%	No interview
107	Madalena soares de Deus		25+300-25+320	F	Married	4	Farming		resident land	600	200	33%	Significant
108	Mario Rosario Maia	46	25+320-25+340	M	Married	8	Teaching and Farming	BPN Certificate	Resident land	600	200	33%	Significant
109	Domingos de Deus	56	25+240-25+360	M	Married	-	Farming		Vacant Land	9600	1140	12%	Significant
110	Lourenço Maia	50	25+340-25+540	M	Married	9	Teaching and Farming		resident land	30000	1200	4%	
111	Domingos Soares	71	25+510-25+540	M	Married	8	Teaching and Farming		resident land	1800	180	10%	Significant
112	Efrem cornelio	32	25+560-25+600	M	Married	11	Teaching and Farming		Agriculture land	3600	300	8%	
113	Moises de Deus	47	25+640-25+700	M	Married	5	Farming		Vacant Land	10000	600	6%	
114	Francisco Rosario Soares	50	25+640-25+740	M	Married	8	Farming and Self Employe		resident land	3200	320	10%	Significant
115	Lino de Deus	41	25+740-25+800	M	Married	11	Farming		resident land	1000	120	12%	Significant
116	Jose de Deus	54	25+820-25+860	M	Married	11	Self-Employee		resident land	1200	120	10%	Significant
			26+040-26+180		Married				Agriculture land	11200	1400	13%	Significant
117	Mariano Soares	44	28+820-28+860	M	Married	6	Self-Employee		resident land	2000	240	12%	Significant
118	Natalino Maia Salsinha	30	25+940-26+000	M	Married	5	Driver		resident land	3200	540	17%	Significant
119	João dos santos	36	26+000-26+040	M	Married	7	Farming		resident land	2000	280	14%	Significant
120	Clementino Soares	73	26+000-26+040	M	Married	11	Farming		resident land	3000	540	18%	Significant
			25+860-25+920	M	Married				resident land	2800	200	7%	
121	Marcelo de Deus	79	26+180-26+200	M	Married	6	Farming		resident land	6000	300	5%	
122	Armando Soares de Deus	48	26+200-26+260	M	Married	8	Farming		Agriculture land	18000	1080	6%	
123	Constantino Maia Soares	30	26+360-26+300	M	Married	5	Pegawai		resident land	4000	360	9%	
124	Church Area		26+260-26+500						Church Land	24000	960	4%	
125	Functioning Infromal Class / Course Room at Dukurai Suco Office area		26+500-26+600						Suco Office Land	10000	400	4%	
			26+380-26+500							TBD	TBD		
126	Rui Alberto Soares	47	26+600-26+680	M	Married	11	Factory worker		Agriculture land	8000	1280	16%	Significant
127	Rafael Soares maia	41	26+700-26+820	M	Widower	8	Farming		Agriculture land	12000	120	1%	
128	Marcelino Rosario Soares	46	26+820-26+840	M	Married	11	Factory worker		resident land	1600	200	13%	Significant
129	Paulino Maia de F. Soares	44	26+840-26+880	M	Married	6	Employee		resident land	2800	400	14%	Significant
130	Domingos de Deus	46	26+880-26+900	M	Married	6	Farming		resident land	800	100	13%	Significant
131	Carolino	-	26+900-26+990	M					resident land	4500	900	20%	Significant No interview
132	Agustinho Mario Soares	47	28+840	M	Married	12	Farming		Agriculture land	2700	7	0.25%	

133	Duarte Soares	-	26+990-27+030	M	Married				Resident land	3200	480	15%	Significant No interview
134	Rosario	-	27+030-27+060	M	Married				Resident land	1500	270	18%	Significant No interview
135	Antonio Salsinha	-	27+120-27+240	M	Married				Agriculture land	9600	1200	13%	Significant No interview
136	Rui Albertu Maia	44	27+240-27+360	M	Married	7	Farming	BPN Certificate	Agriculture land	9000	1200	13%	Significant
137	Manuela de Deus	30	27+360-27+400	F	Married	8	Farming and Self Employee		Agriculture land	3200	960	30%	Significant, land replacement and replanting
138	Antonio Soares	-	27+400-27+480	M	Married				Agriculture land	6400	640	10%	Significant No interview
139	Carlito Soares	-	27+480-27+510	M	Married				Agriculture land	4000	1300	33%	Significant, land replacement and replanting No interview
140	Filomena Salsinha	49	27+520-27+660	M	Married	7	Factory worker		resident land	1400	TBD	TBD	
141	Deolino Soares	-	27+660-27+740	M	Married				Agriculture land	14000	1820	13%	Significant No interview
142	Constatino Soares	-	27+740-28+000	M	Married				Agriculture land	20800	3900	19%	No interview
143	Abel de Deus	-	28+000-28+180	M	Married				Barren Land	14400	1120	8%	No interview
144	Pedro de Deus	56	28+180-28+300	M	Married	7	Farming		Agriculture land	36000	1680	5%	
145	Filomeno	-	28+300-28+470	M	Married				Agriculture land	51000	1700	3%	No interview
146	Joaquina Martins	-	28+470-28+520	F	Married				vacant Land	1500	450	30%	Significant No interview
157	Armando de Deus	49	28+520-28+560	M	Married	10	Teaching		resident land	1800	180	10%	Significant
148	Martinho Soares	36	28+560-28+620	M	Married	5	Farming		vacant Land	1800	840	47%	
149	Monica de Fatima	32	28+620-28+720	F	Married	5	Farming	BPN Certificate	Resident land	20000	1200	6%	
150	Miguel de Deus	-	28+720-28+860	M	Married				vacant land	7000	1820	26%	No interview
151	Sezaltino Manuel de Deus	-	28+860-29+040	M	Married				vacant Land	9000	2340	26%	No interview
	SUCO HAUPU												
152	Church Letefoho		29+440-29+820							TBD	TBD		Engineering design considerations TBC
			29+440-29+740										
153	Domingos do Rosario	-	20+860	M							0		No interview
154	Mariano da. C Soares	30	29+870-29+000	M	Married	5	Self-employee		resident land	306	60	20%	Significant
155	Ilda Soares	53	30+000-30+040	F	Married	10	Self-employee		Resident land	400	120	30%	Severe – land replacement TBD

			30+030-30+050		Married				resident land	200	20	10%	Significant
156	Abilio de Araujo	36	30+020-30+030	M	Married	7	Farming and Business		resident land	150	30	20%	Severe – land replacement TBD
157	Julião Soares de Deus	40	30+030-30+050	M	Married	7	Welder and Business		resident land	400	40	10%	Significant
158	Agustinho Daci-mau Soares	40	30+080	M	Married	10	Faming		resident land	96	8	8%	
159	Calistro de Deus	34	30+080	M	Married	6	Business		resident land	150	10	7%	
160	Domingos de Deus	53	30+060	M	Married	10	Farming and Business		resident land	180	12	7%	
161	Fernanda de Deus	38	30+100	F	Married	5	Farming and Business		resident land	200	20	10%	Significant
162	Tomas Maia Soares	54	30+100	M	Married	8	Police officer		resident land	900	60	7%	
163	Antonio De Deus	59	30+080-30+100	M	Widower	8	Farming		resident land	300	20	7%	
164	Armanda de Jesus Soares	53	30+100	F	Married	5	Farming and Business		resident land	195	26	13%	Significant
165	Mario de Deus	60	30+140-30+210	M	Married	7	Farming and Business		resident land	2800	420	15%	Significant
166	Maria Teresa Martins	58	30+240	F	Widow	10	Self employee		resident land	1000	28	3%	
	SECTION 3												
	SUÇO HAUPU												
167	Felis Soares	75	39+920-39+980	M	Married	8	Farming and Business		Agriculture land	2500	60	2%	
168	Jose Soares	42	38+940-38+980	M	Married	10	Farming		Agriculture land	20000	320	2%	
169	Carlos Soares	62	38+840-38+880	M	Married	10	Farming		resident land	600	160	27%	Significant
	SUÇO GOULOLO												
170	Francisco de Deus S. de Jesus	62	39+420-39+430	M	Married	4	Farming		resident land	250	15	6%	
			40+220-40+460						Agriculture land	24000	1920	8%	
171	Kapela Goulolo		39+320-39+380							TBD	TBD		
172	Lucio Pereira	35	39+900-39+920	M	Married	4	Teaching	BPN Certificate	Resident land	2000	120	6%	
173	João de Deus	45	39+280-39+600	M	Married	7	Suco Chief			TBD	TBD		
174	Agustinho Madeira	69	39+700-39+820	M	Married	8	Farming	BPN Certificate	Farm Land	24000	840	4%	
175	Armindo Mau-Loe Magalhaes	62	39+600-39+640	M	Married	6	Farming			TBD	TBD		
176	Anita Reinaldo	72	39+570-39+600	F	Married	6	Teaching			TBD	TBD		
177	Domingos Reinaldo dos Santos	48	39+840-39+900	M	Married	11	Farming		Agriculture land	3600	420	12%	Significant
178	Damião Domingos de Deus	62	39+440-39+460	M	Married	10	Farming		resident land	400	20	5%	
179	Thomas de Deus	74	39+300-39+330	M	Married	10	Teaching		resident land	1200	600	50%	Severe – land replacement TBD



			40+920-41+600		Married				vacant land	62000	6200	10%	
180	Manuel Maia	67	39+128-39+140	M	Married	6	Farming		resident land	360	96	27%	Significant
181	Alberto Manuel Maia	49	39+128-39+170	M	Married	7	Farming		Agriculture land	42000	200	0.47%	
	SUCO ERAULO												
182	Remigio Soares	35	40+780-40+800	M	Married	4	Farming	BPN Certificate	vacant land	1200	500	42%	Significant
183	Jacinta Soares	46	40+600-40+720	F	Married	9	Teaching	BPN Certificate	Resident land	2000	1800	90%	Severe – land replacement TBD
184	Antonio Soares	79	40+600-40+700	M	Married	6	Farming	BPN Certificate	Resident land	7200	200	3%	
185	Quintão Soares	45	40+800-40+840	M	Married	8	Business	BPN Certificate	Resident land	600	600	100%	Severe – land replacement TBD
186	Beatriz de Deus	68	40+520-40+600	F	Widow	5	Farming		Home garden	1000	500	50%	Severe – land replacement TBD
187	Antonio Soares da Silva 20	25	41+900-42+000	M	Single		Student	BPN Certificate	Agriculture land	10000	600	6%	
188	Joana Soares Martins	57	41+560-41+660	F	Widow	7	Farming	BPN Certificate	Resident land	3000	700	23%	Significant
189	Josefa Soares	31	41+600	F	Divorce	3	Farming	BPN Certificate	Resident land	90	48	53%	Severe – land replacement TBD
190	Camilio Maia	65	41+660-41+685	M	Widower		Farming		resident land	370	250	68%	Severe – land replacement TBD
191	Judit de Deus	56	41+560-41+660	F	Widow	5	Farming		resident land	1000	700	70%	Severe – land replacement TBD
192	Fernando Carvalho	37	42+540-42+600	M	Married	5	Farming		Agriculture land	6000	840	14%	Significant
193	Jose Abdula Renbaldo		42+000-42+140	M					Vacant land	14000	700	5%	
	SUCO ESTADU												
194	Jacob de Deus	59	42+600-42+660	M	Married	8	Farming	BPN Certificate	Vacant land	6000	600	10%	
195	Agustinho de Jesus	48	41+780-41+800	M	Married	6	Farming		Agriculture land	6000	360	6%	
196	Fernando Salsinha	31	41+700-41+740	M	Married	4	Farming	BPN Certificate	Agriculture land	4000	600	15%	Significant
197	Zaqueu da Costa Lemos 30		41+800-41+880	M					Agriculture land	2400	240	10%	Significant No interview
198	José de Deus Suco (Riheu)		41+740-41+780	M					vacant land	6000	360	6%	No interview
199	Mariano de Fatima		43+620-43+680	M					Agriculture land	4800	240	5%	No interview
200	Mario Lemos		43+260-43+400	M					vacant land	14000	1820	13%	No interview
	SUCO HUMBOE												
201	Moises Soares	46	43+060-43+100	M	Married	8	Farming		Agriculture land	2000	80	4%	
202	Luis da Silva Pinto		48+860-48+900	M	Married	9	Farming		Agriculture land	2000	280	14%	Significant
203	Jose Marcus	47	48+520-48+580	M	Married	8	Farming		Agriculture land	3000	900	30%	Significant
204	Marcus Flores Salsinha	36	49+260-49+400	M	Married	5	Farming		Agriculture land	14000	980	7%	
205	Jose Xavier Amaral	46	49+980-50+040	M	Married	9	Farming		Agriculture land	6000	660	11%	Significant

206	Francisco Alves da Cruz	33	48+840-48+860	M	Married	4	Farming		Agriculture land	1000	100	10%	Significant
207	Jacinta Aranhado 40	62	49+900-49+980	F	Widow	5	Farming		Agriculture land	11200	1760	16%	Significant
208	Jose Cardoso	65	49+040-49+140	M	Married	4	Farming		Agriculture land	8000	200	3%	
209	Abrão Soares	46	49+140-49+260	M	Married	5	Farming		Agriculture land	9600	960	10%	Significant
210	Thomas da Cruz	63	48+440-48+520	M	Married	9	Farming		Home garden	2000	1040	52%	Severe – land replacement TBD
211	Jeferino Babo	56	48+580-48+640	M	Married	7	Farming and Business		Home garden	3000	1320	44%	Severe – land replacement TBD
212	Abril Soares	40	48+700-48+740	M	Married	8	Carpenter		Home garden	2000	600	30%	Significant
213	Fernando Soares	42	49+400-49+440	M	Married	8	NCBA employee		Home garden	4000	480	12%	Significant
214	Marcos da Cruz	33	48+740-48+840	M	Married	3	Farming		Agriculture land	5000	1300	26%	Significant
215	Duarte Salsinha		48+900-49+040						Agriculture land	9800	1120	11%	Significant No interview
216	Antonia Maria Fatima Babo	53	49+440-49+800	F	Widow	2	Teaching		Agriculture land	43200	3960	9%	
217	Iino Xavier Amaral 50	52	50+500-50+600	M	Married	8	Farming		Agriculture land	16000	1500	9%	
218	Sebastião dos Santos	60	50+040-50+100	M	Married	15	Business		Agriculture land	7200	200	3%	
219	Jaime Amaral Ximenes	33	50+240-50+320	M	Married	3	Farming		Agriculture land	8000	800	10%	Significant
220	Hipolito Exposto		50+600-50+720	M					Agriculture land	12000	900	8%	No interview
221	Selestino		49+800-49+880	M					Vacant land	9600	1120	12%	Significant No interview
222	Paulino Salsinha		48+640-48+700	M					Agriculture land	3000	1260	42%	Severe – land replacement TBD No interview
	SUÇO RIHEU												
223	Orlando Soares	45	50+100-50+220	M	Married	6	Farming		Agriculture land	18000	360	2%	
224	Osorio Soares Carvalho	39	50+320-50+500	M	Married	5	NCBA employee	BPN Certificate	Agriculture land	27000	2340	9%	
225	Abel Rodrigues Bareto	45	50+160-50+240	M	Married	8	Farming		Agriculture land	8000	480	6%	
226	Domingos Pereira	51	52+150-52+420	M	Married	9	Driver		Agriculture land	36000	2880	8%	
			52+620-52+700						Vacant land	8000	160	2%	
227	Carlos da Costa Pereira	42	51+460-51+600	M	Single		Farming		Agriculture land	21000	1080	5%	
228	Aleixo Dos Reis Gomes Pereira	30	52+400-52+540	M	Married	4	Business		Agriculture land	14000	700	5%	
229	Marcelino F. Soares	48	51+740-51+860	M	Married	5	Farming		Agriculture land	14400	1440	10%	Significant
230	Lucio do Santos Magalhaes	68	52+100-52+180	M	Married	10	Farming		Agriculture land	6400	800	13%	Significant
231	Agusto Soares	48	51+860-52+000	M	Married	9	Farming	BPN Certificate	Agriculture land	16800	2100	13%	Significant
232	Joni Florindo Pereira	33	52+700-52+780	M	Single		Teaching	BPN Certificate	Agriculture land	9000	480	5%	



233	Anastacio		51+720-51+740	M					Home garden	2000	160	8%	No interview
234	Jose Bareto		50+240-50+340	M					Agriculture land	18000	140	1%	No interview
235	Domingos		51+600-51+620	M					Agriculture land	2000	200	10%	Significant No interview
236	Fernando		51+620-51+680	M					Agriculture land	6000	560	9%	No interview
237	Domingos Pereira		51+680-51+720	M					Agriculture land	4800	440	9%	No interview
238	Julio Exposto	45	52+540-52+560	M	Married	6	Farming		Agriculture land	7200	180	3%	
239	Maria soares		51+280-51+400	F	Married				Agriculture land	14400	640	4%	No interview
240	Alfredo do Santos Soares	32	53+840-54+080	M	Married	6	Pegawai		Agriculture land	19200	1260	7%	
241	Marcos Maia Salsinha	23	53+580-53+640	M	Married	3	Farming		Agriculture land	6000	280	5%	
242	Damião do Seu Soares	57	53+800-53+840	M	Married	13	Pegawai		Agriculture land	2000	200	10%	
243	Jorge Vonseca	79	53+740-53+800	M	Widower	10	Police officer		Agriculture land	1200	300	25%	Significant
244	Augustos Castro Pereira	49	52+780-52+880	M	Married	8	Farming		Agriculture land	9000	240	3%	
245	Marciana		53+680-53+700	F					Agriculture land	9000	320	4%	No interview
246	Agusto Exposto		52+700-52+760	M					Agriculture land	6000	120	2%	No interview
247	Miguel Jordão		52+760-52+800	M					Agriculture land	4000	160	4%	No interview
248	Nelson pereira		52+800-52+880	M					Agriculture land	14400	300	2%	No interview
248	Alcino Pereira		52+080-52+980	M					Agriculture land	8000	280	4%	No interview
250	Januario Texeira		52+980-53+020	M					Agriculture land	4000	80	2%	No interview
251	Januario Branco		53+020-53+140	M					Agriculture land	9600	1320	14%	Significant No interview
252	Antonio Pereira		52+140-52+380	M					Agriculture land	24000	1280	5%	No interview
253	Manuel do Ceu		53+380-53+420	M					Agriculture land	3600	180	5%	No interview
254	Albino Bareto		53+420-53+500	M					Agriculture land	7200	320	4%	No interview
255	Manuel		53+940-54+000	M					Agriculture land	4800	400	8%	No interview
256	Julio Salsinha Piadade Amaral	45	54+080-54+380	M	Married	7	Teaching		Agriculture land	15000	1400	9%	

ANNEX 2: AFFECTED STRUCTURES AND ESTIMATED COMPENSATION COSTS

No	Respondent Name	Age	# of PAPs	Number STA_	Aldeia	Gender	Marital Status	Type of Structure	Asset Measured (sqm.)	Category Used Based on PMU	Unit Price (\$ /sqm.)	Calculation Value bases on PMU Issues Category	Compensation Packages
		SECTION 1											
		SUCO HORAIQUIK											
1	Amelia Bossa	74	7	0+000-0+020	Lauheli	F	Widow	Kiosk	25	Temporary Commercial structure	70	\$1,750.00	Cash compensation, temporary livelihoods
								Kitchen	20	Temporary Ancillary Structure	30	\$600.00	Cash compensation
2	Octaviano tilman de araujo	32	5		Lauheli	M	Married	Kiosk	25	Temporary Commercial structure	70	\$1,750.00	Cash compensation, temporary livelihoods
		SUCO MULO											
3	Eduardo da Cruz	65	12	5+700-5+780	Maulahulo	M	Married	Kiosk	32.76	Temporary Commercial structure	70	\$2,293.20	Cash compensation, temporary livelihoods
		SUCO NUNUMOGE											
4	Abel Ximenes	58	12	7+070-7+740	Queorema	M	Married	House	68.98	Temporary Residential Structure	125	\$8,622.50	Resettlement in situ
5	Roberto de Araujo	50	10	10+660-10+750	Qeuorema	M	Married	Fence	60	Temporary Ancillary Structure	30	\$1,800.00	Cash compensation
6	Armando Doutel Sarmento	-	10	11+640-11+700	Blehetu	M	Married	House	72	Semi-permanent Residential Structure	150	\$10,800.00	Resettlement in situ
								Kitchen	35	Temporary Ancillary Structure	30	\$1,050.00	Cash compensation
								Bathroom	6	Permanent Ancillary Structure	50	\$300.00	Cash compensation
		SECTION 2											
		SUCO KATRAI KARAIK											
7	Luciano De Araujo	71	6	16+080-16+320	Mau-soromata	M	Married	Fence	30	Semi-Permanent Ancillary Structure	40	\$1,200.00	Cash compensation
8	Ines da Silva	56	6	18+460-18+500	Colo-coli	F	Widow	Fence	40	Semi-Permanent Ancillary Structure	40	\$1,600.00	Cash compensation
9	Izaquel Soares	36	5	18+640-18+660	Colo-coli	M	Married	Fence	20	Temporary Ancillary Structure	30	\$600.00	Cash compensation
10	Angelina Soares	56	8	18+660-18+700	Aimeta	M	Widow	Fence	40	Temporary Ancillary Structure	30	\$1,200.00	Cash compensation
11	Alda de Araujo	41	8	18+640-18+700	Colo-coli	M	Widow	Fence	60	Temporary Ancillary Structure	30	\$1,800.00	Cash compensation
		SUCO DUCURAI											
12	Domingos Cardoso	-	TBD	18+700-18+760	Eratoi			Fence	60	Temporary Ancillary Structure	30	\$1,800.00	Cash compensation
13	Francisco de Deus	-	TBD	18+700-18+760	Eratoi			Fence	60	Temporary Ancillary Structure	30	\$1,800.00	Cash compensation
14	Filomena de Deus	58	10	20+020-20+180	Eratoi	F	Married	Retaining Wall	10.2	Permanent Ancillary Structure	50	\$510.00	Cash compensation
15	João felisberto de Deus	67	6	21+470 & 24+700-	Lebululi	M	Married	Garage	45	Semi-Permanent Ancillary	40	\$1,800.00	Cash compensation

				25+120						Structure			
16	David Soares	-	TBD	21+600-21+700	Lebululi	M		Garage	32	Temporary Ancillary Structure	30	\$960.00	Cash compensation
								Fence	60	Temporary Ancillary Structure	30	\$1,800.00	Cash compensation
17	Jacob de Deus	-	TBD	24+260-24+200	Lebululi	M		Kiosk	30	Semi-permanent commercial Structure	80	\$2,400.00	Cash compensation, temporary livelihoods
18	Romana Soares	29	4	25+040	Lebululi	F	Married	Kiosk	12	Semi-permanent commercial Structure	80	\$960.00	Cash compensation, temporary livelihoods
19	Lourenço Maia	50	9	25+340-25+540	Lebululi	M	Married	Kiosk	24	Semi-permanent commercial Structure	80	\$1,920.00	Cash compensation, temporary livelihoods
20	Efrem cornelio	32	11	25+560-25+600	Lebululi	M	Married	Fence	40	Temporary Ancillary Structure	30	\$1,200.00	Cash compensation
21	Francisco Rosario Soares	50	8	25+640-25+740	Laklo	M	Married	Kiosk	6.25	Semi-permanent commercial Structure	80	\$500.00	Cash compensation, temporary livelihoods
22	Jose de Deus	54	11	25+820-25+860	Manusae	M	Married	House	90	Permanent Residential Structure	150	\$13,500.00	Resettlement in situ
23	Mariano Soares	44	6	28+820-28+860	Manusae	M	Married	Kiosk	24	Semi-permanent commercial Structure	80	\$1,920.00	Cash compensation, temporary livelihoods support
24	Area kantor desa			26+380-26+500	Sabelo			Office	72	Permanent Structure	110	\$7,920.00	Cash compensation
25	Domingos de Deus	46	6	26+880-26+900	Sabelo	M	Married	Kiosk	12	Semi-permanent commercial Structure	80	\$960.00	Cash compensation, temporary livelihoods support
26	Agustinho Mario Soares	47	12	28+840	Sabelo	M	Married	Kiosk	72	Semi-permanent commercial Structure	80	\$5,760.00	Cash compensation, temporary livelihoods support
27	Sezaltino Manuel de Deus	-	TBD	28+860-29+040	Rotuto	M		House	84	Semi-Permanent Residential Structure	150	\$12,600.00	Resettlement in situ
	SUCO HAUPU												
28	Area Gereja Letefoho			29+440-29+820	Ausat (Haupu)								Impact is to be minimized through engineering measures
				29+440-29+740									As above
29	Domingos do Rosario	-	TBD	20+860		M		House	90	Permanent Residential Structure	175	\$15,750.00	Resettlement in situ
30	Mariano da. C Soares	30	5	29+870-29+000	Renumata	M	Married	Kiosk	24	Semi-permanent commercial Structure	80	\$1,920.00	Cash compensation, temporary livelihoods support
31	Ilda Soares	53	10	30+000-30+040	Lutlala	F	Married	House	50	Permanent Residential Structure	175	\$8,750.00	Resettlement in situ
32	Abilio de Araujo	36	7	30+020-30+030	Duhoho	M	Married	House	120	Permanent Residential Structure	175	\$21,000.00	Resettlement in situ
33	Julião Soares de Deus	40	7	30+030-30+050	Hatulete	M	Married	House	84	Permanent Residential Structure	175	\$14,700.00	Resettlement in situ, cash compensation, temporary

								Garage	20	Semi-Permanent Ancillary Structure	40	\$800.00	livelihoods support
								Workshop	77	Semi-permanent commercial Structure	80	\$6,160.00	
34	Agustinho Daci-mau Soares	40	10	30+080	Mausoromata	M		House	96	Permanent Residential Structure	175	\$16,800.00	Resettlement in situ (TBD)
35	Calistro de Deus	34	6	30+080	Hatulete	M	Married	House	90	Permanent Residential Structure	175	\$15,750.00	Resettlement in situ (TBD)
36	Domingos de Deus	53	10	30+060	Riamoricleo	M	Married	House	63	Permanent Residential Structure	175	\$11,025.00	Resettlement in situ (TBD)
								Workshop	12	Semi-permanent commercial Structure	80	\$960.00	
37	Fernanda de Deus	38	5	30+100	Poetete	F	Married	Retaining Wall	8	Permanent Ancillary Structure	50	\$400.00	Cash compensation
38	Tomas Maia Soares	54	8	30+100	Manturai	M	Married	Two Storey House	168	Permanent Residential Structure	175	\$29,400.00	Resettlement in situ (TBD)
39	Antonio De Deus	59	8	30+080-30+100	Manturai	M	Widower	House	108	Permanent Residential Structure	175	\$18,900.00	Resettlement in situ (TBD)
40	Armanda de Jesus Soares	53	5	30+100	Manturai	F	Married	House	42	Permanent Residential Structure	175	\$7,350.00	Resettlement in situ (TBD)
								Kiosk	18	Semi-permanent commercial Structure	80	\$1,440.00	Cash compensation, temporary livelihoods support
41	Mario de Deus	60	7	30+140-30+210	Asuileten	M	Married	Homestay	130	Permanent Residential Structure	175	\$22,750.00	Resettlement in situ (TBD)
42	Maria Teresa Martins	58	10	30+240	Hatulete	F	Widow	2 storey Kiosk	28	Permanent Commercial Structure	110	\$3,080.00	Cash compensation, temporary livelihoods support
		SECTION 3											
	SUCO HAUPU												
43	Felis Soares	75	8	39+920-39+980	Raepusa	M	Married	Water Tank	10	Permanent Ancillary Structure	50	\$500.00	Cash compensation
	SUCO GOULOLO												
44	Francisco de Deus S. de Jesus	62	4	39+420-39+430	Goulolo	M	Married	Kiosk	18	Permanent Commercial Structure	110	\$1,980.00	Cash compensation, temporary livelihoods support
45	Kapela Goulolo			39+320-39+380	Goulolo			Retaining Wall	18	Permanent Ancillary Structure	50	\$900.00	Cash compensation
46	Lucio Pereira	35	4	39+900-39+920	Goulolo	M	Married	Fence	20	Semi-Permanent Ancillary Structure	40	\$800.00	Cash compensation
47	Agustinho Madeira	69	8	39+700-39+820	Goulolo	M	Married	Kosk	30	Semi-Permanent Commercial Structure	80	\$2,400.00	Compensation and temporary livelihoods support

48	Domingos Reinaldo dos Santos	48	11	39+840-39+900	Goulolo	M	Married	Barb Fence	60	Semi-Permanent Ancillary Structure	40	\$2,400.00	Cash compensation
49	Damião Domingos de Deus	62	10	39+440-39+460	Goulolo	M	Married	Garage	15	Semi-Permanent Ancillary Structure	40	\$600.00	Cash compensation
50	Thomas de Deus	74	10	39+300-39+330	Goulolo	M	Married	Kiosk	25	Permanent Commercial Structure	110	\$2,750.00	Compensation and temporary livelihoods support
								House	72	Permanent Residential Structure	175	\$12,600.00	Resettlement in situ (TBD)
51	Quintão Soares	45	8	40+800-40+840	Madede	M	Married	Kiosk	30	Permanent Commercial Structure	110	\$3,300.00	Compensation and temporary livelihoods support
52	Joana Soares Martins	57	7	41+560-41+660	Madede	F	Widow	House	63	Permanent Residential Structure	175	\$11,025.00	Resettlement in situ (TBD)
53	Josefa Soares	31	3	41+600	Madede	F	Divorce	House	60	Semi-Permanent Residential Structure	150	\$9,000.00	Resettlement in situ (TBD)
54	Judit de Deus	56	5	41+560-41+660	Madede	F	Widow	House	63	Semi-Permanent Residential Structure	150	\$9,450.00	Resettlement in situ (TBD)
	<b>Suco Estadu</b>												
55	Jacob de Deus	59	8	42+600-42+660	Lihmo	M	Married	Empty house	49	Semi-Permanent Residential Structure	150	\$7,350.00	Cash compensation
56	Fernando Salsinha	31	4	41+700-41+740	Sagrada Curação de Jesus	M	Married	Kiosk	54	Semi-Permanent Commercial Structure	80	\$4,320.00	Compensation and temporary livelihoods support
57	Mariano de Fatima		TBD	43+620-43+680	Lihmo	M		Kiosk	25	Permanent Commercial Structure	110	\$2,750.00	Compensation and temporary livelihoods support
58	Jose Xavier Amaral	46	9	49+980-50+040	Peana	M	Married	Kiosk	15	Temporary commercial Structure	70	\$1,050.00	Compensation and temporary livelihoods support
								Kiosk	9	Temporary commercial Structure	70	\$630.00	Compensation and temporary livelihoods support
59	Jacinta Aranhaldio	62	5	49+900-49+980	LacoGoa	F	Widow & disabled	House	60	Semi-Permanent Residential Structure	150	\$9,000.00	Resettlement in situ (TBD)
60	Thomas da Cruz	63	9	48+440-48+520	Borhei	M	Married	House	70	Permanent Residential Structure	175	\$12,250.00	Resettlement in situ (TBD)
								House	56	Permanent Residential Structure	175	\$9,800.00	Resettlement in situ (TBD)
								Kiosk	8	Temporary commercial Structure	70	\$560.00	Compensation and temporary livelihoods support
								Kitchen	57	Semi-Permanent Ancillary	40	\$2,280.00	Cash compensation

										Structure			
61	Jeferino Babo	56	7	48+580-48+640	Borhei	M	Married	Kiosk	18	Permanent Commercial Structure	110	\$1,980.00	Compensation and temporary livelihoods support
		Grand Total Compensation for Structures										\$400,285.70	

ANNEX 3: AFFECTED TREES AND COMPENSATION RATES

SECTION 1: AITUTO – HATUIBUILICO

Respondent Name	Name of Tree / Vegetation	Diameter / Height	Number	Tree classification			Owners' Self-Estimate	Compensation Proposed/Tree	Standard Compensation Value	Prices at Owners' Request	Severety of Losses
				coffee	fruit	timber					
SUCO HORAIQUIK											
Amelia Bossa	Abruinus (Fruit)	large	1		1		10.00		-	\$10.00	
Rosa Fernandes	Abruinus (Fruit)	large	6		6		50.00		-	\$300.00	
	Banana	grove	2		2		50.00	\$15.00	\$30.00	\$100.00	
	Tanzarine (Fruit)	large	1		1		50.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$50.00	
Francisco de Araujo	coffee tree	large	93	93			50.00	\$10.00	\$930.00	\$4,650.00	Significant
	Abruinus (Fruit)	large	35		35		100.00		-	\$3,500.00	
	Banana	large grove	4		4		100.00	\$15.00	\$60.00	\$400.00	
	Tanzarine (Fruit)	large	1		1		100.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$100.00	
	Pine (Cemara)	large	8			8	50.00		-	\$400.00	
Guilhermino Cortereal	Ai Kasi (Wood)	small	58			58	100.00		-	\$5,800.00	
	Ai Saria (Wood)	small	11			11	100.00		-	\$1,100.00	
	Ai Sentru (Wood)	small	9			9	100.00		-	\$900.00	
Marcos Pereira Lopes	Ai kafe (Wood)	small	2			2	50.00		-	\$100.00	
	Abruinus (Fruit)	large	16		16		500.00		-	\$8,000.00	
	Banana	medium	6		6		500.00	\$15.00	\$90.00	\$3,000.00	
Rosa da costa Pinhero	Ai centru (tree for soil protection)	small	20			20	100.00		-	\$2,000.00	
	Ai kasi (tree for soil protection)		5			5	100.00		-	\$500.00	
Andrade Sarmentio	Ai kasi (tree for soil protection)	median	8			8	50.00		-	\$400.00	
	Ai kakeu (tree for coffee shade)	median	22			22	50.00		-	\$1,100.00	
	Ai kafe (tree for soil protection)	small	10			10	50.00		-	\$500.00	
SUCO MULO											
Idelfonso d.c de Araujo	Ai kasi (tree for soil protection)	large	5			5			-	-	
	Ai sentru (tree for soil protection)	large	10			10			-	-	

Elias benevides	Ai kasi (tree for soil protection)	large	5			5			-	-	
	Ai sentru (tree for soil protection)	large	6			6			-	-	
Felix de orleans	Abruinus (Fruit)	large	3		3		100.00		-	\$300.00	
Manuel da Silva	Abruinus (Fruit)	large	107		107		100.00		-	\$10,700.00	Significant
Vicente Tilman	Abruinus (Fruit)	large	50		50		100.00		-	\$5,000.00	Significant
	Ai sentru (tree for soil protection)	large	3			3	25.00		-	\$75.00	
SUCO NUNUMOGE										\$0.00	
Felismino de Araujo	Abruinus (Fruit)	large	8		8		50.00		-	\$400.00	
Abel Ximenes	Abruinus (Fruit)	large	12		12		50.00		-	\$600.00	
	Banana	large	3		3		50.00	\$15.00	\$45.00	\$150.00	
	Ai kakeu/cemara (tree for soil protection)	large	3			3			-	-	
	Ai sentru (tree for soil protection)	large	10			10			-	-	
Laurentina de araujo	Abruinus (Fruit)	large	8		8		50.00		-	\$400.00	
Roberto de Araujo	Abruinus (Fruit)	large	4		4		50.00		-	\$200.00	
Filomena jose fernandes	Abruinus (Fruit)	large	25		25		50.00		-	\$1,250.00	
Marciana Ximenes	Abruinus (Fruit)	large	12		12		100.00		-	\$1,200.00	
Thomas Alves Quintão	Abruinus (Fruit)	large	2		2		50.00		-	\$100.00	
Alberto dos Santos	Abruinus (Fruit)	large	10		10		25.00		-	\$250.00	
TOTAL			604	93	316	195			\$1,175.00	\$53,535.00	

SECTION 2: HATUIBUILICO – LETEFOHO

Respondent Name	Name of pohon / Vegetation	Diameter / Height	Number	Tree Classification			Owner Self Estimate	Compensation Proposed/Tree	Standard Compensation Value	Price at Owners' Request	Severity of Impacts
				Coffee	Fruit	Timber					
SUCO KATRAI KARAIK											
Bendita Maia de Deus	Abruinus (Fruit)	large	4		4		\$50.00		-	\$200.00	
Ines da Silva	Ai centru	large	6			6			-	-	
Adelino Salsinha	Abruinus (Fruit)	large	6		6		\$50.00		-	\$300.00	
Miguel Soares de Deus	Ai centru	large	1			1			-	-	
Angelina Soares	Abruinus (Fruit)	large	2		2		\$50.00		-	\$100.00	
Alda de Araujo	Ai centru	large	1			1	\$50.00		-	\$50.00	



SUCO DUCURAI											
David Soares	Pine	large	8			8			-	-	
Jacob de Deus	Orange (fruit)	large	2		2			\$10.00	\$20.00	\$20.00	
	Banana	large	2		2			\$15.00	\$30.00	\$30.00	
	Coffee	large	8	8				\$10.00	\$80.00	\$80.00	
	Pine	small	3			3			-	-	
Francisco Mariano de Deus	Coffee	large	45	45				\$10.00	\$450.00	\$450.00	Significant
	Pine	large	1			1			-	-	
	Pine	small	3			3			-	-	
Rui felisbertu de Deus	Banana	large	2		2			\$15.00	\$30.00	\$30.00	Significant
	Aicentru(tree)	large	2			2			-	-	
	Guava	large	1		1			\$4.00	\$4.00	\$4.00	
	Ainespra(fruit)	large	1		1				-	-	
	Coffee	large	40	40				\$10.00	\$400.00	\$400.00	
Madalena soares de Deus	Jeruk(orange)	large	2		2			\$10.00	\$20.00	\$20.00	
	Banana	large	1		1			\$15.00	\$15.00	\$15.00	
	Guava	large	3		3			\$4.00	\$12.00	\$12.00	
Domingos Soares	Guava	large	3		3		\$10.00	\$4.00	\$12.00	\$30.00	
	Banana	large	2		2		\$20.00	\$15.00	\$30.00	\$40.00	
	Aisanto	small	2			2	\$10.00		-	\$20.00	
Efrem cornelio	Orange	large	3		3			\$10.00	\$30.00	-	
	Abruinus (Fruit)	large	4		4				-	-	
	Banana	large	2		2			\$15.00	\$30.00	\$30.00	
	Mango	small	3		3			\$25.00	\$75.00	\$75.00	
Francisco Rosario Soares	Banyan	medium	1			1			-	-	
	Pine	large	1			1			-	-	
Lino de Deus	Guava	large	2		2			\$4.00	\$8.00	\$8.00	
	Banana	large	7		7			\$15.00	\$105.00	\$105.00	
	Orange	large	3		3			\$10.00	\$30.00	\$30.00	
Jose de Deus	Coffee	large	16	16				\$10.00	\$160.00	\$160.00	Severe
	Orange	large	1		1			\$10.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	
	Coffee	large	540	540				\$10.00	\$5,400.00	\$5,400.00	
Mariano Soares	Banana	large	1		1			\$15.00	\$15.00	\$15.00	
	Coffee	large	15	15				\$10.00	\$150.00	\$150.00	
	Mahogany	small	1			1			-	-	
Natalino Maia Salsinha	Nespra (fruit)	small	1		1		\$5.00		-	\$5.00	
	Avocado	small	1		1		\$5.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$5.00	
	Mango	small	1		1		\$5.00	\$25.00	\$25.00	\$5.00	
	Coffee	large	10	10			\$50.00	\$10.00	\$100.00	\$500.00	
Clementino Soares	Orange	large	2		2		\$100.00	\$10.00	\$20.00	\$200.00	

	Mango	large	5		5		\$100.00	\$25.00	\$125.00	\$500.00	
	Coffee	large	133	133			\$100.00	\$10.00	\$1,330.00	\$13,300.00	Significant
Marcelo de Deus	Coffee	large	150	150				\$10.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00	Significant
	Pine	large	8			8			-	-	
Armando Soares de Deus	Coffee	large	423	423			\$25.00	\$10.00	\$4,230.00	\$10,575.00	Severe
	Pine	medium	20			20	\$50.00		-	\$1,000.00	
Constantino Maia Soares	Teak	small	2			2	\$20.00	\$25.00	\$50.00	\$40.00	
	Orange	large	3		3		\$20.00	\$10.00	\$30.00	\$60.00	
	Aicentru	small	1			1	\$20.00		-	\$20.00	
Rui Alberto Soares	Coffee	large	100	100			\$25.00	\$10.00	\$1,000.00	\$2,500.00	Significant
	Gamalina	large	8			8	\$50.00	\$25.00	\$200.00	\$400.00	
	Pine	large	18			18	\$50.00		-	\$900.00	
	Banana	large	16		16		\$15.00	\$15.00	\$240.00	\$240.00	
Rafael Soares maia	Coffee	large	250	250			\$20.00	\$10.00	\$2,500.00	\$5,000.00	Severe
	Guava	small	6		6		\$5.00	\$4.00	\$24.00	\$30.00	
	Orange	large	1		1		\$10.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	
	Teak	large	2			2	\$25.00	\$25.00	\$50.00	\$50.00	
	Pine	medium	36			36	\$50.00		-	\$1,800.00	
	Banana	large	1		1		\$50.00	\$15.00	\$15.00	\$50.00	
Marcelino Rosario Soares	Orange	large	2		2		\$25.00	\$10.00	\$20.00	\$50.00	
	Banana	large	4		4		\$25.00	\$15.00	\$60.00	\$100.00	
Paulino Maia de F. Soares	Teak	small	1			1	\$25.00	\$25.00	\$25.00	\$25.00	
Domingos de Deus	Guava	large	1		1			\$4.00	\$4.00	\$4.00	
	Teak	small	1			1		\$25.00	\$25.00	\$25.00	
Carolino	Coffee	large	30	30				\$10.00	\$300.00	\$300.00	
	Pine	medium	7			7			-	-	
Duarte Soares	Coffee	large	50	50				\$10.00	\$500.00	\$500.00	Significant
	Avocado	large	1		1			\$10.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	
	Banana	large	1		1			\$15.00	\$15.00	\$15.00	
	Mango	large	1		1			\$25.00	\$25.00	\$25.00	
	Pine	large	2			2			-	-	
	Bamboo	large	1			1			-	-	
Rosario	Banana	large	1		1			\$15.00	\$15.00	\$15.00	
	Avocado	large	1		1			\$10.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	
Antonio Salsinha	Coffee	large	400	400				\$10.00	\$4,000.00	\$4,000.00	Severe
Rui Albertu Maia	Coffee	large	600	600				\$10.00	\$6,000.00	\$6,000.00	Severe
Manuela de Deus	Coffee	large	643	643				\$10.00	\$6,430.00	\$6,430.00	Severe
Antonio Soares	Coffee	large	321	321				\$10.00	\$3,210.00	\$3,210.00	Severe
Carlito Soares	Coffee	large	654	654				\$10.00	\$6,540.00	\$6,540.00	Severe
Filomena Salsinha	Coffee	large	850	850			\$5.00	\$10.00	\$8,500.00	\$4,250.00	Severe

Deolindo Soares	Coffee	large	910	910				\$10.00	\$9,100.00	\$9,100.00	Severe
Constatino Soares	Coffee	large	1956	1956				\$10.00	\$19,560.00	\$19,560.00	Severe
Pedro de Deus	Coffee	large	101	101				\$10.00	\$1,010.00	\$1,010.00	Significant
Filomeno	Coffee	large	63	63				\$10.00	\$630.00	\$630.00	Significant
	Pine	small	8			8			-	-	
Armando de Deus	Coffee	large	39	39				\$10.00	\$390.00	\$390.00	
	Banana	large	6		6			\$15.00	\$90.00	\$90.00	
	Jackfruit	large	1		1			\$15.00	\$15.00	\$15.00	
	Mango	small	8		8			\$25.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	
	Bamboo	large	1			1			-	-	
	Pine	small	2			2			-	-	
Monica de Fatima	Coffee	large	24	24			\$5.00	\$10.00	\$240.00	\$120.00	
	Pine	large	11			11	\$5.00		-	\$55.00	
	Banana	large	2		2		\$10.00	\$15.00	\$30.00	\$20.00	
	Bamboo	large	2			2	\$10.00		-	\$20.00	
Sezaltino Manuel de Deus	Bamboo	large	1			1			-	-	
TOTAL			8656	8371	123	162			\$85,529.00	\$109,193.00	

SECTION 3: LETEFOHO – GLENO

Respondent Name	Name of pohon / Vegetation	Diameter / Height	Number	Tree Classification			Owner Self Estimate	Compensation Proposed/Tree	Standard Compensation Value	Potential Difference with Owners' Self-Estimate	
				Coffee	Fruit	Timber and Non-Fruit					
SUCO HAUPU											
Felis Soares	Guava	large	2		2			\$7.00	\$14.00	\$14.00	
	Mango	large	1		1			\$25.00	\$25.00	\$25.00	
Jose Soares	Orange	large	6		6		\$10.00	\$10.00	\$60.00	\$60.00	
	Guava	large	10		10		\$10.00	\$4.00	\$40.00	\$100.00	
	Gamalina	large	1			1	\$10.00	\$25.00	\$25.00	\$10.00	
	Pine	large	10			10	\$15.00		-	\$150.00	
Carlos Soares	coffee		40	40			\$20.00	\$10.00	\$400.00	\$800.00	
	pine		8			8	\$40.00		-	\$320.00	
	orange		1		2		\$20.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$20.00	
	teak		2			2	\$25.00	\$30.00	\$60.00	\$50.00	
	jackfruit		1		1		\$15.00	\$15.00	\$15.00	\$15.00	
SUCO GOULOLO											
Francisco de Deus S. de Jesus	Mango	small	1		1			\$25.00	\$25.00	\$25.00	
	Teak	small	6			6		\$5.00	\$30.00	\$30.00	

	Bamboo	grove	1			1			-	-	
	Teak	small	2			2		\$3.00	\$6.00	\$6.00	
	Pine	large	2			2			-	-	
	Rumaun	large	1		1			\$4.00	\$4.00	\$4.00	
	Guava	large	1		1			\$4.00	\$4.00	\$4.00	
	Banana	group	1		1			\$15.00	\$15.00	\$15.00	
	coffee	large	30	30				\$10.00	\$300.00	\$300.00	
Lucio Pereira	coffee	large	80	80			\$25.00	\$10.00	\$800.00	\$2,000.00	Significant
	Guava	large	1		1			\$7.00	\$7.00	\$7.00	
	Mango	large	1		1			\$25.00	\$25.00	\$25.00	
	Teak	small	1			1		\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00	
João de Deus	Mango	large	1		1			\$25.00	\$25.00	\$25.00	
	Orange	large	1		1			\$10.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	
Agustinho Madeira	coffee	large	88	88			\$5.00	\$10.00	\$880.00	\$440.00	Significant
	Bamboo	group	3			3			-	-	
	Teak (Gamalina)	small	1			1	\$25.00	\$3.00	\$3.00	\$25.00	
	Jackfruit	small	3		3		\$25.00	\$15.00	\$45.00	\$75.00	
	Nespra (Fruit)	small	2		2		\$25.00		-	\$50.00	
Armindo Mau-Loe Magalhaes	Mango	large	2		2			\$25.00	\$50.00	\$50.00	
	Ai nespra (Fruit)	small	1		1				-	-	
	Avocado	large	1		1			\$10.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	
	Jackfruit	large	1		1			\$15.00	\$15.00	\$15.00	
Anita Reinaldo	Ai nespra (Fruit)	large	3		3				-	-	
	Ai centro	large	2			2			-	-	
	Guava	large	1		1			\$7.00	\$7.00	\$7.00	
	Guava	large	2		1			\$4.00	\$8.00	\$8.00	
Domingos Reinaldo dos Santos	Samtuku	large	3			3	\$150.00		-	\$450.00	Severe
	coffee	large	210	210			\$35.00	\$10.00	\$2,100.00	\$7,350.00	
Damião Domingos de Deus	Nespra (Fruit)	large	1		1				-	-	
	Mango	large	1		1			\$25.00	\$25.00	\$25.00	
	Coconut	large	1		1			\$25.00	\$25.00	\$25.00	
	Banana	group	1		1			\$15.00	\$15.00	\$15.00	
	guava	large	1		1			\$4.00	\$4.00	\$4.00	
Thomas de Deus	Jackfruit	small	1		1			\$25.00	\$25.00	\$25.00	Severe
	Mango	small	1		1			\$25.00	\$25.00	\$25.00	
	Guava	large	2		2			\$7.00	\$14.00	\$14.00	
	Coffee	large	320	320				\$10.00	\$3,200.00	\$3,200.00	
Mariana do Santos	Bamboo	group	1			1			-	-	
Abel Soraes	Limaun (Fruit)	large	1		1		\$10.00		-	\$10.00	
	Rumaun (Fruit)	large	2		2		\$10.00	\$7.00	\$14.00	\$20.00	

	Aimespra (Fruit)	large	1		1		\$10.00		-	\$10.00	
	Avocado	large	1		1		\$10.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	
	Guava	large	1		1		\$10.00	\$7.00	\$7.00	\$10.00	
	Tamarind	large	1		1		\$10.00		-	\$10.00	
	Pine	large	1			1	\$10.00		-	\$10.00	
	Guava	large	3		3		\$10.00	\$4.00	\$12.00	\$30.00	
	Manggo	large	1		1		\$10.00	\$25.00	\$25.00	\$10.00	
	Coffee	large	4	4			\$10.00	\$10.00	\$40.00	\$40.00	
Manuel Maia	Coffee	large	64	64				\$10.00	\$640.00	\$640.00	
	Mango	small	2		2			\$25.00	\$50.00	\$50.00	
	Jackfruit	small	1		1			\$15.00	\$15.00	\$15.00	
	Avocado	large	1		1			\$10.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	
	Orange	large	1		1			\$10.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	
	Banana	group	1		1			\$15.00	\$15.00	\$15.00	
Bendito Maia	Coffee		5	5				\$10.00	\$50.00	\$50.00	
	Guava	large	1		1			\$4.00	\$4.00	\$4.00	
	Orange	small	1		1			\$10.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	
	Pine	small	1		1				-	-	
	Coconut	large	1		1			\$60.00	\$60.00	\$60.00	
	Avocado	large	3		3			\$10.00	\$30.00	\$30.00	
	Mango	large	1		1			\$25.00	\$25.00	\$25.00	
Nicolau P. de Jesus Guterres	Avocado	small	1		1			\$10.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	
	Guava	small	1		1			\$4.00	\$4.00	\$4.00	
	Mango	small	1		1			\$25.00	\$25.00	\$25.00	
Cesaltino Jose de Deus	Avocado	large	1		1			\$10.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	
Afonso de Araujo Felgueros	Nespra (Fruit)	large	1		1			\$10.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	
	Orange	large	1		1			\$10.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	
Alberto Manuel Maia	Avocado	large	1		1		\$100.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	
	Orange	small	4		4		\$50.00	\$10.00	\$40.00	\$200.00	
SUCO ERAULO											
Remigio Soares	Coffee	large	176	176				\$10.00	\$1,760.00	\$1,760.00	
Jacinta Soares	Coffee	large	100	100				\$10.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	
	Mango	large	1		1			\$25.00	\$25.00	\$25.00	
	Nespra	large	1		1				-	-	
Antonio Soares	Coffee	large	126	126			\$10.00	\$10.00	\$1,260.00	\$1,260.00	
	Guava	large	4		4			\$4.00	\$16.00	\$16.00	
Beatriz de Deus	Coffee	large	8	8				\$10.00	\$80.00	\$80.00	
	Samtuku	large	2			2			-	-	
Antonio Soares da Silva	Banana	grove	6		6			\$15.00	\$90.00	\$90.00	
	Guava	large	4		4			\$4.00	\$16.00	\$16.00	

	Orange	large	2		2			\$10.00	\$20.00	\$20.00	
Joana Soares Martins	Coffee	large	350	350				\$10.00	\$3,500.00	\$3,500.00	Severe
Camilio Maia	Coffee	large	130	130			\$25.00	\$10.00	\$1,300.00	\$3,250.00	Significant
	Banana	grove	5		5		\$100.00	\$15.00	\$75.00	\$500.00	
	Jackfruit	large	2		2		\$50.00	\$15.00	\$30.00	\$100.00	
	Candlenut	large	1		1		\$100.00	\$35.00	\$35.00	\$100.00	
	Samtuku	large	1			1	\$200.00		-	\$200.00	
Judit de Deus	Coffee	large	140	140				\$10.00	\$1,400.00	\$1,400.00	Significant
	Jackfruit	large	1		1			\$15.00	\$15.00	\$15.00	
	Mango	large	1		1			\$25.00	\$25.00	\$25.00	
	Guava	large	3		3			\$4.00	\$12.00	\$12.00	
Fernando Carvalho	Guava	large	5		5			\$4.00	\$20.00	\$20.00	
	Banana	grove	5		5			\$15.00	\$75.00	\$75.00	
SUCO ESTADU											
Jacob de Deus	Rose apple	large	1		1			\$7.00	\$7.00	\$7.00	
	guava	large	4		4			\$4.00	\$16.00	\$16.00	
	Banana	grove	1		1			\$15.00	\$15.00	\$15.00	
Agustinho de Jesus	Coffee	large	20	20				\$10.00	\$200.00	\$200.00	
	Banana	grove	4		4			\$15.00	\$60.00	\$60.00	
	Mango	large	9		9			\$25.00	\$225.00	\$225.00	
Fernando Salsinha	Banana	group	1		1			\$15.00	\$15.00	\$15.00	
	Bamboo	groups	2			2			-	-	
	Jackfruit	large	3		3			\$15.00	\$45.00	\$45.00	
	Mahogany	large	1			1		\$25.00	\$25.00	\$25.00	
	Teak	small	1			1		\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00	
	Ai centro	large	1			1			-	-	
Zaqueu da Costa Lemos	Coffee	large	30	30				\$10.00	\$300.00	\$300.00	
	Banana	grove	4		4			\$15.00	\$60.00	\$60.00	
	Avocado	large	1		1			\$10.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	
	Mango	large	1		1			\$25.00	\$25.00	\$25.00	
José de Deus Suco (Riheu)	Bamboo	grove	2			2			-	-	
	Pine	large	2			2			-	-	
Mariano de Fatima	Banana	grove	6		6			\$15.00	\$90.00	\$90.00	
	Mango	large	2		2			\$25.00	\$50.00	\$50.00	
SUCO HUMBOE											
Moises Soares	Coffee	large	102	102			\$25.00	\$10.00	\$1,020.00	\$2,550.00	Significant
	Teak	small	1			1	\$25.00	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$25.00	
	Orange	large	1		1			\$10.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	
	Banana	groups	20		20			\$15.00	\$300.00	\$300.00	
	Avocado	large	1		1			\$10.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	

	Guava	large	1		1			\$4.00	\$4.00	\$4.00	
									-	-	
Luis da Silva Pinto	Coffee	large	112	112			\$10.00	\$10.00	\$1,120.00	\$1,120.00	Significant
									-	-	
Jose Marcus	Coffee	large	400	400			\$15.00	\$10.00	\$4,000.00	\$6,000.00	Severe
	Jackfruit	large	1		1		\$10.00	\$15.00	\$15.00	\$10.00	
Marcus Flores Salsinha	Coffee	large	320	320				\$10.00	\$3,200.00	\$3,200.00	Severe
	Jackfruit	large	4		4			\$15.00	\$60.00	\$60.00	
	Gamalina	large	2			2		\$25.00	\$50.00	\$50.00	
Jose Xavier Amaral	Coffee	large	264	264			\$10.00	\$10.00	\$2,640.00	\$2,640.00	Severe
Francisco Alves da Cruz	Coffee	large	50	50				\$10.00	\$500.00	\$500.00	
Jacinta Aranhaldó	Coffee	large	70	70			\$25.00	\$10.00	\$700.00	\$1,750.00	Severe
	Cacao	small	200		200		\$20.00	\$15.00	\$3,000.00	\$4,000.00	
	Pineapple	large	10		10		\$1.00	\$1.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	
	Orange	large	25		25		\$50.00	\$10.00	\$250.00	\$1,250.00	
	Jackfruit	small	1		1		\$10.00	\$15.00	\$15.00	\$10.00	
Jose Cardoso	Coffee	large	480	480				\$10.00	\$4,800.00	\$4,800.00	Severe
	Avocado	large	9		9			\$10.00	\$90.00	\$90.00	
	Jackfruit	large	2		2			\$15.00	\$30.00	\$30.00	
	Mango	large	3		3			\$25.00	\$75.00	\$75.00	
Abrão Soares	Coffee	large	384	384				\$10.00	\$3,840.00	\$3,840.00	Severe
	Samtuku	large	1			1			-	-	
	Banana	group	2		2			\$15.00	\$30.00	\$30.00	
	Avocado	large	6		6			\$10.00	\$60.00	\$60.00	
Thomas da Cruz	Coffee	large	70	70				\$10.00	\$700.00	\$700.00	
	Bamboo	group	4			4			-	-	
	Mango	small	2		2			\$25.00	\$50.00	\$50.00	
	Orange	large	1		1			\$10.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	
	Avocado	large	1		1			\$10.00	\$10.00	\$10.00	
	Jackfruit	small	1		1			\$15.00	\$15.00	\$15.00	
Jeferino Babo	Coffee	large	528	528				\$10.00	\$5,280.00	\$5,280.00	Severe
Abril Soares	Coffee	large	240	240				\$10.00	\$2,400.00	\$2,400.00	Severe
Fernando Soares	Coffee	large	240	240				\$10.00	\$2,400.00	\$2,400.00	Severe
Marcos da Cruz	Coffee	large	520	520				\$10.00	\$5,200.00	\$5,200.00	Severe
Duarte Salsinha	Coffee	large	560	560				\$10.00	\$5,600.00	\$5,600.00	Severe
Antonia Maria Fatima Babo	Coffee	large	72	72			\$25.00	\$10.00	\$720.00	\$1,800.00	Significant
	Pine	large	5			5	\$50.00		-	\$250.00	
	Jackfruit	large	2		2		\$25.00	\$15.00	\$30.00	\$50.00	
	Coconut	large	3		3		\$25.00	\$60.00	\$180.00	\$75.00	
	Mango	large	7		7		\$50.00	\$25.00	\$175.00	\$350.00	



	Lamtoro	large	25			25	\$20.00		-	\$500.00	
	Samatuku	large	4			4	\$50.00		-	\$200.00	
Iino Xavier Amaral	Coffee	large	750	750			\$25.00	\$10.00	\$7,500.00	\$18,750.00	Severe
	Lamtoro	large	20			20	\$20.00		\$0.00	\$400.00	
	Samutuku	large	1			1	\$200.00		-	\$200.00	
	Pine	large	3			3	\$150.00		-	\$450.00	
	Jackfruit	large	3		3		\$100.00	\$15.00	\$45.00	\$300.00	
Sebastião dos Santos	Coffee	large	180	180			\$20.00	\$10.00	\$1,800.00	\$3,600.00	Significant
Jaime Amaral Ximenes	Coffee	large	400	400			\$20.00	\$10.00	\$4,000.00	\$8,000.00	Severe
	Jackfruit	large	3		3		\$50.00	\$15.00	\$45.00	\$150.00	
	Mango	large	3		3		\$50.00	\$25.00	\$75.00	\$150.00	
	Teak	large	5			5	\$100.00	\$30.00	\$150.00	\$500.00	
Hipolito Exposto	Coffee	large	480	480				\$10.00	\$4,800.00	\$4,800.00	Severe
Paulino Salsinha	Coffee	large	240	240				\$10.00	\$2,400.00	\$2,400.00	Severe
SUCO RIHEU											
Orlando Soares	Coffee	large	180	180			\$15.00	\$10.00	\$1,800.00	\$2,700.00	Significant
	Jackfruit	large	4		4			\$15.00	\$60.00	\$60.00	
	Mango	large	2		2			\$25.00	\$50.00	\$50.00	
									-	-	
Osorio Soares Carvalho	Coffee	large	1040	1040			\$15.00	\$10.00	\$10,400.00	\$15,600.00	Severe
	Jackfruit	large	8		8		\$100.00	\$15.00	\$120.00	\$800.00	
	Mango	large	5		5		\$100.00	\$25.00	\$125.00	\$500.00	
	Bamboo	group	2			2	\$250.00		-	\$500.00	
	Avocado	large	4		4		\$100.00	\$10.00	\$40.00	\$400.00	
	Orange	large	6		6		\$100.00	\$10.00	\$60.00	\$600.00	
									-	-	
Abel Rodrigues Bareto	Coffee	large	240	240			\$15.00	\$10.00	\$2,400.00	\$3,600.00	Severe
	Jackfruit	large	4		4		\$100.00	\$15.00	\$60.00	\$400.00	
	group	large	1			1	\$250.00		-	\$250.00	
									-	-	
Domingos Pereira	Coffee	large	1440	1440			\$25.00	\$10.00	\$14,400.00	\$36,000.00	Severe
	Jackfruit	large	20		20		\$50.00	\$10.00	\$200.00	\$1,000.00	
	Mango	large	10		10		\$50.00	\$25.00	\$250.00	\$500.00	
	Bamboo	group	2			2	\$250.00		-	\$500.00	
	Banana	group	13		13		\$25.00	\$15.00	\$195.00	\$325.00	
Carlos da Costa Pereira	Coffee	large	540	540				\$10.00	\$5,400.00	\$5,400.00	Severe
	Samtuku	large	2			2			-	-	
Aleixo Dos Reis Gomes Pereira	Coffee	large	200	200			\$25.00	\$10.00	\$2,000.00	\$5,000.00	Significant
Marcelino F. Soares	Coffee	large	480	480			\$25.00	\$10.00	\$4,800.00	\$12,000.00	Severe
	Samtuku	large	4			4	\$250.00		-	\$1,000.00	



	Avocado	large	2		2		\$50.00	\$10.00	\$20.00	\$100.00	
Lucio do Santos Magalhaes	Coffee	large	100	100			\$25.00	\$10.00	\$1,000.00	\$2,500.00	Significant
	Coconut	large	3		3		\$100.00	\$60.00	\$180.00	\$300.00	
	Rambutan	large	6		6		\$200.00		-	\$1,200.00	
	Mango	large	1		1		\$60.00	\$25.00	\$25.00	\$60.00	
	Jackfruit	small	6		6		\$20.00	\$15.00	\$90.00	\$120.00	
	Orange	small	2		2		\$30.00	\$10.00	\$20.00	\$60.00	
	Avocado	large	6		6		\$20.00	\$10.00	\$60.00	\$120.00	
	Samtuku	large	1			1	\$200.00		-	\$200.00	
Agusto Soares	Coffee	large	700	700			\$25.00	\$10.00	\$7,000.00	\$17,500.00	Severe
	Samtuku	large	6			6	\$25.00		-	\$150.00	
	Jackfruit	large	2		2		\$50.00	\$15.00	\$30.00	\$100.00	
Joni Florindo Pereira	Coffee	large	240	240			\$25.00	\$10.00	\$2,400.00	\$6,000.00	Severe
	Ai parapa	large	3			3	\$500.00		-	\$1,500.00	
Anastacio	Coffee	large	80	80				\$10.00	\$800.00	\$800.00	Significant
Jose Bareto	Coffee	large	70	70				\$10.00	\$700.00	\$700.00	Significant
	Bamboo	group	2			2			-	-	
	Jackfruit	large	2		2			\$15.00	\$30.00	\$30.00	
Domingos	Coffee	large	100	100				\$10.00	\$1,000.00	\$1,000.00	Significant
Fernando	Coffee	large	280	280				\$10.00	\$2,800.00	\$2,800.00	Severe
Domingos Pereira	Coffee	large	220	220				\$10.00	\$2,200.00	\$2,200.00	Severe
Julio Exposto	Bamboo	group	1			1	\$250.00		-	\$250.00	
	Mango	large	2		2		\$50.00	\$25.00	\$50.00	\$100.00	
	Jackfruit	small	1		1		\$50.00	\$15.00	\$15.00	\$50.00	
	banana	Group	1		1		\$100.00	\$15.00	\$15.00	\$100.00	
	Coconut	large	5		5		\$50.00	\$60.00	\$300.00	\$250.00	
	orange	large	4		4		\$100.00	\$10.00	\$40.00	\$400.00	
	Samtuku	large	1			1	\$150.00		-	\$150.00	
	banyan	large	1			1	\$100.00		-	\$100.00	
Maria soares	Coffee	large	320	320				\$10.00	\$3,200.00	\$3,200.00	Severe
Alfredo do Santos Soares	Coffee	large	200	200			\$25.00	\$10.00	\$2,000.00	\$5,000.00	Severe
	Bamboo	groups	2			2			-	-	
Marcos Maia Salsinha	Coffee	large	140	140			\$25.00	\$10.00	\$1,400.00	\$3,500.00	Significant
	Gamalina	large	1			1	\$100.00	\$25.00	\$25.00	\$100.00	
	Bamboo	group	1			1	\$100.00		-	\$100.00	
Damião do Seu Soares	Gamalina	small	2			2	\$200.00	\$3.00	\$6.00	\$400.00	
	Banana	group	13		13		\$50.00	\$15.00	\$195.00	\$650.00	
	Avocado	large	2		2		\$25.00	\$10.00	\$20.00	\$50.00	
	Mango	large	1		1		\$25.00	\$25.00	\$25.00	\$25.00	
Pedro Afonso Soares	Bamboo	group	1		1		\$250.00		-	\$250.00	

Jorge Vonseca	Coffee	large	30	30				\$10.00	\$300.00	\$300.00	
	Mango	large	4		4			\$25.00	\$100.00	\$100.00	
	Aiyata	large	5		5			\$5.00	\$25.00	\$25.00	
Augustos Castro Pereira	Pohon kopi	large	120	120				\$10.00	\$1,200.00	\$1,200.00	Significant
	Samtuku	large	2			2	\$250.00		-	\$500.00	
	Ai Hanek	large	1			1	\$60.00		-	\$60.00	
	Banyan	large	1			1	\$60.00		-	\$60.00	
Marciana	Coffee	large	160	160				\$10.00	\$1,600.00	\$1,600.00	Significant
Agusto Exposto	Coffee	large	60	60				\$10.00	\$600.00	\$600.00	
Miguel Jordão	Coffee	large	80	80				\$10.00	\$800.00	\$800.00	
Nelson pereira	Coffee	large	150	150				\$10.00	\$1,500.00	\$1,500.00	Significant
Alcino Pereira	Coffee	large	140	140				\$10.00	\$1,400.00	\$1,400.00	Significant
	Samtuku	large	1			1			-	-	
Januario Texeira	Coffee	large	40	40				\$10.00	\$400.00	\$400.00	
Januario Branco	Coffee	large	660	660				\$10.00	\$6,600.00	\$6,600.00	Severe
	Samtuku	large	4			4			-	-	
	Mango	large	1		1			\$25.00	\$25.00	\$25.00	
Antonio Pereira	Coffee	large	640	640				\$10.00	\$6,400.00	\$6,400.00	Severe
Manuel do Ceu	Coffee	large	90	90				\$10.00	\$900.00	\$900.00	Significant
Albino Bareto	Coffee	large	160	160				\$10.00	\$1,600.00	\$1,600.00	Significant
Manuel	Coffee	large	80	80				\$10.00	\$800.00	\$800.00	Significant
Julio Salsinha Piadade Amaral	Coffee	large	1900	1900				\$10.00	\$19,000.00	\$19,000.00	Severe
	Bamboo	grove	3			3			-	-	
	Avocado	large	5		5			\$10.00	\$50.00	\$50.00	
	Pine	large	2			2			-	-	
TOTAL			20067	19263	631	173			\$202,129.00	\$312,037.00	

**ANNEX 4: ASSESSMENT OF SEVERITY OF IMPACTS (SEVERELY AND SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECTED HOUSHOLDS)**

Name	Age	Gender	Notional Monthly Income	Number of PAPs	STA	Types of Impacts	Impact Analysis	Compensation Entitlements and Livelihoods Support	Classification of Impacts
<b>SECTION 1</b>									
Amelia Bossa	74	F	\$ 100	7	0+000-0+020	Loss of residential land Loss of non-permanent kiosk Loss of non-permanent kitchen	Vulnerable and income disruption impacts Widow with 7 family members. No resettlement required.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land compensation;</li> <li>Cash compensation at replacement values for loss of structures;</li> <li>Livelihoods support</li> </ul>	Severe
Duarte de Araujo	38	M	\$ 100	12	0+810-0+900 and 0+920-1+030	Loss of agricultural land (home garden)	Severe (50% and 60%), impacts on livelihoods as farming serves as an income source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation at replacement costs and/or land replacement with comparable agricultural productivity (to be consulted);</li> <li>Temporary livelihoods support</li> </ul>	Severe
Rafael Ximenes	40	M	\$ 100 -200	8	8+200-8+460 and 6+750-6+830	Loss of agricultural land (home garden)	Severe (60%), impacts on livelihoods as farming serves an income source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation at replacement costs and/or land replacement with comparable agricultural productivity (to be consulted);</li> <li>Livelihoods support</li> </ul>	Severe
Alcino Pereira	30	M	\$ 500 -800	3	10+310-10+440	Loss of agricultural land (home garden)	Severe (95%) Farming as an income source	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation at replacement costs and/or land replacement with comparable agricultural productivity (to be consulted);</li> <li>Livelihoods support</li> </ul>	Severe
Abel Ximenes	58	M	\$ 100	12	7+070-7+740	Semi-permanent residential structure	Residential structure affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation at replacement costs (resettlement in situ);</li> <li>Temporary transitional support</li> </ul>	Significant
Armindo Doutel Sarmiento	N/A	M	\$ 100 -200	10	11+640-11+700	Semi-permanent residential structure	Residential structure affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation at replacement costs (resettlement in situ);</li> <li>Temporary transitional support</li> </ul>	Significant
<b>SECTION 2</b>									
Jose de Deus	54	M	\$ 4000 - 6000	11	25+820-25+860	Permanent Residential Structure Coffee trees (540 trees) Loss of agricultural land (13 percent of the total land holding)	Residential structure affected, loss of coffee trees and agricultural land will impact on livelihoods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resettlement in situ;</li> <li>Temporary transitional support</li> <li>Compensation for lost trees and replanting assistance</li> </ul>	Significant
Sezaltino Manuel de Deus	N/A	M	TBD	Tbd	28+860-29+040	Semi-Permanent Residential Structure	Residential structure affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation at replacement costs (resettlement in situ);</li> <li>Temporary transitional support</li> </ul>	Significant
Domingos do Rosario	N/A	M	TBD	Tbd	20+860	Permanent Residential Structure	Total residential structure affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation at replacement costs (resettlement in situ);</li> <li>Temporary transitional support</li> </ul>	Significant
Ilda Soares	53	F	\$ 1000 - 1400	8	30+000-30+040	Residential Land Permanent Residential Structure	Severe (30%) with small remaining land (280 sqm) Total residential structure affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation at replacement costs (resettlement in situ);</li> <li>Temporary transitional support</li> </ul>	Severe
Abilio de Araujo	36	M	\$ 200 - 400	7	30+020-30+030	Residential Land	Severe (20%) with small remaining land (120 sqm)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation for structure affected at replacement costs;</li> </ul>	Severe

						Permanent Residential Structure	Residential structure affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land replacement;</li> <li>Temporary transitional support</li> </ul>	
Julião Soares de Deus	40	M	\$ 600 - 1200	7	30+030-30+050	Permanent Residential Structure Semi-permanent workshop and garage	Residential and commercial structures affected, impact on livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation for structure affected at replacement costs; (Resettlement in situ);</li> <li>Compensation for land loss</li> <li>Temporary livelihoods and transitional support;</li> </ul>	Significant
Agustinho Daci-mau Soares	40	M	\$ 200 - 400	10	30+080	Permanent Residential Structure	Residential structure affected and hence need to relocate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation for structure affected at replacement costs; (Resettlement in situ);</li> <li>Cash compensation for land loss;</li> <li>Temporary transitional support;</li> </ul>	Significant
Calistro de Deus	34	M	\$ 1000 - 2000	6	30+080	Permanent Residential Structure	Residential structure affected and hence need to relocate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation for structure affected at replacement costs; (Resettlement in situ);</li> <li>Cash compensation for land loss;</li> <li>Temporary transitional support;</li> </ul>	Significant
Domingos de Deus	53	M	\$ 1000 - 1400	10	30+060	Permanent Residential Structure	Residential structure affected and hence need to relocate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation for structure affected at replacement costs; (Resettlement in situ);</li> <li>Cash compensation for land loss;</li> <li>Temporary transitional support;</li> </ul>	Significant
Tomas Maia Soares	54	M	\$ 285 - 785	8	30+100	Permanent Residential Structure	Residential structure affected and hence need to relocate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resettlement in situ at replacement values (TBD);</li> <li>Cash compensation for land loss;</li> <li>Temporary transitional support;</li> </ul>	Significant
Antonio De Deus	59	M	\$ 200	8	30+080-30+100	Permanent Residential Structure	Residential structure affected and hence need to relocate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation for structure affected at replacement costs; (Resettlement in situ);</li> <li>Cash compensation for land loss;</li> <li>Temporary transitional support;</li> </ul>	Significant
Armanda de Jesus Soares	53	F	\$ 1000 - 1200	5	30+100	Permanent Residential Structure	Residential structure affected and hence need to relocate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation for structure affected at replacement costs; (Resettlement in situ);</li> <li>Cash compensation for land loss;</li> <li>Temporary transitional support;</li> </ul>	Significant
Mario de Deus	60	M	\$ 800 - 1200	7	30+140-30+210	Permanent Residential Structure	Residential structure affected and hence need to relocate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation for structure affected at replacement costs; (Resettlement in situ);</li> <li>Cash compensation for land loss;</li> <li>Temporary transitional support;</li> </ul>	Significant
Maria Teresa Martins	58	F	\$ 5000 - 8000	10	30+240	Permanent commercial structure affected,	Livelihoods disruption, currently a widow with 10 family members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation for structure affected at replacement costs; (Resettlement in situ);</li> <li>Cash compensation for land loss;</li> <li>Temporary livelihoods and transitional support;</li> </ul>	Significant
Armando Soares de Deus	48	M	\$ 100 - 200	8	26+200-26+260	Coffee trees (423)	Impacts on livelihoods due to loss of coffee trees Minimum impact on the overall agricultural land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation for loss of land, livelihoods and replanting assistance</li> </ul>	Significant
						Agricultural land (6% of landholding)			
Rafael Soares Maia	41	M	\$ 100	8		Coffee trees (250)	Impacts on livelihoods due to loss of coffee trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation for loss of land, livelihoods and replanting assistance</li> </ul>	Significant
						Agricultural land (1% of the			

						overall landholding)	Minimum impact on the overall agricultural land		
Antonio Salsinha	N/A	M	TBD	TBD	27+120-27+240	Coffee trees (400)	Impacts on livelihoods due to loss of coffee trees Moderate impacts on the overall agricultural land	• Compensation for loss of land, livelihoods and replanting assistance	Significant
						Agricultural land (13% of the overall landholding)			
Rui Albertu Maia	44	M	\$ 200 - 370	7	27+240-27+360	Coffee trees (600)	Impacts on livelihoods due to loss of coffee trees Moderate impacts on the overall agricultural land	• Compensation for loss of land, livelihoods and replanting assistance	Significant
						Agricultural land (13% of the overall landholding)			
Manuela de Deus	30	F	\$ 400 - 500	8	27+360-27+400	Coffee trees (643)	Impacts on livelihoods due to loss of coffee trees Significant impacts on the overall agricultural land	• Compensation for loss of land, livelihoods and replanting assistance; • Land replacement (to be consulted)	Severe
						Agricultural land (30% of the overall landholding)			
Antonio Soares	N/A	M	TBD	TBD	27+400-27+480	Coffee trees (321)	Impacts on livelihoods due to loss of coffee trees Moderate impacts on the overall agricultural land	• Compensation for loss of land, livelihoods and replanting assistance;	Significant
						Agricultural land (10% of the overall landholding)			
Carlito Soares	N/A	M	TBD	TBD	27+480-27+510	Coffee trees (654)	Impacts on livelihoods due to loss of coffee trees Significant impacts on the overall agricultural land	• Compensation for loss of land, livelihoods and replanting assistance; • Land replacement (to be consulted)	Severe
						Agricultural land (33% of landholding)			
Filomena Salsinha	49	F	\$ 362 - 500	7	27+520-27+660	Coffee trees (850)	Impacts on livelihoods due to loss of coffee trees TBD	• Compensation for loss of land, livelihoods and replanting assistance	Significant (TBD)
						Agricultural land TBD			
Deolindo Soares	N/A	M	TBD	TBD	27+660-27+740	Coffee trees (910)	Impacts on livelihoods due to loss of coffee trees Moderate impacts on the overall agricultural land	• Compensation for loss of land, livelihoods and replanting assistance	Significant
						Agricultural land (10% of the overall landholding)			
Constatino Soares	N/A	M	TBD	5	27+740-28+000	Coffee trees (1956)	Impacts on livelihoods due to loss of coffee trees Moderate impacts on the overall agricultural land	• Compensation for loss of land, livelihoods and replanting assistance	Significant
						Agricultural land (19% of the overall landholding)			
SECTION 3									
Thomas de Deus	74	M	\$ 200	10	39+300-39+330	Residential Land	Severe (50%) impact on residential land and hence need to relocate in situ. Elderly. Impacts on livelihoods due to loss of coffee trees. Moderate impacts on the overall agricultural land	• Resettlement in situ at replacement values (TBD); • Cash compensation for loss of land and coffee trees • Temporary transitional support; • Temporary livelihoods support	Severe
						Permanent residential structure			
						Coffee trees (320)			
						Permanent kiosk			
Domingos Reinaldo dos Santos	48	M	\$ 150	11	39+840-39+900	Coffee tree (210)	Moderate impacts on the overall agricultural land Impacts on livelihoods due to loss of	Compensation for loss of land, livelihoods and replanting assistance	Moderate
						Agricultural land (12 % of the overall land holding)			

							coffee trees		
Joana Soares Martins	57	F	\$ 80 - 200	7	41+560-41+660	Permanent Residential Structure Coffee tree (350)	Removal of residential structure and hence need to relocate in situ. A widow with 7 family members Remaining land is still viable.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Resettlement in situ at replacement values (TBD);</li> <li>Cash compensation for land loss;</li> <li>Temporary transitional support;</li> </ul>	Severe
Marcus Flores Salsinha	36	M	\$ 150 - 270	5	49+260-49+400	Coffee tree (320) Agricultural land (7% of the overall landholding)	Impacts on livelihoods due to loss of coffee trees Minimum impacts on the overall agricultural land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation for loss of land, livelihoods and replanting assistance;</li> </ul>	Moderate
Jose Xavier Amaral	46	M	\$ 250 - 500	9	49+980-50+040	Coffee tree (264) Agricultural land (11% of the overall landholding)	Impacts on livelihoods due to loss of coffee trees Moderate impacts on the overall agricultural land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation for loss of land, livelihoods and replanting assistance;</li> </ul>	Moderate
Jacinta Soares	46	F	\$ 310 - 630	9	40+600-40+720	Residential Land Coffee tree (100)	Land will be severely affected (90%), Moderate impacts on livelihoods	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation for loss of land and crops at replacement values;</li> <li>Temporary transitional support</li> </ul>	Severe
Jose Cardoso	65	M	\$ 50 - 80	4	49+040-49+140	Coffee (480) Agricultural land (3 % of the overall landholding)	Impacts on livelihoods due to loss of coffee trees Minimum impacts on the overall agricultural land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation for loss of land, livelihoods and replanting assistance;</li> </ul>	Significant
Abrão Soares	46	M	\$ 50 -100	5	49+140-49+260	Coffee (384) Agricultural land (10 % of the overall landholding)	Impacts on livelihoods due to loss of coffee trees Moderate impacts on the overall agricultural land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation for loss of land, livelihoods and replanting assistance;</li> </ul>	Significant
Quintão Soares	45	M	\$ 2000 - 3000	8	40+800-40+840	Residential Land Kiosk	Severe (100%). Livelihoods disruption	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation for loss of land and kiosk at replacement costs/land replacement TBD;</li> <li>Temporary livelihoods support</li> </ul>	Severe
Beatriz de Deus	68	F	\$ 100 - 130	5	40+520-40+600	Agricultural Land (Home Garden)	Severe (50%), livelihoods disruption (no relocation) Widow with 5 family members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation for loss of land at replacement costs/land replacement TBD</li> <li>Temporary livelihoods support</li> </ul>	Severe
Josefa Soares	31	F	\$ 80 - 400	3	41+600	Residential Land Semi-Permanent Residential Structure	Severe impacts (53%) with small remaining land (42 sqm) Divorced with 3 family members Total removal of residential structure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land replacement and compensation for affected structures at replacement costs (relocation in situ - TBD);</li> <li>Temporary transitional support;</li> <li>Temporary livelihoods support</li> </ul>	Severe
Camilio Maia	65	M	\$ 100	TBD	41+660-41+685	Residential Land Coffee trees (130)	Severe (68%) with small remaining land (120 sqm) Widower Agricultural land affected TBD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Compensation for loss of land, livelihoods and replanting assistance;</li> <li>Land replacement (TBD)</li> <li>Livelihoods support;</li> </ul>	Severe
Judit de Deus	56	F	\$ 100	5	41+560-41+660	Residential Land Semi-Permanent Residential Structure	Severe (70%) with small remaining land (300 sqm) Widow with 5 family members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Land replacement and resettlement in situ at replacement values (TBD);</li> </ul>	Severe

						Coffee trees (140)	Impacts on livelihoods due to loss of coffee trees Widow with 5 family members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation for loss of land, livelihoods and replanting assistance;</li> <li>• Temporary transitional support;</li> <li>• Temporary livelihoods support;</li> </ul>	
Jacinta Aranhaldo	62	F	\$ 30 - 70	5	49+900-49+980	Semi-Permanent Residential Structure	Removal of residential structure and hence need to relocate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land replacement and compensation for affected structures at replacement costs (relocation in situ - TBD);</li> <li>• Temporary transitional support;</li> <li>• Temporary livelihoods support;</li> <li>• Compensation for loss of land, livelihoods and replanting assistance;</li> </ul>	Severe
						Agricultural land (16 % of the overall landholding)	Widow with 5 family members and suffers from disability		
						Coffee (70), Cacao (200), Orange (25), Pineapple (10), Jackfruit (1)	Moderate impacts on the overall agricultural land Impacts on livelihoods due to loss of productive crops		
Thomas da Cruz	63	M	\$ 100 - 600	9	48+440-48+520	Agricultural Land (Home Garden)	Severe impact on agricultural land/home garden (52%)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land replacement and compensation for affected structures at replacement costs (relocation in situ - TBD);</li> <li>• Temporary transitional support;</li> <li>• Temporary livelihoods support;</li> <li>• Compensation for loss of land, livelihoods and replanting assistance;</li> </ul>	Severe
						Coffee trees (70)			
						Kiosk			
						Permanent Residential Structure	Removal of residential structure and hence need to relocate		
Jeferino Babo	56	M	\$ 200 - 500	7	48+580-48+640	Agricultural Land (Home Garden)	Severe impact on agricultural land (44%) and livelihoods (loss of coffee trees). Livelihoods disruption (i.e. impact on the kiosk)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Land replacement for agricultural land (TBD);</li> <li>• Compensation for loss of land, livelihoods and replanting assistance;</li> <li>• Temporary livelihoods support</li> </ul>	Severe
						Kiosk			
						Coffee (528)			
Abril Soares	40	M	\$ 1500	8	48+700-48+740	Coffee (240)	Impacts on livelihoods due to loss of coffee trees Significant impacts on the overall agricultural land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation for loss of land and livelihoods and replanting assistance;</li> <li>• Land replacement (TBD)</li> </ul>	Severe
						Agricultural land (30 % of the overall landholding)			
Fernando Soares	42	M	\$ 250	8	49+400-49+440	Coffee (240)	Impacts on livelihoods due to loss of coffee trees Moderate impacts on the overall agricultural land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation for loss of land, livelihoods and replanting assistance;</li> </ul>	Moderate
						Agricultural land (12% of the overall landholding)			
Marcos da Cruz	33	M	\$ 100 - 200	3	48+740-48+840	Coffee (520)	Impacts on livelihoods due to loss of coffee trees Moderate impacts on the overall agricultural land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation for loss of land, livelihoods and replanting assistance;</li> </ul>	Significant
						Agricultural land (12% of the overall landholding)			
Duarte Salsinha	N/A	M	TBD	TBD	48+900-49+040	Coffee (560)	Impacts on livelihoods due to loss of coffee trees Moderate impacts on the overall agricultural land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation for loss of land, livelihoods and replanting assistance;</li> </ul>	Significant
						Agricultural land (12% of the overall landholding)			
Paulino Salsinha	N/A	M	TBD	TBD	48+640-48+700	Agricultural land (42% of the overall landholding)	Significant Impacts on livelihoods due to loss of coffee trees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation for loss of land, livelihoods and replanting assistance;</li> <li>• Land replacement (TBD)</li> </ul>	Significant
						Coffee tree (240)	Significant impacts on the overall agricultural land		



Jose Marcus	47	M	\$ 100 - 300	8	48+520-48+580	Coffee tree (400)	Significant Impacts on livelihoods due to loss of coffee trees Significant impacts on the overall agricultural land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation for loss of land, livelihoods and replanting assistance;</li> <li>• Land replacement (TBD)</li> <li>• Remedial measure as recommended in the tracer)</li> </ul>	Significant
						Agricultural land (30% of the overall landholding)			
						Previously affected by GoTL's Emergency Project (100 coffee trees and 30 sqm of land)			
Jose Xavier Amaral	46	M	\$ 250 - 500	9	49+980-50+040	Coffee tree (264)	Impacts on livelihoods due to loss of coffee trees and affected kiosks Minimum impacts on the overall agricultural land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation for loss of land, livelihoods and replanting assistance;</li> <li>• Compensation for affected structures at replacement costs;</li> <li>• Temporary livelihoods support</li> </ul>	Significant
						2 semi-permanent kiosks			
						Agricultural land (7% of the overall landholding)			
Iino Xavier Amaral	52	M	\$ 170 - 200	8	50+500-50+600	Coffee (750)	Impacts on livelihoods due to loss of coffee trees Minimum impacts on the overall agricultural land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation for loss of land, livelihoods and replanting assistance;</li> </ul>	Significant
						Agricultural land (9% of the overall landholding)			
Jaime Amaral Ximenes	33	M	\$ 600 - 700	3	50+240-50+320	Coffee (400)	Impacts on livelihoods due to loss of coffee trees Minimum impacts on the overall agricultural land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation for loss of land, livelihoods and replanting assistance;</li> </ul>	Significant
						Agricultural land (9% of the overall landholding)			
Osorio Soares Carvalho	39	M	\$ 150	5	50+320-50+500	Coffee tree (1040)	Impacts on livelihoods due to loss of coffee trees Minimum impacts on the overall agricultural land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation for loss of land, livelihoods and replanting assistance;</li> </ul>	Significant
						Agricultural land (9% of the overall landholding)			
Abel Rodrigues Bareto	45	M	\$ 230 - 450	8	50+160-50+240	Coffee tree (240)	Impacts on livelihoods due to loss of coffee trees Minimum impacts on the overall agricultural land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation for loss of land and livelihoods and replanting assistance;</li> </ul>	Moderate
						Agricultural land (6% of the overall landholding)			
Domingos Pereira	51	M	\$ 120 - 320	9	52+150-52+420 52+620-52+700	Coffee tree (1440)	Impacts on livelihoods due to loss of coffee trees Minimum impacts on the overall agricultural land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation for loss of land and livelihoods and replanting assistance;</li> </ul>	Significant
						Agricultural land (8% and 2% of the overall landholding)			
Domingos Pereira	N/A	M	TBD	tbd	51+680-51+720	Coffee tree (220)	Impacts on livelihoods due to loss of coffee trees Minimum impacts on the overall agricultural land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation for loss of land and livelihoods and replanting assistance;</li> </ul>	Moderate
						Agricultural land (9% of the overall landholding)			
Carlos da Costa Pereira	42	M	\$ 100 - 400	tbd	51+460-51+600	Coffee tree (540)	Impacts on livelihoods due to loss of coffee trees Minimum impacts on the overall agricultural land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation for loss of land and livelihoods and replanting assistance;</li> </ul>	Significant
						Agricultural land (5% of the overall landholding)			
Marcelino F. Soares	48	M	\$ 250 - 300	5	51+740-51+860	Coffee tree (480)	Impacts on livelihoods due to loss of coffee trees Moderate impacts on the overall agricultural land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Compensation for loss of land and livelihoods and replanting assistance;</li> </ul>	Significant
						Agricultural land (5% of the overall landholding)			



Agusto Soares	48	M	\$ 100 - 150	9	51+860-52+000	Coffee tree (700)	Impacts on livelihoods due to loss of coffee trees Moderate impacts on the overall agricultural land	• Compensation for loss of land and livelihoods and replanting assistance;	Significant
						Agricultural land (13% of the overall landholding)			
Joni Florindo Pereira	33	M	\$ 200 - 500	TBD	52+700-52+780	Coffee tree (240)	Impacts on livelihoods due to loss of coffee trees Moderate impacts on the overall agricultural land	• Compensation for loss of land and livelihoods and replanting assistance;	Moderate
						Agricultural land (13% of the overall landholding)			
Fernando	N/A	M	TBD	TBD	51+620-51+680	Coffee tree (280)	Impacts on livelihoods due to loss of coffee trees Minimum impacts on the overall agricultural land	• Compensation for loss of land and livelihoods and replanting assistance;	Moderate
						Agricultural land (9% of the overall landholding)			
Maria Soares	N/A	F	TBD	TBD	51+280-51+400	Coffee tree (320)	Impacts on livelihoods due to loss of coffee trees Minimum impacts on the overall agricultural land	• Compensation for loss of land and livelihoods and replanting assistance;	Moderate
						Agricultural land (4% of the overall landholding)			
Alfredo do Santos Soares	32	M	TBD	6	53+840-54+080	Coffee tree (200)	Impacts on livelihoods due to loss of coffee trees Minimum impacts on the overall agricultural land	• Compensation for loss of land and livelihoods and replanting assistance;	Moderate
						Agricultural land (4% of the overall landholding)			
Januario Branco	N/A	M	TBD	TBD	53+020-53+140	Coffee tree (660)	Impacts on livelihoods due to loss of coffee trees Minimum impacts on the overall agricultural land	• Compensation for loss of land and livelihoods and replanting assistance;	Significant
						Agricultural land (14% of the overall landholding)			
Antonio Pereira	N/A	M	TBD	TBD	52+140-52+380	Coffee tree (640)	Impacts on livelihoods due to loss of coffee trees Minimum impacts on the overall agricultural land	• Compensation for loss of land and livelihoods and replanting assistance;	Significant
						Agricultural land (5% of the overall landholding)			
Julio Salsinha Piadade Amaral	45	M	\$ 310	7	54+080-54+380	Coffee tree (1900)	Impacts on livelihoods due to loss of coffee trees Minimum impacts on the overall agricultural land	• Compensation for loss of land and livelihoods and replanting assistance;	Severe
						Agricultural land (9% of the overall landholding)			

## **ANNEX 5: INITIAL TRACER REPORT FOR SECTION 3**

### **A INTRODUCTION**

At the preparation stage of the Branch Road Project, the GoTL commissioned an “Emergency Roads” initiatives in select segments of the Section 3. This construction has been undertaken by the DRBFC of the MoPW to address road damages and blockages due to land slides. Construction activities cover road widening, basic reparation of the existing road infrastructure, which includes installation of road-side drainage and retaining walls in some critical/landslide prone segments.

This Emergency Road Project started in 2017, initially with repairing of road surfaces. However, since June 2018, the civil works have expanded and involved slopes-cutting and back-filling and road widening.

Subsequent environmental and social impacts were reported, including community grievances due to improper management of soil disposal and slope cutting with observable impacts on community coffee plantations. Furthermore, improper land clearing and construction have also increased the risks of landslides, community health and road safety due to dust production, as well as increased run-offs with adverse impacts on spring water and ground sources. Operations of heavy vehicles and haul trucks along settlement areas have been attributed to minor damages in community infrastructure and properties (i.e. cracks). Some of the owners of affected trees (i.e. coffee) have not been compensated for their losses. Furthermore, some impacts on private land as a result of the widening were reported but not documented.

Following a joint PMU-World Bank Mission in October 2018, a Tracer Study for Section 3 was recommended. Following this mission, a tracer study was undertaken in November 2018 to document impacts that have been caused by the on-going GoTL’s emergency project. However, since the project is still on-going, and hence, impacts will continue to change, this tracer will establish an initial baseline of impacts which will be re-validated following completion of the project.

### **B SCOPE**

As of October 2018, Section 3 (Letefoho-Gleno) has been widened and repaired under the GoTL’s Emergency Road from STA 37+450 to STA 40+900 (3.45 km) and from STA 46+100 to STA 51+000 (4.90 km). Current observation indicates that road widening covered up to 6 meters, with a 1 to 1.5-meter shoulder on each side. The widths tend to be larger on road curves. This road widening has affected Suco Goulolo and two aldeia (Baturema and Kailiti) affected by the Road widening from STA 37+450 to STA 40+900 (3.45 km). Another segment from STA 46+100 to STA 51+000 (4.90 km) affected three Socos (Eraulo, Estado, and Humboe).

The Resettlement and Environmental team conducted a tracer study to identify and record environmental and social impacts caused by the Emergency Road Project in early November 2018. A corrective action plan has been included as part of the LARAP and is intended to aid the GoTL to address existing impacts caused by the Emergency Road Project in Section 3.

By end of February 2019, the team was informed that the Emergency Road’s construction activities in Section 3 will be expanded with another additional 5.6 km length (from STA 31+900 to STA 37+500). Therefore, the total length of the Section 3 affected by the Emergency Road will approximately be 13.95 km. This Tracer report only covered impacts on the first two segments i.e.

STA 37+450 to STA 40+900 (3.45 km) and from STA 46+100 to STA 51+000 (4.90 km) and hence, will need to be updated to cover the additional segment (from STA 31+900 to STA 37+500) which was recently included.

## **C METHODOLOGY**

The following steps were conducted for the Tracer study, which is summarized as follows:

### **a. Consultation with Community in Affected Sucos /Aldeias**

Initial consultations with affected Suco/Aldeia were undertaken to inform affected communities about the Tracer plan and subsequent processes needed to systematically identify and document impacts. These include the process for identifying affected people as well as verification processes. Such disclosure and consultations were undertaken in all affected *Sucos/Aldeias* affected by the Emergency Road from STA 37+450 to STA 40+900 (3.45 km length) and from STA 46+100 to STA 51+000 (4.90 km length). Initial contacts were made with Suco and Aldeia chiefs. A snowball approach was adopted to identify possible PAPs and efforts were made to conduct interviews as thorough as possible. All PAPs met were informed about the tracer study plan, and confirmed a schedule for a follow up impacts assessment survey.

### **b. Identification and Verification of Impacts**

Following the consultation and disclosure about the Tracer Study plan, detailed information of affected APs and assets impacted/claimed was collected through a series of structured interviews. Documentation was enriched with pictures and other other evidence and the combination of these was used to assess the damages/losses. The results of the assessment and validation of assets affected by the GoTL emergency road project were signed by PAPs and witnessed by Suco/Aldeia Chiefs. A Cut-off date (3x24 hours) was set to provide an opportunity to absente affected peoples to submit their complaints / claims. Given the short timeline for reporting claims, the tracer warrants further assessment and validation once the on-going road project has been completed.

## **D IMPACT ASSESSMENT**

A Detail Engineering Design of the Section 3 was not available at the time of the tracer assessment. A request of the DED for the on-going project was made to the civil work contractor. However, no written and official information was received.

Transect walks on a sampling basis and graphic and spatial analysis of Section 3 were made to compare the road conditions before and after the construction intercepted by the Emergency Roads before and after the construction. This was confirmed with interviews with Suco/Aldeia and affected people. This information combined was used to set the boundary of the Tracer Study as well as the on-going project's corridor of impacts.

The total length of the Section 3 affected by the Emergency Roads (STA 37+450 to STA 40+900 and STA 46+100 to STA 51+000) is 8.35 km. The current conditions of the Emergency Roads segments varied in Goulolo and Eraulo. Most of civil works covering road widening, installation of retaining walls and drainages have been completed. In Estado, some minor civil works for improving drainages were observed. More extensive construction activities covering road widening, slope cutting and backfills, land compacting, installation of retaining walls and drainages are currently ongoing at the

time of the assessment. In addition to immediate land taking for road widening, impacts on private properties were also reported to be associated with soil compacting and soil disposal. Some of the newly compacted and flattened land parcels have been occupied for temporary kiosks and semi-permanent houses, which present community hazards due to landslide risks.

The pictures below illustrate typical impacts caused by the road widening and slope cutting activities under the GoTL emergency road project STA 37+450 to STA 40+900 (3.45 km) and from STA 46+100 to STA 51+000 (4.90 km).

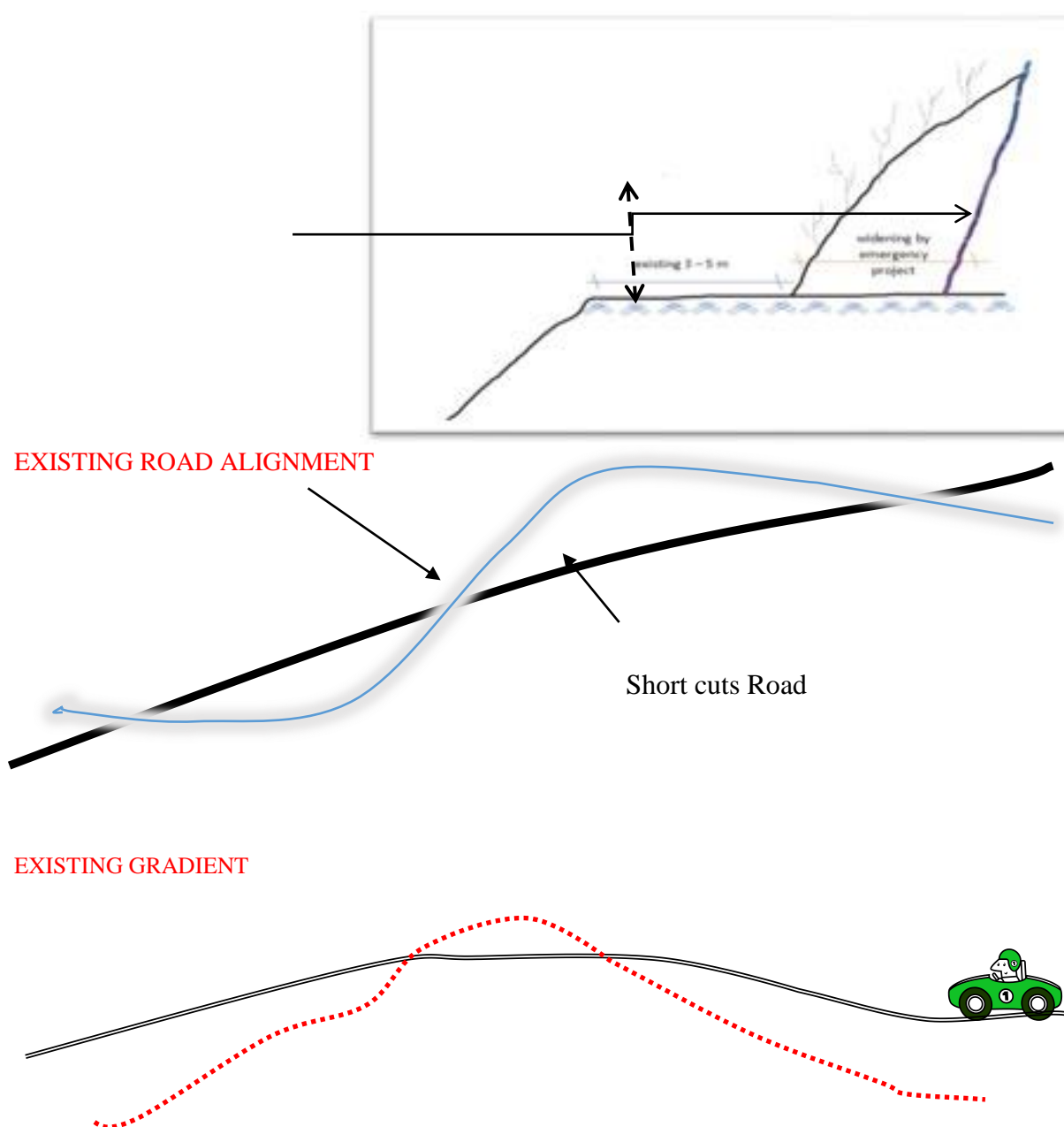


**Pictures 1 and 2: slope cutting and backfilling practices**

**9-10 m wide ROW**

**9-10 m wide ROW**





a. Impact on Private Land and Structure

The construction activities under the GoTL's emergency road operations in the Section 3 affected 49 land owners who reside in Humboe, Goulolo and Haupu Socos (see Table 3). The scale of impacts varies. While some impacts are minor to the overall land holdings, some households experienced more severe impacts than the rest, as detailed in Table 1. Hence, further livelihoods restoration support will be needed to address impacts on these households. The types of assistance and support will be further consulted and for the purpose of the resettlement planning, the LARAP budget follows the standardized resettlement entitlements as detailed in Chapter 3 of the LARAP document.

On the basis of the initial survey, the total claims of land affected cover 22,954 square meters (STA 37+450 to STA 40+900 (3.45 km) and STA 46+100 to STA 51+000 (4.90 km). Such impacts were mostly attributed to slope cutting as well as improper soil disposal on productive agricultural land.

All identified 24 affected land parcels in Goulolo Suco and Haopu Suco are equipped with land ownership certificates issued by the Indonesia's Land Agency (BPN), which is also recognized under the current GoTL's law. These affected private land parcels were either expropriated or impacted without adequate compensation and required improvements such as retaining walls and/or land compaction to prevent and/or minimize risks associated with landslides as well as damage on private structure i.e. cracks. Such impacts have been documented in the Branch Road Project's (BRP) ESMP.

In Sucos where the status of land ownership could not be verified, such as in Suco Humboe, claimants were not previously consulted and hence adequately compensated. The tracer study indicates that there were some arguments on the establishment of a new boundary for the ROWs which were recognized as the government's land and therefore, further consultations to settle land claims will need to be conducted prior to the BRP's implementation. No claims on private structures impacted by the GoTL's emergency road project were reported.

Table 1 Severely Affected Peoples of the Land taken by the Emergency Road Construction

	<b>Affected People</b>	<b>Total Land Owned at Project Site</b>	<b>Total Land Area Affected (m2)</b>	<b>Severity Impacts on Land (%)</b>	<b>Ownership Status</b>	<b>Suggested Mitigation Measure</b>
<b>1</b>	Filipe Salsinha	300	300	100%	NA	Compensation for land lost with LAR assistance
<b>2</b>	Abilio Soares Vasconcelhos	360	175	49%	BPN Certificate	Compensation for land lost with LAR assistance
<b>3</b>	Luciano Soares	150	75	50%	BPN Certificate	Compensation for land lost with LAR assistance
<b>4</b>	Francisco Soares	260	210	81%	BPN Certificate	Compensation for land lost with LAR assistance
<b>5</b>	Carlos Soares	180	75	42%	BPN Certificate	Compensation for land lost with LAR assistance
<b>6</b>	Amelia Babo	180	50	28%	BPN Certificate	Compensation for land lost with LAR assistance
<b>7</b>	Celestino saores Salsinha	528	320	61%	BPN Certificate	Compensation for land lost with LAR assistance

Source: Impact Assessment Survey, November 2018

**b. Impacts on Productive Trees / Crops**

The Tracer indicates that there is no private structure directly affected or claimed. However, impacts on agricultural land, which subsequently affected productive crops and trees, including coffee, bamboo, banana, ai-kakeu, jack fruit, mango, avocado, and some different varieties of timber woods like ai-teka, ai-na and gemilina were reported. Since Ermera is known as a coffee growing area, there are 41 land owners whose coffee plantations have been affected by improper soil disposal as a result of the GoTL's emergency road construction activities. Out of the 41 coffee farmers identified, 9 experienced more severe impacts than the others due to the number of trees impacted. Further assessments with regards to livelihoods impacts as a result of the GoTL's emergency project will need to be completed as part of the tracer updating process.

About 40 percent of the coffee trees affected have been compensated at a value of \$ 5.00 per tree. The remaining 60 percent of the coffee trees have not been or have been partially compensated. The contractors were reported to have promised to compensate landowners, which would warrant monitoring by the GoTL.

Table 2 Affected Peoples and Significant Risk of Income / Livelihood Lost from Coffee

	<b>Affected People</b>	<b>Category</b>	<b>Size</b>	<b>Total (tree)</b>	<b>Risk of Income / Livelihood Lost / Per harvesting (0.3 kg X \$ 4 X Total trees)</b>	<b>Suggested Mitigation Measure</b>
1	Jose manuel de Deus Maia	Coffee	Big	710	\$ 853.00	Top up compensation and Livelihoods Support
2	Eduardo Soares	Coffee	Big	400	\$ 480.00	Top up compensation and Livelihoods Support
3	Fernanda Araujo dos santos	Coffee	Big	680	\$ 816.00	Top up compensation and Livelihoods Support
4	Marciano Jose da Cruz	Coffee	Big	500	\$ 600.00	Top up compensation and Livelihoods Support
5	Mario Maia Exposto	Coffee	Big	720	\$ 864.00	Top up compensation and Livelihoods Support
6	Cprioano maia	Coffee	Big	673	\$ 807.00	Top up compensation and Livelihoods Support
7	Aurora Mendonça	Coffee	Big	350	\$ 420.00	Top up compensation and Livelihoods Support
8	João Lemos Maia	Coffee	Big	300	\$ 360.00	Top up compensation and Livelihoods Support
9	Bendito Maia	Coffee	Big	250	\$ 300.00	Top up compensation and Livelihoods Support

c. Lack of Consultation and Disclosure, Underpaid Compensation Value and Improper Damage Assessment by Local Contractors

All affected land owners as well as Suco/Aldeia chiefs informed there was no public consultation conducted to inform about the Emergency Road construction activities in the area. Disclosure was only done through sign boards in front of the contractors' office indicating the project duration, total budget, contractor name and budget amount and source. The tracer study also indicated that partial information was disseminated and access to information about project activities relied on project supervisors and contractors who interacted directly with affected communities.

Compensation payments were made directly to complainers following agreements on damage assessment results and valuation of affected trees/crops. Only agricultural land parcels with productive crops and productive plants (i.e. coffee, banana, jack fruit, orange etc) were compensated. Timber trees which serve as shades for the coffee plantation, such as albasia and acacia. Except for these shade trees, the contractor used the same price standard for each tree, which is USD 5 per stem of trees. Payments were made in cash in two tranches (usually within 2 months).

Lack of informed consent was also observed as reported below.

*"The contractor is required to calculate the total number of plants and trees affected based on information from the owners prior to any payments. Following this process, respective owners would cut down the trees after receiving payments from the contractor. However, this procedure was not consistently followed. An account from an affected person in Humboe named Mr. Eduardo Soares told his experience that the contractor acquired his land i.e. coffee plantation without permission from him. The contractor only met with his wife and informed that land will be taken for slope cutting. While compensation was provided, Mr. Soares mentioned that the Contractor settled payments without any negotiation with him or his wife with regards to the total number of coffee trees as well as the size of his land parcels affected. In his view, the payments did not fairly compensate the losses that his family had to bear due to the project impacts. His brother received a greated amount although impacts were limited to coffee trees."*

**E CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN**

a. Top-up compensation and livelihoods restoration assistance

GoTL has issued a standard price to value trees/crops affected by government projects. The standard price was issued in 2014 by State Ministry of Agriculture. On the basis of this standard pricelist, underpaid compensation values for trees /crops affected shall be re-assessed to determine the differences. Top up compensation values shall be made to cover the gap. Unpaid tress/crops shall be fully paid using the prevailing Standard Price for Trees/Crops applicable at the time of tree/crop cutting. A detailed inventory of affected trees/crops is provided in Table 4.

Eight (9) affected people/households were assessed to be severely affected due to significant loss of incomes as indicated in Table 1 and hence, shall be entitled to livelihood restoration support. Available packages for such support will be further discussed in consultations with these affected people/households.

Twenty-four (24) affected land owners with recognized land certificates (issued by Indonesia's Land Agency) are entitled for full compensation of their private land parcels



affected/expropriated by the GoTL's Emergency Road Project. Similar to section 2, a negotiated settlement approach will be adopted and a standard compensation value for private land parcels will be issued by GoTL as a benchmark for negotiation. The same standard for compensation package and/ or agreed mitigation measures for the remaining of twenty five (25) affected land owners whose certificates of ownership will apply following due processes to verify and validate land ownership.

b. Addressing grievances and strengthening consultations and community engagement

For the upcoming additional construction activities under the GoTL's Emergency Roads (from STA 31+900 to STA 37+500) or 5.9 km length, a standardized FGRM as well as consultation requirements under the Branch Road Project shall be applied to avoid and minimize potential adverse impacts.

Table 3 Affected Land Areas on the Section 3 by the GoTL's Emergency Road Construction Activities based on Tracer Survey of November 2019

	Respondent Name	National ID No	Age	Road Side	Aldeia	Proof of Ownership	Total Area of land (m2)	Total Area affected (m2)	Severity Impact (%)	Est. Land Value by Respective Owners
<b>SUCO HUMBOE</b>										
1	Jose manuel de Deus Maia	0080194	34	L	Borhei	NA	10000	500	5%	\$.20.00
2	Eduardo Soares	0080186	59	L	Borhei	NA	40000	1200	3%	\$.15.00
3	Julio Carvalho	0066608	52	L	Hatali	NA	500000	200	0%	\$.10.00/Sqm
4	Agustino da Conceição	0050708	42	R	Hatali	NA	8000	200	3%	\$.10.00/Sqm
5	Domingos Ximenes	0080111	64	L	Borhei	NA	6000	60	1%	\$.15.00
6	Jose Marcus	0080037	47	L	Borhei/ErdaLori	NA	500	30	6%	\$.30.00
7	Joaquim Pinto	0080037	66	L	Borhei-Gouulo	NA	2000	300	15%	\$.15.00
8	Eduardo do santos Pinto	0799746	36	L	Borhei	NA	8000	240	3%	\$.15.00
9	Jose Mau-Asu	-	55	-	Hatali	NA	3500	250		\$.15.00
10	Adriano da Cruz	0080667	69	-	Hatali	NA	120000	600	1%	\$.10.00
11	Saturnino da Gloria Salsinha	-	35	L	Hatali	NA	20000	400	2%	-
12	Fernanda	0088313	56	-	Borhei	NA	5000	300	6%	\$.15.00

	Araujo dos santos									
13	Zeferino da Costa Babo	0080214	41	R	Borhei	NA	30	30	100%	\$.25.00
14	Alarico Gomes pinto	0080089	52	L	Borhei	NA	100000	600	1%	\$.20.00
15	Gabriel Carvalho	0066579	39	L	Hatali	NA	8000	200	3%	\$.10.00
16	Marciano Jose da Cruz	0008003	48	L	Borhei	NA	60000	750	1%	\$.15.00
17	Mario Maia Exposto	0080014	65	L	Borhei	NA	120000	1200	1%	\$.10.00
18	Luis Cardoso	0256402	61	-	Borhei	NA	250000	300	0%	\$.15.00
19	Julio Salsinha	0066661	43	L	Borhei	NA	12000	180	2%	\$.15.00
20	Francisco Carvalho	-	50	-	Hatali	NA	1500	150	10%	\$20.00
21	Imercio do Santos	0066647	53	-	Hatali	NA	2500	125	5%	\$20.00
22	Cpriano maia	0066609	65	-	Borhei	NA	200000	1200	1%	\$25.00
23	José de Deus Bosco	0080684	57	-	Hatali	NA	24000	480	2%	\$25.00
24	Aurora Mendonça	0066719	45	L	Borhei	NA	6000	1200	20%	\$20.00
25	Filipe Salsinha	0066714	46	R	Borhei	NA	300	300	100%	\$25.00
	SUÇO ESTADO									
	SUÇO GOULOLO									
26	João Lemos Maia	120/45/2010	29	L	Goulolo	BPN	20000	500	3%	-
27	Bendito Maia	0062758	48	L	Goulolo	BPN	20000	3000	15%	-

	<b>SUCO HAUPU</b>									
28	Pedro de Deus	0063649	60	L	Raepusa	BPN	5000	800	16%	
29	Abilio Soares Vasconcelhos	0063617	45	R	Raepusa	BPN	360	175	49%	-
30	Abilio Afonso	0063682	45	R	Raepusa	BPN	35	4	11%	-
							150	10	7%	
31	Euzebio Alcino Maia	0087591	41	R	Raepusa	BPN	30000	2000	7%	-
32	Luciano Soares	0063685	37	R	Raepusa	-	150	75	50%	-
33	Francisco Soares	0063688	59	R	Raepusa	BPN	260	210	81%	-
34	Carlos Soares	0063650	61	R	Raepusa	BPN	180	75	42%	-
35	Felix Soares	0063627	74	R	Raepusa	BPN	30000	120	0.4%	-
36	Amelia Babo	0063629	80	R	Raepusa	BPN	180	50	28%	-
37	Silvino de Deus	0063686	34	R	Raepusa	BPN	8250	50	1%	-
38	Esmael Soares de Deus	0187774	28	R	Raepusa	BPN	4000	640	16%	-
39	Lucas da Silva	0063654	36	R	Raepusa	BPN	9300	150	2%	-
40	Celestino Soares Salsinha	0063663	30	R	Raepusa	BPN	528	320	61%	-
41	Pedro Soares	0819255	21	R	Raepusa	BPN	5500	300	5%	-
42	Elias Paulo Soares	0863802	22	R	Raepusa	BPN	60000	600	1%	-
43	Celestino do	0087630	35	R	Raepusa	BPN	1800	180	10%	-

	Santos									
<b>44</b>	Antonio Soares	0099810	37	R	Raepusa	BPN	1600	40	3%	-
<b>45</b>	Abel Soares de Deus	0063662	88	R	Raepusa	BPN	15000	180	1%	-
<b>46</b>	Luis Soares	0063656	58	R	Raepusa	BPN	15000	280	2%	-
<b>46</b>	Francisco Soares	0063703	35	R	Raepusa	BPN	8000	270	3%	-
<b>48</b>	Lourenço Da conseição	0314311	32	R	Raepusa	BPN	45000	130	0%	-
<b>49</b>	Carlito Soares	0063680	44	R	Raepusa	BPN	90000	1800	2%	-
	<b>TOTAL</b>							<b>22,954.00</b>		

Table 4 Trees/Crops on the Section 3 affected by the Emergency Road Construction Activities based on Tracer Survey of November 2019

	Respondent Name	Name of Tree / Vegetation	Diameter / Height	Number	Current Status
	<b>SUCO HUMBOE</b>				
1	Jose manuel de Deus Maia	Pohon Kopi	Large	710	Total compensation entitlement is \$.3.550.00 (710 x \$.5.00) =
					180 coffee trees were compensated for \$.900.00
					530 coffee trees have not been compensated with an estimated value of \$.2.650.00
		Pine (Ai kakeu/Cemara)	Large	10	Not yet compensated
		Jackfruit (Kulu)	Large	1	Not yet compensated
		Ai Lantoro	Large	11	Not yet compensated
		Mango	Large	1	Not yet compensated
2	Eduardo Soares	Coffee	Large	400	Total compensation entitlement is \$.2.000.00 (400 x \$ 5.00)
					100 coffee trees have been compensated for \$.500.00
					300 coffee trees have not been compensated with estimated value of \$.1.500.00
		Jackfruit (Kulu)	Large	10	Not yet compensated
		Avocado	Large	10	Not yet compensated
		Banana	Large	10	Not yet compensated
		Bamboo	Large	4	Not yet compensated
3	Julio Carvalho	Coffee	Large	28	Compensated for \$ 140.00
		Jackfruit (Kulu)	Large	2	Not yet compensated
		Lamtoro	Large	10	Not yet compensated
4	Agustino da Conceição	Coffee	Large	43	Compensated
		Ai sentru(tree)	Large	1	Not yet compensated

		Ai kison(tree)	Large	2	Not yet compensated
		Samtutu(tree)	Large	1	Not yet compensated
		Jackfruit (Kulu)	Large	1	Not yet compensated
		Mango	Large	1	Not yet compensated
		Cassava	Large	10	Not yet compensated
5	Domingos Ximenes	Coffee	Large	34	Compensated
		Jackfruit (Kulu)	Large	2	Not yet compensated
		Mango	Large	1	Not yet compensated
		Pine	Large	4	Not yet compensated
6	Jose Marcus	Coffee	Large	100	Compensated
7	Joaquim Pinto	Coffee	Large	140	Compensated
		Avocado	Large	2	Not yet compensated
		Samtutu(tree)	Large	1	Not yet compensated
8	Eduardo do santos Pinto	Coffee	Large	81	Compensated (amount TBD), entitlement \$ 405
9	Jose Mau-Asu	Coffee	Large	46	Compensated (amoout TBD), entitlement \$ 230
		Petae	Large	2	Not yet compensated
		Ubi kayu	Large	50	Not yet compensated
10	Adriano da Cruz	Lamtoro(tree)	Large	5	Compensated for \$.20.00/tree
		Petae	Large	10	Not yet compensated
		Ubi kayu	Large	1	Not yet compensated
11	Saturnino da Gloria Salsinha	Coffee	Large	40	Compensated for \$.20.00/tree
		Manga	Large	2	Not yet compensated
		Kulu jaka (Nangka)	Large	2	Not yet compensated
12	Fernanda Araujo dos santos	Coffee	Large	680	178 coffee trees have been compensated (amount TBD) and 502 remaining coffee trees not yet compensated

		Bambu	Large	1	Not yet compensated
		Kulu jaka (Nangka)	Large	6	Not yet compensated
		Avokat	Large	3	Not yet compensated
		Manga	Large	1	Not yet compensated
13	Zeferino da Costa Babo	Coffee	Large	40	Not yet compensated
	Alarico Gomes pinto	Coffee	Large	170	Compensated (amount TBD)
		Manga	Large	1	Not yet compensated
14	Gabriel Carvalho	Coffee	Large	10	Compensated (amount TBD)
15	Marciano Jose da Cruz	Coffee	Large	500	Not yet compensated
					240 coffee compensated for \$.1.200.00, remaining 240 coffee not yet compensated
		Kulu jaka (Nangka)	Large	2	Not yet compensated
		Manggo	Large	1	Not yet compensated
16	Mario Maia Exposto	Coffee	Large	720	140 coffee trees have been compensated for \$ 700.00 and remaining 580 coffee not yet compensated
		Avocado	Large	1	Not yet compensated
		Pine	Large	4	Not yet compensated
		Lantoro	Large	2	Not yet compensated
		Samtuku	Large	1	Not yet compensated
17	Luis Cardoso	Coffee			Compensated
18	Julio Salsinha	Coffee	Large	100	40 coffee compensated for \$ 200.00 and remaining 60 coffees not yet compensated.
19	Francisco Carvalho	Coffee	Large	100	Compensated
20	Imercio do Santos	Coffee	Large	200	100 coffees compensated for \$ 500.00 but remaining 100 coffees not yet compensated.
21	Cprioano maia	Coffee	Large	673	Not yet compensated
					240 Coffee compensated for \$.1.200.00 and remaining 443 coffee not yet compensated



		Jeruk	Large	2	Not yet compensated
		Avocado	Large	4	Not yet compensated
22	José de Deus Bosco	Coffee	Large	20	Not yet compensated
		Teak (Pohon Jati)	Large	4	Not yet compensated
		Banana	Large	8	Not yet compensated
		Mango	Large	5	Not yet compensated
23	Aurora Mendonça	Coffee	Large	350	100 coffee compensated for \$ 500.00 and remaining 250 coffees not yet compensated.
24	Filipe Salsinha	Coffee	Large	Unknown total number of coffee trees affected as already covered by soils disposal	Received only \$ 700.00 from \$ 2.500.00 promised. Expected to receive more compensation for his damaged coffee plantations.
	SUCO ESTADO				
25	Jose de Deus	Teak	TBD		Not yet compensated
	SUCO GOULOLO				
26	João Lemos Maia	Coffee	Large	300	Not yet compensated
		Samtuku (Albicia)	Large	6	Not yet compensated
27	Bendito Maia	Coffee	Large	250	Not yet compensated
		Samtuku (Albicia)	Large	20	Not yet compensated
28	Pedro de Deus	Coffee			Compensated for \$.5.00/tree
29	Abilio Soares Vasconcelhos	Seedlings (TBD)	Small	60	Not yet compensated

30	Abilio Afonso	Seedlings (TBD)	Small	128	Not yet compensated
31	Euzebio Alcino Maia	Coffee	Small	30	Compensated for \$.5.00/tree
32	Luciano Soares	Coffee		TBD	Compensated for \$.5.00/tree
33	Francisco Soares	Coffee	Large	TBD	Compensated for \$.5.00/tree
34	Carlos Soares	Seeds	Small	11	Compensated for \$.10.00/tree
35	Felix Soares	Coffee	Large	TBD	Compensated for \$.5.00/tree
36	Amelia Babo			TBD	
37	Silvino de Deus	Jeruk	Small	7	Not yet compensated
38	Esmael Soares de Deus	Coffee	Large	120	Compensated for \$.5.00/tree
39	Lucas da Silva	Coffee	Large	TBD	Compensated for \$.5.00/tree
		Seeds (TBD)	Small	TBD	Not yet compensated
40	Celestino Saores Salsinha	Coffee	Large	TBD	Compensated for \$.5.00/tree
41	Pedro Soares	Coffee	Large	TBD	Compensated for \$.5.00/tree
42	Elias Paulo Soares	Coffee	Large	TBD	Compensated for \$.5.00/tree
43	Celestino do Santos	Coffee	Large	TBD	Compensated for \$.5.00/tree
44	Antonio Soares	Coffee	Large	TBD	Compensated for \$.5.00/tree
45	Abel Soares de Deus	Seeds (TBD)	Small	TBD	Not yet compensated
46	Luis Soares	Seeds (TBD)	Small	TBD	Not yet compensated
		Coffee	Large	TBD	Compensated for \$.5.00/tree
47	Francisco Soares	Seeds (TBD)	Small	TBD	Not yet compensated
		Coffee	Large	TBD	Compensated for \$.5.00/tree
48	Lourenço Da Conceição	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD
49	Carlito Soares	Coffee	Large	TBD	Compensated for \$.5.00/tree



## ANNEX 6: STANDARD PRICE OF AFFECTED TREES/CROPS ISSUED BY THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE OF TIMOR LESTE

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

VII		Masin		
1		Fatin tein masin	Fatin	\$ 700.00

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

Confirmaçaun husi Diretores Nasionais

1 Manuel Mendes  
Diretur Nasional Floresta

2 Fernando Egidio Amoral  
DNPI

3 Oscar Monteiro Gonsalves  
DNAH-Interinu

4 Calisto da Costa Varela  
DNPV

5 Agusto Fernandes  
DNPA

Verifika husi Diretor Jeral Ministerio Agricultura e Pesca (MAP)

Lourenço Fontes  
Diretor Jeral MAP

Aprovado husi Ministerio Agrikultura e Pesca (MAP)

Mariano Assanami Sabino  
Ministro Agrikultura e Peskas (MAP)

## ANNEX 7: CENSUS AND ECONOMIC SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

### SOCIO- ECONOMIC SURVEY

#### Branch Road Section Dili – Ainaro: Aituto – Hatubuilico – Letefoho – Gleno Road

Questionnaire No: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Coordinates: Long: \_\_\_\_\_ Lat: \_\_\_\_\_  
STA Number \_\_\_\_\_ Picture Number/s: \_\_\_\_\_  
Enumerator \_\_\_\_\_ Supervisor \_\_\_\_\_

#### GENERAL IDENTIFICATION

- 1.1 Road Side:      1. Left ( )      2. Right ( )      3. From Start ( ) 4 From End ( )  
1.2 STA Km .....  
1.3 i. District: ..... ii. Postadministrativo: .....  
iii. Suco: ..... iv. Aldeia: .....  
1.4 Location:  
1. Urban ☐      2 Semi-Urban ☐      3.Rural ☐

#### GENERAL SOCIAL CONDITIONS

##### I. SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE

Name of Respondent: \_\_\_\_\_

National Identification Number \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Gender      Male ☐      Female ☐

Marital Status      Single ☐      Married ☐      Separated ☐      Widow/er ☐

Age: \_\_\_\_\_ Years Married: \_\_\_\_\_

**If Muslim Write all Name of Wife and Age:**

Religion:  
Catholic ☐ Muslim ☐  
Protestant ☐ Hindu ☐  
Buddhist ☐ Others: \_\_\_\_\_

Cultural Affinity: \_\_\_\_\_ Dialect \_\_\_\_\_ Nationality: \_\_\_\_\_

Name of Spouse: \_\_\_\_\_ Age: \_\_\_\_\_

National Identification Number \_\_\_\_\_

Gender      Male ☐      Female ☐

Religion: \_\_\_\_\_

Catholic  
 Protestant  
 Buddhist

<input type="checkbox"/>	Muslim	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Hindu	<input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/>	Others: _____	<input type="checkbox"/>

Cultural Affinity: \_\_\_\_\_ Nationality: \_\_\_\_\_

Respondent	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

How many people are member of the family (including respondent): \_\_\_\_\_

Number of Children \_\_\_\_\_

Names	Age	Sex M F	Edu. Att	Civil (M.	Status S)	Depen dent	Inepen dent
1							
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							

**Educational Attainment: (Edu. Att)**

- |                         |                                 |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| (a) No schooling        | (e) Senior High school          |
| (b) Elementary          | (f) College (Year _____)        |
| (c) Elementary graduate | (g) College graduate            |
| (d) Junior High school  | (h) Others, pls. specify: _____ |

Household Appliances:

Television	<input type="checkbox"/>	Refrigerator	<input type="checkbox"/>	Car	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gas Range	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stereo	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pickup/Van	<input type="checkbox"/>
Sala Set	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cell Phone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Motor Bike	<input type="checkbox"/>

Are there other families living the structure (a) YES ☐ (b) NO ☐

How many people leaving within the structure who are not a member of the family: \_\_\_\_\_

Relationship: (--) Relative ☐ (b) Renter ☐ ( ) Helper ☐ d) Others \_\_\_\_\_

If Relative Mother ( ), Father ( ), Brother ( ), Sister ( ), Uncle ( ), Aunties ( ), Cousin ( ), Sister in law ( ), Brother in law ( ), Mother In Law ( ), Father in Law ( ), Others \_\_\_\_\_

1. What is your livelihood skill? \_\_\_\_\_
2. What is the primary livelihood skill of spouse \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) What is the primary livelihood skill of children? \_\_\_\_\_

**Source of Income:**

	Sex	Estimated Monthly Income				Est. Total Monthly Income	Income Source
Income Earner		Primary Livelihood	Amt	Other Sources	Amt		a) Salary b) Business
Respondent							c) Remittances
Spouse							d) Pension
Children							e) Rentals
							f) Others (Specify)

Estimated Income Range in US \$

a) Below 100	(b) 100-200	(c) 200- 400	d) 401-600
(e) 601-800	(f) 801-1000	(f) 1001-2000	g) Above 2000

**Source of Electricity:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Monthly Expenses** \_\_\_\_\_

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• metered/legal connection <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>• From neighbor with legal connection <input type="checkbox"/></li> </ul> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• No Electricity <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>• Others <input type="checkbox"/></li> </ul> |
|---|--|

<b>Toilet:</b> Inside House (Private) <input type="checkbox"/> Outside House (Shared) <input type="checkbox"/> Public <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>	No Septic Vault With Septic Vault Flush Toilet Pit	<input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/>
--	--	---	--

**Household Waste Disposal**

Regularly Collected by Garbage Truck <input type="checkbox"/>	Thrown anywhere / River <input type="checkbox"/>	
Garbage Collection Spot Regularly Collected by Garbage Truck <input type="checkbox"/>	Burn <input type="checkbox"/>	
Garbage Pit at Backyard <input type="checkbox"/>	Others <input type="checkbox"/>	

Monthly Cost of Garbage Disposal \_\_\_\_\_

**Common Household Illness**

Fever <input type="checkbox"/>	Fever <input type="checkbox"/>	
Upper Respiratory (e.g. Cold, T.B etc) <input type="checkbox"/>	Skin Disease <input type="checkbox"/>	
Others: _____		

**Source of Medical Attention**

Home <input type="checkbox"/>	Private Hospital/Clinic <input type="checkbox"/>	
Suco Health Center <input type="checkbox"/>	Herbal <input type="checkbox"/>	
District Hospital <input type="checkbox"/>	Others _____	

**Source of Water:** \_\_\_\_\_ **Monthly Expenses:** \_\_\_\_\_

Metered / Piped <input type="checkbox"/>	Delivered <input type="checkbox"/>	Owned Well <input type="checkbox"/>	
Illegal Connection <input type="checkbox"/>	From neighbor with piped water <input type="checkbox"/>	Public Well <input type="checkbox"/>	



Mineral Water

☐

Rain

☐
☐

#### AFFECTED PROPERTY

##### Ownership of Affected Land

Owned

☐

Government

☐

Community

☐

Rented

☐

Religious

☐

Others

☐

What is the proof of Ownership: \_\_\_\_\_?

Issuing Agency \_\_\_\_\_ Date Issued \_\_\_\_\_

##### Other Possible Co-Owner of Land

Name	Sex	Age	Relationship	Residence	Contact Number
1					
2					
3					
4					
5					
6					
7					

Note: The land might be owned by more than 1 person (e.g. husband and wife, brothers and sisters)

Other Properties: \_\_\_\_\_ Area: \_\_\_\_\_(sq/m)/Hec:

Location \_\_\_\_\_

Use \_\_\_\_\_ Yearly Income \_\_\_\_\_

What is the total area of the land? Length \_\_\_\_\_ mts Width \_\_\_\_\_ mts Area \_\_\_\_\_ m<sup>2</sup>

What is the area that will be affected by the projects: Length \_\_\_\_\_ mts Width \_\_\_\_\_ mts Area \_\_\_\_\_ m<sup>2</sup>

How Many Years Staying in the farm:

Value of the Land Suco Chief Estimate: US\$ \_\_\_\_\_/m<sup>2</sup> Owner Estimate: US\$ \_\_\_\_\_/m<sup>2</sup>

Land Owner Private ( ) Government ( ) Name of Owner: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_ Identity Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Crops	Number of Harvest /Year	Earning / Harvest	Cost of Planting

#### STRUCTURE

**Construction Materials**

a) Permanent ( )    b) Semi-Permanent ( )    c) Temporary ( )  
d) Concrete ( )    e) Wood & Concrete ( )    f) Wood ( )  
g) GI Sheet ( )    h) Palm Leaves ( )    i) Others ( )

Type of Structure	Length mts	Width mts	Area m2	Const. Materials	No. of Years	Value US\$
House						
Kiosk						
Stall						
Fence						

Value: Owner Estimate (OE)

Enumerator Estimate: (EE)

**NAME and Number of Trees**

Name of Tree / Vegetation	Dia. / height	Number	Years	Use	Owner Est. of Cost of Tree	Enumerator Estimate
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						
6						
7						
8						
9						
10						

**Land Use:**

Irrigated ☐ Fish Pond    ☐ Swamp    ☐ Cultivated  
Not Irrigated ☐ Orchard    ☐ Forest    ☐ Idle  
Others: \_\_\_\_\_ Years Idle \_\_\_\_\_

**Cost of Farm Inputs:**

Fertilizer	_____	Number of Harvest/year	_____
Seedlings	_____	Income / harvests	_____
Land Area	_____	Net Profit	_____
_____ Sq. mts	_____	Net Loss	_____
Maintenance	_____		
Total	_____		

**Farm Workers :** Are there other people working in the land ?

Yes ☐ No ☐

**Name and Category of Farm Workers**

Name	Age	Residence	Income / Year	Nature of Affiliation to the Land
1				a) Agricultural Labor
2				
3				b) Tenant
4				
5				
6				© Crop Sharing

7					
---	--	--	--	--	--

**Community Structure:**

Community Hall		Trust	
Memorials		Market	
School		Others	

**Type of Religious Structure:**

Church ( ) Temple ( ) Mosque ( ) Shrine ( ) Cemetery ( ) Mandir ( )  
 Crematorium ( ) Others ( )  
 Distance of structure from the center of carriage way \_\_\_\_\_ meters

**GENDER PARTICIPATION IN HOUSEHOLD'S LIVELIHOOD ACTIVITIES**

1. Family Structure
  - 1 Nuclear (Father, Mother and Children)
  - 2 Extended (including all relatives within the household)
2. Where does your family go during emergencies or in time of need? Please check (✓) where applicable

	Parents/Siblings		Other Relatives		Friends/Other People	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
a. Financial						
b. Physical						
c. Spiritual						
d. Emotional						

**Family Decision-making**

	Father	Mother	Both
a. Livelihood			
b. Family affairs			
c. Expenditures			
d. Community Affairs			

3. Household Chores: Write **W** if Wife; **H** if Husband; **GC** if Girl Child; **BC** if Boy Child; **OM** if old man; **OW** if old woman. Please indicate the number of hours spent per day.

Gawain	Female	Male	No. of Hours Spent/day
Cooking			
Laundry			
Taking care of children			
House cleaning			
Water Fetching			
Marketing for household requirements			

**Participation in Economic/Livelihood Activities**

4. Productive activities: (please check (✓) appropriate entry)
  - a. within the House

Activity	Female	Male
Livestock/swine production		
Vegetable production around the house		

Food preparation		
Others (Please specify)		

b. Jobs outside the home

Work	Female	Male
Office work		
Laborer/factory worker		
Selling		
Farming		
Others (Please specify)		

c. Access and control of resources and benefits. Please check (✓) appropriate entry.

6.  
Commu  
nity  
Manage  
ment

Property/Benefits	Who uses?		Who Makes the decision	
	Female	Male	Female	Male
Land				
Income from livelihood activities				
Credit from banks/financial institutions				
Money owed from others				

Work/ Activities	Female	Male
Participation in community meetings		
Participation in socu activities		
Repair of community infrastructures		
Participation in socu celebrations		

What are your concerns about the implementation of the project?

In your opinion, what are the best ways to address these concerns?

If a Grievance Committee will be organized to help address the complaints of the Affected Persons, who are the 3 best people will you suggest?

1) \_\_\_\_\_

2) \_\_\_\_\_

3) \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name and Signature of Respondent

\_\_\_\_\_  
Name and Signature of Enumerator

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## ANNEX 8: PHOTO FROM LAR CONSULTATIONS AND ATTENDANCE LIST

### 4.2. Photography












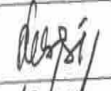
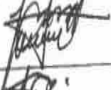








### ATTENDANCE LIST OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION




BRANCH ROAD SECTION DILI - AINARO (AITUTO - HATUBUILICO - LETEFOHO - GLENO)

Day/Date : 12/09/2018  
Venue : Suco Horai Quik - Aldeia Lanheli.

No.	NAME	F/M	ADDRESS	POSITION/OCCUPATION	SIGNATURE
1	Alexia P. D. Jesus Tlema	M	Horaiquie	Xefe Sura	
2	Duarte Benundes	M	Horai Quik	Chef d'Idaia	
3	Dominika S	M	Aikulala	Comunidade Chefe aldeia Lanheli	
4	Amelia Basa	F	Kurzamentu Aikulala	Comunidade	
5	Francisco de Araujo	M	Manura di, Lanheli	Comunidade	
6	Duarte Benundes	M	Kartolo	KPK	
7	Julio P. de Araujo	M	Horaiquic/Kartolo	KPK	
8	Alexio das. Silva	M	Goumanou	Duel kudo	
9	Lucas	M	Lanheli	Comunidade	
10	Jacinto Pereira	M	Liu-rai	Comunidade	
11	Daniel Momboua	M	Aikulalan	Comunidade	

No.	NAME	F/M	ADDRESS	POSITION/OCCUPATION	SIGNATURE
12	Nuno Alvares	M	Dili.	Jr. Environmental Expert	[Signature]
13	Martinho da Freixo	M	Horar gura		[Signature]
14	Bozizita Ison	M	- " -		[Signature]
15	Cláudio Mendonça	M	- " -	Chefe da área Laubeli	[Signature]
16	Duarte Penevides	M	Horar kic	Chefe da área Cartola	[Signature]
17	ARMILIDO Oliveira	M	Horar kic	Chefe da área hatubai	[Signature]
18	Marcelino da eira	M	Horar - Quic	PAAS (secretary person)	[Signature]
19	Luís da C.	M	Horar' Gura	Figurans.	[Signature]
20	Alberto da Silva	M	Laubeli	Comunidade de	[Signature]
21	Alcino d. Jesus	M	Aituto	Joven	[Signature]
22	Ximino	M	Aituto	Joven	[Signature]
23	Domingos da A. T. L.	M	Aituto	Joven	[Signature]
24	Timoteu	M	Aituto	Joven	[Signature]
25	Natália Marques	F	Cartola	Delega da.	[Signature]
26	Florencia de Jesus	F	Laubeli	Comunidade de	[Signature]















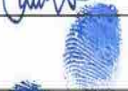





























No.	NAME	F/M	ADDRESS	POSITION/OCCUPATION	SIGNATURE
27	Feliciano Vencosa	F	Lauhehi	Comunidade	
28	Joel de Deus	M	Lauhehi	Comunidade	
29	João Almeida	M	Lauhehi	Lia main / Kema asat	
30					
31					
32					
33					
34					
35					
36					
37					
38					
39					
40					
41					
















### LISTA ATENDEMENTU KONSULTASAUN PUBLIKU
















ESTRADA DIRASAUN DILI - AINARO, SEKSAUN AITUTO - HATUBUILICO - LETEFOHO - GLENO

Loron / Data : Quinta feira, 13 de Setembro 2018  
 Fatin/ Suco : Uma Chefe Aldia Maulahulo/Suco Malo

No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
1	Xosé Pires de Andrade	M	Aldia	Chf. do Suco	
2	António M. Oliveira	M	maulahulo.	chefe Aldia	
3	Américo A.	M	Hato-builico	Admin. Posto. Hb.	
4	Raul Amaral da C.	M	Hato builico	PNTI	
5	Carito da Araujo	M	Hato-builico "Mala"	Rep. EDTL.	
6	Domingos Lopes	M	Hato-builico	funcionario da rede de agua	
7					
8	Agostinho Pereira	M	Maulahulo	Comunidade	
9	Gerónimo Pereira	M	—	—	
10	José da C.	M	—	—	
11	Agostinho Simão	M	—	—	

No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
12	Santiago X. Amargo	M	maubulo	funcionário PDS	
13	João da Conceição	M	maubulo	comissário	
14	Antonio M. Alves	M	maubulo	Xefe. A.D.	
15	Alexandrina J.	M	maubulo	Comissário	
16	Amaro da Cruz	M		Comissário	
17	Ernesto Samfro	M		Delegado	
18	Octavio M. Oliveira	M		Ajudeante municipal	
19	Calisto de Deus	M		Comissário	
20	Domingos Borges	M			
21	Manuel X. Viegas	M			
22	Abilio Alves	M			
23	Orlando Baptista	M			
24	Luis Cortezal	M			
25	Luis da Costa	M			
26	Domingos Orleans	M			

No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
27	Cristovo Marques	M	Maulabulo	Comunidade	
28	Marcos da C.	F	Maulabulo	—	
29	Abilio de Jesus	F	Maulabulo	—	
30	Alberto da C.	F	—	—	
31	Benedicto da C.	F	—	—	
32	Manoel Marques	M	—	—	
33	Apolinario da C.	M	—	—	
34	José Pereira	M	—	—	
35	Domingos	F	—	—	
36	Isabel da C.	F	—	—	
37	Promo dasilva	M	—	—	
38	Armando alves	M	—	—	
39	Manoel da C.	M	—	—	
40	Agostinho da Silva	M	Spix	aps -muly	
41	Bento Alves	M	De-hero	Mac.	










No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
42	FRANCISCO P. DEZ			MAP	
43	Fernando de Araujo			MAP	
44	Manuel Soares	M	Keorema		
45	João da C.				
46	Hilario da C. Soares	M	Hato-Builico	MAE	
47	Luis Soares				
48	Julio da Costa	M	Hato-Builico		
49	Domingos	F	Maulubulo		
50	Jorge Cardoso	M	Keorema		
51	Manuel F.	M		INAP	
52	Lorena Ximenes	F	Maulubulo		
53	Rita Ximenes	F			
54					
55					




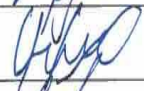

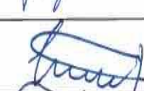

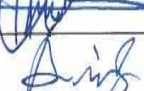
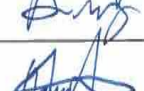





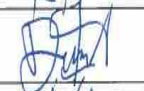
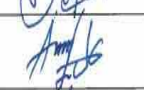
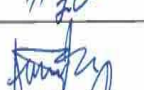
**LISTA ATENDEMENTU KONSULTASAUN PUBLIKU**

**ESTRADA DIRASAUN DILI - AINARO, SEKSAUN AITUTO - HATUBUILICO - LETEFOHO - GLENO**

Loron / Data : Sesta, 14/09/2018  
Fatin/ Suco : Heleria Georema, Suco Nunumage

No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
1	Amando de A	M	Hatubuilico	Adm. HB.	
2	Rane mmaral	M	- " -	PNTL	
3	Hilario da c. Bazaras	M	Hato-Builico	chefe suco	
4	Francisco x Lopes	M	Queorema	chefe Aldeia	
5	Domingos Lopes	M	Queorema	ex. Administrador posto	
6	Agapito de Araujo	M	Hato-Builico	Cps Imbo	
7	Caacito de Araujo	M	Hato-Builico "vila"	EDTL	
8	FRANCISCO L. LEA	M	- " -	Guarda floresta	
9	Tommas Alvisy	M	- " -	Agpigelica	
10	ALiansa A	F	- " -	- " -	
11	Amelia X.	F	- " -	- " -	






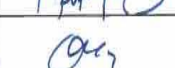





No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
12	Armando - Zoutel's	M	Bleheho	Chini Kiltun	Amel
13	Roberto da Anjo	M	Queoroma	Guon / professor	Robt
14	Gregorio da C. B. Anjo	M	Hatu-Builico	Agricultura	Grego
15	Pedro x. Lopes	M.	Queoroma	Guon / professor	Pedro
16	Valentim Marques	M.	Queoroma	Agricultor	Val
17	Albino pereira	M.	Laguiça	Chefe aldeia	Albino
18	Rento Alves	M.	Bleheho	Staf MAE	Rento
19	Victor da C.	M.	Queo-Rema	CPK	Victor
20	Felipe da Anjo	M.	Queo-Rema	Agricultura	Felipe
21	Afonso C. Lopes	M.	Queo-Rema	Agricultura	Afonso
22	Hermenegildo Costa	M.	Bleheho	professor	Heo
23	Joãozinho da Anjo	M	Queo-Rema	Desempregado	João
24	Filomena J.F.	F	Queo-Rema	Professora	Filomena
25	Luizangelino da J.O	M	Queo-Rema	Agricultura	Luiz
26	Agustinho P	m	Queo-Rema	A	Agustinho

No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
27	Hernizildo	M	Blehe to	Agricultura	
28	Luis Jeron	M	Quarunq	Juber	
29	Julio XIMENES	M	Quarunq	—	
30	LOURENCO B.	M	Que Rema	— 1 —	
31	Marcos de Jesus	M	— 11 —	— 11 —	
32	Armando de Jesus	M	— 11 —	— 11 —	
33	Alfonso S. Lopes	M	Que. Rema	Estudante	
34	Alfredo Pereira	M	— 11 —	KPK	
35	Mario De Deus	M	— 11 —	Konduktor	
36	Miguel Ximenes	M	— 11 —	Estudante	
37	Andre de O. Jesus	M	— 11 —	— 11 —	
38	Demisio Ximenes	M	— 11 —	— 11 —	
39	Alexandro de Jesus	M	— 11 —	Estudante	
40	Arnaldo LOPES	M	Blehe to	chse plicia	
41	Marcos de Jesus	M	Que. rema	Agricultura.	


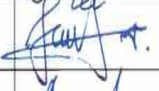
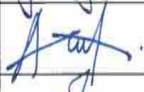
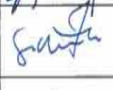

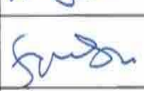
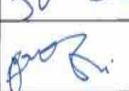
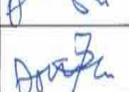
### LISTA ATENDEMENTU KONSULTASAUN PUBLIKU

ESTRADA DIRASAUN DILI - AINARO, SEKSAUN AITUTO - HATUBUILICO - LETEFOHO - GLENO









Loron / Data : Sabado, 15/09/2018  
Fatin/ Suco : Katrai Karak / Aldeia Hatukeu















No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
1	Juliao Marito de Deus, L. Agi-El	M	Letefoho	Administrador Posto Letefoho	
2	Agusto Sabineke	M	Ermera - Gleno	Director SPAC Ermera	
3	Alberto Sabineke	M	— / —	Sty.	
4	Antonio de Deus	M	Dukunoni	Agumento Ety. L.	
5	Tito Ribeiro do Rego	M	Letefoho Villa	Membro PNH Letefoho	
6	Orlando Soares	M	Mausoromata, A	Cefe aldeia Mausoromata-A	
7	Antonio Soares	M	Kolkoli	Cefe aldeia Kolkoli	
8	João de Deus	M	Hatugeu	Cefe Aldeia Hatugeu	
9	Luizente de Deus	M	Mausoromata	Agricultura M. Mata	Baiy
10	Francisco Soares	M	Colo coli	— / —	
11	Coli Bere	M	— / —	— / —	
12.	Carlos da C. Soary	M	Katrai. Caric	Xefe do fisco	



No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
42	Luis A. Sarmiento	M	Queorema	Delegado	
43	Jose de Araujo	M	Queorema	Estudante	
44	Abel Ximenes	M	Queorema	Agricultor	
45	Sebaldo Juarez, D	m	mausotmata	Agricultor	
46	mateos Juarez, D	m	mausotmata	Agricultor	
47	SILIS mine de Araujo	m	Queorema	Agricultor	
48	Josao Casimiro Lopes	m	Cirema	Agricultor	
49	Dominico de Araujo	m	Hatobuilico	KPK	
50					
51					
52					
53					
54					
55					

No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
12	Joanina madeira	F	colo coli	Agricultura	Joanina
13	João Amaral	M	Mauzer-mata	Veteranos	João
14	Manoel Araújo	M	Hatugio	Agricultura	Manoel
15	Ricardo Soares	M	colo coli	— 12 —	Ricardo
16	Jose deesus	M	colo coli	— 14 —	Jose
17	Antonio Lima	M	Hatugio	Veteran	Antonio
18	Markos deesus	M	colo coli	Agricultura	Markos
19	Alcino deesus	M	colo coli	— 14 —	Alcino
20	João Soares	M	colo coli	— 14 —	João
21	Antonio Berdeguí	M	colo coli	Veteranos	Antonio
22	Cipriano Soares	M	Hatugio	Agricultura	Cipriano
23	Manoel Soares	M	Hatugio	— 12 —	Manoel
24	Agostinho Araújo	M	colo coli	Agricultura	Agostinho
25	Natolino Soares	M	Eratoí	Agricultura	Natolino
26	maises arleães	M	colo coli	— 11 —	maises

No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
27	Ernesto deus	M	colo coli	Agricultura	
28	Julio Finao	M	Eratai	— 1 —	
29	Senaris Soares	M	Hatu Hei	— 1 —	
30	Jaquiel Soares	M	colo coli	— 1 —	
31	João Lequi bore	M	Mausor mata	— 1 —	
32	Antonio deus	M	Hatu Hei	Veteranos	
33	Elias deus	M	colo coli	Agricultura	
34	Arampo	M	Mausor mata	— 1 —	
35	Jose deus	M	Mausor mata	— 1 —	
36	Fernando deus	M	Hatugeo	— 1 —	
37	Miguel Soares	M	colo coli	— 1 —	
38	Jose do carmo	M	Mausor mata	— 1 —	
39	Jose deus	M	Hatu hei	— 1 —	
40	Romaldo	M	Mausor mata		
41	Mariano Soares	M	Mausor mata	— 1 —	





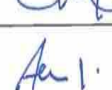

No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
42	Madalena pereira	F	mausor mata	Agricultura	
43	Eliza madeira	F	Hatugeo	Agricultura	
44	Domingos A deus	M	Hatu hei	— " —	
45	Aliana Ximenes	F	colo coli	Veteranos	
46	Juliana deus	F	colo coli	Agricultura	
47	Amelia felis da de	F	Hatugeo	— " —	
48	Agenta Soares	F	Hatugeo	— " —	
49	Alcinha deus	F	colo coli	— " —	
50	Ernisto deus	M	— " —	— " —	
51	Rozita deus	F	Hatugeo	— " —	
52	Mauresta	M	Hatugeo	— " —	
53	Maria deus	F	mausor mata	— " —	
54	Lucia Soares	F	Hatugeo	— " —	
55	Selestte Soares	F	colo coli	— " —	




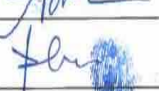



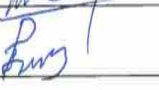

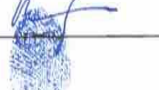

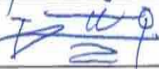














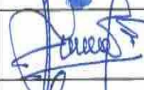



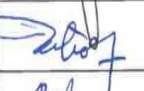
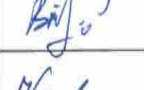





**LISTA ATENDEMENTU KONSULTASAUN PUBLIKU**

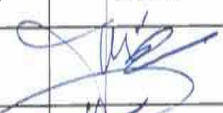

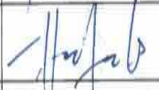
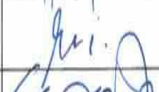



**ESTRADA DIRASAUN DILI – AINARO, SEKSAUN AITUTO – HATUBUILICO – LETEFOHO – GLENO**

Loron / Data : Tersa, 25/9/2018  
 Fatin/ Suco : Cede Suco Ducurai

No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
1	Rafack Soares M	M	Sabe Lo	Cefe Aldeia	
2	DOMINGOS DE DEUS	M	ROTUTA	Cefe Aldeia	
3	Elustino Soares	M.	Lubado	Cefe Aldeia	
4	Francisco Dias Soares	M.	Lacta	Cefe Aldeia	
5	Julio do. Pinto	M	Erato	Cefe Aldeia	
6	Alberto de Deus	M	Lebululi	Cefe Aldeia	Ani.
7	Manuel de Deus	M	Manusae	Cefe Aldeia	Me 28.
8	Armando de Deus	M	Lebululi	Delegado Lebululi	San Jo.
9	Vasco Soares	M	Rennumata	Cefe Aldeia	V28.
10	Luizetino	M.	Erato	Agrikultor	Len.
11	Mariano Soares	M.	Ras-pema	Cefe Aldeia	

No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
12	Estevao de praeto	M	Assui-leten	chefe pldesa	
13	Armando deus m	M	Rotutu	agrikultor	
14	Joaquim de deus	M	Rotutu	Agrikultor	
15	Armando de deus	M	Rotutu	Agrikultor	
16	Florentino L. de Deus	M	Manusae	Agricultor	
17	Armando d.D. Soares	M	Manusae	Agricultor	
18	Manuel Soares	M	Rotutu	Agricultor	
19	Hatalino Sakinha	M	Manusae	agrikultor	
20	Paul de deus	M.	Sakelo		
21	PEDRO D.S	M	ROTUTU		
22	ATIKU D.D.	M			
23	DANIEL D.D.	M			
24	CARLOS SOARES	M			
25	BOSCO O SANTOS	M			
26	TOMAS D-DEUS	M	Manusae		

No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
27	Jerônimo A. de Deus	M	Mamusae	Estudante	
28	LOURENÇO SODE	M	ROTUTO	KONDUTOR	
29	MANUEL DEBELS	M	ROTUTO	Agricultor	
30	ARMANDO SOARES	M	ROTUTO	Agricultor	
31	JUSTINO SOARES	M	ROTUTO	KONDUTOR	
32	Jorge P. Cidade Nova	M.	Saheun / Lakho	Resp. Igreja	
33	Rui A. MAIA	M.	SAHEUN / Lakho	Loc. Exr. Map.	
34	Pe. Hélio P. Fernalde	M	Letefoho - Parich	Parich Priest	
35	António de Deus	M	Dukurai	Comandante	
36	Juliano de Deus	M.	Letefoho	KPA - Letefoho	
37	Jerônimo de Deus	M.	Letefoho	Rep. Igreja mis	
38	Augusto S. do	M	Sobelo	Saiz	
39	Valente Soares	M	G. Assui-Krain	Chefe aldeia	
40	Rui dos Santos	M	Lacau	Chefe aldeia	
41	Mário de Deus	M.	Mamusae	Agricultor	

No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
42	Júlio de Deus	manz	Roturu	Agneutor	
43	Celestino R. de Deus	"	"	"	
44	Dr. Hélio P. Fernandes	M	Letefoho	Pirao	
45	Rui D. Maia	mp	"	MAP	
46	Abelmann Jacobson R.C	m.	m.	xap do suco	
47	Armando de Deus	-mp	m	cónsulho do suco	
48	João Felisberto de Deus	M	Sucurrai	coord. veteranos P. Letefoho	
49					
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51					
52					
53					
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55					


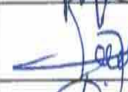




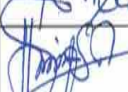
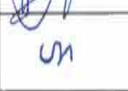




**LISTA ATENDEMENTU KONSULTASAUN PUBLIKU**

**ESTRADA DIRASAUN DILI – AINARO, SEKSAUN AITUTO – HATUBUILICO – LETEFOHO – GLENO**

Loron / Data : Quarta, 26/9/2018

Fatin/ Suco : Aldeia Raipusa, Suco Haupe

No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
1	Juliano M. de Deus	M	Letu-foho	Administrador posto	
2	Eugebio A. Nain	m.	Haupe	Chefe do falo	
3	Gilherme A. Gloria	M	Hau-pe	Chefe Aldeia Hau-pe	
4	Constancio pd.	M	Haupe/Luitala	participante	
5	Felix Soares	M	Raipusa	Lia-Nain	
6	Antonio de Deus	M	Outuro	Comandante Ely L.	
7	Alailio Dos Santos M.	M.	Kailiti/Goulolo	Ops Enaulu	
8	Domingos Nain	M	Raipusa	xefe Aldeia	
9	Abel de Deus	M.	— " —	Concelho Catuar	un
10	Pedro de Deus	M	— " —	— " —	
11	Jose Soares	M	Raipusa	Membro	

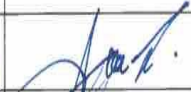








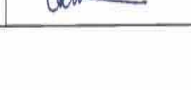

No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
12	Francisco Usconada	M	Raepusa	Membro	Fred
13	Armando Soares	M	—	—	Armando
14	Mariano Meis	M	—	—	
15	Bendito Afonso	M	—	—	Bat
16	Paulo Soares	M	—	—	Paulo
17	Domingos Araujo	M	—	—	Domingos
18	Carlito Soares	M	—	—	
19	Pedro da Silva	M	—	—	Pedro
20	David nasconcelos	M	—	—	David
21	Maria Meis	F	—	—	Maria
22	Zacarias Meis	M	—	—	
23	Alzira de fatima	F	Raepusa	Delegada	Bris
24	Alfaredo S. Sasinia	M	—	—	
25	Luciano Soares	M	—	—	Luciano
26	Belandina dos S.L	F	—	—	Belandina

No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
27	Francisca da cruz	F	Raipusa	Membra	Fred
28	Joana Lemos	F	-11-	-11-	Justi.
29	Esmeralda Soares	F	-11-	-11-	
30	Agrafina Soares	F	-11-	-11-	
31	Liberta Toni	F	-11-	-11-	
32	Juliana Martins	F	-11-	-11-	Julia
33	Bendita da. Costa	F	-11 -	-11 -	
34	Paul de Deus	M.	Gleno, Ermera.	MAP - Ermera	
35					
36					
37					
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**LISTA ATENDEMENTU KONSULTASAUN PUBLIKU**

**ESTRADA DIRASAUN DILI – AINARO, SEKSAUN AITUTO – HATUBUILICO – LETEFOHO – GLENO**

Loron / Data : Sabadu, 22/9/2018  
 Fatim/ Suco : Cede Suco Goulolo

No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
1	Luis M. Da Graça	M.	LETE-FOHO	000 posto Letefoho	
2	Antonio de Deus	M.	Dukurari	2 <sup>o</sup> com. Ety Lete-foho	
3	João de Deus	M.	Goulolo	C Suco	
4	Arnaldo Exposto	M.	Goulolo	C. Aldeia	
5	Jose dos Santos	M.	Caliti	C. Aldeia	
6	Domingo Raulo	M.	Goulolo	Lia - Na	
7	Tomás Maria Gomes	M.	LETE FOHO	ops Suco Goulolo	
8	Francisco José	M.	- U -	- U -	
9	Benedito Maria	M.	Goulolo	Albrakulta	
10	Luis Lolo	M.	- II -	- II -	
11	Carlos Maia	M.	Goulolo	Albrakulta	



No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
12	Agostinho Mad	M	goulolo	Agricultura	
13	Manuel dos S.	M	goulolo / Kailiti	— " —	
14	Manuel do de Jesus M.	M	Goulolo / Kailiti		Am
15	Manuel Maria de Jesus	M	Goulolo / Kailiti		Muis
16	Paul Soares	M	Goulolo / Kailiti		
17	Domingos dos Santos	M	Goulolo / Kailiti		
18	ARMINDA LEMOS M.	F	Goulolo / Goulolo	huf.	huf.
19	Adelina Ximeng	F	Goulolo / Goulolo	— " —	
20	Carlos de Deus	M	Goulolo / Goulolo	Comunidade	
21	ALBERTO M. MAIA	M	Goulolo / Goulolo	— " —	
22	DAMIÃO D. D.	M	Goulolo / Goulolo	— " —	
23	LUIS DOS SANTOS	M	Goulolo / KAILITI	— " —	
24	EDUARDO	M	Goulolo / KAILITI	— " —	
25	MANUEL	M	Goulolo / KAILITI	— " —	
26	Domingo dos Santos	M	Goulolo / Kailiti		
















No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
27	Mamed Soares	M	Goulolo/Goulolo	Agricultur	Mel
28	Aminato Magalhães	M	Goulolo/Goulolo	— " —	AM
29	Luise Ferreira	M	Goulolo		Lu
30	Georgina Soares	F	Goulolo/Kauliti	Jovantude	Georgina
31	Odete Maria	F	Goulolo/Kauliti	— " —	Odete
32	Paulina Martins	F	— " —	— " —	Paulina
33	Flavia J. X.	F	— " —	— " —	Flavia
34	Silviana F. Augusta	F	— " —	— " —	Silviana
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**LISTA ATENDEMENTU KONSULTASAUN PUBLIKU**

**ESTRADA DIRASAUN DILI - AINARO, SEKSAUN AITUTO - HATUBUILICO - LETEFOHO - GLENO**

Loron / Data : Sesta, 21/9/2018  
 Fatim/ Suco : Cede Suco Eraulo

No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
1	Abilio Dos Santos M	M	Esquadra lte-foho	PNR	
2	Leis M. do Carmo	M.	Guifomo	COO	
3	António de Vaz.	M.	Gleno	MAP.	
4	Lourenço D.F. Soares	M	Eraulo / Darudu	Chefe A.D. Darudu	
5	Carlos de Araújo	M	- II -	Poru Aldeia Darudu	
6	Augusto J. Maia	M	ERAULO / DARUDO	JURAMENTO	
7	Xisto machico	M	- - -	- - -	
8	Fatin Soare	F	ERAULO Madede	- II -	
9	Maria de Deus	F	- II - DARUDO	- II -	
10	Leonil da Maia	F	ERAULO Daruda	- - -	
11	António S. Martins	M	- I - matete	delegado	

No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
12	Adão M Babo	M	Eraulo madede	chfe aldeia	
13	Mario Soares	M	Povo - 11 - madede	povo Aldeia madede	
14	Teodoro madeira	M	- 11 - madede	povo Aldeia madede	
15	Bernardino D. Reis	M	- 11 -	populacao	
16	Camilo Soares	M	- 11 -	- 11 -	
17	Agostinho	M	Eraulo Manholeta	- 11 -	
18	marcelo fatima	M	Eraulo madede	- 11 -	
19	João Sabino	M	Eraulo Sere	T. Pecuaria Letefoho	
20	David Soares	M	Eraulo Manholeta	Povo	
21	Guilherme C. Maia	M	Eraulo/Daruda	Povo	
22	Honório de A. Maia	M	Eraulo/povo	povo -	
23	Fernando J.L. Soares	M	Eraulo/Madede	- 11 -	
24	ENRIQUE S	M	ERAULO MADEDE	- 11 -	
25	Sipriano Soares	M	Eraulo madede	Povo	
26	Isacio martins	M	Eraulo madede	- 11 -	



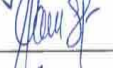



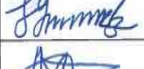

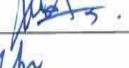


No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
27	Mariano M. Soares	M	Era-ulo	Agricultor	
28	Domingos M	M	Eraulo	chefe sulco	
29	Jeronimo de J.B.	m	Eraulo	estudante	
30	Antonio S. de.	M	Eraulo	Estudante	
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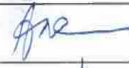

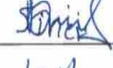









**LISTA ATENDEMENTU KONSULTASAUN PUBLIKU**

**ESTRADA DIRASAUN DILI – AINARO, SEKSAUN AITUTO – HATUBUILICO – LETEFOHO – GLENO**

Loron / Data : Quinta, 20/9/2018  
Fatin/ Suco : Cede Aldeia Sinaí Suco Estado

No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
1	Manuel Soares	M	Ermera / Gleno	comandante ciz.	
2	Julio Salsinha	M	Estado	chefe do suco	
3	Pedro de Deus X	M	Estado	chefe Aldeia C. de S.	
4	Albino de Deus	M	—	Comunidade	
5	Gaspar Madureira X	M	—	xeife aldeia	
6	Mateus Soares	M	Estado	Comunidade	
7	Luis G. dos Santos	M	ESTADO	xeife Aldeia	
8	Mario Martins	M	ESTADO	xeife Aldeia	
9	Fernando Soares	M	Ermera proteta	Official policia suco Estado	
10	Marta S. Martins	F	Estado	delegada	
11	Mateus Casamero	M	Estado	comunidade	

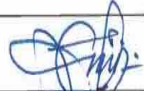



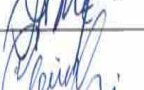
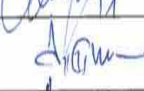
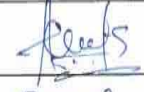





No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
12	Romana salsinha	F	Estado	agricultor	
13	Odetta soares	F	Estado	—	
14	Gracilda soares	F	—	—	
15	Abilio Salsinha	M	—	—	
16	Alberto Soares	M	—	—	
17	Popro Lito Madeira	M	Humbor	—	
18	Dominages	F	—	—	
19	Geralda moia	F	Estado	—	
20	Halana soares	F	—	—	
21	Larajinha sal	F	—	—	
22	Esabel soares	F	—	—	
23	Ines soares	F	—	—	
24	Olandina soares	F	—	—	
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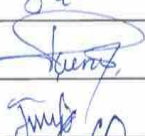
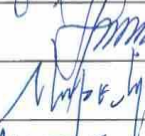
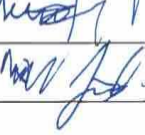






**LISTA ATENDEMENTU KONSULTASAUN PUBLIKU**

**ESTRADA DIRASAUN DILI – AINARO, SEKSAUN AITUTO – HATUBUILICO – LETEFOHO – GLENO**

Loron / Data : Quarta, 19/9/2018  
Fatin/ Suco : Cade Suco Humboe

No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
1	Celista M. Soares	M	parana/Humbae	chefe suco	
2	Anita de Jesus	M.	Gleno, Fransa	Dep. Up. Fransa	
3	Manuel Soares	M	org eumera	cault org.	
4	Gaspar M. Gomes	M.	Gleno	Dep. Educaçao	
5	João Dos Santos	M.	OPS <del>Humbae</del> Fransa	OPS Humbae	
6	Carlos dos Santos	M	Shei Aldia Haldi	Shei Aldia	
7	JOSE MARCOS	M	Borhei. Humbae	Komunidade	
8	Anatolia F. Soares	F ✓	Delegada Borhei	Delegada ✓	
9	Tunika G. Trindade	F ✓	Borhei	Chefe Asdara ✓	
10	Eteferino D.C. Babo	M	Borhei	Delegado	
11	Fernando Soares	M.		p/okista	


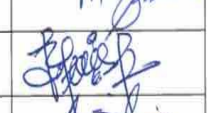
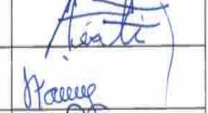



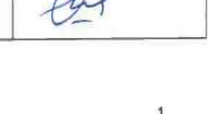




**Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)**  
**Timor Leste Branch Road Project**  
**Branch Road Section Dili - Ainaro: Aituto – Hatubuilico – Letefoho – Gleno**

No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
12	FRANCISCO ALVES	M	BORSA KRAIK BORHEI	agrikultor	
13	ANTONIO A S.	-	SANTO ANTONIO <sup>CRUZA</sup> MENTO	-	
14	BURDE SALSINHA	-	GOVULO	-	
15	Clementino Salsinha	-	Halmansug	-	
16	Domingos Ximenes	-	GOVULO	-	
17	Julio Cruzalho	-	malboro	-	
18	Sergio Flores	-	Halmansug	-	
19	Fernando B. Pereira	M	Ribeir	coord. escola	
20	JOÃO MAIA DAS NEVES	M	LACOGOA	-	
21	Cláudio M. da Costa	vp.	Hambae	PTAS	
22	Mário M. Espirito	M	Burhei	Veteranos	
23	Natalina Ledes	F	Lakogoa	Agriculura	
24	Jair M. Salsinha	M	Katugua	Agriculura	
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**LISTA ATENDEMENTU KONSULTASAUN PUBLIKU**




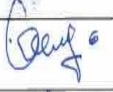











**ESTRADA DIRASAUN DILI - AINARO, SEKSAUN AITUTO - HATUBUILICO - LETEFOHO - GLENO**


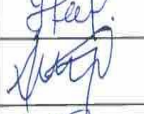

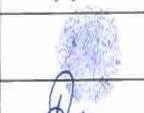
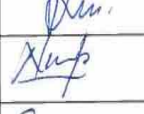

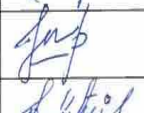
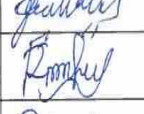





Loron / Data : Tersa, 18/9/2018  
 Fatin / Suco : Cede Suco Rihem.

No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
1	Felisberto S.M. Ximung	M	Rihem - Ermera	Xete do Suco	
2	Manuel Soares	M.	candt of com.	candt. try	
3	Rosario S. de Dars	M.	Gleno. vila	UNPAE	
4	Antoni S. Pereira	m.	Ex. C. Aldeia Rihem Inn	Ex Aldeia	
5	Maria exposto	F	Gleno	Exen sionista	
6	Mannel S. Socio	M.	Rihem - Ermera	Xife Aldeia Gombui	
7	Vanancio S. Santos	M	— " —	— " — RAIBLIRI	
8	Josy J. PEREIRA	m	— " —	mangero	
9	Marcelino c. Lima	M.	— " —	Rablini	
10	Adolfo Soares	M	— " —	sooner	
11	Carlos Martins	m	— " —	Rablini	

No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
12	Agustinho T.M.	m	Ermera Lisala	Agricultur	
13	João Soares	m	Rihen	Estudante	
14	Duarte Soares	m	Sosohor / Rihen	Agricultur	
15	João Carlos	m	Sosohor	Agricultur	
16	Gabriel de J.S	M	Sosohor	Agricultura	
17	Mariano B.	M	Raibiri	Agricultura	
18	Miguel S.P.	M	manguaro	— 11 —	
19	Flávio Soares	m	Raibiri	Estudante	
20	Manuel Soares	m	— 11 —	— 11 —	
21	Constantino M. Soares	m	Sosohor	Joven	
22	Abílio Soares	m	Sosohor	Agricultur	
23	Agustinho A. Martins	M	Bomhu	Agricultur	
24	João Barreto S.	m	Raibiri	Agricultur	
25	João Saramento	m	Sosohor	Agricultur	
26	João M. Saramento	m	Sosohor	Agricultur	



No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
27	Jamario Pereira	M	Mangiera	Agricultur	
28	Domingos Soares	m	Comhei	Agricultur	
29	Vesko Soares	m	Comhei	Agricultur	
30	Gilberto Exposto	m	Mangiera	Dir. e. comunidade	
31	Rigolina dos Santos	F	Comhei	Agricultur	
32	Miguel de Jesus M.	M.	Soscher	Estudante	
33	Joanna de Jesus	F.	Soscher	Agricultur	
34	Agusta de Santos	f.	Soscher	Agricultur	
35	Moises Modesto	M	Paisilini		
36	Nayario TMS	M	Mangiera		
37	Lucia Maia	F	Comhei	Agricultur	
38	Amanda de Jesus	F	Mangiera	Agricultur	
39	Lipriana Gomes	F	Comhei	Agricultur	
40	Maria Treadade S.	F	Soscher	Agricultur	
41	Dulcia M. Saramento	F.	Mangiera	Agricultur	

No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
42	Almarino Madeira	m.	Mangiro	Agricultur	
43	Yovita L. Pereira	F	Manguero	Agricultur	
44	Nilton Soares M.	m.	Gomhei	Agricultur	
45	Francisco Vafista	m.	Sosohor	Agricultur	
46	Duarte Martins	m.	Mangiro	Agricultur	
47	Felix Da Silva	m.	Sosohor	Agricultur	
48	Domingo Pereira	m.	Mangiro	Agricultur	
49	Nelson Pereira	m.	Mangiro	Agricultur	
50	Serapim Da Silva	m.	Sosohor	Agricultur	
51	Alvaro Pereira	m.	Mangiro	Agricultur	
52	Julio M. Pereira	m.	Mangiro	Agricultur	
53	Bras Teixeira	m.	Mangiro	Juventude da paz	
54	Ricardo do Rosario	m.	Mangiro	Juventude	
55	Graciano Madina	m.	Gomhei	Estudante	