



REPÚBLICA DEMOCRÁTICA DE TIMOR LESTE
Ministry of Public Works



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

**Land Acquisition and
 Resettlement Action Plan**
May 2019



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



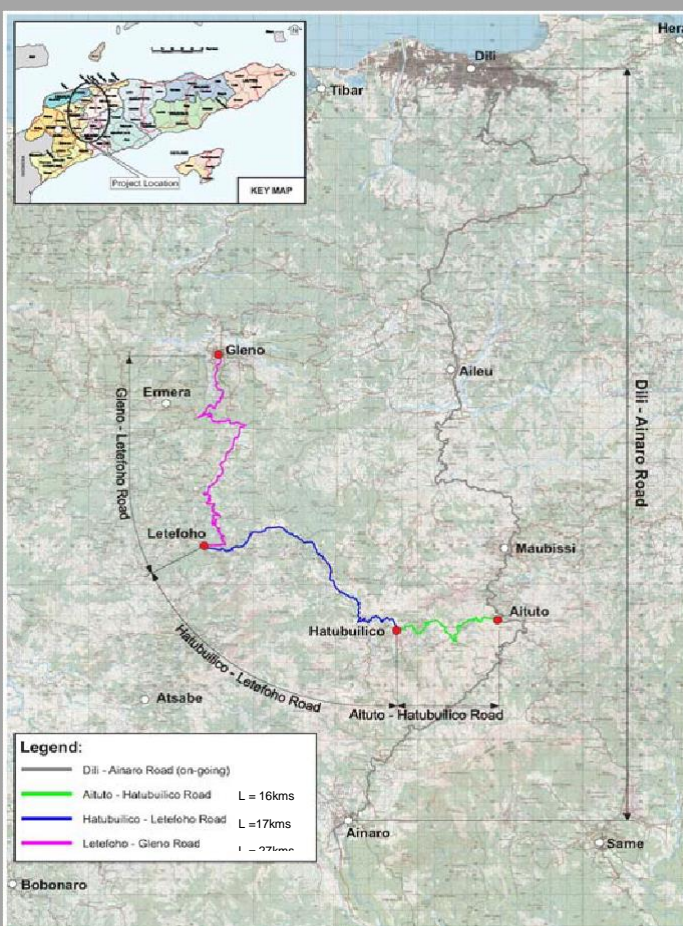
AITUTO TO HATUBULICO, STA. 4+000
**NARROW ROW, STEEP TERRAIN AND
 STEEP GORGE SLOPE**



AITUTO TO HATUBULICO, STA. 5+500
RESIDENTIAL AREAS



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



HATUBULICO TO LETEFOHO, STA. 24+000
EXISTING SEALED ROAD



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



LETEFOHO TO GLENO, STA. 42+000
GRAVEL ROAD



LETEFOHO 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

May 2019

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

In preparing the Land Acquisition and 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 PAPs 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 loses 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 1-15m²) roadside stalls or shade houses that are constructed of rough-sawn wood, bamboo, thatch, banana or sago palm leaf, and can be moved and re-constructed in less than day.

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

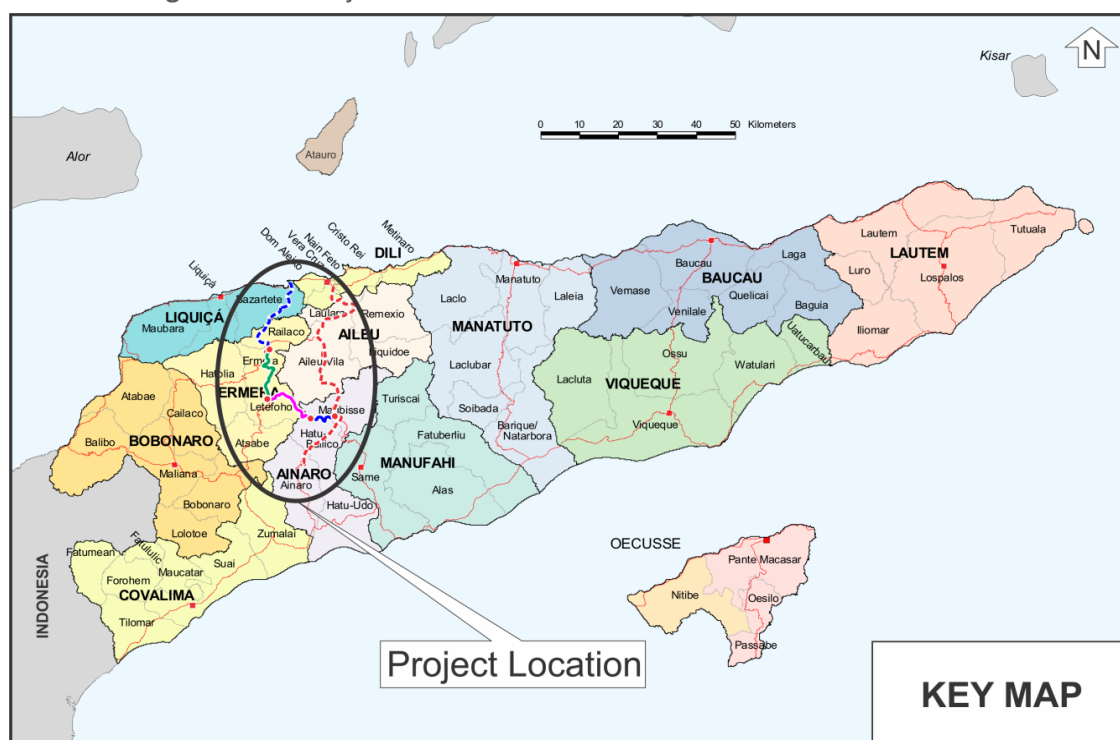
To attain this vision and the connectivity objectives of the SDP, a Transport Sector Master Plan (TSMP) launched in March 2018 sets out to develop an ‘integrated transport framework of systems, services and facilities required to facilitate and underpin inclusive economic and social development’, which 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 corridor¹ 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.
- 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

¹ 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.

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 System² for supporting monitoring, planning and programming of road works; (ii) piloting of multi-year performance based maintenance contracts on national roads³ (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;⁴ and, (iv) geotechnical capacity building program within MPW through the hiring of a geotechnical advisor to DRBFC.⁵
- 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 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

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

³ 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.

⁴ 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.

⁵ 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.

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 TLCRP 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

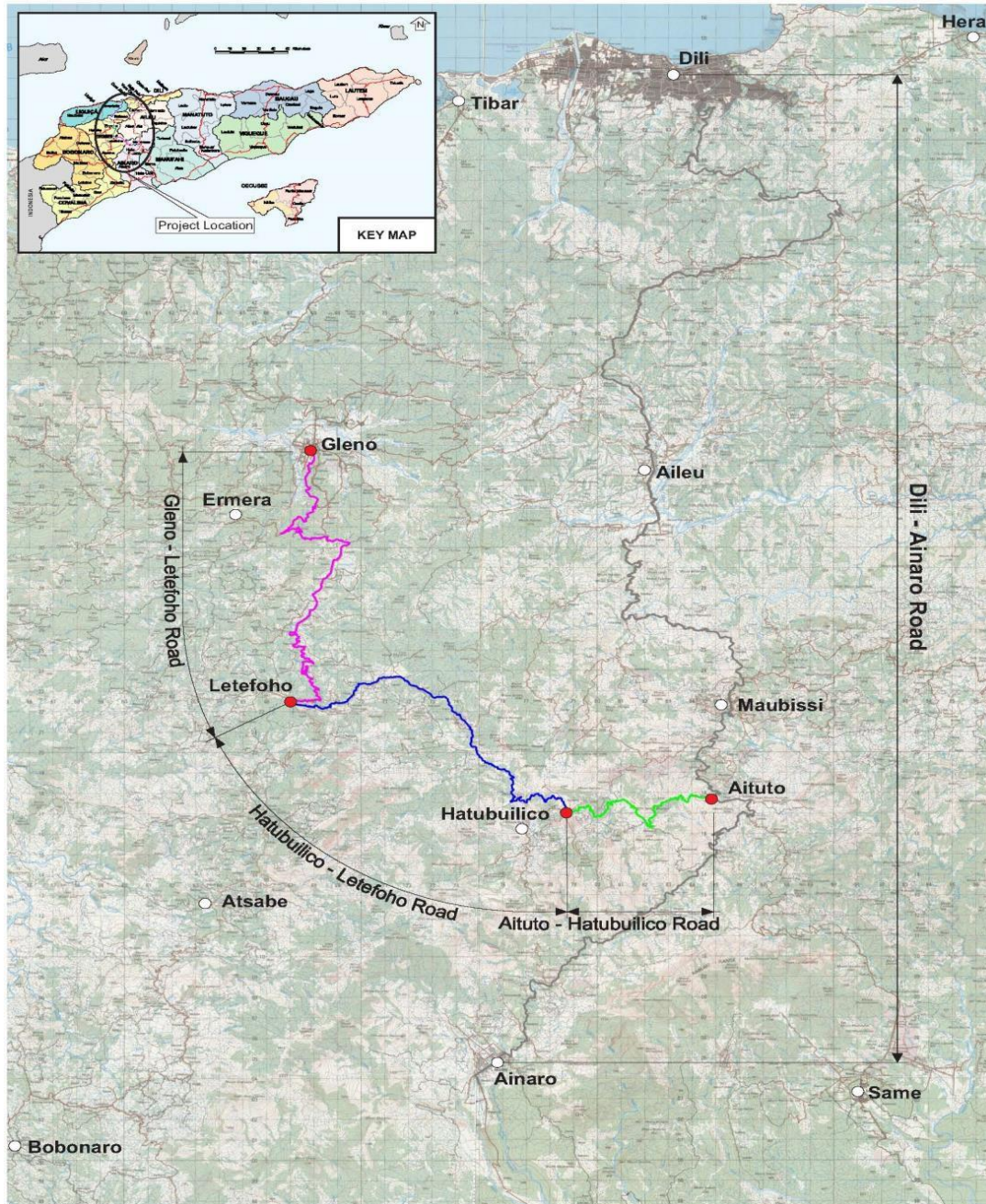
General conditions: The road is located in peri-urban settings and the existing carriageway is already wide and hence require minimal widening. Several parts of the section have been widened as part of on-going construction works to improve the road conditions under the GoTL's "Emergency Project" since 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 segment with the length of 5.6 km (from STA31+900 to STA37+500) has not commenced at the time of the TLBR project preparation. Hence, no impacts were reported within this additional segment.

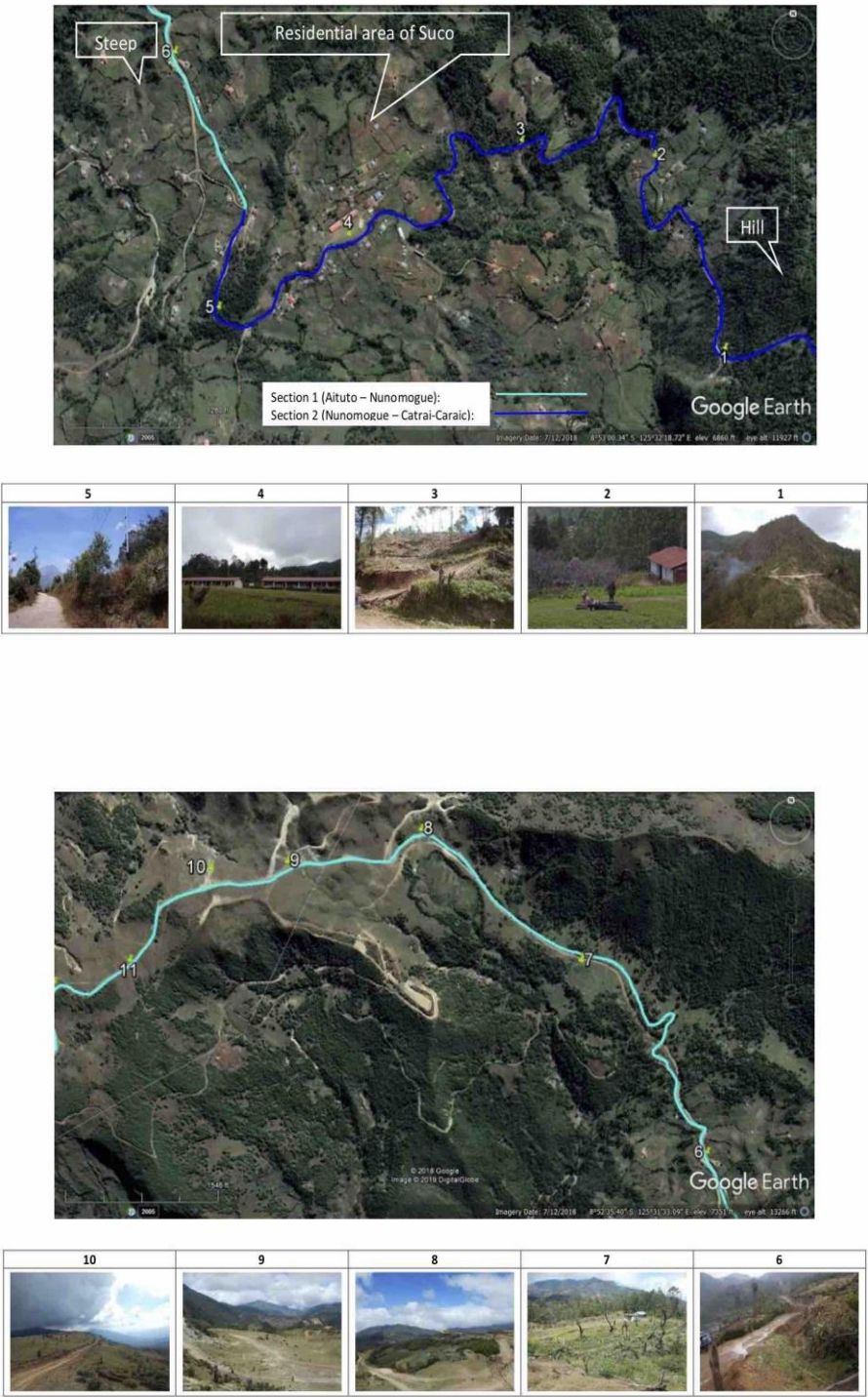
The following figures provide illustrations of the geographical characteristics of the proposed corridor.

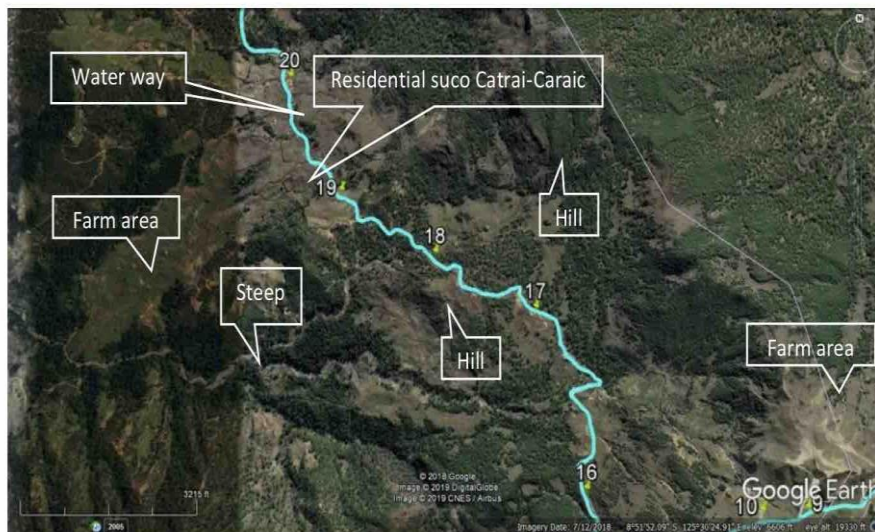
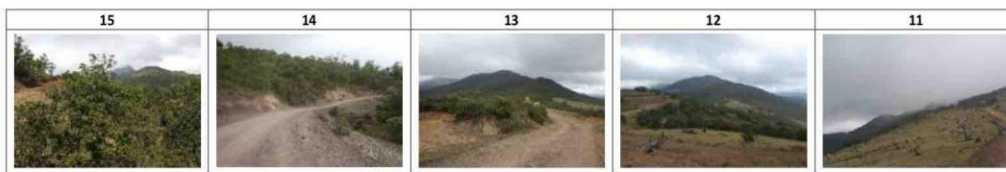
Figure 1.2: Road Link of Aituto – Hatubuilico – Letefoho – Gleno



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:

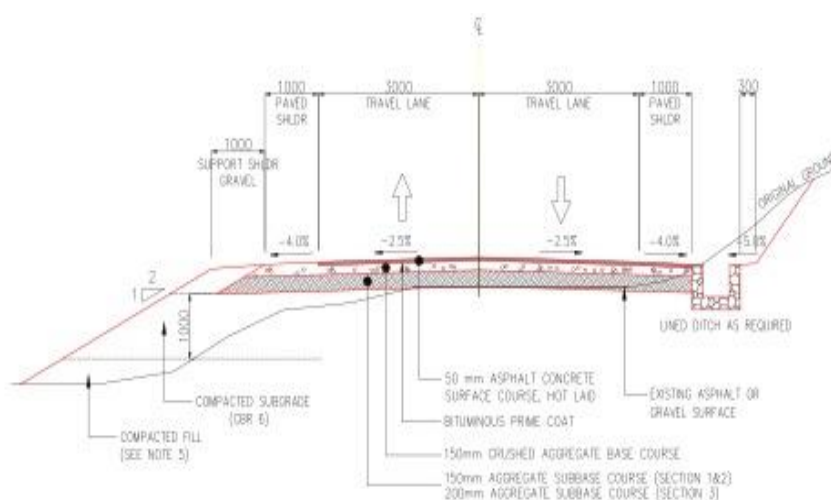
- Section 1 from Aituto to Hatubuiloco (12.9 km);
- Section 2 from Hatubuiloco to –Letefoho (18.5 km) and;
- Section 3 from Letefoho to Gleno (25.8 km).

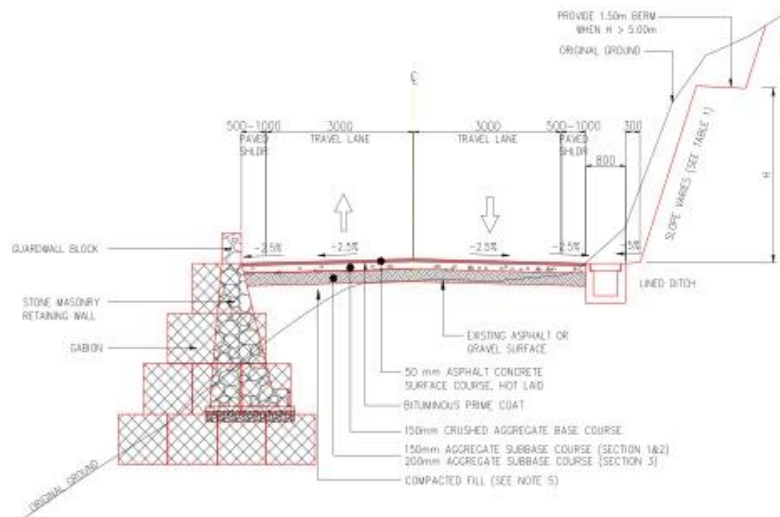
The proposed project will upgrade the existing carriageway to the National Road standard. The minimum requirement of the Right of Way (ROW) for the Branch Road is on average 9 meters (6-meter carriage-way, 1-meter road shoulder on each side and 1-meter for drainage) on flat land. In areas with steep 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–Hatubuiloco Junction (18.5 km) and Section 3 the Gleno–Letefoho (25.8 km) road sections of the Gleno–Maubisse corridor (66.1 km). Financing for road upgrade works in Section 1 Aituto to Hatubuiloco (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 (KEI) 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 propose road project.

The overall objective of the LARAP 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 LARAP 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 LARAP, 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 LARAP 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 9**.

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 8).

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 TLCRP 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 as 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

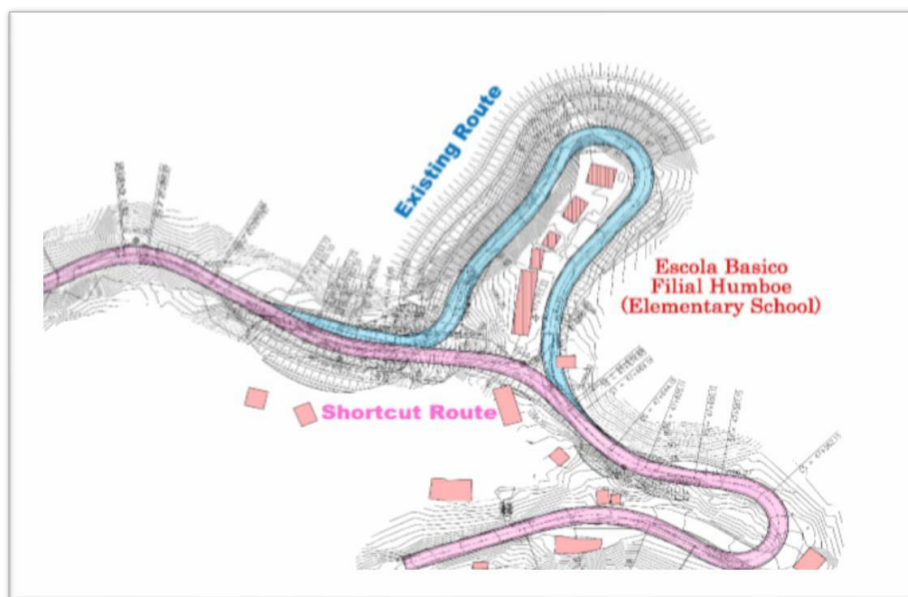


Figure 2.3: Shortcut Route at Goulolo Suco



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.

G. Management of Land Acquisition Impacts for Associated Facilities

Additional areas required for spoil disposal and temporary stockpiles and associated facilities such as engineers offices and laboratory facilities, contractor camp and yard, including quarries, borrow pits, manufacturing areas (crushers, batching plant and asphalt mixing plant) etc. will only be determined during project implementation and to the extent possible, “no-go zones” shall be reflected in the DED for each section, which is currently being finalized.

The preferred project’s approach for land acquisition for associated facilities will be use of state land evidenced by no competing claims or conflicts or temporary lease agreements directly with land owners. The project will not acquire land which results in the loss of ownership rights as these associated facilities are mostly temporary in nature, with the exception for areas for spoil disposal and quarries where unclaimed state lands are preferred.

A separate LARAP will need to be developed by contractors outlining land requirements, land acquisition approaches, list of land holders and claimants, compensation entitlements in conjunction with OP 4.12, consultation processes, FGRM and LARAP approval processes. For the purpose of sub-project LARAP development, the guiding principles, the entitlement matrix, methodology of compensation and calculation of replacement costs will follow relevant elements established under the LARAP.

Such sub-project LARAPs will be reviewed by the PMU and the World Bank will provide a no-objection to the plans prior to any works. No construction works for the development of associated facilities, including quarry extraction, will commence without acceptable LARAP which will be reviewed and cleared by the PMU and the World Bank.

H. Management of Land Acquisition Impacts under the GoTL’s Emergency Road Operation in Section 3

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 aldeias (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).

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 segment with the length of 5.6 km (from STA31+900 to STA37+500) has not commenced at the time of the TLBR project preparation. Hence no impacts have been reported. An impact survey will be undertaken for this road segment once the DED has been made available.

The tracer study will be updated to document environmental and social impacts, including lost assets and land, prior to construction in Section 3. The total length of the Section 3 affected by the Emergency Road is approximately 8.35 km. This first phase of the tracer report 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). Remedial measures for lost assets, including affected land, will follow the entitlement matrix established in the LARAP. Top-up compensation will be provided to PAPs on the basis of a baseline assessment of impacts as documented in the Tracer Study (**Annex 6**).

Any additional works by the GoTL under the emergency road project in Section 3 will need to comply with the World Bank’s safeguards policies. Management of potential environmental and social impacts, particularly pertaining to land acquisition must be carried out in conjunction with the TLBR’s Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP). Any

expansion or extension of the on-going works in Section 3 should not commence without acceptable LARAP and Contractor ESMP approved by the World Bank.

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 was passed in June 2011. The decree 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. Gap Assessment

A gap assessment was conducted as part of the LARAP. The following provides a summary of key gaps in the current country systems in light of key provisions in the OP 4.12:

Formal land recognition and compensation entitlements: a formal legal basis for determining land ownership is still being developed. Most Timorese in the countryside access and hold land through customary and informal systems, which have no legal recognition. Only a minority ever got access to formal land titles during the Portuguese or Indonesian administrations. This situation is further complicated by urban migration, especially to Dili, where without mechanisms to legally access land, people can only rely on informal schemes. Without a land title, land rights are not recognized under the current land law, leaving the majority of the population without any legal tenure security. Based on a survey commissioned by the Asia Foundation, a least a quarter of the population in urban Dili (63,000) would not have any land rights recognized by law.

The draft law on land expropriation included provisions to protect those households from eviction that do not fulfil the criteria of the law for land ownership recognition and cannot afford resettlement.

Replacement costs: Section 141 stipulates that requisitioning and expropriation of property for public purposes shall only take place following fair compensation in accordance with the law. The draft law requires that land expropriation should follow principles of justice and equality on account of ensuring that expropriation must ensure that the standard of living of PAPs is equal to or higher than the one enjoyed prior to compensation. The draft law is also required to guarantee fair compensation based on market value. While some elements of replacement costs are alluded in the draft law, there is no specific definition or methodology to define replacement costs. The National Directorate of Land Property and Cadastral Services (NDLPCS) has the mandate and responsibility to assess the value of land and related assets.

Compensation to squatters: Decree no. 11/2011 on Compensation for Resettlement authorizes the payments of compensation to unlawful occupants of state property to resettle elsewhere. However, such payment is not mandatory.

Assistance to vulnerable groups: The draft law on land expropriation stipulates that special needs of minorities and vulnerable groups should be taken into consideration throughout land expropriation processes. Subject to the adoption of the law, the draft law provides sufficient legal basis to achieve policy objectives.

Gender and access to land: in a study commissioned by the Asia Foundation, men tend to have greater access to and ownership of land and housing. There were cases where land is claimed to be owned individually by men, but the house built on the land is jointly owned by the couple. Existing processes of land registration or titling do not incorporate clear measures to mitigate gender discrimination and hence, cash compensation will warrant further assessment and monitoring whether current practices may reinforce such structural inequalities.

Eviction: the national law 1/2003 allows evictions of occupants in state property. However, the law provides no detail regarding the process of identifying a property as state property. In practice the state only declares that a property is state property in the notification for eviction. Furthermore, access to meaningful appeal may be limited. While financial compensation is paid by the state to evicted people, such a practice likely happens on an ad-hoc basis without any legal framework.

Recognition of customary rights: the legal framework for customary rights is incipient While the Constitution recognizes customary practices – as long as they are not contrary to the Constitution – no specific reference on customary land rights. Law 10/2011, Article 4, establishes that the land that is used communally by a community according to its usages and customary practices represent community's property. However, there is no other reference to community property, leaving the legal regime unclear.

Further analysis on a policy and regulatory gap assessment along with recommendations to address the gaps is provided in **Annex 1**. The project will follow the entitlement matrix as presented in **Section VI in Chapter VI** to ensure compliance with OP 4.12.

D. Principles of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Processes

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 NDLPSC 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 NDLPSC 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;

E. 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. Tenorial Status

PAPs are categorized based on their tenorial 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

Replacement cost is defined as a method of valuation yielding compensation sufficient to replace assets, plus necessary transaction costs associated with asset replacement. Where functioning markets exist, replacement cost is the market value as established through independent and competent real estate valuation, plus transaction costs.

Where functioning markets do not exist, as in the case of rural parts of the proposed road segments, replacement cost may be determined through alternative means, such as calculation of output value for land or productive assets, or the undepreciated value of replacement material and labor for construction of structures or other fixed assets, plus transaction costs. Transaction costs include administrative charges, registration or title fees, reasonable moving expenses, and any similar costs imposed on PAPs.

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. In the event that 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. 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.

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.

To ensure compensation at replacement cost, planned compensation rates may require updating in project areas to ensure inflation is fully factored into the overall budget calculation or the period of time between calculation of compensation rates and delivery of compensation is extensive.

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
Affected Land	
Total Land Area Affected	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
Affected Structures	
a. Residential	
Permanent	16 units
Semi-permanent	7 units
b. Commercial	
Permanent	6 units
Semi-permanent	19 units

c. Ancillary Facilities	
Water tanks	2 units
Electricity poles	57 units
Water pipes	200 meters
Concrete fences/retaining walls	70 meters
Temporary fences/retaining walls	380 meters
d. Affected trees	
Coffee plants	27,693
Timber trees	731
Fruit trees	1,317
Significance of Impacts	
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
Affected Land	
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
Affected Structures	
a. Residential	
Permanent	
Semi-permanent	2 (full impacts)
b. Commercial	
Permanent	
Semi-permanent	3 kiosks
c. Private Ancillary Facilities	
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
d. Affected trees	
Coffee plants	8371
Timber trees	123

Fruit trees	162
e. Significance of Impacts	
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
f. Impacts on the vulnerable	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
Affected Land	
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
Affected Structures	
a. Residential	
Permanent	12 units (full impacts)
Semi-permanent	1 unit (full impacts)
b. Commercial	
Permanent	1 unit
Semi-permanent	11 unit (234.25 sqm)
c. Private Ancillary Facilities	
Concrete fences/retaining walls	18.2 meters
Temporary fences	410 meters
Permanent Kitchen/Bathroom/Terrace/Garage	
Semi-permanent Kitchen/Bathroom/Terrace/Garage	3 units
d. Affected trees	
Coffee plants	93
Timber trees	316
Fruit trees	195
e. Significance of Impacts	
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
f. Impacts on the vulnerable	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
Affected Land	

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
Affected Structures	
a. Residential	
Permanent	4 units (full impacts)
Semi-permanent	4 units (full impacts)
b. Commercial	
Permanent	5 kiosks
Semi-permanent	5 kiosks
c. Private Ancillary Facilities	
Concrete fences/retaining walls	18 meters
Temporary fences	80 meters
Permanent Kitchen/Bathroom/Terrace/Garage	
Semi-permanent Kitchen/Bathroom/Terrace/Garage	3 units
d. Affected trees	
Coffee plants	19263
Timber trees	631
Fruit trees	17
e. Significance of Impacts	
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
f. Impacts on the vulnerable	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)
Section 1		
Individually-Owned Private Land		
a. Agricultural Land	409,500	51,020
b. Residential Land	379,800	12,367
c. Vacant Land	711,300	73,530
Public/Church-owned Land	22,500	4,160
Sub-total for Section 1	2,000,100	141,077
Section 2		
Individually-Owned Private Land		

a. Agricultural Land	358,200	23,687
b. Residential Land	80,277	14,909
c. Vacant Land	176,900	23,510
Public/Church-owned Land	34,000	1,360
Sub-total for Section 2	649,377	63,466
Section 3		
Individually-Owned Private Land		
a. Agricultural Land	666,930	45,960
b. Residential Land	47,440	9,409
c. Vacant Land	120,800	11,460
Public/Church-owned Land	N/A	N/A
Sub-total for Section 3	835,170	66,829
TOTAL LAND	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
Section 1		
Individually-Owned Private Land		
a. Agricultural Land	51,020	31
b. Residential Land	12,367	13
c. Vacant Land	73,530	31
Public/Church-owned Land	4,160	3 (TBC)
Sub-total for Section 1	141,077	
Individually-Owned Private Land		
a. Agricultural Land	23,687	34
b. Residential Land	14,909	30
c. Vacant Land	23,510	14
Public/Church-owned Land	1,360	4 (TBC)
Sub-total for Section 2	63,466	
Individually-Owned Private Land		
a. Agricultural Land	45,960	75
b. Residential Land	9,409	6
c. Vacant Land	11,460	7
Public/Church-owned Land	N/A	
Sub-total for Section 3	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
Section 1		
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
Section 2		
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
Section 3		
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 severity of impacts is appended in Annex 5.

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	
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. In Section 2, there are approximately 21 households who will experience significant impacts resulting from in-situ relocation or temporary loss of livelihoods, and in Section 3, 17 households fall under the same impact category. In Section 3, 13 households may experience severe impacts due to significant loss of residential or agricultural land, with subsequent longer-term impact on livelihoods whereas in Section 2, there are four of such households.

Other vulnerable groups affected by land acquisition also include the elderly, disabled and female headed households. The census identified 4 widows and 2 widowers in Section 2 and 6 widows and 2 widowers in Section 3 who may be affected by the project.

On the basis of income, there are potentially vulnerable households who due to their income levels may experience more significant impacts as a result of livelihoods disruptions. In Section 2, impacts on the poor are considered less severe since HHs on average appear to have higher income than Section 3, with only three HHs with notional monthly 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

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

SECTION 1 Aituto-Hatubuilico		
Suco / District	Concerns / Suggestions Expressed	Concerns Addressed
Horai Quik Suco.	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 uphill called Hautsau should also be avoided.	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 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.
Mulo Suco.	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.
Nunumoge Suco.	Head of Hatubuilico Sub-district suggested to add the alignment from Hatobulico intersection to government office complex, and access to local tourism objects (Ramelao Mountain, Puzada, Hatobuilico 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		
Suco / District	Concerns / Suggestions Expressed	Concerns Are Addressed
Katarai Karaik Suco	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.
Dukurai Suco	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 chapel. Another concern is potential impacts on one elementary school in Dukurai. The school's front-	The design and engineer team together with the resettlement team had a follow-up discussion and site inspection together with the Dukurai Chapel representative and Dukurai Suco Head and agreed to adopt a special design that will minimize the

	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.	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.
Haupu Suco	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.
LETEFOHO DISTRICT Common Concerns	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 Administrator 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 absent 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 Subdistrict. The head of Sub-district of Letefoho requested to conduct another consultation meeting with	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 DED to minimize the impacts. The project ESMP has indicated

	impacted people prior to a final impact survey. Such additional consultations can be conducted in the sub-district office of Letefoho.	mitigation measures for all impacts foreseeable at this time.
Gulolo Suco	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.
Eraulo Suco.	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.
SECTION 3 Letefoho – Gleno		
Suco / District	Concerns / Suggestions Expressed	Concerns Are Addressed
M. Estado Suco	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.
Humboe Suco	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 affect their village office and hence, another route was proposed to avoid the impact. One of the landowners, Mr.	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.

	Mario Maia Exposto agreed to donate the land for the alternative route.	
Riheui Suco	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.

A national public consultation for Timor Leste Branch Road was held by the Government of Timor Leste on May 23, 2019 in Salão Paroquial São José Catedral, Vila Verde, Dili. The objective of public consultation was to enable public participation in the overall project design and enable affected stakeholders to express their views and raise their concerns to enable better and more inclusive design and project implementation in the future. The consultation was attended by 104 people (including 17 women) which consisted of representatives from the affected communities, central and district government officials, NGO/CSO, and academia. The Director General for Public Works Department of Road, Bridges and Flood Control and the Technical Support Team Leader from Project Management Unit facilitated the consultation and invited constructive feedback from all stakeholders. Further documentation of the consultation is appended in **Annex 10**.

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 2 for land affected, Annex 3 for structures affected and Annex 4 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 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"> Cash compensation for the loss of land at replacement value based on negotiated settlements⁶ (land valuation will be carried out by the National Directorate of Land Property and Cadastral Services (NDLPCS) based on the prevailing market price or productive value of agricultural land (whichever is higher). Final price will be made based on consensus. If the residual land is not viable or if land acquired is 75% or more of the total land holding of the title holder, full cash compensation of the affected land and livelihoods restoration assistance (including assistance to identify alternative suitable land, replanting assistance, temporary subsistence allowance proportional to income losses or a combination of those). Subsistence allowance proportional to temporary income losses if residual land is viable. All fees, taxes and other charges, as applicable under relevant laws incurred in the relocation and resource establishment are to be borne by the project. Additional compensation for vulnerable households (item 10). 60 days of notice for agricultural lands to harvest standing crops. If notice cannot be given, compensation for share of crops will 	PMU in coordination with MOJ/DLPCS, Ministry of Finance, with assistance from valuation specialist, local authorities and community leaders.

⁶ The term "negotiated settlements" refers to situations where MoPW first attempts to arrive at mutually agreeable negotiated settlement with the landowner/user rather than doing so expropriation proceeding.

Item	Type of Loss	Entitled Persons	Details of Entitlements	Responsibility
			be provided. Refer to item 8 for other applicable compensation.	
2	Permanent loss of homestead and agriculture land	Tenants and leaseholders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at \$200 of up to 6 months of land lease. 60 days of notice for agricultural lands to harvest standing crops. If notice cannot be given, compensation for share of crops will be provided. Additional compensation for vulnerable households. 	PMU in coordination with MOJ/DLPCS, Ministry of Finance, with assistance from valuation specialist, local authorities and community leaders.
3	Temporary Loss of Land	Landowners/ Lessee	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation at \$200 of up to six months of land lease. 60 days of notice for the use of land. Two 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"> Cash compensation equivalent to replacement value of whole structures (or part of structure if still viable) without depreciation. Replacement value covers the costs of the materials and reconstruction costs, including labour. Compensation for land affected (see item 1); Subsistence allowance of \$100/month of up to two months for affected residential/commercial structure. Transportation allowance equivalent to \$ 100⁹. Right to salvage materials from the demolished structure without deduction from their compensation. Additional compensation for vulnerable households. 	PMU in coordination with MOJ/DLPCS, Ministry of Finance, with assistance from valuation specialist, local authorities and community leaders.

⁹ The allowance is only applicable if there is a physical relocation of structures.

Item	Type of Loss	Entitled Persons	Details of Entitlements	Responsibility
5	Permanent loss of residential / commercial structures	Informal settlers/squatters /non-tilted PAPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equivalent to replacement value to rebuild whole structures (or part of structure if still viable) without depreciation. Replacement value covers costs of the materials and reconstruction costs, including labour. Assistance to find alternative land Subsistence allowance of \$100/month of up to two months for affected residential structure (see item 4 for income loss from affected business)¹⁰. \$100 transportation allowance¹¹. Right to salvage materials from the demolished structure without deduction from their compensation. Additional compensation for vulnerable households (item 10). 	DLPCS with Assistance from the PMU Resettlement Specialist and in consultation with relevant authorities will finalize the compensation at replacement cost for the affected structure as identified during IOL.
6	Permanent loss of Ancillary ¹² structures	Owners / Squatter of Structures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cash compensation equivalent to replacement value structure (or part of structure) without depreciation. Replacement value covers the costs of the materials and reconstruction costs, including labour; Cash compensation equivalent to replacement value of permanent fence (\$20-\$35/Ln.m) and temporary fence (\$3/Ln.m); Right to salvage materials from the demolished structure without deduction from their compensation. 	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"> Replacement for lost income based on minimum of two months income lost, based on average monthly income, for semi-permanent and permanent kiosks; One-time payment of \$50 for temporary and movable stall; Additional compensation for vulnerable households (item 10). <p><i>Note: two months represent average time requirements for businesses (i.e. kioks, workshops, etc.) to recover.</i></p>	PMU in coordination with DLPCS and with assistance from local authorities and community leaders.

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

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

¹² Ancillary (Toilet, Kitchen, Fence or Garage)

Item	Type of Loss	Entitled Persons	Details of Entitlements	Responsibility
8	Loss of crops and trees	Owner of the affected crops	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 and final prices will be determined based on consensus; 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; Replanting assistance will be offered 	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"> Compensation for rice paddies equals to the market value of its annual yield for three (3) years¹³. 	DLPCS with assistance from the PMU's valuation specialist in consultation with relevant authorities will determine the fair compensation at replacement cost.
10	Impact on vulnerable APs	Vulnerable and women-headed households identified by IOL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Additional subsistence allowance equivalent at \$100 for three months for loss of land or structure. Landless/vulnerable APs will be assisted to find alternative land plots to rebuild affected structures or redevelop agricultural land; One-time rehabilitation grant in the form of productive assets (e.g. seeds and planting materials)¹⁴. Vulnerable households will have priority in any employment required for the project. 	PMU with assistance of DLPCS and local community leaders.
11	Unforeseen impact	Concerned persons affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 	PMU identifies and mitigates impacts as required.

D. Payment of Compensation

¹³ Based on the updated information from PMU during a Resettlement Training held on 12th of July 2017

¹⁴ Productive assets will be determined during the IOL and if found that affected assets represent the main source of income of PAPs.

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.

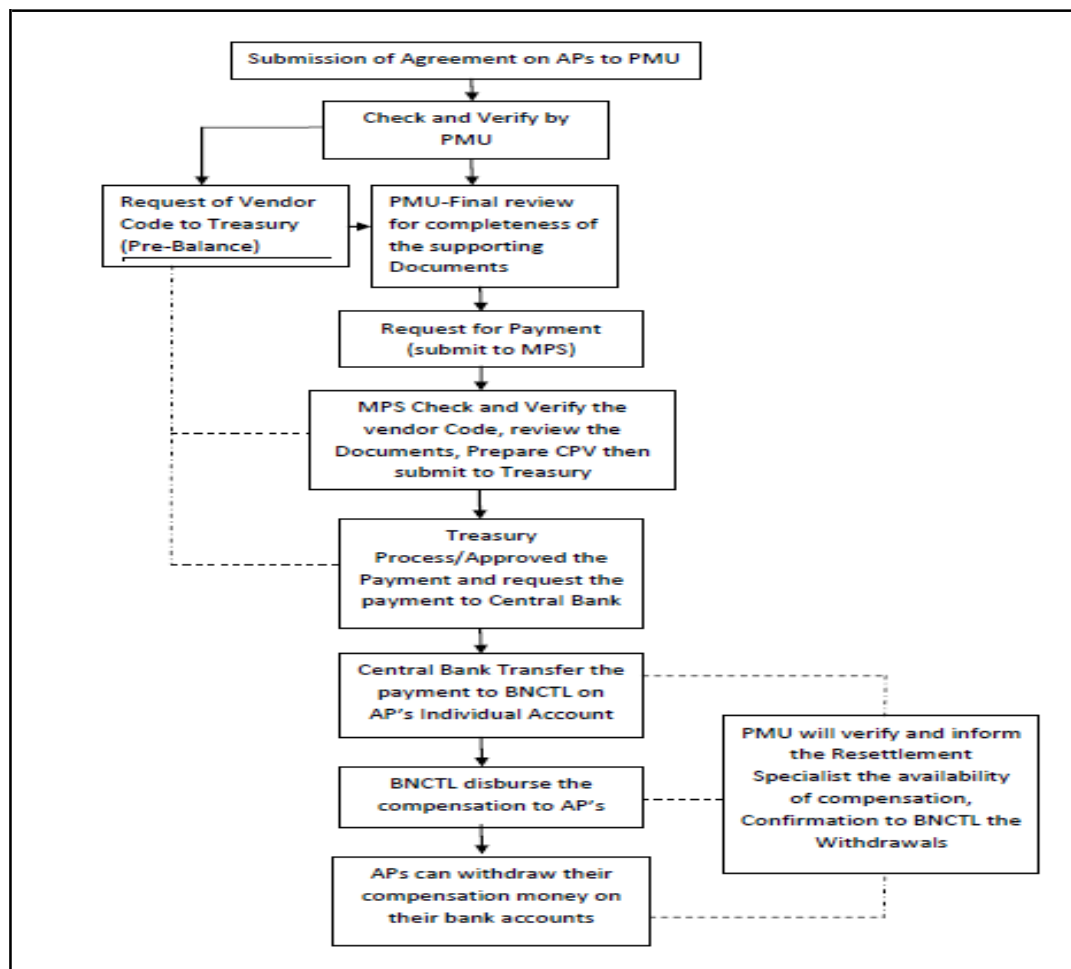


Diagram 6.1: Compensation Payment Arrangement

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
LARAP operation budget for consultations, M&E, and FGRM (tentative budget)			USD 20,000
SUB-TOTAL			USD 696,419.7
Livelihoods restoration measures 10% of the overall estimated sub- total budget			USD 69,641.97
Contingency 10%			USD 69,641.97
TOTAL for SECTION 1 (approx.)			USD 835,703.64

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
LARAP operation budget for consultations, M&E, and FGRM (tentative budget)			USD 20,000
SUB-TOTAL			USD 646,784
Livelihoods restoration measures 10% of the overall estimated sub- total budget			64,678.4
Contingency 10%			USD 64,678.4
TOTAL for SECTION 2 (approx.)			USD 776,140.8

SECTION 3: LETEFOHO - GLENO

	Qty.	Unit in SqM	Total Cost
PROPOSED ALIGNMENT			
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
TRACER (further verification needed)			
Affected land by GoTL's emergency road (claimed)		22,954	USD 114,770
Affected trees (claimed)		6,330	USD 60,635
LARAP operation budget for consultations, M&E, and FGRM (tentative budget)			USD 20,000
SUB-TOTAL			USD 829,834
Livelihoods restoration measures 10% of the overall estimated sub- total budget			USD 82,983.4
Contingency 10%			USD 82,983.4
TOTAL for SECTION 3 (approx.)			USD 995,800.8

CHAPTER VII INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENT

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

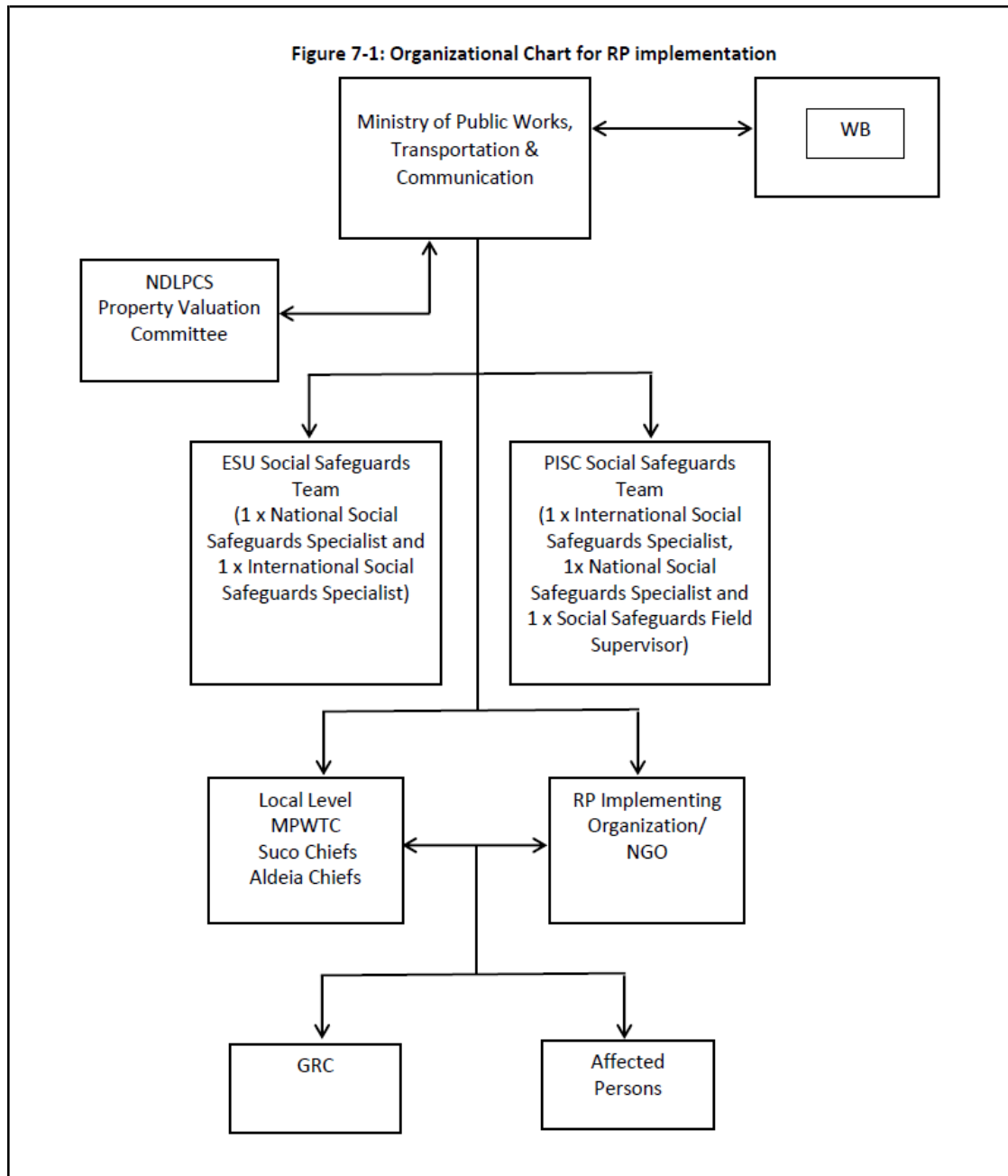


Diagram 7.1: LARAP Institutional Arrangement

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
Executing Agency: MOF/CAFI Implementing Agency - MPW	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Overall execution of the project; b. Directs the PMU; c. Provide funds for LARAP implementation; d. Liaise with the World Bank
MoPW and PMU	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Manages social and resettlement aspects of the project, including financing of the LARAP; b. Works with the design and supervision consultants relative to all resettlement planning and implementation; c. Organizes public consultations and disclosure of resettlement planning documents in accessible language and forms; d. Disclose the LARAP in local websites as well as in accessible places in project locations; 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 NDLPSCS; 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; g. Establishes a grievance redress system designed to address complaints from PAPs in a responsive and timely fashion; h. Liaises with the World Bank on all matters related to resettlement and submit regular implementation reports of the LARAP.
MOJ/NDLPSCS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Oversees and reviews the implementation of land acquisition and resettlement according to the agreed LARAP; b. Guides PMU in addressing issues that require policy direction in conjunction with the current/prevaling laws and regulations; c. Collaborate with the PMU to verify and validate land compensation values in conjunction with the provisions in the LARAP.

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 addressing comments			■																1
9	Disclosure of approved LARAP				■															1
10	Verification Survey by the GRC and Negotiation Settlement			■	■	■														3
11	Translation & Distribution of Public								■	■										2

#	Activities	# of months																		Total
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
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
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
Budget and timeframe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Have all safeguards staff under the ESU been appointed and mobilized for field and office work? b. Have capacity building and training activities been completed? c. Are resettlement implementation activities being achieved in accordance to the agreed implementation plan? d. Are funds for resettlement being allocated on time? e. Have the PMU received the scheduled funds? f. Have funds been disbursed according to the LARAP?
Delivery of PAP entitlements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Have all PAPs received entitlements according to the

	<p>numbers and categories of losses as set out in the entitlement matrix?</p> <p>b. How much compensation has been paid?</p> <p>c. What is the status of other payments not yet paid?</p> <p>d. How many affected households relocated and built their new structures at new locations?</p> <p>e. Are income and livelihoods restoration activities being implemented as planned?</p> <p>f. Have the affected businesses received appropriate entitlements?</p> <p>g. How many kilometers are free as workable areas?</p>
Consultation, Grievances and Special Issues	<p>a. Have resettlement information brochures/leaflets been prepared and distributed?</p> <p>b. Have consultations taken place as scheduled including meetings, groups, community activities?</p> <p>c. Have any PAPs used the grievance redress procedures?</p> <p>d. What were the outcomes?</p> <p>e. Have conflicts been resolved?</p>
Benefit Monitoring	<p>a. What changes have occurred in patterns of occupation compared to pre-project situations?</p> <p>b. What changes have occurred in income and expenditure patterns compared to pre-project situations?</p> <p>c. Have PAPs income kept pace with these changes?</p> <p>d. What changes have occurred for vulnerable groups?</p>

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 8.1: Land/Compensation Related Grievances

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

Scope / Topic	Provision of the Bank’s Policy OP 4.12	GoTL	Gap in Bank Policy and GoTL Laws and Regulations	Suggested Measures to Fill-in the Gap
1	2	3	4	5
Policy Objectives	PAPs (Project Affected Persons) should be assisted in their efforts to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher (Para 2.c)	<p>Section 54 of the Constitution stipulates that private property rights are protected. These include i) citizens’ rights to own and transfer private property, and ii) expropriation of private property for public purposes following payment of fair compensation in accordance with law. 3).</p> <p>The draft law on land expropriation further elaborates the constitutional provisions by requiring that expropriation should follow the principles of legality, justice, equality, proportionality, impartiality and good faith. Expropriation must ensure affected people’s circumstances such that their standard of living is equal to or higher than the one they enjoyed prior to expropriation. Furthermore, special needs of minorities and vulnerable groups should be taken into consideration throughout the land expropriation process.</p>	In principle, livelihoods restoration is ensured under the constitution and the draft law. However, since the law is yet to be passed, there is essentially an absence of further regulatory frameworks that define the operationalization of relevant constitutional provisions.	Application of the agreed resettlement planning framework and entitlement matrix in the LARAP.
Resettlement as Sustainable Development Program.	Resettlement activities should be conceived as sustainable development programs, providing sufficient resources to enable persons displaced to share in project benefits (Para 2.b).	Section 141 of the National Constitution stipulates that ownership, use and development of land are factors for economic production and shall be regulated by the law.	Different modes of compensation other than cash, particularly relocation and land-for-land, are not sufficiently elaborated	LARAP requires the project proponent to provide sufficient resources for development of resettlement sites, where necessary; together with provision of relocation assistance and for planning and implementation of income rehabilitation measures for those affected by loss of incomes and livelihood.
Direct Impacts due to Land Acquisition	Covers provision of benefits to address direct social and economic impacts caused by the acquisition of land including restrictions of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on livelihoods (Para 3)	The draft law stipulates direct impacts related to land expropriation and easements. Once fair compensation is given, further consideration and impact mitigation are not elaborated.	Adverse social and economic impacts due to restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected are not explicitly covered under the draft law.	The ESMP for the project requires mitigation measures related to temporary restrictions on land use caused by the project.
Linked Activities	Covers impacts that result from other activities if they are (i) directly and significantly related to the proposed project; (ii) necessary to achieve its objectives; and (iii) carried out or planned to be carried out contemporaneously with the project (Para 4)	Not covered	Not covered	Legacy issues and linked activities need to be assessed and Due Diligence/Tracer assessment needs to be carried out, as necessary. Remedial measures shall be consistent with OP 4.12 and any land acquisition linked to the project shall be covered under the LARAP approved by the World Bank.
Compensation for indirect impact caused by acquisition of land or structures	<p>It is good practice for the borrower to undertake a social assessment and implement measures to minimize and mitigate adverse economic and social impacts, particularly upon poor and vulnerable groups (Footnote 5).</p> <p>States that other environmental, social and economic impacts that do not result from land taking should be addressed under OP 4.01</p>	Environmental Licensing Decree No. 5/2011 only requires management of indirect impacts and benefit sharing with affected communities for Category A projects. Indirect impacts caused by acquisition of land and/or assets are not covered under the current law.	Indirect impacts are not covered	Indirect impacts due to land acquisition will be covered under the ESMP.

Compensation at full Replacement cost	Compensation for lost land and other assets should be paid at full replacement costs (Para 6.a (iii) and Footnote 11)	Section 141 stipulates that requisitioning and expropriation of property for public purposes shall only take place following fair compensation in accordance with the law. The draft law requires that land expropriation should follow principles of justice and equality on account of ensuring that expropriation must ensure that the standard of living of PAPs is equal to or higher than the one enjoyed prior to compensation. The draft law is also required to guarantee fair compensation based on market value.	While some elements of replacement costs are alluded in the draft law, there is no specific definition or methodology to define replacement costs. The National Directorate of Land Property and Cadastral Services (NDLPCS) has the mandate and responsibility to assess the value of land and related assets.	Compensation (valuation) for affected structures should be free of depreciation and deductions for salvaged material. The TOR for NDLPCS and/or appraisers deployed by the project should ensure that no depreciation is applied for assessment of compensation for affected assets. The LARAP for respective project/subproject will provide basic principle for assessment of compensation for affected assets.
Support for affected persons who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying	Financial assistance to all project affected persons to achieve the policy objective (to improve their livelihoods and standards of living or at least to restore them, in real terms, to pre-displacement levels or to levels prevailing prior to the beginning of project implementation, whichever is higher (Para 15.c, 16 and Footnote 20)	Decree no. 11/2011 on Compensation for Resettlement authorizes the payments of compensation to unlawful occupants of state property to resettle elsewhere. However, such payment is not mandatory.	Partially covered. Such compensation is not mandatory.	All affected households without recognizable legal rights including those occupying public or private land are provided compensation for their lost assets at replacement cost and assistance, as necessary, for their relocation to meet the policy objectives as established in the entitlement matrix of the LARAP.
Assistance to Vulnerable Groups	To achieve the objectives of this policy, particular attention is paid to the needs of vulnerable groups among those displaced, especially those below the poverty line, the landless, the elderly, women and children, indigenous peoples ethnic minorities, or other displaced persons who may not be protected through national land compensation legislation (Para 8).	The draft law on land expropriation stipulates that special needs of minorities and vulnerable groups should be taken into consideration throughout land expropriation processes.	Subject to the adoption of the law, the draft law provides sufficient legal basis to achieve policy objectives.	The Land Acquisition and Resettlement (LAR) survey has attempted to identify vulnerable groups within affected communities (the poor, women and people with disabilities). The LARAP requires special measures to address impacts on these groups including additional livelihoods assistance.
Compensation for loss of income sources or means of livelihood	Loss of income sources should be compensated (whether or not the affected persons must move to another location) (Para 3a & 6)	Compensation is limited to direct land acquisition and assets.	Legal provisions are deficient to recognize entitlements for loss of incomes and means of livelihood due to land acquisition.	Households affected by loss of households incomes or livelihood will be entitled to compensation for income loss and assistance for restoration of livelihood to meet the policy objectives as established in the entitlement matrix of the LARAP.
Income restoration plan and assistance	The resettlement plan or resettlement policy framework also include measures to ensure that displaced persons are: (i) Offered support after displacement, for a transition period, based on a reasonable estimate of the time likely to be needed to restore their livelihood and standards of living such support could take the form of short-term jobs, subsistence support, salary maintenance or similar arrangements; and (ii) Provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures described in paragraph 6 (a) (iii), such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities (Para 6c).	Once fair compensation given further consideration and impact mitigation are not elaborated.	The draft law on land expropriation does not elaborate the option and implementation of assistance and livelihood restoration.	Project authorities will be required to provide sufficient resources for planning and implementation of livelihood restoration measures such as: temporary livelihoods assistance, replanting assistance for significant impacts on agricultural land (i.e. coffee plantations), and land replacement assistance at the request of PAPs.

Assistance to Physically Displaced	Includes measures to ensure that the displaced persons are provided assistance during relocation; residential housing, or housing sites, or, as required, agricultural sites; and offered support after displacement, for a transition period, and provided with development assistance in addition to compensation measures (Para 6b&c and Footnote 13 & 14)	The draft law on land expropriation does not provide for any specific assistance, including transitional support and development assistance to displaced persons other than offering compensation for lost assets.	Assistance to displaced households due to land acquisition are not covered by the draft law on land expropriation.	All displaced households will be entitled to relocation assistance such as: transport allowance, transition allowance and other resettlement measures as necessary as established in the entitlement matrix of the LARAP.
Compensation Options	Provide technically and economically feasible resettlement alternatives and needed assistance, including (a) prompt compensation at full replacement cost for loss of assets attributable to the project; (b) if there is relocation assistance during relocation and residential housing, or housing sits, or agricultural sites of equivalent productive potential, as required; (c) transitional support and development assistance, such as land preparation, credit facilities, training or job opportunities as required, in addition to compensation measures; (d) cash compensation for land when the impact of land acquisition on livelihoods is minor; and (e) provision of civic infrastructure and community services as required.	Provisions for fair compensation as enshrined in the National Constitution and the draft law on land expropriation. The draft law also contains special measures for vulnerable groups.	Provision of replacement land and relocation assistance are not sufficiently elaborated. In practice, only compensation in cash is given priority in deciding the form of compensation.	The entitlement matrix in the LARAP outlines a range of compensation options, which not only cover direct compensation for lost assets but also relocation assistance, temporary livelihoods assistance and special assistance for vulnerable groups. Further consultations and impact survey will explore PAPs' preferences (i.e. whether land-based resettlement, compensation or other assistance based on needs). Project proponents will be required to assist resettled households to identify suitable land, preferably in-situ or near the original locations to minimize impacts.
Eligibility for Indigenous Peoples.	Land of Indigenous Peoples is addressed in both OP 4.12 and OP 4.10. If land of IPs is to be taken, requires broad community support through free, prior and informed consultations. Preference is given to land-based resettlement strategies for these groups (see para. 11) that are compatible with their cultural preferences and are prepared in consultation with them (Para 9)	Not covered.	Not covered	ESMF for the program will include provisions for recognition of affected IP communities, conducting social assessment, consultation and FPIC requirements and appropriate compensation and assistance consistent with the requirement of the Bank's OP 4.10.
Host Community	Displaced persons and their communities, and any host communities receiving them, are provided timely and relevant information offered opportunities to participate in planning, implementing, and monitoring resettlement; infrastructure and public services are provided as necessary to improve, restore, or maintain accessibility and levels of service for the displaced persons and host communities (Para 13 a&b)	Not covered in the draft law on land expropriation. Such provisions are limited to only minimizing impacts on cultural values and spiritual sites both for direct impacts on land acquisition and resettlement in host communities.	Not covered.	Impacts on host communities are not envisaged for the direct physical investments/road upgrading works as in-situ resettlement will be sought. The ESMF for future feasibility studies or unidentified land acquisition for the program will specify the need for consultation with host communities and identification and mitigation of any adverse impacts due to relocation of PAPs
Resettlement Cost to be included in project cost	The full costs of land acquisition and/or resettlement activities necessary to achieve the objectives of the project are included in the total costs of the project.	Not specifically regulated. Cost estimation and proposal for budget allocation are carried out at the planning stage, whereby detail surveys for each land plots and measurement are carried out during the implementation stage of land acquisition.	The current laws, including the draft law on land acquisition do not specify resettlement cost to be part of the total project cost. However, the Feasibility Study at the planning stage is required to include overall project cost as well as estimated cost of land acquisition; and a cost benefit analysis. By inference it is assumed that resettlement cost is therefore included in overall project cost.	Feasibility Studies and overall project costing to ensure inclusion of cost of land acquisition and resettlement in overall project cost and for conducting cost-benefit analysis.

Public Participation and Consultation	Displaced persons should be meaningfully consulted and should have opportunities to participate in planning and implementing resettlement programs (Para 6a, 13, 14 & 19)	The draft law on land expropriation stipulates the requirements to ensure PAPs are informed of their rights, which include consultations prior to land expropriation.	Consultations are only required at the planning stage and the draft law does not explicitly require consultations and public engagement during implementation. The Law also do not ensure that all modes of information dissemination are applied, and affected households are fully informed of all options of mode of compensation in detail.	Public consultation procedures for public consultation and their participation in decision-making both during project preparation and implementation will be mandatory and will be further strengthened through recruitment of a social specialist in the PMU and facilitators.
Disclosure of Planning instrument	The relevant draft resettlement document is made available at a place accessible to displaced persons and local NGOs, in a form, manner, and language that are understandable to them. Once acceptable, the Bank makes it available to the public (Para 22 & Footnote 23).	The draft law requires that administrative possession is to be obtained after the publication and notification of the declaration of public interest, including all information associated with the property to be expropriated and compensation entitlements.	Although the draft law on land expropriation requires dissemination of information on affected land and other assets, and applicable compensation amounts to affected households, there is no clarity on public disclosure of documents: FS, LARAP, etc.	All documents will need to be disclosed to public in suitable and accessible forms to meet the Bank’s disclosure requirements.
Grievance Redress Mechanism	Appropriate and accessible grievance mechanisms are established (Para 13a & 14)	The draft law on land expropriation guarantees judicial appeal.	The draft law is not clear with regards to the requirement of a project-specific GRM to be established, including roles and responsibilities and documentation of grievances.	All complaints in regard to land acquisition, compensation, relocation and/or other entitlements will need to be documented. The LARAP provide specific procedures for a project-level GRM.
Monitoring and Evaluation	Adequate monitoring, both internal and external, by an independent agency, required. Upon completion of the project, an assessment is required to determine whether the objectives of the resettlement instrument have been achieved (Para 24)	National Directorate of Land Property and Cadastral Services (NDLPCS) and project proponents have the responsibility to monitor land expropriation processes. However, the legal framework does not require external monitoring of land acquisition/resettlement impacts on the livelihoods and living standards of displaced persons and does not require assessment whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved.	The draft law on land expropriation does not provide for external monitoring of resettlement implementation and post-implementation evaluation to assess whether the objectives of the resettlement plan have been achieved. Further it is deficient in providing details on objectives of evaluation.	All project/subprojects under the will be required to monitor land acquisition and resettlement activities by an independent monitoring and supervision consultant team prior to, during and post-implementation of the road upgrading works.

ANNEX 2: 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
	SUÇO 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 Sarmiento	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	Armindo Doutel Sarmiento	-	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	Deolindo 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	Armando 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%	
	SUÇO 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 Aranhaldio 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
	SUCO 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 3: 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+700-25+120	Lebululi	M	Married	Garage	45	Semi-Permanent Ancillary Structure	40	\$1,800.00	Cash compensation
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 livelihoods support
								Garage	20	Semi-Permanent Ancillary Structure	40	\$800.00	

								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											
	SUÇO HAUPU												
43	Felis Soares	75	8	39+920-39+980	Raepusa	M	Married	Water Tank	10	Permanent Ancillary Structure	50	\$500.00	Cash compensation
	SUÇO 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)
	Suco Estadu												
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 Aranhaldo	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 Structure	40	\$2,280.00	Cash compensation

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 4: 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	Severity 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	Severety 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	
Armando 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 5: ASSESSMENT OF SEVERITY OF IMPACTS (SEVERELY AND SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECTED HOUSEHOLDS)

Name	Age	Gender	Notional Monthly Income	Number of PAPs	STA	Types of Impacts	Impact Analysis	Compensation Entitlements and Livelihoods Support	Classification of Impacts
SECTION 1									
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"> Land compensation; Cash compensation at replacement values for loss of structures; Livelihoods support 	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"> Compensation at replacement costs and/or land replacement with comparable agricultural productivity (to be consulted); Temporary livelihoods support 	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"> Compensation at replacement costs and/or land replacement with comparable agricultural productivity (to be consulted); Livelihoods support 	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"> Compensation at replacement costs and/or land replacement with comparable agricultural productivity (to be consulted); Livelihoods support 	Severe
Abel Ximenes	58	M	\$ 100	12	7+070-7+740	Semi-permanent residential structure	Residential structure affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation at replacement costs (resettlement in situ); Temporary transitional support 	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"> Compensation at replacement costs (resettlement in situ); Temporary transitional support 	Significant
SECTION 2									
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"> Resettlement in situ; Temporary transitional support Compensation for lost trees and replanting assistance 	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"> Compensation at replacement costs (resettlement in situ); Temporary transitional support 	Significant
Domingos do Rosario	N/A	M	TBD	Tbd	20+860	Permanent Residential Structure	Total residential structure affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Compensation at replacement costs (resettlement in situ); Temporary transitional support 	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"> Compensation at replacement costs (resettlement in situ); Temporary transitional support 	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"> Compensation for structure affected at replacement costs; 	Severe

						Permanent Residential Structure	Residential structure affected	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land replacement; Temporary transitional support 	
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"> Compensation for structure affected at replacement costs; (Resettlement in situ); Compensation for land loss Temporary livelihoods and transitional support; 	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"> Compensation for structure affected at replacement costs; (Resettlement in situ); Cash compensation for land loss; Temporary transitional support; 	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"> Compensation for structure affected at replacement costs; (Resettlement in situ); Cash compensation for land loss; Temporary transitional support; 	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"> Compensation for structure affected at replacement costs; (Resettlement in situ); Cash compensation for land loss; Temporary transitional support; 	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"> Resettlement in situ at replacement values (TBD); Cash compensation for land loss; Temporary transitional support; 	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"> Compensation for structure affected at replacement costs; (Resettlement in situ); Cash compensation for land loss; Temporary transitional support; 	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"> Compensation for structure affected at replacement costs; (Resettlement in situ); Cash compensation for land loss; Temporary transitional support; 	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"> Compensation for structure affected at replacement costs; (Resettlement in situ); Cash compensation for land loss; Temporary transitional support; 	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"> Compensation for structure affected at replacement costs; (Resettlement in situ); Cash compensation for land loss; Temporary livelihoods and transitional support; 	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"> Compensation for loss of land, livelihoods and replanting assistance 	Significant
						Agricultural land (6% of landholding)			
	41	M	\$ 100	8		Coffee trees (250)			Significant

Rafael Soares Maia						Agricultural land (1% of the overall landholding)	Impacts on livelihoods due to loss of coffee trees Minimum impact on the overall agricultural land	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Compensation for loss of land, livelihoods and replanting assistance	
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Compensation for loss of land, livelihoods and replanting assistance;• Land replacement (to be consulted)	Severe
Filomena Salsinha	49	F	\$ 362 - 500	7	27+520-27+660	Coffee trees (850)	Impacts on livelihoods due to loss of coffee trees TBD	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Compensation for loss of land, livelihoods and replanting assistance	Significant (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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Compensation for loss of land, livelihoods and replanting assistance	Significant
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Compensation for loss of land, livelihoods and replanting assistance	Significant
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 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			
	48	M	\$ 150	11	39+840-39+900	Coffee tree (210)			Moderate

Domingos Reinaldo dos Santos						Agricultural land (12 % of the overall land holding)	Moderate impacts on the overall agricultural land Impacts on livelihoods due to loss of coffee trees	Compensation for loss of land, livelihoods and replanting assistance	
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"> Resettlement in situ at replacement values (TBD); Cash compensation for land loss; Temporary transitional support; 	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"> Compensation for loss of land, livelihoods and replanting assistance; 	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"> Compensation for loss of land, livelihoods and replanting assistance; 	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"> Compensation for loss of land and crops at replacement values; Temporary transitional support 	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"> Compensation for loss of land, livelihoods and replanting assistance; 	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"> Compensation for loss of land, livelihoods and replanting assistance; 	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"> Compensation for loss of land and kiosk at replacement costs/land replacement TBD; Temporary livelihoods support 	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"> Compensation for loss of land at replacement costs/land replacement TBD Temporary livelihoods support 	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"> Land replacement and compensation for affected structures at replacement costs (relocation in situ - TBD); Temporary transitional support; Temporary livelihoods support 	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"> Compensation for loss of land, livelihoods and replanting assistance; Land replacement (TBD) Livelihoods support; 	Severe
Judit de Deus	56	F	\$ 100	5	41+560-41+660	Residential Land			Severe

						Semi-Permanent Residential Structure	Severe (70%) with small remaining land (300 sqm) Widow with 5 family members Impacts on livelihoods due to loss of coffee trees Widow with 5 family members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land replacement and resettlement in situ at replacement values (TBD); Compensation for loss of land, livelihoods and replanting assistance; Temporary transitional support; Temporary livelihoods support; 	
						Coffee trees (140)			
Jacinta Aranhald	62	F	\$ 30 - 70	5	49+900-49+980	Semi-Permanent Residential Structure	Removal of residential structure and hence need to relocate Widow with 5 family members and suffers from disability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Land replacement and compensation for affected structures at replacement costs (relocation in situ - TBD); Temporary transitional support; Temporary livelihoods support; Compensation for loss of land, livelihoods and replanting assistance; 	Severe
						Agricultural land (16 % of the overall landholding)	Moderate impacts on the overall agricultural land		
						Coffee (70), Cacao (200), Orange (25), Pineapple (10), Jackfruit (1)	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"> Land replacement and compensation for affected structures at replacement costs (relocation in situ - TBD); Temporary transitional support; Temporary livelihoods support; Compensation for loss of land, livelihoods and replanting assistance; 	Severe
						Coffee trees (70)			
						Kiosk	Removal of residential structure and hence need to relocate		
						Permanent Residential Structure			
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"> Land replacement for agricultural land (TBD); Compensation for loss of land, livelihoods and replanting assistance; Temporary livelihoods support 	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"> Compensation for loss of land and livelihoods and replanting assistance; Land replacement (TBD) 	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"> Compensation for loss of land, livelihoods and replanting assistance; 	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"> Compensation for loss of land, livelihoods and replanting assistance; 	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"> Compensation for loss of land, livelihoods and replanting assistance; 	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		Significant

						Coffee tree (240)	Significant impacts on the overall agricultural land	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Compensation for loss of land, livelihoods and replanting assistance; • Land replacement (TBD) 	
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"> • Compensation for loss of land, livelihoods and replanting assistance; • Land replacement (TBD) • Remedial measure as recommended in the tracer) 	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"> • Compensation for loss of land, livelihoods and replanting assistance; • Compensation for affected structures at replacement costs; • Temporary livelihoods support 	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"> • Compensation for loss of land, livelihoods and replanting assistance; 	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"> • Compensation for loss of land, livelihoods and replanting assistance; 	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"> • Compensation for loss of land, livelihoods and replanting assistance; 	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"> • Compensation for loss of land and livelihoods and replanting assistance; 	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"> • Compensation for loss of land and livelihoods and replanting assistance; 	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"> • Compensation for loss of land and livelihoods and replanting assistance; 	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"> • Compensation for loss of land and livelihoods and replanting assistance; 	Significant
						Agricultural land (5% of the overall landholding)			

Marcelino F. Soares	48	M	\$ 250 - 300	5	51+740-51+860	Coffee tree (480) Agricultural land (5% of the overall landholding)	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
Agusto Soares	48	M	\$ 100 - 150	9	51+860-52+000	Coffee tree (700) Agricultural land (13% of the overall landholding)	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
Joni Florindo Pereira	33	M	\$ 200 - 500	TBD	52+700-52+780	Coffee tree (240) Agricultural land (13% of the overall landholding)	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
Fernando	N/A	M	TBD	TBD	51+620-51+680	Coffee tree (280) Agricultural land (9% of the overall landholding)	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
Maria Soares	N/A	F	TBD	TBD	51+280-51+400	Coffee tree (320) Agricultural land (4% of the overall landholding)	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
Alfredo do Santos Soares	32	M	TBD	6	53+840-54+080	Coffee tree (200) Agricultural land (4% of the overall landholding)	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
Januario Branco	N/A	M	TBD	TBD	53+020-53+140	Coffee tree (660) Agricultural land (14% of the overall landholding)	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
Antonio Pereira	N/A	M	TBD	TBD	52+140-52+380	Coffee tree (640) Agricultural land (5% of the overall landholding)	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
Julio Salsinha Piadade Amaral	45	M	\$ 310	7	54+080-54+380	Coffee tree (1900) Agricultural land (9% of the overall landholding)	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

ANNEX 6: 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 lossess. 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. Once updated, this tracer will establish a baseline of impacts which will be re-validated following completion of the project. Remedial measures, including top-up compensations will be provided to the affected households. The World Bank has requested the GoTL to minimize potential impacts to the extent possibly by limiting road works within the existing alignment and carriageway.

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.

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 segment with the length of 5.6 km (from STA31+900 to STA37+500) has not commenced at the time of the TLBR project preparation. Hence no impacts have been reported. An impact survey will be undertaken for this road segment once the DED has been made available.

The tracer study will be updated to document environmental and social impacts, including lost assets and land, prior to construction in Section 3. The total length of the Section 3 affected by the Emergency Road is approximately 8.35 km. This first phase of the tracer report 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).

Any additional works by the GoTL under the emergency road project in Section 3 will need to comply with the World Bank's safeguards policies. Management of potential environmental and social impacts, particularly pertaining to land acquisition must be carried out in conjunction with the TLBR's Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) and Land Acquisition and Resettlement Action Plan (LARAP).

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).

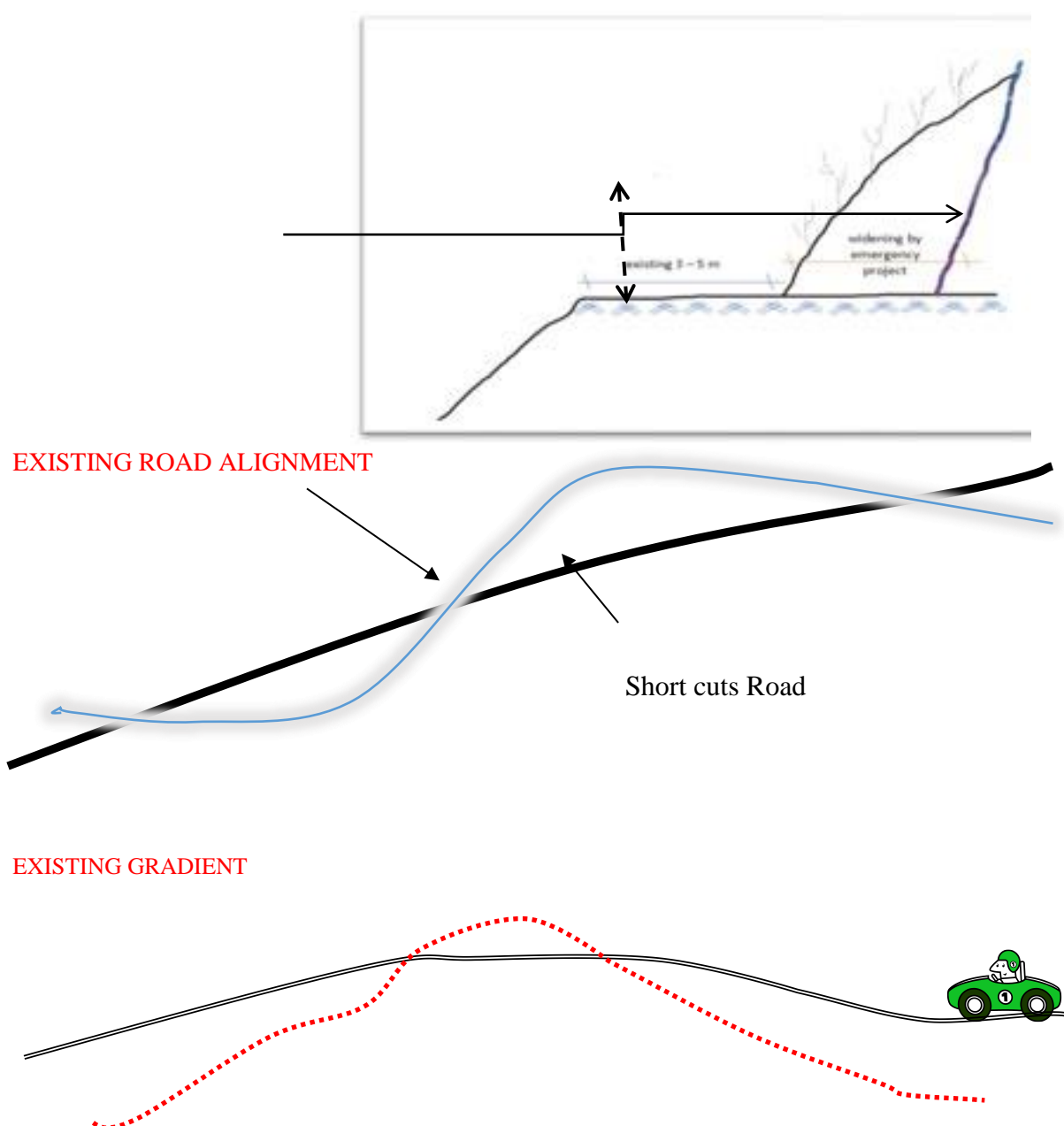


Pictures 1 and 2: slope cutting and backfilling practices

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

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

	Affected People	Category	Size	Total (tree)	Risk of Income / Livelihood Lost / Per harvesting (0.3 kg X \$ 4 X Total trees)	Suggested Mitigation Measure
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
SUCO HUMBOE										
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 Araujo dos santos	0088313	56	-	Borhei	NA	5000	300	6%	\$15.00
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	Cprioano 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
	SUCO ESTADO									
	SUCO 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%	-

	SUCO HAUPU									
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 Santos	0087630	35	R	Raepusa	BPN	1800	180	10%	-
44	Antonio Soares	0099810	37	R	Raepusa	BPN	1600	40	3%	-
45	Abel Soares de Deus	0063662	88	R	Raepusa	BPN	15000	180	1%	-
46	Luis Soares	0063656	58	R	Raepusa	BPN	15000	280	2%	-
46	Francisco Soares	0063703	35	R	Raepusa	BPN	8000	270	3%	-
48	Lourenço Da conseição	0314311	32	R	Raepusa	BPN	45000	130	0%	-
49	Carlito Soares	0063680	44	R	Raepusa	BPN	90000	1800	2%	-
	TOTAL							22,954.00		

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
	SUCO HUMBOE				
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	Cpriano 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 Soares 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 7: 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		Peslaes		
	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

Confirmação hui Diretores Nacionais

1 Manuel Mendes
Diretor Nacional Floresta

2 Fernando Egidio Amaral
DNPI

3 Oscar Monteiro Gonsalves
DNAH-Interinu

4 Calisto da Costa Varela
DNPV

5 Agusto Fernandes
DNPA

Verifica hui Diretor Jeral Ministerio Agricultura e Pesca (MAP)

Luiz Fontes
Diretor Jeral MAP

Aprovado hui Ministerio Agrikultura e Pesca (MAP)

Mariano Assanami Sabino
Ministro Agrikultura e Peskas (MAP)

ANNEX 8: 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. Postoadministrativo:
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	Indepen 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"> • Metered/legal connection <input style="margin-left: 10px;" type="checkbox"/> • From neighbor with legal connection <input style="margin-left: 10px;" type="checkbox"/> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No Electricity <input style="margin-left: 10px;" type="checkbox"/> • Others <input style="margin-left: 10px;" type="checkbox"/> |
|---|--|

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| Toilet: Inside House (Private)
Outside House (Shared)
Public
None | <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
 Illegal Connection
 Mineral Water

☐
☐
☐

Delivered
 From neighbor with piped water
 Rain

☐
☐
☐

Owned Well
 Public Well

☐
☐
☐

AFFECTED PROPERTY

Ownership of Affected Land

Owned
 Rented

☐
☐

Government
 Religious

☐
☐

Community
 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 _____ m²

What is the area that will be affected by the projects: Length _____ mts Width _____ mts Area _____ m²

How Many Years Staying in the farm:

Value of the Land Suco Chief Estimate: US\$ _____/m² Owner Estimate: US\$ _____/m²

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	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fish Pond	<input type="checkbox"/>	Swamp	<input type="checkbox"/>	Cultivated	<input type="checkbox"/>
Not Irrigated	<input type="checkbox"/>	Orchard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Forest	<input type="checkbox"/>	Idle	<input type="checkbox"/>
Others:				Years Idle			

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

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					
4				b) Tenant	
5					
6				© Crop Sharing	
7					

Community Structure:

Community Hall
 Memorials
 School

	Trust
	Market
	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

5. 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.

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				

5. Community Management

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 9: PHOTO FROM LAR CONSULTATIONS AND ATTENDANCE LIST







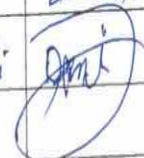

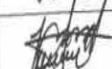











ATTENDANCE LIST OF PUBLIC CONSULTATION

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

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

No.	NAME	F/M	ADDRESS	POSITION/OCCUPATION	SIGNATURE
1	Aleixo P. D. Jesus TILMAN	M	HORAIQUIC	Xefe Suco	
2	Duarte Benavides	M	HORN KIK	Chef aldeia	
3	Dominik 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 Benavides	M	Kartolo	KPK	
7	Julio P. de Araujo	M	Horaquic/kartolo	KPK	
8	Arturo Jac. Silva	M	Goumanoa	Duel kudo	
9	Luis	M	Lanheli	Comunidade	
10	Jacinto Pereira	M	Liu-rai	Comunidade	
11	Daniel Mombora	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	Josepina i son	M	- u -		[Signature]
15	Claudio Mondragon	M	- in	Chef d'bairro Luleli	[Signature]
16	Duarte Penevires	M	Horakik	Chef d'bairro Catolo	[Signature]
17	ARMILDO Oliveira	M	Horakik	Chef d'bairro nahiao	[Signature]
18	Marcelino da e pia	M	Horai-Quic	PAAS (secretary person)	[Signature]
19	Luiz da C.	M	Horai Gura	Signatario	[Signature]
20	Alberto da Silva	M	Luleli	Comunidade de	[Signature]
21	Alcino d. Gaspar	M	Pi ha	Joven	[Signature]
22	Ximino	M	Pi ha	Joven	[Signature]
23	Domingos da C. Tima	M	Ailua	Joven	[Signature]
24	Simão [unclear]	M	Pi ha	Joven	[Signature]
25	Natália Marques	F	Catolu	Delega da.	[Signature]
26	Florencia Jesus	F	Luleli	Comunidade de	[Signature]

































No.	NAME	F/M	ADDRESS	POSITION/OCCUPATION	SIGNATURE
27	Feliciano Mendona	F	Lauhel'i	Comunidade de	
28	Patel de Deus	M	Lauhel'i	Comunidade de	
29	João Almeida	M	Lauhel'i	lia main / kema adat	
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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 Aldeia Maulahulo/Suco Malo

No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
1	Xosé Manuel Andrade	M	Aldeia	Chefe do Suco	
2	António M. Oliveira	M	Maulahulo	chefe Aldeia	
3	Amendo de A.	M	Hato-builico	Admin. Posto. HB.	
4	Raul Amaral da C.	M	Hato-builico	PMT	
5	Carito de Araújo	M	Hato-builico 'Mala'	Rep. EDTL.	
6	Domingos Lopes	M	Hato-builico	funcionário da administração	
7					
8	Agostinho Mendes	M	Maulahulo	Comunidade	
9	Gerónimo Pereira	M	—	—	
10	José de C.	M	—	—	
11	Agostinho Mendes	M	—	—	

No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
12	Santiago X. Amapa	M	hatubuilico	funcionário PDS	
13	João da Conceição	M	hatubuilico	comissário	
14	Antonio M. da Costa	M	hatubuilico	Xefe. A.D.	
15	Alexandrina J.	M	hatubuilico	comissária	
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 Carlos	M			
21	Manoel X. Vitorino	M			
22	Abilio Flores	M			
23	Orlando Baptista	M			
24	Luis Cortezal	M			
25	Luis da Costa	M			
26	Domingos Orleans	M			

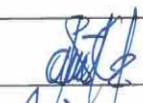


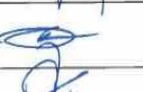
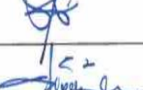
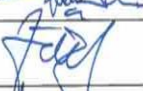



No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
27	Cristovo Marques	M	Maulakulo	Comunidade	
28	Marcos da C.	F	Maulakulo		
29	Abilio de Jesus	F	Maulakulo		
30	Albertina da C.	F			
31	Beatriz da C.	F			
32	Manoel Marques	M			
33	Apolonario da C.	M			
34	Josée Pereira	M			
35	Domingos	F			
36	Isabel da C.	F			
37	Prono dasilva	M			
38	Armando Alves	M			
39	Manoel da C.	M			
40	Agostinho da Silva	M	PNL	ops - muly	
41	Bento Alves	M	De hero	Map.	

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	João Cardoso	M	keorema.		
51	Manuel F.	M		INAP	
52	Lorena Ximenes	F	Maulubulo		
53	Rita Ximenes	F			
54					
55					


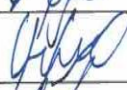



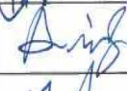








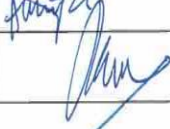
LISTA ATENDEMENTU KONSULTASAUN PUBLIKU

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

Loron / Data : Sesta, 14/09/2018
Fatin/ Suco : Aderia Queoroma, Suco Nunumage

No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
1	Amando de A	M	Hatubuilico	Adm. HB.	
2	Rane Amaral	M	- " -	PNTL	
3	Hilario da C. Soares	M	Hato-Builico	chefe suco	
4	Francisco X. Lopes	M	Queoroma	chefe aldeia	
5	Domingos Lopes	M	queoroma	ex-administrador paro	
6	Mapiro da Araujo	M	Hato-Builico	Cps Imbo	
7	Castro de Araujo	M	Hato-Builico "vila"	EDTL	
8	FRANCISCO P. LEA	M	- " -	Guarda floresta	
9	Tomás Alves	M	- " -	Agricultor	
10	Aliansa A	F	- " -	- " -	
11	Amelia X.	F	- " -	- " -	




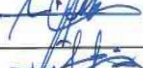
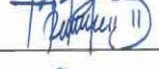







No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
12	Arindo-Zoutel's	M	Bleheko	Chini Kiltun	Augi
13	Roberto da Silva	M	Quoroma	Guon / professo	Pafif
14	Gregorio da C. B. da	M	Hatu-Builico	Agricultura	Gafito
15	Pedro x. Lopes	M.	Quoroma	Guon / professor	Pafif
16	Valentim Marques	M.	Quoroma	Agricultor	Pafif
17	Albino pereira	M.	Laquicu	Chefe aldeia	Pafif
18	Benito Alves	M.	Bleheko	Staf NAE	Pafif
19	Victor da C.	M.	Quoroma	CPK	Pafif
20	Felipe da Silva	M.	Quoroma	Agricultura	Pafif
21	Afonso C. Lopes	M.	Quoroma	Agricultura	Pafif
22	Hermenegildo Mota	M.	Bleheko	professor	Heo
23	Januario da Silva	M	Quoroma	Desempregado	Pafif
24	Filomena J.P.	F	Quoroma	Professora	Pafif
25	Elisangelina da J.O	M	Quoroma	Agricultura	Pafif
26	Agustinho P	m	Quoroma	A	Amul









No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
27	Hernizildo	M	Blehto	Agricultura	
28	Luis Jeron	M	Querung	Suber	
29	Julio XIMENES	M	Querung	—	
30	Laurenico B.	M	Que Ruma	— 1 —	
31	M. Melendo. cl.	M	— 11 —	— 11 —	
32	Armando cl. j.	M	— 11 —	— 11 —	
33	Almeida S. Lopes	M	Que. Ruma	Estudante	
34	Alfredo Pereira	M	→ - 11	KPK	
35	Mario De Deus	M	→ - 11	Konduktor	
36	Niguel Ximenes	M	→ - 11	Estudante	
37	Andre de O. Anjo	M	→ - 11	→ - 11 →	
38	Dominio Ximenes	M	→ - 11	→ - 11 →	
39	Akelino de Jesus	M	—	Estudante	
40	Arnaldo LOPES	M	Blehto	clase alfabetica	
41	Marcel de Jesus	M	Queo-ruma	Agricultura.	





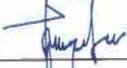










LISTA ATENDEMENTU KONSULTASAUN PUBLIKU

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















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

No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
1	Juliao Marito de Deus, L. Agi-zi	M	Letefoho	Administrador Posto Letefoho	
2	Agostinho Sahinhe	M	Erucera - Gleno	Director STRE Erucera	
3	Alberto Sabina	M	— / —	Sty.	
4	Antonio de Deus	M	Aitukun	Agente Ety. L.	
5	Tito Ribeiro do Rego	M	Letefoho villa	Numero PNH Letefoho	
6	Orlando Soares	M	Mansoromata. A	Cefe aldeia Mansoromata-A	
7	Antonio Soares	M	Kolkoli	Cefe aldeia Kolkoli	
8	João de Deus	M	Hatugeu	Chefe Aldeia Hatugeu	
9	Luizente de Deus	M	Mansoromata	Agricultura M. Mata	
10	Francisco Soares	M	Colo coli	— / —	
11	Coli Bere	M	— / —	— / —	
12	Carlos da C. Soares	M	Katrai Karak	Xefe do furo	

No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
42	Luís A. Sarmiento	M	Queorema	Delegado	
43	Jose de Araújo	M	Queorema	Estudante	
44	Abel Ximenes	M	Queorema	Agricultor	
45	Sebastião Juvenis, D	m	maudotmata	Agricultor	
46	mateos juvenis, D	m	maudotmata	Agricultor	
47	Silvino Bernardino	m	Queorema	Agricultor	
48	Francisco Casimiro Lopes	m	Ainaro	Agricultor	
49	Domingos de Araújo	m	Hatubuilico	KPK	
50					
51					
52					
53					
54					
55					

No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
12	Joanina Madeira	F	colo coli	Agricultura	
13	João Amaral	M	mausor-nata	Veteranos	
14	Manoel Araújo	M	Hatugio	Agricultura	
15	Ricardo Soares	M	colo coli	— 12 —	
16	Jose de Jesus	M	colo coli	— 12 —	
17	Antonio Lima	M	Hatugio	Veteran	
18	Marcos de Jesus	M	colo coli	Agricultura	
19	Alcino de Jesus	M	colo coli	— 12 —	
20	João Soares	M	colo coli	— 12 —	
21	Antonio Berdeguí	M	colo coli	Veteranos	
22	Cipriano Soares	M	Hatugio	Agricultura	
23	Manoel Soares	M	Hatugio	— 12 —	
24	Agostinho Araújo	M	colo coli	Agricultura	
25	Matatino Soares	M	Eratoí	Agricultura	
26	Marcos de Jesus	M	colo coli	— 12 —	







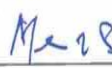


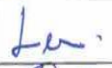

No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
27	Ernesto deus	M	colo coli	Agricultura	
28	Julio Finao	M	Erato	—	
29	Senaris Soares	M	Hatu hei	—	
30	Jaquiel Soares	M	colo coli	—	
31	João Lequi bore	M	mausor mata	—	
32	Antonio deus	M	Hatu Hei	Veteranos	
33	Elias deus	M	colo coli	Agricultura	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
















No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
42	Madalina pereira	F	mautor mata	Agricultura	
43	Eliza maderia	F	Hatugeo	Agricultura	
44	Domingos A deesus	M	Hatu hi	— " —	
45	Alcanta Ximenes	F	colo coli	Veteranos	
46	Juliana deesus	F	colo coli	Agricultura	
47	Amelia felis da de	F	Hatugeo	— " —	
48	Agusta Soares	F	Hatugeo	— " —	
49	Alcanta deesus	F	colo coli	— " —	
50	Epistio deesus	M	— " —	— " —	
51	Rozita deesus	F	Hatugeo	— " —	
52	mausesta	M	Hatugeo	— " —	
53	Maria deesus	F	mautor mata	— " —	
54	Lucia Soares	F	Hatugeo	— " —	
55	Seliste Soares	F	colo coli	— " —	

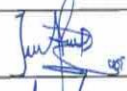





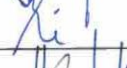



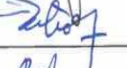
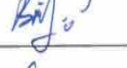
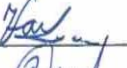


LISTA ATENDEMENTU KONSULTASAUN PUBLIKU



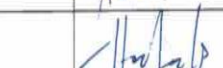
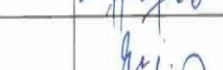



ESTRADA DIRASAUN DILI - AINARO, SEKSAUN AITUTO - HATUBUILICO - LETEFOHO - GLENO

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

No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
1	Rafael Soares M	M	Sabeto	Cefe Aldeia	
2	DOMINGOS DE DEUS	M	ROTUTU	Cefe Aldeia	
3	Elusino 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	
7	Manuel de Deus M	M	Manusae	Cefe Aldeia	
8	Amendo de Deus	M	Lebululi	Delegado Lebululi	
9	Vasco Soares	M	Renumata	Cefe Aldeia	
10	Luizzeirino	M	Erato	Agrikultor	
11	Mariano Soares	M	Rasurama	Cefe Aldeia	

No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
12	Estevao de praeto	M	Assui-leten	chefe aldeia	
13	Armando deus	M	Rotutu	Agricultor	
14	Joaquim de Deus	M	Rotutu	Agricultor	
15	Armando de Deus	M	Rotutu	Agricultor	
16	Florentino L. de Deus	M	Manusae	Agricultor	
17	Armando d. D. Soares	M	Manusae	Agricultor	
18	Manuel Soares	M	Rotutu	Agricultor	
19	Natalino Sakinha	M	Manusae	Agricultor	
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	Manusae	Estudante	
28	LOURENÇO SODE	M	ROTUTO	KONDUTOR	
29	MANUEL DE DEUS	M	ROTUTO	Agricultor	
30	ARMANDO SOARES	M	ROTUTO	Agricultor	
31	JUSTINO SOARES	M	ROTUTO	KONDUTOR	
32	Jorge P. Cidade Nova	M.	Saeheun / Laklo	Resp. Igreja	
33	Rui A. Maia	M.	CAHEUN / Laklo	Exp. Exp. Map.	
34	Pc. Hélio P. Fernandes	M	Letefoho - Parich	Parish Priest	
35	Antonio de Deus	M	Dukewei	Comandante	
36	Juliano de Deus	M.	Letefoho	Kp. Letefoho	
37	Jerônimo de Deus	M.	Letefoho	Rep. Igreja	
38	Benigno S. do	M	Sobelo	Sarg.	
39	Valente Soares	M	A. Assui-Kranir	chefe aldeia	
40	Rui dos Santos	M	Lacau	Chefe aldeia	
41	Mário de Deus	M.	Manusae	Agricultor	







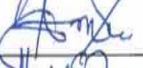


No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
42	Júlio de Deus	manz	Roturu	Agnóstico	
43	Celestino R. de Deus	"	"	"	
44	V. Hélio P. Fernandes	M	Letefoho	Pirao	
45	Rui L. Maia	M	"	MAR.	
46	Adelmann Jacobson R. E	m.	m.	xap do suco	
47	Armando de Deus	M	"	coelho do suco	
48	João Felisberto de Deus	M	Lucebrai	coord. Vitoriano P. Letefoho	
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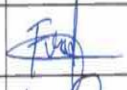













LISTA ATENDEMENTU KONSULTASAUN PUBLIKU









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

Loron / Data : Quinta, 26/9/2018

Fatin/ Suco : Aldeia Rapusa, Suco Hau-pu

No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
1	Juliano M. de Deus	M	Letefoho	Administrador posto	
2	Eugenio A. Maia	m.	Hau-pu	Chefe do falo	
3	Guilherme da Gloria	M	Hau-pu	Chefe Aldeia Hau-pu	
4	Constancio pd.	M	Hau-pu/Luitala	participante	
5	Felix Soares	M	Rapusa	Lia-Nain	
6	Antonio de Deus	M	Dukurai	Comandante Ety L.	
7	Alailio dos Santos M.	M.	Kailiti/Goulolo	ops Enaulu	
8	Domingos Maia	M	Rapusa	xefe Aldeia	
9	Abel de Deus	M.	—	Concelho Catrae	un
10	Pedro de Deus	M	—	—	
11	Jose Soares	M	Rapusa	Membro	

No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
12	Francisco Vasconcelos	M	Raepusa	Membro	
13	Armando Soares	M	—	—	
14	Mariano Meia	M	—	—	
15	Bendito Afonso	M	—	—	
16	Paulo Soares	M	—	—	
17	Domíngos Araújo	M	—	—	
18	Carlito Soares	M	—	—	
19	Pedro da Silva	M	—	—	
20	David Vasconcelos	M	—	—	
21	Marice Meia	F	—	—	
22	Zacarias Meia	M	—	—	
23	Alzira de Fatima	F	Raepusa	Delegado	
24	Alfaredo S. S. S. S.	M	—	—	
25	Luciano Soares	M	—	—	
26	Belandina dos S.L	F	—	—	





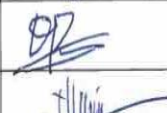


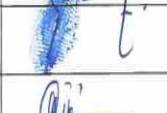
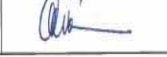
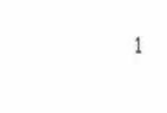

No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
27	Francisca da cruz	F	Raipusa	Membreu	
28	Joana Lemos	F	-11-	-11-	
29	Esmeralda Soares	F	-11-	-11-	
30	Agrafina Soares	F	-11-	-11-	
31	Liberta Toni	F	-11-	-11-	
32	Juliana Martins	F	-11-	-11-	
33	Bendita da Costa	F	-11 -	-11 -	
34	Neel de Deus	M.	Gleno, Imara.	MAP - Imara	
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LISTA ATENDEMENTU KONSULTASAUN PUBLIKU

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

Loron / Data : Sabadu, 22/9/2018

Fatin / 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.	Dukurai	2 ^a com. Ety Lete-foho	
3	João de Deus	M.	Goulolo	C Suco	
4	Arnaldo Exposto	M.	Goulolo	C. Aldeia	
5	Jose da Silva	M.	Caliti	C. Aldeia	
6	Domingos Raulo	M.	Goulolo	Lia - Nani	
7	Tomas Antão Gomes	M.	LETE FOHO	ops Suco Goulolo	
8	Francisco José	M.	- " -	- " -	
9	Benedito Maia	M.	Goulolo	AGRIKULTUR	
10	Leis Lolo	M.	- " -	- " -	
11	Carlos Maia	M.	Goulolo	AGRIKULTUR	

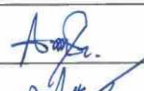




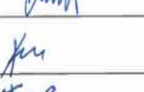
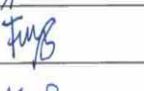
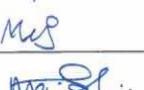



No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
12	Agostinho Mad	M	goulolo	Agricultura	
13	Manuel dos S.	M	goulolo / Kailiti	— " —	
14	Manuel de Jesus	M	Goulolo / Kailiti	— " —	
15	Manuel Maria de Jesus	M	Goulolo / Kailiti	— " —	
16	Paul Soares	M	Goulolo / Kailiti	— " —	
17	Domingos Soares	M	Goulolo / Kailiti	— " —	
18	ARMINDA LEMOS M.	F	Goulolo / Goulolo	hust.	
19	Adelina Ximena	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	Luís de Jesus	M	Goulolo / Kailiti	— " —	
















No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
27	Mamede Soares	M	Goulolo/Goulolo	Agricultur	Mel
28	Armando Magalhães	M	Goulolo/Goulolo	— " —	AM
29	Luís Ferreira	M	Goulolo		Luís
30	Georgina Soares	F	Goulolo/Kauliti	Jovantuck	Georgina
31	Osiete maria	F	Goulolo/Kauliti	— " —	Osiete
32	Paulina martins	F	— " —	— " —	Paulina
33	Flavia J. X.	F	— " —	— " —	Flavia
34	Elifiana f. Augusta	F	— " —	— " —	Elifiana
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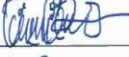


LISTA ATENDEMENTU KONSULTASAUN PUBLIKU

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	Leandro do Carmo	M.	Letefoho	COO	
3	Manuel de Vaz	M.	Gleno	MAP.	
4	Lourenço D.F. Soares	M	Eraulo / Darudo	Chefe A.D. Darudo	
5	Carlos de Araújo	M	- II -	Povu Aldeia Darudo	
6	Custódio J. Maia	M	Eraulo / DARUDO	JuratuDE	
7	Xisto machico	M	- - - -	- - -	
8	Fatin Soare	F	ERAULO Madede	- II -	
9	Maria de Deus	F	- II - DARUDO	- II -	
10	Leonilda Maia	F	ERAULO Darudo	- - - -	
11	António S. Martins	M	- I - matete	Delegado	

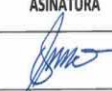
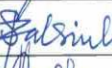
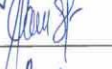








No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
12	Adão M. Babo	M	Eraulo madede	chfe aldeia	
13	Mário Soares	M	Povo - 11 - madede	povo Aldeia madede	
14	Teodoro madura	M	- 11 - madede	povo Aldeia madede	
15	Bernardino D. Rey	M.	- 11 -	populagaur	
16	Camilo Soares	M	- 11 -	- 17 -	
17	Agostinho	M	Eraulo manholeta	- 11 -	
18	marcelo fatima	M	Eraulo madede	- 11 -	
19	João Sabino	M.	Eraulo Sere	T. Pexuario Letefoho	
20	David Soares	M.	Eraulo manholeta	Povo	
21	Guilherme C. Maia	M.	Eraulo/Baruda	Povo	
22	Horacio de A. Maia	M	Eraulo/povo	povo -	
23	Fernando J.L. Soares	M	Eraulo/Madede	- 11 -	
24	Evangelista S	M	Eraulo MADDE	- 11 -	
25	Sipriano Soares	M	Eraulo madede	Povo	
26	Isacio martins	M	Eraulo madede	- 11 -	


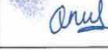


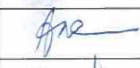









No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
27	Marciano M. Soares	M	Eraulo	Agricultor	
28	Domingos M	M	Eraulo	chefe sulco	
29	Jerónimo de J.B.	m	Eraulo	estudante	
30	Antonio S. de.	M	Eraulo	Estudante	
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LISTA ATENDEMENTU KONSULTASAUN PUBLIKU

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




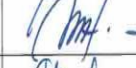


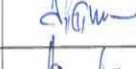
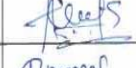



Loron / Data : Quinta, 20/9/2018
 Fatin/ Suco : Cade Aldeia Sinai Suco Estado

No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
1	Manuel Soares	M	Embara / Glaro	camandante ciz.	
2	Julio Salsinha	M	Estado	chefe do suco	
3	Pedro de Deus X	M	Estado	Chefe Aldeia C. de S.	
4	Abilio de Deus	M	—	Comunidade	
5	Gaspar Madrim X	M	—	xefe Aldeia	
6	Mateus Soares	M	Estado	Comunidade	
7	Luis G. dos Santos	M	ESTADO	xefe Aldeia	
8	Mario Martins	M	ESTADO	xefe Aldeia	
9	Fernando Soares	M	Embara pratica	Official policia suco Estado	
10	Marta S. Martins	F	Estado	delegada	
11	Mateus Casamero	M	Estado	comunidade	






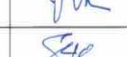
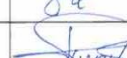
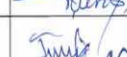

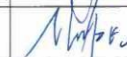
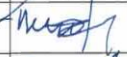


No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
12	Romana salsinha	F	Estado	agricultor	
13	Odebe soares	F	Estado	—	
14	Bracilda soares	F	—	—	
15	Alberto Salsinha	M	—	—	
16	Alberto soares	M	—	—	
17	pedro lito madeira	M	HUMBO	—	
18	Domingues	F	—	—	
19	Geracilda maria	F	Estado	—	
20	Helena soares	F	—	—	
21	Teracilda sal	F	—	—	
22	Isabela soares	F	—	—	
23	Ines soares	F	—	—	
24	Olivia soares	F	—	—	
25					
26					

LISTA ATENDEMENTU KONSULTASAUN PUBLIKU
ESTRADA DIRASAUN DILI – AINARO, SEKSAUN AITUTO – HATUBUILICO – LETEFOHO – GLENO

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



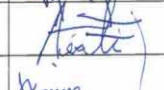



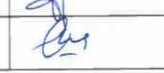




No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
1	Celisto M. Soares	M	parana/Humbae	chefe suco	
2	Luiz de Jesus	M.	Gleno, Frazon	chefe Dep. Frazon	
3	Manuel Soares	M	org eumera	cault org.	
4	Gaspar M. Gomes	M.	Gleno	Rep. Educaçao	
5	João Dos Santos	M.	OPS Humbae	OPS Humbae	
6	Carlos dos Santos A.	M	Shef Aldia Hali	Shef Aldia	
7	JOSE MARCOS	M	Borhei. Humbae	kommunidade	
8	Anatolia F. Soares	F ✓	Delegada Borhei	Delegada ✓	
9	Tunika G. Trindade	F ✓	Borhei	chefe Asdeta ✓	
10	Zeferino D.C. Babo	M	Borhei	Delegado	
11	Fernando Soares	M.	—	p/lesta	

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	BORISA KATIE BORHEI	Agrikultura	
13	ANTONIO A S.	-	SANTO ANTONIO GRAZA MEUTO	-	
14	BURATE SALSINHA	-	GOULU	-	
15	Clementino Salsinha	-	Halmansug	-	
16	Domingos Ximenes	-	GOULU	-	
17	Julio Cruzalho	-	malporzo	-	
18	Sergio Flores	-	Halmansug	-	
19	Fernando A. Pereira	M	Ribeira	coord. escola	
20	JOÃO MÁIA DAS NEVES	M	MACOGOA	-	
21	Cláudio M. de G. G.	VP	Hambrue	PTAS	
22	Mário M. Tapia	M	Borhei	Veteranos	
23	Natalina de Jesus	FV	Lakogua	Agrikultura	
24	Jair M. Salsinha	M	Kakugua	Agrikultura	
25					
26					















LISTA ATENDEMENTU KONSULTASAUN PUBLIKU
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Loron / Data : Tersa, 18/9/2018
 Fatin/ Suco : Cede Suco Pihem.

No.	NARAN	F/M	HELA FATIN	POZISAUN / OKUPASAUN	ASINATURA
1	Feliberto S.M. Ximung	M	Pihem - Ermera	Xete do Sueso	
2	Manuel Soares	M.	candt of em.	candt. of	
3	Rosario S. de Dars	M.	Gleno. Vila	UNPAZ	
4	Antoni S. Pereira	m.	Ex. G. Aldia Pihem Lam	Ex Aldia	
5	Maria exposto	F	Gleno	extensionista	
6	Mannul S. Soço	M.	Pihem - Ermera	Xife Aldia Gombui	
7	Vanancio dos Santos	M	— " —	— " — RAIBLIRI	
8	João J. Pereira	m	— " —	mangero	
9	Marcos e 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	Ermana Lisaen	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	manguero	— 11 —	
19	Filipe 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	Comhei	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	Joana Pereira	M	Mangira	Agricultur	
28	Domingos Soares	M	Comhei	Agricultur	
29	Vesko Soares	M	Comhei	Agricultur	
30	Filberto Exposto	M	Mangira	Ex. c. comunidade	
31	Piedade dos Santos	F	Comhei	Agricultur	
32	Miguel dos Reis M.	M.	Soscher	Estudante	
33	Joanna de Deus	F.	Soscher	Agricultur	
34	Agusta dos Santos	F.	Soscher	Agricultur	
35	Moises Modesto	M	Kuibiki		
36	Nayario TMS	M	Mangira		
37	Lidia Maia	F	Comhei	Agricultur	
38	Arminda de Jesus	F	Mangira	Agricultur	
39	Filipiana Consolvo	F	Comhei	Agricultur	
40	Maria Trindade S.	F	Soscher	Agricultur	
41	Dulcia M. Sacramento	F.	Mangira	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.	Comhui	Agricultur	
45	Francisco Vapista	m.	Sosohor	Agricultur	
46	Quarte Martins	m.	Mangiro	Agricultur	
47	Felia Dasilva	m.	Sosohor	Agricultur	
48	Domingo Pereira	m.	Mangiro	Agricultur	
49	Nelson Pereira	m.	Mangiro	Agricultur	
50	Serafin Dasilva	m.	Sosohor	Agricultur	
51	Albino Pereira	m.	Mangiro	Agricultur	
52	Julio M. Pereira	m.	Mangiro	Agricultur	
53	Bras Teixeira	m.	Mangiro	Juventude da paz	
54	Ricardo de Resario	m.	Mangiro	Juventude	
55	Graciano Madeira	m.	Comhui	Estudante	

ANNEX 10: NATIONAL PUBLIC CONSULTATION MINUTES

The public consultation for Timor Leste Branch Road was held by the Government of Timor Leste on May 23, 2019 in Salão Paroquial São José Catedral, Vila Verde, Dili. The objective of public consultation was to enable public participation in the overall project design and enable affected stakeholders to express their views and raise their concerns to enable better and more inclusive design and project implementation in the future. The consultation was attended by 104 people (including 17 women) which consisted of representatives from the affected communities, central and district government officials, NGO/CSO, and academia. The Director General for Public Works Department of Road, Bridges and Flood Control and the Technical Support Team Leader from Project Management Unit facilitated the consultation and invited constructive feedback from all stakeholders.

Speakers	Comments and Suggestions
4) Morning Session	
5) The National Directorate of Land Property and Cadastral Services (NDLPCS)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Common issues related to land in Timor Leste often stem from community claims. There is a need to collaborate with community leaders who will engage their constituents to support the project; • While the Land Law, while land rights are protected, there is an absence of further technical regulations and guidelines to act on such provisions; • The GoTL is planning to register land claims to ensure due compensation in the event of land acquisition; • There are often cases where communities along the existing road corridors misuse the land although there are Right of Way (ROW) codes of conduct, regulating land use along road corridors; • Key regulations to be endorsed by the parliament include law on land registration, land rights, as well as certification; • At the municipality level, the GoTL is also planning to start the process of land zonation to define and determine allowable land uses. The GoTL is in the process of deliberation to classify land uses;

<p>6) The National Directorate of Forestry Conservation and Water</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Directorate is supportive of this project because road upgrades will benefit the communities from improved access and connectivity; • Potential risks on the protected areas, including Mount Ramelau as well as community coffee plantation will need to be carefully managed to minimize impacts; • The project can take stock of the previous project experiences (for instance Suai supply base); • The same (road construction) standard as applied by JICA should be replicated; • The project needs to enable collaboration with community leaders to support replanting to prevent construction-induced erosion and/or landslides; • Mount Ramelau represents an important tourism site and the GoTL is currently looking other potential tourism sites around the area; • Land clearing and tree cutting must be conducted in a manner that respect the overall ecosystem to minimize further impacts on other trees; • Selection of road alignment should consider the distance from protected areas to minimize and/or avoid potential impacts, this also includes the siting for quarries, stockpile and spoil disposal area and other associated facilities; • The project should foster local collaboration with community leaders, including with regards to management of potential impacts (i.e. replanting).
<p>7) Student</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Concerns related to dust related issues, equipment installation, erosion/landslide risks, how to file grievances and what solutions the project can offer to minimize such potential impacts.
<p>8) Ministry of Tourism, Art and Culture</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project should ensure adequate considerations to minimize and/or avoid potential impacts on cultural sites; • There is a cooperation with WB in 2010 producing documentation on TL culture that can be used as a reference; • When impacts are envisaged on cultural sites, engagement with communities must be ensured. This includes supporting necessary rituals; • The project should involve relevant departments in the Ministry of Tourism, Art and Culture in the management of potential risks on cultural sites.

<p>9) Ermera district administrator</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project in the future will also need cover the Old Ermera town as suggested. Impact on coffee trees will need to be addressed, noting that prices for such trees may need to be differentiated based on productivity. • The same also applies to other trees which may warrant different pricing categories as well as other agricultural commodities, such as cassava. • The bottom line is to ensure differentiated price categories for trees affected based on their types and productivity.
<p>10) <u>Responses by Panel</u></p>	<p>11) An initial impact assessment for the project has involved the Ministry of Tourism, Arts and Culture. The assessment has consulted with PAPs on minimizing impacts, i.e. cases of traditional sites in Ermera in Section 3. The panel confirmed that the Ministry will always be involved during project implementation.</p> <p>12) <u>Response from DG of DRBFC:</u> the impact assessment has involved relevant parties. The questions and concerns raised by the participants are relevant to fill gaps in the current analysis. Community leaders (Suco Chiefs) have been and will continue to be engaged during project implementation.</p> <p>13) <u>Response from the Ministry of Forestry:</u> price classification for affected trees has been identified based on tree commercial values. If the trees are currently in the list of compensation, then the Ministry of Agriculture will further assess. The existing list has been provided to the Ministry of Public Works.</p> <p>14) <u>Response from the road PMU:</u> environmental related impacts will be discussed in the afternoon section. The list of compensation entitlements has been developed and is accessible for the public and can be requested from the PMU. There will be another phase where PAPs have the ability to negotiate pricing for trees, structures. In the case of land compensation, the prices will need to be determined by the National Directorate of Land and Property and Cadastral Services (NDLPCS)</p>
<p>15) Department of the Environment</p>	<p>16) Question whether there is any additional assistance beyond compensation. For instance, replanting assistance. In conducting impact assessment processes, the project needs to involve other line ministries</p>

<p>17) NGO Luta Hamutuk</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There have been reports from the ongoing road project that PAPs were dissatisfied with the compensation. Not all trees affected were compensated. Other unidentified impacts, such as erosion, were also not properly addressed. • On the ground realities often differ from the plan.
<p>Suco Representative</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Defined zones may not exist amongst Sucos, which tend to result in competing ownership claims by other Sucos.
<p>18) Panel Response</p>	<p>19) Response from the DRBFC:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clarifications were provided with regards to project impacts being raised by NGO Luta Hamutuk which refer to the GoTL-financed road projects, not the WB and ADB; • Additional compensation for unintended impacts will be paid by the contractor and/or GoTL; • Engineering team will be available on site and hence communities are able to report if there are issues or register their feedback; • Compensation payments will be made through Bank transfer to avoid/minimize leakages and/or unsolicited kickbacks; • There will be a rotation for labor to enable broader participation of the communities. <p>20) Response from the NDLPSC: all land and associated properties on land fall under the responsibility of NDLPSC. Suco boundary demarcation has been made to minimize conflict and overlapping claims amongst Suco.</p>
<p>21) Community Representative from Ermera</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question on the prevention and handling of landslides; • Local workers will need to be sourced locally from each Suco; • If there are potential negative impacts on cultural sites, the project must ensure that there are rituals prior to any construction works which result in such impacts.

<p>22) Administrator of Ermera Municipality</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is an expectation that the road upgrades can be extended to Fatubesi; • There are particular trees that are typically not compensated and hence, the communities need to better understand the methodology for calculating compensation, particularly coffee trees; • Road potholes which may get worsen during the rainy season may create public safety risks; • Existing drainage sometimes fails to accommodate increasing water volumes (run-offs). Retaining walls, if not constructed properly, may collapse in the event of heavy rains; • The project should have strong communication and engagement with community leaders to foster their buy-in. Such coordination also needs to be maintained with the district government as they have veto rights to halt the project.
<p>23) Ainaro District Administrator</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Coordination issues between the Central and District governments were reported. Contractors often do not follow instructions from the district administration. Hence, a written authorization letter from the Central Government to the District Government is called for to enable the latter in the management of contractors; • Take the lessons learned from Dili-Ainaro road project to Branch Road project; • The project needs to strengthen its engagement with Suco leaders;
<p>24) The Police Department of Ainaro</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The police involvement is needed to manage traffic and ensure road safety. The police also provide security services to local workers; • To be able to function effectively, an authorization and/or mandate in the management of contractors from the central government to district governments will be needed. • Consultations will also need to target potentially affected people and should be maintained during project implementation; • Communication processes with the community will need to be fostered to enable impact monitoring on the ground through their involvement; • Proper and regular coordination will be critical to prevent potential issues. The Police is often at the forefront of resolving issues and hence, prevention measures through proper communication with <i>Suco</i> and <i>Aldea</i> chiefs should be maintained. Previous projects have taken longer to complete due to poor coordination with <i>Sucos</i>.

25) Afternoon Session	
26) Hatubuilico Administrator	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • While cooperation between central and municipal governments is key, there is also a strong need to enhance the capacity of municipal governments; • Construction activities should avoid sites of cultural significance such as graveyard in Hatubuilico; • More considerations on work life balance must be given particularly to local workers recruited by Chinese companies; • Management of slope cutting impacts, such as revegetation, will need to be included as part of the project design;

<p>27) Responses by the Panel</p>	<p>28) <u>Response from the Road PMU:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> On the report of workers’ welfare, further understanding and clarifications from the companies concerned will be needed. The PMU will look into labor practices in currently operating companies, such as Chico; At the time contracts were signed, contractors need to agree on labor management procedures, which includes a FGRM for workers; Complaints can be addressed through community leaders, and if resolution cannot be achieved at the site level, issues can be elevated to the Central Government; <p>29) <u>Response from the DNCPA:</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Consultation with DNCPA is required to understand management aspects with regards to protected areas, forests and fauna that may be at risk of being impacted by the project activities; Engagement with communities will need to be fostered and prior compensation must be settled prior to any works; <p>30) <u>Responses from the National Authority of Oil and Minerals</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The project needs to ensure that administrative requirements are prepared to enable timely implementation of the project; Permits on gravel and sand extraction will be contingent upon tax settlements; In collaboration with the DNCPA, extraction of rocks, and gravels must be equipped with valid licenses; Fees and payments are regulated by law and are managed by the central government. 1 ton of rocks is priced at 3 USD, whereas sand is 2 USD. All mineral extraction fees will be returned to the public;
<p>31) Student</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Environmental laws need to be strengthened as well as their enforcement to promote compliance.
<p>32) Department of Geology UNTL</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Question whether there is any classification of mineral i.e. sand and gravel to determine their pricing; Quarry extraction in mountainous areas need to operate in a careful manner to minimize impacts.

<p>33) Lecturer</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If public utilities are potentially impacted, prior management (i.e. relocation) prior to any works must be ensured to avoid service disruption.
<p>34) Responses from the panel</p>	<p>35) <u>Responses from DNCPA</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Any entities will be penalized if rules are not followed. The DNCPA has created an inventory of private enterprises operating in Timor-Leste on the basis of which regulatory compliance will be regularly tracked. • There needs to be a system to ensure management of environmental impacts in planning documents. A template has been created which companies can follow. <p>36) <u>Responses from the National Authority of Oil and Minerals</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There is differentiated pricing for mineral extraction depending on the purposes (i.e. public versus private); • The National Authority of Oil and Minerals works hand in hand with the Ministry of Environment. A prior survey will be undertaken (composed of a geologist and an environmental specialist) to inspect sites proposed for extraction; • On the basis of such an initial survey, pricing will be determined. <p>37) <u>Responses from DRBFC</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It is crucial to ensure that the budget is sufficient for the whole operations; • In the event of relocation of public utilities such as electricity poles, contractors will be required to ensure proper management of such relocation to avoid/minimize potential service disruption, including approval from EDTL (state electricity company); • If there are grievances from the communities, the project needs to empower community leaders in resolving such grievances, prior to elevating them to the central governments.

<p>38) Community representative from Ainaro</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socialization on environmental laws has not fully reached rural areas; • There is observed weak implementation of mineral licensing laws and thus it is critical to promote transparency for the government to ensure that information on licensing is widely disseminated; • Enabling communities to understand regulatory provisions should enable and empower them to participate in monitoring of project activities;
<p>39) Veteran representative from Ermera</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Veteran associations need capacity building to participate in bidding processes; • Coffee farmers who may get affected due to loss of agricultural crops will need to be adequately compensated.
<p>40) Coffee Cooperative</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project will greatly assist coffee farmers to access the market in urban centers; • There is a need to further understand how the GoTL implement existing rules and regulations in rural areas; • The project needs to ensure quality design and construction in unstable soil conditions.
<p>41) Letefoho community representative</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Measures should be installed to avoid/minimize impacts around the Church premises in Letefoho.
<p>42) Lecturer</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project needs to ensure adequate protection to the environment, including agricultural plantations; • The project needs to collaborate with the University of Dili and Public Works on geological assessments.

Responses from the panel	<p>43) <u>Responses from the National Authority of Oil and Minerals</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The law on mineral extraction was just passed in 2018 and hence socialization is yet to be completed. • All companies will need to pay retributions to the central government, not to community leaders <p>44) <u>Responses from the Road PMU</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Workplace incidents, and community health safety risks tend to occur due to poor collaboration between communities and contractors <p>45) <u>Responses from the DRBFC</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The project is expected to ensure participatory monitoring processes to enhance ownership and effective oversight, particularly processes involving affected communities and local governments
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