



REPÚBLICA DEMOCRÁTICA DE TIMOR-LESTE  
MINISTERIO DAS ORAS PUBLICAS, TRANSPORTES E COMMUNICACOES  
PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT

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CONSTRUCTION OF  
**National Road No.1 Upgrading Project**  
**Dili-Manatuto**  
(Sta7+660-Sta56+400)

Contract No: ICB/07/MPW/2014  
JICA Loan TLS-P1

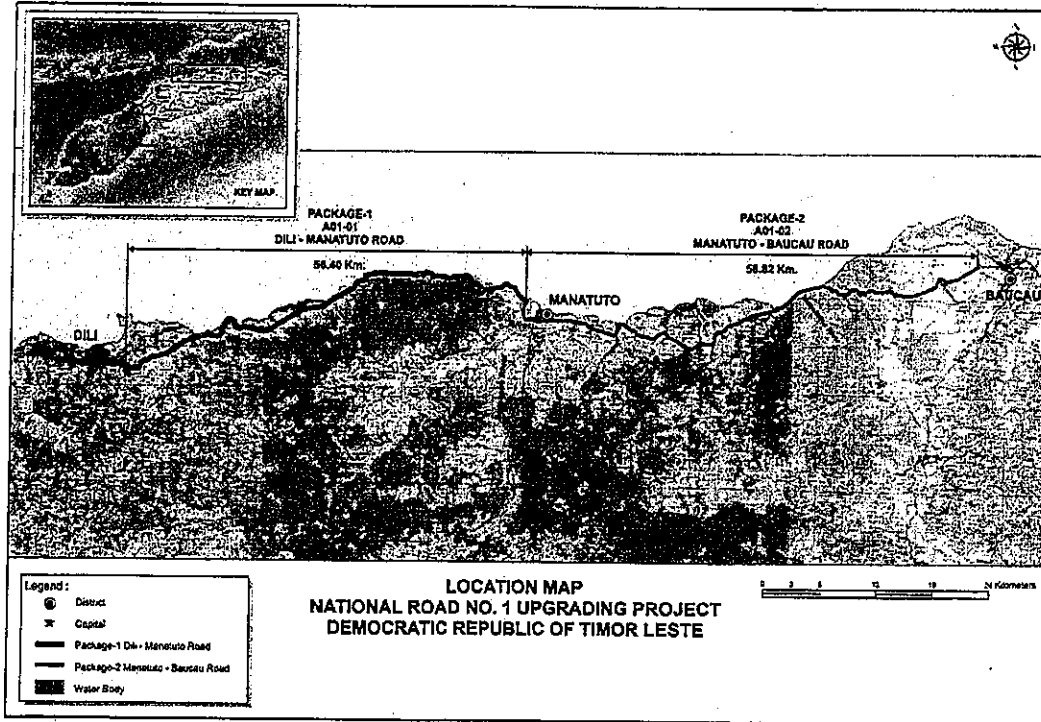
**MONTHLY ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT NO 8**  
March 2017

 **PHILKOEI INTERNATIONAL, INC**  
CONSULTANTS • PLANNERS • ENGINEERS

 **NIPPON KOEI CO.,LTD.**

 **P.T. INDOKOEI INTERNATIONAL**  
Engineering and Management Consultant

# GENERAL LOCATION MAP



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## 1: INTRODUCTION

1. This monitoring report is prepared in compliance with the Environmental Management Plan (EMP) for Road Upgrading of Dili to Manatuto from STA 7+660 (in Hera) up to STA 56+400 (in Manatuto Kota). The Project is being implemented by the Government of Timor Leste under jurisdiction of the Ministry of Public Works, Transportation and Communication (MPWTC). Nippon Koei and Associated with Phil Koei and PT. Indokoei International are the Project Implementation Supervision Consultant (PISC). Sinohydro Corporation Limited is the Contractor for this package.
2. This report gives a summary of the construction works during the period of March 2017, the identified environmental concerns and the corresponding corrective action required. Environmental monitoring is regularly undertaken by the Assistant National for Social / Environmental who is assigned full time at the site. The Environmental specialist also visits and monitors on a quarterly basis.
3. The project's EMP which this environmental monitoring is a part is a dynamic instrument, which is subject to fine tuning and revision in accordance with project implementation conditions & requirements.
4. This report contains a summary of: (1) introduction; (2) the ongoing construction works and status of the work in off-site areas; (3) the results of the environmental monitoring activities; (4) areas concern (5) key information on grievance redress, changes in the EMP/reporting.

## 2. WORKS IN PROGRESS

### 2.1. Road Works

#### 2.1.1 Construction Activities

5. Construction activities such as rock excavation and filling, Construction of Reinforced Concrete Box culvert (RCBC), Construction of Reinforced Pipe Culvert (RCPC), Construction Lainlidun Bridge, Construction Stone Masonry Slope Protection, and Clearing and Grubbing were undertaken by Contractor during covered monitoring period.
6. Table 1 presents the list of works undertaken by contractor while Plate 1 shows the photographs of selected work site for the said period.

TABLE 1. ROAD WORKS AND STATUS, 26 FEBRUARY TO 27 MARCH 2017

CONSTRUCTION ACTIVITIES	STATION (STA)			STATUS
	FROM	TO	LS/RS	
Construction of Reinforced Concrete Box culvert (RCBC)	28+725		B/S	Ongoing
	33+800		B/S	
	36+262		B/S	
	36+351		B/S	
	36+854		B/S	
	36+982		B/S	
	37+015		B/S	
	37+149		B/S	
Construction of Reinforced Concrete Pipe Culvert (RCPC)	30+261		B/S	Ongoing
	30+366		B/S	
	30+462		B/S	
	30+535		B/S	Ongoing
	30+741		B/S	
	30+769		B/S	Ongoing
	32+198		B/S	Ongoing
	32+500		B/S	Ongoing
	32+970		B/S	Ongoing
	36+963		B/S	Ongoing
38+275		B/S	Ongoing	
Construction Lainlidun Bridge.	39+960	39+992	B/S	Ongoing
<b>MARCH</b>				
<b>EARTHWORKS</b>				
Rock excavation	37+500	38+200	R/ S	Completed
Rock excavation	38+900	41+000	R/S	Completed
Rock excavation	42+000	45+800	R/S	Completed
Rock excavation	45+800	46+000	R/S	Ongoing
Rock excavation	46+340	46+400	R/S	Ongoing
Rock excavation	46+460	46+500	R/S	Ongoing
<b>CLEARING &amp; GRUBBING</b>				
Clearing and Grubbing	30+700	37+500	B/S	Completed
Clearing and Grubbing	38+800	41+000	B/S	Completed
Clearing and Grubbing	42+000	46+700	B/S	Completed
Clearing and Grubbing	48+800	50+400	B/S	Completed
Clearing and Grubbing	52+400	54+600	B/S	Completed
<b>SLOPE PROTECTION &amp; STRUCTURES</b>				
Stone Masonry Slope Protection Works	37+515	37+600	L/S	Ongoing
	37+635	37+980	R/S	
	38+220	38+280	L/S	
	38+570	38+605	R/S	
	40+200	40+300	R/S	
	42+260	42+460	R/S	

PLATE 1. SELECTED ROAD WORKS UNDERTAKEN, 26 FEBRUARY TO 27 MARCH 2017



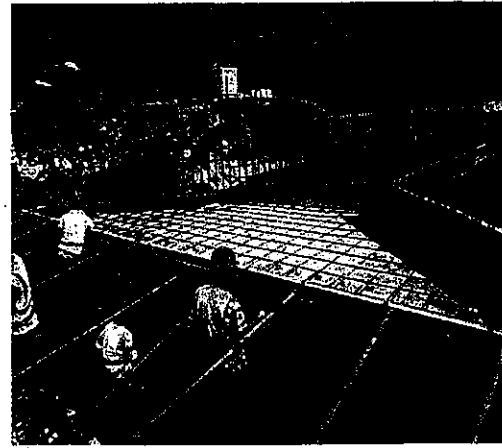
Hard Rock Excavation at Sta. 45 +500



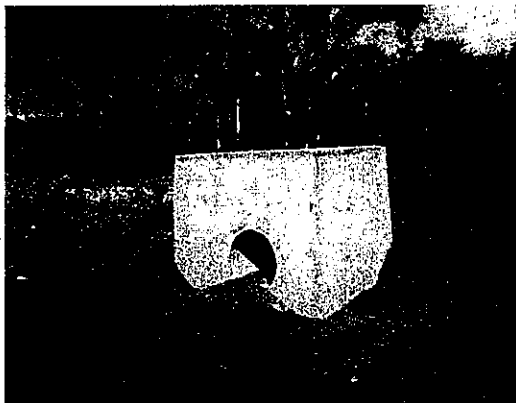
Construction of (RCBC) at Sta. 35+517



Construction of RCBC at Sta 36 +262



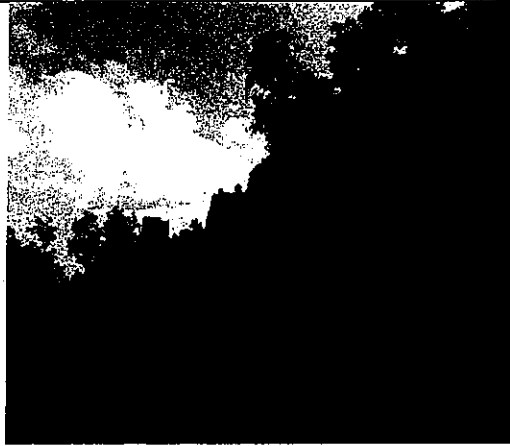
Construction of RCBC Sta. 36+854



RCPC at Sta 30+261



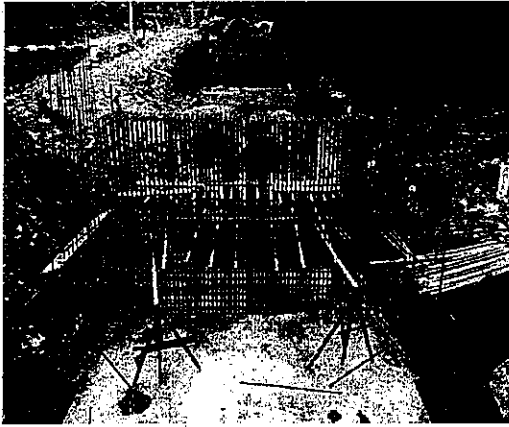
RCPC at Sta 30+535



**Slope Protection Works at Sta 37+515 L/S**



**Slope Protection Works at Sta 37+770 R/S**



**Construction of Mota Lainlidun Bridge**

**2.1.2. Individual Removal of Trees**

7. Individual removal of trees on this period have been generally removed within the limit of construction along roadway excavation; dominant tress was removed during this period was Manila tamarind (*Pithecellobium dulce*). The list of trees removed on Annex D.

**2.2. OFF-SITE AREAS**

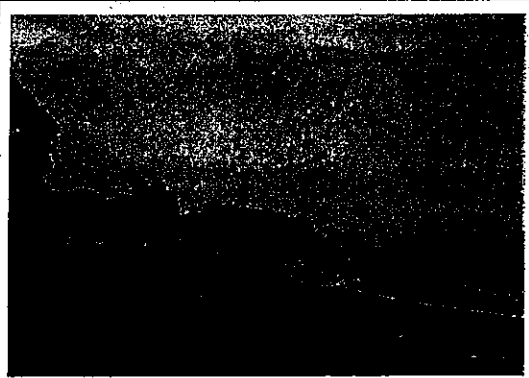
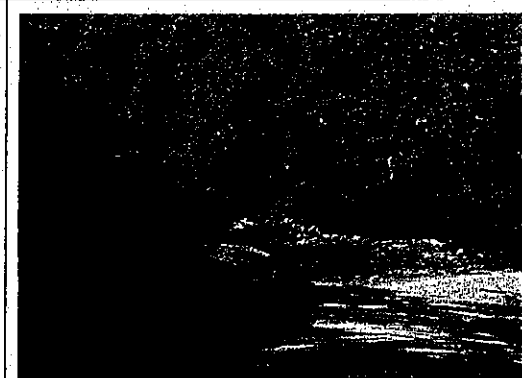


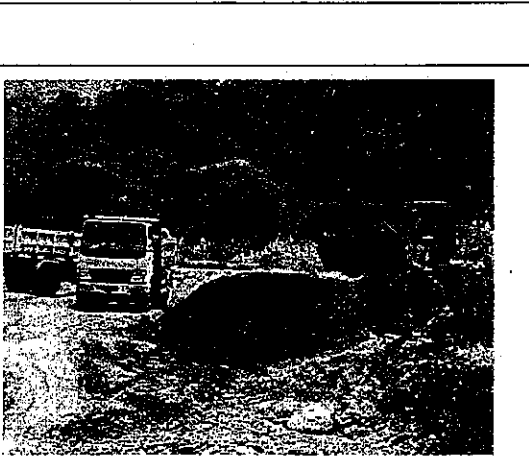
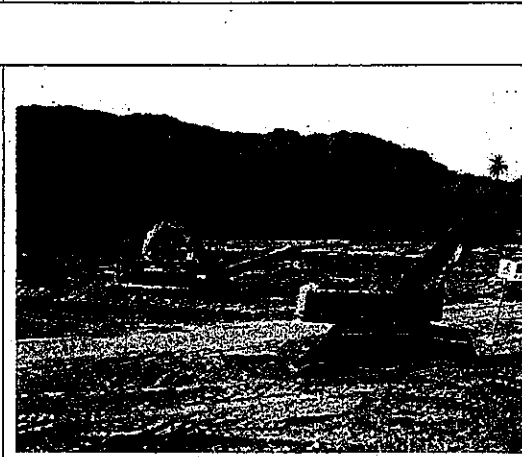
8. The off-site work areas active during the subject monitoring period and their respective locations are listed in Table 3 below. Photos of the various off-site are provided in Plate 2.

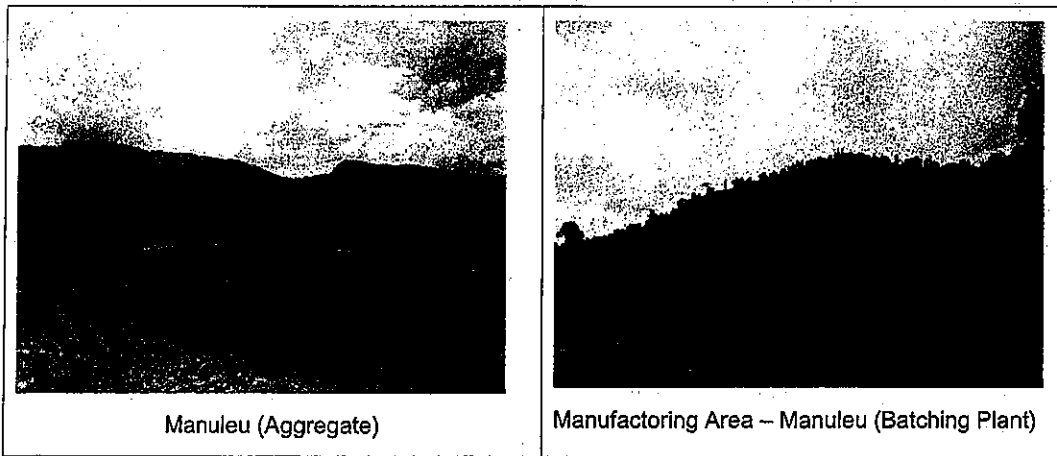
**TABLE 2. ACTIVE OFF-SITE AREAS, 26 FEBRUARY TO 27 MARCH 2017**

STATION/LOCATION	MONITORING ACTIVIRIES	STATUS	PERMIT/LICENSE AND REFERENCE/WAIVER
<b>QUARRIES</b>			
Aldeia Lambor (Sumasse River)	Quarry	Not Yet Active	On Proses
Suco Sabuli (Metinaro River)	Quarry	Not Active	On Proses
Manuleu (Aggregate)	Quarry	Active	On Proses
<b>WATER SOURCES</b>			
Contractor compound	Purchase from Dili (Gallon)	Active	
	Metinaro River	Active	
<b>WASTE Disposal Sites</b>			
Suco Manuleu	Disposal Sites (Sta. 36+000, Sta. 37+500 and 38+Sta. 100)	Active	Complied
Suco Uma Caduak	Disposal Sites (Sta. 40+000)	Active	Complied



**PLATE 2. PHOTOGRAPHS OF SELECTED OFF-SITE AREAS, 25 JANUARY TO 25 FEBRUARY 2017**

 <p>Spoil Disposal Site-Sta.36+000</p>	 <p>Spoil Disposal Site-Sta.37+500</p>
 <p>Spoil Disposal Site-Sta.38+100</p>	 <p>Spoil Disposal Site-Sta.40+000</p>
 <p>Metinaro River Quarry at Suco Sabuli,- there was river in rainy season (NOT ACTIVE in March Period)</p>	 <p>Sumasse River Quarry at Aldeia Lambor – there was river in rainy season. (NOT ACTIVE in March Period )</p>



**2.2.1. Quarries**

- 9. Contractor has three (3) location for extraction of sand/gravel which are Manuleu, Metinaro river and Sumasse river. During this period is preparing the Mining proposal for the quarries.
- 10. For the licenses, Contractor have been prepared the CEMP and Mining Proposal related to quarries and have submitted the CEMP to PMU at the end of March. Likewise, it requested for assistance from consultant and PMU in simplifying the license using the EMP and SEIS for Mother License requirements

**2.2.2. Manufacturing Facilities**

- 11. As reported in previous monthly report, the contractor has already completed the establishment of Concrete Batching Plant, the Stone Crusher Plant and Asphalt Mixing Plant. Moreover, all the mentioned manufacturing facilities are operational.

**2.2.3. Spoil Disposal Sites**

- 12. The location of spoil disposal have determined four (4) locations with consent and agreement at STA 36+000, STA 37+500, STA 38+100 and STA. 40+000.

**TABLE 3. LOCATION, STATUS AND COMPLIANCE OF SDAs, JANUARY to DECEMBER 2016**

STA. LOCATION	SIDE	WAIVER SIGNED BY LAMP OPERATIONAL AMOUNT SUCC. CHIEF AND WITNESSED BY ENGINEER	CHECKLIST SPOIL DISPOSAL OPERATION COMPLETED DATE WITNESSED BY ENGINEER	CHECKLIST SPOIL DISPOSAL OPERATION COMPLETED DATE WITNESSED BY ENGINEER	STATUS ACTIVE/COMPLETED/SURCHARGE	COMMENT
36+000	L/S	Yes	25 March	25 March	Active	Stable
37+500	L/S	Yes	25 March	25 March	Active	Stable
38+000	L/S	Yes	25 March	25 March	Active	Stable
40+000	R/S	Yes	25 March	25 March	Active	Stable

#### **2.2.4. Water Source**

13. The contractor is securing water requirement (domestic use) of the camp and the ancillary office and facilities within the Compound at Menuleu from the adjacent Metinaro River. Drinking potable water is sourced from the commercial sources in Dili.
14. The contractor has a good of water environment implement such as: drinking the construction workers are provided regularly, water tank and containers as storage of water are properly cleaned on regular basis.

### **3. RESULT OF ENVIRONMENTAL MORNITORING ACTIVITIES**

15. The routine environmental monitoring activities basically involve the conduct of daily ocular inspection of the active work sites and the off-sites areas and one (1) or two (2) days reserved for administration. Monitoring is mainly visual with interviews of workers, site supervisors, and photo documentation to record the condition at the site. The result of the environmental monitoring concerns and required action on Annex A.
16. The environmental concerns identified during the previous monitoring period and the action taken by contractor are listed in the actions tracking list in Annex B. the assessment of the environmental impact of the construction activities and activities off-sites areas was initiated with the use of an impact assessment checklist. The accomplished checklist are enclosed in Annex C.

#### **3.1 Road Works**

17. The major construction activity during this month consists of clearing and grubbing, rock excavation, individual removal of trees, earthworks, and dust control. Dust remains to be major source of negative environmental impact.
18. Although the rainy season is still ongoing, dust due to construction of earthworks, structures and normal traffic. The contractor was instructed to reduce dust levels by having water spray truck along the road during working hours or minimum of four (4X) times a day but the contractor was not doing at maximum due the minim of water truck.
19. The other environmental concerns with these activities are traffic movement and occupational health and safety. Contractor was instructed to re-install safety sign, line/tape and trained the spotter/flag man to be more adequate in the field.

##### **3.1.1 Stone Masonry Slope Protection Works**

20. The Construction Stone Masonry Slope Protection during this period commenced at Sta. 3y+515 to Sta. 40+300. The environmental concerns in this action are dust, occupational health, safety noise and vibration. Contractor was instructed to spray water the road in the activities area when is dry. Contractor has instructed to enforce the workers to wear PPE.

**3.1.2 Reinforced Concrete Box Culvert (RCBC) Works**

21. The major environmental concerns with Reinforced Concrete Box Culvert (RCBC) works at Sta. 36+351 to Sta. 37+149 are dust, noise and vibration. These station are near with local resident and local stall business. Contractor was instructed to provide dust mask to the workers/local residents and spray water to minimize the level of dust but contractor was doing at the maximum due to the limit number of the water trucks.

**3.1.3 Reinforced Concrete Pipe Culvert (RCPC) Works**

22. The major environmental concerns with the excavation for Reinforced Concrete Pipe Culvert (RCPC) at Sta. 30+261 to Sta. 30+500 and Sta.36+963 to 38+275 are dust, noise and vibration. Contractor was instructed to provide dust mask to the workers and spray water to minimize the level of dust.

**3.1.4 Rock Excavation**

23. The major environmental concerns with the Rock Excavation at Sta. 45+800 to Sta. 46+500 B/S are dust, noise and vibration. Contractor was instructed to provide dust mask to the workers and spray water to minimize the level of dust but contractor was not doing at the maximum due to the limit number of the water trucks.

**3.1.5 Lainlidun Bridge Construction**

24. The detour bridge for Lainlidun Bridge is completed with the foundation of Abutments A and B. the Stem wall and wing wall of abutments A and B is ongoing. The major environmental concerns noted in this section are dust from the motorist and Safety at Sta. 39+960 to Sta. 39+992 B/S. Contractor has always instructed to take action for these issues but contractor was not doing at the maximum.

**3.1.6 Clearing and Grubbing**

25. As this month March period contractor has progressed clearing and grubbing with completed section as follows:

**TABLE 4. COMPLETED CLEARING & GRUBBING, 26 FEBRUARY TO 27 March 2017**

Stationing		B/S	Length (km)
From	To		
30+700	37+500	B/S	6.80
37+500	38+800	B/S	1.30
38+800	41+400	B/S	2.20
42+000	46+700	B/S	4.70
48+800	50+400	B/S	1.60
52+400	54+600	B/S	2.20
		<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18.80</b>

26. The major environmental concerns with clearing and grubbing were disposal of spoil. Contractor was instructed to dispose in Disposal area which is already compiled with the consent and agreement from local authorities.

### **3.2 OFF-SITE AREAS**

#### **3.2.1 Quarries**

27. The environmental concerns are noise, vibration, and dust. These noise and vibration are due to dump trucks movement and excavation works.
28. To reduce the effects of noise and vibration due to excavation of quarries. Contractor was instructed to supply protective gear and safety clothing their operators to minimize noise effects but contractor was not done yet.
29. Dust in the access road from quarry to plant site. Contractor has been advised to spray with water the road from quarry plant site to suppress the dust and minimize the dust effects to local residents but contractor has been not doing at the maximum due to the limited number of water truck.

#### **3.2.2 Manufacturing Facilities**

30. The environmental concerns based on the operation of the manufacturing facilities (Stone Crusher Plant, Concrete Batching Plant, and Asphalt Mixing Plant) are occupational health and safety, dust, noise and vibration issues.
31. According to this monitoring period some workers were not wearing PPE at the maximum even contractor had been provided them. Contractor was always instructed to enforce with strictly rules to the workers to wear PPE.
32. Dust due to the operation of Stone Crusher, Concrete Batching Plant, and Asphalt Mixing Plant. Contractor has been advised to water spray the Manufacturing Facilities are during working hours, but contractor has been not doing at the maximum due to the limited number of water trucks.

#### **3.2.3 Spoil Disposal Areas (SDAs)**

33. The environmental concerns with SDAs are unstable area, boundary mark/caution line, indiscriminate dumping of waste material outside of the limit especially at Sta. 36+000 LS (nearest at the beach side). The levelled of the Disposal has been warned to the contractor to minimize as soon as possible.
34. Spoil disposal area at Sta. 40+000 LS, contractor dumped the material waste but covered the electrical pole and outside the limit area. Contractor was instructed to remove the waste material from electrical pole and remove the waste material from the limit line. Contractor was doing properly.
35. The environmental concerns with SDAs are the dumped material along the road at Sta. 37+515 to Sta. 38+605. Contractor has instructed to remove out the material from landside area so vehicular can pass by.

#### **3.2.4 Contractor's Camp**

36. Contractor's camp has established at Manuleu, Suco Duyung, and Sub District Metinaro with complete facilities. No environmental concerns with contractor's camp.

#### **3.2.5 Engineer's Facilities**

37. The majority environmental concern in the Engineer's Facilities is the generator of solid waste. The contractor has re-use for vehicle maintenance. This solid has to properly collected and disposed at Tibar.

### 3.3 PUBLIC SAFETY

38. Contractor has maintained the installation of glow in dark warning/safety signs and assignment of flagman in the work during working hours to manage traffic.
39. Contractor is regularly doing the Safety Patrol with Safety checklist along the road to strengthening the safety management.
40. Occupational health and safety, to comply with provision of the contract, contractor has been always reminded to provide safety tools for all workers such as, safety helmet, vest, dust masker, gloves and safety boots while working.
41. Dust is the major effect to the project workers and neighbouring residents in the area. Contractor was always instructed to spray water along the construction road to minimize dust effects.
42. During the clearing and rock excavation, the contractor has compiled Safety requirements for example utilization of flag in the traffic management. The contractor is managing satisfactory the traffic safety however; improvement is still expecting.
43. Safety Patrol is conducting in every week on Friday. Contractor have submitted weekly safety checklist.

### 3.4 HIV AIDS AWARENESS PROGRAM

44. In this period HIV AIDS awareness program there were not conducting by contractor.

### 4. CORECTIVE/PREVENTITIVE ACTION REQUEST (CPAR)

45. There were no CPSRs issued during the subject monitoring period.

### 5. GRIEVANCE REDREES

46. Currently there was still complaint during concerned monitoring period due the dust same as last month. Contractor was instructed to water spray the road to suppress the dust.
47. Unmanageable stockpiles in along the road were resulted narrow. Contractor was instructed to locate the stockpiles nicely.

### 6. REPORT CHANGES

48. No change in the format or content of the report was made during the subject monitoring period.

### 7. PLANNED INSPECTION FOR SUCCEEDING PERIOD

49. Regular environmental monitoring will be carried out during the succeeding period.

Following monitoring for the next period such as:

- Provision of PPE for workers
- Regular dust control in the active sites, off site areas and manufacturing camp/facilities with watering schedule.
- Provide ear-protective to workers to minimize the noise and vibration effects.

- Provide dust masker to workers
- Barricades and caution tape shall be in RCBC and RCPC section.
- Additional request for flagman/Spotter in excavation area, especially at Sta. 46+000 – 48+000

# **RESETTLEMENT MONITORING REPORT**





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

**Social Safeguards Monitoring Report  
(Resettlement Action Plan)**



**Contract Package 01-01 and  
Contract Package 01-02**

**National Road No. 1: Upgrading of Dili-Manatuto-Baucau Road**

**April 2017**

 **NIPPON KOEI CO.,LTD.**  
Lead Consultant

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## ABBREVIATIONS

<b>JICA</b>	Japan International Cooperation Agency
<b>ADB</b>	Asian Development Bank
<b>AP</b>	Affected Person
<b>BNCTL</b>	Banco Nacional de Comercio Timor Leste
<b>CAIF</b>	Commission for Administration of the Infrastructure Fund
<b>DLPCS</b>	Directorate of Land, Property and Cadastral Services
<b>EA</b>	Executing Agency
<b>ESU</b>	Environmental and Social Unit
<b>GoTL</b>	Government of Timor Leste
<b>HH</b>	Household
<b>Km</b>	Kilometer
<b>L.m.</b>	Linear Meter
<b>MOF</b>	Ministry of Finance
<b>MOJ</b>	Ministry of Justice
<b>MPWTC</b>	Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communications
<b>NDB</b>	National Directorate for Buildings
<b>PISC</b>	Project Implementation Supervision Consultant
<b>PMU</b>	Project Management Unit
<b>RCBC</b>	Reinforced Concrete Box Culvert
<b>RNUSP</b>	Road Network Upgrading Project
<b>RROW</b>	Road Right-Of-Way
<b>RP</b>	Resettlement Plan
<b>SSM</b>	Social Safeguards Monitoring
<b>SSQMR</b>	Social Safeguards Quarterly Monitoring Report
<b>Sqm.</b>	Square Meter
<b>Sta.</b>	Station

## **CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Brief Background**

The Asian Development Bank (ADB) conducted a social compliance audit and reappraisal of the Resettlement Plan (RP) prepared by the Government of Timor Leste (GoTL) and Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) of the ongoing National Road No.1: Dili-Manatuto-Baucau Road which is divided into two (2) packages: Package A01-01: Dili-Manatuto section and Package 01-02: Manatuto-Baucau section. The audit and reappraisal was carried out by ADB taking into consideration the government's request to consider financing the civil works for Package 2 on a parallel basis with JICA.

As a result, changes in the number of affected persons, category and magnitude of impacts and estimated compensation costs from the preparation of RP in 2013 to validation in 2015 until re-validation/implementation in 2016 are conspicuous. This monitoring report was prepared to establish and outline the process for identifying, documenting and implementing resettlement plan

This monitoring report then presents the process/measures in addressing social safeguards related issues and problems occurred as the implementation of the original and re-validated RP is ongoing.

### **1.2 Project Description**

The GoTL entered into a Loan Agreement No. TLS-P1 on March 19, 2012 with the Government of Japan (GoJ) under JICA for the National Road No. 1: Upgrading Project of Dili-Manatuto-Baucau Road. The upgrading of this road is divided into two Packages: Package A01-01 with a total length of 48.740 kilometers (kms). covers Dili-Manatuto Section while Package A01-02 with a total length of 57.702 kms. covers Manatuto-Baucau Section as shown in Figure 1 below.

The JICA loan encloses the construction supervision for the entire stretch of the project road. but fund for physical works is allocated to Package 1 only due to devaluation of Japanese yen, increase in the estimated cost and a change in government policy on cost sharing, thus, ADB agreed to finance the deficiency.

The Notice to Commence was issued to the contractors on 31 May 2016 with effectivity date on 30 July 2016 to Sino-hydro Corporation Limited for Package A01-01 and 18 August 2016 to China Shanghai for Package A01-02 with the technical support

of Nippon Koei Co., Ltd. in association with PhilKoei International, Inc. and P.T. Indokoei International as the Project Implementation Supervision Consultant (PISC). The scheduled completion is on 25 April 2019.

### 1.3 Project Location

Geographically, PackageA01-1 commences at Sta. 7+660 on a relatively mountainous and a portion of marshy area and ends at Sta. 56+400. The alignment lies within the geographic coverage of four (4) sub-districts and six (6) Sucos: Cristo Rey sub-district, Suco Hera; Metinaro Sub-district, Sucos Sabuli and Duyung; Lacleo sub-district, Suco Uma Caduak and Manatuto sub-district, Sucos of Sau and Ailili.

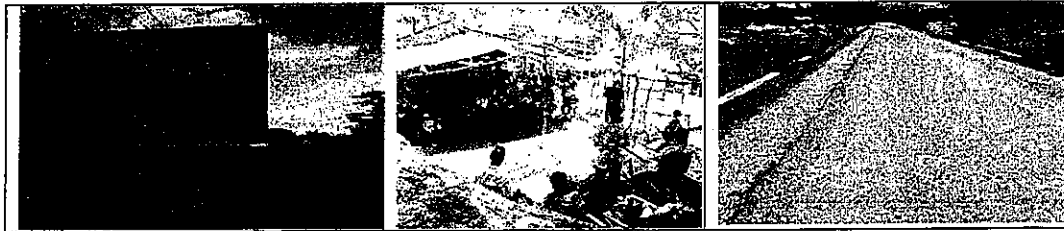
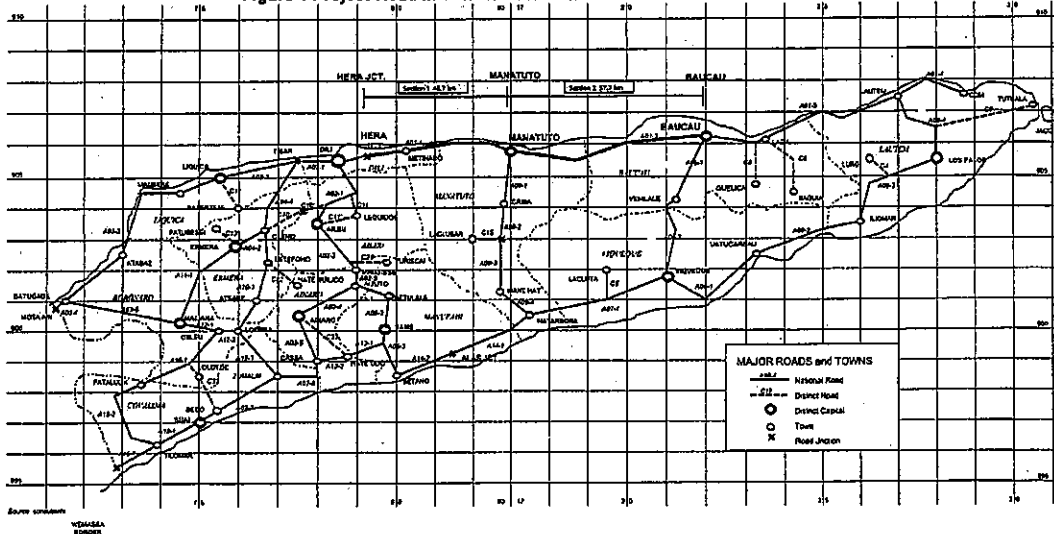


Figure 1 Project Road in Context of National Network





On the other hand, Package A01-02 commences at the end of Package 01 at Sta. 56+400 on a relatively flat terrain and ascends for a length of approximately 5 kms. Mountainous and a portion of marshy area on the flat section then descend from Sta.72+200 to Sta.77+750 for a length of approximately 6 kms. until it reaches Sta. 114.102, the end of the project. The alignment lies within the geographic coverage of four (4) sub-districts and nine (9) Sucos: Manatuto sub-districts, Sucos of Ailili and Sau; Laleia sub-district, Sucos of Haturalan and Lifau; Vemasse sub-district, Sucos of Vemasse Tasi and Caicua and Baucau sub-districts, Sucos of Bucoli, Triloka and Bahu.

#### 1.4 Scope of Land Acquisition and Resettlement.

As per requirements of the applicable laws of Timor-Leste and in compliance with JICA and ADB Social Safeguards Policies in conformity with the resettlement principles and procedures outlined in the Resettlement Framework (RF) adopted for the project, the Ministry of Public Works, Transport and Communication (MPWTC) has prepared RP to deal with the resettlement impact due to project intervention. The RP describes the provisions established to address these impacts and the modalities for compensating the affected persons including compensation rates, special allowances and schedules. The RP has been disclosed and made available to the public at the MPWTC and suco offices in the area affected by the project.

Further, the project adopted strategy to minimize land requirements and involuntary resettlement by adjusting the road right of way (RROW) corridor from 21-30 meters to 8-12 meters and confining the construction works within the existing road corridor to the extent possible including the avoidance of Electricidade de Timor-Leste (EDTL) electrical posts. The strategy also includes some compromises on reducing the embankment width even to 2 meter at certain sections of the road stretch. However, in some sections, it will inevitably be necessary to acquire a portion of rice/corn fields for the widening and raising of the road embankment. Nevertheless, no private land to be acquired since all the affected persons/affected households are occupying the reserved 3-5 meters strip of land by the government and even along the proposed road re-alignment in Suco Uma Caduak, Aldeia Beheda

at Sta. 46+800 and in sub-district of Laleia at Sta. 78+207as substantiated by the National Directorate of Land Property and Cadastral Services (NDLPCS).

Tables 1 and 2 below provide the comparative summary of impacts from preparation to implementation of the RP for both road packages. The revised spreadsheet will be attached in the final report.

**Table 1: Comparison of Summary of Impacts for Package 1: Dili-Manatuto Section based from RAP of 2013, Validation Report of 2015 and Updated RAP of 2016**

Impact category	Type of affected asset	2013 RAP impacts	2015 Updated RAP (Validation Report impacts)	Affected Households (Affected Persons) based on 2015 Updated RAP	Re-validation of November 2016	Affected Households (Affected Persons) based on November 2016 Re-validation
1. Affected structure	a. Houses (+residential/commercial) Permanent	33 units	6 units	6 AHs (41 APs)	11 units	206 AHs (1,433 APs) Note: there are AHs who own both a residential and a kiosks or ancillary structures or a kiosk
	Semi-permanent				2 units	
	Temporary				4 units	
	b. Businesses temporary kiosks	139 units	83 units	83 AHs (614 APs)	61 units	
	permanent kiosks semi-permanent		24 units	24 AHs (92 APs)	55 units	
2. Affected land	c. Stalls	-	47 units	47 AHs (457 APs)	1 unit	
	d. Ancillary structures: Fences, toilets, kitchens	2 units	165 units	165 AHs (852 APs)	5 units	
	e. Livestock cages	3 units			67 units	
	Total affected structures	177 units	393 units		154 units	
	a. Residential land	-	123,877.74 m <sup>2</sup>		-	
3. Affected trees	Total affected land area	104,572 m <sup>2</sup>	123,877.74 m <sup>2</sup>		-	
	a. Timber trees	442	137		235	66 (AHs)
	b. Timber & fruit trees	963	48		187	67 (AHs)
	c. Fruit trees	1,998	492		582	148 (AHs)
	d. Plants		624			
	Total no. of affected trees	3,387	1,301		1,004	281 (AHs)



4. Crops	Total estimated annual yield loss for rice paddy from 4,698m <sup>2</sup> affected plots within government-reserved area	-	3,382 kilograms	922.10sqm affected rice field within government reserved area	17 (AHs)
5. Affected utilities	a. Water pipelines	190 pcs	190 pcs	Final inventory is on going	
	b. Steel electricity pole	103 pcs	103 pcs		
	c. Concrete electricity pole	113 pcs	113 pcs		
	d. Total affected utilities	406 pcs	406 pcs		

Table 2: Comparison of Summary of Impacts for Package 2: Manatuto to Baucau based from RAP of 2013, Validation Report of 2015 and Updated RAP of 2016

Impact category	Type of affected asset	2013 RAP impacts	2016 Updated RAP (Validation Report impacts)	Affected Households (Affected Persons) based on 2015 Updated RAP	Re-validation of November 2016	Affected Households (Affected Persons) based on November 2016 Re-validation
1. Affected structure	a. Houses (+residential/commercial) Permanent Semi-permanent Temporary	21 units	15 units	15 AHs (94 APs)	15 units 1 unit 6 units 8 units	233 AHs (1,291 APs)
	b. Businesses (kiosks) Permanent Semi-permanent Temporary	74 units	4 units	4 AHs (40 APs)	42 units 4 units 11 units 27 units	
	c. Stalls	-	42 units	42 AHs (325 APs)	169 units	
	d. Ancillary structures:	4 units	162 units	162 AHs (1254 APs) 4 AHs (18 APs)	7 units	

	Fences, toilets, kitchens Permanent Semi-permanent Temporary								
	<b>Total affected structures</b>	<b>105 units</b>	<b>227 units</b>	<b>233 units</b>					
2. Affected land	a. Residential land*	0	0						
	<b>Total affected land area</b>	<b>143,777 m<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>0 m<sup>2</sup></b>						
3. Affected trees	a. Timber trees	39	666	669	134 AHs				
	b. Timber & fruit trees	73	1,534	1,531	214 (AHs)				
	c. Fruit trees/plants	127	1,021	1,021	392 (AHs)				
	<b>Total no. of affected trees</b>	<b>239</b>	<b>3221</b>	<b>3,221 trees</b>	<b>740 (AHs)</b>				
4. Crops	Total estimated annual yield loss for rice paddy from 27,087.5m <sup>2</sup> affected plots within government-reserved area		19,503 kg.		33,332.0 sqm/ 12,000 kg within government reserved area				
5. Affected utilities	a. Water pipelines	75 pcs	75 pcs						
	b. Steel electricity pole	105 pcs	105 pcs						
	c. Concrete electricity pole	150 pcs	150 pcs						
	<b>d. Total affected utilities</b>	<b>320 pcs</b>	<b>320 pcs</b>						
									<b>Final inventory on going</b>

\*All affected residential land and rice field are government-owned land as the proposed design width of the road is within the 5-meter government reserved area on both sides of the road.

## CHAPTER 2 RESETTLEMENT ACTION PLAN

### 2.1 Requirements in the Implementation Of RAP

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

- i. 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.
- ii. 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.
- iii. 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 APs.
- iv. Resettlement impacts will be minimized through careful engineering design.
- v. APs will be systematically informed and consulted during the entire process of resettlement planning and implementation, including assessment of possible impacts on their livelihoods, purchase of land/assets, determining compensation/resettlement options and socio-economic rehabilitation measures. They will be informed of their rights and options and be invited to participate actively in the identification of mitigation and rehabilitation measures.
- vi. The APs will be identified and recorded as early as possible in order to establish their eligibility through a population record or census that serves as an eligibility

cut-off date, usually around the time of initial consultations at the subproject identification stage to prevent a subsequent influx of encroachers or others who wish to take advantage of such benefits.

- vii. Eligible APs are entitled to compensation and livelihood rehabilitation measures sufficient to assist them to improve or at least maintain their pre-subproject living standards, income earning capacity and production levels.
- viii. In the consultation process, representatives of local governments, village chiefs, other community leaders and civil society organizations such as non-government organizations (NGOs) from the operational areas will be included. The customs and traditions, as well as the religious practices of all APs, will be respected and protected.
- ix. The institutions of APs, and, where relevant of their hosts, are to be protected and supported. Physically displaced APs will be assisted to integrate economically and socially into host communities so that adverse impacts on the host communities are minimized and social harmony is promoted.
- x. Lack of formal legal rights to assets lost will not deprive any AP from receiving compensation and payments for non-land assets and entitlements.
- xi. Particular attention will be paid to the needs of vulnerable APs. This group of APs may include those without legal or recognizable title to the land or other assets, households headed by females, the elderly or disabled, and other vulnerable groups, such as people living in extreme hardship, and indigenous people that may be a minority in specific locations. Appropriate assistance will be provided to help them improve their socio-economic status.
- xii. 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.
- xiii. Since there are no significant differences in cultural and socio-economic identity among the different language groups, no specific adverse impacts are anticipated to warrant separate indigenous people's plans. To ensure that the different language groups fully participate in planning and implementing resettlement, discussions and reports will be prepared and disclosed

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

- xiv. Resettlement planning decisions will be preceded by a social preparation phase where consultations will be held with APs, community leaders, local administrators, and NGOs to enhance the participation of these APs in negotiation, planning, and implementation.
- xv. Payment for physical assets, i.e. land, houses, buildings and other structures, and non-physical assets such as lost income from productive assets or jobs, will be calculated at replacement cost and included in the RAP.
- xvi. APs losing only part of their physical assets will not be left with a proportion inadequate to sustain their current standard of living. Such a minimum size will be identified and agreed upon during the resettlement planning process.
- xvii. A grievance redress mechanism linked with existing traditional formal and informal systems and cognizant of cultural requirements will be established to solve resettlement related disputes and complaints from APs.
- xviii. Land for land or asset for asset compensation is always the preferred method. However, if insufficient land or assets are available, or if the affected people have a preference and the resettlement impacts are considered to be minor and do not undermine the livelihoods of APs, cash payment at replacement costs will be provided based on negotiation with APs. For those experiencing severe impacts (more than 10% of productive land severely affected people (i.e. those APs experiencing significant impacts) assistance will be given to identify and purchase alternative land. Efforts will also be made to provide sustainable livelihood restoration measures so that affected people can improve or at least restore their standard of living to pre-project levels.
- xix. 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;
- xx. 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
- xxi. No works with resettlement impacts will be implemented before RAP has been prepared and approved in line with the RF. The general process for preparing RAPs includes:

- Consultation with APs 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 APs losing assets (land, physical assets, means of livelihood, or social support systems) will be compensated and assisted, through adequate and satisfactory to the AP, replacement land, housing, infrastructure, resources, income sources, and services, in cash or in kind, so that their economic and social circumstances will be improved or at least restored to the pre-project level. All compensation will be based on the principle of replacement cost at current market value. When necessary, livelihood restoration programs acceptable to the local community will be put in place to help people improve, or at least restore, incomes to pre-project levels;
- 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 RAP;
- Inclusion of a grievance mechanism based on cultural practices and agreeable to APs;
- Inclusion of a monitoring system, appropriate reporting and monitoring and evaluation will be established as part of the resettlement management system, this will be set out in the RAP.

## 2.2 Actual Implementation of RAP

The original RP was prepared in 2013 as part of the detailed engineering design where the Inventory of Losses (IOL) assumed a 21-30 meters RROW corridor.

In July-December 2015, validation/updating the number of affected persons and assets thru detailed measurement survey (DMS) along with interview of the APs were

done within the reduce RROW corridor of 10-15 meters. Accordingly, negotiations of settlements to the validated/updated head of households were conducted.

It was later re-validated/re-updated in June-November 2016. The impacts were re-assessed within the demarcated construction limit that was set to a minimum of 1 meter and maximum of 5-8 meters from the edge of the existing road in flat area but variable in mountainous area depending of the height of cut and embankment. Re-negotiation of settlements was likewise done adopting the adjusted unit prices attached in Appendix A.

The district/sub-district, Suco/Aldeia, NDLPCS, PMU and PISC reached agreement on compensation rates which in general accepted the offered/negotiated amount by the APs. Moreover, prevailing unit prices for various species of trees are prescribed by the Ministerio Agrikultura e Peskas. Other allowances are also provided as indicated in the revised Entitlement Matrix that would be attached in the final report.

#### **2.2.1 Adequacy of Consultation and Information Disclosure**

Prior to the conduct of all the related activities from IOL to DMS to re-validation/re-assessment, series of public consultations and focus group discussions were organized in sufficient number and at the appropriate location and time so as to allow the potential participation of all affected persons and household members or their authorized representatives.

In the course of all the consultations, the PMU and PISC social safeguards staff explained the reasons for the public consultations such as created awareness on the part of the stakeholders particularly on the project concepts, requirements of the funding institutions and concerned government agencies as far as social and environmental safeguards consideration and the likely impacts for the affected population regarding their entitlement, compensation payment procedures, and grievances redress mechanism and schedule of activities.

The stakeholders were encouraged to ask for clarifications and to propose procedures that may facilitate the implementation of the resettlement plan.

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

At each consultation as presented in Matrices below, the numbers and names of the participants were recorded and minutes of the discussions were taken.

Minutes of Meetings with photographs at strategic locations to all of these consultations shall be attached in the final report.

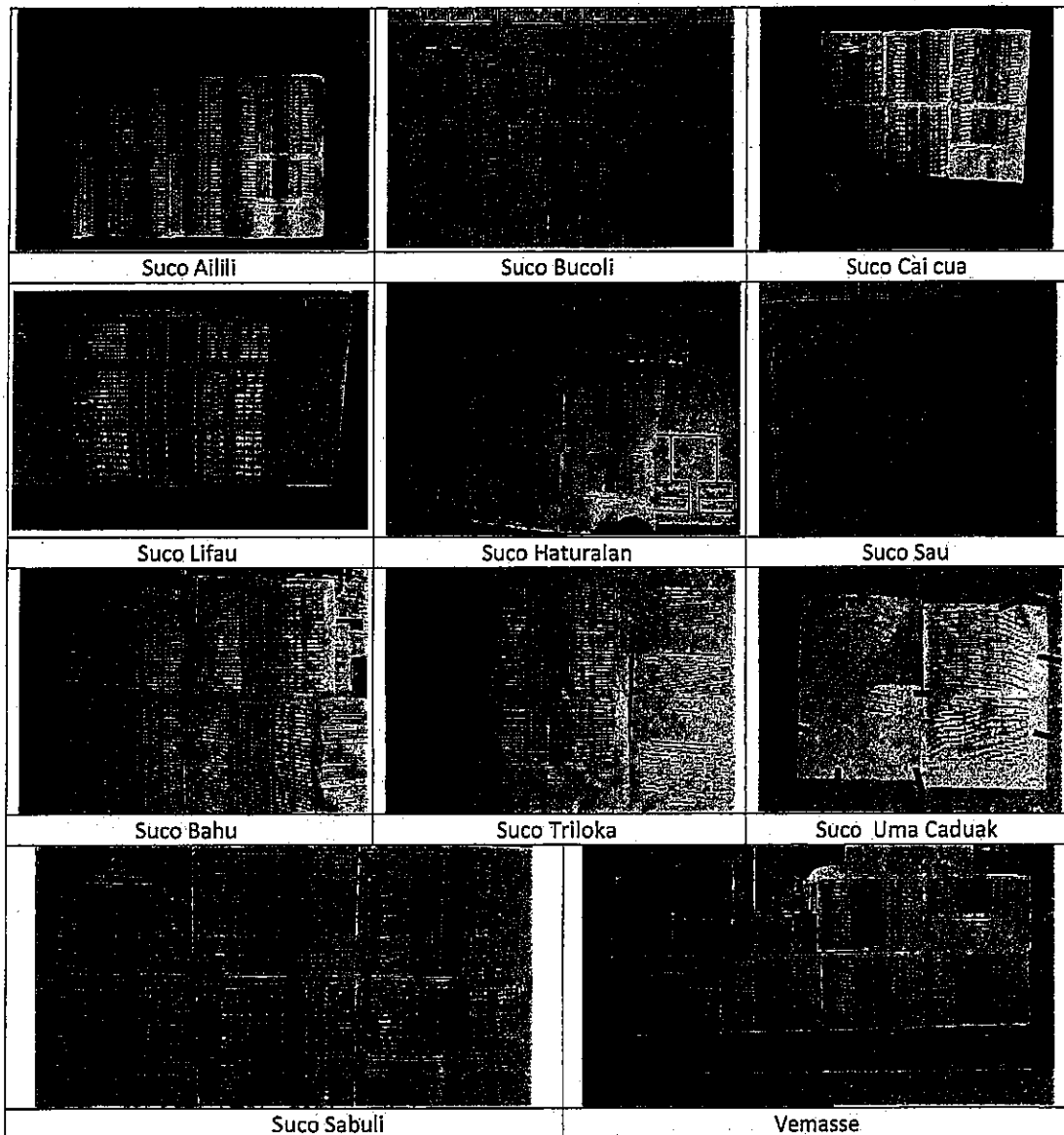
Package 01: Dili-Manatuto Date/Suco	Participants		
	Male	Female	Total
August 08, 2015/Suco Hera	35	16	51
August 12, 2015/Suco Sabuli	17	6	23
August 12, 2015/Suco Duyung	17	16	33
August 13, 2015/Suco Uma Caduak, Aldeia Manumetan	64	17	91
August 13, 2015/Suco Uma Caduak, Aldeia Beheda	31	17	48
August 14, 2015/Suco Sau, Aldeia Obrato	12	27	39
October 20, 2015/Suco Sabuli	43	8	51
October 21, 2015/Suco Duyung	39	14	53
October 21, 2015/Suco Duyung, Aldeia Manleu	41	25	66
October 23, 2015/Suco Sau and Ailili	22	27	49
November 5, 2015/Suco Uma Caduak, Aldeia Behauc	35	14	49
November 5, 2016/Suco Uma Caduak, Aldeia Fatumetan	22	18	40
November 6, 2015/Suco Uma Caduak, Aldeia Beheda	29	6	35
December 4, 2015/Suco Hera	28	9	37
Package 02: Manatuto-Baucau Date/Suco	Participants		
	Male	Female	Total
1 September 2015/Suco Vemasse - Baucau	30	9	39
1 September 2015/Suco Cairabela - Baucau	21	8	29
2 September 2015/ Suco Bucoli - Baucau	56	15	71
2 September 2015/Suco Bahu - Baucau	13	13	26
2 September 2015/Suco Triloka - Baucau	10	3	13
3 September 2015/Laleia - Manatuto	20	8	28
21 June 2016/Laleia - Manatuto	20	19	39
22 June 16 2016/Vemasse - Baucau	54	16	74
22 June 2016/Bucoli - Baucau	59	19	74
23 June 2016/Bahu - Baucau	12	9	21
23 June 2016/Triloka - Baucau	18	6	24
23 June 2016/Vemasse - Baucau	40	13	53

Furthermore, a summary of the RP was disclosed in the form of public information brochure translated in Tetum language as per attached in Appendix B. The brochures were distributed for posting to the Suco chiefs who has the



administrative responsibility on the areas where the road sections are located to enable the APs and local communities of the associated impacts of the project, their benefits and overall process of the compensation program and the mechanisms and procedures of grievances.

More so, the names of the re-validated head of households with corresponding affected assets and relevant information were posted in suco chief offices as shown in photographs below.



Community Consultation Plan is under preparation by the PMU and PISC social safeguards team.

### **2.2.2 Identification of Vulnerable Groups**

The identification of vulnerable household heads/groups was considered during re-validation and to be reflected in the revised Spreadsheet that would be attached in the final CAP report. The vulnerable AHs include people with disability (PWD) and female-headed households either widow or separated and the elderly or above 71-year old head of households.

As per household interview and observation, there are 55 AHs recognized as vulnerable along the project road. Out of this, 18 AHs are vulnerable in Package 01-01 while 37AHs in Package 01-02.

Hence, on top of the compensation of the affected assets accorded for them, these APs are entitled to an additional allowance for three months at monthly rate of US\$ 100.00 and would qualify for any special assistance.

### **2.2.3 Grievance Redress Mechanism**

The establishment of Grievance Redress Committee including the redress mechanism process was deliberated with the Suco chief and concerned personnel.

Agreements were made of the composition of committee. The focal person for each suco along the project road are respective Suco Chief, whereas the members composed of the Aldeia chief, designated representative from Department of Community Conflict Prevention (DCCP) under the Ministry of Interior and NDLPSC under the Ministry of Justice, the Health and Safety Officer of Contractor and the International and National Environmental and Social Safeguards Consultant from the PISC. Names of designated representatives of the committee will be indicated in the final report.

As of this writing, following are the recorded grievances/complaints of APs from Package 1 and Package 2 that triggered during possession of site.

- Local community complained of the changes in the number of APs and affected assets as the RP was disclosed prior to validation in 2015
- APs claim payment of affected lots particularly whose rice/corn field that need to acquire

- Staked Road Right of Way (RROW) clearance created uncertainty to some of the local residents/community regarding the extent of affected assets.
- Delayed payment of compensation of APs
- Resistance from paid APs for the removal of the accounted assets
- Unpaid APs are preventing the clearing and grubbing of contractors

#### 2.2.4 Action taken in addressing the grievances:

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

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

The consultation was attended by 65 participants (44 Male and 21 Female) including staff of DCCP.



**The reactions to the grievances are as follows:**

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

*Reaction. It was explained to the APs how they were assessed and identified during the process of the resettlement planning in 2013 and the need to reduce their affected properties/assets after the conduct of re-validation/re-assessment in 2015 and 2016 where resettlement impacts were minimized through careful engineering design.*

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

*Reaction. It was mentioned the 3-5meter strip of land both sides from the centreline are reserved by the government for public purposes.*

*In cases that land will be acquired beyond the reserve strip, the claimant will provide proof of ownership over the land they are claiming subject for evaluation and authenticity by the NDLPSC.*

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

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

iii. Staking the construction limits/RROW clearance.

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

iv. Process of payments

*Reaction. PMU- social safeguards team explained the process of payments.*

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

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

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

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

Nevertheless, the contractor committed to provide materials or repair the damaged rooftop after the said assessment.

Photographs below are the damaged rooftop taken during assessment.



- b. Another action taken to resolve grievances is a dialogue between the international and national social safeguards consultant and respective suco chiefs where grievances became apparent such as in Suco Uma Caduak of Package 1 and Suco Vemasse Tasi and Haturalan of Package 2.

Possession of site was issued in intermittent sections where payments of compensation were already transmitted to APs individual BNCTL account but settled APs still stopped the clearing and grubbing of the contractor without

any apparent reason, it's just that they don't allow for the removal of their compensated assets.



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

For the unpaid APs who joined stopping the contractors' activities, it was assured that payments will be made the soonest as required documents were already submitted to PMU for processing.

But for those that not yet processed, those are the APs with no bank accounts because of non-appearance during the scheduled opening thru mobile bank. Nonetheless, the national social safeguards counterpart re-scheduled opening in BNCTL branch offices in December 2015 and January 2016 but still those APs didn't appear. Non-appearance is not the liability of PISC or PMU since APs were informed ahead of schedule and free

transportation was provided in the scheduled date and time. To resolve this issue, re-scheduling of mobile bank will be initiated by PISC and once confirmed, it will be posted to respective suco chief office.

Moreover, lot claimants issue was presented with Director of DTPSC Manatuto and the director confirmed that the affected lots are owned by the government.

## 2.3 Compensation

### 2.3.1 Determination of compensation and entitlements.

Compensation at Negotiated Settlement for rice/corn fields and other fixed assets such as temporary, semi-permanent and permanent structures, kiosks, roadside stalls, trees and other improvements are adequate to replace losses.

Further, a 25% Reconstruction Costs was added to the estimated affected residential and commercial structures which is not included in the compensation cost estimates of the 2013 and 2015 RP.

The unit prices and the rate of additional assistance and entitlements offered with AHs/APs whose residential and commercial structures and other improvements during re-negotiation in 2016 are presented in this report including the prevailing unit prices for various species of affected trees as prescribed by the Ministerio Agrikultura e Peskas.

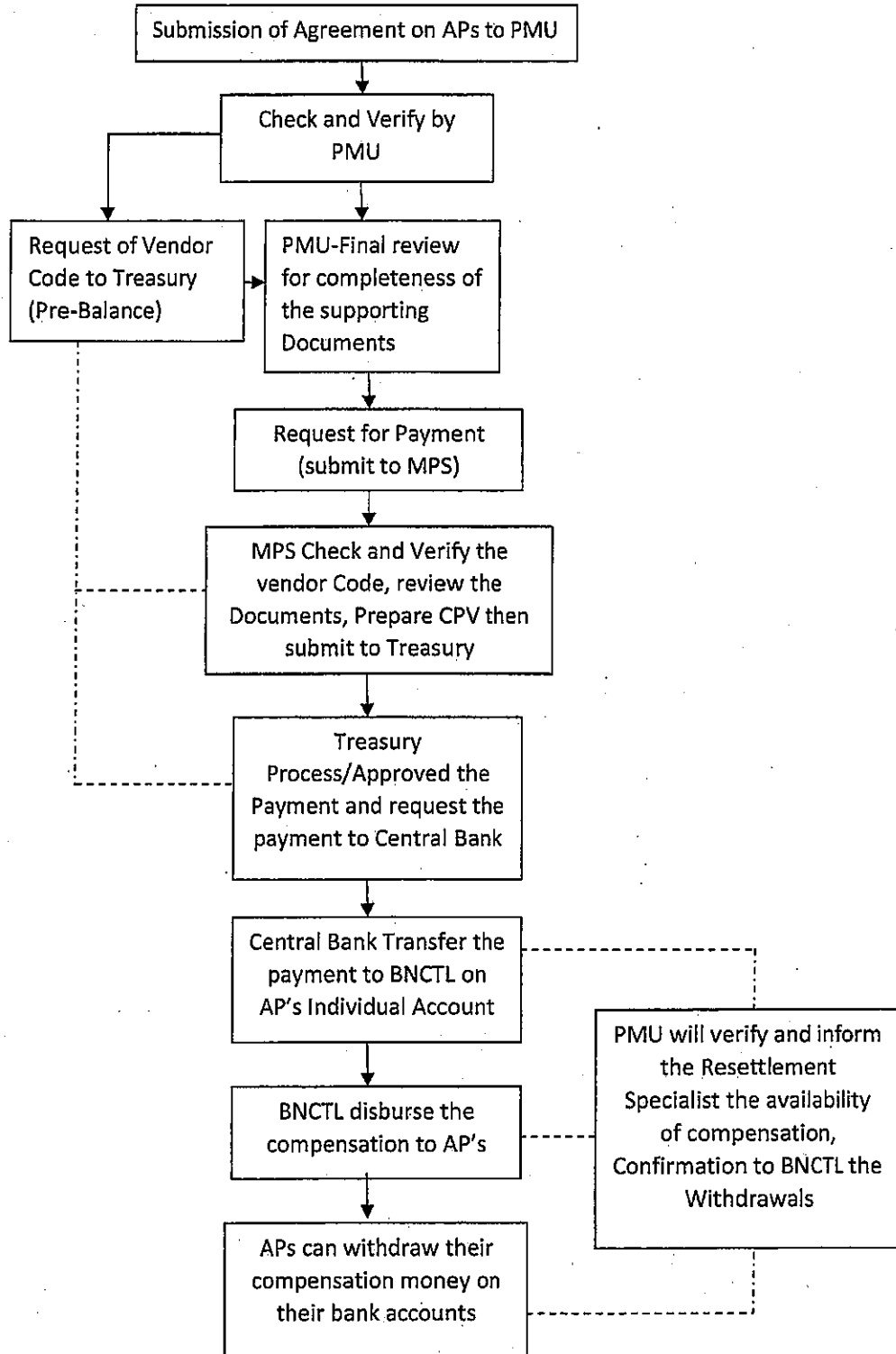
### 2.3.2 Opening of BNCTL accounts.

The PMU with the assistance of PISC and Suco/Aldeia Chiefs initiated the opening of bank account thru mobile bank for each AP who doesn't have existing BNCTL accounts. Another schedule was set in BNCTL branch offices in Dili, Manatuto and Baucau intended for those APs that are not available during the scheduled mobile bank and these APs were accompanied by the National Social Safeguards Specialist for the opening of their individual bank account to the bank branches.

Opening of joint account by a husband and wife or parent and children is encouraged.

**Payment of compensation.** Prior to issuance of possession of site, the social safeguards team ensures that each AP receives compensation for their affected assets directly to their respective BNCTL account thru confirmation from the bank and the AP itself.

Below is the Flowchart on the Process of Compensation Payment.





As of March 15, 2016, for Package A01-01, the required documents for processing of payments to the revalidated 327 APs were submitted to PMU. Out of 327, 109 APs already receive full payment and the 218 APs still awaiting payments to be remitted by MPWTC/MOF to the APs individual BNCTL accounts.

On the other hand, of the 442 re-validated APs of Package A01-02, required documents of 338 APs for processing of payments were submitted to PMU and out of this, 220 APs already got their full compensation and the 118 APs still awaiting the disbursement of payment. Meanwhile, the required documents of the 104 APs to complete the 442 for submission to PMU are still on process by the national social safeguards of PISC. The delay in submission of the requirements is due:

- to legal ownership or double claimants of affected assets that needs further verification;
- other APs are yet to open BNCTL accounts due to non-appearance of those APs during the scheduled opening of BNCTL mobile bank and scheduled opening in bank branches
- the center line and approaches of Laleia Bridge and re-alignment is yet to finalize in order to determine the exact area of affected assets.

Obtaining the signatures of acknowledgement of full receipt of compensation from APs by the National Social Safeguards counterpart is on progress. Once accomplished, it will be attached to the Appendices of the final report.

**STATUS OF PAYMENT**

SUICO	STATION	NUMBER OF AP'S		RE-VALIDATED NUMBER OF AP'S and NEGOTIATED	SUBMITTED TO PMU FOR PROCESSING OF PAYMENT	FULLY PAID AP'S	POSSESSION OF SITE	REMARKS
		RAP 2013	RAP 2015					
<b>Package 1: Dili-Manatuto Section</b>								
Hera	7+660 - 10+900			105	105	-	10+300 - 10+900	No activities yet
Sabuli	10+900 - 16+380			26	26	-	10+900 - 14+200	Clearing & grubbing of construction limit on going.
Duyung	16+380 - 30+900			56	56	-	30+700 - 30+900	Re-alignment: Sta. 27+000-29+000
Uma-Caduac	30+900 - 37+080			115	115	92	30+900 - 37+080	Started clearing of construction limit but there are resistance from paid and unpaid APs. Public consultation was undertaken on February 23, 2017 as initiated by the staff of Ministry of Interior (Complaints Division).
Sau	37+080 - 54+640			16	16	14	37+080 - 41+000 42+000 - 47+500 47+800 - 50+400 52+400 - 54+640	Clearing and grubbing ongoing Re-alignment- Sta. 38+000-39-700
Ailili	54+640 - 56+400			9	9	3	54+640 - 56+400	
<b>TOTAL</b>		742	540	<b>327</b>	<b>327</b>	<b>109</b>		

SUCO	STATION	NUMBER OF AP's		RE-VALIDATED NUMBER OF AP's and NEGOTIATED	SUBMITTED TO PMU FOR PROCESSING OF PAYMENT	FULLY PAID AP's	POSSESSION OF SITE	REMARKS
		RAP 2013	RAP 2015					
<b>Package 2: Manatuto-Baucau Section</b>								
Manatuto	56+400 - 64+000			13	13	13	57+715 - 64+000	
Laleia	64+000 - 82+000			25	15	11	64+000 - 80+100 80+950 - 82+000	Re-alignment: Sta. 78+207-78+766
Vernasse	82+000 - 99+000			166	151	91	82+000 - 89+200 89+250 - 91+900 94+300 - 97+050	Started clearing and grubbing
Bucoli	99+000 - 105+900			172	117	81	100+340- 105+900	
Triloka	105+900- 110+680			42	29	16	105+900 - 106+000 107+000 - 110+400	
Bahu	110+680- 114+102			24	13	8		
<b>TOTAL</b>		566	447	<b>442</b>	<b>338</b>	<b>220</b>		

### **2.3.3 Livelihood Restoration**

The perception of restoration of livelihood is yet to measure.

Nevertheless, no major disruptions on APs whose temporary roadside stalls were dismantled because their activities were not paralyzed while civil works is ongoing.

Random interview with APs whose residential/commercial structures and trees of various species were conducted during signing of Confirmation of Full Payment for their affected assets. Some owners of roadside stores opted to use the cash compensation for consumption-related expenditures rather than productive investment.

### **2.3.4 Unanticipated Issues**

Additional APs are expected to be identified due to slope cutting and re-alignment. Same procedure with the paid APs will be applied from negotiation to payment but the cut-off date will be imposed. The cut-off date for this project was set in October 2013.

## **2.4 Road Safety Awareness**

Road safety awareness is being implemented and for continuous compliance and some of these are as follows:

- Instruction and induction of all workers by the contractor in health and safety matters including road safety requirements for all operatives before they start to work.
- Educating project drivers on safe driving practices to minimize accidents and to prevent spill of spoil and hazardous substances (fuel and oil) and other construction materials during transport.
- Adequate signage and security are provided at the site office and works yard and prevention of unauthorized people including children in entering work areas and camp. Warning signs are provided at the periphery of the site warning the public not to enter.

- The general public/local residents are not allowed in high-risk areas, e.g. excavation sites and areas where heavy equipment is in operation and these sites have a watchman at the entrance to keep public out.
- Imposition of speed restrictions on project vehicles and equipment travelling within 50m of Sucos and sensitive receptors (e.g. residential, schools, places of worship, etc).
- Where worker exposure to traffic cannot be completely eliminated, protective barriers are provided to shield workers from passing vehicles. Another measure is to install channelling devices (e.g. traffic cones and barrels) to delineate the work zone.
- Regular toolbox talks to orient the workers on health and safety issues related to their activities as well as on proper use of PPE.
- Implementation of HIV/AIDS awareness and prevention program.

## **CHAPTER 3 MONITORING AND REPORTING**

### **3.1 Social Safeguards Monitoring**

A Social Safeguards Monitoring (SSM) is being undertaken by the International and National Social Safeguards Specialists. Related activities are coordinated with MPWTC/PMU, Suco/Aldeia Chiefs and concerned agencies to ensure the equitable provision of assistance to all affected persons by the project and to determine whether or not the resettlement objectives would be achieved as prescribed in the JICA and ADB Social Safeguards Policy in conformity with the GoTL applicable laws and procedures outlined in the resettlement framework.

Monitoring includes reporting on progress in the activities envisaged in the RP implementation. The National Social Safeguards Specialist commissioned to prepare and submit individual monthly SSM report while the International Social Safeguards Specialist integrated monthly reports into quarterly report to be submitted to JICA and ADB thru PMU.

Further, evaluation of the resettlement activities will be resorted after implementation of the RP to assess whether the resettlement objectives were appropriate and whether they were met. The evaluation shall also assess resettlement efficiency, effectiveness, impact and sustainability and drawing lessons as a guide to future resettlement planning.

### **3.2 Conclusion**

Implementation of the resettlement action plan is still in progress. Events that might require additional preventive/corrective action will be incorporated in the final report.

Once Resettlement Action Plan fully implemented, Final Report will be submitted along with supporting documents (attachments/appendices).