

Resettlement Action Plan

Baucau Municipal Capital Water Supply Project

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Prepared by the Water Project Management Unit (PMU), under the Ministry of Public Works for the World Bank.

Abbreviations

ARAP	-	Abbreviated Resettlement Plan
DL	-	Decree-Law
ESS	-	Environmental Social Standard
ESF	-	Environmental and Social Framework
FGD	-	Focus Group Discussion
PAH	-	Project Affected Household
PAP	-	Project Affected Person
BTL E.P.	-	Bee Timor-Leste E.P.
COI	-	Corridor of Impact
DMS	-	Detailed Measurement Survey
EA	-	Executing Agency
GoTL	-	Government of Timor-Leste
GRC	-	Grievance Redress Committee
GRM	-	Grievance Redress Mechanism
LAC	-	Land Acquisition and Compensation
LAR	-	Land Acquisition Report
LRP	-	Livelihood Restoration Program
MALFF	-	Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Forestry and Fisheries
MOF	-	Ministry of Finance
MOJ	-	Ministry of Justice
MSSI	-	Ministry of Social and Solidarity Inclusion
NDLPC	-	National Directorate of Land Property and Cadastral
PAP	-	Project Affected Person
PCM	-	Public Consultation Meeting
PMU	-	Project Management Unit
PIB	-	Project Information Booklet
PSC	-	Project Supervision Consultants
RAP	-	Resettlement Action Plan
RCS	-	Replacement Cost Study
SAH	-	Severely Affected Households
SES	-	Socio-Economic Survey
WB	-	World Bank
WSSIP	-	Water And Sanitation Supply Investment Project

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

ha	-	hectare
km	-	kilometer
m	-	meter
m ²	-	square meter

Currency Equivalent:

The currency of Timor-Leste is the United States dollar (\$).

DEFINITION OF TERMS

In this updated Resettlement Action Plan, unless the context dictates otherwise, the following terms will have the following meanings:

“Environmental and Social Standards” (ESSs) set out the requirements for Borrowers/Clients relating to the identification and assessment of environmental and social risks and impacts associated with projects supported by the Bank through Investment Project Financing. Nine ESSs establish the standards that the Borrower/Client and the project should meet through the project life cycle.

“Project affected persons” (PAPs) means persons who are impacted by involuntary resettlement as defined below.

“Involuntary resettlement” means the involuntary taking of land resulting in direct economic and social impacts caused by:

- The involuntary taking of land resulting in: (i) relocation or loss of shelter; (ii) loss of assets or access to assets; or (iii) loss of income sources or means of livelihood, whether or not the PAP has moved to another location.
- The involuntary restriction of access to legally designated parks and protected areas resulting in adverse impacts on the livelihoods of the displaced persons.

“Land acquisition” refers to all methods of obtaining land for project purposes, which may include outright purchase, expropriation of property and acquisition of access rights, such as easements or rights of way. Land acquisition may also include: (a) acquisition of unoccupied or unutilized land whether or not the landholder relies upon such land for income or livelihood purposes; (b) repossession of public land that is used or occupied by individuals or households; and (c) project impacts that result in land being submerged or otherwise rendered unusable or inaccessible.

“Land” includes anything growing on or permanently affixed to land, such as crops, buildings and other improvements, and appurtenant water bodies.

“Restrictions on land use” refers to limitations or prohibitions on the use of agricultural, residential, commercial or other land that are directly introduced and put into effect as part of the project. These may include restrictions on access to legally designated parks and protected areas, restrictions on access to other common property resources, and restrictions on land use within utility easements or safety zones.

“Livelihood” refers to the full range of means that individuals, families and communities utilize to make a living, such as wage-based income, agriculture, fishing, foraging, other natural resource-based livelihoods, petty trade and bartering.

“Cut-off date” is the date by which PAPs and their affected assets, as relevant, have been identified and new entrants to the site cannot make claims to compensation or resettlement assistance. Persons whose ownership, use of occupancy prior to the cut-off date can be demonstrated remain eligible for assistance, regardless of their identification in the census.

“Compensation” means the payment in kind, cash or other assets given in exchange for the taking of land, loss of other types of assets (including fixed assets) or loss of livelihoods resulting from project activities.

“Census” is a complete count of the population affected by a project activity including collation of demographic and property information. This will identify and determine the number of Project Affected Persons (PAP) and the nature and levels of impact.

“Resettlement Action Plan (RAP)” is a resettlement instrument (document) to be prepared when project investments locations are identified. RAPs contain specific and legally binding requirements to be abided by to resettle and compensate the affected party before implementation of the project activities causing adverse impacts.

“Resettlement Assistance” means the measures to ensure that project affected persons who may require to be physically relocated are provided with assistance such as moving allowances, residential housing or rentals whichever is feasible and as required, for ease of resettlement during relocation.

“Replacement cost for houses and other structures” means the prevailing open market cost of replacing affected structures, in an area and of the quality similar to or better than that of the affected structures. Such costs will include: (a) the cost of the materials, (b) transporting building materials to the construction site; (c) any labor and contractors’ fees; and (d) any registration or transfer costs.

“Economic Rehabilitation Assistance” means the provision of development assistance in addition to compensation such as land preparation, credit facilities, training, or job opportunities, needed to enable PAPs to improve their living standards, income earning capacity and production levels; or at least maintain them at pre-project levels.

“The Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF)” is an instrument to be used throughout project implementation. The RPF sets out the resettlement objectives and principles, organizational arrangements and funding mechanisms for any resettlement, that may be necessary during project implementation. The RPF guides the preparation of Resettlement Action Plans of individual sub projects in order to meet the needs of the people who may be affected by the project. The Resettlement Action Plans (“RAPs”) for the Project will therefore be prepared in conformity with the provisions of this RPF.

“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, replacement cost may be determined through alternative means, such as calculation of output value for land or productive assets, or the un-depreciated 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. The valuation method for determining replacement cost should be documented and included in relevant resettlement planning documents. Transaction costs include administrative charges, registration or title fees, reasonable moving expenses, and any similar costs imposed on affected persons. To ensure compensation at replacement cost, planned compensation rates may require updating in project areas where inflation is high or the period between calculation of compensation rates and delivery of compensation is extensive.

“Security of tenure” means that resettled individuals or communities are resettled to a site that they can legally occupy, where they are protected from the risk of eviction and where the tenure rights provided to them are socially and culturally appropriate. In no event will resettled persons be provided tenure rights that are in effect weaker than the rights they had to the land or assets from which they have been displaced.

“Voluntary Land Donation” - means communities or individuals may agree to voluntarily provide land for sub-projects for desired community benefits. The operative principles in voluntary land donation are “informed consent and power of choice”. Informed consent means the people involved are fully knowledgeable about the project and its implications and consequences and freely agree to participate in the project. Power of choice refers to the people involved have option to agree or disagree, without adverse consequences imposed formally or informally by others.

NOTE

This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) is a document of the Water Project Management Unit (PMU), Ministry of Public Works. Prepared as part of project preparation and will be updated if needed.

The document is a draft that will be finalized after approved by the World Bank.

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Executive Summary

Background

The Baucau Municipal Capital Water Supply Project hereinafter referred to as “The project” will support the Government of Timor-Leste to provide safe, reliable, and affordable water supply to the 39,000 people in participating cities by 2040. It will finance the construction of new, and the expansion of existing, facilities for water supply services and (ii) strengthen the regulatory and institutional capacity of both the Bee Timor-Leste E.P. (BTL E.P.) and the Municipal Water, Sanitation, and Environment Services (SMASA), in project implementation and operations and maintenance (O&M). The project is in line with the government’s Strategic Development Plan Strategy (2011–2030)¹ by improving the overall health and hygiene of the population of the participating cities. The project will improve the population’s access to water supply infrastructure through two components: Component 1: Water Supply Infrastructure Development and Component 2: Project Management and Supervision.

This Resettlement Action Plan (RAP) has been prepared based on the final Detailed Engineering Design (DED) of the project, results of Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS), census of the project affected households (PAHs) identified following the final DED and the result of the new rapid assessment of the PMU’s Social Field Surveyors conducted in April 2026. Any new project affected person (PAPs) that are found to be affected by any component of the project during construction shall be entitled to the same or upgraded entitlements as those of the project affected people (PAPs) covered by this Updated RAP. Unanticipated impacts not included in this Updated RAP will be addressed in line with the World Bank Environmental and Social Standard (ESS) 5 adopted by this project and covered in a RAP addendum that will be submitted to and cleared by the World Bank.

Legal and Policy Framework

The legal and policy framework for land acquisition and involuntary resettlement of the project is defined by relevant laws and regulations of the GoTL and the World Bank’s Environmental and Social framework (ESSs), and the agreed Resettlement Policy Framework (2019). Objectives of the project’s policy are to avoid wherever possible or to minimize resettlement impacts, restore income and livelihoods of PAHs, and reinstate or improve living standards of the project’s vulnerable affected households (VAHs). The RPF was agreed in 2019, 2 years after the law the RPF was agreed in 2019, 2 years after the Timor-Leste’s Land Expropriation Law for Public Purpose (Law no. 8/2017) was issued in 2017 and in case there is any gap between entitlements for PAHs regulated by the Expropriation Law and those envisaged in the agreed 2019’s RPF, provisions in which PAHs are provided with upgraded entitlements will be adopted.

Project Entitlements

The cut-off date of the Project is the date set to determine eligibility for compensation and assistance under the Project. For this sub project, it is the date that the demarcation of the construction boundary was conducted (April 15th, 2026). Compensation for assets of PAHs will be at full replacement cost. An entitlement matrix and its applications are provided in this Updated RAP. The entitlement matrix covers the compensation and types of assistance to be provided to PAHs based on scope and type of impacts, as well as additional assistance for the vulnerable households including those who are severely affected by the project (SAHs) and vulnerable affected households by category of vulnerability (VAHs). The entitlement matrix was developed in consultation with the PAPs, local authorities, and relevant agencies in the public consultation meetings conducted during the RAP preparation.

Scope of Impacts of Land Acquisition and Resettlement Impacts

There are 17 project affected households (PAHs) in Baucau, none are expected to be severely impacted. Losses of land are minimal (total 0.5 ha) and further losses are confined to temporary and semi-permanent structures and a total of 4,288 plants/trees.

Information Disclosure and Public Consultation

¹ Government of Timor-Leste. 2011. Timor-Leste Strategic Development Plan (2011-2030). Dili.

During preparation of the RAP, two (2) public consultation meetings were conducted with PAHs in Baucau. The first public consultation meeting was held on 23 September 2019 before the commencement of DMS and census of PAHs; and the second meeting was organized on 20 February 2020 after the completion of the DMS and census. There were 152 people participating in the public consultation meetings, of which women accounted for 41.4%. In May 29th, 2023, the project conducted demarcation of the construction boundary to recheck the status of the land after two years since the latest public consultation. There were 2 events of public disclosure of land status conducted by the Land & Property Department during the process of updating this RAP in September 2023. Door-to-door consultations were also carried out by the PMU's Social Safeguards Specialist to reconfirmed and check if any additional changes may have occurred at the designated project areas. Another suco level consultation was recently held in Suco Uailli on the 15th of April 2026 with focus on the replacement of Sirimanamana to Uaisarake sprig and land status.

Grievance Redress Mechanism

To ensure that all grievances and complaints by PAPs and affected communities regarding land acquisition, compensation, assistance, and relocation or any other aspects of the Project are resolved in a timely and satisfactory manner, and that all avenues for airing grievances are available to PAHs, a proposed GRM will be established within the Project's Supervision Consultant (PSC).

In the event that the project faced delays in the mobilization of the PSC; a temporary Project GRM will be established by the PMU to handle any grievances related to the Land Acquisition and Resettlement. The Coordinator of BTL Baucau will temporarily act as the GRM operator and will receive, record and report directly to the PMU of any grievances submitted by the community.

"There are four (4) stages and eight (8) steps in the GRM: (i) PAPs will submit his/her grievance to the GRC in person, via phone call, or via complain box, and the GRM operator will precede to grievance segregation and recorded the grievance, (ii) Notifying the Focal Points within the GRC, (iii) The focal point will conduct investigation, interviews, and follow up meeting and (iv) Resolution of the grievance is discussed, decided and endorsed to the PSC manager for further notification to the PAP. If the complaint is not resolved, it is taken to PMU for management level resolution, then to MPW for the ministerial level resolution and if the complaint is still unresolved or at any stage if the complainant is not satisfied with the resolution, he/she can take the matter to an appropriate court. Complainants will be exempted from all administrative and legal fees that might be incurred in the resolution of grievances and complaints".

Relocation

The DMS results indicated that there are a total of 3 households (20 persons) whose main structures will be fully affected or partially affected but the remaining proportions of the structures are not sufficient or viable for continued use at their original functions. Aside from the full replacement cost for the affected structures (Rightfully owned), these 3 PAHs are entitled to: (i) cash compensation for the income loss (if any) during the relocation time to the new place and income disruption during the time of re-establishment of business after relocation based on minimum two months average income; (ii) subsistence assistance on transitional up to two months; (iii) one time lump sum of transportation assistance; (iv) additional fee on securing the new land permit; and (v) full assistance by the land department to obtained of land use permit (documentation). These numbers of total AHs to be relocation are subject to change once PMU provides its final confirmation.

Implementation Schedule

Prior to payment of compensation and assistance to PAPs and implementation of any other land acquisition plan activities, the following conditions shall be met: (i) the RAP needs to be submitted to and cleared by the World Bank and disclosed on the websites of both the World bank and the Ministry of Public Works (MPW); and (ii) replacement costs for all affected assets, incomes, and livelihoods have been determined by considering government standards and the World Bank's Guidelines; and (iii) summary of the Updated RAP is disclosed in the project communities and delivered to all PAPs.

Resettlement Costs

The estimated cost of implementation of this plan is to be calculated once the market verification survey is concluded. Subsequent to the market survey, the PMU team will conduct an assessment to compare the ADN standards with market prices applied in the stores in Baucau Municipality. The highest prices of relevant items will be considered as suitable for future compensation. All compensation and allowances will be paid prior to the commencement of civil works. Voluntary Land Donation (VLD) of privately owned land or assets will not be permitted.

Institutional Arrangements

The Ministry of Finance (MoF) is the project Executing Agency (EA) and the MPW is the project Implementing Agency (IA). Project implementation works are managed by the MPW through its existing Project Management Unit (PMU). The PMU includes a safeguards unit and will be assisted by the Project Supervision Consultant (PSC) which will have an international and national social safeguards/resettlement specialist. Additionally, the PMU works in liaison and closely with the water utility, Be'e Timor-Leste (BTL), E.P.

Monitoring and Reporting

To ensure that the agreed RAP is implemented as planned, monitoring of resettlement activities will be carried out internally by the PMU. Biannual monitoring reports will be prepared to present the progress of resettlement activities implementation, compliance issues, and corrective actions if any. The objectives, scope, frequency of monitoring and reporting mechanism are presented in this RAP.

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I. INTRODUCTION

1. The Timor Leste Water Supply Project is being prepared as an investment project with a proposed outlay of USD\$25 million of IDA Credit resources. The Project aims at addressing water supply related infrastructure gaps in Baucau - the second largest city and supporting the Government to improve water service delivery and sustainability of the investments across the country, including in Baucau, through the development and implementation of its sector institutional reform. In addition, the proposed Project will address the climate-related risks of extreme heat, drought, and floods.

A. Project Component

2. The implementation of this project will involve the following three components: Component 1: Water Supply infrastructure Development and Component 2: Project Management and Supervision.

1) Component 1: Water Supply Infrastructure Development

3. This component will finance the construction of the centralized water supply system in the municipal capital and selected peri-urban areas of Baucau to increase access to safely managed drinking water services to 41,000 people through the installation of 5,700 household connections. As a result of this work, beneficiaries will have access to continuous water supply that meets international water quality standards and is robust to climate change. The construction of the centralized water supply system will include: (i) design updates and/or rehabilitations necessary to ensure the sustainability and climate resilience of the system, including Detailed Engineering Designs (DED) updates, hydraulic modelling, mechanical and electrical control, technical specifications, and Bill of Quantity; (ii) the rehabilitation of existing and construction of new intakes and the protection of the respective sources thus reducing vulnerability of water (re)sources; (iii) an increase in storage capacity, including construction of bulk water reservoirs and ground-level and elevated water reservoirs to guarantee continuous supply and increase drought resilience; (iv) the installation of chlorination facilities to improve water quality and reduce the need for household level treatment; (v) the construction of buildings for storage and water quality laboratory equipment to increase flood/drought buffer; (vi) the replacement and extension of the transmission and primary distribution mains, including installation of bulk meters and associated energy use and GHG emissions reduction; and (vii) the construction of the distribution network, with household water connections and micro-metering to help manage demand and water use efficiency.

2) Component 2: Project Management and Supervision

4. This component is designed to ensure the implementation and sustainability of the water infrastructures financed under Component 1. The new water supply system will be operated by BTL in the Municipality of Baucau. This component will finance the supervision of the construction contract and the provision of technical assistance (TA), capacity building, training, and specific goods. This component will also support the implementation of Project activities through financing operational costs associated with (i) technical, environmental, and social supervision of implementation (including the implementation of the Gender Action Plan); (ii) project audits and M&E activities; and (iii) Strengthening the service provider's capacity, systems, and procedures to manage, operate, and maintain the new water supply system.

II. PROJECT DESCRIPTION

A. Proposed water supply infrastructure

5. The summary water supply infrastructures are presented in Table 1 and the schematic layout of the water supply system is also shown in Figure 1.

Table 1 Summary of Proposed Infrastructures

Water Source (un.)	Uailewa (Design capacity=83.00 l/s)	4
	Uailia Mata (Design capacity=26.25 l/s)	
	Uailia Bere (Design capacity=8.75 l/s)	
	Uaisarake (Design capacity=30.00 l/s)	
Transmission Mains – Raw and Treated Water (m)		36,150
Chlorination and Softening building (un.)		1
Water Tanks – Ground (un.)		8
Water Tanks – Tower (un.)		1
Water Tanks (total m ³)		6,300
Distribution Network (m)		104,620

6. Figure 1 below shows the covered areas of the water supply system for the municipality of Baucau.



Figure 1 Area Coverage of the Proposed Water Supply System

B. Water Sources & Treatment

7. The proposed water supply system layout is supported by the most probable scenario regarding the water sources to be used. The current DED considers four water sources with groundwater origin (Uailewa, Uailia Mata, Uailia Bere and Uaisarake). In all the four water sources it is proposed to construct pumping stations which will allow the water transport to the downstream water tanks. Water from Uailewa: can supply all the water tanks except Bulk Tank, Adarai Tank, Uailili Tank 1 and Uailili Tank 2 (in Aldeia Ledatame).
8. It is also important to mention that more than one water source is considered, which guarantees more reliability and resilience to the system. This resilience is also improved by several

reversible systems proposed in the transmission mains. The Uailewa spring is an existing water source in use by the current water supply system.

9. Despite not being the origins with the most availability, Uailia Mata and Uailia Bere are located on a higher ground, so are considered as key facilities, particularly Uailia Mata which has higher capacity than Uailia Bere. The system operation should make increased use of water from Uailia Mata and Uailia Bere in order to minimize the energy use. This situation could arise during the first few years of operation and in the periods with less water consumptions. In respect of other sources, when comparing the energy efficiency, the use of water from Uailewa is generally preferable because Uailia Mata and Uailia Bere are located in the cave areas and are far away from the community dwelling area. Due to lower water quality and quantity, the Uaisarake was subsequently proposed to substitute Sirimanamana after it is being internally discussed with a relevant government entity and consulted with local community.
10. The proposed construction for these water sources and water treatment are mainly: (a) Intake pump installation, (b) Operation building, (c) Chemical building, (d) Compressed air vessel, (e) Septic tank, (f) Cave entrance, (g) Infiltration trench, (h) Parameter fencing, and (i) access road.

Table 2 Proposed water sources infrastructures with the total area to be acquired

No	Water Origin	Planned Construction	Area to be acquired (m ²)	Current Site Condition	Land Status
1	Uailia Mata	Intake-pump installation, Maneuver chamber, Tank (water cells), operation building, Chemical building, compressed air vessel, Septic tank, infiltration trench, parameter fencing and access road.	1,240m ²	Productive soil with lush vegetation and several crops & fruit trees.	Cultivated and claimed by Mr. Amancio de Jesus Freitas,
2	Uailia Bere	Intake-pump installation, Maneuver chamber, operation building, chemical building, compressed air vessel, septic tank, infiltration trench, parameter fencing and access road.	745m ²	Productive soil with lush vegetation and several crops & fruit trees.	Cultivated and claimed by Mr. Cesaltino da Silva Freitas
3	Uailewa	Intake-pump installation, Maneuver chamber, Tank (water cells), operation building, chemical building, compressed air vessel, septic tank, infiltration trench, parameter fencing and access road.	756m ²	Rocky terrain with lush vegetation and productive soil with several fruit trees.	Municipal owned land
4	Uaisarake	Intake-pump installation, Maneuver chamber, Tank (water cells), operation building, chemical building, compressed air vessel, septic tank, infiltration trench, parameter fencing and access road.	177m ²	Productive, terrain with lush vegetation with huge numbers fruit trees.	Cultivated and claimed by Mr. Ludovino da Luz

11. All the water sources are proposed to construct water treatment facility through a simple process with soften calgon dosing and disinfection. Treatment is proposed in the following facilities:
 - Water from Uailewa: Soften Calgon dosing and disinfection will be implemented in the Uailewa spring site. This will allow centralizing treatment in a single facility. So, the water supplied to all the downstream water tanks is already treated;

- Water from Uailia Mata and Uailia Bere: (i) Soften Calgon dosing will be implemented in both water sources sites, in order to protect calcium deposits in the raw water transmission mains; (ii) Disinfection will be made in the Bulk Tank (which receives water from both sources). This will allow to supply the rural areas along the downstream transmission main and the distribution zone near the Airport; (iii) Re-chlorination will be made in Adarai Tank, which corresponds to the first water tank located in the urban area;
- Water from Uaisarake: (i) Soften Calgon dosing and disinfection will be implemented in the Uailili Tank 1. Water from the Uailili Tank 1 will subsequently be distributed to Uailili Tank 2 and will allow supplying the Uailili rural areas near Sirimanamana and Uaisarake; (ii) Re-chlorination will be made in New Town Tank, which corresponds to the first water tank located in the urban area. This particular proposed water treatment design is subject to change once it is finalized by the technical team.

C. Water Tank / Reservoir

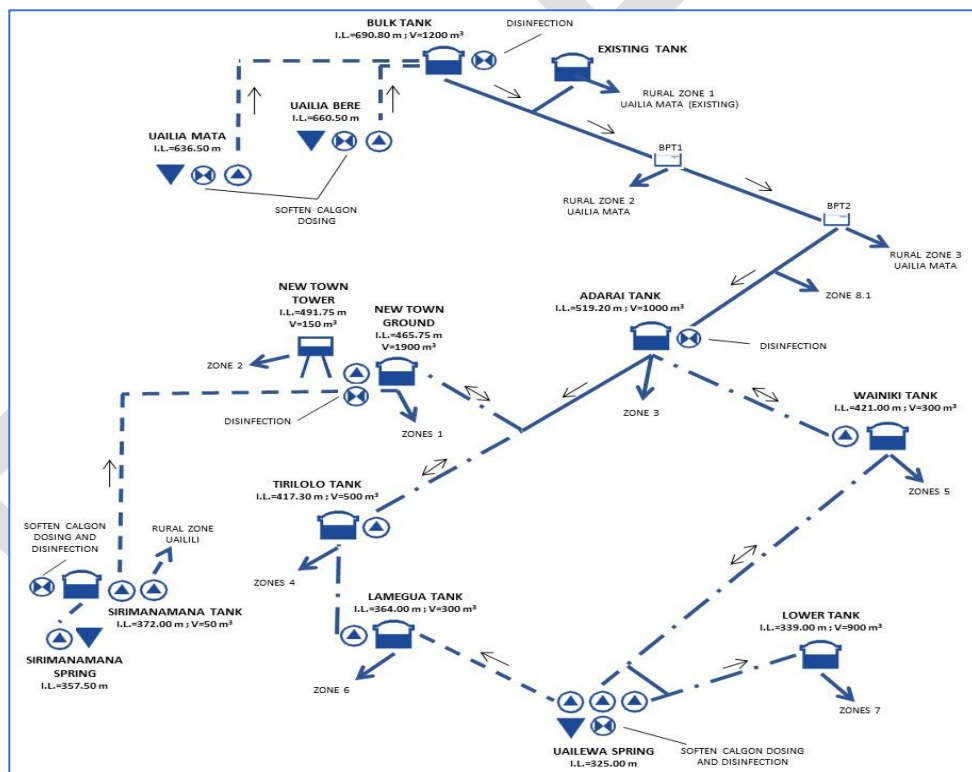
12. The proposed Reservoir in the municipality comprises several infrastructures, including the tank, Parameter fences, and access road.

Table 3 Proposed water tank infrastructures with the total area to be acquired

No	Reservoir	Planned Construction	Area to be acquired (m2)	Current Site Condition	Land Status
1	Wainiki Tank	Tank with parameter fencing and access road.	1,677m ²	Rocky terrain, not productive land	Municipal owned land
2	Uailia Tank, Darisula	Tank with parameter fencing and access road	1,991m ²	Barren terrain with lush vegetation.	Municipal owned land
3	Triloca Tank (new town tank)	Tank with parameter fencing and access road.	1,031m ²	Productive rocky terrain with several crops & fruit trees.	Cultivated and claimed by Mr. Alfredo Marques
			420m ²		Cultivated and claimed by Mr. Antonio da Costa Vaz
			245m ²		Cultivated and claimed by Mr. Domingos da Costa Pereira
4	Lamegua Tank	Tank with parameter fencing and access road.	2,003m ²	Rocky terrain, not productive land	Municipal owned land but was recently claimed by Mr. Joao Belo. Land ownership is under processing by the Ministry of Justice.
5	Adarai Tank	Tank with parameter fencing and access road.	1,478m ²	Productive soil with several crops & fruit trees.	Municipal owned land
6	Tirilolo Tank	Tank with parameter fencing and access road.	2,189m ²	Productive soil with several crops & fruit trees.	Municipal owned land

No	Reservoir	Planned Construction	Area to be acquired (m2)	Current Site Condition	Land Status
7.	Ualili Tank 1 adjacent to the Uasarake water source	Tank with parameter fencing and access road.	225m ²	Productive soil with several crops & fruit trees.	Cultivated and claimed by Mr. Ludovino da Luz, whereas crops and trees are owned by a different person, Mr. Cesario.
8.	Ualili Tank 2 in aldeia Ledatame	Tank with parameter fencing and access road.	900m ²	Existing tank	Municipal owned land

Figure 2 Schematic Diagram of the Water Supply Transmission System



D. Water Transmission & Distribution Lines.

- The proposed transmission system in the municipality comprises several infrastructures, including transmission mains, water tanks, pumping stations and break pressure tanks. In the proposed systems, all the proposed water tanks will be linked together by the transmission mains layout. Given the substitution of the previously proposed Sirimanamana to Uaisarake, the design of transmission and distribution line from Uaisarake still requires further technical assessment. As of now, the information in Table 4 particularly in the Uaisarake system are not fully provided until assessment is finalized.

14. In order to guarantee high resilience and reliability to the water supply system is considered that several transmission mains will be reversible. This way, almost all the water tanks can be supplied by more than one water source. So, the temporary proposed transmission mains system will allow:

- **Water from Uailewa**: to supply all the water tanks except Bulk Tank, Adarai Tank, Ualili Tank 1 and Ualili Tank 2;
- **Water from Uailia Mata and Uailia Bere**: to supply all the water tanks except Ualili Tank 1 and Ualili Tank 2;
- **Water from Uaisarake**: to supply Ualili Tank 1, Uailili Tank 2, New Town Tank, Tirilolo Tank and Lamegua Tank.

Table 4 Proposed transmission lines for each water sources

No	Suction tank	Discharge tank	Pipe diameter	Length (m)	Construction method
1	Uailewa	Lower Tank	HDPE PN12.5 DN200	700	New construction underground within the existing road shoulders.
2	Uailewa	Wainiki Tank	HDPE PN12.5 DN200	1,721	New construction underground within the existing road shoulders.
3	Uailewa	Lamegua Tank	HDPE PN12.5 DN315	1,382	New construction underground within the existing road shoulders.
4	Uailia Mata	Bulk Tank	HDPE PN12.5 DN250	1,773	New construction underground within the existing road shoulders.
5	Uailia Bere	Bulk Tank	HDPE PN12.5 DN160	698	New construction underground within the existing road shoulders.
6	Uaisarake WS	Uailili 1 WT	HDPE PN12.5 DN160	100	New construction underground within the existing road shoulders.
7	Ualili 1 WT	Uailili 2 WT	TBC	TBC	New construction underground within the existing road shoulders.
8	Uailili 1 WT	Rural Network	HDPE PN12.5 DN90	TBC	New construction underground within the existing road shoulders.

No	Suction tank	Discharge tank	Pipe diameter	Length (m)	Construction method
9	Uailili 2 WT	New Town Ground Tank	HDPE PN12.5 DN250	TBC	New construction underground within the existing road shoulders.
10	Wainiki	Adarai Tank	HDPE PN12.5 DN160	2,163	New construction underground within the existing road shoulders.
11	New Town Ground	New Town Tower Tank	HDPE PN12.5 DN250	40	New construction underground within the existing road shoulders.
12	Lamegua	Tirilolo Tank	HDPE PN12.5 DN315	1,291	New construction underground within the existing road shoulders.
13	Tirilolo	New Town Ground Tank	HDPE PN12.5 DN250	2,667	New construction underground within the existing road shoulders.

III. SCOPE OF LAND ACQUISITION AND RESETTLEMENT

15. This section describes the project sub-components and their potential impacts in terms of property and livelihood activities likely to be affected by the implementation of project activities. This section presents the PAP categories and types of livelihood properties/structures and socio-economic services that are likely to be affected or lost as a result Baucau municipal Water Supply System implementation. The property analysis write-up is based on records accessed from the Inventory of Losses and PAP census. Wherever applicable, the project sub-components implementation activities and the extent of impact have been presented. Alternative measures to minimise resettlement, displacements and restricted access are also discussed.

A. Zones of Potential Impact of Project Activities

16. The direct project zone of influence has been taken as Baucau Municipal area and the surrounding nine Sucos where the project sub-components and activities will be implemented namely Suco Bahu, Buibau, Buruma, Caibada Makasae, Caibada Uaimua, Gariuai, Triloca, Tirilolo, and Uailili.

17. The impacts will mostly be felt around Suco Bahu, Gariuai, Tirilolo and Uailili, where more Trees, Plants and Structures are found. Most of the affected livelihood activities along the designated project areas are crops and trees. Relatively fewer permanent and temporary structures will be

affected. There are some institutions, like (schools, commercial enterprises, entertainment centres and health facilities) along some of the roads, where the laying of the water transmission and distribution pipes will take place. It is mainly the fences/hedges, verandas and access slabs of these institutions that will be affected and will, therefore, not translate into significantly restricted access to services offered by these institutions. Proper safe access measures will be installed following the procedure set-out in the Contractor's Environmental and Social Management Plan (CESMP) of the project and in the event that some unintended impacts occur during the project's civil works implementation, this impact will be mitigated and compensated based upon the provision set out within the entitlement matrix."

18. The project will directly affect 17 households with a tentative total of 102 household members, and out of these project-affected households, 4 PAHs or 23.53% are in Suco Bahu, 2 PAHs or 11.76% are in suco Uailili, 4 PAHs or 23.53% are in Suco Tirilolo and, 2 PAHs or 11.76% are in Suco Gariuai, and 5 PAHs or 29.42% are in Suco Buibau. A summary of project sub-components impacts by zone/area is presented in Table 6 below.

Table 7 Summary of project sub-components impacts by zone/area

Suco	No. of PAHs: Augmentation of Water Sources	No. of PAHs: Tank Reservoir & access road	No. of PAHs: Transmission lines	No. of PAHs: Distribution lines
Bahu	-	4	-	-
Uailili	2	-	-	-
Tirilolo	-	4	-	-
Gariuai	2	-	-	-
Buibau	-	5	-	-
Total	4	13	-	-

B. Identification of the Project Sub-Components and Potential Impacts

19. Going to the nature of project activities, some land acquisition and related livelihoods impact is inevitable. The potential impact of the project sub-components is described in the sub-sections that follow. The magnitude of impact towards public land shall be henceforth determined based on the final design of the proposed transmission and/or distribution lines.

Table 8 Summary of project sub-components impacts

No	Impact Category	Magnitude of Impact	
		Number	Area/length
1.	Affected households and persons		
a	Affected households	17	
b	Affected persons	102	
2.	Residential structures		
a	Permanent residential structures	1	52.5m ²
b	Semi-permanent residential structures	-	-
c	Temporary warehouse (ancillary) structures	1	24m ²
D	Temporary kiosk (ancillary) structures	1	25m ²
3.	Secondary structures		
a	Permanent Tank	1	5m ²
b	Temporary Kitchen	2	30m ²
4.	Trees, crops & plants		
a	Fruit trees	414	
b	Timber trees (industrial)	163	
c	Plants/crops	3,711	
5.	Lands		
a	Productive land	7 plots	4,083.00m ²
b	Barren/Municipal owned land	7 plots	10,994.00m ²

No	Impact Category	Magnitude of Impact	
		Number	Area/length
c	Public land	13 ² plots	TBC
6.	Vulnerable households		
a	Households with identified vulnerability (living below the poverty line, household headed by elderly, and female headed households)	6	
b	Severely impacted households Affected households whose residential and business households will be relocated;	3	

1) Impact of construction of additional storage tank, boreholes and expansion of existing one

20. There are eight proposed water reservoirs to supplement the existing ones at Baucau. There is a proposed water storage tank at Suco Tirilolo area (Tirilolo Tank) on freehold land belonging to the municipality but there are three (3) households occupying the 3 permanent government buildings (formerly used as government staff housing) on the premises and these households have also build additional extension buildings such as kitchens, toilets and garages and also planted several trees and plants for consumption purposes within the same government lots. Since these permanent buildings still belong to the government there will be no provision of compensation to these buildings, but for the other assets identified such as; extended temporary buildings (kitchen, toilets and garages) and trees and plants, there will be a provision of compensation following the current market value.
21. The total land required for the construction of these tanks/reservoirs is 12,159m² consists of 2,821m² claimed as privately owned lands by 5 households and 9,338m² of government/municipal owned land. A municipal owned land of 2,003m² where the Lamegua tank is situated was recently claimed by 1 AH. The referred land ownership was reportedly under evaluation by the Ministry of Justice and the decision of this matter shall determine the future compensation requirement afterwards.
22. During the project implementation period, additional payment (Top up) will be paid to the identified AHs with loss of land if the MoJ have already determined the final land status in favor of these claims. This particular sites are free of any residential/official structures therefore, it will not result in any physical resettlement of any sort, but there are several crops and trees around this identified reservoir site that are likely to be affected and they have been valued by using the government resolution on compensation rates year 2022.
23. The proposed augmentation borehole or water sources sites (2,918.00m²) are located at Suco Uailili (Uaisarake Spring), Suco Gariuai (Uailia Bere & Ualia Mata Springs), and Suco Bahu (Uailewa Spring). All of the land required for the activity is privately held under local government/Municipal tenure but there are claims from 4 households.
24. .

2) Temporary impact of project sub-components on community infrastructure and social services

25. There will be no PAPs affected on the laying of water transmission and distribution lines. It is mainly the electric posts, existing water pipe lines, fences/live hedges, and concrete slab as access way that will be temporarily affected since most of these assets are close to or by the roadsides. Project activities will only translate into limited and temporary restrictions of access to the services offered by these assets owners and it will be identified and valued, and will be

² Including the long area for the transmission & distribution lines

promptly replaced by the developer or the appointed contractor using the reinstatement of community infrastructure within their contract.

C. Extent of Project Impact on Property and Livelihoods

1) Impact on Structures

26. The impact of the project sub-components on structures or developments excluding crops/trees is described here. After the latest site visit conducted in April 15, 2026, it was verified that a total of 6 structures both primary and secondary owned by 3 AHs will be affected. A few changes on the type of affected structures comprising of 2 movable temporary wooden Kitchens (33.33%), 1 permanent house (16.67%), 1 temporary kiosk (16.67%), 1 temporary warehouse (16.67%) and 1 permanent tank (14.29%). The permanent structures and lands are government owned properties and these structures have been used by these occupants for temporary settlement in order for them to work within the Baucau area. The PAHs are well aware of the ownership status of the houses which they have been residing in for more than 5 years the affected households have expressed their acknowledgements during the PMU's close one-on-one interview with 2 of these houses occupants (May 2023).
27. All of the affected structures are located in Suco Tirilolo (100%). These affected structures in have been earmarked for permanent relocation. The extent of the affected structures by project sub-component activities in project area is presented in Table 8 below.

Table 9 Project Affected Structures & AHs by Project Sub-Component

Particular item	Project Sub-components				Total
	Augmentat ion of Water boreholes / springs	Reservoir tank	Transmission & Distribution lines		
Number of affected residential structures (primary)	-	1 (52.50m ²)	-	-	1 (52.50m ²)
Number of other affected ancillary (primary) structures	-	2 (49.00m ²)	-	-	2 (49.00m ²)
Number of affected secondary structures	-	3 (35.00m ²)	-	-	3 (35.00m ²)
Number of PAHs	-	3	-	-	3
Number of PAPs	-	19	-	-	19

28. The impact on structure for the construction of the Tirilolo water tank reservoir is severe, but no significant economic displacement is envisaged.
29. Although they will not going to be compensated in terms of structures and lands but, with respect to relocation needs, a compensation package in terms of; (i) one time relocation assistance, (ii) transitional allowance for 3 months, (iii) additional fee for new land permit processing with the land department, and (iv) additional lump sum for new land preparation works. and additional replacement cost for loss of temporary kitchen & toilet that they have built in the plot.”

2) Impact on land

30. The total land acquisition for the Project is yet to be confirmed because the total plot size required for transmission and distribution pipe line installation starting from the newly proposed Uaisarake spring to the New Town Tank still needs to go through an assessment. The overall land acquisition for the project necessity comprises of land areas for each sub-component such as water origins, reservoir and/or water tanks, and water transmission and distribution pipe lines.

After a recent verification survey conducted in April 2026 particularly in the new proposed areas surrounding the Uaisarake water spring and its associated water tanks, the size of acquired plots per sub-component had experienced some changes, although may not affect significant or major changes in the project. The water pipe lines component are envisaged to be outside the private or customary land and will likely overlay public or municipal land only. The Resettlement Action Plan report shall reflect the final total land acquisition according to the most updated design provided by the technical design team.

31. The summarised land areas to be acquired by each of the project sub-components are reflected in Table 9 below.

Table 10 the summarized land areas to be acquired by each of the project sub-components

Particular item	Project Sub-components			Totals
	Augmentation of Water boreholes / springs	Reservoir tank	Transmission & Distribution lines	
Privately claimed land in (m ²) ³	2,162	1,921	-	4,083
Public land in (m ²)	756	10,238	TBC	TBC
Total	2,918	12,159	TBC	TBC
Percentage (%)	TBC	TBC	TBC	TBC

3) Impact on Trees and Plants

32. The DMS teams recorded that there are total of 4,288 trees and plants to be affected by the project these affected trees and plants are owned by 10 project affected households (43 PAPs). These affected trees include 414 fruit trees and 163 industrial trees and 3,711 crops/plants at the time of the DMS. Table 11 below shows the quantity of affected trees by type. All of these affected trees are mostly used for household consumption only.

Table 11 Quantity of the affected trees and Plants

No	Type of Affected Trees/Crops	Quantity
1	Fruit trees	414
	Coconut	80
	Banana	86
	Jackfruit	1
	Papaya	74
	Sour sop	84
	Orange	7
	Dragon fruit	9
	Passion fruit	2
	Pomegranate	12
	Guava	33
	Mango	7
	Cherry	14

³ Land ownership and use in Timor-Leste is governed by customary or communal systems and there have not yet been efforts to formalize this in the project area. Please see section D for more information.

No	Type of Affected Trees/Crops	Quantity
	Avocado	5
2	Industrial plants	163
	Teakwood	135
	Kapok	6
	Cotton	10
	Moringa	10
	Bettlenut	2
3	Crops	3,711
	Potato	1,140
	Candlenuts	15
	Eggplant	20
	Konjac	62
	Cassava	635
	Taro	1,837
	Chili	2

D. Alternatives and Mechanisms to Minimize Resettlement/Displacement and Restricted Access

33. A number of alternatives and mechanisms that are technically, environmentally, socially and economically feasible have been considered as part of the establishment of mitigation measures to avoid or minimise resettlement/displacement and restricted access to socio-economic services during the design and implementation of project activities through supervision monitoring and proper technical-related management. This is also in consideration of the concerns of community members and institutional stakeholders consulted.

1) Usage of minimum working space:

34. In heavily built-up areas around the Baucau central business district attempts have been made to minimize the required working space/corridor for laying of the water transmission and distribution pipes. A practical working space of about 1.5 to 2.0m from the edge of the road to the buildings has been considered and can be secured, which may enable manual excavation to take place without the need to demolish or extensively damage the structures/buildings. This will reduce the extent of resettlement/displacement and the related compensation costs.

35. Although no particular community's structures nor sacred/cultural heritage sites were identified nearby, the required working space surrounding the water sources that are predominantly in the agricultural spaces should be duly considered in order to allow access for the farmers and local people to undergo their livelihood activities. For instance, providing an alternative access road route for the farmers would not be necessary. The existing access road route shall be maintained with careful boundaries establishment and management to avoid any disruptions either towards the community and the construction activities. Given the similar environmental settings, this type of mechanism for other sub-project components such as water storage tanks, pumping stations and others that are situated in urban, peri-urban and rural areas can also be applied.

2) Reinstatement of partially affected structures:

36. Similarly, some of the covered verandas and staircases that extend beyond the 2m of the secured practical working space around the central business area of Baucau villa will be reinstated by the contractor after the water transmission and distribution pipes have been laid. Partially affected property would be reinstated as soon as possible and during that time normal construction safety procedures would be followed to prevent injuries. Similar working and

reinstatement method shall be applied for construction areas encompassing agricultural and less-commercialized area such as the peri-urban and rural areas.

3) Use of manual excavation:

37. The authorised developer and the appointed contractor will as much as possible use manual excavation in heavily built-up areas around the urban, and less heavily-built up area around peri-urban and rural areas in the district of Baucau. This will enable the project to minimise the extent of structural damage associated with machine excavation in such heavily build-up areas.
38. The installation of pipelines process and any other required excavation will be done through manual trenching, natural drainage system, provision and/or protection of existing road access, soil management, and HSE implementation.

4) Social services and commercial activities access points will remain open or alternative entry points will be provided in case of emergency:

39. Access points for institutions offering social services such as schools and health facilities, commercial activities such as mini markets or kiosks particularly in community and rural settlements (if structures are not impacted by the project activities), along the affected road reserves will not be blocked. In cases of emergency or when options are not met, alternative entry points will be provided by the contractor. One strategy is to work on the entry points of such service institutions and commercial structures during weekends or breaks when less activities and mobilization surrounding the access points are observed.

5) Re-design of project sub-components:

40. Re-designing of project sub-components will be based upon technical and community's recommendations and solutions after experiencing on-the-ground adjustments and necessities. The purpose of re-designing is to avoid and/or minimize adverse impacts that may occur during and after the project implementation. Any changes or substitutions of the project sub-components shall be fully assessed after conducting proper field visits and gaining sufficient data and information from relevant stakeholders and PAHs, if any. These activities will seek the feasibility of the design itself and the possibility of having improvements in the outcomes once the project is completed.
41. A certain condition whereby a gap period of time may occur between the preparation and implementation phase and increase of communal settlements that were not previously registered in the study may lie in the project footprints afterwards. If new impacts are identified, the design should be able to accommodate what is necessary and essential for the beneficiaries with the compliances of the established guidelines. An example of avoiding or minimizing displacement or unwanted resettlement issues, new alignments shall be made in the design as per requests either from the project proponent or beneficiaries i.e. local community. This will minimise the extent of damage to structures and other assets within the project area.

6) Reinstatement of community infrastructure:

42. Community infrastructures and other publicly-used facilities such as warehouses and monuments/statues with no significant cultural heritage values, that are to be impacted temporarily with low-medium magnitude will be reinstated with similar or better conditions as the previous ones. The modality to do the reinstatement may vary depending on the agreement with community, relevant local authorities and the appointed contractor to ensure the activity is well executed. The supervision consultant will do regular reporting on the developments to the project proponent. And in this case, the project proponent will be responsible to observe and assist the contractor for technical, social and coordination matters.

IV. CENSUS OF AFFECTED ASSETS AND IDENTIFICATION OF PAPS

43. The following procedure and tasks were followed in identifying PAPS:

- The DED consultant team undertook intensive community/public mobilization and consultations at suco levels. All issues regarding the project sub-components, the implementation activities and the associated potential impacts on livelihood activities were explained to the community members. Alternative resettlement/compensation measures and the strategies available and the property identification, valuation principles and procedures were also explained to the community members and PAPs.
- The cadastral and valuation survey team identified the properties and livelihood activities likely to be affected and or acquired by the project implementation activities, while mindful of alternative measures for minimising resettlement/displacements.
- The affected property owners were identified and verified with the help of local government officers and local area leaders and community guides. At all times, the consultant teams explained to the affected property owners the objectives and details of the assessment exercise.
- A profile of the affected property was developed indicating the property affected, the extent of property affected, location, owner and extent of loss or effect, damage and takeover.
- Using a profile of the affected property and owners, a census of PAPs was undertaken and the total numbers of PAP households and members were derived from the census data.

A. Profile of project affected persons (PAPs)

44. The project implementation will affect a total of 17 PAHs. Of these, 18% are in Suco Bahu, 18% are in Suco Uailili, 41% are in Suco Tirilolo, and 23% are in Suco Gariuai. This is reflected in Table 12 below. According to the PAP's census, the project activity implementation will directly affect 17 households with a tentative total of 102 household members or project-affected persons (PAPs). In this report, PAP households have been sometimes referred to as project-affected households (PAHs). It is important to note that some of the project affected households own two or more of the project-affected properties. Majority of the PAH is headed by male and are married. The average household size is 4.8

Table 12 Number and location of the PAHs and PAPs

Code	Suco	Household's Head	Gender	HH size	Marital Status
B1	Bahu	Franklina J. do Rego	F	5	Married
B2	Tirilolo	Jacinto Luis Belo	M	6	Married
B3	Tirilolo	Aquilino da Costa	M	7	Married
B4	Bahu	Juvita Martins	F	5	Married
B5	Tirilolo	Salvador do Rosario Pinto	M	6	Married
B6	Tirilolo	Febriana Idalia da Costa	F	7	Married
B7	Bahu	Jorge Martins Branco	M	7	Married
B8	Tirilolo	Antonio da Costa Vaz	M	8	Married
B9	Tirilolo	Alfredo Marques	M	6	Married
B10	Gariuai	Carlos da Costa Freitas	M	6	Married
B11	Uailili	Domingos da Piedade	M	7	Married
B12	Tirilolo	Domingos da C. Pereira	M	6	Married
B13	Gariuai	Jose Maria Ximenes	M	5	Married
B14	Gariuai	Amancio de Jesus Freitas	M	5	Married
B15	Gariuai	Celestino da Silva Freitas	M	6	Married
B16	Uailili	Ludovino da Luz	M	10	Married
B17	Uailili	Cesario	M		

45. Total PAPs is 102 and more than half of them are females (Table 12)

Table 13 Household Members and Composition

Code	Family Size		
	Total	Male (M)	Female (F)

Code	Family Size		
	Total	Male (M)	Female (F)
B1	5	3	2
B2	6	2	4
B3	7	2	5
B4	5	2	3
B5	6	3	3
B6	7	4	3
B7	7	3	4
B8	8	3	5
B9	6	3	3
B10	6	4	2
B11	7	3	4
B12	6	3	3
B13	5	2	3
B14	5	3	2
B15	6	4	2
B16	10	4	6
B17			
Total		48	54

46. All the heads of PAH has at least reach the primary level of education 7 of them were able to complete secondary level of education (Table 13).

Table 14 Educational Attainment

Code	Educational Attainment
B1	Primary Level of Education
B2	Completed Secondary Education
B3	Completed Secondary Education
B4	Completed Secondary Education
B5	Completed Secondary Education
B6	Completed Secondary Education
B7	Completed Primary Education
B8	Completed Primary Education
B9	Secondary Level Education
B10	Primary Level of Education
B11	Primary Level of Education
B12	Primary Level of Education
B13	Primary Level of Education
B14	Completed Secondary Education
B15	Completed Secondary Education
B16	To be verified
B17	To be verified

B. Primary Occupation of PAH Heads

47. The main occupation and livelihood for most of the heads of PAHs is farming (44%) while there are (31%) households operating their own business and also involved in buying and selling of agricultural products, (13%) are government employee, (6%) are service providers and (6%) are retired. Table 14 below shows the primary and secondary occupation of the heads of the PAH.

Table 15 Primary Occupation of the PAH's Heads

Code	Gender	Occupation
B1	F	Buying & Selling Farming produce
B2	M	Buying & Selling Farming produce
B3	M	Government employee/Businessman
B4	F	Farming
B5	M	Driver/Farming
B6	F	Government employee
B7	M	Farming
B8	M	Farming
B9	M	Farming
B10	M	Kiosk owner/Farming
B11	M	Kiosk owner/Farming
B12	M	Farming
B13	M	Farming
B14	M	Farming
B15	M	Buying & Selling Farming produce
B16	M	Farming
B17	M	To be verified

C. Income of the PAHs

48. The Timor-Leste Survey of Living Standards (TLSLS) 2007 defines the poverty line as \$25.14 per month per person. The poverty lines defined in the TLSLS 2014 have been adjusted based on the changes in consumer price index between 2007 and 2014. This gives the poverty line of \$46.37⁴. Based on these poverty lines and the information provided in the survey have been used to calculate the proportion of PAHs falling below the poverty lines. The average per capita monthly income in Baucau is \$45.46.

49. The socio-economic survey conducted a perception of the household of their economic status and well-being. The findings indicated that 38% of the project affected households falling below the poverty line and 63% of the PAHs are not.

Table 16 Income Sources (Monthly)

⁴ Poverty in Timor – Leste, 2014 <https://www.laohamutuk.org/DVD/DGS/SLS2014/PovertyReport2014-Sep2016en.pdf>

Code	Wages or salary from skilled labor	Wages or salary from unskilled labor	Money earned from Agriculture	Money earned from forestry/forestry product (selling goods)	Money earned from business (e.g. shop, eatery)	Government Subsidy	Rental income (e.g., farm lot, store rental) OTHERS	Total
B1	100	-	-	180	-	-	-	280
B2	120	-	-	190	-	-	-	310
B3	350	-	-	-	200	-	-	550
B4	-	120	160	-	-	-	-	280
B5	280	-	-	-	-	-	-	280
B6	250	-	-	-	-	-	-	250
B7	-	-	120	80	-	50	-	250
B8	-	-	180	-	-	-	-	180
B9	-	-	160	-	120	-	-	280
B10	-	-	120	-	160	-	-	280
B11	-	-	100	-	200	-	-	300
B12	-	-	160	120	-	-	-	280
B13	-	-	140	-	-	-	-	140
B14	-	-	150	-	-	-	-	150
B15	-	-	-	140	120	50	-	310
B16	-	-	300	-	-	200	-	500
B17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,100	120	1,590	710	800	300	-	4,620
%	25%	3%	32%	16%	18%	6%	0%	100%

Table 17 Income Profile

Code	Annual Income (US\$)	Monthly Income / per Capita	Below Poverty Line (\$46.37)
B1	\$ 3,360.00	\$ 56.00	No
B2	\$ 3,720.00	\$ 51.67	No
B3	\$ 6,600.00	\$ 78.57	No
B4	\$ 3,360.00	\$ 56.00	No
B5	\$ 3,360.00	\$ 46.67	No
B6	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 35.71	Yes
B7	\$ 3,000.00	\$ 35.71	Yes
B8	\$ 2,160.00	\$ 22.50	Yes
B9	\$ 3,360.00	\$ 46.67	No
B10	\$ 3,360.00	\$ 46.67	No
B11	\$ 3,600.00	\$ 42.86	Yes
B12	\$ 3,360.00	\$ 46.67	No
B13	\$ 1,680.00	\$ 28.00	Yes
B14	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 30.00	Yes

Code	Annual Income (US\$)	Monthly Income / per Capita	Below Poverty Line (\$46.37)
B15	\$ 3,720.00	\$ 51.67	No
B16	\$ 6,000.00	\$ 50.00	No
B17	To be verified	-	-

50. All households reported holding livestock for home consumption.

Table 18 Livestock

Code	No. of Cattle	No. of Horses	No. of Pigs	No. of Chickens
B1	3	-	3	15
B2	-	-	3	10
B3	-	-	1	1
B4	-	-	6	0
B5	-	-	5	15
B6	-	-	2	17
B7	-	-	8	40
B8	-	-	-	3
B9	-	-	2	2
B10	-	3	4	1
B11	-	-	4	20
B12	2	-	-	-
B13	-	-	-	6
B14	4	-	2	2
B15	-	-	-	5
B16	-	-	-	-
B17	To be verified	To be verified	To be verified	To be verified

D. Land Ownership

51. Land ownership and use in Timor-Leste is governed by customary or communal systems. These are widely accepted and acknowledged and there have not yet been efforts to formalize this in the project area. Therefore, claims on land that are confirmed during community and household consultations will be going through the procedure set out within the MoJ in order to obtain the certification as a legal ownership and eligible for compensation, the procedure are as follows:

- The AH will submit a declaration or claim to the MoJ through the project proponent stating that they are the primary owner of the land in question.
- National directorate for land, property n cadastral services (NDLPCS) will conduct a survey based upon the claim submitted by the claimant to collect: Any physical evidence (Documents from previous time, purchase receipt, agricultural activity, or buildings been constructed), history of the land been acquired etc.
- Declaration from the nearby neighbours and attested by the Suco chief/local authority.

- NDLPSCS will publicly disclose the claims to the community for 90 days to make sure that there will be no further dispute on the claim.
- After 90 days the NDLPSCS endorse the claim to the State Secretary of Land & Property/MoJ for final certification.
- A ministerial dispatch will be issued by MoJ to the project proponent to certify the land claimant as valid ownership and the compensation negotiation can commence (if government resolution on land pricing is available, there will be no further negotiation).

52. While complaints of the AHs with land title disputes with the State or other individuals are being settled by the administrative court, the compensation amounts of the AHs will be deposited in an escrow account in a Bank or within the MPW budget allocation and land acquisition of the Project is still allowed with a signed memorandum between both parties.

E. Water Supply

53. All of the surveyed PAHs reported having a pour flush toilet; all of these were outside the house. All of the PAHs normally use piped water for cooking and drinking, but since the water provided by the BTL Baucau is so minimum (1.5 hours/day), the PAHs and the other nearby community rely on rainwater, or nearby unprotected springs and/or sometimes purchased bottled water for household's consumption (Drinking and Cooking).

F. Vulnerable Households

54. Among these PAHs, there are 8 vulnerable PAHs identified during the socio-economic survey conducted by the consultant safeguards team during the project DED preparation and combined with the recently PMU's safeguards field assessment on (May 2023). 3 PAHs are considered as severely impacted since their current residence building will be totally impacted by the project in order to construct a new water reservoir tank (Tirilolo reservoir tank) while the remaining 5 PAHs are considered as vulnerable by the vulnerability category.

55. Although the 3 PAHs by severity of impact are not the rightful owners of these affected permanent houses & lands, they will be treated as vulnerable PAHs and entitled to all of the provision set out in the entitlement matrix of the project Resettlement Policy Framework (2019).

Table 19 Vulnerable Households

Code	Vulnerable HHs Criteria	Vulnerable by severity of impact	Vulnerable by vulnerability category
B3	Losing residential structure	1	-
B5	Losing residential structure	1	-
B6	Losing residential structure	1	-
B7	Poor households	-	1
B8	Poor households	-	1
B11	Poor households	-	1
B13	Poor households	-	1
B14	Poor households	-	1
	Total	3	5

V. ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA AND ENTITLEMENTS

56. The RPF stipulates eligibility and provisions for compensating all types of losses (land, crops/trees, structures, business/employment, and workdays/wages). All PAPs including non-

titled or informal dwellers will be compensated for lost assets (crops, structures, trees and/or business losses) and will receive (i) compensation (as required, to match replacement value), and/or (ii) replacement land, structures, seedlings, other resettlement assistance such as shifting allowance, assistance with rebuilding structures, compensation for loss of workdays/income.

57. The criteria for eligibility is based on PAPs belonging to one of three groups: (a) those who have title or formal legal rights to land; (b) those who do not have formal legal rights to land at the time of the Inventory of Losses (IOL)/Detailed Measurement Survey (DMS) or census begins 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 RAP and, (c) those who have no recognizable legal right or claim to the land they are occupying (i.e. non-titled users or informal settlers).
58. The PAHs who are entitled to compensation under the Project include:
- Households whose structures are in part, or in total, affected temporarily or permanently by the Project;
 - Households whose residential or commercial premises and/or agricultural land (or other productive land) is in part, or in total, affected (permanently or temporarily) by the Project;
 - Households whose businesses are affected in part, or in total, (temporarily or permanently) by the Project;
 - Households whose employment or hired labor or share-cropping agreement is affected, temporarily or permanently, by the Project;
 - Households whose crops (annual and perennial) and/or trees are affected in part, or in total, by the Project;
59. The PAHs who are eligible for further vulnerable assistance under the Project include:
- Households headed by single women with dependents
 - Households headed by elderly (Above 60 years old)
 - Households whose access to community resources or property is affected in part, or in total, by the Project.
 - Households whose businesses are affected in part, or in total, (temporarily or permanently) by the Project;
60. The RAP includes procedures for identifying VAHs through census surveys, socio-economic assessments, and community consultations, taking into consideration factors such as poverty status, age, disability, gender, female-headed households, and other socio-economic vulnerabilities, while also considering relevant national frameworks. Prior to RAP implementation, further assessment will be undertaken to better understand the specific needs and vulnerability categories of AHs to ensure that appropriate and targeted assistance measures are development beyond uniform cash support. Female PAPs will be specifically engaged during asset verification, consultation and compensation processes to ensure that intra-household perspectives, ownership interests, and livelihood impacts are adequately considered.
61. Based on the impacts identified during the IOL, the corresponding entitlements to be provided to the PAHs are presented in the entitlement matrix in Table 20. The entitlements may be enhanced or improved as necessary, but not downgraded.

A. Entitlement Matrix: Eligibility PAPs, Assets and Compensation Guidelines

Table 20 Entitlement Matrix

Project impact	PAP category	Entitlements	Compensation guide
Permanent acquisition of land	Legal landowners following the provisions of Laws and Regulations of the Government	Cash compensation at replacement cost for the entire plot of the affected land.	The Government will issue a Resolution on Compensation Unit Rates for Affected Lands and Assets, including structures, for the Project following the results of the replacement cost study carried out by the National Building Department. In case of there will no new resolution, the latest Government Resolution will be used as compensation basis.
Temporary Acquisition of land	Legal landowners following the provisions of Laws and Regulations of the Government	Rental estimated value of land based on market rates within the (Government Resolution) and Restoration of land and all or assets thereon to former status.	<p>The affected land claimants will be going through the procedure set out within the MoJ in order to obtained the certification as a legal ownership and eligible for compensation, the procedure are as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) The AH will submit a declaration or claim to the MoJ through the project proponent stating that they are the primary owner of the land in question. (ii) NDLPCS will conduct a survey based upon the claim submitted by the claimant to collect: Any physical evidence (Documents from previous time, purchase receipt, agricultural activity, or buildings been constructed), history of the land been acquired etc. (iii) Declaration from the nearby neighbors and attested by the Suco chief/local authority (iv) NDLPCS will publicly disclose the claims to the community for 90 days to make sure that there will be no further dispute on the claim. (v) After 90 days the NDLPCS endorse the claim to the State Secretary of Land & Property/MoJ for final certification. (vi) A ministerial dispatch will be issued by MoJ to the project proponent to certify the land claimant as valid ownership and the compensation negotiation can commence (if government resolution on land pricing is available, there will be no further negotiation).

Project impact	PAP category	Entitlements	Compensation guide
			<p>While complaints of the AHs with land title disputes with the State or other individuals are being settled by the administrative court, the compensation amounts of the AHs will be deposited in an escrow account in a Bank or within the MPW budget allocation and land acquisition of the Project is still allowed with a signed memorandum between both parties.</p> <p>If the remaining residential land area is not sufficient for the household to continue staying in the area, or the shape of the plot is too difficult to continue staying on - the entire plot of residential land is acquired and compensation is made for the entire land plot and the asset on land at replacement cost, plus with other relocation assistance.</p> <p>The acquisition of municipal or government Land occupied by unlawful and/or informal dwellers shall follow as per written in the Decree Law No. 6/2011 and compensation-related process for the informal occupants are stipulated under the said decree-law.</p> <p>In the case of loss of income, disturbance allowance set on the basis of minimum wage for each week (7 days) of disturbance calculated on a pro rata basis.</p>
<p>Impacts on any structures including house, fence, or sanitation structure etc.</p>	<p>Owners of structures regardless of land tenure</p>	<p>Cash compensation at replacement cost for the entire house with no depreciation and no deduction for salvageable materials; plus full compensation for all fees needed to make replacement structure legal.</p>	<p>The Government will issue a Resolution on Compensation Unit Rates for Affected Lands and Assets, including structures, for the Project following the results of the replacement cost study carried out by the National Building Department. In case of there will no new resolution, the latest Government Resolution will be used as compensation basis.</p> <p>AHs will be provided with the notice of land clearance maximum of five (05) months in advance in a particular segment of the Project.</p>

Project impact	PAP category	Entitlements	Compensation guide
			Unlawful and/or informal dwellers occupying municipal or government land shall follow as per written in the Decree Law No. 6/2011 and compensation-related process for the informal occupants are stipulated under the said decree-law. Affected buildings/ structures should be compensated in their entirety.
Temporary loss of Business income	Owner of Business	Owner will be paid for the loss of income during the transition period. Further, an additional payment equivalent to three (3) month's income will be paid to restart the business in the new location.	Calculated on the basis of average daily/monthly income. Transitional allowance will be extended with 2-month allowance if relocation is delayed beyond the household's control.
Temporary loss of Business income	Renter	In addition to the reimbursement of rent during the transition period, the renter will be paid for the loss of income during the transition period.	Calculated on the basis of average monthly income based upon the proof presented by the business owner. Transitional allowance will be extended with 2-month allowance if relocation is delayed beyond the household's control.
Permanent loss of Crops	Owner	Cash compensation for 2 seasons or annual crop with the yield depending on the crop. The owner will be allowed to take standing crop.	The Government will issue a Resolution on Compensation Unit Rates for Affected Lands and Assets, including Trees, Plants & Crops, for the Project following the results of the RCS carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries. In case of there will no new resolution, the latest Government Resolution will be used as compensation basis. Unlawful and/or informal dwellers occupying municipal or government land shall follow as per written in the Decree Law No. 6/2011 and compensation-related process for the informal occupants are stipulated under the said decree-law.
Loss of Fruit tree & Commercial trees	Owner	Cash compensation at replacement cost. Allowed to take standing trees.	The Government will issue a Resolution on Compensation Unit Rates for Affected Lands and Assets, including Trees, Plants & Crops, for the Project following the results of the RCS carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries. In

Project impact	PAP category	Entitlements	Compensation guide
			<p>case of there will no new resolution, the latest Government Resolution will be used as compensation basis.</p> <p>Unlawful and/or informal dwellers occupying municipal or government land shall follow as per written in the Decree Law No. 6/2011 and compensation-related process for the informal occupants are stipulated under the said decree-law.</p>
Vulnerable people	Identified on the basis of the socio-economic survey and criteria developed such as income level, disability, household size, etc. vulnerable people may include widows, female-headed households, and impoverished households.	<p>A lump sum of cash assistance for 3 months.</p> <p>Any additional impacts to be identified and compensated, for example logistic support may be required for moving, and assistance in the restoration of livelihoods may be required.</p>	<p>Subsistence level based on the poverty threshold of USD 45.46 per person per month⁵.</p> <p>Households that fall into more than one vulnerability criteria are entitled to receive the assistance once.</p>
Loss of public assets	Owners (entity) of affected structures	To be included in the work item within the contractor's contract as per normal procedure.	Owners of affected public utilities will have separate budgets allocated by the Government to remove or reconstruct the affected assets themselves based on technical requirements of the Government.

⁵ Poverty in Timor – Leste, 2014 <https://www.laohamutuk.org/DVD/DGS/SLS2014/PovertyReport2014-Sep2016en.pdf>

Project impact	PAP category	Entitlements	Compensation guide
Impacts during construction	Additional project affected people covering land owners, business owners, and vulnerable people. These said additional affected people can also come from previously verified affected people during pre-construction stage.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Contractors and the PMU will assist AHs to seek alternate areas should they be temporarily affected during construction. • Land outside of the alignment, as well as the standing assets on the land that is adversely impacted by construction activities will be compensated in cash at replacement cost by the civil works-contractor. • Affected business (permanent shop/kiosks will be compensated by the contractor calculating by the monthly average income of the business multiplied by number of months that business experiences impact). 	<p>On the cash compensation for PAHs adversely impacted by the construction activity, the civil-works contractor shall follow the Government will issue a Resolution on Compensation Unit Rates for Affected Lands and Assets, including structures, for the Project following the results of the replacement cost study carried out by the National Building Department.</p> <p>Whereas compensation for business loss will be calculated on the basis of average daily/monthly income.</p>
Unanticipated involuntary resettlement impacts	Eligible APs	New APs that will be identified (i.e., those who will be included among the adversely affected because of changes in the subproject design or alignment prior to or even during construction works) are entitled to the same entitlements as those of the other APs.	Compensation for loss of asset and/or livelihood due to several changes in the subproject design or construction works shall be done in accordance with the established Government regulation and/or decree laws for land acquisition and affected assets.

62. The PAPs will not be liable for any taxes and eventual transaction fees; these will be paid by the implementing agency from the resettlement budget to be contributed by the Government of Timor-Leste. Besides, the amount to cover bank service fees will be added on top of the amount of cash compensation to be received by PAPs at the banks.
63. Compensation eligibility will be limited by a cut-off date. The latest cut-off date was set for the project area was disseminated in April 15, 2026 during the preparation of the Resettlement Action Plan through a public consultation meeting (PCM) with the community in Uailili Village, attended by the AHs, local authorities such as the *suco* chief of Uailili, *aldeia* chiefs, relevant local government institutions and its representatives, and *Lia Nain* (traditional elders). The announcement of the cut-off date was done verbally and was documented in a PCM minutes along with other discussion points. So far, there has been no complaints and the participants have concurred with the referred statement. Notice of cut-off date was also given to the PAPs and those who settle or planted any trees and plants within the affected areas after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation. Post compensation the project will give an advance notification, requested all of the fully compensated affected households to use a maximum reasonable timeline to vacate premises and dismantle affected structures prior to project implementation. Their dismantled structures will not be confiscated, and they will not pay any fine or sanction. Forced eviction will only be considered after all other efforts are exhausted.
64. The Decree-Law No. 6/2011 stipulates that informal or unlawful occupants who dwell on the municipal or government land are still eligible to receive compensation or relocation assistance on humanitarian grounds. The key provisions include compensations for structures or improvements, resettlement support, crops, trees, and other agricultural products. If these said dwellers are categorized as VAHs and/or losing their business income (above 10%), hence humanitarian considerations i.e. cash will be included in order to support and reinforce their economic stability.

VI. VALUATION OF ASSETS AND COMPENSATION OF LOSSES

65. The project confirms that compensation for affected assets will be provided at full replacement cost in accordance with applicable national legislation and international safeguard requirements. No depreciation or salvage value deduction for condition of structures and assets will be applied in the valuation process.
66. The entitlement matrix and compensation budget will be updated following completion of the detailed market survey and replacement cost study. Revised compensation rates and entitlement information will be disclosed to the PAPs through consultations and information disclosure activities prior to the signing of any compensation agreements.
67. The valuation methodology for trees and crops will reflect not only the prevailing market value of the plant or crop itself, but also its productive and income-generating value. Compensation assessment will consider factors such as crops maturity, productive lifespan, annual yield, replacement period, and potential income loss during re-establishment to ensure that Ahs are fairly compensated for economic losses associated with affected perennial crops and productive trees.
68. The GoTL's existing legal and institutional framework does not permit the financing of LRP under loan-funded projects, limiting government support primarily to direct compensation for affected households. While several social assistance programs administered by the MSSl effectively support vulnerable groups through regular cash transfers, these mechanisms are not suitable substitutes for a project-specific LRP, as the vulnerable affected households have already been covered under existing schemes. For severely affected households, particularly those experiencing permanent losses of income-generating assets such as coffee trees, the gap between actual market returns and long-term income loss is substantial. This gap is addressed through compensation at replacement cost, as determined by MALFF, which significantly exceeds prevailing market values to account for permanent income loss. Consequently, within the prevailing policy and legal constraints, the application of replacement cost compensation represents the most appropriate and feasible measure to mitigate livelihood impacts for affected households under the subproject.

69. Compensation payments and other resettlement related costs will be financed by BTL as part of the project implementation budget. Compensation disbursement will be carried out through cash payments administered by the BTL Finance Directorate/Unit in accordance with established project procedures and financial controls. The payment process will be documented and disclosed to Aps to ensure transparency, accountability and proper record keeping.

A. Compensation for Land

70. In the event of permanent land acquisition of titled land, cash compensation at full replacement value should be provided. This should be valued based on the prevailing market value in the locality to purchase an equally productive plot of land in the same locality. In addition, any associated costs of purchasing the land i.e., taxes; registration fees will need to be included in the compensation.
71. In addition, the PAP will be compensated for any permanent improvements made to the land (for instance irrigation structures). This will be calculated based on the price of making the permanent improvement at current prevailing market rates for labor, equipment and materials.
72. Where land is temporarily acquired, standing crop will be compensated at fully matured market rate or government rate, whichever is higher. The compensation will be paid to the tiller rather than the owner, where the tiller is not the owner (e.g. tenant or share cropper). There will hence be no adjustment in the terms of the rent of share cropping agreement. Aside from the payment for standing crop, the project will ensure that the land is returned to its original form so it is suitable to resume its former use.

B. Calculation of Crops and Fruit Trees Compensation Rate

73. The current prices for the crops will be determined considering the Government recommended rate and the highest market price, whichever is higher. Where land is rented, 2 seasons or annual crop estimate, depending on the crop will be compensated. Where land is owned, aside from the replacement land or cash compensation for land, the owner will also get compensation for 2 seasons or annual crop estimates depending on the crop. The crops used will be the ones that are currently or have most recently been cultivated on that land. In addition, PAPs will be encouraged to harvest their produce.
74. The value of the labour invested in preparing agricultural land will be compensated at the average wage in the community for the same period. The rate used for land compensation should be updated to reflect values at the time compensation is paid.
75. Fruit trees will be compensated to the owner based on the price of a replacement sapling along with the annual value of the fruit produced by that tree for the number of years it will take the sapling to reach full maturity, using Government or highest market price, whichever is higher.

C. Compensation for Structures

76. The preferred option is to provide alternate structures (latrines, storage facilities, fences etc.) of at least equal quality and of improved quality where possible. The second option is provision of cash compensation at full replacement value.
77. Replacement values will be based on:
- Measurements of structures and detail of materials used.
 - Average replacement costs of different types of household buildings.
 - Structures based on collection of information on the numbers and types of materials used to construct different types of structures (e.g. poles, bricks, rafters, bundles of straw, corrugated iron sheets, doors etc.).
 - Prices of these items collected in different local markets.
 - Costs for transportation and delivery of these items to the acquired/ replacement land or building site.
 - Estimates of construction of new buildings including labor required.

- Compensation will be made for structures that are (i) abandoned because of relocation or resettlement of an individual or household, or (ii) directly damaged by project activities.

D. Compensation for Community Assets

78. The community infrastructure which will be affected by the laying of the water transmission lines in the PA will be reinstated by the project within the same community.

E. Compensation for Sacred Sites

79. This policy does not permit the use of land that is defined to be cultural property by the Bank's Environmental and Social Standard eight (ESS8). Sacred sites include but not restricted only to museums, altars, initiation centres ritual sites, tombs and cemeteries. It includes other such sites or places/features that are accepted by the legislation of the Republic of Timor-Leste (including customary), practice, tradition and culture as sacred. To avoid any possible conflicts between individuals and/or communities, the use of sacred sites for any project activity, is not permitted under this project. Relevant clauses will also be inserted in the civil works contracts.

F. Compensation for Loss of Businesses

80. Any structures will be replaced in an appropriate location as outlined above. In addition, compensation will be paid for the lost income and production during the transition period (time lag between losing the business and re-establishment). This will be estimated based on the daily or monthly income of the affected parties.

VII. PUBLIC CONSULTATION AND PARTICIPATION

81. The main objective of the Public Consultation Meetings (PCMs) is to ensure the participation of the project affected persons (PAPs) and the affected suco members in the design preparation. The PCMs provides the venue to (i) discuss the principles for consultation and participation mechanisms of the Baucau project, (ii) identify the project stakeholders, (iii) define the consultation and participation mechanisms adopted at various stages of the project cycle to ensure that all perspectives are considered, (iv) detailing the activities undertaken to disclose project information, and (v) soliciting the ideas, concerns, needs or priorities of PAPs, (vi) making sure that all the PAPs are notified of all the decisions related directly to their livelihood and living standards, and, (v) ensuring transparency in implementation of land acquisition, compensation and assistance payment.
82. At an early stage, information disclosure and meaningful consultation on the TL-WSSSP unfold the opportunity for the PAPs to express their opinions, apprehension, and even objection on the proposed project. During the different PCMs, the social safeguards consultant addresses all the questions raised in relation to issues on land acquisition, compensation and assistance payment or the project in general. The social safeguards consultant pays particular attention to the need of the disadvantaged or vulnerable groups, especially those living below the poverty line, women and children, persons with disability, and elderly.
83. The public consultations indicated that there was broad community support for the installation of water supplies and demand is high.

Table 21 Public Participation Key dates

No	Date/Time	Town	Activity	Locations
1	October 2, 2020	Baucau	Municipal Level Consultations	Municipal Hall
2	November 10, 2020	Baucau	Focus Group Discussions	Tirilolo, Buibau
3	February 4, 2021	Baucau	Suco level Consultations	Bahu, Caibada, Tirilolo
4	February 5, 2021	Baucau	Suco level Consultations	Gariuai, Triloca

5	February 9, 2021	Baucau	Suco level Consultations	Uailili
6	April 15, 2026	Baucau	Suco Level Consultation	Uailili
7.	April 14 -17, 2026 and April 25 – 30, 2026	Baucau	Focus Group Discussions	Uailili, Tirilolo, Bahu and Gariuai

84. Recent PCM was conducted on the 15th of April 2026, concomitantly with FGDs from 14th to 17th of April 2026 and continued again from 25th to 30th of April 2026. Photo registry of the completed FGDs can be seen in Annex 2. During the FGDs, the Resettlement team informed AHs with regards to the changes of the project sub-components, eligibility criteria and compensation payments process, SES that is to be conducted, and project GRM. The discussion also provided an opportunity for participants to raise concerns, seek clarification and provide feedback regarding project impacts and mitigations measures.
85. To allow accessibility and clear understanding during consultation and group discussions, the project had ensured to include all community groups especially the VAHs, facilitated by the chief of suco. Moreover, to avoid any disengagement, barriers and/or misunderstanding with regards to the project itself, the consultation/group discussions were presented using local language, Makasae and Tetum.
86. The summary of the most recent consultation is shown is Table 21.

Table 22 Summary of Public Consultation in Baucau

Suco Date/Time	Core Issues
SUCO BAHU Date : 04/02/2021 Time: 17h30m	(Men) This project is very good for us because most of years our population in Baucau lack of water. We are support and waiting for this water supply system to happen in our Municipality. (Men). About the Brochure; it's good to have poster of project scope area in our Suco Bahu so that probably the community come and ask question about the project we could show it to them.
SUCO CAIBADA Date : 04/02/2021 Time: 09h00m	(Men) We really need clean water, one year ago, I made a proposal for about 70 people per household and submitted it to SMASA Municipality Baucau and got the results of implementation for one month and it didn't work anymore. I suggest to the Timor-Leste AdP team that this project should be implemented. (Women) If this project has been implemented and installed a water meter in each house, hope the team must watch it, because every community usually gives a damaged water meter. (Women) When we participated in the formation of the FGD, we said that if the clean water system comes to Suco Caibada, we hope this is not just a promise, because we, the population here, want clean water for our children in schools, churches, as well as for our health and we thank you very much for coming to our village and we are very happy.
SUCO TIRILOLO Date : 04/02/2021 Time: 13h00m	(Men) For contractors only installation of water meters and installing pipes and for operation, maintenance must be given to responsible government. We Suco Tirilolo are ready to contribute to this project. (Men) I recommend to the government department in Suco Triloca to have a large tank there, I hope that clean water can be installed to 4 nearby Tirilolo villages.
SUCO TRILOCA Date : 05/02/2021 Time: 09h00m	(Men). From Our Chefe Suco suggested that Suco Gariuai still lack of water so if the project will take Uailia-Mata as a spring please considered also two or three Aldeia that include in this suco not only Aldeia Darisula.

Suco Date/Time	Core Issues
	<p>(Men). We Suggested to move the location of the tank in Darisula to the location in quite high elevation, so that the system could supplied to Fatumaca Village and other two or three Aldeias that include in this Suco.</p> <p>(Men). Aldeia Darisula has some community that is living in direction to the Loelubu or behind the future tank (names Boburaga). So that we recommended moving the location with the distance 50 m – 100 m to the point quite higher, thus the community were living behind could be supplied. Second recommendation is we suggested to put a public tank for them, because we don't want only a half of this Aldeia could access but we required to all community in this Aldeia could access to this system.</p> <p>(Men). We suggest to consultant if possible make a meeting again with Lia-Nain of this Suco and Aldeia to make decision together about the spring; because majority beneficiaries are in Baucau town.</p> <p>(Men). Regarding to this Design for future Water supply system to connected the pipe directly to communities' houses and the water with good quality or people could drink directly in the tap; our Aldeia would like to have this system in village, even we have to pay it is not problem for us because we can Manage the water.</p> <p>(Women). We suggest for water payments prices comes from the government decision.</p> <p>(Men). In the construction phase please involve local community to work at it.</p>
<p>SUCO UAILILI Date : 09/02/2021 Time: 08h00m</p>	<p>(Men). Uailewa and Uailili spring using for community activity so he suggested to using Uailia-Bere and Uailia-Mata spring for water supply because those spring are not useful.</p> <p>If we tap water from Uailia-Bere or Uailia-Mata, we should give four public taps for the livestock and other creature. Should identified community who living in Kota Baru because there many people living or stay at public land. If water source not sufficient he recommended to upgrade the pump for borehole in Alala in front of SMP Uailili. He also suggested if pumping the Uaisareka the pump should far away from the main source about minimum 20 - 50 m.</p> <p>(Men). Should coordinate to local authority to make detail investigation to volume of water in rain season and dry season. The public toilet he suggested to more space for disability to easy access. He also suggested taking water from ground water not surface water because the ground water the volume is constant.</p> <p>(Women). We will support to the team investigation of water quantity.</p> <p>(Men Xefe Suco) In Uaisareke already done visual observation for the flow and point of coordinate. He asked the team of investigation to observe Sirimanamana but the technical team prefer observe Uaisareke.</p> <p>His suggested and prefer to tap and use Sinaira spring or Sirimanamana spring because the Uaisareke using for agriculture activity.</p>

Suco Date/Time	Core Issues
<p>SUCO UAILILI Date: 15/04/2026 Time: 09h00m</p>	<p>The PMU social team presented the project components, including water supply, sanitation, and social safeguards. A key update shared was the change in the water source intake from Siri Mana-Mana to Uai-Sarake. The team explained that a re-assessment of affected assets would be conducted once land boundaries are confirmed, and that compensation for land, crops, trees, and structures would follow the regulations of the Government of Timor-Leste. Participants were also informed about the cut-off date and the purpose of the SESA and DMS surveys. A Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) has been established at the Chefe Suco office to address community concerns, and contact details of the social team are available for further communication. The importance of inclusive participation, particularly of women, and maintaining good communication throughout the project cycle was emphasized.</p> <p>During the discussion, community members raised several concerns and suggestions. One participant noted that the Uai-Sarake spring is currently used for community activities and suggested using the Siri Mana-Mana source instead. There was also a request for a clearer technical explanation regarding water abstraction to ensure that it would not negatively impact existing users. At the same time, representatives from the Samalakuliba and Afagua communities expressed strong support for the project, highlighting their ongoing difficulties in accessing clean water.</p> <p>In response, the PMU social team explained that the engineering consultants had already conducted feasibility studies on the water discharge of the Uai-Sarake spring. They clarified that the project would not rely solely on this source but would also use additional sources, including Uailia Mata, Uailia Bere, and Uailewa, meaning only a portion of the Uai-Sarake flow would be utilized. The team also encouraged the community to continue cooperating, particularly in facilitating the upcoming field re-assessment of affected assets.</p>

VIII. INSTITUTIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

87. The main responsibilities of key institutions in the implementation of the RAP are summarized below.
88. The Ministry of Finance (MOF) is the project Executing Agency (EA) and the Ministry of Public Works, (MPW) is the project Implementing Agency (IA). Project implementation works will be managed by the MPW through its existing Project Management Unit (PMU) supported by the design consultants in the first stage and the Project Supervision Consultants (PSC) in the second stage. Both the design consultants and PISC will include international and national resettlement specialists to work with the PMU. Concerned suco chiefs will be fully involved during public consultations, validation/verification of heads of PAHs and direct negotiation of settlement.
89. The PMU with the assistance of the project Supervision Consultant (PSC) is responsible for day to day management of the Project including implementation of safeguards measures and requirements. Detailed tasks of the PMU are as follows.
 - Managing the social and resettlement aspects of the project including financing the implementation of the RAP;
 - Working with the PSC in relation to all resettlement related activity;

- Organizing effective public consultation and disclosure of resettlement planning documents in appropriate languages;
 - Carrying out land acquisition and resettlement according to the provisions of the agreed RF, agreed Updated RAP and GoTL laws in coordination with Ministry of Justice (MOJ) and NDLPSCS;
 - Ensuring that PAHs/PAPs are paid the compensation promptly, adequately and effectively in compliance with the agreed RF, agreed Updated RAP and Timor-Leste's laws;
 - Establishing a grievance redress system designed to deal effectively with complaints from PAPs in coordination with project stakeholders;
 - Ensuring that effective monitoring of resettlement is conducted and reported to funding agencies;
 - Working closely and appropriately with NGOs during social and public consultation activities;
 - Liaise with the World Bank on all matters relating to implementation of the Updated RAP and submit regular monitoring reports.
90. The PMU includes a safeguards unit comprising international and national resettlement and environmental specialists. The MOJ and the NDLPSCS are also involved during the implementation of the RAP. PMU will ensure the value of compensation conforms to the requirements of the RPF i.e. compensation at replacement cost at current market value. If, however, the statutory compensation falls short, then PMU will provide additional funding to top up the compensation as required. The key social functions of PMU Safeguards are to:
- Strengthen the capacity of PMU with regards to social safeguards in planning, coordination, implementation and monitoring of land acquisition and resettlement activities;
 - Conduct consultations and ensure that the APs are well-informed on the resettlement and compensation;
 - Coordinate with the MPW, MOJ (NDLPSCS), and Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Fisheries, and Forestry (MALFF) to ensure a prompt, adequate and timely implementation of the RAP; and
 - Monitor and report RAP implementation in a timely manner.
91. Meanwhile, BTL will work closely and in liaison with the PMU and to ensure coordination work on the resettlement related activities and budget allocation for compensation are executed accordingly. The project will also consider engaging an external implementation support consultant given potential capacity constraints.
92. **The Environmental and Social Unit (ESU) under the PMU** is responsible for all environmental and social aspects of the road development work. On social safeguards, the PMU/ESU will manage all resettlement implementation activities. The tasks enumerated below are the key functions of the PMU/ESU:
- Strengthen the capacity of PMU with regards to social safeguards in planning, coordination, implementation and monitoring of land acquisition and resettlement;
 - Train counterpart staff and monitor resettlement in the sub-project;
 - Conduct consultations and ensure that the PAPs are well-informed on the resettlement and compensation;
 - Coordinate with the MPW, MOJ and NDLPSCS and ensure a prompt, adequate and timely implementation of the Updated RAP according to the RF; and
 - Monitor and report resettlement activities in a timely manner.
93. **MOJ/NDLPSCS** have responsibility to oversee and review the implementation effectiveness of Land Acquisition and Resettlement. The agencies are responsible for the following tasks.
- Guiding the PMU in addressing issues that require policy direction;

- Assisting in resolving any land-related issues in accordance with the current legislation;
 - Working with the PMU to conduct cadastral surveys if any lands are to be acquired and prepare valuation tables;
 - Identify an independent and qualified appraiser to work with MOJ/NDLPCS to prepare compensation values for land in compliance with the Expropriations Act.
94. **Baucau Municipal Administrators** are responsible for assisting PMU and PSC in implementing and monitoring of land acquisition, compensation and assistance of the project including.
95. **Local authorities (Suco chief and Aldeia chief)** are responsible for assisting in the implementation of the RAP and any addendums, conducting and facilitating consultations, confirmation of eligible PAHs/PAPs and their assets as well as resolving grievances at the suco level.
96. **Capacity Assessment and Capacity Development Needs.** MoF, MPW and involved Government's agencies (NDLPCS, and others) are not new to WB-financed projects and RAP preparation, updating, implementation and monitoring – particularly with WB's ESF. However, it is assessed that the capacity of the agencies is still not adequate; therefore, it is required that capacity building measures regarding ESF is to be provided to staff of the agencies. Prior to implementation of RAP, trainings on RAP implementation and monitoring to the staff of the involved agencies will be organized focusing on the following issues:
- Resettlement principles and policy (World Bank's ESF)
 - Resettlement planning procedures, including integration of social safeguards in land use planning with an understanding that social safeguards are essentially precautionary measures to protect local people from any infringement on their rights to land, natural resources, knowledge, culture, practices, and all social attributes that are central for fulfilling their basic rights;
 - The need to avoid, or minimize involuntary resettlement impacts by considering all technical alternatives, in particular using vacant government land where possible, and taking all possible measures in design and selection of site or alignment;
 - The need to avoid LAR impacts on vulnerable persons;
 - Resettlement implementation procedures and sequence of activities;
 - Methodology for compensation assessment and replacement cost principles;
 - Data management system;
 - Public participation and consultation objectives and procedures, ensuring that all planning and design interventions and decisions are taken in consultation with local communities in a gender sensitive manner;
 - Documentation of all consultations and concerns expressed by public and their resolution following GRM;
 - Extending assistance to people who do not own property but are nonetheless will be affected by the proposed projects, including groups with communal and/or traditional tenure arrangements (if any), renters, wage-earners, and those without legally recognized rights to land and property that they occupy or use.
 - Issues of implementation and monitoring of the RAP of the project.

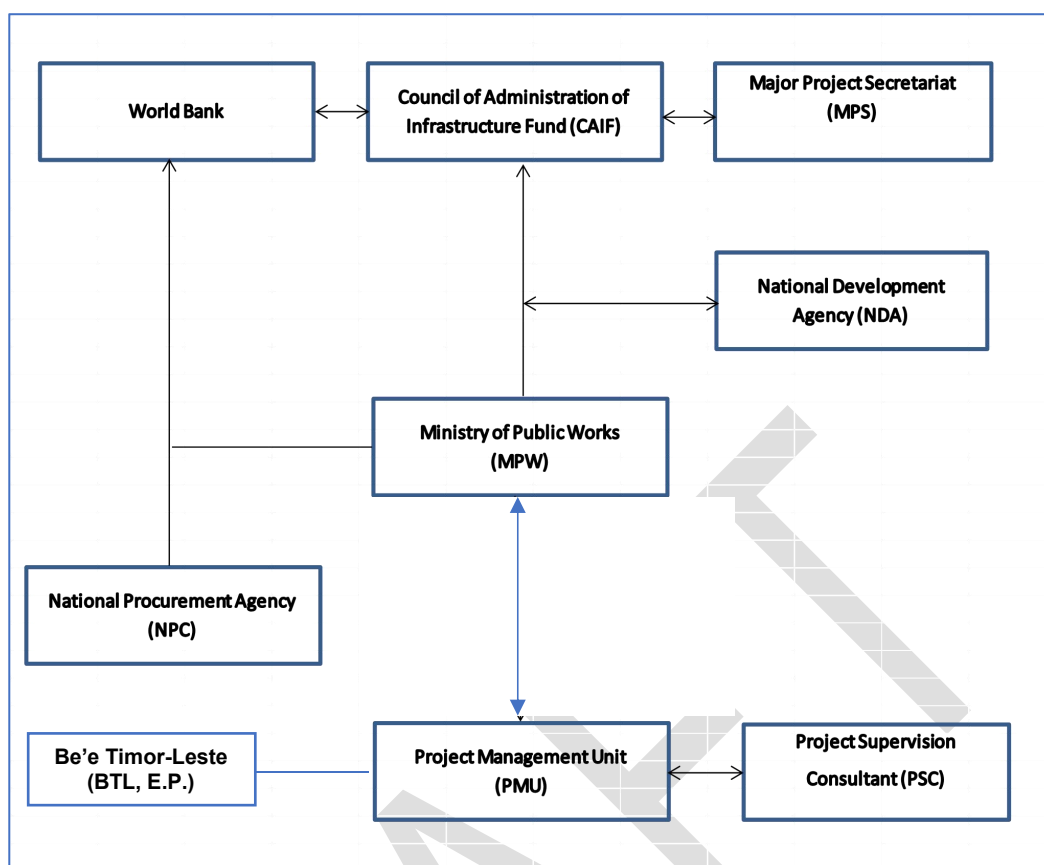


Figure 3 Project Organization Structure

IX. GRIEVANCE REDRESS MECHANISM

A. Objective

97. The MPW through its PMU will established a Project Level Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) to receive, evaluate, and address project related complaints on the project's environmental, social and gender safeguards performance, including construction and labor issues, from the affected individuals, particularly, the women and the vulnerable groups, and the communities. The aim of the GRM is generally to provide a way for project's PAPs and other stakeholders to provide feedback and/or express complaints related to the project activities and for these concerns to be resolved in a timely manner.
98. The GRM serves as a mechanism to be accessible and reliable, systematic issues can be identified and addressed in a coordinated and timely fashion and will utilize existing grievance mechanisms. The PMU will be the focal point for receiving and resolving any grievances of PAPs.
99. There are three main categories of grievances on projects. They relate to (i) Social & GBV issues; (ii) Environmental & Safety issues; and (iii) Engineering issues. Ministry of Justice (MOJ) along with NDLPSC will assist the project in resolving disputes on land issues, the Estate Secretary for Environment will assist the project with environmental issues, the KSTL/SEFOPE will assist with the labor issues and the GBV service provider will assist with the GBV issues, including the village chiefs, other elders, church leaders and recognized civil society leaders.

B. Grievance Redress Committee (GRC)

100. One Grievance Redress Committee (GRC) will be set up for the project once the PSC is mobilized. The GRC would be the tool to ensure proper presentation of grievances, impartial hearings and transparent decisions and shall be established through a gazette notification from

the MPW. The female members of the GRC must participate in every hearing if the aggrieved person or PAP is female. The composition of the GRC is as below;

- GRM Operator
- PSC Leader/Manager
- GRM focal points (Social & Gender, Environmental, GBV service provider & Engineer)
- Representatives of Contractor;
- Local authority (Suco chiefs, Aldeia Chiefs, and *Lia Nain* – Traditional Elders);
- Project Management Unit (ESU)
- At least three female members if representatives are all males.

101. In any case the project faced delays in mobilizing the PSC, a temporary Project GRM will be established by the PMU to handles any grievances related to the Land Acquisition and Resettlement. The Coordinator of BTL Baucau will temporarily act as the temporary GRM operator and she will receive, recorded and reported directly to the PMU of any grievances submitted by the community.

C. Grievance Redress Process

102. GRM has been activated and the mechanism has been presented to the community during recent PCM and FGDs on the 14th to 17th of April and 25th to 30th of April 2026. Table 22 below presents the grievance redress process which is compliant with the mechanism envisaged in the agreed 2019 RPF of the Project, Land Law and Expropriation Law.

Table 23 Grievance Redress Process

Step	Process	Duration
1	Grievance reception/acceptance PAPs submit his/her grievance in person, via phone call, or via complain box to the GRM operator and will proceed to data base checking	1 day
2	Acknowledgment and record The complainant receives confirmation that his/her grievance has been received. The grievance is entered in the database using a grievance registry form, and relevant focal point is notified.	2 days
3	Assessment Appropriate investigation is decided at the assessment stage. If deemed necessary, the investigation can include a risk assessment. The investigation may include follow-up meetings between stakeholders and the complainant, where an impartial party (Suco chief) is present. Minutes are recorded and added to the grievance database	5 days
4	Resolution & Complainant Satisfaction a. <u>Project Level Resolution</u> Grievance focal points and its related department will provide solution to the grievance and discussed it with the PSC Manager for final approval. If resolution is agreed (Yes); The process concludes	14 days max

Step	Process	Duration
	with a written agreement signed by the complainant(s) and PSC manager If unresolved (No); or at any stage if PAP is not satisfied the grievance will be elevated to next level	
	b. <u>Management Level Resolution:</u> ESU and the Technical unit within the PMU will provide solution to the grievance and discussed it with the PMU manager for final approval. If resolution is agreed (Yes); The process concludes with a written agreement signed by the complainant(s) and PMU manager If unresolved (No); or at any stage if PAP is not satisfied the grievance will be elevated to next level	14 days max
	c. <u>Ministry Level Resolution</u> PMU and the MPW coordinator refers the matter to the designated government offices (DGPW, Land Dept., Agriculture Dept., Housing Dept. & MoF – Loan Unit) If resolution is agreed (Yes); The process concludes with a written agreement signed by the complainant(s) and Minister of MPW If unresolved (No); or at any stage if PAP is not satisfied the grievance will be elevated to next level	30 days max
5	d. <u>Litigation</u> PAPs can take the matter to appropriate court	As per judicial system

103. The PMU will keep a record of grievances received, including names and pertinent information about the PAPs, nature of the complaints, dates the complaints are lodged, and resolution of the same. Grievances not resolved will also be recorded, detailing negotiations and proposals which could not be agreed on, and the dates these negotiations took place.

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

D. GRM Record Keeping

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

- Number reference to database
- Name of project

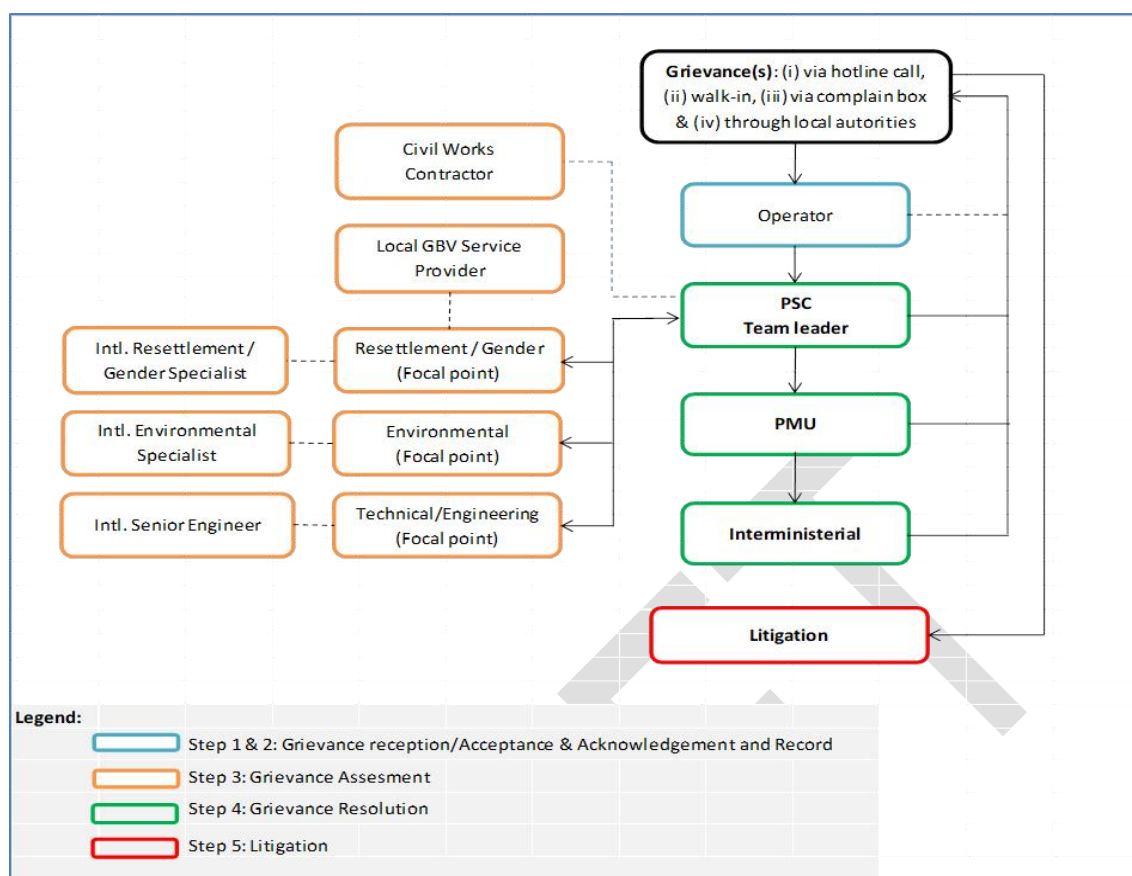
- Name of contractor
- Name of the complainant
- Spouse name
- Address and phone
- Occupation
- Date of birth
- Date and time of receipt of complaint
- Recording date of complaint
- Name of person recorded the case
- Scope of complaint
- Category of complaint
- Type of action
- Status of grievance process (delegate, fact finding, appeals, settlement, close, unable to complete)
- Delegated units (and responsible staff) as necessary
- Status of final report
- Status of providing information to the complaining party
- Feedback status of a person who is complaining
- Status of final report

106. The project's GRM will accept both identified and anonymous grievances through multiple accessible channels to ensure all stakeholders can raise concerns safely and confidentially. All complaints will be reviewed and addressed in a timely and transparent manner, while protecting the confidentiality of complainants where requested. Project strictly prohibits retaliation, intimidation, or discrimination against any person submitting grievances of participating in the grievance process.

107. Additionally, once the project is implemented, suggestion or complainant box will be installed at the community or public domains. Arrangement will be done through PSC with regular monitoring of once a week frequency.

108. A summary of this information will be included in the quarterly/Biannual monitoring reports which will be submitted to the World Bank.

Figure 4 Project GRM Diagram



X. SCHEDULE OF RAP IMPLEMENTATION

Table 24 Schedule of Updated RAP Implementation

Activities	Schedule	Responsible parties/units/person
Final detailed studies and SESA of the Updated RAP	15 April 2026	PMU/BTL Baucau
Submission by PMU of the Updated RAP to WB	May 2026	PMU
WB concurrence to the Updated RAP	May 2026	WB
Posting of the draft Updated RAP in relevant government offices and on the WB website	May 2026	PMU, MPW, MoF & WB
Individual PAH meetings to disclose project impacts, entitlements, and develop and finalizing the compensation agreements	June 2026	PSC & PMU
Payment of compensation and allowances	August 2026	PMU, MPW, MoF
WB to issue letter of no objection to PMU request on Possession of Site once the compensation and relocation are final.	August 2026	WB

XI. RESETTLEMENT BUDGET AND FINANCING PLAN

109. The following sections set out the compensation and assistance the project will provide the PAHs/PAPs for their losses.

A. Source of Funds for Resettlement

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

B. Implementation, Administration and Contingency Costs

111. Administrative costs relative to the implementation of the RAP, in addition to the cost of monitoring, are included in other budget items of the whole project. Therefore, only the cost of compensation, cash allowances, and a 10% contingency are reflected in this RAP. Ministry of Public Works will ensure that adequate funds are made available as and when necessary for the efficient and timely implementation of this RAP. The compensation budgeting is based on the latest government resolution on compensation rates year 2022.
112. The rate of compensation for acquired housing, land and other assets will be calculated at full replacement costs. The calculation of full replacement cost will be based on the following elements: (i) fair market value; (ii) transaction costs; (iii) interest accrued, (iv) transitional and restoration costs; and (v) other applicable payments, if any. Where market conditions are absent or in a formative stage, the borrower/client will consult with the displaced persons and host populations to obtain adequate information about recent land transactions, land value by types, land titles, land use, cropping patterns and crop production, availability of land in the project area and region, and other related information. The borrower/client will also collect baseline data on housing, house types, and construction materials. Qualified and experienced experts will undertake the valuation of acquired assets. In applying this method of valuation, depreciation of structures and assets should not be taken into account.

C. Payment of Compensation

113. The following are the steps for the delivery of compensation for all eligible PAHs/PAPs:
- **Validation of Heads of PAHs True Identity.** For the heads of PAH head to become eligible for the payment of compensation, the PMU/PSC has to validate first their true identity. Documents to prove the heads of PAH head's identities are: (a) original copy of agreement of "*Konkordansia ba Kompensasaur*" between the head of PAH and the PMU/PSC and signed by the Suco Chief, (b) photocopy of the asset valuation results, (c) photocopies of heads of PAH's Electoral Card, (d) photocopies of heads of PAH's Bank Account/IBAN Number; and (e) detailed description/photographs of affected assets/properties of the heads of PAH.

PMU/PSC with coordination with the BTL, E.P. will provide assistance to open bank accounts for heads of PAHs who do not have bank accounts with no cost.
 - **Preparation of Request for Payment.** A request for payment together with a summary showing the list of PAH's heads will be prepared by the PMU and to be approved by the minister of MPW, and will the payment certificate will be submitted for internal process passing through the MPS-NPC-MoF.
 - **Remittance/Payment of compensation payments to Heads of PAHs Bank accounts.** MPW/MOF will remit the compensation and entitlements directly to individual Bank accounts of the heads of PAHs.
 - **Waiver of Claims.** After receiving the information from the PMU/PSC that remittance has been made, the heads of PAHs will be required to sign an acknowledgement receipt and execute a waiver that he/she has no other pending claims over the affected properties/assets.

D. Estimated Cost of Resettlement

114. The rates used in this Updated RAP are calculated from GoTL unit rates from 2022. For the purposes of budget estimation this has been used with an adjustment for inflation.
115. Unit rates are required to be updated in the year of project implementation following a replacement cost survey to establish current market rates. No physical and economic

displacement will occur until compensation at full replacement cost and other entitlements due to PAPs are paid to them in accordance with the final Updated RAP.

116. The temporary estimated total cost of resettlement for the project, including a 10% contingency, is calculated at **\$84,760.50** USD and presented in Table 24 below. The total cost is subject to change once the PMU Social and Resettlement team completed the market survey in Baucau Municipality. The survey will aim to have the most updated market prices in the area and to have it compared with the established standard. The highest unit price will be selected for the calculation of the resettlement costs. In overall, the total amount will be determined prior the implementation of RAP.

Table 25 Summary of Resettlement Costs

Items				Unit Cost	Total Amount (US\$)
A	Compensation for physical assets				
1	Structure	60.00	m ²	\$40.00	\$ 2,400.00
2	Land	9,650.20	m ²	\$ 3,00	\$28,950.60
3	Trees, Plants and Crops	4,468	-	Variety	\$19,504.00
Sub-Total A					\$50,854.60
B	Subsistence allowance for Vulnerable PAHs (Non Physical)				
1	Production yield loss of crops (2 Years)	9,650.20	m ²	\$2.00	\$19,300.40
2	One time grant of \$1,000 as new land preparation work budget for the PAHs that needs to be relocated to new area.	3	Household	\$1,000.00	\$ 3,000.00
3	\$100 of subsistence allowances x 3 months per household severely impacted	8	Household	\$300.00	\$ 2,400.00
4	One time grant for moving allowance of \$200 for each household to be relocated.	3	Household	\$200.00	\$ 600.00
5	One time grant for transitional allowance of \$200 for each household to be relocated.	3	Household	\$300.00	\$ 900.00
Sub-Total B					\$26,200.40
C	Total Cost of Compensation and Allowances (Subtotal A + B)				\$77,055.00
D	Contingencies (10% of C)				\$ 7,705.50
GRAND TOTAL (C + D)					\$84,760.50

XII. MONITORING AND REPORTING

A. Monitoring Plans

117. The social issues included within the mitigation measures are monitored and supervised by the Social safeguards specialists appointed by the PMU. Although the social impacts are expected to be low, the potential negative social impacts are planned to be prevented or mitigated during the construction and operation stages.
118. Social monitoring system starts from the implementation phase of the project through the operation phase in order to prevent negative impacts of the project and observe the effectiveness of mitigation measures. This system helps the WB and the Client to evaluate the success of mitigation as part of project supervision and allows taking an action when needed. The monitoring system provides technical assistance and supervision when needed, early

detection of conditions related to mitigation measures, follows up on mitigation results, and provides information of the project progress.

119. Social monitoring to be implemented by the PMU must provide information about key social aspects of the project investments, particularly the project social impacts and the effectiveness of taken mitigation measures. Such information enables to evaluate the success of mitigation as part of project supervision and allows corrective action(s) to be implemented, when needed. In this regard the Monitoring Plan identifies monitoring objectives and specifies the type of monitoring, and their link to impacts and mitigation measures. Specifically, the monitoring section of the RAP provides: (a) a specific description and details of monitoring measures, including the parameters to be measured, methods to be used, and sampling locations, frequency of measurements; and, (b) monitoring and reporting procedures.

120. Before the implementation of RAP, detailed monitoring framework will be prepared before RAP implementation in coordination with PSC. Additionally, the monitoring framework will include RAP completion audit to formally verify all entitlements.

B. Monitoring and Reporting Responsibilities

121. The PMU will be responsible for Resettlement Action Plan implementation reporting and will:

- Record and maintain the results of project supervision and monitoring throughout the life of the project. It will present summary progress reports on Resettlement Action Plan implementation and the safeguards aspects of project investment on a semi-annual basis to the World Bank,
- Prepare biannual reports on the progress of implementation of measures proposed by the Resettlement Action Plan implementation for selected sub-projects, and as part of this reporting, provide updates on any TL-WSSP related as grievances/feedback that was received, that has been addressed and that may be pending;
- Prepare biannual reports on the social impacts originated during implementation of sub-projects and analyze the efficiency of mitigation measures applied to minimize negative consequences;
- Prepare outlines and requirements for Contractors' reports on resettlement mitigation measures, and review Contractor's monitoring plan and reports
- Present the impact of mitigation and social protection measures for general public via specific publications or/and by annual public seminars.

122. The timing mechanism of these measures would ensure that no individual or affected household would be displaced (economically or physically) due to civil works activity before compensation is paid and resettlement sites with adequate facilities are prepared and provided for to the individual or homestead affected. Once the Updated RAP is approved by the designated authority, the Updated RAP should be sent to the World Bank for final review and approval.

123. Compensation will be paid to individual PAPs only after a written consent of the PAPs, including both husband and wife.

C. Monitoring Indicators

124. The table 25 below shows the monitoring indicators:

Table 26 Monitoring indicators

Subject	Indicator	Variable
Land	Land acquired	Area of cultivation land acquired, developments area of private land acquired, approvals sought for use of government land.

Buildings/ Structures	Number of other structures to be demolished/relocated	Number, type and size of other structures demolished/relocated
Trees and Crops	Number of trees to be cleared	Number and type of trees cut, age, size at girth level
	Value of crops to be destroyed	Crops destroyed by area and type, compensation amounts for the crops destroyed
Compensation, Re-establishment and Rehabilitation	Number of PAPs compensated	Number of individuals affected, number of owners compensated by type of loss, amount compensated by type and owner
Hazards and Disturbances	Number of complaints received from PAPs	Number of households affected by hazards and disturbances from construction (excavation of trenches, noise levels, blasting, increased traffic levels)

DRAFT

Appendix 1 Project Cut-Off Date



REPÚBLICA DEMOCRÁTICA
DE TIMOR - LESTE



Ref.: 114 /PMU-WatSan/IV/2026

Date: 15 April 2026

CUT-OFF NOTICE

In relation to the

Baucau Municipal Capital Water Supply Project

CUT-OFF DATE FOR PROPOSED PROJECT : 15 April, 2026

This notice is to inform that there is an intention to develop a clean water supply project in this area. This project will be implemented jointly by the Ministry of Public Works and the World Bank (WB).

Based on the Detailed Engineering Design (DED), surveys have been conducted and, at this stage, some land parcels have been identified for the project. Accordingly, the Ministry of Public Works through the Water and Sanitation PMU has issued this formal notice on 15 April 2026.

In accordance with World Bank (WB) policies, the status of affected properties, including all structures (private and public), physical and economic assets, crops, and trees existing prior to the cut-off date must be inventoried and documented in accordance with national guidelines to ensure appropriate compensation. Any improvements or developments made after the cut-off date will not be eligible for compensation.

Respectfully,


Nelson Mesquita
Project Manager PMU-Water and Sanitation



MINISTÉRIO DAS OBRAS PÚBLICAS
PROJECT MANAGEMENT UNIT (PMU)
Water and Sanitation
BTL, E P Compound, Avenida 20 de Maio, Dli, Timor-Leste



Appendix 2 Minutes and Photos Registry of Consultations and Focus Group Discussions

CONSULTING CONTRACT SERVICES FOR DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN OF TIMOR-LESTE FOUR MUNICIPAL CAPITALS
WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION PROJECT
BAUCAU – SAME – LOS PALOS - VIQUEQUE
RFP/039/MOP-2019
Notas de Reunião/Meeting Report

Local: Baucau Public Consultation Data/Date : 02/10/2020 Hora/Time: 14h00m (Dili)	Reunião/Meeting n.º
	17

PRESENTES/ATTENDANCE		
Entidade/Entity	Nome/Name	Rubrica/Signature
Please see attached attendance list		

S. No.	Agenda/Topic	Issues/Comments
1.	Introduction and meeting objectives	Meeting was opened by the representative of the following stakeholders: Baucau Municipality, DGAS, and DED consultants. The aforementioned representatives presented the project framework, the objective of the Public Consultation and urged attendees to be participative for the benefit of all. Meeting agenda is attached to these minutes.
2.	Technical Presentation Background	Gaudência Costa (AdP TL) explained the urban life cycle and project lifecycle. The Master Plan was concluded in 2016 and we are now in the DED stage with the objective to develop detailed engineering design to allow the procurement for the construction stage. A copy of said presentation has been attached to this meeting minutes
3.	Technical Presentation Water Component	Domingos Ribeiro (AdP TL) presented the water component and showed the proposed water distribution cover area. He further explained the water sources, location of main reservoirs, main pipe alignments, population to be served as well as Sucos and Aldeias.
4.	Technical Presentation Sanitation Component	Herculano Freitas (AdP TL), presented the sanitation component which in this assignment is focused in the design of a Faecal Sludge Treatment Plant (FSTP) and public toilets.

		<p>For the FSTP the treatment process has been explained as well as the potential location for construction which is identical as the existing FSTP currently abandoned.</p> <p>For the Public Toilets, it has been explained the objective, as well as the design and selection criteria. Proposed location for the implementation of said infrastructures has been showed. Community contribution has been asked for the design and acceptance of locations.</p>
5.	Technical Presentation Environmental Component	<p>Maria Helena (Oasis) explained the importance of conducting an environmental assessment in order to ensure the sustainability of projects with the integration of environmental considerations into the project decision-making process.</p> <p>Environmental assessment covers all project lifecycle phases (design, construction, operation and decommissioning) performing impact assessments and propose mitigation measures.</p> <p>At this stage, potential impacts and respective mitigation measures have been identified for the new water sources, proposed treatment and storage, distribution and sanitation.</p>
6.	Technical Presentation Social Safeguards Component	<p>Mário Santos (AdP TL) presented the importance of the social safeguard project component. Communication is key for the success of the project and a stakeholder engagement and communication plan (SECP) is currently being developed. The SECP aim to raise project awareness and acceptance, enhance design robustness thus reduce associated risk due to opposition and conflicts that may occur during the project life cycle.</p> <p>The Gender Action Plan (GAP) aims to give an active voice to woman during the whole project lifecycle. The GAP also accommodates strategies to increase income opportunities for woman, capacity building on gender awareness and establishment of community consultation committees (CCCs).</p> <p>The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) aims to strengthen accountability to the beneficiaries and provide a means for project stakeholders to provide feedback and/or express complaints related to project activities.</p>
7.	Question 1.	<p>After the technical presentation the floor was opened to the audience to submit questions.</p> <p>Name : JoseFilomino da P. Soares Suco : Caibada Position : Xefe Suco</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Regarding the field survey, which spring is being considered in this project to have potential of supplying all 11 Sucos in the Administrative Post of Baucau? Relatively to the springs; which volume will be allocated for the needs of community and the needs of farmers? <p>Suggestion: also pay attention to the boundaries of the hamlet which are related to one another. Requested that SMASA and AdP-TI to work together with Xefe Suco to seek solutions.</p>
	Answer 1.	<p>Name : Amélio Quintas Position : PMU Advisor</p> <p>This Project is focused on urban areas only, if all Sucos were to be included in this project the proposed water sources capacity wouldn't have enough capacity to meet the demand.</p>

Question 2.		<p>Name : Hernani Ribeiro Suco : Uailili Position : Xefe Suco</p> <p>a. Why the PNDS program has come to a halt? The current project will only begin implementation in 2021 plus the time that will take to be completed. How do we deal with the community who needs water meanwhile? Recommendation:</p> <p>a. Rehabilitate our male and female laundry area located in Uailili spring, which have been built in Portuguese era. b. The Sucos that I mentioned must be classified as Urban Sucos, not rural, thus be included in within the project scope area. c. If our community is not included in the project scope area we will not allow you to take water from our suco.</p> <p>Complaint: The spring that will be chosen will create social and cultural conflicts, because the Sucos supplied by the spring are located aren't included in this project</p>
Answer 2.		<p>Name : João Piedade Position : National Director of Basic Sanitation - DGAS Answer to Xefe Suco Uailili and Gariuai:</p> <p>The government has a strategic plan for urban water supply system; however the government will also handle the water supply system in areas that aren't included in this project or semi urban areas. All information that we gather from you in this public consultation will be taken into account. The PNDS program will continue to be implemented at the rural community level and accommodate community complaints needs and feed it back to the Ministry of Public Works. About the Public laundry in your suco, we already discuss it in the Ministry of Public Works. This proposal is still being evaluated.</p>
Question 3.		<p>Name : Ricardo Ernesto Belo Suco: Tirilolo Position : Xefe Suco</p> <p>a. Why only 2 out of the 4 Sucos in Tirilolo were not included in this project? b. When will this project be implemented? This information is important to allow community outreach. Recommendation: We hope from SMASA and AdP- TL can work together to provide the same information to our communities.</p>
Answer 3.		<p>Name: Joao Piedade Position: National Director of Basic Sanitation - DGAS</p> <p>Project implementation is due to start in 2021 (construction), but this is heavily dependent on project development that depends <i>per si</i> of field work activities and community support to conclude the DED this year. If that doesn't happens, MPW will not implement the project in 2021</p>

	Suggestion 4.	<p>Name : Arlindo Belo Freitas Suco: Gariwai Position : Xefe Suco</p> <p>a. Suggestion; There must be coordination between Xefe Suco and Lia Nain before determining the spring water sources which are in their area. The most important thing is to comply with cultural activities to ensure the existence of water in the springs.</p>
	Answer 4.	<p>Name : Joao Piedade Position: National Director of Basic Sanitation – DGASS Regarding social and cultural issues, we have two teams handling those issues in this project, they will coordinate with Xefe Suco and Lia Nain to do the cultural ritual, social safeguard and environmental impact issues.</p>
	Question 5.	<p>Name : Francisco Ximenes Suco : Buibau Position : Xefe Suco</p> <p>a. In this project only 1 out of a total of 4 aldeia from our suco will be covered. Why the other 3 have been excluded from the project scope area?</p>
	Answer 5.	<p>Name : Amélio Quintas Position : PMU Assessor Relatively to the Aldeia who are not included in this project, there should be a map of Aldeias covered in the project scope area. On the other hand, DGAS also took in consideration water availability versus water demand. Water Demand in the next 20 years will be 124 L/sec, so we have to ascertain the capacity of water sources before we decide which one to use. Future transmission line from spring to the tank will consider the population needs who live near it</p>
	Question 6.	<p>Name : Toto Suco : Fatumaca Position : PNDS Facilitator</p> <p>a. How can we anticipate the social conflict in this matter? For example, an aldeia which is included in the project will likely see an influx of population from areas not covered by the future water supply system. This for sure will increase the water consumption previously calculated b. How can we protect water sources volume from decreasing when population increases? c. How to rehabilitate the water supply network built by PNDS in the Urban Sucos?</p>
	Answer 6.	<p>Name : Joao Piedade Position : National Director of Basic Sanitation - DGASS</p> <p>The Water Supply system that has been built by the PNDS program in the urban suco will continue to function. However, in the future the sucos that have been included in this project will not be permitted in the PNDS Water Supply Program.</p>

Suggestion 7.	Name : Ricardo Ernesto Belo Suco : Tirilolo Position : Xefe Suco Suggestion; Old tanks should be decommissioned, and it is better to plan a new tank and place it at high elevation so that it can supply the proposed zone in the project.
Question 7.	Name : Vitorino F. Position : PNDS Do you guarantee that this project will be carried out in 2021?
Complaint 8.	Name : Arlindo Belo Freitas Suco : Gariwai Position : Xefe Suco If Gariuai and Uailili Sucos are not covered in the future water supply distribution system, no water sources should be tapped in these Sucos (Fatumaca zone) for the benefit of others.
Answer 8.	Name : Mário Santos Position : DirectorAdP TL This Project is running step by step, we know that Baucau has a water shortage problem, so we have to survey the current water source in Uailia, Uailia Mata and Uailili. Currently our technicians have not yet tested the water sources volume, for that we will do a pumping test in Uailia, Uailia Mata and Uailili if Xefe Suco allows us. If in the case of the water in Uailia and Uailia Mata meets a sufficient volume, then the Uailili water source will not be used. But if the two sources cannot meet the target water demand, then we will take a little water volume from Uailili, without having interference with other water users (farmer activities and community needs). After the pumping test we will discuss it with Xefe suco Uailili, Gariuai and Triloca about taking water from your area. The future water system is to be constructed from new (WTP, reservoirs, pipes, etc...). Pipe work is to be laid along roadside. DED consultants need some guidance regarding the layout of the Public Toilet facilities with respect to gender separation and access for disabled people.
Suggestion 9.	Name : Liborio D. S. Freitas Suco : Buruma Position : Xefe Suco Suggestion; Municipalities must clearly define the boundaries of urban areas of Baucau.
Suggestion 10.	Name : Armando da costa Suco : Triloca Position : Xefe Suco Suggestion; If the water source is taken from Uailia-Mata, we ask you to also consider our three sucos that

		are located near the spring.
Answer 10		Name : Joao Piedade Position : National Director of Basic Sanitation - DGASS Politics Plan for 2021; there will be 43 projects to improve clean water supply system in the Baucau Administrative Post.
Question 11.		Name : Olimpio da silva gomes Position : PNDS a. The projected period of water use is for 15 years and 20 years, how can you ensure the quality and quantity of water, after several years if the population increases? b. How are you prepare to handle social problems in the future implementation period? Suggestion: that the public toilets to be built have physical separation for man and women, and also for disabled people.
Answers 11.		Name : Joao Piedade Position : National Director of Basic Sanitation - DGASS DED consultants use population projections to determine future water needs. Water quality will be ascertained routinely during the operation of the water supply. Social safeguards will be implemented throughout the project implementation in order to tackle and issues that arise.
Question 12.		Name : Manuel F. R. Gusmão Suco : Bahu Position : Xefe Suco a. It is necessary to identify other water sources that exist in Baucau, because water sources in Uailia have decreased. b. What is the projected population and water demand for Baucau?
Answers 12.		Name : Joao Piedade Position : National Director of Basic Sanitation - DGASS Currently field work is planned for Baucau in order to ascertain potential water sources. Details of the project population and water demand will be discussed outside this meeting.
Question 13.		Name : Adelino Suco : Tirilolo Position : Delegado Recommendation; drill a pilot bore hole in Baucau, because we have done one bore hole in our

		<p>suco with depth 70mand it got a large volume of water.</p> <p>a. How is it working the cooperation between company and government?</p> <p>b. If this project won't be completed what should we tell our community?</p>
	Answers 13.	<p>Name : Joao Piedade Position : National Director of Basic Sanitation - DGASS Currently field work is planned for Baucau in order to ascertain potential water sources. AdP TL (DED consultants) have been hired by the government to develop the DED for Water supply in Baucau. Project not being completed is not an option at this stage.</p>
	Question 14.	<p>Name : Constacio Belo Position : Partisipante</p> <p>a. Who will be in charge of maintaining future public toilets in Baucau?</p>
	Answers 14.	<p>Name : Joao Piedade Position : National Director of Basic Sanitation - DGASS We have noted down all of your the ideas and suggestions and we will analyse it with our international and national engineers teams. I hope we will work together to achieve the goal of having a clean water supply system in Baucau Vila.</p>

CONSULTING CONTRACT SERVICES FOR DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN OF TIMOR-LESTE FOUR MUNICIPAL CAPITALS
WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION PROJECT
BAUCAU – SAME – LOS PALOS - VIQUEQUE
RFP/039/MOP-2019
Notas de Reunião/Meeting Report

<p>Local: Suco Tirilolo, Baucau Female Group Discussions Data/Date : 10/11/2020 Hora/Time: 15h00m (Dili)</p>	<p>Reunião/Meeting n.º</p>
	<p>10</p>

PRESENTES/ATTENDANCE		
Entidade/Entity	Nome/Name	Rubrica/Signature
Please see attached attendance list		

The Focus Group Discussions are one of the program where belongs to public consultation in community level where this FGDs focus only for community gender or female group. This FGDs was took place in Suco Tirilolo in Baucau Municipality where the group discussion was organized by AdP-TL in social safeguards component teams in order to achieve female community participation for DED project of 4 capitals Municipalities namely Baucau, Lospalos, Viqueque and Same. The main objective of FGDs with woman is to solicit their opinion in order to improve the water supply and sanitation design for the Municipality. It is also to emphasize the woman-only discussion because woman seems to stay quiet and let the men do the talking for them. The other reason woman is the direct beneficiaries of the project.

S. No.	Agenda/Topic	Issues/Comments	Suggestions/Opinions/Comments
1.	Focus Group Discussions Background	Joaninha Ornai (AdP TL) introduced the Detail Engineering Design Project in terms of water supply and sanitation of each Municipalities and the project benefit for the community that included FGDs, this introduction also explained about the public consultation that already stated in 4 Capitals Municipalities so this meeting as a continuation of Public Consultation but different in gender participants.	
2.	Questions and Answer	Before to start the discussions for FGDs, Irene M. Pereira (Facilitator) did a self-introduction first and asked for the participant to be comfortable in sharing their knowledge regarding to the real condition of Water supply and sanitation in their village. Irene also asked for participants to introduce their selves where included name, position and Aldeia (which Aldeia they were from).	
3.	Questions WATER SUPPLY	Name : Irene M. Pereira Position : Facilitator A1.What's your water source during the dry and wet season?	
	Answers	Female Group answers (All participants): There were two answers based on season that: Response 1 : Dry seass: they were very difficult to access for water supply, the SAS Water (Taps) distributed to the community only two hours per day in every second time a week. Response 2 : In Aldeia Betulale, usually they accessed only three times a	

S. No.	Agenda/Topic	Issues/Comments	Suggestions/Opinions/Comments
		<p>week for Water supply of SAS and it take 1 until 2 hours per day.</p> <p>50% of community direct connects to the SAS Water by using hose for their house and 50% of the community did not have direct connection and they were getting water far away from their houses.</p> <p>Response 3: Some of community bought water from private company as well as water tanks from\$12-\$15 USD.</p> <p>Response 4: In Aldeia Lutumutu some of people use transportation to take water in other place.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wet Season: Sometimes they used rain water even the water was dirty. 	
4.	Questions WATER SUPPLY	<p>Name : Irene M. Pereira Position : Facilitator</p> <p>A2. Location of the water source, like how far away is (in terms of minutes to go and return)</p>	
	Answers	<p>Female Group answers (All participants): In Aldeia Betulale, most of the community take 1-2 hours for getting water for those who were cannot access to the water supply. For those who access water supply usually takes 5 – 10 minutes because the water source not too far some of the connection belongs to their houses.</p>	
5.	Questions WATER SUPPLY	<p>Name : Irene M. Pereira Position : Facilitator</p> <p>A3. Who is responsible of getting the water? The young, the elderly? Members of the family responsible for getting it?</p>	
	Answers	<p>Female Group answers (All participants):</p> <p>Most of the time only mother and the women were responsible of getting water but in the weekend all of the family members were included to help each other.</p>	
6.	Questions WATER SUPPLY	<p>Name : Irene M. Pereira Position : Facilitator</p> <p>B1. If you had the opportunity to have 24h water supply in your house for human consumption, for example will you be willing to pay</p>	

S. No.	Agenda/Topic	Issues/Comments	Suggestions/Opinions/Comments
		25cent/day - 1000L (200 Jeri cans)?	
	Answers	<p>Female Group answers (All participants): Standard prices identification:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 0.25 cent – 10 Votes 2. 0.20 cent - 0 Vote 3. 0.15 cent - 0 Vote 4. 0.10 cent - 0 Vote 5. 0.05 cent - 0 vote <p>They used the color codes (Yellow –Abstain, red-Not accept and green - accept) for answer the question where most them answered by using green color code that means they accepted for 0.25 cent/day for 1000L of the water fees.</p>	<p>Comment: We need to manage the water because the water is very important for all people; people know how to manage it specially women. For instance we buy \$2 of electrical credit to support us in fill up our water tanks because it seems like we manage our deposit for having water to use for a long time not even depend on Water Taps every day.</p>
7.	Questions SANITATION	<p>Name : Irene M. Pereira Position : Facilitator A1. Where do you want to locate the public toilets? Listen to open answers and mark multiple options</p>	
	Answers	<p>Female Group answers (All participants): Before to answer they identified all of the public locations that most of people concentrate in as following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Buss station – 10 votes 2. Market – 10 votes 3. Sede Suco – 10 votes 4. School – 10 votes <p><i>Remarks:</i> They used the color codes (Yellow –Abstain, red-Not accept and green - accept).</p>	<p>Comments and suggestion: In this part, they said 4 public locations that have been identified are very important, but for Sede Suco PNDS already planned to build, in School perhaps they have a public toilet but no water. So finally we only choose two places were very important likewise bus station and market, we cannot choose 1 place, because bus station and market are the place where most of the people concentrate in, people come to do business, people stay to sell their product and come to buy.</p>
8.	Questions SANITATION	<p>Name : Irene M. Pereira Position : Facilitator</p>	

S. No.	Agenda/Topic	Issues/Comments	Suggestions/Opinions/Comments
		<p>A2. Do you think the women will be benefited by having a public on (the highest score option) and why it doesn't make sense (on the lowest score).</p> <p>A3. Show photos of different public toilets design (clip them on a wall). Qualify in terms of accessibility, security, utility</p>	
	Answers	<p>Female Group answers (All participants): The Public toilet designs that shown in chart; most of them chosen the Public Toilet with separation condition for both female and male and they categorized as following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Sufficient (1-2) 2. Good (3) 3. Excellent (4-5) <p>Remarks: The final answer was Excellent (4-5)</p>	
9.	Questions SANITATION	<p>Name : Irene M. Pereira Position : Facilitator</p> <p>A4. To maintain the PT how much are you willing to pay? This includes security and assurance of hygiene conditions (conditions for menstruated women and women carrying children)</p>	
	Answers	<p>Female Group (All participants) response: Standard prices identification:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. 0.25 cent – 0 Vote 2. 0.20 cent - 0 Vote 3. 0.15 cent - 0 Vote 4. 0.10 cent - 10 Votes 5. 0.05 cent - 0 vote <p>Remarks: They used the color codes(Yellow –Abstain, red-Not accept and green - accept) for answer the question where most them answered by using green color code that means they accepted of 0.10 cent to maintain the PT.</p>	<p>Comments and suggestions: We choose 10centsbecause base on community income, we cannot force our community to pay more if they cannot pay. If one day they access four times it means they need to pay one dollar, how if they don't have more money, they will be still make dirty around the public place.</p>
10.	Questions SANITATION	<p>Name : Irene M. Pereira Position : Facilitator</p> <p>A5. Who do you think should be responsible managing/maintenance the Public Toilets? Open Question</p>	

S. No.	Agenda/Topic	Issues/Comments	Suggestions/Opinions/Comments
	Answers	Female Group answers (All participants): The main persons who will responsible for managing/maintenance the PT are community and civil security (recruit from Municipality)	
11.	Questions OPERATION MAINTENANCE &	Name : Irene M. Pereira Position : Facilitator A1. How do you want to be involved in the construction phase? List of open answers	
	Answers	Female Group answers (All participants): They would like to involve a various work-type in construction phase: 1. Repair the pipes that has been destroyed 2. Measurement responsibility (counter reading)	Comments and suggestions: We can do everything that man can do, but if we do not have knowledge and skill related to Water Supply and Sanitation, it means it will be making difficult for our self. Before you give us the job you need to provide us the capacity building in terms of training to increase our knowledge and skill on how to do that, and after that we will be ready to work.
12.	Questions COMMUNITY CONSULTATION	Name : Irene M. Pereira Position : Facilitator A1. How do want to be informed about construction operations? (Radio, community, chefe de suco/aldeia/munisipiu (frequency), social media) – List of suggestions	
	Answers	Female Group answers (All participants): - They wanted to inform by pamphlet, lead of municipality, Lead of Suco, family to family, social media and radio.	
13.	Questions COMMUNITY CONSULTATION	Name : Irene M. Pereira Position : Facilitator A1.1. Do you want to have separate meetings to be informed?	
	Answers	Female Group answers (All participants): Response 1: Yes, they prefer to have meeting separate so they can explore what they know and they think to each other, and another reason they can feel free to say what they want.	

S. No.	Agenda/Topic	Issues/Comments	Suggestions/Opinions/Comments
		<p>Response 2: Regarding to flowchart for complaint procedures, they absolutely accepted for the process that throughout Lead of Suco because for them Lead of Suco is a powerful person in their village and if it possible to collaborate with their advocacy network for complaint cases. This available network will help to organize all cases.</p>	

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Plate 15 Participants filled out list of attendance prior to commence FGDs

Plate 16 Self Introduction for both Facilitator and Participants



Plate 17 Group in discussion for every Questions of FGDs



Plate 18 Group vote to choose the right answer for the payment of water and sanitation facilities



Plate 19 The Facilitator explained the complaint procedures



Plate 20 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) Facilitator and participants group photos in Suco Tirilolo (Baucau)



**MINISTÉRIO DAS OBRAS PÚBLICAS
DIRECÇÃO GERAL AGUA E SANEAMENTO (DGAS)**

Rua: Avenida 20 de Maio - Caiçali, Caixa postal No 17, Tel. 3317157, 3317156 - Dili

"Female Grup Discussion"

Dia: 10 de Novembro de 2020

LISTA PREZENZA

Municipio BAUCAU – Suco Tirilolo

NO	NARAN	POZISAUN	ALDEIA	NO CONTACTO	ASSINATURA	Age
1	Ermelinda Soares Aparicio	Dona da casa	Betulale	77134478	<i>[Signature]</i>	34
2	SUSANA ANTONIA ANARAL	Dona da casa	Betulale	77692965	<i>[Signature]</i>	24
3	Terezinha Freitos Belo	Dona da casa	Betulale	77997175	<i>[Signature]</i>	29
4	Cesarina A. G. pereira	Dona de casa	Betulale	75435041	<i>[Signature]</i>	33
5	Estela N. Neto	Dona de casa	Lutombho	78345454	<i>[Signature]</i>	25
6	Joana da silva.	Dona de casa	Lutumbutu	78289331	<i>[Signature]</i>	32
7	Adina Mariana D.R	— —	— —		<i>[Signature]</i>	24



8	Gabriela Gaio	Paçê Donadecasa	Lufumuto	78646363	Gaio	34
9	Gerajielu Da Costa	Porisan Dosa & casa	Lufumuto	75163680	Gerajielu	20
10	Angela Francisca M.B. Gusmao	Delegada	Betulale	77675125	Angela	57
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CONSULTING CONTRACT SERVICES FOR DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN OF TIMOR-LESTE FOUR MUNICIPAL CAPITALS
 WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION PROJECT
 BAUCAU – SAME – LOS PALOS - VIQUEQUE
 RFP/039/MOP-2019
 Notas de Reunião/Meeting Report

Local: Suco Buibau, Baucau Female Group Discussions Data/Date : 10/11/2020 Hora/Time: 09h00m (Baucau)	Reunião/Meeting n.º
	9

PRESENTES/ATTENDANCE		
Entidade/Entity	Nome/Name	Rubrica/Signature
Please see attached attendance list		

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2.	Questions and Answer	Before to start the discussions for FGDs, Irene M. Pereira (Facilitator) did a self-introduction first and asked for the participant to be	

S. No.	Agenda/Topic	Issues/Comments	Suggestions/Opinions/Comments
		comfortable in sharing their knowledge regarding to the real condition of Water supply and sanitation in their village. Irene also asked for participants to introduce their selves where included name, position and Aldeia (which Aldeia they were from).	
3.	Questions WATER SUPPLY	Name : Irene M. Pereira Position : Facilitator A1.What's your water source during the dry and wet season?	
	Answers	Female Group answers (All participants): There were two answers based on season that: Response 1 : Less water in dry season where access for available SAS water only in second times a week and they can get only 6 jenkins in maximum by each. Response 2: - Wet Season: However they used rain water from May, September to December in rainy time they also used SAS Water where it had less quantity.	Comments: On other side, the community also has their own water sources as spring but refers springs are in risk condition such as dirty and no guarantee for water quality. Suggestions: Regarding to available water spring they also need to have protection for their spring.
4.	Questions WATER SUPPLY	Name : Irene M. Pereira Position : Facilitator A2. Location of the water source, like how far away is (in terms of minutes to go and return)	
	Answers	Female Group answers (All participants): Response 1: 10 households access in one Public Taps where the distance from house around 5-10 minutes. Response 2: The community connected with hose from distribution pipes direct to their houses (4 Families). It means direct access in their houses so it belongs to houses area.	

S. No.	Agenda/Topic	Issues/Comments	Suggestions/Opinions/Comments
		Response 3: There are 35 families where access for Water supply from Word Vision and 5 families did not have any water connection because their houses so far away.	
5.	Questions WATER SUPPLY	Name : Irene M. Pereira Position : Facilitator A3. Who is responsible of getting the water? The young, the elderly? Members of the family responsible for getting it?	
	Answers	Female Group answers (All participants): Most of the time only mother was responsible of getting water but in the weekend all of the family members were included to help each other.	
6.	Questions WATER SUPPLY	Name : Irene M. Pereira Position : Facilitator B1. If you had the opportunity to have 24h water supply in your house for human consumption, for example will you be willing to pay 25cent/day - 1000L (200 Jeri cans)?	
	Answers	Female Group answers (All participants): Standard prices identification: 6. 0.25 cent – 0 Vote 7. 0.20 cent - 0 Vote 8. 0.15 cent - 0 Vote 9. 0.10 cent - 0 Vote 10. 0.05 cent - 9 votes They used the color codes (Yellow –Abstain, red-Not accept and green - accept) for answer the question where most them answered by using green color code that means they accepted for 5 cent/day for 1000L of the water fees.	
7.	Questions SANITATION	Name : Irene M. Pereira Position : Facilitator A1. Where do you want to locate the public toilets? Listen to open	

S. No.	Agenda/Topic	Issues/Comments	Suggestions/Opinions/Comments
		answers and mark multiple options	
	Answers	Female Group answers (All participants): Before to answer they identified all of the public locations that most of people concentrate in as following: 5. Market – 9 votes 6. Sede Suco – 9 votes 7. Church – 9 votes 8. Health Post – 9 votes <i>Remarks</i> : They used the color codes (Yellow –Abstain, red-Not accept and green - accept)	
8.	Questions SANITATION	Name : Irene M. Pereira Position : Facilitator A2. Do you think the women will be benefited by having a public on (the highest score option) and why it doesn't make sense (on the lowest score). A3. Show photos of different public toilets design (clip them on a wall). Qualify in terms of accessibility, security, utility	
	Answers	Female Group answers (All participants): The Public toilet designs that shown in chart; most of them chosen the Public Toilet with separation facilities for both female and male and they categorized as following: 4. Sufficient (1-2) 5. Good (3) 6. Excellent (4-5) <i>Remarks</i> : The final answer was Excellent (4-5)	
9.	Questions SANITATION	Name : Irene M. Pereira Position : Facilitator A4. To maintain the PT how much are you willing to pay? This includes security and assurance of hygiene conditions (conditions for menstruated women and women carrying children)	
	Answers	Female Group (All participants) response: Standard prices identification: 1. 0.25 cent – 0 Vote	

S. No.	Agenda/Topic	Issues/Comments	Suggestions/Opinions/Comments
		2. 0.20 cent - 0 Vote 3. 0.15 cent - 0 Vote 4. 0.10 cent - 0 Vote 5. 0.05 cent - 0 vote 6. 0.00 cent – 9 votes <i>Remarks:</i> They used the color codes (Yellow –Abstain, red-Not accept and green - accept) for answer the question where most them answered by using green color code that means they accepted of 0cent to maintain the PT, the reason is they do not want to pay because for them all of water supply and sanitation payment already included in water uses payment.	
10.	Questions SANITATION	Name : Irene M. Pereira Position : Facilitator A5. Who do you think should be responsible managing/maintenance the Public Toilets? Open Question	
	Answers	Female Group answers (All participants): The main persons who will responsible for managing/maintenance the PT are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lead of the Suco - Lead of the Aldeia - SAS - OPS 	
11.	Questions OPERATION & MAINTENANCE	Name : Irene M. Pereira Position : Facilitator A1. How do you want to be involved in the construction phase? List of open answers	
	Answers	Female Group answers (All participants): They would like to involve a various work-type in construction phase: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Repair the pipes that has been destroyed 4. Measurement responsibility (counter reading) 	Question: Do you will considerate our work? Likes when we do our responsibility, what we will gain?

S. No.	Agenda/Topic	Issues/Comments	Suggestions/Opinions/Comments
		5. Bring or raised sands for some construction	
12.	Questions COMMUNITY CONSULTATION	Name : Irene M. Pereira Position : Facilitator A1. How do want to be informed about construction operations? (Radio, community, chefe de suco/Aldeia/Munisipiu (frequency), social media) – List of suggestions	
	Answers	Female Group answers (All participants): - They wanted to inform by Lead of Suco and Lead of Aldeia.	
13.	Questions COMMUNITY CONSULTATION	Name : Irene M. Pereira Position : Facilitator A1.1. Do you want to have separate meetings to be informed?	
	Answers	Female Group answers (All participants): Response 1: No, they prefer to have meeting with male groups so that they can get some appointment or idea from male colleagues. Response 2: Regarding to flowchart for complaint procedures, they need to establish a specific group to organize all the case/problem and can direct report to lead of Suco or direct to SPGC.	



Plate 21 Self Introduction for both Facilitator and Participants



Plate 23 Group vote to choose the right answer for the payment of water and sanitation facilities



Plate 22 Group in discussion for every Questions of FGDs



Plate 24 The Facilitator explained the complaint procedures



Plate 25 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) Facilitator and participants group photos in Suco Buibau (Baucau)

DRAFT



**MINISTÉRIO DAS OBRAS PÚBLICAS
DIRECÇÃO GERAL AGUA E SANEAMENTO (DGAS)**
Rua: Avenida 20 de Maio – Cascol, Caixa postal No 17, Tel. 3317157, 3317156 - Dili

"Female Grup Discussion"
Dia: 10 de Novembro de 2020

LISTA PREZENZA

Município BAUCAU – Suco Buibau

NO	NARAN	POZISAUN	ALDEIA	NO CONTACTO	ASSINATURA	AGE
1	Regina m. P.	Dona de casa	Samolaluiba	77754619	<i>[Signature]</i>	21
2	Libertina decesta X. Freitas	Delegada	-	78407232	<i>[Signature]</i>	35
3	Laurina amoral	Dona de casa	-			36
4	Tubana mamó	Dona de casa	-	75898501		35
5	Delia vania de J. x.	Dona da casa	-	75490173	<i>[Signature]</i>	26
6	Aurea. Mendonça	-	-	75740625	<i>[Signature]</i>	35
7	Ana juvelina ximenes	-	-	-	<i>[Signature]</i>	36



8	Domingas do Rego	Dona de casa	samaletuliba	78083680	DDP	45
9	Domingas Ximenes	Dona de casa	—	—	—	56
10						
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**CONSULTING CONTRACT SERVICES FOR DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN OF TIMOR-LESTE FOUR MUNICIPAL CAPITALS
 WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION PROJECT
 SAME – LOSPALOS – VIQUEQUE - BAUCAU
 RFP/039/MOP-2019**

Notas de Reunião/Meeting Report

**Local: SUCO BAHU Public Consultation
 Data/Date : 04/02/2021
 Hora/Time: 17h30m (Baucau)**

PRESENTES/ATTENDANCE		
Entidade/Entity	Nome/Name	Rubrica/Signature
Please see attached attendance list		

Agenda/Topic	Issues/Comments (Bahu)
Introduction and Presentation	<p>The Public Consultation was opened formally by the Chefe Suco of Bahu, followed by short introductory remarks from the DED Consultant.</p> <p>Domingos Ribeiro (AdP TL-National Water Resources Expert) and Petronilo Munoz (AdP TL-Social Safeguard Expert) presented the various components (Water supply, Sanitation, Social Safeguards) of the project in detail using the “Tetum” dialect.</p> <p>Emphases were given on the importance of women’s participation in the project cycle and their opinions, ideas and suggestions are of equal importance to those coming from the men.</p> <p>The importance of having a good communication was also given emphasis as it will help improve the project design and the success of the project implementation.</p> <p>The participants were also informed of cut-off date, it’s relevance to the project and why the SESA and DMS activity are being conducted by the Consultant.</p> <p>Repeatedly the audiences were asked if they understood the presentation and majority responded affirmatively.</p> <p>A copy of the presentation is attached to these minutes.</p>

Agenda/Topic	Issues/Comments (Bahu)
<p>Questions from the DED Consultants</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question 1. Are you in favor of the proposed GRM process? <p>Response 1. Yes- Majority</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question 2. Do you have any other suggestion to improve the proposed GRM process? <p>Response 2. Yes- Majority (They required the project scope are map in the poster to post in the Suco)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question 3. For women, do you want to be involved (work) during the project implementation <p>Response 3. Yes- Majority of Women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question 4. Is there an existing woman's organization in Suco Bahu? <p>Response 4. None- Majority</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question 5. Do you want to form a woman's organization and be trained so you can be involved during the project implementation? <p>Response 5. Yes- Majority of Women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question 6. Where is the best location of the Public Toilet? <p>Response 6. Yes– Majority (Market, Bus station and in the location where people are accumulated by the event)</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question 7. Which of these designs of Public Toilet do you prefer? <p>Response 7. Yes- Majority (The design with separated facilities for male, female and disability people)</p> <p>Question 8. Who do you think should manage the Public Toilet?</p> <p>Response 8. None - Majority</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question 9. The project will make sure that the taps are inside the houses. Where do you want to locate the water taps? <p>Response 9.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kitchen- Majority 2. Bathroom- Majority
<p>Question from Audience</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question 1. (Men). How is the canalization process? • Response I. (Men). About the canalization process it is temporal working, probably 100 m just take 3 weeks. • Question II. (Men). The plan of pipes canalization where will use water meter; for future implementation are the community will pay the installation of house connections? • Response II. (Men). In the construction phase the responsibility of installation to house connection are by the contractor and the community only pay 20 cent for 1000 liters of water users, but after the construction phase or the implementation have been finished the community who would like to do installation must pay to SMASA. • Comments I. (Men). This project is very good for us because most of years our population in Baucau lack of water. We are support and waiting for this water supply system to happen in our Municipality. • Suggestion I. (Men). About the Browser; it's good to have poster of project scope area in our Suco Bahu so that probably the community come to reclaim about the project we could show it to them. • Question III. (Men). For future construction if there are increasing population or households, for example in airport zone and the population will built their house quite far from the main road or where the pipeline were laying up. Are they still access for this system or not? • Response III. (Men). This is about collaboration of community and the service of contractor and SMASA.

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**MINISTÉRIO DAS OBRAS PÚBLICAS
DIRECÇÃO GERAL AGUA E SANEAMENTO (DGAS)**

Rua: Avenida 26 de Maio - Caticail, Caixa postal No 17, Tel. 3317157, 3317156 - Dili

**“Consulta Pública ba Desenvolvimento Projeto Abastecimento Be'e Mos no Saneamento iha Capital Municipio Baucau,
Lospalos, Same no Viqueque”**
Dia: de Fevereiro de 2021

LISTA PREZENZA

Suco Bahu – Municipiu Baucau

NO	NARAN	SEXO		INSTITUISAUN/POZISAUN	ALDEIA	NO CONTACTO	ASSINATURA
		F	M				
1	Manuel Francisco R. Gusmao		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Chefe do Suco	Ang-ulo	78066472	<i>[Signature]</i>
2	António Rito da C. Granadeiro		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	PAAS - Bahu	Ró-ulo	77419222	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	Pi. d. C. M. Sarmento		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Rep. bren	ANA-ULO	78320310	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	Joaquim Boviada		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Chefe Aldeia	Kameguu	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	Sebastião M. da Costa		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Casudo	Bau Llo	77518756	<i>[Signature]</i>
6	Jamco, FONSECA		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Cassado	Ang-ulo	-	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	António P. e. Belo		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Casudo	-	7726584	<i>[Signature]</i>



8	Arado De.		✓	Arado	Arado	—	Ar
9	Justino da Costa.		✓	Arado	Baike-baku	7356078	Ar
10	Adelino da Costa		✓	Arado	Baike-baku	—	Ar
11	Jose Manuel da Costa		✓	Arado	Baike-baku	—	Ar
12	Rafaelo d. J. d. Costa.		✓	—	Baike-baku	—	Ar
13	Jose Zeas da Costa.		✓	Solfeir	Baike-baku	—	Ar
14	Antonio Manuel da Costa		✓	Arado	Bai-le boku	74247243	Ar
15	Apolinario da Costa		✓	Solfeir	Bo-u	7756871	Ar
16	Sacinto da Costa		✓	Arado	macabai	—	Ar
17	Sario da Costa Soares		✓	Arado	macabai	—	Ar
18	Colombino da Costa		✓	Arado	Koi-le	—	Ar
19	Teotig M. da Costa		✓	Arado	Koi-le	77366006	Ar
20	Teresa Pereira		✓	Bepakomunidade	Prahu	77303909	Ar
21	Agostinho da Costa		✓	Arado	macabai	77490150	Ar
22	Jose Henrique da Costa Peto		✓	Arado	Bo-u	77443829	Ar

23	Pedro Alves		M	Subydo Ro-Ulo	Ro-Ulo	77339376	
24	Marcelino A Da Costa	✓	✓	Longpa	Rameya		
25	Lidia Natália Soares	✓		Residência	RO-ULO	78062438	
26	MÁRIO Santos		✓	AdP-TL	—	78471515	
27	Jesuina Sandra Costa Gusmão	✓		AdP-TL	Ana-ULO	75785643	
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Plate 26 Public Consultation in Suco Bahu

**CONSULTING CONTRACT SERVICES FOR DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN OF TIMOR-LESTE FOUR MUNICIPAL CAPITALS
WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION PROJECT
BAUCAU
RFP/039/MOP-2019
Notas de Reunião/Meeting Report**

Local: SUCO CAIBADA Public Consultation
Data/Date : 04/02/2021
Hora/Time: 09h00m (Baucau)

PRESENTES/ATTENDANCE		
Entidade/Entity	Nome/Name	Rubrica/Signature
Please see attached attendance list		

DRAFT

Agenda/Topic	Issues/Comments (Caibada)
Introduction and Presentation	<p>The Public Consultation was opened formally by the Chefe Suco of Caibada, followed by short introductory remarks from the representative of the SMASA, DED Consultant.</p> <p>Domingos Ribeiro (AdP TL-National Water Resources Expert) and Petronilo Munoz, Jr (AdP TL-Social Safeguards Expert) presented the various components (Water supply, Sanitation, Social Safeguards) of the project in detail using the “Tetum” dialect.</p> <p>Emphases were given on the importance of women’s participation in the project cycle and their opinions, ideas and suggestions are of equal importance to those coming from the men.</p> <p>The importance of having a good communication was also given emphasis as it will help improve the project design and the success of the project implementation.</p> <p>The participants were also informed of cut-off date, it’s relevance to the project and why the SESA and DMS activity are being conducted by the Consultant.</p> <p>Repeatedly the audience were asked if they understood the presentation and majority responded affirmatively.</p> <p>A copy of the presentation is attached to these minutes.</p>
Questions from the DED Consultants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question 1. Are you in favor of the proposed GRM process? Response 1. Yes- Majority • Question 2. Do you have any other suggestion to improve the proposed GRM process? Response 2. None- Majority • Question 3. For women, do you want to be involved (work) during the project implementation Response 3. Yes- Majority of Women • Question 4. Is there an existing woman’s organization in Suco Caibada? Response 4. None- Majority • Question 5. Do you want to form a woman’s organization and be trained so you can be involved during the project implementation? Response 5. Yes- Majority of Women • Question 6. Where is the best location of the Public Toilet? Response 6. Suco Center - Majority
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question 7. Which of the design of Public Toilet do you prefer? Response 7. Type 2- Majority (Copy of design is attached to these minutes) • Question 8. Who do you think should manage the Public Toilet? Response 8. The women groups - Majority • Question 9. The project will make sure that the taps are inside the houses. Where do you want to locate the water taps? Response 9. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 3. Kitchen- Majority 4. Bathroom- Majority

Agenda/Topic	Issues/Comments (Caibada)
Question from Audience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question 1 (Man). I asked SMASA which pipe installation from Suco Bahu to Suco Caibada had to be repaired because everything around the road was damaged. Response 1. Solutions for infrastructure development make everything new, such as broken pipes, illegal connections and for the future from reservoirs to new installation pipes. • Question 2. (Women). If this project has been completed, I want to ask about the operation and maintenance of the government or the Community? Response 2. The contractor who is in charge of the selection and operation with SMASA in two years and within two years the contractor accompanies trains the SMASA team to handle the management of this project. • Question 3. (Women) Say the clean water system comes, do we pay for clean water or not? Response 3. We all know that all the funds come from Banco Mundial and have agreed to the budget, with a lot of 25 million, if the money is only used, we don't pay, how we can pay Banco Mundial. We all know that every house we install two taps and every 1000 m3 we pay \$ 0.20 cents. We have to pay for running maintenance and operation by looking at accessories that are damaged.
Suggestions from Community (Response/Comments from DED)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggestion 1. (Men)We really need clean water, one year ago, I made a proposal for about 70 people per household and submitted it to SMASA Municipality Baucau and got the results of implementation for one month and it didn't work anymore. I suggest to the Timor-Leste AdP team that this project should be implemented. • Suggestion 2. (Women)If this project has been implemented and installed a water meter in each house, hope the team must watch it, because every community usually gives a damaged water meter. • Suggestion 3. (Women) When we participated in the formation of the FGD, we said that if the clean water system comes to Suco Caibada, we hope this is not just a promise, because we, the population here, want clean water for our children in schools, churches, as well as for our health and we thank you very much for coming to our village and we are very happy.



MINISTÉRIO DAS OBRAS PÚBLICAS
DIREÇÃO GERAL AGUA E SANEAMENTO (DGAS)
 Rua: Avenida 26 de Maio - Caiçali, Caixa postal No 17, Tel. 3317157, 3317156 - Díli

**"Consulta Pública ba Desenvolvimento Projeto Abastecimento Be'e Mos no Saneamento iha Capital Municipio Baucau,
 Lospalos, Same no Viqueque"**
 Dia: **4** de Fevereiro de 2021

LISTA PREZENZA
 Suco Caibada – Municipiu Baucau

NO	NARAN	SEXO		INSTITUISAUN/POZISAUN	ALDEIA	NO CONTACTO	ASSINATURA
		F	M				
1	Marciana da Costa Flores	✓		Komunidade	Ana-Woro	77579430	Maf.
2	Manuela da Silva	✓		Dona Devesa	Xna - Woro	75871817	Maf
3	Silvina da Costa	✓		Dona Devesa	Ana - Woro	48051482	Suel
4	Mania José da Costa		✓	D. de casa	Uani-Uma	73066479	D. de casa
5	Recardina da Costa Belo	✓		D. de casa	Ana-Woro		D. de casa
6	Carlota Manuela da Costa	✓		D. de casa	Ana-Woro		D. de casa
7	Joana Maria de Sá		✓	D. de casa	Ana - Woro		D. de casa



8	Guilherme F da costa	✓	✓	comunidade	Ana - waru	77626770	Guilf
9	João de Almeida Fatima	✓	✓	comunidade	Ana - waru	77045869	Joãofat.
10	Eduardo da Costa	✓	✓	comunidade	Ana - waru	74310567	Eduar
11	Carlos Gonzaga da Costa	✓	✓	comunidade	Ana - waru	78517096	Carlo
12	Terezina da Costa	✓	✓	comunidade	Ana - waru	?	Tere
13	Maria Juliana da Costa Daurda	✓	✓	comunidade	Ana - waru		Maria
14	Ana santina da costa Silva	✓	✓	comunidade	Ana - waru	78348157	Ana
15	Silvia antonia Flores	✓	✓	—	—	78366157	Silvia
16	Pascoal Fernandes	✓	✓	comunidade	Ana - waru	76199291	Pascoal
17	Elba da Costa	✓	✓	comunidade	Ana - waru	77295907	Elba
18	Regina Soares	✓	✓	—	—	77675126	Regina
19	Benedita da Costa	✓	✓	Comunidade	Ana - waru	—	Benedita
20	Gertrudes da costa	✓	✓	—	Wani - Uing	77775864	Gertrudes
21	Florencia Vildena	✓	✓	—	Ana - waru	7675912	Florencia
22	Nidia Flores	✓	✓	comunidade	Ana - Waru	78024529	Nidia

23	Tiós. Barui	✓	komunidade	Ana - Uaro	7740537	I
24	Francisca Gome	✓	komunidade	Ana - uaro	73398040	AT
25	Alcina da costa	✓	komunidade	Ana - Uaro	-	AT
26	Elvira da c. Flores	✓	11 -	11 -	77742188	Elmisp
27	Adojinda da Costa	✓	komunidade	Ana - waru	-	
28	MARIATI BULO	✓	komunidade	Ana - waru	-	m
29	MARIA LUISA DESA'	✓	komunidade	Ana - waru	-	
30	Certrudis da costa	✓	- 4 -	- 0 -	-	
31	Saturina da costa Boavida	✓	komunidade	Ana - waru	78029046	
32	Xosépertho D. COSTA & C	✓	16 -	- 16 -	7678277	frude.
33	frederico J Boavida & C	✓	16 -	179 - 17426	-	Pa -
34	Casallina da C. Boavida	✓	komunidade	Ana - waru	74468672	COX.
35	Sonia da C. Boavida	✓	komunidade	Ana - Waru	76694091	SOB1
36	Juliana da costa Flores	✓	delegada	- 11 -	77952960	dfhd.
37	Vicente da c. Pintos	✓	ASXA		99359368	ASXA
38	EU SIO CASTRO	✓	K	-	78255021	jeff

39	Juliano Matos dos Flores		M	Comunidade	Ana Uaro	77671571	
40	Yori Filomeno A. S. Iong		M	Xefe do Sues	Clau Ume	78066479	
41	Manuim da Costa Flores		M	chefe Aldria	Ana-Uaro	77044367	
42	Augusto Lopes Soares		M	professor	Ana-Uaro	77103326	
43	Sebastião Saviu Guterres		M	professor	—	75871817	
44	Aleina Vila-nova	F		Dona da casa	Ana Uaru	77274570	
45	Filomena Rodrigues	F		Brasentaria	Ana Uaru		
46	Perfundo J. Moura Jr		M	Deo-Ton			
47	Juliano Almeida			Comunidade	AORAUON		
48	Jesina Sandra		✓	Adp. TL	—	75725643	
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Plate 27 Public Consultation in Suco Caibada

**CONSULTING CONTRACT SERVICES FOR DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN OF TIMOR-LESTE FOUR MUNICIPAL CAPITALS
 WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION PROJECT
 BAUCAU
 RFP/039/MOP-2019
 Notas de Reunião/Meeting Report**

**Local: SUCO Tirilolo Public Consultation
 Data/Date : 04/02/2021
 Hora/Time: 13h00m (Baucau)**

PRESENTES/ATTENDANCE		
Entidade/Entity	Nome/Name	Rubrica/Signature
Please see attached attendance list		

Agenda/Topic	Issues/Comments (Tirilolo)
Introduction and Presentation	<p>The Public Consultation was opened formally by the Chefe Suco of Tirilolo, followed by short introductory remarks from the representative of the SMASA, DED Consultant.</p> <p>Domingos Ribeiro (AdP TL-National Water Resources Expert) and Petronilo Munoz, Jr (AdP TL-Social Safeguards Expert) presented the various components (Water supply, Sanitation, Social Safeguards) of the project in detail using the “Tetum” dialect.</p> <p>Emphasis was given on the importance of women’s participation in the project cycle and their opinions, ideas and suggestions are of equal importance to those coming from the men.</p> <p>The importance of having a good communication was also given emphasis as it will help improve the project design and the success of the project implementation.</p> <p>The participants were also informed of cut-off date, it’s relevance to the project and why the SESA and DMS activity are being conducted by the Consultant.</p> <p>Repeatedly the audience were asked if they understood the presentation and majority responded affirmatively.</p> <p>A copy of the presentation is attached to these minutes.</p>

Agenda/Topic	Issues/Comments (Tirilolo)
<p>Questions from the DED Consultants</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question 1. Are you in favor of the proposed GRM process? <p>Response 1. Yes- Majority</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question 2. Do you have any other suggestion to improve the proposed GRM process? <p>Response 2. None- Majority</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question 3. For women, do you want to be involved (work) during the project implementation <p>Response 3. Yes- Majority of Women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question 4. Is there an existing woman's organization in Suco Tirilolo? <p>Response 4. None- Majority</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question 5. Do you want to form a woman's organization and be trained so you can be involved during the project implementation? <p>Response 5. Yes- Majority of Women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question 6. Where do you think we should locate the Public Toilets? <p>Response 6.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Suco Center 2. Market 3. Hospital 4. Soccer Field <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question 7. Which of these designs of Public Toilet do you prefer? <p>Response 7. Type 2- Majority (Copy of design is attached to these minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question 8. The project will make sure that the taps are inside the houses. Where do you want to locate the water taps? <p>Response 8.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Kitchen- Majority 2. Bathroom- Majority <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question 9; is water abundant in spring sources? <p>Response 9. Yes- Majority</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question 10. Are there any conflicts because of water? <p>Response 10. None- Majority</p>

Agenda/Topic	Issues/Comments (Tirilolo)
Question from Audience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question 1. (Men). Say two tap to the house and say it is only 50 m to the house, if you want to add more pipes? Response 1. We only install two tap, if you want to mine, tap the SMASA team to confirm the installation. Plenty of water pressure for your needs at home. For the installation of pipes of the same quality to all houses. • Question 2 (Man). Clean water for installation to homes and tanks can drink directly. Can we guarantee that we can drink water directly? Response 2. The water that flows from the tank to the pipe for us to consume has been treated in every tank provided to the community. • Question 3 (Man). Install a public toilet in the Tirilolo area. Who guarantees and guards the public toilet? Response 3. For public toilets, sanitation is the responsibility of government institutions and also the recruitment and control of public toilet systems. • Question 4 (Man). We Suco Tirilolo has 6 villages but 2 villages that are included in the supply zone, we hope to see also 4 villages that are far from the supply zone for clean water installations? Response 4. This is the first phase for clean water installation in urban areas and the second phase will be coming.
Suggestions from Community (Response/Comments from DED)	<p>Suggestion 1. (Men) For contractors only installation of water meters and installing pipes and for operation, maintenance must be given to responsible government. We Suco Tirilolo are ready to contribute to this project.</p> <p>Suggestion 2. (Men) I recommend to the government department in Suco Triloca to have a large tank there, I hope that clean water can be installed to 4 nearby Tirilolo villages.</p>



MINISTÉRIO DAS OBRAS PÚBLICAS
DIRECÇÃO GERAL ÁGUA E SANEAMENTO (DGAS)
 Rua: Avenida 20 de Maio - Calcoi, Caixa postal No 17, Tel. 3317157, 3317158 - Dili

**“Consulta Pública ba Desenvolvimento Projeto Abastecimento Be e Mos no Saneamento iha Capital Municipio Baucau,
 Lospalos, Same no Viqueque”**
 Dia: 04. de Fevereiro de 2021

LISTA PREZENZA
 Suco Tirilolo – Municipiu Baucau

NO	NARAN	SEXO		INSTITUISAUN/POZISAUN	ALDEIA	NO CONTACTO	ASSINATURA
		F	M				
1	AGOSTINHO J. BELO		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	COMUNIDADE	LUTUMUTO	77243173	
2	PAULO ASSIS BELO		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	—	—	77499951	
3	Manuel Sarmento		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	—	—	77577902	
4	Mercia F.F. Belo da costa	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		—	BETULALE	78463247	
5	Jacão N Belo		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	—	Lutumuto	77242267	
6	Celestinao Belo		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Comudade	Lutumuto	77276561	
7	Ivo Simão Belo da costa		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	—	BETULALE	76140210	



8	Francelina de Sousa mariz	✓		Comunidade	Betulale	"	Ths.
9	Sonic Ximenes	✓		Comunidade	Betulele	"	Song
10	JOAO Sarmiento	✓	✓	Comunidade	LUTU-MUTU	76516495	Ths
11	Cesarina da Silva Ximenes	✓		Comunidade	Betulale	"	Cunha
12	Jacinto des. Gaspar	✓	✓	Comunidade	huta nta	77388540	Ths
13	Domingos dos Reis	✓	✓	cheg Albia	Luta nta	78556172	Ths
14	Forte moto Afaiçio	✓	✓	Comunidade	huta nta	79381572	Ths
15	Hugo J.m. Freitas	✓	✓	Comunidade	Betulale	78427455	Ths
16	Tomaz Belo	✓	✓	Comunidade	Betulale	78427455	Ths
17	MARCOS FREITAS	✓	✓	Comunidade	LUTU-MUTU	77375744	Ths
18	ABREU S. Belo	✓	✓	Comunidade	Luta-Muta	77677122	Ths
19	Natalicia E. Brito	✓	✓	WUTL	Betulele	77115419	Ths
20	Ricardo Z. Bob	✓	✓	cheg Solo	Parlamento	78064488	Ths
21	Ricardo Z. Bob Eduardo Gutierrez	✓	✓	Comunidade	Betulele	—	Ths
22	Bomfacio da Costa Belo	✓	✓	Comunidade	caisido	77672462	Ths

23	FERNANDEZ L. DA COSTA				PAIZ		LUTUMUTU	90040407	[Signature]
24	Augusto X. Belo	✓			Comunidade		CARILLO	77512411	[Signature]
25	Elvário D. dos Santos	✓			Comunidade de		LUTUMUTU	7672047	[Signature]
26	Alexis da Silva Belo	✓			Comunidade		Betulale	77323238	[Signature]
27	Grpau J. Belo	✓			f. s.		Riducara	77185394	[Signature]
28	Vicente da C. Freitas	✓			SCLOPABCA			77379368	[Signature]
29	ELVINO F. BELO	✓			XOZI ALKIA		MILLO	77354507	[Signature]
30	BRATHIM	✓			DECEGADO		LUTUMUTU	77290365	[Signature]
31	Angela Francisco M.B. Gusmão	✓			Delegada		Betulale	77675125	[Signature]
32	JOANICO M. da SILVA Amaral	✓			Comunidade		LUTUMUTU		[Signature]
33	Filomena Belo	✓					BORUAC		
34	Alcathia Belo				"		Betulale		[Signature]
35	Tomás D. da Costa Pereira	✓			Mm		Betulale		[Signature]
36	Casimiro Da Costa				Comu			77008658	[Signature]
37	Pita Ximmas								
38	Inês do Carmo Cabral				-1-		-1-	75590310	[Signature]

39	Arostinho Le Cabarrs		✓	Infamunty	Jernu 15th	77347037	<i>[Signature]</i>
40	Caetano C. Guterres		✓	Medix TP	Jornal 8th	77253026	<i>[Signature]</i>
41	Maria da Silva	✓		Comunidade de	Bacule	—	
42	José da Costa	✓		Comunidade de	Banco	77411561	Jay
43	Guilhermina Luisa da Silva	✓		Comunidade	Betude	7738842	Guilher
44	Viona Maria A. Brites	✓		Comunidade	Betulale	—	<i>[Signature]</i>
45	DOMINGOS do R. Belo		✓	— 4 —	Lulubumty	77067120	<i>[Signature]</i>
46	Marcelino Antonio da Costa		✓	Comunidade	Jamegua	75910648	<i>[Signature]</i>
47	Bernadete G. Belo	✓		Comunidade	Lutu-mutu	—	<i>[Signature]</i>
48	Dulce Maria Ximenes Belo	✓	✓	Comunidade	Lutu-mutu	76867932	<i>[Signature]</i>
49	Ligij Alda Florinda da Costa	✓		Comunidade	Lutu-mutu	76310805	Jacil.
50	Viltonio Maria da Costa Correia	✓		Comunidade	Lutu-mutu	—	<i>[Signature]</i>
51							
52							
53							
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Plate 28 Public Consultation in Suco Tirilolo

**CONSULTING CONTRACT SERVICES FOR DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN OF TIMOR-LESTE FOUR MUNICIPAL CAPITALS
WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION PROJECT
SAME – LOSPALOS – VIQUEQUE - BAUCAU
RFP/039/MOP-2019
Notas de Reunião/Meeting Report**

Local: SUCO GARUAI Public Consultation
Data/Date : 05/02/2021
Hora/Time: 09h00m (Baucau)

PRESENTES/ATTENDANCE		
Entidade/Entity	Nome/Name	Rubrica/Signature
Please see attached attendance list		

DRAFT

Agenda/Topic	Issues/Comments (Gariuai/Darisula)
Introduction and Presentation	<p>The Public Consultation was opened formally by the Chefe Aldeia of Darisula, followed by short introductory remarks from the representative of DED Consultant.</p> <p>Domingos Ribeiro (AdP TL-National Water Resources Expert) and Mario Santos (AdP TL-Assistant Project Management) presented the various components (Water supply, Sanitation, Social Safeguards) of the project in detail using the “Tetum” dialect.</p> <p>Emphases were given on the importance of women’s participation in the project cycle and their opinions, ideas and suggestions are of equal importance to those coming from the men.</p> <p>The importance of having a good communication was also given emphasis as it will help improve the project design and the success of the project implementation.</p> <p>The participants were also informed of cut-off date, it’s relevance to the project and why the SESA and DMS activity are being conducted by the Consultant.</p> <p>Repeatedly the audiences were asked if they understood the presentation and majority responded affirmatively.</p> <p>A copy of the presentation is attached to these minutes.</p>
Questions from the DED Consultants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question 1. Are you in favor of the proposed GRM process? Response 1. Yes- Majority • Question 2. Do you have any other suggestion to improve the proposed GRM process? Response 2. None- Majority • Question 3. For women, do you want to be involved (work) during the project implementation Response 3. Yes- Majority of Women • Question 4. Is there an existing woman’s organization in Suco Triloca? Response 4. None- Majority (but they have a group of community calls “Grupú GMF to control households were access to public tap to pay water fee per month. • Question 5. Do you want to form a woman’s organization and be trained so you can be involved during the project implementation? Response 5. Yes- Majority of Women • Question 6. Where is the best location of the Public Toilet? Response 6. None - Majority
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question 7. Which of these designs of Public Toilet do you prefer? Response 7. None- Majority Question 8. Who do you think should manage the Public Toilet? Response 8. None - Majority • Question 9. The project will make sure that the taps are inside the houses. Where do you want to locate the water taps? Response 9. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 5. Kitchen- Majority 6. Bathroom- Majority

Agenda/Topic	Issues/Comments (Gariuai/Darisula)
<p>Question, Suggestion, Comments and Recommendations from Audience</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggestion 1. (Men). From Our Chefe Suco suggested that Suco Gariuai still lack of water so if the project will take Uailimata as a spring please considered also two or three Aldeia that include in this suco not only Aldeia Darisula. • Suggestion II. (Men). We suggested to move the location of the tank in Darisula to the location in quite high elevation, so that the system could supplied to Fatumaca College and other two or three Aldeias that include in this Suco. • Response I. (Men). About the location of the tank; we will analyse and see it because it is technical issue we much calculate it. On beside that the plan will to supply the community who lives along the road or pipeline to Baucau town. • Suggestion III. (Men). Aldeia Darisula has some community that is living in direction to the Loelubu or behind the future tank (names Boburaga). So that we recommended moving the location with the distance 50 m – 100 m to the point quite higher, thus the community were living behind could be supplied. Second recommendation is we suggested to put a public tank for them, because we don't want only a half of this Aldeia could access but we required to all community in this Aldeia could access to this system. • Response II. (Men). Regarding to the community who are living behind the system, we will take a note and discuss it with government or DGAS to solve it. Other solution also we could installed a pump to support a community in Boburaga were living behind. • Suggestion IV. (Men). We suggest to consultant if possible make a meeting again with Lia Nain of this Suco and Aldeia to make decision together about the spring; because majority beneficiaries are in Baucau town. • Question I. (Women). If this project for future implementation will have to pay, what is the system of payment? How much will the community pay? And who will responsible to take invoice of payment? (Because here we already have public tap but mostly happen conflict between water users and part of payment). • Response III. (Men). Yes, the community will pay for water user's 1000 litre cost 20 cents and the community will not require paying the cost of pipe installations. It is responsible by the contractor and during 2 years they have also maintain they system then after this they will return to our government. Regarding the invoice will take part of EP, BTL, on besides that this is a great opportunity for women to involved in this work. • Question II. (Women). Regarding to reclamation; is this system will directly connected by SMASA and Contractor or the community much make requirement before connection pipe to the house? • Response IV. (Men). During the construction phase the households that include in this project will be connected, but its depended of the community are they allowed to connect to their house or not? • Comments I. (Men). Regarding to this Design for future Water supply system to connected the pipe directly to communities houses and the water with good quality or people could drink directly in the tap; our Aldeia would like to have this system in village, even we have to pay it is not problem for us because we can manage the water. • Suggestion V. (Women). We suggested for water payments prices comes from the government decision. • Suggestion VI. (Men). In the construction phase please involve local community to work at it. • Response V. (Men). Yes, will apply this system. • Question III. (Men). Regarding the pipeline to Baucau town and Aldeia Darisula; is this pipe will have separated for Baucau and for Aldeia were living along the pipeline? • Response VI. (Men). Yes it will have separated pipeline; one pipeline supply to Baucau town (Pipe high Diameter) and one pipeline supplied the population where are living along the pipeline (Small Diameter). • Question IV. (Men). How much area do you need for the tank construction? And what material of tank will used in this project? • Response VII. (Men) We will need 30 m x 40 m land area to construct the tank; and for the material or specification of tank are concrete tank, therefore it was comes from the decisions of our government.

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MINISTÉRIO DAS OBRAS PÚBLICAS
DIRECÇÃO GERAL AGUA E SANEAMENTO (DGAS)

Rua: Avenida 20 de Maio - Caiçal, Caixa postal No 17, Tel. 3317157, 3317156 - Díli

"Consulta Pública ba Desenvolvimento Projeto Abastecimento Be'e Mos no Saneamento iha Capital Municipio Baucau, Lospalos, Same no Viqueque"
 Dia: 5... de Fevereiro de 2021

LISTA PREZENZA

Suco Garuai - Municipiu Baucau

NO	NARAN	SEXO		INSTITUISAUN/POZISAUN	ALDEIA	NO CONTACTO	ASSINATURA
		F	M				
1	José Peia Xeremes		✓	Xefe aldeia	Dava Sula	99575123	
2	Agostinho Mangues		✓	Delegado	—	77496822	
3	Carolino de Jesus Gomes		✓	Comunidade	—	77243350	
4	Domingos Boavida		✓	Comunidade	—	79004856	
5	Cosme Gusmão		✓	Comunidade	Dava Sula	—	
6	Abelino Hipólito de Jesus		✓	Comunidade	Dava Sula	76412537	
7	Amância de Jesus Freitas		✓	Comunidade	Dava Sula	77819219	



8	Fátima de Jesus	✓	Comunidade	Daravula	78552068	[Signature]
9	Amélia Ximenes	✓	Comunidade	Daravula	76497166	[Signature]
10	AQUILINO DOSILVA CORIO	✓	Comunidade	Dara-sula	—	[Signature]
11	Aurena de Jesus Soares	✓	Comunidade	Daravula	—	
12	Abrana Fidelia Fatima Freitas	✓	Comunidade	Dara-sula	76344124	[Signature]
13	Ana Maria F. Freitas	✓	Comunidade	Dara-sula	—	[Signature]
14	Amelia Lusca Ximenes	✓	Comunidade	Dara-sula	—	[Signature]
15	Senhora dar.comina	✓	Comunidade	Daravula	77761677	[Signature]
16	AGOSTINHA DE FATIMA	✓	Comunidade	Daravula	75322561	[Signature]
17	Sergio Carlos fatima Freitas	✓	Comunidade	Daravula	—	[Signature]
18	Margarito Auxilio de Carvalho	✓	Comunidade	Dara-sula	—	
19	Corraldo Fiel da Costa	✓	Comunidade	Dara-sula	77468203	[Signature]
20	Simão da Costa Freitas	✓	Comunidade	Dara-sula	7792366	[Signature]
21	Corraldo Fiel da Costa	✓	Comunidade	Dara-sula	—	
22	Florindo de Jesus Freitas	✓	Comunidade	Dara-sula	76100096	[Signature]

23	Cel Sebastião Leite	✓	Comunidade	Dora-Sula	7800242	Citibit
24	Apolinaris Gomes Bourda	✓	Comunidade	Dorasula	776664830	Per
25	Maheus da conceição	✓	Comunidade	Dora-sula	78084067	Atak
26	Xaviero Feitor	✓	Comunidade	Dora-sula	78243206	Per
27	Bernadino Bourida	✓	Comunidade	Dora-sula		Per
28						
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Plate 29 Public Consultation in Suco Gariuai

**CONSULTING CONTRACT SERVICES FOR DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN OF TIMOR-LESTE FOUR MUNICIPAL CAPITALS
 WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION PROJECT
 SAME – LOSPALOS – VIQUEQUE - BAUCAU
 RFP/039/MOP-2019
 Notas de Reunião/Meeting Report**

**Local: SUCO TRILOCA Public Consultation
 Data/Date : 05/02/2021
 Hora/Time: 14h00m (Baucau)**

PRESENTES/ATTENDANCE		
Entidade/Entity	Nome/Name	Rubrica/Signature
Please see attached attendance list		

Agenda/Topic	Issues/Comments (Triloca)
Introduction and Presentation	<p>The Public Consultation was opened formally by the Chefe Suco of Triloca, followed by short introductory remarks from the representative of the OPS and DED Consultant.</p> <p>Domingos Ribeiro (AdP TL-National Water Resources Expert) and Mario Santos (AdP TL-Assistant Project Management) presented the various components (Water supply, Sanitation, Social Safeguards) of the project in detail using the “Tetum” dialect.</p> <p>Emphasis was given on the importance of women’s participation in the project cycle and their opinions, ideas and suggestions are of equal importance to those coming from the men.</p> <p>The importance of having a good communication was also given emphasis as it will help improve the project design and the success of the project implementation.</p> <p>The participants were also informed of cut-off date, it’s relevance to the project and why the SESA and DMS activity are being conducted by the Consultant.</p> <p>Repeatedly the audience were asked if they understood the presentation and majority responded affirmatively.</p> <p>A copy of the presentation is attached to these minutes.</p>

Agenda/Topic	Issues/Comments (Triloca)
<p>Questions from the DED Consultants</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question 1. Are you in favor of the proposed GRM process? <p>Response 1. Yes- Majority</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question 2. Do you have any other suggestion to improve the proposed GRM process? <p>Response 2. None- Majority</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question 3. For women, do you want to be involved (work) during the project implementation <p>Response 3. Yes- Majority of Women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question 4. Is there an existing woman's organization in Suco Triloca? <p>Response 4. None- Majority</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question 5. Do you want to form a woman's organization and be trained so you can be involved during the project implementation? <p>Response 5. Yes- Majority of Women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question 6. Where is the best location of the Public Toilet? <p>Response 6. None - Majority</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question 7. Which of these designs of Public Toilet do you prefer? <p>Response 7. None- Majority</p> <p>Question 8. Who do you think should manage the Public Toilet?</p> <p>Response 8. None - Majority</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question 9. The project will make sure that the taps are inside the houses. Where do you want to locate the water taps? <p>Response 9.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Kitchen- Majority 8. Bathroom- Majority

Agenda/Topic	Issues/Comments (Triloca)
Question, Suggestion, Comments and Recommendations from Audience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question 1. (Men). How about if in the implementation phase the pipeline leaned across the community house or properties, is this will have compensation? Response 1. In The future implementation the pipeline will construct in the road shoulder so that it will not affect to community house or properties. • Suggestion I. (Men). I suggest constructing a public tap, if the pipeline leaned across the population farm. • Question II. (Men). How much demand of water to be supplied in every household in this design. • Response II. About technical calculation we have been calculated it using water Demand standard for household and population growth rate. Now we just have to know that every household will access water in same pressure and volume during 24 hours in a week, we have planned to place regular and emergency generator to keep the system works. • Suggestion II. (Men). We suggested for future project implementation the pipeline leaned 3 meters outside of road side. Therefore if the process of digging pipe channel using excavator it will destroy communities' property. • Suggestion III. (Men). We suggested to replace the name of aldeia Aubaca to Suco Triloca because the system feed three or four Aldeia not only Aldeia Aubaca. • Question III. (Men). Is this consultation will happen again? How much is the capacity of the future tank design? • Response III. This is not the final consultation; however in the construction phase will have another public consultation. On besides that the future design of tanks capacities will be around 500-1000 m3. • Recommendation I.(Men). The future water distributions system much be installed directly per household, so that we might prevent social problem on beside that the community could be contribute to this country. • Comments I. (women). We really need this project, because our children always late to go to school impact of lack of water. • Question. IV. (Women). How about the community of suco Triloca which already have existing water supply system, and they are also cover to the project scope area? • Response IV. (Men). The area that covers by the project scope area will still be supplied. Therefore when the construction phases have been implemented the existing water supply will be decommissioning.

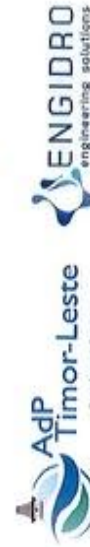


MINISTÉRIO DAS OBRAS PÚBLICAS
DIRECÇÃO GERAL AGUA E SANEAMENTO (DGAS)
Rua: Avenida 20 de Maio - Calicóil, Caixa postal No 17, Tel. 3317157, 3317156 - Díli

“Consulta Pública ba Desenvolvimento Projeto Abastecimento Be'e Mos no Saneamento iha Capital Municipio Baucau,
Lospalos, Same no Viqueque”
Dia: de Fevereiro de 2021

LISTA PREZENZA
Suco Triloca - Municipiu Baucau

NO	NARAN	SEXO		INSTITUISAUN/POZISAUN	ALDEIA	NO CONTACTO	ASSINATURA
		F	M				
1				chefe Suco			
2	Manuel N. Do Gué Loper		✓	Rep. J. Mane	Triloca/Bubaca	78205577	<i>[Signature]</i>
3	Zeferino mico Beba		✓	Xefe Aldeia	Aubaca	77505997	<i>[Signature]</i>
4	Delano da Silva		✓	Algado	Macaotai	77044508	<i>[Signature]</i>
5	Martino da Esp. Belo		✓	Comidade	Aulmen		<i>[Signature]</i>
6	Abrão Freitas da Costa		✓	-	Macaotai	76745574	<i>[Signature]</i>
7	Agostinho da Costa		✓	-	Baucau Ho		<i>[Signature]</i>



8	Maçelo Costano		M	comunitade	Maçelo	77338306	
9	HELIO RAIMUNDO DACOSTA		M	- 11 -	BADERHOÓ	77293734	
10	Aguirinho da Costa Belo.		M.	P & T L	Belo-Hoio	77138251	
11	Bonifacio da Silva		M	Professor	Lepini-voitá	77890087	
12	franselino da costa		M	comunitade	Dado ho-o	-	
13	Rozita de souze			chefe aldeia	Budu-ho	78078977	
14	Tereinha Mendonca	F		comunitade	Badu-ho	76306829	
15	Abundio Pereira Mendonca		M	comunitade	- ' -	- ' -	
16	Elda da Costa	F		delegada	- ' -	76889622	
17	Florentino J. Dasilva		M	chefe aldeia	Lepini-voitá	78451773	
18	Íremio da Silva		M	Delegado	Lepini-voitá		
19	Feliciano Alcobas e da Silva		M	chefe Aldeia	Mecadei	77412676	
20	JOTÃO P. N. MATOS		M	Comunidade	Mecadei	77307931	
21	NEESON		M	Comunidade	Mecadei	77541269	
22	Modesto dacosta. b.		M	- 11 -	- M -		

23	Adolfo dos Santos da Silva	M	Comunidade	Macedai			
24	Alexandre Aparicio Soares	M		Balo ho'o	77097825		
25	Santiago Moreira	M	Comunidade	Bado-ho'o	77960127		
26	Agostinho da Costa	M	Comunidade	Bado-ho'o			
27	Jose Virgilio Freitas	M	Comunidade	Macedai	7628840		
28	Cristina Domingos Belo	F	Comunidade	Legui-Loi-wato	76613325		
29	EUSEBIO HAÏOS	M	Comunidade	Legui-Loi-wato			
30	Manuel da Costa	M	Comunidade	Legui-Loi-wato			
31	Alexandre Ho'o da Costa	M		Aubaca	77419487		
32	MARILIANA F. BELO	F		Bado ho'o			
33	Jose concicao da Costa	M		K			
34	Salvador da Costa	M		Melaca			
35	Luisa da Costa Belo	F	Comunidade	Badoho.o	77028199		
36	Tonio da Costa Costa	M	Comunidade	Aubaca	7738556A		
37	Silvestre F. de Sousa	F	Comunidade	Legui-Loi-wato			
38							



Plate 30 Public Consultation in Suco Triloca

**CONSULTING CONTRACT SERVICES FOR DETAILED ENGINEERING DESIGN OF TIMOR-LESTE FOUR MUNICIPAL CAPITALS
WATER SUPPLY & SANITATION PROJECT
SAME – LOSPALOS - VIQUEQUE
RFP/039/MOP-2019
Notas de Reunião/Meeting Report**

**Local: SUCO UILILI Public Consultation
Data/Date : 09/02/2021
Hora/Time: 08h00m (Baucau)**

PRESENTES/ATTENDANCE		
Entidade/Entity	Nome/Name	Rubrica/Signature
Please see attached attendance list		

DRAFT

Agenda/Topic	Issues/Comments (Uailili)
Introduction and Presentation	<p>The Public Consultation was opened formally by the Chefe Suco of Uailili followed by short introductory remarks from the representative of the SMASA, DED Consultant.</p> <p>Domingos Ribeiro da Silva (AdP TL-National Water Resources Expert) and Petronilo Munez, Jr (AdP TL-Social Safeguards Expert) presented the various components (Water supply, Sanitation, Social Safeguards) of the project in detail using the “Tetum” dialect.</p> <p>Emphasis was given on the importance of women’s participation in the project cycle and their opinions, ideas and suggestions are of equal importance to those coming from the men.</p> <p>The importance of having a good communication was also given emphasis as it will help improve the project design and the success of the project implementation.</p> <p>The participants were also informed of cut-off date, it’s relevance to the project and why the SESA and DMS activity are being conducted by the Consultant.</p> <p>Repeatedly the audience were asked if they understood the presentation and majority responded affirmatively. A copy of the presentation is attached to these minutes.</p>
Questions from the DED Consultants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question 1. Are you in favor of the proposed GRM process? <p>Response 1. Yes- Majority</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question 2. Do you have any other suggestion to improve the proposed GRM process? <p>Response 2. None- Majority</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question 3. For women, do you want to be involved (work) during the project implementation <p>Response 3. Yes- Majority of Women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question 4. Is there an existing woman’s organization in Suco Uailili? <p>Response 4. None- Majority</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question 5. Do you want to form a woman’s organization and be trained so you can be involved during the project implementation? <p>Response 5. Yes- Majority of Women</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question 6. Where is the best location of the Public Toilet? <p>Response 6. Suco Center - Majority</p>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question 7. Which of these designs of Public Toilet do you prefer? <p>Response 7. Type 2- Majority (Copy of design is attached to these minutes)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question 8. Who do you think should manage the Public Toilet? <p>Response 8. The women groups - Majority</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question 9. The project will make sure that the taps are inside the houses. Where do you want to locate the water taps? <p>Response 9.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 9. Kitchen- Majority 10. Bathroom- Majority

Agenda/Topic	Issues/Comments (Uailili)
Question from Audience	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggestion 1. (Man). Uaillewa and Uailili spring using for community activity so he suggested to using Uailia Bere and Uailia Mata spring for water supply because those spring are not useful. • Question I. (Man). If the implementation of construction going how to consider to the traditional ritual, because that cause sometimes the flow or debit of water descres. • Follow-up comments I (Man) • Suggestion II (Man). If conduct water from Uailia Bere or Uailia Mata, Should give four public taps for the livestock and other creature. Should identified community who living in Kota Baru because there many people living or stay at public land. If water source not sufficient he recommended to upgrade the pump for borehole in Alala in front of SMP Uailili. He also suggested if pumping the Uaisareka the pump should far away from the main source about minimum 20 - 50 m. • Question III (Man). Should coordinate to local authority to make detail investigation to volume of water in rain season and dry season. The public toilet he suggested to more space for disability to easy access. He also suggested taking water from ground water not surface water because the ground water the volume is constant. • Comments & suggestion (Woman). Woman will support to the team investigation of water quantity.

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Agenda/Topic	Issues/Comments (Uailili)
<p>Suggestions from Community (Response/Comments from DED)</p>	<p>Response (PM).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Give us time/or opportunity to make investigation for quantity and quantity of water to share or divide. If Uailia Mata and Uailia Bere sufficient for water supply will not conduct water from Uailili. • Compare the water quality and water secure with treatment water and without treatment and explain about the old system water come intermittent. • Propose to World Bank to design good system for capital Baucau. • Explain phase of development step by step and manage the fund with transparently. • Explain how to control to the system of water supply. <p>Intervention/comments (Jose Ricardo/SMASA).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Appreciate the program because Suco Uailili also including. • New system of water supply will remove existing pipe and install new pipe and distribute to every house with new pipe. • Just reinforce response of PM that in the future will use secure water • Reinforce about Sirimanamana spring that very potential for the tourism destination. • Clarification to audience that public toilet and public laundry in Uaisareke will install soon by SMASA Baucau. <p>Comments Chefe Suco Uailili</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • His response that in Uaisareke already done visual observation for the flow and point of coordinate. He asked the team of investigation to observe Sirimanamana but the technical team prefer observe Uaisareke. • His suggested prefer use Sinaira spring or Sirimanamana spring because the Uaisareke using for agriculture activity. <p>Follow up response to Chefe Suco Uailili (PM)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Important Chefe Suco Uailili gives permission to us to complete data of water resource in Uailili. • Inform to audience that the pressure of conduct will constantly and high pressure. So the community should control and manage the water. • Based on public rule that every house must have septic tank. • Give option to the water tanker to change to discharge of septic tank to Seical FSTP. <p>Response (MS)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Thank you to population Uailili for us to continue study the system of water supply and water source. Next field work it will realize to know existing water resource about how much volume of water for human, agriculture and for livestock. The research will include Uailia Mata, Uailia Bere, Aubaca, Sirimanamana and Sinaira. • System of water supply in Baucau is bigger so the idea is take little every source of so not impact to rice field and livestock. If water not sufficient it will not take. <p>Response (PM). Response to woman: The major benefit of this program is for woman. Next we will continue our research ask ladies should accompany the technical team. Also explain the brochure to audience. Ask to woman involve in phase implementation. And ask to Chefe Suco recommend community to involve construction</p>



MINISTÉRIO DAS OBRAS PÚBLICAS
DIRECÇÃO GERAL AGUA E SANEAMENTO (DGAS)

Rua: Avenida 20 de Maio – Caicoli, Caixa postal No 17, Tel. 3317157, 3317156 - Díli

**“Consulta Pública ba Desenvolvimento Projeto Abastecimento Be’e Mos no Saneamento iha Capital Municipio Baucau,
Lospalos, Same no Viqueque”**
Dia: 08 de Fevereiro de 2021

LISTA PREZENZA
Suco Uailili – Municipiu Baucau

NO	NARAN	SEXO		INSTITUISAUN/POZISAUN	ALDEIA	NO.CONTACTO	ASSINATURA
		F	M				
1	Hernani de J.A. Ribeiro		✓	X. Suco	Sanda Culim	78066492	
2	Marcelino da Piedade		✓	Sia nain	Afiqua		
3	DOMINGOS DA PIEDADE		✓	X- ALDEIA	W. DE BAIXO	77907124	
4	FRANCISCO JARDARIS F.		✓	Delegado	W. de Baixo	77636401	
5	Carlos F Sarmento		✓	OPS	Ledatame	77354586	
6	AVELINO DOS SANTOS		✓	KOMISUADA	SANALAKULU	77389982	
7	LEIS RIBEIRO		✓			X	



8	Francisco da P Freitas	✓	X-ALDEIA	W-de-cima	78098111	Fififil
9	Tomario M. Fraga	✓	EPS	Alala	78299152	J
10	PAULO JOSE RIBEIRO	✓	X-ALDEIA	Samalaculiba	77455566	Paulo
11	Olivio F. Marques	✓	PARS	—	77589892	Olivia
12	Carmelita dos Remedios	✓	Delegada	Afagua	77288133	Carmelita
13	Cosaltina dos Res Freitas	✓	Delegada	Afacaimau	78485441	Cosaltina
14	Joana da C. Belo	✓	Delegada	Mauulai	77183454	Joana
15	GuilHERMino C. Ximenes	✓	X-ALDEIA	Wifane	76353661	GuilHERMino
16	Fernando Filipe Xavier	✓	Delegado	Afacaimau	77348430	Fernando
17	Jose de Sousa	✓	Chefe aldeia	Afacaimau	77965297	Jose
18	MARIP Correia	✓	Komunidade	Afacaimau	75226620	MA
19	Celestina Telesa Guterres	✓	Komunidade	Afacaimau	77040132	Celestina
20	Jucelina Marques Fraga	✓	PNDS	Samalaculiba	78272569	Jucelina
21	Julia FREITAS SORMENTO	✓	DELEGADA	UAIMANUBOE	78450924	Julia
22	Isabel J. Guterres Marques	✓	KPA	Samalaculiba		Isabel

23	Agapito silveiro Lemos	✓	LPA Ladrasana	Ladrasana 7612581	7612581	Ruiz
24	Jose da piedade	c	Comunidade	Laturau de c.		7612581
25	Custodio M. Belo	✓	X. Aldeia	Momulai	77966066	77966066
26	MARCAL DA COSTA c.	✓	X. ALDEIA	ATA-UMIA	77343263	77343263
27	Suca bolo Freitas	✓	Comunidade	Waturau-Dama		77343263
28	Joao Freitas	✓	Delegado	Samalukubia		77343263
29	Lino Freitas dos Neves	✓	Juventus	momulai		77343263
30	Ludovino da Luz	✓	Comunidade	Waturau de cima		77343263
31	Duarte da Costa X.	✓	"	"		77343263
32	Leonia G. Freitas	✓	Delegada	Waturau de cima		77343263
33	JOSEFA f. da costa	✓	delegada	Samalukubia		77343263
34	Aquelina f. Freitas	✓	Delegada	Catalata	78015282	78015282
35	Georgina Marques Freja	✓	Comunidade	Atapua		78015282
36	Sabrina f. Xavier	✓	Delegada	Waturau de cima		78015282
37	Domingas maria Freitas	✓	Comunidade	Waturau de cima		78015282
38	Isidoro do R. e. Vazant	✓	Comunidade Waturau de cima	Waturau de cima		78015282

39	Damião Domingos Xavier	✓	Comunidade	Uaburu de Cima	-		
40	Maria R. B.		comunidade	kelotame			
41	Calestro de gona		Comunidade	Ledatame			
42	Fernando xl. Samuel		Comunidade	Ledatame			
43	Albertina castro		comunidade	Uaburu de Baixo			
44	Henrique Daniel da C. Freitas	✓	Comunidade	Afacai-Maci			
45	Ocideo Carson Freitas		Comunidade	Ledatame			
46	Domingo A.M. Belo	✓	-	Saualaculiba	77327034		
47	Lamberto G. Freitas	✓	-	-	77450296		
48	Frei Ricardo	✓	Staff SMASEA	-	77457502		
49	Filipe da Silva Costa	✓	Staff Adp	DILI	78128888		
50	OSCAR BELO		Comunidade	saualaculiba	77546867		
51	Agostinho de A. B. Pilean		Staff Adp	DILI	77023924		
52	DOMINGOS Ribeiro da Silva		Adp-TL	DILI	73258267		
53							
54							



Plate 31 Public Consultation in Suco Uailili

**WATER SUPPLY SISTEM
MUNICIPAL CAPITAL BAUCAU**

Local : SUCO UAILILI, Public Consultation
Date : 15/04/2026
Time : 09h00m (Baucau)

PRESENTES/ATTENDANCE		
Entity	Name	Signature
Please See Attached Attendance List		

Topic	Issues/Comments Uailili
Introduction and presentation	<p>The Public Consultation was formally opened by the Chefe Suco of Uailili, followed by brief introductory remarks from a representative of the PMU.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Hernani Ribeiro (Chefe Suco of Uailili) presented the existing site conditions in Uailili that will be affected by the water supply project for Baucau Municipality. For the Uai-Sarake water reservoir, three (3) households will be affected: one household will be directly affected by the construction of the reservoir, while two other households may be affected by the access road to the site. These three households are highly cooperative with the government program and have signed consent letters allowing the use of their land if required by the government, including for the Uai-Sarake intake. For Uailili Water Reservoir 2, the community and the Chefe Suco have already provided land for its construction (an existing reservoir is already located on the site). • Rosito Baptista (PMU – Resettlement, Field Surveyor) presented the various components of the project (water supply, sanitation, and social safeguards) in detail using the Tetum language. The key points presented were as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▫ There is a change in the water source intake from Siri Mana-Mana to Uai-Sarake. ▫ The social resettlement team will conduct a re-assessment of affected assets based on the confirmed land boundaries. ▫ Compensation for crops, trees, land, and structures will be provided in accordance with the Government of Timor-Leste regulations as published in the official state journal. ▫ Participants were informed about the cut-off date, its relevance to the project, and the reasons why SESAH and DMS activities are being carried out by the PMU social team. ▫ The PMU has established a Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) at the Chefe Suco office for any complaints from the community. Complaints can also be submitted via telephone, with contact numbers of the social team available at the suco office. ▫ Emphasis was given to the importance of women's participation in the project cycle, and that their opinions, ideas, and suggestions are equally important as those of men. ▫ The importance of good communication was also emphasized, as it will help improve project design and ensure successful project implementation. ▫ Participants were repeatedly asked whether they understood the presentation, and the majority responded affirmatively.

Topic	Issues/Comments Uailili
<p>Questions and Suggestion from Audience</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suggestion 1 (Paul Jose Ribeiro): The Uai-Sarake spring is currently used for community activities; therefore, it is suggested to use the Siri Mana-Mana spring instead, as it is not utilized by the community. • Suggestion 2 (Paul Jose Ribeiro): The community needs a technical explanation regarding the abstraction of water from the Uai-Sarake spring to ensure that it does not negatively impact those who depend on this water source. • Suggestion 3 (Community Representative): On behalf of the Samalakuliba and Afagua communities, it was expressed that they face significant difficulties in accessing clean water; therefore, they strongly support this water supply project.
<p>Explanation from the PMU Social Team</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explanation 1: The engineering team from the DED consultant has conducted a feasibility study on the water discharge for the abstraction of the Uai-Sarake spring. • Explanation 2: This project will not only rely on the Uai-Sarake water source but will also utilize three additional sources, namely Uailia Mata, Uailia Bere, and Uailewa. Therefore, it does not mean that the entire flow of Uai-Sarake will be taken—only a portion of its discharge will be utilized. • Explanation 3: The community is requested to collaborate with and facilitate the team in conducting a field re-assessment if there are any affected assets.






















BEE TIMOR-LESTE, EMPRESA PÚBLICA
BTL, E.P.




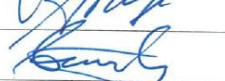




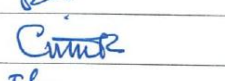



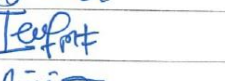




RUA: TUALEKU BAHU BAUCAU
Nu Contacto : +670 7835 6755 / +670 7742 7827

LISTA PREZENÇA

Assuntu : PCM - Be' Mantau Uai-Sarake
Data : 15-04-2026
Fatin : Cede Soco Uaiti

No	Naran	Pozisaun	No. telf	Asinatura
	Hermani de J. A. Kobaou	Coord. Sekeo Uaiti	78066472	
	Alegario Vieira	National Environment	78314515	
	Rosito Baptista	Rest. Field Surveyor	77477476	
	Enos Meus	Rest. Field Surveyor	75494356	
	Adriana Belo da Rosa	Coordenadora BTL BCU		
	Nizla Da Cruz	Social Safeguard World Bank	76000039	
	Jose Paulo Pinto	Environmental Safeguard World Bank	78386210	
	Delvino J.M.G. da Silva	Official Técnico OM	77140712	
	Ependio Antonio M. Belo	Official AF BTL	77336833	
	Rosito Belo Ribeiro	Comunidade	- 11 -	

No	Naran	Pozisaun	No. telf	Asinatura
1	Ludovino da Luz	Rainain		
	Carlos Freitas	Delegado uatiron de baixo	78330274	
	José Damalho Marques	Delegado Samalakuliba	76550382	
	Custodio M. Belo	X. Aldeia	75344665	
	Paulo J. Ribeiro	X. Aldeia	77455564	
	Olivio F. Marques	Of. Sulca	77589892	
	Fernando do P. Freitas	X. Aldeia	78098111	
	José M. Fraz	Terreiroim 2	78295952	
	Domingos Maria Freitas	DePada	77897492	
	Isabel Jarinta Freitas	Comunidade	76257045	
	Carlos Marques Belo	Komunidade		
	Amarcio G. Freitas	Komunidade	78317792	
	ADERITO C. DA SILVA	KOMNIDADE	76614323	
	SOLO FREITAS	KOMNIDADE	76741759	
	Agapito silveiro Lemos	EIP	75251578	
	Pelagio M. Freitas	Komunidade	75579690	
	Placido da P. M	X. Aldeia	77127697	

No	Naran	Pozisaun	No. telf	Asinatura
	Fernando Filipe Xavier	Delegado	7734-8430	
	Augusto F. Marques	Delegado	75803387	
	Francisco F. F. Rodrigues	X. Aldeia	75437737	
	Amilio H. J. de P.	Comunidade	75 2374 97	
	Benedito Xavier Guenao	X. Aldeia	77458909	
	Jacob da Costa Marçal	Lianain	-	
	Oelso Freitas	Delegado	76984332	
	Abreu Castelo Freitas	X. Aldeia	76643816	
	MARIA IPOLITO SOARES	Delegado		
	Leoneto S. Xavier	of. ast. Social	76352834	
	Carmita dos Remedios	Delegada	77288133	
	Iva Carvalho Xavier	Delegada	76610496	
	Lupitu do Carmo Freitas	OFF. Administracao		
	Olivio Marsa da Costa Freitas	Joven		
	Mariana F. da Costa	X. Aldeia	7689493	
	Ilda Marçal Costa	Delegada	76659387	
	Aurora Belo Moreira	OFF. Finanças Supu	75579982	

No	Naran	Pozisaun	No. telf	Asinatura
	AMASTASIA da SILVA XIMENES	DELEGADA	76351080	
	SANCHA XIMENES BELO	Delegada	75855547	
	ALEXO da COSTA BELO	Delegado	75739851	

**Focus Group Discussions
15 – 17 April 2026**



Mr. Alfredo Marques – AH New Town Tank



Mr. Antonio da Costa Vaz – AH New Town Tank



Mr. Aquilino da Costa – AH Tirilolo Tank



Mr. Carlos da Costa Freitas – AH Uailia Bere Spring



Mr. Jorge Martins Branco - AH Wainiki Tank



Mr. Ludovino da Luz – AH Uailili Tank 1 (Uaisarake)



Mr. Salvador do Rosario Pinto – AH Tirilolo Tank



Mr. Domingos da Costa Pereira – AH New Town Tank



Mr. Joao da Costa Belo – AH Lamegua Tank

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Appendix 3 List of the AHs with compensation breakdown

Tag number	Name of AHH heads	Structure Cost	Trees, Plants & Crops Cost	Physical Replacement Cost	Vulneravel Assist.	Production yield loss (2 Years)	Moving Allowance	Transitional allowance & Supports	Grant for new land preparation	Non-physical Replacement Cost	Total Replacement Cost
B1	Franklina J. do Rego		\$ 2,480.00	\$ 2,480.00		\$ -				\$ -	\$ 2,480.00
B2	Jacinto Luis Belo		\$ -	\$ -		\$ 4,006.00				\$ 4,006.00	\$ 4,006.00
B3	Juvita Martins		\$ 150.00	\$ 150.00		\$ -				\$ -	\$ 150.00
B4	Aquilino da Costa	\$ 800.00	\$ 900.00	\$ 1,700.00	\$ 300.00	\$ -	\$ 200.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 3,500.00
B5	Salvador do Rosario Pinto	\$ 800.00	\$ -	\$ 800.00	\$ 300.00	\$ -	\$ 200.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 2,600.00
B6	Febriana Idalia da Costa	\$ 800.00	\$ 550.00	\$ 1,350.00	\$ 300.00	\$ -	\$ 200.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 1,000.00	\$ 1,800.00	\$ 3,150.00
B7	Jorge Martins Branco		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 300.00	\$ 3,354.00				\$ 3,654.00	\$ 3,654.00
B8	Antonio da Costa Vaz		\$ 3,727.00	\$ 3,727.00	\$ 300.00	\$ 840.00				\$ 1,140.00	\$ 4,867.00
B9	Alfredo Marques		\$ 450.00	\$ 450.00		\$ 2,062.00				\$ 2,062.00	\$ 2,512.00
B10	Domingos da C. Pereira		\$ 2,293.00	\$ 2,293.00		\$ 490.00				\$ 490.00	\$ 2,783.00
B11	Carlos da Costa Freitas		\$ 444.00	\$ 444.00	\$ 300.00	\$ -				\$ 300.00	\$ 744.00
B12	Domingos da Piedade		\$ 290.00	\$ 290.00		\$ -				\$ -	\$ 290.00
B13	Jose Maria Ximenes		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 300.00	\$ 2,736.00				\$ 3,036.00	\$ 3,036.00
B14	Amancio de Jesus Freitas		\$ -	\$ -	\$ 300.00	\$ 2,480.00				\$ 2,780.00	\$ 2,780.00
B15	Celestino da Silva Freitas		\$ -	\$ -		\$ 1,490.00				\$ 1,490.00	\$ 1,490.00
Total											