Safeguarding Rural Communities and their physical assets from climate induced disasters in Timor-Leste

SAFEGUARDING RURAL COMMUNITIES AND THEIR PHYSICAL ASSETS FROM CLIMATE INDUCED DISASTER IN TIMOR LESTE – (SRC)

GREEN CLIMATE FUND PROJECT

Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) Report and Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

Sub-Project: La-RR-04

Luarai to Bauro Rural Road Rehabilitation (4.385 Km)

Lautem Municipality

Prepared by the Project Management Unit (PMU)

of the GCF SRC Project

Revised and Updated: August 2022

The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) study was conducted from June – September 2021 and the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) prepared for the sub-project in conformance with UNDP's SES Policy. The sub-project is funded by the GCF and this ESIA Report and ESMP is a requirement by the fund prior to implementation of the infrastructure.

The report was prepared by the Project Management Unit and reviewed by the Accredited Entity in line with the Environmental and Social Management Framework for the "FP109 Safeguarding Rural Communities and their Physical Assets from Climate Induced Disasters in Timor-Leste" project approved by the GCF.

Infrastructure Project:
La-RR-04 Luarai to Bauro Rural Road Rehabilitation
Lautem Municipality

Project Proponent:
Ministry of State Administration (MSA)

National Stakeholders/Institution
Secretary of State for the Environment (SSE)
National Environmental Licensing Agency (ANLA)

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ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AE	:	Accredited Entity
ANLA	:	National Environmental Licensing Agency (Agência Nacional de Licenciamento Ambiental)
BOQ	:	Bill of Quantity
CCAP	:	Climate Change Adaptation Planning
CFP	:	Chance Find Procedure
CRIM	:	Climate Resilient Infrastructure Methods
DRBFC	:	Directorate for Roads, Bridges and Flood Control Ministry of Public Works
EIA	:	Environmental Impact Asessment
ELL	:	Environmental Licensing Law
EMP	:	Environmental Management Plan
ESIA	:	Environmental and Social Impact Assessment
ESMF	:	Environmental and Social Management Framework
ESMP	:	Environmental and Social Management Plan
FAA	:	Funded Activity Agreement
FP	:	Funding Proposal
FPIC	:	Free Prior and Informed Consent
GAP	:	Gender Action Plan
GBV	:	Gender Based Violence
GCF	:	Green Climate Fund
GCF-SRC	:	Green Climate Fund - Safeguarding Rural Communities Project
GoTL	:	Government of Timor-Leste
GRM	:	Grievance Redress Mechanism
IP	:	Implementing Partner
IPP	:	Indigenous Peoples Plan

MAF	:	Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries
MS	:	Method Statement
MoPW	:	Ministry of Public Works
MSA	:	Ministry of State Administration
NIM	:	National Implementation Modality
OHSMP	:	Occupational Health and Safety Management Plan
PD	:	Project Document
PDIM	:	Programa Dezenvolvimentu Integradu Municipal (Integrated Municipality Development Program)
PMU		Project Management Unit
PNDS	:	Programa Nasional Dezenvolvimentu Suku (National Village Development Program)
SEA	:	Secretary of State for the Environment
SEP	:	Stakeholders Engagement Plan
SES	:	Social and Environmental Safeguards
SESP	:	Social and Environmental Screening Procedure
SSCP	:	Secretary of State for Civil Protection
UNDP	:	United Nations Development Programme

DEFINITIONS OF NATIVE TERMS

Administrative Post:	sub-district within the municipality
aldeias:	sub-village
lia nain:	keepers of the customary knowledge or traditional cultural leaders in sucos/villages in Timor-Leste
lulik:	refers to the non-human realm containing the divine creator and the spirits of the ancestors
suco:	village
tara bandu:	traditional and sacred regulations that dictate relationships between people, people and nature, and people and non-human dimensions
uma kbi'it laek:	building constructed for people in vulnerable households

LIST OF NOMENCLATURE

%	:	Percentage
°C	:	Degree Celsius
mm	:	Millimeter
Ch	:	Chainage
cm	:	Centimeter
m	:	Meter
Km	:	Kilometer
US$	:	United States Dollar
m^2	:	Square Meter
m^3	:	Cubic meter
No.	:	Number

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A1.1 Introduction

The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) was prepared for the project "*La-RR-04 Climate Resilient Rehabilitation of Luarai to Bauro (4.385 km) Rural Road*" in Lautem Municipality for the GCF Project FP109 Safeguarding Rural Communities and their Physical Assets from Climate Induced Disasters in Timor-Leste.

The GCF SRC project overall is rated moderate as per UNDP SES Standards, as such an ESMF was developed to support the Funding Proposal (FP) which was approved by the GCF Board in July 2019 and to further guide the project's implementation.

The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) study for the climate resilient rural road rehabilitation project, La-RR-04, was conducted from June – September 2021. This site specific ESIA and ESMP for the proposed rural road rehabilitation project comply with the national Environment Licensing Law (ELL) and provide sufficient information for ANLA to do the screening and classification of the proposed project. Based on the submission, the project has been classified as Category C in accordance with Decree Law 5/2011 and in consideration of the likely social and environmental impacts and mitigative measures proposed. The ESIA and ESMP are also compliant with the UNDP SES.

The project contributes to reducing the impact of climate change induced disasters on local communities and their infrastructure assets and will result in many positive benefits to rural communities in Timor-Leste which is consistent with the National Strategic Development Plan 2030.

The ESIA study was prepared by the GCF Project Implementation Unit and reviewed by UNDP BRH and HQ.

A1.2 Description of the Project

The project, La-RR-04 Climate Resilient Rehabilitation of Luarai to Bauro is a 4.39 km rural road located in Lospalos Administrative Post, Lautem Municipality. The ESIA study and ESMP document was prepared taking into consideration all the socio-economic, environmental, and cultural aspects related to the climate resilient rehabilitation of the Luarai to Bauro rural road. The road has been prioritized and proposed for climate resilient rehabilitation by the GCF-SRC project through the Municipality Integrated Development Planning (PDIM) framework.

The landscape is relatively flat and hence the risk of landslide along the road corridor in low. However, the occurrence of flooding due to the heavy rainfall and gully erosion will be addressed by installing side drainages and box culvert to divert water away from the road corridor. The proposed works are near a known cultural heritage site and while no known negative impacts on cultural or heritages sites are foreseen from clearance or excavation works, a Chance Find Procedure has been developed in case any unknown object or site of cultural significance is discovered during the construction works.

The construction related short-term impact to the environment such as dust pollution, vibration, and noise during construction are predictable and manageable with appropriate mitigation measures proposed. In terms of the potential construction related risks to workers and community health and safety, the appropriate mitigative measures have been detailed in the OSH Management Plan.

To ensure that these mitigation measures are implemented, and that negative impacts are avoided, measures have been included in the BOQ for the works and specifications. Although the project will have minimal negative impacts, these will be carefully monitored and mitigated during implementation. The project will ensure full compliance with the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP). Regular and consistent monitoring and timely interventions to mitigate and prevent the potential negative impacts will be undertaken by the project team.

A1.3 Project Proponent

The proponent for this project is the Ministry of State Administration (MSA), through its senior representative, the Director General for Rural Development (DGRD). MSA is one of the main Responsible Parties (RP) for the project with specific responsibilities for the implementation of the infrastructure units under activity 2.2 of Output 2 of the project.

A1.4 Legal and institutional framework

The National Environmental Licensing Agency (ANLA) within the Secretary of State for Environment (SSE) has the exclusive right to classify the road project. This Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) study is in conformance with category C requirements and fulfilment of the stipulated requirements of the national ELL.

The site specific ESIA study was undertaken to identify the risks/impacts and the associated ESMP was developed with the mitigative and associated management measures in conformance with UNDP SES policy and applicable national legislation. The management of the environmental and social risks and impacts arising from the project also complies with the recommendations, requirements and procedures set forth in the Project ESMF, which complies with UNDP SES policy, and was provided by UNDP to the GCF before the overall project was approved.

A1.6 Potential Environmental and Social Impacts

During the ESIA and consultation process the observations from field visits and the concerns raised by the host community, local authorities and other stakeholders were assessed and considered in the ESMP. Based on the evaluation of the risks/impacts that will result from the rehabilitation of the rural road project it can be concluded that the risks and impact associated with the implementation of the project are limited in scale and time with appropriate mitigative measures in place. Consultation with local communities followed FPIC principles and support and consent for the project was obtained from the community representatives (including indigenous leaders). The main risks/impacts that have been identified such as dust and noise pollution waste generation and health and safety and the mitigative measures will result in minimal disturbance. Other risks such as

the impacts on the natural environment will be either avoided or mitigated. Throughout the project cycle the risks/impacts will be monitored and managed as detailed in the ESMP.

Overall, the positive/beneficial impacts of the project far outweigh the temporary and short term environmental and social impacts that will result. Benefits that the project will bring include:

- Improved all weather access and ease of road transport in the area all year round
- Community resilience and adaptation to climate change
- Employment opportunities for the community
- Improve social-economic conditions and improve living standards
- Empowerment of women and girls

A1.7 Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)

The Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) aims at addressing the environmental and social safeguards issues arising during the pre-construction, implementation of the project and the post-construction maintenance period. The ESMP is essentially a guidance document to be continually referred to during the pre-construction, construction, maintenance and operation phases of the project.

The summary of the main environmental and social safeguard issues and mitigation measures is presented in Table 1.

Table 1: Summary the main SES issues to be addressed for La-RR-04

Environmental and Social Issues	Anticipated Risk/Impact	Probability of Impact and Impact	Mitigation Measures
Social Management	Lack of Stakeholders Engagement	Prob: 1, Impact: 4 Risk: Low	Prepare and Implement the Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP).
	Limited participation and involvement of women, youth, people with disabilities (PWD) and other vulnerable people	Prob: 3, Impact: 2 Risk: Medium	Implement SEP Prepare and implement a robust Gender Action Plan (GAP)

	Lack of employment for local community due to imported workers	Prob: 3, Impact: 3 Risk: Medium	Ensure that the contractor hires local labour (especially unskilled labour) from the host community
	Lack of involvement of women, youths and other vulnerable people	Prob: 3, Impact: 3 Risk: Medium	Implement SEP Gender and Action Plan developed and implemented Compliance with the GRM
Cultural Heritage	Project is likely to be near to an important Archaeological and/or Cultural Heritage	Prob: 3, Impact: 1 Risk: Low	Screening of sub-project using UNDP SES Screening Form. Findings from the screening indicate that project is near known cultural heritage sites Works to avoid any known cultural heritage sites Adopt Chance-Find Procedure (CFP) in case previously unknown artifacts are discovered during construction works.
Indigenous Peoples	Project is located near lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples (IP)	Prob: 5, Impact: 2 Risk: Medium	Screening of sub-project using UNDP SES Screening Form. Findings were that project not on IP land. Prepare and implement a robust IP Plan (IPP), undertake FPIC process.
Air Quality	Increase in dust generation and spread of dust	Prob: 5, Impact: 3 Risk: Medium	Regular damping of unpaved roads or exposed soils/ground to control dust/particulate matter and keep it down. Water to be obtained from sources agreed to by community Limit active construction activities to not more than a total of 500 meters at a time on a 2.0 km road length section to minimize dust. Locate material stockpile areas as far as practicable away from sensitive receptors.
	Increase in emission of air pollutants from vehicles, plant and equipment, machinery	Prob: 5, Impact: 3 Risk: Medium	Ensure vehicles/machines are switched off when not in use. Ensure only vehicles required to undertake works are operated on-site. Ensure all construction vehicles, plant and machinery are well maintained and in full operating condition.
Waste Management	Oil and other potential contaminants are not properly collected, managed and/or disposed	Prob: 3, Impact: 3 Risk: Medium	Adopt waste management hierarchy. Proper storage, transport and disposal of hazardous wastes (oily wastes, used batteries, fuel drums) in areas designated by national authorities
	Construction waste and solid waste generated are not properly managed or disposed	Prob: 3, Impact: 3 Risk: Medium	Waste (including oil and some construction waste) to be collected, segregated and then recycled or disposed of correctly and/or approved facility as per the Government of Timor-Leste requirements
Noise and Vibration	Public nuisance caused by construction/operation activities	Prob: 4, Impact: 2 Risk: Medium	Install noise reduction devices such as silencers and mufflers as appropriate to mobile plant and equipment. Limit the active construction site to not more than 500 m per 2.0 km lengths Limit work to daylight hours. Schedule noisy construction activities during

			specific times in the day especially near the sensitive receptors. Identify and avoid the adjacent highly sensitive receptors to vibrations Through implementation of the SEP, ensure that nearby communities are given advance notice on timing of works, as well as details of the GRM in event of issues.
Biodiversity	New flora and weed species introduced	Prob: 3, Impact: 3 Risk: Medium	Ensure that any manure or soil applied are free of seeds, and that the seeds used for the catchment rehabilitation are weed free
	Disturbance of fauna and their habitat	Prob: 2, Impact: 2 Risk: Low	Construction activities (such as operation of concrete mixing plants) and use of equipment and in daylight hours
Land	Blockages of drains and waterways due to construction activities	Prob: 3 Impact: 2 Risk: Medium	Proper stockpiling of construction materials, spoils (on flat areas and away from drainage routes
	Erosion and sedimentation caused by construction works	Prob: 3, Impact: 3 Risk: Medium	Silt fences, grassed buffer strips and bioengineering measures installed to reduce water velocity. Avoid long exposure of opened excavated/cut areas
Health, safety and security	Health and safety of road users and community	Prob: 3, Impact: 3 Risk: Medium	Training provided to construction workers, adequate signage and warnings to road users to be in place. Adequate information provided to the host community about the safety measures and emergency protocols
	Prevalence and spread of COVID-19	Prob: 3, Impact: 3 Risk: Medium	Ensure that Contractor's workers comply with all required COVID directives and preventative measures. COVID awareness and precautionary measures among workers and community Ensure construction workers observe Covid-19 prevention measures such as wearing masks, regularly washing hands, etc.
	Risk of increased SEAH and GBV, particularly associated with influx of workers	Prob: 3; Impact: 3 Risk: Medium	Local workforce will be engaged – in line with Government PIDM requirements Implement GAP Workers to be advised of expected code of conduct, including SEAH and GBV prevention. UNDP will request that contractors, suppliers and partners adhere to zero tolerance for SEAH and GBV and commit to taking adequate action if faced with SEAH allegations Contractual arrangements can be terminated if breaches confirmed.
	GBV exacerbated by project	Prob: 2; Impact: 4 Risk: Medium	Gender issues have been included in the ESIA/ESMP Implementation of GAP Code of Conduct to include SEAH and GBV prevention

			UNDP will request that contractors, suppliers and partners adhere to zero tolerance for SEAH and GBV and commit to taking adequate action if faced with SEAH allegations.
Labour and working conditions	Poor working conditions and workers health, work related incidents and injuries	Prob: 3, Impact: 3 Risk: Medium	Prepare and implement the OHSMP and related procedures. Train contractor/sub-contractor Train all staff in emergency preparedness and response. Keep a First Aid Kit on site and ensure that drinking water is provided. Personal Protection Equipment (PPEs) are provided to workers

A1.7.1 Implementation

The ESIA study identifies some minor negative social and environmental impacts of the project but also socio- economic benefits to the people of Suco Bauro and Lautem Municipality. The potential negative impacts will be minimized through the implementation of the recommendations as set out in the ESMP. In addition, the sub-project will fully take into consideration the GCF Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) and the finding and recommendations dated 03 October,2022 which is incorporated in the document.

The Contracting Authority and PMU shall ensure that the contractor implements the recommendations given in the ESMP and carry out schedule monitoring to ensure proper implementation of the environmental measures. Monitoring of the ESMP will be done by the PMU Field Coordinator and the Environment Officer to ensure compliance with the requirements.

The Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) consultation with municipality and local authorities was held and the GRM committee was established on 31 August 2021 and adopted in Lautem Municipality during the pre-construction phase of the project. The GRM provides not only a structure for stakeholders to make complaints or raise issues that may arise during implementation but also a mechanism to address them in a timely and effective manner. The GRM at local level will be complemented by wider project based GRM to capture and address broader issues.

A1.7.2 Mitigation Measures

The mitigation measures are detailed in the ESMP. Most of the mitigation measures are required during the implementation and execution of the construction works on site. Therefore, appropriate mitigative measures have been proposed, which include (but not limited to) water for dampening the road surface, management of noise have also been included in the contract specifications and BOQ and will be the contractor's responsibility. The relevant Environmental and Social Standards according to the national law and international standards such as Labour and Working Conditions, Resource Efficiency and Pollution will be attached to the contract and the contractor will be trained to fully understand and comply. In addition, the contractor is required to submit a detailed Method Statement, which follows the ESMP, prior to mobilization on the construction site. The general specifications that are part of the contract documents also establish specific requirements to comply with these measures.

A1.7.3 Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan

To ensure compliance with the ESMP and that all the mitigation actions are completed accordingly, monitoring will be done by the project engineer, environment officer and field coordinator. Monitoring of the ESMP implementation includes site inspections, reporting and photographic documentation designed to assess and record the contractor's compliance with the ESMP and other applicable regulations. It is also anticipated that additional inspections would be required in response to complaints and issues raised by local communities.

The costs for monitoring during the construction works include the salaries of the Project Engineer, Field Coordinator and Environment Officer's and cost to travel to the site with motorbike and vehicle, mobile communication and camera.

A1.8 Stakeholders' Consultations

Extensive consultations were held with a wide range of stakeholders in the pre-construction stages to gather information about the selected project site. The involvement of a wide range of stakeholders helped to identify the key issues in the early stages of project planning, concerns about the project implementation and development of mitigative measures to address the issues identified.

Stakeholders' consultation with the host community and local authorities was held on 14 June 2021 in suco Bauro with the PMU, MSA, and Ministry of Public Works with 18 people (M=11 F=7) participating. The views expressed were incorporated into this ESIA and the project design. A summary of the issues and/comments raises by the various stakeholders and how the issues will be addressed by the project are highlighted below.

Key Findings of the Consultations

During the consultation process the following information and views were gathered:

- In the consultation process, all the participants including Chief of Suco and Chief of Aldeia and representatives of the local community understand the scope of the project and its requirement.
- The community members and Suco Chief of Bauro mentioned that before starting the physical construction works, the cultural ceremony needs to be done in consideration of the sacred spots.
- Aldeia chief and the local community agreed that no compensation is required from the project. The formal declaration has been provided to this effect.
- At the end, Suco Chief of Bauro and all participants in the meeting welcomed the initiative and they look forward to the project implementation phase.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

The Government of Timor-Leste (GoTL) with the support of UNDP received funding from the Green Climate Fund (GCF) to implement the “Safeguarding Rural Communities and their Physical Assets from Climate Induced Disaster in Timor-Leste” project. The GoTL is represented by the Secretariat of State of Environment (SSE), under the Coordinating Minister of Economic Affairs, as the Implementing Partner (IP) and the main Responsible Parties/line Ministries are the Ministry of State Administration (MSA), Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Ministry of Public Works (MoPW) and the Secretary of State for Civil Protection (SSCP).

The objective of the project is to safeguard vulnerable communities and their physical assets from climate change-induced disasters. The project targets 175,840 direct beneficiaries, an estimated 15% of the total population and will bring about many positive benefits for the local community and contributes to reducing the impact of climate change induced disasters on and their infrastructure assets. Benefits include increased climate resilience for small-scale infrastructure as well as 300 ha of reforested and rehabilitated land to buffer against climate-induced disasters.

Under Output 2 (Activity 2.2), the project will be implementing climate proofing measures to improve small-scale rural infrastructure in vulnerable areas. Under Activity 2.3, GCF grants will support the development and implementation of catchment management strategies, supporting long-term resilience and climate risk reduction through landscape restoration and enhanced land stability in the hazard prone areas where the small-scale infrastructure units are located.

The GCF SRC project overall is rated moderate in accordance with UNDP SES Policy, and as such an ESMF was developed to support the Funding Proposal (FP) and to further guide its implementation.

1.2 Rational and objectives of the ESIA and ESMP

An ESMF was developed for the overall project and provides the guiding framework for the site specific Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) study and the Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) in conformance with UNDP's SES Policy and accordingly the project level standards.

This ESIA and ESMP were prepared in line with the requirements of the national Environment Licensing Law of Timor-Leste and UNDP SES Policy considering the direct, indirect and cumulative potential impacts associated with the proposed project, such as air pollution from dust particles, emissions, noise pollution among other effects.

The ESIA study for this rural road rehabilitation project and the site specific Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP) will guide the project implementation and ensure that adequate measures are taken to protect and minimize any potential adverse environmental and social impacts associated with the proposed construction works. Also, this process is in line with Article 61 of the constitution of Timor-Leste that everyone has a duty to conserve and protect the environment in the interest of future generations.

This ESMP provides the actions required to be taken for managing and keeping the negative impacts and risks of the proposed rural road rehabilitation project at minimum while enhancing the significant positive and beneficial impacts.

Specific objectives are:

- To ensure that every project operation complies with relevant national environmental and social regulations and international best practices in management and coordination of environmental and social issues during construction.
- To identify likely environmental, social and safety risks and impacts that may emerge as consequences of project activities during implementation and post construction period.

- To propose remedial or mitigative measures to address risks and negative impacts that have been envisaged throughout project's life cycle including post-construction operation and maintenance phase.
- Propose institutional arrangements, relevant regulations, roles and responsibilities of various stakeholders that will be critical in implementation and monitoring of the ESMP.
- To propose a training and capacity building programme for the key stakeholders involved to ensure implementation of the proposed mitigative measures as well as adherence and compliance with the applicable laws, regulations and standards.

1.3 Structure of the ESIA and ESMP

This ESIA and ESMP outlines the environmental and social impact assessment and management processes and procedures applicable to the rural road rehabilitation project and includes the topics which are common to all environmental and social disciplines. The ESMP is structured as follows:

- Executive Summary
- Introduction
- Project Description
- Policies Legal and Institutional Framework
- Baseline Conditions
  - Physical Environment
  - Ecological
  - Socio-Economic and Cultural Aspects
- Potential Environmental and Social Impacts
- Environmental and Social Management Plan (ESMP)
- Environmental and Social Monitoring Plan
- Stakeholders' Consultation
- Annexes

1.4 Environmental and Social Risk Screening

The overall “Safeguarding Rural Communities and their Physical Assets from Climate Induced Disaster in Timor Leste” project was screened using the UNDP SESP as part of the project development and ESMF preparation phase. Each sub-project is then re-screened to ensure that no unacceptable risks are identified and to inform the mitigation measures that are required in the site-specific ESMP (this document).

Site visit was conducted, 31 August 2021, to the project site and to meet with the stakeholders of the project. The sub-project was screened using the UNDP SESP Screening Checklist (Annex 1A) as well as a screening form developed specifically for the project (Annex 1B). In accordance with the requirements of the national ELL for project screening, technical, socio-economic, and environmental aspects of the project were assessed and considered, and the documentation required by ANLA prepared.

ANLA, as the responsible national authority, also conducted its own site visit and project screening on 31 August 2021 in accordance with the ELL to verify the information that was prepared prior to classification and granting approval to proceed with the implementation of the project.

1.5 Intended users

The aim of this document is to communicate to the key stakeholders (including the project team, contractor, sub-contractors, national and local authorities and safeguards team), about the potential environmental and social issues associated with the proposed project, the procedures and mitigation measures that are required to be implemented.

The ESMP shall be the guiding document for implementation of project during the different phases of the project implementation cycle vis-à-vis pre-construction, construction, defects liability, and the operation, and maintenance phases of each project component. The project team will utilize this ESMP during project execution to achieve effective, appropriate environmental and social management.

Compliance with the UNDP SES is required for all UNDP projects and as a condition of UNDP's accreditation with GCF. The ESMP is to be submitted for approval by UNDP and GCF prior to the commencement of the construction works.

1.6 Details of the project proponent

The proponent for this project is the Ministry of State Administration (MSA), through its senior representative, the Director General for Rural Development (DGRD). MSA is one of the main Responsible Parties (RP) for the project with specific responsibilities for the implementation of the infrastructure units under Activity 2.1 and 2.2 of Output 2 of the project. The details of the proponent are provided in Table 2.

Table 2: Project Proponent Details

Address of Proponent	Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste Ministry of State Administration Director General for Rural Development Rua Jacinto Candido Dili, Timor-Leste **Telphone** +670 3339077
Director General, MSA	**Mr. Rosito Guterres** Director General for Rural Development Ministry State of Administration (MSA) **Telephone** + 670 7712 0725 **Email:** dgdrtimorleste@gmail.com
Project Director, SSE	**Mr. Augusto Pinto** National Director of Climate Change & National Project Director Telephone: +670 7842 7259) Email: ano.pinto@gmail.com
Lautem Municipality	**Mr. Domingos Savio,M. Si** Administrator of Lautem Municipality Telephone: +670-78562927, +670 77450729

A total of 130 infrastructure units comprising 47 rural roads and bridges, 20 flood protection units, 38 water supply systems and 25 irrigation schemes have been selected for implementation over the implementation period of the project. Sixty-six units are funded directly from GCF grants while the other 64 units are from GoTL/MSA's co-financing and will be implemented following the PDIM and PNDS processes.

Lautem Municipality is the Contracting Authority and will be responsible for the implementation of the rural road rehabilitation project within the local development PDIM framework. During the project technical assessment and preparation stage, technical staff

from the Municipality, Administrative Post and local authorities in Lautem were fully engaged and involved.

This ESMP, also referred to as ‘Project Document’ according to ELL, was submitted by the project proponent to ANLA in accordance with Decree Law 05/2011 on Environmental Licensing.

2.0 PROJECT DESCRIPTION

Sub-project La-RR-04 - The Rehabilitation of the Luarai to Bauro Road (4.39 km) is one of the 47 rural roads selected as part of the approved list of GCF funded infrastructure units to be implemented by MSA. During the GCF FP preparation stage, the selected infrastructure project was prioritized by the suco through the local development planning framework of PDIM (a bottom-up planning process). The project has been confirmed and agreed by local authorities, Administrative Post and Municipal in Lautem.

The project entails the climate resilient rehabilitation of the rural road which connects Aldeia Luarai to Aldeia Bauro. The start point at Aldeia Luarai is located in the main road. The total length of the road is 4.39 km. The planned construction period is four months and an additional six months have been allocated for the defect's liability period.

2.1 Location of the Project

The proposed project is located within Suco Bauro Administrative Post of Lospalos, Lautem Municipality (Table 3).

Table 3: Location and Geo-coordinates of B-RR-06

Location	Details	
Road Name:	Luarai to BauroRural Road	
Municipality:	Lautem Municipality	
Suco (Village)	Bauro	
Project Code:	La-RR-04	
Length:	4.385 km	
Start Point:	GPS coordinates	8°26'35.03"S
		127°0'55.30"E
	Landmark features	Junction with Main road to SucoFuiluro and Mehara
End Point:	GPS coordinates	8°27'38.96"S
		127°2'28.63"E
	Landmark feature	End point in Aldeia Buro

Figure 1 shows the location of the rural road La-RR-04 (highlighted in white) within the municipality of Lautem relative to the other infrastructure sub-projects under the overall project. Lautem is the eastern most Municipality in Timor-Leste.

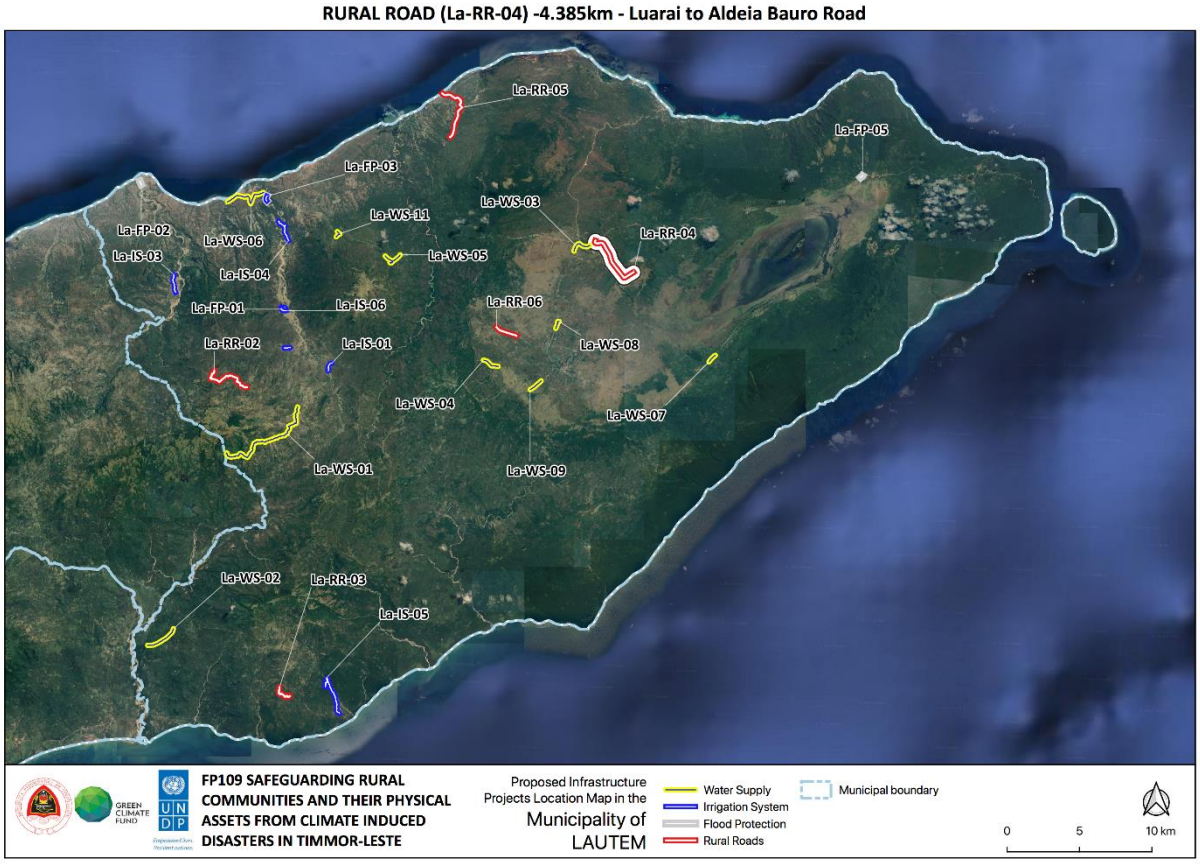


Figure 1: Map showing the regional location of La-RR-04 in Lautem Municipality

2.2 Municipality, Villages and Boundaries

The main beneficiaries of the rural road rehabilitation project reside in two aldeias connected to the road in suco Bauro. The communities, including the two aldeias, and habitats adjacent to the road and within the local catchment can be considered to be within the project areas. However, the project will provide access and connectivity to residents in multiple adjacent communities and so can be considered to be within the area of project influence. The surrounding sucos and boundaries within the project area of influence are shown in Table 4.

Table 4: Suco, Aldeias and Boundary Details – La-RR-04

Item	Details		Population	HH	Male	Female
Suco (Village)	Suco Bauro		3496	702	1,744	1,752
Aldeias (Sub-village)	*1*	Bauro Aldeia	1,318	264	680	638
	2	Luarai Aldeia	241	55	120	121
	3	Sepalete	444	102	184	260
	4	Iralafai Aldeia	905	171	462	443
	5	Sumoco Aldeia	588	110	298	290
Suco Population	3,496 people (M = 1,744, F = 1,752) in Suco Bauro 702 HHs					
Administrative Post	Lospalos					
Road Boundary	North – Suco Com					
	East – Suco Mehara					
	South – Suco Fuiluro, Muapitini					
	West – Suco Fuiluro					

Figure 2 shows layout details planned rehabilitation works and the various features along the proposed project route.

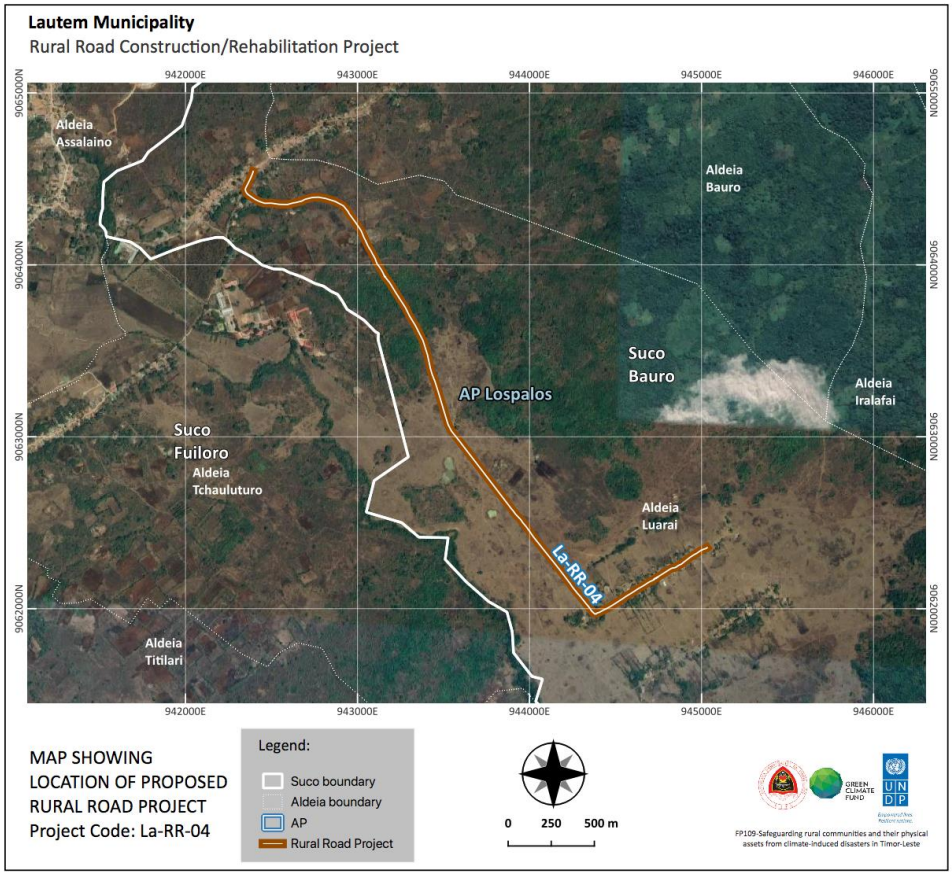


Figure 2: Map of Lautem Municipality showing the location of La-RR-04

2.3 Features along Existing Alignment

Luarai to Bauro road is an existing road that was constructed by Timor-Leste Governance after Timor-Leste's Independence and has subsequently become part of the national road network under government ownership. As per Rural Road standards in Timor- Leste, 5.5 meters on both sides of the road from the exiting Centre line belongs to the government. The clearance and excavation works were done for a total length of 4.39 km to open the road alignment and installation of four slab box culvert and more then 399 m of existing drainage for the adjacent road. In its present condition, the road can be accessed during the dry season, however, during the rainy season vehicle access is difficult because of the poor road conditions, especially in sections along the road where there is potholing.

Table 5 gives a description of the different surrounding features along the road.

Table 5: Features along the proposed Rural Road

No.	Feature	Details
1.	Surrounding features	Houses in the start point, mid-point has few houses and mostly community houses in the end point of road, public facilities in the start point and the end point of the road, agricultural plantations, banana plantation and grass land along the mid-point of the road. One small lake that has water just in the rainy season.
2.	Agriculture and forestry	Cassava, corn, banana, breadfruits, mango, guava, teak trees, coconut, grassland, papaya, some woodland and other old trees
3.	Human Impact	Mostly farming is done along the roadside which is farmlands belonging to the community while the farmers practice crop rotation. Banana plantations are located adjacent to the road, in the rainy season corn as predominant along the roadside some areas are not farmed every year to allow the land to rest and regenerate

A site map/layout of the proposed road which shows the various features along the planned rural road rehabilitation project is shown in Figure 3.

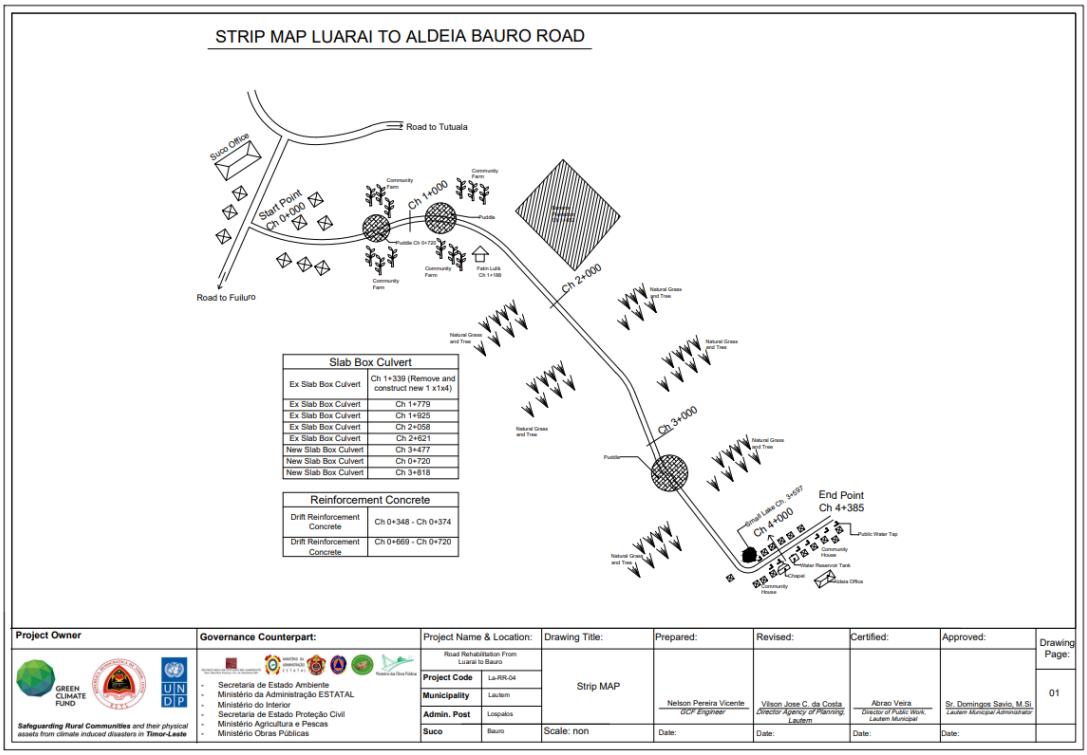


Figure* Map *3 showing the features along the project area

The proposed road is delineated in blue in Figure 4 and shows the start point (SP) and end point (EP) of the road. The road rehabilitation will improve access and connect the proposed rehabilitated road to the existing road network and extend access and communication to residents in the community.

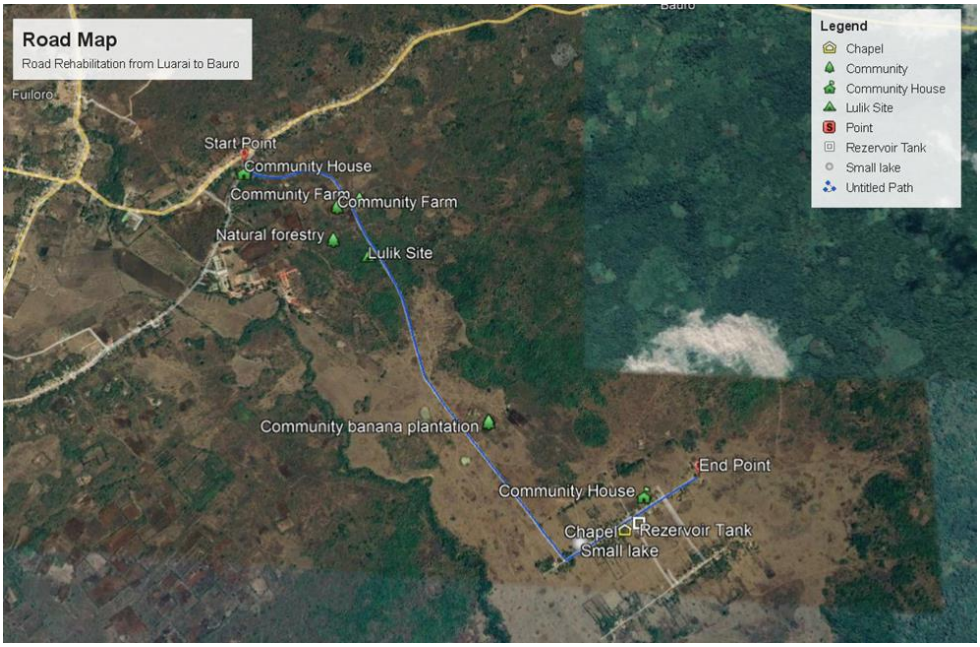


Figure 4: Aerial Map showing the location of La-RR-04

2.4 Brief Description and Scope of the Project

The climate resilient rehabilitation works for the Luarai to Baurorural road has a total length of 4.39 km from chainage 0+000 to chainage 4+385 km and include sections of plum concrete (consisting of closely packed boulders embedded in concrete) for slope areas and gravel surface for the pavement for those section that are flat and/or gentle slopes, reinforced concrete for road surface in two spots of the road that are inaccessible during the rainy season due to the occurrences of potholes, and drainage and box culvert to provide drainage.

2.5 Pre-Construction Phase

The pre-construction activities cover the initial site surveys, investigations and technical assessments to prepare the designs, BOQ and technical specifications. The main components being road inventory, geological and geotechnical investigation, material exploration, water for construction, locations of site office and construction camp, and alignment characteristics.

2.6 Construction Phase

Planned construction works for the climate resilient rehabilitation include the following main components:

1. **Road works**: such as site preparation works, leveling, cambering, road compaction and earthworks.
2. **Pavement and surfacing works:** including the application of plum concrete surface and reinforced concrete in risk exposed areas and gravel surfacing.
3. **Structural works**: cross drainage structures, masonry lined drains, stone masonry and reinforced concrete box culvert.
4. **Soil stabilization and bio-engineering approaches**: The road has existing growth on either side. One side is lined with ‘gamal trees’ that were planted by the community as natural fencing or ‘live fencing’ for their farms. There is natural, wild vegetation growing on the other side of the road in the same area.

The climate resilient rehabilitation works will be carried out along the existing alignment, i.e., within the government owned road reserve (5.5 meters on both sides from existing Centre line of the road). The complementary bioengineering works will enhance the resilience of the infrastructure and local communities.

The estimated cost for the road construction is USD $157,345.55 and it is expected to be implemented within the four month construction period. An additional six months have also been allocated as the defect's liability period.

2.7 Technical Details of the Project

The planned rehabilitation works will involve earthworks, preparatory works, grading and leveling, gravel application and compaction, reinforced concrete, plum concrete surfacing, box culvert and cross drainage structures. Technical details of the proposed works including relevant drawings are provided in Annex 2.

2.7.1 Earthworks and Road Preparation

Earthworks include site preparation and clearance, excavation, grading and levelling. These activities will be implemented to ensure that they do not encroach beyond the required road limits as established by the Ministry of Public Works. The contractor is required to undertake a detailed survey and setting out of the proposed construction works prior to commencing excavation works. Public Works, ANLA (who issue the Environmental License), and municipal and project engineers will inspect and approve the set out prior to construction. Existing trees will be retained as much as possible except if they could pose any interference with the road structure.

Road preparation works activities include clearing of the site, leveling, cambering and compacting. Site clearance will follow the existing alignment of the rural road and therefore the impact on vegetation and flora species is expected to be minimal.

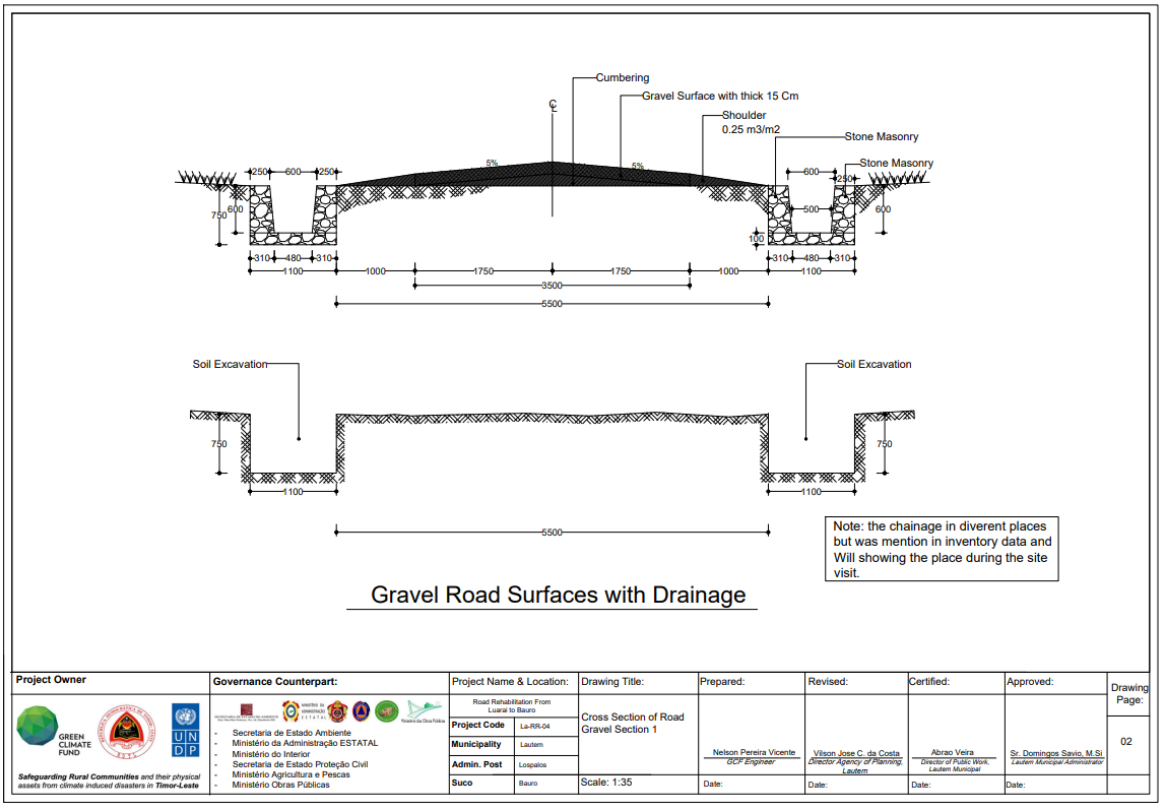


Figure 5: Earth Works (leveling, cambering, gravel and drainage)

Dust produced during the various earthwork activities shall be controlled so as not to bring inconvenience and health hazards to the surrounding communities. Mitigating measures shall include limiting the road construction activities to be within a length that can be easily controlled by the contractor. As much as possible the earth shall be worked upon soon after excavation, when it still has moisture to limit dust.

Construction works shall be planned to ensure that the works are compacted, and pavement layer is applied to reduce dust emission. Additionally, dust levels would be kept within agreed limits by dampening the surface if required. This item has been included in the BoQ and, hence, it is part of the contractual obligations of the contractor. Suitable sources of water have been identified in consultation with nearby communities.

2.7.2 Roadside Drainage System

To facilitate the drainage of water and protect against flooding, water within the road area and surrounding terrain shall be channeled through the rehabilitation of the existing drainage system and construction of new drainage system where they do not currently exist. The drains will be designed and constructed to cater for the increase in water volumes due to climate change variability within the road alignment and surrounding areas.

The drainage system shall include provision for the following features and components:

a) ***Cross-slope or camber on the carriageway*** shall conform to the applicable DRBFC rural road standards and specifications and improvement to address climate hazards in the respective locations. The cross-slope of the shoulder should be 1% steeper than the cross-slope of the carriageway, subject to a minimum of 4%.

b) ***Longitudinal drainage*** elements have been included in the design of the project to improve the drainage of pavement layers, especially granular materials and in cut sections. Similarly, along vertical curves, the drainage considerations are significantly important, and the length of the vertical curve adjusted to satisfy drainage requirements. A minimum 0.3% longitudinal gradient is considered in the designs.

c) ***Roadside Drains/ Ditches*** to collect the surface water from the roadway (and lead it to an identified outlet) and to drain the base of the roadway to prevent saturation and erosion and to maintain the structural stability of the road. Roadside drains/ ditches will be constructed and maintained in accordance with the following:

- provide enough area to accommodate storm water runoff and depth enough to drain the base course.
- protect the surface of ditches from erosion with turf cover or other suitable lining
- keep velocities low enough to prevent erosion but great enough to prevent deposition or silting

- maintain a continuous and unobstructed waterway in the drainage cross section.
- provide stable outlets to natural channels or drainage ditches

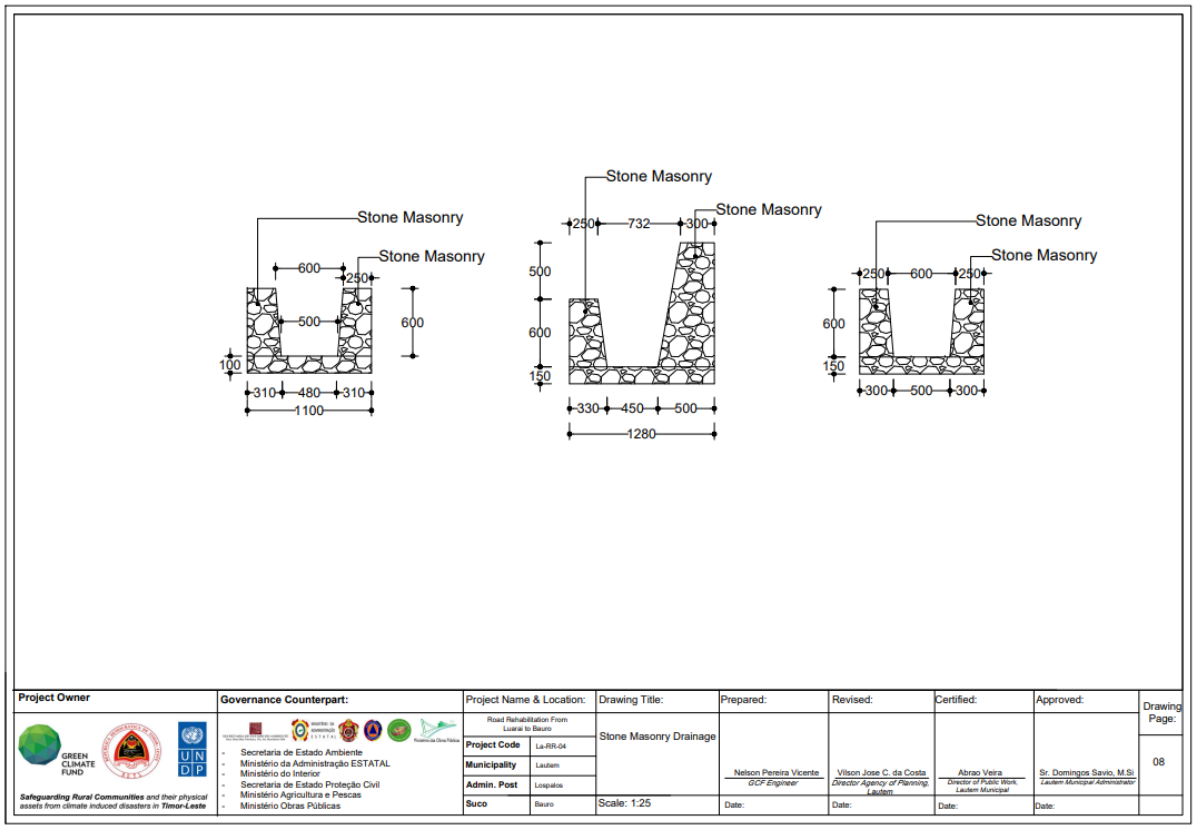


Figure 6: Stone Masonry g Drainage

d) ***Reinforced*** **Concrete Box Culvert** with head and wingwalls will be installed to facilitate the crossing and the natural flow of water under the road structure and serves the purpose of a bridge.

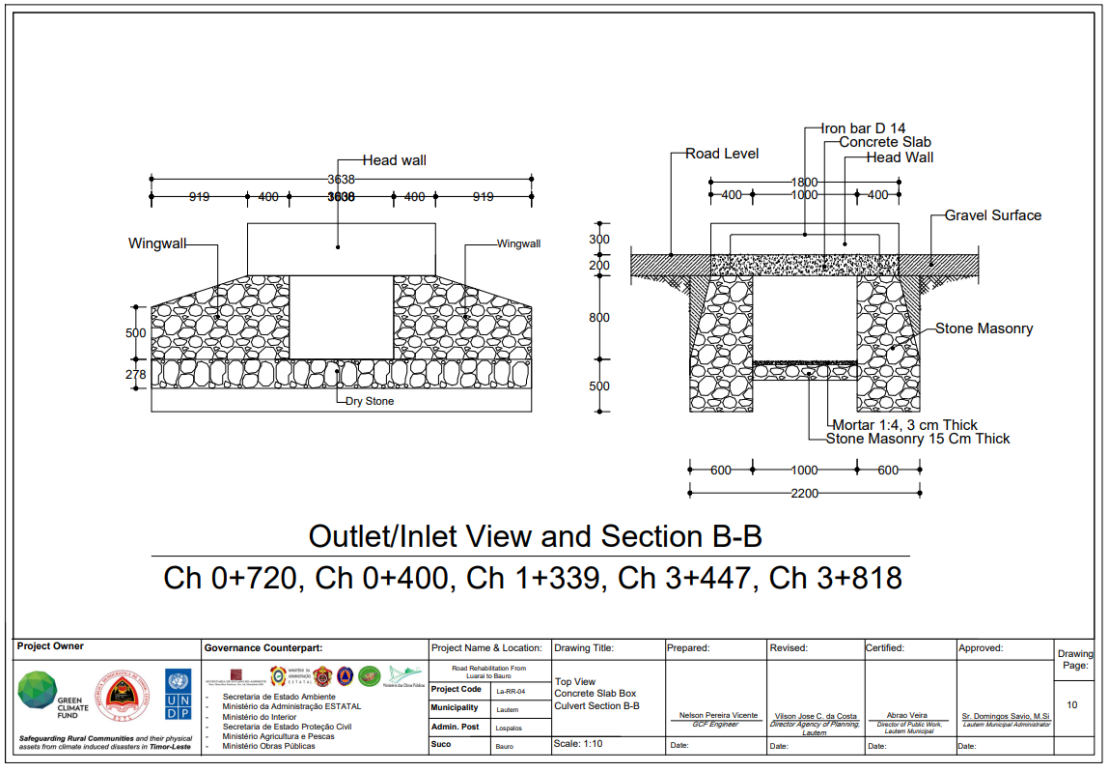


Figure 7a): Reinforced Concrete (Single) Box Culvert

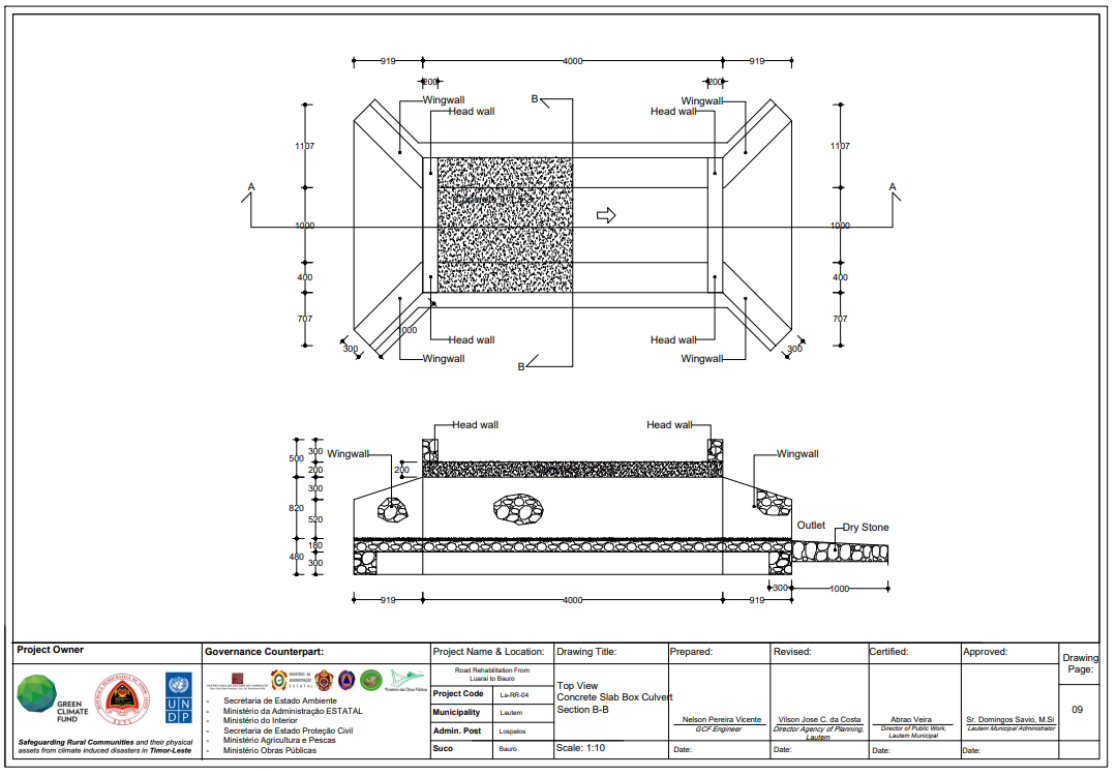


Figure 7 b): Reinforced Concrete Box Culvert (cross-section)

2.7.3 Road Surface

Various pavement surfaces will be provided to facilitate an all-weather surface. This will include gravel surfaces in the flat areas, owing to their cost effectiveness and performance and they usually serve low traffic volumes. This surface type is seen as an affordable alternative in provision of level of service, considering the envisaged traffic.

The current specification applicable to rural roads is set by DRBFC, MoPW. For this road, the minimum specification for width of 3.5 m will be met. The detailed and precise surveys and setting out of construction works are required to be undertaken by an experienced surveyor prior to roadway clearance, excavation, levelling and grade correction. Surveys and set outs will be approved by site engineers prior to work commencement, this will ensure that the construction works to be implemented will not encroach beyond the limits established by the Ministry of Public Works.

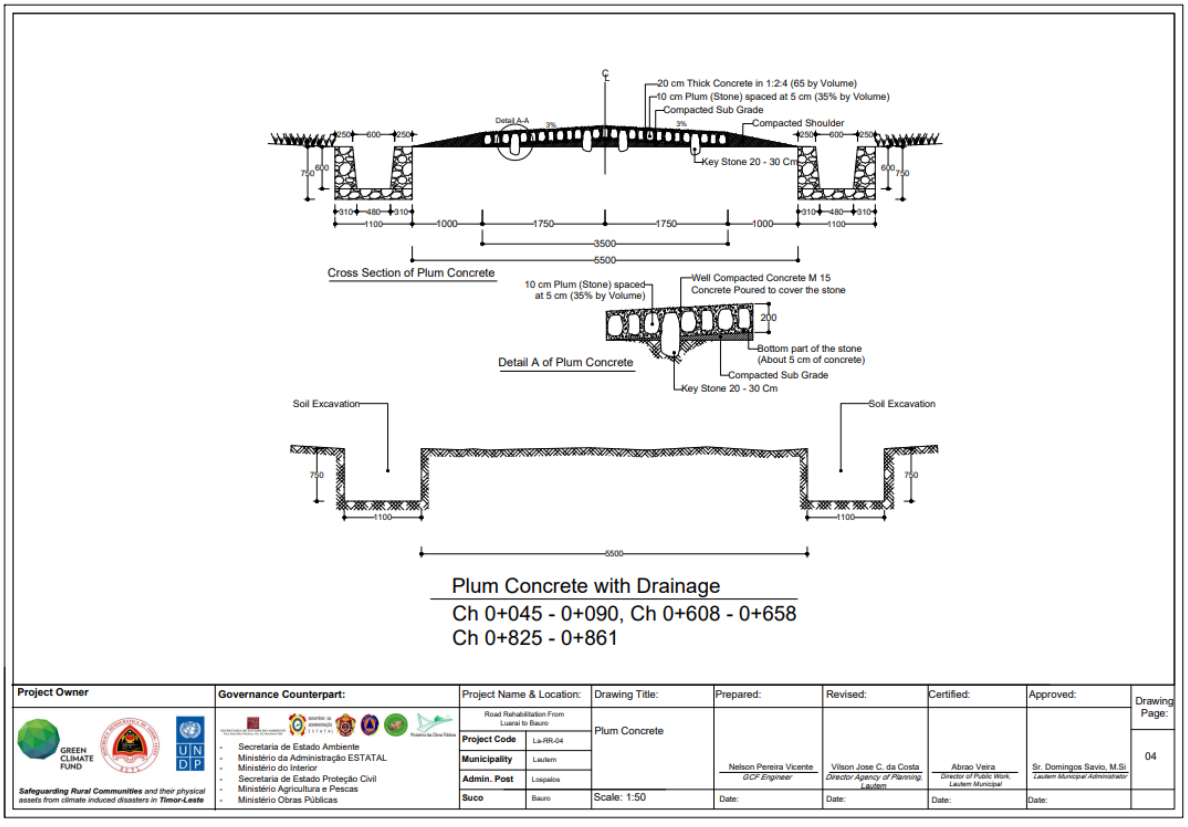


Figure 8: Plum Concrete Pavement with Side Drainage

2.7.4 Climate Proofing Measures and Protection

No slope stabilization measure has been included in the design since the road is in the flat area and there is no landslide risk along the road. However, due to the risk posed by extreme rainfall, reinforced concrete and drainage structures will be installed at sections where water usually accumulates on the sides and make the road inaccessible during the rainy season. This will be undertaken at Ch 0+348 to 3+374 and 0+669 to 0+720. Live fencing on existing farmlands exists on both sides of the road and these will be retained as added protective measures.

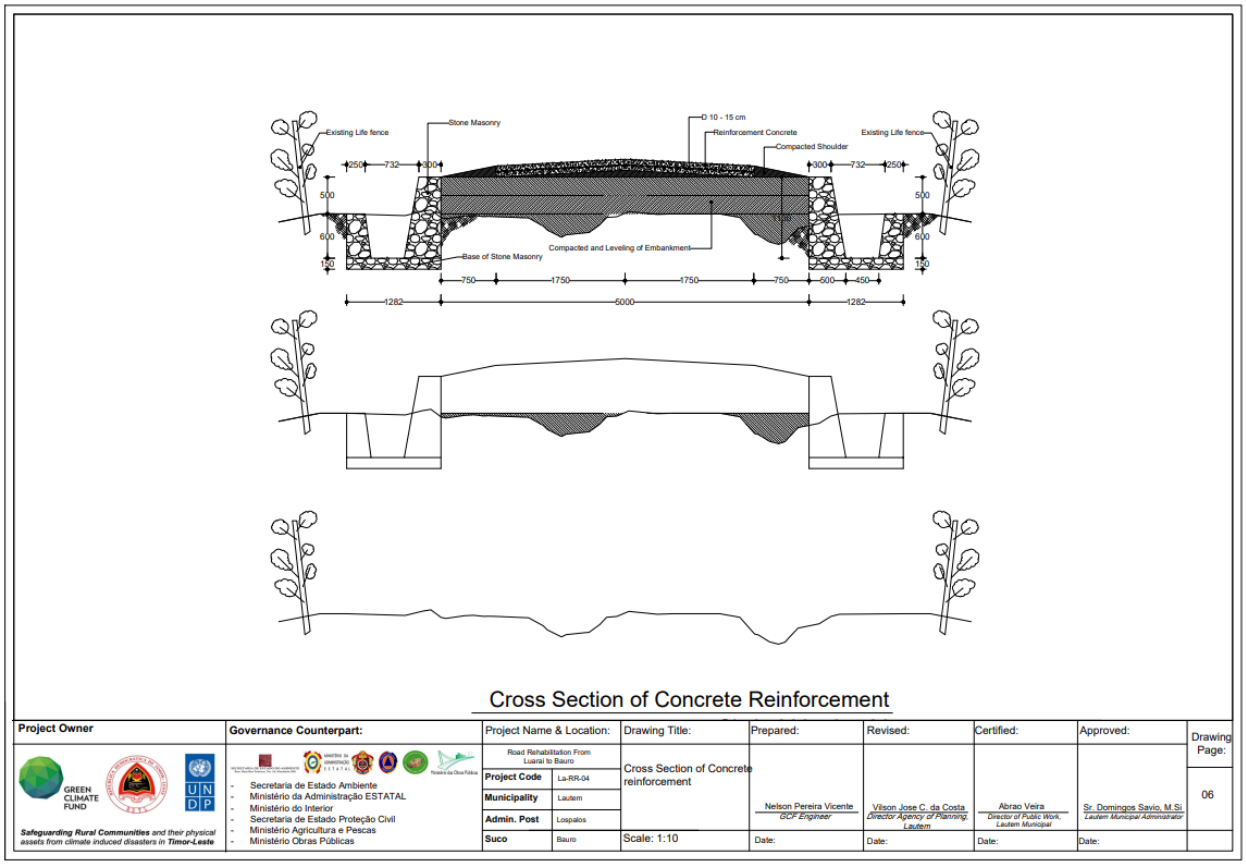


Figure 9: Reinforcement concrete and drainage for road surface

A summary of the proposed works is presented in Table 6.

Table 6: Road Works Items and Quantity

BOQ Ref	Description of Work	Chainage		Dimension
		From	To	
RR-2.1.1	Excavation disposal - soft soil	0+045	0+825	417.96 M3
RR-2.1.1	Excavation disposal - soft soil	3+447	4+385	542.52 M3
RR-2.1.3	Fill and Compact	2+773	2+916	446.25 M3
RR-2.2.1	Cambering	0+000	0+720	146.21 M3
RR-2.2.1	Cambering	0+900	2+978	134.40 M3
RR-2.2.1	Cambering	3+184	4+385	249.38 M3
RR-2.3.1	Clearing	0+000	4+385	1,792 M2
RR-3.1.1	Granular pavement - gravel Surface	0+000	0+720	292.425 M3
RR-3.1.1	Granular pavement - gravel Surface	2+633	4+385	589.05 M3
RR-4.1.1	Cement concrete - structural concrete M20	0+720		1.8 x 4 x 0.2
RR-4.1.1	Cement concrete - structural concrete M20	0+400		1.8 x 4 x 0.2
RR-4.1.1	Cement concrete - structural concrete M20	1+339		1.8 x 4 x 0.2
RR-4.1.1	Cement concrete - structural concrete M20	1+339		1.8 x 4 x 0.2
RR-4.1.1	Cement concrete - structural concrete M20	1+339		1.8 x 4 x 0.2
RR-4.3.1	Stone masonry - finished	0+045	0+720	364.042 M3
RR-4.3.1	Stone masonry - finished	1+100	1+324	94.08 M3
RR-4.3.1	Stone masonry - finished	3+447	4+385	429.60 M3
RR-4.5.3	Cement concrete pavement - plum concrete	0+045	0+090	18.9 M3
RR-4.5.3	Cement concrete pavement - plum concrete	0+608	0+658	26.25 M3
RR-4.5.3	Cement concrete pavement - plum concrete	0+825	0+861	18.90 M3

2.7.5 Construction Material Sourcing

The design of the road has adopted, as far as practical and possible, a local resource-based approach which seeks to make use of locally available construction materials, i.e., the design adopts a cut/fill balance that optimises use of excavated materials within the vicinity of the project site and/or municipality and minimises waste.

Materials (such as uncontaminated soil) that have been excavated, to make the side drains and foundation channel for the retaining wall structures, will be reused as the sub-base materials for the road pavement. There is no borrow pit for materials to be extracted on the project site. Materials such as gravel and stone will be purchased and transported from existing nationally designated/approved quarries within the municipality outside of the project area.

2.7.6 Post-Construction Phase

For the six months following construction, the defects liability period, the contractor will be responsible for any repairs required to the road. After that MPW will be responsible for ongoing maintenance.

The planned post-construction maintenance by the responsible Ministry will also ensure sustainability of the project. The formation of Community Maintenance Groups also supports the maintenance needs for the road.

2.7.7 Land Ownership and Land Declarations

The matter of land ownership has been investigated and discussed with relevant parties during the technical surveys and field assessments. According to rural road standards by Ministry of Public Works, 5.5 meters from the center line on both sides of the road belong to the government (11 meters in total). Please find attached as Annex 4- A & B the original and translated copy of letter from Public Works dated 07 June 2022 (Ref No: MOP,1039/DGOP-EPCC/VI/2022) stating the ownership of the road by to the Directorate Roads, Bridges and Flood Control (DRBFC), Ministry of Public Works. The land to be used for the proposed road rehabilitation will be on average 7.7 meters wide in total as shown in Figure 5 above (3.5 meters actual road+2 meters shoulders +2.2 meter drainage). An additional 2 meters area will be only required at vulnerable sections of the roads exposed to landslides for bio engineering measures such as Gabion wall protection.

The areas surrounding the road reserve belong to the local communities. Based on consultations held with the host communities and representatives of local authorities (Chief of Village, Chief of Aldeia) and cultural leader (lia nain), it was determined that the implementation of the project does not require or result in any acquisition of land (Annex 4). No resettlement of the population is foreseen as result of the sub-project.

Technical assessment and surveys were jointly carried out with the host community, local authorities and technical teams from national and sub-national levels (Section 7.1.4). The local community agreed that no compensation is required as the rehabilitation work will

be done on the government owned land. The signed letter of declaration has been provided by the local authorities and host community to this effect and is attached in Annex 4.

The necessary documentation and declarations have been prepared as required for compliance in accordance with national requirements and the UNDP SES.

2.8 Technical Assessment

Road surveys were carried out on 14 June 2021 based upon the Design Standards and Guidelines of DRBFC, following which designs, drawings and specifications have been prepared. A local resource-based approach that seeks to reduce carbon footprints has been adopted in the design. The technical studies established the viability for the roads to be rehabilitated, but with the need to safeguard and protect the road and land from erosion and landslides. The use of labor-based technologies such as plum concrete surfacing (rather than asphaltic concrete) and soil bioengineering have been adopted. Apart from providing employment opportunities to members of the host community, these approaches improve safeguards and protection of the environment.

The ANLA form for the technical features is presented in Table 7.

Table 7: Technical Feasibility Assessment Form (ANLA)

Viability Issue	Yes	No	Remarks
1. Alignment			
a) Is the gradient very steep over a long length of road?		No	
b) Does the curvature of the road over a long length prevent vehicles making turns in a single movement?		No	
c) Is there insufficient width available on the current alignment over a long length of road?		No	
If any of the above are answered with yes, is a viable realignment available?			
2. Water crossings			
• Is there a wide/deep river that flows for long periods of time after rainfall, and would be difficult to bridge?		No	

If yes, is a viable realignment available?			
3. Land stability			
a) Does the road go across wide slopes that are unstable and likely to slide?		No	
b) Does the road go through a wide area that is often saturated or likely to flood?		No	
c) Does the road go alongside a river and is at risk of being washed away?		No	
If any of the above are answered with yes, is a viable realignment available?			

2.8.1 Socio-economic Feasibility Assessment

Error! Reference source not found. provides site-level socio-economic factors identified in respect of the proposed project. The road is expected to create significant short-term employment. The project aims to ensure inclusive participation of at least 30% women during implementation as well as social inclusion of people with disabilities. The project will ensure that no children or bonded labor is involved in accordance with the Republic of Timor-Leste Labor law (2012) and international standards through inclusion of the relevant clauses in contract, training of the contractor and regular monitoring for compliance.

As per the economic analysis that was conducted during the project preparation, social benefits due to better access to markets, education, health, commercial and administrative facilities is assumed to be US$2/person/year[1]. In terms of the internal rate of return (IRR), that was carried out, for this project (L-RR-06) during the preparation stage, the IRR is 13%.

The consultations that were carried out in communities along the road as part of the design process identified issues directly related to the design of the road or the implementation of the works. The consultations gathered information and inputs from the residents on location and measures to be taken for the culturally sensitive sites during the

[1] World Bank Poverty Estimate Report for Timor Leste 2020

design and implementation phases of the project and for appropriate mitigative measures to be implemented.

Consultations with the local communities have validated the community's priority need for the road and willingness to participate. There is also expected to be an increase in services arising from the completion of the construction of the road while resulting in reduced transport costs and other associated costs owing to increased accessibility.

The road connects Luarai to Bauro with a total length of 4.385 km. The existing road is overall not in a good condition resulting in farming communities being unable to transport inputs or deliver produce to the markets especially during rainy seasons. The absence of all-weather roads besides impeding delivery of other essential services, also results in increased costs of transportation and communities from the various sucos/villages failing to exploit each other's market, which impacts on poverty levels, income and access to health, schools and other essential public services. Additionally, the climate change impacts such as erosion and landslides that result in total instability and inaccessibility of the road would cut off the community in the beneficiary buffer involving an unacceptable journey detour to markets, etc.

The road is expected to benefit the community through increased access and market, and which also impacts on increased access to social amenities such as clinics, schools and resulting in improved quality of life. Other direct economic impacts from the project will include employment opportunities from the employment during implementation. This is besides the trickle-down effect of the increased domestic revenue within the communities from the construction activities including purchase of road materials, accommodation, food and services.

It is expected that during the implementation stage itself, there will be available job opportunities for local youths, women and the local community to participate in the construction works. While this will provide income generating opportunities, it will also help to develop the community and household skills set for the future. The project will also target greater participation and involvement of women (targeting at least 30%), vulnerable groups and disability groups. Consultations with the local communities have validated the community's priority need for the road and willingness to participate. There

is also expected to be increased in services arising from the completion of the construction of the road while resulting in lesser transport costs and other associated costs owing to increased accessibility.

The following Socio-Economic Factors are worth noting in respect of the proposed project where the road is expected to create a total of worker days of employment and ensure inclusive participation of at least 30% women during implementation. There will also be social inclusion of people with disabilities.

Table 8: Socio-economic Feasibility Assessment

Potential Social Issue	Yes	No	Remarks
1. Are there – or have there been in the recent past – serious conflicts between concerned Suco's along the proposed road?		No	
2. Are there clear indications from past experiences that no cooperation can be expected from the authorities of the Suco(s) along the road during the implementation of the works?		No	
3. Are there clear indications from past experiences that Suco/Aldeia authorities' have put their personal interest before that of the community in previous infrastructure projects?		No	
4. Are there clear indications that there is no interest among the Suco(s) in the road works and/or in their participation in the works?		No	
5. If the works will require road widening activities or re-alignments, are there clear indications that an agreement may not be reached with the users, owners, or cultural leaders of the land to provide this land for the road works?		No	
6. Are there clear indications that the Suco(s) will not be able to provide the required workforce or that the Suco(s) will not allow workers from outside of the Suco(s) to participate in the works if the labour supply from the Suco(s) is not sufficient?		No	
7. Are there clear indications that the Suco(s) will not be able to provide the required materials or that the Suco(s) will not allow procurement of materials from outside of the Suco(s) if the material supply from the Suco(s) is not sufficient?		No	

2.8.2 Environment Feasibility Assessment

The project was screened using the UNDP SESP Checklist (Annex 1A) and the risks identified were assessed as per the UNDP SES.

The proposed rehabilitation area passes through agricultural areas, community houses, public facilities and the cultural /lulik site, but are not foreseen to have any major negative social, cultural and/or environmental impacts.

Where potential risks have been identified, the appropriate mitigation measures have been proposed.

Table 9: Environmental Feasibility Assessment Form

Part 1 – Environmental Category	Project Analysis			Remarks
	Yes	?	No	
4. CATEGORY A Candidate Projects **(**DL 05/2011, Annex II) Will the Project be responsible for or have any OWNED activity within any of the following thresholds?				
d) quarries, open pit mining, and peat extraction in isolated areas (≥ 30.000 cbm/yr)			No	
e) construction of national and regional roads (≥10km)			No	
f) construction of rural roads (≥30km)			No	
g) construction of bridges (≥300m)			No	
h) marine dredging, coastal protection works, or river protection works (≥20 ha)			No	
Step 1 – Screening for Category A Projects Have any "Yes" boxes (left column) been ticked for this section?			If "Yes" project is classified category "A". Please proceed to EIA Procedure (DL 05/2011). If "No" proceed to Step 2.	
5. CATEGORY B Candidate Projects? (DL 05/2011, Annex II) Will the Project be responsible for or have any OWNED activity within any of the following thresholds?				
• quarries, open pit mining, and peat extraction in isolated areas (5.000 cbm/yr > Project ≥ 30.000 cbm/yr)?			No	
• Installations releasing environmental pollutant, noise, vibration, dust, and/or smells, or handling flammable and/or hazardous materials? (Site ≥1 ha and installation area ≥3000m^2)?			No	

Part 1 – Environmental Category	Project Analysis			Remarks
	Yes	?	No	
• Rehabilitation of existing roads (All)?			No	The project will be undertaking spot rehabilitation (rigid pavement and surfacing and associated structural applications) which include the climate proofing of vulnerable sections.
• construction of bridges (<300m)			No	
i) marine dredging, coastal protection works, or river protection works (<20 ha)			No	
Step 2 – Screening for Category B Projects				
Have any "Yes" boxes (left column) been ticked for this section?				If "Yes" project is classified category "B". If "No" project may still be classified for locational factors. Proceed to Step 3.
6. PROJECT SITTING (Special Conditions) **(**DL 05/2011, Annex 1) Will the Project area be adjacent to or within any of the following environmentally sensitive areas:				
a) Sensitive or valuable ecosystems (beaches, mangroves, coral reefs, wetlands, protected areas, buffer zones of protected areas, Forests, special biodiversity areas, estuaries, marine areas)?			No	
• Any protected area mentioned in Untaet Regulation no. 19/2000?			No	
• Any Special Biologically Important Areas (proposed for future protected areas) under the NEGA (2010) Assessment?			No	
• Any area where Tara Bandu has been performed and is currently in force?			No	
b) Unique and valuable landscape?			No	
c) Archaeological and/or historic, cultural heritage site?	**Yes**			One sacred/lulik site (cultural/sacred land). Chance Find Procedure has been prepared (Annex 12).
d) Densely populated areas (Resettlement ≥300 persons)?			No	
e) Occupied by cultural communities or tribes?			No	
f) Geographically sensitive areas?			No	
Step 3 – Screening for Project Sensitive Areas				
Have any "Yes" boxes (left column) been ticked for this section?				If "Yes" project requires scoping confirmation from NDE for category definition. If "No" in Steps 1, 2 and 3, project is Category "C" and doesn't require Environmental License

3.0 POLICES, LEGAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 National Policies and Legal Framework

Based on the National Environmental Licensing Law, Decree Law 5/2011 and the Environmental Basic Law, Decree Law 26/2012 article 1 and article 2 which state that the regulation applies to all proposed projects in accordance with Environment Licensing Law.

1. Decree-Law No. 5/2011 on the Environmental Licensing System - this Decree-Law, consisting of 13 Chapters, establishes the requirements to be satisfied in order to request the environmental license. It creates the environmental licensing system to perform any public or private project which may negatively affect the environment. The Environmental Licensing System is based on the potential environmental impact assessment of any project taking into consideration its dimension, technical characteristics and location.
2. Decree Law No. 3/2012 on the legal authorization for Environmental Basic Legislation - This Law, consisting of 5 articles, establishes the legal authorization to produce the Environmental Basic Legislation. It specifies terms and conditions to be observed to regulate the sustainable use of the environmental sector, to protect and preserve the local ecosystems, to preserve and use national natural resources in a sustainable way. This authorization aims at: establishing a set of definitions and requirements related to the environmental sector.
3. Decree-Law No. 26/2012 establishing the Environmental Basic Legislation - This Decree-Law, consisting of 10 Chapters, establishes the Environmental Basic Legislation. It specifies the policy on environment and wildlife protection, including the basic principles for conservation, preservation and sustainable use of natural resources in order to improve the quality of life of the local populations. This Decree-Law applies for all the National territory, in particular for the land surface, internal waters, territorial sea, airspace, as well as for underground waters.

4. Law No. 6/2017 on Basic Law of Land Use Planning - This Law, consisting of 34 articles divided into four Chapters, approves the Basic Legislation of Land Use Planning. Land use planning is subject to the following general principles: Coordination of the various public interventions with a territorial impact and a fair balance between public and private interests; Sustainability of the solutions contained in the instruments of territorial planning, in the economic, social, cultural and environmental dimensions; Subsidiarity, and coordinating the processes.

5. Law No. 9/2016 establishing rules for the organization, competence and functioning of the Sucos- This Law, consisting of 98 articles divided into ten Chapters, establishes rules for the organization, competence and functioning of Sucos. Chapter II specifies the duties of Sucos, such as: contributing to the cohesion of the community members and national unity; ensuring peace and social harmony in the community; promoting the resolution of disputes arising within the community or between Suco's Villages; promoting and ensuring the traditional practices and customs of the community, etc.

6. Governmental Decree No. 14/2017 establishing the Procedures for submitting a Proposal for the Classification of Protected Area- This Decree, consisting of 10 articles, establishes the applicable procedures for submitting a proposal for the classification of protected areas in the terms set forth in paragraph 4 of article 16 of Decree-Law no. 5/2016, of 16 March. It establishes the requirements to be satisfied in order to request a proposal for a protected area.

7. Decree Law 6/2020 Legal Regime for Protection and Conservation of Biodiversity- This decree-law was enacted by GoTL on 6 February 2020, identifying 44 terrestrial and two marine protected areas and superseding the UNTAET Regulation No. 2000/19 stipulated by the United Nations in 2000.

8. Decree-Law No. 8/2016 approving the State Secretariat for the Socio-Economic Support and Promotion of Women- This Decree-Law, consisting of 20 articles divided into five Chapters, approves the State Secretariat for the Socio-Economic Support and Promotion of Women (SEM).

9. Decree Law No. 5/2016 creating the National System of Protected Areas - This Decree-Law, consisting of 55 articles divided into nine Chapters and one Annex, establishes the legal regime applicable to the creation and management of the National System of Protected Areas (SNAP). The legal regime established in this Decree-law is applicable to all national territory and waters under national jurisdiction, subject to the application of special regimes, regulated by international legislation.

10. Decree-Law No. 15/2019 Organic law for the State Secretary for Environment- establishing the Secretary of State for Environment under the VIII Constitutional Government of Timor-Leste.

11. Decree of Law No. 6/2020 on Legal Regime for Protection of Biodiversity - intended to provide an overarching framework for action on the ground, legal regimes and instruments provide the interpretation and protection services necessary for ensuring that policy and regulatory regimes on biodiversity including habitat destruction, overexploitation, the spreading of invasive alien species, climate change and population pressure.

12. Decree Law No. 33/2017 of 6 September, the Legal Law of Cultural Heritage - to create the condition for inventorying, preserving, protection and valuing the Timorese cultural heritage; It is also highlighted the citizen responsibility in guaranteeing the cultural diversity, contributing to the protection and dissemination in many sorts of cultural heritages.

13. Decree-Law No. 5/2004 on Community Authorities in East Timor - This Decree-Law, composed of nine Sections, rules on Community Authorities. Community Authorities shall be the suco chiefs and the members of suco councils elected under the terms of Law No. 2/2004 of 18 February 2004. Community Authorities shall perform their functions and exercise their competencies with due respect for the Constitution and laws regarding State property, especially renewable and non-renewable natural resources.

14. Decree-Law No. 4/2004 on water supply for public consumption- This Decree-Law, composed of 32 articles divided in seven Chapters, rules on water supply for public

consumption. Potable water is defined as an exhaustible and vulnerable resource, essential to the sustenance of life and to the development of the environment and bears an economic value in all of its concurrent uses. It is therefore constitutionally incumbent upon the State to preserve and to enhance such economic value.

15. Law No. 8/2017 on Land Expropriation for Public Utility- This Law, consisting of 69 articles divided into five Chapters, defines the regime applicable to the expropriation of immovable property and establishes rules and procedures for cases in which the State, with a view to the pursuit of a public purpose, is impelled, in the absence of other viable alternative solutions, to call upon itself the ownership of immovable property in the private domain. It specifies the cases in which expropriation is allowed.

16. Regulation No. 9/2007 approving the National Policy for the Forestry sector- This Regulation, consisting of 5 Chapters, establishes the requirements to be met in order to perform activities in the forestry sector. It specifies forest protection measures and forest and land management criteria. Forest protection, including water basin conservation, contributes to improve the sustainable development of the agricultural sector and the food security of poor rural households.

17. Law No. 14/2017 Establishing the General Forestry Regime- This law defines the fundamental principles and norms related to the management, protection, conservation and sustainable use of forest resources and river basins, within the framework of a rational and integrated administration, in order to meet the needs of the communities that use forests for their livelihood and prosperity, as well as pro-mote sustainable development.

18. Decree-Law No. 08/2013 on the National Development Program of rural villages 'Sucos' (PNDS)- This Decree-Law, consisting of six Chapters divided in 30 articles, establishes the National Development Program of rural villages, called 'Sucos' (PNDS). It defines the general framework of PNDS, setting out its guiding principles and implementation arrangements. PNDS primarily aims to improve the standard of living in Sucos by the introduction of a community development mechanism that complements other programs.

19. The Decree-Law No. 36/2012 on Ozone Protection- This decree-law consists of five chapters regulating import and export of any hazardous substance which may damage the ozone layer. It establishes the requirements to be satisfied in order to benefit from an authorization to import or export any substances which may damage the ozone layer, according to the Vienna Convention on the Ozone Layer Protection.

20. Ministerial Order No.16/2017 Establishing the formal Recognition of Traditional Suco and indigenous Villages.

3.2 Environmental Institutions and National Licensing Procedures

Environmental assessment is required under the Environmental Licensing Law (ELL) Decree Law 5/2011 of Timor-Leste. The National Agency for Environmental License (ANLA) under the Secretary of State for the Environment is the Authority that has the mandate for reviewing applications and carrying out the environmental screening process to verify the information and project documentation which is submitted by the project proponent for screening and granting of the Environmental License. The current organizational structure of SSE showing ANLA is shown in Figure 10.

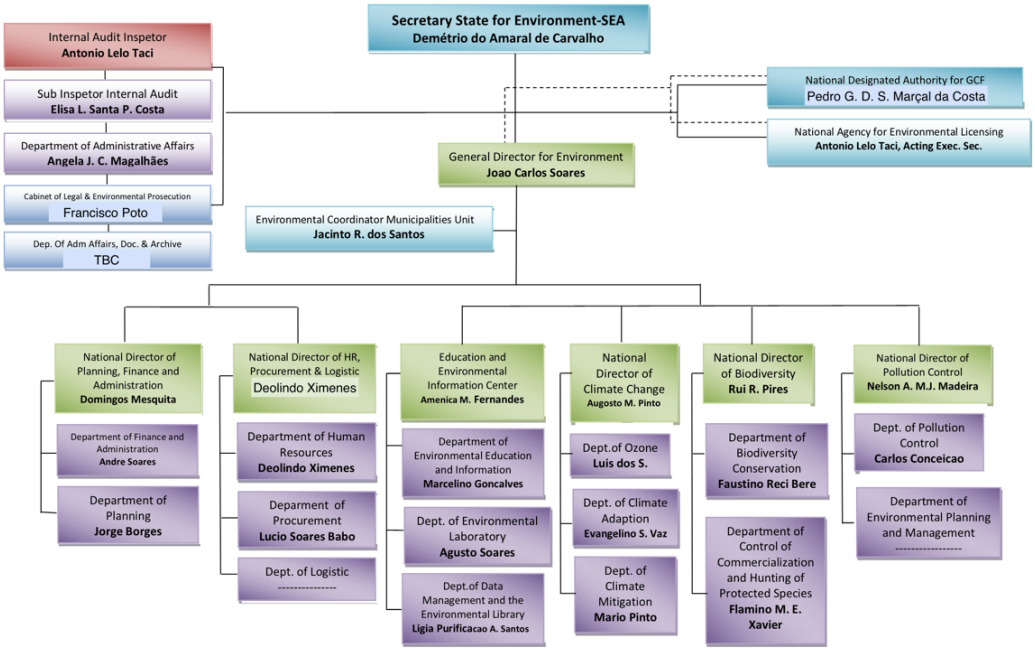


Figure 10: Organizational Structure of SSE

Decree Law 5/2011 Environmental Licensing Law establishes the system for screening (classification) of proposed public and private projects likely to produce environmental and social impacts on the environment. Chapter 2 of the ELL sets out the procedures and requirements for screening and environmental licensing. Every project proponent shall submit the project's Environmental and Social Management Plan which shall provide sufficient information for the environmental Authority to decide on the classification of the proposed project (Category A, B or C).

Article 4 of the ELL sets out the three different categories of proposed projects: A, B and C. Category C projects are not required to go through any environmental assessment procedure (other than classification).

Table 10: Categories of proposed project as per ELL

Category	Description of requirement as per ELL
A	EIA for Category A sub-projects: an environmental impact statement (EIS) and environmental management plan (EMP) is required
B	IEE for Category B sub-projects: a simplified environmental impact statement (SEIS) and environmental management plan (EMP) required
C	Category C projects are not required to go through anyenvironmental assessment procedure (other than classification)

The classification of projects is done mainly by reference to the categories of activities set out in Annexes 1 and 2 of the ELL. Articles 5 and 6 of the ELL set out the basic procedure for classification of projects.

The Implementing Partner (IP), Responsible Parties (RPs) and AE are expected to undertake and/or put in place any adequate measures to ensure that the management of the environmental and social risks and impacts arising from the Funded Activity always complies with the recommendations, requirements and procedures set forth in the ESMF, which was provided by the Accredited Entity to the Fund before the Approval Decision.

The Implementing Partner for this project is the Secretary of State for Environment (SSE) under the NIM, and Ministry of State Administration as the Responsible Party and are responsible for the overall management of the project. In accordance with the national environmental requirements, the project document for the sub-project has been submitted for classification as per Annex 1 of the ELL and the environmental license issued accordingly as per Annex 15 of this document. Prior to submission to ANLA/SSE the sub-project safeguard documents were reviewed and approved by UNDP.

3.3 Environmental Applications relative to the Road Sector

The current Government Policy in the rural road sector is mainly related to the Rural Roads Master Plan 2012 which was updated in 2018. The following projects and programs are involved in the development and maintenance of rural roads in Timor-Leste and applicable to environmental and social risk management and mitigation.

- The Rural Roads for Development (R4D/MOPW) aim to improve the rural roads access and livelihood for the rural population and reduce rural isolation. The R4D project will bring social and economic benefits to women and men in rural Timor-Leste by carrying out rehabilitation and maintenance of rural road networks.
- The PFSA-ERA Agroforestry Project implemented by ILO and the MoPW aims at contributing to a peaceful, inclusive and sustainable development in Timor-Leste,

through improved rural access, the creation of employment, economic and domestic revenue opportunities through agro-forestry development, and a durable reduction in food insecurity and malnutrition in rural areas.

- The GCF SRC Project, 'Safeguarding Rural Communities and their Physical Assets from Climate Induced Disasters in Timor-Leste" is intended to strengthen the capacities of the mandated institutions for disaster risk management and resilience-building and to address the gaps in policy, regulations, and institutional capacity to mitigate and adapt to climate change induced disasters, deliver climate resilient small-scale rural infrastructure and the provision of timely and adequate protection and support services to citizens affected by climate induced disasters.
- Ministry of State Administration local development (PDIM and PNDS) planning frameworks. The Government of Timor-Leste established the PDIM and PNDS as part of its commitment to support local development and community-driven development at the village (suco) and municipality levels. In line with the PDIM decentralized planning framework, the previous GEF funded project "Strengthening the Resilience of Small-Scale Rural Infrastructure and Local Government Systems to Climatic Variability and Risk" by the Ministry of State Administration conducted EIAs and submitted the documents to the national licensing authority.

3.4 UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (SES)

UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES) underpin the commitment to mainstream social and environmental sustainability in our programmes and projects to support sustainable development. The SES objectives are to:

- Strengthen the quality of programming by ensuring a principled approach
- Maximize social and environmental opportunities and benefits
- Avoid adverse impacts to people and the environment
- Minimize, mitigate, and manage adverse impacts where avoidance is not possible

- Strengthen UNDP and partner capacities for managing social and environmental risks
- Ensure full and effective stakeholder engagement, including through a mechanism to respond to complaints from project-affected people.

The SES are an integral component of UNDP's quality assurance and risk management approach to programming. This includes the project-level Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP). Screening and categorization of projects is one of the key requirements of the Social and Environmental Standards (SES). The key elements of UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES) are shown in Figure 11.

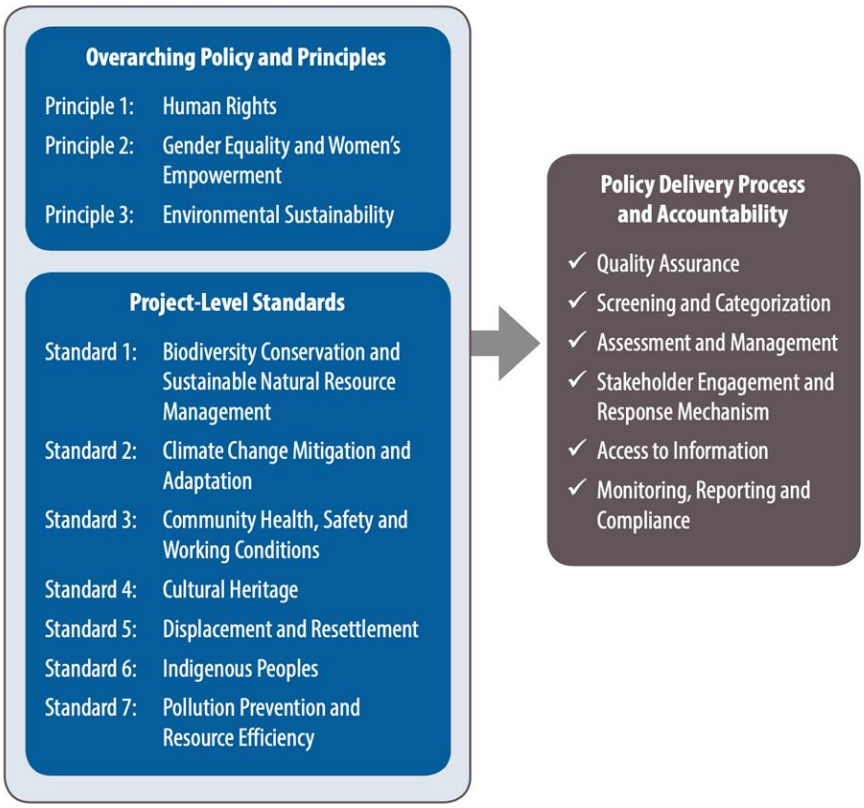


Figure 11: Key elements of UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES), UNDP 2015[2]

The objectives of UNDP's Social and Environmental Screening Procedure (SESP) are to:

[2] https://www1.undp.org/content/dam/undp/library/corporate/Social-and-Environmental-Policies-and-Procedures/UNDPs-Social-and-Environmental-Standards-ENGLISH.pdf

- Integrate the SES Programming Principles to maximize social and environmental opportunities and benefits and strengthen social and environmental sustainability.
- Identify potential social and environmental risks and their significance.
- Determine the project's risk category (Low, Moderate, Substantial, High); and,
- Determine the level of social and environmental assessment and management required to address potential risks and impacts.

The project has been screened using UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards Procedure (SESP). The impact risk assessment was undertaken to assess the probability (expected, highly likely, moderately likely, not likely) and the impact of the risk (critical, severe, moderate, minor, negligible). From this, a significance value was attributed to the potential impact (, low, medium, high) and the project deemed to be a ***moderate risk*** project. Table 11 lists the UNDP project level standards and indicates whether they are triggered by the sub-project.

Table 11: UNDP's Safeguard Standards Triggered in LA-RR-04 Rural Road

Project Level Standard		Applicability	Notes
PS1	Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resources Management	Yes	The project is not within or near to a protected area. However, there is potential disturbance/loss of vegetation at work sites during construction. The sub-project involves agroforestry and soil-bioengineering with the potential to introduce weeds and/or non-native species of trees.
PS2	Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation	Yes	The project will not exacerbate climate change nor increase vulnerability. However, there is a risk that the sub-project works could be impacted by extreme weather events during construction and/or defects-liability period, particularly during the rainy season.
PS3	Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions	Yes	Health and safety measures are reflected in the ESMP. Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Management Plan established
PS4	Cultural Heritage	Yes	Project is not within archeological or heritage site. However there are cultural heritage/sacred sites near the project and there is potential to impact during construction. Further, unknown heritage items could be discovered during construction as earthworks are involved, therefore Chance Find Procedure has been developed (Annex 12). All activities are in conformance with and respect for local traditional knowledge and customs in both

			administrative and customary affairs.
PS5	Displacement and Resettlement	No	The project will not result in displacement or resettlement to community or households. No potential conflict associated with land tenure.
PS6	Indigenous Peoples	Yes	Timorese meet the UNDP SES definition of indigenous peoples. The lands surrounding the project site are claimed by indigenous peoples. Indigenous Peoples Plan developed, FPIC appraisal/screening checklist applied.
PS7	Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency	Yes	Public nuisance during construction e.g., noise, vibration, dust, fumes. Potential contamination during construction. Pollution Prevention measures are reflected in the ESMP.

The scope of works and the expected minor environmental and social impacts of the project allow classifying the project as **moderate** under UNDP's Social and Environmental Safeguards Standards.

The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment considers the natural environment (air, water, and land); human health and safety; and social aspects (displacement and resettlement, cultural heritage, indigenous peoples, etc.) in addition to trans-boundary and global environmental aspects.

Useful guidelines and manuals that were considered during the ESMP phase of the project include:

- UNDP Social and Environmental Safeguard Policy
- Social and Environmental Screening Procedure, UNDP 2015 and 2021
- Stakeholder Response Mechanism: Overview and Guidance, UNDP
- Guidance Note UNDP SES – Social and Environmental Assessment and Management (July 2022)

3.5 GCF SRC Project and SES Requirements

The GCF funded project "*Safeguarding Rural Communities and Their Physical Assets from Climate Induced Disaster in Timor-Leste*" is one of the main climate change projects

that is being implemented in Timor-Leste with duration of six years between the period March 2020 to March 2026.

Prior to the approval of the project proposal and funding by the GCF Board, UNDP prepared an Environmental and Social Management Framework ("ESMF") which provides the guiding framework for the overall project and the respective sub-project. The ESMF also provides the guiding framework for the preparation and implementation of the detailed site-specific ESMPs for the infrastructure sub-projects in compliance with UNDP's SES policy and procedures.

Prior to commencing any construction works or activities for the implementation of the project, UNDP shall submit, to the GCF Secretariat, the detailed Environmental and Social Management Plan related to the relevant construction works or activities to be executed. The Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA) is one of the main requirements that should be conducted to analyze whether the planned construction and/or rehabilitation works for the selected rural infrastructure projects will have any potential environment and socio-economic impacts and proposed adequate mitigative measures and interventions. As the GCF accredited entity for the project, UNDP's policies and processes apply, including the application and implementation of the SES.

3.6 Compliance between National and UNDP SES

Table 12 provides a summary of the regulatory compliance between UNDP's SES and Timor-Leste national laws and regulations.

Table 12: Regulatory Compliance Analysis

Compliance with National Policies, Legislation and Institutional Framework	**Compliance with UNDP's SES Policy**
Note in accordance with National DL 5/2011	**Note in accordance with UNDP SES (2015)**
Environmental Screening. Project categorized as A, B or C. • The sub-project has been categorized as Category C. As per the ELL, Category C projects are not required to go through any environmental	Social and Environmental Screening. Risk Category determined and project classified as Low, Moderate, High The overall project has been classified as **moderate** as per UNDP's SES. In respect of the sub-project, the following six project level standards have been triggered:

assessment procedure (other than classification). In accordance with Environmental Licensing Law (ELL), Decree Law 5/2011 and the Environmental Basic Law, Decree Law 26/2012 the project submitted the "Project Document" for classification. Annex 1 of the ELL sets out the format for the submission of the Project Document (PD) for classification of the proposed project. The Project Document containing the following relevant details was submitted to ANLA and accordingly the project screening and classification was done. • Details of the project proponent • Location and scale of the project, including maps and plans showing existing features in the proposed project • Information about the district and villages in the proposed project • Plans and technical drawings of the proposed project • The Feasibility Study • Information about land and water uses • A brief description of likely environmental impacts, including biophysical and socio-economic effects • Information about any public consultations that have already taken place • Information about any consultations with other authorities • The proponent's proposal for classification of the project. • Executive Summary	1. Project-level Standard 1 – Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resources Management 2. Project-level Standard 2 – Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation 3. Project-level Standard 3 – Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions 4. Project-level Standard 4 – Cultural Heritage 5. Project-level Standard 6 – Indigenous Peoples 6. Project-level Standard 7 – Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency To address the project level standards that have been triggered, the appropriate plans have been prepared and mitigative measures identified for the various phases of the works.
	Project-level Standard 1 – Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Natural Resources Management Project involves clearing of vegetation, use of both native and non-native species for bioengineering and agroforestry. Prevention of weeds and invasive species required. These conditions were met through ESMP and ANLA permit conditions. Decree Law No.6/2020 on Protection of biodiversity is particularly relevant.
	Project-level Standard 2 – Climate Change Mitigation and Adaptation Project will not have a direct impact on climate change, but will increase the climate resilience of the communities that will benefit from the road. The designs take account of climate change predictions.
Indigenous Peoples IPP is not a requirement. **Cultural Heritage** Other specific related legislation that applies includes the DL 33/2017 on Cultural Heritage. This has also been referenced in the Chance Find Procedures for the sub-project. **Labour and Working Conditions:**	Project-level Standard 3 - Community Health, Safety and Working Conditions The project involves construction, which always carries some risks. Implementation of appropriate safety plans and engagement with community, along with management of elements such as dust, noise and waste will minimize risks to communities. In addition to the OHS Management Plan, the contractor will be required to provide a detailed Method Statement and establish specific health and safety measures for workers and visitors to the site to mitigate the risk of occupational hazards, safety incidents or injures. The project will also facilitate the awareness raising with community about safety measures during construction and include the local contractors and staff. The BOQ and specification which forms part of the contract for implementation of the works includes key mitigation measures such as site management, provision of first aid kit, signages, PPEs, water for workers, and environmental compliance for noise, dust control and safety of road users and these will be closely monitored.

Labor and working conditions shall follow the Government of Timor-Leste Labour Law No. 4 of 2012 that is applicable throughout the territory of East Timor, to all workers and employers and respective organizations in all sectors of activity. This Labor Law addresses the basic requirements on labor relations applicable to individual and collective labor relations. **Screening and Application for Environmental License** The ESIA/ESMP referred to as the "Project Document" was submitted (Application No. 146/ANLA-SEA/IX/2021) by the Proponent to ALNA and the Environmental License 90/Cat. C/ANLA/SEA/X/2021 has been issued accordingly (see Annex 15).	Training will be provided to the local contractor. Specific elements willl be the responsibility of the contractor and will form part of the contract. These will be monitored as part of contract management. Project-level Standard 4 – Cultural Heritage The project takes into consideration the need to protect Cultural Heritage from damage, inappropriate alteration, disruption, removal or misuse There has been meaningful consultation with stakeholders regarding preservation, protection, utilization and management of Cultural Heritage Project-level Standard 6 - Indigenous Peoples IPP plan prepared. The FPIC appraisal/screening checklist was applied and IPP plan prepared using FPIC processes. Project-level Standard 7- Pollution Prevention and Resource Efficiency The project also include training for local contractors and the BOQ which forms part of the contract for implementation of the works includes key mitigation measures such as site management, noise, dust and pollution control and resource efficiency and these will be closely monitored.

3.7 International Conventions, Multilateral Agreements and Protocols

Timor-Leste is a signatory to several international and regional agreements and conventions, which are related to the environment. They include:

- 1956 Plant Protection Agreement for The Asia and Pacific Region
- 1992 Convention on Biological Diversity
- 2010 Nagoya, Protection and Conservation of Biodiversity
- 1994 Convention to Combat Desertification in Those Countries Experiencing Serious Drought and/or Desertification, particularly in Africa
- Kyoto Protocol to the UNFCCC
- 003-05-21 World Health Organization Framework Convention on Tobacco Control
- Paris Agreement under the UNFCCC
- 1999 Amendment to the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer
- 1985 Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer
- 1976 Agreement establishing the International Fund for Agricultural Development
- Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES)
- Convention on the Conservation of Migratory Species of Wild Animals (CMS)

- International Plant Protection Convention (IPPC)
- International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL Convention)
- 2005 Convention UNESCO, Protection and Promotion of the Diversity of Cultural Expressions.
- Paris 1972, 16 November, Convention Concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage
- International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture (Plant Treaty)
- Convention on Wetlands of International Importance (Ramsar Convention)
- World Heritage Convention

4.0 BASELINE CONDITIONS

4.1 Water Resources and Waterbodies

The project area has several watercourses that traverse through the road at various sections. A list of all the water features, including type and locations (existing and proposed) is summarized in Table 13.

Table 13: Summary of Water Courses and water features

<table>
<tr><th>No.</th><th>Water Feature</th><th>Details</th></tr>
<tr><td>1.</td><td>Water courses and Waterbodies</td><td>11 watercourses that traverse the road at various locations. The design of the road will consist of 4 existing box culvert (single), 5 new slab box culverts and new drift RC structures in 2 locations.

Details are as per below:

<table>
<tr><th>Chainage</th><th>Condition</th></tr>
<tr><td>0+400</td><td>New Slab box culvert</td></tr>
<tr><td>0+720</td><td>New Slab box culvert</td></tr>
<tr><td>1+339</td><td>New Slab box culvert</td></tr>
<tr><td>3+477</td><td>New Slab box culvert</td></tr>
<tr><td>3+188</td><td>New Slab box culvert</td></tr>
<tr><td>0+152 – 0+348</td><td>New Drift structure</td></tr>
<tr><td>0+668 – 0+720</td><td>New Drift structure</td></tr>
<tr><td>1+779</td><td>Existing Box culvert</td></tr>
<tr><td>1+925</td><td>Existing Box culvert</td></tr>
<tr><td>2+058</td><td>Existing Box culvert</td></tr>
<tr><td>2+621</td><td>Existing Box culvert</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>2.</td><td>Existing pipe water supply</td><td>Aldeia Bauro

<table>
<tr><th>Chainage</th><th>Condition</th></tr>
<tr><td>3+597</td><td>Existing Water Tap and cross pipe</td></tr>
<tr><td>3+669</td><td>Existing Water Tap and cross pipe</td></tr>
<tr><td>3+700</td><td>Existing Water Tap and cross pipe</td></tr>
<tr><td>3+822</td><td>Existing Water Tap and existing of water reservoir tank</td></tr>
<tr><td>3+975</td><td>Existing Water Tap and cross pipe</td></tr>
<tr><td>4+112</td><td>Existing Water Tap and cross pipe</td></tr>
<tr><td>4+248</td><td>Existing Water Tap and cross pipe</td></tr>
</table></td></tr>
<tr><td>3.</td><td>Other water features</td><td>Water supply system from Semaulundon Movement (from Corea) program, implemented in 2010 and it is sufficient for the current beneficiary households in the community.</td></tr>
</table>

The water system that community utilises is based on groundwater being drawn from a well and pumped to a water reservoir tank and distributed to public taps. The water source (draw well) is approximately 30 meters from road that will be rehabilitated and will not be directly affected by the activity during the road rehabilitation.

4.2 Land Use and Other Activities

Table 14 lists land uses that occur around the road.

Table 14: Existing or past Land Use Patterns

No.	Land use	Details	
1.	Cultural/lulik site	The road is located along side one sacred site at Ch1+188 (land sacred) site. However, the project is not expected to have any negative impact on the site, traditions or culture of the communities. A small cultural ceremony is to be done prior to the start of the construction activities. As earthworks form part of the project, a Chance Find Procedure has been established for the project in case previously unknown cultural heritage items are discovered during the works.	
2.	Land use patterns	Agricultural and community activities	
3.	Facilities along proposed project area	**Type**	**Location**
		Primary school (Escola Basico Filial)	Iralafai Aldea
		Secondary school	Iralafai Aldeia and Fuiluro
		Church	Suco Bauro has 3
		Health Facilities	Suco Bauro (Luarai Aldeia)
		Basic Sanitation	Access along project area
4.	Community Land	Community land on both left and right side of road reserve is surrounded with houses, and Farm activities and grass land. As the works will be implemented along the existing road alignment (built more than 15 years ago) and wholly within the road reserve (5.5 meters on both sides from existing centre line), the proposed construction works will not encroach on community land or current activities. The road currently carries traffic, so the additional movement of construction equipment is not expected to adversely impact existing community activities. Further, the community has supported the project and is willing to support the rehabilitation because of the positive benefits that it will yield such as improved access and market linkages that it will provide.	
5.	Protected Areas	No national park or protected area.	
6.	Fisheries and fishing area	No fishing activity in or around Bauro village because the area is far from the sea and has a small lake, located at 3+597, which does not have water in the dry season	
7.	Hunting areas	No	

4.3 Linear and Transport Components

The following linear and transport components exist along the proposed road area:

Table 15: Linear and Transport components

No.	Linear and Transport component	Details
1.	Transport and communication component	1. Existing road, providing limited transport access owing to poor condition 2. No airport or ports 3. Access to mobile telecommunication networks
2.	Linear component (Utilities)	Electrical power currently reaches for all aldeia in suco Bauro as Aldeia Bauro, Sepalete, Sumoco, Iralafae and Luarai Aldeia Bauro access for the water supply system.

4.4 Climate and Rainfall

a) **Climate:** The climate along the Luarai to Bauro area is tropical, arid with occasional periods of humidity and ranges over dry and wet periods/months.

b) The dry season monthly average is below 45 mm which is encountered in July to October.[3]

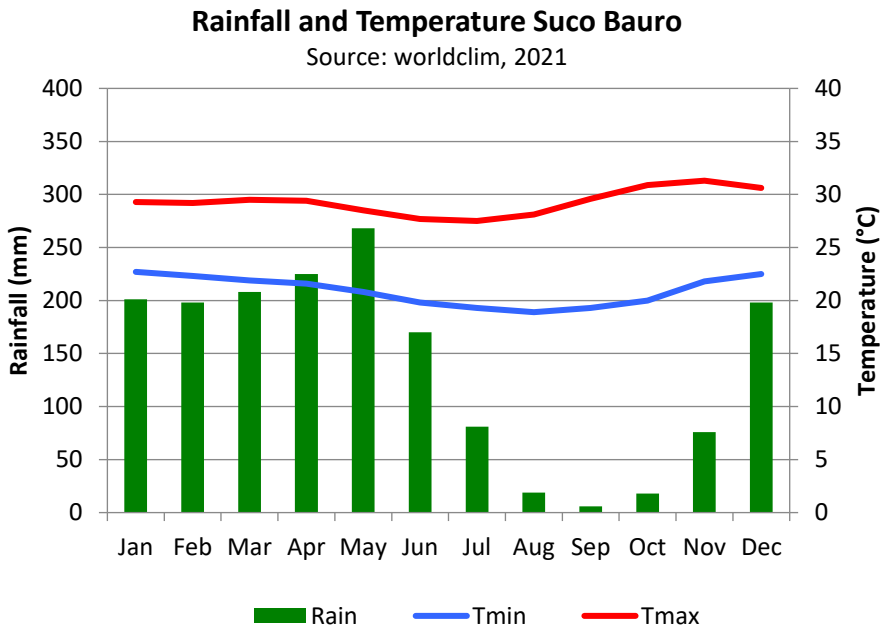


Figure 12: Rainfall and Temperature in Suco Bauro, Lautem Municipality

[3] https://worldclim.org/

c) **Temperature:** The average annual temperature in Suco Bauro Lospalos Administrative Post ranges from 31.3.10 C Maximum and 18.90 C Minimum.

d) **Hydrology:** The existing alignment has 11 locations with water crossings along the road alignment. Naturally occurring water crossing features are more evident during the rainy season.

4.5 Topography

Most of the sections along the rural road are flat while in a few sections, the topography ranges from gradual slope that is approximately 0.5% to a maximum of about 15%. The topography of the catchment area is mostly flat.

4.6 Catchment Characteristics

The topography of the catchments is characterized by flat areas. Very wet conditions can trigger mud and make potholes in some spots on the road. In many areas, road construction is feasible only during the dry season.

The type of soil in area of the project location is two first is Molisols, that is soils with a dark coloured surface horizon and higher organic matter content. Rich in nutrients, found in steep. And second one is Entisols, the entisols is soils from recently deposited material such as on flood plains. Deep soils with little development of soil layers under surface. However, over all soil in Lautem Municipality is Limestone Plateaus these clay soils are developed from younger limestone formations with fragmented limestone rock. They can be acidic due to rain leaching out the carbonates. Often making excellent cropping horticultural potential such as beans, pumpkins, tomatoes and peanuts. The wide plains are farmed for maize and cattle. Underground water potential is abundant although difficult to locate.[4]

[4] *Soil in Timor Leste belongs mainly to 6 soil Order of the USDA soil classification system. Futures classifications are found in the associated spread sheet. (Agricultural Land Use & GIS, ALGIS, Ministry of Agriculture)*

4.7 Noise

Typical existing noise from machines, vehicles and other sources of artificial noise near the project site are generally limited because the project site is in a relatively underdeveloped rural area. Little traffic traverses the road due to the rough terrain. Few vehicles travel along the road, and then only during the dry season and in low gear, to collect agricultural produce such as vegetables. The most common type of transportation are motorbikes. Noise comes from the engines and exhaust of vehicles and motorbikes. The suco office is located at the start point of the road, and there is a church in the chainage 3+885, both of which are considered potentially sensitive receptors.

4.8 Air Quality

The lack of point pollution sources renders the air quality high. The main pollutants of air quality in the area are dust emitted and blown by wind from usage of the roads especially in the dry season and farming activities especially during the dry season. In the dry season, there is a visible presence of dust covering all the vegetation along the road resulting from the vehicles. Other pollutants include carbon monoxide from vehicles and motorcycles that use the road. The pollution of dust material would increase during construction, use of excavators and movement of construction materials, equipment vehicles and usage by other motorists along the roads.

4.9 Ecology and Biological Resources

The project area is not located within any biologically sensitive or protected areas or species. Most of the project area has only very sparse natural vegetation consisting mostly of secondary forests and grasslands. There is no dense forest along the road and the main composition is the community farmlands with banana trees, coconut, casava, lemon. Agricultural crops and horticulture farming activities exist mostly near the community houses.

Due to intensive farming human activities, the natural vegetation in some of the areas along the road has been reduced by the landowners in the past to give way for agricultural

activities, especially rain-fed farming. Landowners also plant corn peanuts and casava in their lands.

4.9.1 Flora

Table 16 shows the list of the species of flora that have been identified within the Luarai to Bauroroad area. Other than the trees planted by the community, the following were either directly observed or gathered from information provided by the residents of the host community during the consultations. These were referenced to the IUCN Red list of Endangered Species.

Table 16: Species of Flora in the project site

No.	Scientific name	English and/or Local Name	Protected (yes/no)	Threatened / Endangered* (yes/no)
1	*Lantana sp.*	Lantana	No	No
2	*Catharanthus roseus*	Madagascar periwinkle	No	No
3	*Jatropha gossypifolia*	Bellyache bush (Ahi oan metan)	No	No
4	*Ziziphus mauritiana*	Jujube (Ai Lok)	No	No
5	*Calotropis gigantean*	Crown flower (Ai fukan)	No	No
6	*Leucaena leucocephala*	Lead tree (Ai kafe)	No	No
7	*Thevetia peruviana*	Yellow oleander	No	No
8	*Mimosa diplotricha.*	Giant sensitive plant (maria moe dor)	No	No

*status both National legislation and IUCN

4.9.2 Fauna

In terms of the presence of fauna, the dominant types within the project area are domestic mammals, mainly cows, sheep, goats, pigs and dogs. Domestic poultry (such as the local chicken) are also common among the households. Insects are also present in the site and the common species known solely from Timor-Leste include the butterflies *Delias splendida* and *Delias eileenae*, and an ant *Tetramorium rekhefe*. Other invertebrates currently known only from Timor-Leste include the land snails (*Parachloritis afranio*) and (*Parachloritis herculea*) and the amphipod crustaceans Ampithoe Atauro and Quadrimaera Metinaro. However, these were not observed during the visit to the site.

Other than the domesticated mammals that have been observed in the project site, Table 17 shows the list of the species of fauna present within the Luarai to Bauroroad area. The

list was compiled after these were either directly observed or from information gathered from the residents of the community during the consultations.

Table 17: Species of Fauna in the project site

No	Scientific name	English (local name)	Protected (Yes/No)	Threatened / Endangered* (Yes/No)
1	*Phalanger orientalism*	Spotted Cuscus (Meda)	No	No
2	*Macaque Macaca fascicular*	Long-tailed Monkey (Lekirauk)	No	No
3	*Paradoxurus hermaphrodites*	Palm Civet Toddy cat (Laku)	No	No
4	*Sus scrofa*	Wild pig (Fahi fuik)	No	No
5	*Mus musculus*	House mouse (laho)	No	No
6	*Rattus tanezumab*	House Rat (laho)	No	No
7	*Rattus norvegicus*	Brown Hanover Rat (Laho)	No	No
8	*Rattus exulans*	Bush rat (laho)	No	No
9	*Suncus murinus*	Asian house shrew (laho)		
10	*Cyprinus Carpio*	Common carp (ikan nila)	No	No
11	Red gallus	Red Junglefowl (Manu aman)	No	No

*status both National legislation and IUCN

4.10 Socio-Economic and Cultural Aspects

4.10.1 Population and Economic Activity

The population served by the road belongs to Lospalos Administrative Post. The project is in Suco Bauro bordered by Suco Com to the North and suco Mehara in the East. To the South is suco Fuiluro and Muapitini and West – Sucos Fuiluro. The sucos, aldeia and boundaries within the project area are shown in the table below. The total population in Suco Bauro is 2,066 people comprising of 291 HH. The details along with the five aldeias that reside along the road alignment are presented in Table 18.

Table 18: Population, Suco and Boundary Details

Name	Details		Population	HH	Male	Female
Suco (Village)	Suco Bauro		3,496	702	1,744	1,752
Aldeias	*1*	Bauro Aldeia	1318	264	680	638

(Sub-village)	*2*	Luarai Aldeia	241	55	120	121
	3	Sepalete Aldeia	444	102	184	260
	4	Iralafai Aldeia	905	171	462	443
	5	Somoco Aldeia	588	110	298	290
Suco Population	3,496 people (M = 1,744, F = 1,752) in Suco Bauro 702 HH					
Administrative Post	Lospalos					
Road Boundary	North – Suco Com					
	East – Suco mehara					
	South – Suco Fuiluto and Muapitini					
	West – Suco Fuiluro					

Table 19 Disadvantaged population with specific needs

Disadvantaged population with specific needs	**Woman**	**Man**
Widow/widower	22	5
Elderly (60 years above)	43	42
Disability	1	1

4.10.2 Employment

Most of the population of the sub-district are engaged in farming activities and raising livestock. Agriculture is the main source of income for the population served by the road, with the main crops being corn and banana and vegetables. Soils are relatively fertile, but agriculture is mainly rain fed with yields very limited during the dry season. Income is relatively low due to the low yields and subsistence nature of the farming. In general, the population along the road has very low levels of income.

4.10.3 Education

There are no schools located along the road construction area, however, two basic schools are in aldeia Iralafai (which is around 0.3 km away from the start point of the road construction) and one secondary school is located in suco Fuiluro around one kilometer from the start point of the project location. The rehabilitation of Luarai to Bauro will provide improved access for the students and teachers to get to their schools. This will lead to increased attendance and thus literacy levels and educational standards can be expected to improve.

During the construction period there may be an increased risk associated with heavy machinery interactions with both adults and children, therefore mitigation measures will include sensitization and awareness sessions on how to avoid the construction hazards at the schools during the project implementation.

4.10.4 Health

There is limited access to the health posts in Luarai to Bauro, one health facility located in aldeia Luarai. Some of the people along the road have access to basic sanitation. The road, while not linking directly to the health centers, is expected to partially contribute towards improved access to the health posts, through improved access in the region overall. Safeguard measures include training for the construction workers and staff on health and safety related matters, including SEAH, good sanitation and hygiene practices. Timor-Leste ranks 128th out of 187 countries on the UN Gender Inequality Index (UNDP). Traditional Timorese society and cultural practices, along with trauma associated with conflict and violence in Timor-Leste's past, place women in Timor-Leste at risk of experiencing gender inequality and gender-based violence (GBV). https://www.unwomen.org/mdgf/A/Timor-Leste_A.htmlTimorese women continue to experience high levels of violence, despite the ratification of the Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women in 2003 and other legislation which aims to protect women from gender-based violence. In Timor-Leste, GBV is the largest category of crimes reported to police, with 59% of ever-partnered women aged 15-19 experiencing intimate partner violence at least once in their lifetime.[5]

4.10.5 Water Supply

The main water source in the project area is the gravity fed water supply system. Water is piped from the source to reservoir tanks. The system is functioning well, and along the roadside has eight existing water taps and one reservoir tank which are installed from 3+597 to 4+248 km within the project area.

[5] https://reliefweb.int/report/timor-leste/tackling-gender-based-violence-gbv-timor-leste

4.10.6 Electricity

The national electricity grid currently reaches all aldeia in suco Bauro all accessed to the electricity power.

4.10.7 Archaeology and cultural heritage

A sacred site (cemetery) and 1 lulik (1 cultural/sacred land area at Ch 1+188) is located adjacent to the road. A Chance Find Procedure has been prepared in the event any unknown object or site of cultural significance is discovered during construction.

It is traditional in Timor Leste that prior to commencement of construction works, e.g. groundbreaking, that a ceremony be held seeking blessing of spirits. It has been agreed that such ceremonies will be held as part of the project and will involve the appropriate community members and stakeholders.

4.10.8 Existing Alignment and Land Rights

The road is an existing rural road which runs adjacent to the community houses, farmlands, and public facilities. Based on the technical surveys and community consultation, there are no land ownership issues or land acquisition that is required for this project, as the proposed works are within the existing road reserve (5.5 meters on both sides of the road from the centre line) and no realignment is planned. Construction materials will be sourced from outside the project area from existing quarries/suppliers or from within the road reserve as part of the construction cut/fill earthworks balance.

5.0 POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL IMPACTS

5.1 Positive/Beneficial Impacts

The proposed works are to rehabilitate 4.85 km of of the rural road that connects Aldeia Luarai to Aldeia Bauro.

The proposed project passes through landscapes that contain agricultural areas, community houses, public facilities and one cultural/lulik sites. The rehabilitation will be undertaken along an existing roadway on government-owned land and therefore is not expected to have any major negative social, cultural and/or environmental impacts.

Positive and negative impacts are discussed further below.

5.1.1 Improved all weather access and ease of road transport in the area

The rehabilitation of the road will improve transport and communication within the Luarai to Bauro areas and surrounding communities. The climate resilient road will make transportation of goods, commodities and access to basic services within the area faster and easier all year-round and. Residents will have all weather access and enhanced connectivity between the communities, and this is a significantly positive impact.

5.1.2 Community resilience and adaptation to climate change

Rural access is currently challenged as a result of the prevalence of landslides and erosion hazards along the road corridor especially during the rainy season. The project will contribute to enhanced resilience of the community to climate induced disasters through the application of climate risk reduction measures to the road, such as soil bioengineering and complementary catchment management interventions. These climate risk reduction features have been included in the designs to safeguard the infrastructure unit from potential climate hazards.

5.1.3 Employment Opportunities

The rehabilitation of the Luarai to Bauro rural road will create employment opportunities, both directly and indirectly during construction and operational phases, for people in the five aldeias that are living in Suco Bauro. Given that some components of the works entail the use of labour base methods, people in the local community will be employed as semi-skilled and casual workers. Women would also have opportunities to be involved in the construction project either through direct labour employment or by supplying materials or goods required by the local contractor.

5.1.4 Improve social-economic conditions and improved living standards

Most of the people living within the project area are farmers and the road passes through the community residential areas and plantations. Currently the road does not allow all-weather access and thus hinders movement and service delivery resulting in higher transport costs and related products, lack of access to markets and essential services. The implementation of the project will contribute to improvement of the living conditions of the population living along the road and particularly for the residents of the three aldeias who are considered as direct beneficiaries. The major improvement is access to social services and being able to transport their products (such as corn and bananas) to markets in a timely manner and at less cost.

The catchment management interventions and soil bioengineering activities that will complement the road structure will also contribute to improvement in the livelihood of the community. During community consultation, both men and women agreed that the road rehabilitation will result in improvement in their livelihoods.

5.1.5 Empowerment of Women and Girls

The present condition of the road makes it difficult for people in the community to travel. Women and children must walk long distances to reach markets, schools, hospitals and to access public facilities and other social services, which can take a long time. Women

are considerably affected because of the constraint in accessing local markets, both for getting their agricultural products to the market and buying other items needed in the household. The road condition in the rainy season makes it inaccessible by regular vehicles. The cost for transportation, including to transport coffee harvested and other products, is very high due to the few transport options available. Access is further compromised by hazards posed by changes in weather and climatic conditions. The proposed road rehabilitation will result in positive changes to these situation, thus empowering women and girls in these communities.

5.2 Negative Impacts

Overall, there will be no major long-term negative environmental and socio-economic impacts associated with the planned project. In fact, the road rehabilitation work use climate resilient engineering technologies and complementary catchment management and landscape restoration measures which will enhance the resilience of the beneficiary communities and mitigate the minor potential negative impact of the road rehabilitation activities. The activities will include stabilization of slopes through implementation of substantiable structural measures (such as gabion baskets, plantation of road corridors with bio-engineering material like Vetiver grass, vegetation of road embankments). These measures will address the long-term erosion and landslide risk of embankments above and below the rural roads in the steep rural environment. Therefore, the cumulative anticipated impacts would be minor.

The potential negative impacts and mitigation measures are as follows:

5.2.1 Physical Impacts

The potential physical impacts of the road rehabilitation work and the subsequent use of the road are limited to noise, air quality, soil and land modification and hydrology. As the project is being undertaken on an existing road that currently carries traffic, the minor negative physical impacts will be predominantly associated with construction activities, which will be relatively short in duration. Mitigation measures are discussed in Section 6 of this ESMP.

5.2.2 Impact on Soil

Rehabilitation works will not cause significant soil erosion, but some minor erosion could occur until work sites are fully rehabilitated. Minor soil pollution could occur due to spillage of construction material, oil, fuel, grease and around the construction site if not managed appropriately. Measures will be taken to manage construction activities for minimal soil disturbance and to ensure that spillages of construction materials, fuel and other hazardous substances are kept to a minimum.

In terms of impact from contractor's facilities, and plant and equipment storage, the contractor will be required to use non-productive and publicly-owned areas for these purposes to avoid or minimize the adverse impact. In any case, although this is a direct impact, it would be reversible and insignificant in nature. No major cutting or top-soil removal will result from the road construction. Since the proposed road is on the existing alignment and does not require any land clearance or using agriculture land, there will be no permanent loss of agriculture soil and land due to the road construction.

5.2.3 Air Quality

Dust generated by moving vehicles and exhaust emissions from vehicles are the major sources of air quality impacts. Rehabilitation of the road surface is expected to reduce dust and exhaust emissions with the improvement of road conditions for smoother traffic flow.

Most of the impacts on air quality will occur during the construction phase of the project, but the impacts will be temporary (four month construction period). However, measures such as limiting the active section of construction activities, well managed material stockpiles and dust suppression by water sprinkling and the landscape restoration activities will help to significantly reduce the impact.

Although there will be an increase in vehicular access and use resulting from the construction, the project will have beneficial impacts on air quality during its operation and

use, especially by providing better traction and riding surface for vehicles. Therefore, the impact on air quality associated with the rural road rehabilitation is likely to be minor.

5.2.4 Noise Pollution

During the construction phase, the main sources of noise pollution will emanate from the equipment that will be used and vehicles transporting the construction materials to construction sites. Mixing, compacting, and transporting construction materials are primary noise generating activities and will be distributed over the entire construction period. Construction equipment will have high noise levels, which can affect the construction workers operating the machines. While the noise generated from the activities may have negative environmental impacts on the sensitive receptors close to the project road, some main facilities such as the schools and other public facilities are away from the road construction and will not experience a significant impact. Vehicles using the road after the construction works have been completed will cause some noise, but this will be occasional and mild.

5.2.5 Impact on Biological Resources

The project road passes through agricultural and village areas. The present road alignment does not cross any known biodiversity sensitive areas such as protected areas, natural reserves or wetlands. The potential impacts that may occur during construction include:

- Soil disturbance and vibration due to the use of trucks
- Dust and exhaust emissions from construction plant, vehicles and equipment
- Disturbance and/or destruction of small shrubs and bushes
- Sediment discharge from stockpile and/or open excavated areas
- Company site camp waste disposal
- Debris management from washing construction equipment that contains cement and other substances/materials from construction.

However, these will be mitigated and reversed/reinstated after the construction. As a result, the impacts will be minor.

5.2.6 Impact on Flora and Fauna

In areas used for agriculture, the vegetation has already been cleared. The commercial agricultural activities and trees are dominated by corn, banana and cassava which are also found at the higher altitudes. All impacts on vegetation, such as the clearing of light vegetation for the operation of equipment and temporary storage of materials, will be limited to intermittent locations within 2 meters either side of the road.

Bioengineering and agroforestry activities will give preference to native species, and where non-natives are used it will be ensured that they are non-invasive.

The project is not within or near any areas protected for their biodiversity. Overall, the impact of the project on the biological environment along the road corridor will be minimal. Based on site visits and discussions with local authorities and the residents of the communities, there are no obvious valuable habitats or wild or endangered animal habitats in close proximity to the project road. Considering that the road follows the existing alignment, the construction works will not cause any serious impact or threat to the adjacent natural habitats. A minor disturbance to the livestock and domesticated animals that cross the road might occur during short periods of works.

5.2.7 Land Use

The proposed road works will not directly change land use within the project footprint. Land use changes, such as increased mixed plantation activities (agriculture and horticulture) and additional residential dwellings along the road is likely to occur over time due to the improvement in the road condition, improved access and connectivity with other neighbouring communities, better access to markets and the associated increase in economic activities after project completion.

5.2.8 Occupational Health and Safety (OHS)

Labor and working conditions shall follow Government of Timor-Leste labour law No. 4 of 2012 that is applicable throughout the territory of Timor-Leste, to all workers and employers and respective organizations in all sectors of activity. This Labor Law addresses the basic requirements on labor relations applicable to individual and collective labor relations. Injuries and risk to workers' health and safety is likely on the construction site and the work requires the use of materials and plant, tools and equipment that can potentially cause harm or injury to its users or nearby observers. Risk to workers and community health can be because of the equipment, poorly managed construction site operations posing danger and risk to workers and community, improper handling of materials and from the (mis)use of equipment and tools, cuts from sharp objects.

The Occupational Health and Safety Management Plan has been prepared to guide the management and monitoring of OHS during the implementation of the rural road rehabilitation project.

5.2.9 Cross-Border Impacts

The road connects the two aldeia as bauro and Luarai and provides direct access and linkage for the three Aldeias along the proposed road namely: Sepalete, Iralafai and Sumocho. The road has boundaries with the following sucos: Suco Com (North), Mehara (East), Suco Fuiluro (West) and Fuiluri and Muapitini (South). No negative impacts are envisaged within these sucos or across the borders.

5.2.10 Other Projects and Cumulative Impact

The suco is a beneficiary of the "uma kbi'it la'ek" programme, implemented by PNDS under the MSA which is building houses for vulnerable people and households in remote areas across 13 municipalities. Two such houses are being constructed in aldeia Luarai and Bauro in suco Bauro. The current "uma kbi'it laek" project complements the objective of the GCF SRC project in enhancing the community and people's resilience to disasters. There is no cumulative negative environmental and social impact that will result from the proposed rural road rehabilitation and the Uma Kbi'it La'ek" programme in Suco Bauro.

5.2.11 Global Impact

Luarai to Bauro road is in the remote rural area of Timor-Leste (Lautem Municipality) and the rehabilitation will provide connectivity, improved and reliable access to residents in Suco Bauro and in the surrounding communities. There is no envisaged negative impact globally on account of the proposed rehabilitation works for this project.

5.2.12 Socio-economic Impacts

The existing road is not in good condition, resulting in farming communities being unable to transport inputs or deliver produce to the markets, especially during rainy seasons. The absence of an all-weather road, apart from impeding delivery of essential services, also results in increased transportation costs and communities from the various sucos/villages failing to exploit each other's market, which impacts on poverty levels, income and access to health, schools and other essential public services.

The road is expected to benefit the community through improved access and connectivity, which also results in increased access to social amenities such as clinics and schools, thereby improving quality of life. Other direct economic impacts from the project include employment opportunities during implementation.

During the implementation stage, there will be job opportunities for local youths, women and the local community to participate in the construction works. While this will provide income generating opportunities, it will also help to develop the community and household skill sets for the future. The project will target greater participation and involvement of women (targeting at least 30%), vulnerable groups and disability groups. There will also be a trickle-down effect of increased domestic revenue within the communities from the construction activities, including purchase of materials, accommodation, food and services.

It is expected that the road will have positive socio-economic impacts to the community through increased access, market linkages and service delivery with resulting changes in the livelihoods, security and purchasing power of the population and contributing to poverty alleviation. Adequate consultation and involvement of the host community, beneficiaries and stakeholders including women participation in all stages of the project is being fostered.

The sub-project plan to rehabilitate on average 7.7 meters wide road within the government owned road corridor (5.5 meters on both side from exiting Centre line) and don't foresee any major damage to crops, trees and structures on the sides of the road. However, where such assets are existing will be recorded and owners will be given enough advance notice to take care of these assets. The project or responsible parties will not provide any support to the affected households in terms of rebuilding or restoring the displaced/damaged structures due to road rehabilitation as all the rehabilitation work will be done on government owned land. Extreme care will be taken by responsible parties to avoid damage to the assets on the downside of the road in hilly patches of the road and for any damage due to negligence, the contractor will be responsible. The project will train the responsible parties to mitigate any damages from the rehabilitation of the road. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan and the GRM also provide mechanisms for communities to formally raise concerns regarding assets that could be affected during the rehabilitation of the road.

5.2.13 Cultural and Heritage Impact

The road passes close to one sacred/lulik site (sacred land), which is adjacent to the road. The construction works are not expected to cause any negative impact on the cemetery. Works near to this site and in the immediate vicinity will be done without the use of heavy machinery to minimize the potential of causing any damage to sacred objects. During the consultation process it was recommended that the project consider the installation of a suitable retaining wall for protection against any likely to be cause during operation and

use of the road. Accordingly, provision has been made in the Bill of Quantities (BoQ) for the recommendation.

A Chance Find Procedure has been prepared and adopted for this project (see Annex 12).

6.0 ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL MANAGEMENT PLAN (ESMP)

6.1 Environmental and Social Risk Assessment

As this project is supported by UNDP in its role as a GCF Accredited Entity, the project has been screened against UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards Procedure. The sub-project was screened using the UNDP SESP and deemed to be a moderate risk project.

An impact risk assessment was undertaken using UNDP Social and Environmental Screening Procedure to assess the probability (expected, highly likely, moderately likely, not likely) and the impact of the risks identified (critical, severe, moderate, minor, negligible). From this, a significance value was attributed to the potential impact (negligible, minor, moderate, severe, and critical).

IMPACT							
	Critical	5	High	High	High	High	High
	Severe	4	Medium	Medium	High	High	High
	Moderate	3	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium	Medium
	Minor	2	Low	Low	Medium	Medium	Medium
	Negligible	1	Low	Low	Low	Low	Low
			1	2	3	4	5
			Slight	Not Likely	Moderately Likely	Highly Likely	Expected
			PROBABILITY				

Figure 13: UNDP Risk Matrix

Table 20: Rating of Impact of Risk

Score	Rating	Definition
5	Critical	Significant adverse impacts on human populations and/or environment. Adverse impacts high in magnitude and/or spatial extent (e.g. large geographic area, large number of people, transboundary impacts, cumulative impacts) and duration (e.g. long-term, permanent and/or irreversible); areas impacted include areas of high value and sensitivity (e.g. valuable ecosystems, critical habitats); adverse impacts to rights, lands, resources and territories of indigenous peoples; involve significant displacement or resettlement; generates significant quantities of greenhouse gas emissions; impacts may give rise to significant social conflict.
4	Severe	Adverse impacts on people and/or environment of medium to large magnitude, spatial extent and duration more limited than critical (e.g., predictable, mostly temporary, reversible). The potential risk impacts of projects that may affect the human rights, lands, natural resources, territories, and traditional livelihoods of indigenous peoples are to be considered at a minimum potentially severe.
3	Moderate	Impacts of low magnitude, limited in scale (site-specific) and duration (temporary), can be avoided, managed and/or mitigated with relatively uncomplicated accepted measures.
2	Minor	Very limited impacts in terms of magnitude (e.g., small affected area, very low number of people affected) and duration (short), may be easily avoided, managed, mitigated.
1	Negligible	Negligible or no adverse impacts on communities, individuals, and/or environment.

When undertaking the risk assessment, all activities were assessed, including pre-construction, during construction and post-construction operation and maintenance. Specific measures for each issue/risk e.g., social management, cultural heritage, flora and fauna, water, erosion, noise etc. are discussed along with the respective mitigation measures in this ESMP.

The environmental and social management plan and mitigation measures which follows aim to mitigate the adverse or negative impacts of the project and to enhance the beneficial or positive impacts.

6.2 Environmental and Social Risks/Impacts and Mitigative Measures and Monitoring Plan

The following matrices provide the potential/anticipated adverse environmental and social impacts associated with the construction works and the proposed management/mitigation measures. The management plans contain measures to prevent or mitigate the impacts during the different phases of the project cycle.

6.2.1 Pre-Construction Phase

Table 21: Impact and Mitigation Measures – Pre-Construction Phase

Environmental and Social Issues	UNDP SES Policy	ESMF Issue No.	Anticipated Risk/Impact	Probability of Impact and Impact	Indicators/Unmitigated Impact	Mitigation Measures	Post Mitigation	Responsibility	Frequency of Monitoring	Means of Verification
Social Management	PP	SM2	Disengagement of Stakeholders	Prob: 1 Impact: 4 Risk: Low	Lack of interest and participation of the community and beneficiaries of the project	Implement the Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP). Continue to facilitate community consultation and maintain engagement throughout the sub-project life cycle Avoid over consultation without tangible outcomes to minimise stakeholder 'consultation fatigue'.	Broad community engagement and participation from beneficiaries of the project and diverse groups.	PMU, GESI Specialist, SSE, MSA	During site visits and project screening. Reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE	SEP GRM Site visit Reports, PMU BTOR, Consultation Minutes
		SM2				Facilitate extensive community consultation and maintain engagement throughout the project implementation		PMU, GESI Specialist, SSE, MSA	During the site visit, consultation and project screening. reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE	Site visit Reports, PMU BTOR, Consultation Minutes.
		SM2	Lack of participation from key stakeholders	Prob: 3 Impact: 2 Risk: Medium	Limited participation and involvement of women, youth, people with disabilities (PWD)	Implement Gender Action Plan (GAP)	Active participation and engagement of Women, youth, disabled and	PMU, GESI Specialist, SSE, MSA	Regular monitoring and reporting to UNDP,	GAP monitoring

Environmental and Social Issues	UNDP SES Policy	ESMF Issue No.	Anticipated Risk/Impact	Probability of Impact and Impact	Indicators/Unmitigated Impact	Mitigation Measures	Post Mitigation	Responsibility	Frequency of Monitoring	Means of Verification
					and other vulnerable people		other vulnerable people in the implementation of the infrastructure sub-project		MSA and SSE	
		SM4				Encourage wide involvement and representation of women, youth, PWD and other vulnerable groups		PMU, GESI Specialist, SSE, MSA	Regular monitoring and reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE	Site visit Reports, PMU BTOR, Consultation Minutes.
	PP	SM1	Encroachment onto surrounding private land, including IP land	Prob:1 Impact: 3 Risk: Low	Community complains about encroachment	Roadworks to be within road reserve. Survey and set out to be confirmed and approved prior to commencement of physical works. Implement SEP/GRM and IPP	Project is implemented without any grievances arising from encroachment or displacement	PMU, SSE, MSA, ANLA	Prior to, during and post-construction Reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE	Site Visit Reports
Cultural Heritage	PS4	CH1	Project is near to Archaeological and/or Cultural Heritage site or objects	Prob: 3 Impact: 1 Risk: Low	Damage Archaeological artifacts, physical disturbance of location of indigenous and/or cultural heritage	Location of sites identified and avoided by design. Protective walls included in design where requested by communities. Pre-construction survey and set out to ensure avoidance of sites. Implement the Chance-Find Procedure (CFP)	Avoidance of physical disturbance to cultural heritage	PMU, SSE, MSA, SSCA	Daily and as set out in the CFP. Reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE, SSAC.	Surveys and set out approvals CFP, Consultation Reports, Meeting Minutes

Environmental and Social Issues	UNDP SES Policy	ESMF Issue No.	Anticipated Risk/Impact	Probability of Impact and Impact	Indicators/Unmitigated Impact	Mitigation Measures	Post Mitigation	Responsibility	Frequency of Monitoring	Means of Verification
Indigenous Peoples	PS6	CH1 SM1	Project is surrounded by lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples (IP) and works could encroach onto them	Prob: 1 Impact: 3 Risk: Low	Sub-project encroaches onto lands/territories claimed/occupied by IP	Works designed to be within government owned road reserve. Identify surrounding landownership and claims. Undertake FPIC process and broad consultation with IP communities and stakeholders. Prepare and implement the IPP. Survey and setout to be confirmed and approved prior to commencement of physical works.	Project wholly within government owned land (existing road reserve) Continue to implement SEP/GRM & IPP	PMU, local authorities, SSE, ANLA, MSA	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE	Contractor surveys / setout approvals. FPIC, IPP IP declaration letter GRM

Environmental and Social Issues	UNDP SES Policy	ESMF Issue No.	Anticipated Risk/Impact	Probability of Impact and Impact	Indicators/Unmitigated Impact	Mitigation Measures	Post Mitigation	Responsibility	Frequency of Monitoring	Means of Verification
		SM1	Construction camp located on land without approval	Prob: 2 Impact: 3 Risk: Medium	Camp located in unapproved location	Location to be agreed based on mutual consultation and agreement among the local authorities, host community and contractor. Contractor to have appropriate agreements in place prior to mobilisation to site. The site is to be identified with the contractor prior to mobilisation and commencement of the works If site is on IP land, the FPIC required for temporary land use agreement.	Contractor responsible for securing managing and rehabilitating site.	PMU, Contractor	Pre-construction	Land use agreement in place prior to mobilisation. FPIC documentation (if on IP land)
Flora and Fauna	PS1	FF1.1	Project adversely impacts sensitive habitats	Prob: 1 Impact: 2 Risk: Low	Sensitive habitat destruction and disturbance of fauna, loss of vegetation	Locate project away from protected areas. Primary forest not to be cleared. Contractor to only use publicly owned non-productive land for laydown/equipment storage.	Disturbed areas to be revegetated	PMU, MSA, SSE, ANLA	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE	Setout and construction surveys/reports Site visits Monitoring revegetation
		FF2.4	Loss of vegetation due to construction activities	Prob: 3 Impact: 3 Risk: Medium	Cutting and removal of some trees/crops and exposure of land	Minimise clearing required. Roadworks to be contained within road reserve. Contractor to only use publicly owned non-productive land for laydown/equipment storage. Revegetation of exposed and hazard prone areas. The owners of the crops or trees which is affected by the construction activities will be given enough advance notice for timely harvesting/cutting.	Catchment stabilization especially in exposed and hazard prone areas	PMU, local authorities, SSE, MAF, MSA	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE	Site engineer inspections Maintains Records
Air Quality	PS8	A1.1	Increase in dust levels at sensitive receptors	Prob: 4 Impact: 3 Risk: Medium	Presence of dust on surfaces in the project site	Time works to take advantage of soil moisture. Minimise areas of disturbance at any one time. Incorporate dust control measures in the designs and BOQ.	Dust control measures included in the designs and BOQ	PMU, local authorities, SSE, MAF, MSA	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP,	Maintains Records

Environmental and Social Issues	UNDP SES Policy	ESMF Issue No.	Anticipated Risk/Impact	Probability of Impact and Impact	Indicators/Unmitigated Impact	Mitigation Measures	Post Mitigation	Responsibility	Frequency of Monitoring	Means of Verification
						Effective dust management measures in all areas during construction.			MSA and SSE	
		A2.4	Construction company vehicles, plant and machinery are not well-maintained	Prob: 3 Impact: 3 Risk: Medium	High emission from old and poorly maintained construction equipment	Evaluation of successful company covers in the criteria the availability of plant, equipment Contractor service records to be available on request	Emission is kept at a minimum	PMU, local authorities, SSE, MAF, MSA	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE	Contractor's Proposal Maintainance Records
Noise and Vibration	PS8	N1.2	Increase in noise level during construction works	Prob: 5 Impact: 3 Risk: Medium	Increase in noise level from mobile plant and equipment used for construction such as concrete mixers, excavators, graders, compactors	Construction only within normal work hours near sensitive receptors Noise reduction devices such as silencers and mufflers shall be installed as appropriate to site plant and equipment. Site inspections to be carried out periodically to check noise reduction devices functional. Community to be aware of GRM in the event of concerns/complaints	Silencers and mufflers affixed to mobile plants, equipment to reduce noise levels	PMU, MSA, Engineers	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE	Maintains Records
Waste Management	PS8	WT1.1	Waste generated from construction activities	Prob: 4 Impact: 3 Risk: Medium	Materials and construction methods result in significant direct and indirect waste generated from the construction activities and methods	Incorporate in the designs and BOQ materials that can be used to construct the project that would reduce the direct and indirect waste generated.	Reduced direct and indirect waste from construction activities and methods	PMU, MSA, Engineers	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE	BOQ, site visit reports
Land	PS1	W1.5	Blockages of drains and waterways due to construction activities	Prob: 3 Impact: 2 Risk: Low	Excavation and/or stockpile materials blocks drainage pathways, waterways and sensitive locations.	Contractor's Method Statement to be submitted prior to mobilization and commencement of the construction works; ensure that the contractor does not block waterways or disrupt flow paths	Stockpile materials location away from drainage pathways, waterways and sensitive locations.	PMU, MSA, Engineers, Contractor	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE	Contractor's Method Statement

Environmental and Social Issues	UNDP SES Policy	ESMF Issue No.	Anticipated Risk/Impact	Probability of Impact and Impact	Indicators/Unmitigated Impact	Mitigation Measures	Post Mitigation	Responsibility	Frequency of Monitoring	Means of Verification
		E1.5	Excavation results in exposed areas prone to erosion	Prob: 3 Impact: 2 Risk: Low	Visible unprotected and/or excessively exposed open area	Contractor's Method Statement accounts for schedule/staging of the construction works to ensure that major vegetation disturbance and earthworks are carried out during periods of lower rainfall and wind speeds. Staging of works minimises area and duration of exposed work areas	Open areas protected and not likely to erode due to rainfall	PMU, MSA, Engineers, Contractor	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE	Contractor's Method Statement
		E1.13	Erosion and sedimentation caused by construction works	Prob: 3 Impact: 3 Risk: Medium	Loss of soil material and sedimentation to the surface systems from site due to earthwork activities	Staging to minimise area and duration of exposed work areas. Grassed buffer strips and soil bioengineering structure incorporated into the designs to reduce water velocity. Temporary sediment barriers used if required (particularly in steep areas)	Construction works do not contribute to erosion and sedimentation	PMU, MSA, Engineers,	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE	BOQ, site visit reports
Health, Safety and Working Conditions	PS3	E	Spread of COVID	Prob: 3 Impact: 3 Risk: Medium	COVID reported among team members and participants of the assessment and consultations	Follow all COVID-19 precautionary measures	COVID precautionary measures and no reported case as a result of the activities	PMU, local authorities, SSE, MSA	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE	Site Reports
		E	Risk of poor health and safety of workers	Prob: 4 Impact: 2 Risk: Medium	Reported cases of workers getting sick from water-borne and other diseases and/or injuries	Contractor's method statement to include the mobilization and setting up of proper and well managed construction camps and facilities. Adequate measures for WASH facilities including safe drinking water	Site Management and setting up clearly outlined and detailed in the Method Statement, included in BOQ	PMU, Contractor, MSA, Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE	OHS Management Plan, Contractor's Method Statement
		E				Workers to be provided with appropriate PPE and training prior to construction				
		E1				Provision of first aid facilities				
Labour and Working Conditions	PS7	E	Child labour recruited	Prob: 3 Impact: 2 Risk: Medium	Children recruited to work on the construction site	Ensure that all stakeholders are aware that the use of child labour is not permitted and relevant clauses	Children are not engaged or employed to do	PMU, Contractor, MSA, Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly	Contractor's Method Statement, Reports

Environmental and Social Issues	UNDP SES Policy	ESMF Issue No.	Anticipated Risk/Impact	Probability of Impact and Impact	Indicators/Unmitigated Impact	Mitigation Measures	Post Mitigation	Responsibility	Frequency of Monitoring	Means of Verification
						of national law and international standards attached to the contract. Close collaboration with community leaders and contractor prior to mobilization on the site to ensure that there is no child labour. Monitor during the project staff visit.	construction works.		reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE	

6.2.2 During Construction

Table 22: Impact and Mitigation Measures – Construction Phase

Environmental and Social Issues	UNDP SES Policy	ESMF Issue No.	Anticipated Risk/Impact	Probability of Impact and Impact	Indicators/Unmitigated Impact	Mitigation Measures	Post Mitigation	Responsibility	Frequency of Monitoring	Means of Verification
Air Quality	PS8	A1.1	Increase in dust generation and spread of dust	Prob: 5 Impact: 3 Risk: Medium	Airborne fugitive dust and those that settle on various surfaces	Spray water on exposed surfaces during dry periods. Regular damping of unpaved roads or exposed soils/ground to control dust/particulate matter and keep it down. Water to be obtained from sources agreed to by local communities Limit active construction activities to not more than a total of 500 meters at a time on a 2.0 km road length section to minimize dust.	Reduction of airborne fugitive dust on surfaces	Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Daily log
		A1.6			Dust from materials stockpile being dispersed due to strong winds	Locate material stockpile areas as far as practicable away from sensitive receptors. Cover the stockpile if possible and appropriate.	Well-managed stockpile not dispersing dust due to strong winds	Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE	Monitoring Reports, Daily log
		A1.1			Airborne dust from trucks/vehicles	Remove soil /mud from tires of trucks and equipment before leaving the area.	Minimal airborne dust from moving	Contractor, Field Coordinator,	Daily and maintain records,	Monitoring Reports, Daily log

Environmental and Social Issues	UNDP SES Policy	ESMF Issue No.	Anticipated Risk/Impact	Probability of Impact and Impact	Indicators/Unmitigated Impact	Mitigation Measures	Post Mitigation	Responsibility	Frequency of Monitoring	Means of Verification
					transporting materials	Use cover for trucks and vehicles which are transporting materials that are likely to be blown by wind	equipment/vehicles	Project Engineer	Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE	
		A1.2				Restrict the speeds on roads and the access tracks				
		A2.1	Increase in emission of air pollutants from vehicles, plant and equipment, machinery	Prob: 5 Impact: 3 Risk: Medium	Increase emission from plant, equipment, machinery is highly visible and pungent	Ensure vehicles/machines are switched off when not in use.	Emission of air pollutant from vehicles, plant and equipment, machinery reduced	Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE	Monitoring Reports, Daily log, Site Meetings Minutes
		A2.2				Ensure only vehicles required to undertake works are operated on-site.				
		A2.3				Ensure all construction vehicles, plant and machinery are well maintained and in full operating condition.				
		A2.6				Direct exhaust emissions of mobile plant and machinery such as concrete mixers and other machinery away from the ground.				
Ground Water	PS8	GW1.1	Contamination of groundwater from fuel spills, hydrocarbons and other chemical pollutants	Prob: 2 Impact: 2 Risk: Low	Fuel spills, hazardous liquids, hydrocarbons and other chemical pollutants spilling and discharged on the site/onto the ground	Regularly conduct ground surface monitoring in sensitive locations where the runoff is likely to infiltrate into the ground/soil.	Fuel spills, lubricants, hazardous liquids, hydrocarbons and other chemical pollutants do not cause any contamination of ground	Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Daily log, Site Meetings Minutes
		GW1.4				Refueling to be conducted in controlled areas (away from sensitive areas) Spill kits to be kept onsite. Regularly inspect all vehicles, equipment and material storage areas for possible fuel spills and oil leaks.	Fuel spills, lubricants, hazardous liquids, hydrocarbons and other chemical pollutants minimized and not resulting in contamination	Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Daily log, Site Meetings Minutes

Environmental and Social Issues	UNDP SES Policy	ESMF Issue No.	Anticipated Risk/Impact	Probability of Impact and Impact	Indicators/Unmitigated Impact	Mitigation Measures	Post Mitigation	Responsibility	Frequency of Monitoring	Means of Verification
		GW1.3				Proper storage, transport and disposal of hazardous wastes (oily wastes, used batteries, fuel drums) in the designated areas by the national authorities	Hazardous substances and waste (including oil wastes) are properly managed and stored and does not result in contamination	Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Daily log, Site Meetings Minutes
		GW1.2	Contaminated surface water entering aquifers via boreholes and wells	Prob: 2 Impact: 2 Risk: Low	Surface water contamination and runoff from spills, hydrocarbons and other chemical pollutants	Prevent contamination of surface water and road runoff is protected from runoff and flooding the surrounding areas. Spill kits to be kept onsite	Spills and/or pollutants on surface or runoff water are not visible or occurring	Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Daily log, Site Meetings Minutes
		GW1.3				Undertake refueling only at designated places away from water systems.		Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Daily log, Site Meetings Minutes
Water Quality	PS8	WT1.11	Elevated total suspended solids and other contaminants in surface water systems	Prob: 3 Impact: 2 Risk: Medium	Evidence of reduced water quality or surface water pollution around the site or in waterways that traverse site	Ensure that the contractor establishes designated areas for storage of fuels, oils, chemicals or other hazardous liquids. Storage areas should have compacted impermeable bases and be surrounded by a bund to contain any spillage.	Spills and leaks of hazardous liquids, lubricants, hydrocarbons and other chemical pollutants minimized and do not result in contamination	Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Daily log, Site Meetings Minutes
		WT1.11				Refueling and maintenance of plant and equipment to be undertaken in areas away from water systems.		Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Daily log, Site Meetings Minutes
		E1.9				Sediment controls to be put in place where increased runoff/sedimentation likely (eg around freshly excavated areas and/or stockpiles) Avoid discharging water on to unstable slopes. Discharge storm-water run-off from construction areas are over a vegetated surface (i.e.,		Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Daily log, Site Meetings Minutes

Environmental and Social Issues	UNDP SES Policy	ESMF Issue No.	Anticipated Risk/Impact	Probability of Impact and Impact	Indicators/Unmitigated Impact	Mitigation Measures	Post Mitigation	Responsibility	Frequency of Monitoring	Means of Verification
						soil bioengineering) to trap sediments.				
		E2.2	Pollution of nearby water body due to improper disposal of construction wastes	Prob: 3 Impact: 2 Risk: Medium	Solid waste and construction waste not properly managed	Set-up temporary disposal mechanism within the construction area and properly dispose solid waste generated. Collected waste to be recycled or disposed of offsite at an approved facility	Well-managed solid waste and construction waste materials	PMU, Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Daily log, Site Meetings Minutes
		WT1.2			Construction camp and site management is not well planned and set-up	Ensure that the contractor's facilities, including construction camps, site offices and other facilities, are well planned and include adequate toilet and waste facilities Consultation and engagement with local authorities to identify suitable public place/site prior to mobilization that will not impact on the host community.	Construction Camp and Site Management is well planned and set-up with minimal or no impact to community	PMU, Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Daily log, Site Meetings Minutes
		WT1.2			Improper solid waste disposal	Construction materials will not be stockpiled in proximity to aquatic environment that may allow for release into the environment.	Construction waste and solid waste generated on the project site are properly managed or disposed	PMU, Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Daily log, Site Meetings Minutes
		WT1.2				Rubbish receptacles should be covered and located as far as practicably possible from sensitive locations Waste to be disposed of offsite at an approved facility agreed with the Municipality and as per National Environmental Law.		PMU, Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Daily log, Site Meetings Minutes
Waste Management	PS8	E1.1	Poor management of wastes from construction activities and excessive use of resources	Prob: 3 Impact: 3 Risk: Medium	Excessive storage of fuel and other hazardous chemicals on site	Ensure that on-site storage of fuel and chemicals shall be kept to a minimum and manageable to avoid risk of fires, explosion and other hazards	Storage of fuel and other hazardous chemicals on site is kept to the minimum	PMU, Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Daily log, Site Meetings Minutes

Environmental and Social Issues	UNDP SES Policy	ESMF Issue No.	Anticipated Risk/Impact	Probability of Impact and Impact	Indicators/Unmitigated Impact	Mitigation Measures	Post Mitigation	Responsibility	Frequency of Monitoring	Means of Verification
		WT1.6			Oil and other potential contaminants are not properly collected, managed and/or disposed of	Proper storage, transport and disposal of hazardous wastes (oily wastes, used batteries, fuel drums) in the designated areas by the national/municipal authorities in accordance with National Environmental Law.	Oil and other potential contaminants are properly collected, managed and/or disposed of	PMU, Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Daily log, Site Meetings Minutes
		WT1.8	Improper waste management practices on the construction site	Prob: 3 Impact: 3 Risk: Medium	Construction waste and solid waste generated are not properly managed or disposed	Recyclable waste (including oil and some construction waste) collected separately and disposed of correctly and/or approved facility agreed with the municipality as per the Government of Timor-Leste Environmental Law	Construction waste and solid waste generated are properly managed or disposed	Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, SSE and MSA	Monitoring Reports, Daily log, Site Meetings Minutes
		WT1.2			Contaminated and/or construction waste are seen around the community or project site	Orientation provided to all construction workers and daily on-site waste management practices are carried out on site. Waste will be disposed off at an approved facility agreed with the municipality as per National Environmental Law.	Contaminated waste is disposed of at an approved facility and/or site.	PMU, Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Daily log, Site Meetings Minutes
		WT1.9	Improper disposal of used fuels, lubricants, hydrocarbon and other hazardous chemicals	Prob: 3Impact: 2 Risk: Medium	Potential contaminants improperly stored/contained	Workers to be made aware of requirements for handling of hazardous waste materials. Proper storage, transport and disposal of hazardous wastes (oily wastes, used batteries, fuel drums) in the designated areas by the national/municipal authorities in accordance with National Environmental Law.	Absence of fuel spills and leaks on site	PMU, Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Daily log, Site Meetings Minutes
Noise and Vibration	PS8	N1.3	Public nuisance caused by construction/operation activities	Prob: 4 Impact: 2 Risk: Medium	Increase noise level due to construction work especially beyond (daylight) working hours	Limit work to daylight hours. Schedule noisy construction activities during specific times in the day Ensure community aware of scheduled noisy activities – seek advice regarding any sensitive events/activities scheduled by community so as to be able to avoid	Construction work limited within working hours and noise level reduced	PMU, Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Daily log, Site Meetings Minutes

Environmental and Social Issues	UNDP SES Policy	ESMF Issue No.	Anticipated Risk/Impact	Probability of Impact and Impact	Indicators/Unmitigated Impact	Mitigation Measures	Post Mitigation	Responsibility	Frequency of Monitoring	Means of Verification
		N1.1			Complaints from residents about the level of the noise as a result of the influx of construction workers and construction activities	The contractor conducts employee and operator training to improve awareness of the need to minimize excessive noise in work practices through implementation of measures.	Noise levels reduced, no complaints about construction activities	PMU, Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Daily log, Site Meetings Minutes
		N1.2			Increase in noise level from mobile plant and equipment used for construction such as concrete mixers, excavators, graders, compactors	Install noise reduction devices such as silencers and mufflers as appropriate to mobile plant and equipment. Periodic site inspections to confirm that noise reduction devices are being used/effective Limit the active construction site to not more than 500 meters per 2.0 km lengths	Reduced noise level from used in the road construction such as mobile plants, excavators, graders, compactors	PMU, Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Daily log, Site Meetings Minutes
		N2.1	Increase in vibration from heavy equipment	Prob: 3 Impact: 3 Risk: Medium	Sensitive structures are vulnerable to vibrations	Identify properties, structures and habitat locations that will be sensitive to vibration impacts resulting from construction and operation of the project.	Sensitive sites and/or structures vulnerable to vibrations have been identified and avoided	PMU, Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Daily log, Site Meetings Minutes
		N2.3			Heavy equipment causing vibration resulting in disturbance to sensitive receptors in adjacent property and land	Identify and avoid adjacent highly sensitive receptors that are likely to be disturbed or affected by the use of heavy equipment	No incidents and complaints related to vibrations reported and/or recorded.	PMU, Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Daily log, Site Meetings Minutes
Biodiversity	PS1	FF2.4	Loss of vegetation due to land clearing	Prob: 3 Impact: 2 Risk: Medium	Cutting and removal of some trees outside of construction limit area	Limit land clearance and disturbance of natural environment to the construction limit areas (CLA) and road right of way (ROW)	No disturbance or tree cutting of trees outside of the CLA and/or road ROW	PMU, Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Daily log, Site Meetings Minutes
		FF2.4			Loss of indigenous tree species and ornamental plants	Minimise removal where possible. Re-plant/ plant indigenous tree species and ornamental plants	Revegetation of indigenous tree species and ornamental plants	PMU, Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Daily log, Site Meetings Minutes

Environmental and Social Issues	UNDP SES Policy	ESMF Issue No.	Anticipated Risk/Impact	Probability of Impact and Impact	Indicators/Unmitigated Impact	Mitigation Measures	Post Mitigation	Responsibility	Frequency of Monitoring	Means of Verification
		FF3.2	New flora and weed species introduced	Prob: 3 Impact: 3 Risk: Medium	Flora and weed species introduced with the catchment management and bioengineering activities	Ensure that any manure or soil applied are free of seeds, and that the seeds used for the catchment rehabilitation are weed free No invasive alien species (IAS) of trees/plants will be used for the soil bioengineering applications and reforestation activities. No non-native species will be used/or new species of trees introduced in the site without prior assessment.	No new or non-native species of trees being introduced into the site Ongoing monitoring for weeds/invasive species	PMU, Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Daily log, Site Meetings Minutes
		FF2.2	Disturbance of wildlife and habitat due to construction activities	Prob: 2 Impact: 2 Risk: Low	Unacceptable noise nuisance and construction works beyond daylight hours	Schedule noisy construction activities (such as operation of concrete mixing plants) and use of equipment and in daylight hours	Acceptable noise levels from construction works. Construction occurs during daylight working hours	PMU, Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Daily log, Site Meetings Minutes
		FF2.2			Unacceptable noise pollution from the use of construction equipment	Undertake proper maintenance of equipment and use mufflers	Acceptable noise levels from equipment	PMU, Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Daily log, Site Meetings Minutes
		FF2.1	Disturbance of fauna and their habitat	Prob: 2 Impact: 2 Risk: Low	Loss of habitat and disturbance of fauna in the project site	Limit land clearance and disturbance of natural environment as much as possible and within the ROW Minimize the overall disturbance footprint of the construction works and area of movement for construction equipment only as necessary. Maximize the direct placement of salvaged/excavated soils. Promote revegetation and habitat protection/land cover by planting native shrubs/grass, and plants for the soil bioengineering applications	Minimized the cutting and removal of trees outside of the ROW Habitat protection and enhancement through soil bioengineering applications	PMU, Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Daily log, Site Meetings Minutes

Environmental and Social Issues	UNDP SES Policy	ESMF Issue No.	Anticipated Risk/Impact	Probability of Impact and Impact	Indicators/Unmitigated Impact	Mitigation Measures	Post Mitigation	Responsibility	Frequency of Monitoring	Means of Verification
						Contractor to only use public non-productive land for laydown/equipment storage				
Land	PS8	W1.5	Material stockpile located so as to cause adverse impacts	Prob: 3 Impact: 3 Risk: Medium	Stockpile outside of the construction limit areas	Contractor to only use public non-productive land for laydown/equipment storage. Ensure that stockpile is secured and stored in a safe place. Vegetate stockpiles if storage required for long periods.	Stockpile within the CLA	PMU, Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Daily log, Site Meetings Minutes
		W1.5			Stockpile materials blocks drainage pathways, waterways and sensitive locations.	Locate stockpile from sensitive agrees and schedule/stage works to minimize the duration of stockpiling topsoil material. Stockpile to be safe in terms of public safety.	Stockpile materials location away from drainage pathways, waterways and sensitive locations.	PMU, Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Daily log, Site Meetings Minutes
		E1.8			Stockpile of materials near water bodies/stream	Proper stockpiling of spoils (on flat areas and away from drainage routes	Stockpile away from water bodies/stream	PMU, Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Daily log, Site Meetings Minutes
		E1.5	Increased risk of erosion and landslide and sediment accumulation on surface and/or groundwater systems	Prob: 3 Impact: 3 Risk: Medium	Excavated or open cut areas are unprotected/exposed	Schedule/stage proposed works to ensure that major vegetation disturbance and earthworks are carried out during periods of lower rainfall and wind speeds.	Open excavation, cut areas are covered and not exposed	PMU, Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Daily log, Site Meetings Minutes
		E1.3				Schedule/stage works to minimize cleared areas and exposed soils at all times.		PMU, Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Daily log, Site Meetings Minutes
		E1.5		Prob: 3 Impact: 3 Risk: Medium	Water with dissolved solids on ground surfaces along the road alignment	Conduct excavation and sensitive construction activities during dry season	Minimized soiled water on ground surfaces along the road alignment	PMU, Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Daily log, Site Meetings Minutes

Environmental and Social Issues	UNDP SES Policy	ESMF Issue No.	Anticipated Risk/Impact	Probability of Impact and Impact	Indicators/Unmitigated Impact	Mitigation Measures	Post Mitigation	Responsibility	Frequency of Monitoring	Means of Verification
		E1.3				Avoid long exposure of opened excavated/cut areas		PMU, Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Daily log, Site Meetings Minutes
		E1.9				Design stormwater management measures to reduce flow velocities and avoid concentrating runoff.		PMU, Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Daily log, Site Meetings Minutes
		E1.14		Prob: 3 Impact: 3 Risk: Medium	Presence of excessive sediments and silt along waterways	Silt fences or similar structures to be installed to protect and reduce sediment loads.	Reduction of sediments volume on waterways	PMU, Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Daily log, Site Meetings Minutes
		E1.13				Grassed buffer strips and bioengineering measures shall be incorporated where necessary during construction to reduce water velocity.		PMU, Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Daily log, Site Meetings Minutes
		E1.4		Prob: 3 Impact: 3 Risk: Medium	Unmanaged construction spoil	Spoils generated from civil works are reused or properly disposed	Spoils reused or properly disposed as per specifications	PMU, Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Daily log, Site Meetings Minutes
		E1.3	Excavations	Prob: 3 Impact: 3 Risk: Medium	Excavated areas left accessible to community	Limit extent of exposed area at any one time Implement community safety campaign/awareness Utilise site barriers or fencing if excavation considered hazardous to community	Rehabilitate disturbed areas. Ensure final condition safe for public..	PMU, Contractor, Local authorities, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Daily log, Site Meetings Minutes

Environmental and Social Issues	UNDP SES Policy	ESMF Issue No.	Anticipated Risk/Impact	Probability of Impact and Impact	Indicators/Unmitigated Impact	Mitigation Measures	Post Mitigation	Responsibility	Frequency of Monitoring	Means of Verification
		E2.4	Soil Contamination	Prob: 2 Impact: 2 Risk: Low	Presence of imported soil/materials from other locations	Avoid or at least minimize using materials imported from other locations Reuse materials excavated from within road reserve.	Well-managed importation of materials from other locations	PMU, Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Daily log, Site Meetings Minutes
		E2.4				Use only materials from other locations certified by the Engineer after having passed the geotechnical specification requirements		PMU, Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Daily log, Site Meetings Minutes
		E3.4	Unregulated disposal of excess soil/silt	Prob: 2 Impact: 3 Risk: Medium	Presence of excess silt stockpile along the roadside or in the drainage structures	Silt removed from drainage and road carriage way during maintenance/defects liability period is to be disposed or appropriately or returned to land where it is determined to be acceptable	Reduction of volume of excess silt stockpile along the roadside or in the drainage structures	PMU, Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Daily log, Site Meetings Minutes
Social Management	PP	SM2	Lack of interest and participation from the community	Prob: 4 Impact: 1 Risk: Low	Lack of interest and participation of the community and beneficiaries of the project	Stakeholder Engagement Plan developed and implemented.	Broad community engagement and participation from diverse groups	PMU, Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Daily log, Site Meetings Minutes, SEP
		SM2.1	Lack of employment for local community due to imported workers	Prob: 3 Impact: 3 Risk: Medium	Conflict and security issues due to outside construction workers	Ensure that the contractor hires local labour (especially unskilled labour) from the host community	Labour from host community fully engaged in the project and employed including women	PMU, Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Daily log, Site Meetings Minutes
		SM4.1 SM4.4	Lack of involvement of women, youths and other vulnerable people	Prob: 3 Impact: 3 Risk: Medium	Grievances and complaints, women, youths and other vulnerable people not involved in the project	Implement SEP Gender and Action Plan developed and implemented Compliance with the GRM	More active involvement of women and other vulnerable groups	PMU, Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Daily log, Site Meetings Minutes, GRM Consultation, Complaints Register

Environmental and Social Issues	UNDP SES Policy	ESMF Issue No.	Anticipated Risk/Impact	Probability of Impact and Impact	Indicators/Unmitigated Impact	Mitigation Measures	Post Mitigation	Responsibility	Frequency of Monitoring	Means of Verification
Health, Safety and Security	PS3	E1.1	Incidents of fires and emergency situations	Prob: 3 Impact: 3 Risk: Medium	Inappropriate storage of flammable and combustible liquids, burning in open spaces and close to material storage sites	Fire extinguishers are to be available on site, ensure that no open fires are permitted within the project area and near to fuel and highly combustible materials Open burning not permitted onsite Contractor to have emergency response plan, which includes protocols with local authorities	Proper storage of flammable and combustible liquids in open spaces and close to material storage sites Maintain low fuel loads along roadway.	PMU, Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Daily log, Site Meetings Minutes
		E1.3	Presence of flammable and highly combustible materials and substances	Prob: 3 Impact: 3 Risk: Medium	Workers smoking on site and close to flammable fuels and combustibles	Adequate signage and warnings including "highly-flammable", "no smoking" Ensure that construction workers and host community are adequately informed, and aware	Non-smoking regulation fully imposed on site that are close to flammable fuels and combustibles	PMU, Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Daily log, Site Meetings Minutes
		E1.4	Health and safety of road users especially school age children	Prob: 3 Impact: 3 Risk: Medium	Construction equipment and works pose safety hazard for school age children	Adequate warnings and signage erected. Do not operate heavy equipment and machinery during times when school children are going to school or returning home. Ensure that construction workers and host community are adequately informed and aware	Risk of safety to children reduced, no safety issue of incident with road users	PMU, Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Daily log, Site Meetings Minutes
		E1.5	Health and safety of road users and community	Prob: 3 Impact: 3 Risk: Medium	Prevalence of health and safety hazard to road users during construction	Training provided to construction workers, adequate signage and warnings to road users to be in place. Adequate information provided to the host community about the safety measures and emergency protocols	Safety measures implemented, adequate signage and warnings to road users	PMU, Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Daily log, Site Meetings Minutes

Environmental and Social Issues	UNDP SES Policy	ESMF Issue No.	Anticipated Risk/Impact	Probability of Impact and Impact	Indicators/Unmitigated Impact	Mitigation Measures	Post Mitigation	Responsibility	Frequency of Monitoring	Means of Verification
		SM2.1	Prevalence and spread of Covid-19	Prob: 3 Impact: 3 Risk: Medium	Prevalence and spread of COVID-19 among contractor's staff and community	Ensure that Contractor's workers follow required national COVID protocols. Encourage COVID awareness and precautionary measures among workers and community, such as wearing masks, regularly washing hands, etc. Encourage vaccination. Ensure that construction workers and host community are adequately informed	COVID-19 precautionary measures being adhered to, risk of spread of COVID-19 minimized	PMU, Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Daily log, Site Meetings Minutes
		SM2.2	Increase in SEAH risk associated with influx of workers	Prob: 3 Impact: 3 Risk: Medium	Influx of workers increases risk/incidence of SEAH	GAP and SEAH awareness Code of conduct for workers GRM and support for SEAH survivors Contractor to develop and implement the community health safety and security plan	SEAH risks not increased	PMU Contractor	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, GRM

Environmental and Social Issues	UNDP SES Policy	ESMF Issue No.	Anticipated Risk/Impact	Probability of Impact and Impact	Indicators/Unmitigated Impact	Mitigation Measures	Post Mitigation	Responsibility	Frequency of Monitoring	Means of Verification
			GBV exacerbated by project	Prob: 2 Impact: 4 Risk: Medium	Changes in power balances Complaints of harassment or GBV	GAP and SEAH awareness Code of Conduct for workers GRM Support for SEAH/GBV survivors	GBV risks not increased	PMU Contractor Field Coordinator	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, GRM
Labour and Working Conditions	PS7	E1.3	Flammable and highly combustible materials and substances	Prob: 4 Impact: 2 Risk: Medium	Workers smoking on site and close to flammable fuels and combustibles	Adequate signage and warnings including "highly-flammable", "no smoking" Ensure that construction workers and host community are adequately informed, and aware No open burning permitted	Non-smoking regulation fully imposed on site that are close to flammable fuels and combustibles	PMU, Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Daily log, Site Meetings Minutes
		E.1.5	Poor working conditions and workers' health	Prob: 3 Impact: 3 Risk: Medium	Reported cases of workers getting sick	Encourage good WASH practices, including provision of appropriate amenities. Train all staff in emergency preparedness and response. Keep a First Aid Kit on site and ensure that drinking water is provided	Minimal number of reported cases of workers getting sick	PMU, Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Daily log, Site Meetings Minutes
		E.1.7			Work related incidents and injuries	Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) is provided to workers	Construction related incidents and injuries avoided or minimized	PMU, Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Daily log, Site Meetings Minutes
		E.1.7	Child labour recruited	Prob: 3 Impact: 2 Risk: Medium	Children recruited to work on the construction site	Ensure that all stakeholders are aware that the use of child labour is not permitted and relevant clauses will be included in the contract. Close collaboration with community leaders and contractor prior to mobilization on the site, verifying Identity cards to identify and recruit local labour.	Children are not engaged or employed to do construction works.	PMU, Contractor, MSA, Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE	Contractor's Method Statement, Reports

Environmental and Social Issues	UNDP SES Policy	ESMF Issue No.	Anticipated Risk/Impact	Probability of Impact and Impact	Indicators/Unmitigated Impact	Mitigation Measures	Post Mitigation	Responsibility	Frequency of Monitoring	Means of Verification
						Regular monitoring/spot checking for ensuring the compliance				
Cultural Heritage	PS4	CH1	Discovery of Archaeological or Cultural Heritage sites or objects during construction works	Prob: 2 Impact: 2 Risk: Low	Damage or disturbance to important Archaeological or Cultural Heritage sites or objects during construction works	Contractor to be aware of known cultural heritage sites (as noted in ESIA/site surveys) Flagging or physical barriers to be put in place if required Take precautions when excavating. If any object or site discovered cease works and follow the Chance-Find Procedure (CFP)	No disturbance or destruction of site or objects of significant cultural heritage value	PMU, Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Daily log, Site Meetings Minutes

Environmental and Social Issues	UNDP SES Policy	ESMF Issue No.	Anticipated Risk/Impact	Probability of Impact and Impact	Indicators/Unmitigated Impact	Mitigation Measures	Post Mitigation	Responsibility	Frequency of Monitoring	Means of Verification
Indigenous Peoples	PS6	CH1	Project is located near lands and territories claimed by indigenous peoples (IP)	Prob: 5 Impact: 2 Risk: Medium	Project encroaches onto lands/territories claimed/occupied by IP without agreement	Confirm land ownership boundaries with respect to the road reserve. No relocation, resettlement, or removal of indigenous population from their lands will take place as a result of the implementation of the infrastructure project. Engage IP community and their representative and ensure that sufficient understanding of the project scope and the issues in well informed and consensus is reached. Implement IPP and monitor its implementation Obtain consent and agreement from IP and formal declaration for IP representatives Project designed to utilize existing government owned road reserve Contractor to survey and set out for approval prior to commencement of works Implement SEP Implement and monitor GRM	If located in IP location, undergo FPIC with the IP community/ies and broad community support. No project selected that will result in involuntary resettlement or disruption of Indigenous People livelihood IP Plan prepared and implemented.	PMU, SSE, SSAC, MSA PMU, SSE, SSAC, MSA PMU, SSE, SSAC, MSA	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Daily log, Site Meetings Minutes

6.2.3 Operation & Maintenance Phase

Table 23: Impact and Mitigation Measures – Post-Construction

Environmental and Social Issues	UNDP SES Policy	ESMF Issue No.	Anticipated Risk/Impact	Probability of Impact and Impact	Indicators/Unmitigated Impact	Mitigation Measures	Post Mitigation	Responsibility	Frequency of Monitoring	Means of Verification
Flora and Fauna	PS1		Flora and weed species introduced	Prob: 3 Impact: 3 Risk: Medium	New species of flora and weed appear on the site	Ensure that the seeds that are used are weed free, maintenance and monitoring to ensure that non-native species and weeds do not prevail No invasive species (IAS) to be used. Monitor non-native species to ensure they do not become invasive.	Environmental weeds and noxious weeds within the project footprints shall be controlled.	PMU, Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Maintains Records
Ground Water Quality	PS8	GW1.1	Groundwater contamination from fuel spills, hydrocarbons and other chemical pollutants	Prob: 2 Impact: 2 Risk: Low	Oil spill or leaks	Well maintained 4WD vehicles used so as to reduce the possibility for oil leaks. Regularly inspect all vehicles used.	Minimise groundwater contamination sources	PMU, Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Maintains Records
Noise and Vibration	PS8	N1.3	Public nuisance caused by maintenance/operation activities	Prob: 4 Impact: 3 Risk: Medium	Noise due to maintenance during defects liability	Limit work to daylight hours. Schedule noisy construction activities during specific times in the day	Construction work limited within working hours and noise level reduced	PMU, Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Daily log, Site Meetings Minutes
		N1.1	Noise nuisance during operation and increase in vehicular traffic	Prob: 3 Impact: 2 Risk: Medium	Complaints from residents about the level of the noise as a result of the influx of users and vehicles due to the new road	Awareness and acceptance by the host community that the benefit of the new road results in increased road users and vehicular traffic	No complaint and acceptance of the new access road	PMU, Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Daily log, Site Meetings Minutes
Land	PS1	E3.4	Sedimentation/siltation of drainage or waterways from unconfined stockpiles of soil and other materials	Prob: 3 Impact: 3 Risk: Medium	Excess silt stockpile along the roadside or in the drainage structures	Silt removed from drainage and road carriage way during maintenance	Silt is properly disposed and/or beneficially reused (eg returned to adjacent farmland)	PMU, Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Maintains Records
					Soil exposed to erosion and land slide	Stabilization of slopes and critical points through bio-engineering	Maintenance of plantation and	PMU, Contractor,	Quarterly	Monitoring Reports

						measures such as a plantation and plating of vetiver grass.	beating up where needed.	Field Coordinators		
					Sediment built up in control structures	Excess sediment in all erosion and sediment control structures (eg. sediment basins, check dams) shall be removed when necessary to allow for adequate holding capacity	Sediment basins, checked dams and other structures are maintained	PMU, Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Maintains Records
Labor and working conditions	PS7	E1.5	Poor working conditions and workers' health	Prob: 3 Impact: 3 Risk: Medium	Reported cases of workers getting sick	Encourage good WASH practices, including provision of appropriate amenities. Train all staff in emergency preparedness and response. Keep a First Aid Kit on site and ensure that drinking water is provided	Minimal number of reported cases of workers getting sick	PMU, Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Daily log, Site Meetings Minutes
		E1.7			Work related incidents and injuries	Personal Protection Equipment (PPE) is provided to workers OHSMP was established and will be implemented by the contractor	Construction related incidents and injuries avoided or minimized			
		E1.7	Child labour recruited	Prob: 3 Impact: 2 Risk: Medium	Children recruited to work on the construction site	Ensure that all stakeholders are aware that the use of child labour is not permitted. Relevant clauses included in contract and contractor trained Close collaboration with community leaders and contractor prior to mobilization on the site, verifying Identity cards to identify and recruit local labour.	Children are not engaged or employed to do construction works.	PMU, Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Daily log, Site Meetings Minutes
Health, Safety and Security	PS3	E1.5	Health and safety of road users and community	Prob: 3 Impact: 3 Risk: Medium	Prevalence of health and safety hazard to road users during construction	Training provided to construction workers, adequate signage and warnings to road users to be in place. Adequate information provided to the host community about the safety measures and emergency protocols	Safety measures implemented, adequate signage and warnings to road users	PMU, Contractor, Field Coordinator, Project Engineer	Daily and maintain records, Weekly reporting to UNDP, MSA and SSE.	Monitoring Reports, Daily log, Site Meetings Minutes

In addition to the to the above Environmental and Social Risks/Impacts and Mitigative Measures and Monitoring Plan, GCF's findings and recommendations dated 03 October, 2002 and Environmental and Social Safeguards (ESS) will complement and taken into consideration including the following.

Environmental and Social Safeguard (SSE)	**Proposed Mitigation Measures**
ESS2 (Labor and working Conditions)	
i. Labor Requirements and labor Laws	The relevant Articles/clauses from Labor law No.4, 2012 of The Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste and International standards regarding adequate worker protection involved in sub-project in terms of basic rights (e.g., rights to clear and understandable terms of employment, regular working hours, overtime pay, equal treatment or non-discrimination of hiring and giving of benefits, freedom of association and collective bargaining, grievance redress) will be included as Annex to the contracts with all parties involved in the sub-projects and the compliance will be trained and monitored during the monitoring visits and Grievance Redressal Mechanism. For example, Article 8 of the Labor law provide details about the prohibition of forced labor which will be complied by all the concerned parties. The project will provide the appropriate trainings to all the stakeholders before the start of the project on the relevant standards/laws and its compliance. Those that may be engaged with associated activities in the catchment area where engagement of community counterpart/contracted labor, including volunteer labor or family labor, which may not be subject to formal laws, may occur.
ii. Risks related to ESS2 standards regarding labor and working conditions (health and safety, prevention of child labour, basic workers rights, trafficked/forces or bonded labor)	In addition to the measures suggested in Table above and OHSMP (Annex 13) regarding labor and working conditions standards, mitigation measures to ensure the basic workers rights such as relevant clauses from Labor Law No.4, 2012 will be included in contracts with the responsible parties (contractors, sub-contractors and their suppliers) and will be trained and regularly monitored by the project team for the compliance. For example, Article 34-37 of the Labor law (2012) provide details about the Occupational Safety, Hygiene and Health which will be followed by all the responsible parties. Although the risk of trafficked/forced or bonded labor is insignificant, the sub-project will train the contractor on this and will be regularly monitored by project team.
iii. OHSM fully covering all areas	OHSMP (Annex 13) comprehends all the areas regarding working condition standards including following areas which will be adequately managed: *(a) Non-discrimination and equal opportunity;* (e) *Freedom of association and collective bargaining;* (b) *Clear terms of employment;* (c) *Workers shall have the right to regular and prompt payment of wages;* (f) *Prohibition of child labor;* (g) *Prohibition of forced and/or bonded labor;* and (h) Establishment of a *Grievance redress mechanism for workers*.
ESS3 (Resource Efficiency and Pollution control)	
Disposal of domestic waste from labor camps and waste from construction activities	Information provided in Table 21 above. Suitable accessible waste disposal sites will be identified at start of the sub-project by the contractor in consultation with the project team and relevant government authorities where waste material from both labor camps (liquid and solid) and construction activities (e.g. topsoil, demolished structures, tree stumps and other organic materials which are unsuitable for use as embankment fills) will be timely and properly disposed at dumping site/s designated by the Municipality and as per the Articles 39-42 of the Democratic Republic of Timor-Leste Decree Law No: 26/2012 of 4 July 2012 Environment Basic Law.
ESS4 (Community Health, Safety and Security).	
Excess vegetation interference with vehicle travel, visibility and damage to assets	Responsible parties will implement Integrated Vegetation Management (IVM) programme ensuring the right of way (and easement) to minimize vegetation interference with vehicle travel, visibility and damage to assets. The trees will be planted on road sides and critical

	vulnerable points exposed to erosion and landslides according to international standards such as the selection of appropriate species which should not obstruct view of the motorists, preference of native trees, planting of trees at least 3 meter away from outer road boundary with at least 3 meter plant to plant distance depending on the height of the tree, multilayered trees plantation on sides of the road such as higher trees on the outside followed by medium trees in the middle and shrubs/grasses closer to the road complemented by bio- engineering measures for soil stabilization. The outer boundary of the road will be considered 5.5 meter from the center point of the road as per the government rural road standards to allow expansion of the road required in future without any damage to the plantation. No trees will be planted near the power lines or any other structures
ESS5 5 (Land Acquisition and involuntary settlement)	
Proof for the ownership of the land to be used for rehabilitation of the road	As per attached letter (attached as Annex 4 A &B) from Public Works dated 07 June 2022 (Ref No: MOP,1039/DGOP-EPCC/VI/2022) stating the ownership of the rural roads by Directorate Roads Bridges and Flood Control (DRBFC), Ministry of Public Works. According to rural road standards by Ministry of Public Works, 5.5 meters from the center line on both sides of the road belong to the government. The proposed sub-project will only rehabilitate 7.7 meters wide road which falls within the ownership of the road by the government. The details have also been added under section 7.2.2 Land Ownership, acquisition and Land Declarations
Notice to owners for timely harvesting of crops, cutting of trees and dismantling of structures to be affected by road rehabilitation	The government documents of the road sub-projects show the ownership of 5.5 meters land on both sides of the road from the center point of the road. The sub-project plan to rehabilitate a 7.7 meters wide road and don't foresee any major damage to crops, trees and structures on the sides of the road. However, where such assets are existing will be recorded and owners will be given enough advance notice to take care of these assets. The project or responsible parties will not provide any support to the affected households in terms of rebuilding or restoring the displaced/damaged structures due to road rehabilitation as all the rehabilitation work will be done on government owned land. Extreme care will be taken by responsible parties to avoid damage to the assets on the downside of the road in hilly areas and for any damage due to negligence, the contractor will be responsible. The project will train the responsible parties to mitigate any damages from the rehabilitation of the road. The Stakeholder Engagement Plan and the GRM also provide mechanisms for communities to formally raise concerns regarding assets that could be affected during the rehabilitation of the roads. Table 21 above provide additional details on this.
ESS6 (Biodiversity Conservation and Sustainable Management of Living Natural Resources	
Potential negative impact of the road rehabilitation activities on the overall ecology of the area.	No significant negative impact is foreseen on the overall ecology of the area due to proposed road rehabilitation. Complementary catchment management and rehabilitation activities under the project will help in mitigating any minor negative impacts. The details are provided under section 5.2 and Table 23 above.
Grievance Redress mechanism	
	Details about GRM mechanism at all levels (municipality, project, organizational and donor) level is provided under section 7.2.

6.3 Implementation of the ESMP

6.3.1 Monitoring

To ensure compliance with the ESMP and that all of the mitigation actions are completed accordingly, regular compliance monitoring and site observations will be carried out by the project engineer, environment officer and field coordinator (Annex 6). The objective of the monitoring activities is to ensure compliance with the measures as outlined in the ESMP, timely identification of any unforeseen negative impacts or when an impact indicator approaches a critical level and timely reporting to the respective stakeholders. Monitoring of the ESMP implementation includes site inspections, reporting and photographic documentation designed to assess the contractor's compliance with the ESMP and other applicable regulations. It is anticipated that additional inspections will be required in response to complaints and issues raised by local communities.

The costs for monitoring during the construction works include the salaries of the Project Engineer, Field Coordinator and Environment Officer's and costs for traveling to the site with motorbike and vehicle, mobile communication and camera. The responsibilities for implementation and monitoring of the ESMP are detailed under responsibilities and institutional arrangements.

6.3.2 Responsibilities and Institutional Arrangements

The key institutions, organizations and stakeholders relevant to the environmental management that will have responsibilities for the implementation of this ESMP are set out below.

The overall responsibility for ESMP implementation lies with the Ministry of State Administration, as the Responsible Party (RP). Lautem Municipal Administration is the contracting authority and has established the contract with the local contracting company for the implementation of the rural road.

UNDP is supporting the RP and has established a Project Management Unit (PMU) based in Dili, to support overall project implementation. The Field Coordinator and Climate Change and Environmental Office of the PMU are based in the Municipality and will support the Municipal Administration and the local authorities to monitor the implementation of this plan.

A summary of the key functions for the project implementation and environmental safeguards and detail on the responsibilities of each function is found in Table 23.

Table 24: Summary of the Key Functions and Responsibilities

No	Name	Roles and Responsibilities
1	Ministry of State Administration (MSA)	• Responsible Party (RP) for the project. Overall responsibility for project design and implementation and post-construction operation and maintenance.
2	Secretary of State for Environment (SSE)	• Implementing Partner for the project. On behalf of the GoTL, SSE ensures that the project complies with the provisions of the requirements for compliance with the environmental laws and regulations
3	National Agency for Environmental Licensing (ANLA)	• Screening of the sub-projects and issuance of the environmental permits/licenses in accordance with ELL DL No. 5/2011 • Monitor compliance with the requirements of the SES and ESMP. • Reports on the results of the environmental monitoring and shall conduct validation and provide technical guidance on quality monitoring, when necessary.
4	Lautem Municipality	• Contracting Authority that enters into the contract with the local contractor for implementation of the works. • Municipality participates in the monitoring of the Contractor performance in ESMP implementation and is involved in grievance resolution in accordance with the established grievance redress mechanism.
5	UNDP	• Supports GoTL (IPs, RPs and Municipal Authorities) with implementation of the project through the established PMU • Reviews and approves the ESIA, ESMP prior to commencement of the construction works. • Supports the PMU, regular monitoring and annual reporting on the implementation of the ESMPs.
6	Project Management Unit (PMU)	• Supports MSA to oversee the environmental compliance and reporting requirements, by MSA and the Municipality, to ANLA. • PMU Team including the Project Manager, National Project Engineer, Environment Officers facilitate the monitoring and reporting on the implementation of the ESMP to National stakeholders such as MSA, SSE. • Regularly monitor the mitigation and protection measures during implementation and submit regular reports to UNDP CO, SSE, ANLA, MSA.
7	Local Authority	• Municipality and Suco Council to participate in the monitoring of the Contractor performance in ESMP implementation. • Chief of Suco and Aldeias shall be involved in grievance resolution in accordance with the established Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM).

		• Lia nain (traditional/cultural leader) engaged in cultural matters and in case of chance find and having to activate the CFP
8	Field Coordinators of PMU	• A daily environmental checklist is completed at each work site and maintained within a register and logged in the on-site logbook. • A weekly environmental checklist is to be completed and will include reference to any issues identified in the daily checklists completed by the Field Coordinators. • The completed checklist is to be forwarded to MSA, SSE and PMU for review and follow-up if any issues are identified. • Supports the Municipality Environment Officer to conduct inspections and spot checks to monitor the performance of the Contractor in implementing the ESMP. • Coordinate monitor and report on the management and resolution of grievances and effectiveness of the GRM. Conduct appropriate consultation and monitoring of effect of construction on affected people. • Oversee observance of the GRM and prepare the grievance redress reports.
9	Civil Works Contractor	• Prepare and submit Method Statement detailing the project implementation plans and construction methods, site layout and organization, workers and community safety and health and other related actions for full compliance with the ESMP • Implements all environmental mitigation and protection measures, conduct environmental monitoring activities • Participates when needed and observes the GRM process in addressing complaints • Participates in regular monthly construction site meetings • Adherence to the CFP in the event any unknown site or objects of cultural and heritage value has been discovered • Prepare and submit monthly and quarterly reporting on the ESMP implementation and compliance
10	CSOs/NGOs	• Participates in any consultation that may be required during the implementation or post-construction maintenance period • Acts as an independent third party in the implementation and post-construction monitoring of the project
10	Beneficiaries, host community	• Supports the contractor in the implementation of the environmental mitigation and protection measures • Participates in any meeting or consultation that may be required during the implementation or post-construction maintenance period

6.3.3 Contractor Responsibilities

As set out in the ESMP, the appointed Contractor will also be responsible for implementing the Environmental and Social Management Plan (EMP). The ESMP is legally binding and shall be always adhered to. The Contractor shall take the necessary

action to ensure that temporary site establishment and construction activities adheres to the requirements stipulated in the ESMP. The Contractor will be required to submit a Method Statement detailing construction activities and what measures will be implemented to prevent the pollution of streams, rivers and adjacent surface and groundwater resources that can potentially occur because of fuel spills, sewage from the temporary toilets and other deleterious materials from the construction site.

Where in the opinion of the Engineer, the Contractor has not adhered to these requirements, the Contractor shall rectify the damage at his cost and to the satisfaction of the Engineer. The selected contractor will be required to comply with the requirements outlined in the ESMP during implementation, which will be monitored through audits and regular monitoring.

7.0 STAKEHOLDER ENGAGEMENT

The project has prepared a Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) for the sub-project as per Annex 8. Stakeholder consultation is enshrined in the Timorese Constitution, and is part of the decision- making process, which allows integration of diverse views and perceptions of the project by stakeholders, creating conditions suitable for implementing the project and its integration at community and national levels.

7.1 Stakeholder Consultations

Extensive consultations were held with stakeholders to gather information about the selected project site and to get the consensus and involvement of the various players, including identifying and coming up with the mitigative measures to address social and environmental concerns. The consultations included women and other disadvantaged groups. During the stakeholders' consultations and engagements with local authorities, the overview of the proposed project and objective of the ESIA were presented. Furthermore, the challenges that could impede the implementation of the project and the support needed from all stakeholders to ensure smooth implementation were also discussed.

7.1.1 Objectives of the Consultations

The objectives of the stakeholders' consultations were to:

- to solicit the views and concerns of local community members, project's beneficiaries and stakeholders for the planned road rehabilitation project so that the feedback received can be used to mitigate and address the issues identified in the early stages of project planning and during implementation.
- gather local knowledge that may be useful in the planning, designs and decision-making processes and that can be incorporated in the project implementation accordingly.
- ensure that important impacts are identified early and not overlooked and the overall benefits of the project for local community are maximized

- provide a forum for the early identification of any critical environmental and social issues and in particular the people who are likely to be affected by the project
- provide an opportunity for the public to provide input and feedback to influence the designs and implementation in a positive manner; and
- increase the local community buy-in and ownership of the project and through following FPIC processes ensure that communities were supportive of the project and that they understood their rights.

7.1.2 Consultation Process

The project was discussed with a wide range of stakeholders including relevant government departments, academia, CSOs, local and municipal authorities, local leaders, residents and host community, minority, and vulnerable groups. Extensive on-ground consultation was undertaken with municipal and local authorities during the pre-construction technical assessments, and in preparation of the technical engineering designs for the project. Throughout the project's implementation and defect's liability period, consultation with any affected communities will continue.

During the consultation the team also disseminated information about the project and its expected impacts, during the various phases of the project cycle (i.e., pre-construction, construction and post-construction) with the community to get consensus on the main social and environmental concerns related to the designs and implementation of the rural road rehabilitation project.

Key stakeholders for this project were identified and consulted including national and municipality government representatives, local authorities, chief of the villages and sub-villages and the local community members and residents along the road corridor.

Frequent discussions were held from April – May 2021 between the PMU and the Administrator of Lautem and the Director of PDIM of Lautem Municipality. A subsequent meeting was held with representatives of Suco Lavateri on 17 May 2021 where access and materials for construction works were discussed. Another meeting as public

consultation was held with the local authorities and communities on 14 June 2021 to discuss the implementation process and confirming the rural road rehabilitation to be implemented under the GCF-SRC project within 2021.

7.1.3 Consultation and Coordination with national and local authorities

Various consultation meetings were held with the local authorities on the project including the Administrator of Lospalos Administrative Post and Director of PDIM in Lautem Municipality. The Administrator and local authorities confirmed that the road is following the existing alignment and is not located within a protected area and understand that adequate environmental safeguards and monitoring will be put in place for any potential negative impacts. The climate resilient rehabilitation of the road will bring about more positive benefits to the people and communities living alongside the road.

Coordination was held with the Ministry of Public Works – Department of Roads Bridges and Flood Control (DFBFC) to ensure that the selected road was not already budgeted or contracted for implementation under the MoPW annual plan. The road has not been prioritized or budgeted for implementation under the MoPW.

7.1.4 Consultation with residents/community

Consultation with the host community and local authorities was held on 14 June 2021 in Suco Bauro at aldeia office with the PMU, MSA, and Ministry of Public Works with 18 people (11 men, 7 women participated, for the women the PMU do the consultation during public consultation and were consulted in the community. The views expressed were incorporated into this ESIA and the project design.

Figure 14: Consultation in Suco Lavateri (14 June 2021)

A summary of the issues and/comments raised by the various stakeholders and how the issues were and/are to be addressed at the meetings or by the project are highlighted below.

7.1.5 Key Findings of the Consultations

During the consultation process the following information and views were gathered:

- The residents of the local community expressed their appreciation and gave the assurance to fully support the successful implementation of the project and are aware of the positive social and economic benefits that the road rehabilitation will bring to their community.
- The proposed works are on the existing road alignment and do not involve the relocation or destruction of any house or physical asset
- The project proposes to utilise the existing government owned road reserve, so no displacement or resettlement is required. Further, the local community agreed that no compensation is required for any disturbance that might occur due to construction, although this will be reduced to the minimum. This was assessed in full consultation and participation of local authorities and residents of the host community during the technical assessment and surveys. The declaration letter has been provided and signed by IPs representatives to this effect.

- Residents are aware of the positive social, economic and health benefits that the road rehabilitation will have on their lives and the resultant climate resilient improvement and safeguard for the community and its physical assets.
- The rural road will provide direct benefits and improved all-weather access to 3,496 (M=1,744, F=1,752) people from five aldeias (sub-villages) which include better able to collect their produce and transport in a timely manner to the local markets.
- Local community members did not express dissatisfaction with the issues that will arise during the construction works such as the noise from equipment and dust.
- The project implementation follows the Municipality Integrated Development Programme (PDIM) planning framework.
- As is customary in Timorese culture, before the project start physical construction works on the ground, the cultural ceremony needs to be done at the time of commencement and completion of the construction works of the project in consideration of the holy (*lulik*) site that is near to the road.
- Suco chief recommended to hearing their community that had ability for the skill labor
- Suco chief expressed that no community to disturb the project during the implementation, it was long time community wait for the development in their suco.

7.1.6 Dates and Venue for the Stakeholder's Consultation

The project concept was derived from the PDIM Planning Framework, a national bottom-up process that allows communities to develop infrastructure proposals and feed them up through the various administrative levels from Aldeia to Suco to Municipality. In this way, the projects are based on community needs and aspirations and there is high ownership of the concepts even before funding is available.

During the GCF SRC project development and design phase there was considerable stakeholder engagement, which was documented as part of the funding proposal. Further consultation was undertaken as part of the detailed engineering design.

The details of the stakeholder consultations that were undertaken as part of the ESIA/ESMP development are presented in Table 24.

Table 25: Details of the Stakeholders' Coordination and Meetings

Dates	Venue	Participants
21 May 2021	Lavateri suco Office	1. Domingos de Jesus Sarmento (FC Lautem) 2. Administrator Post of Lospalos 2. Sidalio Freitas Suco chief of Bauro
16 June 2021	Aldeia Bautalo Office	Stakeholders Consultation Meeting Representatives from Administrator Post of Lospalos, Aldeia Onor Tibalari, Aldeia Wabubu, Osso Issilari, Fanatolo and Ledana Total number of 18 participants (M 11, F =7
31 August 2021	Administration Office and Suco Office	Consultation meeting and establishment of GRM Committee Participants: Total = 32 (M = 19 F = 13)
08 – 10 December 2021	Baucau Municipality	Workshop for Municipal Engineers and Technicians on EIA and Climate Resilient Infrastructure Methods (CRIM) for Cluster B Municipalities (Baucau, Lautem, Viqueque Technicians/Engineers) Total participants 34 staff (M = 29, F = 5)

7.2 Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

To ensure smooth implementation of the project and timely and effectively addressing any issues of problems that may be encountered during implementation, a robust Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM), to address the grievances of the stakeholders of the project has been established at all levels (local, project, organization and donor). The GRM consultation with municipality and local authorities was held and the committee was established on 31 August 2021 and adopted in the Municipality of Lautem during the pre-construction phase of the project.

Any person having grievance or complaints will have the opportunity to submit their grievance/complaint following either via a grievance form or verbally and pursuant to the mechanism and committee established. The GRM will, as much as possible, try to resolve complaints and/or grievances on terms that are mutually acceptable to all parties. When making a complaint and/or grievance, all parties must act at all times, in good faith and should not attempt to delay and/or hinder any mutually acceptable resolution.

The project will follow Guidance Note -UNDP Social and Environmental Standards (SES), Stakeholder Engagement Supplemental Guidance: Grievance Redressal Mechanisms for establishing GRM for the project as following:

1. Receive and Register Grievance: The Project Field Coordinator at Municipality level will receive and register all the grievances within 48 hours. The GRM will be widely publicized through meetings and posters in prominent congregation points such as sub-village office. All the stakeholders will be informed about the purpose, process and assured of the confidentially of personal details of the person recording the grievance. All the stakeholders including government officials, contractor, workers and community will be informed about the focal person and her/his phone number will be shared for either registering the complaints in person or through phone calls.
2. Acknowledge, Assess and Assign: The nominated Field Coordinator will acknowledge the receipt of the grievance and will share with Monitoring, Evaluation and Communication Officer of the Project who will assess and assign the grievance to the relevant project staff for resolution and preparing the response. Depending on the nature of the grievance, the serious and time sensitive grievances such as sexual harassment, security and misappropriation of the project resources, the Project Manager should be immediately informed and in consultation with UNDP management will resolve and respond to the grievance through appropriate measures.
3. Propose Response: The assigned person will further investigate in consultation with Field Coordinator and if needed will discuss with other relevant departments and staff to prepare the detailed response.
4. Agreement on the response: Minor grievances should be handled and responded within one month by the relevant Field Coordinators in consultation with relevant Team Leader/staff and government authorities while response to major grievances should be agreed/resolved by the Project Manager withing 2 months or referred to the Grievance Redressal Committee.

5. Implement Agreed Response: The relevant Team Lead will implement the agreed response with the support from relevant field and technical staff as required. Relevant government departments will be informed accordingly for their support.
6. Grievance Resolved successfully and closed: All the grievances received and resolved will be documented and mitigation measures put in place to avoid the repetition of the same or similar issues in future.
7. No agreement on the response/Grievance not resolved: The assigned staff in consultation with Project Manager will consider revising the approach, refer out or close out as appropriate.
8. Reporting to GCF: The Project will keep GCF updated on quarterly basis regarding the number of grievances received, natures of the grievances, its status (resolved/not resolved) and mitigation measures put in place to avoid similar situation in future.

The Project Grievance Redress Mechanism does not replace or exclude other existing avenues for complaint resolution. All complainants have the right to use the Court of Timor Leste at any time to seek resolution or the following available independent grievance mechanism.

- UNDP Stakeholder Response Mechanism - www.undp.org/secu-srm
- GCF Independent Redressal Mechanism - https://irm.greenclimate.fund

7.3 Gender and Social Inclusion

Rural women often have few, if any, income opportunities aside from agriculture, which stresses the importance of ensuring equal access to employment opportunities in rural infrastructure development and particularly road works. Seeing women perform well in non-traditional jobs, such as working in road construction and maintenance, also challenges traditional gender roles and is a step towards changing gender norms and advancing gender equality in Timor-Leste.

- While the labour force participation rate more than doubled from 24 percent in 2010 to 46.9% in 2016, crucially over 50% of the working age population are not economically active, with women particularly behind men and youth behind adult over 25 years of age in terms of labour force participation.
- According to the SEIA 2.0 nationwide household survey, 'the overall labour force participation rate (March 2021) was 51.3 percent. This represents the percentage of the working-age population that is working in the market economy or is looking for paid employment.[6] The labour force participation of women was lower than that of men, respectively 46.7 and 55.8 percent, which represents a gender parity index of 0.84'. Urban areas have a larger share of unemployed population compared to rural areas (16.1% versus 7.4%).[7]
- People with disabilities in Timor-Leste often resort to subsistence work to compensate for the lack of access to employment for pay or profit. The participation rate of 28.0 percent for persons with a disability is about half (54 percent) the rate of people without disabilities, which is an indication of the adverse position on the labour market of the former group[8]
- Men predominate in every sector except self-employed non-farmers, of which 57% are women. Seventy-six percent (76%) of businesses and farms are owned by men; men occupy roughly 59-69% of the jobs in government, NGOs, international organizations, and state-owned enterprises. [9]
- Most of the population have no consistent incomes due to working in the informal sector, and many are subsistence farmers. In 2016, of the employed population in Timor-Leste, 42.9% were self-employed and 15.1% were contributing family members.[10] Of those, only a quarter of employed women

[6] UN Timor-Leste and GoTL (2021), The Socio-Economic Impact Assessment of COVID-19 in Timor-Leste, Round 2 (SEIA 2.0)

[7] MOF, ILO, UNFPA (2018). Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2015: Analytical Report on Labour Force. Thematic Report Volume 10, GDS and UNFPA.

[8] UN Timor-Leste and GoTL (2021), The Socio-Economic Impact Assessment of COVID-19 in Timor-Leste, Round 2 (SEIA 2.0)

[9] MOF, ILO, UNFPA (2018). Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2015: Analytical Report on Labour Force. Thematic Report Volume 10, GDS and UNFPA.

[10] MOF, ILO, UNFPA (2018). Timor-Leste Population and Housing Census 2015: Analytical Report on Labour Force. Thematic Report Volume 10, GDS and UNFPA.

(28%) were in waged or salaried (employee) positions, whereas half (49%) of all employed men were in secure jobs.[11]

The opportunity to participate in rural road construction and maintenance works will open new employment and income generating opportunities for women, as well as increase their agency. It is expected that during the implementation stage itself, there will be available job opportunities for local youths, women and the local community to participate in the construction works. While this will provide income generating opportunities, it will also help to develop the community and household skills set for the future. The project will target greater participation and involvement of women (targeting at least 30%), vulnerable groups and disability groups. Collaboration and cooperation with local authorities and leaders will ensure broader gender involvement and empowerment.

The project will develop, implement, and monitor its Gender Action Plan. Consideration would be given to ensure that the needs of women, disabled people, youth, and other vulnerable groups are considered at all stages from planning, design, execution and monitoring of the road infrastructure. Dedicated and simplified tools will be designed and used as part of the Gender Action Plan. Additional measures include ensuring adequate representation and engagement of vulnerable groups in the consultation activities and full compliance with the GRM process.

The opportunity to participate in rural road construction and maintenance works will open new employment and income generating opportunities for women, as well as increase their agency. It is expected that during the implementation stage itself, there will be available job opportunities for local youths, women and the local community to participate in the construction works. While this will provide income generating opportunities, it will also help to develop the community and household skills set for the future. The project will target greater participation and involvement of women (targeting at least 30%),

[11] UNWOMEN, Secretary of State for the Support and Socio-Economic Promotion of Women (SEM, Secretary of State for Employment Policy and Vocational Training (SEPFOPE), and ILO. 2017. *Gender analysis of the 2013 Timor-Leste Labour Force Survey: A statistical summary of women and men at work in Timor-Leste.*

vulnerable groups and disability groups. Collaboration and cooperation with local authorities and leaders will ensure broader gender involvement and empowerment.

7.4 Indigenous People's Plan (IPP)

As social groups with identities that are often distinct from dominant groups in their national societies, Indigenous Peoples are frequently among the most marginalized and vulnerable segments of the population. As a result, their economic, social, and legal status often limits their capacity to defend their rights to lands, territories, and other productive resources, and restricts their ability to participate in and benefit from development. At the same time, GCF recognizes that Indigenous Peoples play a vital role in sustainable development and emphasize that any constructions should benefit Indigenous Peoples, thereby ensuring long-term sustainable management of critical environmental and socio cultures of the community.

The Indigenous People's Plan (IPP) was developed (see Annex 11) and the checklist was applied for appraising whether FPIC process was required. The IPP is crucial to recognize the distinct circumstances that expose Indigenous Peoples to different types of risks and impacts from development projects. The purpose of developing this Indigenous People Plan is to avoid adverse impacts on Indigenous Peoples and to provide them with culturally appropriate social and economic benefits. In particular,

a. to respect Indigenous Peoples' rights, including their rights to Free, Prior, and Informed Consent (FPIC).
b. to involve Indigenous Peoples in the design of the project, receive culturally appropriate benefits that are negotiated and agreed upon with the affected persons and/or communities.
c. to avoid or adequately address potential adverse impacts through a participatory and consultative approach; and
d. to monitor the implementation of the project, any required Indigenous Peoples plan or framework, and project benefits are monitored by qualified professionals.

7.5 Training and Capacity Building

Training and capacity development is a key aspect to support the ESIA and ESMP processes. ANLA is the national agency that is responsible for facilitating the screening and for issuance of the requisite permit and licensing in accordance with the ELL and will facilitate the trainings with the PMU (Annex 6). The training targets staff from the PMU, technical counterparts in the respective government ministries and other responsible parties to have clear information and understanding of the safeguard policies and its requirements and to support the implementation and monitoring of the ESMP.

The training also focuses on the procedure for complying the social and environmental safeguard requirements and procedures, and applicable regulations in relation to the environmental procedures and issuance of the appropriate environmental license prior to commencing physical works on the site.

Table 26: ESIA Training Plan

Description of Training	Target Participants	Facilitated by
Training on ESIA/ESMP (including monitoring) and Climate Resilient Infrastructure Methods (CRIM)	• National Technical Staff from MSA, SSE, ADN • Municipal Engineers and Technicians	ANLA, UNDP, PMU

GCF project facilitated training workshop for Municipal Engineers and Technicians on introduction to the national ELL and ESIA/ESMP concepts for better understanding during monitoring, reporting and compliance. The training which also included the Climate Resilient Infrastructure Methods (CRIM) was conducted at both the national (Dili) and in the Municipal levels between November 25 and December 10, 2021. The training which is part of Outcome 2 of the GCF project targets technical staff in the respective line ministries (SSE, MSA, MAF, MoPW) at the national level and municipal engineers and Environment Officers.

The training for Lautem Municipality was held from December 08 – 10, 2021. Further sessions have been planned and will be facilitated to enhance the capacity of technical

staff in the respective line ministries to support the implementation and monitoring of the site specific ESMP.

The project will support the selected contractor and relevant technical staff to receive refresher training to ensure compliance with the environmental and social safeguards measures including dealing with stakeholders, community participation and relations; adherence to labor laws and standards; gender equality; child protection; training on OHS and emergency requirements, PPEs, disability inclusion and workers and public safety. Along with the monitoring that will be undertaken, coaching and mentoring will also be offered to the contractor's staff to ensure full compliance with the safeguard measures.

8.0 Implementation action plan

Table 26 below shows the main activities to be implemented during 11 months period of the project (1-2 month for contractor selection/contract signing, 4 months for construction and 6 months for Defect Liability/retention.

Table 27: Implementation schedule for the ESMP

No	Activity	Month										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Pre Construction												
1	Tendering process											
2	Contract signing with selected contractor											
3	Contractor training on ESMP											
During Construction												
1	Mobilisation of the stakeholders											
2	Mobilization of equipment on site											
3	Road works											
4	Pavement and surfacing works											
5	Structural Works											
6	Soil Stabilization and bioengineering measures											
7	Monitoring											
8	Hand over to the muncipality											
9	Grievance Redressal Mechanism establishment and implementation											
Post Construction												
1	Demobilisation of equipment from site											
2	Monitoring of Defect Liability/Retention period											
	Rectification of defeciencies											
3	Final hand over of the project to MoPW											
4	Operation and maintenance											

The PMU SRF GCF will be overall overseeing the process with regular oversight and the field based staff (Field Coordinator and Climate Change and Environment Officers) will regular monitor the implementation of ESMP, construction activities and coordination. The GRM mechanism is separately budgeted while all other proposed activities will be funded from the relevant budget headlines.

9.0 Conclusions and Recommendations

Based on the evaluation of the risks/impacts of the rehabilitation of the rural road project it has been concluded that the risks and impact associated with the implementation of the project are limited in scale and time and can be appropriately managed by ensuring that mitigative measures are in place.

Consultation with local communities followed FPIC principles and support and consent for the project was obtained from the community representatives (including indigenous leaders).

A suite of mitigation measures has been identified and described in the ESMP. The mitigation measures cover all phases of the project and are to be applied by the parties identified.

It is recommended that throughout the project cycle the risks/impacts are monitored and managed as detailed in the ESMP and that in the event that impacts exceed acceptable limits that the management measures be reviewed and amended as required.

It is considered that overall, the positive/beneficial impacts of the project outweigh the temporary and short term environmental and social impacts that may result.

Annex 1A: Sub-Project Environmental and Social Screening Template

Safeguarding communities and their Physical and Economic Assets from Climate Change Induced Disasters in Timor-Leste

Sub-Project Environmental and Social Screening Template

A. Activity and Site Information

Sub-Project Name:	La-RR-04 Climate Resilient Rehabilitation of Luarai to BauroRural Road
Activity/Site Name:	Suco Bauro (Lautem Municipality)
Type of Activity:	Rural Road Rehabilitation
Name of Reviewer and Summary of ProfessionalQualifications:	
Date of Review:	14 June 2021

B. Screening

Screening Question	Yes /No	If Yes or True, Requirements/Measures (Explanations)
A. Sub-Project Eligibility		
1. Would the subproject encroach into or be located in officiallydeclared Protected Areas of natural habitats (e.g., natural parks)?	No	The subproject is NOT located in a protected Area. The subproject will not encroach into any natural habitat. Subproject is considered as eligible for funding under the project
2. Would the subproject result in the significant conversion of any critical natural habitats (i.e., primary forest, critical wetlands, endangered species habitat, etc.) e.g., conversion of primary growth forests into agroforestry areas?	No	The subproject will NOT result in significant conversion of any critical natural habitats. No IAS will be introduced in the project site and no new species of trees or plants will be introduced for the soil-bioengineering or agroforestry activities on the site without prior studies/assessment. Subproject is considered as eligible for funding under the Project
3. Would the sub-project require displacement of people or involve involuntary land acquisition?	No	Sub-project will NOT require displacement of people or involve involuntary land acquisition. Therefore, the subproject is considered eligible for funding under the Project

4. Would the subproject involve civil works or construction activities on lands whose ownership is being disputed?	No	The subproject does NOT involve construction activities on lands whose ownership is being disputed. There is NO land dispute in the proposed project site. Subproject is considered eligible for funding under the Project
5. Would the sub-project displace, damage or render inaccessible, any national or specific community's cultural heritage/property?	No	There will be NO loss or damage to heritage/property. A Chance Find Procedure has been developed Subproject is considered eligible for funding under the Project
B. Type of Assessment		
6. Is the sub-project a Category A as per Timor-Leste Environmental Licensing Law (2011) screening criteria?	No	The subproject is not rated Category A as per the Environmental Licensing Law screening criteria. EIA for Category A sub-projects: an environmental impact statement (EIS) and environmental management plan (EMP) are required
7. Is the sub-project a Category B as per Timor-Leste Environmental Licensing Law (2011) screening criteria?	No	The subproject is not rated Category B as per the Environmental Licensing Law screening criteria. IEE for Category B sub-projects: a simplified environmental impact statement (SEIS) and environmental management plan (EMP) required
8. Is the sub-project a Category C as per Timor-Leste Environmental Licensing Law (2011) screening criteria?	Yes	The project has been screened by ANLA and classified as Category C in accordance with the national Environmental Licensing Law DL No. 05/2011 Category C projects are not required to go through any environmental assessment procedure (other than classification)
C. Cultural Properties		
9. Is the proposed sub-project site near a known archaeological or paleontological site; or is it within a potential archaeological or paleontological site?	No	The project is NOT located near to any known archaeological site. However, the project will develop and adopt a Chance Find Procedure.
D. Involuntary Resettlement and Land Acquisition		
10. Would the sub-project adversely affect lands, crops, structures, other properties and/or livelihoods?	No	The subproject will NOT cause displacement of people or result in involuntaryresettlement or associated impacts.
11. Would the sub-project displace people's homes and/or people's livelihood or restrict access to traditional economic resources?	No	The sub-project will NOT cause displacement or involuntary resettlement of people's homes and/or people's livelihood or restrict access to traditional economic resources.
12. Would the subproject involve, require or result in acquisition of land, right-of-way and/or easements rights?	No	The project does NOT require acquisition of land. As part of the ESIA process, stakeholders' consultation will be done and land declaration from the community and local authorities will be solicited to the effect.

13. Are there any existing ownership or land use disputes on the proposed land?	No	There are NO existing land ownership issues or land use disputes on the proposed land
14. Is the land to be used still classified under public land?	Yes	Yes, Local Authorities and the Ministry of Public Works have confirmed that this land is under public ownership. Ministry to provide written evidence.
15. Is the land privately owned?	No	The land is public property.
E. Indigenous Peoples		
16. Is the Subproject site inside any IP Ancestral Domain?	No	Ancestral domains are places where human remains could occur e.g., cemeteries, battlefields, disaster sites etc. The subproject is not within one. This was confirmed during development of the IPP which was developed following FPIC approach.
17. If the subproject is not within any ancestral domain, are there any IP community/ies in the sub-project's influence area to be affected (either positively or adversely) by the subproject?	Yes	The FPIC process was done. IPP plan prepared in consultation with IPs. Attached documents such as: 1. Minutes or other evidence of consultation conducted among IPs; 2. Evidence of broad IP community support.

Screening Result Summary

(To be filled up by the Screening Officer)

Check the box that applies:

☐ The sub-project is not eligible for funding under the Project due to (state reason briefly):

_____
_____
_____

☐ The sub-project proposal currently does not qualify for the Project funding, but may be resubmitted for consideration after complying with the following requirements/actions (check all that applies based on the above screening table)

_____ Change of location/site

_____ (Please state specific reason i.e., avoiding protected area of natural habitat, purchase of pesticides from project funds, cultural heritage property sites):

_____ Change in the sub-project design to address the following (please specify the required changes)

_____
_____

[Note that sub-projects that are revised and resubmitted will be subjected again to the above screening checklist.]

☐ The sub-project as proposed is eligible for funding and may proceed to comply with processing and preparation of the following safeguardinstruments (check only those that apply based on the above screening):

_____EIS with ESMP

_X_____SEIS with ESMP

_____Evidence of Free Prior Informed Consent among IP Communities

_X_____Evidence of Broad IP Community Support (Resolution, Endorsement, Letter, etc.) *– Letter of Declaration issued as per Annex 4.*

_____Land Acquisition and Resettlement/Compensation Plan

_X_____Chance Find Procedure

[Note that the specific issues/recommended measures identified in the above screening checklist shall also be addressed in the relevant safeguardinstruments. During the review, the instruments will be checked against the above checklist.]

Name and Signature of Screening Officer: _____

Date Completed: _____

SAFEGUARD CLEARANCE (To be filled only after review of the sub-project proposal package)

☐This Subproject is deemed ineligible because of the following reasons
[*State valid reasons such as erroneous Screening*]:

_____

☐ This Sub-project is not yet cleared of Safeguards requirements pending compliance of the following:
[*Write down pending requirements and signwith initials of the reviewing officer*]:

☐ This Sub-project is given conditional clearance and may proceed to implementation subject to the compliance of the following requirements on orbefore the deadlines specified. [*Write down requirements and their agreed deadlines. Note that this option should only be resorted to when the pending requirements are already underway and will not have implications on the implementation of the subproject*]:

Requirement	Deadline
_____	_____
_____	_____

☐This Sub-project is cleared of Safeguards requirements and may proceed with implementation.

_____

Safeguards Screening Officer

Annex 1B: Project Assessment Form

Project Assessment form of Rural Road (RR)
Rural Road Rehabilitation of Luarai to Bauro, 4.385 Km
Suco Bauro – PA Lospalos - Lautem Municipality

1. Location

Municipality	Bauro, Lospalos post of Administrative, Lautem Municipality
Project code	La-RR-04
Project Name	Road rehabilitation
Contact name in sucu	Cidalio Freitas, Bauro Sucu Chief, +670 7824 7671
Date	17 May 2021

2. Coordinate

GPS Coordinate	**Start point**	**Middle Point**	**End Point**
	8°26'31.82"S	8°27'20.64"S	8°27'41.97"S
	127° 0'56.58"E	127° 1'34.86"E	127° 2'23.76"E
Length 4.385	**Start point**	**Middle point**	**End point**
	0+000 Meter	2+193 Meters	4+385 Meters
Width in meters	5,50 meters		

2.1 Categories intervention		
Rehabilitation	**Construction**	**Retrofitting**
Not full Rehabilitation (Only some section)	New Road Construction-No	Bioengineering and Agroforestry – Yes this is part of the climate to be implemented

2.2 If project already built? Please indicate	
Construction period	1992, in the Indonesian time
Rehabilitation period	Not do the rehabilitation yet

2.3 Contactor information	
Implemented by	55 company and Lautem company 2010
Estimated cost ($)	NA (TBC based on Engineer's Estimate)

2.4 Description of intervention	**How many place**	**Comment**
Plum concrete area gradient very step	No intervention to the road	The road from Luarai to Bauro (Suco Bauro, PA Lospalos, Lautem Municipality) there road over all are flat and has 3 places are not significant steep.
Gravel Surface (flat area)	Some section still with good condition cover by gravel material (White sand/Local Material)	
Box Culvert (Is there any existing and in good condition)	5 pipe culverts	Thought 5 pipe culvert is 4 in a good condition 1 is not good condition
Pipe Culvert (Is there any existing and in good condition)	No	No

Water crossing of road (is there a wide deep that flows for long period of time after rainfall, please indicate length wide of it)	no		no		
Side Drain	Length	Width	Deeping	Bold	Comment
	388m	60cm	40cm	20cm	Current condition for drainage side some is broken and need to do the clearance
Retaining Wall	N/A				
Gabions	N/A				
Bio engineering (erosion and landslide area)	N/A, current condition of the roads was cover by the natural forestry				

3.0 Suco Priority (Local Authority Consultation)	
Discuss with the Suco Development Council or Suco leaders - what is the most important project/priority for consideration and theire development priorities for the next 2 - 4 years?	[ ] Suco Office [ ] Market [ ] Electricity [x] Road & Bridges [ ] Irrigation scheme, agriculture [ ] Flood/River Protection, Gabion [x] Water access/Clean water supply [ ] Health care facility [ ] School [ ] Other, Please state _____
Beneficiaries' information: How many Aldeia, Suco and Community are benefit by this project when implemented?	M = 1744, F = 1752 T = 3496 Households: 702 Number of Aldeis: 5 consist with Bouro, Luarai, Sepalete,Iralafai and Sumoco
What are the projects that have been prioritized in the Suco development Plans (2021, 2022?)	Roads and water supply system
What are the projects in progress to develop the community and by whom, (which agency or company?)	Electricity for community in 5 Aldeia had accessed

3.0

Available Assets in the Suco/Aldeia (e.g Public Service/Infrastructure	**Suco Status**	
Electricity (Y/N?)	Number of Households that are connected to the grid?	Yes, 86 of household has access to the electricity in both of Aldeia (Bauro and Luarai) and the others 3 had accessed the electricity
School (Y/N?)	Number of Schools? Number of students that attend?	The student are 98 consist with Male 50 and Females 48 and the school located in Aldeia Iralafai and Suco Fuiluro

Health Post (Y/N?)	Is it working? How many times per week?	1 health post Located at Aldeia Luarai
Market (Y/N?)	How many markets? How far from location of project?	The rehabilitation for this road that will be benefit for community to access to Market in Lospalos (City of Lautem)
Suco Office (Y/N?)		Yes, community will walk through this road to go the have a meeting in sucu office, included to be participated in some activities were conducted by Government in Agencies
Access to water? (Y/N?)	How many Aldeias have access to water supply?	Yes, Bauro and Luaria. Water supply system from PNDS program, implemented in 2010 and it is sufficient for the current beneficiary household the community. However, it is very sufficient for all community in that Aldeia.
Status of WASH/ Toilet?	Is the Suco/Aldeia declared ODF or Number of HH using non-improved facility?	Yes, it's a good condition, they have declared the ALFA in their sucu especially in both of Aldeia as Luarai, Bauro mostly 87%b has access to toilet hygiene in their hamlet
Number of Aldeias connected to improved road network?	How many aldeias in the suco already have road access? Road conectivity (suco to suco, Aldeia to Suco, Suco to Ap) What is the condition?	All aldeias has access for roads, but not concreted with asphalt yet, and difficult community access to school, health post and school in the rainy season.
Information on the Natural resources in the Suco? Forest Resources and others?	Teak tree, magahoni, candlenut	
Skills available (workers etc.?	The community members have skills to do the work in carpentry, rooks' concert, canalization and installation	
Organizations (groups, Community based organizations, NGOs)	There are the Fraterna local NGO has implemented the horticulture activities in that hamlet as vegetables production, care of the animal as buffalo, horse, pig, and goat and included the Global Civic sharing they support the agriculture activities.	
Forestry_ Nurseries that are available?	Community Nursery (Y/N?) Central Nursery (Y/N?) Distance from the nursery? Other Nurseries (Household/Private)?	No MAF Municipality 4 km from MAF office to community No private nurseries

4.0

Social issue	
What are some of the major issues facing the community (and affecting development?)	No
Is there any Land issue in the project site?	No
Veteran intervention	No

Access to materials? Will there be required material in the suco e.g quarry, rocks etc.?	Mostly the community members will be taking the rock from their village but sand they will be load from Lautem beach
4.1 Environmental issue	
Cultural and heritage	1 Lulik/sacred site 1 chapel (Mostly before do the something is new need to be do the acknowledge for the cultural in that area)
Sensitive area	No
4.2 Land Use	
Paddy field	No
Horticulture area is slash and burn practice	No, mostly community in Bauro and Luarai has skills to practice do the farming by the digging soil
Farmland	Yes
Coffee plantation	No
Livestock	Yes, they have buffalo, horse, pig, dog and goat
Forestry Industrial Species	Teak tree, magahoni and Local tree as Ai -na coconut and candlenut
Forestry Other Species	No

5.0 Natural Disaster History	
Most Recent Disaster	Flooding
What is the frequency of the disaster	Flooding happened in this area one a year when the big raining happened in the vulnerable section only
Possible Photo	As per the annex photo
Community Action Plan?	Community Adaptation Plan (Y/N?) - No Disaster Management Plan (Y/N) - No
Community action during disaster	Yes, the disasters team will be do the approach with the community members who are affected to the natural disaster including action will come by the community itself to do the mitigation and prevention
Community action after disaster	Community members will do the temporary action based their capacity
Impact of climate change on rural road and community assets	If have rainfall for long time it might be affected for the local infrastructure as school, office included the public roads
Relationship among community members	The community members have a good relationship in between community Luarai, Bauro and other community in the other sucu.

Annexed:

1. List Of Participation

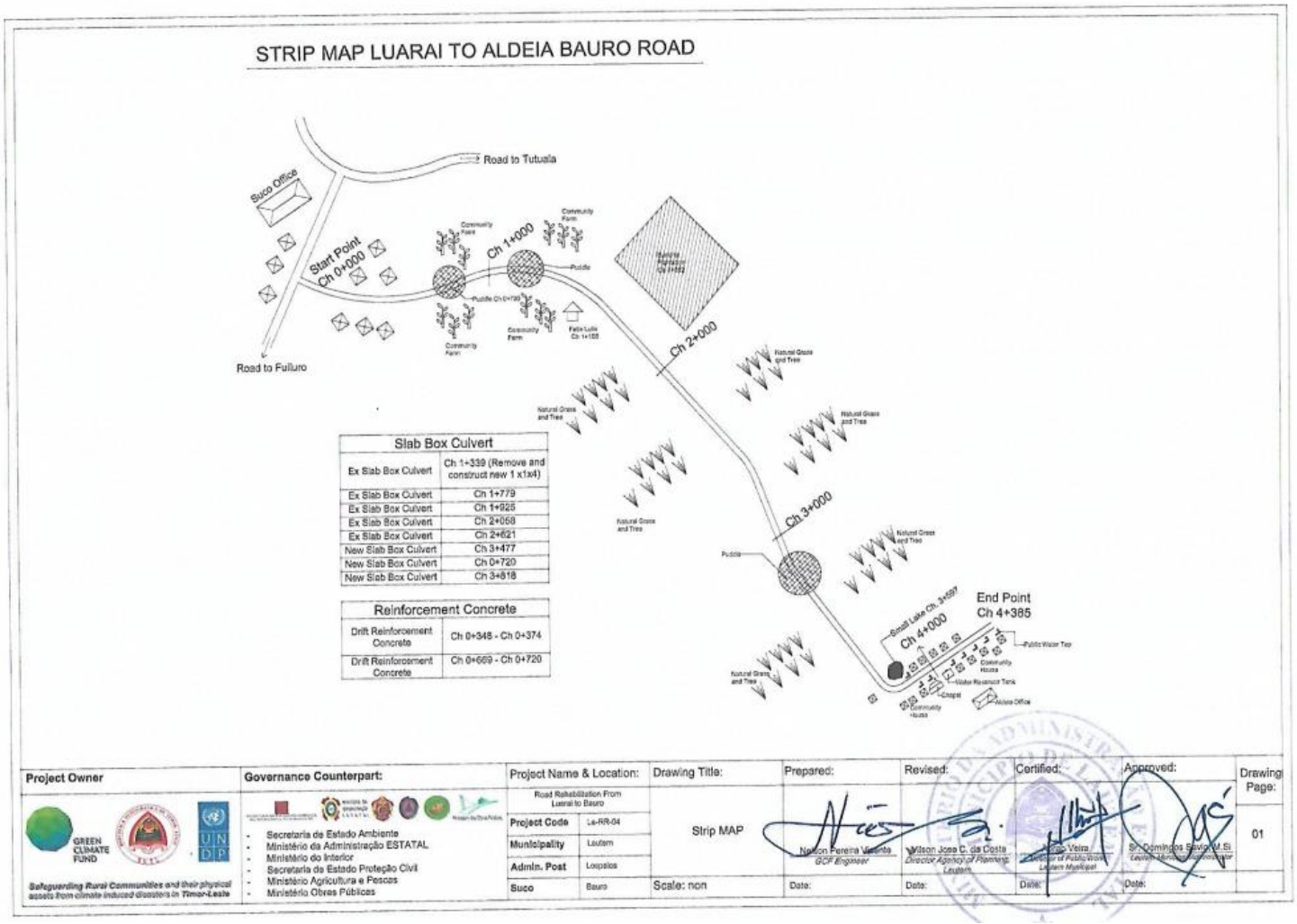
No	Name	Title/Position	Institution
1	Sidalio freitas	Suco Chief	MSA
2	Romaldo	PDIM Engineer	MSA
3	Daniel Tavares	Chief of Aldeia Bauro	MSA
4	Jose Nacimento	Chief of Aldeia Luarai	MSA
5	Domingos de Jesus Sarmento	Field Coordinator	GCF-UNDP

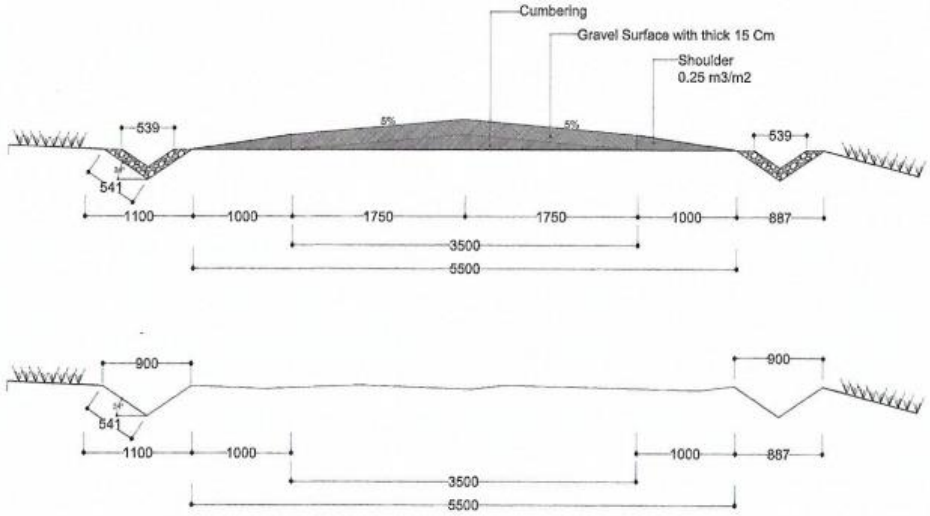
Photos of the Bauro Road condition, survey and consultation






Annex 2: Technical Details/Drawings of the project

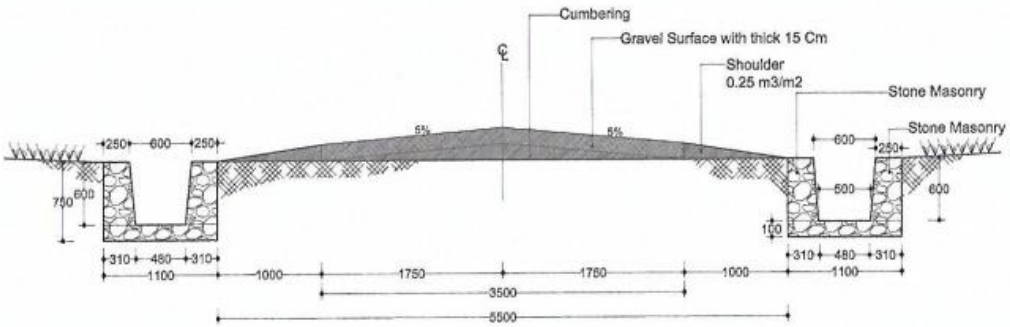


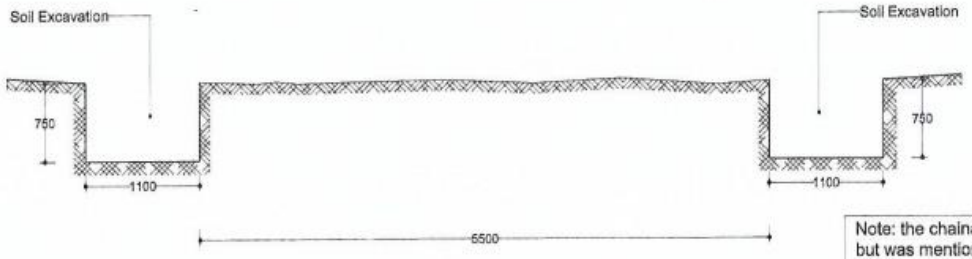


Gravel Road Surfaces with Canal V

Ch 1+100 - 1+324

Project Owner	Governance Counterpart:	Project Name & Location:	Drawing Title:	Prepared:	Revised:	Certified:	Approved:	Drawing Page:
GREEN CLIMATE FUND Safeguarding Rural Communities and their physical assets from climate induced disasters in Timor-Leste	- Secretaria de Estado Ambiente - Ministério da Administração ESTATAL - Ministério do Interior - Secretaria de Estado Proteção Civil - Ministério Agricultura e Pescas - Ministério Obras Públicas	Road Rehabilitation From Lusita to Bauro Project Code: La-RR-04 Municipality: Lautem Admin. Post: Lospalos Suco: Bauro	Cross Section of Road Gravel Section 2 Scale: 1:35	Nelson Pereira Ancente GCF Engineer Date:	Wilson Jose C. da Costa Director Agency of Planning, Lautem Date:	Date:	Sr. Domingos Savio M. Si Lautem Municipal Administrator Date:	03

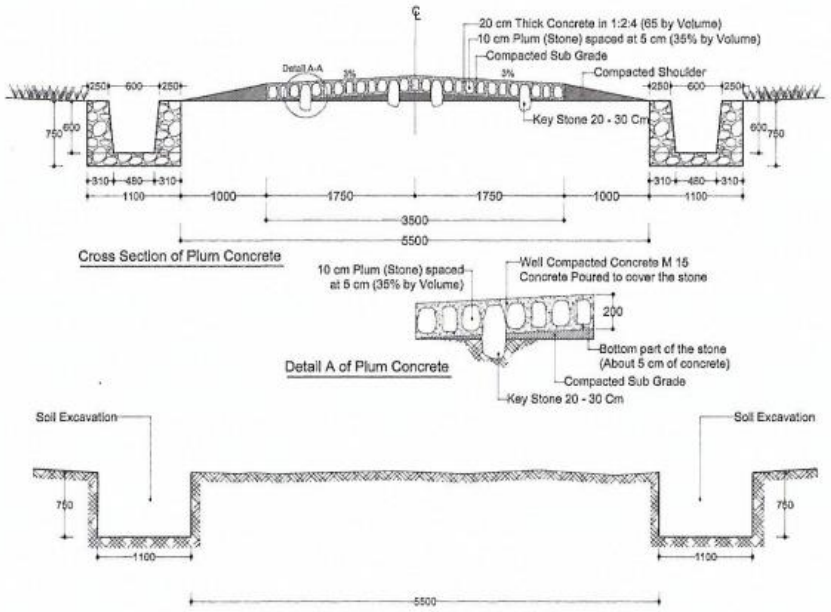




Note: the chainage in diverent places but was mention in inventory data and Will showing the place during the site visit.

Gravel Road Surfaces with Drainage

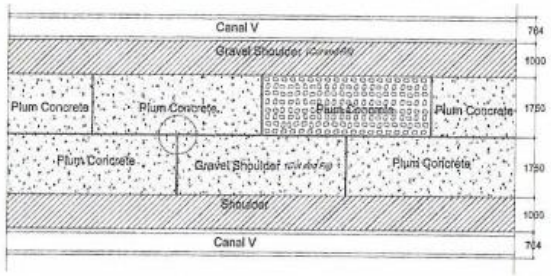
Project Owner	Governance Counterpart:	Project Name & Location:	Drawing Title:	Prepared:	Revised:	Certified:	Approved:	Drawing Page:
GREEN CLIMATE FUND UNDP Safeguarding Rural Communities and their physical assets from climate-induced disasters in Timor-Leste	- Secretaria de Estado Ambiente - Ministério da Administração ESTATAL - Ministério do Interior - Secretaria de Estado Proteção Civil - Ministério Agricultura e Pescas - Ministério Obras Públicas	Road Rehabilitation From Lutaru to Bauro Project Code: La-RR-04 Municipality: Lautem Admin. Post: Lospalos Suco: Bauro	Cross Section of Road Gravel Section 1 Scale: 1:35	Nelson Pereira Martins GCP Engineer Date:	Wilson Jose C. da Costa Director Agency of Planning Lautem Date:	Date:	St. Domingos Savio, M.Si Lautem Municipal Administrator Date:	02

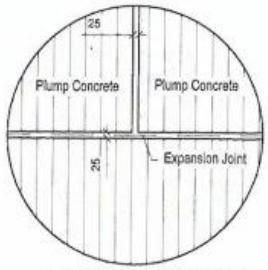


Plum Concrete with Drainage

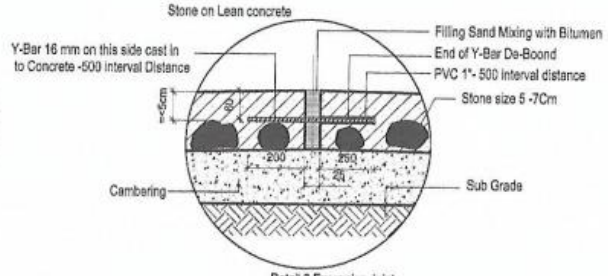
Ch 0+045 - 0+090, Ch 0+608 - 0+658
Ch 0+825 - 0+861

Project Owner	Governance Counterpart:	Project Name & Location:	Drawing Title:	Prepared:	Revised:	Certified:	Approved:	Drawing Page:
GREEN CLIMATE FUND UNDP Safeguarding Rural Communities and their physical assets from climate induced disasters in Timor-Leste	- Secretaria do Estado Ambiente - Ministério da Administração ESTATAL - Ministério do Interior - Secretaria do Estado Proteção Civil - Ministério Agricultura e Pescas - Ministério Obras Públicas	Road Rehabilitation From Luarai to Esauro Project Code: La-RR-04 Municipality: Lautem Admin. Post: Lospalos Suco: Bauro	Plum Concrete Scale: 1:50	Nelson Pereira Martins GCF Engineer Date:	Wilson Jose C. da Costa Director Agency of Planning, Lautem Date:	Date:	Sr. Domingos Savio M.Si Lautem Municipal Administrator Date:	04



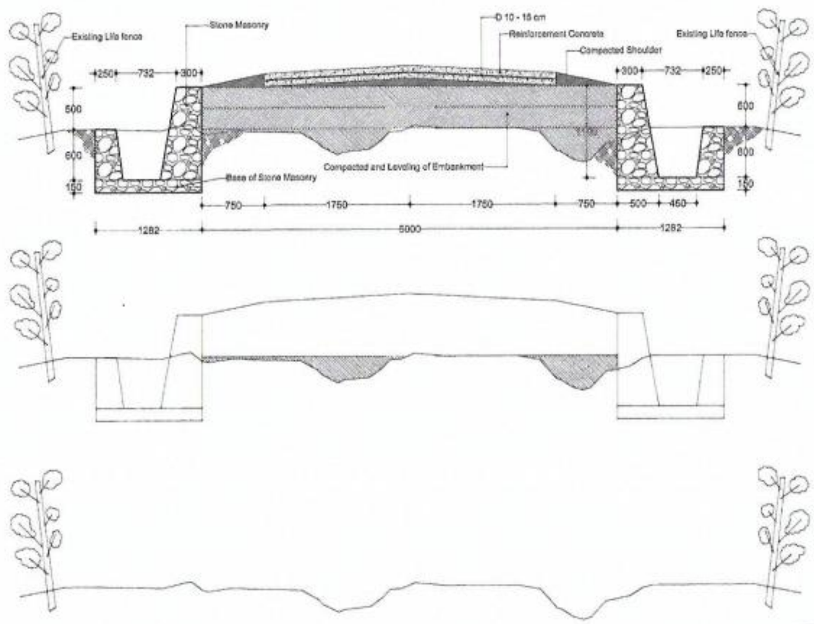


Detail 2 Expansion Joint in Concrete
Scale: 1:200



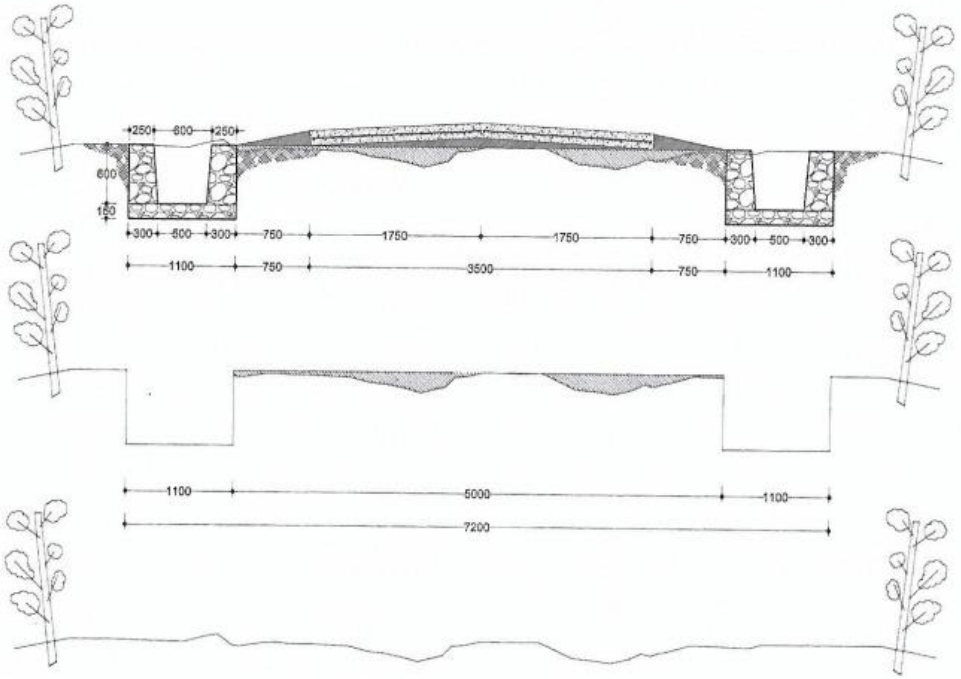
Detail 3 Expansion Joint
No Scale

Project Owner	Governance Counterpart:	Project Name & Location:	Drawing Title:	Prepared:	Revised:	Certified:	Approved:	Drawing Page:
GREEN CLIMATE FUND Safeguarding Rural Communities and their physical assets from climate induced disasters in Timor-Leste	- Secretaria do Estado Ambiente - Ministério da Administração ESTATAL - Ministério do Interior - Secretaria do Estado Proteção Civil - Ministério Agricultura e Pescas - Ministério Obras Públicas	Road Rehabilitation From Lusesi to Beaco Project Code: Lo-RR-04 Municipality: Lautem Admin. Post: Lospalos Suco: Beaco	Detail of Plum Concrete Scale: 1:10	Nelson Pereira Vicente GCF Engineer Date:	Wilson Jose C. da Costa Director Agency of Planning, Lautem Date:	Date:	Dr. Domingos Saldanha, M.Si Lautem Municipal Administrator Date:	05

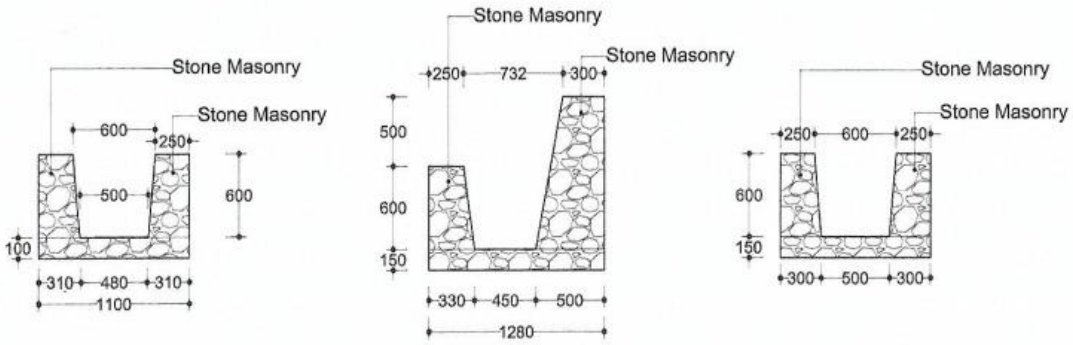


Cross Section of Concrete Reinforcement

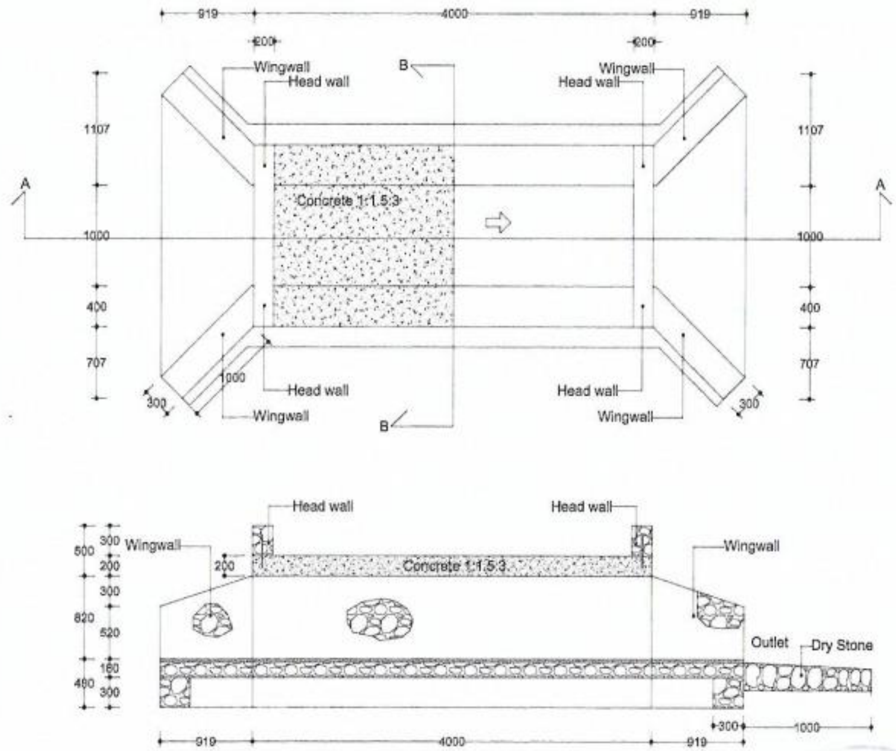
Project Owner	Governance Counterpart:	Project Name & Location:		Drawing Title:	Prepared:	Revised:	Certified:	Approved:	Drawing Page:
GREEN CLIMATE FUND; UNDP	- Secretaria de Estado Ambiente - Ministério da Administração ESTATAL - Ministério do Interior - Secretaria de Estado Proteção Civil - Ministério Agricultura e Pescas - Ministério Obras Públicas	Road Rehabilitation From Lospalos to Bauro		Cross Section of Concrete reinforcement	Nelson Pereira Vicente GCF Engineer	Wilson Jose C. da Costa Director Agency of Planning, Lautem	[illegible] Director of Public Works, Lautem Municipal	Sr. Domingos Savio, M.Si Lautem Municipal Administrator	06
		Project Code	Le-RR-04						
		Municipality	Lautem						
		Admin. Post	Lospalos						
Safeguarding Rural Communities and their physical assets from climate induced disasters in Timor-Leste		Suco	Bauro	Scale: 1:10	Date:	Date:	Date:	Date:	



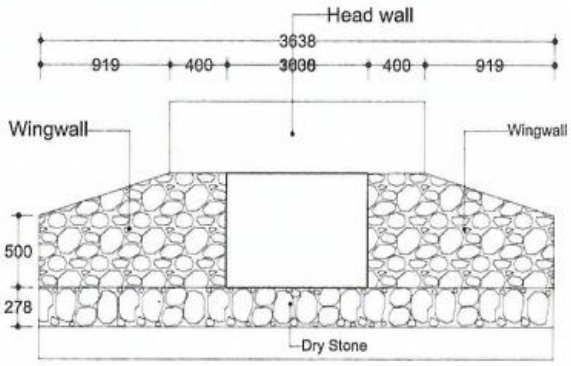
Project Owner	Governance Counterpart:	Project Name & Location:	Drawing Title:	Prepared:	Revised:	Certified:	Approved:	Drawing Page:
GREEN CLIMATE FUND Safeguarding Rural Communities and their physical assets from climate induced disasters in Timor-Leste	- Secretaria de Estado Ambiente - Ministério da Administração ESTATAL - Ministério do Interior - Secretaria de Estado Proteção Civil - Ministério Agricultura e Pescas - Ministério Obras Públicas	Road Rehabilitation From Lutoi to Bauro Project Code: La-RR-04 Municipality: Lautem Admin. Post: Lospalos Suco: Bauro	Cross Section of Reinforcement Concrete Scale: 1:35	Nelson Pereira Vicente GCF Engineer Date:	Vilson Jose C. da Costa Director Agency of Planning, Lautem Date:	Joao Vieira Director of Public Work, Lautem Municipal Date:	Sr. Domingos Sawai M Si Lautem Municipal Administrator Date:	07

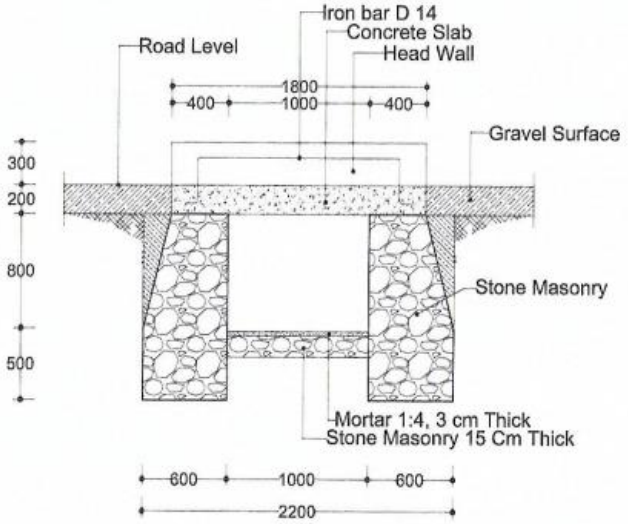


Project Owner	Governance Counterpart:	Project Name & Location:	Drawing Title:	Prepared:	Revised:	Certified:	Approved:	Drawing Page:
GREEN CLIMATE FUND Safeguarding Rural Communities and their physical assets from climate induced disasters in Timor-Leste	- Secretaria do Estado Ambiente - Ministério da Administração ESTATAL - Ministério do Interior - Secretaria do Estado Proteção Civil - Ministério Agricultura e Pescas - Ministério Obras Públicas	Road Rehabilitation From Lautel to Bauro Project Code: La-RR-04 Municipality: Lautem Admin. Post: Lospalos Suco: Bauro	Stone Masonry Drainage Scale: 1:25	Nelson Pereira Vicente GCF Engineer Date:	Wilson Jose C. da Costa Director Agency of Planning, Lautem Date:	Date:	Sr. Domingos Savio, M.Si. Lautem Municipal Administrator Date:	08



Project Owner	Governance Counterpart:	Project Name & Location:		Drawing Title:	Prepared:	Revised:	Certified:	Approved:	Drawing Page:
GREEN CLIMATE FUND; UNDP; *Safeguarding Rural Communities and their physical assets from climate induced disasters in Timor-Leste*	- Secretaria de Estado Ambiente - Ministério da Administração ESTATAL - Ministério do Interior - Secretaria de Estado Proteção Civil - Ministério Agricultura e Pescas - Ministério Obras Públicas	Road Rehabilitation From Luanai to Bauro		Top View Concrete Slab Box Culvert Section B-B	Nel…n Pereira …ente *GCP Engineer*	Wilson Jose C. da Costa *Director Agency of Planning, Lautem*	…Veira *Director of Public Work, Lautem Municipal*	Sr. Domingos S…, M.Si *Lautem Municipal Administrator*	09
		Project Code	Le-RR-04						
		Municipality	Lautem						
		Admin. Post	Lospalos						
		Suco	Bauro	Scale: 1:10	Date:	Date:	Date:	Date:	





Outlet/Inlet View and Section B-B

Ch 0+720, Ch 0+400, Ch 1+339, Ch 3+447, Ch 3+818

Project Owner	Governance Counterpart:	Project Name & Location:	Drawing Title:	Prepared:	Revised:	Certified:	Approved:	Drawing Page:
GREEN CLIMATE FUND UNDP Safeguarding Rural Communities and their physical assets from climate induced disasters in Timor-Leste	- Secretaria de Estado Ambiente - Ministério da Administração ESTATAL - Ministério do Interior - Secretaria de Estado Proteção Civil - Ministério Agricultura e Pescas - Ministério Obras Públicas	Road Rehabilitation From Lusmal to Bauro Project Code: La-RR-04 Municipality: Lautem Admin. Post: Lospalos Suco: Bauro	Top View Concrete Slab Box Culvert Section B-B Scale: 1:10	Nelson Pereira Vicente, GCF Engineer Date:	Milson Jose C. da Costa, Director Agency of Planning, Lautem Date:	Date:	Fr. Dominicos Savio M.Si, Lautem Municipal Administrator Date:	10

Annex 3A: Minutes of the Stakeholders Consultation

Safeguarding Rural Communities and their Physical Assets from Climate Induced Disasters in Timor-Leste

Community Consultation – Meeting Notes
Meeting on Rural Road Rehabilitation in La-RR-04

Aldeia Bautalo, Suco Lisadila Post Administrative Maubara, Lautem Municipality

Date : 14 June 2021

Venue : Bauro Aldeia Office

Project	Name: Climate Resilient Rehabilitation of Luarai to Bauro Rural Road Project Code: La-RR-04
Attendees	1. Sidalio freitas, Suco Chief of Bauro 2. Nelson Pereira Vicente, National Engineer – UNDP 3. Mario L. G. Venevides, Field Coordinator UNDP – Lautem Municipality 4. Antonio Caetano V. A.– Focal Point of Environment Lautem (SEA) 5. Elizario Pereira– Supervisor – Ministry of Public Works (MoPW) 6. Romoualdo P. J. Maria– Engineer- PDIM, MSA Local Authority and Residents of Community 7. Chief of Aldeias and local community representatives • (*List of participants attached in Annex)* • Total participants = 18 (M:11, F:7)
Agenda:	Morning: Community consultation meeting Afternoon: Site visit and assessments on La-RR-04

- **Opening and Brief Remarks**
- **Opening and Welcome remarks by Mr. Sidalio Freitas,**
- **Suco Chief of Bauro**

Mr.Sidalio Freitas grateful welcomed the participants in the meeting and appreciated that UNDP-GCF Project and the government have given consideration and attention to the community in Bauro Village to establish this project as we are waiting for many years from the Indonesian time until the Timor leste has independence however, today we are here to look together with team to intend of process to have a good collaborate to implementing this activities, if possible UNDPs made the decision to implementing and we are all should intended the process to collaborate well with the team therefore I assuming the responsibility

as local authority in that village we have trying many ways to prepare the proposal for Government through the PDIM, PDID but there is no any positives results yet, however as a local authority we are really appreciate to UNDP have being considered this proposal for commenced to collected the information on rural road rehabilitation, we are expected that through this meeting will have a good cooperation in the process of the implementation for this project in Lautem Municipality in Luarai to Bauro.

- **Remarks by PMU**

  Nelson Pereira Vicente – National Engineer, GCF/UNDP

  Mr. Nelson spoked on behalf of the PMU of the UNDP -GCF project to welcome community members and local authority in that suco and appreciated for their presence in that community consultation and included the counterparts as SAE, MAS-PDIM, Ministry public works in Municipality Level.

  This project has been considered in the list of GCF in the few year ago, this project has approved by GCF for the implementation, therefore UNDP-GCF have cooperate and work together with the Government specially with key Ministries such as Ministry state Administration, secretary state of Environment, Ministry of Agriculture and secretary state of Civil protection to realize this project in Lautem Municipality, however in the first time we have done the initial assessment and the second round we have done the preliminary assessment and continuing in the details of measurement for RR in that Village, therefore the report has submitted to the national for the consideration and evaluated for this project to be implementing or not. In fact, the evaluation process has decided RR as priority to be implementing in Bauro Village Lautem Municipality. The total 130 Project will be implementing by UNDP-GCF and Government of Timor Leste, however 66 project will be funded by UNDP- GCF and 44 project will be funded by the Government of Timor Leste, through the 66 out of 26 will be implementing in Lautem Municipality in between UNDP GCF and Co-financing so we expected to local authority and community will cooperate well with the project for the implementation to avoid the complains and issues in phase of the construction of road rehabilitation in that village and on behalf the project we are appreciated for those community who have offer their own land without the compensation for this construction.

- **Remarks by Mr. Antonio Caetano – Focal point of Environment Lautem**

Appreciate for UNDP to consider this project as priority for Bauro Village Lautem Municipality. Mr. Antonio Propose to local authority and community members to cooperate well with UNDP in phase of the implementation. He has recommended to the community members local, authority and other agencies and including the UNDP to contributed for the Environmental laws in the process of the implementation

- **Introduction to the project**

The project introduction was done by the Field Coordinator and the National Engineer. The purpose and objective of the consultation meeting with the local community and beneficiaries was mentioned and also all the criteria and processes to be followed before staring the project, particularly to seek the views and concerns of local community members, project's beneficiaries and stakeholders for the planned road rehabilitation project so that the feedback received can be used to mitigate and address the issues identified in the early stages of project planning and during implementation.

1. Discussion and recommendations:

1. In the consultation process, all the participants including Chief of Suco and Chief of Aldeia and representatives of the local community understand the scope of the project and its requirement.
2. Community has mentioned that all the sacred spots to be consider and to conduct the ritual ceremony before implementing the project.
3. The suco chief of Bauro has mentioned that before starting the construction works there is a need to do the cultural ceremony
4. Aldeia chief and the local community agreed that no compensation is required from the project in those sections of the road works where road works encroaches on the community land.
5. At the end, Suco Chief of Bauro and all participants in the meeting welcomed the initiative and they look forward to the project implementation phase.

2. **Closure/Conclusion**

Closing Remarks by Mr. Sidalio Freitas, Suco Chief of Bauro

During the closing, Mr. Sidalio Freitas spoked on behalf of the community in his suco appreciated for UNDP's plan to rehabilitated rural road from Laurai to Bauro and he has encouraged communities to collaborate with project to support the construction in that village and he has appreciated for his community fully support to the project and also agreed that no compensation is required and issued the land declaration to that effect.

Prepared by: Domingos de Jesus Sarmento

Field Coordinator, Lautem Municipality

Annex:

1. List of Participants

Participants%20List%
20suco%20Bauro%20

2. Pictures on the consultation

Photo%20consultatio
n%20for%20La-RR-0

Annex 3B: Minutes of the stakeholders consultation on the right to Withdrawal of Consent and Participatory IP Plans

Date: 15 June 2022

Location: Sede suco, suco Bauro, Post Administrative Los Palos, Lautem

Participants:

- 5 women
- 5 men (lian nain, xefe aldeias)

Opening remarks:

Mario introduces the aim of the focus group discussion:

- To explain the aim of the meeting today
- To discuss gender action plan, communication plan, participatory monitoring and to find out the capacity building needs related to the project.

Suco chief say opening remarks:

- To accelerate the process - Please accelerate the process of finalizing the plan to start the road.
- During 2 days there were a lot of rains – the road condition is still not good so travelling is difficult.

About the road and suco

- The first rehabilitation of the road was done in 2003 and 2004, but this rehabilitation was not completed.
- The road is about 4 kms.
- The suco uses well water and canalization from the water, no issue with water, received support from Koica.

Market accessibility

The suco doesn't have market. The market is only in Los Palos town – it takes 1 USD and round 2 USD to go to market. It takes around 1,5 hours each way.

Participation and inclusion

- Men participate in canalization of water and women prepare the snacks and roads when it is about irrigation. 2 groups worked on this irrigation – 1 group consisting of women and the other from men only group. Total budget was 20k.
- The suco has women's livelihoods groups engaging with ongoing projects – horticulture and animal husbandry.
- People with disabilities get support such as wheelchair.
- Youth groups in the suco start entrepreneurship and constructed 3 Uka El for vulnerable households – they will continue to build 9 more. This is initiative by youth themselves – youth opened a construction and got a contract from the government.

Social issues surrounding the community

- **Children's education** – all children attend primary school. For junior and high school, the children drop out, especially boys. Because of lack of family interest in education and support, some issues in the family, drinking and influencing each other.
- **Early marriage** – is common and starts from 16 and above for girls. Pregnancy and family planning is quite common.
- **Domestic violence –** Before domestic violence was common but now it is reducing because of socialization and gender equality trainings happening, police is active, NGOs active, National Gender Equality Secretariat are active in awareness. According to women's understanding, the women don't want to speak up because they are afraid their husband could be in jail as a result.
- **Conflict in the community -** mostly related to animals e.g. cows and claimant, animals destroy the farmlands then the conflict can happen between families.
    - To resolve conflict, often conduct mediation by suco chief
    - Through the declaration letter at the suco – it contains opinion from the two disputing parts – and reach agreement promising no more conflict will be raised by the parties.
    - If the parties don't follow this rule, then they approach court.
- **Change in gender roles** - Now many women in the community travel to the UK to work whilst the husband stay in the suco and take care of the children. This situation is changing local structure.
- **Training in gender equality –** Since 2009 to 2015 there was a lot of project on gender equality by various NGOs and SSE (equality secretariat).

Tara Bandu

- Lian nain: Tara Bandu
- The suco has an oral agreement that you can't have other people's belongings.
- Tara Bandu is not practiced yet. The Government tries to organize uniform municipality level Tara Bandu – in progress.

Road use

- The road starts point Aldeia Luarai to Motara, total distance 4.5km. procurement process is done still waiting for the sign contract with contractor.
- Road accessibility all year round?
    - During rainy season motorbikes and people walking cannot access road – November to July, due to mud and disruption.
    - Dry season is only 3 months.
    - Rain is the natural effect that damage the road the most – including erosion and flood, destroying the road.
- They prefer the road rehabilitation company should be from Los Palos.
- The road bring various benefits to access:
    - Agricultural products
    - Animals husbandry

    - Market – bring local products for sale in Los Palos.
    - Go to school – accompany children to school and women can walk freely and easily.
        - Women are afraid of the road is afraid to go alone because road condition is not good.
        - Pregnant women can also walk on it when the road is rehabilitated.
        - One woman recently gave birth at home because couldn't access the hospital due to bad road conditions.
    - Health posts – especially for women, it is a priority.
    - Circulation – visit other relatives in sucos.
    - SISCA program conducts activities monthly – treatment to women and children organized by the MoH. Each suco residents can access this program using the road – focusing on nutrition.
- So far there has been no conflict related to the road in the suco – everyone wants the road to open as soon as possible.

Women's participation in road (women can express)

- Activities can be done by women:
    - Cleaning the sites for construction
    - Cook for the workers
    - Carrying rocks
- Before participating in the work, the women need to prepare/finish everything for kids beforehand so the husbands can support later.
- There is no issue with working on road – don't feel it's something negative or feel shy by women.
- Any road maintenance group?
    - Women participated in maintaining the road by clearing through the Pmopa program (post administrative program). The program started in 2021. The majority of the participants are women. The children are taken care by the mothers in law or sisters whilst women are working. Rarely husband
    - Women participated in 3 dollar project also – also by clearing road, carrying gravel, and white sand.
    - Xefe aldeia is criticized often if they don't involve women.
- Challenges and barriers in participation of youth, women and PWDs:
    - Socialization – should be conducted sufficiently.
    - Road access is first barrier and safety.
    - Inform in advance.

Project effects on the community

- Positives – discussed above.
- Negatives

    - There is no negative. If a lot of people come to their suco – they can buy local products and they're happy to have people.
    - Youth in Christmas and New Year – during political campaign they can use motor and provoke each other.
    - When the road is good – people go too fast and more accident can happen. Because there is fence – it can affect children and houses nearby. No fence for animals.
- Safety of the road use should be prioritized:
    - In the design – consider safety of women, animals, children, youth, add signs, add traffic light and fence etc.
    - Conduct socialization to the community about road safety.
    - During Indonesian time – Linchan motto of the road name: Los Palos is tenfold beautiful and comfortable and harmonious.
    - They want to put the Slogan of Los Palos administration on the road as design.
    - Suco slogan – hamutuk it abele, forca forca forca.
- Negative impact during construction?
    - **Before the project** – there could be some disruptions and negative impact and should be conducted **socialization**. But most people will collaborate to make sure the road is happening.
    - During technical assessment – there is no lulik site. But **carrying white sand**, cultural ceremony should be conducted before and after. Follow local ritual.
    - White sand will be conducted from the state land.
    - Safety of the workers should be protected by spirits and conduct rituals – opening and closing.
        - Contract workers – can be from the outside but the workers should be from the suco if possible, much more preferred. First priority – people from the suco should work.
        - Contractor company – the suco doesn't have a local company.
- Impacts on land and livelihoods:
    - The rehabilitation is done on the existing road. The community doesn't foresee any negative impact, disruption.
    - If the road expands and encroach trees etc. the community can decide whether to accept this or not.

Information and communication needs

Capacity building needs

- How to conduct / oversee the quality of the road rehabilitation.
- How to establish nursery and planting to ensure the road can be resilient to climate change impact.

- Training on maintenance techniques.
- Training on how to manage complaints by the community – for local leaders of 3 aldeias and xefe suco. Socialization on grievance redress mechanism among the affected community and local leaders.

Participatory monitoring needs

- Quality of the road should be ensured. We understand it's a technical work.
- White sand – the contractor should test it in the laboratory before carrying all the sand/gravel to the site to be sure it's of good quality.
- Monthly meeting with the contractor and project would be good.

Explanation of declaration letter:

- The declaration letter will support the project during the implementation.
- Declaration letter sent to Project was by assembly meeting – and aldeias affected. They did the declaration letter together.
- Explanation of right withdrawal

Annex 4A: Letter of declaration from Director General Public works regarding ownership of the road

REPÙBLICA DEMOCRÀTICA DETIMOR-LESTE

Ninisterio das Obras Publicas

DIRECÇÃO GERAL DAS OBRAS PÚBLICAS
DIRECÇÃO NACIONAL DE ESTRADAS, PONTES E CONTROLO DE CHEIAS
Rua. Restaicração - Rni Kote, Comoro — Dili, Timor Lesle Tlp J311408

Data : 07 de Junho de 2022

Hato' o ba : Sr. Rosito Guterres
Diretor Geral Dezenvolvemento Rural, MAE

Ref : MOP, *1s* /DGOP-EPCC/VI/2022

Assunto : Karta Deklrasaun Atu Suporta R.elatorio Planu Jestaun Social noAmbiental (PISA) ba Projetu UNDP husi DGDR-MAE

Ho respeito,

Resposta ba ka.rta husi DGDR-NfAE kona ba pedido atu suporta relatorio planu jestaun social no ambiental (PJSA) nudar evidensia hodi kompleta informasaun kona ba nain ba rai ba projeto estrada ninin nebe nain maka DNEPCC — Ministerio das obras publica. Husi

|arirte DNEPCC deklara katak bazeia ba standarizasaur‹ ne'be maka prepara husi Sinclaia Knight Meiaz /SKM-ADB ba Ministerio das obras publicas hodi supporta desenho ba F.strada rural. Standarizasaun refere nebe hetan aprovasaun husi eis ministro obras publicas Eng.Gastão F. de Sousa iha 2.015, katak; standar ba estrada rural husi centre line ba string loos 5.5 m no centre line ba sorin karuk 5.5 m.

Karta Deklarasaun ne'e responsabiliza husi MOP DNEPCC Data 7 d o de 2 2

07 de junho de

Eng. Milton R. de Castro Monteiro
Director DNEPCC

I. *Mînistro das Obras Publicas*
2. *Vice Ivlînistro das Obras Publicos*
3. *Arqiiivo*

Edificio Central, Ministerio das Obras Pùblîca Av. Caicoli, Dili Timor — Leste

Nn. Telf: 3S3 4 4 40

MINISTERIO DAS 0 BRAS PÙ BLICAS

DIRECÇÀO GERAL DE ADPiINISTRAÇÂO E FINANCES

Gabinete do Director Geral de Adrrünistracio e Fin:

Annex 4B: Translation of Letter of Declaration from Director General Public Works regarding ownership of the road

(Unofficial Translated from Tetun)

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICA OF TIMOR LESTE

MINISTRY OF PUBLIC WORKS

DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF PUBLIC WORKS
NATIONAL DIRECTORATE ROAD, BRIDGES AND FLOOD CONTROL
Rua. Restauracao – Rai Kotu, Comoro – Dili, Timor Leste Tlp 3311408

Date : 07 June 2022

To : Mr. Rosito Guterres

General Director Rural Development, MSA

Ref No. : MOP, 1039 /DGOP-EPCC/VI/2022

Subject : Letter of Declaration to Support the Report on Social and Environmental Management Plan (ESMP) for the UNDP Project by DGDR-MSA

With respect,

In response to the letter from the DGDR-MSA regarding the request to support the Social and Environmental Management Plan (ESMP) report for evidence about the ownership of the road project, which is owned by the DRBFC-Ministry of Public Works. The DRBFC state that it is based on the standardisation prepared by Sinclaia Knight Meiaz / SKM-ADB for the Ministry of Public Works to support the design of rural roads. This standard was approved by the former Minister of Public Works Eng. Gastão F. de Sousa in 2015, that the standard for rural road from central line to right hand side is 5.5m and centre line to left hand side is 5.5m.

The letter of declaration is given by MoPW-DRBFC.

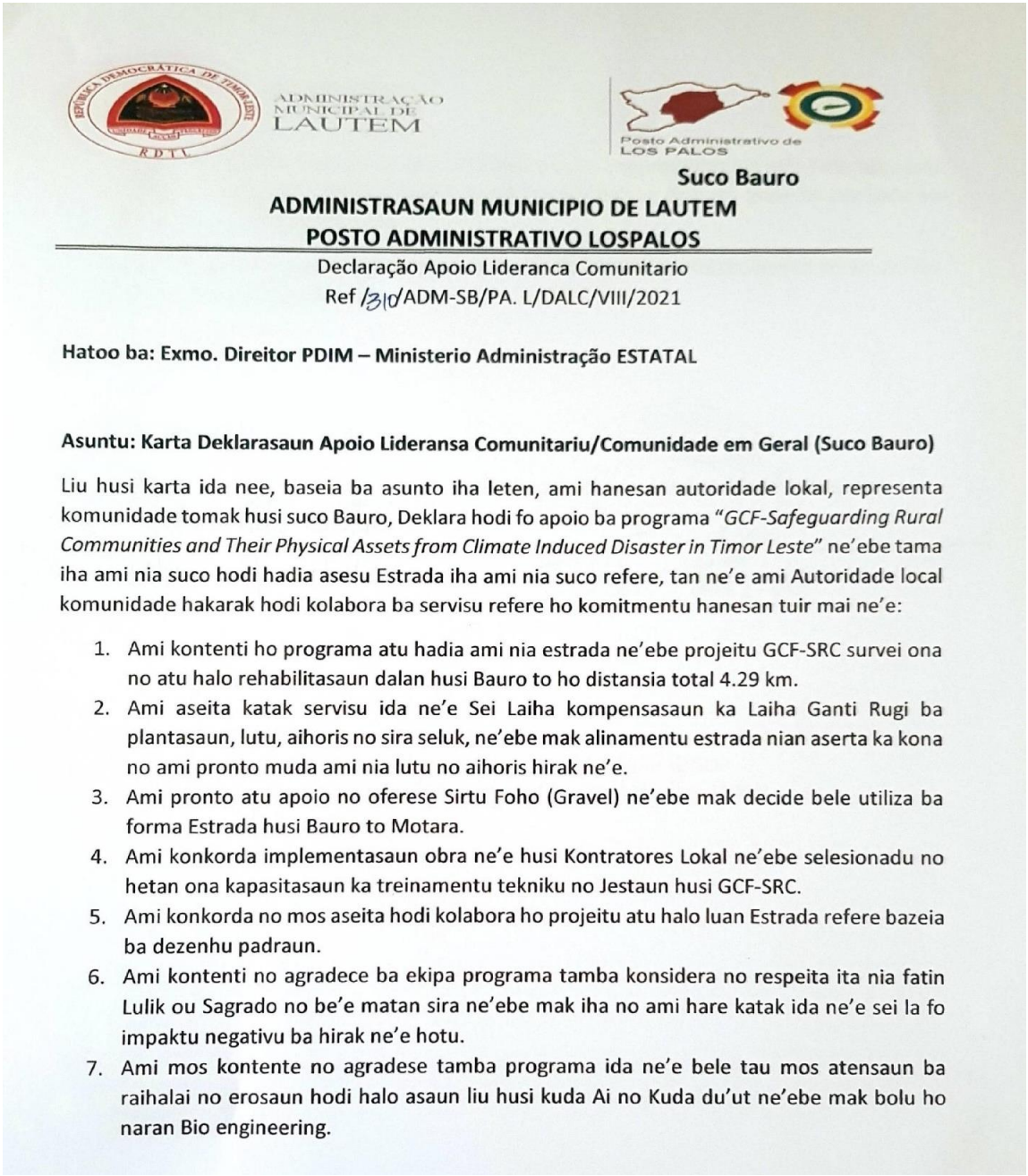
Date, 07 June 2022

-Sd-

Eng. Milton R. de Castro Monteiro
Director DRBFC

Cc :1. Minister of Public Works
2. Vice Minister of Public Works
3. Archive

Annex 4C: Letter of declaration from local authorities



ADMINISTRAÇÃO MUNICIPAL DE LAUTEM

Posto Administrativo de LOS PALOS

Suco Bauro

ADMINISTRASAUN MUNICIPIO DE LAUTEM

POSTO ADMINISTRATIVO LOSPALOS

Declaração Apoio Lideranca Comunitario

Ref /310/ADM-SB/PA. L/DALC/VIII/2021

Hatoo ba: Exmo. Direitor PDIM – Ministerio Administração ESTATAL

Asuntu: Karta Deklarasaun Apoio Lideransa Comunitariu/Comunidade em Geral (Suco Bauro)

Liu husi karta ida nee, baseia ba asunto iha leten, ami hanesan autoridade lokal, representa komunidade tomak husi suco Bauro, Deklara hodi fo apoio ba programa "*GCF-Safeguarding Rural Communities and Their Physical Assets from Climate Induced Disaster in Timor Leste*" ne'ebe tama iha ami nia suco hodi hadia asesu Estrada iha ami nia suco refere, tan ne'e ami Autoridade local komunidade hakarak hodi kolabora ba servisu refere ho komitmentu hanesan tuir mai ne'e:

1. Ami kontenti ho programa atu hadia ami nia estrada ne'ebe projeitu GCF-SRC survei ona no atu halo rehabilitasaun dalan husi Bauro to ho distansia total 4.29 km.
2. Ami aseita katak servisu ida ne'e Sei Laiha kompensasaun ka Laiha Ganti Rugi ba plantasaun, lutu, aihoris no sira seluk, ne'ebe mak alinamentu estrada nian aserta ka kona no ami pronto muda ami nia lutu no aihoris hirak ne'e.
3. Ami pronto atu apoio no oferese Sirtu Foho (Gravel) ne'ebe mak decide bele utiliza ba forma Estrada husi Bauro to Motara.
4. Ami konkorda implementasaun obra ne'e husi Kontratores Lokal ne'ebe selesionadu no hetan ona kapasitasaun ka treinamentu tekniku no Jestaun husi GCF-SRC.
5. Ami konkorda no mos aseita hodi kolabora ho projeitu atu halo luan Estrada refere bazeia ba dezenhu padraun.
6. Ami kontenti no agradece ba ekipa programa tamba konsidera no respeita ita nia fatin Lulik ou Sagrado no be'e matan sira ne'ebe mak iha no ami hare katak ida ne'e sei la fo impaktu negativu ba hirak ne'e hotu.
7. Ami mos kontente no agradese tamba programa ida ne'e bele tau mos atensaun ba raihalai no erosaun hodi halo asaun liu husi kuda Ai no Kuda du'ut ne'ebe mak bolu ho naran Bio engineering.

Tamba ne'e, hanesan Lideransa Lokal Suco Bauro husu atu programa ida ne'e bele hahu ona implementasaun tamba komunidade hakarak Estrada ne'ebe diak atu asesu ba merkadu no hasae produsaun Agrikultur nian.

Ida ne'e mak ami Suco nia preokupasaun, ba Ita Bo'ot sira nia Kolaborasaun no laran luak lahaluha hato'o Obrigadu Wain.

Bauro, Lautem 10/ 08 /2021

Chefe do Suco Bauro

Sidálio Freitas

Visto Pelo
Administrador Posto, Administrativo Lospalos

Fábio Lopes

CC ba :1. Exmo. Sr. Rosito Guterres, Direitor Geral Dezemvolvimento Rural – MSA
2. Sr. Devindranauth Bissoon, GCF - Chief Technical Adviser, UNDP
3. Sra. Bernardete da Fonseca, GCF – National Project Manager, UNDP

Annex 4 D: English translation of letter of declaration from community leaders

Ref No : Ref/310/ADM-SB/PA.L/DALC/VIII/2021

Date : 20 August 2021

To : Sr. Mario Fernandes Cabral
Director PDIM
Ministry of State Administration

Subject : Declaration from Community Leaders of Village Bauro

With Respect.

Based on the above subject, we as the community leaders of Bauro village, represent all community, hereby declare that we are happy to support the GCF Project – "Safeguarding Rural Communities and Their Physical Assets from Climate Induced Disaster in Timor-Leste", which is implementing the basic physical infrastructure (rural road) in our village and will provide positive impacts to the community of Bauro village with the access road and to transport their local products to market.

Based on this, we as a local authority of the Village Bauro will cooperate with the project on all activities with our commitment as mentioned below:

1. We are thankful and happy for the road rehabilitation program from GCF – SRC, which was done with joint surveys from Luarai to Bauro with distance of 4.385 km.
2. We accept and guarantee that no compensation (ganti rugi) for any plantation, fence, seedling, or land.
3. We agree to support and offers gravel that is required to use for the road rehabilitation from Luarai to Bauro
4. We agree the implementation of the project works is by the selected local contractor that had good capacity building, technical training, and with technical supervision/management from the GCF-SRC project.

5. We are committed and ready to work together to implement the project based on the standard designs and Bill of Quantities that has been prepared for this project.
6. We are happy and appreciative that the program and team respects and considers traditional customs and the sacred (lulik) sites which does not result in any negative impact.
7. We are happy and thankful to the program for its attention to address the risks (landslide and erosion) and prevention measures by planting grass and trees with the bioengineering.

As the local authority of village Bauro recommend to the program to start the implementation at the refer community need the good road to access to the market and improve community economy.

This is the declaration from our village, and we thank you very much for your consideration and collaboration.

Bauro, Lautem 20/08/2021

Chief of Suco Bauro

Sidalio Freitas

Endorsed by:

Administrator, Administrative Post of Lospalos

Tadiu Lopes

CC: 1. Mr. Rosito Guterres, DGRD – MSA
2. Mr. Devindranauth Bissoon, CTA-GCF, UNDP
3. Mrs. Bernardete da Fonseca, NPM-GCF, UNDP

Annex 4E: Addendum to the letter of Declaration from Community Leaders (Tetum)

ADMINISTRAÇÃO MUNICIPAL DE LAUTEM

Posto Administrativo de LOS PALOS

SUCO BAURO

ADISAUN BA DEKLARASAUN APOIU LIDERANSA KOMUNITARIU

Reference: 294/ASB/PA.L/DALC/VI/2022

Date: 15 Junho 2022

Ami lideransa komunitaria Suco Bauro reprezenta komunidade tomak Suco Bauro, deklara ho fuan katak adisaun tuir mai ba Karta Deklarasaun referensia 310/ADM-SB/PA.L/DALC/VIII/2021, data 10 Augusto 2021 asina iha Suco Bauro, Postu Administrativu Lospalos, Munisipiu Lautem:

1. Ami rekunese no kompriende katak komunidade afeitadu sira iha direitu atu dada sira nia aseitasaun ba projetu rahabilitasaun estrada neebe mensiona iha leten.
2. Tuir Karta Deklarasaun mensiona iha leten, komunidade lokal aseita katak laiha kompensasaun ne'ebé presija tamba projetu ne'e la afeta ba komunidade nia rai, rekursu, no vida moris. Ami ejiji projetu ne'e atu hahú lalais
3. Maibe, karik iha preokupasaun kona-ba impaktu negativu husi projetu ba komunidade nia rai, rekursu no vida moris, komunidade bele buka atu muda ou rejeita parte balun ou projetu tomak.
4. Kondisaun atu dada aseitasaun ba projetu diskuti no aseita hanesan tuir mai ne'e:

   4.1. Seremonia Kultura
   - Rehabilitasaun nafatin presija respeita komunidade local sira-nia regulamentu kustumariu no pratika tradisional. Antes no depois the projetu implementasaun

   4.2. Rai
   - Rehabilitasaun Estrada existente la presija relokasaun, muda, ou hasai populasaun rai naín husi ami-nia rai ne'ebé sei rezulta husi implementasaun projetu infraestrutura ne'e. Ida ne'e presija respeita hanesan esplika husi enjineiru projetu nian.
   - Komunidade iha aldeia tolu hakarak deit estrada ne'e rehabilita hodi nune'e sira bele asesu tinan tomak. Dala ida tan, ami deklara katak konflitu sei la mosu.

   4.3. Empregu lokal
   - Projetu presija fo prioridade Serbisu uluk ba trabalhador nebe laiha abilidade tekniku inklui feto no mane presija foti hosi komunidade lokal iha suco laran.

   4.4. Koordenasaun Projetu
   - Presija iha koordenasaun neebe diak entre Unidade Jestaun Projetu ho komunidade no kompanhia

5. Sei hakarak dada fali aseitasaun ne'ebe iha tiha ona iha projeitu GCF – "Safeguarding Rural Communities and Their Physical Assets from Climate Induced Disaster in Timor-

Leste". Posivel, liu husi estabelese mekanismu seluk ida hodi responde ba iha komunidade nia preokupasaun.

6. Hafoin ida ne'e, planu implementasaun projeitu sei aprezenta husi ekipa projeitu no sei hetan resposta no sujestaun tuir mai:

   a. Partisipasaun planu monitorizasaun mak hanesan reveé no aseita (aneksu 1)
   b. Planu kapasitasaun ba komunidade diskuti no aseita ona (aneksu 2)
   c. Informasaun no planu komunikasaun reveé no aseita (aneksu 3)
   d. Planu asaun jeneru deskuti ona no mudansa sira sei inklui (aneksu 4).

Ida ne'e mak adisaun ba Karta Deklarasaun husi ami-nia suco, no ami agradese ba ita-nia kolaborasaun.

Xefe Suco Bauro

Sidalio Freitas

Visto husi:

Administrador, Administrativu Postu Los Palos,
Denis dos Santos Baptista

Sasin :

Abilio dos Santos, Lian nain of Suco Bauro

Daniel Tavares, Chief Aldeia of Bauro

Jose Nascimento Vitor, Chief Aldeia of Luarae

Duarte Quintas, Delegadu Luarae

Benedita Monteiro, Delegada Bauro

Cornelio Gracia dos Santos, Representative Veteran Bauro

Marita da Costa, Suco Youth Representative of suco

Milena de Olivere, Female Representative of suco

CC:
1. Mr. Rosito Guterres, DGRD – MSA
2. Mr. Pedro Paulo Gomes, Administrator of Liquica Municipality
3. Mr. Devindranauth Bissoon, CTA-GCF, UNDP
4. Mrs. Bernardete da Fonseca, NPM-GCF, UNDP

Annex 4 F: Addendum to the letter of declaration from community Leaders (English)

ADDENDUM TO THE DECLARATION FROM COMMUNITY LEADERS OF VILLAGE BAURO

Reference: 294/ASB/PA.L/DALC/VI/2022

Date: 15 June 2022

The community leaders of village Bauro is declaring the following addendum to the Declaration Letter referenced 310/ADM-SB/PA.L/DALC/VIII/2021, dated 10 August 2021 signed in suco de Bauro, Post Administration Los Palos, Lautem:

1. We acknowledge and understand the affected community's right to withdraw consent for the above-mentioned road rehabilitation sub-project.
2. As per the Declaration Letter referenced above the local community agreed that no compensation is required given the project does not negatively affect the community's lands, resources, and livelihoods. We urge faster start of the sub-project.
3. However, should there be concern about negative impacts on the community's lands, resources, and livelihoods by the sub-project, the community can seek to change or reject parts or whole of the sub-project.
4. The conditions of withdrawal of consent to the sub-project were discussed and agreed as follows:
   4.1. Cultural ceremony
      - Although the road is not new but rehabilitation, the rehabilitation still requires the customary regulations and traditional practices of the local community are respected, before and after the project.

   4.2. Land
      - The existing road rehabilitation requires no relocation, resettlement, or removal of indigenous population from the lands as a result of the implementation of the project.
      - Community in three aldeias just want the road rehabilitated so they can use all year round. Once again, we reinstate no conflict will arise.

   4.3. Local employment
      - Project should prioritize to hire unskilled labour including women and men from within the local community in the suco.

   4.4. Project coordination
      - Good coordination between the project management team, local authorities and contractor should be ensured.

5. The withdrawal of consent can follow the GCF Project – “Safeguarding Rural Communities and Their Physical Assets from Climate Induced Disaster in Timor-Leste” Grievance Redress Mechanism established. Other mechanisms can also be used by the community for the withdrawal and grievance.
6. Further, the sub-project implementation plans were presented by the project team and feedback were provided:

    a. Participatory Monitoring Plan is reviewed, changes included and agreed (Annex 1)
    b. Capacity Building Plan was discussed and agreed (Annex 2)
    c. Information and Communication Plan was reviewed and agreed (Annex 3)
    d. Gender Action Plan was discussed and changes included (Annex 4).

This is the Addendum to the Declaration Letter from our village, and we thank you for your collaboration.

Chief of Village Bauro

Sidalio Freitas

Endorsed by:

Administrator, Administrative Post of Los Palos,
Denis dos Santos Baptista

Witnessed by:

Abilio dos Santos, Lian nain of Suco Bauro

Daniel Tavares, Chief Aldeia of Bauro

Jose Nascimento Vitor, Chief Aldeia of Luarae

Duarte Quintas, Delegadu Luarae

Benedita Monteiro, Delegada Bauro

Cornelio Gracia dos Santos, Representative Veteran Bauro

Marita da Costa, Suco Youth Representative of suco

Milena de Olivere, Female Representative of suco

CC:
1. Mr. Rosito Guterres, DGRD – MSA
2. Mr. Pedro Paulo Gomes, Administrator of Liquica Municipality
3. Mr. Devindranauth Bissoon, CTA-GCF, UNDP
4. Mrs. Bernardete da Fonseca, NPM-GCF, UNDP

Annex 5. Participatory Project Monitoring Plan

Community representatives, Field Coordinator, CCEO, MSA, ANLA, project team.

#	Activity	Target
1	To discuss progress of the project and get feedback, any issues arising, how these can be resolved, any good practice and next plans. Key milestones of the Project discussed and informed including mobilization meeting, participatory screening date. To check community participation in the project (added).	At least 5 people (and/or representatives of the suco council) selected/participated as local community representatives to participate in project monitoring. At least 4 monthly meetings conducted with community consultation.
2	Conduct participatory monitoring and evaluation of the IPP	During monthly meetings, conduct progress checks with respective stakeholders and community representatives.
3	Environmental and social inspection during construction	• Ensure social and environmental guidelines are adhered to by the contractor, including proper FPIC processes • Waste generation, land, pollution
4	Company and contractor agreement	• The community representatives and the company make sure the contract between community and company should be very clear – what kind of work would be needed, labour, pay, conditions… • Implementation of this agreement to be monitored.
5	Establish Grievance Redress Mechanism Structure at the suco level	• Agree on a feedback and complaints mechanism • GRM Structure established • GRM mandate meets the FPIC criteria – targeting, implementation, impact, to improve efficiency and effectiveness of the project
6	Documenting lessons learned after the project	• Documentation of lessons learned and dissemination during technical sub-Steering committee, Municipal Coordination Meetings, internal Project meetings with PMU staff.
7	Hand over	• Follow cultural ceremonies • Ensure the road is handed over in good condition.

Annex 6. Capacity Building Plan

Activity	**Responsible**
Project staff and experts trained on how to engage with community and how to support the effective implementation of the sub-project throughout the project's life cycle.	Field Coordinator, Climate Change & Environment Officer, Municipal Focal Point/PDIM Engineers – Technical Assessment MSA, ANLA, SSE, Local Contractor
Adequate information about the project provided to the host community – at least 30% of beneficiaries know about the Project.	Field Coordinator, Climate Change & Environment Officers Municipal Focal Point/PDIM Communication Officer, MSA
Community members trained in skills needed to effectively perform their expected roles on the project.	Contractor and local authority
Training provided to construction workers, induction provided on customary regulations and traditional practices of the local community	Local Authorities, PMU, Contractor Field Coordinator, Climate Change & Environment Officer
Training about how to control the quality of the project. So, the community can monitor effectively and ensure the project is implemented with good quality thus contribute to long-term sustainability of the project (added)	Local Authorities, PMU, Contractor Field Coordinator, Climate Change & Environment Officer, MoPW
Training on women's empowerment conducted (added)	Local Authorities, Gender Expert, Municipal gender focal point, field coordinator
Socialization on grievance redress mechanism among the affected community and local leaders	Local Authorities, PMU, Contractor Field Coordinator, Climate Change & Environment Officer

Annex 7. Information and Communication Plan

Distribution of materials (before and during project implementation)

- Flip charts/brief report of the technical assessment with results of the mapping and issues raised are provided to the suco (caricature and drawing)
- Brochure about the Project to be distributed to the community
- Notice board on the construction site will be placed and sign board with project information including duration, budget, contractor, contact information
- Distribute additional materials booklet/guideline for the climate resilient infrastructure provided to the contractors.
- Summary of the guideline distributed for the community
- Community meetings (monthly, and before and end of start)
- Key milestones of the Project discussed and informed including mobilization meeting, participatory screening date
- Project progress monthly meeting structure and format discussed.
- Meetings and consultations as part of monthly meetings and as required.
- Make sure date, time, and venue for meetings are consulted and agreed beforehand to allow sufficient time for the local authorities to inform the participants. Additionally, make sure meetings are held at such a time as to ensure women can participate.
    - Suco council members (female, youth, lia-nain), post administrative representatives, veterans, community/beneficiaries should attend these meetings (added)
    - Other direct contacts:
- Suco chief and aldeia chiefs to have direct contact via phone with Field Coordinator or Climate Change and Environmental Officer regarding any clarification and information.

Annex 8: Stakeholders Engagement Plan (SEP)

8.1 Introduction

Stakeholder engagement and consultation is necessary to consider stakeholders' input and views on the project and ensure that appropriate representation is given to all. To this end, this SEP, the ESMP, GAP, IPP work together to help the project meet its objectives.

The proposed sub-project entails the rehabilitation of the rural road and consists of the climate resilience application and methods to help safeguard the infrastructure from climate induced disasters while at the same tie enhancing the community's access and livelihood opportunities.

8.2 Stakeholders and Roles in Project

Stakeholder engagement will be facilitated by various means and include the project board meetings, stakeholder workshops, formal and informal meetings, trainings/Training of Trainers, stakeholder's consultation, information campaigns, GRM consultation, FPIC, media and networking events (e.g., community forums), internet and social media (such as Twitter, Facebook) communications.

The project board will serve as a major institutional mechanism for key stakeholder engagement. It is composed of high to mid-level representatives of the SSE, all responsible parties (MSA, MAF, SSCP, MoPW) and MoF, MOFA, UNDP. The President of Authority attends the Technical Sub-Steering Committee Meetings, and this is another important forum for key stakeholder engagement and where members provide inputs to and endorsement of the design and quality of the project outputs. The TSSC members will represent the government, private sector, academia, indigenous peoples, and civil society to provide guidance and technical advice on the project.

Local stakeholders and community members have a key role in implementing and monitoring the project. The host communities benefiting from the project have been selected based on climate risk profiles, socio-economic vulnerabilities, and coping capacity of communities. Community members from selected communities will be mobilized to form consultative community groups and will be engaged in participatory planning, implementation, and maintenance of community climate resilient infrastructure. Representatives of relevant indigenous peoples and/or ethnic minorities will be included in the community groups.

Under the public awareness and education component, it is planned to target both members of the public and specific groups of society, including selected communities, youth women, local governments, NGOs, media, education institutions.

During the pre-construction phase, there will be extensive consultation with national and local authorities, residents of the host community, indigenous peoples, CBOs/NGOs representative and local government, to facilitate understanding of the roles, functions, and responsibilities within the project implementation. The Gender Action Plan, Indigenous Peoples Plan, has also been prepared. Grievance Redress Mechanism has also been established to receive complaints and conflict resolution mechanisms.

Local community consultation councils will be established at target municipality and/or community levels to maintain dialogue with the local beneficiaries and stakeholders throughout the sub-project implementation. Stakeholders will also be engaged throughout the implementation of the project including during the monthly construction site meetings, joint monitoring visit and progress review of the project and enable adaptive project and construction management in response to the needs and concerns of the communities.

8.3 Stakeholders Engagement Strategy – La-RR-04

Stakeholder, Groups Organization or Sector	Potential Role in the sub-project	Level of interest/power	Engagement strategy
UNDP	PMU, AE	Interest: High Power: High	LoA with MSA, Co-Chairs the Project Board and TSSC Meetings, Joint Monitoring Visits, regular Monitoring
Municipality Aministrator, Director of PDIM, PA, CDO	PDIM Process, GRM, Contracting Authority	Interest: High Power: High	Co-Chairs the Project Board and TSSC Meetings, Joint Monitoring Visits Consultations throughout the project life cycle Establish Contract with the local Contractor discuss the GRM process, participates in decision making committees
Secretary of State for Environment	Project Board, IP	Interest: High Power: High	Project Board, Technical Sub-Steering Committee Meetings, Joint Monitoring Visits
ANLA	Environmental Screening, Issuance of the Licence	Interest: High Power: High	ESIAs/ESMPs, Environmental License
Ministry of State Administration	Responsible Party, Project Proponent, oversight of PDIM, LoA with	Interest: High Power: High	Establish LoA between UNDP & MSA, Engage Technical Staff in design and implementation of the project Operation and Maintenance of the project

	AE/UNDP Contracting Authority		
MoPW, DRBFC Baucau Municipality	Responsible for rural road rehabilitation, bridges and flood control	Interest: High Power: High	Design standards, Technical Staff in designs and implementation of the project Operation and Maintenance of the project
MAF	Responsible party for the complementary catchment management measures, agroforestry intervention	Interest: High Power: Low	Technical Staff and extensionists involved in the implementation of the agroforestry component of the project Operation and Maintenance of the agroforestry and catchment management interventions, public meetings/consultations
Chief of Villages in Bauro and sub-villages	Community Leader/Local Authority in the sub-project location	Interest: High Power: Low	Briefing the stakeholders at the Municipal level relating to the project and explaining their important role in these activities discuss the GRM process, include representatives in decision making committees, public meetings/consultations, Construction site meetings
Lia Nain (cultural leaders)	Traditional cultural leaders to consult on cultural issues in the sub-project location	Interest: Medium Power: Medium	Involvement in the stakeholder's consultation during technical assessment and screening, public meetings/consultations, involvement in the traditional cultural ceremonies
Host Community	Beneficiary of the project	Interest: High Power: Low	Briefing the stakeholders at the community level relating to the project and explaining their important role in these activities Involvement in the stakeholder's consultation during technical assessment and screening, public meetings/consultations
Indigenous Peoples	Beneficiary of the project	Interest: High Power: Low	Briefing the stakeholders at the Municipal level relating to the project and explaining their important role in these activities, public meetings/consultations Obtain FPIC, discuss the GRM process, include representatives in decision making committees
Local Contractor	Implementation of the	Interest: High Power: Low	Contract to implement the construction works, Construction site meetings, public meetings/consultations

8.4 Stakeholder identification and consultation methods

Engagement Technique	Application of the technique
Correspondences (Telephone, Emails)	Share/distribute information to Government officials, Local Government, and organisations/agencies Invite stakeholders to meetings and follow-ups
One-on-one meetings	Seeking views and opinions

	Enable stakeholder to speak freely about sensitive issues Build personal relationships Record/take notes of the meetings and follow-up actions
Formal meetings	Present the project and the respective sub-project information to group of relevant stakeholders Allow group to comment and provide their feedback, opinions and views Build impersonal relation with high level stakeholders Disseminate technical information Record discussions, take notes of the meetings and follow-up actions
Public meetings/consultations	Present project information to a large group of stakeholders, especially the beneficiaries and members of the host communities Allow the group to provide their views and opinions Build relationship with the communities, especially those impacted Distribute non-technical information Facilitate meetings with presentations, PowerPoint, posters etc. Record discussions, comments, questions and note what follow-up actions are needed
Focus group meetings	Present Project information to a group of stakeholders Allow stakeholders to provide their views on targeted baseline information Build relationships with communities Record responses
Construction site meetings	Present update on the progress of the construction works and next month plans. Discuss key issues arising and finding appropriate solutions
Project/UNDP website	Present project information and progress updates Disclose ESIA, ESMP and other relevant project documentation
Direct communication with affected crops/asset owners (Road component only)	Share information on timing of road clearance Agree options for removing encumbrances, community objects and/or crops in the ROW.
Road signs and notices	Share information on project activities Reminders of potential impacts (e.g., for road clearance activities; remind farmers and community land owners about the schedule of the road construction works, ensure that where the project is likely to affect community that they are to harvest crops and also take actions to avoid the impact that construction activities will have
Project brochures/leaflet/newsletters	Brief project information to provide regular update stakeholders, newsletters and leaflets Site specific project information.
Notice boards	Post relevant project information such as during the construction phase to provide update Site specific project information and plans to be posted as required

8.5 Stakeholder Engagement Plan (SEP) Matrix – La-RR-04

Output	Activity	Responsibility	Stakeholders	Frequency (Estimated time)	Nature of Activity
Project Board Meetings	Annual Work Plan, budget approval for the sub-project	PMU, SSE, RPs, UNDP	Project Board Members including SSE, all responsible parties (MSA, MAF, SSCP, MoPW) and MoF, MOFA, UNDP.	At least 1 annually and/or as required	High-Level Meetings
Technical Sub-Steering Committee Meetings	Sub-project prioritization and discussion on technical aspects. Discussion on the establishment of the LoA with MSA to facilitate the implementation of the sub-project	PMU, SSE, RPs, UNDP	TSSC Members including SSE, all responsible parties (MSA, MAF, SSCP, MoPW) and, MoF, MOFA, UNDP, SEII.	Quarterly and/or as required	Technical Level Meetings with key stakeholders in the respective line Ministries
Preparation Phase /field assessment	Public consultation at national, Municipality, Administrative Post and community in the construction area, including discussion of land declaration from respective community	PMU, Engineer, Field Coordinators	PDIM national, President of Municipal Authority, Director of Public Works of Lautem, Technical staff at Municipality, Administrator of Administrate Post of Lospalos, Chief of Village, community members	During assessment and preparation of document (engagement will be continued until implementation and hand-over of the project)	Meetings, workshops, and on-site field visit
	Public consultation of conducting field assessment and conducting the Environmental and Social Impact Assessment (ESIA), Introduction of UNDP SESP and establishment of the Grievance Redness Mechanism (GRM)	PMU, Engineers, CTA, SES Consultant, Field Coordinators, CC& environmental officer, ANLA, SSE	The National Authority of Environmental License (ANLA), Municipality Focal Point of Environment, Local authorities from Municipality to village level	During assessment and preparation of document, the GRM committee will be established to support and facilitate to concern may arise during implementation.	Meeting, field assessment
	Technical assessment, Engineering Designs, BOQ and ITB document preparation	Engineers, CTA	Municipality technical staff, Administrator of PA and Municipality	During preparation of design, BoQ and	Meeting, field/site visit

				technical specifications	
	Training /capacity building to national, municipal engineers, environment staff	PMU	National, municipality, Administrative Post, Village	During preparation, the training will be followed during construction (coaching period to technical staff and contactors technical staff, supervisor)	Training, site visit
Procurement phase	Announcement for tender process, field visit	MSA, Municipality Procurement Committee, PMU	Local pre-qualified contractors, engineers	Announcement of tender process and announcement of the result based on PDIM Procurement manual and procedures	Meeting, site visit
	Evaluation of bids and announcement	MSA, Municipality Procurement Committee, PMU	Selected contractor, Evaluation Committee, Head of Municipality	Evaluation committee, announcement of contract award	Meetings, Notice Boards
Construction phase	Launching and joint monitoring in the field	PMU, contractor	National, Municipality and local/village authorities	During launching to start its construction and preliminary joint monitoring	On site
	Construction Site Meetings	Contractor and engineers, CC&EO, FCs, CTA	Local authority including those that engaged on the construction work, local authorities and village leaders	Project site – monthly	Meeting and discussion at site
	GRM structure and sensitize GRM functions	Field Coordinator, C&EO, Engineer, Contractor	Municipal, APs and Council of Suco' representatives	During the implementation (quarterly)	Meeting and discussion at site
	Review on implementation of Environmental plan and recommendation	contractor	Village head, community members, Environment focal point, Field Coordinator, engineer	Monthly	Meeting, site visit

	Review GRM and update information of GRM	FC, engineer, contractor, GRM' committee	Village head, community members, municipality	Monthly /quarterly depends on the issue raise in the project site	Meeting, site visit
	Review of implementation of OHS plan, Waste management plan, GAP	Contractor, M&E, Gender Specialist Engineer	Village members, technical staff, chief of leader	Monthly	Meeting, site visit
	Monitor excavation	Contractor, Engineer PDIM, Engineer Public works, Engineer Project, Environment focal point, CC&EO and Field Coordinator	Engineer, FC, local authorities	Daily during excavation until finalizing the work	Site monitoring
	Monitoring of the ESMP implementation and technical compliance	Engineers	Contractor	Daily and as required	Site monitoring
	Field monitoring and supervision of the construction works	Engineers, FCs, technical staff from municipality	Contractor, community members, head of village	Daily and as required	Site monitoring, meeting
	Joint Monitoring Visit	PMU, MSA, IPS, RPS	UNDP, PMU, Ministries, Contractors, community members, local authorities, head of village, community	Monthly or as required	Site monitoring visits, meetings
Post-Construction Phase/Demobilization	Clean-up site and demobilization of the contractor's plant, equipment and labour	Contractor	Community from respective village, community leader, AP leader	After completion of construction	Construction Site
	Establishment of maintenance group (Community Maintenance Group)	MSA, PDIM, FCs, Technical engineer	Community members	During defect period and after hand over to local authorities	Once at project site
	Defects Liability - Retention period	Contractor	MSA, PMU Engineer, FC, community leaders and members, municipal technical staff	6 months defect liability period before hand over fully	Construction Works during the defects period

Maintenance	Operation and Maintenance of the project	MSA, PDIM, MOPW,	MSA, MoPW, community leaders and members, municipal technical staff	Ongoing after project's completion	Maintenance & Operations of the Project

Annex 9: Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM)

Safeguarding Rural Communities and their Physical Assets from Climate Induced Disasters in Timor-Leste

Meeting Minutes of GRM Structure Establishment at Suco Bauro and Municipal Level Post Administration Lospalos, Lautem Municipality

Date : 31 August 2021
Venue : Meeting room VIP at Lautem Municipality, Meeting at Aldeia Bauro Office

Project	Name: Climate Resilient Rehabilitation of Luarai to Bauro Rural Road Project Code: La-RR-04
Attendees	• Domingos Savio, Administrator of Lautem Municipality • Jacinto da Costa, Deputy Administrator of Lautem Municipality • Denis dos Santos Baptista, Lospalos Post of Administrator • Jose da Costa Monteiro, Director of NGO, Lautem Municipality • Mario Fernandes Cabral, Director of PDIM for Lautem Municipality • Leozita da Costa, Gender Focal Point of Lautem Municipality • Wilson Jose Caetano, Director of Planning Agencies for Lautem Municipality • Abrao Viera, Director of Public works for Lautem Municipality • Almeida Fernades Xavier, Director of MAF, Lautem Municipality • Jose Villanova, Director of SAS, Lautem Municipality • Antonio Caetano Vilanova Amaral, Focal point of SAE, Lautem Municipality • Sidalio Freitas, Bauro Suco Chief • Claudino da Conceição, Bauro Youth representative • Leonia Maria dos Santos Gutteres, Bauro Youth Representative Project GCF Staff 1. Bernadete Fonseca, Project Manager 2. Nelson Pereira Vicente, Enginer 3. Domingos de Jesus Sarmento, Field Coordinator (*List of participants attached in Annex)* a. Total participants = 32 (M:19, F:13)
Agenda:	➢ 31 August 2021 Morning Session at Municipality Level • GRM commite Establishment at Municipality Level Afternoon seassion at Suco Bauro • GRM commite Establishment at Suco Bauro

GRM Structure/Committee Establishment at Municipality Lautem and Suco Level on 31 August 2021

1. Mr. Domingos Savio, Lautem Municipality Administrator welcomed the participants and appreciated for UNDP-GCF project has established the Grievance Mechanism for the physical project construction in Bauro, Lautem Municipality the most important things for this commission to created well communicate between each other to play roles well and response to concerned by the community and other group in the Municipality. He also has recommended to the Bauro suco Chief to encourage his community to cooperated well with the implementing partner, MSA and the UNDP GCF project and local government in Municipality, however, we are happy because through UNDP-GCF project have being considered Bauro village as priority for UNDP to do the rehabilitation for road from Luarai to Bauro about 4.385KM.

2. Mr. Jose da Costa Monteiro, Director of support the NGO in Lautem Municipality really appreciated for the initiative by UNDP to establish this commission, because this is the first time for Lautem Municipality to do the controlling for those infrastructure project in Lautem Municipality specially for road rehabilitation from Laurai to bauro and he also has recommended to this commission to do the function well if have anything is necessary for this commission to have discussion for the further action therefore today we have establish this commission to look forward and ready to support the UNDP's project in Bauro Village and we expected that through the road rehabilitation from Luarai to Bauro will facilitated the community there for access to the market health post and school, the important things for this group is when all of us heard some concerned by the community in Bauro immediately should inform to the Administrator of Municipality as a president for this commission to have a look together and create the meeting with this commission to find the solution for concerned was happened in project location. .

   The Chief of village further encouraged the community to cooperate with local authority and support the project during implementation so that the project can be implemented successfully and benefit the community.

   Suco chief further pledge his commitment together with the community and that they are ready to support the implementation of the project on the ground and recommended to consider

several spots that are sacred along the road. This means that the customary ritual/ceremony will be done prior to the construction works.

3. Remarks by Mr. Sidalio Freitas Bauro Suco Chief

Mr. Sidalio Freitas Bauro Suco chief, spooked on behalf his community in Bauro village really appreciated to UNDP has considered his village as one of priority to be implementing the road rehabilitation from Laurai to Bauro and he is very pleased for UNDP-GCF project as positive impact for my village to improve the road condition from Lurai to Bauro able to the community access for market, schools, health post and other necessary as needed by his community in that village, moreover as suco chief I will encouraged my community to cooperated UNDP and support the project during so that can implemented success fully and benefit to my community in Laurai and Bauro, on the other hand as suco chief I will work together with community and they are ready to support the implementation of the project on the ground and recommended to consider several spots are considered sacred along the road.

4. Introduction of the Project and its Scope

Introduction by Field coordinator of GCF-UNDP project for Lautem Municipality to welcome the participants in the meeting, aimed with this meeting we will discuss and formed this Grievance Redress Mechanism structure as part of the safeguard requirements of the GCF and UNDP safeguards policy and requirements and therefore this GRM structure will support the project implementation in the ground. However, if some case was presented by the community members regards to the road construction from Luarai to Bauro this committee will take the responsibility how to find the solution to solve some issues was happened in field activity.

5. Discussion & recommendation

- In the Grievance meeting process the structure commission have agreed together for those names in that commission should work together in the future so that can share the information for each other.
- The GRM structure has recommended and mentioned that all the sacred to be consider conducting the ritual ceremony before implementing the project
- The GRM members have recommended to the UNDP to provide the TOR for them so that they play their roles well in this commission team.
- GRM members has agreed that no compensation is required from Project.

- For the site-specific mechanism, UNDP have coordinated with the Suco Chief and community due to community consultation in Bauro Village.

6. Closure/Conclusion

- **Closing Remarks by Mr. Domingos Savio, Administrator of Lautem Municipality**

  In closing remarks, Administrator of Lautem Municipality very pleased to thank you for UNDP and Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) structure that have been established in Municipality through this committee will support UNDP activities in Lautem Municipality specially for those sucos as a target of UNDP's project for the successful implementation in each of suco.

Prepared by: Domingos de Jesus Sarmento

Field Coordinator, Lautem Municipality

Annex:

1. List of GRM Structures

   List of GRM Lautem.docx

2. Pictures on the GRM team meeting

   Photo of formed the GRM structure in Laut

3. List of Participants

   GRM%20List%20Participants%20La-RR-04

Grievance Registration and Monitoring Form

Reference No:
Date

Complainant Information

1. Full Name Note: you can remain anonymous if you prefer or request not to disclose your identity to the third parties without your consent	First name _____ Last name _____ ❑ I wish to raise my grievance anonymously ❑ I request not to disclose my identity without my consent 2. National ID: 3. Gender: ❑ Male ❑ Female
4. Contact Information Please mark how you wish to be contacted (mail, telephone, e-mail).	❑ By Post: Please provide mailing address: _____ _____ ❑ By Telephone: _____ ❑ By E-mail_____
5. Preferred Language for communication	❑ Tetum ❑ Portuguese ❑ Local Dialect: [_____]
Complaint Details: 6. Mode of receiving the grievance:	What happened? Where did it happen? Who did it happen to? What is the result of the problem? □ Letter □ Phone call □ Telephone Message (WA, Text) □ Email □ Verbal complaint (in-person) □ Social Media (FB, etc) □ Others (please specify)
7. Location of the problem/issue specified in the complaint:	Project Reference Code: Municipality Administrative Post Suco Aldeia

8. Type of Problem/Issue:

- □ Land Issue/Land acquisition
- □ Cultural Issue
- □ Construction
- □ Environmental
- □ Other [please specify] _____

9. Short Description of Problem or Grievance:

_____

_____

_____

10. Date of Incident/ Grievance

_____

11. Short Description of The factors causing the Problem or Grievance:

12. Who is responsible for causing the problem or grievance?

- □ Project Implementation Agency
- □ Affected Parties
- □ Local Community
- □ Project Beneficiary
- □ Contractor/Sub-Contractor/NGO
- □ Local Authority
- □ Others [please specify]

❑ One time incident/grievance (date _____)
❑ Happened more than once (how many times? _____)
❑ On-going (currently experiencing problem)

How action would you like to be taken to resolve the problem?

Details of the focal point that receive the complaint/grievance

Name of the person that receive the complaint:

Position/Designation:

Date:

Action Taken by the receiving Officer:

Description of Action:

Date:

Name of Person completing this form:

Signature: _____
Date: _____

Please submit this form to: [name],
Address _____: Tel.: _____ or E-mail: ____@_____.com

Final Resolution:

To be filled by GRM Committee:

Acknowledge of received:

Name: _____

Position: _____

Date Received: _____

Follow up action (date, venue, line of communication, i.e. . meeting, phone call, letter etc).____

Annex 10: Gender Action Plan (GAP)

10.1 Site Description

Project ID:	**La-RR-04**
Project location:	Climate Resilient Rehabilitation of Luarai to Bauro Rural Road, Lautem Municipality
Type of infrastructure:	Rural Road rehabilitation
PDIM	
Expected duration of the project:	9 Months (6 months construction period and 3 months Defects Liability Period)
# of households affected:	702
# of women:	1,752
# of men:	1,744

After conducting interviews with the key informants in BAURO we recommend several steps to improve community services for women and other vulnerable groups through the roads project.

10.2 Objectives of the Action Plan

No.	Objectives	Targets/ Indicators
1	**Identify and mitigate risks** and adhere to do no harm principles addressing basic mobility and accessibility needs of women and vulnerable groups	• >80% of project design and preparation stage gender action targets achieved • At least 30% of each consultation/engagement participants are women and 30% are vulnerable groups (youth, elderly, people with disabilities)
2	**Empower women** and other vulnerable groups by facilitating **equal access** to and benefit from the infrastructure project	• Women perform at least 30% of construction labour related to the project with equal pay as that of men • 30% of community facilitators engaged in the Operations and Maintenance committee are women

Sections relevant for the community – selected as below.

#	Activities	Target
I	**Project design and preparation stage**	
1.2	Support women to develop confidence and leadership skills	• Training on women's voice and participation delivered to identified target group • Socialization on women's economic empowerment and addressing potential gender stereotype regarding work/jobs for men and women, girls and boys within the suco provided (added)
1.3	Consultation with national and municipal stakeholders and sub-project prioritization	• Key design decisions (accessibility, connection and footpaths etc) are consulted

		with women and men, documented and incorporated in the project design • At least 33% of the consultation participants are women
II	**Procurement and contracts stage**	
2.2	Provide orientation and guidance on gender issues to contractor, sub-contractors, and labour at commencement of work	• Eligible women led contractors or contractors whose workforce with at least 30% women included in orientation
III	**Project implementation stage**	
3.1	Launching of the project and mobilization meetings	• Launching of gender policy, project implementation plan/schedule are presented • At least 50% of the consultation participants are women
3.2	Skills training for female and male workers in performing tasks – road services, basic construction and maintenance skills	• 50% of female and male training participants improve skills
3.3	Both men and women from the community are provided with targeted opportunities to benefit from labour, and direct and indirect services for construction	• Women perform at least 30% of unskilled construction labour related to the project with equal pay than men. • Pay must be in accessible way for women - not mobile pay or registered under the name of men (added)
IV	**Project operations and maintenance stage**	
4.1	Community-based maintenance group established	• Community-based maintenance group (CMG) composed of 50% men and 50% women
4.2	Hand-Over/Commissioning of the Project	• Lessons learned and best practices emerging from project monitoring are shared with stakeholders
V	**Project monitoring**	
5.1	Joint monitoring activities are conducted quarterly	• >50% of participants are women and 30% are vulnerable groups (youth, elderly, people with disabilities

10.3 Action Plan for Gender Mainstreaming – La-RR-04

The project-specific Gender Action Plan consists of a mix of assessments, training, consultations and monitoring and maintenance processes. The GAP is aligned with the project cycle ensuring all project lifecycle incorporates gender principles and increases gender responsiveness of the project. The GAP is developed based on community consultations and validation consultation held in 2021 and 2022. The GAP implementation budget is included in the IPP budget.

Key person responsible in overseeing the adherence and achievement of this Gender Action Plan is the Gender Specialist, Municipal Gender FP and M&E Officer, for implementing this GAP is the Engineers, Contractor, Climate Change and Environment Officers and for monitoring is M&E Officer and Field Coordinators and Gender FP.

No.	Activities	Target	Timeframe	Implementing Parties	Tools / methods
I	Project design and preparation stage				
1.1	Conduct project specific rapid gender analysis and collect gender-disaggregated statistics	Findings are incorporated to improve this GAP	Sub-project preparation phase	Gender expert Field coordinator Municipal GFP Technical Assessment team	Rapid gender analysis
1.2	Support women to develop confidence and leadership skills	Women's voices and concerns heard through active participation in the pre-construction and consultation stages of the project, pro-active engagement by the project to identified target group Socialization on women's economic empowerment and addressing potential gender stereotype regarding work/jobs for	Pre-construction and sub-project preparation phase 2022	Local NGO Gender expert Municipal GFP PMU, Field Coordinator	Gender training on women's empowerment

		men and women, girls and boys within the suco provided			
1.3	Consultation with national and municipal stakeholders and sub-project prioritization	Key design decisions are consulted with women and men, documented and incorporated in the project design At least 30% of the consultation participants are women The timing of the meetings and location should be strategic. The best timing to ensure women participation will be on Monday or Tuesday.	Pre-construction and sub-project preparation phase 20212, screening of sub-project	Gender expert Field coordinator Municipal GFP Engineer	Stakeholder engagement plan FPIC tool Project proposal
1.4	Male and female community members, leaders and road users are consulted and involved as decision makers in the design and planning				
1.5	Conduct detailed Technical Assessment and site surveys use gender responsiveness checklist	Engineers and design team use gender checklist during technical assessment and incorporate in reports	Q1 2022	Engineers CTA M&E Officer	Rural road design gender responsiveness checklist
1.6	Preparation of engineering designs, BOQ and technical specifications	The project design meets at least 80% of gender responsiveness requirements The design demonstrates concerns and needs of women documented during consultations are incorporated	Q2-Q3 2022	Gender expert Engineers, CTA MSA	Rural road design gender responsiveness checklist Stakeholder engagement plan
1.7	Sub-project designs appraisal and approval	Approval review committee consists of >30% women	Q2-Q3 2022	Gender expert Engineers, CTA MSA	Approval form
II	Procurement and contracts stage				

2.1	Pre-qualification of the contractors	Both male- and female-owned small and medium sized enterprises (SMEs) are targeted for procurement for construction works.	Pre-qualification stage 2021	Procurement officer Communication officer	Gender equality and inclusion criteria for tenders Outreach plan and channels
2.2	Provide orientation and guidance on gender issues to contractor, sub-contractors and labour at commencement of work	Eligible women led contractors or contractors whose workforce with at least 30% women included in orientation Consider for female supervisor of local workers.	Pre-construction, before mobilization 2022	Procurement team Gender expert Training expert	Orientation and guidance handbook
2.3	Provide feedback to local contractors	Contractors/bidders who are unsuccessful due to their lack of gender equality and social inclusion criteria are provided with feedback about their tender	2022	Procurement team	Feedback from Consultation/debriefing meeting
III	Project implementation stage				
3.1	Launching of the project and mobilization meetings	Launching of gender policy, project implementation plan/schedule are presented At least 30% of the consultation participants are women	Pre-construction Q3 2022	PMU Contractor Field coordinator	Stakeholder engagement tool
3.2	Skills training for female and male workers in performing tasks – road services, basic construction and maintenance skills	30% of female and male training participants improve skills in different roles related to construction and maintenance.	Mobilization and during Construction phase	Training expert / partner organization Field coordinator Contractor	Training plan and report
3.3	Both men and women from the community are provided with targeted opportunities to benefit from labour, and	Women perform at least 30% of unskilled construction labour related to the project with equal pay as men	Mobilization and during Construction phase	Contractor Gender expert M&E Officer	Project design document

	direct and indirect services for construction	Pay must be in accessible way for women -not mobile pay or registered under the name of men			
3.4	Model gender policy adapted to sub-project site and implemented	Gender policy and zero tolerance policy on sexual harassment, violence, abuse of workers and community members, and requirements for equal pay and non-discrimination regarding women	During Construction	Gender expert Contractor PMU MSA Municipal GFP	Model gender policy adopted by the contractor
3.5	Construction is implemented in accordance with the gender-responsive design (e.g., OSH)	At least 80% of the checklist is complied	During Construction	M&E Officer Gender expert CMG – Community maintenance group	Rural road design gender responsiveness checklist compliance
IV	Project operations and maintenance stage				
4.1	Community-based maintenance group established and linked with MoPW	Community-based maintenance group (CMG) composed of 50% men and 50% women	During construction	Engineer, Leader community, Contractor	CMG structure, roles and responsibilities
4.2	Hand-Over/Commissioning of the Project	Lessons learned and best practices emerging from project monitoring are shared with stakeholders	Q4 2022	M&E Officer Field coordinator	
V	Project monitoring				
5.1	Compile gender disaggregated indicators and data	Achievement of gender policy, gender quotas and gender criteria are monitored and documented	During Construction	Gender expert M&E Officer	Tool 1: Gender analysis

5.2	Increase capacity of women and men in collecting data and monitoring	Results improved for at least 50% of women and men	During Construction	Training expert M&E Officer	Training report Simple ICT tools
5.3	Joint monitoring activities are conducted quarterly	>50% of participants are women and vulnerable groups (youth, elderly, people with disabilities	During Construction	CMG committee Municipal GFP M&E Officer Field coordinator	Stakeholder engagement tool M&E framework for the project
5.4	Best practices and lessons learned on gender-related aspects are documented, shared, and applied to new projects.	Focus group discussion on lessons learned best practices held Quarterly and annual reports include information on lessons learned.	Post Construction	M&E Officer Gender expert Contractor Field coordinator	Project final report Stakeholder engagement tool

Abbreviation

CMMG – Community Maintenance and Monitoring group, ESIA – Environmental and Social Impact Sssessment, GAP – Gender Action Plan, GFP – Gender Focal Point, GBV – Gender-Based Violence, WEE – Women Economic Empowerment, MSA – Ministry of State Administration, BOQ (Bill of Quantities)

Annex 10 (a): GAP tools[12]: Rural Road Design Gender – Responsiveness Checklist

Relevant sections in this checklist are obtained from the Guide on integrating gender into infrastructure developed in Asia and the Pacific: Transport and Road guidelines.

No.	Key considerations	Yes	No	N/A	Comments
1	Gender concerns and issues documented				
2	Gender mitigation measures developed				
3	Studies address mitigation of sexually transmitted infections associated with human mobility along corridors for cross-border transport				
4	The road and transport design and siting take into consideration how men, women, boys, and girls in the affected corridor will be impacted by construction and operation, including safety, GBV, and human trafficking.				
5	Designs consider special needs and considerations, including access for persons with disabilities (e.g., roadside rest points, roadside market facilities, road shoulders etc.)				
6	The construction site office and project worksite have been designed with sufficient provisions for resting and feeding areas including for women.				
7	Gender-responsive human trafficking, GBV, and HIV/AIDS awareness is provided for contractors, operators, public users, security staff, etc.				
8	Unnecessary relocation of roadside economic activities is avoided, and economic opportunities for women and other socially excluded groups are promoted (e.g., provision of market stalls at rest stops)				
No.	**Budget**	**Yes**	**No**	**N/A**	**Comments**
9	Budget to fund gender mainstreaming and this GAP activities				

[12] When planning the monitoring mechanism, designing monitoring tools and templates it is crucial to take into consideration the considerably lower national capacity in data gathering, monitoring and evaluation in Timor-Leste. Literacy rate for the population aged above 15 as of 2018 was 71.9% for men and 64.2% for women and especially the literacy rate for older persons is low. Furthermore, language barriers present challenges in data collection, focus group discussions, consultations and knowledge tests etc. Therefore, all monitoring tools and training materials should be user friendly and easy to understand.

10	Budget allocated for maintenance to sustain a safe and healthy environment over the long term				
11	Adequate funds for investing in safety measures				
12	Resources are allocated for accessibility requirements				
13	Budgets and resources for M&E activities allocated				
14	Gender awareness activities are planned and budgeted				
15	Budget for translation and interpretation allocated				

Annex 11: Indigenous Peoples Plan (IPP)

La-RR-04 –Rural Road Rehabilitation Project

Luarai to Bauro, Suco Bauro, Lospalos Administrative Post, Lautem Municipality

11.1 Executive Summary of the Indigenous People Plan

This Indigenous People Plan (IPP) was prepared based on desk review and field consultation with stakeholders and the Indigenous Peoples (IPs) and data collection at each project site during project and during the conduct of the Environmental and Social Assessment for the 4.385 km of Rural Road Rehabilitation from Luarai to Bauro in Lautem Municipality

The IPP was developed based on the FPIC process and consultations with the affected IPs. This includes a series of visits to the project site, meetings with local authorities and consultations with the host community. The local authorities and members of the community participated in the visit for the technical field assessment to gather data and information to prepare technical design and Bill of Quantities (BoQs). The extensive engagement with the host residents and IPs complies with the SESP and requirements and addresses specific actions to be implemented and monitored during the implementation. The plan has been prepared in accordance with the UNDP Social and Safeguard Policy as an Accredited Entity (AE) to GCF and follows the approved ESMF.

The current IPP was designed and the FPIC process followed the structure of the local governance structure and administrative and customary leadership that are recognized in the Decree-Law No. 9/2016, 8 of July, Law on Sucos. The suco council represented by the *chefe suco* is identified as the key IPP stakeholder and the main representative in the FPIC process.

The traditional and cultural customs upheld in suco Lisadila were identified. They concentrate on the use of *tara bandu, uma lulik, sau bandu / sau batar* and the respect for *lulik* (sacred) places. The project lifecycle will respect and incorporate these cultural customs through cultural ceremonies at project launch and closing and respect for sacred places.

The list of positive and negative impacts that could be posed by the subproject were identified. Potential positive impacts were – generating local employment, improved access to markets and basic services, reduced time for water collection, reduced dust and emission after the rehabilitation, and enhanced community resilience to climate induced disasters

(prevention from landslide/erosion and floods). Potential adverse impacts of the project included dust, noise and waste generation during implementation, and they were temporary in nature and related to physical aspects of the project.

FPIC processes were followed in the elements of land use, physical aspects of the project (dust, noise, and waste), project design and participation mechanism of the IPP and comply with the local customary law and tradition. Community's right to withdrawal, terms of withdrawal and process to enable withdrawal of consent were identified and established with the community. The IPP includes communications plan, participatory monitoring plan, feedback and complaints plan (GRM), capacity building and gender action plans based on a series of community consultations and validation. Mitigation measures were identified and included in the IPP and the overall ESMP.

11.2 Objectives of the IPP

The principal objectives of the IPP and targets are indicated in the table below.

Table 8a Objectives of the IPP

No.	Objectives	Targets
1	Screen project components early to assess their impacts on IPs and to avoid any adverse impacts	• Potential positive and negative impacts are identified with the consultation of the IPs, documented and addressed. • Strategies to avoid and mitigate negative impacts are consulted with the affected IPs.
2	Protect the rights (human, environmental, land and customary) of the affected IPs, especially the most vulnerable ones	• FPIC process is implemented in the process of preparation, implementation, and monitoring of project activities. • Project respects and follows cultural customs and heritage at all phases.
3	Identify the priorities and needs of the community to ensure they are taken into account	• Priorities and concerns are documented and incorporated into the project design.
4	Enable the IPs to negotiate the conditions under which the project will be designed, implemented, monitored, and evaluated	• Institutional arrangements for planning and implementation of the IPP established and agreed.

		• Capacity building for the IPs and project stakeholders to implement the project and IPP.

11.3 Project Description

11.3.1 Brief Introduction of the Overall GCF SRC Project

The Green Climate Fund Project is a co-financed project by the Green Climate Fund grant, the Government of Timor-Leste and the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) on 'Safeguarding Rural Communities and their Physical Assets from Climate-induced Disasters in Timor-Leste'. This project targets six municipalities that are highly susceptible to climate-related hazards. This six-year project (2020-2026) is led by the Secretary of State for Environment (SEA) under the Ministry for the Coordination of Economic Affairs (MCAE).

The project focuses on Climate risk reduction and climate-proofing measures for small-scale rural infrastructure, and the development and integration of climate risk into policies, regulations and institutions to inform rural infrastructure planning and management. The project will also support the development of vulnerability mapping for a long-term investment planning for small-scale rural infrastructures in six target municipalities in Timor-Leste.

The project objective is to safeguard vulnerable communities and their physical assets from climate change-induced disasters. It aims to address existing institutional, financial and legislative barriers, increasing the climate resilience of vulnerable small-scale rural infrastructure.

The project targets 175,840 direct beneficiaries (51% male, 49% female) with an estimated 15% of the total population. Benefits include to increase resilience and enhanced livelihoods of the most vulnerable people, communities, and regions as well as climate resilience for small-scale infrastructure and 300 ha of reforested and rehabilitated land to buffer against climate-induced disasters. The project will ensure long-term infrastructure resilience via (i) embedding climate resilience standards into the processes through which small-scale infrastructure is planned, designed, constructed, and maintained; (ii) improving climate hazard and risk assessment capacity and access to climate risk information.

11.3.2 Sub-Project Location and Description – L-RR-01

The project, La-RR-04 Climate Resilient Rehabilitation of Climate Resilient Rehabilitation of Luarai to Bauro, is a 4.385 km rural road located in Lospalos, Lautem Municipality. This includes road rehabilitation along the existing alignment and installation of plum concrete (consisting of closely packed boulders embedded in concrete) in areas having steep slopes greater than 15 degrees gradient and gravel surface for the pavement for those section that are flat or less than 15 degrees slopes, drainage and retaining wall with stone masonry and gabion protection for slope stabilize from landslide and erosion combined with soil bio-engineering applications (such as revegetation/grassing of exposed landscape and tree planting) along vulnerable sections of the right of way of the rural road. The project has a planned 4 month construction period and an additional 6 months allocated for the defect's liability period.

The ESIA study and ESMP document that was prepared takes into consideration all the socio-economic, environmental, and cultural aspects related to the climate resilient rehabilitation of Luarai to Bauro rural road. The road has been prioritized for rehabilitation by the GCF-SRC project through the Municipality Integrated Development Planning (PDIM) framework.

The checklist for appraising whether FPIC process is required was applied and consultation undertaken extensively with the project stakeholders. Sub-project (La-RR-04) was screened using the process described in the ESMF to determine whether the FPIC process need to be carried out and whether the sub-project may affect rights, lands, territories, and resources of indigenous peoples identified through this process.

The prevalence of landslide and erosion hazards along the road corridor will be addressed through climate risk reduction measures such as soil bioengineering and complementary catchment management interventions. No negative impacts on cultural or heritages sites are foreseen from clearance or excavation works.

11.4 Description of IPs in the Project Area

11.4.1 Features of indigenous cultures in Timor-Leste

The population in Timor-Leste mainly consists of East Timorese and a small fraction of people who are not ethnically East Timorese. The population is both multiethnic and multilingual, with 20 individual languages in use (19 indigenous languages and one non-indigenous).

Ethnic groups fall into two main categories of origin: Malayo-Polynesian and Papuan origin. The ethnic groups of Malayo-Polynesian origin include Austronesian (Malayo-Polynesian) includes Tetun, Mambai, Tokodede, Galoli, Kemak, Baikeno. The Melanesian-Papuan includes Bunak,

Fataluku, Makasae and there is also a small Chinese minority. The lingua franca and national language of Timor-Leste is Tetum, with which it has equal status as an official language. The Tetum (100,000) are the largest Malayo-Polynesian group and are mainly found around the capital, Dili, and the north coast. The Mambai (82,000) inhabit the central mountains, while the Tokodede (64,000) are found around Liquiçá and Maubara. The largest ethnic group of Papuan origin are the Bunak (85,000), Fataluku (45,000) the Makasae (75,000).

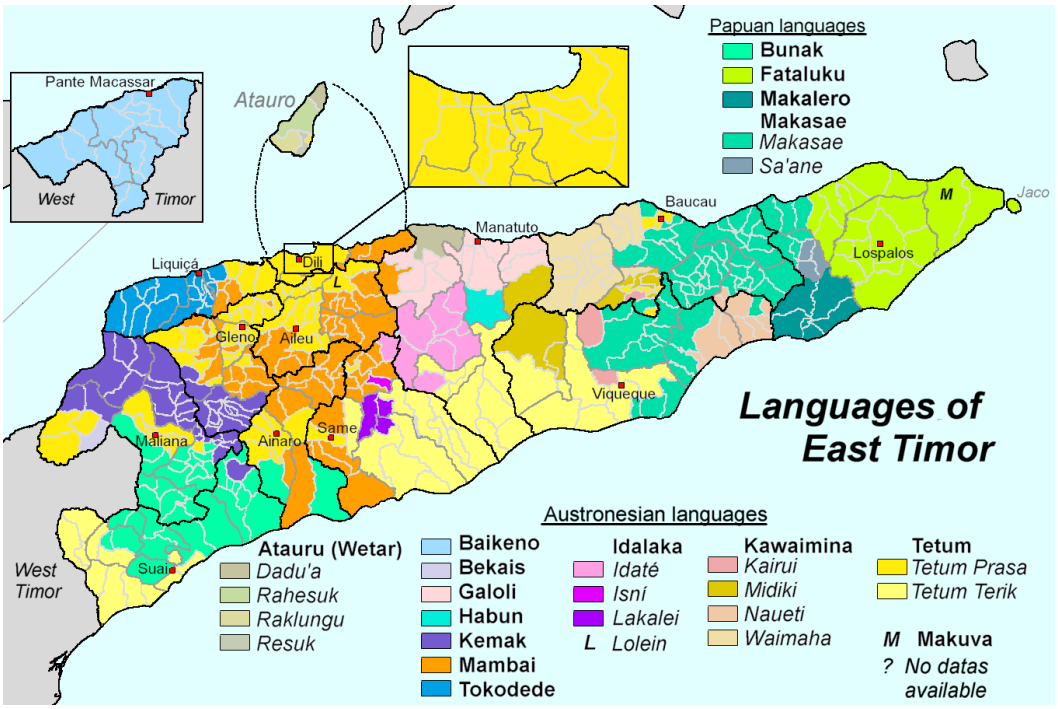


Figure 8a: Languages of Timor-Leste[13]

Local political governance structure

The local governance structure consists of both administrative and customary leadership that are recognized in the Decree-Law No. 9/2016, 8 of July, Law on Sucos. In particular, the suco (village) and aldeia (hamlet) chiefs are important in fulfilling the roles of administrative and customary

[13] Source: https://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/d/d9/Sprachen_Osttimors-en.png

leadership. The current IPP was designed and the FPIC process followed the structure of the local governance structure and processes.

The Suco Law was written to help ensure that development and basic services are achieved within the community and provides legal responsibilities of sucos, its governance mechanism and necessary functions. in this regard, the responsibilities of the sucos include but not limited to (as stipulated in Article 6 of the Law):

- Promote the resolution of conflicts that arise between the community members or between aldeias, in accordance with the traditions and practices of the community and the respect for the principle of equality
- Promote and defend the *Knua* as fundamental elements of the cultural identity of the Timorese People
- Preserve the existence *uma-lulik* or *uma-lisan* in the community
- Collaborate in the organization of festivities, ceremonies, rituals and other activities for the affirmation of the traditions, practices and customs that form the identity of the community
- Promote the holding of activities for the intergenerational transmission of practices, traditions and customs of the local community.
- Disseminate the laws, regulations, deliberations and decisions produced by the organs of the State, as well as the customary law rules, that are of interest to the community.
- Inform the Municipal Administration about the existence of underage children at risk in the community, as well as individuals in social exclusion or vulnerability situations.
- Promote the creation of community cooperatives.

Key parties included in Suco Governance system are the Suco Council; the Suco Chief; the Aldeia Assembly and the Aldeia Chief. The suco council and aldeia assembly form both the traditional socio-political structures at the suco and aldeia levels and the statutory processes.

- **The Suco** Council: the council has the responsibility to approve the Suco Community Development Plan, recommendations of the Suco Chief and Aldeia Chiefs for the promotion of the traditions, practices and customs of the community; recommendations for the improvement of the Suco services. According to Article 10, the Suco Council consists of:
    - The Suco Chief
    - The Aldeia Chiefs of the Suco
    - A female delegate from each Suco's Aldeias
    - A male delegate from each Suco's Aldeias

- A female youth representative from the Suco
- A male youth representative from the Suco
- A *lia nain*.

- **The Suco Chief:** Article 23 sets out the roles and responsibilities of the Suco Chief as both statutory and customary leader. The Suco Chief represents the suco with external parties, convenes and chairs the Suco meetings, promote community consultations regarding matters of its general interest, namely in the field of planning and community development; awareness raising on various issues, implementation of agreed upon programmes and policies, mediate conflict or disputes between community members and aldeias and acts as intermediary between the suco and other parties. The suco chief (xefe suco) also has the responsibility to communicate to the competent authorities the existence of environmental problems, namely the existence of polluted areas, soil erosion areas and cutting of trees.
- **The Aldeia Assembly** (Article 26) is responsible for choosing the Aldeia Chief; choosing a female and a male delegate to the Suco Council and for providing opinion on the impact of various public policies and the governmental and municipal programs on the Aldeia development process and other initiatives.
- **The Aldeia Chief** (Article 33) is responsible for representing the interest of aldea members at the suco council meetings, disseminate information to aldeia members on legislation, regulations, public policies, and programmes; carry out the resolutions of the suco council at the aldeia level, resolution of minor conflicts or disputes that involve aldeia members; identify situations of extreme poverty and social exclusion affecting aldeia members and inform the suco chief, and to undertake various sensitization and mobilization activities of the aldeia members.

Hence the suco and aldeia council members are identified as the key IPP stakeholders and the main representative in the FPIC process is the *Chefe suco* (suco chief).

Tara bandu and other traditional beliefs and norms

The local indigenous peoples in Timor-Leste have several social and traditional norms followed and bear the legacy of their ancestors from the past. These norms include *tara bandu* (prohibition), *na'in* (guardian of nature) and others.

Tara bandu is a regulatory mechanism aimed at governing the relationships among humans and between human and non-human entities (spaces, objects, animals, crops, the state, the environment). It can be considered both a custom-based regulatory mechanism and a newly supported organizational form. The *Tara bandu* system operates de-facto in parallel to the formal justice system and remains the favoured mode of dispute resolution. Endorsement of the Tara bandu requires ritual performance. Penalties for violating its provisions may include payments of foodstuff and animal meat that are consumed in a public event.

There are three key steps in *Tara bandu*:

- Specifically prohibited activities are determined at a public meeting of community members (e.g. burning of forests, the cutting of trees, collection of forest products, agricultural harvests, and hunting and fishing in a forbidden zone for a defined period of time, conflict resolution mechanisms).
- The community conducts a public ceremony to announce its enactment of the determined prohibition. A ritual authority figure (*lia nain*) takes the leading role in conducting the ceremony. The ceremony consists of a set of ritual forms such as an altar is established, an animal is sacrificed, and the animal blood is poured over the land. Items are hung on the altar to inform the community about the prohibition.
- As an enforcement mechanism, fines are determined by the community leaders and are imposed on any individual who is caught violating the regulation. Violators usually pay their fines in kind—by giving the community leaders an animal.

Other important beliefs include:

- *Lulik*: The realms of the sacred, the holy or the taboo. It has been defined as spiritual potential and even magic. All considered lulik is set apart, potentially bounteous but equally dangerous and malevolent if not correctly approached (McWilliam, 2003).
- *Uma lisan:* Literally “traditional house”. Kin group with a common original ancestor.
- *Uma lulik:* Sacred house of each Uma lisan. Considered to be located in the original land of the kin group.
- *Rai na’in:* Literally “landowner”. It can refer to the lineage with a preferential access over a given land or to the spirit that inhabits the land.
- *Rai na’in kar bua malus:* Ritual authority of the lineage with the role of dealing with all matters linked to the realm of the lulik.
- *Sau-batar/sau-hare: A*fter the harvesting of corn and rice before the members of each clan could feast on the harvested goods. Moreover, there are also different kinds of

foods or drinks that are considered *lulik* (prohibited) from being consumed by each member of the clan.

The traditions upheld by each *uma lisan/lulik* and sucos in terms of their *tara bandu* can vary.

11.4.2 Ethnic and Socioeconomic Profile of Affected IPs

The project is in Suco Bauro which has a total population of 3,496 of which majority (50.11%) are females. The main language spoken in Suco Bauro is Fataluku which is the local dialect of the 3rd largest ethnic group of Papuan origin in Timor-Leste and around 3.6 % of Timor-Leste population speak with Fataluku. In total, about 90% population of the community population are Roman Catholic. The main beneficiaries of the rural road rehabilitation project, L-RR-01, reside in five aldeias connected to the road in Suco Bauro as shown in Table 8B below.

Table 8b. Population by sex and private households by aldeia

Item	Details		Population	HH	Male	Female
Suco (Village)	Suco Bauro		3496	702	1,744	1,752
Aldeias (Sub-village)	*1*	Bauro Aldeia	1,318	264	680	638
	2	Luarai Aldeia	241	55	120	121
	3	Sepalete	444	102	184	260
	4	Iralafai Aldeia	905	171	462	443
	5	Sumoco Aldeia	588	110	298	290
Suco Population	3,496 people (M = 1,744, F = 1,752) in Suco Bauro 702 HHs					

Livelihood activities: The most common means of livelihood of the community along the road corridor includes corn production, root crops (casava, sweet potatoes) production and tropical fruit production. These crops are grown using traditional farming practice and are mostly subsistence in scale.

The cultural identity is continuously recognized by the government as demonstrated by support being provided for the construction of traditional houses or locally called “Uma-Lulik”.

Figure 8b: Distribution of Fataluku in Lautem[14]

11.5 The Legal and Institutional Framework Applicable to Indigenous Peoples

An analysis of the regulatory compliance between UNDP's SES and Timor-Leste national laws and regulations is provided in Section 3.6 of this ESMP. Although the national legal and institutional framework does not specifically spell out 'indigenous peoples', they reflect important elements of the SES Standard 6: inclusion and participation of affected communities; respect for traditional and local knowledge and customs in both administrative and customary affairs; information transparency to stakeholders, and avoiding and minimizing likely environmental impacts, including biophysical and socio-economic effects. The list of relevant national and international legislation and policies is provided below.

11.5.1 Legislation, Policies and Regulations

Under the portfolio of the Secretary of State for Art and Culture, Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Culture and Ministry of Justice, the following legislations are relevant to the project with respect to IPs:

[14] Dili Institute of Technology, 2015

Government Resolution No. 25/2011 of 14 September, on the Protection of Cultural Heritage; to affirm that through culture, Timor-Leste should position itself in preserving, enriching, and safeguarding its identity, and the protection of culture, ensures the continuity and transmission over generations, the historical and ethnographic legacy of our ancestors and achievements and contemporary values.

In 2009 the Government signed the Resolution 24/2009 approving the National Cultural Policy (Política da Cultura Nacional, Pt.3). This was the first formal and official document that established a conceptual political framework regarding the definition and protection of National Culture and Heritage

Decree-Law No. 9/2016, 8 of July, on Law of Sucos, provides legal responsibilities of sucos, its governance mechanism and necessary functions to improve administrative capability and authority. The Law directly states sucos are integral in the 'improvement of the life conditions of the populations and the socioeconomic progress of the country' and must promote and protect the cultural, social, economic and human rights of the community.

Decree Law No. 33/2017 of 6 September, on Cultural Heritage of Timor-Leste, to create condition for inventorying, preserving, protection and valuing the Timorese cultural heritage. It also highlights the citizen responsibility in guaranteeing the cultural diversity, contributing to the protection and dissemination of many sorts of cultural heritage.

The Government Constitutional Amendment to change Article 54, paragraph 4, to clarify that land ownership is allowed for all East Timorese natural persons as well as juridical persons, i.e., include a wider range of nationals, regardless of their age and ability to exercise political rights. In such an event, minors and national legal entities would be considered 'citizens' and, hence, have access to land ownership.

In addition to that, the Government also recognizes customary tenure to give to community leaders or leaders of clan to determine the use of land, allocation, transfer among others based on community needs.

11.5.2 Multilateral Agreements and Protocols relevant to Indigenous Peoples

The relevant international agreements and protocols for IPs are as follows:

- Convention of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

- Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women
- International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights
- Convention for the Projection of All Persons from Enforced Disappearance
- International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

11.5.3 UNDP Social and Environmental Safeguard

UNDP's SES, and Project Level Standard 6: Indigenous Peoples provides guidance to ensure the full, effective and meaningful participation of indigenous peoples in a manner which aligns with their distinct vision and development priorities, building sustainable partnerships with indigenous peoples as companions in development and conservation efforts.

Through implementation of Standard 6 UNDP aims to avoid adverse impacts on indigenous peoples, their rights, lands, territories, and resources; mitigate and remedy impacts that cannot be avoided; support countries to implement human rights obligations; and ensure equitable and culturally appropriate benefit sharing with indigenous peoples. This IPP is prepared in line with the Guidance Note on UNDP's SES Standard 6 and UNDP SESP.

11.5.4 GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy

GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy seeks to increase the capacity of indigenous peoples to fully exercise their rights to, and interests in, land, territories and natural and cultural resources, and ability to participate in and benefit from development initiatives and climate change actions. The Policy outlines the actions to minimize and/or compensate for the adverse impacts and identify opportunities and actions to enhance the positive impacts of a project for indigenous peoples in a culturally appropriate manner. The Indigenous Peoples Policy operational guidelines provide clear framework for preparing project IPP in line with the GCF Indigenous Peoples Policy.

11.6 Social and Environmental Impact Assessment in the project location – L-RR-01

11.6.1 Assessment methodology and appraising Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) for the Sub-Project

This IPP was prepared at each sub-project site on the basis that none of the interventions will require the displacement/resettlement of people. As the SESP screening results for the project indicates a Moderate Risk, SES Standard 6 checklist was used (Annex 1a) in appraising Free, Prior and Informed Consent (FPIC) for the Sub-Project. Of the nine questions, one question had the answer 'Yes', therefore requiring FPIC process: *'Will the activity involve the accessing of traditional knowledge, innovations, and practices of indigenous and local communities?'*

Hence the social and environmental assessment was conducted as part of the ESMP and IPP preparation. Using the results, management and mitigation measures were prepared with consultation of the IPs.

- First, a review of the basic socio-economic indicators and conditions of the households is conducted (summaries presented in section 8.4.2 and in this section).
- Second, the GCF/UNDP Project's Lautem Field Coordinator and the Engineers conducted pre-assessment using a semi-structured interview with the suco chief – covering various environmental and socio-economic areas whilst pre-identifying potential risks (see Annex 1C for the completed pre-assessment form).
- Third, using the pre-assessment result, the GCF/UNDP project team conducted a participatory assessment (see Annex 3 and Annex 6 of this ESMP for meeting minutes) with the representatives of the IPs. The participatory assessment includes documenting geographic and demographic information gathered through participatory mapping of the land (GIS) – walking with the community through the road and record coordinates of the landmarks, assets, livelihood areas and sacred sites. Local authority representatives (Chefe suco and chefe Aldeia) along with the residents of the community participated in the site assessment, together with the engineers, and did the linear measurements of the road and identification the spots where there will be additional road preparations along the existing alignment to achieve the minimum standard as per MoPW guidelines.
- After the participatory assessment and draft plan, as part of the iterative discussions with the affected community, the GCF/UNDP project team had consultation with local leaders to validate the participatory monitoring plan, communications plan, capacity building plan and gender action plan and inserted

additions (Meeting minute on validation of plans and consultation on community's right to withdrawal of consent in Annex 3B of this ESMP).

Table 8e. Social and Environmental Assessment Methods

Method	Tools	Topic areas
Desk review	2015 Census data SEIA 2.0 survey results for suco Bauro	Socio-economic baselines Priority development areas
Key informant interview	Pre-assessment interview conducted by the Field Coordinator with the Suco chief (see *Annex 1c)*	Community structure, relationships, and potential conflict Public assets Land ownership and land use Sacred places and houses Access to WASH and basic services Livelihood sources of the community including agriculture Status and traditional exercise related to Tara Bandu Identify suco development priorities Skills of the local workers Natural disaster history GPS coordinates of the road project area (start point, mid-point and end point)
Participatory community assessment	Group discussion on views and concerns related to Project and potential positive/negative impacts Geo-spatial mapping and measurement (done with community) Group discussion on potential mitigation measures and Project design (including communication plan, O&M plan and GRM) *18 participants representing local community leaders, members of the community including women, youth, and veterans to voice their concerns about the planned infrastructure (M:11, F:7). Each participant represented their households which is 2.56% of the total households in the 5 aldeias (see Annex 3 and Annex 6 for the list of participants).*	Women and men's views and concerns regarding the Project Access to services Livelihood Women and men's differential use of the Road Land use Waste management Pollution Customary laws and holy sites Preferred communication plan with the Project

11.6.2 Assessment results: Identification of potential impacts

Identification of the potential socio-economic, environmental and cultural impacts related to the climate resilient rehabilitation of the Laurai to Bauro rural road based on the participatory community assessment indicates the following:

- Overall, the road provides essential functions in livelihoods and market driven activities of the households including selling products nearby the road and access to health and education services. However, during rainy seasons, the road becomes inaccessible preventing these functions from being fulfilled.
- The desk review results - socio-economic baselines are presented in section 8.4.2. Priority livelihood and development areas of the community were food and cash support, disaster risk management and prevention from floods and erosion. Also, there was a strong social cohesion in the IPs – trust in each other and support and cooperation.
- Potential adverse impacts of the project during implementation identified are – temporary negative impacts at the project site including dust, noise and waste.
- Potential positive impacts/benefits identified are – generating local employment, improved access to markets and basic services, reduced time for water collection, reduced dust and emission after the rehabilitation, enhanced community resilience to climate induced disasters (prevention from landslide/erosion and floods).

Table 11f below summarizes the social and environmental impacts found during the pre-assessment and participatory assessment.

Table 11f. Identified social and environmental impacts (positive and negative) and feedback on project design

Areas	Assessment results	Risk and Impact
Social impacts		
Gender and inclusion	The rehabilitation of the road will bring positive impacts especially for women. Participatory assessment revealed the current road condition during rainy season poses significant challenges on women's road accessibility. Issues mentioned were: • Pregnant women cannot get timely maternal health care services during rainy season.	Rehabilitated and climate proofed road results in positive impact on reliability and improved accessibility of basic services

	• Children and people with limited mobility cannot use the road because the road is very steep in general • During the rainy season, the road becomes slippery and difficult to use for all groups. • School children are walking on the current unsafe road to school in the suco and the residents of the nearby suco and community should walk to get medical assistance	
Livelihoods	• The current road is significantly affected by erosion and landslides in turn affecting planting of cassava in the surrounding. Urgent road rehabilitation is needed. • The participation of the IPs in road rehabilitation will allow additional income for households. • Market access will be increased for the IPs, in particular for women. Currently, people do not have easy access to markets due to poor road conditions.	Positive impact on access to market
Customary land use to be correctly negotiated in line with community expectations	• Several spots that are sacred along the road should be considered in the designs and implementation of the construction and respected: one cemetery and one *ai lulik* sites (sacred tree). • Uma Lulik – at the end point of the road. There will be no disturbance or impact on the structure. The site has been identified and will not be encroached or impacted by the road rehabilitation activity since it is not in the way of or so close to the road being rehabilitated. Participatory assessment result also indicates the project activity will not impact the sites.	Potential negative impact if customs not followed
Land related (acquisition) and surrounding features	• Agriculture and forestry, houses, public facilities near the road were identified. Community in the past has cleared the forested areas to engage in horticulture activities in their farmlands/gardens. • Participatory assessment identified the existing farmlands will not be affected by the road rehabilitation since they are located at distance and the rehabilitation will be done on existing road and will not delineate from the existing road.	Positive impact - the community and farmers will benefit from road access to transport their agricultural produce to local markets and enhanced access to basic services.
Environmental impacts		
Waste management	Waste generated such as cement bags during construction, oil from equipment maintenance (used oil), food bags, boxes and cups, drinking water bottles being discarded in the community and nearby sites, pit for the temporary toilet facilities.	Temporary negative impact

Pollution (noise, emission, water)	Noise generated from construction activities such as the mobile plants (concrete mixers, plate compactors and vibrators), vehicles and equipment (such as the excavators, rollers, dump trucks) will be temporary and only during construction.	Temporary negative impact
Pollution (dust and emissions)	Dust generated from vehicles during the dry season will be reduced once the road is rehabilitated. Emissions will be reduced because the steep slopes will be rehabilitated and surfaced, and vehicles will require less revving of the vehicle engines to ascend and move.	Positive impact
Project design and participation		
Participation and consultation	• It is necessary to provide information about the project and progress regularly to the community. • Key decisions related to the project should include community representatives. • If COVID-19 outbreaks intensify again and sanitary fences/State of Emergency declared, this could hinder progress of the project and participation.	Positive impact on ownership and legitimacy of the project
Project monitoring	• Joint monitoring groups consisting of national and municipal level stakeholders and affected communities allow to monitor both technical and socio-economic and cultural aspects of the project. • Independent monitoring and inspection are conducted by ANLA.	Positive impact on transparency and efficiency

11.6.3 Measures to eliminate, minimize or mitigate the identified risks

Table 8g presents the planned measures to avoid, minimize, or mitigate the adverse effects mentioned in the previous section.

- All potential impacts were considered, and the possible measures that can be taken to fully and effectively mitigate any arising unforeseen impacts. Although there are Ips present in the project area, the impacts are expected to be positive. Based on the consultations conducted, there is broad community support for the rehabilitation of the existing road network.
- It was also agreed that whenever there will be unanticipated impact in the future, the Suco Council Members along with the traditional cultural leaders will

discuss the matter and come up with a plan of action and solutions as detailed in Section 8.7 on FPIC procedures, Annex 6 of the ESMP and Annex 8.b of this IPP plan. Should IPs have concerns and feedback, the GRM process and communication plan detailed in section 8.7 will be used.

Table 11g. Measures to eliminate, minimize or mitigate the identified risks

Issues discussed	Measures	Responsible persons	Tools/forms/templates to be used
Land	• Engage and involve the local authorities, affected community members, IP community and representatives during the field surveys and technical assessment and consultations and get consensus on the scope and scale of the rehabilitation works. • Ensure that the local leaders and IP community are fully aware that the road rehabilitation works will be following along the existing road alignment. • No relocation, resettlement, or removal of indigenous population from their lands will take place as a result of the implementation of the infrastructure project. • Engage IP community and their representative and ensure that sufficient understanding of the project scope and the issues in well informed and consensus is reached. • Obtain consent and agreement from IP and formal declaration for IP representatives.	MSA, SSE, FC Local Contractor	• Meeting Minutes, Regular Reports – Monitoring
Employment during Construction	• Number of people in the local community that are actively engaged/employed on the construction project. • At least 50% of the contractor's labour force/workers from local community (of which 30% women)	FC, Engineer, Contractor	• Contractors Method Statement, • Employment Contracts • M&E framework for the project

Natural Resources	• No natural resource extraction such as quarrying, and/or construction material extraction for road construction occurs on the lands/territories that belong to IPs.	Field Coordinator, Climate Change & Environment Officer Municipal Focal Point/PDIM Engineers MSA, ANLA, SSE Local Contractor	• Contractors Method Statement
	• Ensure that catchment management interventions such as soil-bioengineering and agroforestry interventions do not introduce weed and/or invasive alien species or trees/plants. • Ensure thorough consultation with IP community for agroforestry and bioengineering measures • Conduct prior assessment of the species of trees and plants to be used for the catchment rehabilitation measures. • No invasive alien species (IAS) of trees/plants will be used for the soil-bioengineering applications and reforestation activities. • No non-native species will be used/or new species of trees introduced in the site without prior assessment.	PMU, Agroforestry Specialist MAF, Extensionist	• Catchment Management Plan • Soil Bioengineering Approaches • Agroforestry Strategy
Construction materials	• Seek to reuse materials from earthworks within footprint in new roadwork. • Quarry materials to be sourced from approved/authorised quarries. • Local suppliers of materials to be preferentially sought.	Climate Change & Environment Officer MSA, ANLA, SSE, SSAC, Local Contractor	Meeting Minutes, Regular Reports – Monitoring, Project Progress Reports
Waste management	• Waste to adopt hierarchy. • Waste to be managed according to measures outlined in ESMP, including disposal at approved facilities	Climate Change & Environment Officer MSA, ANLA, SSE, SSAC, Local Contractor	Meeting Minutes, Regular Reports – Monitoring, Project Progress Reports
Pollution (noise, dust, water)	• As per ESMP	Climate Change & Environment Officer MSA, ANLA, SSE, SSAC, Local Contractor	Meeting Minutes, Regular Reports – Monitoring, Project Progress Reports
Culture and Heritage	• No removal, confiscation or damage is caused to cultural heritage sites, objects and/or spiritual property from the community and/or IPs.	Field Coordinator, Climate Change & Environment Officer MSA, ANLA, SSE, SSAC, Local Contractor	Meeting Minutes, Regular Reports – Monitoring

	• Customary regulations and traditional practices of the local community/affected IPs are respected and followed. • The key customary ceremonies incorporated in the project design and SEP and IPP.	Field Coordinator, Climate Change & Environment Officer Communications and M&E Officer MSA, ANLA, SSE, SSAC Local Contractor	Meeting Minutes, Regular Reports – Monitoring, Project Progress Reports
Customary land use to be correctly negotiated in line with community expectations.	• The customary ritual/ceremony will be done prior to the construction works led by the IPs spiritual leader. • Conduct cultural ceremony at the start and end points of the project: It is a symbolic ceremony to consider the *lulik* (holy) site that is near to the roadside. • FPIC process was used to identify project activity sites and land.	Lia nain ANLA environmental officer Chefe suco Contractor Municipal engineers Field Coordinator CCEO	Activity report – as part of the ANLA environmental inspection
Participatory Project design – to ensure that livelihoods, cultural activities and O&M plans are culturally appropriate	• FPIC process was used through participatory assessment and consultation on project design (on preferred communications channels and methods, monitoring activities and frequency, grievance and feedback mechanism conducted and integrated in the IPP).	Municipal and project engineers Field Coordinator CCEO Chefe suco	Participatory assessment tools Consultation meeting and meeting minutes
Grievance and feedback mechanism	• FPIC process was used to determine and establish the GRM.	GRM structure: Municipal administrator, MoPW representative, PA representatives and suco representatives – youth, women and men and chefe suco, municipal GFP Secretariat is the FC	Grievance Redress Mechanism Structure form (grievance, feedback, complaint form and register) – see ESMP section Annex 6).

11.7 Information Disclosure, Consultation and Participation

The design of the rural road rehabilitation project was properly consulted and agreed during several consultations with the community, local authorities, and national and sub-national stakeholders. The information disclosure, participation and consultation process followed section 4 of the Standard 6 Guidance Note and implemented meaningful FPIC

processes. This section describes the mechanisms to conduct iterative consultation and consent throughout implementation of the project. The information disclosure, participation and FPIC processes are also in line with the SEP of this ESMP. It should be noted that no resettlement is required as part of this subproject. The rural road rehabilitation has been identified as one of the urgent needs for the community.

11.7.1 IPs representatives in the subproject

- Chefe suco is the main representative as the administrative and customary leader (as explained in section 8.4.1 and 8.5 of this IPP plan).
- Chefe aldeias, *lia nain*, suco council members including youth, women and veterans and the affected communities are active participants in project monitoring, key cultural ceremonies, and regularly
- According to the SEP, national partners – Post Administration, Municipality, line ministries' representatives participate at various stages of the project and have clear functions (see Annex 8C).
- The project Field Coordinators, Climate Change and Environment Officer along with local authorities are to be responsible for liaising with communities and for promoting community participation and consultation.

11.7.2 Summary of FPIC processes undertaken with the affected peoples

The FPIC and screening process as described in the ESMF was conducted with due diligence and with active participation from members of the local community to design the project, to identify risks and impacts and mitigation measures. The FPIC processes undertaken and led to the IPs' support for the project are described in this section.

The consultation meetings were organized ensuring:

- **Meetings were conducted in an environment where they do not feel intimidated** – *sede suco* (suco community center) which is used for community consultations.
- **Where they have sufficient time to discuss in their own language** – meetings were conducted in local language, field coordinators provided

information and plan about the meeting in advance to chefe suco who in turn had informed the community members.

- **Meetings are conducted in a culturally appropriate way** – meetings were led by chefe suco and national project staff which followed cultural norms in facilitating meetings. For example, it is expected in community meetings to have lunch and food, certain protocols are followed (respects and names are mentioned in detail, to raise questions and agree on topics).
- Meeting topics included **relevant matters affecting the IPs' rights,** lands, natural resources, livelihoods, traditional knowledge and customs and governance systems.
- It was made clear at each stage of the meeting, once the community has given their consent to the project, they can withdraw it at any stage.

The FPIC process:

- **Free**: The IPs representatives have free access to project information and have full freedom to make their own decisions related to their rights and interests, during the project's critical implementation time points.
- **Prior**: The project documents have been provided by the Field Coordinator to chefe suco and council members before the pre-assessment. In addition to the project FPIC process, the national PDIM project planning/identification process was used in the sub-project prioritization/selection process during the overall project selection and prior to the detail technical assessments and designs.
- **Informed Consent**: all the project activities conducted in communities should be decided through process of collective discussion and decision-making.

Table 11h. FPIC processes implemented to obtain IPs' consent

FPIC implementation	Steps conducted	Date of activity
Identified IP representatives	Key representatives of the IPs were identified. They include: chefe suco, chefe aldeia, lia nain, members of	Meetings and discussion by Field

	the suco council and aldeia assembly including youth and women representatives.	Coordinators April - May 2021
Pre-assessment meeting with IP representative	Through desk review and pre-assessment, demographic information was collected. Results were used to design relevant and effective participatory assessment.	Pre-assessment interview 26 May 2021
Conduct participatory assessment	Through the participatory assessment geographic information related to the project was mapped and documented. Potential positive and negative impacts, views and concerns regarding the project and areas requiring FPIC were identified.	Consultation # 1 17 June 2021
Discussion on identified impacts	Land use, physical impacts (waste, noise and dust), the use of customary laws in project implementation and IPs' participation in project monitoring were documented and reported back to IPs during consultation. Consensus on how to address the impacts are presented in section 8.6.3. Lia nain sets out key project activities that require cultural ceremonies as documented in the IP plan (Annex 8b).	17 June 2021
Design project grievance and feedback mechanism	A project GRM set up consultation was conducted.	Consultation # 2 2 September 2021
GRM committee established, and mechanism agreed	GRM Committee and processes were agreed (see Annex 6 for detailed process and minutes).	2 September 2021

Communication plan	**Distribution materials**
	• Flip charts of the technical assessments with results of the mapping and issues raised are provided to the suco (caricature and drawing)
	• Brochure about the Project can be distributed
	• Notice board on the construction site
	• Sign board with project information
	• Mobilization meeting – also distribute additional materials:
	  • Booklet/guideline for the climate resilient infrastructure provided to the contractors.
	  • Summary of the guideline distributed for the community
		Prior to implementation
		Communication plan updated and validated in May 2022

Participatory monitoring agreement	IPs' preferences in monitoring activities were documented and integrated in the project design (see section 8.11) Independent review and monitoring provided by ANLA which uses forms that are nationally and locally	Monitoring plan updated and validated in May 2022

	relevant and respect and promote the rights of the communities.	
Draft letter of declaration	All issues documented. Key agreements listed in the Letter of Declaration. Draft Declaration Letter is shared and read aloud to all representatives. Any feedback received.	17 June 2021
Declaration letter signed by IP representative	IPs' needs, conditions and priorities are included in the project design. Consent reached and provided in the form of the signed Declaration Letter (Annex 4)	16 August 2021
Right to withdrawal	Community's right to withdrawal to parts or whole of the project were reiterated, conditions for withdrawal agreed and process of withdrawal agreed.	25 May 2022

Right to withdrawal, conditions for withdrawal and process of withdrawal. The conditions of withdrawal of consent to the sub-project were discussed (see Annex 3B of this ESMP) and agreed as follows:

Cultural ceremony. Although the project is the rehabilitation of an existing road, the rehabilitation still requires customary regulations and traditional practices of the local community are respected.

Land. It is noted that the project will not require, encourage, or coerce the relocation of IPs, nor will the project impinge on the development goals of IPs and therefore compensation under ES 6 is not required.

Under these circumstances as noted in ES 6:

- Loss, restrictions or modification of rights to and use of lands, territories, resources, and livelihoods: FPIC needs to be ensured on any matters that may affect the rights to, interests on, and use of lands, resources, territories, etc. (whether titled or untitled to the people in question) as well as livelihoods of affected indigenous peoples. This includes but is not limited to activities proposing the development, utilization, or exploitation of mineral, forest, water or other resources on lands and territories traditionally owned, occupied or otherwise used, acquired by indigenous peoples, including lands and territories for which they do not yet possess title. This may also include territories from which they were displaced. (S6 para. 10)

- Relocation: No relocation of indigenous peoples will take place without the FPIC of the indigenous peoples concerned and only after agreement on just and fair compensation, and where possible, with the option of return (S6, para.9) The SES also categorically prohibits support for projects that may result in the forcible removal of indigenous peoples from their lands and territories (S6 para. 8).

However, it has been agreed with the IPs representatives that the IPs have the right to withdraw the consent/agreement and that the agreement would be revisited if the project has impacts on their lands in terms of encroaching sacred places, affecting the community's livelihoods, and resources.

Local employment. All unskilled labour including women and men should be hired from within the local community in the suco.

The mechanism or process for withdrawal includes using the established Grievance Redress Mechanism established (on 2 September 2021) and other mechanisms convenient for the community at the time (Annex 4C and 4D of this ESMP). To ensure IPs' have full access to information throughout the project, project communication and information plan and monitoring plans were also agreed.

11.7.3 Particular project activities and circumstances requiring FPIC

The project activities requiring agreement (based on FPIC) identified during the pre-assessment and participatory assessment were:

- Land use (respect for sacred structures, and no encroachment on farmlands)
- Temporary physical (noise, waste and pollution)
- Participatory project design – communications plan, monitoring plan, grievance and feedback mechanism.
- Throughout the entire project, customary laws should be respected.
- Local community should be employed by contractors during construction as unskilled workers.

The infrastructure subproject will provide social and economic benefits, environmental and cultural protection and, based on the ESIA and ESMP that have been developed, is not expected to result in unacceptable adverse or negative impact to the community during the project implementation period. The negative impacts likely are considered to be minor and of a temporary nature and are therefore outweighed by the positive impacts that the project will have.

The opportunity to participate in rural road construction and maintenance works will create employment and income generating opportunities for youths, women and the local community through direct engagement in construction and/or revegetation activities and/or via indirect activities such as provision of ancillary services and support.

11.8 Grievance and Redress Mechanism (GRM)

The project supported the establishment of a GRM that is culturally and socially acceptable and appropriate to the community and Municipality. The establishment of the grievance redress Mechanism (GRM) is crucial in facilitating the resolution of any issues and concerns that are related to the implementation of this sub-project.

The key relevance of IP issues for this project are related to:

- Development of an appropriate GRM which takes into account local conflict resolution mechanisms
- Consultations and stakeholder engagement that are detailed and respect clan and family relationships
- Participatory Project design – to ensure that livelihoods, cultural activities and O&M plans are culturally appropriate
- Customary land use to be correctly negotiated in line with community expectations.

Table 8i. Targets for the GRM structure

Activity	Responsible	Tools/ forms

Grievance Redress Mechanisms is readily accessible and tailored to the needs of the local/indigenous communities	Field Coordinator, Climate Change & Environment Officers MSA Municipality	• GRM Minutes of Meeting, TOR • GRM Register
Capacity building and awareness activities for local/community and indigenous peoples to report grievances issues and concerns. Information on the GRM posted on Notice Board on the site. Community aware of the GRM and how to report issues and concerns.	Field Coordinator, Climate Change & Environment Officer Communication Officer MSA, ANLA, SSE	• Stakeholder Engagement Plan • Training and Awareness Plan

11.9 **Capacity Building**

- Project staff and experts will be trained on how to engage with IPs and how to support the effective implementation of the IPP throughout the project's life cycle.
- IPs and other members of the community who will be involved in various phases of the project will be trained in appropriate skills needed to effectively perform their expected roles. The activities/sessions should also serve as a mechanism to build awareness and capacity of the local community/indigenous beneficiaries to identify and address issues affecting them. A training Needs Assessment (TNA) will be used as the basis in the development of the most appropriate trainings and awareness activities.

Table 11j. Capacity Building Plan

Activity	**Responsible**	**Tools / forms**
Project staff and experts trained on how to engage with Ips and how to support the effective implementation of the IPP throughout the project's life cycle.	Field Coordinator, Climate Change & Environment Officer Municipal Focal Point/PDIM Engineers – Technical Assessment MSA, ANLA, SSE Local Contractor	• Training and Awareness/Capacity Building Plan • Training reports
Adequate information about the project provided to the host community – at least 10% of beneficiaries know about the Project.	Field Coordinator, Climate Change & Environment Officers Municipal Focal Point/PDIM Communication Officer MSA	• Stakeholder Engagement Plan • Training and Awareness Plan/ Capacity building plan • Communication Plans

IPs and other members of the community trained in skills needed to perform effectively their expected roles on the project.		• Training report
Training provided to construction workers, and the customary regulations and traditional practices of the local community are fully respected.	Local Authorities, PMU, Contractor and Workers Field Coordinator, Climate Change & Environment Officer	• Stakeholder Engagement Plan • Capacity building plan • Training report
Training about how to control the quality of the project so they can contribute to long-term sustainability of the project.	MoPW, ANLA, SSE Local Contractor	• Capacity building plan • Training report

11.10 **Monitoring, Reporting and Evaluation**

The implementation of the IPP will be monitored to:

- ensure that mitigation measures designed to manage any negative social impacts and measures to enhance positive impacts are adequate and effective,
- determine if the indigenous communities have any issues or concerns regarding project implementation, and that they have access to the right channels to register and address their concerns and/or complaints
- propose corrective actions when needed during the implementation

propose corrective actions when needed during the implementation

The monitoring will be participatory and implemented with the IP representatives, government officials and project team. A system will be established to monitor whether implementation of is in compliance with the IPP as described in Annex 8C.

The responsible IP focal point for monitoring – in this case the suco chefe – will ensure that representatives from the IPs, women, youth, and persons with disabilities participate in the monitoring. In addition, lian nain, veteran and aldeia chefes will be part of the monitoring group.

All M&E documents are to be widely consulted and confirmed by representatives from the IPs/community who were involved in the process.

Implementation of the IPP will be reported on a weekly basis from Field Coordinators. Monthly joint monitoring meetings will be held with the IPs to discuss progress and milestones, any issues related to the project.

11.11 Budget and Financing

Table 8k. Sub-project IPP implementation budget

No	Description of Activity	Unit	Qty	USD
1	Community Consultation with IPs/community– introduction of the project and appraisal	No.	1	120.00
2	Participatory Assessments with stakeholders	No.	1	300.00
3	Implementation of Communication Plan including signboards, noticeboards, translation and distribution of materials, brochures, meetings	L.Sum		750.00
4	Participatory screening with IPs and key stakeholders including ANLA staff	No.	2	350.00
5	Establishment of the GRM (budget covered in the GRM Establishment as per Annex 6, inclusive of the GAP)	No.	1	550.00
6	Training of the selected contractor on the IPP	No.	1	100.00
7	Orientation training for workers from IP community and contractor's staff	No.	1	300.00
8	Official launching of the project prior to mobilization and commencement of the construction works	No	1	650.00
9	Official commissioning of the project after completion and hand-over of the construction works	No	1	1150.00
10	Cultural ceremony to seek permission from ancestral spirits before commencement of the construction works (*budget provided in the BOQ contractor's unit rates/overhea*ds)	No.	2	--
11	Monthly construction site meetings during construction period	No	4	200.00
12	Environmental Inspections/Monitoring by National Agency for Environmental Licensing (ANLA) during construction	No	2	350.00
	Total:			**4,820.00**

Annex 11a: Monitoring Indicators – IPP (La-RR-04)

Activity	Target	Responsibility	Tools/Methods
Stakeholders Engagement	Local authorities and customary leaders actively participate in identifying and addressing issues and concerns of the community and IPs. At least 2 such consultation meetings held with local authorities and community.	Field Coordinator Municipal Focal Point/PDIM Engineers - Technical Assessment ANLA, SSE	• Stakeholder Engagement Plan • Checklist applied for appraising whether FPIC process required • Project Document • Consultation/debriefing meeting
	Community engagement facilitated by someone who speaks the local languages and is aware of the project context and is culturally and gender sensitive.	Field Coordinator Municipal Focal Point/PDIM Engineers - Technical Assessment	• Stakeholder Engagement Plan • Consultation/debriefing meeting
Capacity Building and Awareness	Project staff and experts trained on how to engage with IPs and how to support the effective implementation of the IPP throughout the project's life cycle.	Field Coordinator, Climate Change & Environment Officer Municipal Focal Point/PDIM Engineers - Technical Assessment MSA, ANLA, SSE Local Contractor	• Training and Awareness Plan • Training reports
	Adequate information about the project provided to the host community – at least 10% of beneficiaries know about the IPs and other members of the community trained in appropriate skills needed to perform effectively their expected roles on the project.	Field Coordinator, Climate Change & Environment Officers Municipal Focal Point/PDIM Communication Officer MSA	• Stakeholder Engagement Plan • Training and Awareness Plan • Communication Strategy • Training report
	Training provided to construction workers, customary regulations and traditional practices of the local community are fully respected.	Local Authorities, PMU, Contractor Field Coordinator, Climate Change & Environment Officer	• Stakeholder Engagement Plan • Training and Awareness Plan • Training report

Activity	Target	Responsibility	Tools/Methods
GRM Structure	Grievance Redress Mechanisms is readily accessible and tailored to the needs of the local/indigenous communities	Field Coordinator, Climate Change & Environment Officers MSA Municipality	• GRM Minutes of Meeting, TOR • GRM Register
	Capacity building and awareness activities for local/community and indigenous peoples to report grievances issues and concerns. Information on the GRM posted on Notice Board on the site Community aware of the GRM and how to report issues and concerns,	Field Coordinator, Climate Change & Environment Officer Communication Officer MSA, ANLA, SSE	• Stakeholder Engagement Plan • Training and Awareness Plan
Employment during the Construction	Number of people in the local community that are actively engaged/employed on the construction project. At least 50% of the contractor's labour force from local community.	FC, Engineer, Contractor	• Contractors Method Statement, • Employment Contracts • M&E framework for the project
Natural Resources	No natural resource extraction such as quarrying, material extraction for road construction occurs on the lands/territories that belong to indigenous peoples. FPIC process if the contractor requires resource extraction.	Field Coordinator, Climate Change & Environment Officer Municipal Focal Point/PDIM Engineers MSA, ANLA, SSE Local Contractor	• Contractors Method Statement
	The catchment management interventions such as soli-bioengineering and agroforestry interventions do not introduce weed and/or invasive species.	PMU, Agroforestry Specialist MAF, Extensionist	• Catchment Management Plan • Soil Bioengineering Approaches • Agroforestry Strategy
Land	No relocation, resettlement, or removal of indigenous population from their lands will take place as a result of the implementation of the infrastructure project	MSA, SSE, FC Local Contractor	• Meeting Minutes, Regular Reports – Monitoring

Activity	Target	Responsibility	Tools/Methods
Culture and Heritage	No removal, confiscation or damage is caused to cultural heritage sites, objects and/or spiritual property from the community and/or IPs.	Field Coordinator, Climate Change & Environment Officer MSA, ANLA, SSE, SSAC Local Contractor	• Meeting Minutes, Regular Reports – Monitoring
	Customary regulations and traditional practices of the local community and affected IPs are respected.	Field Coordinator, Climate Change & Environment Officer Communications and M&E Officer MSA, ANLA, SSE, SSAC Local Contractor	• Meeting Minutes, Regular Reports – Monitoring, Project Progress Reports
Monitoring & Evaluation	At least 5 people (and/or representatives of the suco council) selected/participated as local community representatives to in project monitoring.	Field Coordinator, Climate Change & Environment Officer MSA,	• Quarterly Reports

Annex 11 b: IPP Institutional Arrangement in Timor-Leste – IPP (La-RR-04)

Matrix below is the established institutional arrangement in engaging with IPs and is relevant in implementing an IPP in Timor-Leste.

Stakeholder	Description
Secretary of State for Arts and Culture	- Lead the government agency on policy and legislation in relation to art and cultural heritage in Timor-Leste - Lead the execution of all projects and activities related to art and cultural heritage in each village in Timor-Leste - Lead the implementation of *tara bandu* as one of customary law implemented in the communities.
The Ministry of Tourism, Trade and Industry	- elaborate the policy and regulations for the conservation, protection and preservation of the historical-cultural heritage. - propose policies for the definition and development of arts and culture
General Directorate of Arts and Culture, Ministry of Higher Institution, Science and Culture (based on Organic Law No. 2/2019, March 5th	- ensure an adequate and efficient internal structure to ensure the implementation of policies and programs in the area of art and culture through the coordination and execution of policies defined in the context of the preservation of cultural heritage, the protection of copyright and the promotion and support of cultural activities and the management of museums and libraries, providing the possibility of developing cultural activities aimed at the knowledge and dissemination of the historical, anthropological, archaeological and musicological heritage of Timor-Leste
Secretary of State for the Environment (SSE)	- implementation of climate change mitigation in the community as well implementing *tara bandu* activities with the community

Stakeholder	Description
Ministry of State Administration (MSA)	- Local development PDIM and PNDS fiscal planning frameworks - Planning, budgeting and implementation of infrastructure and rural development programs
Municipal Authorities and local authorities	- Authorize Suco for the implementation of *tara bandu* as a customary law that is also involve and respect the right of indigenous people
Secretary of State for Land and Property, Ministry of Justice	- Regulate status of land ownerships, community land, private land including Indigenous Peoples heritage - Regulation of right of indigenous cultural and tradition and activities, the right of using cultural symbols, identities etc.
Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries (MAF)	- Regulate the implementation of national park, protected areas - Regulate natural forest use for livelihood and use as source of economic income

Annex 11c: Checklist applied for appraising whether FPIC process required

Project Code: **IPP (La-RR-04)**

Questions	Yes/No
Will the activity involve the relocation/resettlement/removal of an indigenous population from their lands?	No
Will the activity involve the taking, confiscation, removal, or damage of cultural, intellectual, religious and/or spiritual property from indigenous peoples?	No
Will the activity adopt or implement any legislative or administrative measures that will affect the rights, lands, territories and/or resources of indigenous peoples (e.g., in connection with the development, utilization or exploitation of mineral, water or other resources; land reform; legal reforms that may discriminate de jure or de facto against indigenous peoples, etc.)?	No
Will the activity involve natural resource extraction such as logging or mining or agricultural development on the lands/territories of indigenous peoples?	No
Will the activity involve any decisions that will affect the status of indigenous peoples' rights to their lands/territories, resources or livelihoods?	No
Will the activity involve the accessing of traditional knowledge, innovations, and practices of indigenous and local communities?	Yes
Will the activity affect indigenous peoples' political, legal, economic, social, or cultural institutions and/or practices?	No
Will the activity involve making commercial use of natural and/or cultural resources on lands subject to traditional ownership and/or under customary use by indigenous peoples?	No
Will the activity involve decisions regarding benefit-sharing arrangements, when benefits are derived from the lands/territories/resources of indigenous peoples (e.g., natural resource management or extractive industries)?	No
Will the activity have an impact on the continuance of the relationship of the indigenous peoples with their land or their culture?	No

Name: Domingos de Jesus Sarmento, National Field Coordinator (Lautem Municiapality)

Date: 31 August 2021

Annex 11D: Action plan for the Indigenous Peoples Plan (Rural Road L-RR-01)

Project ID:	L-RR-01
Project Name:	Road Rehabilitation Lika to Pisu Leten Rural Road
Project Location	Suco Fatumasi and Lauhata, Liquica Municipality
Type of infrastructure:	Rural Road rehabilitation
Expected duration of the project:	10 Months 4 months construction period and 6 months Defects Liability Period

The project specific IPP consists of a mix of assessments, training, consultations, cultural ceremonies and monitoring processes. The IPP is aligned with the project cycle ensuring all project lifecycle incorporates FPIC principles.

#	Activities	Description	Timefr ame	Implemen ting Parties	Tools / methods
I	**Project design and preparation stage**				
1.1	**Community consultation** • Suco council members (female, youth, lia nain), PA representatives, veterans, community/bene ficiaries	• Explain and introduce the Project, parties involved and responsible • Inform about the budget/funding arrangements • Discussion appraisal	Q3-Q4 2021	GCF/UND P Engineers PDIM Engineers MoPW Engineers Field coordinato r to support	• Concept note • Communi ty consultati on agenda • Meeting minute
1.2	**Participatory assessments** to understand and document the socio-demographics, and the historical, political, and cultural dynamics of the area	• Document geographic and demographic information gathered through participatory mapping of the land (GIS) – walking with the community through the road and record coordinates of the landmarks, assets, livelihood areas and sacred sites. • Community measures the width etc. together with the engineers – the road	Q3 – Q4 2021	GCF/UND P Engineers PDIM Engineers MoPW Engineers CCEOs FC Municipalit y representa tives	• Question naire for the developm ent of environm ental project document of road rehabilitat ion • Site identificati on tool (technical and environm ental) • GPS coordinat es on Google

#	Activities	Description	Timefr ame	Implemen ting Parties	Tools / methods
		rehabilitation is based on the existing road and does not include additional • Engineers and design team use FPIC checklist during the assessments. • Community group discussion guided by the questionnaires is conducted through participatory methods involving communities – all information (including sacred lands) is provided by the community. This serves the basis for identifying community priorities and needs. • Open comments on the Project – by representatives of all groups – men and women and youth.			map – kml file
1.3	Discuss and agree on the **participatory communicatio n plan** and carry out iterative discussions through which project information will be disclosed in a transparent way.	• Key milestones of the Project discussed and informed including mobilization meeting, participatory screening date • Project progress monthly meeting structure and	Q3-Q4 2021	M&E officer	• Distributio n materials in Tetum • Sign boards • Monthly meetings

#	Activities	Description	Timefr ame	Implemen ting Parties	Tools / methods
		format discussed. • Key communication frequency and materials discussed and added to the ESMP and IPP.			
1.4	**Participatory screening** by ANLA and IPs– verify the mitigation plans	• Opportunity for the community to raise any additional concerns, information and views. • Apply the national screening checklist for project categorization including adherence to customary laws. • Based on additional verification, update the ESMP if necessary.	Q3 2021 and Q3 2022	ANLA	ANLA licensing screening Project document
1.5	Establish **Grievance Redress Mechanism Structure** at the suco level	• Agree on a feedback and complaints mechanism • GRM Structure established • GRM mandate meets the FPIC criteria – targeting, implementation, impact, to improve efficiency and effectiveness of the project	Q3 2021	GRM structure: Municipal administrator, MoPW representative, PA representatives and suco representatives – youth, women and men and chefe suco, municipal GFP Secretariat is the FC	Grievance Redress Mechanism Structure form (grievance, feedback, complaint form and register) – see ESMP section Annex 6). ToR for the GRM Committee

#	Activities	Description	Timefr ame	Implemen ting Parties	Tools / methods
1. 6	Informing and consultation on the results of **the participatory assessments**, communication plan and GRM structures– length, width and depth of the road are demonstrated.	• During participatory meeting validate information and inform the community participants before the consent • Any changes and suggestions documented and integrated to the plan.	Q3 - Q4 2021	Chefe suco and communit y	• Meeting minute • Project document for ANLA licensing • Project ESMP
1. 7	Community participants vote and participatory consultation and assessment results are documented in the Declaration Letter.	• Document Indigenous Peoples' needs that are to be included into the Declaration Letter • Make any changes based on the consultation and review • Seeking to use available materials within the vicinity of the project site and municipality prior to moving to further areas	Q3 2021	Chefe suco and communit y	Draft Declaratio n Letter
1. 8	Obtaining consent	• Through community meeting reach consent	Q3 2021	Chefe suco and Post Administra tor and IPs	Signed Letter of Declaratio n from IP represent atives
1. 9	Preparation of engineering designs, BOQ and technical specifications	• Design takes into account the community's priorities and concerns expressed during consultations	Q4 2021	Engineers, CTA and Local Contractor	Technical specificati ons form
II	**Procurement and contracts stage**				
2. 1	Conduct contractor training on	1. Contractors understand the local customary	Q2-Q3 2022	Project team	Social and environm

#	Activities	Description	Timefr ame	Implemen ting Parties	Tools / methods
	customary regulations and traditional practices of the local community are fully respected (as part of the social and environmental safeguard training)	regulations and traditional practices		Training expert	ental safeguard training
2.2	Contractor's method statement (prior to mobilization and the construction work)	• Contractors agree to follow the FPIC process including GRM in their construction activities	Q2 2022	Procurem ent team	Contracto r method statement
2.3	Labour recruitment from the community members to participate in the project (of workers)	• Chefe suco identified workers to participate in the construction • Contractor to make agreements with community workers • Orientation training of the local workers	Q2-Q4 2022	Chefe suco Contractor	Contracto r's worker agreemen t
2.4	Launching of the project and mobilization meeting	• Participatory meeting introducing the contractor to the wider IPs community and stakeholders • Consultation – additional comments/feed back/…	Q2 2022	PMU Contractor Field coordinato r PA, municipal and suco representa tives	Concept note (including agenda) Meeting minute
III	**Project implementation stage**				
3.1	Hold cultural ceremony to ask permission (ancestral spirits) before the project starts	• Cultural aspects are respected suco owner's permission is allowed	Q2 2022	Lia nain ANLA environme ntal officer Chefe suco	Activity report – as part of the ANLA environm ental

#	Activities	Description	Timefr ame	Implemen ting Parties	Tools / methods
				Contractor Municipal engineers Field Coordinat or CCEO	inspection
3 . 2	Monthly project meeting during implementation	1. Discuss and hear opinion of the community on the progress including any social issues arising, complaints on payments, implementation	Q2-Q4 2022	Engineers – GCF, Municipalit y, MoPW Chefe suco Contractor	Meeting agenda and minutes
I V	**Project operations and maintenance and closing stage**				
4 . 1	Establish community maintenance group and link with MoPW	• Community maintenance group established • Develop an operations and maintenance plan (including plans to sustain safe roads and transport)	Q3 2022	MoPW	Operation s and maintena nce plan
4 . 2	Cultural gratitude ceremony for the ancestral spirits for granting permission and smooth implementation	• At the end of the project implementation and before hand over, cultural ceremony performed by lia nain	Q4 2022	**Lia nain** Chefe suco Contractor IPs	Concept note to organize the ceremony
4 . 3	Hand-over /commissioning ceremony – Follow traditional suco ceremony customs (exchanging tais, group Prayer, cultural dance, food)	• Community and MoPW receives the rehabilitated project	Q4 2022	MoPW, MSA and SSE **Chefe suco Lia nain Contracto r** PA and Municipal Administra tor	Master of Ceremon y from the suco will guide all ceremony process to follow traditional customs

#	Activities	Description	Timefr ame	Implemen ting Parties	Tools / methods
				Field coordinato r PMU	
V	**Project monitoring**				
5 . 1	Conduct participatory monitoring and evaluation of the IPP	During monthly meetings, conduct progress checks with respective stakeholders and representatives of the IPs	Q2-Q4 2022	M&E officer Chefe suco Represent atives of Suco council	Progress reports
5 . 2	Environmental inspection during construction	1. Ensure social and environmental guidelines are adhered to by the contractor, including proper FPIC processes 1. Waste generation, land, pollution	Q3-Q4 2022	ANLA environme ntal officer, Contractor Chefe suco Municipal engineers Field Coordinat or CCEO	Environm ental licensing Law Environm ental Project Documen t IPP
5 . 3	Documenting lessons learned	1. Conducting bilateral meetings (individual interviews) on project implementation from IPs and responsible parties 1. Documentation of lessons learned and dissemination during technical sub-Steering committee, Municipal Coordination Meetings, internal Project meetings with PMU staff.	Q4 2022	M&E officer Field Coordinat or	Final consultati on meeting Individual interviews with stakehold ers and IPs Documen tation brief

Annex 12: Chance Find Procedure (CFP)

12.1 Project

This chance find procedure (CFP) has been prepared for the “La-RR-04 Climate Resilient Rehabilitation of Luarai to Bauro Rural Road” in Lautem Municipality for the GCF Project FP109 Safeguarding Rural Communities and their Physical Assets from Climate Induced Disasters in Timor-Leste.

12.2 Purpose of the chance find procedure

The chance find procedure is a project-specific procedure that outlines actions required if previously unknown cultural, heritage resources, particularly archaeological resources, are encountered during project construction or operation. If such cultural and heritage resources are found during the construction works, then the works should cease and local authorities, national agencies and experts should be contacted immediately and directly for site inspection.

A Chance Find Procedure, as described in UNDP’s SES Standard 4 on Cultural Heritage recognizes the importance of cultural heritage for present and future generations and provides guidance to ensure that Cultural Heritage is preserved, protected and promoted in project activities in a manner consistent with national legal instruments and in alignment. The procedure sets out the steps to be taken to prevent chance finds from being disturbed until an assessment by the responsible authorities and/or competent specialist is made and actions consistent with the requirements are implemented.

The Decree Law No. 33/2017 of 6 September on Cultural Heritage of Timor-Leste provides the guiding legal framework on cultural heritage sites and items.

12.3 Scope of the chance find procedure

This procedure is applicable to all activities conducted by the personnel, including contractors, that have the potential to uncover a heritage item/site. The procedure details the actions to be taken when a previously unidentified and potential heritage

item/site is found during construction activities. The procedure outlines the roles and responsibilities and the response times required by local authorities, project staff, and the relevant national cultural and heritage authority.

12.4 National Laws and Policies on Cultural Heritage in Timor-Leste

1. Decree Law No. 33/2017 of 6 September, on Cultural Heritage of Timor-Leste, to create condition for inventorying, preserving, protection and valuing the Timorese cultural heritage. It also highlights the citizen responsibility in guaranteeing cultural diversity, contributing to the protection and dissemination of many sorts of cultural heritage.

2. Government Resolutions No. 30/2014 of 14 October, on the establishment of National Cultural Day to support the policy on the promotion of Diversity of Cultural Expressions, Timor-Leste has established National Day of Culture on October 14, to dignify Timorese cultural diversity expressions, public awareness, and pay tribute to all who have dedicated themselves in practical artist activities and cultures and enhanced the importance of the country's sustainable development. On this national day, the government organizes cultural festivals that mobilizes all artists from different modalities within the national territory to participate in various programs and competitions, such as (a) traditional dances, traditional music, traditional fashion shows, paintings, poetry, and lectures; (b) shows and appreciation of artist modality from municipalities; (c) seminars on the theme of culture with the aim to empower participant awareness on the importance of protection, preservation, valorization, and promotion of Timor-Leste's cultural heritage; and (d) exhibition programs where cultural professionals can show and sell their cultural products.

3. Government Resolution No. 12/2012 of 14 May; on the establishment of National Academy of Arts and Creative Industry as a measure to establish the National Academy of Arts and Creative Industry. The academy will be the center of educating craft and arts in traditional form, including the contemporaneous arts, as well as music, dance and visual arts. The Academy will address a department, which will conduct research in cultural

areas, providing the study on traditional arts to strength the knowledge of cultural diversifications based on the concept of the modern era.

4. Government Resolution No. 25/2011 of 14 September, on the Protection of Cultural Heritage; to affirm that through culture, Timor-Leste should position itself in preserving, enriching and safeguarding its identity, and the protection of culture, ensures the continuity and transmission over generations, the historical and ethnographic legacy of our ancestors and achievements and contemporary values.

5. In 2009 the Government signed the Resolution 24/2009 approving the National Cultural Policy (Política da Cultura Nacional, Pt.3). This was the first formal and official document that established a conceptual political framework regarding the definition and protection of National Culture and Heritage

The objective of the cultural heritage policy are knowledge, protection and valorization of material sites and goods and intangible values of relevant cultural interest, as well as their respective contexts.

12.5 National Administration and Institutions

The Minister of Higher Education, Science and Culture has overall responsibility for cultural heritage. The following services and bodies are dependent on the Minister of Higher Education, Science and Culture: Implementation Unit of the Academy of Arts, Culture and Cultural Creative Industries; Monitoring Committee of the Academy of Arts, Culture and Cultural Creative Industries; National Library of Timor-Leste; National Museum of Timor-Leste, UNESCO National Commission.

The Secretary of State for Art and Culture assists the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Culture in the performance of these functions.

Timor-Leste has been a member of UNESCO since 2003, and since 2004 a UNESCO Country Office has been based in Dili. The National East Timorese

Commission for UNESCO (KNTLU) was established in 2009 and all the projects have been coordinated together with the Secretary of State for Arts and Culture (SEAC) which has shifted between the Ministries of Education (4th, 7th, 8th legislatures) and Ministry of Tourism (under the 5th and 6th).

12.6 UNDP's Social and Environmental Standards (SES)

UNDP's SES, and in particular, Standard 4: Cultural Heritage provides guidance to ensure that Cultural Heritage is preserved, protected and promoted in project activities in a manner consistent with national legal instruments and in alignment with UNESCO Cultural Heritage conventions or any other international legal instruments that might have a bearing on the use of Cultural Heritage.

As a requirement to safeguard and preserve Cultural Heritage, this is one of the , UNDP projects ensure that chance find procedures are included in all plans and contracts regarding project-related construction, including excavations, demolitions, movement of earth, flooding, or other changes in the physical environment; such procedures establish how chance finds of tangible Cultural Heritage shall be managed, including notification of relevant authorities and stakeholders, avoidance of further disturbance or damage, protection, documentation and assessment of found objects by relevant experts.

12.7 Induction/Training

All project staff involved in the construction implementation stage of the project such as the project supervisory engineer, construction manager, site engineers, site supervisors, construction coaches and foreman will be briefed about the procedure to be followed in the event that any item or material of cultural and heritage significance is discovered.

All the personnel of the local contracting company, especially those working on the construction site and in particular those that are to be involved in site clearance, earth movements and excavation works are to be inducted on the identification of potential heritage items/sites and the relevant actions for them with regards to this procedure during the Project induction and this shall also be discussed with the contractor and his key personnel during the regular (monthly) construction site meetings.

12.8 Chance Find Procedure

If any person discovers a physical cultural or heritage resource, such as (but not limited to) archaeological sites, historical sites, remains and objects, or a cemetery and/or individual graves during excavation or construction works, the following steps shall be taken:

1. Immediately cease and stop all works in the vicinity of the find, until a solution is found for the preservation of these artefacts, or advice from the relevant authorities is obtained
2. Immediately notify a foreman or site supervisor. The foreman or site supervisor will then immediately notify the Project Engineer and the Field Coordinator/Environmental Officer.
3. The Project Engineer and the Field Coordinator/Environmental Officer will record all the details in a *Site Incident Report* and take photos and GPS/geo-reference points of the discovery.
4. The Project Engineer and the Field Coordinator/Environmental Officer will immediately notify the relevant local and municipal authorities (such as the Chefe Suco, Administrative Post Administrator, Municipal Administrator). This is in keeping with the provision of Article 6 of Decree Law No. 33/2017 which outlines the obligations of the State and local government to preserve, defend and enhance the cultural heritage of the Timorese people in their area of jurisdiction, in accordance with their legislation. Hence, the project team will first notify the relevant local authorities.
5. Under the direction of the Municipal Authority and Project Engineer, the contractor will demarcate and secure the site to prevent any disturbance, damage or loss of movable material heritage or removable objects.
6. The Project Engineer and Environment Officer submits the *Site Incident Report* to the National Project Director and National Project Manager.
7. The National Project Director and National Project Manager notify the Heritage Team which is followed-up in writing.
8. The Heritage Team shall organize and mobilize the archaeologist to conduct a rapid assessment of the site or find to determine its importance. Based on this assessment the appropriate strategy can be implemented. The significance and importance of the findings should be assessed

according to the various criteria relevant to cultural heritage such as aesthetic, historic, scientific or research, social and economic values of the find.

9. Sites of minor significance (such as isolated or unclear features, and isolated finds) should be recorded immediately by the archaeologist, thus causing minimum disruption and delay to the work schedule of the Contractor. The results of all archaeological work must be reported to the relevant Government body and/or the Advisory Committee on Cultural Heritage, once completed.
10. In case of significant find the Secretary of State for Arts and Culture and the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Culture team (hereinafter referred to as the Heritage Team) should be informed immediately and followed-up in writing.
11. Written notification of the cultural heritage site encountered during the construction works will come from the contracting authority (which in this case is the Municipal Administration) and provide the Heritage team with photos, other information as relevant for identification and assessment of the significance of heritage items.
12. Decisions on how to handle the finding shall be taken by the responsible authorities. This could include changes in the layout (such as when finding an irremovable remain of cultural or archaeological importance) conservation, preservation, restoration and salvage
13. Construction works could resume only after permission is granted from the responsible authorities.
14. In case there is no response to the notification of the find and/or should no consideration or action be taken by the responsible authorities on the notification within 30 days from the date the find was discovered, and works were suspended, this shall be considered as an authorization to proceed with the suspended sections of the construction works.
15. The contracting authority (Lautem Municipality) shall then provide a written order to the contractor to proceed with the works.

12.9 Reports and Record keeping

One of the main requirements of the procedure is thorough record keeping. In keeping with the requirements of the procedures outline herein, all finds must be registered with maps, geo-referencing, photolog, copies of communication with decision making authorities, conclusions and recommendations/guidance, and the implementation reports kept.

12.10 Additional information

Specific Articles of Decree Law No. 33/2017

CHAPTER V Protection of Cultural Heritage

Article 15 Cultural heritage and its categories

- The cultural heritage encompasses the categories of immovable material heritage, movable material heritage and intangible heritage.
- The property heritage, comprising the architectural heritage, the archaeological heritage and the landscape heritage with cultural value, can belong to the categories of monument, set or site.
- Movable material heritage may belong to the categories of a single cultural object or object integrated into elements of immovable material heritage.
- Intangible heritage may belong to one of the categories defined in Article 40(2), established in accordance with the UNESCO Convention for the Safeguarding of Intangible Cultural Heritage of 2003.
- The existence of the categories and designations referred to in this Article shall be without prejudice to the possible relevance of others, in particular where it is provided for in international law.

Article 16 Classification of material heritage according to interest

- The property and mobile heritage may be classified as of national interest or local interest.
- For immovable property heritage classified as of national interest, whether monument, set or site, the designation of *'national monument'* shall be

adopted.

- For movable property classified as in the national interest, the designation of '*national treasure'* shall be adopted.

Article 17 Property assets of national and local interest

- A heritage asset is considered to be of national interest when its protection and valorization, in whole or in part, represents a cultural value of meaning to the nation.
- Property assets whose protection and recovery, in whole or in part, is considered to be of a cultural value of predominant significance for a given district, subdistrict or suco.
- The immovable cultural goods included in the list of world heritage are included, for all its purposes and in its category, the list of property elements classified as in the national interest.

Article 18 Forms of protection of cultural assets and values.

1. The legal protection of cultural assets and values is based on inventory and classification.
2. Each form of protection shall give way to the corresponding level of registration and there is:
    (a) the inventory-asset record
    (b) the patrimonial registration of classification
3. The application of precautionary measures provided for by law does not depend on the prior classification or inventory of a cultural good.

Article 19 General criteria for assessment

For inventory and classification, in any of the categories referred to in Article 15, one or more shall be taken into account in more of the following criteria:

a. the matrix character of the asset element
b. the genius of the respective creator

c. the interest of the heritage element as a testimony symbolic or religious
d. the interest of the heritage element as a testimony to remarkable experiences or historical facts
e. the aesthetic, technical or intrinsic material value of the element patrimonial assets
f. the architectural, urban and landscape design
g. the extent of the equity element and what is reflected in it from the point of view of collective memory
h. the importance of the equity element from the point of view of historical or scientific research
i. the circumstances likely to lead to a decrease in loss of the perfority or integrity of the element Asset.

Article 21 Classification

1. The classification and disqualification of cultural heritage is made by ministerial diploma and shall be the responsibility of the member of the Government responsible for Culture, which shall include the rights and obligations of the owner.
2. For the evaluation of proposals for the classification of cultural heritage assets and values, a Cultural Heritage Advisory Committee shall be established by the Member of the Government responsible for Cultural Heritage in accordance with Article 64 of this Diploma.
3. The following cultural heritage assets are proposed with immediate effect:
    a) All monuments, sites or ensembles whose conservation is historically, prehistoric, architectural or artistic, a national public interest
    b) Monuments, sites or sets whose conservation presents from the historical, prehistoric, architectural or artistic point of view, a local public interest
    c) All movable cultural goods imported and manufactured on a date prior to 1900, and those which are included in monuments, sites or sets proposed for classification
    d) All materials found underground or in aquatic context, the result of

archaeological research or single finding

e) The significant archives and collections documenting the history of the country, including those of the Timorese Resistance and the documentation of all Timorese nationalist movements

f) All expressions and assets of intangible cultural heritage attesting to the living culture of the communities inhabiting the national territory.

4. The proposal to classify a cultural heritage property is made by notification to the person concerned and has the same effects as the classification decision
5. The effects of the proposed classification shall cease to take place within 12 months of its notification if the classification of the property has not been decided

CHAPTER VI Property Cultural Heritage

Article 22 Real Estate Cultural Assets

The immovable material heritage comprises the architectural heritage, the archaeological heritage and the landscape heritage with cultural value

CHAPTER XII Impact assessment, plans and projects

Article 63 Projects, works and interventions

Until the preparation of any of the plans referred to in the preceding article, the granting of licenses, or the performance of licensed works, prior to the classification of the monument, set or site, depend on the prior assent of the member of the Government responsible for Culture. After the entry into force of the rescue detail plan, municipalities may license the works designed in accordance with the provisions of that company, without prejudice to the duty to communicate to the member of the Government responsible for Culture, within a maximum period of 30 days, the licenses granted.

CHAPTER XIII Advisory Committee on Cultural Heritage

Article 64 Functions and composition

1. The Advisory Committee on Cultural Heritage is set up as a consultation body to decide on proposals for classification and cancellation of classification of assets and to issue recommendations to the competent bodies on the protection, financing and use of cultural heritage assets.

2. The Advisory Committee on Cultural Heritage is composed of representatives of the member of the Government responsible for culture presiding and other relevant ministries, university professors, members of civil society, including representatives of NGOs and cultural associations, and by individualities of recognized cultural merit.
3. Its composition, in a variable but always odd number, shall be defined by invitation sent by the member of the Government responsible for Culture.
4. Its operation shall be subject to internal regulations approved by the member of the Government responsible for Culture.
5. The Advisory Committee of Cultural Heritage should meet ordinarily twice a year, proposing to the guardianship the classification or revocation of cultural heritage assets and values.

12.11 Management options for the cultural heritage site

1. *Site avoidance*

   If the boundaries of the heritage site have been delineated, attempts must be made to avoid the location. The first option will be to realign and/or redesign the proposed construction and development to avoid the site. (The fastest and most cost-effective management option)
2. *Site Protection*

   It may be possible to protect the site through the installation of barriers during the time of the development and/or possibly for a longer term. This could include the erection of high visibility fencing around the site or covering the site area in a prescribed manner to protect the heritage. The exact prescription would be site- specific.
3. *Mitigation*

   If it is not feasible to avoid the site through realignment or redesign of the specific features or component of the road, the mitigation hierarchy is as follows:

   - Avoidance – ensure minimum adverse impacts and implementation of any restoration measures, in situ
   - Restoration of the functionality of the cultural heritage, in a different location

- Removal of the movable material heritage or historical and archaeological materials in accordance with the prescription and direction of the heritage team.
- No compensation for loss is provided for in this CFP

Mitigation measures could be applied where tangible heritage that is replicable and not critical is encountered.

12.12 Human Remains Management Options

The handling of human remains believed to be archaeological in nature requirescommunication according to the same procedure described above.

While the handling of such cases is based on the procedures and steps prescribed by the Heritage Team, there are two possible courses of action cited for the purpose of this CFP document

- Avoid: The development project is re-designed to completely avoid the found remains. An assessment should be made as to whether the remains may be affected by residual or accumulative impacts associated with the rehabilitation of the proposed rural road, and properly addressed by a comprehensive management plan.

- Exhume: Exhumation of the remains where this is considered acceptable and as the most appropriate course of action by the authorities making the decision. This will involve the predetermination of a site suitable for reinterment of the remains. Certain ceremonies or procedures may need to be followed before the construction works can recommence in the site of the discovery.

12.13 Monitoring

Local authorities, stakeholders and community members have a key role to play in the implementation and monitoring of the project.

Consultation with stakeholders will continue throughout the project cycle and is vital during the implementation. This will help ensure that stakeholders continue to be aware of the project, its progress and any changes in the project. It will also assist in identifying any issues as they arise.

The Secretary of State for Environment will be responsible for supporting the project and providing extension services to local beneficiaries along with being responsible for providing guidance during the implementation of the project's activities.

ANLA will be responsible for advisory support, input and providing the relevant technical trainings.

12.14 Emergency Contacts

Secretary of State for Art and Culture
Name: Mr. Manuel Ximenes Smith, Director General Arts and Culture
Address: Avenida Praia dos Coqueiros, Pantai Kelapa, Dili, Timor-Leste
Contact: +670 77327189, manuelsmithtls@gmail.com

Ministry of State Administration
Name: Rosito Guterres – Director General Rural Development
Address: Rua Jacinto Candido Dili, Timor Leste
Contact: +670-77120725

Secretary of State for the Environment
Name: Augusto Pinto – Project Director
Address: Rua de Boa Ventura, mandarin, Dili, Timor Leste
Contact: +670-78427259

Table 1: Other Contacts

No	Name	Agency/Institution	Contact Info.
1	Domingos Savio, M. Si	Municipal Administration of Lautem	+670-78562927 +670-77450729
2	Sidalio Freitas	Chief of Village/Chefe Suco Local Authority/Village Leader for Bauro	+670-78247671
3	Abilio dos SAntos	Cultural Leader (lia nain) for Bauro	+670 77471320
4	Agostu Pinto	National Project Director	+670-78427259
5	Bernardete da Fonseca	National Project Manager	+670-77232864
6	Antonio Lelo Taci	National Agency for Environmental Licensing (ANLA)	+670-77115444

7	Salvador Ximenes	Environmental Officer Secretary of State for the Environment	+670-78510589
8	Romaldo P.J Maria	Municipal Engineer (PDIM) Lautem Municipal Administration Ministry of State Administration	+670-75420701
9	Nelson Pereira Vicente	National Project Engineer GCF Project Implementation Unit	+670-78579890
10	Maria Ximenes Soares Pinto	Climate Change & Environment Officer GCF Project Implementation Unit, Cluster A Municipalities	+670-77140454
11	Domingos de Jesus Sarmento	Field Coordinator for Lautem Municipalit, GCF/UNDP	+670-77129382
12	Antonino Caetano V. A	Environment Focal Point	+670-77394699

Annex: A (Sample)

SITE INCIDENT REPORT

Project No. La-RR-04

To: National Project Director

National Project Manager

From : Municipality Lautem

Date of Report: _____

Date of Occurrence:_____ Time of Incident:

Incident Location: Chainage: _____

Geo-Coordinates/GPS Location: _____; _____

Discovery made by:

Individual Completing this Form : _____

Person(s) Present at the time of incident: _____

Description of Discovery/Find:

Action Taken:

Incident Reported to:

Date Reported: _____ Time: _____

Comments:

Report Prepared by:

CC: Director General, Secretary of State for Arts and Culture
Director General, Rural Development, MSA
Administrator of Municipality – Lautem Municipality
Director, PDIM, Lautem Municipality
Director, MoPW, DRBFC, Lautem Municipality
Chefe Suco Bauro

Photos:

Photo	Brief Description

Annex 13: Occupational Health and Safety Management Plan (OHSMP)

13.1 General Information:

This Occupational and Health Safety Management Plan (OHSMP) has been developed to guide the management of OHS in the rural road rehabilitation project. This plan will be attached to the contract and relevant clauses will be highlighted and will come into effect on the day of the award of the contract to the contractor. The plan will be made available to the contractor and all personnel and workers on site to ensure that they have the opportunity to read, understand, clarify and ask questions on any aspect of this OHSMP and its implementation on the project. The contractor will be trained on the use of the plan and its monitoring mechanism.

This OHSMP will be translated in Tetun and a copy will be displayed on a board at the worksite for the duration of the construction. The plan shall be reviewed and updated as necessary during the project implementation.

13.2 Sub-Project Information:

Sub-Project	Luarai to Bauro Rural Road Rehabilitation La-RR-04
Location	Aldeia Bauro, Suco Bauro Post Administrative Lospalos, Lautem Municipality
Construction Period	

13.3 Contractor Details

Name of Contractor	
Address/Location	
Contact Details:	
Site Supervisor	
Contact Details	

13.4 Policy/Legislation/Regulation

Labor and working conditions shall be in compliance with Government of Timor-Leste Labor Law No. 4 of 2012 that is applicable throughout the territory of Timor-Leste, to all workers and employers and respective organizations in all sectors of activity. This

Labor Law addresses the basic requirements on labor relations applicable to individual and collective labor relations. The following are specific areas of the law to considered and adequately managed during the implementation of the project.

Non-discrimination and equal opportunity	Article 6- The equality principle
Freedom of association and collective bargaining	Article 82- Freedom of association and to display information Article 83 Independence and autonomy
Clear terms of employment	Articles 9-18
Workers shall have the right to regular and prompt payment of wages	Article 40- Payment of Remuneration: method, place and time
Prohibition of child labor	Article 66- General Principles Article 67-Special Protection Article 68-Minimum age for admission to work[15] Article 69: Definition of Light work [16]
Prohibition of forced and/or bonded labor; and	Article 8- Prohibition of forced labour
Establishment of a *Grievance redress mechanism for workers*	Article 97- Dispute resolution

In addition, Article 7 on Harassment and Article 34-37 on Occupational Health, Hygiene and Security will be also taken into consideration.

Timor-Leste has ratified six of the eight ILO fundamental conventions:

Table 13a: Ratification of International Labour Conventions

Convention	Ratification	Date
Forced Labor Convention (C029)	✓	16 Jun 2009
Minimum Age (C138)	X	Not ratified
Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize Convention (C087)	✓	16 Jun 2009
Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention (C098)	✓	16 Jun 2009

[15] Article 68 on Minimum Age for Work Admission, that regulates 15 years old as the minimum age for admission with exclusion of young person in the age between 13 to 15 years old may perform light work.

[16] Article 69 on the definition of Light Work, where this means an activity that comprises simple defined tasks calling for basic skills, not requiring any physical or mental effort that would put the young person's health and development at risk, and not jeopardizing their schooling participation in Government-approved vocational training programs.

Equal Remuneration Convention (C100)	✓	10 May 2016
Discrimination Convention (C111)	✓	10 May 2016
Worst Forms of Child Labor Convention (C182)	✓	16 Jun 2009
Abolition of Forced Labour Convention, 1957 (C105)	X	Not ratified

> According to the 2020 Country Reports on Human Rights Practices of Timor-Leste, 'the [Labour code] does not prohibit all of the worst forms of child labor. The labor law prohibits children younger than 17 from all forms of hazardous work, a definition that leaves 17-year-olds vulnerable to child labor and exploitation."[17]

Further, the government has established laws and regulations related to child labour.

Table 13b: National Laws and Regulations on Child Labor

Standard	Meets International Standards	Age	Legislation
Minimum Age for Work	Yes	15	DL 4/2012 Article 68 of the Labour Code (26)
Minimum Age for Hazardous Work	No	17	DL 4/2012 Article 67 of the Labour Code (26)
Identification of Hazardous Occupations or Activities Prohibited for Children	Yes		List of Hazardous and Prohibited Activities to Children Under the Age of 18 (27)
Prohibition of Forced Labor	Yes		Articles 155, 162–163, and 166 of the Penal Code; Articles 8 and 67 of the Labour Code (26,28)

[17] https://www.state.gov/reports/2020-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/timor-leste/

Also highlighted in the 2020 Country Report on Human Rights Practices of Timor-Leste, "the labour code does not apply to family-owned businesses operated for subsistence, the sector in which most children worked. By year's end the government had not adopted a list of prohibited hazardous work."[18]

There is a draft Child Protection Law pending[19] to be approved by the Parliament in 2022 which strengthens the promotion of children's rights and the protection of children at risk and in danger. Therefore, this plan will ensure children aged 17 and in rural areas will be protected against child labour.

Several other related international conventions on Occupational Health and Safety are not ratified by Timor-Leste including:

- Occupational Safety and Health Convention (C155)
- Hygiene (Commerce and Offices) Convention (C120),
- Working environment (Air Pollution, Noise and Vibration) Convention (C148)
- Safety and Health in Construction Convention (C167)
- Prevention of Major Industrial Accidents Convention (C174)

Guides and codes of practice on OSH are also limited.

13.5 Roles and Responsibilities

Table 13c: Roles and Responsibilities in implementation of OHSMP

Name & Contact Info	Position	Responsibilities
	Contractor	• Prepare the detailed Method Statement taking into consideration OHS • Implement the OHSMP. • Recruit/employ workforce aged above 18 and no workforce under 17 is engaged.

[18] https://www.state.gov/reports/2020-country-reports-on-human-rights-practices/timor-leste/
[19] http://www.tatoli.tl/en/2021/09/21/pn-approves-draft-law-on-child-protection-in-generality/

		• Ensure that all works are conducted in a manner without any risk to the workers including sexual harassment. • Plan the implementation of the work safely. • Ensure that the labourers are trained on OHS. • Ensure that corrective actions are implemented for any mishap. • Assist in rehabilitation and return to work initiatives. • Ensure that they have the required and workable tools and equipment for the task. • Ensure grievance resolution. • In line with project GAP, ensure safety of male and female workers arriving and leaving the site, proximity from site to workers' accommodation, as well as interactions between male and female workers and community. • Health, safety and environment guidance (such as IFC guidelines) is followed to ensure the construction site is sufficiently restricted to avoid endangering children and/or unauthorized access.
	Construction Workers	• Take reasonable care of their own health and safety. • Take reasonable care that their conduct does not adversely affect others. • Comply with the instruction, so far as they are reasonably able. • Cooperate with reasonable notified policies or procedures.

	Project Engineer	• Monitor the compliance of the OHSMP • Ensures that the Site Safety Procedures are observed • Reviews regular OHS reporting by the contractor
	Field Coordinator	• Monitor the compliance of the OHSMP • Provide regular reports to Engineer, PMU • Ensures that all incidents are reported and that the Incident Report is prepared and submitted in accordance with the procedures • Align the implementation of the plan with other relevant plans including Gender Action Plan.

13.6 Construction Safety Plans and Work Method Statements

The contractor is required to prepare and submit a detailed Method Statement (MS) prior to mobilization on site and commencement of the construction works. The MS shall detail all the steps that will be taken during construction and measures to comply with the OHSMP.

At the request of the project Engineer, the contractor shall provide further details about any specific activity or task prior to work commencing on site by contractors who will be performing the task(s).

Potential Risks from Construction Activities include (but not limited to):

- Personnel entering trenches more than 1.0 meter deep
- Working near or adjacent to a steep drop or slope on the road
- Occupational health and safety risks due to exposure of workers to unsafe conditions while operating or handling of equipment and machinery
- Prolonged exposure to air and noise pollution
- Using hazardous or flammable substances

- Risk of electrical shock, working near an exposed energized electrical installation
- Working with a mobile plant and equipment such as concrete mixers, plate compactors, vibrators etc.
- Lifting heavy rocks to fill up gabion baskets or for masonry construction works
- Other activities that are of a hazardous/high risk nature and has the potential to cause death or injuries to personnel and/or damage to plant, equipment, structures etc.

13.7 Hazard Identification and Risk Management

Hazard assessments and risk management are to be undertaken prior to commencing any task to assess the risk of injury and/or damage to plant and equipment.

The following shall be considered in the risk assessment:

1. Elimination – Eliminate the hazard, remove it from the work site and risk to workers, residents and visitor's health and safety.
2. Substitution – Substitute the risk item/hazardous procedure for an item/procedure that is less hazardous and poses a lesser risk to workers.
3. Engineering – Change the layout or design of the site, equipment or work process – eg. noise prevention/suppression, mechanical aids for manual handling or materials or heavy items.
4. Isolation – Isolate or separate the hazard from the person – eg. screens or barriers, move or enclose equipment.
5. Administration – Job rotation/reduction in exposure by working less hours in hazardous environment, provide appropriate training and adequate supervision etc.
6. Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) – such as helmets, high-visibility/reflective vests, gloves, hearing protection, safety glasses, respiratory protection equipment.

13.8 Site Safety Procedures to be observed

- The contractor is to provide an adequate number of good quality appropriate PPEs – helmets, reflective vests, gum boots, gloves, ear plugs, face masks etc.
- Provide Training to workers on use of appropriate PPEs and how to respond during emergencies
- Wear PPE at all times to minimize risk and to prevent injury to workers
- Do not start work without providing induction to workers and site personnel
- Ensure that the construction site is kept organized and clean
- Think and act “safety first’
- Install adequate signage to alert and follow safety signs and procedures.
- Displaying traffic cones and cautionary tapes for clear direction where required to guide road users.
- Do not work in an unsafe area without first assessing the risks and ensure that all safety measures are put in place
- Report any problem or issue immediately.
- Use equipment for the purpose they are designated and make sure they are in proper working condition
- If in doubt, always ask

13.9 Machinery/Plant/Equipment Vehicles and Tools

- All speed limits, traffic rules, signs and directions are to be always obeyed within the site and surrounding areas.
- Motor vehicles, trucks etc. are not to be overloaded or carry loads more than its allowable and legal weight.
- Personnel working around and/or directing equipment/machinery on site are to wear high visibility clothing.
- All plant, vehicles, equipment etc. are to have the required current registration, certification, be adequately maintained, have all guards effective and operational, be suitable for the application and comply with the national regulations.
- Plant, machinery and vehicles etc. are to be operated in accordance with statutory requirements and manufacturer's instructions.

- All operators are to be experienced and hold a current relevant certificate of competency, license and/or have documented evidence of experience applicable to the item they are to operate.
- Fuel powered plant (such as concrete mixers etc.) and equipment are not to be used in or near areas where exhaust/toxic fumes can accumulate.
- Items/materials that are to be cut, drilled and/or shaped in any way by a hand power tool are to be secured in a stable position to prevent movement or securely clamped to a work bench.

13.10 Occupational Health and Safety (OHS) Monitoring

The contractor will provide compliance in initial report to the Engineer and thereafter submit a compliance report every month. The following shall be covered as part of OHS monitoring:

- Training and awareness for workers – OHS measures, Emergency Management, Use of PPEs
- Health check-up records of workers
- Identification of unsafe activities or workplace risks
- Identification of hazardous working locations and installation of markings
- Emergency response procedure
- Availability of PPEs – types, numbers
- Incident and/or accident reporting

13.11 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Site personnel are to wear appropriate Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) appropriate for the tasks they are to perform.

Contractors are to supply all appropriate PPE and must ensure construction workers have received appropriate instruction on the correct selection, use, care, storage and maintenance of the PPEs.

PPEs include safety helmets, high visibility/reflective vests, appropriate safety footwear, eye, hearing and respiratory protection, and gloves and protective clothing are to be worn in areas of risk to prevent injury from contact with hazardous substances, and sharp or abrasive objects.

The contractor shall ensure that the PPEs are:

- Worn to minimize risk and to prevent injury to workers
  Assessed for each application and suitable for the nature of the work and any risk associated with it.
- Of proper quality, suitable size and fit and reasonably comfortable for the workers to use or wear it.
- Regularly checked and well maintained so that the risk is minimized to the user/workers.
- Not defective and/or non-compliant with safety requirements. Defective PPEs are to be removed from the site immediately upon detection.

13.12 Equipment Safety

Any defective plant and/or equipment is to be removed from service immediately upon detection.

13.13 Facilities on Site

- Adequate toilet and hygiene facilities are to be provided at the worksite.
- Covid-19 prevention measures should be adopted. The contractor shall put in place appropriate facilities for handwashing with soap and water.
- Waste receptacles shall be placed in designated places on site to collect refuse/rubbish.
- Drinking water shall be provided to workers and visitors on site.

13.14 Communication and Consultation

(a) Communication

The contractor is expected to make sure that all the workers are fully aware of all OHS requirements.

The OHS information will be communicated to everyone involved in this project by:

- Induction Training
- Pre-work meetings.
- Construction site meetings.
- Incident reports and outcomes.
- Distributing safety alerts or guidance material about the risks/incident

(b) Disciplinary Procedures

If the contractor and its workers do not comply with the requirements of this plan, the following shall apply:

- First violation: Verbal warning and record of the incident in the site logbook
- Second violation: Written notification.
- Third violation: Complete removal/suspension from the project site.

For serious breach of safety, the worker(s) shall be immediately removed from the site. This shall be followed in writing.

(c) Notice Boards on Site

The contractor shall erect the project signboard in a location that is visible and at the entrance to the site. At minimum the information shall include:

- Name of the project
- Name of contractor implementing the project
- Period of Implementation:
- Contracting Authority
- Funding Agency

All signs and billboards should be visible (in local language) in the location where the construction works are being implemented.

(d) Reporting Incidents on Site:

All work-related injuries, illnesses, dangerous events, incidents etc. are to be reported to the site/project Engineer and recorded on a Site Incident Notification Form. The Template/Form to record the incident is attached in Annex 10A.

(e) Emergency Contacts

The emergency contact list shall be provided in a leaflet and be available on site at all times. The emergency contact details for the contractor’s personnel shall be

maintained in a register. The emergency contact numbers shall be displayed at designated locations for the workers and the public.

13.15 First Aid

The contractor is required to make provision to have on site at all times a fully stocked First Aid Kit and emergency medicines. If anyone becomes aware that an item of first aid is out of stock or out of date, they shall notify the contractor/engineer immediately.

The contractor shall ensure to have personnel on site that are trained accordingly to administer First Aid.

13.16 Competent Personnel and Training

- Personnel working in prescribed tasks such as operation of equipment are to be experienced and hold current relevant certificates of competency,
- Apprentices and trainees are to be always supervised by suitably qualified and experienced trades or other relevant personnel.
- Personnel should not carry out any works that they are not familiar with, have not been trained to perform or are not licensed to do.

Annex 13A: SITE INCIDENT NOTIFICATION FORM

Report Template – Injury, health and/or safety issue/incident on the construction site.
Instructions:
This form shall be used to report all work-related accidents, injuries, illnesses or medical situations and/or “near miss” events (which could have caused an injury or illness). This helps us to identify and correct hazards before they cause serious injuries.
The form should be completed within 24 hours of the event by a team member and submitted for further action.

Project No. La-RR-04

To: Project Engineer, Project Manager

From : Municipality of Lautem

Date of Report: _____

Date of Incident: _____ Time of Incident:

Location of Incident:_____ Chainage: _____

10.21 INFORMATION ABOUT PERSON (s) INVOLVED

NAME:			
CONTACT INFO:			
☐ Employee	☐ Visitor	☐ Resident	☐ Other _____

INFORMATION ABOUT INCIDENT

Description of Incident:

(what happened, how it happened, factors leading to the event, etc.)

Were there any witnesses to the incident? Yes No

Person(s) Present at the time of incident: _____

Was there any injury to individual: ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, was medical treatment provided? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If yes, where was treatment provided:

☐ On Site/First Aid ☐ Hospital ☐ Other

Was the incident Reported:

Date Reported: _____ Time: _____

Local Authority Notified : ☐ Yes ☐ No

PNTL/Police Notified : ☐ Yes ☐ No

Action Taken based on report:

Describe the corrective measures taken to immediately address hazards related to incident:

10.22 REPORTER INFORMATION

Name of individual submitting this report:

Position:

Signature:

Date:

CC: Administrator of Municipality – Lautem Municipality

Director, PDIM, Lautem Municipality

Director, MoPW, DRBFC, Lautem Municipality

Chefe Suco Bauro

10.23 OFFICIAL USE:

Document follow-up actions taken after receipt of the incident report.

Date	Action Taken	By Whom

Annex 14: Application for Environmental License

MINISTRO DO COORDENADOR DOS ASSUNTOS ECONOMICOS (MCAE)

SECRETARIA DE ESTADO DO AMBIENTE
Rua: Dom Boa Ventura, Nu.16, Mandarin-Dili

Agência Nacional de Licenciamentu Ambiental (ANLA)

Edifício Fomentu, Rua D. Boa Ventura, Mandarin, Dili
Numeru Telefone. 3339119, e-mail:infonael2019@gmail.com

APPLICATION FOR ENVIRONMENTAL LICENCE

This is an official form under *Decree Law 05/2011 on Environmental Licensing*. This form should be completed in this entirety and submitted to the National Directorate for Environment, along with all required supporting documentation.

Proponent Information

Proponent: Dirção Geral Deznvolvimento Rural, DGDR - MAE Business Registration No: -
Contact name for proponent: Mr. Rosito Guterres
Proponent's address for correspondence: Rua Jacinto Candido Dili, Timor Leste
Telephone (fixed): +670 3339077 Telephone (Mobile): Fax: -
Give details of any group(s) of companies that the Proponent forms part of: -

Activity/Project Information

New development? ☐ Modification, amendment or rehabilitation? ☐ Proposed start date:
Location Administrator Post: Lospalos Suco: Bauro Aldeia: Luarai, Bauro, Sepalete, Somoco, Iralafai
Longitude/Latitude: Star and End Point of GPS (8°26'35.03"S / 127°0'55.30"E) and (8°27'38.96"S /127°2'28.63"E)

Sensitive location factors (multiple choices permitted)

☐ Sensitive or Valuable ecosystem	☐ Unique and valuable landscape	☐ Archeological and/or historical site	☐ Densely populated areas
☐ Presence of cultural communities	☐ Sensitive geographical areas	☐ Any kind of protected areas	☐ Other

Further description of location:
Km 0.0-2.025 along existing Lahae to Eralolo road

Type of project (choose the most suitable development type)*

☐ Mining	☐ Petroleum Industry	☐ Energy	☐ Industry
☐ Transport	☐ Construction	☐ Sanitation	☐ Water
☐ Agriculture/livestock/Forestry	☐ Tourism	☐ Defense and Security	☐
☐ Other			

Size and scale of project/development: Rehabilitation of Km 0.0 – 2.310 of Kaigeremeta to Darulema road.

Potential adverse impacts by the proposed project (multiple choices permitted)**

☐ Air Pollution	☐ Water Pollution	☐ Solid waste	☐ Wastewater	☐ Noise and Vibration
☐ Soil Contamination	☐ Land Subsidence	☐ Odors	☐ Land Degradation	☐ Soil Erosion
☐ Sedimentation	☐ Water use change	☐ Health and Safety	☐ Climate Change	☐ Socio-Economic
☐ Other				

Application Continues on next page

Environmental License Application, Continued

Describe briefly the potential adverse impacts.
Temporary short-term impact associated with small scale of road rehabilitation work.

Describe briefly the activities that may cause these impacts.
Construction of Stone Masonry wall, Drainage, Gabion, Box/pipe culvert. Gravel and Plum concrete Pavement and Bio Engineering

Has any community consultation been conducted? If so, please provide details.
Yes, See submitted project Document

Declaration of compliance

I, the undersigned Proponent (or representative, there-of), hereby state that the information provided in/with this application is accurate and complete. I declare that I, and my agents, will comply with all applicable laws, regulation and guidelines relevant to this project.

Signature: _____ Date: Sept. 16, 2021

Print Name: Mr. Rosito Guterres

Attach required information, including: 1) maps, plans, and drawings that detail the proposal; 2) detailed description of the activity/project; 3) copies of any existing license, agreement, or memorandum established with the RDTL government; 4) the result of any technical/ feasibility studies completed for the proposal.

*Criteria of development type: please refer to Annex I and Annex II of *Decree law 05/2011 on Environmental Licensing* for guidance on the classification of projects.
**Type of adverse impacts

[Air pollution]	Air emission from vehicles, construction equipment, industrial plants, and so on
[Water Pollution]	water emission from chemical/agrochemical, fertilizer, oil, heated water, wastewater, so on
[Solid waste]	Hazardous/non-hazardous, combustible/non-combustible waste
[Wastewater]	Hazardous/non-hazardous liquid waste, domestic waste water, waste oil from factories, and so on
[Noise and Vibration]	Noise and Vibration from vehicles, construction activities, machinery noise, and so on
[Soil contamination]	Leachate from solid waste, toxic material, and so on, into soil
[Land subsidence]	Pumping underground water, building a facility on unstable land
[Odors]	Pollution (water and air), solid/liquid waste, sedimentation, and so on, creative negative odors
[Land degradation]	Land clearing, large scale plantation, erosion and so on
[Soil erosion]	Earth work causing cleared or slope land, deforestation, and so on
[Sedimentation]	Sedimentation by disposal of untreated wastewater
[Water use change]	Various activities using large volumes of water, agriculture, industrial processes, hydro power plant, potable water and so on
[Health and Safety]	Activities potentially causing accidents such as vehicles, construction equipment, operation facilities and so on
[Climate Change]	Activities using fossil fuels, or causing emission of greenhouse glasses
[Socio Economic]	Activities affecting society and/or economy, including land acquisition causing involuntary resettlement, population movement into the affected area, and so on

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Date received: Reference Number:

Recorde by: ☐ ☐ ☐ Classification: (Category A B Or C)

Additional comments, notes or recommendations (attached if necessary):

Annex 15: Environmental License (from ANLA)

REPÚBLICA DEMOCRÁTICA DE TIMOR LESTE
MINISTRO COORDENADOR DOS ASSUNTOS ECONOMICOS
SECRETARIA DE ESTADO DO AMBIENTE
AGÊNCIA NACIONAL DE LICENCIAMENTO AMBIENTAL

Edifisiu Fomento, Rua D. Boa - Ventura, Mandarin, Dili. Telefone: 3339119

ENVIRONMENTAL LICENSE

Nu. Lic. : 90 / Cat. C / ANLA / SEA / IX/ 2021

This Environmental License is GRANTED under the Decree Law on Environmental Licensing no. 05/2011 to the Proponent of the following Project:

Proponent of the project	: Ministry State of Administration (MSA) (Director General Rural Development)
Name of the proponent	: Rosito Guterres
Application number	: 146/ANLA-SEA/IX/ 2021
Type of the project /Activity	: Transportation Sector
Scale of the project	: 4.385 km
Category of the project	: C
Location	: Luarai to aldeia Bauro Municipiu Lautem.
Date of issued	: 29 of September 2021
Date of expire	: 29 of September 2023

ANTÓNIO LELO TACI, M.Sc
SECRETARIO EXECUTIVO INTERINO

MINISTRO DO COORDENADOR DOS ASSUNTOS ECONOMICOS (MCAE)

SECRETARIA DE ESTADO DO AMBIENTE
Rua: Dom Boa Ventura, Nu. 16, Mandarin-Díli

Agência Nacional de Licenciamento Ambiental (ANLA)
Edifício Fomento, Rua D. Boa Ventura, Mandarin, Díli
Número Telefone: 3339119, e-mail: infonael2019@gmail.com

Ref. n.º: 300/ANLA/SEA/MCAE/IX/2021 *Díli, 29 September 2021*

To : General Director for Rural Development
Ministry of State Administration (MSA)
Mr. Rosito Guterres

Cc : H. E. Secretary of State for Environment (SSE)
Mr. Demétrio do Amaral de Carvalho

Subject: Issued of project category

Reference:

1. General Director of Rural Development submitted Project Document PD, **17 September 2021**.ANLA issued technical comment of PD, **27 September 2021**.
2. ANLA issued Project Category of PD, **29 September 2021**

Based on the project document (PD) for rural road rehabilitation Luarai to aldeia Bauro Municipiu Lautem with project scale 4.385 km submitted by General Directorate of Rural Development – MSA to Agência Nacional de Licenciamento Ambiental (ANLA) dated 17 September 2021.
ANLA issued technical comment of PD on 27 September 2021 and through the Internal Technical Team has reviewed and concluded the project as **Category C**. This classification reference based on the Decree Law Environmental License no. 5/2011 article 4 paragraphs 2 the category is determined by considering the severity of likely impacts includes location and scale of the project.
Related to the category C project above Decree Law Environmental License No. 5/2011 article 4, and paragraph 1, ***Category C - includes projects where environmental impacts are negligible or nonexistent, and not subject to any procedure for Environmental Assessment in accordance with the provisions of this law"*** and the decision is final.

For your information please see enclosure of technical comments on the next page.

If you have any questions, please contact Mr. Salvador S. Ximenes +670 7851 0589 or via e-mail infonael2019@gmail.com.

Sincerely yours,

António Lelo Taci, M. Sc.
Interim Executive Secretary

Notes:

National Agency for Environmental License (ANLA) has the full responsibility to issue the Environmental License based on Decree Law no 15/2019, Organic Secretary Estate for Environment Article 6 paragraph 1 to 3 and the Decree Law No 5/2011 Article 22 paragraph 5. Due to the fact that currently there is no guideline for Category C project, the ANLA will make necessary recommendations based on the article 4 paragraph 1, classification Category C, includes projects where environmental impacts are negligible or nonexistent, and not subject to any procedure for Environmental Assessment in accordance with the provisions of this law. Hence it obligated that proponent must be adhere and fallow the following recommendation:

1. This Environmental License is non-transferrable in accordance with Articles 22 (4) of Decree Law 05/2011;
2. In accordance with Article 22 (5) for projects of category C the Environment Authority supports the tendered to maintain environmental Management.
3. Before the commencement of activities, the Proponent will be responsible for ensuring all other necessary licenses, permits, authorizations, recommendations are obtained from the relevant government authorities.
4. This Environmental Recommendation granted to the project is in force on the date of issuance.

Annex - Conditions of Environmental Recommendation

The conditions contained in this Annex are meant to protect the environment, alleviate the negative environmental impacts, and enhance the positive impacts of the Project.

1. The project must be conducted in accordance with the International Finance Corporation (IFC) General Environmental, Health and Safety Guidelines: Occupational Health and Safety, 2007; and Environmental, health, and Safety Guidelines for Construction material Extraction (seelinkhttps://www.ifc.org)

2. The proponent needs to consult thoroughly with relevant authorities directly related to the proposed project activity.

3. A two year (2) Environmental License for rehabilitation Rural Road Project- Luarai-Aldeia Bauro Municipiu Lautem will be approved, starting from the date of issue mentioned in the Schedule of License and shall be extended after the determined period is expired;

4. The proponent shall submit a compliance report to the ANLA on a quarterly basis until all conditions set out in this recommendation are satisfied for the construction activities, with the first compliance report being submitted no later than three months following the date of this recommendation.

5. The local community near the project site should be a source for employment;

6. Land excavation shall be done in a good manner that minimizes the potential for surface water runoff along the project site.

7. The proponent will be responsible for all employee accidents or illness as a result of conducting activities on the project premises.

8. The proponent must guarantee that public facilities and natural heritage sites within and surrounding the project site are not damaged during the project activities;

9. The proponent must manage spoil and stockpiles properly and enforce the disposal of surplus material at environmentally safe disposal/fill sites;

10. The proponent must ensure that the community water supply facilities are not damaged during the construction;

11. When the project is complete the facilities for staff and logistic installed must be dismantled and managed properly;

12. Impacts to communities in residential areas, horticulture and other types of farmlands and agricultural plantation shall be mitigated, and where mitigation is not tenable, then compensation shall be offered and negotiated in a fair and just manner;

13. To prevent unreasonable noise near communities, the following measures or similar measures can be used:
    - construct and maintain noise barriers and enclosures around noisy equipment or along the noise transmission path;
    - implement noise reduction measures at noise sensitive places;
    - provide and maintain low noise equipment;
    - carry out routine maintenance on fans to minimize bearing noise;
    - repair or replace defective mufflers of vehicles and plant equipment; and
    - limit the hours of operation to between **8 am to 6 pm** from Monday to Saturday

14. The proponent will be responsible for all damage to the physical, ecological, economic, and social and culture components of the environment as a result of the project activities.

15. Worker and staff camp sites located nearby to a community village must be developed in coordination with local community leaders. Workers and staff shall show respect to the local people, their rituals, and symbols of belief and cultures;

16. The proponent must ensure that the solid and liquid waste generated during construction phase must be disposed at dumping site that designated by Municipality

17. When the project is complete, the proponent will be responsible to clean up of all waste and piles from the construction activity along the road rehabilitation route.

18. In carrying out the project, the proponent shall ensure that as appropriate, contractors and subcontractors:

    a) Adhere to the conditions of this environmental recommendation;

    b) Meet applicable regulatory standards, regarding construction, operation and maintenance of the project; and

    c) Obtain any necessary approvals, permits or licenses.

Dili, 29 September 2021

Antonio Lelo Taci, M. Sc.
Secretario Executivo Interino