

**BUILDING DISASTER/CLIMATE RESILIENCE IN COMMUNITIES ALONG THE DILI-AINARO
AND LINKED ROAD CORRIDORS IN TIMOR LESTE**

COMPLIANCE WITH WORLD BANK'S OPERATIONAL POLICY

4.10 ON INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

The Building Disaster/Climate Resilience in Communities Along the Dili-Ainaro and Linked Road Corridors in Timor Leste Project triggers World Bank's Operational Policy (OP) 4.10 on Indigenous Peoples (IP) as most of the communities the project is targeting fulfill the characteristics of indigenous peoples as per paragraph 4 of OP 4.10. As a result, the Recipient agency will not prepare a separate Indigenous Peoples Plan/Indigenous Peoples Policy Framework. However, the following note explains how aspects of an IP plan will be integrated into project design. The project area of this Disaster/Climate Resilience Project will be the communities along the Dili-Ainaro and linked road corridors .

Social Assessment¹

1 Component 2 of the project will focus on Community-Based Disaster Risk Management and Adaptation Plans and Pilot Projects that will target Sucos along the Dili-Ainaro and linked road corridors. The districts covered are Aileu, Ainaro, Dili, Ermera and Manufahi. According to the Timor Leste Standard of Living Survey (TLSLS, 20XX) about half the population in Timor Leste lives below the poverty line². About one-third of the Timorese population is afflicted by the extreme poverty. Poverty incidence is higher in rural areas, and especially in central region of the country that includes the districts in where the project take places (see table 1).

Table 1: Poverty estimates for 2007

Covered ³	Poverty measures	
	Extreme poverty line	Poverty line
	Headcount index (Incidence) in percentage	Headcount index (incidence) in percentage
National	33.2	49.9
Rural	37.3	51.5
Urban	21.7	45.2
East	12.6	26.5
Centre	41.0	57.8
West	35.6	55.1

2 There is high concentration of poverty in rural areas and in the central region. About three-quarters of the poor live in rural areas. By region, the central region shows relatively higher incidence of poverty and accounts for nearly two-thirds of the poor living at that region, significantly higher than its 56% share in population. The Manufahi district is the poorest district overall that has a poverty incidence of 85.2%, significantly higher than the national average (49.9%). While Ainaro and Aileu are the next poorest in Timor Leste (See table 2 below)⁴.

¹ This information is based on the Poverty and Social Assessment prepared for ADB Road Network Development Project (2009). Data is also gathered from the Timor Leste Survey of Living Standards 2007.

² World Bank. 2008. *Timor Leste: Poverty in a Young Nation*. Preliminary Draft. Washington DC: World Bank.

The extreme poverty line is the sum of the food poverty line (average food bundle of the poor is scaled to yield 2100 calories per capita per day or estimated at USD 0.88) and the lower nonfood poverty line (average per capita non-food consumption of the population whose per capita *total* consumption is within plus/minus 5% of the food poverty line).

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³ East region includes the districts of Baucau, Lautem and Viqueque. The Centre region includes the districts of Aileu, Ainaro, Dili, Ermera, Liquica, Manufahi and Manututo. The West region includes Bobonaro, Cova Lima and Oecussi districts.

⁴ World Bank. 2008. *Timor Leste: Poverty in a Young Nation*. Preliminary Draft. Washington DC: World Bank.

Table 2: Regional profile of poverty 2007

	Poverty line (incidence)	Percent of population	Percent of poor
National	49.9	100.0	100.0
Rural	51.5	73.7	76.2
Urban	45.2	26.3	23.8
East	26.5	23.5	12.5
Centre	57.8	55.5	64.3
West	55.1	21.0	23.2
Districts:			
Center			
Aileu	68.6	5.8	8.0
Ainaro	79.7	6.0	9.6
Dili	43.3	18.6	16.2
Ermera	54.6	10.4	11.4
Liquica	44.9	6.1	5.5
Manufahi	85.2	4.4	7.5
Manatuto	73.7	4.2	6.2
West			
Bobonaro	54.5	9.5	10.4
Cova Lima	49.1	5.3	5.2
Oecussi	61.0	6.3	7.7
East			
Baucau	22.3	11.3	5.1
Lautem	21.3	7.2	3.1
Viqueque	43.4	5.0	4.4

3 **Ailieu District** is located in the central region with an area of 737 km². The district is divided into four sub-districts, and has a 2010 Census population of 45,512. An average household consists of 5 people. The Mambae language is the mother tongue of 94% of the population and is spoken in each of the sub-district. 96% of the population can speak Tetum and 41% can speak Bahasa Indonesia. Literacy levels are low; 49% of the population 18 years and older cannot read or write. This is slightly higher than the national figure of 46%. Disaggregating by sex shows that 57% of females and 40% of males are illiterate. In Ailieu, the poverty incidence is 68.6%, the fourth highest rate in the country. The district accounts for 5.8% of the total population but 8% of the total poor.

4 Overall 60% of the population has access to drinking water from an improved source. About 42% of the population has access to basic sanitation (pit latrine, septic tank, flush toilet). Only 10% of the population has electricity supplied from the national grid, which is the smallest proportion in the country. In terms of dwelling type, nearly two-thirds of the population lives in permanent houses, some 23% of the population lives in semi-permanent dwellings and 8% of the population lives in traditional style houses. More than three quarters of the population (80%) live in houses with an iron or tin roof, and the remaining 20% live in dwellings with a roof constructed from other material. Around 89% of population lives in dwellings which have walls made of earth/clay and some 8% live in dwellings with concrete walls.

5 Three-quarters of households are engaged in subsistence production, with 90% involved in cassava and 38% in coconut. A very high proportion of households (91%) grow maize. Around three-quarters of households in Ailieu are involved in production of higher-value crops such as various fruits (79%), coffee (78%) and vegetables (73%) but only quarter grow rice. The agriculture sector in Ailieu accounts for 97% of the labor force, the largest percentage in the country. The economic activity of just over half of the population (52%) aged 12 years and older is farming, and accounts for the activity of 39% of females and 49% of males. Housework is the main economic activity of 15% of the population, accounting for 31% of female activities and none of the activities of males. The unemployment rate in the district is 3%.

6 Taking both public and private schools, there are 49 primary schools, 8 junior high schools and 11 secondary schools. With regard to health facilities, there are six health posts and two community health centers.

The closest hospital is in Dili. Access to facilities, based on average traveling times and average distance, is difficult with both the nearest health centre and secondary school being more than an hour away, and the nearest primary school being more than half an hour away. Access becomes predominantly difficult when the main road is obstructed by landslides, and due to the prevailing potholes and breakages in the pavement.

7 **Ainaro District** is located in the central region. Ainaro, along with Oecussi, Ermera and Alieu, is among the smaller of the districts, accounting for 5% of the land area of the country. The area is small at 803 km². The district is divided into four sub-districts, and has a 2010 Census population of 59,382. The average population density of the district is 65 people per km² and is highest in Maubisse sub-district (103 people per km). Average household size is 4.6 persons. The Mambae language is the mother tongue of 84% of the population and is spoken in each of the sub-district. 9% of the population has Bunak as mother tongue. Nearly all of the population can speak Tetum and 16% can speak Bahasa Indonesia. Literacy is the third lowest in the country; 57% of the population 18 years and older cannot read or write. 64% of females and half of males are illiterate. The poverty incidence in Ainaro is 79.7% and is the second highest in the country. The district accounts for 6% of the total population but 9.6% of the total poor.

8 Less than half of the population (41%) has access to drinking water from an improved source; this is the second smallest proportion of population in the country. Ainaro represents the smallest proportion of population without improved sanitation, with only 17% of the population having access to basic sanitation. Some 16% of the population has electricity supplied from the national grid, which is low, but not the lowest, compared with the national rate of 37%. In terms of dwelling type, permanent houses make up half of the housing stock, some 38% of the population lives in semi-permanent dwellings, and 3% of the population lives in traditional houses. 59% of the population lives in houses with an iron or tin roof, and 9% live in dwellings with a palm or leaf roof. 77% of the population lives in dwellings which have earth/clay walls.

9 More than three-quarters of households are engaged in subsistence production, 93% in maize, 81% in cassava, and 36% in coconut. Around a third of households are involved in production of higher-value crops such as coffee (72%), and some 89% grow various fruits, but only a relatively small proportion (13%) grows rice. The agricultural sector accounts for 90% of the labor force (90%), and the economic activity of 43% of the population aged 12 years and older is farming, and accounts for the activity of 28% of females and 59% of males. Housework is the main economic activity of 18% of the population. The unemployment rate in the district is 6%.

10 There are 39 primary schools, including both public and private schools, 10 junior high schools and 2 secondary schools. With regard to health facilities, there are 10 health posts, 5 community health centers and a hospital in Maubisse. Access to facilities, is better than the national average with both the nearest health centre and secondary school being less than an hour away, and the nearest primary school being 26.7 minutes away. As with Ailieu, access becomes difficult when the main road is obstructed by landslides, and due to the prevailing potholes and breakages in the pavement.

11 **Dili District** is located in the central region. The district includes the country's capital city, and spatially is the smallest district accounting for 2% of the country's land area. The small area along with the very high population combines to produce the highest population densities of the country. The district is divided into seven sub-districts, and has a 2010 Census population of 234,331. Average household size is 5.5. Tetum is the mother tongue of 71% of the population and Mambae is the mother tongue of another 12%. Dili is the district with the largest proportion of Bahasa Indonesia and Portuguese speakers in the country accounting for 58% and 29% of the population respectively. Tetum is spoken in five sub-districts, Mambae is spoken in Matinaro and Raklunga/Resuk in spoken in Atauro. Literacy is high, with 73% of the population 18 years and older being able to read and write. This is significantly higher than the national figure of 51%. 65% of females and 81% of males are literate in the language spoken in the household. . The poverty incidence in Dili is 43.3%, and the district accounts for 18.6% of the total population and 16.2% of the total poor.

12 Access to public infrastructure and utilities is the best in the country; 88% of the population has access to drinking water from an improved source, 86% of the population has access to basic sanitation and 90% has electricity supplied from the national grid. In terms of dwelling type, permanent houses make up two-thirds of the housing stock, nearly a third of the population lives in semi-permanent dwellings, and 3% of the population lives in traditional houses. A very high proportion of the population lives in houses with an iron or tin roof (95%) and

concrete walls (63%).

13 Dili is the most urbanized of all Timor-Leste's districts, with a relatively small proportion of the district's population engaged in agricultural activities. Despite this, there is still a quarter of the population active in producing cassava and maize, and a third producing cash crops (fruit and coconut). Only small proportions of the population produce rice (2%) and coffee (4%). The agriculture sector, while engaging the largest proportion of the labor force (29%) is significantly smaller than in any other district. A quarter of the labor force cited their main industry or economic activity as "other" and some 11% are engaged in public administration. The economic activity of a third of the population is being a student.

14 Taking both public and private schools, there are 62 primary schools, 20 junior high schools and 33 secondary schools. With regard to health facilities, there are two health posts and 2 community health centers, the country's main hospital is located in Dili capital. Access to facilities is better than other districts with both the nearest health centre and secondary school being 42.6 minutes and 34 minutes away, respectively, and the nearest primary school being less than half an hour away.

11. **Ermera District** is located toward the west in the central region with the district's area is at 768 km². By land mass, along with Ainaro and Aileu, Ermera (768 km²), is among the smaller of the districts, accounting for 5% of the land area of the country. The district is divided into five sub-districts and has a 2004 census population of 103,222. Ermera town is the fastest growing urban centre after Dili. The average population density of the district is 135 people per km² and is highest in Ermera town with 294 people per km². Average household size is 4.9. The Mambae language is the mother tongue of 84% of the population and Kemak is the mother tongue of 12%, however 98% of the population can speak Tetum. Literacy is the lowest in the country, with 61% of the population 18 years and older not being able to do either. Disaggregating by sex shows that three-quarter of females and 48% of males are illiterate, compared with 54% and 37% on national basis. The poverty incidence in Ermera is 54.6%. The district accounts for 10.4% of the total population and 11.4% of the total poor.

12. Ermera has the second largest proportion of population in the country living in temporary housing. Permanent houses make up two-thirds of the housing stock, some 15% of the population lives in semi permanent dwellings and 4% of the population lives in the traditional houses. A large proportion of the population (70%) lives in dwellings which have walls made of earth/clay. Some 83% of the population lives in houses with an iron and or tin roof. Two thirds of the population has access to drinking water from an improved source. Some 39% of the population has access to basic sanitation, and 14% have electricity supplied from the national grid.

13. More than three-quarters of households are engaged in subsistence production; maize (89%), cassava (88%) and a third producing coconut. A large proportion of households are also involved in production of higher-value crops such as rice, various fruits and coffee. Ermera is the largest coffee producing district in the country. The agriculture sector engages 96% of the labor force and accounts for the second largest proportion of labor force in the country. The economic activity of over half of the population aged 12 years and older is farming and accounts for the activity of 54% of females and two-thirds of males. The unemployment rate in the district is the lowest in the country at less than one percent.

14. Taking both public and private schools, there are 67 primary schools, 7 junior schools and 3 secondary schools. There are 12 health posts and 6 community health centres. The closest hospitals are located in Maliana (Bobonara) and Maubisse (Ainaro). Access to facilities is among the poorest in Timor Leste with both the nearest health center and secondary school being more than an hour away and the nearest primary school being more than half an hour away. Educational attainment in the district is very low compared with other districts as well as nationally. Distant to school/access issue is the main reason for non-attendance.

15. **Manufahi District** is located in the central region. The district is relatively large (1,323 km²), spatially and accounts for 9% of the country's land area. The district is divided into four sub-districts and has a 2004 census population of 45,081 and a projected population of nearly 100,000. The average population density of the district is low at 34 people per km² and is highest in Same town (74 people per km²). Average household size is 5.1. The Mambae language is the mother tongue of 49% of the population, Tetum-terik is the mother tongue of 18% and Tetum (Prasa) is the mother tongue of another 20%. Nearly all the population can speak Tetum and a third can speak Bahasa Indonesia. Mambae language is spoken in two sub-districts and Tetum-terik is spoken in another two

sub-districts. Literacy is low but not among the lowest in the country with 49% of the population. The poverty incidence in Manufahi is highest in the country (85.2%). The district accounts for 4.4% of the total population and 7.5% of the total poor.

16. Two-thirds of the population has access to drinking water from an improved source. Less than a third of the population has access to basic sanitation, which is the third smallest proportion in the country. Some 30% have electricity supplied from the national grid. In terms of dwelling type, permanent houses make up half of the housing stock, and a third of population live in semi-permanent dwellings and 14% of the population lives in traditional style houses. Half of the population lives in houses with an iron or tin roof, 20% live in dwellings with a palm or leaf roof, and 30% live in dwellings with the roof constructed from other material. A third of the population live in dwellings with bamboo walls and 20% live in dwellings with concrete walls.

17. More than three-quarters of households are engaged in subsistence production; 88% cassava, 86% maize and some 62% produce coconut. Households are also involved in production of higher-value crops such as rice (27%), grow various fruit (83%), grow vegetables (80%) and grow coffee (60%). The agricultural sector engages 88% of the labor force. The economic activity of 39% of the population aged 12 and older is farming, and accounts for the activity of 26% of females and 52% of males. Housework is the main economic activity of 17% of the population. The unemployment rate in the district is 3%.

18. There are 34 primary schools, including both public and private schools, 11 junior high schools and 5 secondary schools. There are 7 health posts and 4 community health centers. The closest hospital is located in Maubisse in Ainaro. Educational attainment in Manufahi is low but not among the lowest. In respect of access, two-thirds of the district's population live in areas where the closest vehicle accessible road is passable in the rainy season, the average walking time to that road being 12.6 minutes (among the shortest travel time in the country). Access to facilities is comparatively good with both the nearest health centre and secondary school being less than an hour away and the nearest primary school being 21 minutes away. Table 3 shows comparison of social profile of the districts.

Table 3: Social profile of the districts

District	Having access to drinking waters (%)	Number of schools	Number of health facility	Language
Alieu	60	49 primary schools, 8 junior high schools, 11 secondary schools	6 health posts, 2 community health centers	Mambae, Tetum, Bahasa Indonesia
Ainaro	41	39 primary schools, 10 junior high schools, 2 secondary schools	10 health posts, 5 community health centers	Mambae, Tetum, Bahasa Indonesia, Bunak (small)
Dili	88	62 primary schools, 20 junior high schools, 33 secondary schools	2 health posts, 2 community health centers	Tetum, Bahasa Indonesia, Mambae (small)
Ermera	70	67 primary schools, 7 junior high schools, 3 secondary schools	12 health posts, 6 community centers	Mambae, Tetum, Bahasa Indonesia, Kemak (small)
Manufahi	70	34 primary schools, 11 junior high schools, 5 secondary schools	7 health posts, 4 community health centers	Mambae, Tetum, Bahasa Indonesia, Tetum terik and Tetum prasa (small)

Indigenous People

1. The project is triggering the Bank's Indigenous Peoples Policy (OP 4.10). The Timor Leste population is indigenous because it has: (i) collective attachment to geographically distinct territories; and, (ii) descent from groups present in specific areas prior to the establishment of modern states and relative borders, due largely in

respect of Timor Leste being established as a sovereign nation in 2000, and (iii) indigenous languages, the ethnicity in Timor Leste is bound by language. Social assessments undertaken by the ADB Road Network Development Project (RNDP) indicated that no significant differences of cultural and social identity exist among the people who speak different languages, except for a small number of Muslims in an overwhelmingly Roman Catholic society.

2. Since essentially everyone in Timor Leste is considered indigenous, an Indigenous People's Plan (IPP) was not prepared. However, consistent with the requirements of OP 4.10 and as a CDD project, the implementation of the pilot project will ensure that 1) community will participate in and benefit from the project through free, prior, and informed consultations; and 2) avoid or minimize potentially adverse effects of the project on IP's communities. When avoidance is not feasible, minimize, mitigate, or compensate for such effects. The following aspects of an IP Plan will be integrated in design and preparation of the project:

- ☒⑩ *Measures to ensure free, prior and informed consultation will be carried out during project implementation.* Detailed and continuous consultations will take place with communities in targeted sub-districts along the Dili-Ainaro and linked road corridors (under this project, approximately there will be 10 sub-districts be supported). An outcome of the project is to enable communities served by the Dili-Ainaro and linked road corridors to participate, plan and implement practical disaster risk management and climate change adaptation activities. The project design recognizes that meaningful participation by IP's communities requires clear measures within project procedures that facilitate IP's participation and inclusion. Manual/guideline for conducting CBDRM will be prepared and will provide procedures to ensure that IP's communities get an opportunity to provide feedback to pilot project design. If impacts as a result of the project are experienced, additional consultations will also take place with affected people in order to negotiate appropriate entitlements. During appraisal mission, the Bank discussed on the project with a sub-district chief and village chief of a possible pilot project location who provided strong support to the project (Chief of sub-district of Aileu Vila and Secretary of Suco of Fahiria), they provide support to the project. Further consultations will need to be carried out with the communities in the pilot project location.
- ☒⑩ *Measures to ensure culturally-appropriate benefits are being included in the project.* The project is culturally-appropriate as it ensures that the interventions are sensitive to socio-economic conditions, cultural beliefs and traditional practices of communities. The consultation and community-based activities under this proposed project will include both men and women. Moreover, the RPF prepared for the project details mechanisms to ensure that thorough consultations are undertaken with stakeholders to identify culturally-appropriate benefits and to ensure that they are not disadvantaged by the project.
- ☒⑩ *Measures to ensure that adverse impacts are mitigated, including an appropriate grievance system/complaint handling mechanism, will be in place.* The grievance system will be provided in the project manual/guideline. This grievance system is based on existing traditional community structures in Timor Leste, such as using structure under Suco level that responsible to address any dispute within community in a Suco (Lia Nain). The RPF provides the details of the grievance mechanism
- ☒⑩ *Measures for disclosing key project documents are in place.* Summary of key project documents, such as Resettlement Policy Framework (RPF) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) will be translated into Tetum, shown to be a language widely spoken in the communities as noted in the social assessment. Both the EMP and RPF will be publicly available in the Project Management Unit/NDMD, the World Bank's Office in Dili and in the World Bank's Infoshop. Given low literacy levels in the country, the project will need to ensure that communication is presented orally and visually as well as in written form, to ensure stakeholders can understand the project and its potential impacts and benefits.